Belfast
Policing and Community Safety Partnerships

Write Up for Plan

Feel Safer
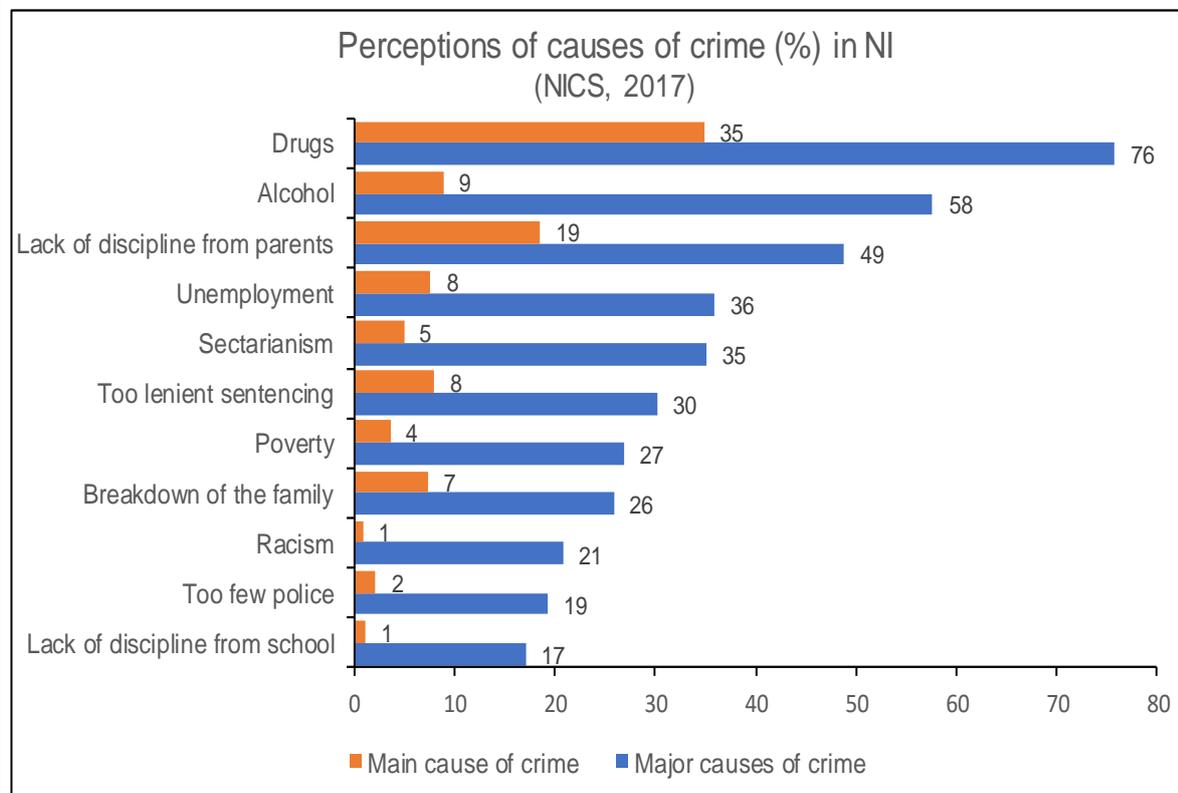
Policing & Community
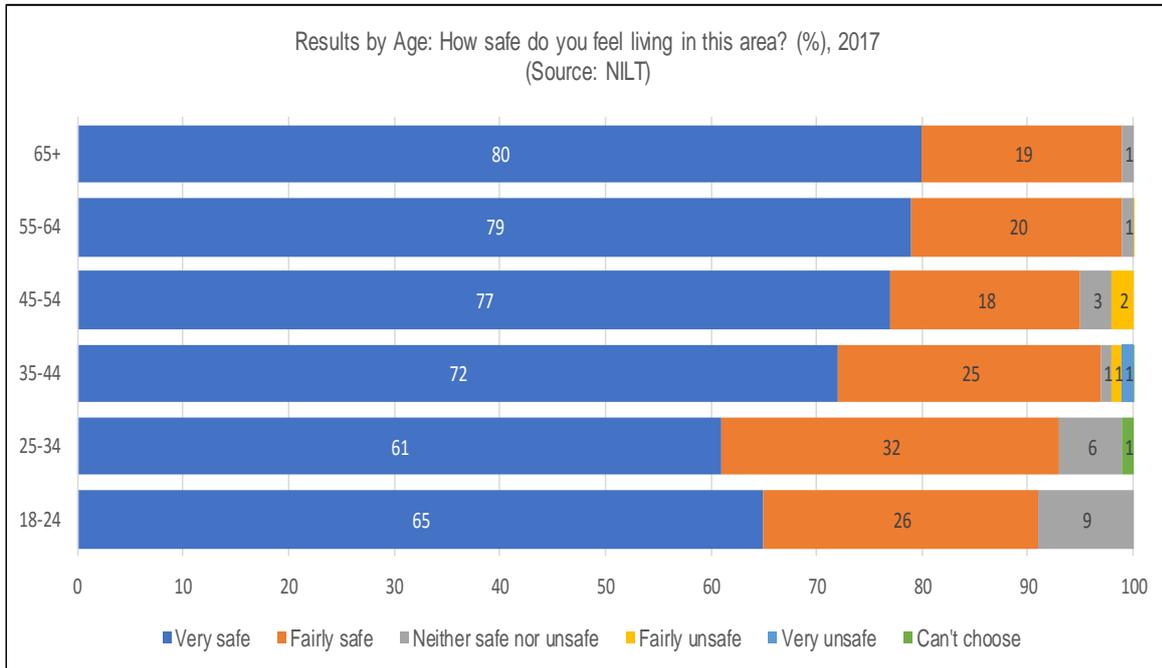Safety Partnership

making Belfast safer

Indicator

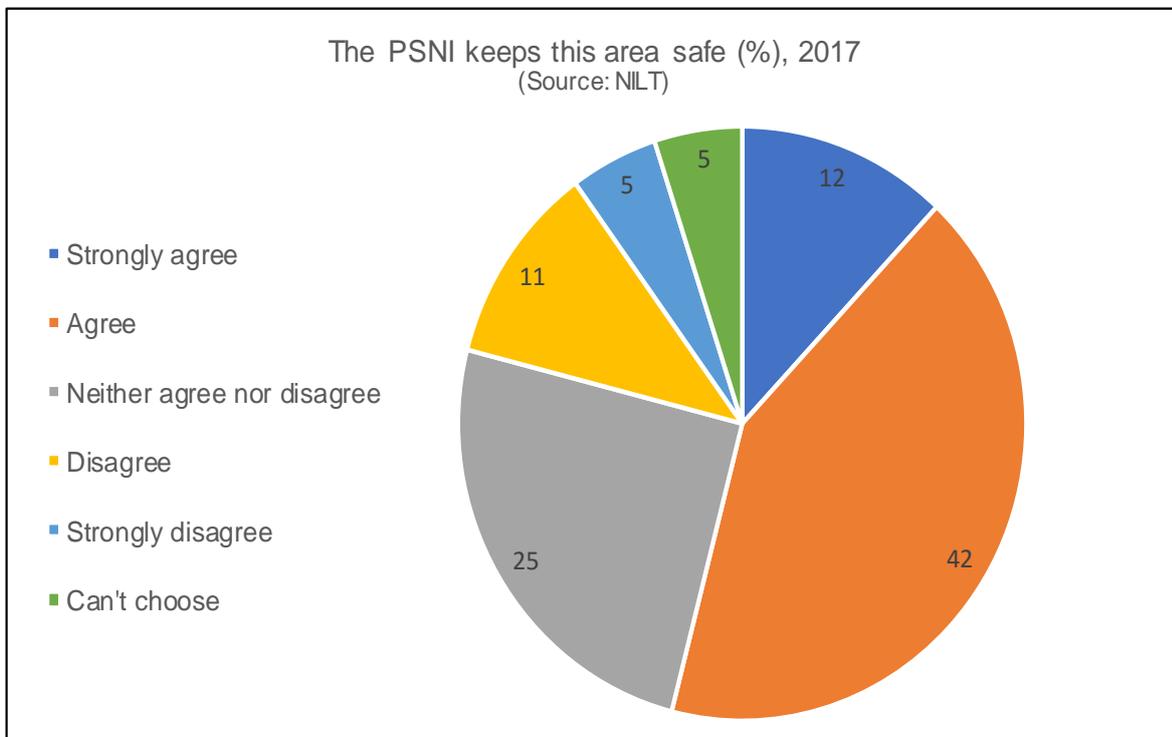**Perceptions of Crime and Personal Safety, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland.**
- Those more likely to indicate that fear of crime had a 'moderate' or 'great' impact on their quality of life include:
- Women, when compared to men.
- Lone parent compared to those with two parent family or individuals with no children.
- Those with a long-stranding disability or illness which limits activities compared to respondents with no long-standing illness or disability.
- Those that have been a victim of crime within the last 2 years, when compared to respondents that have never been a victim of crime.
- Those living in areas categorised as 'most deprived' under the NIMDM, when compared to those living in 'least deprived' areas.

Perceptions of causes of crime (%) in NI
(NICS, 2017)

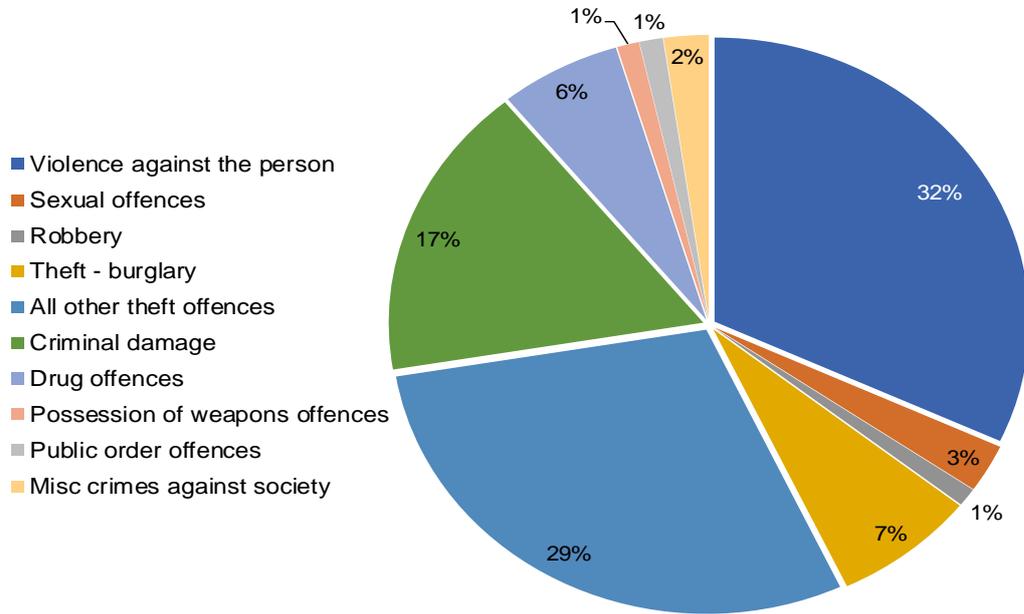| Cause	Main cause of crime	Major causes of crime
Drugs	35	76
Alcohol	9	58
Lack of discipline from parents	19	49
Unemployment	8	36
Sectarianism	5	35
Too lenient sentencing	8	30
Poverty	4	27
Breakdown of the family	7	26
Racism	1	21
Too few police	2	19
Lack of discipline from school	1	17

■ Main cause of crime   ■ Major causes of crime

2

Feeling safe tends to increase with age – with lower proportion of individuals aged 18-34 years feel 'very safe' when compared to older age groups.

Results by Age: How safe do you feel living in this area? (%), 2017
(Source: NILT)

Age	Very safe	Fairly safe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Can't choose
65+	80	19			1	
55-64	79	20			1	
45-54	77	18	3	2		
35-44	72	25		1	1	1
25-34	61	32	6			1
18-24	65	26	9			

Over half (54%) either 'agree/strongly agree' that the PSNI keeps their area safe, compared to 16% who 'disagree/strongly disagree'.

The PSNI keeps this area safe (%), 2017
(Source: NILT)

	%
Strongly agree	12
Agree	42
Neither agree nor disagree	25
Disagree	11
Strongly disagree	5
Can't choose	5

Belfast: Police recorded crime by crime type, Nov 2017 to Oct 2018

Legend:
- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Theft - burglary
- All other theft offences
- Criminal damage
- Drug offences
- Possession of weapons offences
- Public order offences
- Misc crimes against society

Pie chart values: 32%, 3%, 1%, 7%, 29%, 17%, 6%, 1%, 1%, 2%

Police Recorded Crimes

- Whilst crime has reduced considerably in Northern Ireland in recent decades, it still remains a significant social ill that has a harmful effect on thousands across the region, particularly within Belfast. Research and other evidence demonstrate that being a victim of crime can lead to a range of negative impacts on persons' physical health, employment or higher education prospects, finances and emotional well-being.

- In 2017/18 there were a total of 32,572 crimes recorded by police in Belfast (0.4% increase from previous year). Belfast represents 33% of all police recorded across Northern Ireland.

	Nov'16-Oct'17	Nov'17-Oct'18	change	% change
VICTIM-BASED CRIME				
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	**10,387**	**10,358**	**-29**	**-0.3**
Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	4,286	4,118	-168	-3.9
Violence without injury (including harassment)	6,101	6,240	139	2.3

SEXUAL OFFENCES	**795**	**888**	**93**	**11.7**
ROBBERY	**301**	**334**	**33**	**11.0**
Robbery of personal property	248	259	11	4.4
Robbery of business property	53	75	22	41.5
THEFT OFFENCES	**11,693**	**11,916**	**223**	**1.9**
Burglary	2,312	2,384	72	3.1
Theft from the person	275	303	28	10.2
Vehicle offences	1,727	1,464	-263	-15.2
Bicycle theft	663	544	-119	-17.9
Shoplifting	1,928	2,289	361	18.7
All other theft offences	4,788	4,932	144	3.0
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	**6,094**	**5,446**	**-648**	**-10.6**
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY				
DRUG OFFENCES	**1,766**	**2,020**	**254**	**14.4**
Trafficking of drugs	264	282	18	6.8
Possession of drugs	1,502	1,738	236	15.7
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	**352**	**368**	**16**	**4.5**
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	**367**	**392**	**25**	**6.8**
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	**685**	**748**	**63**	**9.2**
TOTAL POLICE RECORDED CRIME	**32,440**	**32,572**	**132**	**0.4**

Higher levels of recorded crime per 1,000 population in Belfast, when compared to Northern Ireland overall –

Recorded crime per 1,000 population, 2007/08 to 2017/18

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Belfast City	102	103	101	96	96	96	101	104	105	98	95
Northern Ireland	61	61	60	57	56	54	55	56	57	53	53
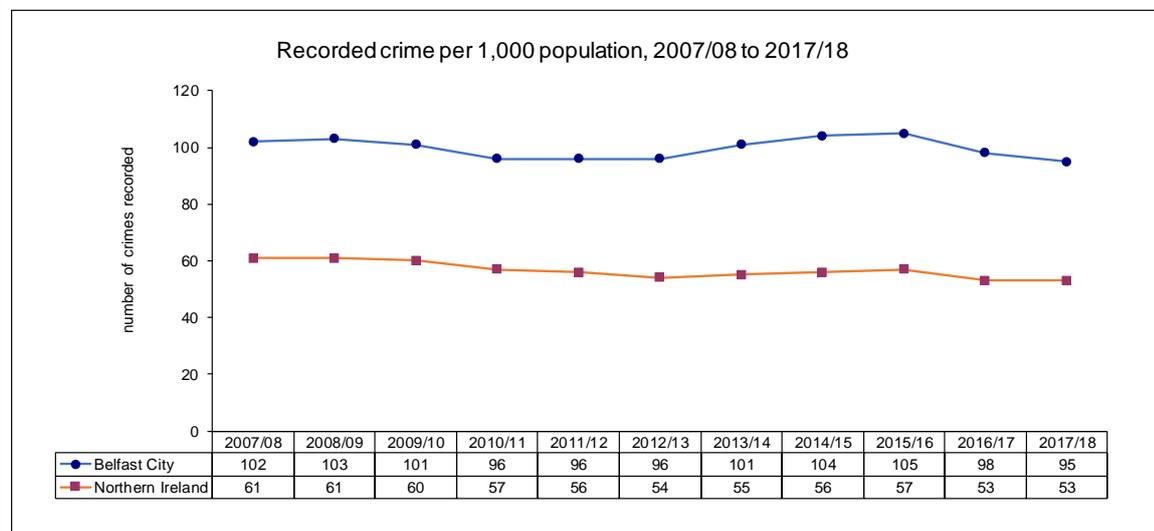
Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measures 2017	per 1,000 population	
Crime and Disorder	Belfast	Northern Ireland
Rate of Violence (including sexual offences), robbery and public order	22.6	**15.6**
Rate of Burglary	6.0	**3.9**
Rate of Theft	12.5	**6.8**
Rate of Vehicle Crime	4.3	**2.2**
Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson	13.2	**8.9**
Rate of Deliberate Primary and Secondary Fires	4.7	**3.1**
Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents	39.0	**27.8**

Story behind the theme

At the Action Planning Workshop, Members welcomed projects and the direction of travel with regard to them seeking focused outcomes by seeking to address specific issues across all areas of the city. It was noted that there remains a citywide issue of underreporting and this was particularly prevalent in hate crime related incidents.

Members welcomed the fact that the projects presented continued to support or add value to the work of fellow statutory organisations such as the police. The supporting statistics shared at the workshops were well received and Members made the following observations:

- Interesting that 18-24 year olds (65% feel safe) feel less safe than 65+ year olds (80% feel safe).

- 42% of people felt that the PSNI keep this area safe and this was welcomed by those present.
- Recorded crime by crime type indicates that violence against the person 32%, all other theft offence 29% and Criminal damage 17% are the highest. If an incident involved a theft, criminal damage and violence against the person this is recorded as three incidents as per national standard reporting.

The following perceptions have been noted based on extensive research findings as detailed further in the key findings of the Belfast PCSP Strategic Assessment:

- Improving trend in perceptions and feelings of safety.

- A higher proportion of respondents in Belfast, when compared to NI overall, reported that fear of crime had a 'moderate' or 'great' impact on their quality of life. (36% vs 27%). Fear of crime can have a significant harmful effect on a person's sense of personal safety, lifestyle and quality of life.

- Burglary and violent crime cause the highest level of worry for individuals.

- People in Belfast are prone to feeling more worried and unsafe, when compared to Northern Ireland overall.

- Those more likely to indicate that fear of crime had 'moderate' or 'great' impact on their quality of life; and those prone to feeling more worried and unsafe include: women; lone parents; those with a long-stranding disability or illness which limits activities; those that have been a victim of crime within the last 2 years; and those living in areas categorised as 'most deprived'

- The factors most commonly identified as major causes of crime in Northern Ireland today are: drugs (76%), alcohol (58%) and a lack of discipline from parents (49%).

Recorded Crime

- There is a gap between perceived and actual risk of crime, with people over-estimating their risk of becoming a victim of crime.

- In 2017/18 there were a total of 32,572 crimes recorded by police in Belfast (0.4% increase from previous year). Belfast represents 33% of all police recorded across Northern Ireland.

- Higher levels of recorded crime per 1,000 population in Belfast, when compared to Northern Ireland overall (95 vs. 53).

- Whilst crime has reduced considerably in Northern Ireland in recent decades, it still remains a significant social ill that has a harmful effect on thousands across the region, particularly within Belfast.

- Higher levels of police recorded crime in South (35%) and North (28%) increasing when compared to previous year (0.9% and 4.2% respectively). NB. South includes 'Central' ward i.e. city centre.

Hate Crime

- The number of hate-motivated crimes (with a homophobic, racial or sectarian motivations) has fallen over the last three years. The number of crimes peaked in 2014-15 when on average Belfast averaged three hate-related incidents every day. When the data is split by area: Homophobic Motivated Crime – highest in South and North Belfast; Racist Motivated Crime – highest in South and North Belfast; Sectarian Motivated Crime - highest in North Belfast.

- The evidence is now well established that hate crimes are more serious than similar but otherwise motivated crimes in respect of the greater post-victimisation distress experienced by victims.

Paramilitary Intimidation

- Belfast accounts for a large proportion of casualties (shootings and assaults) when compared to other policing districts.

- The Northern Ireland Housing Executive (NIHE) has dealt with 2,017 cases in the last three-and-a-half years where people said they have been left homeless due to victimisation. In almost three-quarters (74%) of incidents the reason cited was threats from paramilitaries, followed by anti-social behaviour (13%).

Cyber Safety / E-Safety

- Whilst going online is largely a positive experience for young people, as e-technology develops and young people's usage of it increases, so too do the risks they face. Online risks faced by children and young people can be classified into four groupings: Content; Contact; Conduct; Commercialism. The literature discusses the importance of 'digital resilience' and 'empowerment' where young people are confident in their technical skills and manage their online experience responsibly.

Project:
Feel Safer - Preventative Safeguarding Project

Description –

Clear links are to be established between the Safer Belfast Website and App to include website and app maintenance costs as a means of adding value to work under this title as it is developed with partners.

Appropriate campaigns led by either the DOJ or PSNI are to be supported and consideration given to financial support as a means of increasing the footprint of such campaigns within and across all areas of Belfast.

These campaigns will be considered on an individual basis and each one will be presented to future meetings (through the tabling of a Project Description Document) of the Belfast PCSP for their consideration and final approval of support or associated spend.

Campaigns will be planned on a quarterly basis (with the exception of urgent reactive campaigns for which there may not be time), assigned to a Safer City Coordinator (dependent on theme) and presented in advance to Members for consideration.

A planned programme of campaigns will be produced and shared with Members as a means of keeping them informed of timescales for delivery and planned themes around which the campaigns will focus.

Campaigns that have been launched and are live will have updates provided to Members on a regular basis in order to maintain focus, further inform future campaign planning and ensure the effective delivery of such campaigns across the city.

Service Provider	Partners who can help us
Yet to be identified but likely to be via firms already engaged by the DOJ and PSNI as they are to be the lead organisations on these pieces of work.	DOJ PSNI Belfast Area Safeguarding Partnership Other Statuatory groups sitting as part of the Belfast PCSP

Start & End Date	Data Development Agenda
02nd April 2018 - 31 March 2020	

Rationale for the Project -

Prevention and Protection in Partnership is the regional safeguarding strategy which was agreed between Department for Justice and the Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety. The strategy highlights that preventative safeguarding is relevant to all adults but must be enhanced for (not an exhaustive list) adults at risk of harm. victims of domestic violence and abuse, sexual violence and abuse, human trafficking and hate crime are regarded as adults in need of protection.

All work will link in with the Safer Belfast Website and App as a means of further enhancing the ability to share key messages across developing platforms. By adopting a partnership approach to support key campaigns, the Belfast PCSP will better position itself for begin involved in key pieces of work aimed at adding value to efforts of partners in dealing with a variety of associated issues / crimes.

By supporting planned campaigns through the auspices of the DOJ and PSNI the Belfast PCSP will better ensure appropriate coverage of such campaigns across the city of Belfast.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# key campaigns promoted # participants	#% partners reporting satisfaction with activities
Is anyone better off? #% participants with improved level of awareness, knowledge and understanding of the issue	

Project:
Feel Safer - Cyber Safety Project

Description

Cyber Safety is an emerging concern for parents, communities and older residents as evidenced through recent consultations and feedback from other partners. The landscape of information and possible service providers is complicated and confusing and hence lends itself well to exploitation by unscrupulous criminals targeting people of all ages and across various platforms

Belfast PCSP has commissioned NEXUS through a BCC procurement process to deliver this project.
NEXUS will develop group specific training/information sessions for use with schools, youth groups and community groups. The sessions will include:

- Basic step to take to keep safe online
- safe banking and purchase of goods/services, scams,
- how to report and what to expect when you do
- privacy and safety settings

Appropriate behaviours across a cyber platform
- sexting, bullying, trolling, hate crimes
- consequences of this for you and the impact it can have on others

The appointed organisation will then deliver the programmes to community groups and youth groups across Belfast. A secondary programme will be developed for primary school aged children and delivered through schools as well as BCC funded summer schemes.

Service Provider	Partners who can help us
NEXUS (commissioned through a quotation exercise under BCC procurement guidelines)	PSNI EA YJA PBNI

Start & End Date	Data Development Agenda
January 2019 - 31 March 2020 The outcomes of the project are to be evaluated after 10 months of delivery and any required changes implemented thereafter.	

Rationale for the Project

Cybercrime is no longer a new, emerging crime trend rather it is a firmly embedded means of committing crime amongst organised worldwide crime gangs. No longer are just the vulnerable targeted as the target audience now also includes children of all ages and the potential crimes perpetrated by this means (cybercrime) covers a multitude of crime categories. Cyber Crime can have a devastating effect; with estimates of 47% of all crime

cyber enabled, ranging from the theft of personal information, the transfer of financial assets to the seizing of business computer systems for ransom.

E-safety is a proven method for trying to combat these crimes through the education of people across all age ranges and covers areas of learning as detailed below:

- The use of internet-enabled smartphones and tablets has increased drastically during the last decade, and data suggests that 86% of people go online "daily or almost daily" in 2018, compared with 35% in 2006.[1]

- Although the internet and online technologies have many benefits for children's education and development, the complex online environment presents many risks.

- *"E-safety or electronic safety is about utilising electronic devices or e-technologies in a safe and responsible way. It is mainly concerned with the safeguarding of children and young people in the digital world and educating them so they feel safe when accessing e- technologies."* [NCB NI]

- E-safety encompasses all fixed and mobile technologies that children and young people may encounter and includes all devices which have an online connection such as mobile phones, games consoles, cameras and televisions. The term internet safety implies it is just about the internet and computers.

Key Research as detailed below further supports the need for work delivered in this area as a means of supporting our communities in protecting themselves against crime of this nature:

- E-safety is becoming increasingly important as e-technology is now an everyday part of the lives of children and young people. Moreover, four out of five young people go online everyday and more than one fifth spend more than five hours online every day.

- Whilst going online is largely a positive experience for young people, as e-technology develops and young people's usage of it increases, so too do the risks they face.

- Online risks faced by children and young people can be classified into four groupings:

  – Content: The child or young person is exposed to harmful material (receiving mass produced content): e.g. Illegal content, violent/gory content, pornographic content, racist/hateful content; harmful advice; harmful content which encourage anorexia, self-harm or suicide as well as sources of political influence encouraging violence, hate and political extremism.

  – Contact: The child or young person participates in adult initiated online activity e.g. cyber-grooming, online harassment, illegal interaction, sexual abuse or exploitation, ideological persuasion.

- Conduct: The child or young person is a perpetrator or victim in peer-to-peer exchange e.g. cyberbullying, hostile peer activity, sexual harassment, 'sexting', potentially harmful user-generated content.

- Commercialism: The child or young person is exposed to inappropriate commercial advertising, marketing schemes or hidden costs e.g. exposure to inappropriate or unsuitable products and messages, illegal and age restricted products, online fraud, scams, in-app purchases, and identity theft, personal data misuse, gambling, copyright infringement.

For the reasons above, this project is designed to make it easy for youth or community groups to access good quality training and the sessions will enhance community safety (at all age groups) activity across the city.This project is designed to make it easy for youth or community groups to access good quality training and the sessions will enhance community safety activity across the city.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# participants	#% partners report satisfaction with activities

| Is anyone better off? |
|---|
| #% participants with improved level of awareness, knowledge and understanding of:
• Staying safe online
• Appropriate behaviours across a cyber platform
#% participants reported they were more confident in staying safe on line |

Theme: Feel Safer At Home	PCSP Policing & Community Safety Partnership making Belfast safer

Indicator

Perceptions of Crime analysis from the **2015/2016** NI Crime Survey indicates that in Belfast:

20% have high levels of worry about burglary

(17% in 2013/14 and 17% in 2014/15)

Belfast Poplulation with High Levels of Worry about Burglary (NICS)
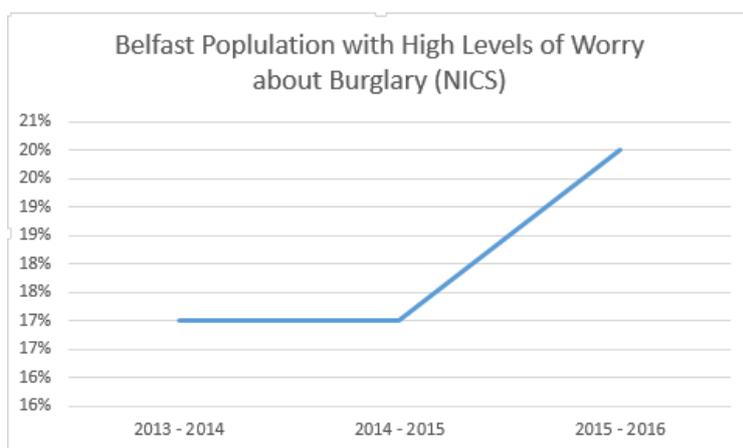
2% feel very unsafe at home at night

(3% in 2013/14 and 5% in 2014/15)

Whilst one in five people in **Belfast** has a high level of worry about burglary; analysis of the available regional data confirms that in 2015/16:

- 46% of them previously cohabited
  (widowed, divorced or separated)
- 38% are 60 years of age or older
- 33% have a long standing illness or disability, more than half of whom have their activities limited by their illness
- 27% are lone parents with children
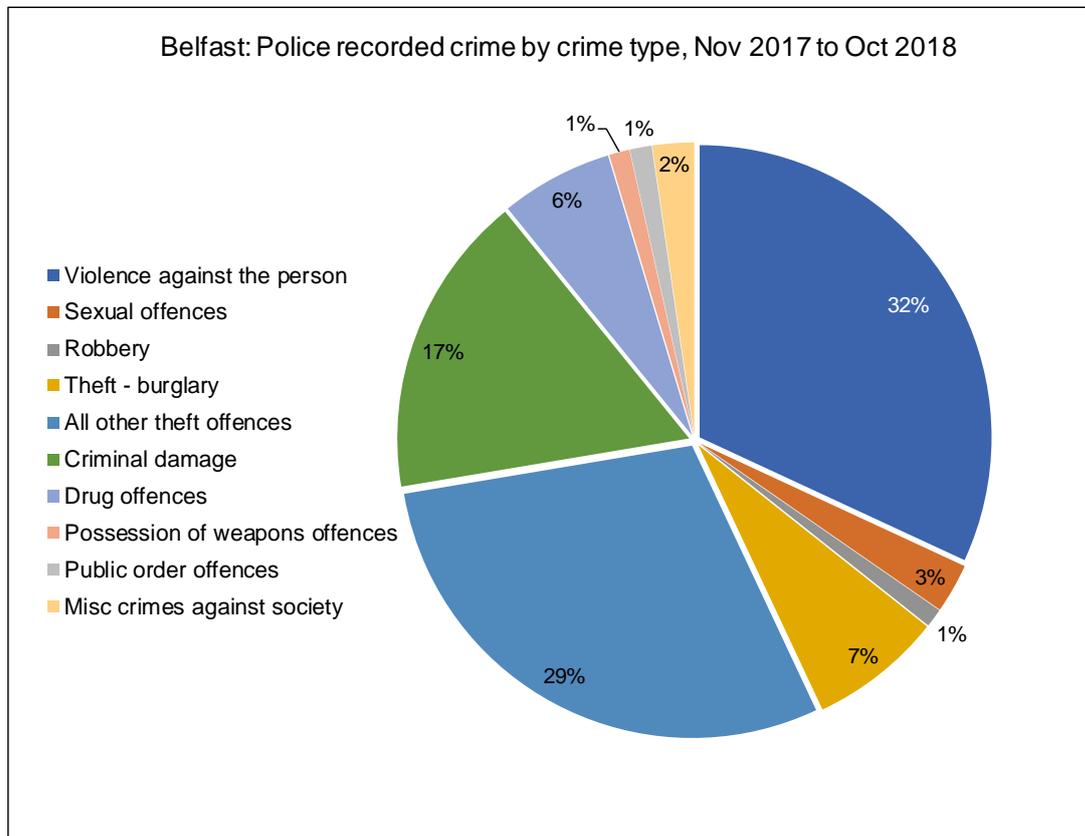- 18% were victims of crime in the last 2 years

Whilst crime has reduced considerably in Northern Ireland in recent decades, it still remains a significant social ill that has a harmful effect on thousands across the region, particularly within Belfast. Research and other evidence demonstrate that being a victim of crime can

lead to a range of negative impacts on persons' physical health, employment or higher education prospects, finances and emotional well-being.

In 2017/18 there were a total of 32,572 crimes recorded by police in Belfast (0.4% increase from previous year). Belfast represents 33% of all police recorded across Northern Ireland as detailed in the table below:

	Nov'16-Oct'17	Nov'17-Oct'18	change	% change
VICTIM-BASED CRIME				
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	**10,387**	**10,358**	**-29**	**-0.3**
Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	4,286	4,118	-168	-3.9
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SEXUAL OFFENCES	**795**	**888**	**93**	**11.7**
ROBBERY	**301**	**334**	**33**	**11.0**
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THEFT OFFENCES	**11,693**	**11,916**	**223**	**1.9**
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CRIMINAL DAMAGE	**6,094**	**5,446**	**-648**	**-10.6**
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY				
DRUG OFFENCES	**1,766**	**2,020**	**254**	**14.4**
Trafficking of drugs	264	282	18	6.8
Possession of drugs	1,502	1,738	236	15.7
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	**352**	**368**	**16**	**4.5**
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	**367**	**392**	**25**	**6.8**
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	**685**	**748**	**63**	**9.2**
TOTAL POLICE RECORDED CRIME	**32,440**	**32,572**	**132**	**0.4**

Violence against the person' accounts for 32% of recorded crime, followed by theft offences (excluding burglary) (29%); and criminal damage (17%) as detailed in the table below:

Belfast: Police recorded crime by crime type, Nov 2017 to Oct 2018

- Violence against the person
- Sexual offences
- Robbery
- Theft - burglary
- All other theft offences
- Criminal damage
- Drug offences
- Possession of weapons offences
- Public order offences
- Misc crimes against society

32%
3%
1%
7%
29%
17%
6%
1%
1%
2%

Story behind the theme

The incidents of burglary are decreasing in Belfast; but some of the most vulnerable residents are worried.

Members are very concerned about the impact of burglary as it is one of the issues regularly raised when they engage with the public.

Burglaries across Belfast may be down however South Belfast burglaries have not decreased which in turn makes residents in that area fearful.

There is a generally upheld perception across the city that underreporting remains an issue and as such the level of most crime categories could be higher than the statistics suggest.

| Project: |
| Belfast Home Security Service |

Description

Belfast Home Security Service will provide home security equipment and services to people who have been recent victims of domestic burglary, live in areas where there is a high incidence of burglary or those older people who feel vulnerable to becoming a vicitim of crime of this nature. The service is generally aimed at people over 60 and other people at risk of becoming victims of burglary.

This project specifically targets three categories of individuals as detailed below:

1. Those who have been a victim of burglary to help them feel safer in their homes if they are over 60 years of age or at risk of harm.
2. Those at risk of being burgled through living in an area experiencing a high incidence of burglary
3. Those in fear of being burgled

In order to improve the effectiveness of this project and its delivery the provision for referrals has been significantly improved with the use of Neighbourhood Police Teams (NPT) to also refer through to their Crime prevention Officer for onward referral. This will allow those NPT t use such engagement as a means of further building confidence in police whilst also being in a position to offer up practical support to those in fear of being burglarised.

The PSNI crime prevention officer will undertake an assessment of the house and make recommendations for home security equipment to be installed as required.

When the successful contractor is fitting the equipment, they will advise of other relevant support services.

| **Service Provider** | **Partners who can help us:** |
| Bryson Energy | PSNI |

| **Start & End Date** | **Data Development Agenda** |
| 1 May 2018 - 31 March 2020 | None |

Rationale for the Project
Whilst one in five people in Belfast has a high level of worry about burglary; analysis of the available regional data confirms that in 2015/16:
- 46% of them previously cohabited
  (widowed, divorced or separated)
- 38% are 60 years of age or older
- 33% have a long standing illness or disability, more than half of whom have their activities limited by their illness
- 27% are lone parents with children
- 18% were victims of crime in the last 2 years

Bearing the above figures in mind there has been an increased amount of burglaries in Belfast over the past year 2017/18as detailed in the table below:

Crime	Nov 2016 – Oct 2017	Nov 2017 – Oct 2018	Change	% Change
Burglary	2,312	2,384	72	3.1

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
#% homes into which home security equipment is installed # % assessments where an onward referral is made (NIFRS, Housing Provider, GP, OT or other)	#% partners reporting satisfaction with the home security service
Is anyone better off? # % people who report they feel safer due to the home security service	

Project:
Christmas Safety Event 2019

Description -

Belfast PCSP will host a public event in City Hall in December 2019 (exact date tbc), that brings together over 30 stall holders to provide free practical advice, information and support on crime prevention and safety issues.

Service Provider Community Safety Unit	**Partners who can help us:** There are on average 35 stall holders each year covering a wide spectrum of service providers and voluntary groups. Community partners to promote the event and encourage members of the public to attend

Start & End Date December 2019 (exact date tbc)	**Data Development Agenda** None

Rationale for the Project

Belfast has firmly established its Christmas Safety Event in the calendar of the City, delivering it since 2006.

NICS indicates that in 2015/16 in Belfast:
- 20% people have high levels of worry about burglary
- 10% feel very unsafe walking alone in their area after dark
- 7% are worried about crime
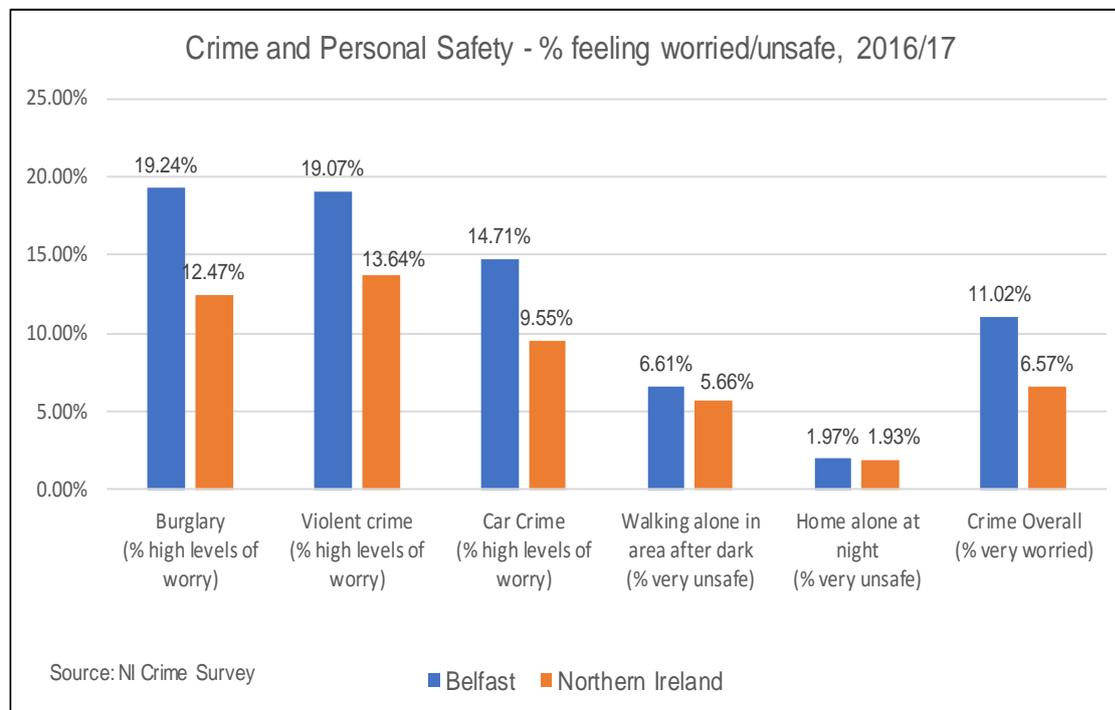- 2% feel very unsafe at home at night

Perceptions of Crime and Personal Safety, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland.

Those more likely to indicate that fear of crime had a 'moderate' or 'great' impact on their quality of life include:

- Women, when compared to men.

- Lone parent compared to those with two parent family or individuals with no children.

- Those with a long-stranding disability or illness which limits activities compared to respondents with no long-standing illness or disability.

- Those that have been a victim of crime within the last 2 years, when compared to respondents that have never been a victim of crime.

- Those living in areas categorised as 'most deprived' under the NIMDM, when compared to those living in 'least deprived' areas.

The NI Crime Survey (2016/17) results indicate that burglary and violent crime cause the highest level of worry for individuals.

People in Belfast are prone to feeling more worried and unsafe, when compared to Northern Ireland overall as shown in the statistics presented below:

Crime and Personal Safety - % feeling worried/unsafe, 2016/17

Category	Belfast	Northern Ireland
Burglary (% high levels of worry)	19.24%	12.47%
Violent crime (% high levels of worry)	19.07%	13.64%
Car Crime (% high levels of worry)	14.71%	9.55%
Walking alone in area after dark (% very unsafe)	6.61%	5.66%
Home alone at night (% very unsafe)	1.97%	1.93%
Crime Overall (% very worried)	11.02%	6.57%

Source: NI Crime Survey

Perceptions of Crime and Personal Safety, by personal characteristics in Northern Ireland.

Higher levels of perceived crime and feeling worried among:

- Women, when compared to men.

- Lone parent compared to those with two parent family or individuals with no children.

- Those with a long-stranding disability or illness which limits activities compared to respondents with no long-standing illness or disability.

- Those that have been a victim of crime within the last 2 years, when compared to respondents that have never been a victim of crime.

- Those living in areas categorised as 'most deprived' under the NIMDM, when compared to those living in 'least deprived' areas.

The Christmas Safety Event provides a positive opportunity for people to get practical information and advice that will help address this full spectrum of concerns.

Further, it provides a positive opportunity to raise awareness of the PCSP and what it does.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# people who attend # stall holders	#% partners report satisfaction with the event
Is anyone better off? #% participants with improved awareness, knowledge and understanding of staying safe	

Project:
Feel Safer - Neighbourhood Watch

Description
Belfast PCSP will continue to support the NHW schemes and co-ordinators across the city in conjunction with the PSNI.

The format for the meetings will include a guest speaker and a seasonal message. The 2 x Crime Prevention Officers will be in attendance at each meeting one for South & East Belfast and one for North & West Belfast along with a PSNI representative and a BCC DPCSP representative.

In addition the PSNI will produce a quarterly newsletter which will be emailed after each meeting with useful information and contact details

What is Neighbourhood Watch?
It is a partnership between local communities, Police and Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs).

What are the benefits of Neighbourhood Watch?
- Improve the safety of communities.
- Developing community spirit
- Promoting cooperation between the police and the community
- Helping the police detect crime through improved communication and reporting suspicious and criminal activity quickly.
- Preventing crime and reducing the fear of crime.
- Encouraging people to watch out for possible problems.
- Providing a visible sign that members of a community are looking out for each other.

What is the aim of Neighbourhood Watch?
To help people protect themselves and their property and to reduce the fear of crime
To develop a stronger community spirit and promote confidence within communities that something positive is happening to prevent local crime.

How does Neighbourhood Watch work?
Every community or neighbourhood can set up a scheme, it can be just one street or part or all of an estate and the following information around "How do I start a Neighbourhood Watch scheme in my area"? is shared with a prospective NHW in order to assist with their start up:

1. Get your local community to support a new scheme
2. Talk to your local police
3. Choose one or two local people who are well-known and trusted by the community to be co-ordinators
4. Co-ordinators fill in an application form, download from links below, and send to the Police Service of Northern Ireland for approval.
5. The application form is forwarded to the Policing and Community Safety Partnership for endorsement.
6. The endorsed application is then forwarded to the Community Safety Unit in DOJ for accreditation.
7. If your scheme is approved, you will be issued with a certificate and an identity card for the co-ordinators.
8. Neighbourhood Watch signage can be erected in the scheme area.
9. Schemes and co-ordinators are reaccredited every two years.

10. A Manual and Induction Pack and more information can be downloaded here
https://www.psni.police.uk/my-area/neighbourhood-watch/

In order to best ensure the effectiveness of a Neighbourhood Watch a Coordinator is appointed and they carry out the following:
- They act as a link between the community and the local police
- They act as the first point of contact for all members of the scheme.
- They receive and distribute information.
- They attend quarterly meetings for Co-ordinators organised by the PSCSP and the Police.

Service Provider	**Partners who can help us**
Self Delivery	PSNI

Start & End Date	**Data Development Agenda**
3nd April 2018 - 31 March 2020	

Rationale for the Project

Belfast PCSP are required to support NHW schemes and co-ordinators across the city in conjunction with the PSNI and DOJ. This is a statutory requirement of the PCSP and must be included in each action plan.

Events will be held in the community quarterly in June, August/Sept, November and February. Due to the size of the NHW Schemes South and East Belfast will co-host meetings and North and West Belfast will co-host their meetings. The location for engagement with members of the NHW schemes across the City will be in suitable venues that have parking and are accessible by all.

The February meeting will bring all four districts together in City Hall for a citywide forum and refreshments.

There are a number Neighbourhood Watch schemes as outlined below the co-ordinators from each of the schemes are invited to attend each meeting.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	**How well did we do it?**
# NHW Schemes # NHW Coordinators meetings delivered	#% coordinators attend meetings
Is anyone better off?	
#% Coordinators feeling supported, confident and equipped to deliver their objectives	

New Project Proposal:
Feel Safer - Vulnerable Adults Project (Growing Older, Growing Safer / Community Guardian Merged Project)

Description
The project will engage directly with local groups (across the city) to help vulnerable adults at risk of harm feel safer and have confidence in Belfast DPCSP Member groups. It also seeks to raise awareness of other projects, initiatives and opportunity that have the potential to improve safety and general wellbeing in local communities across the city.   It will achieve this by linking into existing groups and identifying opportunities to engage with them.
Presentations made by the police, NIFRS and other statutory groups will be aimed at enhancing the safety of older and vulnerable people. Opportunities will be forthcoming allowing for the promotion of appropriate campaigns as commissioned by the police, PCSP and other statutory groups the See Something Say Something campaign amongst others.
In addition to the above, working groups in each area of the city will be established in order to share information that will empower community volunteers with the knowledge and confidence to act as social guardians in their communities and thereby improve community safety locally.

Service Provider	Partners who can help us:
TBC	DOJ
	Belfast Area Safeguarding Partnership
	Belfast Domestic and Sexual Abuse Partnership
	Belfast Trust
	PSNI
	Community partners/groups

Start & End Date	Data Development Agenda
1 April 2019 - 31 March 2020	

Rationale for the Project
In consultation with a number of adults at risk of harm identified a low level of confidence in police; an unwillingness to report incidents or patterns of antisocial behaviour. This is for fear of reprisal or being considered a nuisance; as well as a lack of understanding of the various options available to let PSNI and other partners know what is happening and how it affects them.

The same consultation exercise identified a lack of knowledge about projects, initiatives and opportunities that could improve their safety and wellbeing. Further discussion about this recommended the best way to get information to adults at risk of harm and to give them the confidence to use said information is through person-to-person contact and relationship building.
This project is a merging of two successful projects that were piloted in South Belfast last year and on the back of which the potential to expand to citywide delivery has been identified.

Additionally the following benefits are potentially achieved through this project:

- Engagement with hard to reach members of the public
- Effective means of engagement for the sharing of key community safety messages

- Provides a platform for engagement for other such as the police
- Provides a captured audience for others within council to jointly deliver messages and safety related products such as winter warmer stuff through the Age Friendly Belfast etc
- Older people less likely to fall foul of scams and other age related targeted crimes
- Prevents older people from becoming victims
- Allows for confidence building amongst older peoples groups
- Raises the profile of the PCSP
- Engagement with hard to reach members of the public

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# participants	#% partners who feel more supported in their role
Is anyone better off?	
#% participants with improved level of awareness, knowledge and understanding of the issue #% participants are more likely to report incidents to appropriate organisations	

Theme:
Feel Safer – Young People

PSP Policing & Community Safety Partnership
making Belfast safer

Indicator

Feeling safe tends to increase with age – with lower proportion of individuals aged 18-34 years feel 'very safe' when compared to older age groups.

Results by Age: How safe do you feel living in this area? (%), 2017
(Source: NILT)

Age	Very safe	Fairly safe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Can't choose
65+	80	19	1			
55-64	79	20	1			
45-54	77	18	3	2		
35-44	72	25	1	1	1	
25-34	61	32	6			1
18-24	65	26	9			
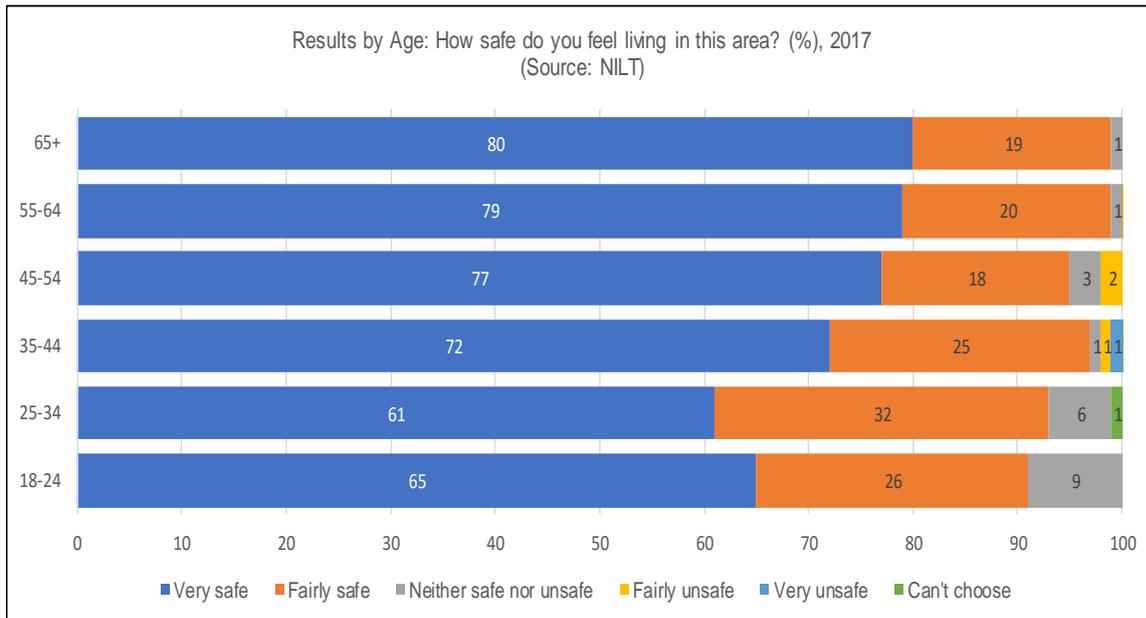
Those that 'agree/strongly agree' that the PSNI keeps this area safe tends to increase with age i.e. 45% for 18-24-year olds compared to 59% in 65+ age group.

Age (%)	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Strongly agree	6	8	8	11	16	17
Agree	39	44	50	41	35	42
Neither agree nor disagree	28	28	24	29	26	21
Disagree	16	9	11	9	14	9
Strongly disagree	5	5	2	7	5	4
Can't choose	6	6	6	3	5	7

Differences in results for people of different religions are also apparent, with a lower proportion of Catholics (45%) and those with 'no religion' (48%) who 'agree/strongly agree' that the PSNI keeps this area safe, when compared to Protestants (63%).

Community Background (%)	Catholic	Protestant	No religion
Strongly agree	6	18	9
Agree	39	45	39
Neither agree nor disagree	29	19	33
Disagree	13	10	11
Strongly disagree	7	3	2
Can't choose	6	5	6

Story behind the theme

Members felt that in Belfast there would be a significantly higher % of young people who feel slightly or very unsafe in the area they live.

There were a number of factors identified for this:
- Population density
- Levels of deprivation, aspirations and resilience
- Congregation of people in need of protection
- Uneven diversity but a wider cultural mix
- Higher crime rates and "visible lawlessness" at interfaces, Holyland, YouTube videos
- History of policing in Belfast; and how unhappy communities are at the reduction in neighbourhood policing teams
- Negative media coverage
- Poor environments in parts of the city

Project:
Belfast Policing and Community Safety Post Primary Schools Programme

Description

The programme will knit the work Designated Members do in schools separately into a more cohesive package which aligns to the current curriculum and is more easily accessible and school user friendly.

The Programme will coordinate delivery in Belfast, whilst allowing each Member organisation to meet their corporate requirements. It should be seen as adding value and should bring the further advantage of increasing awareness of PCSPs through the children and young people in Belfast.

The Programme will make it easy for different schools to provide a comprehensive programme in a way that enhances their curriculum, and builds children's confidence in the criminal justice sector, particularly in policing.

The programme will coordinate activity in schools but ongoing engagement will identify opportunities to bring student together and deliver at least 2 events to respond to their needs when not possible in a school setting.

Identify areas of concern to young people in Belfast and coordinate the delivery of a cohesive Policing and Community Safety In Schools Programme and revise menu of options for Schools Programme on an annual basis

Specific dedicated post to liaise with Education Authority to deliver and coordinate the project in partnership through the delivery of an agreed programme of work.

The project will also consider engagement opportunities in late Aug/Sept as part of the year 8 transition programme though support to half day interactive sessions including peer-mentoring opportunities for year 13. Post-Christmas and after June exams may provide other engagement opportunities.

Service Provider	Partners who can help us:
Community Safety Unit	PCSP Members
	Department for Education
	Schools across Belfast

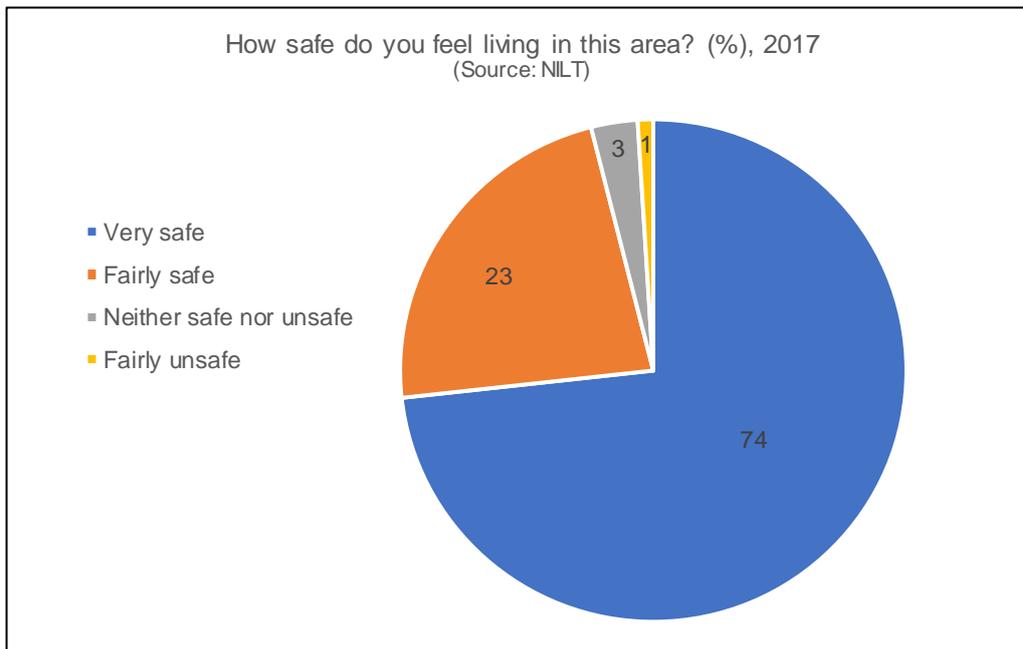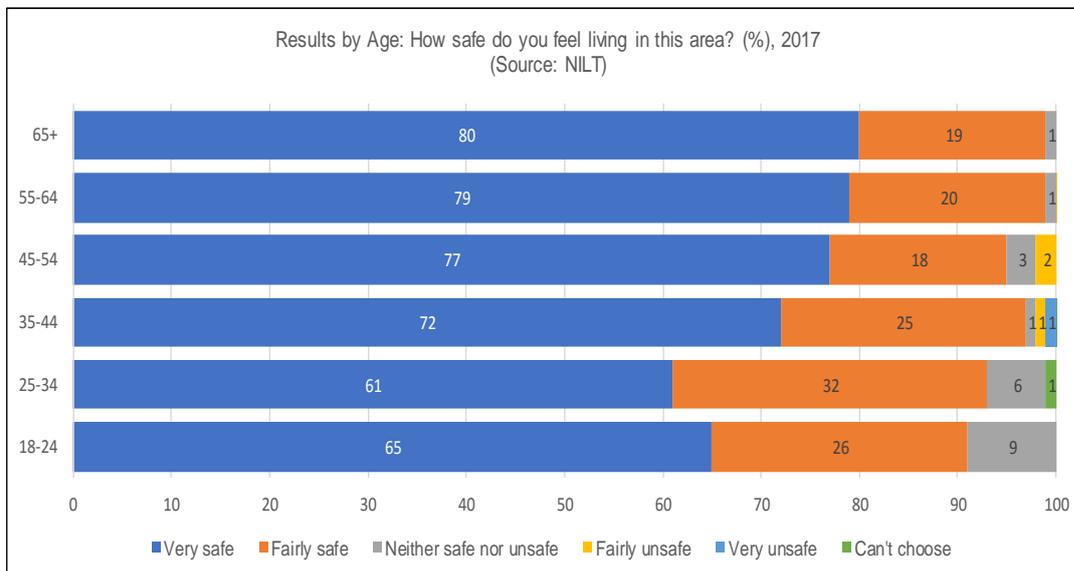| Start & End Date	Data Development Agenda
01st April 2019 - 31 March 2020	Detailed policing and community safety needs of young people in Belfast

Rationale for the Project
Statistics in this field and specific to age groups is very scant and what little is available tends to point towards young people feeling safe. That said there is a significant proportion who remain feeling unsafe in their areas and as such there is a need to further build on the confidence of the many as a means of hopefully addressing the lack of confidence amongst other younger people.

Reassuringly, the majority (74%) of respondents to the NILT survey (2017) stated that they feel 'very safe' in the area in which they live. A further 23% feel 'fairly safe'. Only 1% stated that they feel 'fairly unsafe'.

How safe do you feel living in this area? (%), 2017
(Source: NILT)

- Very safe
- Fairly safe
- Neither safe nor unsafe
- Fairly unsafe

Pie chart values: Very safe 74, Fairly safe 23, Neither safe nor unsafe 3, Fairly unsafe 1

Feeling safe tends to increase with age – with lower proportion of individuals aged 18-34 years feel 'very safe' when compared to older age groups.

Results by Age: How safe do you feel living in this area? (%), 2017
(Source: NILT)

Age	Very safe	Fairly safe	Neither safe nor unsafe	Fairly unsafe	Very unsafe	Can't choose
65+	80	19		1		
55-64	79	20		1		
45-54	77	18	3	2		
35-44	72	25	1	1	1	
25-34	61	32	6			1
18-24	65	26	9			

The project will also raise awareness of (D) PCSPs, create a mechanism to consult with young people across Belfast on an annual basis, create a coherent offer to schools and provide a structure that it is easy for schools to work through to get high quality messages shared in a timely manner with children.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# schools engaged # participants	#%partners reporting satisfaction with activities

Is anyone better off?
#% participants improved their knowledge about community safety issues affecting young people

| **Project:** |
| Road Safety Project |

Description

The Road Safety Project will offer a Bi-annual Road Safe Roadshow and ongoing use of the Car Crash Simulator to provide comprehensive options to increase young driver's appreciation for safe driving. It will be delivered again in

Road Safe Roadshow
In partnership with the Belfast PCSP, the Road Safe Road Show will be delivered at Belfast City Hall in October 2020 from 10:00-13:00. All secondary schools in the Belfast area will be invited to attend as well as Further Education Colleges, and other organisations such as Youth Justice Agency and Extern (young people) with an anticipated total participation of 425 students per day from years 13-14; transport will be provided and the entire event is free to attend for each school. Places will be allocated on a first come, first served basis with schools who have not attended in the past approached in the first instance.

The show has previously been presented by Pete Snodden from Cool FM and it is hoped that this will remain the case. It follows the events of a young driver who has just passed his test, purchased a car and is heading out, which ultimately ends with a car crash. A range of speakers will comment on the events of the night finishing with the victim. The show is not intended to shock but to educate young drivers and make them aware of the potential impact a crash can have on their lives and their relatives.

Following the show inside City Hall, a crash scene will be re-enacted on the lawns on City Hall with the help of Cool FM, PSNI, NIFRS, Ambulance Service and 2 hired actors.

The aim of **The Too Fast Too Soon, Car Crash Simulator** is to offer an interactive education resource that will promote safe driving among young people, new road users and help keep their passengers safe.

The simulator itself is a Honda Type R and it has been fitted with various modifications to allow the vehicle to give the driver and passengers the sensations of both driving and then being involved in a crash, under expert control. The causes of the ultimate crash can be varied through the employment of different DVD's that deal with a variety of issues such as Drink/Drug Driving, Passenger Distraction, Speeding and Driving Without Due Care and Attention.

Up to four people can use the simulator with the inside of the car being blacked out and the use of video and high quality audio providing a truly immersive experience and one which will undoubtedly help get the hard hitting messages across to all using it. Additionally an audience are taught to the rear of the car and as well as observing the same video they are able to see the occupants reactions as the scenarios unfold as well as listening to the operator as he educates them on the salient points attached to each scenario.

The Simulator will be used to support appropriate events being run by local groups throughout the city and ones whereby the target audience will include young drivers or people who are in the process of learning to driven.

PSNI Roads Policing will generally deploy the car crash simulator to relevant events and as a tool to support key messages and promote police engagement. The simulator can also be used to support other partner events such as the NIFRS Roads Safety Week. In the

event of the police being unavailable a small number of council staff are trained in its delivery.

There is potential (subject to PCSP approval) to consider commissioning of a third party to deliver the experience to ensure maximum benefit from this interactive resource when PSNI, NIFRS are unavailable to do so.

The Safer City Coordinator has now (as of the 05th Feb 2018) provided training on the use of the simulator to over 40 NPT enabling them to operate the car in the future. The trained police operators are from across all areas of the city and it is the police intention to allow such officers to book the car sim for use at their own events both as a means of sharing the key messages and as a police engagement tool.

It is envisaged that over the coming months there will be an increased use of the simulator as these officers avail of the opportunities the car provides. The police are also now working more closely with the NIFRS in order to deliver joint events as appropriate and using the NIFRS Virtual Reality system as a means of further enhancing overall delivery of key messages around the need to drive safely.

Service Provider	**Partners who can help us:**
Community Safety Unit and PSNI	PCSP Members NI Ambulance Service Department for Education Schools across Belfast

Start & End Date	**Data Development Agenda**
1 September 2018 - 31 March 2020	Detailed policing and community safety needs of young people in Belfast; drawn from the schools project.

Rationale for the Project

The NI Young Person's Behaviour and Attitudes Survey 2016 indicates the following:

65% of pupil hope to begin learning to drive when they are 17 years old

The qualities that most pupils think make a good driver are:
- Good concentration (75%)
- Are responsible (73%)
- Is confident (67%)
- Drives within the speed limit (66%)
- Is patient (65%)
- Obeys the Highway Code (63%)

The car crash simulator provides an opportunity to explore these different qualities and how they may be effected by young lifestyles.

Evaluation of 2017 Road Safe Roadshow in City Hall showed that 401 pupils and on the 13th October 379 pupils attended the Road Safe Road Show at city Hall.

In partnership with the PCSP, PSNI, NIFRS, NIAS, BCC and Cool FM worked well with positive feedback from all the partners who are keen to see this event delivered annually in Belfast

The Road Show was featured in a number of press outlets and websites (print outs provided): Belfast Telegraph, UTV, Newsletter, Belfast Live, YouTube, Cool FM, Belfast City Council, PCSP's Facebook page, NI Policing Board, Mercy College and Boys Model.

The event was broadcast live via Belfast Telegraph Facebook with over 75,000 viewers.

Of the attendees who responded to the evaluation survey after the Roadsafe Roadshow reported that;
- 93 (95.88%) were more aware of the dangers of drinking and driving
- 91 (93.81%) were more aware of the dangers of texting, snapchatting and facebooking while driving
- 94 (96.91%) were more aware of the dangers of speeding
- 90 (92.78%) were more aware of driving under the influence of drugs
- 87 (89.69%) had changed their attitude towards driving safely

The key findings from the Motoring Offence Statistics (province wide) for 1st December 2017 – 30th November 2018 are detailed below:

- there were 51,480 detections for motoring offences in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 0.9% on the previous year.
- the largest offence group recorded was insurance offences with a total of 8,503 detections (16.5% of all detections for motoring offences).
- speeding offences accounted for 8,061 (15.7%) of all these detections, an increase of 16.7% (1,153) on the number recorded in the previous 12 months.
- 4,569 detections related to mobile phone offences - down by 5.9% on the number in the previous year.

With the training of additional police car simulator operators the footprint of delivery will be further increased and hence the overall effectiveness of this aspect of the project will be greatly enhanced. This enhanced delivery will undoubtedly increase young peoples awareness of the need to drive safely and it is hoped, reduce road deaths and traffic incidents across the city and indeed further afield.

Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# schools engaged # participants	#%partners report satisfaction with activities

Is anyone better off?
#% participants improved their knowledge about community safety issues affecting young people

Project:
RADAR Project

Description

Belfast PCSP hosts 550 pupils from primary schools across Belfast at the RADAR centre. The pupils participate in a number of risk awareness scenarios which are delivered in partnership with designated Members.

Topics include:
- fire safety(NIFRS)
- road safety
- antisocial behaviour including alcohol
- home safety
- electricity safety (NIE)
- bullying
- bus safety   (translink)

All practical delivery work to be completed by the end of December 2019 as this is the date that current funding stops. There will be an opportunity to reassess the potential to deliver beyond this date if further funding to keep the RADAR centre open is secured.

Service Provider	**Partners who can help us:**
Environmental Protection Unit – Belfast City Council	PCSP Members NI Ambulance Service Primary schools across Belfast

Start & End Date	**Data Development Agenda**
1 September 2018 - 31 March 2019	Detailed policing and community safety needs of young people in Belfast

Rationale for the Project
There is no data for how safe young people in Belfast feel; however, the NI Young Person's Behaviour and Attitudes Survey 2016 indicates the following.

Personal Safety
- 4% of pupils feel slightly unsafe in the area they live and 1% feels very unsafe
- 6% of pupils have been harassed or bullied via texts/images or calls to their mobiles in the last year
- 8% of pupils have been harassed or bullied via the internet in the last year
- 10% of pupils are worried about bullying at school

Only 1.5% of total half day absences in post primary schools are unauthorised – therefore the school environment is a good one to deliver the project.

There follows a graph showing the cumulative % increase in knowledge of those attending sessions at the RADAR centre. This table further evidences the wide range of subjects dealt with through the auspices of the RADAR centre.

| RADAR Project | 2,186 pupils from 46 schools attended RADAR in 2018 |

Cumulative % Increase in Knowledge
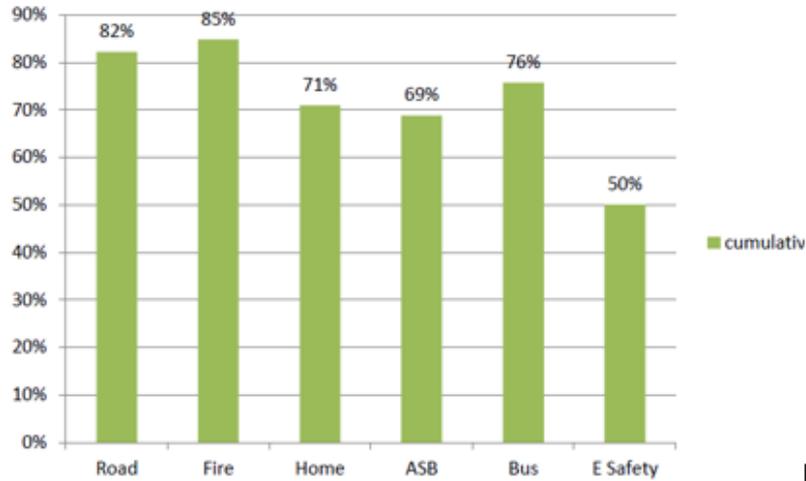
Performance Measures

How much did we do?	How well did we do it?
# schools engaged # participants	#%partners reporting satisfaction with activities

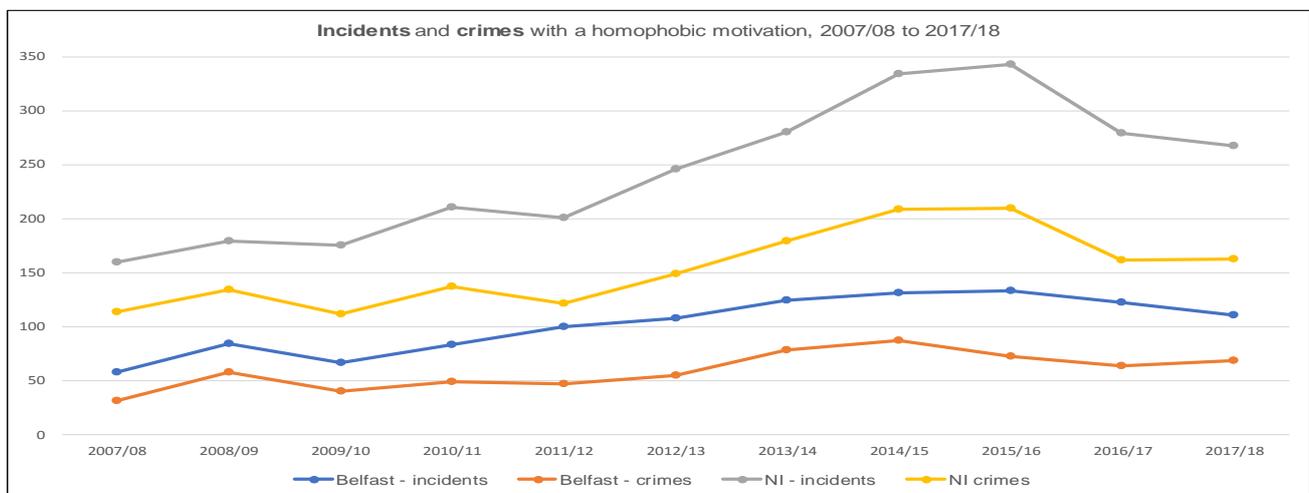| **Is anyone better off?** |
|---|
| #% participants improved their knowledge about community safety issues affecting young people |

Theme:
Hate Crime and Fear of Hate Crime

PCSP
Policing & Community
Safety Partnership
making Belfast safer

Indicator

In 2017/18, across Northern Ireland, there were 267 incidents and 1163 crimes with a homophobic motivation.

With regard to crimes having a race hate motivation, 1,025 incidents and 609 offences were recorded by police in 2017/18. The level of racist incidents and crimes increased each year since 2011/12, peaking in 2014/15 (1,336 incidents and 916 crimes) and decreasing from that point to the current level. In addition to these statistics the following were also recored:

- In 2017/18, across Northern Ireland, there were 267 incidents and 1163 crimes with a homophobic motivation.

- When the data is split by area:

    o Homophobic Motivated Crime – highest in South and North Belfast.

    o Racist Motivated Crime – highest in South and North Belfast.

    o Sectarian Motivated Crime - highest in North Belfast.

Homophobic Motivated Crime: Homophobia can be defined as a fear or dislike directed towards lesbian, gay or bisexual people, or a fear or dislike directed towards their perceived lifestyle, culture or characteristics. Sexual orientation can be defined as an individual's preference for a particular sex (be it the opposite or the same), or an individual's view of their own sexuality.

A total of 111 incidents and 69 homophobic related crimes were recorded in Belfast, which accounts for 42% of all homophobic incidents and crimes in Northern Ireland. This represents a decrease of 25% and 29% respectively when compared to peak figures recorded in 2015/16.


Incidents and crimes with a homophobic motivation, 2007/08 to 2017/18

Recorded **incidents** with a homophobic motivation 2017/18

■ East	■ North	■ South	■ West
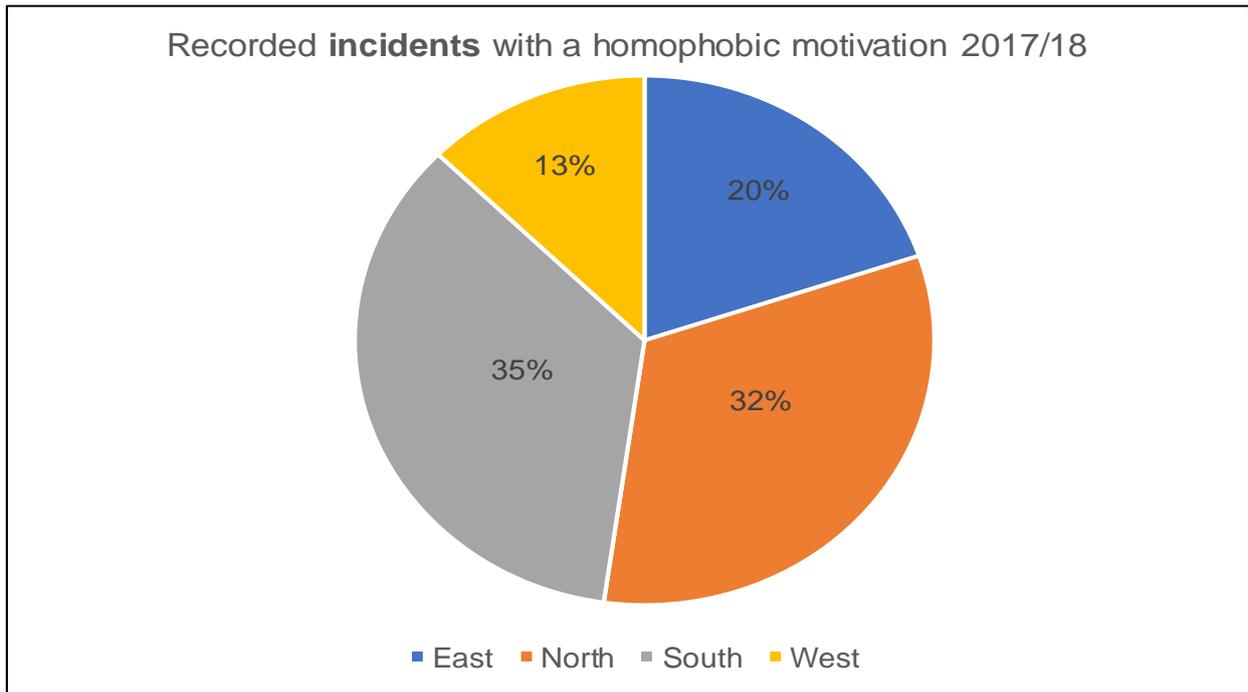
Race Motived Crime: A racial group can be defined as a group of persons defined by reference to race, colour, nationality or ethnic or national origins (this includes UK National origins i.e. Scottish, English, Welsh and Irish) and references to a person's racial group refer to any racial group into which he/she falls. Racial group includes the Irish Traveller community.

In 2017/18, a total of 448 incidents and 261 racist motivated crimes were recorded in Belfast, which accounts for 44% and 43% of all incidents and crimes in Northern Ireland. This represents a decrease of 34% and 48% respectively when compared to peak figures recorded for Belfast in 2014/15.

Incidents and crimes with a racist motivation, 2007/08 to 2017/18
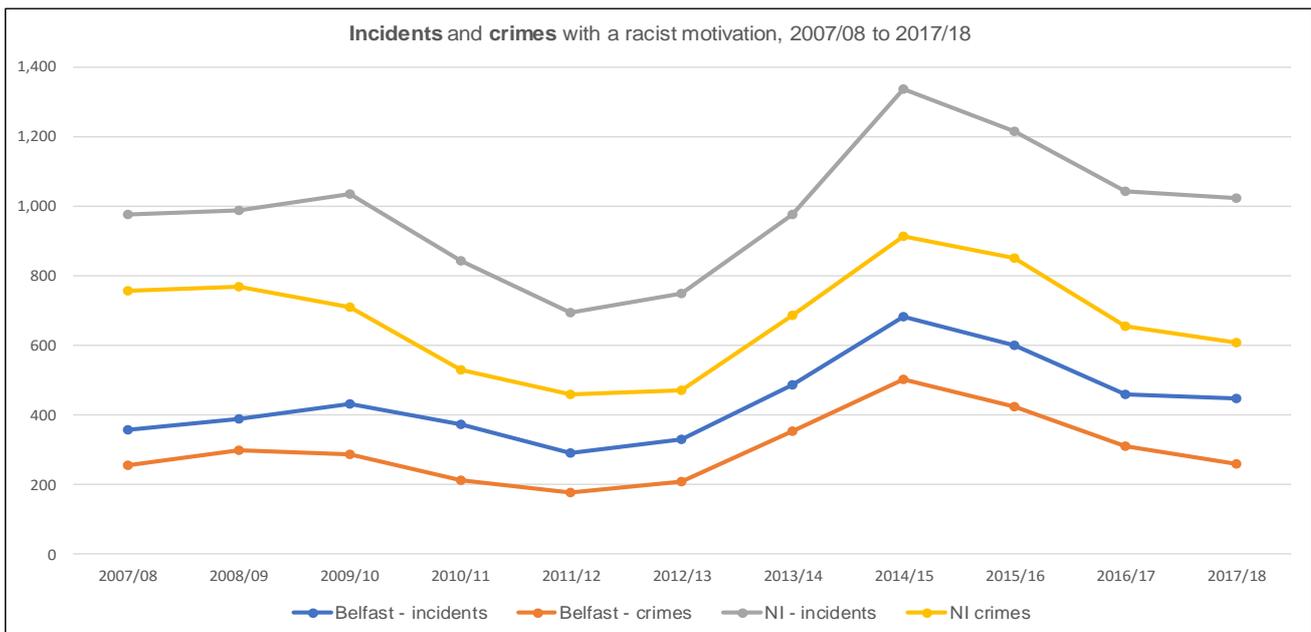
Recorded **incidents** with a racist motivation 2017/18

- East 23%
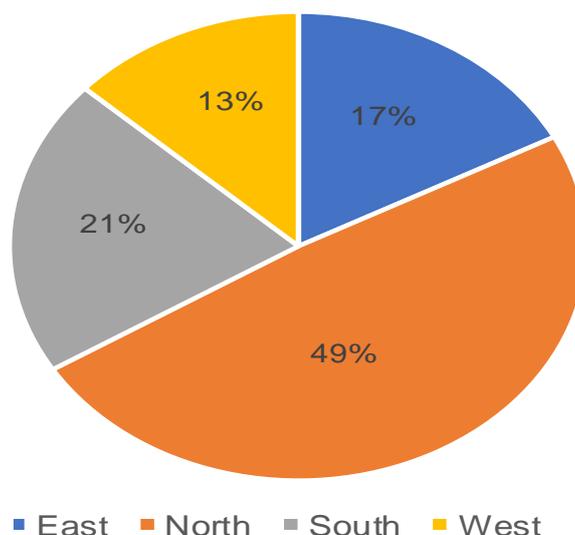- North 24%
- South 37%
- West 17%
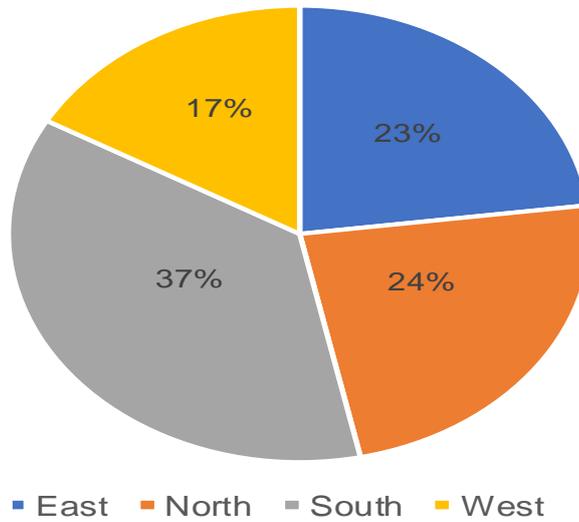
Sectarian Motivated Crime: The term 'sectarian', whilst not clearly defined, is a term almost exclusively used in Northern Ireland to describe incidents of bigoted dislike or hatred of members of a different religious or political group. It is broadly accepted that within the Northern Ireland context an individual or group is perceived to be Catholic or Protestant, Nationalist or Unionist, or Loyalist or Republican. However, sectarianism can also relate to other religious denominations, for example, Sunni and Shi'ite in Islam.

Incidents and **crimes** with a sectarin motivation, 2007/08 to 2017/18

Belfast - incidents — Belfast - crimes — NI - incidents — NI crimes
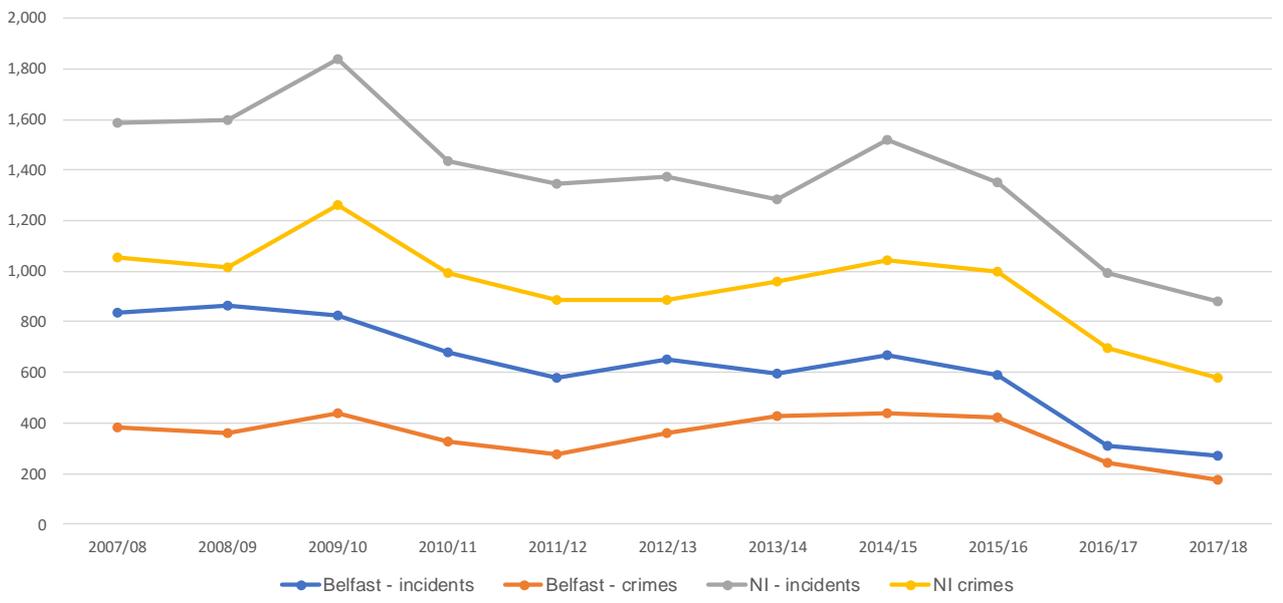
Recorded *incidents* with a Sectarian motivation 2017/18

East: 17%
North: 49%
South: 21%
West: 13%

Legend: ■ East ■ North ■ South ■ West

Under Reporting

Informal discussion with stakeholders (including the PSNI) during the Action Planning Workshop suggest that under-reporting remains an issue and one which is likely to get worse as Brexit approaches.

Hate Crime and PSNI

The Police Service of Northern Ireland remains committed to investigating all hate crimes and working with our partners to increase reporting and support victims. Hate crime is strategic priority for PSNI. We know that incidents of hate crime are significantly under reported so would encourage anyone who has been a victim of hate crime or who has any information to always report it to police.

They are committed to tackling hate crimes and work closely with multi-agency groups and a range of partners within the voluntary sector, local community and other statutory and non-governmental partners to enhance support to victims of hate crime and to encourage greater reporting.

PSNI continue to work closely with dedicated Hate Crime Advocates who are independent from the police and can provide specialist advice, information and support to victims of hate crime.

Story behind the theme

In January the PCSP agreed to commission a third party to advise on the most appropriate approach to address hate crime and fear of hate crime in Belfast and for the recommendations to form the basis of the projects funded in 2019/2020.

Hate motivated crimes and incidents are commonly under reported for a number of reasons including fear of repercussions, language barriers, and experience of law enforcement in other countries.

Whilst the recorded figures for crimes with a hate motivation are reducing, it is likely that the actual levels of hate motivated crimes and incidents are higher.

The number of hate motivated crimes (with a homophobic, racial or sectarian motivations) has fallen over the last three years. The number of crimes peaked in 2014-15 when on average Belfast averaged

three hate-related incidents every day. It is important to note that the statistics represent 'recorded' crime only and do not include crimes that have not been reported to the police or those that the police decide not to record.

In 2017/18, across Northern Ireland, there were 267 incidents and 1163 crimes with a homophobic motivation and in terms of crimes having a race hate motivation, 1,025 incidents and 609 offences were recorded by police in 2017/18. The level of racist incidents and crimes increased each year since 2011/12, peaking in 2014/15 (1,336 incidents and 916 crimes) and decreasing from that point to the current level.

Across Northern Ireland, there were 879 incidents and 576 offences recorded by police as having a sectarian motivation in 2017/18. The number of sectarian incidents peaked in 2007/08 when 1,584 incidents were recorded.

Performance Measures

How much did we do? # participants	How well did we do it? #%partners reporting satisfaction with activities
Is anyone better off? #% participants improved their knowledge about hate crime and fear of hate crime	