



Police Service of Northern Ireland

Monthly Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 13 January 2014

Period Covered: 1 April 2013 – 13 January 2014 (Approximating quarters 1 to 3)

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 2012-2015 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.psnipolice.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>

Personal

Professional

Protective

Police Performance at a Glance

<i>Indicator/measure</i>	<i>Progress against 2012/13 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Increased by 1.3%
Reduce Crime	Increased by 1.8%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Reduced by 4.3%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 5.9%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 2.9% points
Reduce Road Deaths	3 more road deaths in the period 1st April 2013 to 31 st Dec 2013, compared to same period in 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 7.4%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 4.6%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 21%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 4.67%
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 8.3%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures have reduced by £353,702 The value of confiscation orders has increased by £8,427 The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 87 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2013.

Except where stated, all above figures based on rolling 12 months calculation.

* Provisional figures. Validation not yet complete.

** Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines. These compare current financial year with previous financial year.

Confidence in Policing

Explanatory Note

Confidence in Policing is measured using data from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

The Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) is a representative, continuous, personal interview survey in which people aged 16 and over living in private households in Northern Ireland are asked about their experiences of crime in the 12 months prior to interview as well as their perceptions of crime-related issues, including policing and justice, crime and antisocial behaviour. Self-completion modules are used to elicit information on sensitive topics, such as drug misuse and domestic violence.

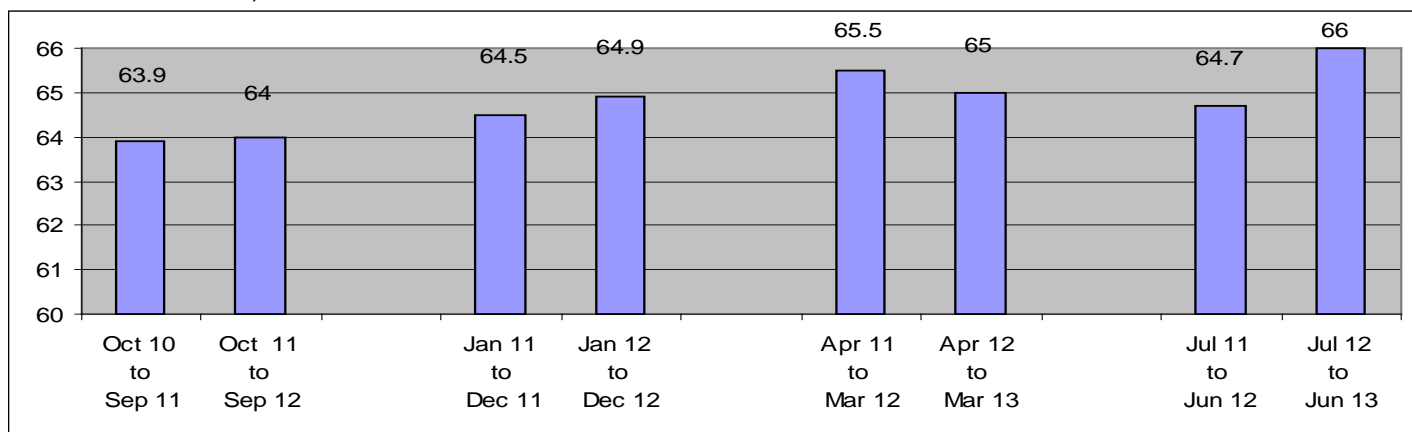
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Antisocial Behaviour*.

Confidence

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>Jul 11 to Jun 12</i>	<i>Jul 12 to Jun 13</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	51.4	53.1	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	84.0	84.2	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.0	65.7	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	50.3	52.5	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.7	61.5	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	50.5	51.3	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	64.7	66.0	NS

NS = no (statistically) significant change

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



Key point:

- The most recent findings, published on 26th Sept 2013, show confidence levels in Local Police sitting at 66%. Up to date figures from Dept of Justice are imminent, and are expected to be included in February.
- The most recent quarterly figure (66%) is the highest quarterly figure since recording of this measure commenced.

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

Explanatory Note:

Personal Policing means dealing with those issues which affect people's daily lives and making sure that the police service meets individual needs.

Performance in this area is measured by examining police statistics on crime reduction, casualties on the roads and the level of antisocial behaviour.

- Crime reduction performance is focused on reducing overall levels of crime and burglary.
- Road safety is measured by examining the level of people killed and seriously injured across a range of age groups.
- Antisocial behaviour is measured by the number of recorded incidents and people's perception of the level of antisocial behaviour in their local area.

This data is sourced from official police recorded crime figures, records of antisocial behaviour incidents and the Northern Ireland Crime Survey.

To provide a short, medium and longer term perspective on performance in these areas, the statistics are presented in three ways;

- **Most recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year results
- **Three year trend**, using rolling 12 month figures
- Where relevant and available, further analysis and statistics are provided - for example comparisons with Most Similar Groups (MSG) in England and Wales.

Crime

The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months

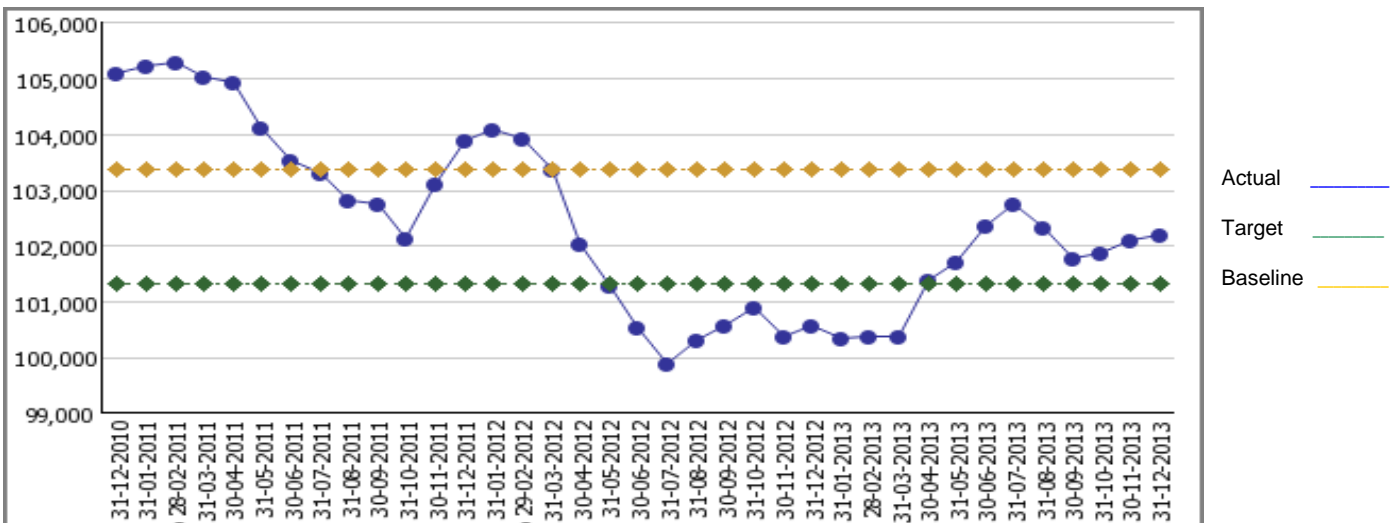
2012/2013	10 Jan 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
100,389	102,211	1,822	1.8%

The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 9 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
78,420	80,242	1,822	2.3%

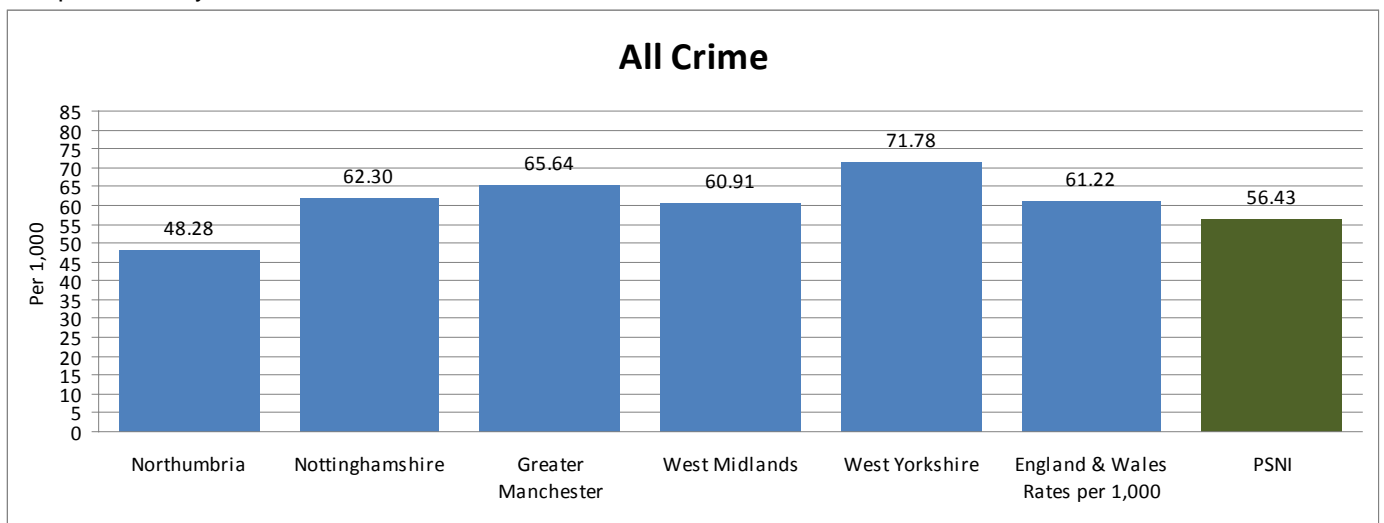
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in crime over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 103,389. The target line represents a 2% reduction on the 2011/12 baseline which makes the numeric target 101,321 (as set out in the Policing Plan 2012-2015 Update for 2013/14).



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.



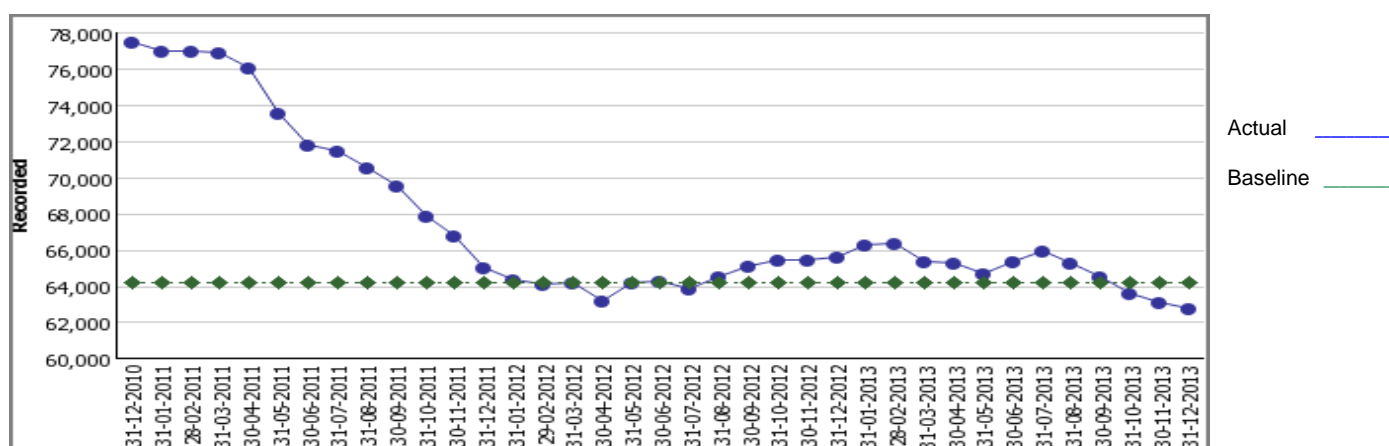
Key Points:

- The monthly figure for levels of crime in December 2013 shows recorded crime numbers falling for the third consecutive month, with 389 fewer crimes recorded than in November 2013.
- The current Most Similar Group (MSG) figures for Crime show the rate of crime per 1,000 in N.Ireland almost 5% lower than the England & Wales rate, and PSNI remain below 4 out of 5 of our MSG colleagues.

Antisocial Behaviour

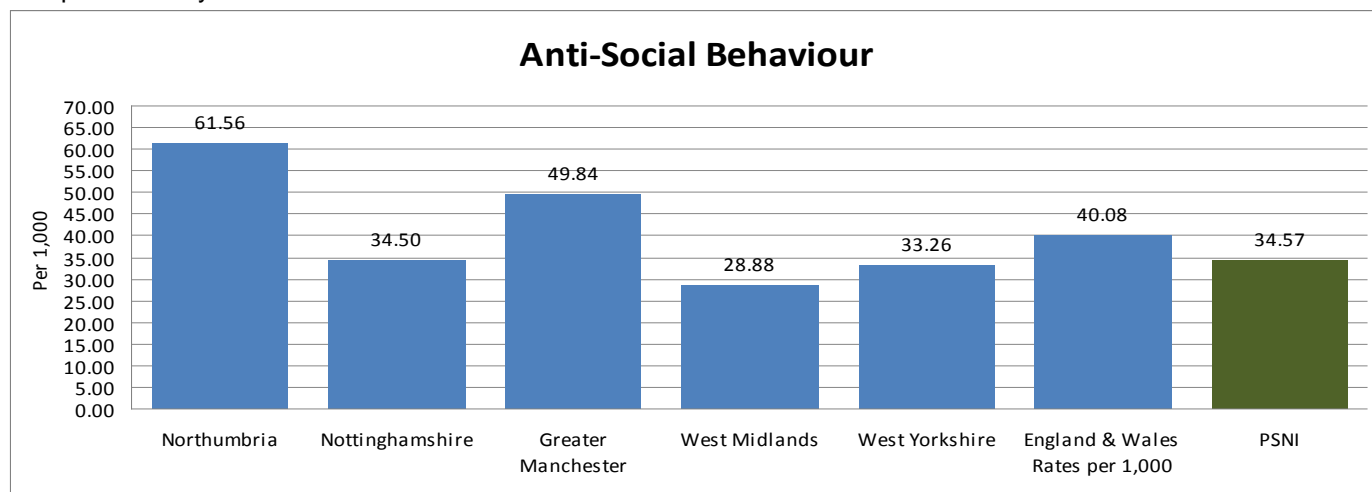
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	12 Jan 13 – 13 Jan 14	Change	% Change
65,357	62,575	-2,782	-4.3%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 13 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 13 Jan 14	Change	% Change
52,755	49,973	-2,782	-5.3%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 64,184.



Further Analysis – Antisocial behaviour:

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.



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
Jul 11 – Jun 12	Jul 12 – Jun 13	Change
12.0%	9.7%	-2.3%**

** This is a statistically significant change

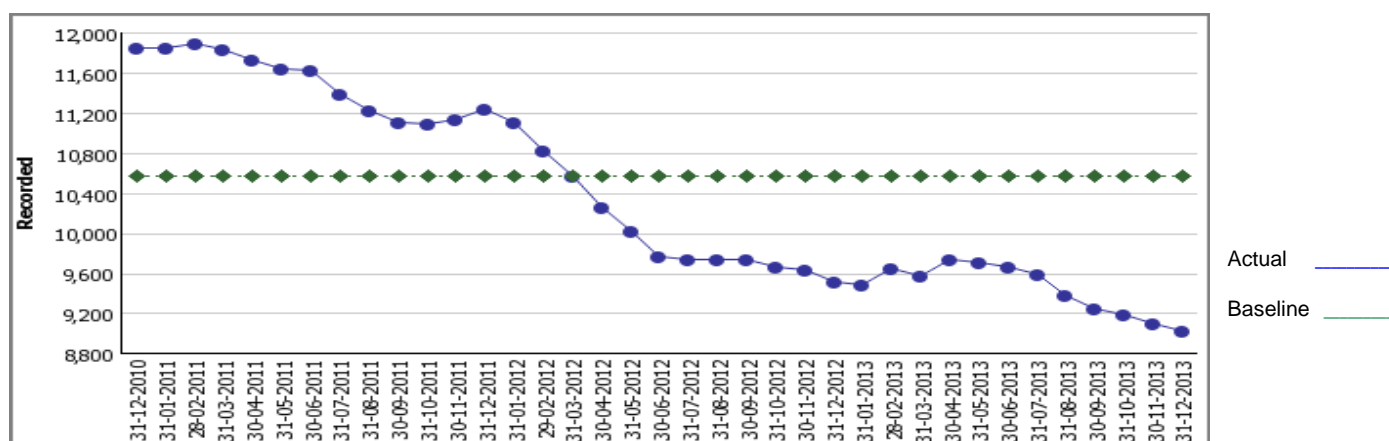
Key Points:

- Recorded levels of ASB continue to fall, with the December 2013 figure sitting at the lowest level in 36 months. Last month's ASB figure was 32.5% below the figure recorded in December 2010.
- The current figure of 9.7% of people perceiving high ASB levels in their local area is the lowest quarterly figure since recording in this way began in 2009.

Burglary

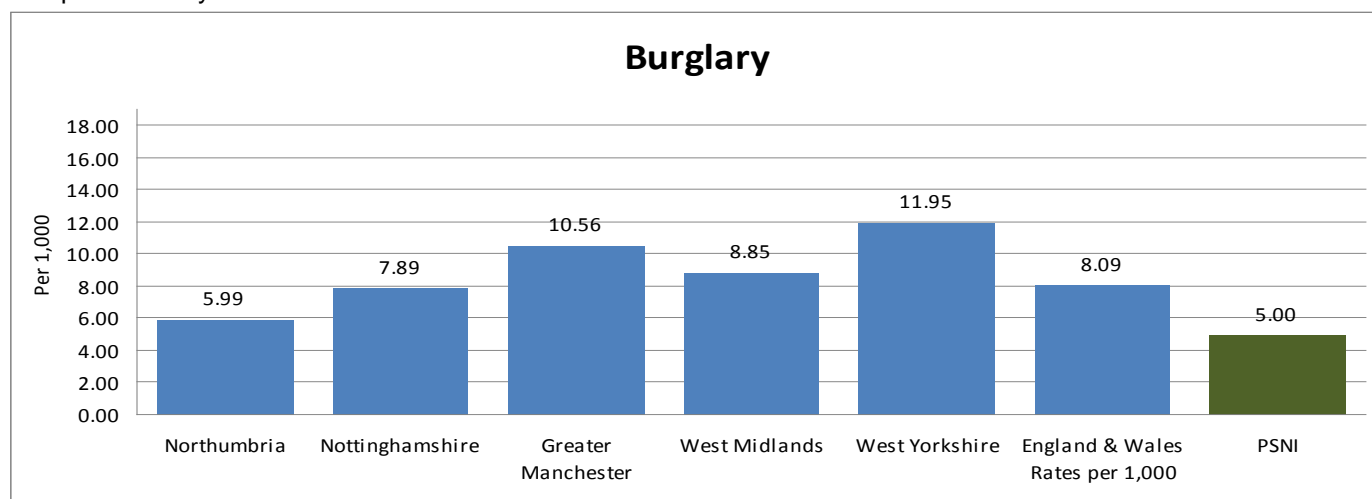
The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	10 Jan 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
9,581	9,014	-567	-5.9%
The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 9 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
7,411	6,844	-567	-7.6%
The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.



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.

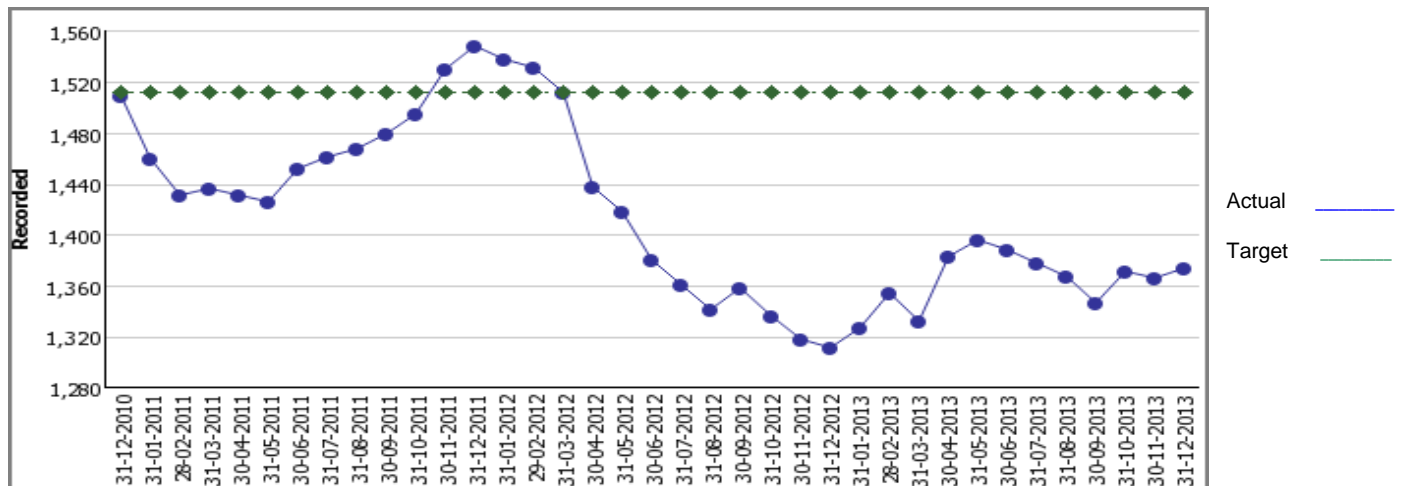


Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	10 Jan 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,333	1,363	30	2.3%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 9 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 9 Jan 14	Change	% Change
1,038	1,068	30	2.9%

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglaries and robberies where older people are victims over the past three years. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 1,512.



Key Points:

- Burglary figures continue to show a decrease of 7.6% when FYTD and PFYTD figures are compared, with reductions in both domestic and non-domestic burglaries.
- There has been an increase in the number of burglaries and robberies where older people are victims when FYTD figures are compared to PFYTD, with 1,068 such incidents reported in the FYTD. The majority of victims are in the 70+ age group.
- PSNI continue to maintain the lowest figure of crimes of this type per 1,000 of the population when compared to the England and Wales average as well as to our MSG colleagues.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months

Method of Disposal	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/13	10/01/13 – 09/01/14	2012/13	10/01/13 – 09/01/14	Change
Charge/Summons	22,574	20,940	22.5%	20.8%	-1.7%
Adult Cautions	2,473	2,122	2.5%	2.1%	-0.4%
Juvenile Cautions	997	843	1.0%	0.8%	-0.2%
TICs	100	17	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
PNDs	359	638	0.4%	0.6%	0.3%
Discretionary Disposals	3,133	2,336	3.1%	2.3%	-0.8%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	2	4	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Total outcomes	29,638	26,900	29.5%	26.7%	-2.9%
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	100,862			

Key Points:

- The outcome rate for the 12 months up to 9th January 2014 shows a decrease of 2.9% compared to the 2012/13 Financial Year figure.

Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions– Most recent 12 months

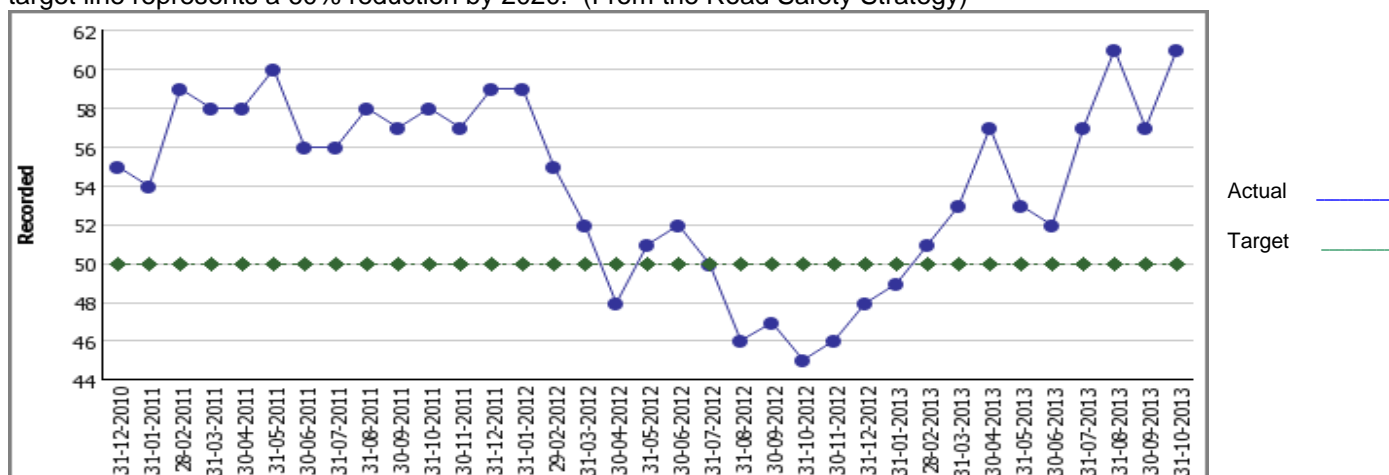
2012/2013	1 Jan 13 – 31 Dec 13	Change	% Change
53	56	3	5.6%

The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Dec 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Dec 13	Change	% Change
40	43	3	7.5%

The number of people killed in road collisions – 3 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in people killed on the roads over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months

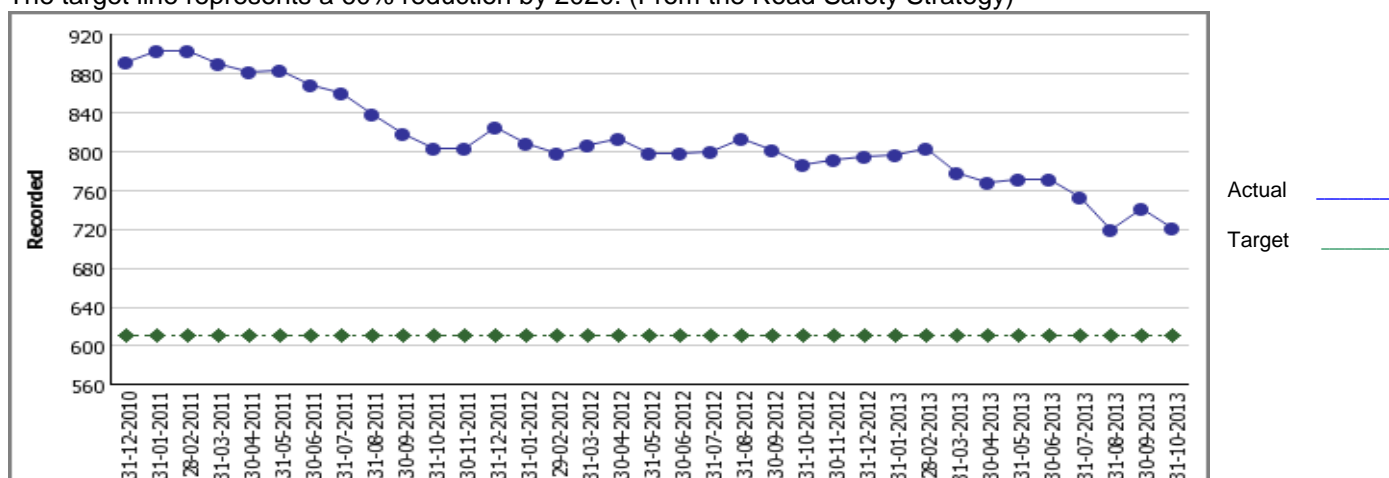
2012/2013	1 Nov 12 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
779	721	-58	-7.4%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
469	411	-58	-12.3%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in people seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months

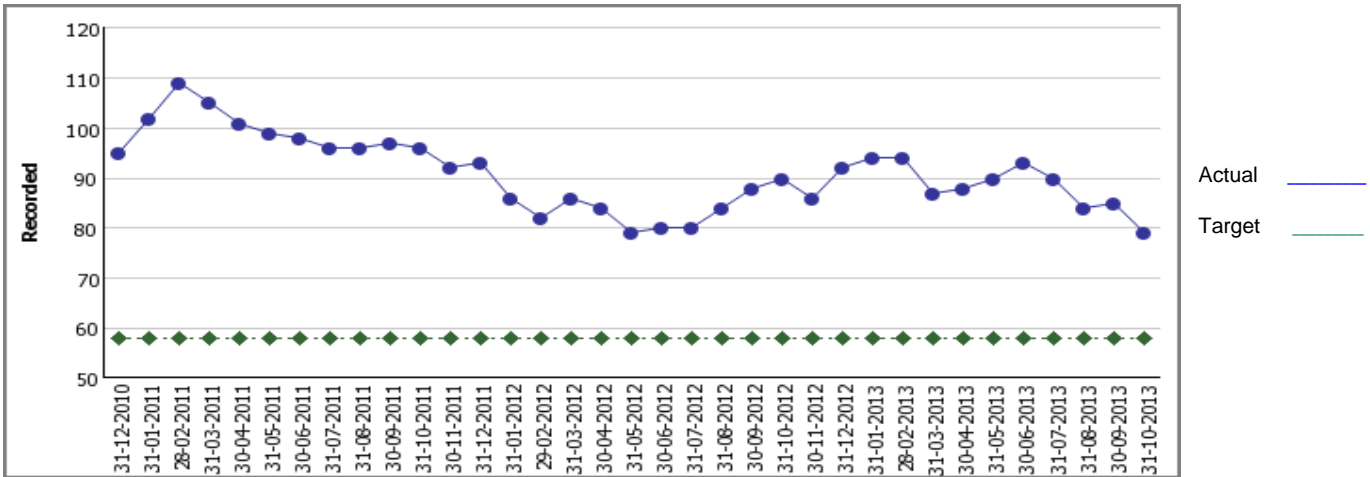
2012/2013	1 Nov 12 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
87	79	-8	-9.2%

The number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
61	53	-8	-13.1%

Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in children killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions—Most recent 12 months

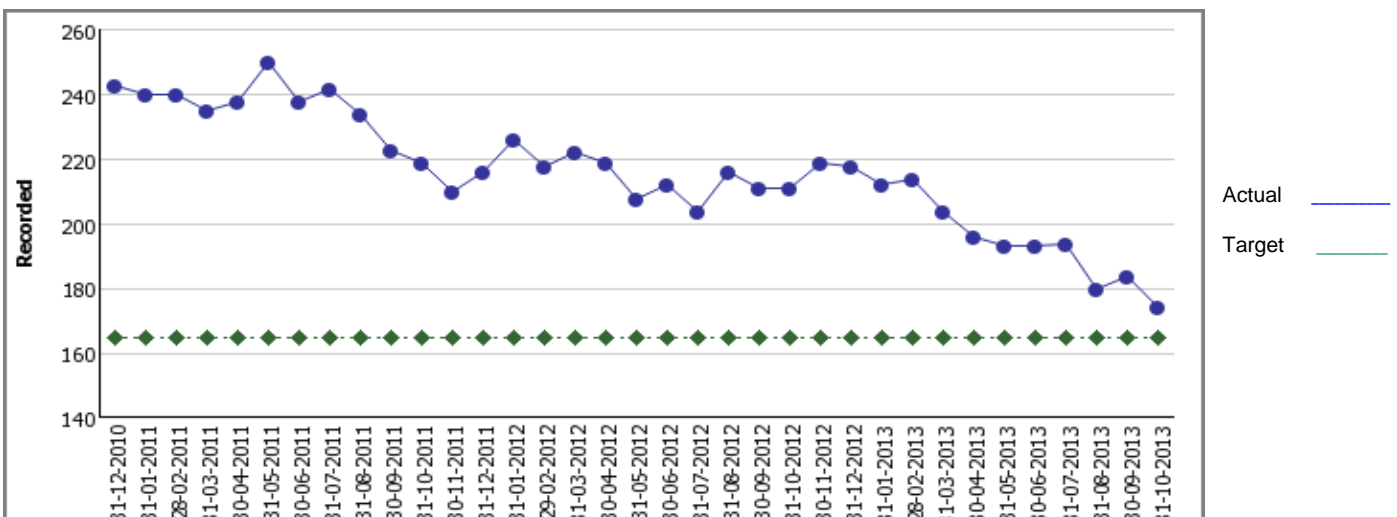
2012/2013	1 Nov 12 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
204	174	-30	-14.7%

Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	Change	% Change
122	92	-30	-24.5%

Number of young people (16-24 years) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in young people killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Further Analysis - People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- There have been 46 Fatal Road Traffic incidents in the period from the start of this financial year to the date of this report, which is an increase of 5 on the same period last year.
- There has been a notable decrease in the seriously injured statistics, with 58 fewer people seriously injured in the period between April and the end of Oct 2013. There has also been a notable decrease in the numbers of children and young people killed or seriously injured in the same period.

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, the use of police discretion and the proportion of officers time spent on patrol.

This data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman's Office and data collected by the police service on case disposal and officer deployments.

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

Incivility

The number of allegations of incivility – Most recent 12 months

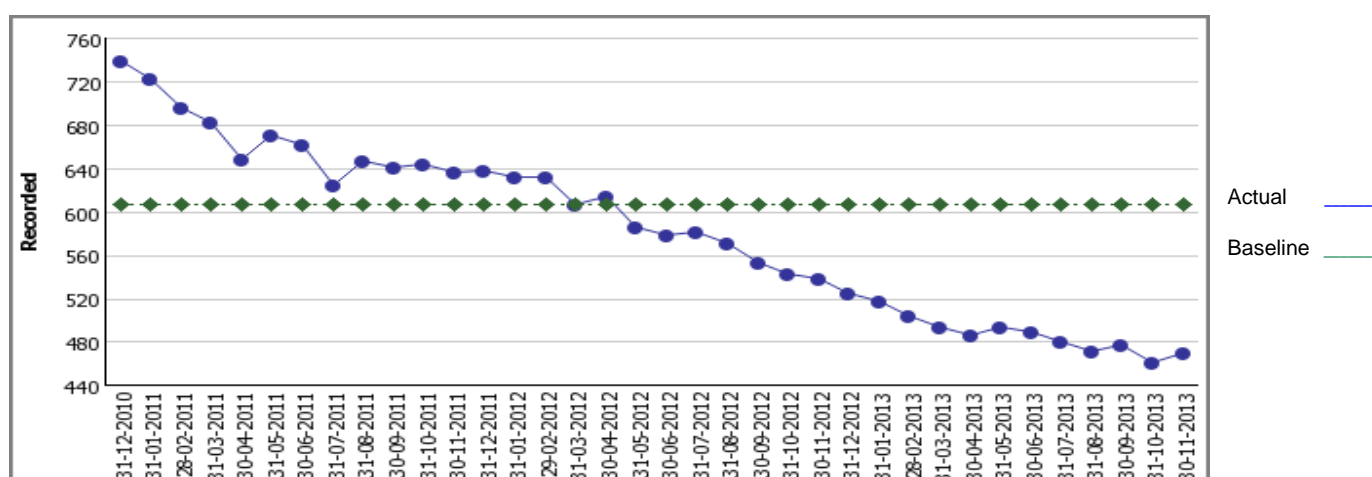
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
494	471	-23	-4.6%

The number of allegations of incivility – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
361	338	-23	-6.3%

The number of allegations of incivility – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of incivility against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 608.



The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – Most recent 12 months

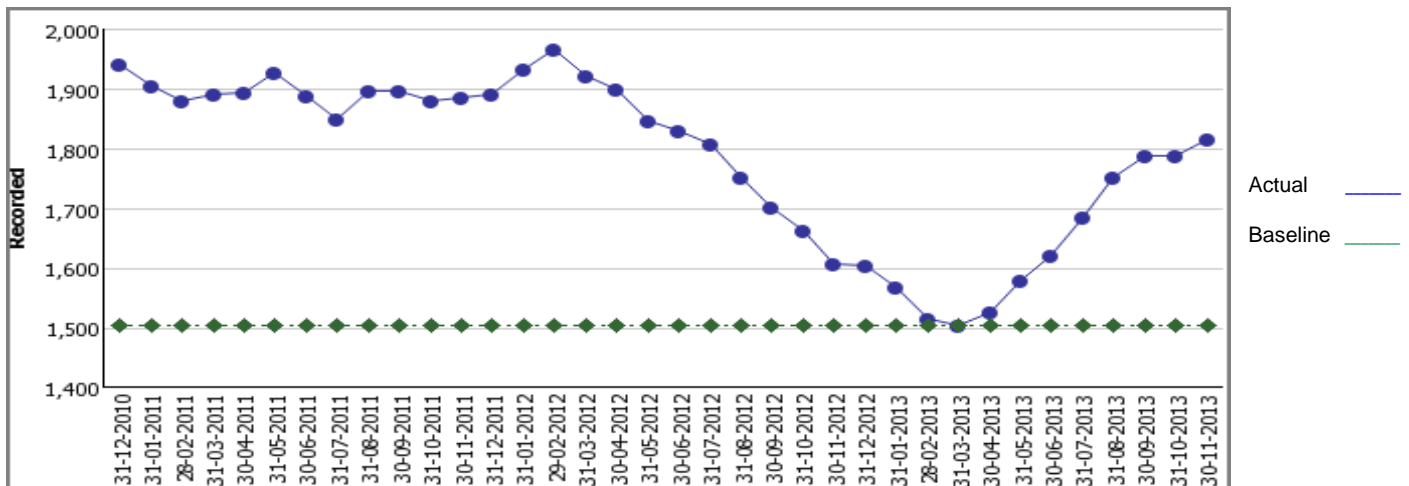
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
1,503	1,816	313	20.8%

The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
1,013	1,323	310	30.6%

The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of oppressive behaviour against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1503.



The number of allegations of failure in duty – Most recent 12 months

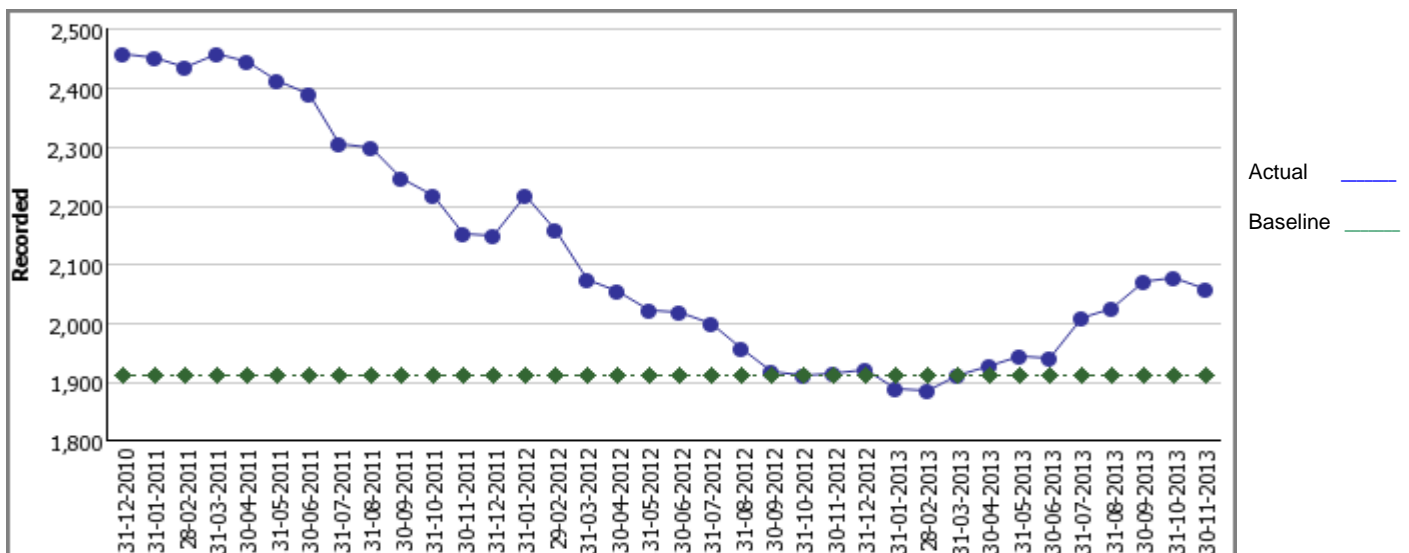
2012/2013	1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
1,911	2,058	147	7.7%

The number of allegations of failure in duty – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	Change	% Change
1,300	1,447	147	11.3%

The number of allegations of failure in duty – 3 year trend

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in allegations of failure in duty against police officers over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2012/13 Financial Year figure of 1911.



Key Points:

- Allegations of incivility continue to decrease in number, with the most recent FYTD figures provided showing a 6.4% reduction in the FYTD compared to PFYTD, and 22.7% below the 5 year average.
- In the FYTD, allegations of Oppressive Behaviour and Failure in Duty have risen. Failure in Duty allegations remain 5% lower than the 5 year average.

The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	11 Jan 13 - 10 Jan 14	Change	% Change
5,925	4,679	-1,246	-21.0%

Key points:

- The rolling 12 month figure shows a decrease in the number of cases resolved by use of discretion when compared to the 2012/13 Financial Year total.

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
March 2012	Dec 2013	Change
57.02%	61.69%	4.67%

*Each increase of 5% in this measure is estimated to represent an increase of 30 minutes per officer per duty shift based on a 10 hour shift pattern

Key Points:

- The time spent by each officer on patrol in December 2013 shows an slight reduction on the figure reported in last month's report, however the current figure still remains above the baseline figure recorded in March 2012.

Protective Policing – Vulnerable people are protected

Explanatory Note:

Protective Policing means ensuring that the public are kept safe from risks and threats to safety. 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 organized 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.

We are also focusing on the impact of alcohol consumption on crime.

Organised Crime

The number of organised crime gangs frustrated, disrupted and dismantled - Financial Year to date

	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
1 Apr 13 – 31 Dec 13	34	41	12	150

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - Financial Year to date

	<i>Previous Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Dec 12)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Dec 13)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	157	129	-28
Value of Cash Seizures	£1,365,710	£1,012,008	- £353,702
Value of Confiscation Orders	£858,344	£866,771	£8,427

Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months

<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>1 Dec 12 – 30 Nov 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
4,474	4,123	-351	-7.8%

The number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison

<i>1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12</i>	<i>1 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
3,230	2,879	-351	-10.9%

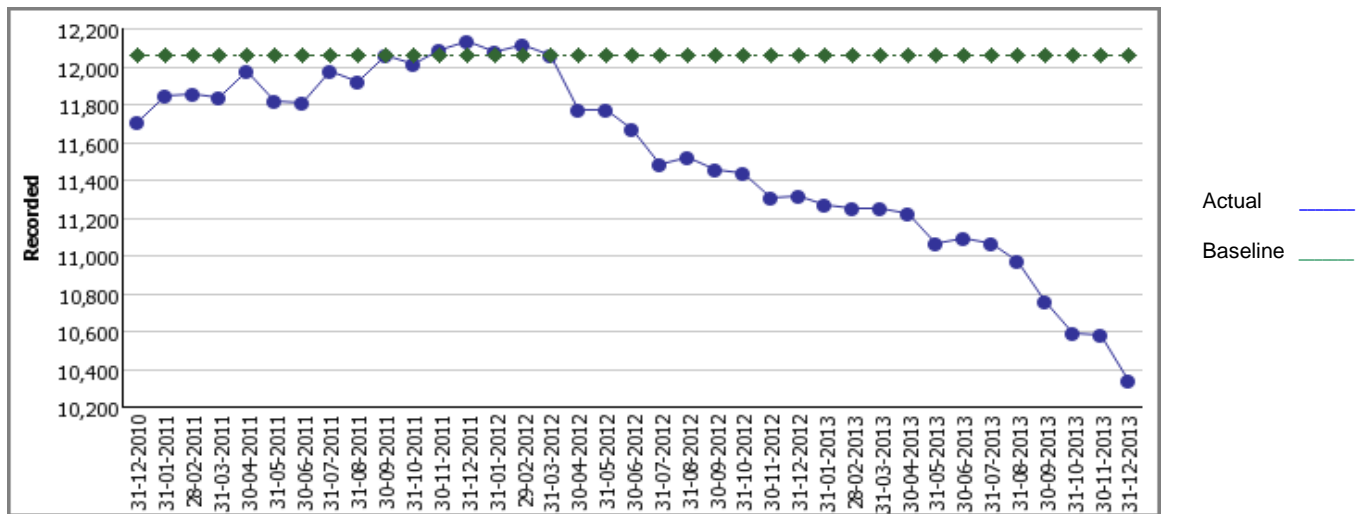
Key points:

- The number of OCG's Frustrated, Disrupted and Dismantled continues to rise.
- There have been 10 interventions in the period from 30th November 2013 to 31st December 2013, and the combined value of cash seizures and confiscation orders in December was almost £594,000.

Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

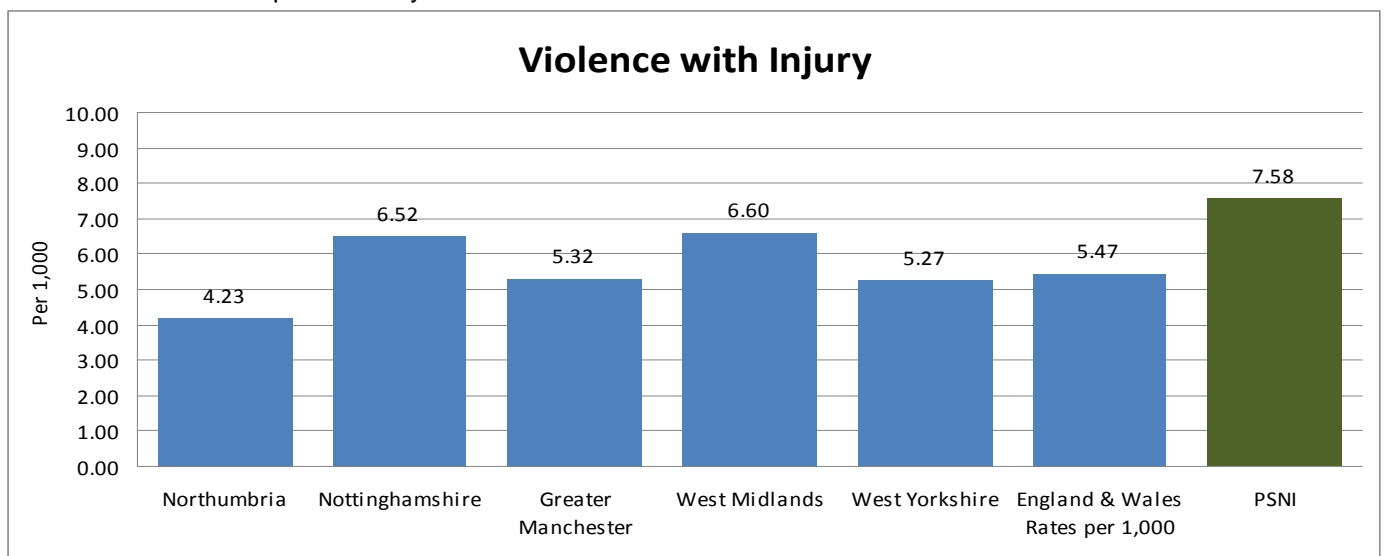
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	10 Jan 13- 09 Jan 14	Change	% Change
11,258	10,319	-939	-8.3%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 09 Jan 13	1 Apr 13 – 09 Jan 14	Change	% Change
9,000	8,061	-939	-10.4%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 12,006.



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.



Key Points:

- In December 2013, the number of crimes recorded in this category continued to reduce and is at the lowest level recorded in a 36 month period, with decreases showing in all 8 districts across the FYTD.

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>
PFYTD	52,755	6,533	12.4%
FYTD	49,973	6,885	13.8%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - FYTD					
	FYTD Recorded			FYTD Detection 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	2761	1634	59.2%	33.3%	33.7%
Non domestic violence with injury	8061	4611	57.2%	31.5%	31.4%
Most Serious Sexual crime	1344	231	17.2%	20.8%	20.3%
Violence without Injury	13882	4958	35.7%	28.4%	40.2%
Criminal Damage	15547	2110	13.6%	14.0%	46.0%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	78893	15701	19.9%	25.8%	39.2%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - PFYTD					
	PFYTD Recorded			PFYTD Detection 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	2854	1724	60.4%	39.7%	37.9%
Non domestic violence with injury	9000	5031	55.9%	34.1%	30.5%
Most serious Sexual crime	1312	293	22.3%	17.5%	15.7%
Violence without injury	12076	4569	37.8%	35.7%	44.2%
Criminal Damage	16731	2122	12.7%	15.8%	46.3%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	78420	15796	20.1%	29.4%	40.3%

Key Points:

- The percentage of all crime in which alcohol is a factor is showing a very slight rise on the figure of 0.5 % when the FYTD and PFYTD are compared. Approximately 1 in 5 crimes have alcohol as a contributory factor.
- There have been decreases in the percentage of Most Serious Sexual Crimes, and Violence with Injury Crimes which have alcohol as a factor when figures from the FYTD are compared to the PFYTD.