

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Policing Plan 2012 – 15 Performance Summary

Created on: 29 January 2013

Period Covered: April – January 2013 (approximating quarters 1-3)

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.psni.police.uk/index/updates/updates_statistics.htm

Chief Officers and 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>Indicator/measure</i>	<i>Progress</i>
Increase Confidence	Latest quarterly increase 0.1%
Reduce Crime	Reduced by 3.1%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 11.1%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Increased by 3.4%
Reduce Road Deaths	6 fewer road deaths since 1 st April
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 3.1%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 12%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Increased by 11.1%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 4.8%
Reduce Violent Crime	Reduced by 7.9%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures are up by £99,158 The value of confiscation orders is up by £353,643 The Service have Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 98 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2012.

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.

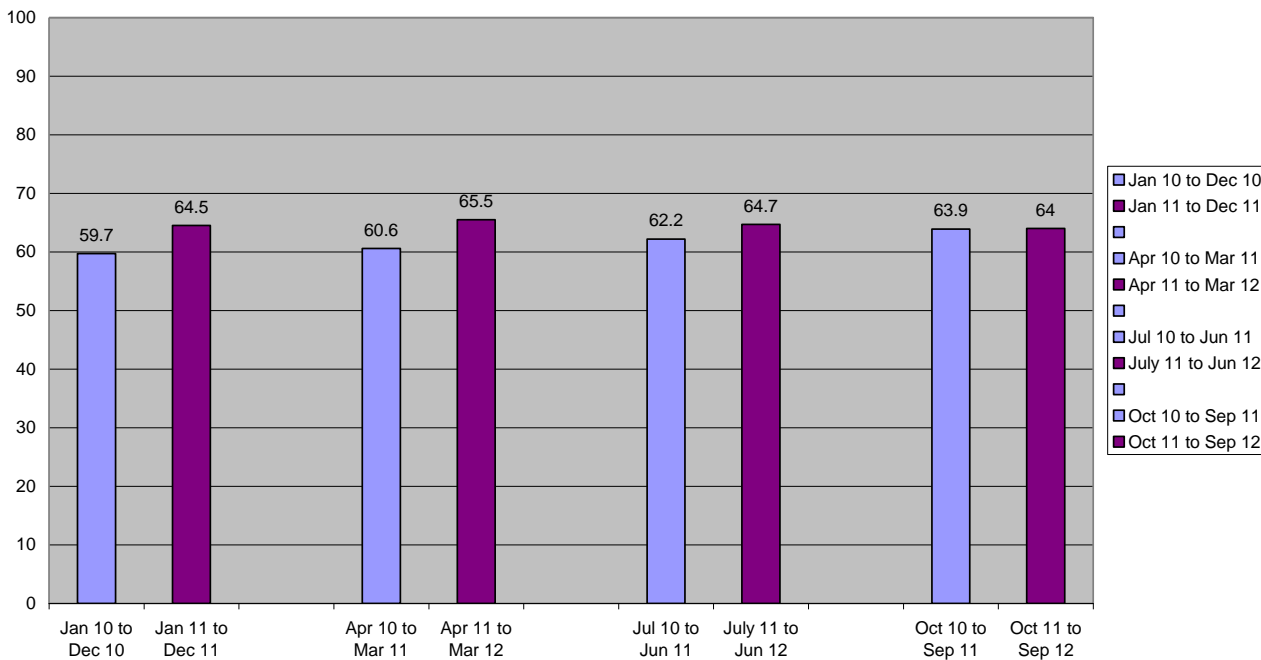
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social 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>Oct 10 to Sep 11</i>	<i>Oct 11 to Sep 12</i>	<i>Variation</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	50.0%	50.4%	+0.4% pts
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.3%	84..2%	+0.9% pts
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	65.6%	65.8%	+0.2% pts
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	50.2%	49.4%	-0.8% pts
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.6%	62.0%	-0.6% pts
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	48.4%	50.2%	+1.8% pts
Overall Confidence in the local police	63.9%	64.0%	+0.1% pts

The chart below illustrates comparisons between data obtained over the past 8 quarterly surveys.

Level of public confidence in local police overall.
 (From latest four NICS updates showing comparison to previous year)



Key Points:

- Highlighted in table at page 3 above - The proportion of people who expressed overall confidence in their local police in the 12-months to October 2012 showed a slight increase of 0.1% to that observed during the same period the previous year (from 63.9% to 64.0%). The figure of 64% maintains recent trends around the 64% mark.

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;

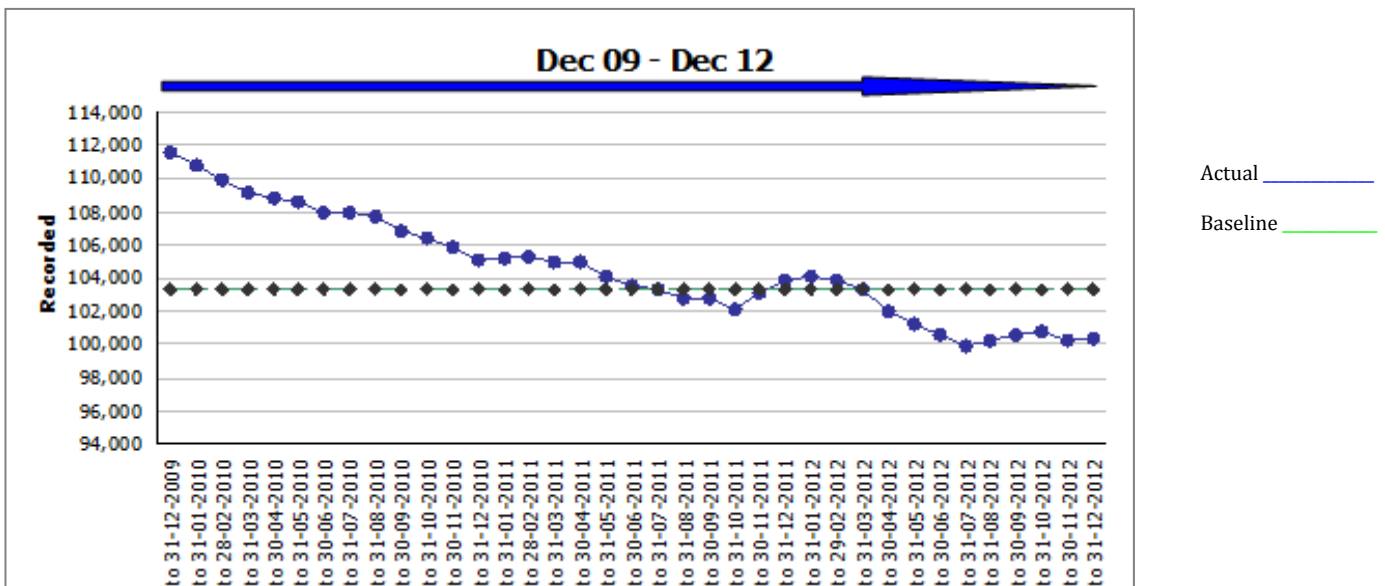
- **Most recent 12 months** compared to the last full financial year results
- **Current financial year to date** compared to previous financial year to date
- **Three year trend**, using rolling 12 month figures

Where relevant and available, further analysis and statistics are provided - for example comparisons with Most Similar Forces in England and Wales.

Crime

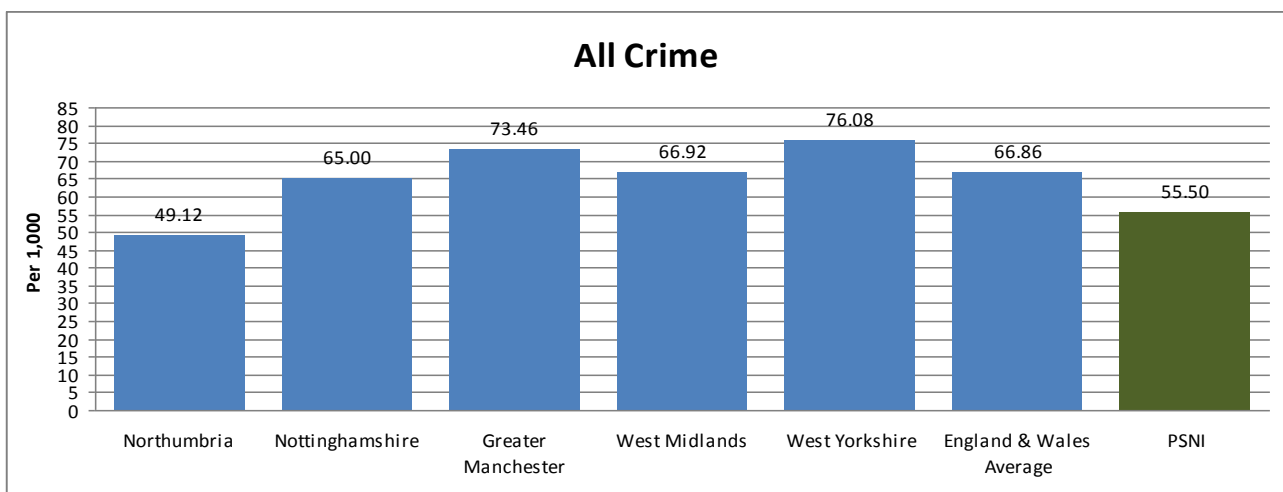
The number of recorded crimes – Most recent 12 months			
2011/2012	26 Jan 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
103,389	100,209	- 3,180	- 3.1%
The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 25 Jan 12	1 Apr 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
85,477	82,297	- 3,180	- 3.7%
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in crime over the past 37 months. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 103,389.



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and an average of all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



Northern Ireland experiences a lower level of crime than almost all regions of England and Wales. As the table below (sourced from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2012) demonstrates, Northern Ireland has the second lowest victimisation (prevalence) rates for both household (8.8%) and personal (3.3%) crimes.

Police Force Area	Any household crime (%)	Police Force Area	Any personal crime (%)
Lancashire	21.6	Metropolitan/City of London	8.8
Gwent	21.4	Bedfordshire	8.1
Northamptonshire	21.3	Devon and Cornwall	7.4
West Yorkshire	20.9	Northamptonshire	6.9
Greater Manchester	20.0	Staffordshire	6.9
Bedfordshire	19.5	Avon and Somerset	6.5
South Yorkshire	18.3	Essex	6.4
Staffordshire	18.1	Gwent	6.3
Metropolitan/City of London	17.9	Thames Valley	6.2
Durham	17.9	Nottinghamshire	6.0
Lincolnshire	17.8	Northumbria	6.0
Humberside	17.2	Suffolk	5.9
West Midlands	17.2	West Midlands	5.9
Leicestershire	17.1	South Yorkshire	5.8
Thames Valley	17.0	Cambridgeshire	5.8
Surrey	17.0	Hampshire	5.8
Gloucestershire	16.8	Lincolnshire	5.7
Kent	16.7	Hertfordshire	5.5
Cambridgeshire	16.4	Kent	5.3
Cleveland	16.2	South Wales	5.2
Hertfordshire	16.1	Gloucestershire	5.2
Northumbria	16.1	Merseyside	5.2
Warwickshire	15.5	Surrey	5.1
Essex	15.4	Durham	5.1
Nottinghamshire	15.1	Sussex	5.0
Avon and Somerset	15.0	Dorset	5.0
Merseyside	14.7	North Wales	5.0
South Wales	14.4	West Mercia	4.9
Hampshire	14.3	Greater Manchester	4.9
North Wales	13.9	Lancashire	4.7
Cheshire	13.6	North Yorkshire	4.7
Sussex	13.6	West Yorkshire	4.6
North Yorkshire	13.3	Wiltshire	4.6
Wiltshire	13.2	Dyfed-Powys	4.5
West Mercia	12.4	Cumbria	4.5
Suffolk	11.9	Warwickshire	4.4
Derbyshire	11.4	Leicestershire	4.4
Norfolk	11.3	Norfolk	4.3
Dorset	11.1	Cleveland	4.3
Devon and Cornwall	10.7	Humberside	4.1
Cumbria	9.7	Cheshire	4.0
Northern Ireland	8.8	Northern Ireland	3.3
Dyfed-Powys	7.0	Derbyshire	3.1

Other data recently published in the Northern Ireland Crime Survey 2011/12 shows that:

- The risk of becoming a victim of crime remains lower in NI (11.2%) than in England and Wales (21.3%)
- Throughout the last decade, the likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime in Northern Ireland has also significantly reduced, with the prevalence rate dropping from a high of 4.4% in 1998 to a low of 2.0% in 2011/12

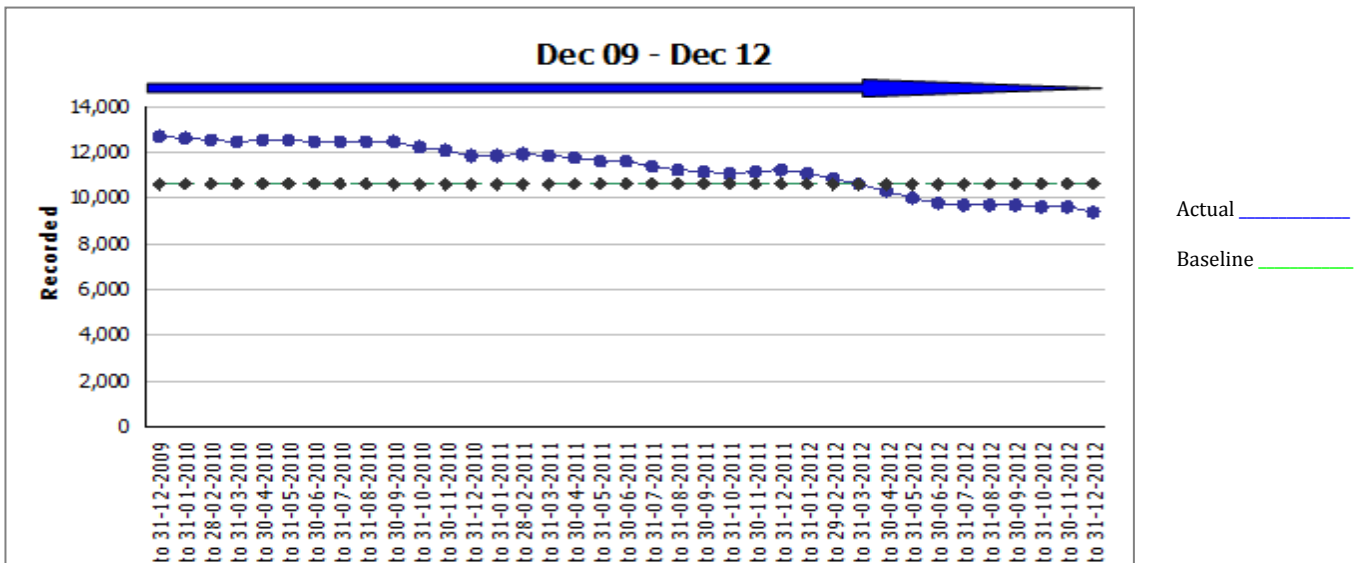
Key Points:

- The level of recorded crime remains just above the 100,000 mark.
- More than 3,000 fewer victims of crime
- Recorded crime is now at its lowest level since 2002/03 when 142,496 crimes were recorded. This represents a reduction of 30% in less than 10 years.
- The Police Service of Northern Ireland is below 4 out of 5 of our most similar force group and well below the England and Wales average crime rate.
- People are significantly less likely to be a victim of crime in Northern Ireland than in England and Wales.

Burglary

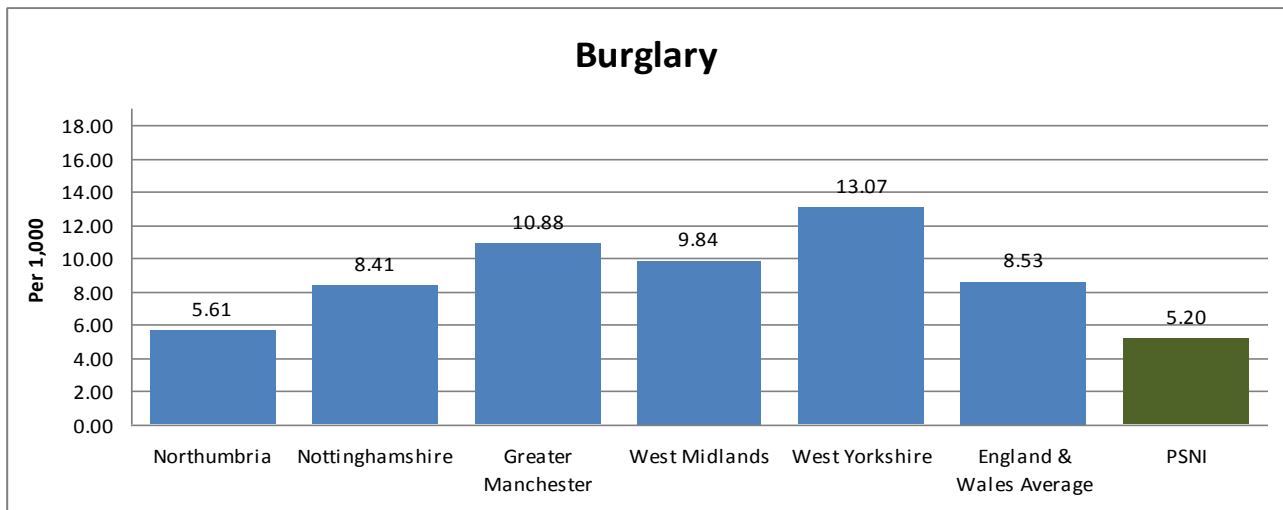
The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
<i>2011/2012</i>	<i>26 Jan 12 – 25 Jan 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
10,580	9,407	-1,173	-11.1%
The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
<i>1 Apr 11 – 25 Jan 12</i>	<i>1 Apr 12 – 25 Jan 13</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
8,925	7,752	-1,173	-13.1%
The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past 37 months. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.



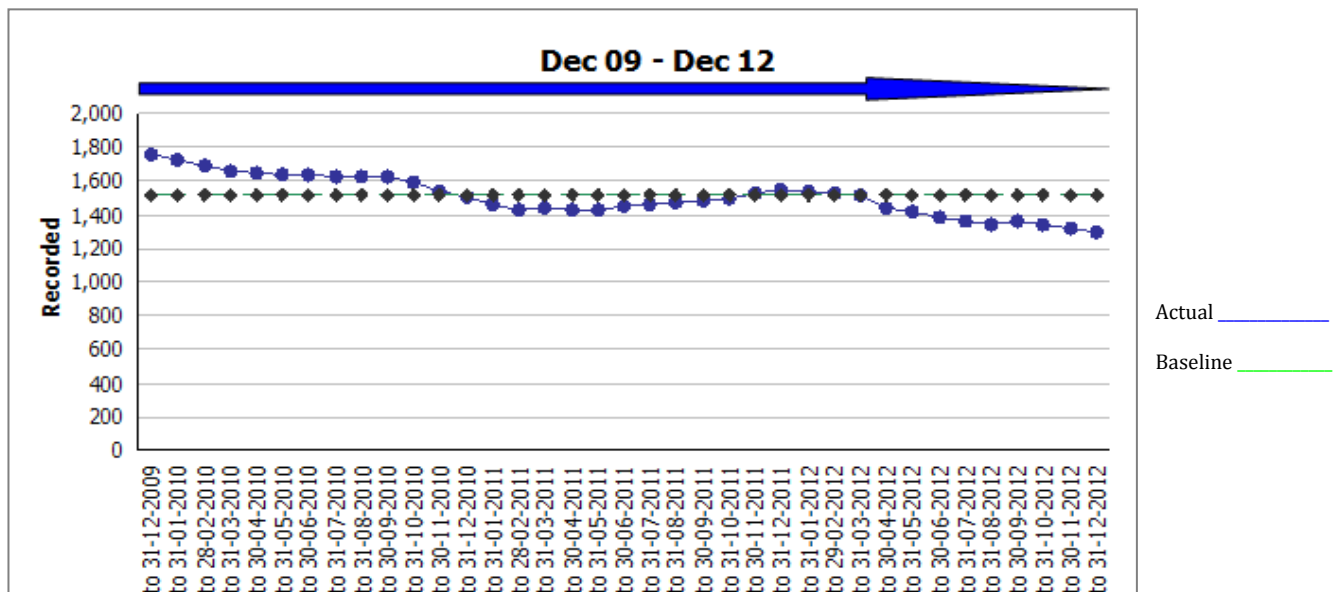
Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and an average of 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			
2011/2012	26 Jan 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
1,512	1,333	-179	-11.8%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 25 Jan 12	1 Apr 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
1,276	1,097	-179	-14.0%
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 37 months. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 1,512.

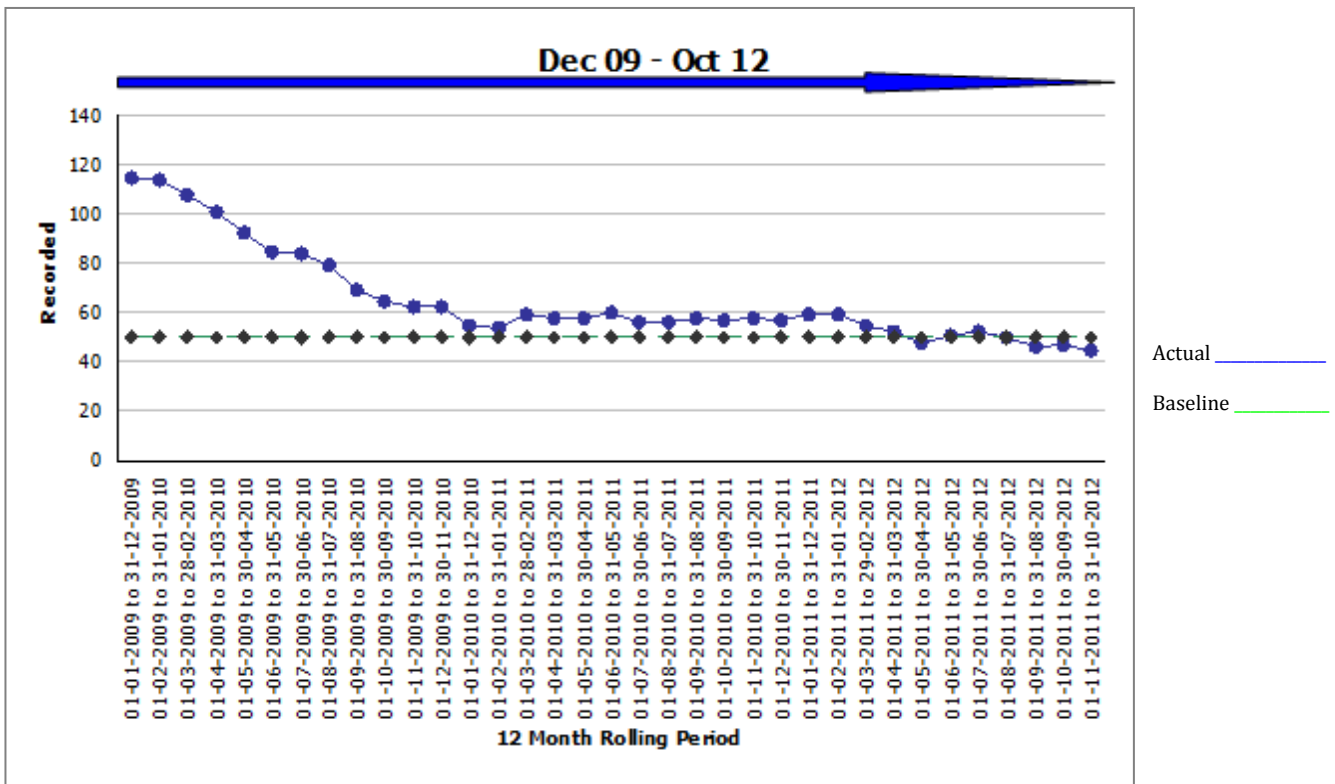
Key Points:

- The level of burglary has now fallen in every month for the last year.
- There were 709 burglaries recorded during December 2012 compared to 758 during December 2011.
- Burglary is now at its lowest level since 2002/03 when 18,531 were recorded. This represents a reduction of 48% in less than 10 years.
- In a comparison of burglary rates, PSNI is below **all** of our Most Similar Force Groups and below the England and Wales average.
- The level of burglary/robbery where older people are victims continues its downward trend.
- This type of crime is now at its lowest yearly level since December 2009.
- This year so far – Almost 1200 fewer victims of burglary, 179 fewer older people victims of burglary and robbery.
- During October, November and December 2012 there were 273 burglary arrests resulting in 132 charges. Of these arrests 14 were OCG members and 78 were area priority offenders.

Road Casualties

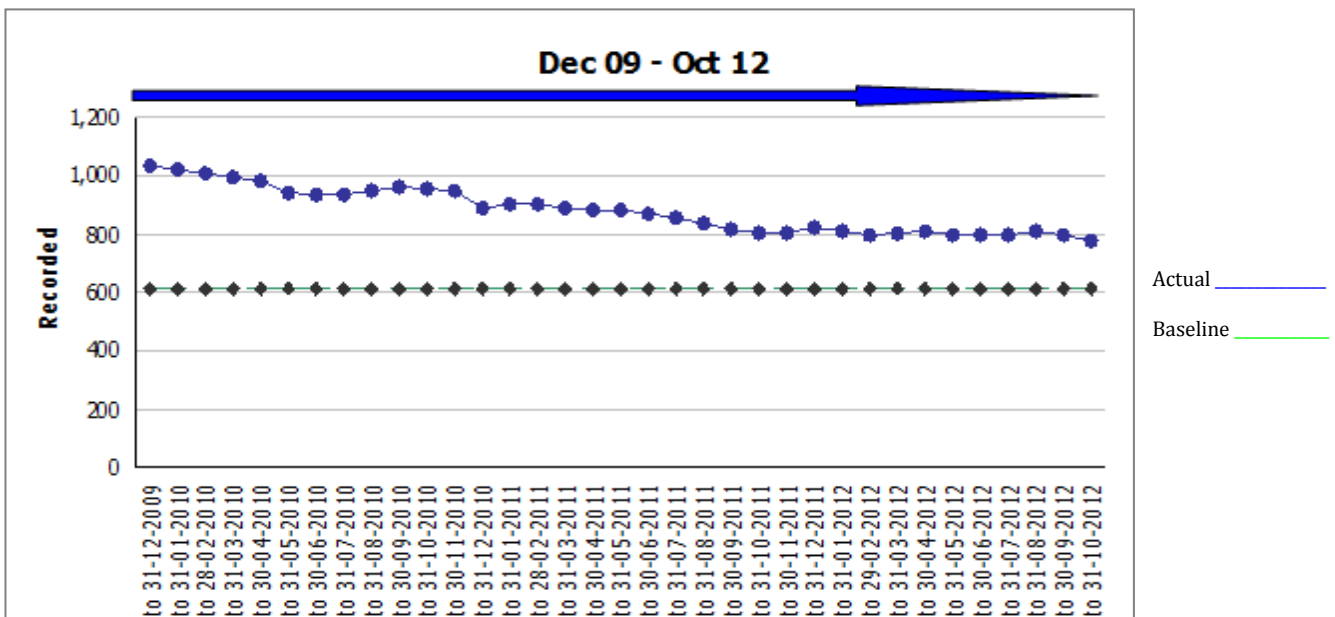
The number of people killed in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
<i>2011/2012</i>	<i>1 Dec 11 – 30 Nov 12</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
52	46	-6	-11.5%
The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
<i>1 Apr 11 – 30 Nov 11</i>	<i>1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>
38	32	-6	-15.8%
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 35 months to October 2012. The base line represents the target of a 60% reduction **by 2020**. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2011/2012	1 Dec 11 – 30 Nov 12	Change	% Change
806	781	-25	-3.1%
The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 30 Nov 11	1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 12	Change	% Change
565	540	-25	-4.4%
The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in people killed on the roads over the past 35 months. The base line represents the target of a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Further Analysis – People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- Road traffic collision figures published on 3 January 2013 report a total of 48 fatalities during the 2012 **calendar** year (2011 total = 59). This is the lowest annual level of road deaths recorded since records began in 1931.
- The number of Children (0 – 15 years) killed during 2012 was an increase of 3 on the 2011 total (from 2 to 5).
- Provisional figures for December 2012 and January 2013 indicate a further 13 fatalities (8 in December and 5 in January).

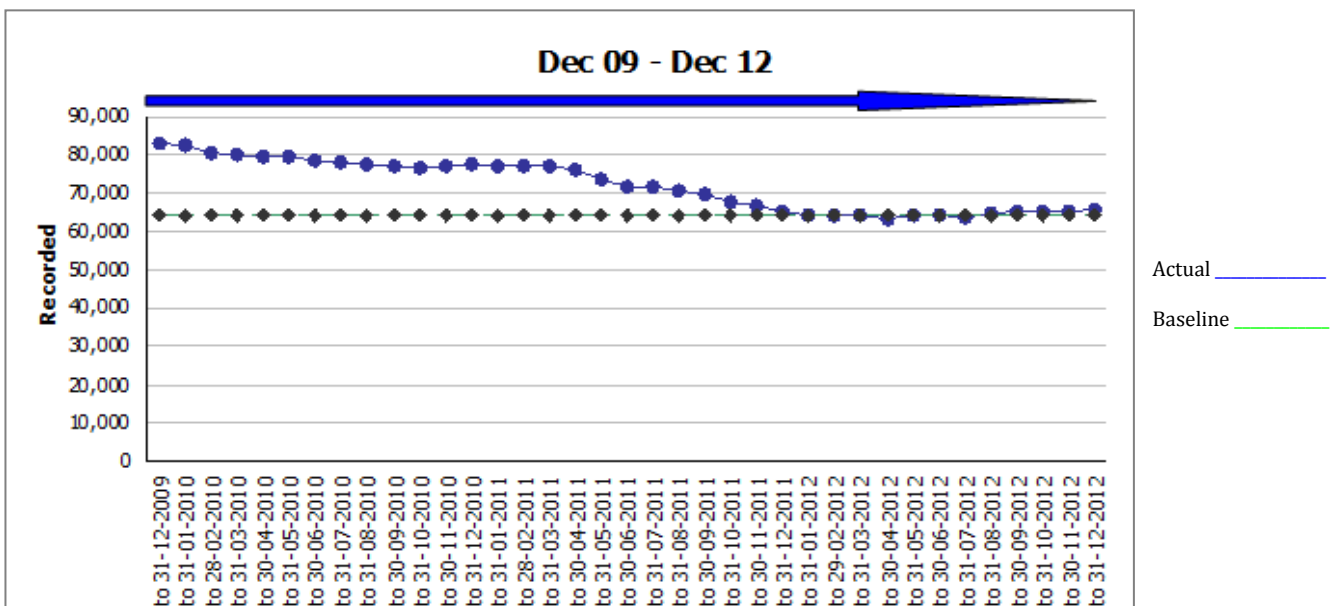
Key Points:

- Deaths on Northern Ireland’s roads continue to fall. The significant reductions of recent years are being maintained and the “Road Safety to 2020” targets are already met or within reach, with seven years remaining.
- Serious Injuries on the roads have levelled out recently, but the overall trend remains downwards.

Antisocial Behaviour

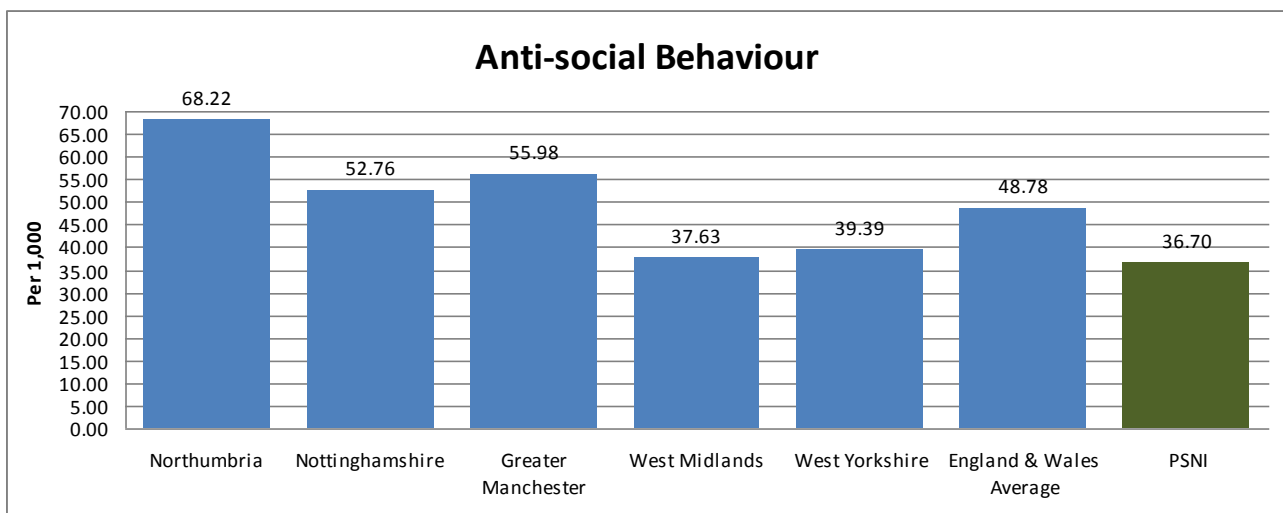
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2011/2012	30 Jan 12 – 29 Jan 13	Change	% Change
64,184	66,397	+2,213	+3.4%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 28 Jan 12	1 Apr 12 – 28 Jan 13	Change	% Change
53,241	55,454	+2,213	+4.2%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – 3 Year trend			

The graphic below illustrates the pattern of reduction in antisocial behaviour incidents over the past 37 months. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 64,184.



Further Analysis – Antisocial behaviour:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and an average of all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



Further Analysis - Perception of high levels of antisocial behaviour.

- The NI Crime Survey, Quarterly update for September 2012 reports that 12% of people consider levels of antisocial behaviour in their local area to be “High”. This shows no change on the previous yearly figure.

Key Points

- Anti-social behaviour incidents have decreased year on year since 2007/08, although the latest twelve months to December 2012 is currently showing an increase on the 2011/12 total.
- Anti social behaviour is now running at a higher yearly level than in the corresponding period last year and is showing a slight rising trend for the first time in three years.
- Analysis of the effect of recent disorder would indicate a small increase in anti social behaviour levels in B District.
- In comparison with the MSF Group and the England and Wales average, Northern Ireland continues to experience low levels of ASB.

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.

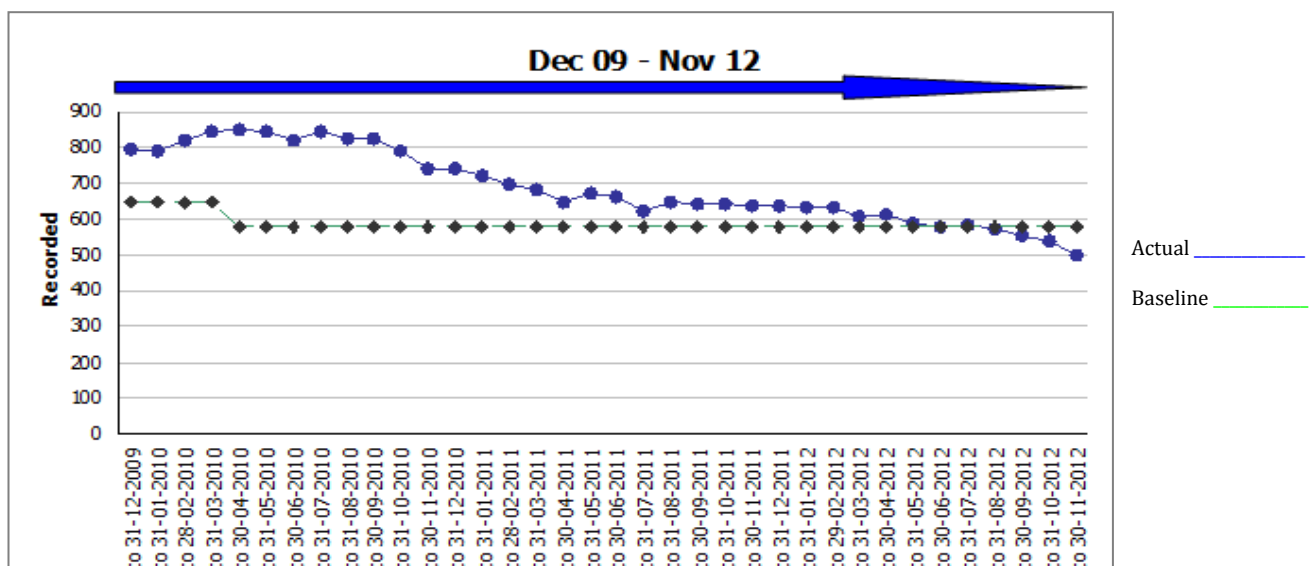
This data is sourced from the Police Ombudsman’s Office and data collected by the police service on case disposal and officer deployments.

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			
2011/2012	1 Dec 11 – 30 Nov 12	Change	% Change
608	535	-73	-12.0%
The number of allegations of incivility – Financial year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 30 Nov 12	1 Apr 12 – 30 Nov 13	Change	%Change
430	357	-73	-16.9%
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 36 months. The longer base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 608.



Further Analysis – Incivility :

- The Service dealt with 229,954 incidents during Apr-Sep 2012/13 – this equates to 0.68 complaints/100 incidents and 1.10 allegations/100 incidents.
- During the PFYTD the Service dealt with 254374 incidents – 0.67 complaints/100 incidents and 1.21 allegations/100 incidents.
- Allegations of Oppressive Behaviour and Failure in duty have also reduced substantially during the period April – November when compared to 2011/12.

The use of Police Officer discretion

The number of cases resolved by the use of discretion			
2011-2012	27 Jan 12 – 28 Jan 13	Change	% Change
5,474	6,081	607	+11.1%

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
March 2012	December 2012	Change
57.02%	61.9%	+4.8%

*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 level of allegations of incivility continues to fall. From a peak of 850/Year recorded in April 2010, there are now around 500/year with the trend continuing downwards.
- The Ombudsman’s Office report 357 allegations of incivility for the April – Nov period.
- The use of discretion as a method of case disposal continues to increase.
- Officers are now spending more than 60% of their time on patrol, contributing greatly to increased visibility of police and the reassurance that visibility brings to the public. This represents a complete reversal of the baseline figure, when officers were spending more than 60% of their time in stations. (quoted in the 2009 Strategic Review.)

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				
	<i>Frustrated</i>	<i>Disrupted</i>	<i>Dismantled</i>	<i>Total No. of OCGs Currently Monitored</i>
1 Apr 12 – 31 Dec 12	34 (27)	41 (34)	23 (16)	162

*Previous Quarter in brackets

The number and amount of interventions into criminal finances			
	<i>Previous Financial Year (Apr 11 – Dec 11)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (Apr 12 – Dec 12)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	184	145	-39
Value of Cash Seizures	£1,218,229	£1,317,387	+£99,158
Value of Confiscation Orders	£494,698	£858,341	+£353,643

Action taken to reduce the harm caused by human exploitation

- Throughout the month of October officers from C1 Organised Crime Branch uncovered seven brothels operating in Belfast, including hotels. A number of females were screened as potential victims of human trafficking but refused assistance. No arrests were recorded.
- Human Exploitation remains a strategic priority for PSNI via the National Intelligence Model system. The Police service continues to work with colleagues in the Organised Crime Task Force and is contributing positively to the public consultation aimed at the wider involvement of Non-Governmental Organisations.
- PSNI is supporting a new Crimestoppers campaign to highlight human trafficking for the purposes of forced labour and domestic servitude launched today by Justice Minister David Ford. The 'Read the Signs' campaign, which will be running throughout the UK, highlights that people are trafficked into Northern Ireland for forced labour and encourages the public to report their suspicions.
- PSNI is at the forefront of a national policing campaign to take up an e-learning package on human trafficking. More than 3,500 officers have completed the online training package. Only the Metropolitan Police Service has recorded a larger uptake.

Action taken to reduce the harm caused by drugs

The number of drug seizures – Most recent 12 months			
2011/12	1 Jan 12 – 31 Dec 12	Change	% Change
3,920	4,259	339	+8.6%
The number of drug seizures – Financial year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 31 Dec 11	1 Apr 12 – 31 Dec 12	Change	% Change
2,916	3,255	339	+11.6%

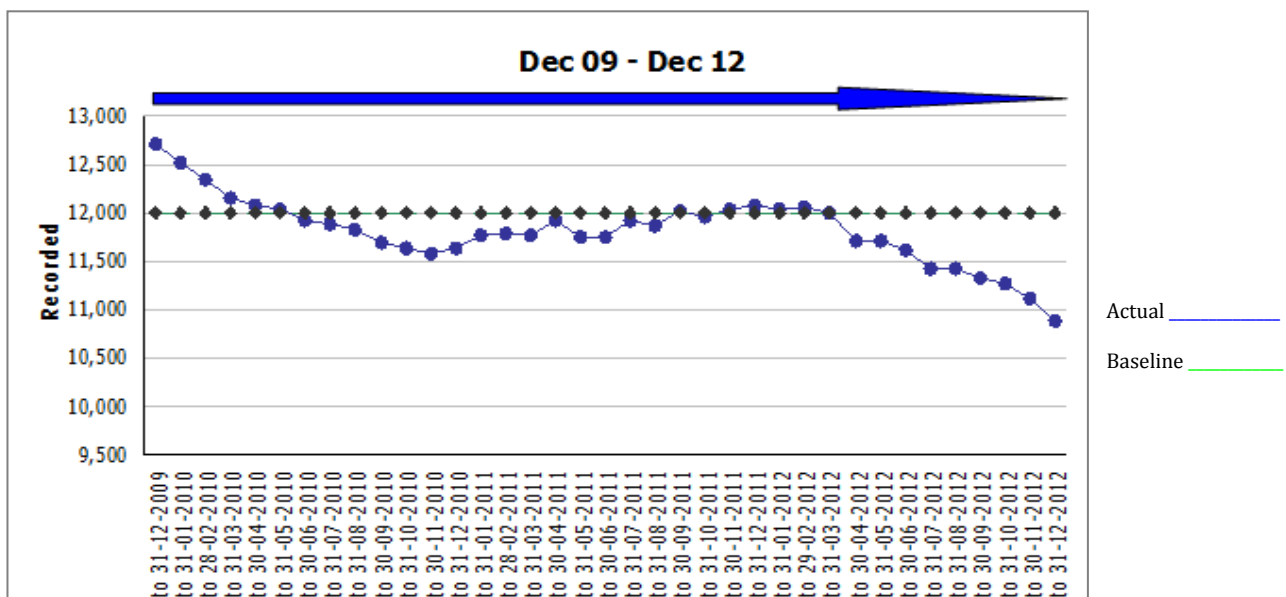
Further Analysis:

- The cannabis seizure near Hillsborough on 23 January brought the total estimated value of drugs seized in NI since last April to just under £14million. Police arrested a 49 year old man at the scene. He is currently helping officers with their enquiries.
- Other significant recent seizures include:
 - €90,000 seized under Proceeds of Crime Act in Belfast. Follow-up resulted in further seizure of £40,000 in Dungannon.
 - During December a total of £140,000 in cash was recovered from Post Office premises. Subsequent searches resulted in recovery of herbal cannabis with a street value between £70,000 - £140,000.
 - Also in December a cannabis farm was discovered with plants valued at between £105,000 and £150,000 recovered.
- The service continues to work in partnership with other police and law enforcement agencies to reduce the harm caused by drugs in Northern Ireland.

Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

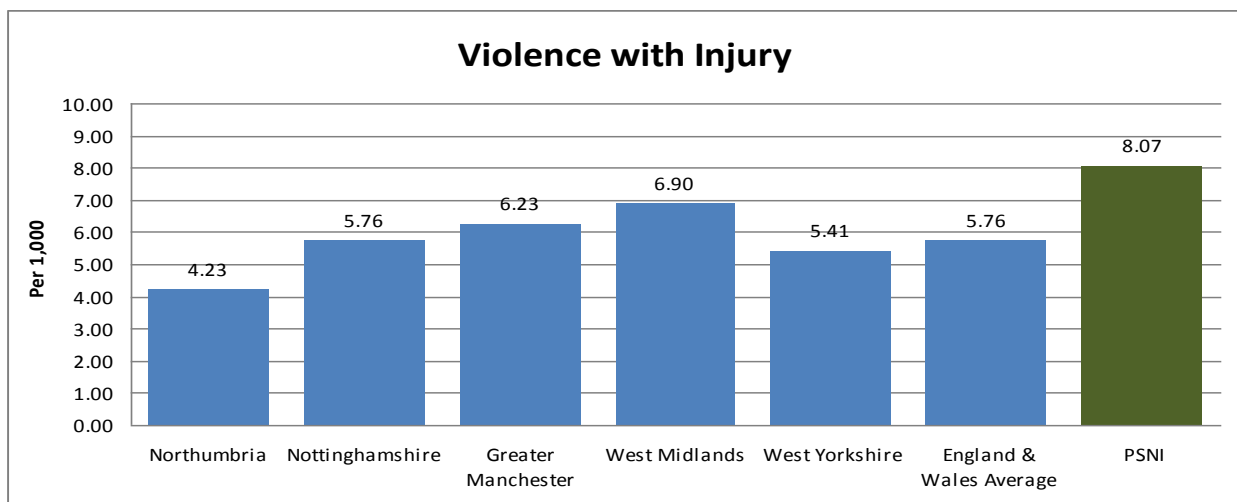
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2011-2012	26 Jan 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
12,006	11,053	-953	-7.9%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial year to date comparison			
1 Apr 11 – 25 Jan 12	1 Apr 12 – 25 Jan 13	Change	% Change
10,117	9,164	-953	-9.4%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in Violent Crimes involving Injury over the past 37 months. The base line represents the 2011/12 Financial Year figure of 12,006.



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and an average of all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



Alcohol related crime

The number of antisocial behaviour incidents where alcohol is a contributory factor			
	Financial Year to date - 1 Apr 12 – 28 Jan 13		
	<i>All</i>	<i>Alcohol related</i>	<i>Alcohol as % of all</i>
ASB Incidents	55,454	6,818	12.3%

The number of crimes where alcohol is a contributory factor (by crime type)					
	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	2956	1790	60.6%	38.4%	37.3%
Non domestic violence with injury	9164	5129	56.0%	31.4%	29.2%
Violence without injury	12921	4806	37.2%	33.7%	43.3%
Most serious sexual crime	1247	284	22.8%	19.4%	15.5%
Criminal Damage	17701	2258	12.8%	12.8%	38.2%
Total all crime	81600	16223	19.9%	26.2%	37.5%

Further Analysis:

During the month of December, 34% of all those arrested had consumed alcohol. This is 5 % points above the average for the year to date.

Key Point:

- The data collected suggests that, 9 months into this research, around 60% of all violence with injury crimes have alcohol as a contributory factor.
- Whilst the level of violent crime continues to fall overall, there has been a noticeable increase in the non domestic violent crime figures for South and East Belfast since the beginning of December 2012. Whilst further analysis is required, it is thought likely that this directly attributable to the number of assaults causing injury to police officers connected to recent protests and disorder. (81 officers injured in B District as a result of protest related disorder)