



2022 – 2025 Strategic Plan

January 2022

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Antrim and Newtownabbey Policing and Community Safety Partnership (PCSP) is one of eleven Policing and Community Safety Partnerships established under the Justice Act (NI) 2011 and is aligned to the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council area. Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP strives to help make communities safer and ensure that the voices of local people are heard on local policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions in partnership to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour.

The PCSP aims to improve community safety by:

- Engaging and consulting with local people to help improve policing and community safety
- Identifying and prioritising issues of concern and working in partnership to tackle these issues
- Monitoring the performance of police and work to gain the co-operation of the public in preventing crime
- Delivering a range of programmes or interventions in partnership with local communities and partner agencies to enhance community safety by impacting on crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour

Many community safety issues cannot be resolved in isolation, the PCSP brings together partners from statutory agencies, communities and other groups to discuss, agree and co-ordinate actions in response to issues of concern. PCSPs are statutory bodies and membership of the Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP includes: 10 elected members appointed by their respective members in Council, with number of places allocated to each party decided using the D'Hondt method; 9 independent members appointed by the Northern Ireland Policing Board via a public appointments process; and representatives from 7 statutory bodies designated by the Northern Ireland Assembly.

Table 1: PCSP Membership

Elected Members	Independent Members	Statutory Bodies
Cllr Julie Gilmour (Chair)	Jackie Barrow	Education Authority
Cllr Noreen McClelland	Kathy Wolff	Northern Health & Social Care Trust
Cllr Norrie Ramsay	Danielle Black	NI Fire and Rescue Service
Ald Linda Clarke	Valerie Adams	NI Housing Executive
Ald Mandy Girvan	Naiobh Onion	Probation Board for NI
Cllr Paul Dunlop	Terry McGoldrick	Youth Justice Agency
Cllr Mark Cooper BME	Niall Kelly	Police Service of NI
Cllr Leah Smyth	Graham Chipperfield	
Cllr Michael Goodman	Brian Megaghey	
Cllr Julian McGrath		

2.0 CONTEXT

2.1 What the PCSP aims to achieve

The work of Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP is focused on outcome 7 in the 2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG) - "We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other". In 2016, the NI Assembly adopted an outcomes-based accountability (OBA) approach for developing the PfG. OBA challenges organisations to measure success by looking at the impact programmes have on people's lives.

The Department of Justice leads on Outcome 7 but PCSP Planning Guidance makes reference to strategies of other Government Departments (The Executive Office, Department for Communities, Department of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Department of Education and Department of Health) which mention the work of PCSPs as contributors to their strategic targets and priorities (see Appendix 1).

The work of the PCSP complements the work of all the statutory members of the PCSP. This is achieved through: alignment to the priorities of the Northern Ireland Policing Plan and Local Policing Plan with respect to increasing community engagement, developing and strengthening the public's trust and confidence in not only the police, but in all statutory agencies; provision of a multi-agency approach to focus on protecting the most vulnerable within our communities; addressing organised crime; tackling paramilitarism; providing appropriate awareness raising and education activities for young people to promote positive decisions which reduce vulnerability; and promoting road safety.

Projects and initiatives delivered by the PCSP bring added value to the work of Council in delivering on the outcomes of the Antrim and Newtownabbey Community Plan, 'Love Living Here', and will be the primary delivery mechanism for projects locally that will fulfil the key aim of 'Our Citizens live in connected, safe, clean and vibrant places'

This strategy will cover the period 2022–2025 and has been informed by;

- a. A strategic assessment of the community safety issues locally
- b. Ongoing performance monitoring of projects funded to date, developing a sound understanding of what works
- c. Continuous community engagement and consultation
- d. Engagement of PCSP members in two planning workshops, reviewing information to help inform understanding of the key issues and identify priorities and participation in an Outcomes Based Accountability (OBA) Turning the Curve workshop and action planning workshop

Successful delivery of PCSP projects and initiatives will contribute towards all of the Community Plan outcomes



2.1 What the PCSP aims to achieve

The overall outcomes that Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP wishes to achieve is a safe community where we respect the law and each other.

Having consulted widely, carried out a full strategic needs assessment and examined relevant priorities, policies and strategies, Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP is committed to:

- successfully delivering the functions of the PCSP
- improving community safety by tackling actual and perceived crime and anti-social behaviour
- supporting community confidence in policing.

The partnership intends to make a difference to all the people who live, work and visit the Borough by delivering:

- Projects aimed at reducing crime and fear of crime across rural and urban communities' especially older and vulnerable people.
- Initiatives aimed at educating and informing the community of steps that can be taken to prevent becoming a victim of crime.
- Projects that aim to reduce the damage to communities caused by anti-social behaviour in the Borough, with an emphasis on problem solving partnership working, early intervention and diversionary activity
- Projects that aim to reduce harm and raise awareness on a range of issues including domestic and sexual violence; internet safety; mental health; personal and home safety and safety on the road
- Activities that support monitoring of local police performance, and ensure local accountability
- Activities and projects that support community and police engagement
- Activities that build community confidence in the rule of law

2.2 Strategic Priorities

The Department of Justice and NI Policing Board have agreed three Strategic Priorities for PCSPs.

Strategic Priority 1 – *To ensure effective delivery in response to local need, and improve the visibility and recognition of the work of the PCSP through effective consultation, communication and engagement*

through:

- *carrying out meaningful engagement in the district with the local community, relevant statutory partners / agencies, businesses and the community & voluntary sector in the development and implementation of PCSP Action Plans;*
- *ensuring ongoing two-way engagement in the district with the local community, relevant statutory partners / agencies, businesses and the community & voluntary sector to provide a problem-solving forum to identify effective solutions to local issues, ensuring sufficient flexibility to address issues as they emerge, and seeking relevant expertise from the designated organisations as appropriate;*
- *using a range of platforms, including multi-media, to communicate and promote the work of the PCSP; and*
- *increasing awareness of the work of the PCSP.*

Strategic Priority 2 - *To improve community safety by prioritising and addressing local community safety issues, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour*

through:

- *utilising the partnership created by the statutory, elected and independent/ community membership of the PCSP to initiate and lead work to improve community safety and tackle ASB locally;*
- *working in partnership to develop outcome and locality focused interventions to address the most pressing crime types and behaviours impacting local community safety, as evidenced by local need, with appropriate targets and indicators so that impacts can be measured;*
- *drawing on best practice, promote early intervention and collaborating effectively to improve PCSP-supported projects and programmes that address*

the underlying causes of ASB, crime and the fear of crime in the community, including, where appropriate, a focus on changing behaviours;

- enhancing safety and feelings of safety, in particular for those who might be more vulnerable;*
- engaging with partners in the district, to horizon scan in order to respond to and re-direct resources to respond to emerging local community safety issues;*
- having cognisance of the Community Safety Framework in developing local plans, and providing a feedback loop to the Community Safety Board on local issues in order to inform community safety policy development – and vice versa; and*
- providing comprehensive community input into decision-making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback to the community on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes.*

Strategic Priority 3 – *To support confidence in policing, including through collaborative problem solving with communities*

through:

- ensuring local accountability through the Policing Committee's role in monitoring police performance;*
- identifying priorities from the PCSP Plan for consideration in the development of the local Policing Plan which are consistent with the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;*
- providing views to the District Commander through the Policing Committee and supporting the PSNI to engage with the community to identify and address local problems;*
- delivering initiatives that link to identified local problems that impact confidence in policing;*
- carrying out meaningful local events aimed at increasing PSNI engagement with local communities to build and strengthen public confidence in policing;*
- delivering PCSP initiatives in the hardest to reach communities;*

- *providing a platform for the PCSP and PSNI to engage with young people, including on the themes of upholding the rule of law, and of ways of increasing confidence in policing; and*
- *building community confidence in the rule of law by helping mitigate the harm caused to people and communities by paramilitarism, criminality and organised crime consistent with wider Programme for Government objectives and through use of co-design principles, where appropriate.*

2.3 How will we measure our progress?

The projects and initiatives contained in our 2022/23 Action Plan are based on the findings of this strategic assessment and will be measured using Outcomes Based Accountability measurements.

The success of the work of this partnership will be measured using the following indicators:

- Indicator 1: Confidence in community engagement by the local police and partnership agencies in Northern Ireland and England and Wales¹
- Indicator 2: PSNI Recorded ASB incidents for the ANBC District²
- Indicator 3: Recorded Road Traffic Killed and Seriously Injured figures³
- Indicator 4: Recorded Crime statistics for ANBC District⁴
- Indicator 5: Perceptions of change in local crime levels (%) in Northern Ireland⁵
- Indicator 6: Police are dealing with the things that matter to this community (N Ireland) and Overall % confidence in the local police (N Ireland)⁶

¹ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/sites/default/files/publications/justice/perceptions-policing-justice-2019-nics.PDF>

² <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/anti-social-behaviour-statistics/>

³ <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/road-traffic-collision-statistics/>

⁴ <https://www.psni.police.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/police-recorded-crime-statistics/>

⁵ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/r-s-bulletin-perceptions-policing-and-justice-findings-201920-northern-ireland-safe-community-survey>

⁶ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/r-s-bulletin-perceptions-policing-and-justice-findings-201920-northern-ireland-safe-community-survey>

3.0 STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT

Analysis of data to inform the strategic assessment includes information accessed through the Northern Ireland Neighbourhood Information Service (NINIS), PSNI website and Antrim and Newtownabbey PSNI. The results of a community survey undertaken by the PCSP was also included. This survey opened on 13th December 2021 and closed on 10th January 2022.

It was available online through the Council's website and also in hard copy (see Appendix 2 for copy). During December, PCSP members and officers held roadshows across the Borough where information was made available on the PCSP and copies of the survey were also made available for completion by the public.

- 30th November 2021 - Abbeycentre, Newtownabbey
- 1st December 2021 - Tesco, Newtownabbey
- 3rd December 2021 - Tesco, Crumlin
- 6th December 2021 - Asda, Ballyclare
- 8th December 2021 - Tesco, Antrim
- 10th December 2021 - Castle Mall, Antrim

3.1 Area Profile

The estimated population of Antrim and Newtownabbey Local Government District at 30 June 2020 was 143,756. The population accounts for 7.6% of the Northern Ireland Population. Of the population;

- 70,125 (48.8%) were male and 73,631 (51.2%) were female.
- 21% of the population were children aged 0 to 15 years
- 29% were young working age, aged 16 to 39 years
- 33% were older working age, aged 40 to 64 years
- 17% were older aged 65+ years

Between 2010 and 2020 the population of Antrim and Newtownabbey Local Government District increased by 5,712 people or 4.1% (slightly less than the overall Northern Ireland increase of 5%).

On Census day 2011;

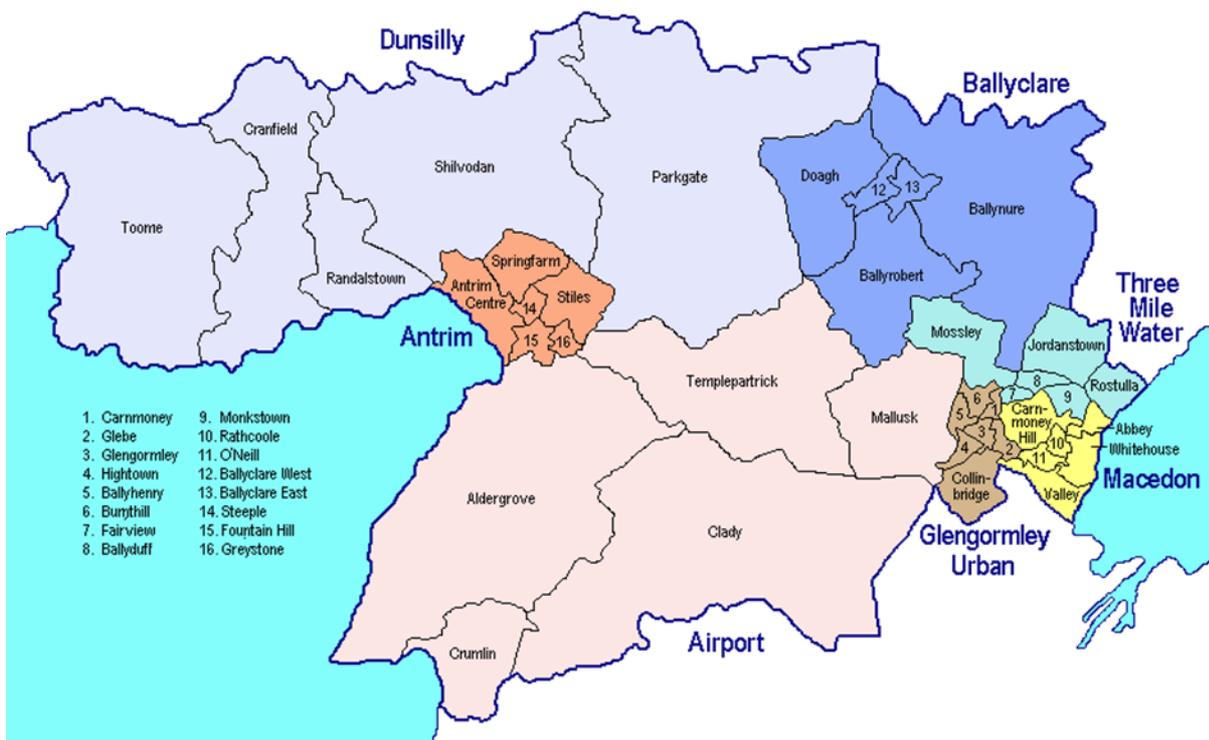
- 2.10% of the population were from an ethnic minority and the remaining 97.90% were white (including Irish Traveller)
- 29.74% belong or were brought up in the Catholic religion, and 61.10% belong to or were brought up in a 'Protestant and other Christian (including Christian related religion)
- 62.17% indicated that they had British national identity, 16.01% had an Irish national identity and 30.86% had Northern Ireland identity

The NI Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 shows that in the Borough;

- 10.6% of the population are living in poverty
- 15.7% of children aged 15 years and under are living in poverty
- 5.6% of older people (aged 65+) are living in poverty

The Borough of Antrim and Newtownabbey covers 274 square miles and is divided into 7 District Electoral Areas (DEAs).

District Electoral Area	Population ⁷	Est Population 2020
Airport	20,304	21,078
Antrim	21,789	22,620
Ballyclare	17,564	18,234
Dunsilly	17,401	18,064
Glengormley	21,027	21,829
Macedon	19,592	20,339
Threemilewater	20,800	21,592



The NI Multiple Deprivation Indicators, 2017 show that of the 72 Super Output Areas (SOAs) in Antrim and Newtownabbey;

⁷ 2011 Census

- Dunanney ranks in the top 100 most deprived SOAs in NI (84)
- Coole, Monkstown 1, Whitehouse, Carnmoney 1 and Farranshane rank in the top 20% most deprived SOAs in NI
- Greystone (32) and Farranshane (77) are in the top 100 SOAs in NI for crime and disorder
- Glengormley 1, Balloo, Valley 1 and 2, Massereene 1, Ballycraigy and Hightown rank in the top 20% most deprived SOAs in NI for crime and disorder
- Dunnaney (87) and Coole (90) are in the top 100 SOAs in NI for employment deprivation
- Whitehouse, Monkstown 1, Carnmoney 1 and Farranshane rank in the top 20% most deprived SOAs in NI for employment deprivation
- Three SOAs are in the top 100 in NI for older people living in poverty – Ballyclare North 2 (42), Clady (50) and Dumanaway (51)
- An additional five SOAs are in the top 20% in NI for older people living in poverty – Ballyclare South 1, Parkgate, Aldergrove 1 and 2 and Toome
- Three SOAs are amongst the most deprived for children living in poverty – Whitehouse (52), Carnmoney 1 and Coole.

Deprivation Measures

Measures of spatial distribution of deprivation⁸ have been developed and used in Northern Ireland since the 1970s, and have played a central role in terms of informing the targeting of resources to the most deprived areas in Northern Ireland. The Multiple Deprivation Measure (MDM) combines the seven deprivation domains to rank areas based on multiple types of deprivation.

The highest ranking SOAs in the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough according to the Northern Ireland Multiple Deprivation Measure 2017 are shown below.

⁸ <https://www.nisra.gov.uk/statistics/deprivation/northern-ireland-multiple-deprivation-measure-2017-nimdm2017>

Most deprived SOAs within ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBEY LGD



Crime and Disorder

The Crime and Disorder Domain consists of seven indicators, split into two sub-domains and identifies the rate of crime and disorder as detailed below:

- Crime Sub-Domain:
 - Violent crime (including sexual offences), robbery and public order
 - Burglary
 - Theft
 - Vehicle crime
 - Criminal damage and arson
- Disorder Sub-Domain
 - Deliberate primary and secondary fires
 - Anti-social behaviour incidents

When the top 100 most deprived Super Output Areas (SOAs) according to the Crime and Disorder Domain in Northern Ireland are selected, only two of these can be found in the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough.

The most deprived SOA in the Borough, according to the Crime and Disorder Domain, is Greystone, located in Antrim. It is the 32nd most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland in terms of crime and disorder. The top 10 ranked areas within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough area are detailed in the table below:

Of these 10 SOAs, all are classed as urban

Crime and Disorder Domain Rank (1=most deprived 890=least deprived)	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough SOA	Urban/Rural
32	Greystone	Urban
77	Farranshane	Urban
124	Glengormley_1	Urban
149	Balloo	Urban
151	Valley_1	Urban
153	Massereene_1	Urban
166	Ballycraigy	Urban
170	Valley_2	Urban
174	Hightown	Urban
189	Stiles	Urban

For the purposes of this Strategic Assessment we will look in detail at the top 10 ranked wards within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough in relation to:

- Violent Crime
- Burglary
- Criminal Damage and Arson
- Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

Violent crime (Including sexual offences, robbery and public order)

Looking at the most deprived SOA wards, the top 10 ranked wards within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough in terms of the rate of violent crime (including sexual offences), robbery and public order in Northern Ireland have been analysed and the results displayed in the table below.

Of these 10 SOAs, all are classified as urban

Rate of Violent Crime (including sexual offences), Robbery and Public Order Rank (1=most deprived 890=least deprived)	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough SOA	Rate of Violent Crime (including sexual offences), Robbery and Public Order (per 1,000 population)
44	Greystone	34.3
129	Massereene_1	26.8
152	Balloo	24.5
175	Hightown	22.5
189	Valley_1	21.0
205	Valley_2	19.9
216	Springfarm_1	19.2
218	Steeple	19.2
219	Coole	19.2
228	Whitehouse	19.0

Burglary

Looking at the most deprived SOA wards, the top 10 ranked wards within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough in terms of the rate of burglary in Northern Ireland have been analysed and the results displayed in the table below.

The most deprived SOA in the borough for this indicator is Greystone, located in Antrim, which is the 76th most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland for this indicator.

Of these 10 SOAs, the majority are classified as urban, with one 'Mixed Urban/Rural

Rate of Burglary Rank (1=most deprived 890=least deprived)	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough SOA	Urban/Rural	Rate of Burglary (per 1,000 population)
76	Greystone	Urban	7.5
91	Farranshane	Urban	7.0
109	Mallusk_1	Mixed Urban/Rural	6.6
136	Abbey_2	Urban	6.2
137	Valley_1	Urban	6.2
155	Hightown	Urban	5.8
157	Burnthill_2	Urban	5.8
169	Massereene_1	Urban	5.4
177	Collinbridge_1	Urban	5.3
192	Carnmoney_2	Urban	5.1

Criminal Damage and Arson

Looking at the most deprived SOA wards, the top 10 ranked wards within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough in terms of the rate of criminal damage and arson in Northern Ireland have been analysed and the results displayed in the table below.

The most deprived SOA in the borough for this indicator is Greystone, located in Antrim, which is the 21st most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland for this indicator.

Of these 10 SOAs, all are classified as urban

Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson Rank (1=most deprived 890=least deprived)	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough SOA	Rate of Criminal Damage and Arson (per 1,000 population)
21	Greystone	32.3
57	Farranshane	23.4
119	Ballycraigy	16.6
133	Glengormley_1	15.6
146	Stiles	14.8
152	Balloo	14.5
160	Valley_1	13.9
165	Steeple	13.5
173	Massereene_1	13.2
181	Hightown	12.9

Anti-social behaviour incidents

When looking at the top 10 SOA areas within the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough in terms of the rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents in Northern Ireland, the results are displayed in the table below.

The most deprived SOA in the borough according to this indicator is Glengormley_1, in Newtownabbey. It is ranked 30th most deprived SOA in Northern Ireland for this indicator.

Of these 10 SOAs, all are classified as urban

Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Rank (1=most deprived 890=least deprived)	Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough SOA	Rate of Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents (per 1,000 population)
30	Glengormley_1	80.5
61	Greystone	65.2
81	Collinbridge_2	56.6
90	Hightown	53.1
108	Abbey_2	50.2
124	Glengormley_2	47.5
136	Balloo	45.8
140	Stiles	45
143	Massereene_1	44.4
146	Farranshane	44

3.2 Recorded Crime

Status of total recorded crime - Northern Ireland

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, lockdown measures were introduced in Northern Ireland on 23rd March 2020. These have had a substantial impact on the lower levels of police recorded crime seen during 2020/21, resulting in the lowest crime level recorded (96,606 offences).

In 2020/21 there were 50 crimes recorded per 1,000 population, compared with the peak of 81 crimes per 1,000 population in 2002/03. Between 1998/99 and 2020/21 the proportion of crime represented by theft (including burglary) and criminal damage fell from just over three quarters of all crimes recorded to two fifths of all crimes recorded, while the proportion of violence against the person, sexual offences and robbery increased from one in five to represent close to half of all crimes recorded.

By 2015/16 violence against the person was nearly twice the level recorded in 1998/99, although numbers fell again in 2016/17. The 2020/21 level of 39,284 shows a

4.9 percent decrease (2,021 offences) on 2019/20 which, at 41,305, was the highest level recorded.

The lowest number of murders since the start of the data series in 1998/99 was 13 recorded in 2016/17. This was followed by 23 murders in 2017/18, the second highest figure in the last ten years and 24 in 2018/19, the highest in the last ten years. In 2020/21 there were 21 murders recorded which, along with 2015/16, is the third highest figure in the last ten years.

During 2020/21 sexual offences fell by 215 offences to 3,335, the first decline in the level since 2011/12. However the latest figure is almost three times higher than the lowest level recorded in 2000/01. Rape offences have shown a slight rise in the last 12 months to 1,028 offences, the second highest level recorded.

The number of rape offences recorded in 2020/21 is more than four times higher than the lowest level of 232 offences recorded in 2000/01.

Burglary, robbery and theft offences recorded their lowest levels in 2020/21, with burglary less than a quarter of the highest level recorded in 2002/03, theft falling by nearly two thirds from the peak in 2001/02 and robbery around one fifth of the highest figure recorded in 2002/03. Restrictions relating to the Covid-19 pandemic were introduced in March 2020 and had an impact on each of these classifications. When compared with 2019/20 burglary fell by 32.0 per cent, robbery by 20.3 per cent and theft by 29.2 per cent.

Within the theft classification, theft from the person fell by 56.6 per cent between 2019/20 and 2020/21, shoplifting fell by 32.1 per cent, all other theft offences fell by 28.9 per cent, vehicle offences fell by 23.6 per cent and bicycle theft fell by 17.1 per cent. Both shoplifting and all other theft offences recorded their lowest levels since 1998/99.

Levels of criminal damage were at their highest in 2001/02 with 39,748 offences recorded. Following a sustained downwards trend since 2006/07 the latest figure of 17,280 is the lowest recorded and is less than half of the peak experienced in 2001/02.

The number of drug offences recorded during 2020/21 is more than seven times higher than the lowest level recorded in 2001/02 and is the highest level since 1998/99.

The number of possession of weapons offences reached the highest level recorded in 2019/20. In 2020/21 it remains at a similar level albeit with a slight fall of 6 offences to 1,094. The level recorded in 2020/21 is three times higher than that recorded in 1998/99.

The proportion of selected violent and sexual offences involving knives or sharp instruments has remained at 4% since 2015/16. Prior to that the proportion was 5%, with the exception of 2010/11 and 2011/12 when it was 4%.

Online crime accounted for just under five per cent of all crimes in 2020/21, with two such offences recorded per 1,000 population. Victims aged under 18 were most likely to be victims of harassment or sexual activity offences with an online motivation while those aged 18+ were most likely to be victims of harassment or blackmail. Females were most likely to be victims of harassment or sexual activity, with males most likely to be victims of harassment or blackmail.

Since 2012/13 around one in five crimes recorded by police have been flagged with an alcohol motivation. Around half of all violence with injury offences (between 45% and 58%) and two fifths of violence without injury offences (between 36% and 43%) have been given an alcohol motivation. The proportion of violence against the person offences with an alcohol motivation has fallen from 47 per cent in 2012/13 to 30% in 2020/21.

In 2014/15 there were 1,896 offences recorded by PSNI within the 'Other Fraud' classification. Since 1 April 2015 Action Fraud has been responsible for the central recording of fraud and cyber-crime previously recorded by PSNI. 2,230 frauds and cyber-crimes recorded during 2015/16, this has increased to 5,856 in 2020/21.

In 2020/21 18 per 1,000 of the population of crime victims were under 18, 48 crime victims per 1,000 were aged 18-64 aged and 12 crime victims per 1,000 were aged 65 plus. 93% of victims who were under 18 at the time the offence occurred were victims of violence against the person or a sexual offence.

The number of sexual offences recorded where the victim was under 18 at the time the offence was committed more than doubled between 2007/08 and 2020/21.

Offences relating to sexual activity where the victim is under 16 more than trebled between the introduction of new sexual offence legislation in February 2009 and the peak of 618 offences recorded in 2016/17, with the largest increases occurring between 2013/14 and 2015/16. In 2020/21 these offences accounted for 17% of all sexual offences.

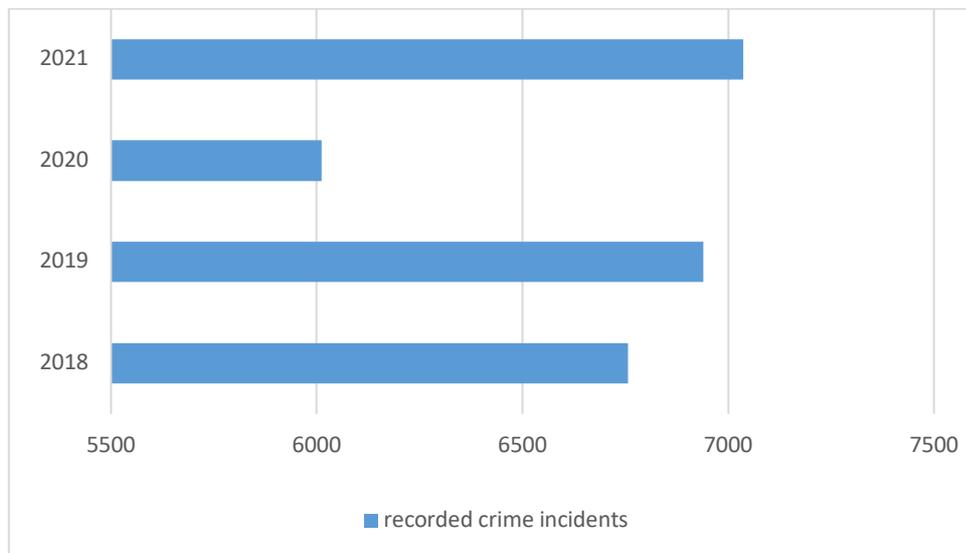
Nearly 40% of the sexual offences recorded during 2013/14 occurred when the victim was under 18 but were reported to police when the victim was 18 or over, this compares with 18% in 2007/08 and 39% in 2020/21.

There were 96,606 offences recorded in 2020/21 and 29,059 offences detected giving an outcome rate of 30.8%. At 30.8%, the outcome rate for 2020/21 is the highest recorded since the start of the data series in 1998/99.

Status of Total Recorded Crime - Antrim and Newtownabbey

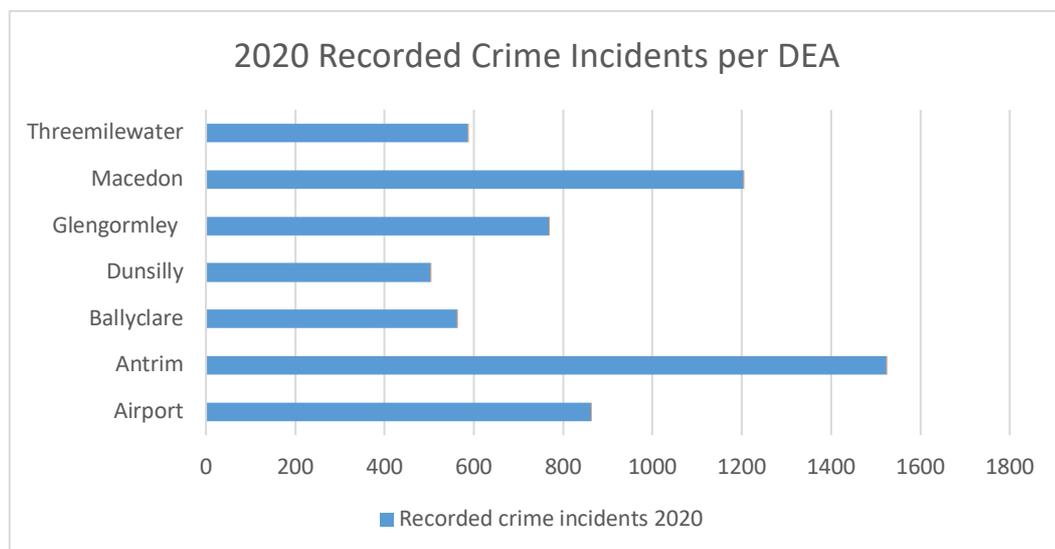
In 2020 there were 6,242 recorded crimes in Antrim and Newtownabbey, equating to a decrease of 10.05% / 698 incidents compared to 2019 (6,940). However, most recent figures available (up to Dec 2021, show that for the calendar year, Jan 2021 – December 2021 there has been an increase of 794 recorded crime incidents (7,036), equating to an increase of 11.29%.

2020/21 showed a corresponding decrease for recorded crime overall in Northern Ireland over the same period was 13% (12,153 incidents), and a corresponding increase for the period January 2021 – December 2021 of 6329 incidents across the province.



2021 figures not yet available

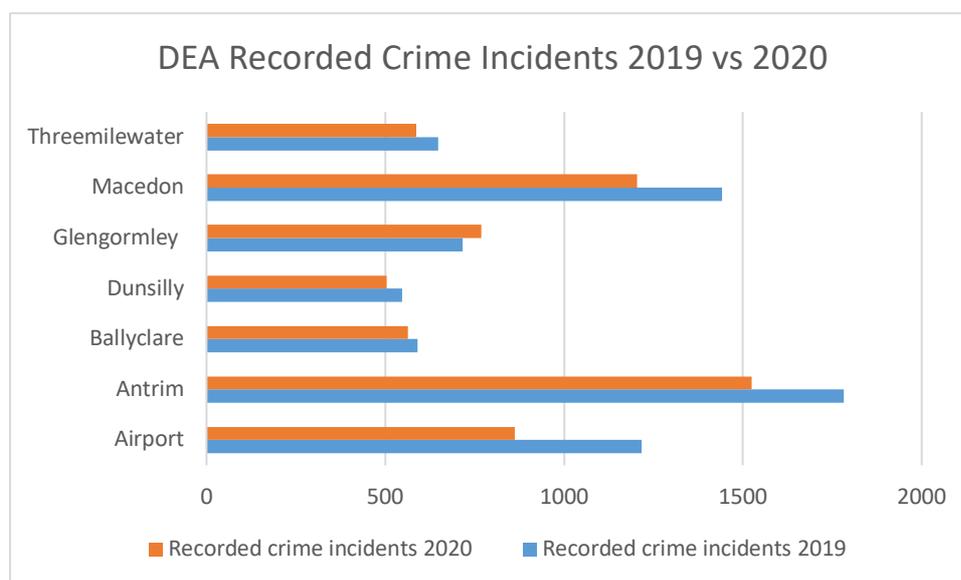
Antrim DEA remains as the DEA with the most recorded crime incidents in the Borough (1,524) equating to almost 25% of the total recorded crime incidents for the Borough in 2020.



Source: <https://www.ninis2.nisra.gov.uk/>

2021 figures not yet available

Over the period 2019 to 2020 recorded crime has decreased in all DEAs except Glengormley Urban DEA, which saw an increase of 52 recorded incidents. Crime has decreased in the other 6 DEAs as shown in charts below.



DEA	Recorded crime incidents 2019	Recorded crime incidents 2020	variance
Airport	1216	862	-354
Antrim	1781	1524	-257
Ballyclare	591	563	-28
Dunsilly	547	504	-43
Glengormley	716	768	+52
Macedon	1442	1204	-238
Threemilewater	647	587	-60

Crime Records by Type

Anti-social behaviour⁹

The number of anti-social behaviour incidents in Northern Ireland had been trending downwards since the start of the data series in 2006/07, with levels falling to around three fifths of the initial total by the end of 2019/20. Covid-19 lockdown measures were first introduced on 23rd March 2020 and led to a substantial increase in levels of anti-social behaviour during 2020/21. In the 12 months from 1 December 2020 to 30 November 2021.

⁹ <https://www.psnipolice.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/anti-social-behaviour-statistics/>

There were 64,310 anti-social behaviour incidents in Northern Ireland, a decrease of 5,955 (-8.5%) when compared with the previous 12 months.

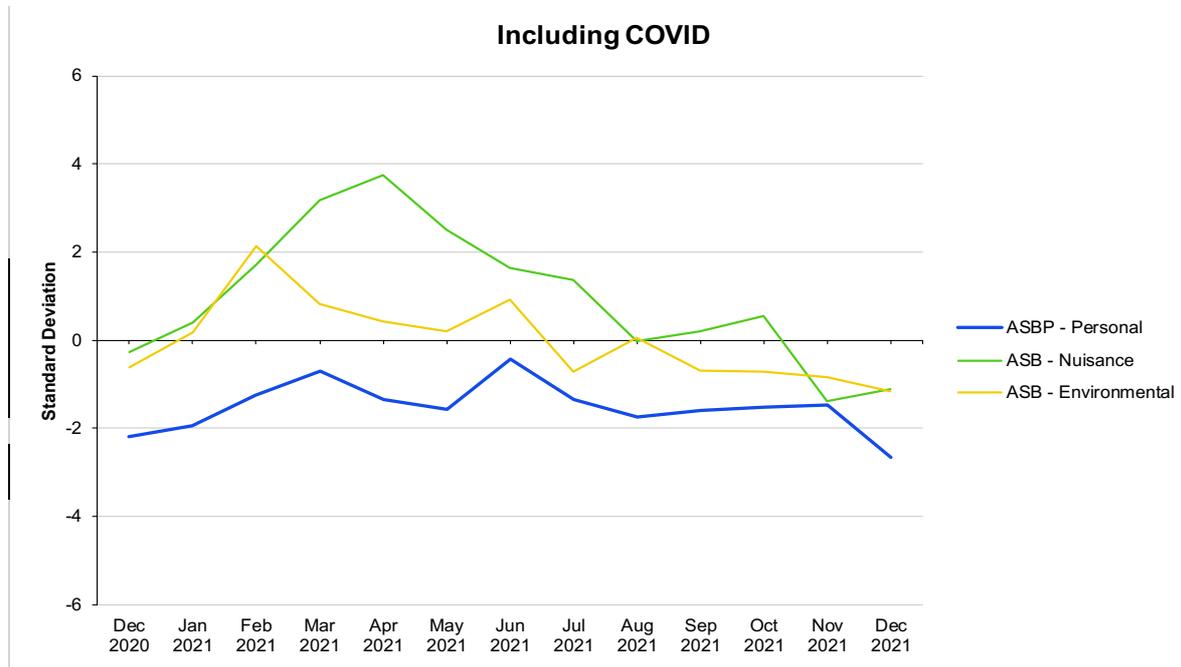
Levels of anti-social behaviour were higher in each month from December 2020 to March 2021 when compared with the previous year.

Since April 2021, each month has shown a lower level of anti-social behaviour than the same month in 2020. All eleven policing districts experienced lower levels of anti-social behaviour between October 2021 and November 2021. Although Antrim and Newtownabbey saw a significant rise between 19/20 and 2020/21, following the regional trend of an increase during Covid lockdowns, there had been a significant decrease in reported incidents since 2017.

PSNI recorded ASB figures for Antrim and Newtownabbey:

		PFYTD	FYTD	Change	% Change
		06/01/20 - 05/01/21	06/01/21 - 05/01/22		
All Incidents	ASB Type	4192	2968	-821	-16.7%
	ASB – Personal	796	656	-79	-8.0%
	ASB – Nuisance	3240	2232	-689	-18.4%
	ASB - Environmental	154	80	-53	-29.4%
	COVID Related	803	85	-553	-10.2%
	Incidents excl COVID	3389	2883	-268	-6.5%

Over the past five years ASB levels have remained stable at around 163 anti-social behaviour incidents per year. The Chart below shows how ASB, rolling 12 months, compares to the previous 5-year average (2015/16 – 2019/20).

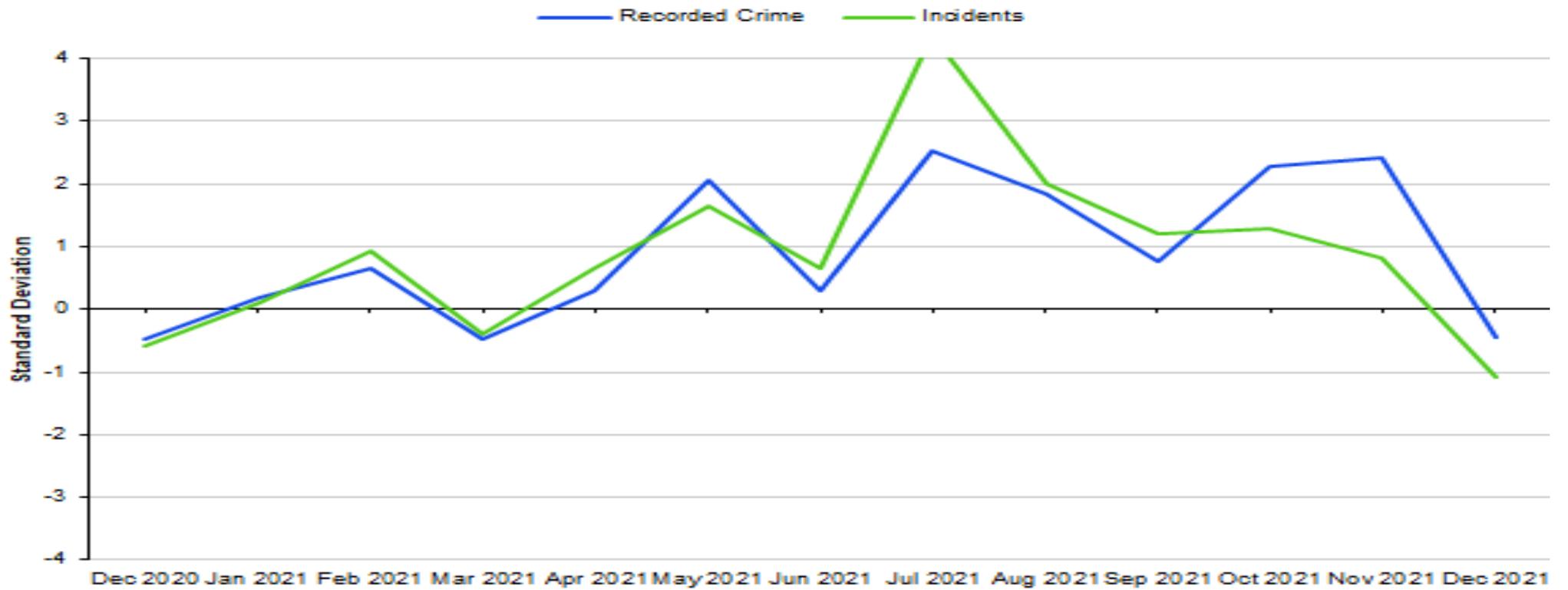


VULNERABILITY (HATE CRIME) – ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY

In this FYTD there has been an increase in the number of hate motivated crimes. In this current rolling 365-day period, there has been a 54.6% increase in hate motivated crime compared to the previous rolling 365 days.

		PFYTD 06/01/20 - 05/01/21	FYTD 06/01/21 - 05/01/22	Change	% Change
Sectarian	Incidents	33	101	68	206.1%
	Offences	31	73	42	135.5%
Racist	Incidents	74	73	-1	-1.4%
	Offences	55	58	3	5.5%
Homophobic	Incidents	12	21	9	75%
	Offences	8	16	8	100%
Transsexual	Incidents	1	3	2	200%
	Offences	1	3	2	200%
Disability	Incidents	8	8	0	0%
	Offences	3	3	0	0%
Religious	Incidents	2	3	1	50%
	Offences	0	3	3	0%
All Hate	Incidents	130	209	79	60.8%
	Offences	97	150	53	54.6%

Over the past five years (2015/16 - 2019/20), on average there were 0.3 hate motivated crimes recorded per day. The chart below shows how hate motivated crime and incidents, rolling 12 months, compares to the five-year average.



DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The seven-year Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse Strategy¹⁰ was published jointly by the Department of Health (DoH) and the Department of Justice (DoJ) in March 2016. Its vision is “to have a society in which domestic and sexual violence is not tolerated in any form, effective tailored preventative and responsive services are provided, all victims are supported, and perpetrators are held to account”.

The Strategy identifies twenty priority areas, which underpin the development of yearly action plans under five strands:

Leadership; Prevention and Early Intervention; Services; Support; and Protection and Justice.

The mid-term review of the Stopping Domestic and Sexual Violence and Abuse published in October 2020 found that domestic and sexual violence in Northern Ireland is widespread and increasing.

- There were approx. 3,500 sexual recorded crimes in 2018/19
- There were more than 32,000 domestic incidents (88 per day)
- There were more than 19,000 domestic motivated crimes recorded (>2 per hour)
- Cases are expected to have increased because of the Covid pandemic

Domestic violence and abuse represents a significant proportion of overall crime (16%). Approximately 1/3 of all rape, violence with injury & without injury is domestically motivated. There were 4 homicides with a domestic abuse motivation in 2018/2019 and 5 in 2019/2020.

Domestic violence and abuse disproportionately affects women. Victims of sexual violence (78%) & domestic violence (69%) more likely to be female although the percentage of male victims of domestic violence has risen by 6% between 2010/11 and 2019/20.

Victims of domestic abuse are likely to be in their 20s and 30s, 60% of victims of sexual crimes are girls aged under 18.

The Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough recorded crime with a domestic abuse motivation 2020/21¹¹ has seen a slight decrease from 2,170 in 2019/20 to 2,027 in 2020/21.

¹⁰ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/stopping-domestic-and-sexual-violence-and-abuse-northern-ireland-seven-year-strategy-march-2016>

¹¹ <https://www.psnipolice.uk/inside-psni/Statistics/domestic-abuse-statistics/>

ROAD SAFETY – ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY

In this full year to date there has been a decrease in the number of people killed or seriously injured on roads in Antrim and Newtownabbey.

Figures reflected in the graph below.

	PFYTD 2019/20	FYTD 2020/21	Change	% Change
Number of persons killed on our roads	6	3	-3	50%
Number of persons seriously injured on our roads	53	40	-13	24.5%

Policing District	2019/20					2020/21				
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total KSI ¹	Slightly Injured	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total KSI ¹	Slightly Injured	Total
Belfast City	5	127	132	2,018	2,150	4	61	65	1,174	1,239
Derry City & Strabane	0	50	50	580	630	3	32	35	457	492
Antrim & Newtownabbey	6	53	59	719	778	3	40	43	415	458
Ards & North Down	4	50	54	537	591	3	38	41	397	438
Causeway Coast & Glens	9	82	91	586	677	9	35	44	312	356
Lisburn & Castlereagh City	4	57	61	708	769	2	49	51	400	451
Mid & East Antrim	3	49	52	437	489	6	46	52	249	301
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon	8	89	97	791	888	7	64	71	544	615
Fermanagh & Omagh	3	55	58	385	443	3	49	52	294	346
Mid Ulster	7	68	75	541	616	4	46	50	327	377
Newry, Mourne and Down	7	82	89	668	757	9	78	87	502	589
Northern Ireland Total	56	762	818	7,970	8,788	53	538	591	5,071	5,662

¹ Killed or seriously injured

Location of Fatalities

In 2020/21, the number of people in Antrim and Newtownabbey who lost their lives in a road traffic collision was 3, a reduction of 3 from the year before.

Location of Serious Casualties

Antrim and Newtownabbey also saw a decrease one the previous year in the number of people seriously injured, down from 53 down to 40.

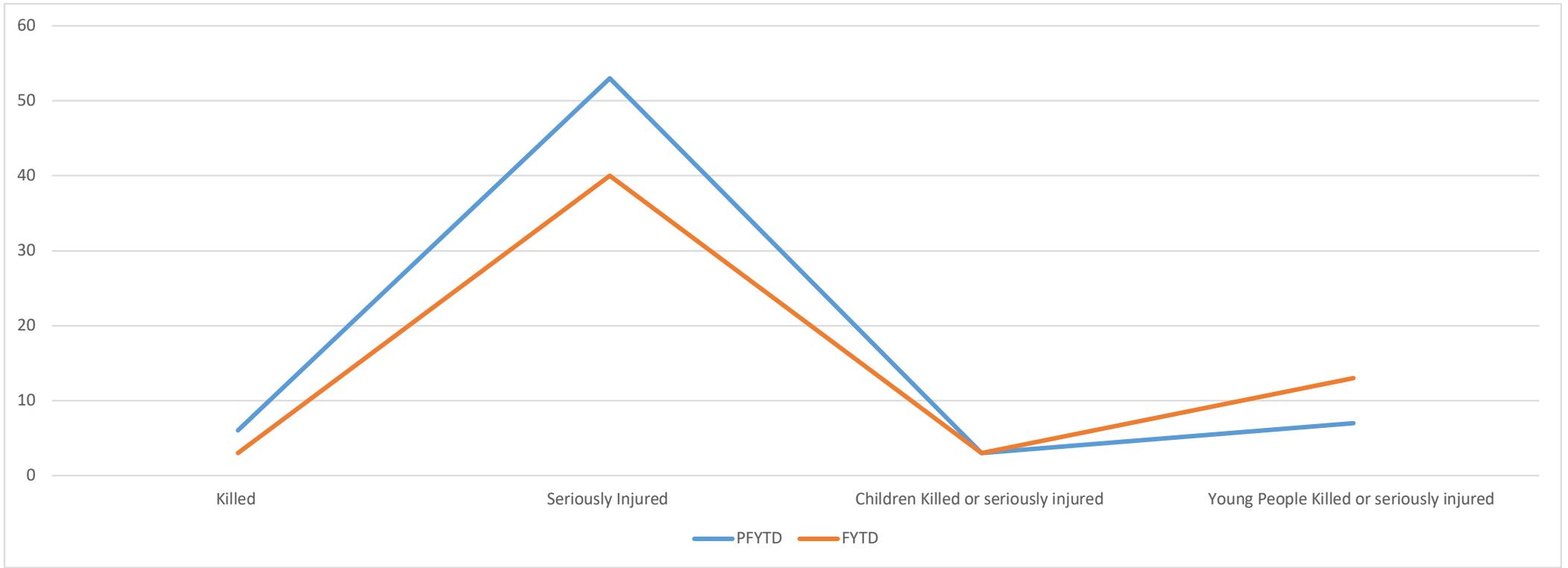
In line with the overall reductions in casualties, all eleven districts showed decreases in serious casualties when comparing 2020/21 to 2019/20.

Gender and age of road traffic collision casualties

Fatalities - Of the 53 people killed on Northern Ireland's roads in 2020/21, 38 were male and 15 were female. Fatalities aged 35 - 49 (32.1%) or aged 16 - 24 (22.6%) accounted for over half of all road deaths in 2020/21.

People Seriously Injured - Nearly two thirds (64.5%) of those seriously injured during 2020/21 were male. The serious injuries were, on the whole, evenly spread across all the over 16 age bands presented with the exception of those aged 65+ which was slightly lower at 13.0% of those seriously injured.

People Slightly Injured - There were more males slightly injured in 2020/21 than females (54.9% and 45.1% respectively), this represented 495 more males slightly injured than females. The proportion of persons injured in each individual age group was similar for males as it was for females.



DRUGS – ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY

Drug and Substance Misuse

The Preventing Harm, Empowering Recovery – Substance Use Strategy (2021-31) ¹² was produced as a specific commitment arising from the New Decade New Approach agreement and was prioritised by the Department of Health both in response to that commitment and also as a key element in our response to the Executive's overarching Programme for Government. It also has direct links with the Executive's strategic framework for public health, Making Life Better, and with the new Mental Health Strategy.

This strategy replaces the previous substance misuse strategy – the New Strategic Direction for Alcohol & Drugs Phase 2 (NSD Phase 2) – endorsed by the former NI Executive and launched in 2012. 'New Decade, New Approach' contains a commitment for the Executive to publish a successor strategy to NSD Phase 2.

This strategy sets out the proposals for tackling the harms caused by substance use over the next ten years. It sets out the Department Of Health's vision that people in Northern Ireland are supported in the prevention and reduction of harm and stigma related to the use of alcohol and other drugs, have access to high quality treatment and support services, and will be empowered to maintain recovery maintain recovery.

A review of the previous Alcohol and Drugs Strategy was completed in 2019 and highlighted a number of positive outcomes:

- the proportion of adults drinking above the recommended guidelines has reduced (from 26% in 2010/11 to 20% in 2017/18);
- there was significant reductions in the proportion of young people who had ever drunk alcohol (55% in 2007 to 32% in 2016);
- the proportion of young people who had ever been drunk also fell (55% in 2007 to 45% in 2016); and
- the percentage of adults who binge drink also reduced over the course of the strategy (38% in 2005 to 31% in 2013).

However, the review also indicated that alcohol-related deaths continued to rise over the course of the strategy and alcohol-related admissions to hospital also increased from 9,573 in 2008/09 to 11,636 in 2016/17.

Substance use, and the related harm, is not just an issue of personal responsibility and people's behaviours. It is very much interlinked with wider health and social care outcomes, including health inequalities, and more widely with the economic,

¹² <https://www.health-ni.gov.uk/publications/substance-use-strategy-2021-31>

social and environmental circumstances in which people are born, grow, live and work.

Given the overlaps and interactions between substance use and poverty/deprivation, mental health and wellbeing, community relations, community safety and justice, employment, economic development, trauma, and the impact of our past to address this issue, we need to work collectively to tackle these wider determinants.

1 April 2021 – 2 January 2022				
	PFYTD	FYTD	CHANGE	% CHANGE
DRUG OFFENCES	368	362	-6	-1.6%
Trafficking of Drugs	32	26	-6	-18.8%
Possession of Drugs	336	336	0	0%

Below are the figures for a rolling 12 month period.

3 January 2021 – 2 January 2022				
	PFYTD	FYTD	CHANGE	% CHANGE
DRUG OFFENCES	477	488	11	2.3%
Trafficking of Drugs	39	43	4	10.3%
Possession of Drugs	438	445	7	1.6%

BURGLARY – ANTRIM & NEWTOWNABBEY

Burglary, robbery and theft offences recorded their lowest levels in 2020/21, with burglary less than a quarter of the highest level recorded in 2002/03, theft falling by nearly two thirds from the peak in 2001/02 and robbery around one fifth of the highest figure recorded in 2002/03. Restrictions relating to the Covid-19 pandemic were introduced in March 2020 and had an impact on each of these classifications. Figures for recorded burglaries in Antrim and Newtownabbey are shown below.

1 April 2021 – 2 January 2022				
	PFYTD	FYTD	CHANGE	% CHANGE
BURGLARY	244	236	-8	-3.3%
Residential	197	200	3	1.5%
Business & Community	47	36	-11	-23.4%
Domestic Burglary	0	0	0	0%
Non-Domestic Burglary	0	0	0	0%

figures for a rolling 12 month period

3 January 2021 – 2 January 2022				
	PFYTD	FYTD	CHANGE	% CHANGE
BURGLARY	326	305	-21	-6.4%
Residential	263	246	-17	-6.5%
Business & Community	63	59	-4	-6.3%
Domestic Burglary	0	0	0	0%
Non-Domestic Burglary	0	0	0	0%

3.3 Policy Context

The overall purpose of Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer and to ensure that the concerns of local people are addressed in relation of policing and community safety issues. The aim of the PCSP is to work in partnership to empower communities to develop local solutions to help tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social' behaviour. The work of the PCSP is influenced by regional and national legislation and strategies including:

2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG)

In 2016, the NI Assembly adopted an outcomes-based accountability (OBA) approach for developing the 2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG).

A PfG draft Outcomes framework has been developed, which builds on the Outcomes-based approach that has defined strategic planning across the public sector since 2016. OBA challenges us to measure our success by looking at the impact our programmes have on people's lives.

The draft Framework contains nine strategic Outcomes which, taken together, will set a clear direction of travel for the NI Executive and provide a vision for the future of all citizens.

A public consultation on the draft Framework closed on 22 March 2021, with responses currently being considered.

The Department of Justice leads on Outcome 7 which is:

'We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other'.

It also leads on three of the primary Indicators linked to Outcome 7:

- PfG Indicator 1: Reduce crime;
- PfG Indicator 38: Increase the effectiveness of the justice system; and
- PfG Indicator 39: Reduce re-offending.

The Community Safety Framework

The purpose of the Community Safety Framework¹³ is to ensure effective connectivity between the community safety work of the responsible agencies and provide an operational roadmap on how to collectively deliver the safer community objectives set out in the PfG and Community Plans, whilst providing the mechanism to respond proactively and reactively to operational need.

The Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2020-2025 and Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021¹⁴

The Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2020-2025 and the Annual Performance Plan 2020/2021 were developed using the principles of Outcomes Based Accountability (OBA). They outline Outcomes, Indicators and Measures which clearly demonstrate improvement in police performance, in line with the draft Programme for Government (PfG).

The Policing Plan contains three outcomes for policing over the next five years:

- We have a safe community;
- We have confidence in policing; and
- We have engaged and supportive communities.

¹³ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/community-safety-framework>

¹⁴ https://www.nipolicingboard.org.uk/sites/nipb/files/publications/policing-plan-2020-25-and-annual-performace-plan202122_0.pdf

These outcomes are underpinned by 9 indicators, which will quantify the achievement of the outcome, and 11 measures which will be used to evaluate how well PSNI are performing in 2020/21. The indicators and measures are outlined in detail in the Annual Performance Plan for 2020/21.

Criminal Justice Inspection NI report “Working together for Safer Communities: A review of Policing and Community Safety Partnerships in Northern Ireland”

In August 2019, the Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland (CJINI) published its findings for its most recent PCSP inspection.¹⁵

Meeting the challenge of delivering meaningful accountability, respecting the principle of operational independence, giving the citizen and elected politicians greater opportunities to influence policing priorities and service delivery, engaging with designated bodies to increase partnership working, and improve community safety was never going to be easy. The report explains that the potential of these structures are the envy of other jurisdictions and form a fundamental part of the new beginning to policing envisioned in the Patten Report.

This inspection report acknowledged the varying degrees of progress was made by some of the PCSPs and the potential that still exists within these structures.

PCSPs were found to be most successful when they had:

- Effective PCSP managers and support teams fully engaged in the progressive approach of District Councils to community planning and outcome based accountability
- District Commanders and their management teams, who are fully prepared to move beyond statistical reporting to provide a local narrative on the challenges and effectiveness of service delivery
- Designated partners who can make a meaningful contribution in support of the police to improving community safety

Explaining the role of the PCSPs and developing meaningful community engagement remains a priority

¹⁵ <http://www.cjini.org/getattachment/010eb06d-a1b7-46b9-85cd-50af58cb6f98/Policing-and-Community-Safety-Partnerships.aspx>

Public Satisfaction with PCSPs

The Northern Ireland Safe Community Survey (NISCS)¹⁶, previously known as the Northern Ireland Crime Survey is a survey of the experiences and perceptions of crime of approximately 4,000 adults living in private households throughout Northern Ireland. It outlines perceptions of crime and levels of public confidence in the local police and other agencies working in partnership on anti-social behaviour (ASB) and crime issues.

Focus is on the proportion of respondents who 'strongly agree' or 'tend to agree' that the local police and other agencies:

- a) seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area;
- b) are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter in this area.

Within Northern Ireland, results of these two questions were combined to form a single engagement composite measure ('Overall confidence in engagement'), and refers specifically to 'the police and other agencies, including PCSPs and district councils'.

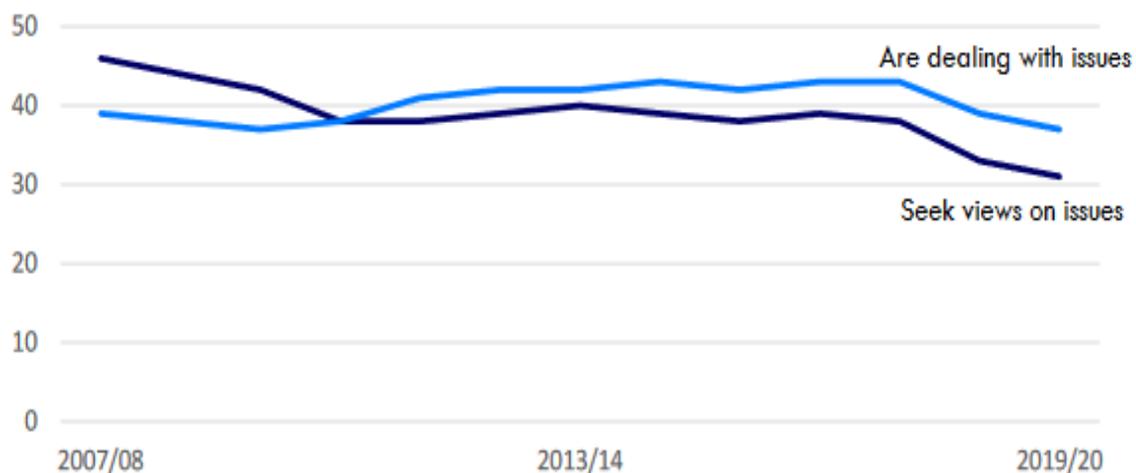
Following decreases between 2017/18 and 2018/19, findings from 2019/20 indicate that the proportions of respondents who agreed the local police and other agencies 'seek people's views about the ASB and crime issues that matter' (31%) and are 'dealing with' these issues (37%) remained unchanged from the previous year. Consequently, overall confidence in engagement (composite measure) was also unchanged (36% and 34%) over this period.

The proportion agreeing that views "are sought" has reduced by 15 percentage points overall between 2007/08 and 2019/20.

The rate had fallen from 46% in 2007/08 to 38% in 2010/11, remained relatively stable in the subsequent years to 2017/18 (38%) but thereafter fell further to 31% by 2019/20.

¹⁶ [Perceptions of Crime Publications | Department of Justice \(justice-ni.gov.uk\)](https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications/perceptions-of-crime-publications)

Confidence in engagement (%) in Northern Ireland, 2007/08 to 2019/20



Results suggest that, at 37%, respondents in Northern Ireland were less likely than those in England and Wales (52%) to agree the police and other agencies are dealing with the ASB and crime issues that matter

In 2019/20 respondents were more positive in their perceptions of crime levels within their local area than at the regional level, with 31% believing crime in their local area had increased in the preceding two years compared with the 68% believing there was more crime at the Northern Ireland level. While the figure of 31% is similar to the 2018/19 proportion of 29%, it is close to half that of the figure in 2001 (55%).

Together: Building a United Community

The Northern Ireland Executive's Good Relations Strategy, Together: Building a United Community (T:BUC) ¹⁷, which was launched by the First Minister and Deputy First Minister in May 2013, has four key priorities:

- Our Children and Young People;
- Our Shared Community;
- Our Safe Community; and
- Our Cultural Expression.

The PCSP is committed to working with our partners and with Good Relations Officers within Council to fulfil these priorities, in particular 'Our Safe Community' and will take every opportunity to work in partnership to make the best use of resources and provide better outcomes for the whole community in our Borough.

¹⁷ <https://www.executiveoffice-ni.gov.uk/topics/good-relations-and-social-change/together-building-united-community-tbuc>

Tackling Paramilitary Activity, Criminality, and Organised Crime Programme

The Executive is currently implementing Phase Two of the Tackling Paramilitary Activity, Criminality, and Organised Crime Programme¹⁸. The Programme aims to build safer communities resilient to paramilitarism, criminality, and coercive control.

This includes work to keep people safe from the harm caused by paramilitary groups and work to build resilience among individuals and communities.

The two over-arching objectives for Phase 2 of the Programme are:

- **Workstream One:** People and communities are safe from the harm caused by paramilitarism'
- **Workstream Two:** People and communities are more resilient to paramilitary influence and involvement in paramilitarism, criminality and organised crime

The PCSP will assist in the delivery of these objectives and will work with partners and local communities to help build resilience of local people.

Community Planning

The Criminal Justice Inspection NI report "PCSPs, A review of governance, delivery and outcomes" recommended that the Community Plan should be the focal point for delivery of the long-term aims of the PCSP and that the action plans of the PCSPs should feed into the Community Plan.

As part of the community planning process, each council area provided an assurance that PCSPs would be considered as the key delivery mechanism for community safety actions within community plans. The Antrim and Newtownabbey Community Plan is entitled 'Love Living Here'.

The actions of Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP contributes to the successful achievement of all 4 of the Community Plan outcomes, but in particular to-

'Our citizens live in connected, safe, clean and vibrant places'¹⁹:

- We have created a place where people want to live and work, to visit and invest
- We connect people and opportunities through our infrastructure
- We have a safe community where people respect each other and the law
- We live and work sustainably – protecting the environment
- We are an innovative, creative society, where people can fulfil their potential
- We are a shared society that respects diversity

¹⁸ <https://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/articles/executive-programme-tackling-paramilitary-activity-and-organised-crime>

¹⁹ <https://antrimandnewtownabbey.gov.uk/getmedia/43e0cbdc-c848-4fd2-a13b-3912d84389bf/041735-Community-Plan6.pdf.aspx>

Strategies/plans from Designated Organisations

NIFRS – People at Risk Strategy 2016-2021

This strategy clearly defines how NIFRS would deliver positive outcomes for the community by ensuring that prevention services were directed and targeted in an efficient and effective manner, delivering timely interventions to those most at risk from fire.

The strategy emphasised that these positive outcomes would only be delivered by NIFRS working in collaboration with other organisations. ABC PCSP is committed to working in partnership with NIFRS to promote and develop partnership working so that together we can achieve the outcome of making Northern Ireland a safer place through education, promotion of fire safety messages and collaborative working to target those most vulnerable to risk.

NIFRS Road Safety Strategy 2018 - 2021

In this strategy NIFRS re-affirmed its commitment to enhanced collaboration within the public and voluntary sectors to ensure that the best outcomes are delivered for the community.

NIFRS has been proactive in exploring opportunities for collaborative working with partners to influence a reduction in death and serious injuries by supporting the wider road safety message throughout the region and has continued to support the wider road safety message through a range of inter-agency programmes and events throughout the region.

PCSP hopes to continue to work collaboratively with NIFRS to influence a reduction in death and serious injuries, and improve behaviours exhibited by some road users particularly within the 16-24 age group which has been identified as most at risk to both themselves and fellow road users

The introduction of the Community Planning Legislation within Northern Ireland also created a driver for change and NIFRS is represented as a statutory partner across all the Community Planning Partnerships as well as PCSPs. The importance of developing an effective multi-agency approach to deliver progress in regard to community safety, health and wellbeing has clearly been embraced by the service.

NIHE Working Together for Safer Communities, Community Safety Strategy 2020-2023

In this strategy the Northern Ireland Housing Executive clearly outline a commitment to multi-agency working to provide a future in which everyone can experience peace and enjoyment within their homes and communities in a safe environment free from anti-social behaviour.

The strategy focuses on the importance of working together to realise change and highlights the important role that the community play. Ultimately the aim is to empower communities, build greater community confidence, raise community safety awareness and improve support to those who are vulnerable within our communities. The statutory powers and related duties of the Housing Executive are contained in the following:

- Housing (NI) Order 1981, 1983, 1988, 2003
- Anti-Social Behaviour (NI) Order 2004
- Housing (Amendment) Act (NI) 2010, 2011, 2016

Reference is made to the Programme for Government Framework strategic outcomes 7, 9 and 12 which specifically relate to community safety.

The Northern Ireland Housing Executive are an active participatory member on: the Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP; The 4 Tier Security Scheme and the Antrim and Newtownabbey Multi-Agency Support Hub, and PCSP hope to continue to work closely and collaboratively to improve community safety across the Borough of Antrim and Newtownabbey. The PCSP applies annually to the NIHE Community Safety fund and has been successful in securing additional funding to support the Community Safety Warden; 4 Tier Security and Summer Youth Intervention initiatives.

3.4 Local Community Consultation

Officers and Members of Antrim and Newtownabbey PCSP carried out local Community Consultation events, as well as conducting an online Survey, between November 2021 and January 2022 to establish the key areas of community safety concerns for residents and visitors to the Borough.

A total of 124 people completed the survey through PCSP events and online activities. A further 108 responded to community safety questions published in the Antrim and Newtownabbey Borough Council residents' magazine, 'Borough Life', which is delivered to all households within the Antrim and Newtownabbey area.

Consultation Findings:

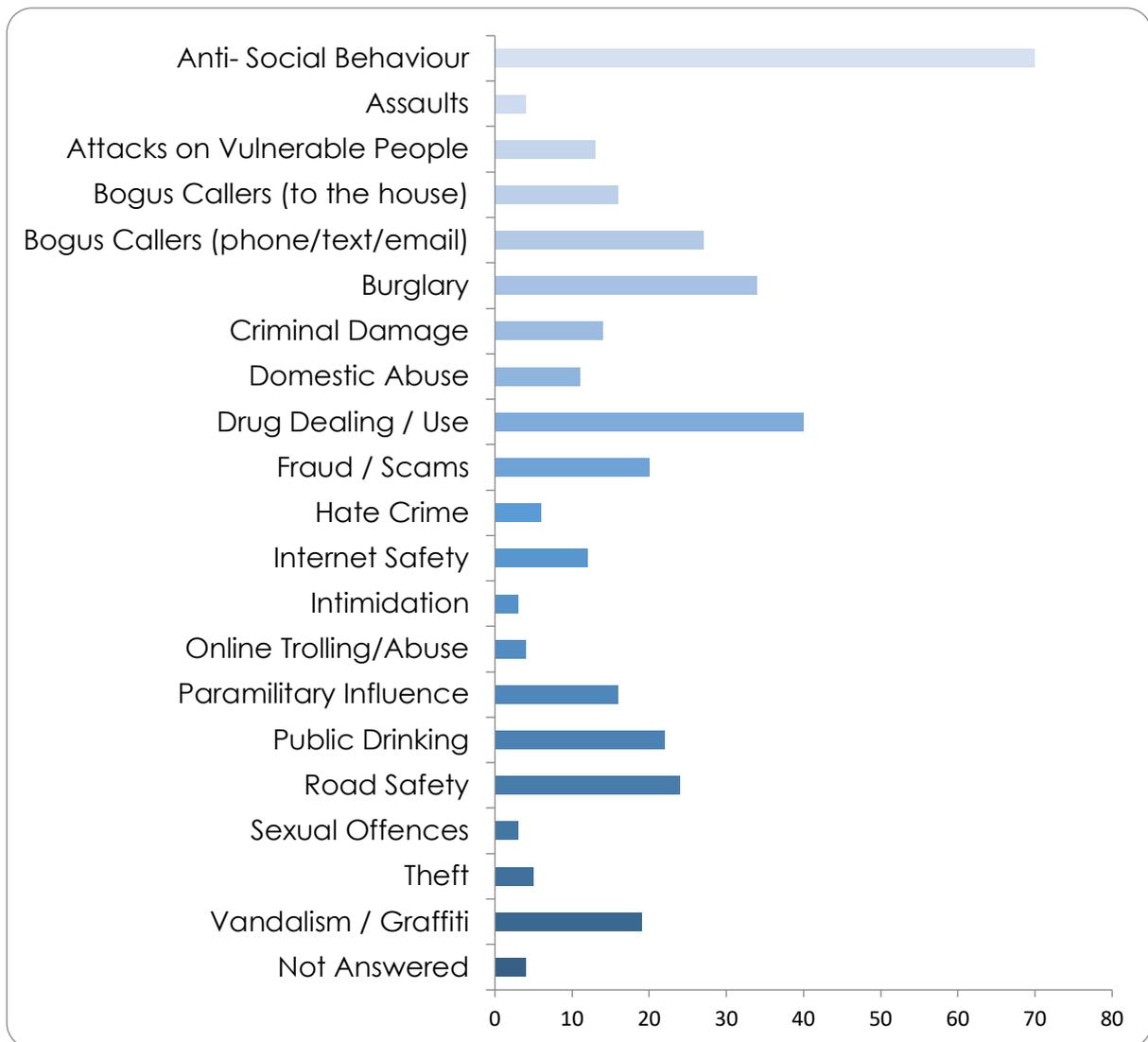
Consultees were asked what they thought about Community Safety in the Borough:

Changing for the Better	25.81%
Changing for the Worse	18.55%
Not Changing	39.52%
Don't Know	15.32%
Not Answered	0.81%

This shows an improvement on the local perception of community safety in the period since the 2019-2022 Strategic Assessment was carried out. At that time, 34% felt Community Safety was not changing; only 19% felt it was changing for the better and 30% felt it was changing for the worse.

The top areas of priority for residents in terms of Community Safety across the Antrim and Newtownabbey area have been identified as:

- 1) Anti-Social Behaviour (56.45%)
- 2) Drug Dealing / Use (32.26%)
- 3) Burglary (27.42%)
- 4) Bogus Callers (21.77%)
- 5) Road Safety (19.35%)



The consultation also asked what people thought were the main causes of anti-social behaviour, and what could be done to address it. Most common responses were:

Main Causes of Anti-Social Behaviour

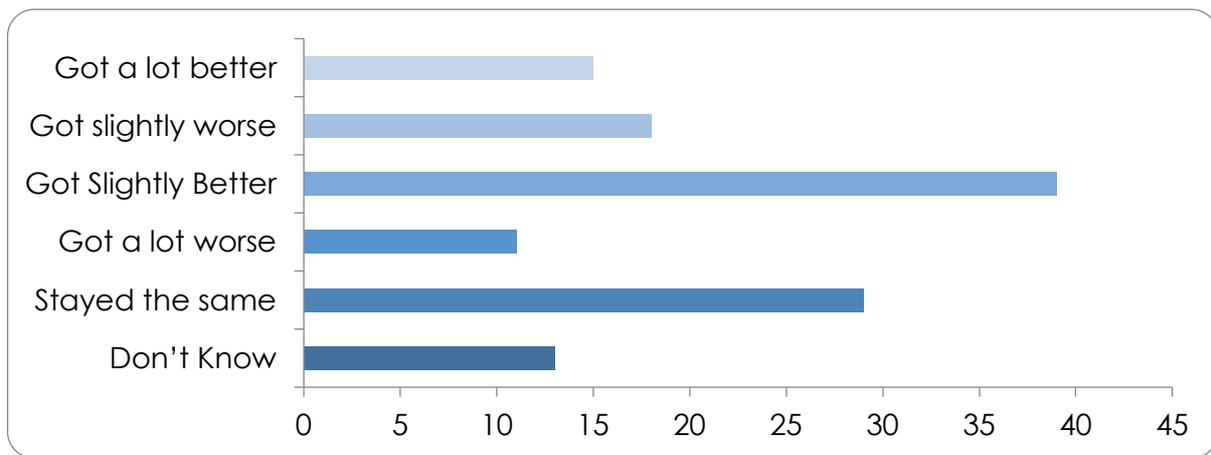
- Boredom
- Alcohol / Drugs
- Lack of Facilities
- Lack of Respect

What could be done to address Anti-Social Behaviour?

- Educate parents and young people
- More visible police patrols
- Engagement with the Community

Confidence in Policing

With regards to confidence in policing, consultee responses indicate that 23.39% feel that confidence in policing has not changed, with a total of 43.55% commenting that they felt confidence in policing had got either slightly better or a lot better. This is a positive response with regards to community perceptions in policing locally and shows success in achievement under Strategic Priority 3.



When compared to consultation findings for the 2019-2022 Strategic Assessment, there is a marked improvement in public confidence in policing in this area.

In 2019: 33% felt confidence in policing had stayed the same; 31% felt that it had got slightly better or a lot better; and 25% felt that it had got slightly or a lot worse.

In 2022: 23% feel that confidence in policing has stayed the same; 44% feel that it has got slightly better or a lot better; and 23% feel that it has got slightly or a lot worse.

Got a lot better	12.10%
Got slightly worse	14.52%
Got Slightly Better	31.45%
Got a lot worse	8.87%
Stayed the same	23.39%
Don't Know	10.48%
Not Answered	0.00%

What would improve confidence in policing in your area?

We what would improve community confidence in policing, of the 124 responses the majority stated:

- More visibility and presence in the community
- More police that knew the area
- More patrols on foot and vehicle

AWARENESS OF THE PCSP

65% OF PEOPLE SURVEYED SAID THEY WERE AWARE OF THE PCSP

4.0 ANTRIM AND NEWTOWNABBEY POLICING AND COMMUNITY SAFETY PRIORITIES, 2022-2025

The PCSP Strategic Priorities have been agreed by the Joint Committee (Department of Justice & Northern Ireland Policing Board) and are consistent across all 11 PCSPs.

- **Strategic Priority 1 – To ensure effective delivery in response to local need, and improve the visibility and recognition of the work of the PCSP through effective consultation, communication and engagement**
- **Strategic Priority 2 - To improve community safety by prioritising and addressing local community safety issues, tackling crime and anti-social behaviour**
- **Strategic Priority 3 - To support confidence in policing, including through collaborative problem solving with communities**

One of the most important functions of the PCSP will be to engage with local people, partners and organisations in order to respond to local need and address the issues of most concern to our community. This will be achieved not only through the PCSPs own Action Plan but by collaborative working using the relevant expertise from our designate organisations and other partners in order to make our borough safer. We will take every opportunity to support our members to carry out their role and to promote the work of the PCSP as widely as possible through our events, programmes, social and traditional media outlets. We will do this through:

- Facilitation of PCSP private & public meetings to provide a forum for discussion forum and to monitor performance
- Provide Support and capacity building to PCSP Members to carry out their role
- Raise awareness of the work of the PCSP using traditional and social media methods

A review of the strategic assessment was presented and discussed at a workshop (see Appendix 3) with PCSP members. A Turning the Curve exercise was completed, reviewing baselines and projected forecasts (see Appendix 4), discussing the story behind the baselines, what works locally and engaging in ideas generation.

The outcome of discussions with members indicated a local need in Antrim and Newtownabbey to;

- Support victims of crime – e.g. of domestic abuse, hate crime, burglary, scams/fraud, violence against the person
- Reduce the fear of crime - especially amongst vulnerable groups such as older people and ethnic minorities through: increased engagement with police and statutory agencies; delivery of awareness raising and education initiatives to enable people to secure their property, stay safe online, spot a scam or bogus caller
- Build confidence in vulnerable groups to report crime
- Reduce the risk of young people engaging in anti-social behaviour and also to explore potential to work alongside agencies addressing anti-social

behaviour caused by adults, thereby effecting a reduction in anti-social behaviour incidents

- Raise awareness of the dangers and consequences of behaviours such as drug/substance misuse, anti-social behaviour, poor road use
- Provide support to those at risk of engaging in drug related offending behaviour
- Raise the capacity of local communities to support the police in creating a safe community where we respect the law and each other
- Build relationships between communities and the police to improve community confidence in policing

According to our community survey 43.55% felt that confidence in policing in the area had either got slightly better or a lot better, 23.39% said they felt it had either got slightly worse or a lot worse with 23.39% stating they felt it had stayed the same.

It is a fundamental part of the role of the PCSP through the Policing Committee to work towards improving community trust and confidence in policing. To do this successfully, and make a real difference, our work must involve providing local accountability through the monitoring of local policing by the Policing Committee, seeking the views and prioritising the issues most important to local people. In so doing we hope to improve policing service delivery and strengthen public confidence in the police. We will actively support and encourage engagement with the police and local communities especially with children, young people and those who are vulnerable.

The Partnership will continue to focus on building community confidence in the rule of law and mitigating the harm caused to people and communities by paramilitarism, criminality and organised crime. Our designated partners in the Education Authority, PSNI, Probation Board, Youth Justice Agency, NI Housing Executive all have a role to in contributing to the Fresh Start Agreement Action Plan and the PCSP will also play a key role in delivering the Action Plan collaboratively with partners and the community.

2022/23 Action plan and budget

Attached separately