



# Police Service of Northern Ireland

## Monthly Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 14 October 2013

Period Covered: April 2013 – 14 October 2013 (approximating quarters 1 & 2)

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.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates\\_statistics.htm](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>

Personal

Professional

Protective

Not Protectively Marked

## 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 1.1%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Reduced by 1.3%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 4.4%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 1.7% points
Reduce Road Deaths	4 more road deaths since 1st April compared to same period in 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 3.9%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 4.0%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 14.05%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 2.33%
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 6.6%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures have increased by £462,270 The value of confiscation orders has reduced by £672,958 The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 72 Organised Crime Groups since 1 <sup>st</sup> 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 anti-social behaviour. Self-completion modules are used to elicit information on sensitive topics, such as drug misuse and domestic violence.

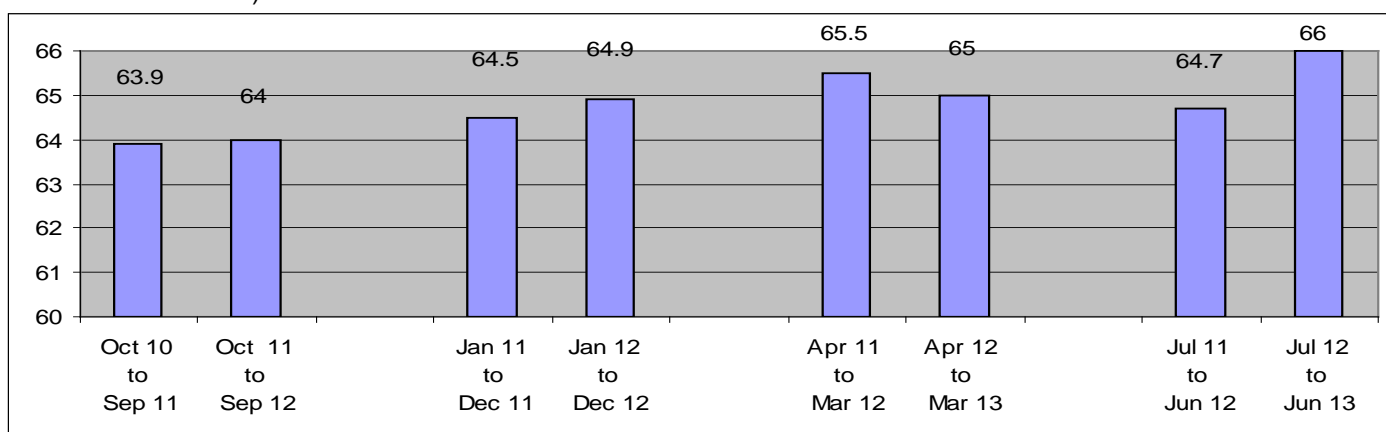
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social 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
<b>Overall Confidence in the local police</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>66.0</b>	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 figures above are the most recent findings from the NI Crime Survey on Perceptions of Policing, Justice and ASB, published on 26<sup>th</sup> Sept. 2013. The report covers the complete 2012/13 financial year and includes the first quarter of the current financial year.
- The result of this most recent survey shows confidence to be a higher level than it has been across all 8 quarters previously reported.

## 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 Forces in England and Wales.

# Crime

## The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months

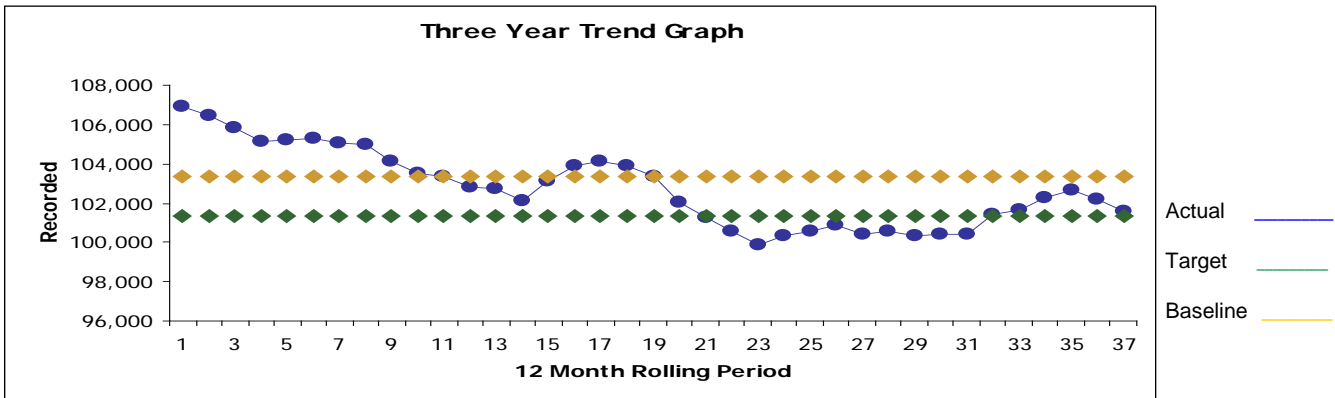
2012/2013	11 Oct 12 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>100,389</b>	<b>101,491</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

## The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 10 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>53,256</b>	<b>54,358</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

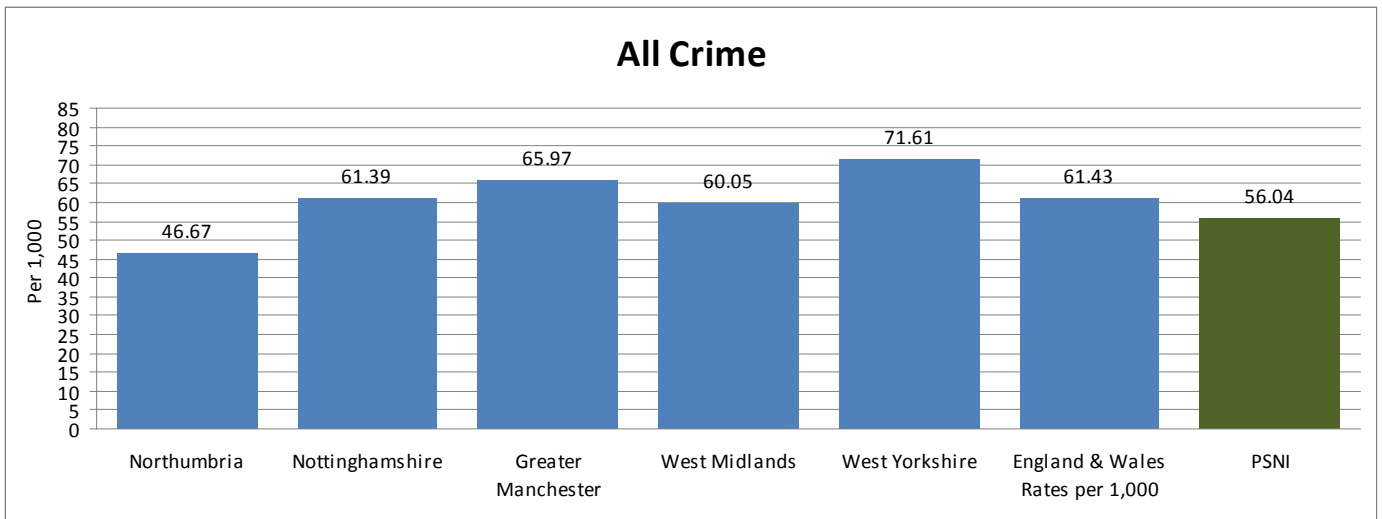
## The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend

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 Most Similar Force group 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 levels of crime while indicating a slight rise in percentage across the rolling 12 months, are continuing to show a decrease month on month. There were 839 fewer crimes in September 2013 than in August 2013.
- In relation to our MSF group, PSNI maintain the position below 4 out of 5 of our comparative force groups, as well as remaining below the England and Wales average of crime per 1,000 of the population.

# Antisocial Behaviour

## The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months

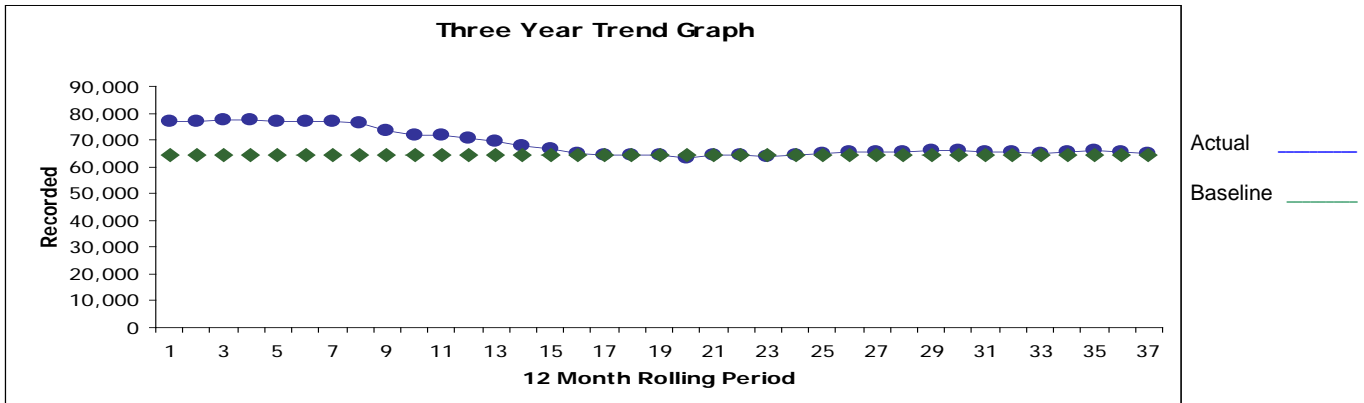
2012/2013	13 Oct – 14 Oct 13	Change	% Change
65,357	64,510	-847	-1.3%

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

1 Apr 12 –14 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 14 Oct 13	Change	% Change
38,201	37,354	-847	-2.2%

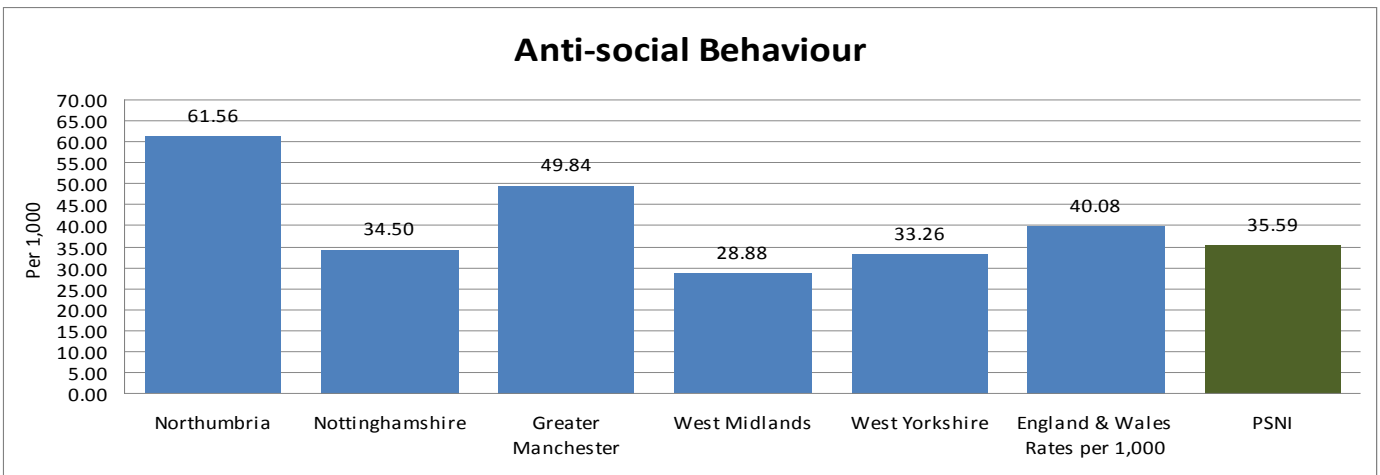
## The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend

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 Most Similar Force group 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:

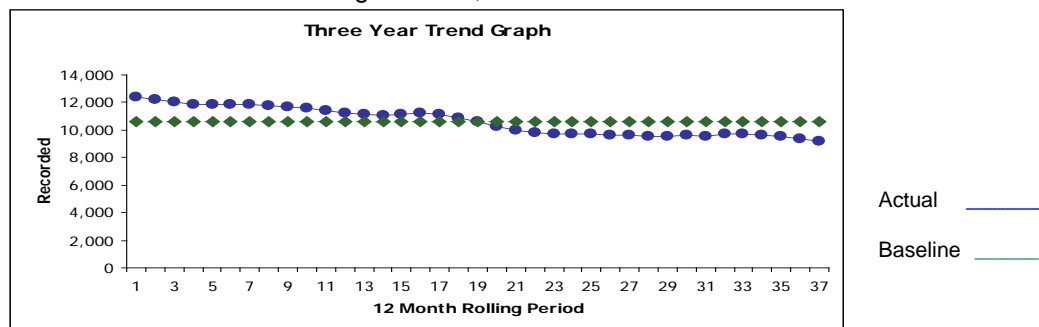
- Levels of ASB continue to reduce, with the reductions for the rolling 12 months as well as month on month reductions throughout the second quarter of this financial year.
- PSNI's ASB figures continue to remain lower than the England and Wales average rate of ASB per 1,000 of the population.
- There has been a statistically significant reduction in the number of people who perceive ASB to be at a high level in their local area.

## Burglary

The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	11 Oct 12 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>9,581</b>	<b>9,161</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>-4.4%</b>
The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 10 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>4,963</b>	<b>4,543</b>	<b>-420</b>	<b>-8.5%</b>

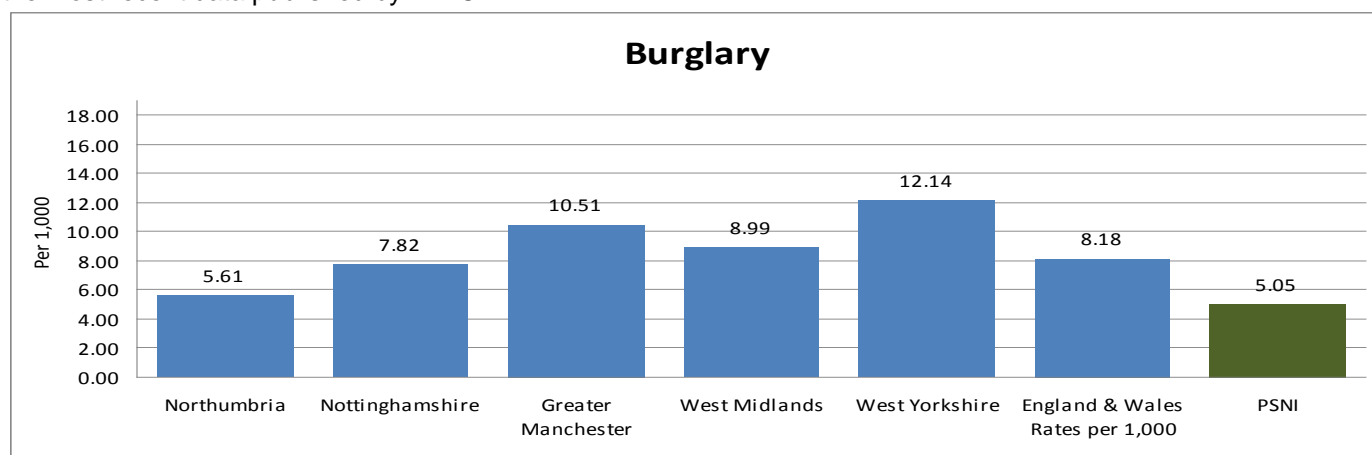
### The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend

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 Most Similar Force group 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.

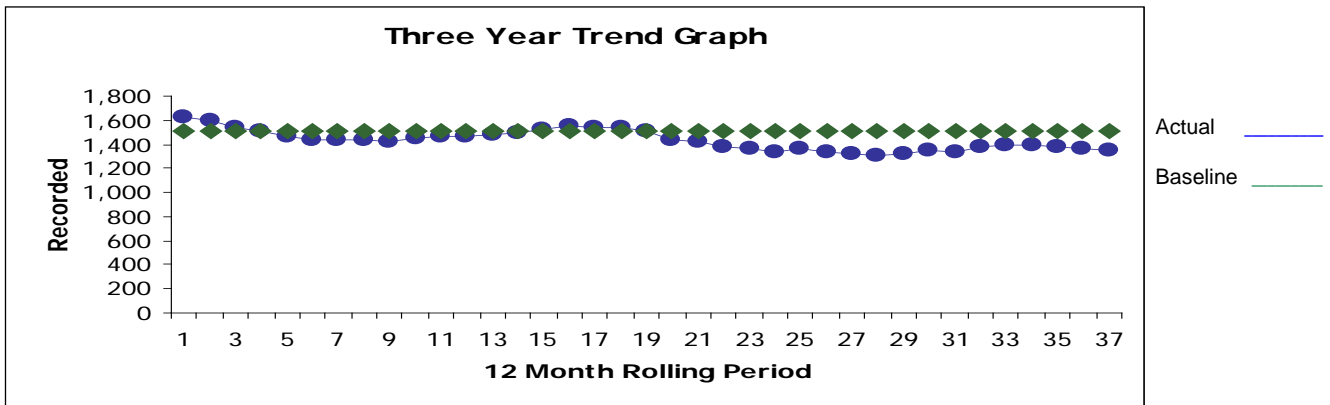


### Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	11 Oct 12 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>1,333</b>	<b>1,326</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-0.5%</b>
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 10 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
<b>681</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>

### 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:**

- Across the service, burglary figures have continued to steadily reduce since the start of this financial year.
- The current figure for the rolling 12 months is at its lowest level over the last 3 years depicted in the trend graph
- Burglaries and Robberies where older persons are victims are also showing a slight decrease of 0.5% over the most recent 12 months
- Compared to our MSF group and the England and Wales average, PSNI maintain the lowest figure of crimes of this type per 1,000 of the population.

**Crime Outcomes**

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Method of Disposal	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/13	11 Oct 12 to 10 Oct 13	2012/13	11 Oct 12 to 10 Oct 13	Change
Charge/Summons	22,574	21,691	22.5%	21.6%	-0.9%
Adult Cautions	2,473	2,232	2.5%	2.2%	-0.2%
Juvenile Cautions	997	881	1.0%	0.9%	-0.1%
TICs	100	25	0.1%	0.0%	-0.1%
PNDs	359	554	0.4%	0.6%	0.2%
Discretionary Disposals	3,133	2,561	3.1%	2.6%	-0.6%
No prosecution directed/offender died before proceedings	2	3	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total outcomes</b>	<b>29,638</b>	<b>27,947</b>	<b>29.5%</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>-1.7%</b>
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	100,291			

**Key Points:**

- There were 1,691 fewer Crime Outcomes across the latest 12 months compared to the 2012/13 figure.
- Percentage of Outcome Rates for the 12 months up to 12<sup>th</sup> September 2013 (presented at September’s SEB) was 28.3%. This month’s percentage outcome rate shows a slight reduction on that figure.

**Road Casualties**

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



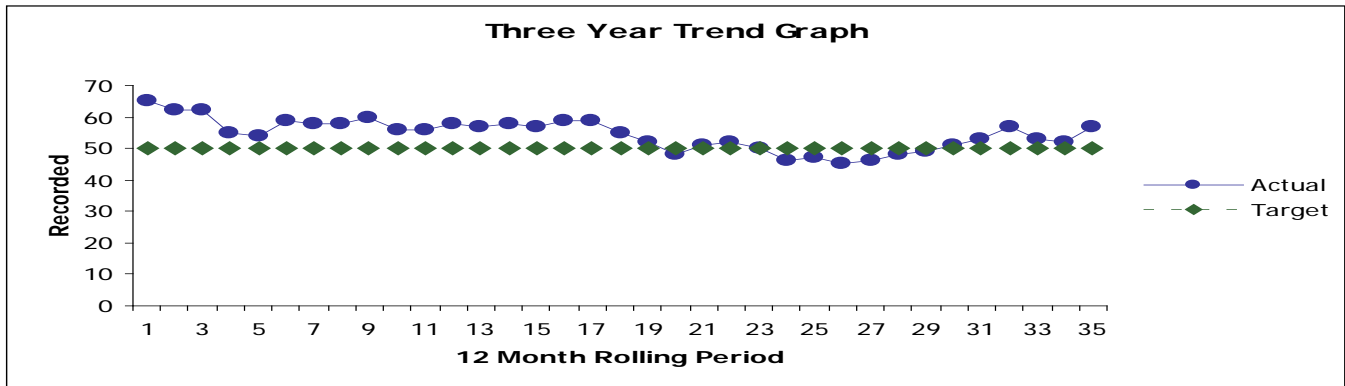
2012/2013	01 Oct 12 – 30 Sep 13	Change	% Change
<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7.5%</b>

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

1 Apr 12 – 30 Sep 12	1 Apr 13 – 30 Sep 13	Change	% Change
<b>23</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>17.3%</b>

**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**

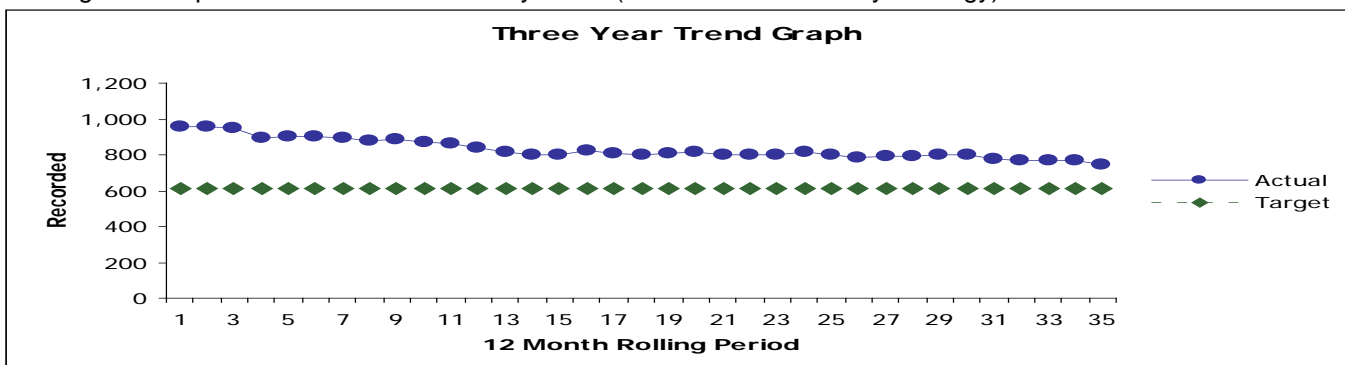
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
<b>779</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-3.9%</b>

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

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jun 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jun 13	Change	% Change
<b>275</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>-30</b>	<b>-11.0%</b>

**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**

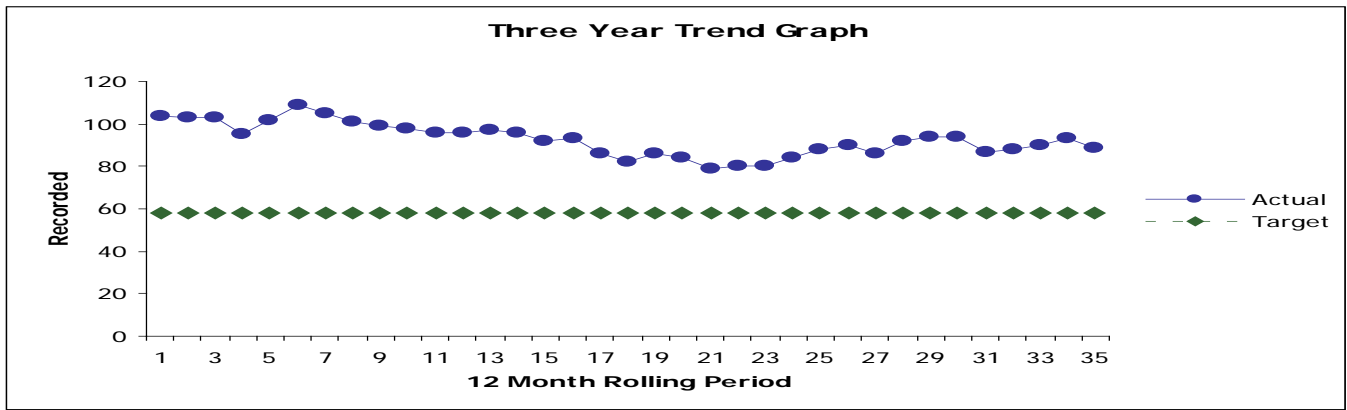
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
<b>87</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.3%</b>

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

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
<b>28</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7.1%</b>

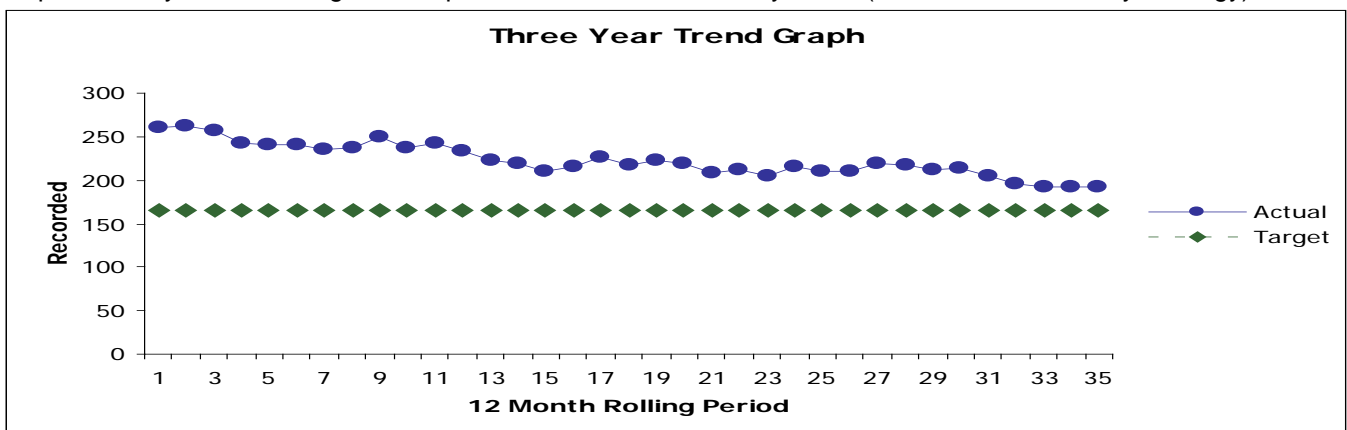
**Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend**

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 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
<b>204</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>
Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
<b>67</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>-11</b>	<b>-16.4%</b>
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 27 Fatal Road Traffic incidents since the start of this financial year, this is an increase of 4 on the same period last year. The majority of the fatalities have been in rural districts.
- Although fatality figures for the current financial year show an increase when measured against the same period last year, we remain on track to meet all targets contained within the Road Safety Strategy to 2020

## 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

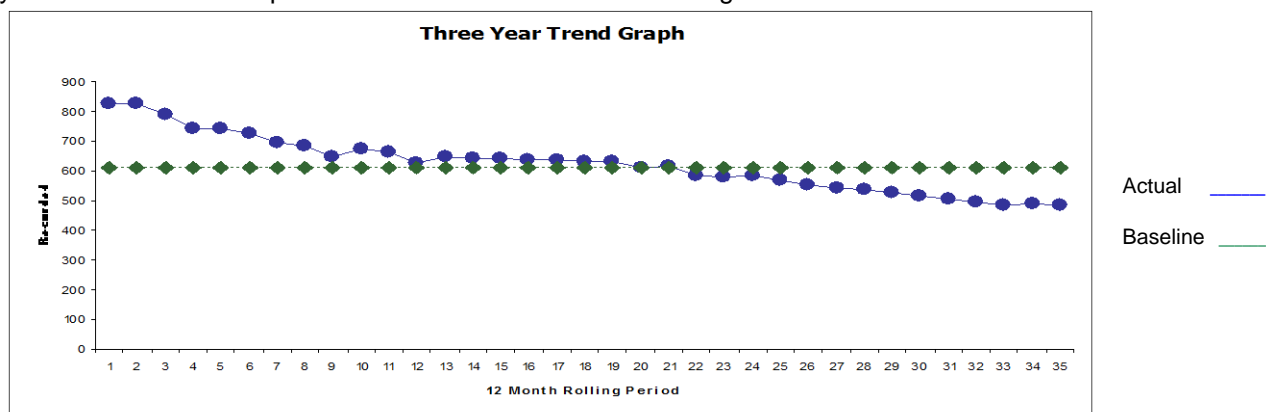
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
494	474	-20	-4.0%

### The number of allegations of incivility – FYTD comparison

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
172	152	-20	-11.6%

### 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

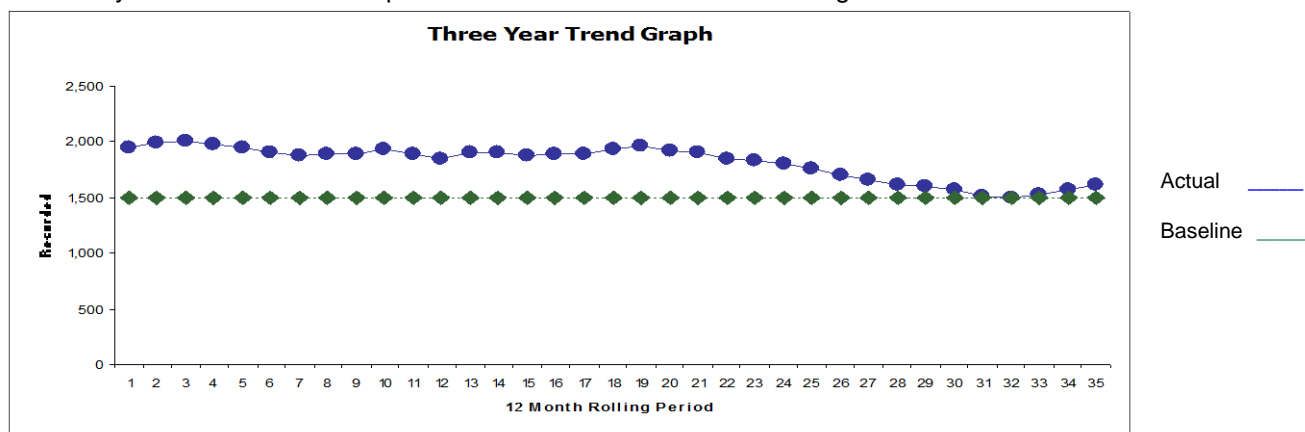
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
1503	1673	170	11.3%

### The number of allegations of oppressive behaviour – 2012/2013 Financial year

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
502	672	170	33.9%

### 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**

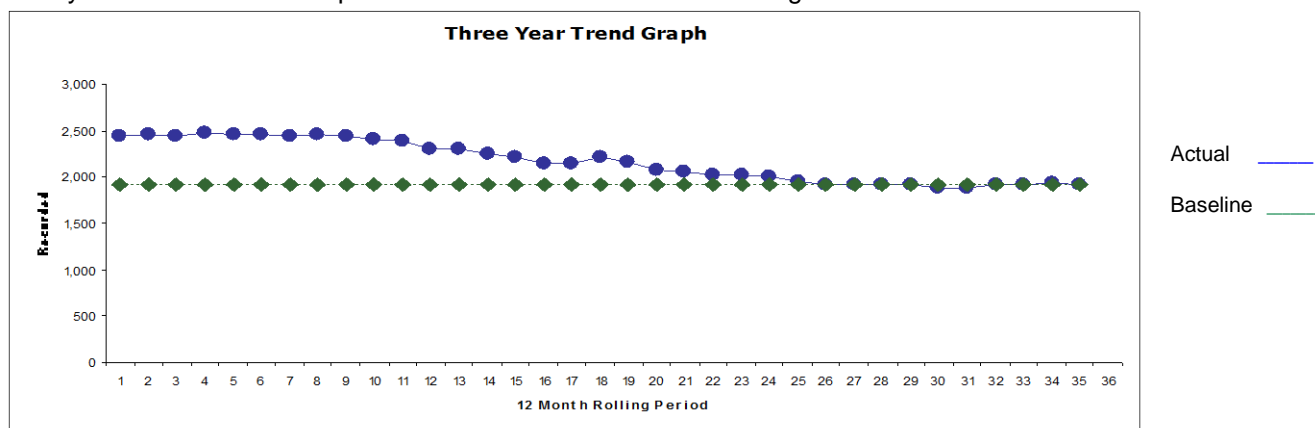
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
1911	1995	84	4.4%

**The number of allegations of failure in duty – 2012/2013 Financial year**

1 Apr 12 – 31 Jul 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
608	692	84	13.8%

**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 show decreases both over the most recent 12 months and more significantly when comparing the FYTD and the PFYTD at -4.0% and -11.6% respectively.
- Allegations of oppressive behaviour and failure in duty have seen increases, with the greatest percentage rise shown in allegations of oppressive behaviour. When comparing the FYTD and PFYTD figures, there has been a rise of 33.9% in allegations of oppressive behaviour.

## The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion - Most recent 12 months			
<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>12 Oct 12 – 11 Oct 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>5,925</b>	<b>5,092</b>	<b>-833</b>	<b>-14.05%</b>

### Key points:

- In the current rolling 12 month period, 833 fewer Discretionary Disposals have been issued when compared to the 12 month period between 1<sup>st</sup> April 2012 and 31<sup>st</sup> March 2013.

## The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
<i>March 2012</i>	<i>Sept 2013</i>	<i>Change</i>
<b>57.02%</b>	<b>59.35%</b>	<b>2.33%</b>

\*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 figure for time spent on patrol shows an increase compared to the baseline figure.
- When compared to the figure reported in the Strategic Review 2009, (38.25%), the current figure shows a significant increase in time spent on patrol.

## 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 – 30 Sep 13	<b>38</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>133</b>

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

	<i>Previous Financial Year (1 Apr – 30 Sep 12)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (1 Apr – 30 Sep 13)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	97	77	<b>-20</b>
Value of Cash Seizures	£776,172	£822,442	<b>+£462,270</b>
Value of Confiscation Orders	£823,467	£150,509	<b>-£672,958</b>

### Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

#### The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months

<i>2012/2013</i>	<i>1 Sep 12 – 31 Aug 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>4,474</b>	<b>4,348</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>

#### The number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison

<i>1 Apr 12 – 31 Aug 12</i>	<i>1 Apr 13 – 31 Aug 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
<b>1,850</b>	<b>1,724</b>	<b>-126</b>	<b>-6.8%</b>

### Key points:

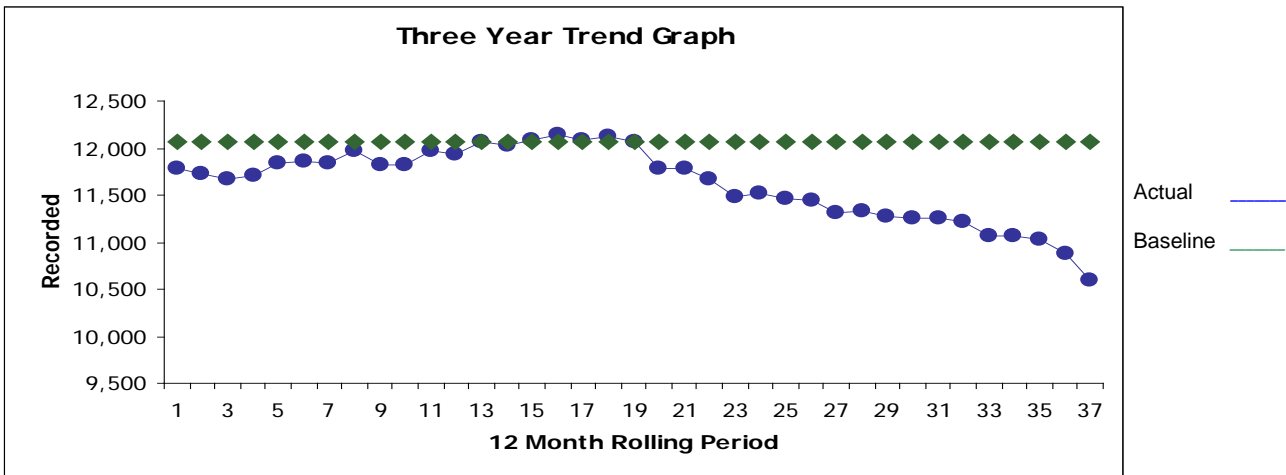
- The numbers of OCG's frustrated, disrupted and dismantled continues to rise steadily. A total of 133 OCG's, identified as being involved in organised criminality across Northern Ireland, are currently being monitored on a monthly basis.
- Figures show an increase in the value of cash seizures when PFYTD and FYTD figures are compared.
- Although the value of Confiscation Orders is showing a reduction when FYTD and PFYTD figures are compared, it should be noted that between 31<sup>st</sup> Aug 2013 and 30<sup>th</sup> Sept 2013 there has been an increase of over £35,000 in the value of Confiscation Orders.

# Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in non-domestic violence crimes involving injury over the past three

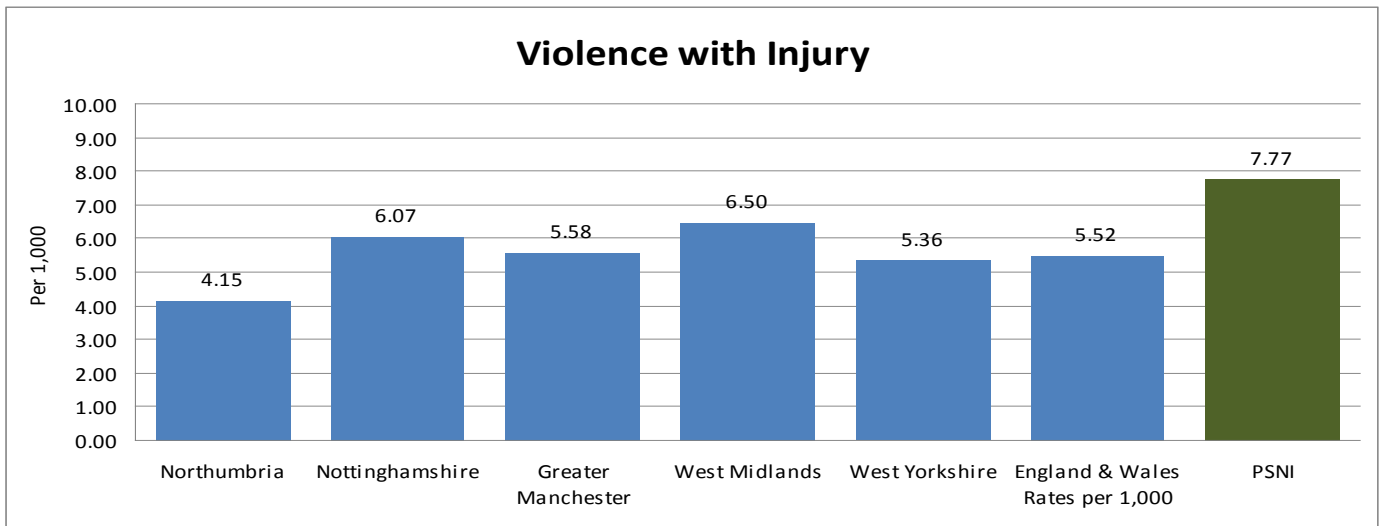
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	11 Oct 12 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
11,258	10,518	-740	-6.6%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 10 Oct 12	1 Apr 13 – 10 Oct 13	Change	% Change
6,174	5,434	-740	-11.9%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

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 Most Similar Force group 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:

- There have been continued reductions in non-domestic violence with injury crimes, and current FYTD figures show a decrease of 11.9 % compared to the same period last year.
- Violence with Injury figures on Saturn for FYTD compared to PFYTD continue to show a reduction in crimes in this category by over 10%, with the outcome rate for this category sitting at 33%

## 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	<b>38,201</b>	<b>4,417</b>	<b>11.6%</b>
FYTD	<b>37,354</b>	<b>5,082</b>	<b>13.6%</b>

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	1852	1076	58.1%	32.8%	32.8%
Non domestic violence with injury	5434	3014	55.5%	33.1%	34.5%
Violence without injury	9229	3300	35.8%	29.1%	40.8%
Most serious sexual crime	853	155	18.2%	23.2%	26.5%
Criminal Damage	10727	1419	13.2%	13.5%	46.6%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	53158	10478	19.7%	26.2%	40.6%

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	1935	1156	59.7%	41.1%	40.7%
Non domestic violence with injury	6174	3299	53.4%	34.2%	29.9%
Violence without injury	8230	2988	36.3%	35.8%	43.6%
Most serious sexual crime	884	193	21.8%	16.7%	15.0%
Criminal Damage	11572	1449	12.5%	16.5%	48.1%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	53256	10410	19.5%	29.4%	40.2%

### Key Points:

- There has been little change in the percentage of ASB incidents with Alcohol as a factor across the last 2 SEB reports, with over 13% of all ASB incidents falling into this category.
- The percentage in which alcohol is a factor across the crime types listed above has not changed a great deal when PFYTD and FYTD figures are compared.