



Police Service of Northern Ireland

Report to the Service Executive Board and the Northern Ireland Policing Board Performance against the 2015 – 2016 Policing Plan

Created on: 13th May 2016

Period Covered: 1st April 2015 – 31st March 2016

This report has been compiled using the latest information available.

The information in this document is intended to provide the Service Executive Team and Policing Board members with an assessment of police performance against the Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2015 - 2016 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>

Executive Summary

Recorded Crime

Crime has shown an overall downwards trend over the last 12 years. There were 105,023 crimes recorded in 2015/16 compared with 103,176 in 2014/15, an increase of 1,847 offences (1.8%). Crime increased in seven of the nine main crime classifications. Within these classifications are types and categories of crimes for which underreporting is an issue. This is particularly applicable to sexual offences and crimes that are hate or domestically motivated resulting in initiatives to increase reporting of these offence types. This has had a positive effect on reporting of sexual offences and domestically motivated crime. However, these increases have also contributed to the rise in overall crime, violence against the person, sexual and criminal damage offences. Police activity and operations also have an impact on the levels of recorded crime; this has had a noticeable effect on the increase in drugs offences and seizures and also possession of weapons offences.

- Offences of violence against the person increased by 4.2% (1,454 offences).
- Sexual offences increased by 11.3%, an increase of 308 offences. Offences of rape increased by 53 to 780, the highest level recorded since 1998/99¹.
- Criminal damage offences were up by 3.5% (686 crimes).
- Drug offences were up by 10.5% (529 offences). In 2015/16 there were 5,597 drug seizure incidents, an increase of 9.7%. This is the highest seizure figure for ten years.
- Possession of weapons offences were up by 19.6% (151 crimes).
- Public order offences were up by 1.6% (23 crimes).
- Miscellaneous crimes against society were up by 4.8% (131 crimes).
- Crimes with a domestic motivation increased by 5.4% (717 offences) from 13,356 to 14,073. This represents just over 13% of all crime. There were increases in domestically motivated violence against the person (6.1%, 579 crimes), sexual offences (17.6%, 79 crimes) and criminal damage (8.3%, 116 crimes).

There were decreases in the remaining two crime classifications and in hate crime.

- Robberies decreased by 16.8%, a reduction of 148 offences.
- Theft offences decreased by 3.6%, a reduction of 1,287 crimes. Within this classification there were reductions in burglary, vehicle crime and bicycle theft. However, there were increases in theft from the person and shoplifting.
- Crimes with a hate motivation decreased by 4.9% from 2,281 to 2,169. The main area of decrease was in respect of criminal damage.

¹ The first year for which crime data comparable under the revised Home Office counting rules is available.

Outcome Rates: The overall crime outcome rate increased to 28.7% in 2015/16, this is an increase of 1.2 percentage points from the outcome rate of 27.5% in 2014/15. The majority of districts (seven of the eleven districts) achieved an increase in their crime outcome rates whilst the remaining four districts recorded a decrease. The number of outcomes increased from 28,411 to 30,133.

Most Similar Force Comparisons

Most similar force percentage change comparisons for some of the main crime areas are provided in Appendix One. The comparisons cover the 2014 and 2015 calendar years as the England and Wales' figures for 2015/16 will not be published until 21st July 2016. The PSNI figures for 2015/16 are shown for reference only. The green text represents performance better than PSNI and the red text indicates that performance in that force was worse than PSNI's in that area. With the exception of domestic burglary the Northern Ireland figures compare favourably with the overall figures for England and Wales with Devon and Cornwall as the only force to have performed better than PSNI across the nine crime categories considered. Two of the forces have substantial increases in all nine areas, particularly violence against the person and sexual offences.

Performance against the 2015 – 2016 Policing Plan

Appendix Two of this report provides information on 47 of the 49 measures in the 2015/16 Policing Plan; two measures were fully allocated to the Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB) so have not been commented upon. Within the 47 measures are 32 numeric targets, of which four relate to injury Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs). There have been small reductions against the four RTC targets but as the completion date is 2020 they have not been included in the table of quantitative targets. Of the remaining 28 numeric targets 15 were achieved as can be seen in the table on page four. Qualitative and quantitative performance reports covering all the measures have been provided to the Policing Board throughout the year.

There have been notable successes in a number of areas including –

- victim updates
- increased reporting of domestically motivated crime
- drug seizures
- activity against organised crime groups
- reductions in allegations.

The increase in domestic burglaries and robberies of older people is of continuing concern. This area has been the focus of activity throughout the year and as a result is currently on a downward trend. Reporting of hate crime reduced during the financial year despite extensive efforts, however the five year trends show a consistent increase in reporting across the differing strands.

Police Performance against the 2015/16 Policing Plan Targets		
Page No.	Outcome/Indicator	Percentage Change
6	Increase Confidence (by 3% points). (Jan 14 to Dec 14 compared to Jan15 to Dec 15)	Increased by 1.2%pts ²
10	Decrease Crime prioritised for reduction.	Increased by 0.2%
10	Increase the overall rate of Outcomes (by 2% points).	Increased by 1.2%pts
11	Reduce ASB (by 2%).	Reduced by 2.4%
	Reduce percentage of people who perceive ASB to be high (Jan 14 to Dec 14 compared to Jan 15 to Dec15)	Reduced by 1.2%pts ³
12	Reduce Domestic Burglaries and Robberies in which Older People are Victims (by 2%).	Increased by 4.0%
	Increase Outcome rate for Domestic Burglary in which Older People are Victims (by 2% points).	Increased by 0.8%pts
13	Reduce Rural Crime (by 2%).	Reduced by 8.5%
13	Increase 10 day Victim Updates (by 5% points).	Increased by 35.5%pts
14	Increase reporting of Domestically Motivated Crime (by 3%).	Increased by 5.4%
	Increase the outcome rate for Domesically Motivated Crime (by 5% points).	Increased by 0.1%pts
15	Increase the outcome rate for Rape Crime (by 2% points).	Increased by 1.5%pts
15	Increase reporting of Hate Crime (by 3%).	Reduced by 4.9%
	<u>Increase Outcome Rates for:</u>	
	– Sectarian Hate Crime (by 3% points).	Increased by 0.6%pts
	– Homophobic Hate Crime (by 3% points).	Increased by 5.1%pts
	– Racist Hate Crime (by 3% points).	Increased by 4.7%pts
	– Disability Hate Crime (by 3% points).	Reduced by 6.8%pts
16	Reduce alcohol related violent crime (by 3%).	Reduced by 4.6%
16	Reduce non-domestic violent crime involving injury (by 2%).	Increased by 4.2%
17	Increase Drug Seizures (by 2%).	Increased by 9.7%
	Increase the outcome rate for Drugs Offences (by 2% points).	Increased by 4.9%pts
17	Increase the number of OCGs whose activities have been frustrated, disrupted or dismantled (by 5%).	Increased by 31.9%
18	Reduce Paramilitary Style Attacks (by 2%).	Reduced by 23.4%
20	Reduce allegations of Failure in Duty (by 2%).	Reduced by 12.5%
	Reduce allegations of Oppressive Behaviour (by 2%).	Reduced by 14.6%
	Reduce allegations of Incivility (by 2%).	Reduced by 10.6%
21	Reduce the AWDL for Police Officers (by 25%).	Reduced by 7.33%
	Reduce the AWDL for Police Staff (by 15%).	Increased by 8.18%

² This rise is not statistically significant

³ This reduction is not statistically significant

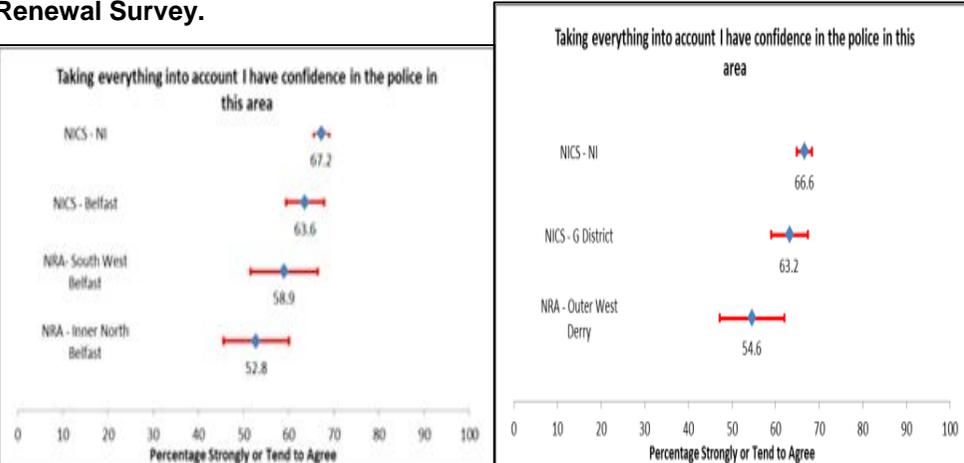
Appendix One

Most Similar Force Comparisons - Percentage Change January – December 2014 compared to January – December 2015

	England & Wales	GMP	Merseyside	Northumbria	West Yorkshire	Notts	West Midlands	Devon & Cornwall	PSNI	<i>PSNI 2015/16</i>
All Crime	9%	14%	4%	20%	26%	1%	3%	-5%	1.4%	1.8%
Violence against the Person	27%	31%	39%	43%	77%	13%	15%	9%	1.6%	4.2%
Violence with Injury	15%	19%	35%	25%	47%	9%	10%	7%	2.0%	4.1%
Violence without Injury	38%	42%	43%	76%	106%	18%	23%	11%	1.3%	4.3%
Sexual Offences	29%	29%	22%	42%	57%	29%	23%	13%	12.7%	11.3%
Domestic Burglary	-3.0%	-1%	1%	15%	14%	-19%	-4%	-19%	6.9%	-0.3%
Theft	0%	6%	-2%	12%	9%	-3%	-1%	-13%	-2.1%	-3.6%
Vehicle Offences	3%	10%	9%	11%	12%	2%	4%	-11%	-7.8%	-3.2%
Criminal Damage	6%	15%	2%	21%	20%	0%	1%	-7%	2.6%	3.5%

Source: England and Wales – Crime Statistics and Analysis, Office for National Statistics; Northern Ireland - Monthly Crime Bulletin

Policing Plan 2015 / 2016: Overview Table

Performance	Explanatory Information																																																
<p>To increase by 3% points the level of overall confidence in local policing.</p>																																																	
<p>Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social Behaviour: Quarterly Update to December 2015 – Department of Justice May 2016.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="100 432 1064 734"> <thead> <tr> <th>% agreeing that the local police...</th> <th>Jan 11 to Dec 11</th> <th>Jan 12 to Dec 12</th> <th>Jan 13 to Dec 13</th> <th>Jan 14 to Dec 14</th> <th>Jan 15 to Dec 15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overall confidence in the local police²</td> <td>64.5</td> <td>64.8</td> <td>67.3</td> <td>66.9</td> <td>68.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Can be relied on to be there when you need them</td> <td>50.6</td> <td>51.4</td> <td>54.6</td> <td>52.4</td> <td>53.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them</td> <td>83.5</td> <td>84.6</td> <td>84.3</td> <td>83.2</td> <td>85.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are</td> <td>65.8</td> <td>66.0</td> <td>66.1</td> <td>65.4</td> <td>67.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes</td> <td>49.9</td> <td>51.2</td> <td>51.7</td> <td>50.5</td> <td>53.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Understand the issues that affect this community</td> <td>62.2</td> <td>62.8</td> <td>62.0</td> <td>64.4</td> <td>66.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Are dealing with the things that matter to this community</td> <td>49.1</td> <td>51.2</td> <td>51.2</td> <td>52.3</td> <td>55.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals. 2. Based on respondents agreeing with the statement, 'Taking everything into account, I have confidence in the police in this area'.</p>	% agreeing that the local police...	Jan 11 to Dec 11	Jan 12 to Dec 12	Jan 13 to Dec 13	Jan 14 to Dec 14	Jan 15 to Dec 15	Overall confidence in the local police²	64.5	64.8	67.3	66.9	68.1	Can be relied on to be there when you need them	50.6	51.4	54.6	52.4	53.3	Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.5	84.6	84.3	83.2	85.1	Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	65.8	66.0	66.1	65.4	67.7	Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	49.9	51.2	51.7	50.5	53.0	Understand the issues that affect this community	62.2	62.8	62.0	64.4	66.7	Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	49.1	51.2	51.2	52.3	55.0	<p>In the year to December 2015 there was a 1.2% point rise (not statistically significant) in the level of overall confidence in local policing. In a year which has seen considerable challenges for policing and the significant restructuring of frontline services, it is encouraging that confidence in policing has continued to improve.</p> <p>Academic research, including work for the Board by Ulster University, shows that confidence in policing is influenced by a wide range of factors. Further work to more tightly define and quantify this at a local level will take place this year and is part of the 2016 Policing Plan.</p> <p>However, in the absence of this research it is difficult to quantify why the target of increasing the level of overall confidence by 3% points was not achieved.</p> <p>The data is taken from the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS).</p>
% agreeing that the local police...	Jan 11 to Dec 11	Jan 12 to Dec 12	Jan 13 to Dec 13	Jan 14 to Dec 14	Jan 15 to Dec 15																																												
Overall confidence in the local police²	64.5	64.8	67.3	66.9	68.1																																												
Can be relied on to be there when you need them	50.6	51.4	54.6	52.4	53.3																																												
Would treat you with respect if you had contact with them	83.5	84.6	84.3	83.2	85.1																																												
Treat everyone fairly regardless of who they are	65.8	66.0	66.1	65.4	67.7																																												
Can be relied on to deal with minor crimes	49.9	51.2	51.7	50.5	53.0																																												
Understand the issues that affect this community	62.2	62.8	62.0	64.4	66.7																																												
Are dealing with the things that matter to this community	49.1	51.2	51.2	52.3	55.0																																												
<p>In Partnership with the Board establish a baseline for measuring confidence in a selected number of areas of higher crime / social deprivation.</p>																																																	
<p>Comparison from Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) & Neighbourhood Renewal Survey.</p> 	<p>As part of ongoing data analysis Policing with the Community Branch produced a short report to compare the findings in the Northern Ireland Crime Survey (NICS) and Neighbourhood Renewal Surveys.</p> <p>The surveys are based on different methodologies and sample sizes therefore are not directly comparable. However, perceptions of policing within deprived areas are difficult to identify and hence the results of the Northern Ireland Housing Executive survey are contrasted with those from the NICS to give some indication of the possible differences in the views held. In order to do this the sampling error for each survey was calculated using the sample size and the population size. This provides a range with a 95% confidence level. In general, the smaller the sample the greater the sampling error.</p>																																																

Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																																																
<p>To evidence the mainstreaming of the Policing with the Community (PWC) ethos across PSNI through:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Victim satisfaction, citizen satisfaction and local neighbourhood surveys (in conjunction with PCSPs) 2. Establish a baseline which will facilitate the future assessment of the impact of PWC on local community engagement both qualitatively and quantitatively 3. The evidence that the PWC ethos underpins and is evidenced in all personnel’s individual performance reviews and in all service policies, procedures, literature and publications forthwith 4. Independent evaluation of the PWC delivery plan looking at leadership, strategy and service delivery (NIPB). 																																																	
<p>Victim Satisfaction</p> <div data-bbox="94 587 568 954"> <p>Q1. Do you feel officers/staff treated you with fairness & respect</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agree Strongly</td> <td>69%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="568 587 1084 954"> <p>Q3. How satisfied are you with your contact from Police Service Northern Ireland.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agree Strongly</td> <td>49%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>11%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>16%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="94 1046 568 1414"> <p>Q2. Are you satisfied with how well you have been kept informed with the progress of your case.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agree Strongly</td> <td>41%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>14%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>21%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <div data-bbox="568 1046 1084 1414"> <p>Q4. If a family member or friend were a victim of crime, would you recommend they report it to the police.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agree Strongly</td> <td>75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Agree</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Neutral</td> <td>3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Disagree</td> <td>6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly Disagree</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Response	Percentage	Agree Strongly	69%	Agree	10%	Neutral	9%	Disagree	3%	Strongly Disagree	9%	Response	Percentage	Agree Strongly	49%	Agree	16%	Neutral	11%	Disagree	8%	Strongly Disagree	16%	Response	Percentage	Agree Strongly	41%	Agree	14%	Neutral	15%	Disagree	9%	Strongly Disagree	21%	Response	Percentage	Agree Strongly	75%	Agree	6%	Neutral	3%	Disagree	6%	Strongly Disagree	10%	<p>Victim Satisfaction: Policing with the Community Branch has introduced a new survey methodology (text messaging). The aim of this approach is to enhance the service delivery by utilising technology to provide a more efficient and effective survey product using four key questions. The survey data for December 2015 - March 2016 are combined and shown in the charts to the left.</p> <p>Citizen Satisfaction and Baseline: The Citizen Satisfaction and Baseline pilot has been incorporated into the Policing with the Community Project as part of the longer term strategy. Collaboration with key stakeholders has been undertaken including academic partnership/engagement with Ulster/Cambridge Universities.</p> <p>Local Neighbourhood Surveys: Ongoing dialogue is taking place with Policing Board in relation to options and local / PCSP initiated surveys. PSNI volunteered to support the development of a standardised PCSP survey process. Currently awaiting further details from the Board in order to progress this assistance.</p> <p>PwC Ethos: IPR data is equality screened at the end of each reporting year and presented to SET within the quality assurance process. The PwC behaviours have been incorporated into all IPRs. A review of corporate policies is ongoing. Section 75 screening continues to form part of policy creation and review process.</p>
Response	Percentage																																																
Agree Strongly	69%																																																
Agree	10%																																																
Neutral	9%																																																
Disagree	3%																																																
Strongly Disagree	9%																																																
Response	Percentage																																																
Agree Strongly	49%																																																
Agree	16%																																																
Neutral	11%																																																
Disagree	8%																																																
Strongly Disagree	16%																																																
Response	Percentage																																																
Agree Strongly	41%																																																
Agree	14%																																																
Neutral	15%																																																
Disagree	9%																																																
Strongly Disagree	21%																																																
Response	Percentage																																																
Agree Strongly	75%																																																
Agree	6%																																																
Neutral	3%																																																
Disagree	6%																																																
Strongly Disagree	10%																																																

Appendix Two

Performance		Explanatory Information			
To monitor, report and develop measures to improve under representation in terms of gender and community background in PSNI Departments					
Department	Roman Catholic (% of Strength)				<p>Overall, Roman Catholic and female representation has increased for police officers and has remained stable for police staff.</p> <p>The most notable increase in representation is within Crime Operations Department where Roman Catholic officer representation has increased by 6.16% and female representation by 9.46%. This increase is attributable to such actions as the review of Detective roles within PSNI, appointments from the recent Trainee Investigator process, recruitment open days and familiarisation sessions for specialist positions.</p> <p>Police staff community background representation within specialist departments has remained stable; however there has been an increase of 11% in female staff representation within Crime Operations.</p>
	Police Officers		Police Staff		
	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	31-Mar-15	31-Mar-16	
Crime Ops	19.97%	26.13%	16.51%	15.89%	
Ops Support	23.13%	25.03%	23.30%	25.00%	
District Policing	36.99%	36.55%	20.93%	20.58%	
Other Departments	21.55%	20.00%	19.58%	19.69%	
Total	30.85%	31.06%	19.40%	19.39%	
	Female (% of Strength)				
Crime Ops	26.44%	35.90%	63.95%	75.00%	
Ops Support	10.04%	9.13%	66.99%	67.00%	
District Policing	31.36%	27.91%	74.27%	74.22%	
Other Departments	26.03%	30.17%	56.66%	54.17%	
Total	27.45%	28.15%	62.83%	62.88%	
To encourage increased reporting by victims of crime who are: children and young people, particularly males aged 16-24; looked after children; older people and people with a disability.					
<p>Community Engagement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Calls for service – In the year 2015/16 PSNI recorded 493,790 incidents or calls for service. • Victim Updates – In the year 2015/16 85% of victims of crime received an update within 10 days on progress of the investigation. • Community Engagement – In the year 2015/16 PSNI 6,204 community engagements were recorded. • Problem Solving Folders – In the year 2015/16 196 problem solving folders were commenced of these 142 (72%) are ongoing with the remainder having been concluded. 			<p>Extensive engagement with numerous stakeholders across the four categories has taken place. This includes support and input into multi-agency crime prevention schemes specifically aimed at protecting older people and reducing the fear of crime as well as encouraging reporting.</p> <p>Stakeholders have been encouraged to provide a link from their company website to the PSNI website to assist with crime reporting.</p> <p>Development of an information document explaining how to report crime to assist with the quality and ease of reporting. This document will be forwarded to a number of stakeholders for distribution to their clients and staff for inclusion in their social media / information pages.</p> <p>A training package has been developed for student officers, highlighting vulnerability issues in general, and specifically intergenerational issues and looked after children.</p>		

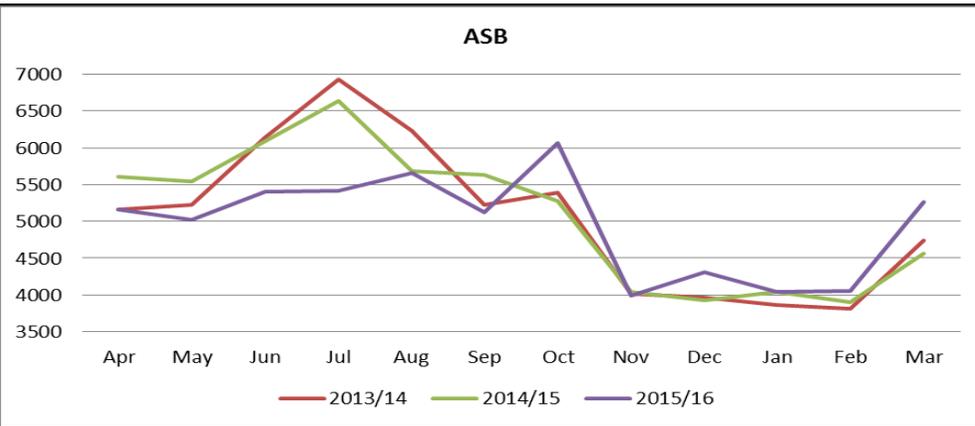
Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information
	<p>To reduce the risk of harm to vulnerable missing persons including young people, (particularly looked after children) by bench marking the numbers and locations of persons reported missing from Health and Social Care establishments for 2015/16 and developing interagency plans to manage and reduce the risk to those persons.</p>
	<p>The number of people reported missing across Northern Ireland continues to increase year on year. In 2014/15 PSNI investigated 11,156 reports of missing persons and in 2015/16 we anticipate that PSNI will investigate between 11,500 and 12,000 reports. In this current year, approximately 47% of missing persons reports emanate from residential addresses – i.e. a person’s home address. Hospitals account for over 24% of all reports, followed by children’s homes at just over 23% - this is down slightly from 26.6% the previous year. Therefore, it can be seen that people reported missing from health establishments currently account for over 47% of all missing persons reports.</p> <p>In 2014/15 almost half of all missing persons were 17 years old or younger. In this same year, almost 64% of missing persons were reported missing more than once and the ‘top ten’ missing persons (all with 50 missing episodes or more), were responsible for 737 missing persons reports. A total of 73 children who were reported missing during 2014/15 were identified as being at risk from Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) and between them they were responsible for 1,268 reports.</p> <p>Further engagement with Health and Social Care Board is underway in order to develop preventative strategies around children going missing from Care Homes and persons going missing from hospitals - in particular, mental health facilities. Where a child is potentially deemed to be at risk of CSE, a risk assessment is conducted jointly by PSNI/Social Services and risk management plans set in place. These are reviewed on a regular basis through engagement with Social Workers. CSE Social Workers are now co-located with Trust Teams to enhance engagement.</p>
	<p>To establish a baseline to identify levels of cyber bullying in partnership with PCSPs and the Education Authority.</p>
	<p>It was agreed that that this measure could not be fulfilled as ‘Cyber-Bullying’ in itself does not constitute a criminal offence. However, in the interim Public Protection Branch has developed an E-Safety Forum to represent the PSNI. From this a training package has been developed and 72 officers have been trained in this package. Links have been developed with Safeguarding Board; National Children’s Bureau; Anti-Bullying forum; C2K and the Trusts. A Detective Superintendent chairs the Safeguarding Board E-Safety panel.</p>

Appendix Two

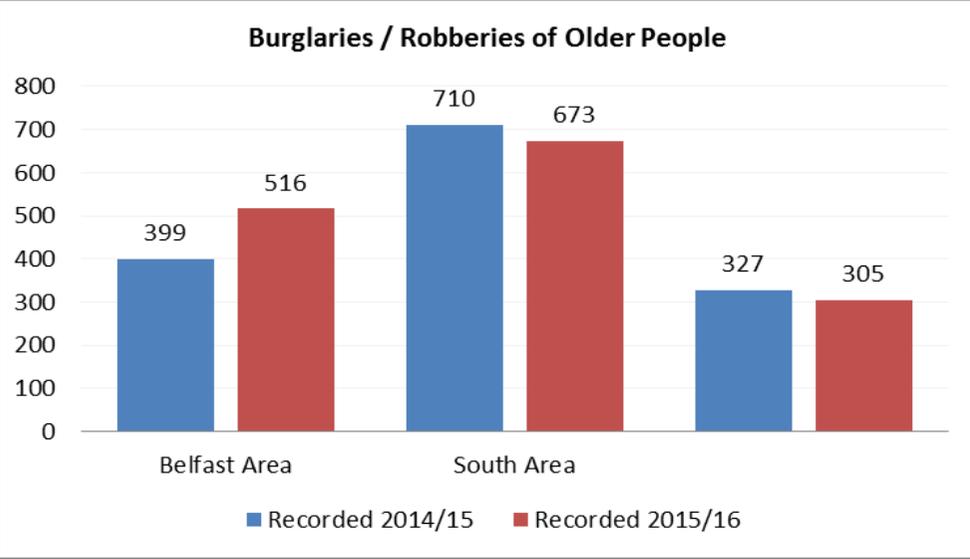
Performance					Explanatory Information
To decrease the number of crimes prioritised for reduction.					
Location	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	<p>Crimes prioritised for reduction are defined as victim-based crimes excluding sexual offences or crimes with a domestic or hate motivation.</p> <p>This target was not reached with the Service showing an increase of 136 crimes (0.2%). Five of the eleven Districts recorded reductions in prioritised crimes, however larger than expected increases in Belfast, Lisburn & Castlereagh and Newry, Mourne and Down outweighed the reductions achieved in the other Districts. North area achieved a reduction of 4.3%, Belfast had an increase of 1.3%, and South area suffered an increase of 677 crimes (2.4%).</p> <p>In this reporting period increases were noted in violence against the person, and criminal damage offences.</p>
Lisburn & Castlereagh	3,862	4,214	352	9.1%	
Ards & North Down	4,525	4,458	-67	-1.5%	
Newry, Mourne and Down	6,164	6,436	272	4.4%	
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	6,905	6,974	69	1.0%	
Mid Ulster	3,553	3,542	-11	-0.3%	
Fermanagh & Omagh	3,568	3,630	62	1.7%	
Derry & Strabane	6,902	6,708	-194	-2.8%	
Causeway Coast & Glens	4,694	4,330	-364	-7.8%	
Mid & East Antrim	4,120	3,956	-164	-4.0%	
Antrim & Newtownabbey	5,086	4,915	-171	-3.4%	
Belfast City	27,186	27,538	352	1.3%	
South Area	28,577	29,254	677	2.4%	
North Area	20,802	19,909	-893	-4.3%	
Service	76,655	76,701	136	0.2%	
To increase by 2% points the overall rate of outcomes using a range of disposal methods.					
<p>The Outcome rate increased by 1.2% points to 28.7%. Overall crime increased by 1.8%</p>					<p>While overall crime increased by 1.8% the outcome rate for 2015/16 at 28.7% is 1.2% points higher than 2014/15.</p> <p>The outcome rate has remained the same in respect of charge/summons (20.9%), increased for discretionary disposals (from 3.1% to 3.9%) and penalty notices for disorder (from 0.9% to 1.0%). The outcome rate for adult cautions remained unchanged at 1.9% and juvenile cautions increased from 0.7% to 0.9%.</p> <p>Outcome rates increased in five of the main crime categories between 2014/15 and 2015/16, namely; violence against the person, robbery, theft-burglary, all other theft offences and other crimes against society.</p>
<p>Recorded Crime and Outcomes - April 2014 to March 2016</p>					

Appendix Two

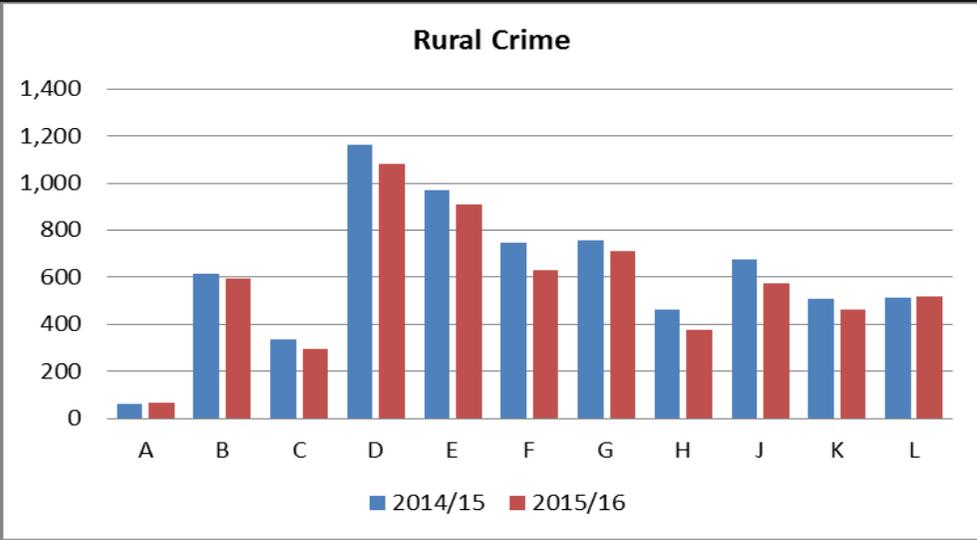
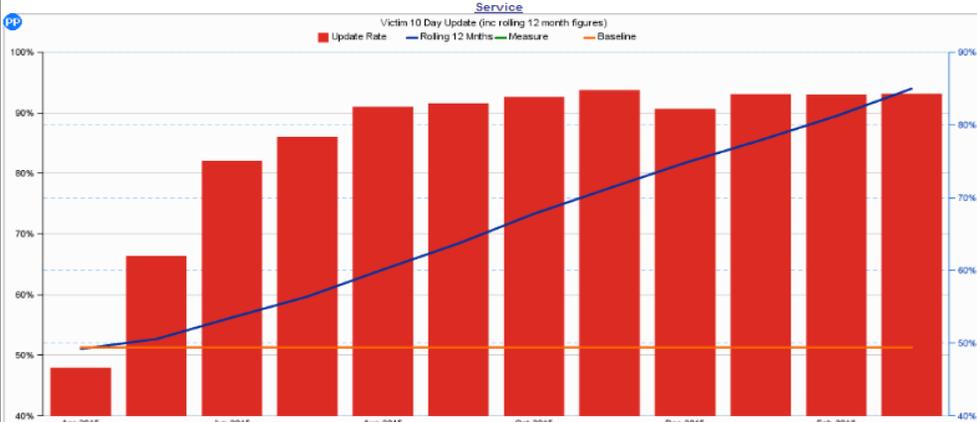
Performance	Explanatory Information																																																						
<p>To reduce the incidences of antisocial behaviour by 2% in partnership with PCSPs, the community and partner agencies. To reduce the percentage⁴ of people who perceive the level of antisocial behaviour to be high in their local area in partnership with PCSPs, the community and partner agencies. To have carried out a pilot study to examine how PSNI address ASB in areas of high crime / social disadvantage.</p>																																																							
<p>Perceptions of Policing, Justice and Anti-Social Behaviour: Quarterly Updated to December 2015 – Department of Justice May 2016</p>																																																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="91 480 651 560">% saying very / fairly big problem</th> <th data-bbox="651 480 734 560">Jan 11 to Dec 11</th> <th data-bbox="734 480 817 560">Jan 12 to Dec 12</th> <th data-bbox="817 480 900 560">Jan 13 to Dec 13</th> <th data-bbox="900 480 983 560">Jan 14 to Dec 14</th> <th data-bbox="983 480 1066 560">Jan 15 to Dec 15</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 560 651 592">Perceived high level of ASB²</td> <td data-bbox="651 560 734 592">11.7</td> <td data-bbox="734 560 817 592">11.1</td> <td data-bbox="817 560 900 592">9.8</td> <td data-bbox="900 560 983 592">9.1</td> <td data-bbox="983 560 1066 592">7.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 592 651 624">Abandoned or burnt-out cars</td> <td data-bbox="651 592 734 624">4.4</td> <td data-bbox="734 592 817 624">3.4</td> <td data-bbox="817 592 900 624">4.1</td> <td data-bbox="900 592 983 624">3.4</td> <td data-bbox="983 592 1066 624">3.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 624 651 655">Noisy neighbours or loud parties</td> <td data-bbox="651 624 734 655">8.3</td> <td data-bbox="734 624 817 655">8.4</td> <td data-bbox="817 624 900 655">7.4</td> <td data-bbox="900 624 983 655">7.2</td> <td data-bbox="983 624 1066 655">7.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 655 651 687">People being drunk or rowdy in public places</td> <td data-bbox="651 655 734 687">20.0</td> <td data-bbox="734 655 817 687">19.3</td> <td data-bbox="817 655 900 687">16.6</td> <td data-bbox="900 655 983 687">15.6</td> <td data-bbox="983 655 1066 687">15.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 687 651 719">People using or dealing drugs</td> <td data-bbox="651 687 734 719">22.4</td> <td data-bbox="734 687 817 719">21.8</td> <td data-bbox="817 687 900 719">22.2</td> <td data-bbox="900 687 983 719">22.1</td> <td data-bbox="983 687 1066 719">21.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 719 651 751">Teenagers hanging around on streets</td> <td data-bbox="651 719 734 751">21.3</td> <td data-bbox="734 719 817 751">21.2</td> <td data-bbox="817 719 900 751">17.4</td> <td data-bbox="900 719 983 751">15.3</td> <td data-bbox="983 719 1066 751">15.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 751 651 783">Rubbish or litter lying around</td> <td data-bbox="651 751 734 783">24.8</td> <td data-bbox="734 751 817 783">25.9</td> <td data-bbox="817 751 900 783">26.1</td> <td data-bbox="900 751 983 783">25.2</td> <td data-bbox="983 751 1066 783">24.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="91 783 651 815">Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property</td> <td data-bbox="651 783 734 815">19.8</td> <td data-bbox="734 783 817 815">18.2</td> <td data-bbox="817 783 900 815">16.4</td> <td data-bbox="900 783 983 815">15.9</td> <td data-bbox="983 783 1066 815">13.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	% saying very / fairly big problem	Jan 11 to Dec 11	Jan 12 to Dec 12	Jan 13 to Dec 13	Jan 14 to Dec 14	Jan 15 to Dec 15	Perceived high level of ASB ²	11.7	11.1	9.8	9.1	7.9	Abandoned or burnt-out cars	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8.3	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0	People being drunk or rowdy in public places	20.0	19.3	16.6	15.6	15.1	People using or dealing drugs	22.4	21.8	22.2	22.1	21.4	Teenagers hanging around on streets	21.3	21.2	17.4	15.3	15.0	Rubbish or litter lying around	24.8	25.9	26.1	25.2	24.5	Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	19.8	18.2	16.4	15.9	13.0	<p>Figures for ASB show a reduction of 1,480 (-2.4%) in the number of incidents reported to police. This maintains the downward trend from a position of over 65,000 incidents experienced in 2012/13.</p> <p>ASB has had a prominent focus at District level. The majority of Local Policing Plans and PCSP action plans contained commitments to tackle ASB. Across Northern Ireland there has been numerous partnership initiatives delivered with the ambition of reducing incidents and perceptions of ASB locally. The cumulative impact of these can be seen in these results.</p> <p>An important element of achieving reductions is focusing upon those people committing most harm. Across every one of the new Council Districts ASB meetings (a partnership forum to discuss chronic ASB issues) are in place and using a case management approach to identified problems. During the year the PSNI and partners have started to roll out the 'Prevent and Deter' strand of the Reducing Offending strategy. This is at an early stage but the level of partnership buy in and the early results look promising.</p> <p>Public perceptions of the level of ASB are tested through the Northern Ireland Crime Survey. NICS 2015 findings show that 7.9% of respondents perceived there to be a high level of anti-social behaviour in their local area, compared to 9.1% in 2014. This maintains the pleasing reduction in this figure since a high of 14.4% in 2009/10.</p> <p>Taken together these outcomes suggest a broadly welcome position that communities are experiencing less ASB but also importantly perceiving or 'feeling' that it is less prevalent as well.</p>
% saying very / fairly big problem	Jan 11 to Dec 11	Jan 12 to Dec 12	Jan 13 to Dec 13	Jan 14 to Dec 14	Jan 15 to Dec 15																																																		
Perceived high level of ASB ²	11.7	11.1	9.8	9.1	7.9																																																		
Abandoned or burnt-out cars	4.4	3.4	4.1	3.4	3.5																																																		
Noisy neighbours or loud parties	8.3	8.4	7.4	7.2	7.0																																																		
People being drunk or rowdy in public places	20.0	19.3	16.6	15.6	15.1																																																		
People using or dealing drugs	22.4	21.8	22.2	22.1	21.4																																																		
Teenagers hanging around on streets	21.3	21.2	17.4	15.3	15.0																																																		
Rubbish or litter lying around	24.8	25.9	26.1	25.2	24.5																																																		
Vandalism, graffiti and other deliberate damage to property	19.8	18.2	16.4	15.9	13.0																																																		
<p>1. All figures exclude don't knows and refusals. 2. ASB: Anti-social behaviour (measure derived from responses to the seven individual strands in the table).</p>  <p>ASB: 2014/15 60,982; 2015/16 59,502 Change -1,480 -2.4%</p>																																																							

⁴ Statistically significant change in line with PFG measure

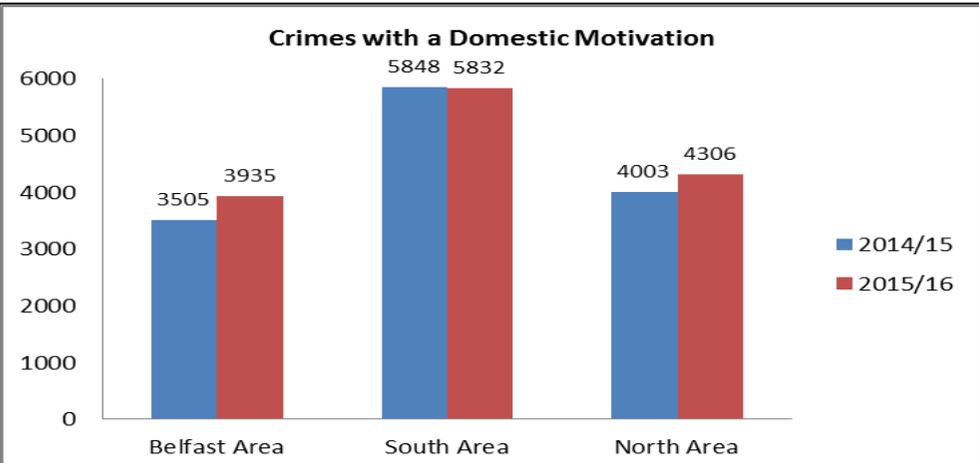
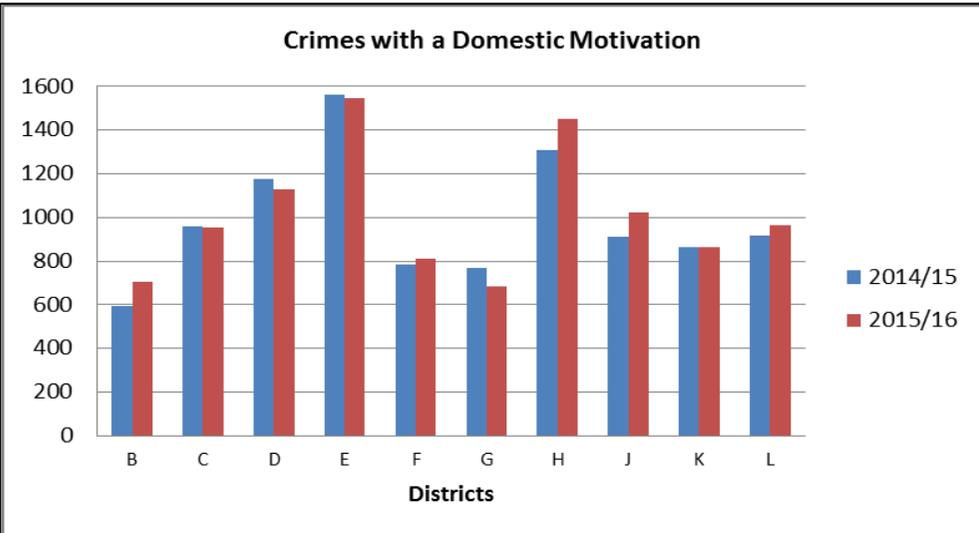
Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																																										
<p>To reduce by 2% the number of domestic burglaries and robberies in which older persons are victims. To increase by 2% points the outcome rate for domestic burglary in which older persons are victims.</p>																																											
<p>Domestic Burglary and Robbery of Older People has increased by 4.0%</p> <p>The Outcome Rate for Domestic Burglaries of Older People in 2015/16 increased by 0.8% points to 7.1%</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="100 491 1070 802"> <thead> <tr> <th>Domestic Burglary/Robbery</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>2014/15 % of All</th> <th>2015/16 % of All</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>All</td> <td>6505</td> <td>6406</td> <td>-99</td> <td>-1.5%</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>60+</td> <td>1436</td> <td>1494</td> <td>58</td> <td>4.0%</td> <td>22.1%</td> <td>23.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>60-69</td> <td>640</td> <td>626</td> <td>-14</td> <td>-2.2%</td> <td>9.8%</td> <td>9.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>70-79</td> <td>423</td> <td>500</td> <td>77</td> <td>18.2%</td> <td>6.5%</td> <td>7.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>80+</td> <td>373</td> <td>368</td> <td>-5</td> <td>-1.3%</td> <td>5.7%</td> <td>5.7%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Domestic Burglary/Robbery	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	2014/15 % of All	2015/16 % of All	All	6505	6406	-99	-1.5%			60+	1436	1494	58	4.0%	22.1%	23.3%	60-69	640	626	-14	-2.2%	9.8%	9.8%	70-79	423	500	77	18.2%	6.5%	7.8%	80+	373	368	-5	-1.3%	5.7%	5.7%	<p>The target to reduce domestic burglary and robbery where older persons are victims by 2% has not been met. It should be noted that the rise of 4.0% is significantly lower than the rise seen in the earlier part of the financial year. Operational figures in July 2015 were showing an increase in this crime type approaching 38%. Of particular note is the increase in the category of those aged 70-79. The Service Lead for burglary will commission analysis of the rise in this particular age category. The analysis will seek to understand whether the increase in this age category is a consequence of specific targeting or other factors. In terms of geographic spread the rise in burglaries where older persons are victims has not been limited to one particular District. At points during the year increases in Belfast were significant. Some of this rise in Belfast is attributable to density of housing.</p> <p>There has been a small increase in the outcome rate for domestic burglary where older persons are victims. However the target has not been met.</p> <p>There has been considerable focus during the financial year in tackling this crime type. This focus has driven operational activity across the three Areas both in terms of routine business and bespoke operations. Operation Cordella, for example, which ran in February and March 2016, was an anti-burglary operation which drew assets and expertise from across the Service. During Cordella the number of domestic burglaries affecting people over 60 years of age dropped by 29% (147 last year to 104 this year). Also during the operation, police arrested 110 suspects, 68 of them for burglary, and conducted 173 searches of premises and people. In addition to operational activity, steps have been taken to raise the standards of burglary investigation and improve the service provided to victims. A number of key partnership activities have also taken place, including the launch of the nominated neighbour scheme, a national media campaign supported by the Policing Board, Department of Justice and the Office of the Older Persons' Commissioner and the provision of crime reduction advice to domiciliary carers.</p>
Domestic Burglary/Robbery	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	2014/15 % of All	2015/16 % of All																																					
All	6505	6406	-99	-1.5%																																							
60+	1436	1494	58	4.0%	22.1%	23.3%																																					
60-69	640	626	-14	-2.2%	9.8%	9.8%																																					
70-79	423	500	77	18.2%	6.5%	7.8%																																					
80+	373	368	-5	-1.3%	5.7%	5.7%																																					
 <table border="1" data-bbox="100 834 1070 1393"> <caption>Burglaries / Robberies of Older People</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>Recorded 2014/15</th> <th>Recorded 2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Belfast Area</td> <td>399</td> <td>516</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Area</td> <td>710</td> <td>673</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	Recorded 2014/15	Recorded 2015/16	Belfast Area	399	516	South Area	710	673																																		
Area	Recorded 2014/15	Recorded 2015/16																																									
Belfast Area	399	516																																									
South Area	710	673																																									

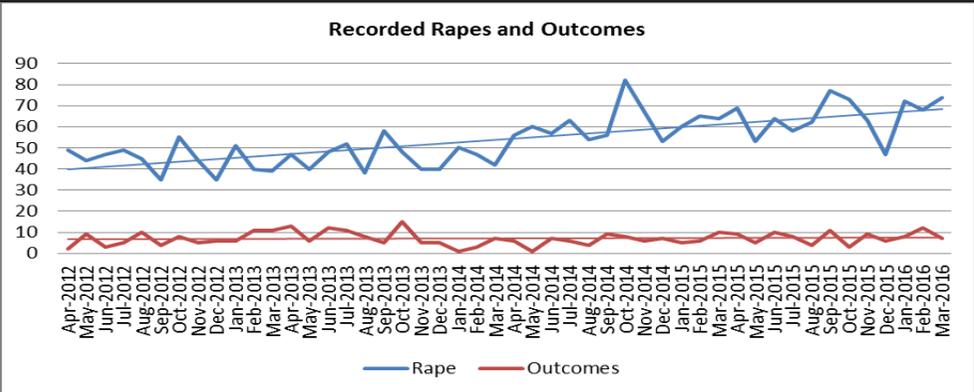
Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																																				
<p>To reduce by 2% the number of crimes occurring in a rural area.</p>																																					
 <p>Rural Crime</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Rural Crime Data (Estimated)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A</td><td>50</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>B</td><td>600</td><td>580</td></tr> <tr><td>C</td><td>300</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>D</td><td>1150</td><td>1080</td></tr> <tr><td>E</td><td>950</td><td>880</td></tr> <tr><td>F</td><td>720</td><td>620</td></tr> <tr><td>G</td><td>750</td><td>680</td></tr> <tr><td>H</td><td>450</td><td>380</td></tr> <tr><td>J</td><td>650</td><td>580</td></tr> <tr><td>K</td><td>500</td><td>450</td></tr> <tr><td>L</td><td>500</td><td>500</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	2014/15	2015/16	A	50	50	B	600	580	C	300	280	D	1150	1080	E	950	880	F	720	620	G	750	680	H	450	380	J	650	580	K	500	450	L	500	500	<p>In addition to the 8.5% reduction in the level of Rural Crime, there has been a reduction in Agricultural Crime in 2015/16. The Quarterly Report on Rural and Agricultural Crime to 31 March 2016 states: - “The number of burglary, robbery and theft offences relating to agricultural-based activity has shown an overall downwards trend since 2010/11, when 937 such offences were recorded. At 514, the level in 2015/16 is the lowest recorded and shows a fall of 45.1% when compared with 2010/11. When compared with 2014/15 the latest figure shows a fall of 192 (27.2%).”</p> <p>While agriculture based crime accounts for 1.5% of all burglary, theft and robbery offences, PSNI believes that one crime against the rural community is one too many and we will continue to target, in association with partners particularly PCSPs, crime and criminals operating in a rural setting through our FarmWatch scheme, trailer marking, freeze branding of livestock, property marking and raising awareness of crime and crime prevention measures amongst the farming and rural community.</p>
Category	2014/15	2015/16																																			
A	50	50																																			
B	600	580																																			
C	300	280																																			
D	1150	1080																																			
E	950	880																																			
F	720	620																																			
G	750	680																																			
H	450	380																																			
J	650	580																																			
K	500	450																																			
L	500	500																																			
<p>To increase by 5% the number of victims currently receiving an update within 10 days on actions being taken to investigate the crime.</p>																																					
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Victims 14/15</th> <th>Victims 15/16</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>Met 10 day Target 14/15</th> <th>Met 10 day Target 15/16</th> <th>% Met 14/15</th> <th>% Met 15/16</th> <th>Change % pts</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>72,942</td> <td>73,081</td> <td>139</td> <td>0.2%</td> <td>36,073</td> <td>62,107</td> <td>49.5%</td> <td>85.0%</td> <td>35.5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Victims 14/15	Victims 15/16	Change	% Change	Met 10 day Target 14/15	Met 10 day Target 15/16	% Met 14/15	% Met 15/16	Change % pts	72,942	73,081	139	0.2%	36,073	62,107	49.5%	85.0%	35.5%	<p>The number of victims receiving an update within 10 days increased by 35.1% over last year's comparable figure, rising from 49.5% to 85%.</p>																		
Victims 14/15	Victims 15/16	Change	% Change	Met 10 day Target 14/15	Met 10 day Target 15/16	% Met 14/15	% Met 15/16	Change % pts																													
72,942	73,081	139	0.2%	36,073	62,107	49.5%	85.0%	35.5%																													
 <p>Service</p> <p>Victim 10 Day Update (no rolling 12 month figures)</p>	<p>Steady and sustained increases were attained throughout the financial year. This was achieved via an increased focus on this area from the beginning of the financial year, together with the introduction of the daily management meetings via the new District structures and the appointment of a Service lead in this area.</p>																																				

Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																																	
<p>To increase reporting of the number of crimes with a domestic motivation by 3%.</p> <p>An increase of 5% points in the outcome rate for crimes with a domestic motivation.</p> <p>To establish an Independent Advisory Group and produce a report in relation to police response to domestic incidents including recommendations.</p>																																		
 <p>Crimes with a Domestic Motivation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Area</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Belfast Area</td> <td>3505</td> <td>3935</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South Area</td> <td>5848</td> <td>5832</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North Area</td> <td>4003</td> <td>4306</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Area	2014/15	2015/16	Belfast Area	3505	3935	South Area	5848	5832	North Area	4003	4306	<p>Domestically motivated crime has increased by 5.4% from 13,356 to 14,073 offences. The figure for 2015/16 is the highest level recorded since 2004/05. Domestically motivated violence against the person, sexual offences and criminal damage have all increased. There was one murder with a domestic abuse motivation in 2015/16 compared with six in 2014/15. There has been a reduction in breaches of non-molestation orders. The outcome rate has increased by 0.1% points to 31.1%.</p> <p>In April 2015, a number of structural and procedural changes were implemented which impact upon the police response to domestic abuse. Public Protection Branch is now responsible for policy and practice in relation to domestic abuse and the associated specialisms. The branch structure is co-terminus with Health Trust boundaries. Domestic Abuse Officers undertake investigations for those victims of domestic abuse identified as high risk.</p>																					
Area	2014/15	2015/16																																
Belfast Area	3505	3935																																
South Area	5848	5832																																
North Area	4003	4306																																
 <p>Crimes with a Domestic Motivation</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>600</td> <td>700</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>950</td> <td>950</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>1150</td> <td>1100</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>1550</td> <td>1550</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>780</td> <td>800</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G</td> <td>750</td> <td>680</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H</td> <td>1300</td> <td>1450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J</td> <td>900</td> <td>1000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K</td> <td>850</td> <td>850</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L</td> <td>900</td> <td>950</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	2014/15	2015/16	B	600	700	C	950	950	D	1150	1100	E	1550	1550	F	780	800	G	750	680	H	1300	1450	J	900	1000	K	850	850	L	900	950	<p>The Independent Advisory Group on Domestic Abuse was established. It meets on a quarterly basis and contributes to service delivery. The report was completed and the following recommendations were agreed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop guidance for the application of discretionary disposals as an 'outcome' in domestic abuse cases • To develop guidance for police personnel in the implementation of Schedule 7 of the Justice Act (NI) 2015, relating to Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders. • To develop guidance for police personnel in the implementation of Schedule 7 of the Justice Act (NI) 2015, relating to Domestic Violence Protection Notices and Orders. • To conduct multi-agency research into the prevalence of Honour Based Violence, Female Genital Mutilation and Forced Marriage for the purposes of informing the local situation and improving police response to these crimes.
District	2014/15	2015/16																																
B	600	700																																
C	950	950																																
D	1150	1100																																
E	1550	1550																																
F	780	800																																
G	750	680																																
H	1300	1450																																
J	900	1000																																
K	850	850																																
L	900	950																																

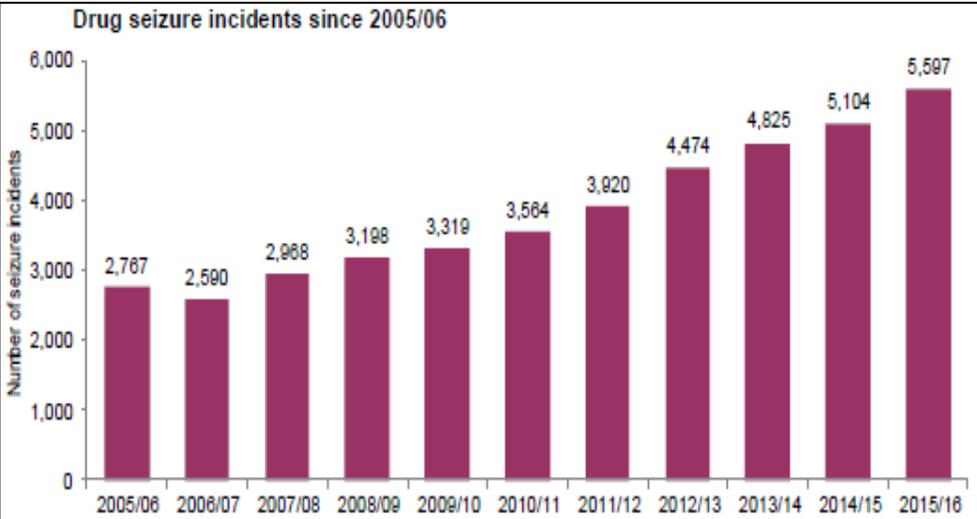
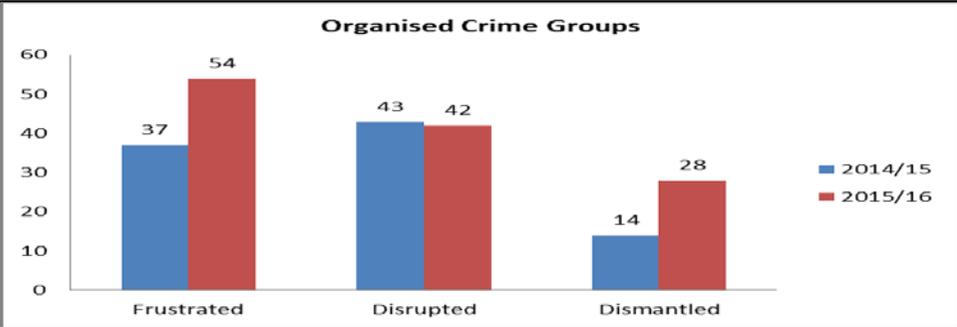
Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																																																																																									
<p>An increase of 2% points in the outcome rate for Rape Crime.</p>																																																																																										
	<p>The rape outcome rate has increased by 1.5% points to 11.8%. Whilst this falls slightly short of the target, in the final quarter of 2016 an outcome rate of 13.2% was recorded. Overall there is a general trend towards increased reporting which reflects increased confidence in the process. Reported rape increased by 5.8% from 737 in 2014/15 to 780 in 2015/16.</p> <p>A number of measures have been implemented during the financial year such as a pilot project with NSPCC to assist victims in evidence giving and the creation of specialist prosecutor team within PPS which it is hoped will have an impact in the longer term in maintaining victim engagement throughout the criminal justice process.</p>																																																																																									
<p>To increase the number of reports of hate crime by 3% by encouraging victims to report.</p>																																																																																										
<p>An increase of 3% points in the outcome rates for sectarian, homophobic, racist and disability hate crimes.</p>																																																																																										
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Crimes</th> <th colspan="2">Outcomes</th> <th colspan="3">Outcome Rates</th> </tr> <tr> <th>PFYTD</th> <th>FYTD</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>PFYTD</th> <th>FYTD</th> <th>PFYTD</th> <th>FYTD</th> <th>% Point Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Disability</td> <td>74</td> <td>74</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>9</td> <td>4</td> <td>12.2%</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>-6.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Faith</td> <td>27</td> <td>19</td> <td>-8</td> <td>-29.6%</td> <td>3</td> <td>1</td> <td>11.1%</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>-5.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Homophobic</td> <td>209</td> <td>210</td> <td>1</td> <td>0.5%</td> <td>44</td> <td>55</td> <td>21.1%</td> <td>26.2%</td> <td>5.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Racist</td> <td>920</td> <td>853</td> <td>-67</td> <td>-7.3%</td> <td>130</td> <td>161</td> <td>14.1%</td> <td>18.9%</td> <td>4.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sectarian</td> <td>1,022</td> <td>963</td> <td>-59</td> <td>-5.8%</td> <td>149</td> <td>146</td> <td>14.6%</td> <td>15.2%</td> <td>0.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transphobic</td> <td>8</td> <td>12</td> <td>4</td> <td>50.0%</td> <td>1</td> <td>0</td> <td>12.5%</td> <td>0.0%</td> <td>-12.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hate Crime</td> <td>2,281</td> <td>2,169</td> <td>-112</td> <td>-4.9%</td> <td>338</td> <td>367</td> <td>14.8%</td> <td>16.9%</td> <td>2.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Crimes				Outcomes		Outcome Rates			PFYTD	FYTD	Change	% Change	PFYTD	FYTD	PFYTD	FYTD	% Point Change	Disability	74	74	0	0.0%	9	4	12.2%	5.4%	-6.8%	Faith	27	19	-8	-29.6%	3	1	11.1%	5.3%	-5.8%	Homophobic	209	210	1	0.5%	44	55	21.1%	26.2%	5.1%	Racist	920	853	-67	-7.3%	130	161	14.1%	18.9%	4.7%	Sectarian	1,022	963	-59	-5.8%	149	146	14.6%	15.2%	0.6%	Transphobic	8	12	4	50.0%	1	0	12.5%	0.0%	-12.5%	Hate Crime	2,281	2,169	-112	-4.9%	338	367	14.8%	16.9%	2.1%	<p>Despite extensive efforts the target to increase reporting of hate crime for the 2015/16 reporting year was not achieved. Some of this may be due to the spike witnessed in relation to racist and sectarian hate crimes in 2014/15. The five year trends show a consistent increase in reporting across the differing strands of hate crime. For example the number of hate crimes with a disability motivation have increased from 15 in 2011/12 to 74 in 2015/16 and similarly reported hate crimes with a homophobic motivation have increased from 120 in 2011/12 to 210 in 2015/16. Substantial effort was made internally and in partnership with other statutory agencies and voluntary groups to continue to improve knowledge and confidence to record hate crime and encourage reporting of hate crimes.</p> <p>In terms of outcomes – it is recognised how this links to the confidence of victims and wider public confidence. A minimum investigative standards strategy has been introduced to support officers articulating the standards that are expected in relation to hate crimes. Each District has a Hate Crime Champion whose role is to lead on hate crime issues and develop partnerships. Overall the outcome rate for hate crimes has increased by 2.1 % points to 16.9% - an increase of 29 outcomes.</p>
		Crimes				Outcomes		Outcome Rates																																																																																		
	PFYTD	FYTD	Change	% Change	PFYTD	FYTD	PFYTD	FYTD	% Point Change																																																																																	
Disability	74	74	0	0.0%	9	4	12.2%	5.4%	-6.8%																																																																																	
Faith	27	19	-8	-29.6%	3	1	11.1%	5.3%	-5.8%																																																																																	
Homophobic	209	210	1	0.5%	44	55	21.1%	26.2%	5.1%																																																																																	
Racist	920	853	-67	-7.3%	130	161	14.1%	18.9%	4.7%																																																																																	
Sectarian	1,022	963	-59	-5.8%	149	146	14.6%	15.2%	0.6%																																																																																	
Transphobic	8	12	4	50.0%	1	0	12.5%	0.0%	-12.5%																																																																																	
Hate Crime	2,281	2,169	-112	-4.9%	338	367	14.8%	16.9%	2.1%																																																																																	

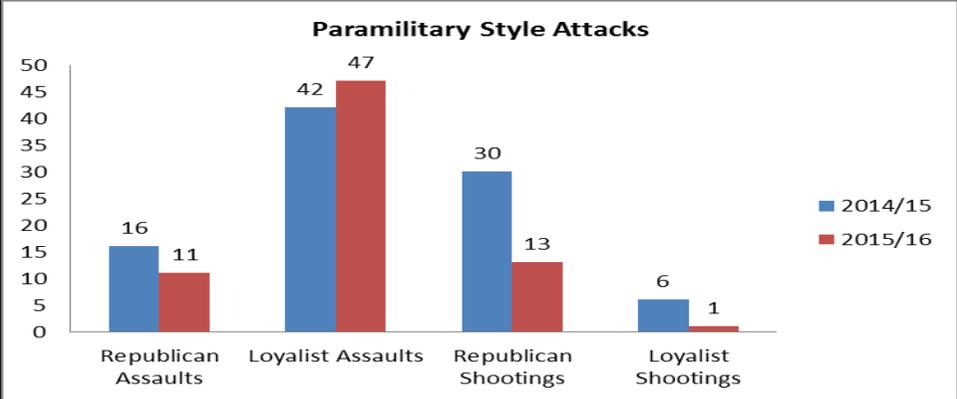
Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																									
To reduce the number of violent crimes where alcohol is a factor by 2% in partnership with PCSPs, the community and stakeholders.																										
<p style="text-align: center;">Violent Crimes where Alcohol is a Factor</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="165 400 1008 691"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Service</td> <td>8,048</td> <td>7,677</td> <td>-371</td> <td>-4.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belfast</td> <td>2,446</td> <td>2,295</td> <td>-151</td> <td>-6.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>3,302</td> <td>3,240</td> <td>-62</td> <td>-1.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>2,300</td> <td>2,142</td> <td>-158</td> <td>-6.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	Service	8,048	7,677	-371	-4.6%	Belfast	2,446	2,295	-151	-6.2%	South	3,302	3,240	-62	-1.9%	North	2,300	2,142	-158	-6.9%	<p>This target has been met with a total reduction of 371 crimes across the service (-4.6%). This was as a result of partnership working across districts with PCSPs and with partners within councils and the licensing trade to effectively minimise violence around the night time economy.</p> <p>An example of good practice is in Belfast which is currently piloting an alcohol recovery centre in partnership with the Public Health Agency, the health trusts, NI Ambulance service and voluntary groups to provide a welfare plus service to vulnerable people at weekends.</p>
	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change																						
Service	8,048	7,677	-371	-4.6%																						
Belfast	2,446	2,295	-151	-6.2%																						
South	3,302	3,240	-62	-1.9%																						
North	2,300	2,142	-158	-6.9%																						
To reduce the number of non-domestic violent crimes involving injury by 2% in partnership with PCSPs, the community and stakeholders.																										
<p style="text-align: center;">Non-Domestic Violent Crime with Injury</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="165 1038 1008 1329"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Service</td> <td>10,654</td> <td>11,099</td> <td>445</td> <td>4.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belfast</td> <td>3,561</td> <td>3,644</td> <td>83</td> <td>2.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>South</td> <td>4,091</td> <td>4,485</td> <td>394</td> <td>9.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>North</td> <td>3,002</td> <td>2,970</td> <td>-32</td> <td>-1.1%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	Service	10,654	11,099	445	4.2%	Belfast	3,561	3,644	83	2.3%	South	4,091	4,485	394	9.6%	North	3,002	2,970	-32	-1.1%	<p>This target was not reached with the service showing an increase of 445 crimes (4.2%). There was a decrease in North area and Belfast had an increase of 83 offences (2.3%). South region however suffered an increase of 394 crimes (9.6%), with a large proportion of the incidents in Newry and Mourne District. Assaults peaked in November and December but reduced markedly across the service in the final quarter of 2015/16.</p> <p>Close to 90% of all assaults resulted in minor injuries.</p> <p>There was an increase of 50 offences of causing death or serious injury by dangerous driving which is also included in this category.</p> <p>Overall outcome rates for violence with injury increased by 0.5% points, an increase of 200 clearances.</p>
	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change																						
Service	10,654	11,099	445	4.2%																						
Belfast	3,561	3,644	83	2.3%																						
South	4,091	4,485	394	9.6%																						
North	3,002	2,970	-32	-1.1%																						

Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information																								
<p>To increase by 2% the number of drugs seizures. To increase by 2% points the outcome rate for drugs offences.</p>																									
 <p>Drug seizure incidents since 2005/06</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of seizure incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005/06</td><td>2,767</td></tr> <tr><td>2006/07</td><td>2,590</td></tr> <tr><td>2007/08</td><td>2,968</td></tr> <tr><td>2008/09</td><td>3,198</td></tr> <tr><td>2009/10</td><td>3,319</td></tr> <tr><td>2010/11</td><td>3,564</td></tr> <tr><td>2011/12</td><td>3,920</td></tr> <tr><td>2012/13</td><td>4,474</td></tr> <tr><td>2013/14</td><td>4,825</td></tr> <tr><td>2014/15</td><td>5,104</td></tr> <tr><td>2015/16</td><td>5,587</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of seizure incidents	2005/06	2,767	2006/07	2,590	2007/08	2,968	2008/09	3,198	2009/10	3,319	2010/11	3,564	2011/12	3,920	2012/13	4,474	2013/14	4,825	2014/15	5,104	2015/16	5,587	<p>In 2015/16 drug seizures increased by 9.7% and the outcome rate increased by 4.9% points to 88.9%. As in previous years, the majority of these incidents related to the seizure of cannabis.</p> <p>There were 2,953 persons arrested for drug offences in 2015/16, 122 more than in 2014/15 when there were 2,831 arrests.</p> <p>These targets have been achieved by utilising resources across PSNI and in partnership with other law enforcement agencies. Continued use of Operation Torus to target street level drug supply and investigations into international and national drugs importations have ensured increases in seizures and the outcome rate.</p>
Year	Number of seizure incidents																								
2005/06	2,767																								
2006/07	2,590																								
2007/08	2,968																								
2008/09	3,198																								
2009/10	3,319																								
2010/11	3,564																								
2011/12	3,920																								
2012/13	4,474																								
2013/14	4,825																								
2014/15	5,104																								
2015/16	5,587																								
<p>To increase by 5% the number of Organised Crime Groups whose activities have been frustrated, disrupted or dismantled.</p>																									
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Frustrated</th> <th>Disrupted</th> <th>Dismantled</th> <th>Total</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>No. OCGs</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2014/15</td> <td>37</td> <td>43</td> <td>14</td> <td>94</td> <td rowspan="2">31.9%</td> <td>137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015/16</td> <td>54</td> <td>42</td> <td>28</td> <td>124</td> <td>132</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Frustrated	Disrupted	Dismantled	Total	% Change	No. OCGs	2014/15	37	43	14	94	31.9%	137	2015/16	54	42	28	124	132	<p>Excellent performance against this target has been achieved by incorporating the management of Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) under the single ownership of Reactive and Organised Crime Branch. This enabled a province wide response from all of PSNI following investigative strategies which were supported by specialist resources.</p>				
	Frustrated	Disrupted	Dismantled	Total	% Change	No. OCGs																			
2014/15	37	43	14	94	31.9%	137																			
2015/16	54	42	28	124		132																			
 <p>Organised Crime Groups</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Frustrated</td><td>37</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr><td>Disrupted</td><td>43</td><td>42</td></tr> <tr><td>Dismantled</td><td>14</td><td>28</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	2014/15	2015/16	Frustrated	37	54	Disrupted	43	42	Dismantled	14	28	<p>There has been a 31.9% increase in the number of OCGs whose activities have been frustrated, disrupted or dismantled.</p>												
Category	2014/15	2015/16																							
Frustrated	37	54																							
Disrupted	43	42																							
Dismantled	14	28																							

Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information															
To reduce activities and harm caused by organised groups involved in human exploitation.																
<p>The Human Trafficking Unit (HTU) was formed on 1st April 2015.</p> <p>From April 2015 to March 2016:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 59 potential victims of Human Trafficking referred to the National Referral mechanism: • 20 Arrests (12 for Human Trafficking Offences and 8 for other associated offences) • 41 Searches • 6 Charges (Human Trafficking / Gang Master Offences / Illegal Immigration / Drugs) • 8 Reported (4 Human Trafficking, 3 brothel keeping, 1 purchase of sexual services) 	<p>Breakdown of the 59 national Referrals,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 males and 24 females including 11 children. • Victims from Eastern Europe / Africa / Middle East / Far East and Asia. <p>Proactive multi-agency operations continue to detect, disrupt and frustrate OCGs involved in human exploitation. These operations utilise the full range of local, national and international tactics and this collaboration assists in identifying suspects and victims. This is also supported by cyber investigative tactics that are being designed and local academia. Some of the ongoing proactive operations have involved the HTU working with HMRC (Labour Providers, National Minimum Wage, Criminal Tax Unit), Health and Safety Executive, Department of Agriculture and Regional Development, Gangmasters Licensing Authority, Border Force, UK Visa and Immigration, Department for Social Development's Organised Fraud Unit, the NCA and the An Garda Siochana.</p>															
To reduce the number of paramilitary style attacks by 2% in partnership with PCSPs, the community and stakeholders.																
 <table border="1" data-bbox="107 943 1064 1342"> <caption>Paramilitary Style Attacks</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Republican Assaults</td> <td>16</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loyalist Assaults</td> <td>42</td> <td>47</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Republican Shootings</td> <td>30</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loyalist Shootings</td> <td>6</td> <td>1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Paramilitary Style Attacks: 2014/15 - 94 Change: -23.4% 2015/16 - 72</p>	Category	2014/15	2015/16	Republican Assaults	16	11	Loyalist Assaults	42	47	Republican Shootings	30	13	Loyalist Shootings	6	1	<p>A Strategy was developed for the PSNI response to paramilitary style attacks to improve the gathering of evidence, forensics and follow up with victims.</p> <p>A review of forensics opportunities was conducted initially and this continues to be maintained.</p> <p>A system of victim follow up visits have been implemented to increase engagement and to promote information gathering. During the reporting year 52 follow up visits with victims were carried out and 18 are continuing.</p> <p>Twenty-one people have been arrested in respect of 11 incidents. Eight were charged and two reported.</p> <p>Paramilitary style attacks reduced by 23.4%</p>
Category	2014/15	2015/16														
Republican Assaults	16	11														
Loyalist Assaults	42	47														
Republican Shootings	30	13														
Loyalist Shootings	6	1														

Appendix Two

Performance				Explanatory Information
<p>In partnership with other agencies, a reduction in the number of people killed in road collisions; the number of people seriously injured in road collisions; the number of children (0-15 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions and the number of young people (16-24 yrs) killed or seriously injured in road collisions.</p>				
<p>The number of people killed in road collisions – FYTD comparison.</p>				<p>Each of these targets form part of the overarching multi-agency plan as encapsulated in the NI Road Safety Strategy. The targets within the NIRSS are projected for achievement by the year 2020.</p> <p>By 2020 we expect to see the number of people killed reducing from the baseline average of 126, down to 50.</p> <p>Similarly the Serious Injury target is to reduce from 1,111 to 611 by 2020.</p> <p>In respect of child KSI casualties, the projected target is 58.</p> <p>Young people who are a particularly vulnerable grouping, have a target of 165 KSIs by 2020.</p> <p>Across the board the level of Fatalities and Injuries recorded has remained relatively static, however we need to redouble our collective efforts to meet the 2020 targets.</p> <p>To that end there are a number of forthcoming legislative changes in respect of lowered drink drive limits and changes to the way learner drivers are taught and restricted during their two year probationary period.</p> <p>PSNI continues to work with the other bodies in the Northern Ireland Road Safety Partnership with a view to expanding the scheme and capitalising on technology advances that will assist in detecting speeding, red light running, seatbelt non-compliance and mobile phone abuse. Currently those drivers detected at the lower levels of speeding are eligible for an education intervention.</p>
<i>01 April 14 – 31 March 15</i>	<i>01 April 15 – 31 March 16</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
76	75	-1	-1.3%	
<p>The number of people seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD comparison.</p>				
<i>01 April 14 – 31 March 15</i>	<i>01 April 15 – 31 March 16</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
731	707	-24	-3.3%	
<p>The number of children killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD Comparison.</p>				
<i>01 April 14 – 31 March 15</i>	<i>01 April 15 – 31 March 16</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
70	69	-1	-1.4%	
<p>The number of young people (16 – 24) killed or seriously injured in road collisions – FYTD Comparison.</p>				
<i>01 April 14 – 31 March 16</i>	<i>01 April 15 – 31 March 16</i>	<i>Change</i>	<i>% Change</i>	
214	190	-24	-11.2%	

Appendix Two

Performance		Explanatory Information																									
<p>To report on PSNI's enforcement activity in respect of the following key causation factors in road traffic collisions, in support of the multi-agency 2020 Road Safety Strategy: drink/drug driving, speeding, mobile phone use, non-wearing of seatbelts and driving without insurance.</p>																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Apr - Dec 2014</th> <th>Apr - Dec 2015</th> <th>% Change</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Drink/Drug</td> <td>2885</td> <td>2946</td> <td>2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Speeding</td> <td>8203</td> <td>6236</td> <td>-24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mobile Phone</td> <td>5384</td> <td>4939</td> <td>-8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seatbelt</td> <td>1595</td> <td>1272</td> <td>-20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Insurance</td> <td>4942</td> <td>4784</td> <td>-3%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Apr - Dec 2014	Apr - Dec 2015	% Change	Drink/Drug	2885	2946	2%	Speeding	8203	6236	-24%	Mobile Phone	5384	4939	-8%	Seatbelt	1595	1272	-20%	No Insurance	4942	4784	-3%	<p>Enforcement of traffic legislation has dipped across the board however it is reassuring to note that Drink Driving and No Insurance detections have remained fairly constant.</p> <p>The most recent NISRA surveys have shown high levels of seatbelt compliance at +95%.</p> <p>PSNI are actively participating with the DoE in a review of mobile phone legislation with a view to both making it easier to enforce and securing greater driver compliance.</p> <p>In 2015 PSNI seized 1,759 vehicles for the offence of No Insurance. Owners must insure their vehicle and pay a £150 penalty to secure release of their vehicle.</p>	
	Apr - Dec 2014	Apr - Dec 2015	% Change																								
Drink/Drug	2885	2946	2%																								
Speeding	8203	6236	-24%																								
Mobile Phone	5384	4939	-8%																								
Seatbelt	1595	1272	-20%																								
No Insurance	4942	4784	-3%																								
<p>To reduce by 2% the number of allegations of Failure in Duty; the number of allegations of Oppressive Behaviour and the number of allegations of Incivility.</p>																											
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> <th>Change</th> <th>% Change</th> <th>5 Year Average</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Allegations of Failure in Duty</td> <td>2,401</td> <td>2,100</td> <td>-301</td> <td>-12.5%</td> <td>2,216</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allegations of Oppressive Behaviour</td> <td>1,450</td> <td>1,239</td> <td>-211</td> <td>-14.6%</td> <td>1,735</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Allegations of Incivility</td> <td>423</td> <td>378</td> <td>-45</td> <td>-10.6%</td> <td>549</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	5 Year Average	Allegations of Failure in Duty	2,401	2,100	-301	-12.5%	2,216	Allegations of Oppressive Behaviour	1,450	1,239	-211	-14.6%	1,735	Allegations of Incivility	423	378	-45	-10.6%	549	<p>Failure in duty allegations increased in the previous two financial years, but in 2015/16 reduced by 12.5% to levels similar to 2011/12. Part of the reduction in failure in duty allegations may be as a result of the ongoing work of Criminal Justice Branch in issuing guidance to supervisors on managing cases on Niche with a view to reducing statute barred cases and ensuring victims are updated.</p> <p>Oppressive behaviour allegations are at their lowest level since the Ombudsman's Office was formed, with a 14.6% reduction. There is a clear correlation between public order incidents and allegations of oppressive behaviour, and this type of allegation appears to be much more sensitive to external factors.</p> <p>Incivility allegations are also at their lowest level since the Ombudsman's Office was formed. They have reduced year on year for the last 7 years with a 56% reduction from the 2009/10 figure of 845 incivility allegations.</p>	
	2014/15	2015/16	Change	% Change	5 Year Average																						
Allegations of Failure in Duty	2,401	2,100	-301	-12.5%	2,216																						
Allegations of Oppressive Behaviour	1,450	1,239	-211	-14.6%	1,735																						
Allegations of Incivility	423	378	-45	-10.6%	549																						

Appendix Two

Performance		Explanatory Information															
<p>To reduce by 25%, the Average Working Days Lost (AWDL) for police officers in the 2015/16 Financial Year. To reduce by 15%, the Average Working Days Lost (AWDL) for police staff in the 2015/16 Financial Year.</p>																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Sick Absence</th> <th colspan="2">AWDL</th> <th rowspan="2">% Change</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2014/15</th> <th>2015/16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Police Officers</td> <td>14.18</td> <td>13.14</td> <td>-7.33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Police Staff</td> <td>9.90</td> <td>10.71</td> <td>8.18%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Sick Absence	AWDL		% Change	2014/15	2015/16	Police Officers	14.18	13.14	-7.33%	Police Staff	9.90	10.71	8.18%	<p>The average working days lost by Police Officers reduced by 7.33%. Long-term absence (excess of 28 days) accounted for 86% of the days lost. The main reasons for absence were musculoskeletal (34%) and psychological (30%). The AWDL for female officers was 62% more than for male officers. Pregnancy related absences accounted for 6% of female sickness. Post pregnancy conditions accounted for a further 12%.</p> <p>The annual figure for Police Staff was 10.71 AWDL, an increase of 8.18%. Long-term absence accounted for 83% of days lost to sick leave. The main reasons for absence were psychological (28%) and musculoskeletal (24%). The AWDL for female staff was 59% more than their male colleagues. Pregnancy and post pregnancy conditions each accounted for 2% of female sickness absence.</p>	
Sick Absence	AWDL		% Change														
	2014/15	2015/16															
Police Officers	14.18	13.14	-7.33%														
Police Staff	9.90	10.71	8.18%														

Appendix Two

Performance	Explanatory Information
<p>The Board will hold the Chief Constable accountable for:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The establishment of the necessary MOUs between the PSNI and the National Crime Agency (NCA) by 30 June 2015 2. The annual efficient and effective exercise of the MOUs between the PSNI and NCA 3. Thereafter any authorisation of NCA operations in Northern Ireland until 31 March 2016. 	
<p>The establishment of the necessary Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) between the PSNI and the National Crime Agency by 30 June 2015;</p> <p>The annual efficient and effective exercise of the MOUs between the PSNI and the NCA;</p> <p>Thereafter any authorisation of NCA operations in Northern Ireland until 31 March 2016.</p>	<p>UPDATE- Final draft MOUs between the PSNI and NCA have been approved and signed.</p> <p>UPDATE- The report articulates the ongoing exercise of the MOUs and demonstrates how they are working effectively. There will be continual engagement with the NCA in this area to ensure it is fit for purpose and meets the needs of the wider community.</p> <p>UPDATE- During the reporting period there has been a total of four requests from the NCA seeking PSNI agreement. The latest related to an 'indecent images of children investigation', which resulted in the arrest of 9 people.</p> <p>There have been three previous agreements. These are still ongoing, and given their complex and diverse nature, have resulted in limiting the capacity of the NCA to commence any further investigations at this time. There were no refusals or withdrawals of authorisations during this time frame.</p>