



Police Service of Northern Ireland

Quarter Four Performance Report to Service Executive Board

Created on: 15th May 2015

Period Covered: 1st April – 31st March 2015 (Quarters 1 to 4)

This report has been compiled using the latest information available.

The information in this document is intended to provide Service Executive Team and Policing Board members with an assessment of police performance against the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2014-2017 outcomes, using the measures agreed during development of the plan.

Further statistical and qualitative information is available to members via the PRiDE reporting system and via PSNI published statistics at:

http://www.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm

Members may also wish to examine Northern Ireland Crime Survey reports published by the Department of Justice at:

<http://www.dojni.gov.uk/index/statistics-research/stats-research-publications/northern-ireland-crime-survey-s-r.htm>

Police Performance at a Glance

<i>Outcome/Indicator</i>	<i>Progress against 2013/14 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Reduced by 0.4% (up to end of Dec 14)
Reduce Crime (by 1%)	Increased by 2.3%
Increase Outcome Rates for:	
– Sectarian Hate Crime (by 3% points)	Reduced by 0.9%
– Homophobic Hate Crime (by 5% points)	Increased by 3.7%
– Racist Hate Crime (by 1% point)	Reduced by 3.1%
– Crimes with Domestic Motivation (by 7% points)	Reduced by 0.5%
– Domestic Burglaries (by 2% points)	Reduced by 0.9%
– All Crimes using range of disposal methods (by 2% points)	Increased by 0.3%
– Rape Crime (1% point)	Reduced by 6.4%
Reduce ASB	Increased by 0.5%
Reduce Domestic Burglary (by 1%)	Increased by 2.1%
Reduce Road Deaths	There were 76 road deaths in the 2014/15 financial year, 16 more than 2013/14.
Reduce Road Injuries	Increased by 0.8%
Reduce allegations of Incivility (by 1%)	Reduced by 23.5%
Reduce allegations of Oppressive Behaviour (by 10%)	Reduced by 27.6%
Impact on Organised Crime**	The Service frustrated, disrupted or dismantled 94 Organised Crime Groups from 1 st April 2014 to 31 st March 2015.

Except where stated, all above figures are for the full 2014/15 financial year.

**Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines.

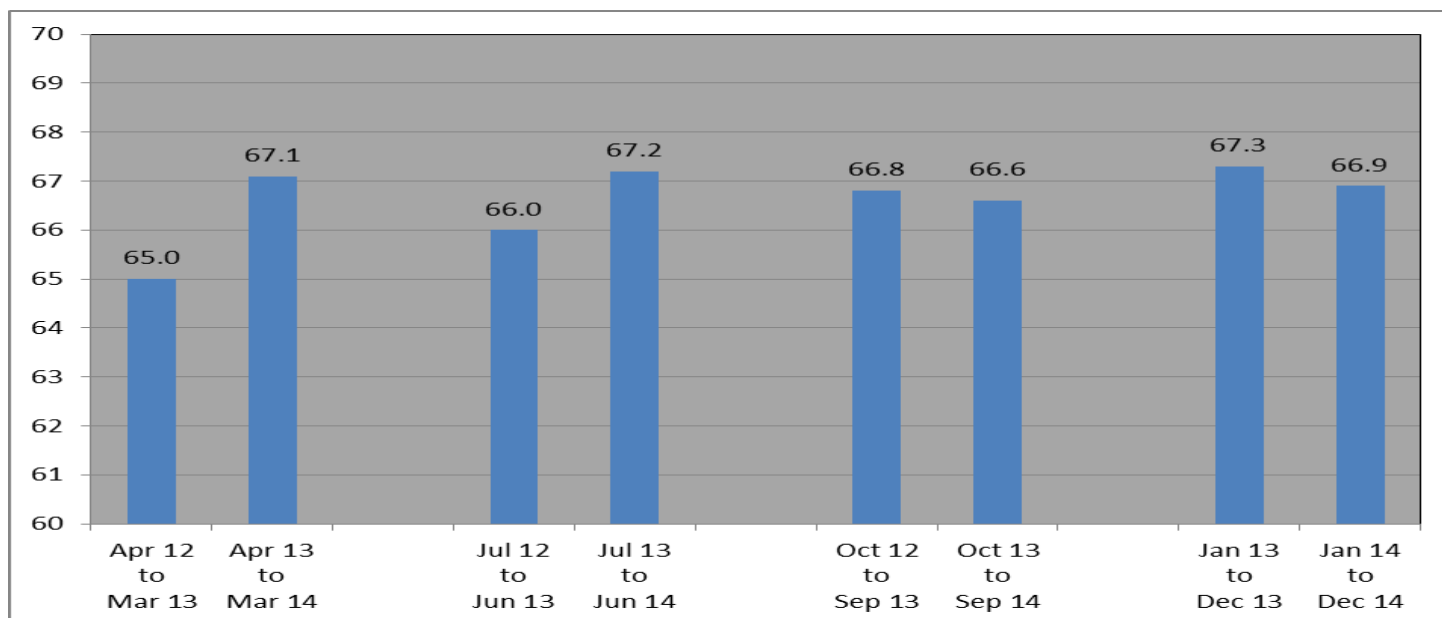
Confidence

Success in this area is measured using a range of data sources available to the organisation, as well as data sourced from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey which publishes information every quarter.

The level of confidence in the local police			
<i>The percentage of people saying that they strongly agree / tend to agree that the local police...</i>	<i>Jan 13 – Dec 13</i>	<i>Jan 14 – Dec 14</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	54.6	52.4	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	84.3	83.2	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.1	65.4	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	51.7	50.5	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.0	64.4	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	51.2	52.3	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	67.3	66.9	NS

Statistical significance of change at the 5% level (two-tailed test) is indicated by a double asterisk (**).

The chart below illustrates comparisons between data obtained over the past 8 quarterly surveys (most recent figures from NICS included)



Key points:

- The latest DOJ confidence figures cover the period January 2014 to December 2014. When compared to the period January 2013 to December 2013, there has been a reduction of 0.4% in levels of confidence in local police. This change is not statistically significant.

Personal Policing – Reduced level of crime and ASB, less road trauma and fewer victims

Personal policing means dealing with local concerns and issues which have an impact on the quality of your daily life and is presented as follows:

- **The 2014/15 financial year** compared to the 2013/14 results.
- **Five year trend**, where possible, using rolling 12 month figures
- Where relevant and available, further analysis, statistics and comparable data for Most Similar Groups (MSG) in England and Wales are provided.

Crime

The number of all recorded crimes – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/2014	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
102,746	105,072	2,326	2.3%

Crime - excluding Making off without Payment

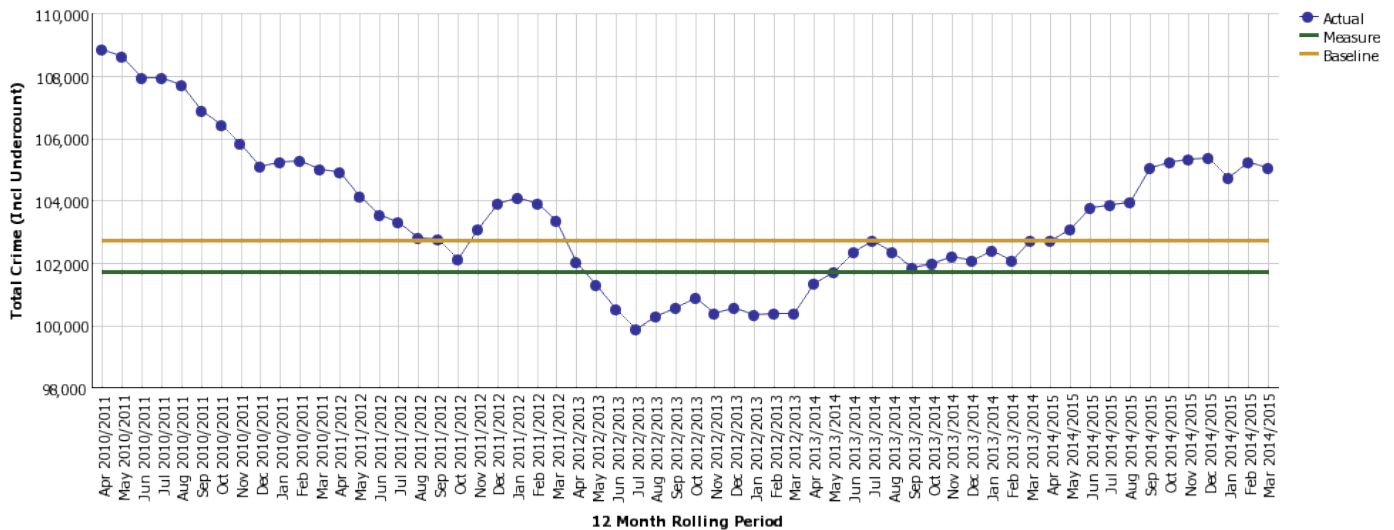
The number of recorded crimes excluding MOWP - 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/2014	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
101,789	103,397	1,608	1.6%

The number of recorded crimes – 5 Year trend

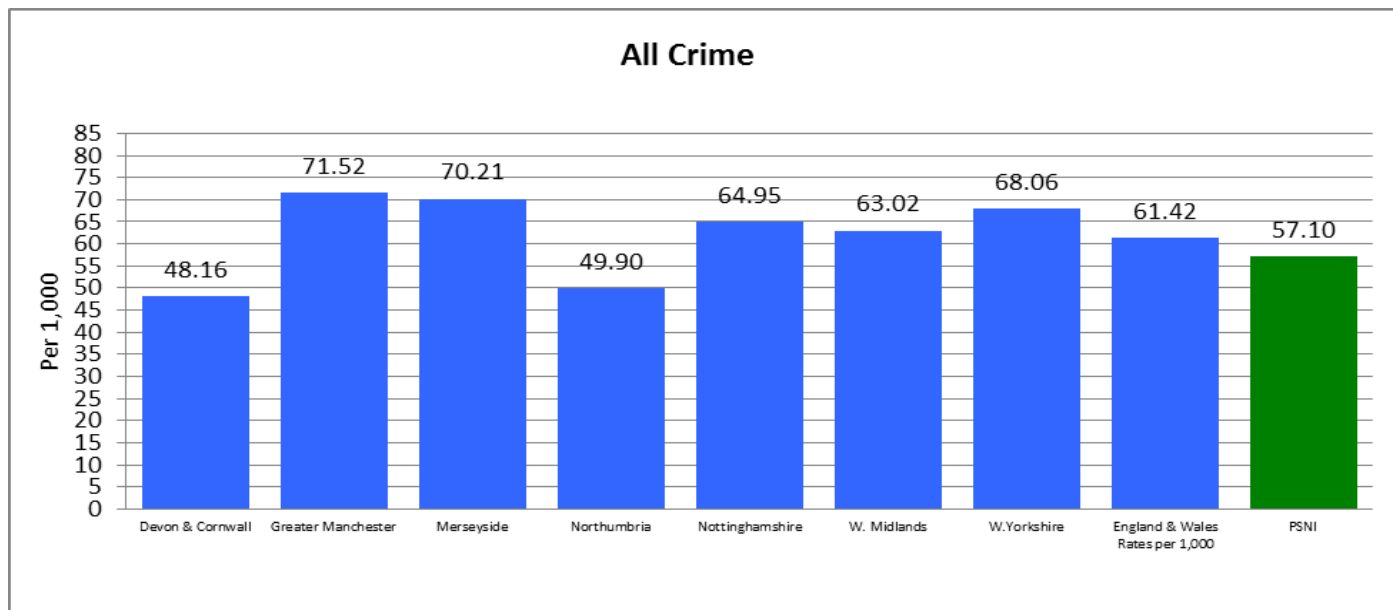
The graphic below illustrates the pattern of crime over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 102,746. The target line represents a 1% reduction on the 2013/14 baseline which makes the numeric target 101,718 (as set out in the Policing Plan 2014-17).

Rolling 12 Month Figures to end of Mar 2014/2015



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC (sourced from HMIC Crime Comparator – data as at December 2014).



Key Points:

- Overall crime increased by 2.3% in 2014/15, when making off without payment is excluded the increase was 1.6%.
- Crime has shown an overall downwards trend over the last twelve years. It reached a peak of 142,496 in 2002/03 and fell to 100,389 in 2012/13. Crime has risen over the last two years to 102,746 in 2013/14 and again to 105,072 in 2014/15. The level of crime recorded in 2014/15 is the fifth lowest crime figure recorded since 1998/99. This represents 57 crimes per 1,000 population, compared with a level of 84 crimes per 1,000 population when crime was at its highest level in 2002/03.
- The overall downwards trend in crime over the last twelve years has generally been experienced within the main crime types of robbery, burglary, vehicle offences and criminal damage, each of which have fallen to their lowest levels recorded in 2014/15.
- The main areas of increase have been in respect of violence against the person and sexual offences.

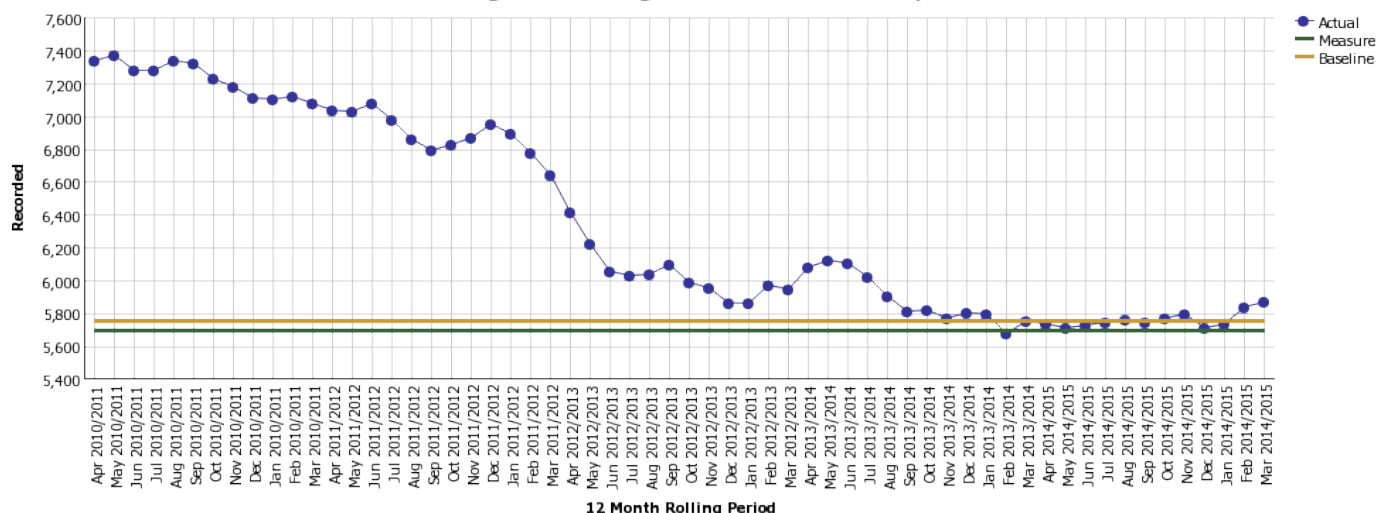
Domestic Burglary

The number of domestic burglaries – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/2014	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
5,753	5,873	120	2.1%

The number of domestic burglaries – 5 year trend

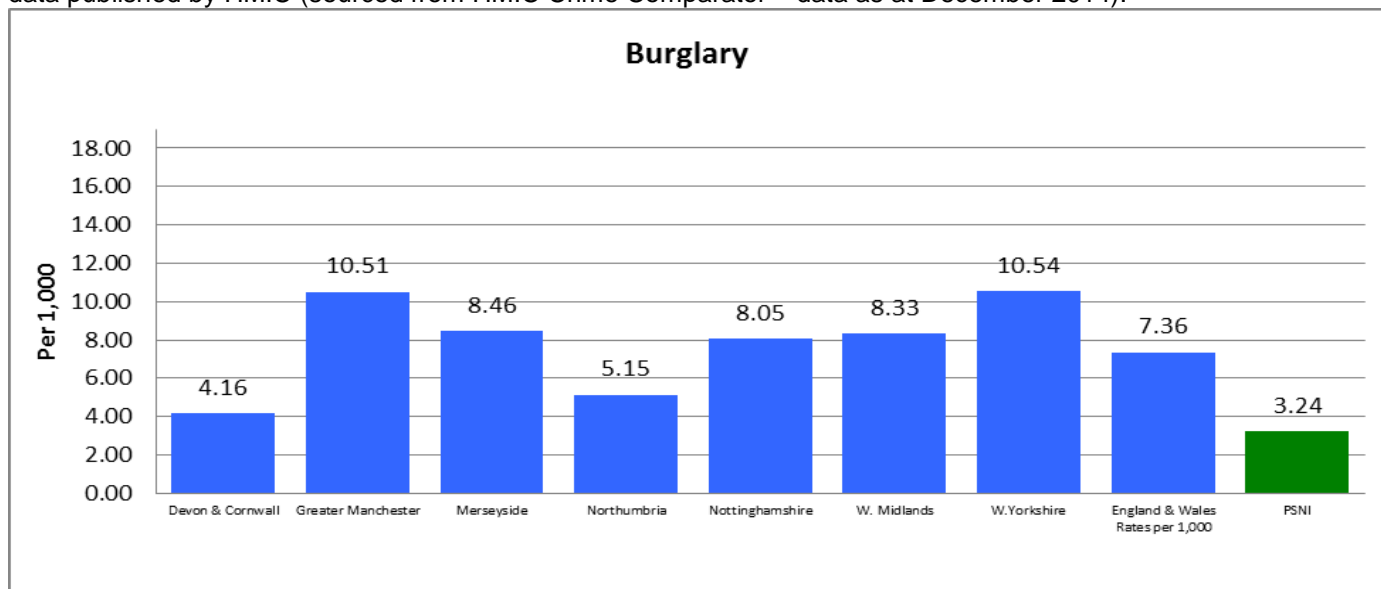
This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in domestic burglary over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year total figure of 5,753.

Rolling 12 Month Figures to end of Mar 2014/2015



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares burglary rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC (sourced from HMIC Crime Comparator – data as at December 2014).



Key Points:

- Domestic Burglary increased by 2.1% during the 2014/15 financial year, this equates to 120 additional crimes. As can be seen in the above graph PSNI still has a lower rate of domestic burglary per 1,000 people than England and Wales and our MSG.
- The domestic burglary outcome rate was 8.8% in 2014/15, a reduction of 0.9 percentage points compared to the 2013/2014 financial year.

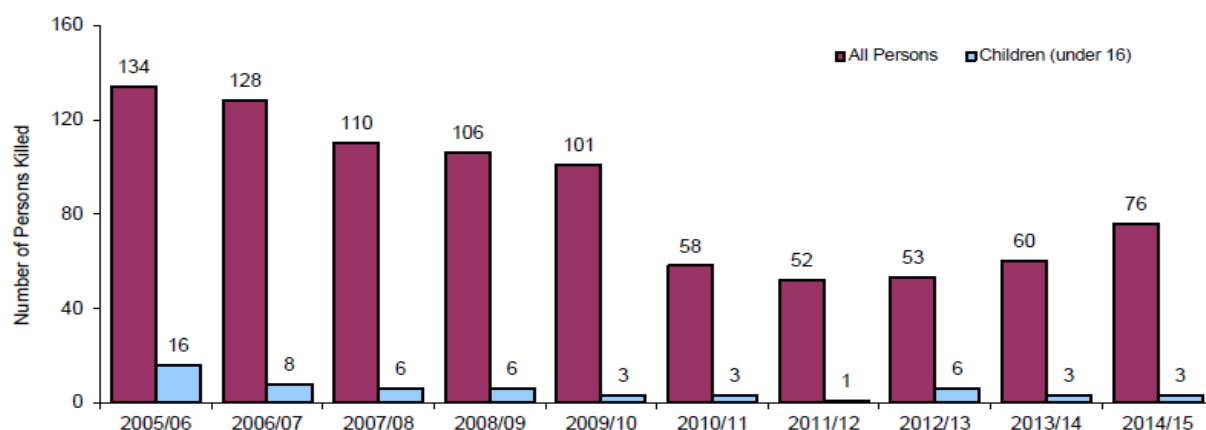
Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
60	76	16	26.7%
The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
725	731	6	0.8%
Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
79	70	-9	-11.4%
Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
180	214	34	18.9%

Key Points:

- Seventy-six people were killed on the roads during 2014/15; this is an increase of 16 compared to the previous financial year, but 58 fewer than 10 years ago in 2005/06. Deaths amongst pedestrians, drivers and motor cyclists are at the highest level since the 2009/10 financial year. 72% of the fatalities were male, 45% were in the 25-64 age bracket, 26% were aged 65 plus and 25% were aged 16-24. Drivers accounted for 41% of the fatalities.
- There were fewer serious collisions in 2014/15 than in any other financial year since records on the severity of injury was introduced in 1971.
- The main principal causation factors for KSI casualties during 2014/15 were 'inattention or attention diverted' (98 KSI casualties), followed by 'excessive speed having regard to collisions' (85 KSI casualties) and 'impaired by drugs/alcohol – driver rider' (68 KSI casualties).
- The 890 child casualties recorded in 2014/15 comprised of three fatalities, 67 children seriously injured and 820 children slightly injured. The 70 children killed or seriously injured in 2014/15 is the lowest number of child KSI casualties in a financial year since severity of injury by age group details began being recorded in 1986.
- In comparison with 10 years ago, there were five fewer child casualties recorded in 2014/15 than the 895 in 2005/06. However, the difference in terms of severity of injury is quite marked as this comprises 73 fewer child KSI casualties this year (made up of 13 fewer child deaths and 60 fewer children seriously injured) although 68 more children were slightly injured this year than in 2005/06.
- The number of young people (aged 16-24 years) killed or seriously injured in road collisions increased by 18.9% in 2014/15. There were 19 fatalities in this age group in 2014/15, an increase of four from the previous financial year. Sixteen of the fatalities were male.

Persons Killed in Recorded Injury Road Traffic Collisions 2005/06 – 2014/15



Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – 2014/15 Financial Year					
Appropriate Disposal Methods	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2013/14	1 Apr 14–31 Mar 15	2013/14	1 Apr 14–31 Mar 15	% change
Charge/Summons	21,232	21,910	20.7%	20.9%	0.2%
Adult Cautions	2,325	2,024	2.3%	1.9%	-0.3%
Juvenile Cautions	851	770	0.8%	0.7%	-0.1%
TICs	35	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PNDs	826	953	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%
Discretionary Disposals	2,703	3,219	2.6%	3.1%	0.4%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	4	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Outcome Rates for specified crime types within Policing Plan	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2013/14	1 Apr 14–31 Mar 15	2013/14	1 Apr 14–31 Mar 15	% change
Sectarian Hate Crime	148	151	15.4%	14.5%	-0.9%
Homophobic Hate Crime	31	44	17.3%	21.1%	3.7%
Racist Hate Crime	119	130	17.2%	14.1%	-3.1%
Crimes with Domestic Motivation	4,036	4,197	31.7%	31.3%	-0.5%
Domestic Burglary	556	517	9.7%	8.8%	-0.9%
Rape Crime	91	75	16.5%	10.2%	-6.4%
Total outcomes	27,976	28,884	27.2%	27.5%	0.3%
Total number of offences recorded	102,746	105,072			

Key Points:

- The overall outcome rate increased by 0.3 percentage points in 2014/15. The remainder of the outcome rates decreased across all the crime types monitored in this report with the exception of Homophobic Hate Crime which increased by 3.7 percentage points. It should be noted that the number of outcomes increased in respect of the hate crime categories and crimes with a domestic motivation. Reporting of all types of hate crime and domestically motivated crime increased in 2014/15.
- The outcome rate for rape crime decreased by 6.4 percentage points to 10.2% in 2014/15. This resulted from a decrease in the number of outcomes set against a significant increase in the number of rapes reported. The increase in rape crime is in line with trends in England and Wales.

Professional Policing – Improved satisfaction with policing

Explanatory Note:

Professional Policing means providing an excellent service. It is about being visible, available and responding to need, getting things right first time and winning trust and confidence. It also relates to professionalism in how we manage our budget whilst retaining our operational capability. Performance in the area of service delivery is measured by examining statistics on complaints and data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman’s Office.

There are separate reporting arrangements for the continuous improvement initiatives that make up the remainder of this section of the policing plan.

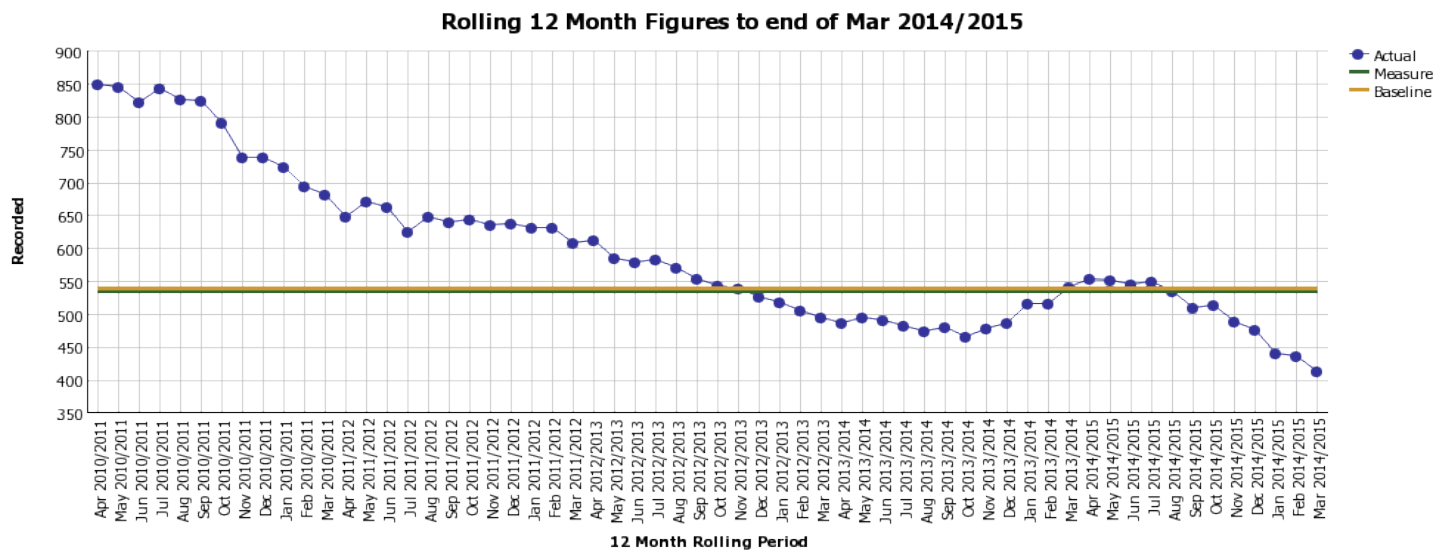
Allegations of Incivility and Oppressive Behaviour

The number of allegations of incivility – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/2014	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
541	414	-127	-23.5%

The number of allegations of incivility – 5 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of **incivility** against police officers over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 541.

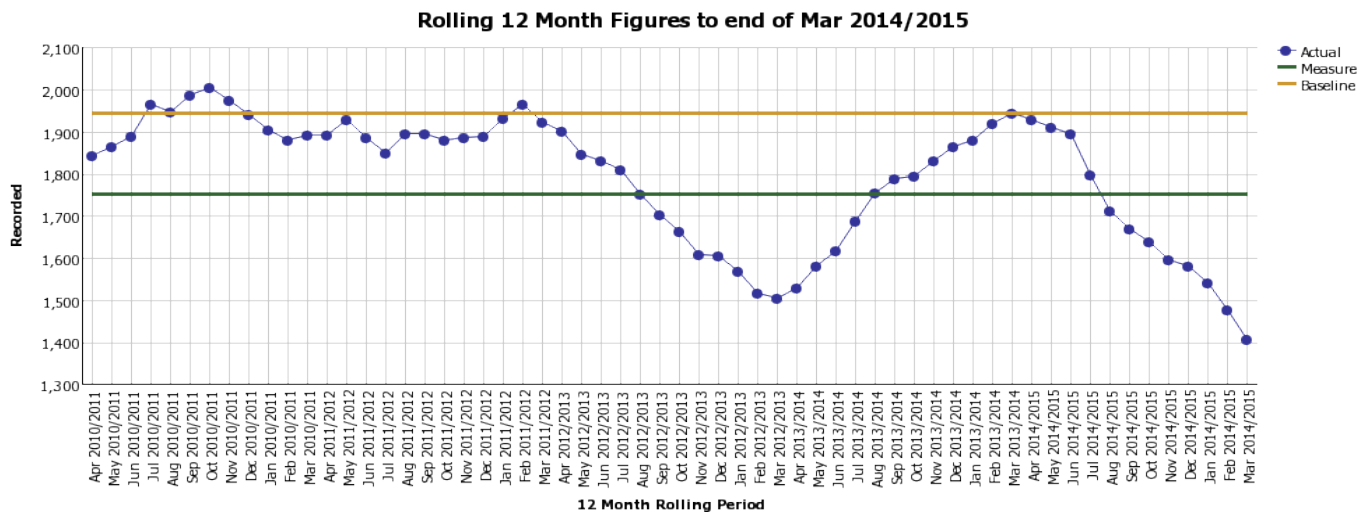


The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/2014	1 Apr 14 – 31 Dec 14	Change	% Change
1,947	1,409	-538	-27.6%

The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 5 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of **oppressive behaviour** against police officers over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 1,947.



Key Points:

- Figures for the 2014/15 financial year show continued reductions in the numbers of allegations of Incivility and Oppressive Behaviour.
- Both categories of allegations met and significantly exceeded the quantitative targets set in the 2014-17 Northern Ireland Policing Plan.

Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

Explanatory Note:

Protective Policing means keeping people safe from harm, risk and threat. It is also about improving our service to victims of crime, in particular, the most vulnerable in society.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on violent crime reduction, action on tackling organised crime and qualitative information on how we are improving our service to vulnerable groups. This qualitative information is reported separately to the NI Policing Board.

Organised Crime

The number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	37	43	14	137

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	182	141	-41
Value of Cash Seizures	£1,450,472	£817,134	-£633,338
Value of Confiscation Orders	£1,501,909	£924,906	-£577,003

Key points:

- Ninety-four OCGs were frustrated, disrupted or dismantled during the 2014/15 financial year.

Areas of Joint Responsibility with PCSPs

Personal Policing – Reduced level of crime and ASB, less road trauma and fewer victims

Antisocial Behaviour

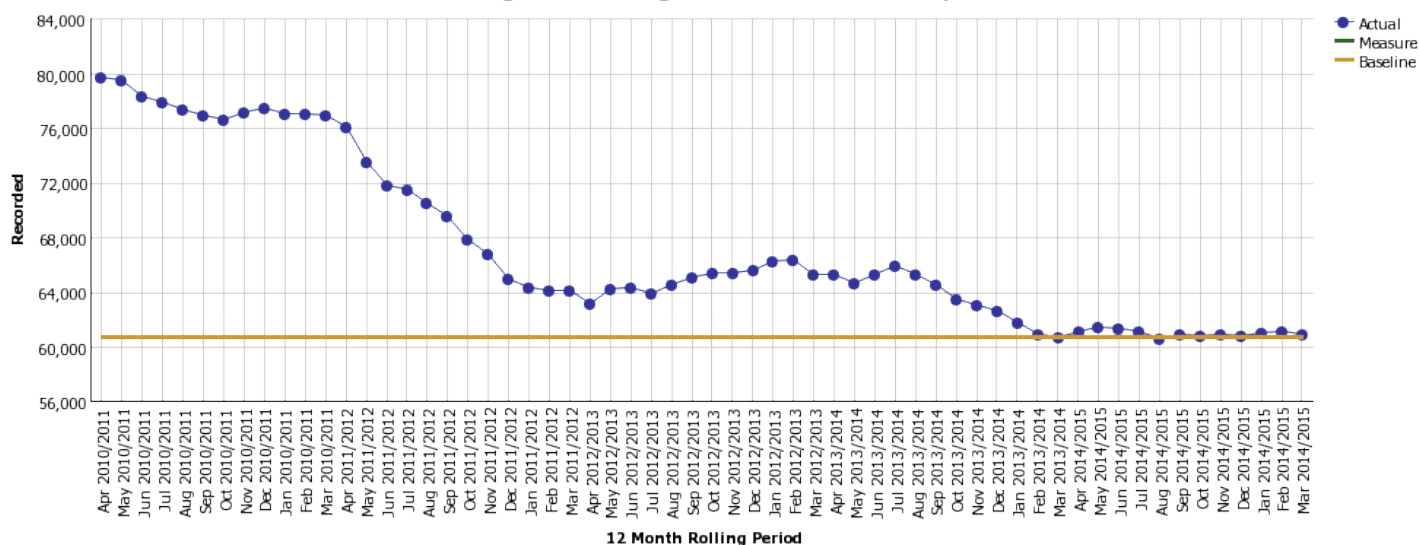
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
60,706	60,982	276	0.5%

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 5 Year trend

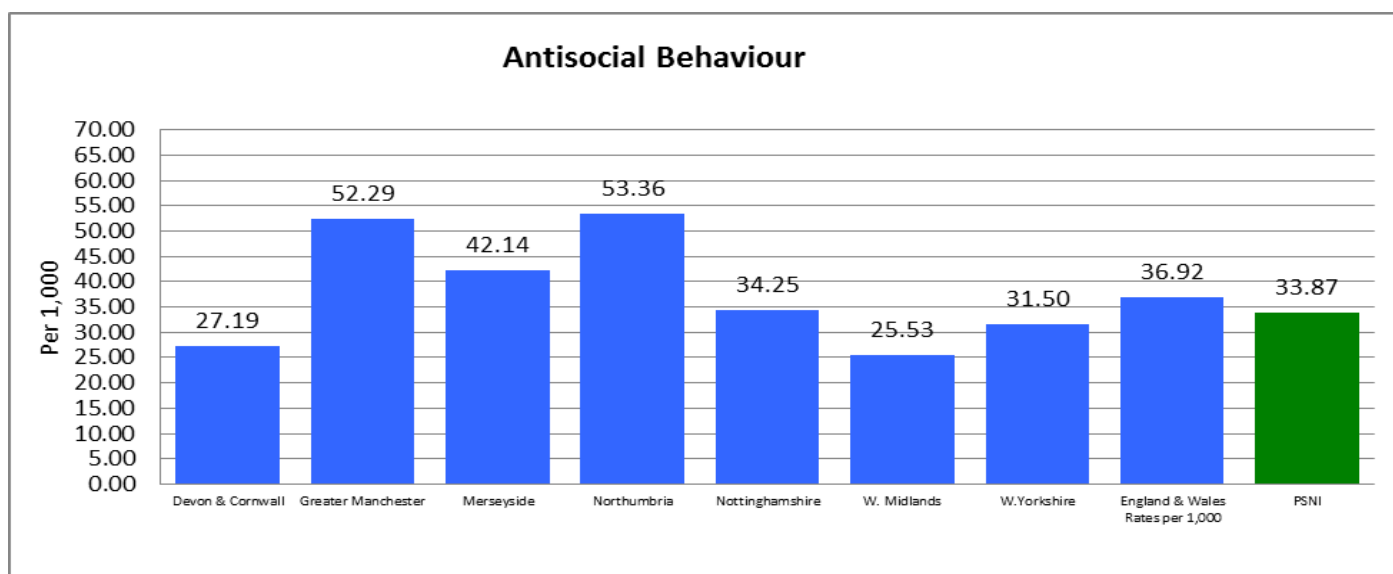
The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 60,706.

Rolling 12 Month Figures to end of Mar 2014/2015



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares ASB rates per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC (sourced from HMIC Crime Comparator – data as at March 2014).



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
01 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	01 Jan 14 – 31 Dec 14	Change
9.8%	9.1%	-0.7%

Key Points:

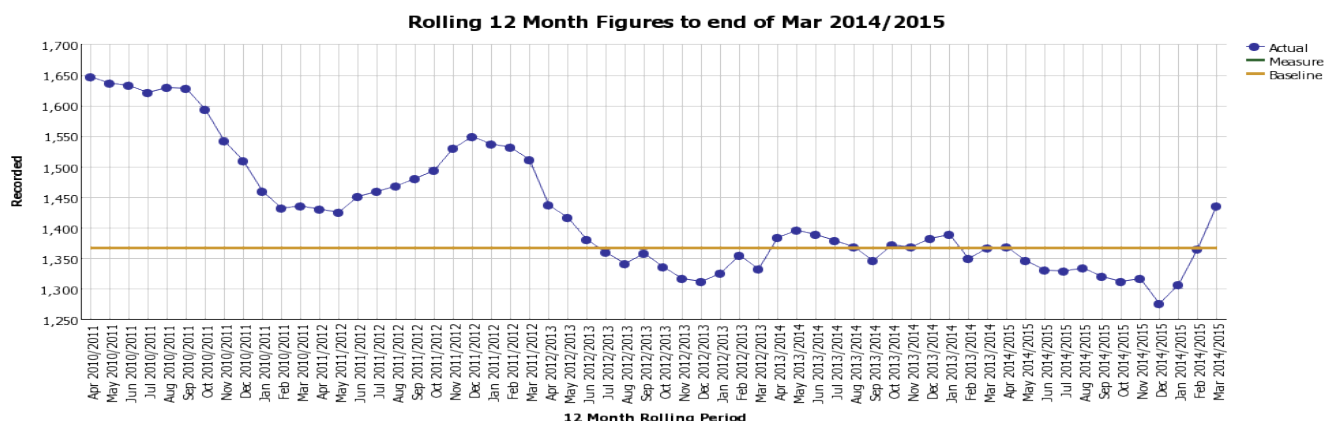
- ASB increased by 0.5% (276 incidents) in the 2014/15 financial year. As can be seen in the rolling 12 month graph above, the number of ASB incidents has reduced significantly from the levels recorded in 2010/11. Almost two thirds of ASB incidents were categorised as ASB Nuisance.

Burglaries/Robberies where Older People are Victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) - 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
1,367	1,436	69	5.0%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 5 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglaries and robberies where older people are victims over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 1,367.



Key Points:

- The number of crimes in this category increased by 5.0% (69 crimes) during the 2014/15 financial year. As can be seen in the graph above the number of burglaries and robberies where older people are victims has been increasing since a low in December 2014. The outcome rate reduced by 1.5 percentage points to 7.0%.

Drug Seizure Incidents

Number of drug seizures – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year			
2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31 Mar 15	Change	% Change
4,825	5,104	279	5.8%

Key Points:

- There were an additional 279 drug seizures during the 2014/15 financial year compared to 2013/14. Drug offences are at their highest level since 1998/99. Offences of this nature can be influenced by police activities, for example Operation Torus, a high profile operation specifically targeted at 'street level drug dealing'.

Alcohol related Crime

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents where alcohol is a contributory factor

	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>
2013/14	60,706	8,471	14.0%
2014/15	60,982	8,120	13.3%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - 2014/2015 Financial Year

	2014/15 Recorded			2014/15 Outcome Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic Violence with Injury	3,801	2,194	57.8%	31.8%	32.0%
Non Domestic Violence with Injury	10,654	5,857	55.0%	29.5%	30.6%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	2,428	444	18.3%	13.3%	15.1%
Violence without Injury	19,774	6,653	33.6%	25.9%	38.3%
Criminal Damage	19,830	2,682	13.5%	13.2%	42.6%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) – 2013/2014 Financial Year

	2013/14 Recorded			2013/14 Outcome Rate	
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>
Domestic Violence with Injury	3,691	2,152	58.3%	33.2%	33.9%
Non Domestic Violence with Injury	10,445	5,982	57.3%	30.5%	30.9%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	1,939	304	15.7%	18.4%	20.4%
Violence without Injury	18,246	6,442	35.3%	27.0%	39.9%
Criminal Damage	19,889	2,725	13.7%	12.6%	40.6%

Key Points:

- The percentage of crimes and ASB incidents in which alcohol is a contributory factor in 2014/15 remains largely consistent with the numbers recorded in 2013/14.

Increased reporting of all Crime with Domestic Motivation

Reported numbers of all crimes with domestic motivation – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

<i>13/14</i>	<i>1 Apr 14 – 31Mar 15</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
12,720	13,426	706	5.6%

Key Points:

- The domestically motivated crime figure for 2014/15 is the highest level recorded since 2004/05 and represents a 5.6% increase on the number recorded in 2013/14. These figures suggest an increase in trust and confidence by victims in reporting crime.
- Violence against the person offences account for 72% of domestically motivated crime.

Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury

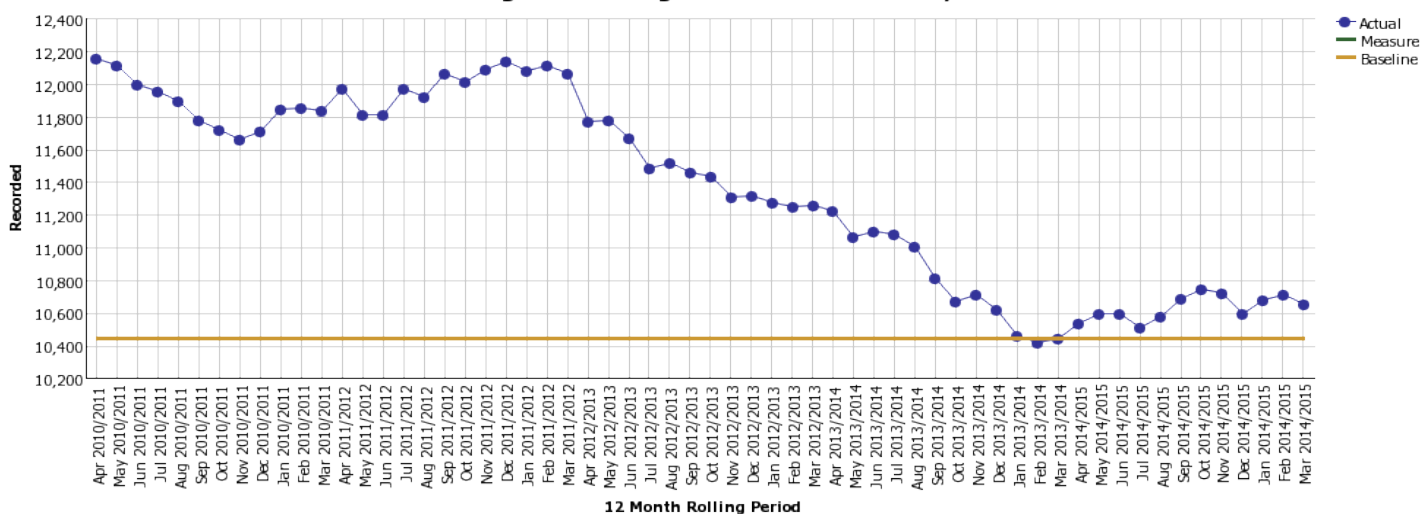
The number of non-domestic violent crimes involving injury – 2014 / 2015 Financial Year

2013/14	1 Apr 14 – 31Mar 15	Change	% Change
10,445	10,654	209	2.0%

The number of non-domestic violent crime involving injury – 5 year trend

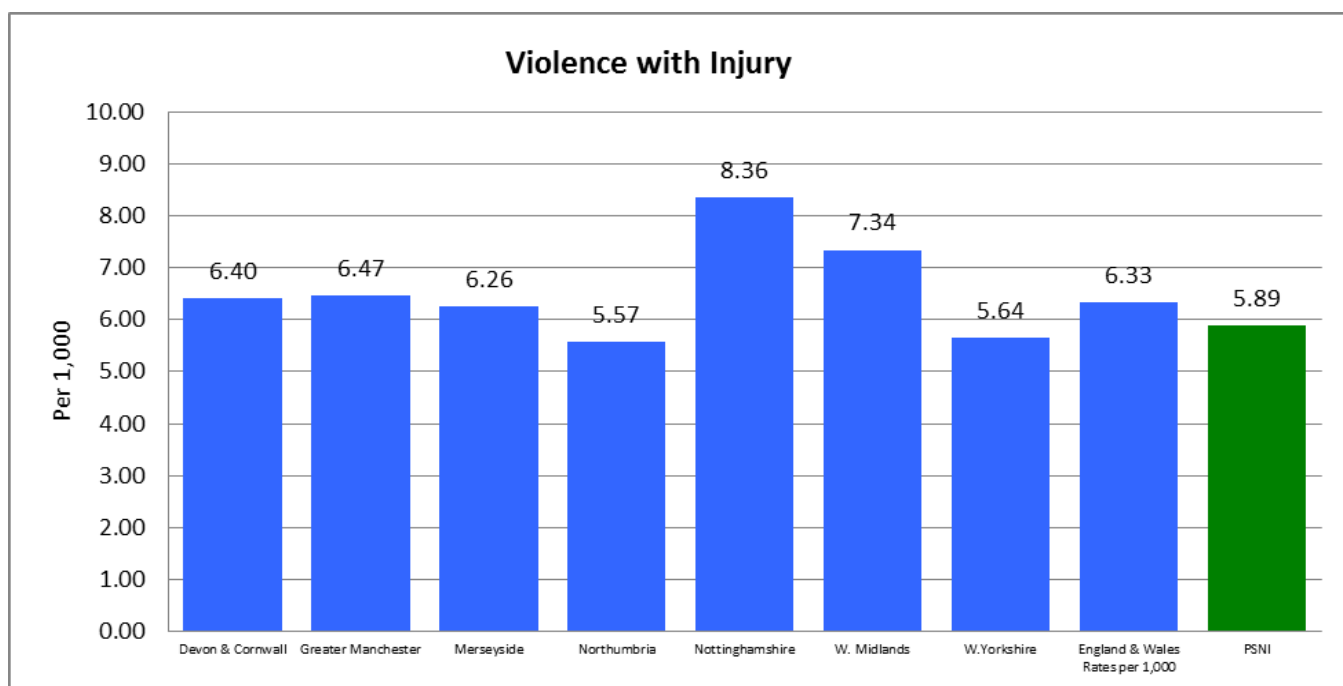
This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past five years. The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 10,445.

Rolling 12 Month Figures to end of Mar 2014/2015



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates in this category per 1,000 people using our MSG and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC (sourced from HMIC Crime Comparator – data as at December 2014)



Key Points:

- Non domestic violence with injury increased by 2.0% (209) during the 2014/15 financial year compared to 2013/14. The rolling 12 month graph above illustrates how this area of crime has reduced since April 2011. Violence with injury in Northern Ireland is lower than in England and Wales per 1,000 of the population and lower than five out of seven of our MSFs.