

ANNEX C (1)

NIO SR2002 PSA: TECHNICAL NOTES

PSA Target	Technical Notes
<p>1. Increase confidence in the police throughout all parts of the community in Northern Ireland, based on a suite of measures on public views on contact with the police and the fairness and effectiveness of policing and policing arrangements. Results will be published annually.</p>	<p>Police</p> <p>The level of the whole community's confidence in the police and policing arrangements will be measured each year via independent and representative public surveys, which include questions on satisfaction with contact with the police, the fairness of the police and the effectiveness of the police and policing arrangements.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey draws on a representative sample of persons aged 16 and over throughout Northern Ireland. It is conducted and validated several times each year by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA) and is designed to provide a snapshot of people's behaviour, lifestyle and views. The content varies according to the needs of the clients. Typically, the survey questions are commissioned by NIO, the Policing Board or the Police Ombudsman twice-yearly to minimise the possibility that one-off events might unduly influence the results. Fieldwork is generally completed within a calendar month. Results are published by the client as soon as is practicable after the receipt of the results. These are made available in hard copy and electronic formats along with a press release, as well as on the clients' websites (www.nio.gov.uk, www.nipolicingboard.org.uk or www.policeombudsman.org). The data are published to the nearest 1%.</p> <p>The Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey has provided the following three baseline results for October 2001, which will be the primary indicators of measurement of the achievement of the PSA target:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 63% think the police treat Protestant and Catholic members of the public equally in Northern Ireland as a whole (in dealing with ordinary policing problems) (77% of Protestants and 44% of Catholics) [fairness]. ["Ordinary policing" is that which is in relation to crime which is not specifically associated with the security situation in Northern Ireland or is not seen to have been committed for obvious sectarian or terrorist reasons.]• 63% believe the police in their area do a good job (71% of Protestants and 53% of Catholics) [effectiveness]• 69 % believe the police do a good job in Northern Ireland as a whole (72 % of Protestants and 52 % of Catholics). <p>In measuring increasing confidence throughout all parts of the community in the police, the indicators chosen will, wherever possible (and subject to the availability of relevant data) seek to measure the individual perceptions of the two main communities, that is, the Protestant and Catholic communities in Northern Ireland, as well as the Northern Ireland community as a whole. Overall achievement of this target will depend on increasing confidence in the police among both main communities in Northern Ireland, as measured by the primary indicators of perceived fairness and effectiveness outlined above.</p> <p>We will continue to monitor community attitudes to the Police Service of Northern Ireland for the purposes of measuring achievement of this target. However, for informational purposes, we shall also continue to monitor community attitudes towards the Policing Board and the Police Ombudsman. Questions on community attitudes on both these bodies were included in the unpublished March 2001 Northern Ireland Omnibus Survey and produced the following results:</p>

ANNEX C (1)

	<p><u>Policing Board</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 69% of those surveyed thought the Policing Board would help ensure the police do a good job.(67% of Protestants and 73% of Catholics).• 61% of those surveyed thought the Policing Board would be independent of the police (63% of Protestants and 59% of Catholics). <p><u>Police Ombudsman</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 86% of those surveyed thought the Ombudsman was independent of the police.• 78% of those surveyed thought the Ombudsman would treat them fairly were they to make a complaint against the police.• 72% of those surveyed thought the Ombudsman would help ensure the police do a good job. <p>The Department has no direct influence on the achievement of these targets.</p> <p>As the PSA target measures three distinct but interconnected areas (Police, Policing Board and Police Ombudsman), it is intended that each area will be reported on separately. Achievement of the overall targets in relation to each body would require all of the sub targets to be met, e.g. to achieve the overall target of increasing confidence in the police, the targets in relation to equal treatment and whether the police do a good job locally and in Northern Ireland as a whole would need to be met. However failure to achieve the target in relation to the police would not necessarily impact on the achievement of the targets in relation to the Policing Board or Police Ombudsman. Many of the Patten initiatives were designed to improve public confidence in policing, so as they are implemented, the level of public satisfaction with policing should rise.</p> <p>For purposes of these surveys, the two main communities refer to those who have either declared themselves as Protestant or have been brought up as Protestant, (the majority community), or have declared themselves as Catholic or have been brought up as Catholic (the minority community).</p> <p>As data are published to the nearest 1%, a minimum increase of 1% in the indicators will qualify as an improvement in performance against the PSA target.</p>
--	---

ANNEX C (1)

PSA Target	Technical Notes
2. A progressive increase in the Catholic representation in the police service towards a target of 30% Catholic representation by 2011 as proposed by Patten with an interim target of 13.5% by March 2004 and a challenging new target for Match 2006 to be published in autumn 2002.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The PSA target arises from those recommendations contained within the <u>Report of the Independent Commission on Policing</u> published in September 1999, which were concerned with the religious imbalance within the police service. At the time of the report, Catholic representation among regular officers was 8.3%.• Targets on Catholic representation in the police relate to regular police officers only• The term “police service” relates to regular officers within the Police Service of Northern Ireland.• The religious affiliation of new recruits will be determined from their own declarations based on guidance issued by the Equality Commission.• The Oversight Commissioner will monitor, validate and report progress towards implementing these targets as part of his wider responsibility to monitor and report on the implementation of all of the accepted recommendations of the Independent Commission on Policing.• Data used in the indicators originates from the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), who calculate the number of officers determined to be Community Background 2 (Catholic) as a percentage of the total number of PSNI regular officers. The NIO seek regular updates of the data to monitor performance against the PSA targets. Community background statistics are published in the annual report of the <u>Northern Ireland Policing Board</u>. The source of this data is the notification by existing officers of their primary school attendance. Data relating to new recruits originate from declarations of religious background by individual officers.• The interim target for Catholic representation in the police service by March 2006 is 18.5%.

ANNEX C (1)

PSA Target	Technical Notes
<p>3. Increase confidence in the criminal justice system throughout all parts of the community in Northern Ireland, based on a suite of measures of public views on the fairness, effectiveness and accessibility of the criminal justice system. Results will be published annually.</p>	<p>The level of the whole community's confidence in the criminal justice system will be measured via an annual, independent and representative public survey, which includes questions on satisfaction with the fairness, effectiveness and accessibility of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The Community Attitudes Survey (CAS) is a National Statistics output, which is conducted and validated by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. Summary results are published each Spring by the Agency in hard copy and electronic formats along with a statistical press release. The summary, tabular results and technical notes relating to levels of statistical accuracy are published on the Agency's website. The data are published to the nearest 1%. Technical notes relating to levels of statistical accuracy are published along with the tabular report. In summary, the survey draws on a representative sample of persons aged 16 and over throughout Northern Ireland. The fieldwork for the survey is carried out continuously throughout the year and all questions are properly piloted and tested.</p> <p>For purposes of the annual survey, the two main communities refer to those who have either declared themselves as Protestant or have been brought up as Protestant, (the majority community), or have declared themselves as Catholic or have been brought up as Catholic (the minority community).</p> <p>The two indicators shown below are currently being used to assess the community's confidence in the criminal justice system. The focus is on ordinary crime, that is, crime which is not specifically associated with the security situation in Northern Ireland or is not seen to have been committed for obvious sectarian or terrorist reasons. A minimum increase of 1% in the indicators) would be needed to qualify as an improvement. Work is ongoing to include improved measures of effectiveness in CAS 2003, based on those used by the Home Office in the British Crime Survey.</p> <p>CAS 2000, published in June 2001, has provided the following results</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 69% feel confident about the fairness of the criminal justice system (73% of Protestants and 62% of Catholics) [fairness]• 79% believe the courts treat equally Catholics and Protestants accused of committing non-terrorist offences (84% of Protestants and 71% of Catholics) [fairness]

ANNEX C (1)

PSA Target	Technical Notes
<p>(Target 3 ctd) In support of this target, the Northern Ireland Office, working in conjunction with other agencies, will, by April 2007:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reduce domestic burglary by 15%;• Vehicle theft by 10%;• Theft from vehicles by 10% <p>with an interim target for April 2005 to be published in autumn 2002.</p>	<p>A draft Community Safety Strategy was issued for consultation in April 2002. It was developed in partnership with all the agencies in the criminal justice system in Northern Ireland and focused on the types of crime that were of greatest concern in a local context. The draft strategy, and the priority areas listed, received a broad welcome. Work is now continuing to produce a final version of the strategy for publication before the end of the year. This will provide a catalyst for action among many organisations. In the meantime work has been taken forward on the development of the baselines required.</p> <p>It has been agreed in line with Home Office practice that the separate indicators for theft of and from vehicles will be merged into one indicator for – theft from a vehicle or substantive theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle.</p> <p>The recorded crime statistics for 2001/02, published by the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) in June 2002, have provided the following baseline results for the crime reduction targets. During 2001/02, there were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 9,064 domestic burglaries (including 93 aggravated offences);• 15,589 offences of theft from or substantive theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle. <p>Achievement of the crime rate reductions for 2007 will be measured against 2006-07 data when available.</p> <p>Recorded crime is a National Statistics output, which is collated and validated by statisticians out-posted to PSNI from the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. The data are collected in accordance with Home Office counting rules and relate to the principal notifiable offence committed (the most serious recordable offence). They are designed to count the number of victims of these offences. They do not include summary (non-recordable) offences, such as those relating to motoring offences. Nor do they include crimes not reported to nor recorded by the police. While the offences selected have been largely unaffected by the recording changes in recent years, they could be susceptible to fluctuations in reporting behaviour. The Home Office counting rules provide the most authoritative technical notes on recorded crime.</p> <p>Interim targets have been agreed for April 2005 of 2% reduction in domestic burglary against the baseline, and 6% reduction in theft from a vehicle or substantive theft or unauthorised taking of a vehicle against the baseline.</p>

ANNEX C (1)

PSA Target	Technical Notes
<p>Target 3 ctd) In addition, the Northern Ireland Office, working in conjunction with other agencies, will reduce the rate of re-conviction, to be measured annually by a system and against baselines and challenging targets to be published by December 2002.</p>	<p>The system for measuring reconviction rates is being developed by Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency statisticians outposted to NIO. A Reconviction Rate is defined as the percentage of offenders who were reconvicted, for any offence, within a given time from the date of their non-custodial disposal or discharge from custody into the community. The database system that will provide the data to generate reconviction rates is based on data supplied by the Police Service of Northern Ireland from their Integrated Crime Information System (ICIS). The police are responsible for the accuracy of the data held on ICIS. Information on reconviction rates is not considered a National Statistics Data Series. Data supplied by the police has been reconfigured to allow the construction of baseline reconviction rates. The current download includes activity information up to and including the end of March 2001. Reconviction rates will be produced for (1) offenders who were convicted during 1998 and received a community disposal (Probation Order, Community Service Order, Combination Order) and (2) offenders discharged from custody during 1998. The period used to assess reconviction will be 2 years – in this case 1999 and 2000. The use of reconviction within two years has been the convention for reconviction studies in England and Wales and is prominent in official statistics. These 1998 reconviction rates will form the basis against which future rates of reconviction will be compared. Future reconviction rates (for example for 1999 and 2000) will be generated annually derived from data supplied by the police.</p> <p>Due to low conviction numbers in Northern Ireland, it has since been concluded that reconviction targets cannot be set until three years' reconviction figures are available. A predictor model for monitoring purposes, based on reconviction data for those convicted in 1998, 1999 and 2000, will be produced in autumn 2004.</p>

ANNEX C (1)

PSA Target	Technical Notes						
<p>4. Ensure that the annual cost per prisoner place in Northern Ireland does not exceed annual limits for each of the three financial years of the 2002 Spending Review period, namely, 2003-04, 2004-05 and 2005-06. The annual limits will be published in Autumn 2002</p>	<p>The cost per prisoner place (CPPP) target is calculated by dividing net operating costs, measured in resource terms by the average total available number of prisoner places (not the average number of prisoners) defined as Certified Normal Accommodation (CNA). This achieves consistency with the method of calculation used in Great Britain [as defined in HM Prison Service Order No: 1900].</p> <p>To maintain comparability with Great Britain, specific items of expenditure unique to the Northern Ireland Prison Service may be excluded from the cost per prisoner place calculation. These items will be agreed with HM Treasury.</p> <p>The method of determining Certified Normal Accommodation will also be based on the methodology used in Great Britain. Annual cost per prisoner place targets will be published in the Northern Ireland Prison Service Corporate and Business Plan and on the NIO web site.</p> <p>The annual limits on Cost Per Prisoner Place (CPPP) for the 2002 Spending Review period are as follows</p> <table data-bbox="745 678 1825 718"> <tr> <td>2003/04.....</td> <td>2004/05.....</td> <td>2005/06</td> </tr> <tr> <td>£83,275</td> <td>£86,800.....</td> <td>£86,290</td> </tr> </table>	2003/04.....	2004/05.....	2005/06	£83,275	£86,800.....	£86,290
2003/04.....	2004/05.....	2005/06					
£83,275	£86,800.....	£86,290					