

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Performance Report to SEB

Created on: 9 October 2014

Period Covered: 1 April – 9 October 2014 (approximating Quarters 1 and 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 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.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>Outcome/Indicator</i>	<i>Progress against 2013/14 performance</i>
Increase Confidence	Increased by 2.1%
Reduce Crime (by 1%)	Increased by 2.6%
Increase Outcome Rates for:	
– Sectarian Hate Crime (by 3% points)	Reduced by 0.5%
– Homophobic Hate Crime (by 5% points)	Reduced by 0.9%
– Racist Hate Crime (by 1% point)	Reduced by 1.9%
– Crimes with Domestic Motivation (by 7% points)	Reduced by 1.3%
– Domestic Burglaries (by 2% points)	Reduced by 1.7%
– All Crimes using range of disposal methods (by 2% points)	Reduced by 1.4%
– Rape Crime (1% point)	Reduced by 3.4%
Reduce ASB	Increased by 0.9%
Reduce Domestic Burglary (by 1%)	Reduced by 0.3%
Reduce Road Deaths	There have been 17 more deaths in the period 1 April 2014 to 30 September 2014 compared to the same period in 2013
Reduce Road Injuries*	Reduced by 1.4%
Reduce allegations of Incivility (by 1%)	Reduced by 1.9%
Reduce allegations of Oppressive Behaviour (by 10%)	Reduced by 12.5%
Impact on Organised Crime**	The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 59 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. These compare current financial year with previous financial year

Confidence in Policing

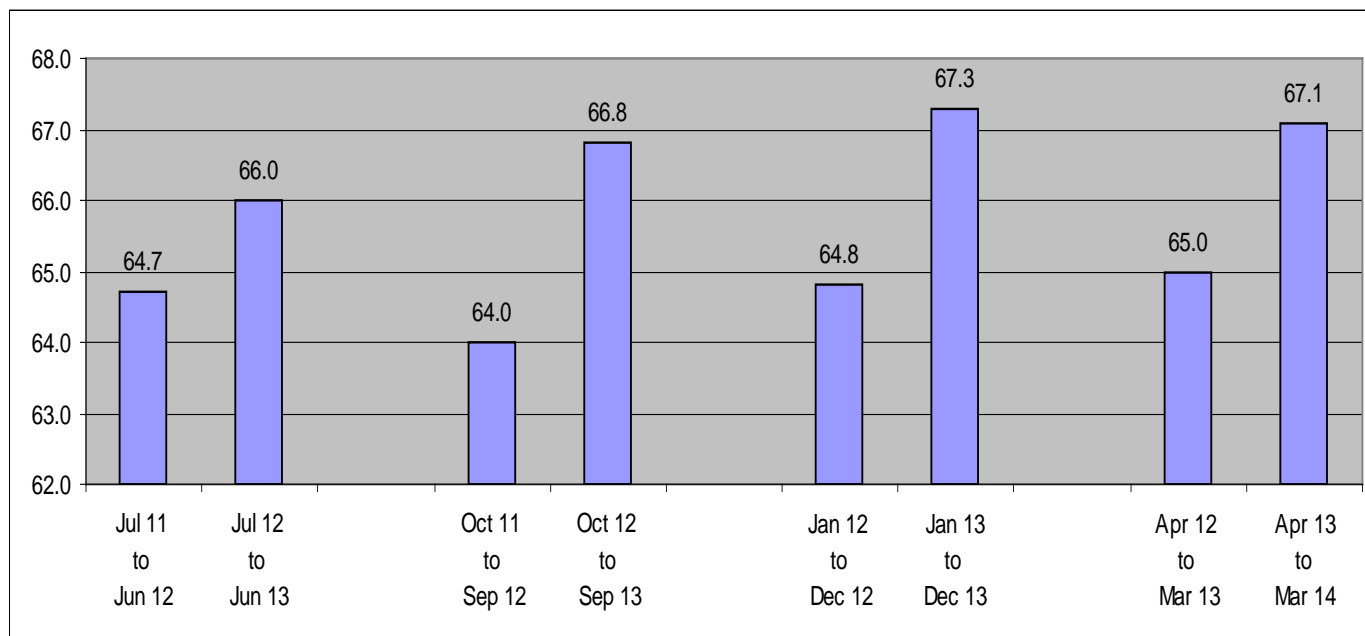
Confidence

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>Apr 12 – Mar 13</i>	<i>Apr 13 – Mar 14</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	52.3	53.9	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	84.4	84.3	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.2	65.4	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	52.0	51.1	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.1	62.9	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	50.8	51.7	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	65.0	67.1	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 current confidence figures were published by DoJ in early September and cover the 13/14 financial year. When compared to the previous financial year, there has been a rise of 2.1% in levels of confidence in local police.

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	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
102,746	105,394	2,648	2.6%

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

1 Apr 13 – 5 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
53,060	55,708	2,648	5.0%

Crime (Including undercount) excluding Making Off Without Payment

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

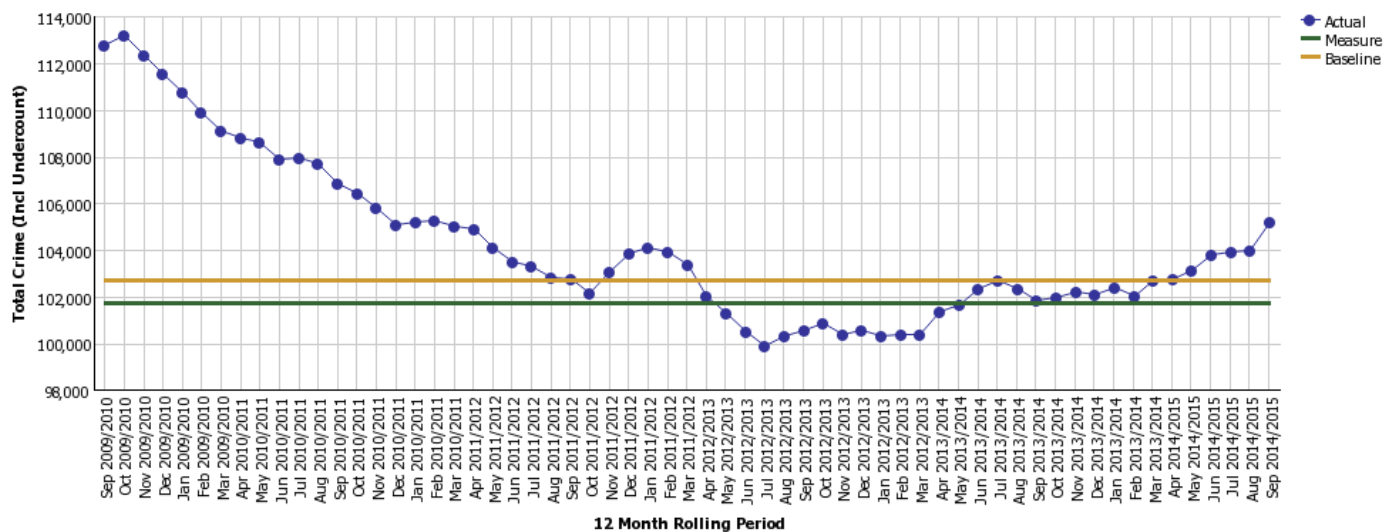
2013/2014	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
101,789	103,632	1,843	1.8%

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

1 Apr 13 – 5 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
52,602	54,445	1,843	3.5%

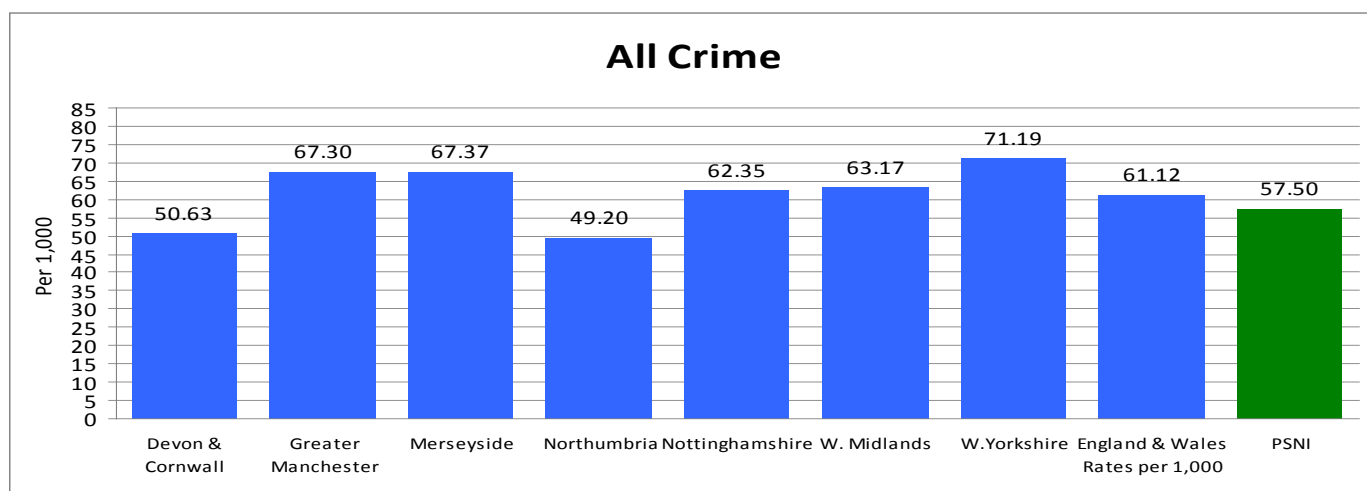
The number of recorded crimes – 5 Year trend

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 December 2013).



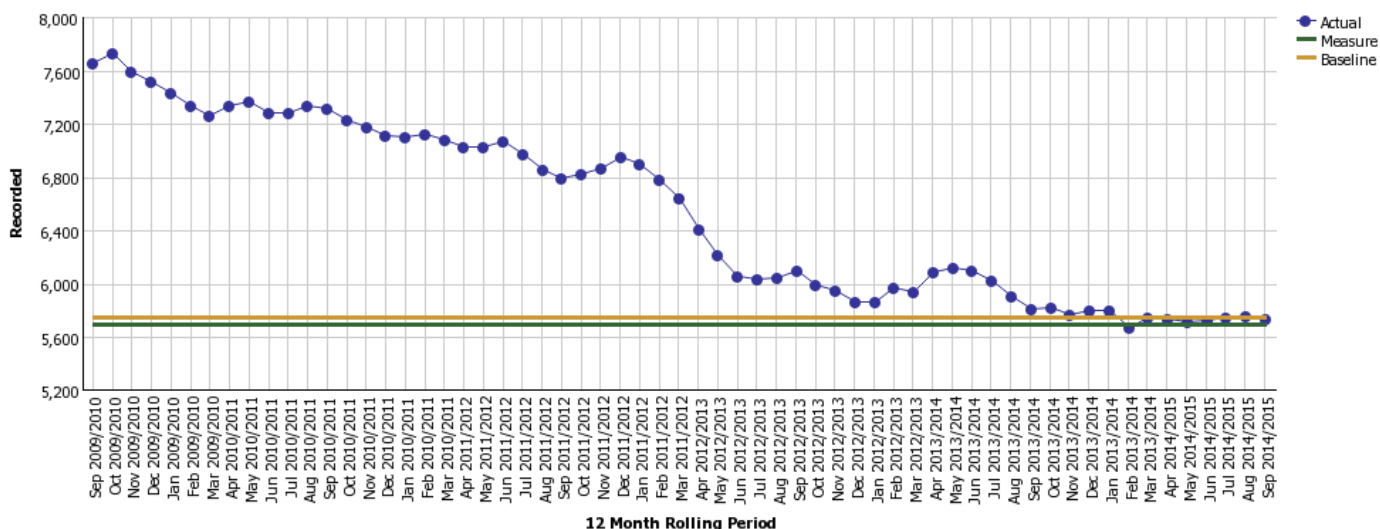
Key Points:

- The number of crimes recorded has risen by 5% when the current and previous financial year to date figures are compared.
- The table above shows Northern Ireland rates of crime per 1,000 of the population remain below 5 out of 7 of our MSG colleagues and below the England and Wales average

Domestic Burglary

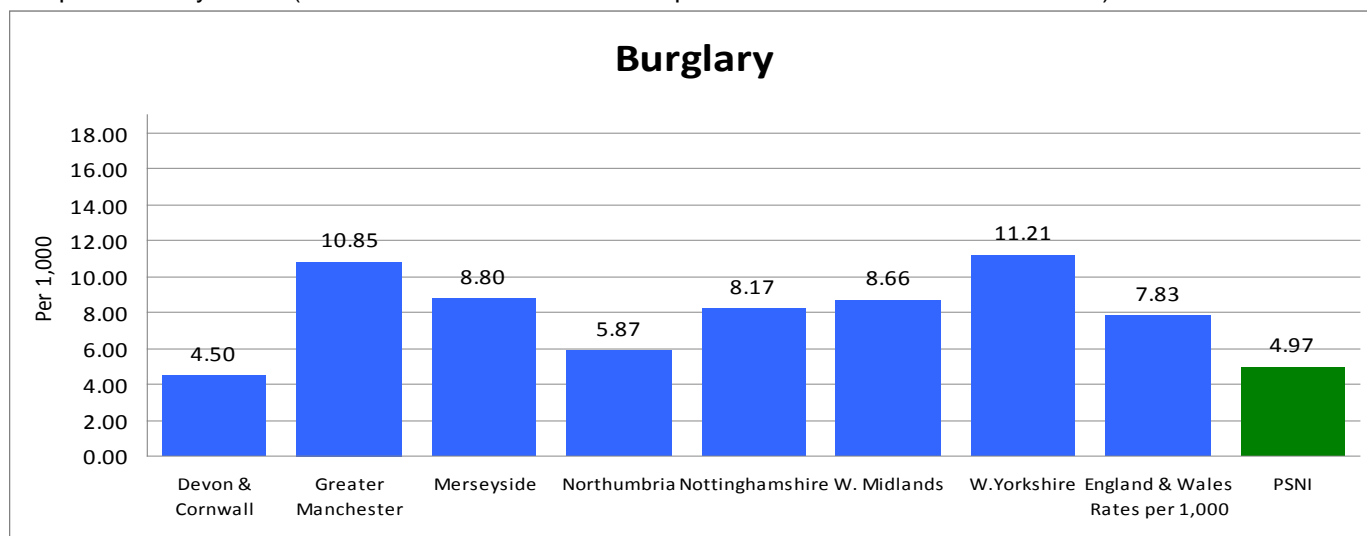
The number of domestic burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2013/2014	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
5,753	5,736	-17	-0.3%
The number of domestic burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 5 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
2,828	2,811	-17	-0.6%
The number of domestic 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 December 2013).



Key Points:

- Northern Ireland retains the position as holding one of the lowest levels of crimes of this type per 1,000 of the population when compared to our MSF colleagues
- There are continued reductions in the recorded numbers of domestic burglaries across the service, although the Policing Plan quantitative measure for an increase in outcome rates for domestic burglary is not currently being met.

Road Casualties

The number of people killed in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	1 Oct 13 – 30 Sept 14	Change	% Change
60	77	17	28.3%

The number of people killed in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 9 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 9 Oct 14	Change	% Change
28	46	18	64.2%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	1 Aug 13 - 31 July 14	Change	% Change
725	715	-10	-1.4%

The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 31 July 14	1 Apr 14 – 31 July 14	Change	% Change
250	240	-10	-4.0%

Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	1 Aug 13 – 31 July 14	Change	% Change
79	82	3	3.8%

Number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 31 July 13	1 Apr 14 – 31 July 14	Change	% Change
31	34	3	9.7%

Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	1 Aug 13 – 31 July 14	Change	% Change
180	200	20	11.1%
Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 31 July 13	1 Apr 14 – 31 July 14	Change	% Change
57	77	20	35.1%

Key Points:

- In the FYTD, there have been 46 deaths on Roads here. This is an increase of 18 on the same period last year.
- Figures available to the end of July show a reduction in the number of people injured as a result of road collisions, however the numbers of people aged 0-15yrs and 16-24yrs seriously injured or killed has increased.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
Appropriate Disposal Methods	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2013/14	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	2013/14	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	% change
Charge/Summons	21,231	20,298	20.7%	19.5%	-1.2%
Adult Cautions	2,325	2,066	2.3%	2.0%	-0.3%
Juvenile Cautions	851	720	0.8%	0.7%	-0.1%
TICs	35	18	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
PNDs	826	934	0.8%	0.9%	0.1%
Discretionary Disposals	2,703	2,834	2.6%	2.7%	0.1%
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	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	2013/14	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	% change
Sectarian Hate Crime	148	155	15.4%	14.9%	-0.5%
Homophobic Hate Crime	31	31	17.3%	16.4%	-0.9%
Racist Hate Crime	119	138	17.2%	15.3%	-1.9%
Crimes with Domestic Motivation	4,036	4030	31.7%	30.4%	-1.3%
Domestic Burglary	556	458	9.7%	8.0%	-1.7%
Rape Crime	91	71	16.5%	13.1%	-3.4%
Total outcomes	27,975	26,872	27.2%	25.8%	-1.4%
Total number of offences recorded (inc. undercount)	102,746	105,394			

Key Points:

- Outcome rates have decreased across the majority of crime types this financial year compared to the same period last year.
- Across Districts, 6 out of 8 Districts have reduced outcome rates in this financial year to date compared previous financial year to date.

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

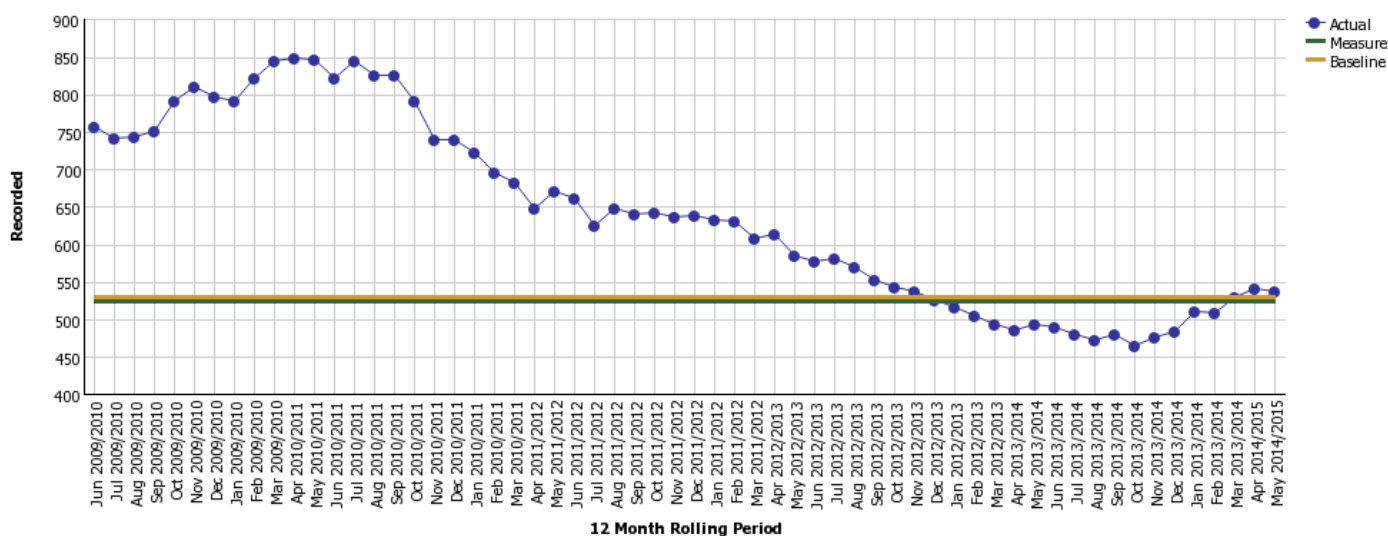
2013/2014	1 Sept 13 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
531	521	-10	-1.9%

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

1 Apr 13 – 31 Aug 13	1 Apr 14 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
208	198	-10	-4.8%

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

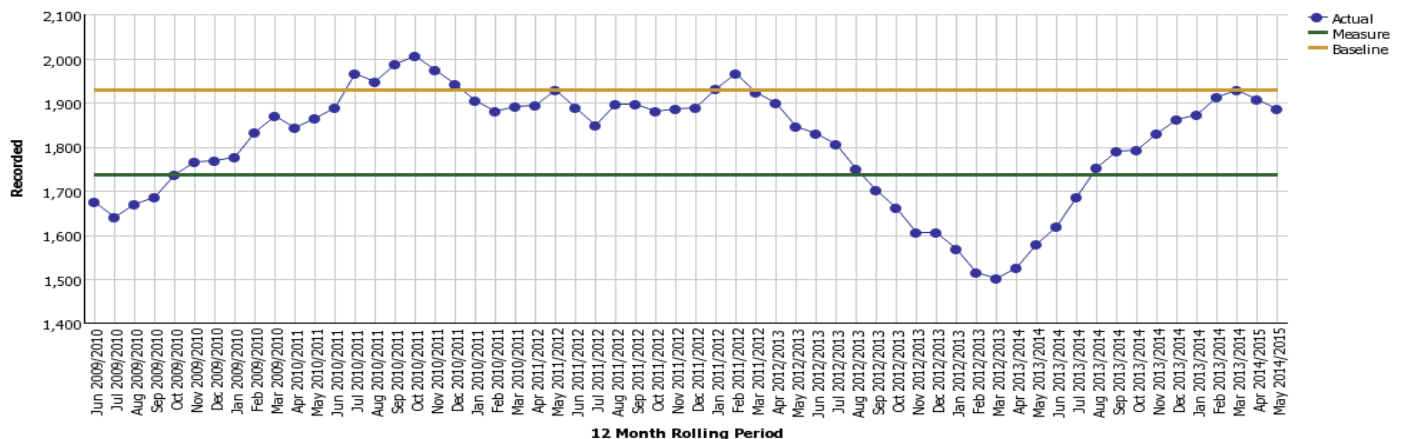
2013/2014	1 Sept 13 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
1,930	1,688	-242	-12.5%

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

1 Apr 13 – 31 Aug 13	1 Apr 14 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
894	652	-242	-27.1%

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 have been 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>
1 Apr 14 – 31 Aug 14	14	31	14	140

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

	<i>Previous Financial Year 1 Apr 13 – 30 Sept 13</i>	<i>Current Financial Year 1 Apr 14 – 30 Sept 14</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	78	65	-13
Value of Cash Seizures	£825,516	£500,565	-£324,951
Value of Confiscation Orders	£150,511	£649,938	£499,427

Key points:

- 59 OCGs have been frustrated, disrupted or dismantled the financial year to the end of August 2014.
- Although the value of cash seizures has fallen compared to the same period last year, there has been £0.5 million increase in the value of Confiscation Orders in the FYTD compared to the PFYTD.

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

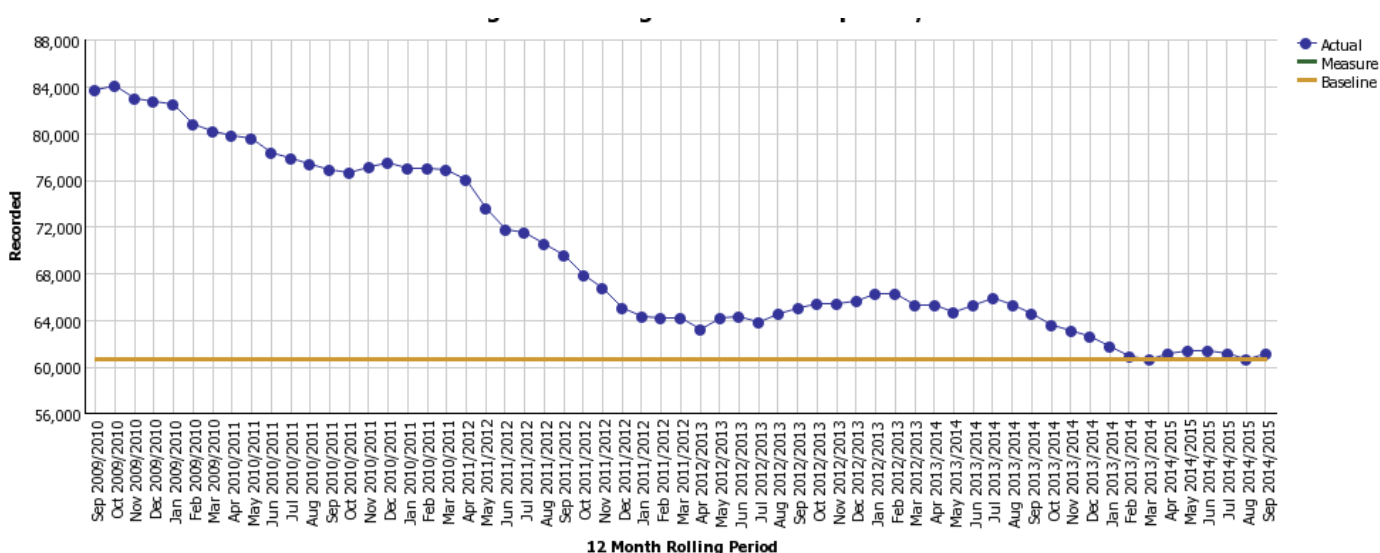
2013/2014	8 Oct 13 – 8 Oct 14	Change	% Change
60,706	61,241	535	0.9%

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

1 Apr 13 – 8 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 8 Oct 14	Change	% Change
36,042	36,577	535	1.5%

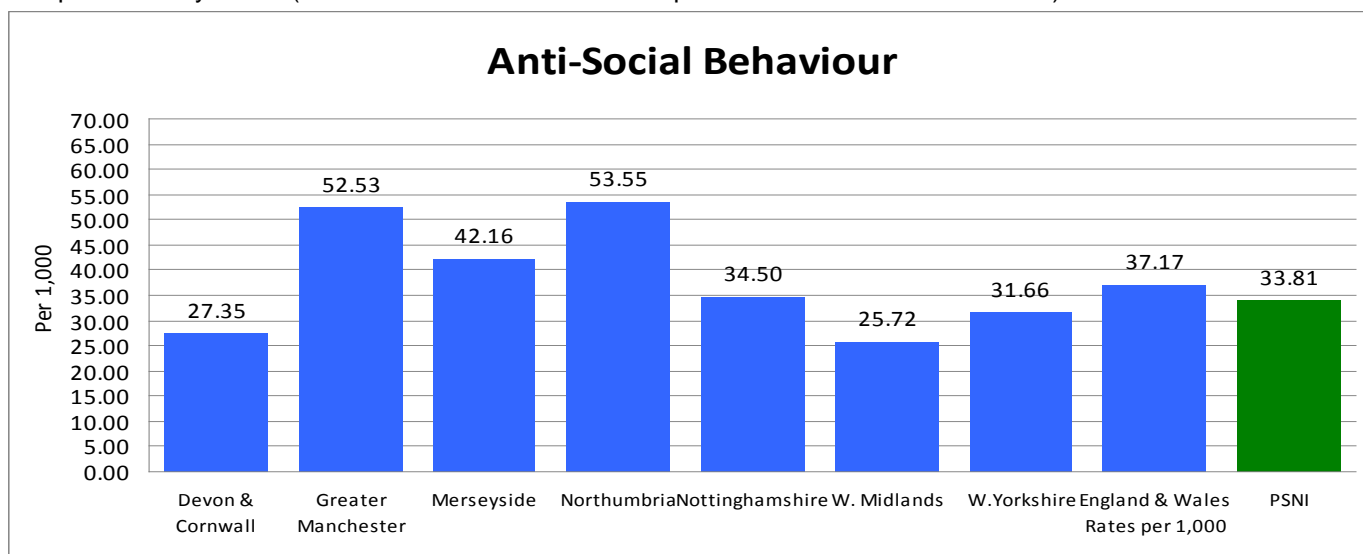
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 5 Year trend

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.



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 2013).



The percentage of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area		
1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	1 Apr 13 – 31 Mar 14	Change
10.0%	10.1%	0.1%

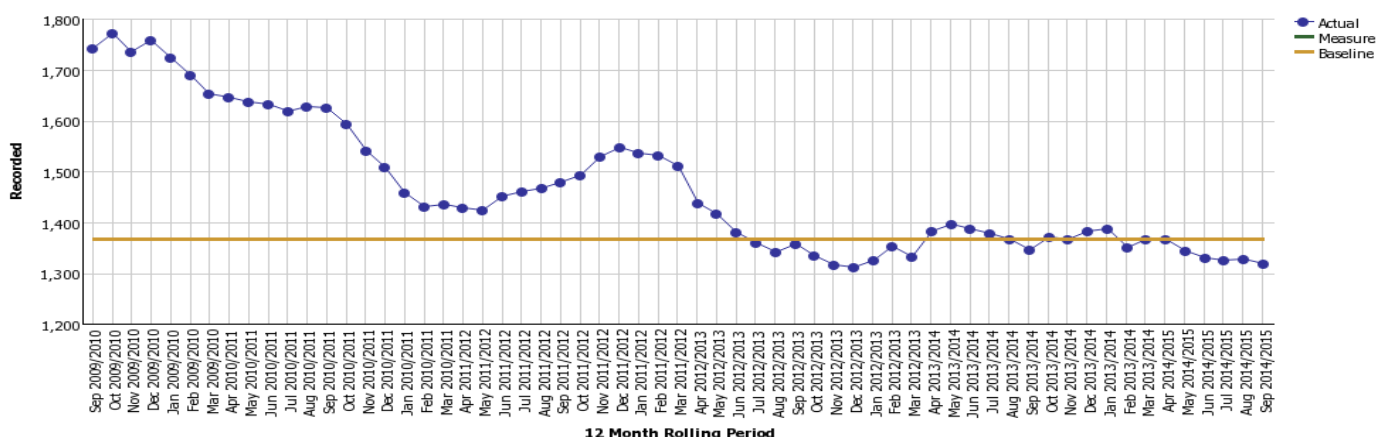
Key Points:

- ASB figures for the most recent 12 months have been rising slightly since the start of the current financial year. Notwithstanding this, ASB rates per 1,000 of the population in Northern Ireland remain lower than the England and Wales average and lower than the majority of our MSG colleagues.

Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
1,367	1,318	-49	-3.6%
The number of burglaries (older persons as victims) - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 5 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
666	617	-49	-7.4%
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:

- Numbers of crimes in this category have continued to fall and there has been a significant reduction of over 7% in such crimes when figures for this financial year are compared to the same period last year.

Drug Seizure Incidents

Number of drug seizures - Most recent 12 months			
2013/14	1 Sept 13 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
4,825	4,745	-80	-1.6%
Number of drug seizures – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 13 – 31 Aug 13	1 Apr 14 – 31 Aug 14	Change	% Change
1,948	1,868	-80	-4.1%

Key Points:

- There have been 80 fewer drugs seizures in this FYTD, with the majority of seizures occurring E District.

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	36042	5015	13.9%
FYTD	36,577	4,802	13.1%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) - 2013/2014 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	1,937	1,108	57.2%	29.8%	31.3%
Non domestic violence with injury	5,626	3,093	55.0%	25.1%	26.6%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	1,036	211	20.4%	13.7%	13.7%
Violence without Injury	10,416	3,479	33.4%	22.1%	34.1%
Criminal damage	10,521	1,402	13.3%	11.2%	37.5%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type) – 2012/2013 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	1,863	1,076	57.8%	32.2%	32.7%
Non domestic violence with injury	5,555	3,062	55.1%	30.3%	32.3%
Most Serious Sexual Crime	1,011	168	16.6%	18.6%	22.0%
Violence without Injury	9,342	3,327	35.6%	26.4%	39.1%
Criminal Damage	10,624	1,428	13.4%	11.3%	38.3%

Key Points:

- The percentage of ASB incidents in which alcohol is a contributory factor has remained quite consistent over the last 24 months, and sits between 13% and 14% of all ASB with alcohol as a factor.
- Alcohol continues to be a contributory factor in almost one in five of all crimes.

Increased reporting of all crime with domestic motivation

Reported numbers of all Crimes with Domestic Motivation – Most recent 12 months

<i>6 Oct 12 – 5 Oct 13</i>	<i>6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
11,928	13,228	1,300	10.9%

Key Points:

- There has been an increase of almost 11% in the numbers of crimes reported in this category with FYTD figures are compared with those of the PFYTD.

Non-Domestic Violence with Injury

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

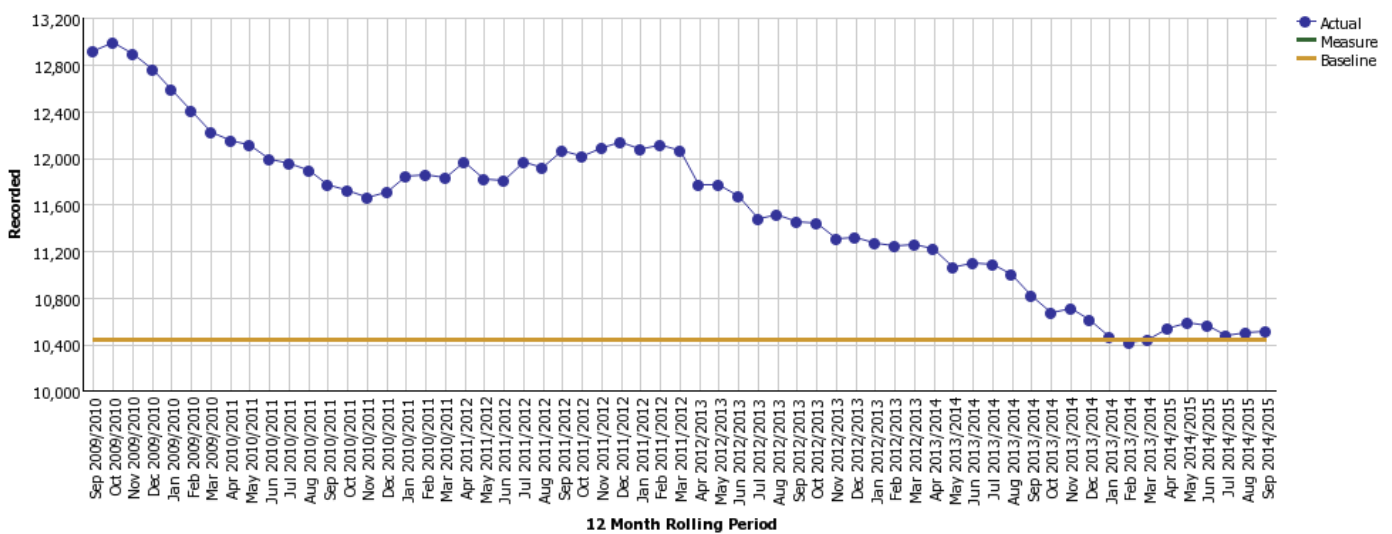
2013/14	6 Oct 13 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
10,445	10,516	71	0.7%

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

1 Apr 13 – 5 Oct 13	1 Apr 14 – 5 Oct 14	Change	% Change
5,555	5,626	71	1.3%

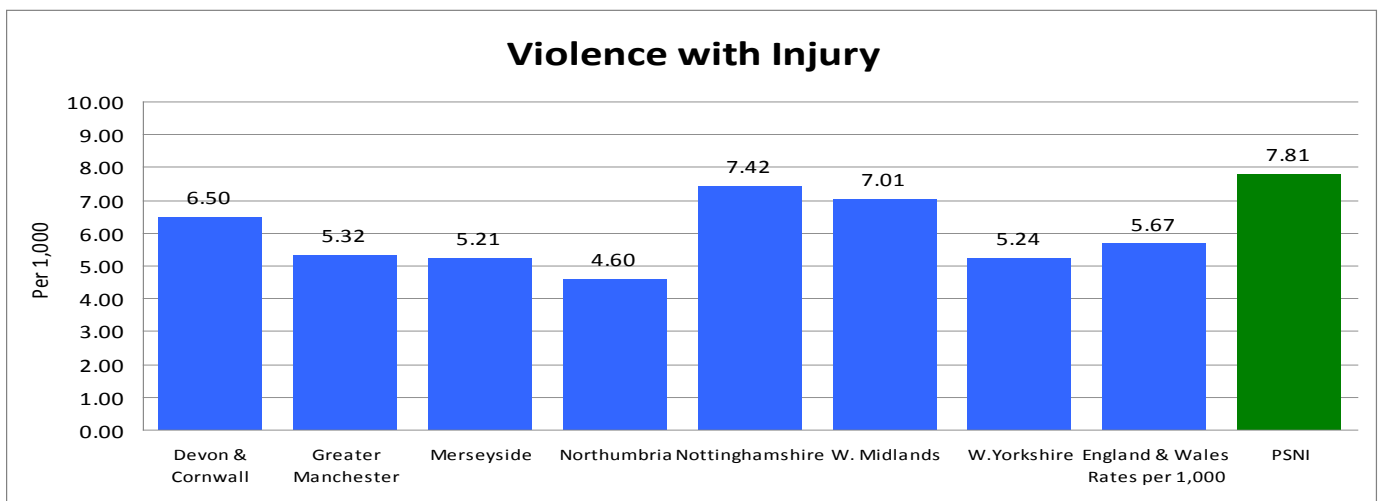
The number of non-domestic violent crime involving injury – 5 year trend

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 December 2013).



Key Points:

- There has been a slight rise of 0.7% in the number of non-domestic violent crimes involving injury when the FYTD figures are compared to the PFYTD figures.