

Police Service of Northern Ireland

Quarter 2 Performance Report to Northern Ireland Policing Board

Created on: 24 September 2013

Period Covered: April 2013 – 24 September 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

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	Reduced by 0.5 of a% point
Reduce Crime	Increased by 1.3%
Reduce Antisocial Behaviour	Reduced by 0.9%
Reduce Burglary	Reduced by 3.8%
Increase Crime Outcomes	Reduced by 1.3% points
Reduce Road Deaths	8 more road deaths between 1 st April 2013 and 31st Aug 2013 compared to same period in 2012/13
Reduce Road Injuries	Reduced by 3.8%
Reduce allegations of incivility	Reduced by 4.0%
Increase the use of officer discretion*	Reduced by 10.9%
Increase the amount of time spent on patrol	Increased by 3.74% points
Reduce Violent Crime (measured as a reduction in offences of non domestic violence with injury)	Reduced by 5.9%
Impact on Organised Crime**	Cash seizures have increased by £502,182 The value of confiscation orders is down by £274,543 The Service has Frustrated, Disrupted or Dismantled 68 Organised Crime Groups since 1 st April 2013.

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

* Provisional figures. Validation not yet complete.

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

Confidence in Policing

Explanatory Note

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

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

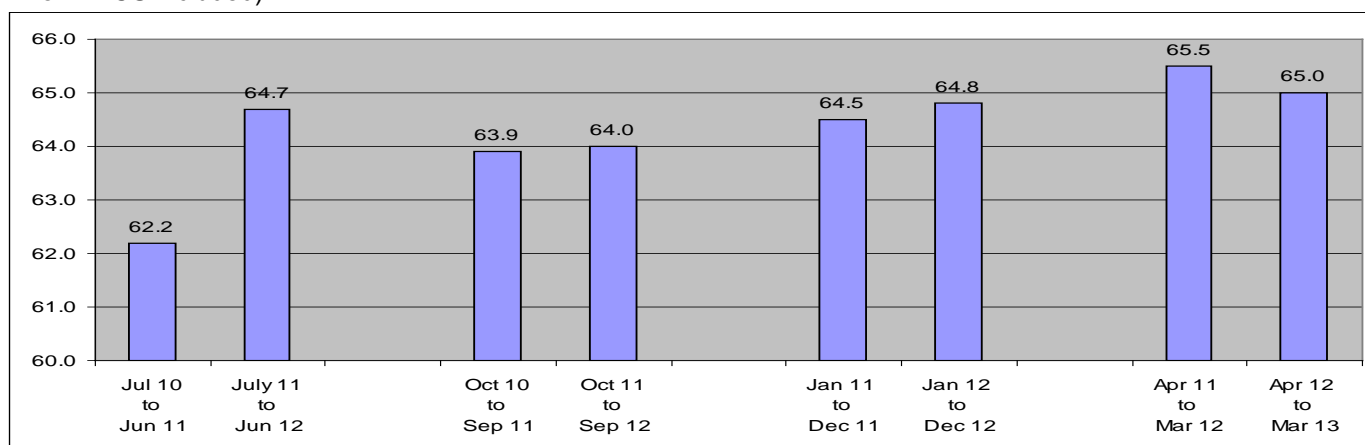
It is an alternative, but complementary, measure of crime to offences recorded by the police. The agreed indicator of performance in this area is taken from the NICS measure of Public Confidence in the Local Police and is sourced from the Quarterly Update on *Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social 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>Apr 11 to Mar 12</i>	<i>Apr 12 to Mar 13</i>	<i>Statistical significant change on previous year</i>
a) Can be relied on to be there when you need them	52.1%	52.3%	NS
b) Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.9%	84.4%	NS
c) Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	66.5%	66.2%	NS
d) Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	50.3%	52.0%	NS
e) Understand the issues that affect this community	62.6%	62.1%	NS
f) Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	50.0%	50.8%	NS
Overall Confidence in the local police	65.5%	65.0%	NS

NS = no (statistically) significant change

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



Key points:

- The figures above are the most recent findings from the NI Crime Survey on Perceptions of Policing, Justice and ASB, published on 1st August 2013. The report covers the complete 2012/13 financial year and includes the most recent figures reported against the policing plan indicator of “level of confidence”.
- The result of this most recent survey of the last quarter of the financial year shows confidence being 0.2% above the figure reported in the third quarter of the financial year 2012/13, and is the highest figure across all 4 quarters of the last financial year. The overall confidence figure for the financial year 12/13 was 65%.

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

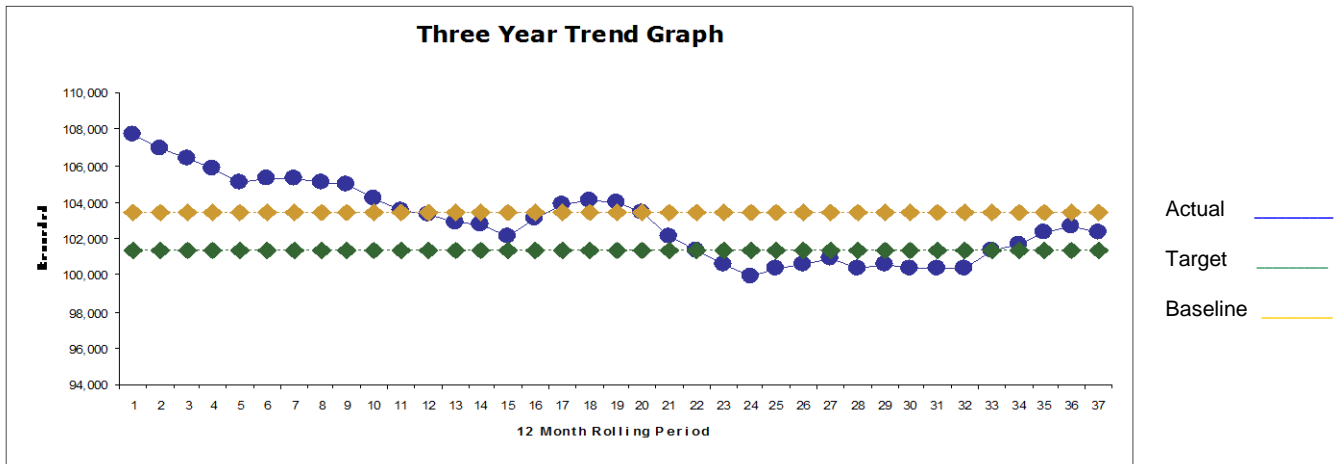
2012/2013	21 Sep 12 – 20 Sep 13	Change	% Change
100,389	101,659	1,270	1.3%

The number of recorded crimes – Financial Year to date comparison

1 Apr 12 – 20 Sep 12	1 Apr 13 – 20 Sep 13	Change	% Change
47,485	48,755	1,270	2.7%

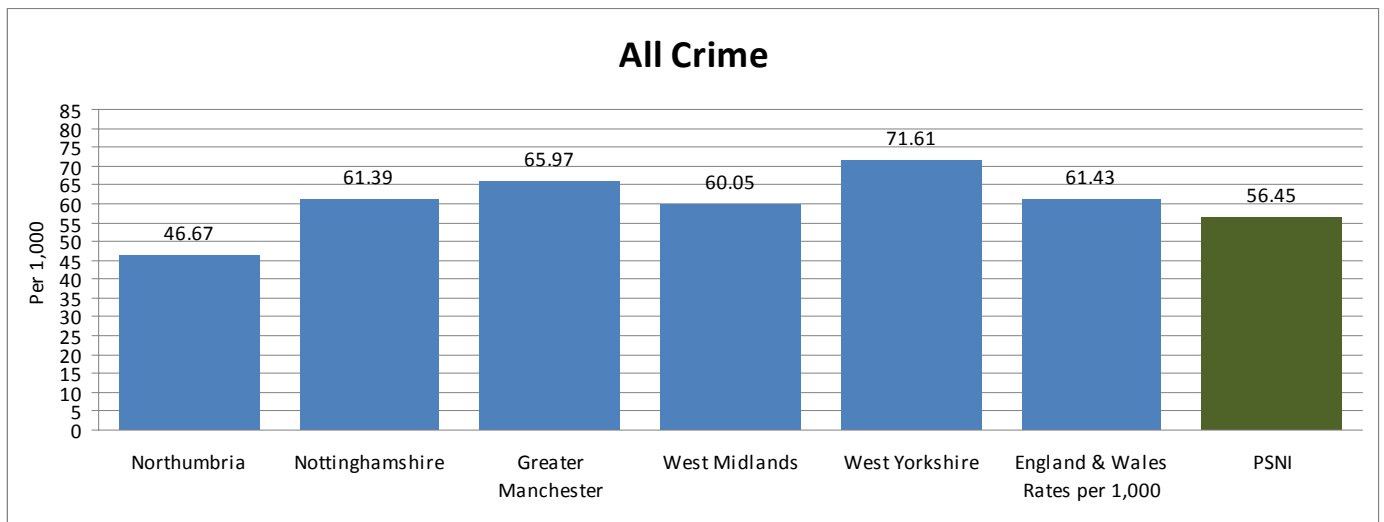
The number of recorded crimes – 3 Year trend

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.



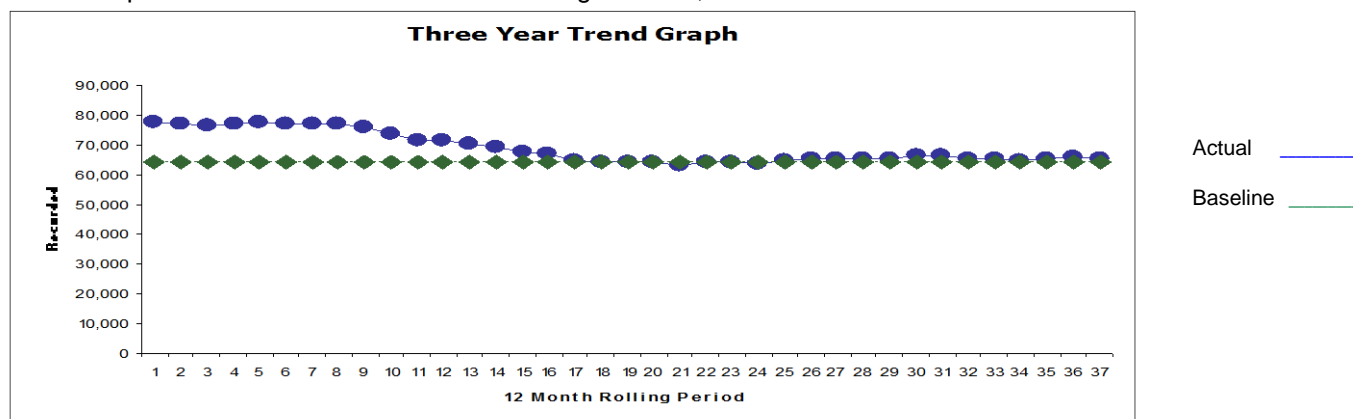
Key Points:

- The levels of crime, while showing a slight percentage increase in the rolling 12 month period, are starting to decrease.
- 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

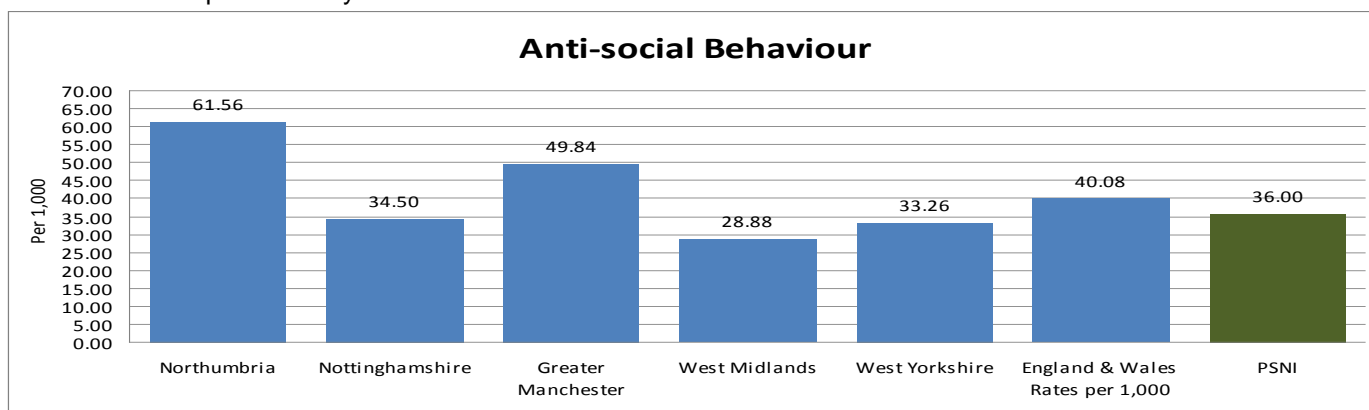
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	23 Sep 12 – 24 Sep 13	Change	% Change
65,357	64,744	-613	-0.9%
The number of antisocial behaviour incidents – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 24 Sep 12	1 Apr 13 – 24 Sep 13	Change	% Change
34,398	33,785	-613	-1.8%
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		
1 Apr 11 – 31 Mar 12	1 Apr 12 – 31 Mar 13	Change
12.1%	10.0%	-2.1%** points

** This is a statistically significant change

Key Points:

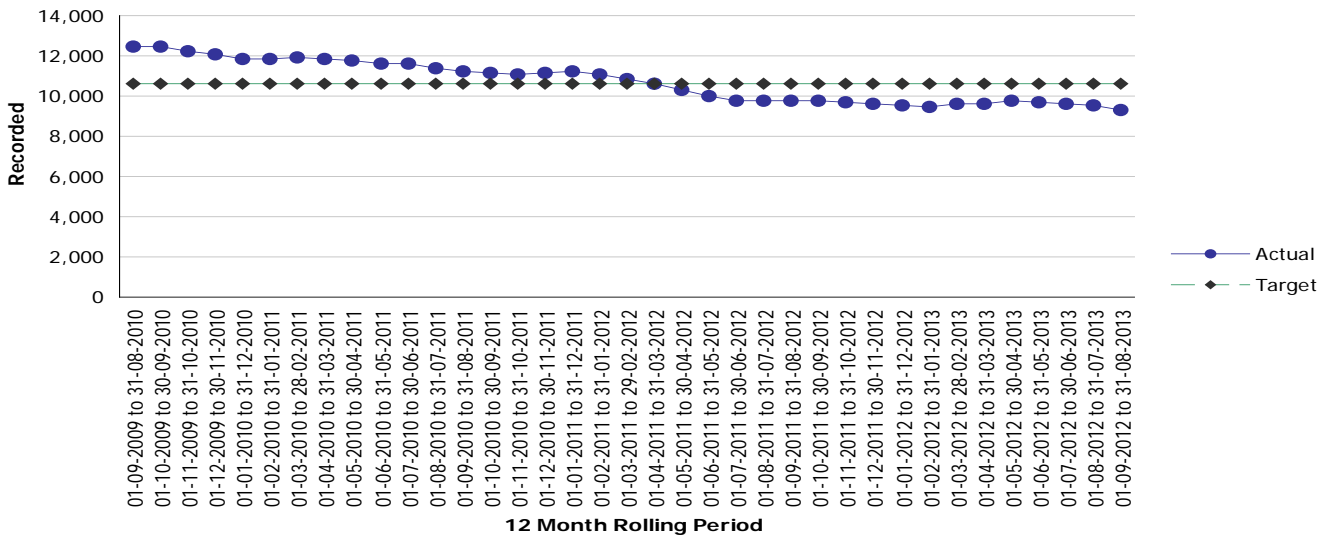
- ASB figures for August 2013 showed a notable improvement on the ASB figures for the previous month and also show a reduction on the number of ASB incidents recorded for the same month last year (566 fewer incidents in August 13 than August 12).
- ASB figures for the rolling 12 month period are showing a decrease, with 0.9% of a reduction recorded
- PSNI's ASB figures continue to remain lower than the England and Wales average rate of ASB per 1,000 of the population

Burglary

The number of burglaries – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	21 Sep 12 – 20 Sep 13	Change	% Change
9,581	9,213	-368	-3.8%
The number of burglaries – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 –20 Sept 12	1 Apr 13 –20 Sept 13	Change	% Change
4,449	4,081	-368	-8.3%
The number of burglaries – 3 Year trend			

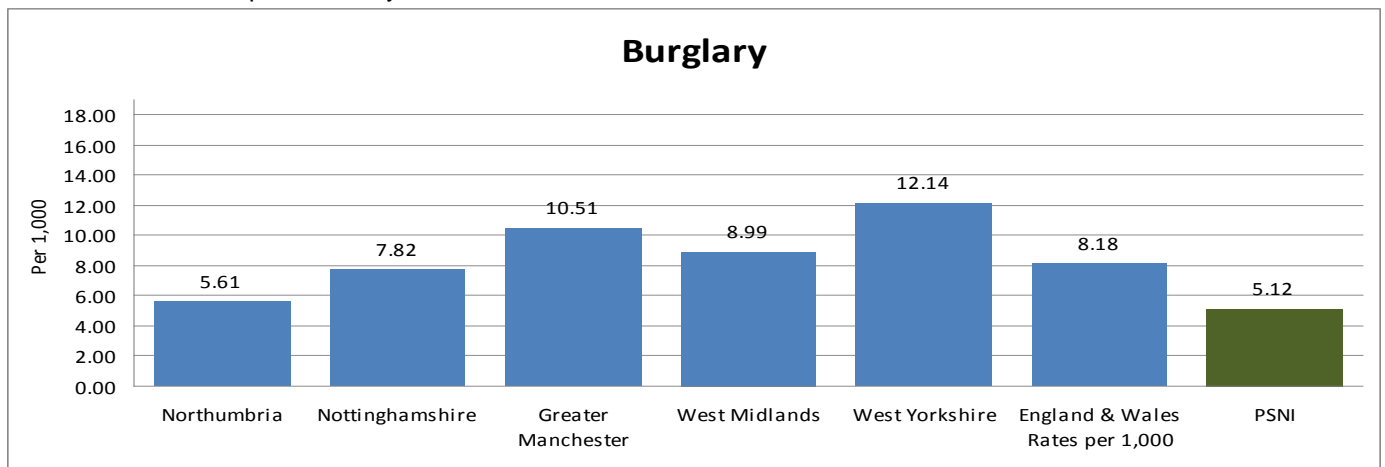
This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in burglary over the past three years. The baseline represents the 2011/12 Financial Year total figure of 10,580.

Three Year Trend Graph



Further Analysis:

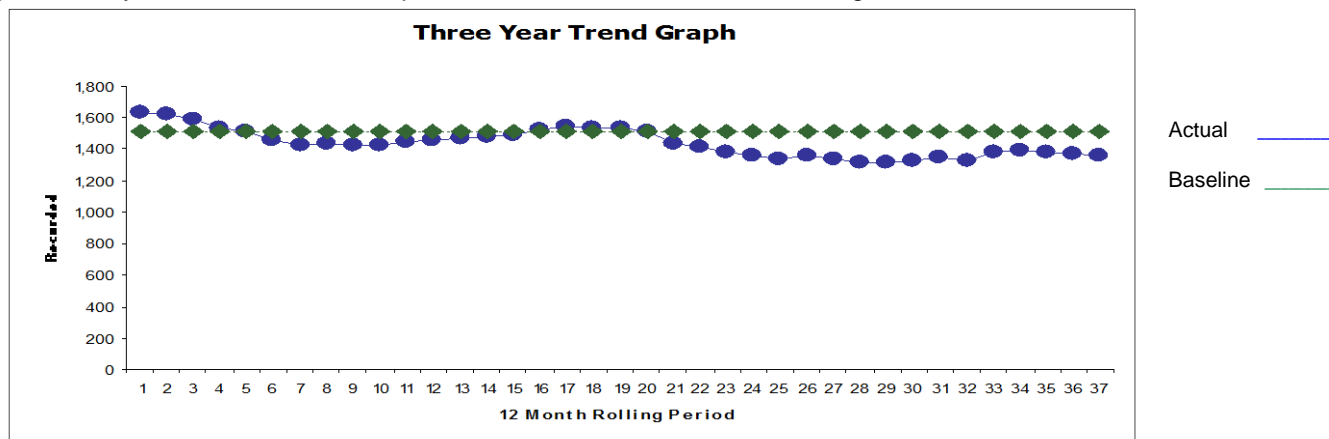
The chart below compares burglary rates per 1,000 people using our Most Similar Force group and the rate per 1,000 of the population across all England and Wales Police Forces. This was compiled using most recent PSNI data and the most recent data published by HMIC.



Further analysis - Burglaries/Robberies where older people are victims

The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	21 Sep 12 - 20 Sep 13	Change	% Change
1,333	1,359	26	2.0%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 20 Sept 12	1 Apr 13 – 20 Sept 13	Change	% Change
594	620	26	4.4%
The number of burglaries (Older People as Victims) – 3 Year trend			

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



Key Points:

Burglary

- Across the Service, burglary figures have continued to steadily reduce since the start of this financial year.
- The rolling 12 month figure up to August 2013 is the lowest recorded figure for the last 3 years, and the number of burglaries recorded in the month of August 2013 is the second lowest recorded figure over the 3 year period noted in the trend graph above.
- In relation to our MSF group, PSNI remain in the enviable position of having the lowest figure, by a significant margin, to the 5 Forces in our comparable group and to the England and Wales average.

Burglary/Robbery where older people are victims

- The number of burglaries and robberies where older persons are victims is showing a slight rise by 2.0% over the most recent 12 months; however the figure for the most recent full month (August 2013) is at the lowest recorded point for this financial year.

Crime Outcomes

The rate of crime outcomes achieved – Most recent 12 months					
	Number of Outcomes		Outcome Rates (%)		
	2012/13	21/9/12 -20/9/13	2012/13	21/9/12 -20/9/13	Change
Total outcomes	29,638	28,240	29.5%	28.2%	-1.3% points
Total number of offences recorded	100,389	100,282			

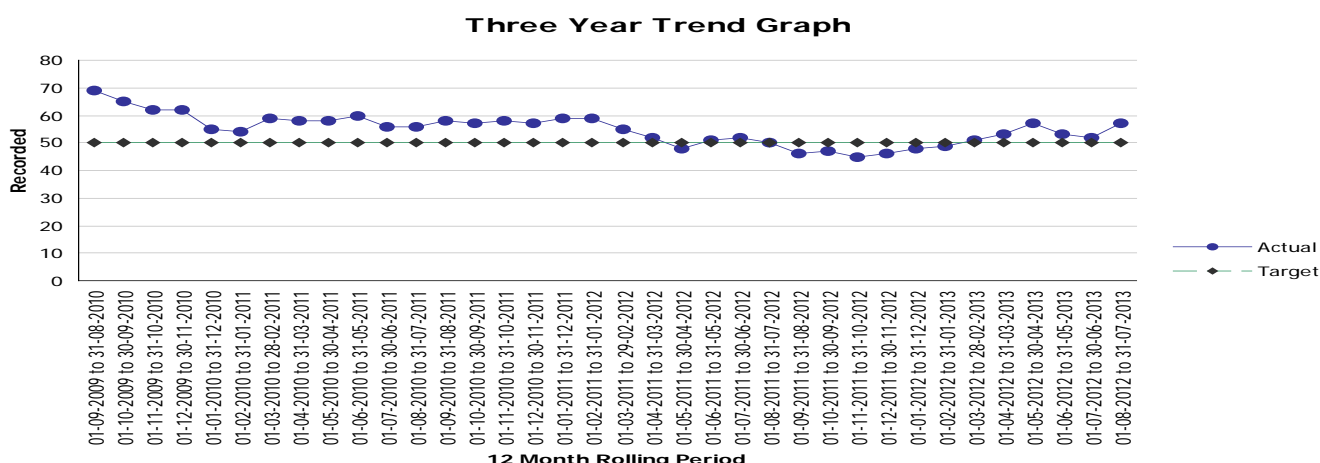
Key Points:

- The number of Crime Outcomes across the latest 12 months shows a decrease when compared to the 2012/13 figure.
- In the 2013 Update to the Northern Ireland Policing Plan, the Northern Ireland Policing Board has stipulated an increase of 3 percentage points as a measure in the rate of crime outcomes to be achieved by 2015. The target to be achieved by 2015 is 32.5%

Road Casualties

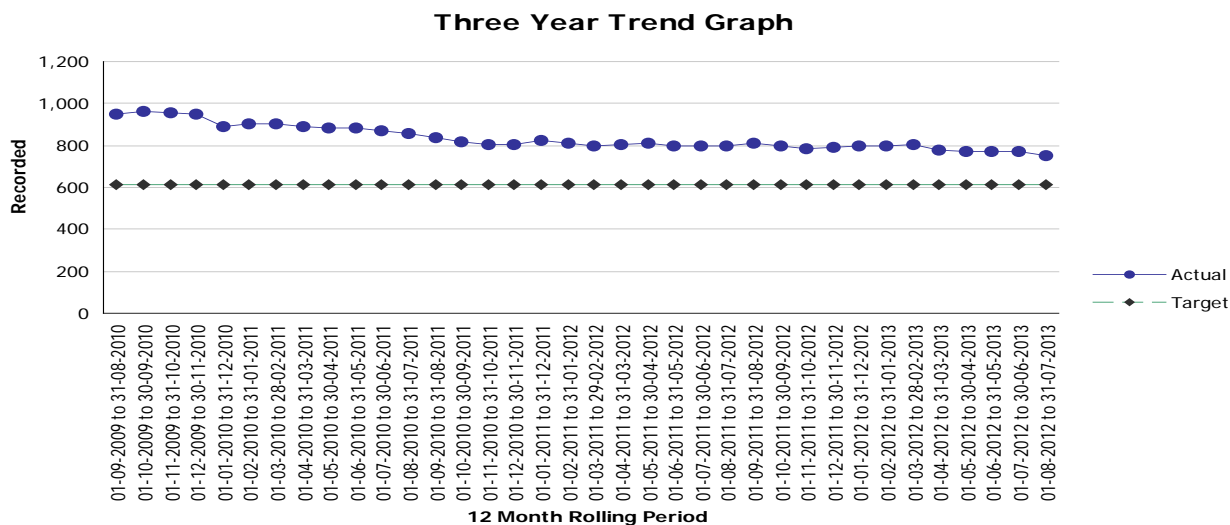
The number of people killed in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	01 Sept 12 – 31 Aug 13	Change	% Change
53	61	8	15.1%
The number of people killed in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 Aug 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 Aug 13	Change	% Change
18	26	8	44%
The number 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)



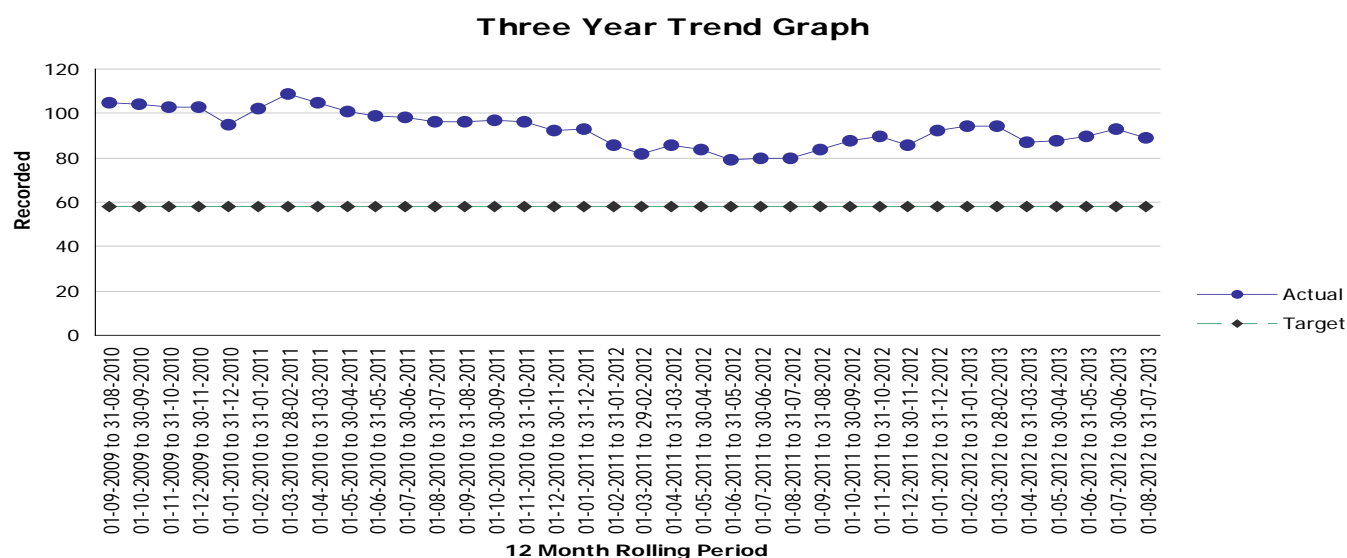
The number of people seriously injured in road collisions– Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 July 13	Change	% Change
779	749	-30	-3.8%
The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 July 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 July 13	Change	% Change
275	245	-30	-10.9%
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 July 13	Change	% Change
87	89	2	2.3%
The number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 31 July 12	1 Apr 13 – 31 July 13	Change	% Change
28	30	2	7.1%
Number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – 3 Year trend			

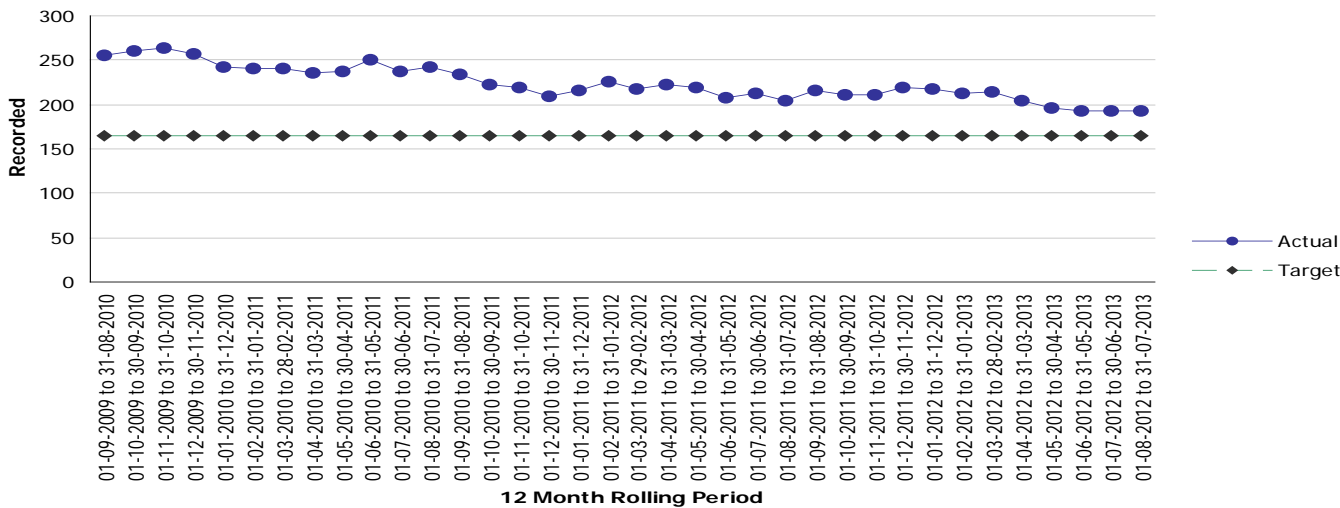
This graphic illustrates the pattern of reduction in children killed or seriously injured in road collisions over the past three years. The target line represents a 60% reduction by 2020. (From the Road Safety Strategy)



Number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions—Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
204	193	-11	-5.4%
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
67	56	-11	-16.4%
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)

Three Year Trend Graph



Further Analysis - People Killed and Seriously Injured on the Roads

- In the period from the start of this financial year to the date of this report, 27 people have lost their lives on the roads compared to 23 deaths in this period last year. The majority of the fatalities have been in rural districts.
- The number of people seriously injured in road collisions has reduced 10.9% when FYTD figures are compared to the PFYTD
- 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

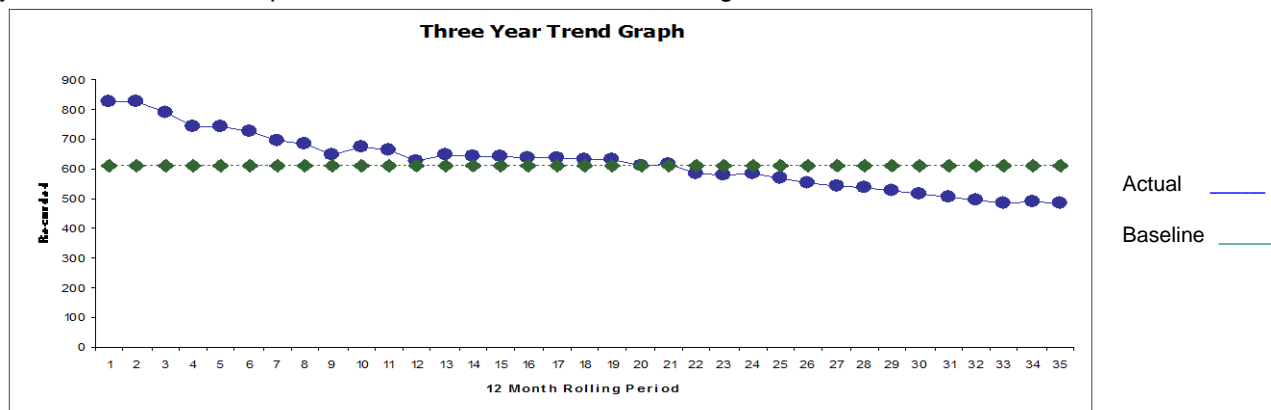
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
494	474	-20	-4.0%

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

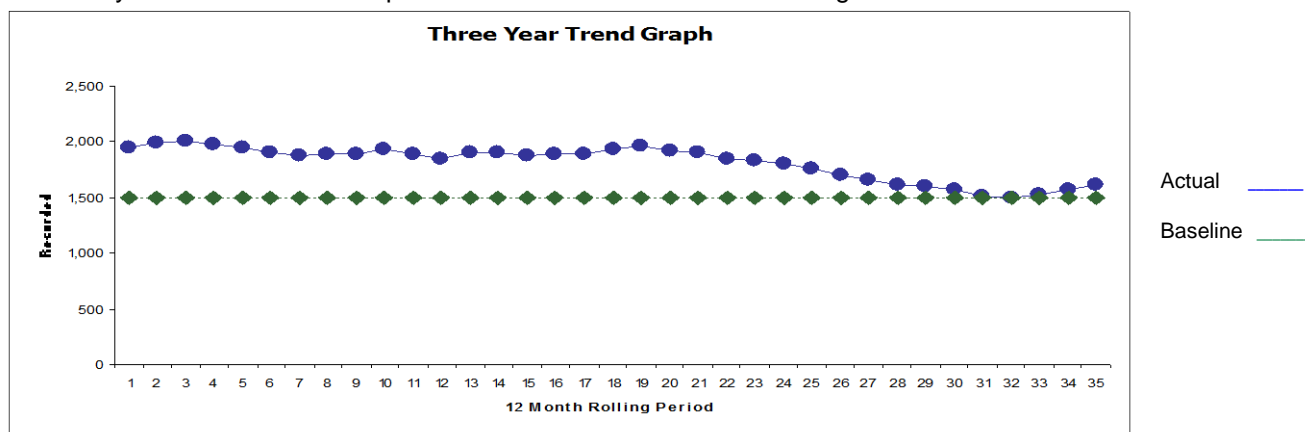
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
1,503	1,673	170	11.3%

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

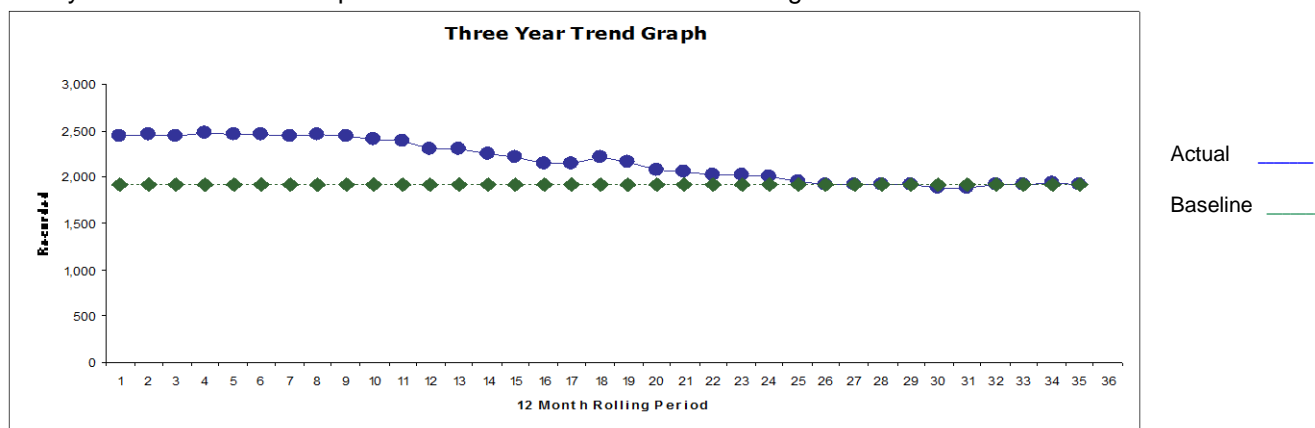
2012/2013	1 Aug 12 – 31 Jul 13	Change	% Change
1,911	1,995	84	4.4%

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:

- In 2012/13 incivility allegations reduced by 19.5%
- Allegations of incivility continue to show a 4% decrease over the most recent 12 months and an 11.6% decrease when comparing the FYTD and the PFYTD.
- Allegations of oppressive behaviour and failure in duty have seen increases, with the greatest percentage rise shown 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			
2012/2013	12 Sep 12 – 23 Sep 13	Change	% Change
5,925	5,276	-649	-10.9%

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol

The amount of time spent by each officer on patrol		
March 2012	Aug 2013	Change
57.02%	60.76%	3.74% points

*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:

- We have continued to increase the amount of time spent by officers on patrol based on the 2012 baseline of 57.02%.

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>
<i>1 Apr 13 – 13 Sep 13</i>	35	25	8	160

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

	<i>Previous Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Aug 12)</i>	<i>Current Financial Year (1 Apr – 31 Aug 13)</i>	<i>Change</i>
Number of Interventions	79	73	-6
Value of Cash Seizures	£298,340	£800,552	+£502,182
Value of Confiscation Orders	£390,002	£115,459	-£274,543

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>
4,474	4,348	-126	-2.8%

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>
1,850	1,724	-126	-6.8%

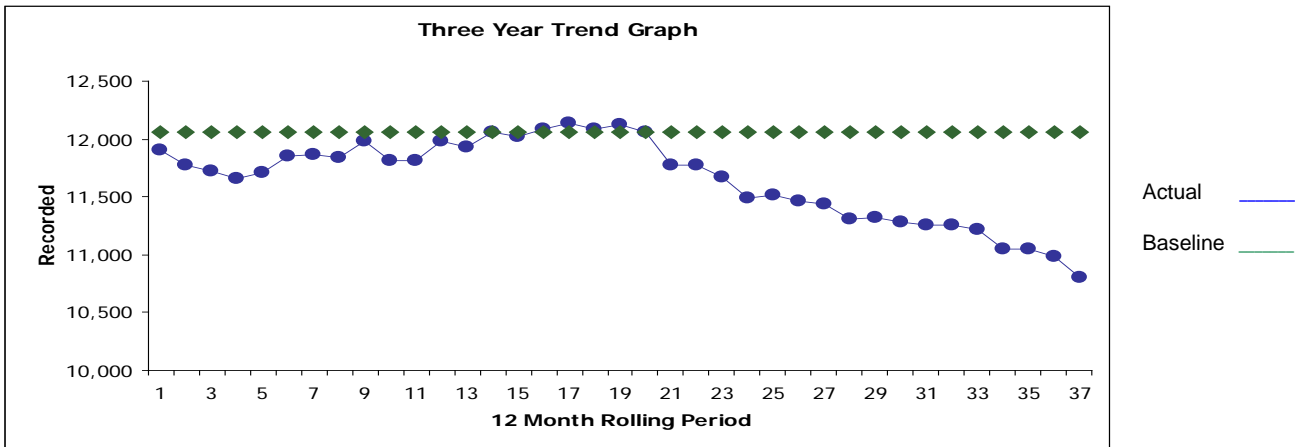
Key points:

- The numbers of OCG's frustrated, disrupted and dismantled continues to rise steadily. A total of 160 OCG's, identified as being involved in organised criminality across Northern Ireland, are currently being monitored by PSNI.
- Figures show a notable increase in the value of cash seizures when PFYTD and FYTD figures are compared

Non domestic violence crimes involving injury

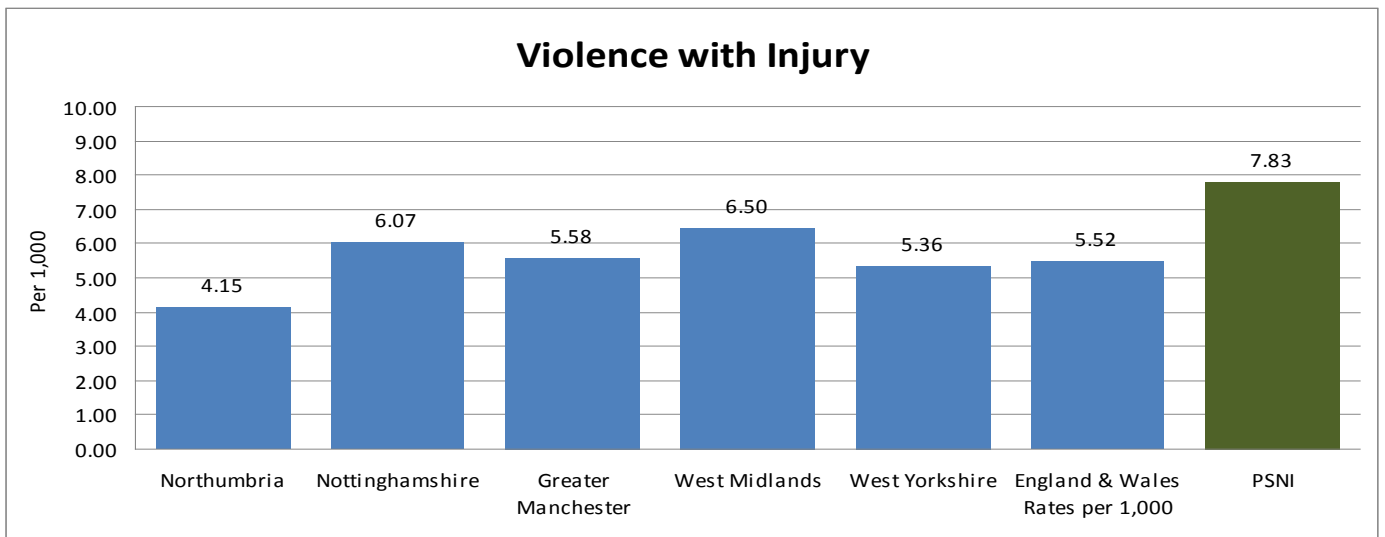
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Most recent 12 months			
2012/2013	21 Sep 12 – 20 Sep 13	Change	% Change
11,258	10,592	-666	-5.9%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - Financial Year to date comparison			
1 Apr 12 – 20 Sept 12	1 Apr 13 – 20 Sept 13	Change	% Change
5,563	4,897	-666	-12.0%
The number of non domestic violent crimes involving injury - 3 year trend			

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



Further Analysis:

The chart below compares crime rates in this category per 1,000 people using our 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:

- Reductions in crimes of this type continue, and current FYTD figures show a decrease of 12.0% compared to the same period last year.
- Although MSF data shows PSNI at top of the table for this type of crime per 1,000 of the population, an examination of PSNI figures for Violence with Injury crimes shows a reduction by over 10% for FYTD compared to PFYTD.

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	34,398	4,003	11.6%
FYTD	33,785	4,631	13.7%

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	1670	976	58.4%	33.2%	33.1%
Non domestic violence with injury	4897	2716	55.5%	31.1%	33.4%
Violence without injury	8181	2925	35.8%	26.8%	39.7%
Most serious sexual crime	759	140	18.4%	22.5%	25.0%
Criminal Damage	9788	1307	13.4%	11.4%	38.2%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	47378	9349	19.7%	23.9%	38.0%

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	1759	1038	59.0%	39.2%	39.6%
Non domestic violence with injury	5563	2964	53.3%	30.9%	27.2%
Violence without injury	7347	2672	36.4%	31.5%	40.3%
Most serious sexual crime	784	174	22.2%	16.2%	15.5%
Criminal Damage	10549	1356	12.9%	13.3%	38.6%
Total all crime (excl undercount)	47485	9350	19.7%	25.6%	36.1%

Key Points:

- Contained in the 2013 Update to the Northern Ireland Policing Plan is an amended measure included by the Northern Ireland Policing Board relating to alcohol related violent crime. The measure is: *“To support PCSPs in delivering a reduction in the proportion of violent crime where alcohol is a contributory factor and report progress to the Board”*
- The PSNI is supporting PCSPs in delivering the outcome to reduce the proportion of violent crime where alcohol is a contributory factor, and all Local Policing Plans include an indicator related to this measure
- Since the Quarter 1 Performance Report, there has been a 1.4% reduction in the number of ASB incidents which are alcohol related.
- The percentage of all crimes with alcohol as a contributory factor in the FYTD is consistent to the PFYTD figure.