

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Quarter Three Performance Report to Northern Ireland Policing Board

Created on: 23 January 2015

Period Covered: 1 April – 23 January 2015 (approximating Quarters 1, 2 and 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 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 0.2%
Reduce Crime (by 1%)	Increased by 2.1%
Increase Outcome Rates for:	
– Sectarian Hate Crime (by 3% points)	Reduced by 1.0%
– Homophobic Hate Crime (by 5% points)	No change
– Racist Hate Crime (by 1% point)	Reduced by 1.4%
– Crimes with Domestic Motivation (by 7% points)	Reduced by 1.2%
– Domestic Burglaries (by 2% points)	Reduced by 1.2%
– All Crimes using range of disposal methods (by 2% points)	Reduced by 0.6%
– Rape Crime (1% point)	Reduced by 6.8%
Reduce ASB	Increased by 0.5%
Reduce Domestic Burglary (by 1%)	Reduced by 0.8%
Reduce Road Deaths	There have been 19 more deaths in the period 1 April 2014 to 31 December 2014 compared to the same period in 2013
Reduce Road Injuries*	Increased by 1.0%
Reduce allegations of Incivility (by 1%)	Reduced by 10.0%
Reduce allegations of Oppressive Behaviour (by 10%)	Reduced by 18.3%
Impact on Organised Crime**	The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 87 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2014.

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

*There is a 2 month timelag on figures reporting numbers of people seriously injured in road collisions.**Organised Crime figures are based on figures obtained from the Analysis Centre, based on national guidelines.

Confidence in Policing

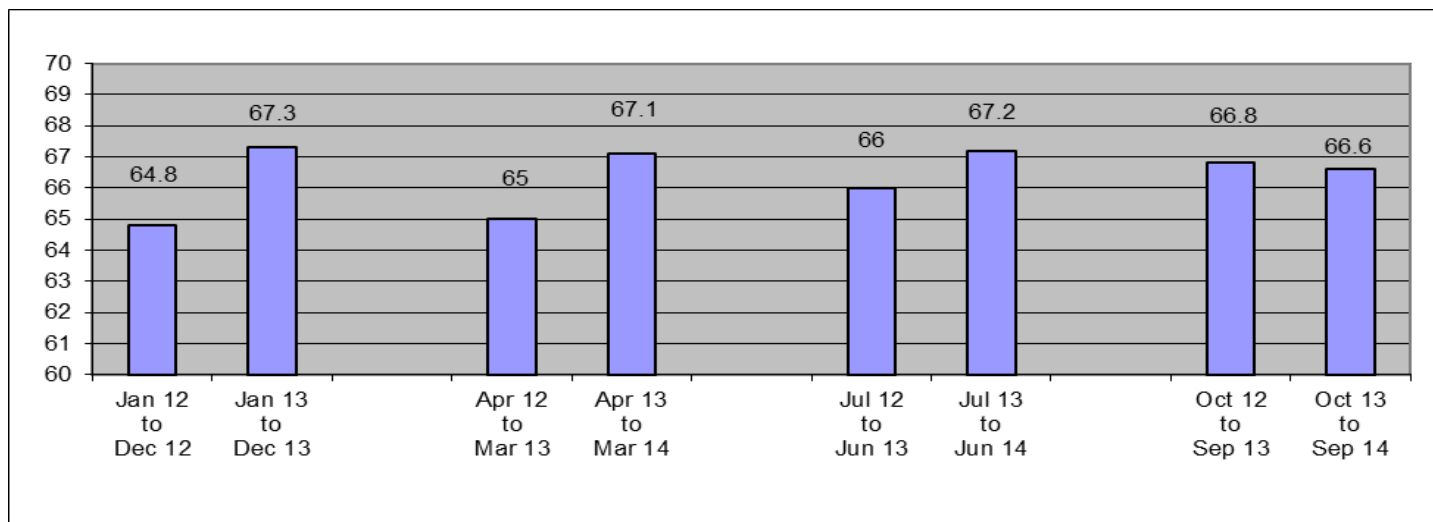
Confidence

Success in this area is measured using a range of data source available to the organization, 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>Oct 12 – Sept 13</i>	<i>Oct 13 – Sep 14</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	54.1	52.8	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	84.6	82.6	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.0	64.8	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	52.7	50.3	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.0	63.9	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	51.4	51.8	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	66.8	66.6	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 October 2013 to September 2014. When compared to the period October 2012 to September 2013, there has been a reduction of 0.2% 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:

- **Most Recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year 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 (including undercount) – Most recent 12 months

2013/2014	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
102,746	104,919	2,173	2.1%

The number of all recorded crimes (including undercount) – Financial Year to date comparison

01 Apr 13 – 18 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
82,462	84,635	2,173	2.6%

Crime (Including undercount) excluding Making Off Without Payment

The number of recorded crimes (incl undercount) excluding MOWP - Rolling 12 months

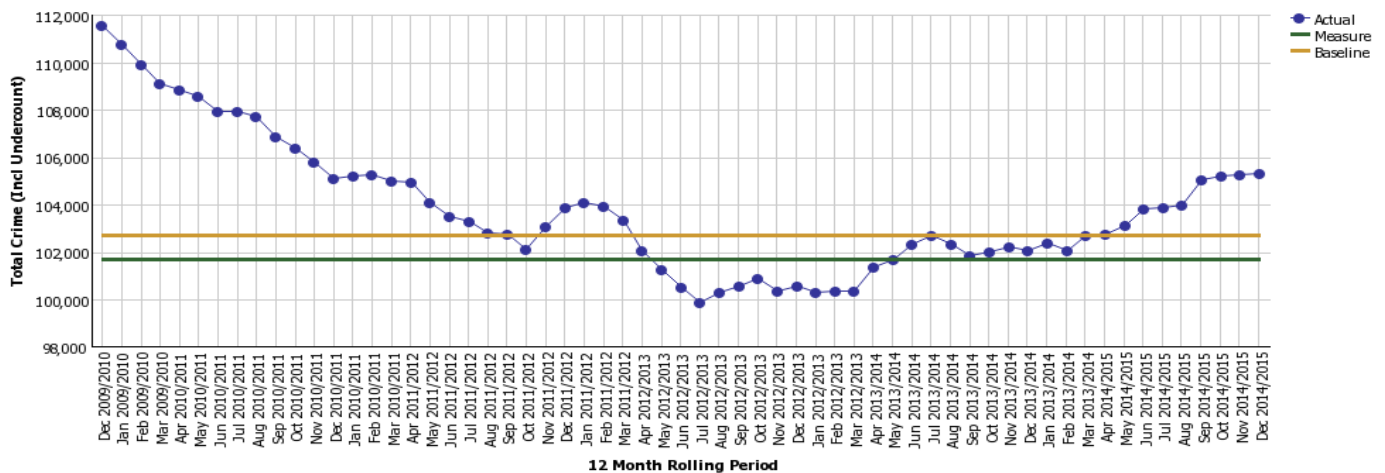
2013/2014	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
101,789	103,133	1,344	1.3%

The number of recorded crimes (incl undercount) excluding MOWP – FYTD comparison

01 Apr 13 – 18 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
81,795	83,139	1,344	1.6%

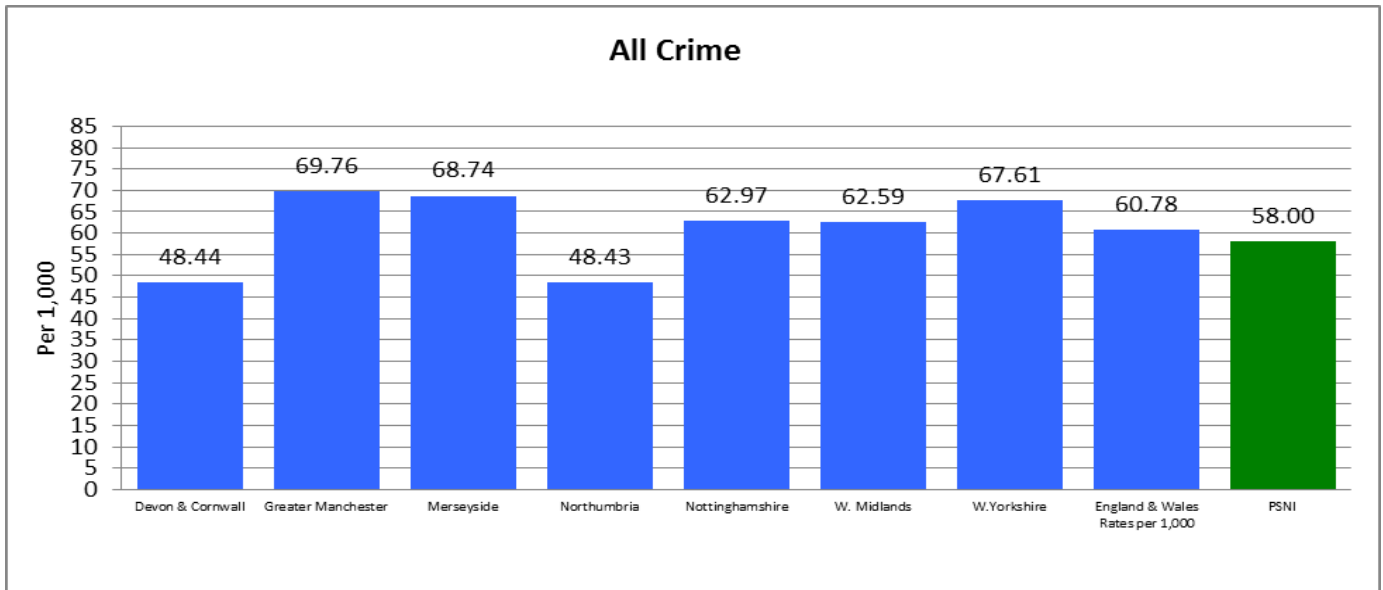
The number of recorded crimes – 5 Year trend

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in 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).



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 September 2014).



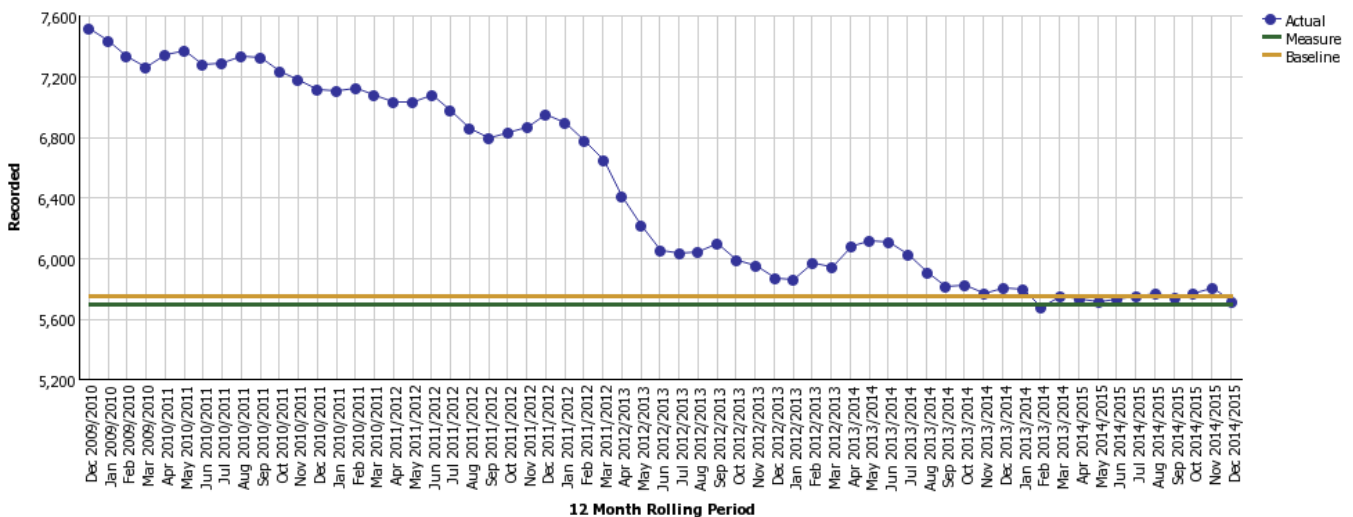
Key Points:

- The number of crimes recorded has risen by 2.6% when the current and previous financial years to date figures are compared. When making off without payment is excluded the increase is 1.3%. This continues to show an improvement.

Domestic Burglary

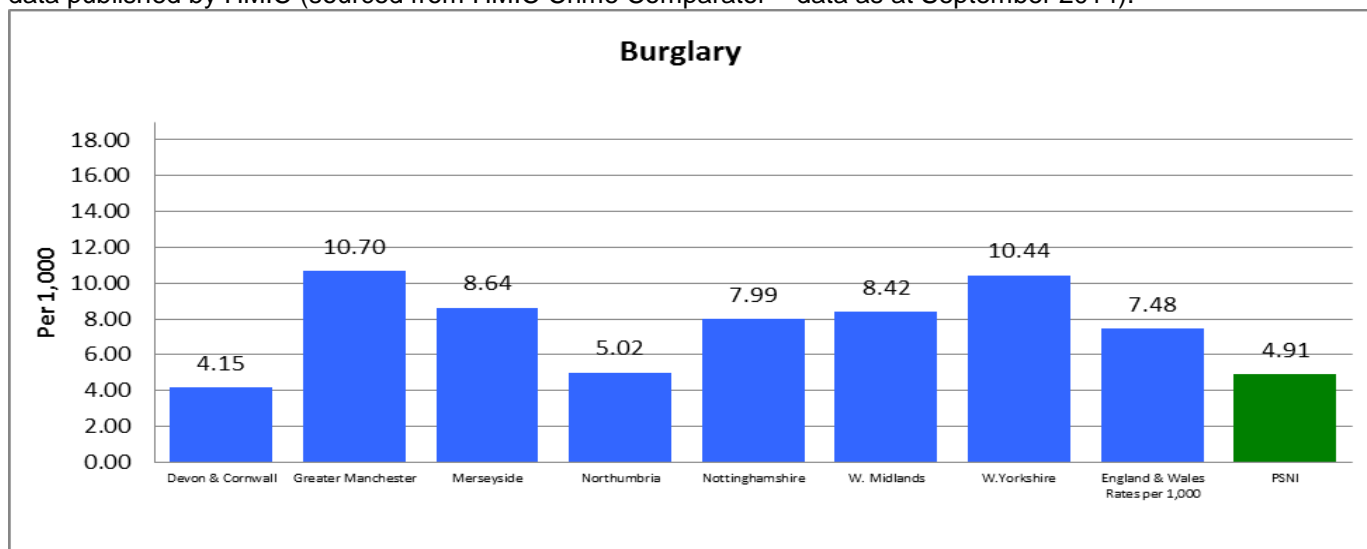
The number of domestic burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2013/2014	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
5,753	5,708	-45	-0.8%
The number of domestic burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
01 Apr 13 – 18 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 18 Jan 15	Change	% Change
4,552	4,507	-45	-1.0%
The number of domestic 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.



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 September 2014).



Key Points:

- Domestic burglary has decreased by 1.0% this financial year, a reduction of 45 crimes. The domestic burglary monthly average has decreased 14% since 2011/12.
- The domestic burglary outcome rate is currently 8.5% a reduction of 1.5% points compared to the previous financial year to date.

Road Casualties

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

2013/14	01 Jan 14 – 31 Dec 14	Change	% Change
60	79	19	31.7%

The number of people killed in road collisions – FYTD comparison

01 Apr 13 – 22 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 22 Jan 15	Change	% Change
52	66	14	26.9%

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

2013/14	01 Nov 13 - 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
725	732	7	1.0%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison

01 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	01 Apr 14 – 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
414	421	7	1.7%

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

2013/14	01 Nov 13 – 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
79	68	-11	-13.9%

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

01 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	01 Apr 14 – 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
53	42	-11	-20.8%

Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	01 Nov 13 - 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
180	222	42	23.3%
Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
01 Apr 13 – 31 Oct 13	01 Apr 14 – 31 Oct 14	Change	% Change
92	134	42	45.7%

Key Points:

- This financial year to date 66 people have been killed in road collisions. This is an increase of 14 compared to the same period last year.
- Figures available to the end of October 2014 show an increase of 7 people seriously injured as a result of road collisions. The number of young people aged 16-24 years seriously injured or killed has increased by 45.7% (42) this financial year when compared to the previous financial year. The number of children killed or seriously injured has reduced by 20.8%.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Appropriate Disposal Methods	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2013/14	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	2013/14	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	% change
Charge/Summons	21,231	20,095	20.7%	20.2%	-0.4%
Adult Cautions	2,325	1,978	2.3%	1.9%	-0.4%
Juvenile Cautions	851	689	0.8%	0.7%	-0.2%
TICs	35	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PNDs	826	965	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%
Discretionary Disposals	2,703	2,999	2.6%	2.9%	0.2%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	4	2	0.0%	0.0%	0.0
Outcome Rates for specified crime types within Policing Plan	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2013/14	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	2013/14	19 Jan 14 – 18 Jan 15	% change
Sectarian Hate Crime	148	157	15.4%	14.4%	-1.0%
Homophobic Hate Crime	31	35	17.3%	17.3%	0.0%
Racist Hate Crime	119	145	17.2%	15.9%	-1.4%
Crimes with Domestic Motivation	4,036	4,064	31.7%	30.5%	-1.2%
Domestic Burglary	556	486	9.7%	8.5%	-1.2%
Rape Crime	91	62	16.5%	9.7%	-6.8%
Total outcomes	27,975	27,746	27.2%	26.6%	-0.6%
Total number of offences recorded (inc. undercount)	102,746	104,919			

Key Points:

- Outcome rates have improved slightly since the last performance report with the exception of homophobic hate crime and rape crime.
- The reduction in the rape outcome rate is as a result of a decrease in the number of outcomes against an increase in reported rape of 19.7% this financial year.

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 – Most recent 12 months

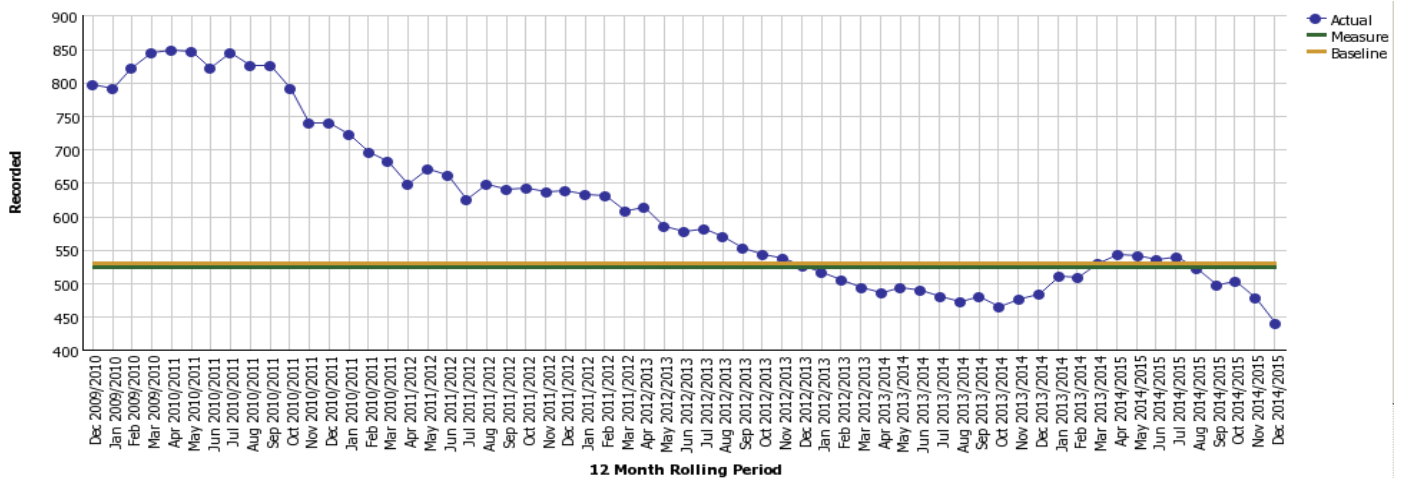
2013/2014	01 Dec 13 – 30 Nov 14	Change	% Change
531	478	-53	-10.0%

The number of allegations of incivility – Financial Year to date comparison

01 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	01 Apr 14 – 30 Nov 14	Change	% Change
344	291	-53	-15.4%

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 531.



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

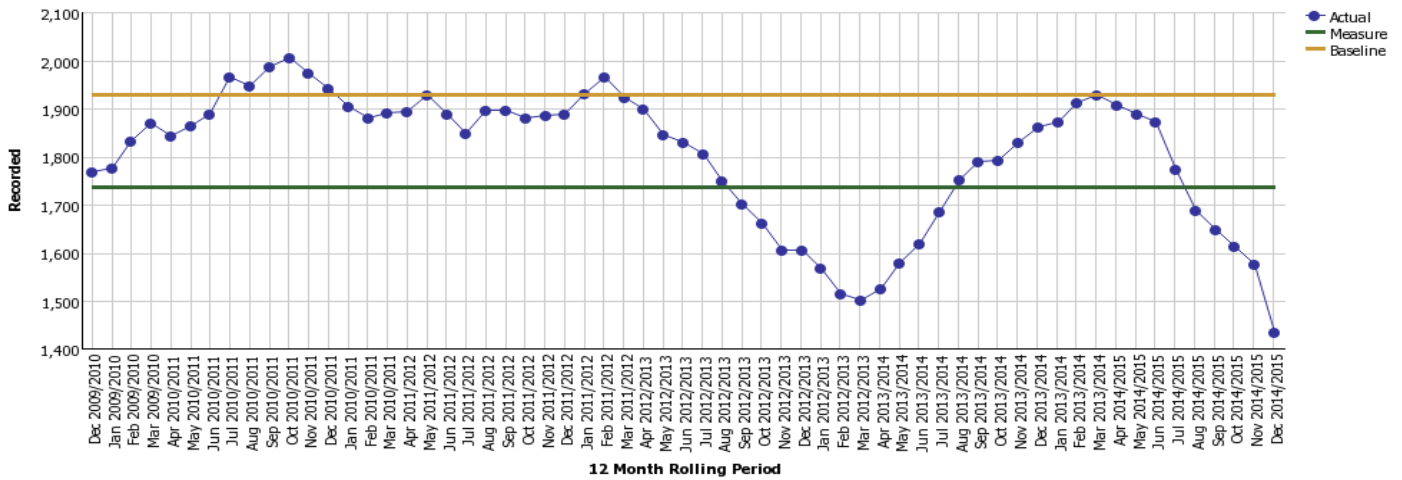
2013/2014	01 Dec 13 – 30 Nov 14	Change	% Change
1,930	1,576	-354	-18.3%

The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – Financial Year to date comparison

01 Apr 13 – 30 Nov 13	01 Apr 14 – 30 Nov 14	Change	% Change
1,339	985	-354	-26.4%

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 1,930.



Key Points:

- There are continued reductions in the numbers of allegations of Incivility and Oppressive Behaviour this financial year compared to the same period last year.
- Both categories of allegations are meeting and exceeding the quantitative target 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 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.

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>
<i>01 Apr 14 – 31 Dec 14</i>	33	40	14	138

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances - FYTD Comparison

	<i>Previous Financial Year 01 Apr 13 – 31 Dec 13</i>	<i>Current Financial Year 01 Apr 14 – 31 Dec 14</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	133	105	-28
Value of Cash Seizures	£1,029,841	£682,131	-£347,710
Value of Confiscation Orders	£866,771	£844,906	-£21,865

Key points:

- 87 OCGs have been frustrated, disrupted or dismantled this financial year to the end of December 2014 an increase of four. The number of OCGs monitored has increased by one.
- The value of cash seizures has fallen again this month compared to the same period last year. There were no confiscation orders in December.

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 – Most recent 12 months

<i>2013/2014</i>	<i>22 Jan 14 – 22 Jan 15</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
60,706	61,009	303	0.5%

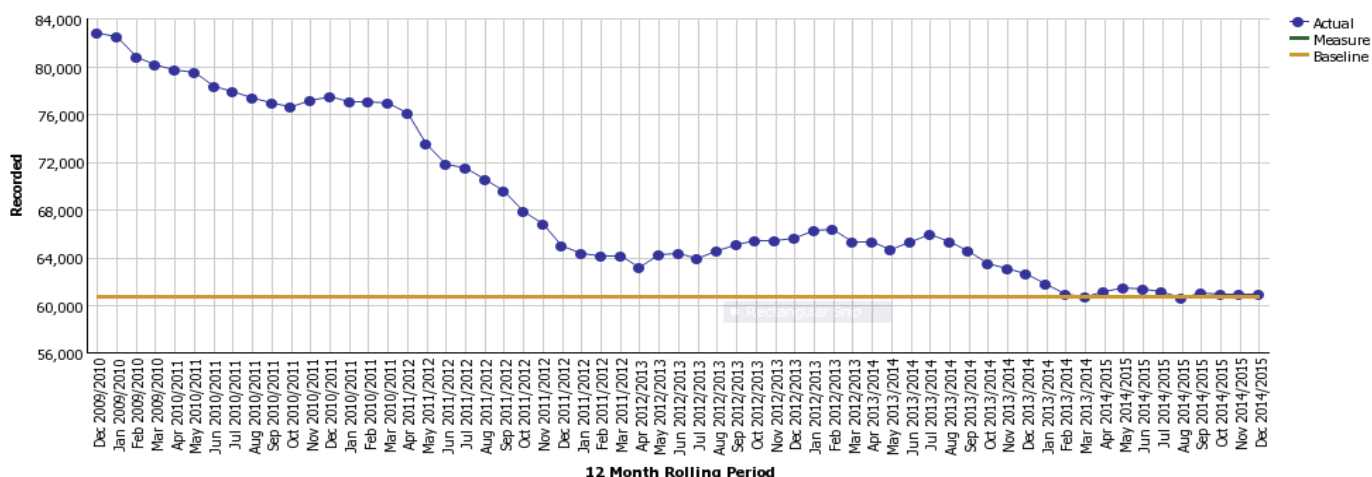
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison

<i>01 Apr 13 – 22 Jan 14</i>	<i>01 Apr 14 – 22 Jan 15</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
51,009	51,312	303	0.6%

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 5 Year trend

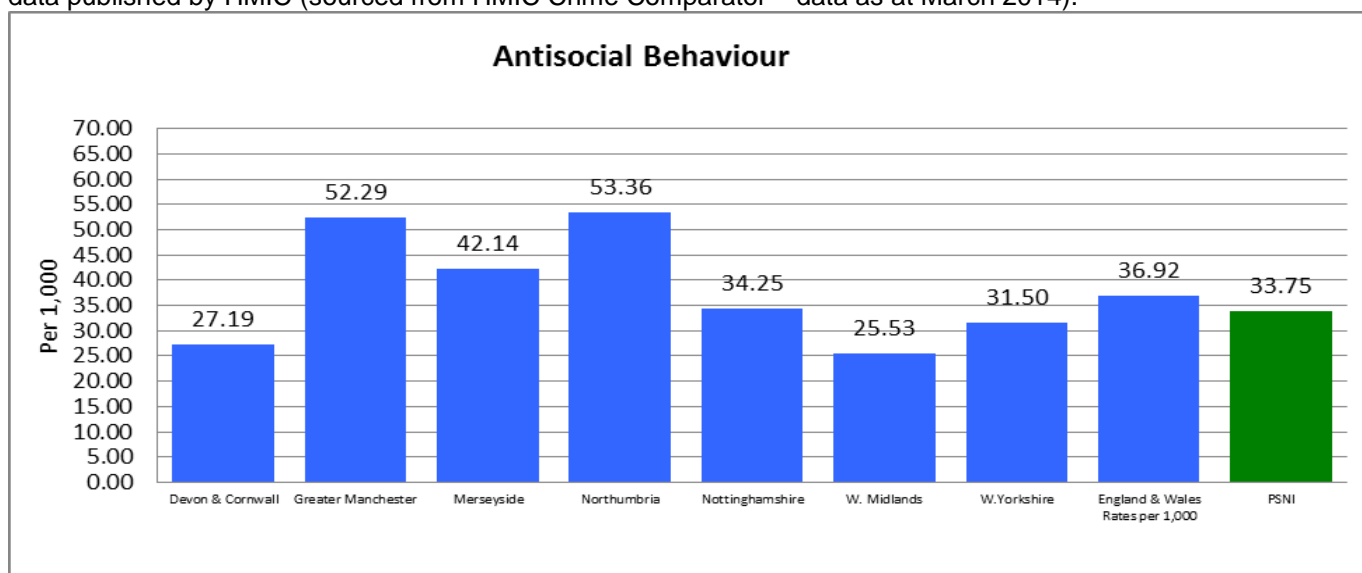
The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past five years.

The baseline represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 60,706.



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		
1 Oct 12 - 30 Sep 13	1 Oct 13 - 30 Sep 14	Change
9.9%	9.8%	0.1%

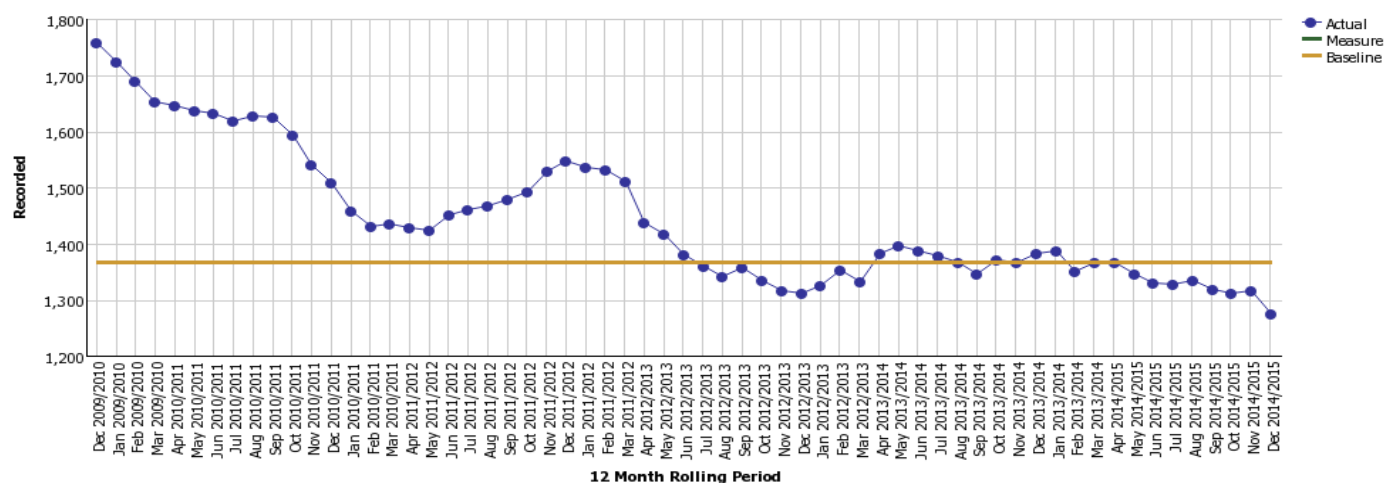
Key Points:

- ASB continues to show a small increase of 0.6% this financial year. The percentage of people who perceive the level of ASB behaviour to be high in their local area has reduced slightly.

Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	20 Jan 14 – 19 Jan 15	Change	% Change
1,367	1,282	-85	-6.2%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) - Financial Year to date comparison			
01 Apr 13 – 19 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 19 Jan 15	Change	% Change
1,115	1,030	-85	-7.6%
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 base line represents the 2013/14 Financial Year figure of 1,367.



Key Points:

- The number of crimes in this category has continued to fall with a reduction of 7.6% (75 crimes) in the number of burglaries/robberies where older people are victims when compared to the previous financial year.
- There has, however, also been a decrease in the outcome rate of 1.0 percentage points to 7.2% for the same period.

Drug Seizure Incidents

Number of drug seizures - Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	01 Jan 14 – 31 Dec 14	Change	% Change
4,825	4,693	-132	-2.7%
Number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison			
01 Apr 13 – 31 Dec 13	01 Apr 14 – 31 Dec 14	Change	% Change
3,621	3,489	-132	-3.6%

Key Points:

- There have been 132 fewer drugs seizures in this financial year up to the end of December. Only D and former B District are showing increases. The picture varies hugely across the current areas, from a decrease in Moyle of 36.4% to an increase of 68.2% in Larne.

Professional Policing – Improved satisfaction with policing

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	51,009	7,112	13.9%
FYTD	51,312	6,794	13.2%

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

	FYTD Recorded			FYTD 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	3,062	1,778	58.1%	31.2%	32.1%
Non domestic violence with injury	8,577	4,751	55.4%	28.1%	29.5%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	1,758	347	19.7%	13.7%	15.3%
Violence without Injury	15,959	5,412	33.9%	24.5%	36.5%
Criminal damage	16,028	2,170	13.5%	12.5%	40.0%

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

	PFYTD Recorded			PFYTD 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	2,973	1,744	58.7%	32.7%	33.3%
Non domestic violence with injury	8,506	4,860	57.1%	29.8%	30.2%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	1,532	253	16.5%	18.8%	18.6%
Violence without Injury	14,681	5,259	35.8%	26.6%	39.4%
Criminal Damage	16,225	2,236	13.8%	12.1%	38.7%

Key Points:

- The percentage of crimes and ASB incidents in which alcohol is a contributory factor remains consistent.

Increased reporting of all crime with domestic motivation

Reported numbers of all Crimes with Domestic Motivation – Financial Year to Date

<i>01 Apr 13 – 19 Jan 14</i>	<i>01 Apr 14 – 19 Jan 15</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
10,157	10,741	584	5.7%

Key Points:

- This financial year there has been a 5.7% increase in the number of reported crimes with a domestic motivation. All Districts apart from G and H are showing an increase this financial year.

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury

The number of non-domestic violent crimes involving injury – Most recent 12 months

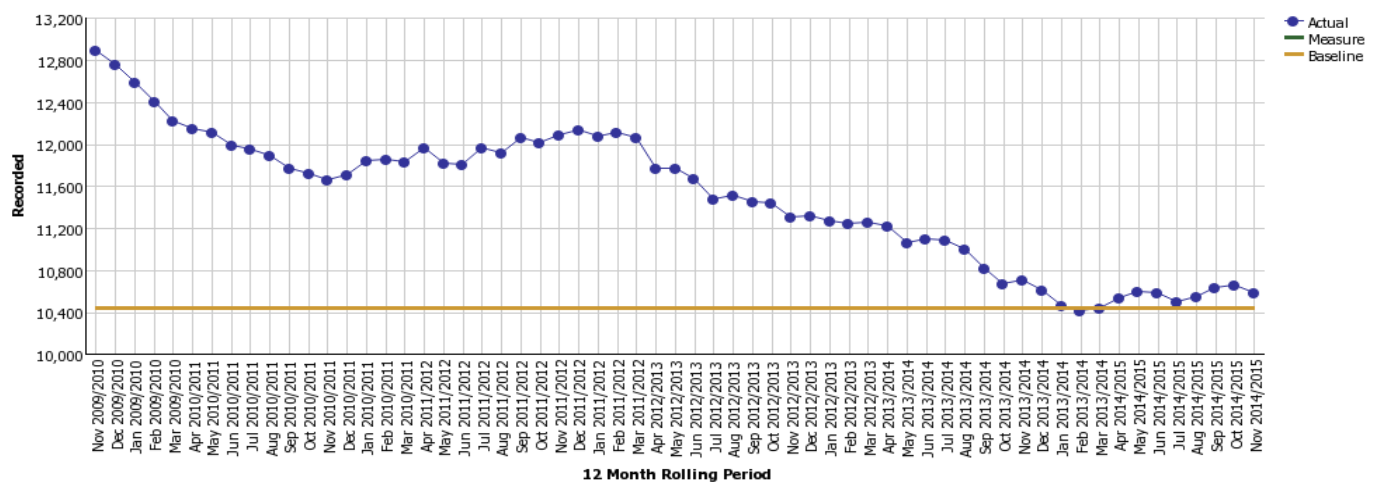
2013/14	20 Jan 14 – 19 Jan 15	Change	% Change
10,445	10,516	71	0.7%

The number of non-domestic violent crimes involving injury – Financial Year to date comparison

01 Apr 13 – 19 Jan 14	01 Apr 14 – 19 Jan 15	Change	% Change
8,506	8,577	71	0.8%

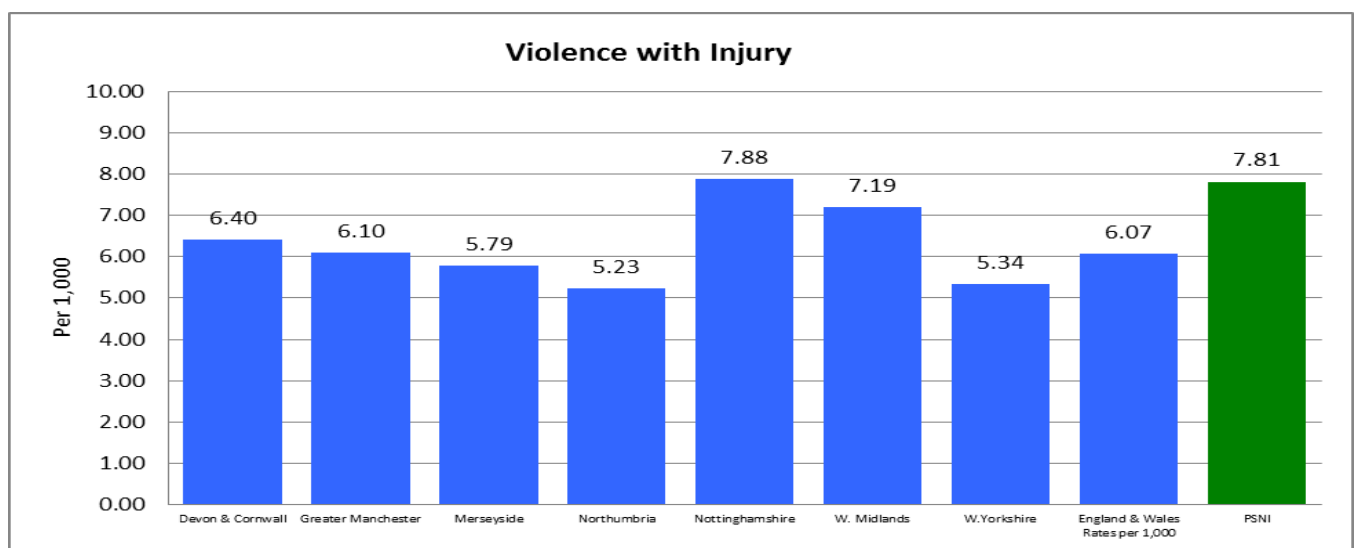
The number of non-domestic violent crime involving injury – 5 year trend

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.



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 June 2014)



Key Points:

- Violence with injury has increased by 0.7% this financial year to date this is a slight improvement on previous months.