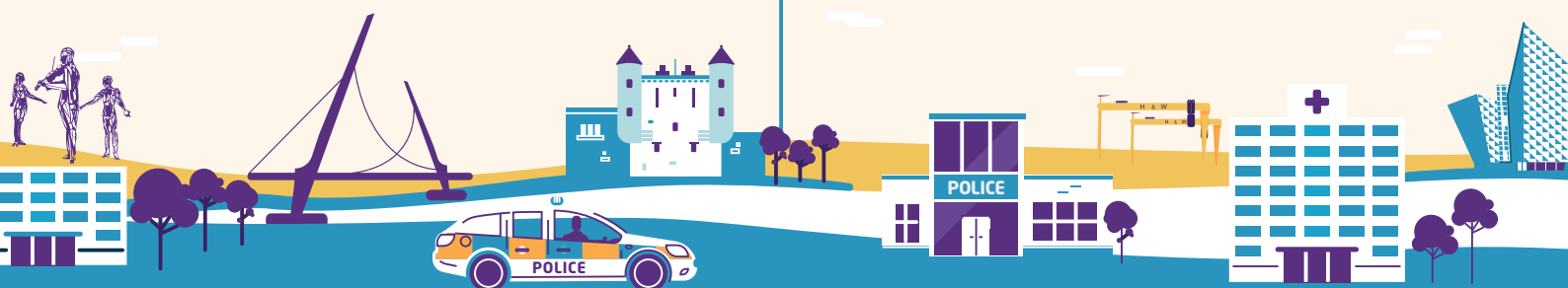# RESULTS AND ANALYSIS OF THE

LOCAL POLICING REVIEW 2018

PUBLIC CONSULTATION

YOUR POLICE SERVICE, YOUR VIEWS

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PUBLIC CONSULTATION

ENGAGEMENT REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

In November 2018 the Northern Ireland Policing Board (the Policing Board) commissioned Ulster University to conduct a review of the submissions made to the 'Local Policing Review: 2018 Public Consultation'. The research team were tasked with the following:

- Review the Priority Simulator final report and draw out and summarise the findings;
- Review the responses from the open ended questions and summarise the key issues;
- Provide independent analysis in relation to responses against Policing District, age and sex;
- Produce a final independent report, which will analyse the results of both methodologies and summarise the key findings.

The following document provides a comprehensive analysis of the public's responses to the consultation and concludes with a series of reflections based on an interpretation of the overall findings. It is important to note that the University were provided with the data (results from the consultation) from the Policing Board and the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), and therefore, this report is an exploration and analysis of that data, which was derived from a methodology designed and employed by the PSNI and the Policing Board.

1.1 **The public consultation**

The PSNI and the Policing Board completed a 10-week public consultation process on the Local Policing Review that ran from the 30th August until the 9th November 2018. At the launch of the public consultation the Chief Constable provided the rationale for undertaking the programme of work, stating that:

> "Over the past 10 years crime has reduced however the complexity and type of work faced by local policing has changed. Low-level crime such as criminal damage and theft has reduced; but we now deal with much more complex crimes such as sexual exploitation and cyber crime. Increasing vulnerability in our society also has an impact on policing with around 150 of the calls we receive every day linked to a person with identified mental health issues. In addition to these changing demands, we have a reducing police budget and fewer police officers. We now have to consider how we can future-proof our service so that we can continue to deliver for our local communities. We cannot do this alone. Now, more than ever, we need to focus on building partnerships – working together with our public sector, voluntary and community colleagues and, most importantly, work with every individual member of our society." (G. Hamilton, 30.08.18).

Furthermore, the Chair of the Policing Board also noted that:

> "It is important that the public have an opportunity to contribute to the discussion on the future delivery of their policing service and better understand the types of issues that the PSNI is facing in deciding where and how resources are used. Following the Review of Public Administration in 2015, the PSNI gave the Policing Board an undertaking that local policing changes would be reviewed to ensure they were operating effectively." (A. Connolly, 30.08.18).

Both the PSNI and the Policing Board were committed to ensuring the maximum number of people and organisations participated in the public consultation, and at the close of the consultation there were:

- **4,328** individual responses received;
- **87** events, public, private, regional and sectoral held across Northern Ireland;
- **3,067** individuals in attendance (across the 87 meetings);
- **15** formal submissions.

The scale and scope of the consultation was imaginative and unusual. Furthermore, the Policing Board and PSNI are to be commended for the efforts to ensure that a variety of voices were included. Care was taken to ensure that consultation events took place in all of the District Councils in Northern Ireland and that the consultation was open to a wide variety of respondents. In addition, the application of the Priority Simulator was a popular and potentially important innovation. It is to be hoped that it can be developed as an educational and information tool for public education in policing.

For more information about the Policing Board and PSNI engagement strategy, including the approach taken to ensure they adopted a proactive approach to targeted sectoral engagement (in particular, refer to Section 75), please access their engagement report on the Policing Board website, www.nipolicingboard.org.uk.

In reading the results it is therefore important to hold two facts together: these are the genuine responses of a cross section of people interested in policing issues underlining important themes of local or sectional interest; and the final numbers of participants is not representative of society as a whole.

1.2 The analysis

The research team analysed each of the four components of the public consultation separately so that we could understand how each of the methods contributed to a more comprehensive picture of the public's views and attitudes to policing. Consequently, this report provides both a general synopsis of the main themes to emerge from the consultation and an opportunity to review the public's responses to each of the specific approaches taken to data collection:

The simulator

The methodology for this portion of the research was in two parts. Firstly, numerical data from the Priority Simulator was inputted into SPSS and a series of descriptive statistics (tables and graphs) and statistical tests were generated, ensuring that the Simulator scores could be explored as an overview of all respondents and broken down in terms of the age, sex, and district of the respondents. Secondly, a thematic analysis of the qualitative Priority Simulator comments was performed and key themes were identified. These are discussed in this report in the context of the Simulator Scores.

Three open-ended questions

To review the open-ended questions and summarise the key findings, the research team adopted a thematic analysis based approach. We followed a systematic process, initially familiarising ourselves with the data before generating 'codes'. The 'coding' process required us to work through the responses to open questions individually, labelling each with a code and brief description based on the issue(s) raised in each response. Following coding of all responses it was possible to identify the codes emerging most frequently from the data. The most frequently identified codes were formally relabelled as 'themes'. These themes are discussed in this report in relation to each of the three questions.

Facilitated events

The Policing Board provided the research team with the notes of 87 public events recorded by officials. These events were structured around the three open-ended questions. Members of the public were asked to consider:

- how they engage with the PSNI;
- what aspects of policing they thought were important; and
- what improvements they would like to see to local policing.

The research collated all of the responses and developed a series of key themes that best reflected the views of those that participated.

Organisational responses

There were fourteen organisational responses (three from one political party) that varied in composition and detail. Our team identified the core themes from the submissions and noted specific issues that related more generally to local policing. These submissions are available on the Policing Board website.

1.3 Summary

As with any analysis of such a large-scale public consultation there were inevitable limitations with the methodology employed to collect the data, although the Policing Board and the PSNI adopted a tripartite approach to mitigate against potential limitations by embracing online sources and data collection; worked with Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) to develop local physical interactions and created opportunities for written submissions; and worked in partnership with key stakeholders to promote the consultation. It is important to note that:

- A significant element of the public consultation was conducted online. It should be noted that both the PSNI and the Policing Board made significant efforts to engage with multiple constituencies through the public events, and received written submissions through the three-question format. However, there is an inevitable risk that the simulator methodology narrows the range of participants to those with the necessary resources and expertise to access the programme and complete it online;

- This was a public consultation that was open to everyone, and therefore there was no pre-test sampling to ensure that the overall findings would be representative of society. In this regard, the data from the consultation should be used as only one element to inform the wider debate around transforming local policing; and

- The consultation does provide an insight into the priorities, which people intuitively apply to policing. The simulator also allowed a more reflective approach based on increasing understanding of the dilemmas facing police planners and leaders. There may be opportunities to expand these tools on a more regular basis to allow for wider public education on policing issues.

2. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The following section draws on all four aspects of the consultation and provides a more general overview of the public's views, opinions and experiences of local policing. These broad themes were consistently noted by the public and reinforce the complexities that surround discussions about what the police should prioritise at the local level. These have been noted below in no particular order of importance:

2.1 **Multiple applications of terminology and language.** The public do not appear to make clear distinctions between the ranges of terms used in policing and appear to use many interchangeably. We detected significant overlaps in usage in terms such as a 'policing with the community', 'neighbourhood policing', 'community policing', 'visible policing' and even 'vulnerability and harm'. There is little consistency in the public application of these terms, and no clear assessment of what they believe success might look like in each case. Inevitably this makes it difficult for the Policing Board or PSNI to measure police success or determine the impact of each approach. Likewise, 'visibility' tends to be used largely to mean the presence of individual 'known' officers on the streets in communities. In this consultation it was seldom used to describe regular sightings of police vehicles or security interventions.

2.2 **'Visibility' in the sense outlined above is a consistent high priority in the public mind.** The results of this consultation are very clear in one area in particular; respondents in this survey felt that a more visible police presence within communities would act as a deterrent to criminal behaviour and also increase response times to incidents. Beyond doubt, local presence is most highly regarded and appears to be measured by personal relationships with police officers and neighbourhood policing.

It is clear that the public values an active relationship with local police officers both as an important vehicle for confidence and a proxy measure for police effectiveness. The consistent demand for visible policing at local level may be associated with a further presumption that the absence of visibility means the absence of policing. The language of 'visibility' is however potentially confusing. There appears to be a strong tendency for the public to judge the PSNI by the policing which is most immediately accessible to them. It is potentially a matter for concern that so many respondents in this consultation consistently reported that there was a lack of police presence within local communities.

Given the research evidence that volume crime is decreasing and that police resources need to be allocated to cyber-crime, legacy investigation, inter-agency and community partnerships and other types of less visible 'smart' working, this represents a significant challenge to the messaging of the PSNI and the advocacy function of the Policing Board with the public.

2.3 **There was strong support for Neighbourhood Policing throughout the qualitative elements of the consultation.** This was evident in the individual responses and in the workshops and in much of the qualitative material. Significant numbers of consultees noted a reduction in commitment to neighbourhood policing in recent years and where it was recorded this was always seen in negative terms e.g. it was common for members of the public to refer to 'neighbourhood policing' in the past tense.

2.4 **In the absence of routine neighbourhood policing, the most regular public interaction with the police is reduced to emergency and traumatic incidents: where the 'policing' is reduced to reporting crime, enforcement or being a victim of crime.** Potentially traumatic topics like Emergency and Priority Response, and Protecting Vulnerable Persons were the policing areas that tended to attract the greatest amount of resources from respondents in the simulator. More administrative or less acute aspects of police activity such as Criminal Justice Investigations or Legacy attracted the lowest allocation of resources in this consultation. This may mean that public assessment of police performance is most acute in situations of emergency or exception rather than an overall assessment of performance and effectiveness.

2.5 **Paramilitarism and dealing with the past were lower priority issues in the simulator than they are in other surveys of public opinion.** Perhaps surprisingly, there was little mention of addressing paramilitary activity and/or organised crime within local communities. Instead, many respondents identified issues of specific local importance, for example, speeding and dangerous driving in their neighbourhoods.

2.6 **The demands of dealing with those who are vulnerable to harm, especially in relation to issues of mental health is recognised as a drain on policing resources.** The demands on police to support those vulnerable to harm were often described as distracting police from their core tasks. In particular, the rising demands arising from mental health issues in the community appear to be regarded as problematic. While there was some recognition that police were obliged to address acute issues of distress or risk in relation to mental health, chronic issues or issues requiring officer accompaniment over the longer term were regarded as the province of health and social services. Mechanisms to ensure a more efficient division of labour were not directly discussed in this consultation but appear to be implied by our analysis of the results.

2.7   **Multi-agency working is critical to addressing many policing functions, but does not appear to be visible to many community members.** The importance of collaboration was implicit in many of the responses, and the agencies who responded directly to the consultation were extremely keen to emphasise the value of collaboration in their areas of activity. However, the results from the consultation suggest that the boundaries of responsibility between PSNI, the public and other public bodies remain blurred. This is especially true in relation to the allocation of resources and the commitment expected from the public in relation to a range of issues e.g. vulnerability and harm, anti-social behaviour, designing out crime, drugs, domestic abuse, hate crime etc.

2.8   **There is scepticism about the value of the 101 call-handling service.** In this consultation, many people considered that the 101 system introduced to handle non-emergency calls was ineffective. There was frustration and scepticism with the system and a sense that it was of limited practical use.

2.9   **There are marked, if perhaps not surprising, differences in the priorities in policing according to age.** For example, older people were more likely to rate Local/Community policing issues as a priority than young people, whereas young people rated Mental Health higher than older people did. Visible policing and identified local officers were priorities for older people. Within the younger age groups, there was still a strong desire to address Anti-Social Behaviour and Drug related issues within local communities. The responses highlight the fact that young people participating in the consultation may see themselves as the victims of anti-social behaviour as much as its perpetrators, which is perhaps at odds with the usual public image.

2.10 **Gender plays a role in prioritisation.** While on some issues, men and women had similar priorities; there were some striking gender differences in the priorities identified by men and women in the simulator:

- Men were more likely to give Emergency Calls, Priority Offenders, Drugs and Terrorism higher priority;
- Women were more likely to give Education, Domestic Violence, responding to Child Abuse, dealing with Vulnerable Persons and Missing Persons as well as Mental Health issues higher priority;
- These differences were consistent over a variety of geographical districts.
- This suggests that police have to tailor community policing to men and women in different ways as part of their broader response to local communities.

2.11 Pulled in two directions? The public seem to want both routine and everyday engagement and quick response in emergency. This dual pattern quickly emerged from the responses, which suggested that, the public saw both 'responding to emergencies' and 'visibility and neighbourhood policing' as the most important aspect of local policing depending on what form the question took. While these results were remarkably consistent regardless of geographical background, responses seemed to vary more by the method of consultation than by District. As Table 1, below, shows, Emergency calls were a priority in the Priority simulator responses in every district. However visible policing was the consistent theme in every area when ranked by importance or by the need for improvement arising from the qualitative element of the consultation (the three questions).

Table 1: The top three issues identified by participants and location

Policing District	Top Three Simulator responses	Top Three issues of Engagement	Top Three issues of importance	Top Three issues of improvement
Antrim & Newtownabbey	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Charging for Events	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Drugs	Visible policing; Improved public relationships; Targeted policing
Ards & North Down	Emergency Calls; Domestic Abuse; Child Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Paramilitaries and organised crime	Visible policing; More resources; Improved public relationships
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Charging for Events	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Drugs	Visible policing; More resources; Targeted policing
Belfast	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Domestic Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Drugs	Visible policing; Improved public relationships; More resources
Causeway, Coast & Glens	Emergency Calls; Charging for Events; Child Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Fraud/Theft	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Drugs	Visible policing; Prioritisation of certain crimes; Targeted policing
Derry City & Strabane	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Domestic Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Community issues	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Domestic abuse	Visible policing Improved public relationships; More resources
Fermanagh & Omagh	Emergency Calls; Charging for Events; Child Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Drugs; Road/Traffic	Visible policing; Improved public relationships; More resources
Lisburn & Castlereagh	Emergency Calls; Charging for Events; Child Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Burglary; Anti-social behaviour;	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Roads/Traffic	Visible policing; Targeted policing; Improved public relationships
Mid & East Antrim	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Charging for Events	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Fraud/Theft	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Rapid Response	Visible policing; Targeted policing; Improved public relationships
Mid Ulster	Emergency Calls; Child Abuse; Domestic Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Fraud/Theft	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Drugs	Visible policing; Prioritisation of certain crimes; Targeted policing
Newry, Mourne & Down	Emergency Calls; Charging for Events; Child Abuse	Road Traffic incident; Anti-social behaviour; Burglary	Visible policing; Anti-social behaviour; Roads/Traffic	Visible policing; Prioritisation of certain crimes; More resources

2.12 Summary

The public consultation certainly raised awareness as to the challenges the PSNI face at both local and regional level in terms of managing resources, prioritising issues and meeting the needs of the public. The Simulator provides one lens into what people think is important, namely emergency response and very emotive issues. However, the results from the open questions suggest that the public's barometer of whether the PSNI are 'doing a good job' is often measured in discussions around police visibility and neighbourhood policing.

3. SIMULATOR RESPONSES

A major component of the Policing Board and PSNI's public consultation on local policing was the use of a novel online Prioritisation or Priority Simulator, designed to encourage respondents to make choices about the balance to be struck in allocating resources set against competing demands for police attention.

The Priority Simulator was a purpose-built software application that could be accessed on-line or on tablet devices at a series of cross community workshops and facilitated events organised to widen access and build awareness of the consultation. Limited demographic information around age, sex, and the resident Policing District was also recorded.

Respondents were asked to rate a pre-determined list of core policing activities from 0-10 with a score of 10 being the maximum level of resources that could be applied and 0 being the least. Respondents were provided with finite resources and were able to observe this reducing as they allocated resources to each activity, creating the need for some very difficult decisions to ensure the policing activities they felt were most important had adequate resourcing. The Simulator was a departure from more conventional public consultations. It appears that it both facilitated greater interest and enthusiasm among respondents, and worked as an educational tool to raise awareness of the difficult decisions that have to be made with the allocation of policing resources each year.

Policing activities were grouped into 7 broad 'Group Categories':

• Emergency and Priority Response,
• Community Policing,
• Protecting Vulnerable Persons,
• Serious and Organised Crime,
• Criminal Justice Investigations,
• Frontline Support Roles, and
• Charging for police services.

The last category allowed respondents to 'claw back' resources by giving a higher score to argue that the police should charge when asked to attend large public events. Respondents were also invited to provide further comment on the reasons for their choices at the end of each category and within a final comment box at the end of the survey.

3.1 Key Characteristics of Respondents

3.1.a Locality

Figure 1: Percentage of Simulator Respondents in each District
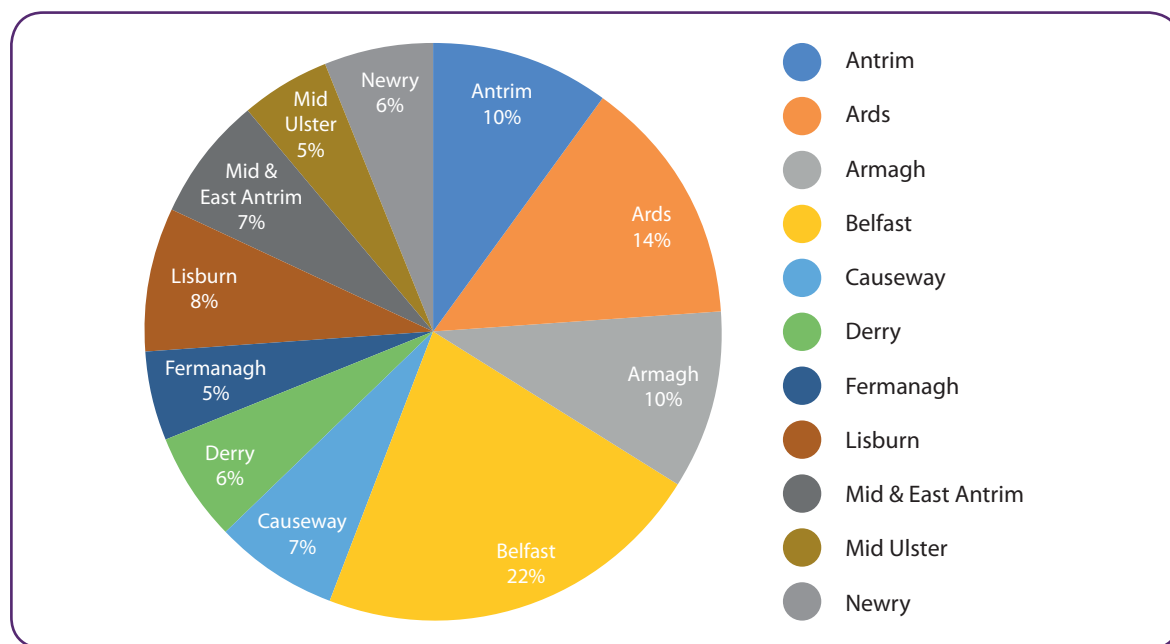
The Priority Simulator was accessed by 3029 respondents (**n=3029**) from across Northern Ireland. Belfast supplied the largest number of respondents (22%) with Fermanagh & Omagh, and the Mid Ulster Districts supplying the least with 5% each (see Fig 1). The demographic information highlights the open-access rather than scientific sampling nature of this exercise.

3.1.b Sex

Table 2 and Figure 2 sets out the sex of respondents that participated in the simulator.

Table 2: Simulator Frequency table (by sex)

Sex	Respondents (N)	Percentage of Total Respondents
Male	1771	60.1%
Female	1157	39.2%
Intersex	26	0.9%
Total	**2948**	-

Figure 2: Respondents to Simulator (by Sex)
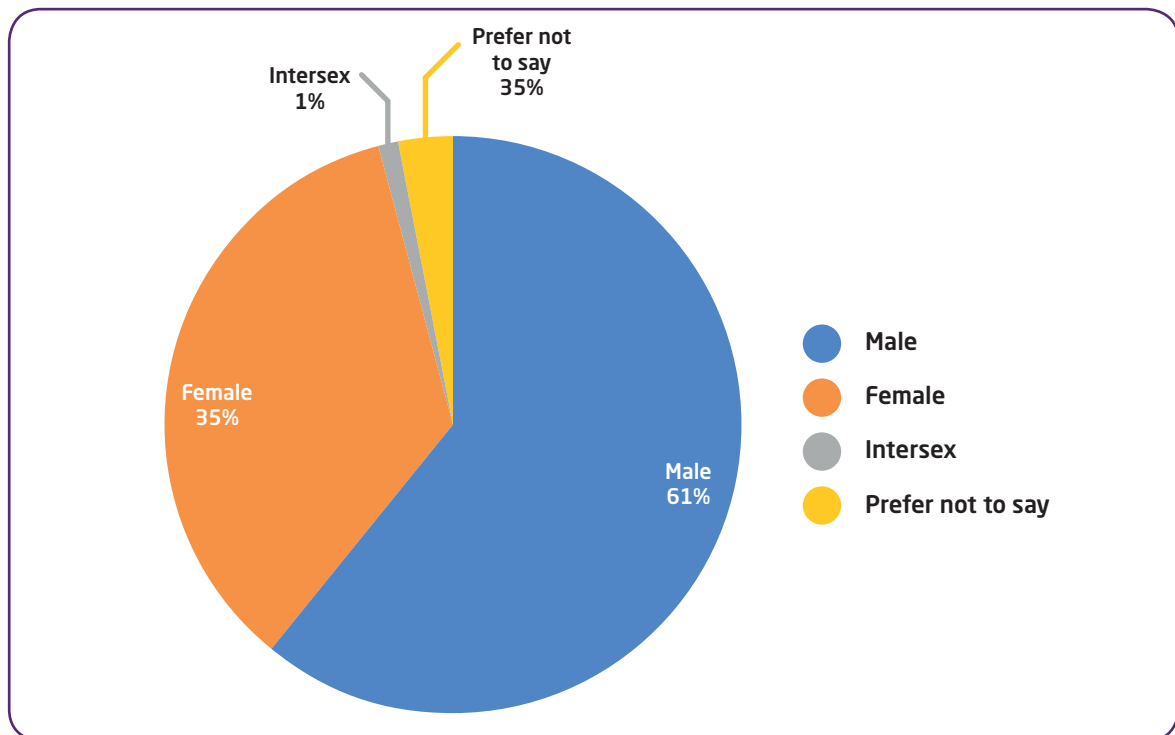
Male respondents significantly outnumbered female respondents (60% to 39%) across Northern Ireland as a whole (see table 2). The Districts with the most significant difference between male and female respondents were Antrim & Newtownabbey (65.4% and 33.3%) and Mid & East Antrim (61% and 35.5%). Mid Ulster had the smallest difference in the number of participant men and women, with only slightly more male respondents than female (49% and 48.4%) (see Table 3).

Table 3: Total Responses to Simulator (Policing Districts by sex)

	Male	Female	Intersex	No response	Total
Antrim & Newtownabbey	200 (65.4%)	102 (33.3%)	1 (0.3%)	3 (1.0%)	306
Ards & North Down	245 (56.5%)	172 (39.6%)	4 (0.9%)	13 (3.0%)	434
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	189 (61.2%)	113 (36.6%)	3 (1.0%)	4 (1.3%)	309
Belfast	361 (57.6%)	237 (37.8%)	5 (0.8%)	24 (3.8%)	627
Causeway Coast & Glens	128 (60.1%)	79 (37.1%)	1 (0.5%)	5 (2.3%)	213
Derry City & Strabane	101 (58.4%)	64 (37.0%)	2 (1.2%)	6 (3.5%)	173
Fermanagh & Omagh	84 (56.0%)	61 (40.7%)	3 (2.0%)	2 (1.3%)	150
Lisburn & Castlereagh	155 (60.3%)	94 (36.6%)	3 (1.2%)	5 (1.9%)	257
Mid & East Antrim	139 (61.0%)	81 (35.5%)	2 (0.9%)	6 (2.6%)	228
Mid Ulster	75 (49.0%)	74 (48.4%)	1 (0.7%)	3 (2.0%)	153
Newry, Mourne & Down	94 (52.5%)	80 (44.7%)	1 (0.6%)	4 (2.2%)	179
Total	**1771(58.5%)**	**1157 (38.2%)**	**26 (0.9%)**	**75 (92.5%)**	**3029**

3.1.c. Age

The age profile of people using the Simulator was recorded, but was not formally managed. Overall in Northern Ireland, two thirds of the respondents were 18-49 (68.4%). Perhaps unsurprisingly, older people were much less likely to use the simulator with only 6.8% of respondents over 60. In addition, there were considerable variations in the age profile of respondents according to District.

Table 4: Simulator Frequency table for Age

Age	Respondents (N)	Percentage of Total Respondents
0-11	66	2.2%
12-17	251	8.2%
18-29	647	21.2%
30-39	751	24.6%
40-49	688	22.6%
50-59	438	14.4%
60+	206	6.8%
Total	**3047**	**-**

It is also important to note that there were significant variations in participants by age in different districts. Respondents aged 30-39 predominated in Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon, in Derry City & Strabane, and Mid & East Antrim. The 40-49 group was largest in Ards & North Down, and in Causeway Coast & Glens. While the 18-29 group was largest in Mid Ulster and Newry, Mourne & Down. The over 60s were better represented in Newry, Mourne & Down than elsewhere, and were four times more visible than in Mid & East Antrim, Antrim & Newtownabbey and Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon.

3.2 Analysis of Findings

The Simulator set out the information for participants according to a series of seven categories outlined above. Using a Red-Amber-Green (RAG) framework, we have set out some of the results below.

Green: Scores above 6.0 indicates a high degree of prioritisation
Amber: Scores between 4.0 and 5.9 indicate a moderate degree of prioritisation
Red: Scores below 3.9 indicates a low degree of prioritisation

Table 5: Average Simulator Responses (by Group Category)

Group Category	Specific Item	Average Allocation (0-10 RAG)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.0
	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.4
	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.0
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.6
	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.3
	Priority Offenders	4.1
	Policing Events (Parades, Sporting Events, Music Events)	3.0
	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.1
	Child Abuse & Protection	6.3
	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.2
	Missing Person Investigations	3.8
	Mental Health Incidents	3.8
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.7
	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.4
	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.4
	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.2
	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody & Prisoner Processing	3.7
	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.5
	Summons and Warrants	2.8
	Legacy Investigations	1.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.6
	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.0

Table 5 sets the simulator scores within their Priority Groupings. In general, we can say that Emergency and Priority Response and Protecting Vulnerable Persons were rated as the highest priority issues tending to attract the largest proportion of resources from respondents. Criminal Justice Investigations attracted the least support, although it was notable that aspects of community policing and protecting vulnerable people also attracted less support.

In many ways, this confirms the weakness of operational policing knowledge in the community about the ways in which some of these categories inter-relate to each other, and an intuitive preference for visible emergency services, which affect people directly. In some cases, the specific elements of the groups (for example of missing persons) attract a lower priority but may in practice involve people who are highly vulnerable to sexual or other exploitation, as demonstrated in Rochdale and Rotherham where police have statutory responsibilities.

Of course, we can only speculate on how respondents approached this exercise. Figure 3 (below) breaks down responses by the 26 specific items. There is a suggestion from these figures that some respondents, when faced with a difficult decision in each priority grouping, may have allocated most resources to the one or two issues that they felt most strongly about and then reduced the prioritising of other similar activities in order to 'balance the books'.

Figure 3: Average Simulator Responses (By Specific Item)
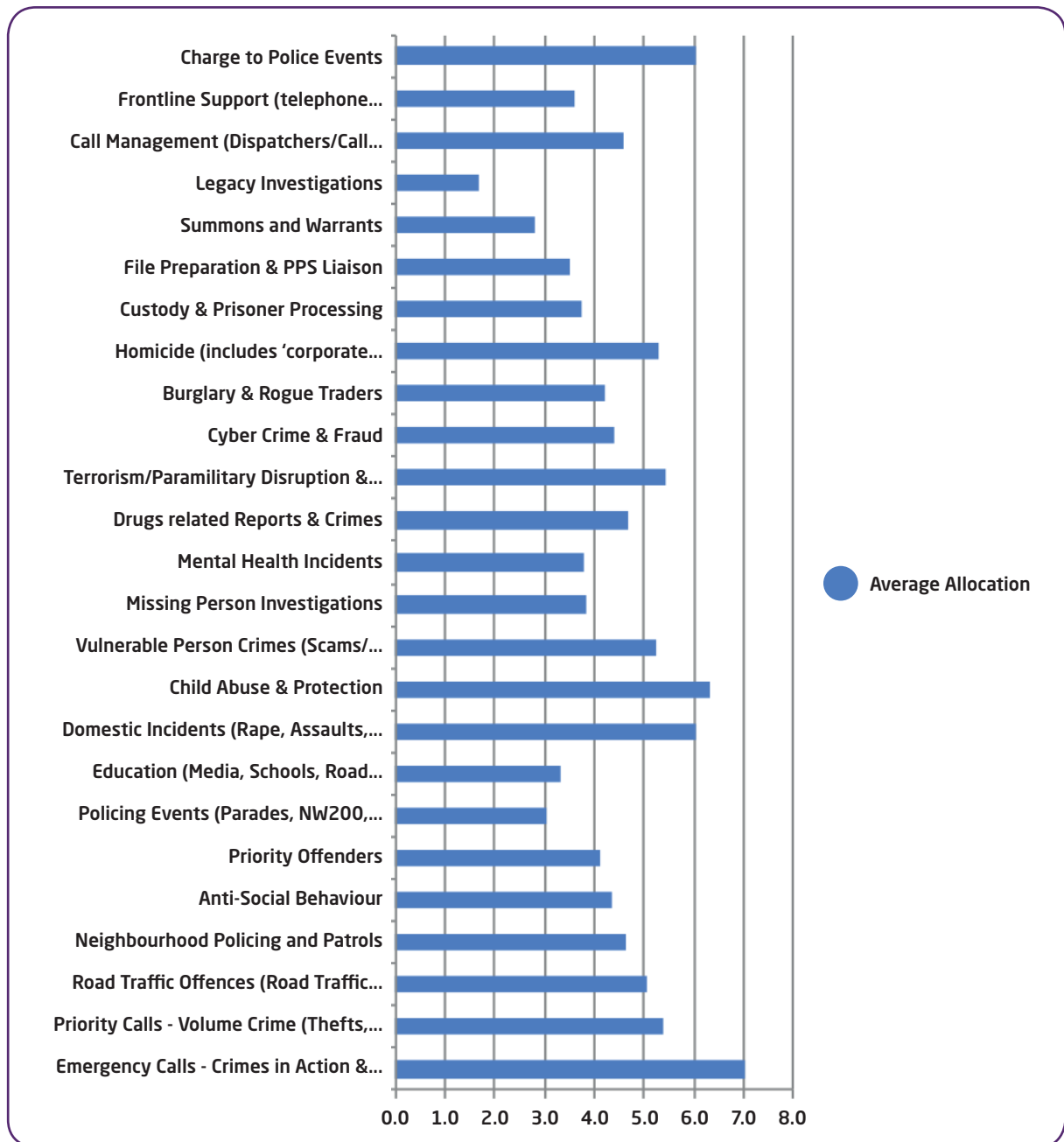
By setting out the results ranked from highest priority to lowest priority we can see these patterns even more clearly (Table 6). Emergency calls attracted the highest prioritisation score (7.0), with Child Abuse and Protection (6.3) the second highest. Legacy investigations attracted the lowest score of (1.7). As will be discussed below, qualitative feedback from respondents suggested that this score did not suggest that legacy investigation were a low priority for respondents, but rather that they did not believe they should be resourced from the main policing budget. Charging for services attracted a high score of 6.0 but it should be noted that this is an inverse score which appears to suggest that respondents believe the PSNI should charge for events (at least in some cases, see below for analysis of qualitative comments on this topic). It is also not clear which events this would encompass, as the inclusion of cultural or contentious events might change both the priority and the budgets. Although, it is important to note that the instructions on the simulator (and reiterated in the public events) outlined that a range of events would not be included.

Table 6: Average Simulator Responses (From Highest Priority to Lowest)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.1
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.0
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.2
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.7
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.6
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.4
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.2
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.1
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.8
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.7
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.5
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.3
Community Policing	Policing Events (Parades, NW200, Sporting Events, Music Events/ Balmoral Show)	3.0
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.7

Some additional findings of note:

A bivariate correlation showed that there was a negative correlation between mean drugs scores and mean mental health scores. Counter intuitively, those who were more likely to rate mental health higher on the simulator, were also more likely to rate drugs related crime lower. This was at the $p < .01$ level ($r = -.18$).

Figure 4: Priority Simulator Scores for Drugs set Against Mental Health
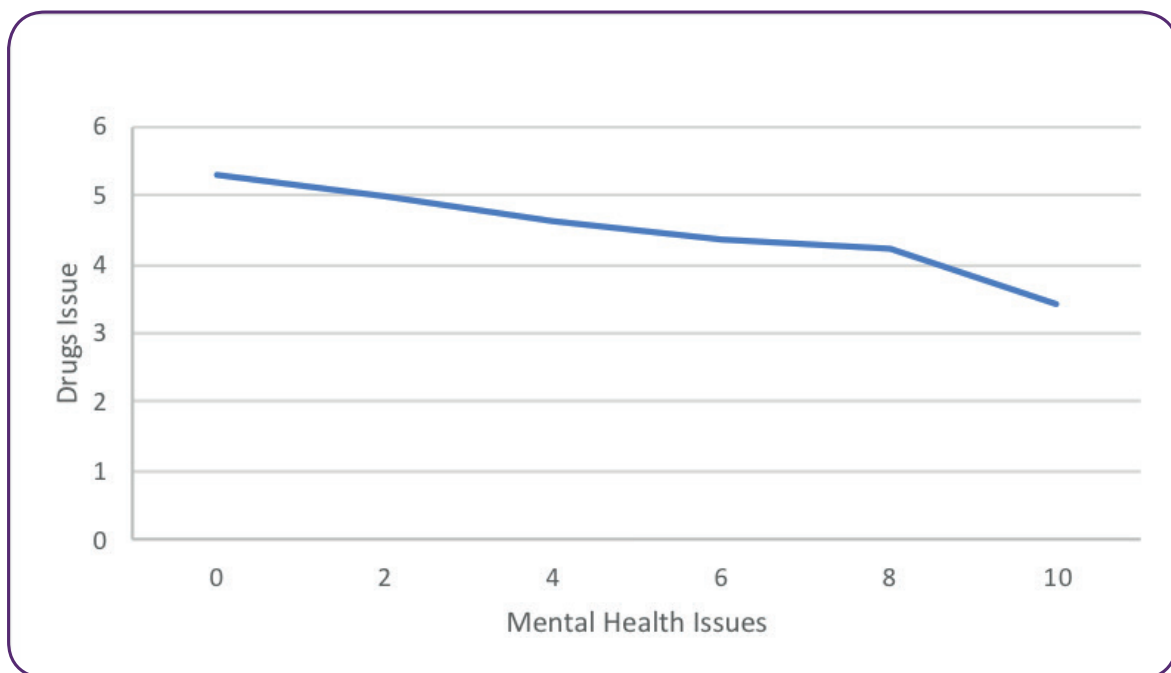
A bivariate correlation also showed that there was a moderately strong correlation between ASB ratings and community police rating indicating that those who felt that ASB was an issue were also more likely to consider community policing as important (Figure 5). This was at the $p < .01$ level ($r = .44$).

Figure 5: Priority Simulator Scores for ASB set against Community Policing
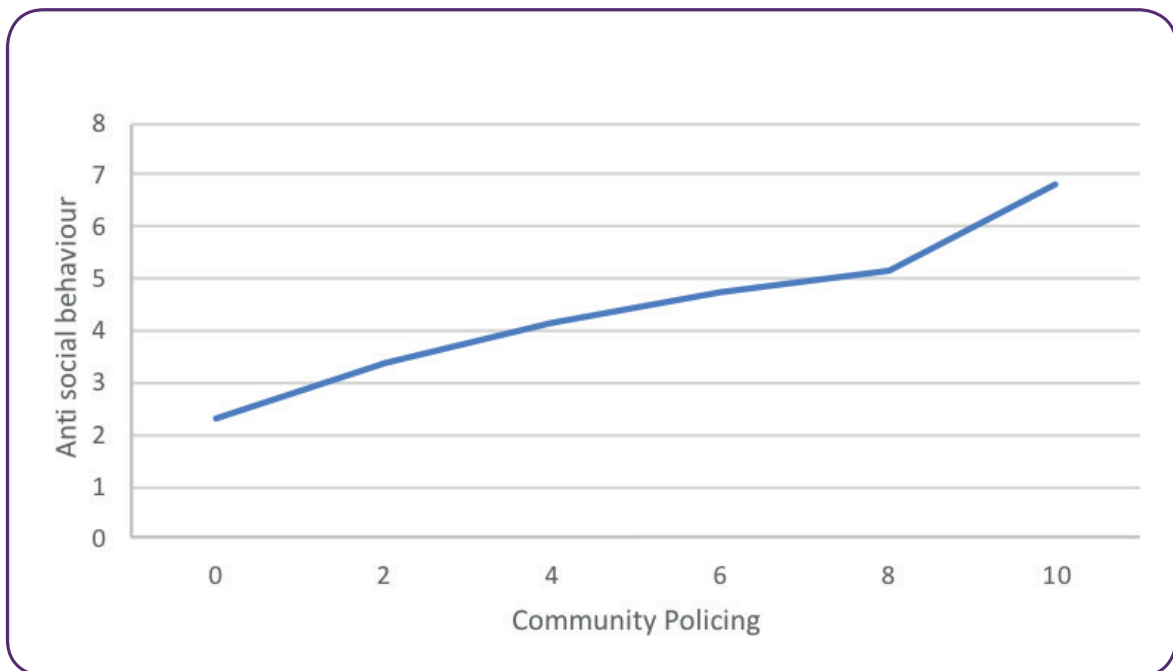
The results of the Simulator may highlight limits to public understanding of the complexity of policing, raising the opportunity for the PSNI and PCSPs to engage in more sustained kinds of public education. For example, Homicide, including murder, which attracts a mandatory life sentence, attracts less of a budget than Responding to Calls, and Sexual Crime is rated highly but tackling exploitation less so. The invisible, time consuming elements of police work in investigations are rated much less highly than the acute requirements of responding to calls.

It also suggests that the Simulator, suitably adapted and integrated into a wider policing education framework, might be a useful tool in engaging the public in this conversation, although some of the shortcomings (issues around representativeness of the sample) of the current model make it difficult to draw anything but indicative conclusions from the quantitative analysis. The qualitative analysis of reflective feedback (of which there is more below), confirmed that participants found the exercise stimulating and educational, raising as many questions about local policing as it answered.

3.3: Overview of Findings from the Thematic Analysis of Priority Simulator comments

Although there is no doubting that the simulator was very useful as a tool to increase awareness and knowledge of police decisions, it is clear that using the Simulator without some prior understanding (participants were provided with an information booklet and access to an animated video that explained some of the key policing issues, although it is difficult to determine the impact that they had) of the practical responsibilities of policing make it difficult to draw anything but indicative conclusions from the quantitative analysis and how it might be interpreted in setting local policing priorities.

At the same time, the reflective qualitative feedback also contained within the Simulator tool, allowed a number of important issues to surface. The Priority Simulator platform itself was received positively by respondents with many praising the concept and describing their surprise at the diverse range of policing responsibilities and the difficulties that the PSNI have in resourcing them adequately:

> *Excellent simulator, which shows the difficulties in allocating resources to achieve acceptable results. (Male, 60+, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)*

> *Very interesting and commendable consultation, as much a consultation as it is an educational tool for the public to be aware of the funding realities we face under current levels of taxation. It's often a matter of fire-fighting not preparation in public affairs. (Male, 18-28, Belfast)*

> *What an eye opening and tough exercise! Well done to all those who successfully juggle these tasks daily. (Female, 30-39, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)*

> *Good insight into the struggles faced by the PSNI. (no data given)*

Other respondents found the Simulator format to be both challenging and quite disheartening prompting them to suggest that there were not enough resources available to police every activity effectively:

> *Much harder than I thought and not enough points to go round. No matter what choices are made it will never keep everyone happy but if it helps someone it is worth it. (Male, 50-59, Belfast)*

> *I very nearly did not complete the exercise as I felt it was pointless. I found the exercise very demoralizing as it required me to cut policing resources across all issues. This is a very difficult task to ask of the population the service is expected to protect. (Female, 40-49, Belfast)*

> *Wow this was very challenging and I found a lot of it very difficult and challenging and disheartening especially as there was vulnerable areas a very difficult and challenging test. (Female, 40-49, Antrim and Newtownabbey District)*

> *I ran out of points and I cannot find any way to compromise any more on the resources I included. If this is how it is for the police with having to stretch beyond belief then there is little hope for the service. (Male, 30-39, Mid-Ulster District)*

> *In order to cover all areas adequately I would have had to go over budget. (Male, 12-17, Fermanagh and Omagh District)*

> *It is vital that the public and other statutory agencies are "re-educated" as to the role and function of police. Police seem to be expected to do everything these days and other agencies appear to use them as a blanket, to cover their own shortcomings. (no data given)*

When pressed to make difficult decisions respondents provided a clear pattern of allocating resources to the more emotive subjects such as Emergency Calls, Protecting the Vulnerable, Terrorism/Paramilitary Disruption and Drugs at the expense of the more administrative such as Criminal Justice Investigations.

However, an analysis of the qualitative responses shows that many people are unhappy with the either/or choices posed by a Simulator, and continue to hope that all aspects of policing can be covered from a variety of sources:

3.3.1 Emergency Response:

> *Threats to life must be priority. (Male, 50-59, Ards and North Down District)*

> *All 100% genuine 999 emergency calls require a 'protective' 'safeguarding' police presence on scene; initial call takers and questions asked and imperative to filter priority and traffic offences, the majority of damage only RTC's do not require police attendance. (Male, 40-49, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)*

> *Emergency calls must always be the priority due to the risk/ harm factors involved. (Female, 30-39, Causeway Coast and Glens District)*

> *At its heart the police is a blue light emergency service. We must retain the capacity to respond to immediate need. The community need the police to be effective and responsive. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)*

3.3.2 Policing the Vulnerable including Domestic Incidents:

I do not believe that there is enough police action taken of mental health incidents, domestic incidents or child abuse and it needs to be acted upon. (Female, 12-17, Belfast)

Domestic incidents need to have more resources as these are serious crimes, missing persons and mental health incidents should have police resources reduced unless they are specified as high-risk as police officers should not be used as social workers. (Female, 40-49, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)

Domestic abuse affects everyone and can happen at any age. It particularly affects the young as children can suffer lifelong damage. This must be a priority. (Female, 40-49, Belfast)

More effort should be placed on investigating and deterring rape. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)

Keeping drugs and terrorism at bay in communities so it becomes something I don't need to worry about for my kids growing up. (Female, 18-29, Antrim and Newtownabbey District)

3.3.3 Terrorism/Paramilitary Disruption and Drugs:

Dissident republicans and so-called loyalist terrorists should be followed closely and have their financial records pursued under the latest laws that have come out to prove where their finances have come from. (Male, 30-39, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District)

Drugs and terrorism go hand in hand on this country and whilst there will always be those that will want to make money from the misery of drugs, there will always be a problem for society. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)

Resources should be focused on murder and terrorists. Use common sense. (Intersex, 18-29, Antrim and Newtownabbey District)

A more focused approach towards terrorism and paramilitary disruption needed. A sustained press campaign regarding terrorism and paramilitarism in Northern Ireland needed to ensure the public are made more aware of the potential difficulties faced by police due to the threat of terrorism. More emphasis placed on the proactive tackling of drugs in areas where this is known to be a problem. (no data given)

Local Community Policing attracted a lot of comment in the qualitative responses. This was not entirely consistent with the moderate simulator scores with a number of themes identified including a perceived decline in its use, calls for greater police visibility, greater use of Neighbourhood Policing Teams/local police stations to be reinstated, the need for greater police outreach in schools and community facilities and greater focus on Anti-Social Behaviour. However,

it is clear that many people do see neighbourhood policing as a cornerstone of an effective relationship with, and confidence in, the police organisation. Drugs featured heavily where respondents were split between the need for specialist police teams and dealing with issues at the 'grass roots' level:

3.3.4 Community Policing should be Supported/Expanded:

Patrolling needs to be planned, predictive and proactive not just for visible reassuring. (Male, 40-49, Antrim and Newtownabbey District)

More visibility. More police on the street. (Female, 30-39, Antrim and Newtownabbey District)

It would be great to have officers on bicycles in Banbridge. (Male, 50-59, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District)

Neighbourhood policing has been the core of policing in the U.K. for years and are the eyes and ears of the police in local areas. Local people enjoy seeing and speaking to the same police officers and it builds up trust. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)

3.3.5 Community Policing is Under Threat/Reduced:

We don't have neighbourhood police in my area any more. The neighbourhood team where abandoned - my service suffers because we are in a middle class area yet estates in Belfast have a dedicated neighbourhood team. Why am I paying to subsidise this while my front line visible policing has significantly reduced? (Male, 30-39, Ards and North Down District)

I feel it is in name only now within PSNI. It used to be the foundation stone re intelligence gathering, community confidence, and community interaction. The service has played around too much with policing models and complicated neighbourhood policing. It now lies between a rock and hard place depending on that individual police officer showing an interest as local officers never rated neighbourhood officers and at best are too busy to get involved or at worst disinterested for fear of 'getting know within the area' or becoming too deeply involved in problems. (Male, 50-59, Mid and East Antrim District)

Community policing is the heart beat of the police service. As it currently stands neighbourhood policing has been slashed to 6 officers per each area. Clearly not enough. (Male, 50-59, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)

3.3.6 Community Responses to Anti-Social Behaviour and Drugs:

> *Anti-social behaviour is one of the biggest issues effecting communities and the lack of action tackling this problem causes tensions with police/community relations. With an ageing population, the effects of anti-social behaviour are more disturbing and therefore calls are likely to increase. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)*

> *Drugs and their dealers are everywhere nothing being done (Female, 40-49, Newry, Mournes and Down District)*

> *Drug crime should be prioritised as it is a link and cause to the majority of crime. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)*

Whilst respondents agreed that policing vulnerable people was important, there was clear direction that ultimate responsibility for people with mental health issues should fall upon the health service. However, there was very little evidence of any clear understanding of how the police came to be responsible for mental health issues and how partnership with mental health services operated in practice. Nonetheless, this finding was consistent with the Priority Simulator score where mental health provision was the lowest scoring of the Vulnerable Persons Category, and there was a clear preference that this is dealt with as a health issue:

> *Severe lack of funding for mental health for example probably means that for the vast majority of people their initial and often long term interventional mental health provision comes from the police a terrible situation for both parties. (Male, 30-39, Belfast City)*

> *Mental health incidents should be primarily managed by Health and Social Services. (Female, 30-39, Ards and North Down District)*

> *Police resources should not be tied to sitting with patients with mental health issues. Once they are at hospital it should be the NHS responsibility. This is not a core policing issue. (Male, 40-49, Newry, Mournes and Down District)*

> *Only if mental health issue is threatening someone's life. it is the responsibility of social health care to respond to mental health incidents. (Female, 60+, Belfast)*

It was also interesting to note that there was support for non-charging for policing some public events such as non-profit community initiatives but there was a lot of resistance to larger profit-making events and the policing of cultural events in line with the high Priority Simulator Scores:

> *Any single event that uses up more than 50 officers is a waste of resources (Female, 40-49, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)*

When private individuals are making money of an event, there should defiantly be a charge. (Male, 60+, Ards and North Down District)

Charging for policing events is reasonable as companies are able to provide and hire their own security. Police Charing allows their resources to be used more effectively. (Female, 12-17, Ards and North Down District)

Funding bids and especially large events like road races, Golf Tournaments, profit making events etc. that are making money should be charged. (Female, 40-49, Causeway Coast and Glens District)

Start to charge for large-scale events where the organisers are charging an entrance fee. For example, (name of event), sporting events, concerts and any other event where profit or gain takes place. (Male, 50-59, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District)

I don't believe that local community events / charity events should be charged as in done in North Area at present. (Male, 40-49, Causeway Coast and Glens District)

This would be a very unfortunate situation for small local sporting, family, arts and music events. (Male, 40-49, Belfast City)

I had to go with this option to balance the figures, but care should be taken when local community groups are organising community events, particularly where they have their own stewards, to ensure that events that build community spirit and cohesion are not affected. (Female, 40-49, Belfast City)

A significant number of respondents acknowledged that parades were still the defining factor when discussing the policing of public events and respondents often suggested that the burden for policing such parades should either be removed from the PSNI budget or more work should be carried out to make them less contentious and therefore less likely to require major policing operations. However there were other's that felt the PSNI should provide policing for such parades as they were community events that caused minimal disruption:

The elephant in the room is not these events but the 3 thousand plus band parades/ marches that can't seem to be separated from these other events. This is clearly an emotive issue but attempting to make savings in this area requires real political leadership and the balls to tackle this issue not under the umbrella of events but separately. (Male, 30-39, Belfast)

All parades/events that bring people out onto the streets should be marshalled privately or police should charge for this service. (Female, 40-49, Lisburn and Castlereagh District)

Finally, as mentioned above, the issue of Legacy Investigations attracted some comments. While a number of respondents felt that the issue of legacy should be consigned to the past. Others felt that they should be a priority, but not for the PSNI with many asking for a separate agency or team to be set up to deal with this issue, corresponding with the relatively low Priority Simulator Score:

> *Legacy Investigations are very emotive, and although we need to move on and put the 'war' behind us, it must be really hard to do that if you lost a parent or child to collusion etc. Although these things happen in war, the situation in NI isn't that simple and I think we need to have the resources to try and help people get a solution and move on...if that's possible. (Female, 50-59, Belfast)*

> *Legacy issues should be left in the past and we should concentrate on the future. Female, 30-39, Causeway Coast and Glens District)*

> *Forget the legacy investigations and focus more on what's happening now. (Male, 30-39, Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon District)*

> *Given the depleted resources, and lack of serious crime prevention, thought should be given to whether legacy (I assume old, contentious) cases should be given such priority and importance (and resources) as currently seen. (Male, 30-39, Mid Ulster)*

> *Sadly, although Legacy investigations can be done, I just don't think we can afford them given the probability of success. (Female, 50-59, Ards and North Down District)*

> *Westminster should take responsibility of Legacy Investigations (financial etc) and set up a Truth Commission along lines of South African system. (Prefer not to say, 40-49, Belfast)*

> *Legacy matters be separate from the policing resources and be resourced from a different pot. (Male, 30-39, Ards and North Down District)*

Overall, however, it is clear that the Simulator was very effective in directing people to realise how hard some of the choices were in police budgeting. The qualitative responses suggest that most people came away from the exercise much less certain than before they began. This might suggest that the Simulator could be used more effectively in conjunction with informed consultation and scenario planning rather than in relatively uninformed open-ended consultation.

3.4 Priority Simulator Scores by Priority Issue and District

The final section from this portion of the research explores the Numerical Simulator Data for each District set against two specific demographics: age and sex. The statistical data is displayed in table format and comprises of the mean (average) Priority Simulator scores for 'sex' across each Policing District (Tables 7a-7f), and 'age' across each Policing District (Tables 7g-7l), as well as the overall total mean score (average) for each Policing District. These tables have been added to an appendix section at the end of the report due to the size and density of the tables.

For example, Table 7a shows that the mean average Simulator score that males in Antrim & Newtownabbey entered for Emergency Calls was 7.51, in comparison with females who entered a mean average score of 7.33. The overall mean (average) of all three sexes (male, female, and intersex) was 7.34. As men often outnumbered female respondents, they often had a stronger impact on the overall mean score, especially when the sample size was low leading to the occasional unusual score. To add clarity, a separate table is provided for each policing Priority Group. We also provide RAG rated heat map tables to better highlight the Priority Simulator mean scores for all three categories of sex (Tables 7m, 7n, 7o) and all seven categories of Age (Tables 7p-7v). Once again, these tables have been added to an appendix section at the end of the report due to the size and density of the tables.

3.4.1 Sex and District

Men in every District tended to record priorities in a similar fashion, as did women in every District. One might therefore conclude that sex is a significant factor in assessing policing priorities. For example, across all districts, men were more likely to rate higher: Emergency Calls, Priority Offenders, Drugs and Terrorism. Women were more likely to rate higher, Education, Domestic Violence, Responding to Child Abuse, Dealing with Vulnerable Persons and Missing Persons as well as Mental Health Issues, Terrorism and Burglary (see Tables 7m, 7n, 7o). However:

• Women assigned less importance to priority calls compared to men;
• Women assigned less importance to Custody and Prisoners, Summons and Warrants and Legacy Issues in comparison with men;
• Women assigned less importance to resourcing Cyber-Crime and Fraud than men;
• Women assigned more importance to resourcing Domestic Incidents, Child Abuse, Vulnerable Persons, Missing Persons and Mental Health compared to men.

Of particular note were the differences between male and female with respect to domestic violence and child abuse. For example, a one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a statically significant difference in the mean scores between men and women in relation to responding to Domestic Incidents with women more likely to rate this theme higher on the simulator. This was at the $p < .01$ level. A one-way analysis of variance showed that there was a statically significant difference in the mean scores between men and women in relation to responding to child abuse with women more likely to rate this theme higher on the simulator. This was at the $p < .01$ level.

3.4.2 Age and District

With the exception of three themes (Supporting Vulnerable Persons, Dealing with Summons and Warrants, and Frontline Support), there were statistically significant differences between mean scores attributed to the categories and the age of respondents across all districts.

For instance, on average, respondents within the age ranges, 40-49, 50-59 and 60+ were more likely than younger respondents to rate Community Policing higher on the measure. Likewise, the same groups were more likely to rate Anti-Social Behaviour higher than younger groups, particularly the 18-29 and 30-39 age group (for both, see all age tables 7g-7l).

Within the theme of Mental Health (see Table 7i), the age group, which appeared to rate, this issue most highly was the 18-29 group, which on average, scored more highly than the 30-39, 40-49, 50-59 and 60+ at the point of statistical significance. The same group (18-29) were less likely to rate the policing of Drugs (see Table 7j) as highly as all the older age groups. There were few statistically significant differences between how participants rated the policing of Terrorism and Paramilitary Crime (see Table 7j). For example, mean scores were fairly consistent in the age groups, 18-29, 30-39, 40-49 and 50-59. There were two exceptions. Those in the lowest (0-11) and highest age groups (60+) were more likely to score this issue lower than all other groups.

3.5 Summary

- The Priority Simulator was a new and innovative method of engagement. It provided participants with a novel opportunity to explore their views of local policing, and the feedback on the method was notably positive. A large number of the respondents noted that the simulator made them really think about the challenges facing the PSNI, but also increased their reflective understanding and knowledge about the breadth of issues the organisation responds to on a daily basis.

- Overall, the simulator suggests that the public are more inclined to prioritise emotive issues such as 'Emergency and Priority Responses'; 'Protecting the Vulnerable', along with 'Child Abuse and Domestic Incidents', over less personal issues such as 'Education, Crime Prevention and the Policing of Events'. But it might also prove to be a tool to challenge the assumptions behind these priorities, by placing these issues in a more complex context rather than simply presenting a series of non-contextual 'wishes'.

- Quantitative statistics suggested that participants did not immediately allocate significant resources to 'Community Policing'. However, the qualitative reflections demonstrated that there was widespread concern about any reduction in emphasis. A large number of people suggested that from their perspective there had been a decline in local community policing. Others suggested that community policing was key to generating confidence in the PSNI. For example, that community policing was the most appropriate method of addressing prominent concerns such as Drugs and Anti-Social Behaviour.

- Finally, there was a strong sense from respondents that although 'dealing with Mental Health' issues were important, it should not be a significant policing priority. Comments in the simulator were primarily focused on the need for government to put in place appropriate resources to meet the demands associated with Mental Health, and subsequently reduce the reliance on the police. There was recognition from respondents that the PSNI had to respond to an increase in Mental Health related issues because other public services were constrained by resources.

4. OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS

As part of the consultation, respondents had the opportunity to answer three open-ended questions that related to their experiences of using local policing:

1. Have you contacted PSNI and why?

2. What aspects of policing are important to you?

3. How could the PSNI improve their service?

The total number of participants who completed one or more questions was 2,970. In relation to the tables for demographic information, the 'number' fluctuates for each (age, sex, location) as some participant's provided information for certain demographics and not others. This section presents the main findings and in some cases table have been included in the appendix due to their size.

In numerical terms:

- Some 2,970 people participated in this exercise;
- Of those who responded, 41.4% (n=1,237) were male and 31.8% (n=1237) were female;
- Less than 1% (n=18) of the respondents indicated that they were intersex (displayed in Table 8)
- 59 of the respondents preferred not to indicate their gender;
- The majority of respondents were above 30 years of age (70.7%);
- The highest completion rate by age group was the 40-49 group with 652 respondents (see Table 9 below).

Table 8: Participants by gender

Gender	Number	%
Male	1611	41.4
Female	1237	31.8
Inter gender	18	0.5
Prefer not to say	59	1.5
Total	**2925**	**-**

Table 9: Participants by Age

Age	Number	% of participants
0-11	50	2.8%
12-17	229	8.3%
18-29	476	18.2%
30-39	622	21.8%
40-49	652	21.6%
50-59	516	15.7%
60+	396	11.6%
Total	**2941**	**-**

The highest proportion of participants came from the Belfast district (16.1%) while the lowest proportion came from the Mid-Ulster district (4%). Table 10 (below) highlights the percentage of participants from each Policing District.

Table 10: Participants by Policing District

District Council Area	Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Number of those who completed at least one open ended question	281	405	271	644	190	179	176	244	196	159	206
% of total	**7.1**	**10.2**	**6.8**	**16.1**	**4.8**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**6.2**	**4.9**	**4**	**5.2**

4.1 How have you used the PSNI?

The first question asked respondents how they had used the PSNI. The majority of respondents indicated that they had used the PSNI in the past. Contact with the PSNI was similar across Age and District, however as Figure 6 indicates, those in the 30-49 age groups were more likely than all other age groups to make contact with the PSNI.

Figure 6: Have you contacted the PSNI?
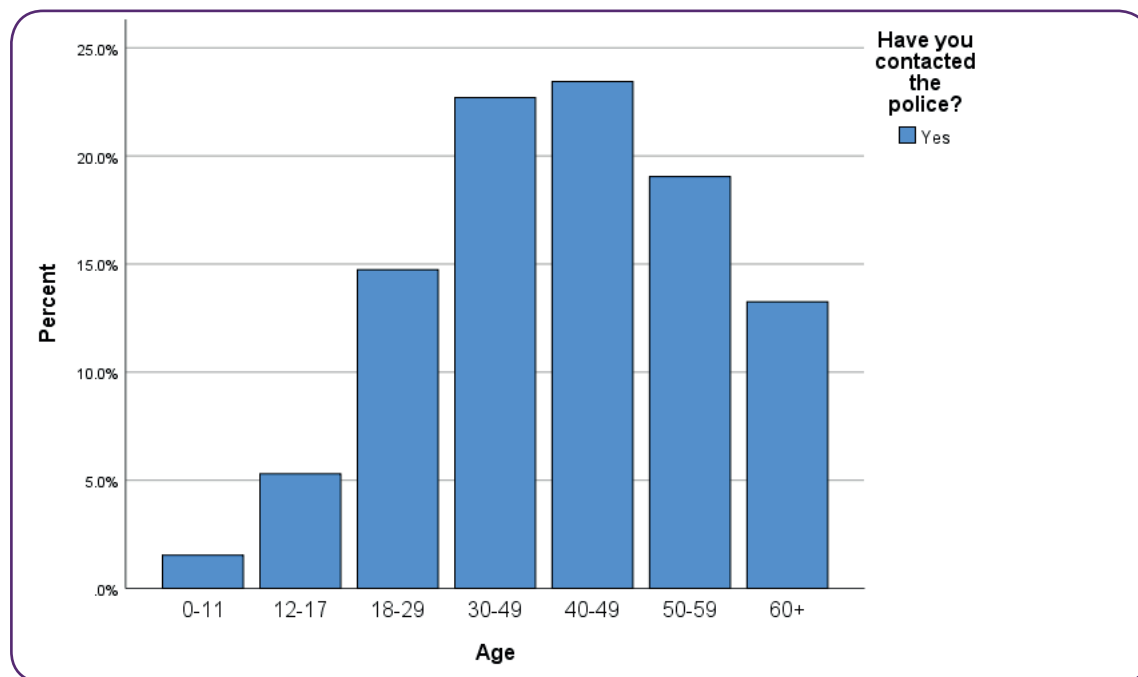
For those who had contacted the PSNI, there was a range of reasons for making contact. These ranged from asking for advice to reporting domestic abuse (Table 11a, 11b. 11c). The most frequently cited response in relation to making contact with police across the gender demographics was in relation to Road Traffic Incidents, with 20.7% men and 21.3% women stating this. In relation to road traffic incidents, respondents were both reporters and victims:

One example of where I've been in a situation where the police were involved would be when I was involved in a car crash and the police were required to make sure everyone was safe. (18-29, male, Belfast City)

Reporting of an incident on road safety/potential drunk driver. (60+, female, Ards & North Down District)

Across the different Policing Districts there were also several common themes that emerged from the analysis (Table 11b). The main finding was that reporting Road Traffic Incidents were the most common reason for contacting police across the Policing Districts apart from in Belfast. In Belfast, the most common reason for contacting the police was in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) (17.4%). Across nine of the other eleven Policing Districts reporting ASB was the second most common reason for contacting the PSNI (in Lisburn & Castlereagh it was the third most common). In written answers, some participants provided further details in relation to their contact with the police regarding ASB:

> *I called the non-emergency number many times to report anti-social behaviour. (40-49, male, Belfast City)*

> *I called to address anti social behaviour at and near my business. (60+, female, Newry City, Mourne & Down District)*

> *The most important thing was preventing and discouraging anti-social behaviour in youths. Mount street Dromore and Dromore park area. (30-39, female, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon District).*

The second most common reason for contacting the police in Lisburn & Castlereagh was in relation to burglary (9.6% of respondents), it was the third most cited reason for contacting the police in six of the other Policing Districts. Contact was usually as a result of having been a victim of crime:

> *Since moving into BT15 two years ago we have had three occasions where we have phoned the PSNI i.e. 2 burglaries and 1 attempted. (30-39, female, Belfast City)*

Finally, the reason for contacting the police was analysed in relation to age (Table 11c). It became apparent that there was a differing association between using the police in relation to violence (reporting physical assaults/fights) and the age of participants. As participants grew older they were more likely to use the police in relation to violence up until the intermediate age group, 30-39, following this there was a decline in the use of police in relation to violence (Figure 7). This reflects general violence trends and is indicative of greater prevalence of violence and more willingness to inform PSNI during late teens and early adulthood, with prevalence declining with age.

Figure 7: Used the police in relation to a violent episode
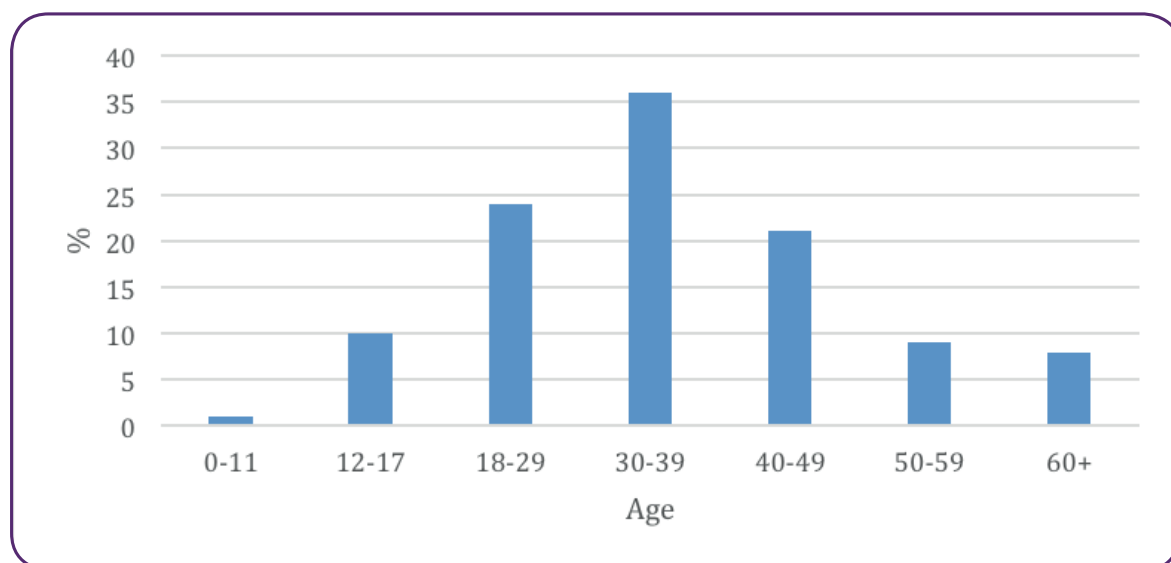
Finally, the responses also picked up a number of situations where the contact was outside the reporting and victim framework:

> *I work directly with them in relation to Community Safety, Suicide Prevention and others. (60+, male, Belfast City)*

> *Pizza & Peeler Night, which was a positive experience. Community police come to the community centre to engage with young people and to ask and answer questions, creating a positive relationship between young people, the community and police. (18-29, male, Belfast City)*

> *In connection with community events. (60+, female, Lisburn City & Castlereagh District)*

> *I have used the PSNI to report numerous crimes as a victim of domestic abuse and stalking. (40-49, female, Belfast City)*

> *I rang an ambulance for my friend who had an OD, when the police came first they told her she shouldn't have done something so stupid, so that wasn't a great experience. (12-17, male, Ards & North Down District)*

4.2: What Aspects of Policing in your Local Area are Important to You?

Across all of the demographics relating the Age, Gender and Policing District the proportion of people who responded that police visibility was important to them, including more police patrols around local areas remains striking. It was evident that the respondents felt that more visible policing and engagement in communities would act as a deterrent to crime and ensure feelings of public safety and allow police to respond quicker to reports of suspicious/criminal activity:

> *Visible presence, pro-active policing to reduce anti-social behaviour, traffic policing (including fixed and average speed cameras). (60+, male, Derry City and Strabane District)*

> *Adequate resourcing for local police to respond to local calls and more visible police on the roads. Never see police on the roads locally. (30-39, male, Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon District)*

> *Visible police presence. I am just back from holiday in Italy and there is a strong presence even in the smaller towns (60+, male, Ards & North Down District)*

> *Visible police on patrol and motorcycle police patrolling on a regular basis day and nightly when possible. Quick response times to reports of unusual activity so criminals can be apprehended. (60+, male, Newry City, Mourne & Down District)*

As discussed, there were no significant differences in responses based on gender. As previously noted, 'policing visibility' was viewed as the most important aspect of 'policing' by men, women, and intersex respondents and those who preferred not to disclose their gender (Table 11d). In total 1,177 respondents regarded visible policing as important to them. There was also considerable consensus on the remaining priorities as well. For men (12.4%) women (12.3%) and those who preferred not to say (10.4%), addressing anti-social behaviour was the second highest priority. For those who preferred not to say addressing drug related issues was the joint second most important aspect of local policing, for 8.9% of men and 8.8% of women, addressing drug related issues was the third highest priority. Within the group of participants who identified as intersex, the joint second most important aspect of policing was reducing drugs and dealing with paramilitaries and organised crime (12%). Also, the least important aspect of local policing was deemed to be dealing with white-collar crime, with only 3 people in total stating this was important to them.

In relation to the second question, data relating to age proved more varied than according to gender as is displayed in Table 11e. Across the seven age categories six of the categories regarded visible policing as the most important aspect of local policing, it came second in the age category 12-17 after reducing drugs. However, in relation to addressing ASB, there was an upward trajectory by age in the numbers of participants who placed importance on addressing ASB. This peaked in the age 40-49 category and began declining again. In total 117 participants from the 40-49 age category suggested addressing ASB was important to them, this was 21.9% of those people who said ASB was important. This is displayed in the graph below (Figure 8):

Figure 8: Percentages of people who regarded ASB as important (by Age)
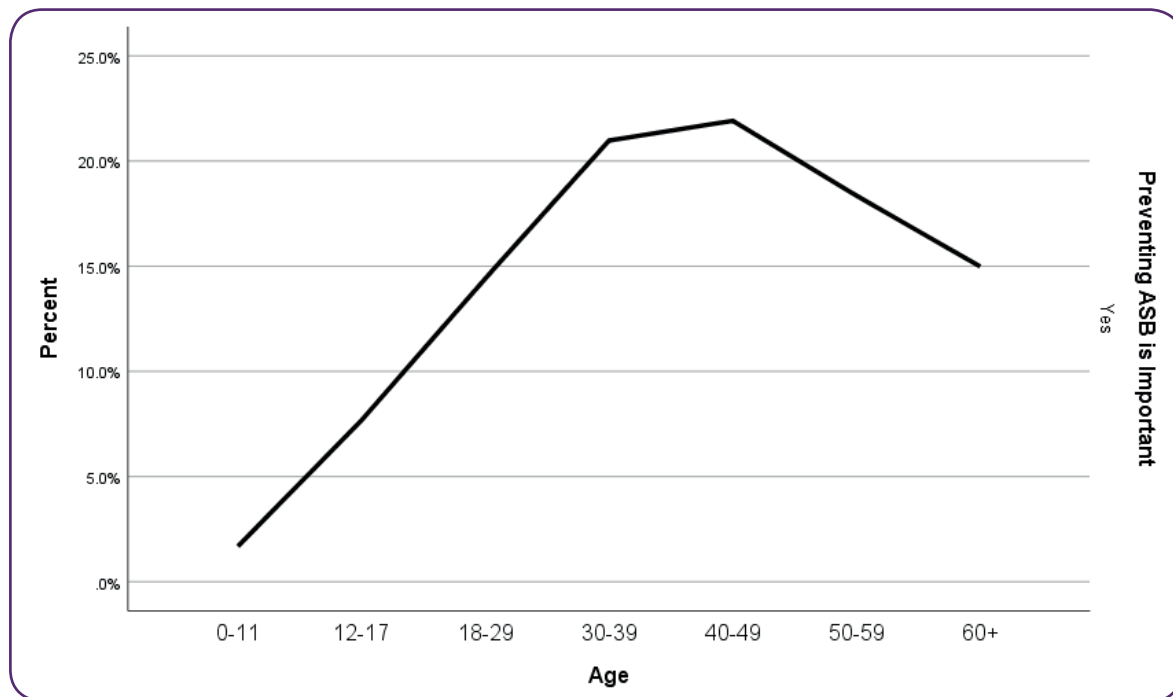
In a very similar trajectory, the numbers of those who felt that reducing drugs was an important aspect of Policing also rose, as the participants got older. Again peaking in the age 40-49 category and declining again (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Percentages of people who regarded addressing drug related issues as important (by Age)
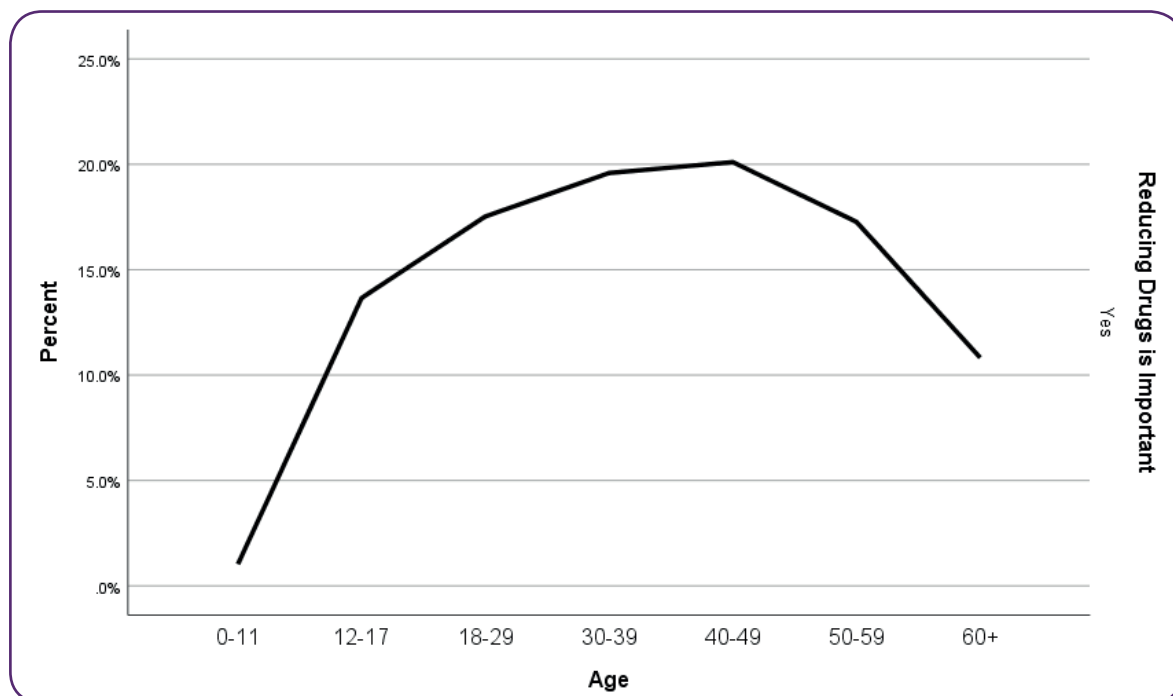
Respondents under 30 made up 32% of those who placed importance on drug related issues, although making up only 18.2% of the total number of respondents. In verbal responses this engagement was associated with a wish to 'get drugs off the streets':

> *Clamp down on drugs in our city. (18-29, male, Derry City & Strabane District)*

> *Get drugs of the streets, I lost my best friend, who died in Belfast, no more young people should be took away too soon!! (18-29, Female Mid & East Antrim District)*

> *Drugs off the street. (12-17, Prefer not to say, Mid-Ulster District)*

Across the council areas, anti-social behaviour, general crime prevention, reducing violence, prevention of fraud, and community engagement were all common themes. Table 12 highlights some regional variation in relation to several issues:

Table 12: What aspects of Policing in your area are important to you? (Police district)

% within council area	Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Burglary and theft	11.2%	10.7%	14.4%	10.3%	5.0%	8.8%	9.9%	19.4%	4.2%	8.7%	8.6%
Visible policing	46.3%	49.6%	46.3%	46.2%	49.1%	51.7%	46.6%	35.6%	43.1%	44.9%	55.9%
Road traffic	8.3%	13.2%	14.8%	7.4%	15.7%	11.6%	19.9%	19.4%	12.6%	18.1%	17.7%
ASB	22.3%	20.3%	21.3%	21.8%	22.0%	21.1%	18.0%	19.9%	20.4%	24.6%	21.0%
Crime prevention	7.9%	10.7%	7.9%	10.3%	9.4%	10.2%	11.8%	9.7%	9.6%	11.6%	10.8%
Drugs	18.2%	11.0%	18.5%	14.1%	20.1%	11.6%	22.4%	13.4%	13.2%	21.0%	12.4%
Paramilitaries /organised crime	12.8%	14.9%	10.2%	10.5%	5.7%	10.2%	7.5%	8.8%	9.6%	4.3%	3.2%
Violence prevention	4.5%	6.2%	4.2%	8.7%	7.5%	7.5%	12.4%	8.8%	6.6%	5.8%	4.3%
Domestic abuse	9.1%	11.3%	9.3%	9.9%	11.3%	15.0%	9.3%	10.2%	10.8%	11.6%	4.8%
Rural crime	1.2%	2.0%	4.6%	0.5%	6.9%	2.0%	4.3%	2.8%	1.2%	5.8%	4.8%
Fraud	2.9%	2.0%	2.8%	2.2%	4.4%	2.7%	1.2%	3.7%	2.4%	1.4%	3.2%
Managing events	2.1%	0.8%	1.4%	2.7%	4.4%	1.4%	3.1%	1.9%	0.0%	3.6%	2.2%
Rapid response	17.4%	14.6%	14.8%	14.6%	9.4%	11.6%	9.9%	19.0%	15.6%	10.1%	16.1%
Engaging young people	5.8%	4.8%	3.2%	5.4%	3.1%	6.8%	5.0%	2.8%	8.4%	2.2%	6.5%
White collar crime	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Victim support	0.0%	0.3%	0.5%	3.1%	1.3%	1.4%	0.6%	2.3%	1.2%	1.4%	1.1%

Across all of the Policing Districts more visible policing and community engagement was consistently the most important to respondents.

Having noted that visible policing was the most popular response in all Districts, there were some notable regional variations in other responses:

- Reducing drugs was regarded as very important in Causeway Coast & Glens, Fermanagh & Omagh and Mid-Ulster, but received much less attention from respondents in Ards & North Down and Derry City & Strabane;
- Traffic Issues were more regularly regarded as important in Lisburn & Castlereagh and Fermanagh & Omagh, compared to Belfast;
- A large percentage of the participants from Antrim & Newtownabbey regarded tackling paramilitaries and organised crime as an important aspect of local Policing;
- Rural crime was regarded as an important aspect of local policing in rural areas such as Causeway Coast & Glens district (6.9%) and less important elsewhere; and
- A relatively large percentage of participants from the Derry City & Strabane placed emphasis on the importance of addressing domestic abuse.

4.3: How do you think the PSNI could improve Policing in your area?

Once more, the largest number of respondents to this question suggested that a more visible presence in local communities was a critical factor in improving local Policing. Table 12a highlights this in relation to the gender categories, with 42.7% of men and 42.5% of women indicating that local policing could be improved through more visible policing. It was also interesting to note that the main matter of difference between men (9.6%) and women (14.2%) was in relation to the suggestion that policing could be improved by the PSNI 'improving public relationships.'

The issue of visible policing was noted at length, evidenced by several of the qualitative responses:

> *Police officers walking around the local area (not driving or cycling). (40-49, male, Belfast City)*

> *More high visibility patrols and local beat officers. (30-39, male, Ards & North Down District)*

> *Visible presence to deter crime. (30 – 39, female, Ards & North Down District)*

> *keep uniformed officers on the street. (40 – 49, intersex, Causeway Coast and Glens District)*

While there were similarities across the gender categories in relation to visible policing the same could not be said in relation to age (Table 12b). It was found that only 30.2% of 12-17 year olds felt that Policing could be improved by a more visible presence in communities. This compares to a much more significant 46.7% of the 60+ age category. Younger people (age group 12-17) were most likely to suggest that a more joined-up, collaborative approach would improve local Policing.

A range of comments from participants in this age group highlights this perspective:

> *Engagement in schools and youth groups. (12-17, female, Antrim & Newtownabbey District)*

> *Into schools and engagement with younger people. (12-17, female, Newry City, Mourne & Down District)*

Exploring the statistics relating to police visibility further, there were also some districts, which placed significant emphasis on improving policing via increased visibility. In particular, 52.5% of the respondents from the Lisburn & Castlereagh Council believed that increased police visibility would improve policing in the district (Table 13).

Table 13: How do you think the PSNI could improve Policing in your area? (Council District)

	Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
*Targeted Policing	8.0%	5.9%	10.9%	8.2%	9.2%	6.4%	4.5%	9.1%	12.1%	7.4%	9.4%
Visible Policing	46.2%	41.0%	40.4%	40.7%	46.0%	39.8%	39.3%	52.5%	42.8%	39.2%	40.6%
More Arrests	2.7%	2.7%	3.0%	1.7%	1.8%	2.3%	1.7%	2.0%	5.2%	1.4%	2.2%
More Resources For PSNI	8.9%	12.9%	12.2%	9.5%	8.6%	8.8%	10.7%	6.1%	12.1%	7.4%	10.6%
Joined Up Working	5.3%	9.4%	10.0%	7.7%	6.1%	4.7%	5.1%	6.6%	5.2%	6.1%	4.4%
*Evidence Based Policing	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
Dealing with Paramilitaries and Organised Crime	2.7%	2.9%	3.0%	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	2.2%	2.0%	3.5%	2.0%	2.2%
*Specialised Policing	4.0%	2.9%	2.6%	3.7%	4.3%	3.5%	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	4.7%	2.2%
Prioritisation of Certain Crimes	11.1%	7.2%	8.3%	7.8%	9.8%	8.8%	10.1%	7.1%	2.9%	14.2%	15.0%
*Improving Public Relationships	9.8%	10.7%	8.3%	12.5%	8.6%	19.9%	18.5%	8.6%	11.0%	12.2%	8.9%
Speedy Responses	1.3%	4.0%	1.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.7%	5.1%	3.5%	3.5%	4.7%	4.4%

*Targeted policing = refers to PSNI targeting specific crimes and areas of vulnerability; Evidence Based Policing = PSNI drawing on previous experience and research; Specialised policing = PSNI focusing on specific issues; Improved public relationships = the PSNI taking the lead to develop meaningful relationships in the local community

Once again, the priority given by participants to police visibility and presence was overwhelming. Perhaps more interesting, was the broad consensus across most of the Policing Districts that the police could improve their relationships with the public. Indeed, in six council areas more than 10% of the respondents felt the police could improve this aspect of policing i.e. Derry City & Strabane (19.9%) and Fermanagh & Omagh (18.5%). One participant communicated this:

> *Building partnerships with local communities and key stakeholders, developing relationships, trust, hubs. Endeavour to ensure equality of opportunity - that all cultural identities are reflected in the staffing of the police service. (30-39, female, Derry City and Strabane District)*

Another theme emerging across all of the Policing Districts surrounded the level of resources provided to the PSNI. Indeed, at least 6.1% of participants from each district suggested that policing resources could be improved. Furthermore, 12.9% of participants from Antrim and North Down recognised this as an area for improvement.

In other districts, problems which related specifically to the district were raised frequently, for example in Newry, Mourne & Down road safety emerged as an important issue where there was evidence of a persistent problem:

> *Definitely catching speeders. I live just inside the 30mph zone off the main Downpatrick Road and it's like a racecourse for some. It's very hard at times to get out of the estate, as you can't always judge what speed oncoming motorists are doing. More speed detections outside the former PSNI station and also at Killyleagh Football Club. We need something done about blatant abuse of able bodied people using disabled parking spaces. (40-49, female, Newry City, Mourne & Down District).*

Some of the respondents were content with the service the PSNI were providing and did not identify any area for improvement, as reflected in the comments below. A selection of comments included below display this:

> *I have always found the police to be supportive, mannerly and accessible. I have nothing to add. (50-59, female, Mid & East Antrim District)*

> *At this moment and time I cant see how they could do any more for the people round where I live. (60+, male, Newry City, Mourne & Down District)*

> *They do a good job. (40-49, female, Ards & North Down District)*

There was one notable exception to the broadly supportive comments in this section, and that related to the 101 call-line. All those mentioning the service felt that on occasions it could take a significant length of time to get through to speak to someone and was generally a frustrating experience:

> *Also the 101 Service is not fit of purpose - the first staff are not well informed. It relies on the caller knowing the system. The PSNI do not ring back which they should. (60+, male, Ards & North Down District)*

> *Members of the public do say they find that giving details on the phone (101) has it problems, especially if drugs or terrorism related. (40-49, female, Causeway Coast & Glens District)*

> *By answering the phone, my experience of contacting police lead to me waiting on 101 for 45 minutes before hanging up after no reply. (40-49, female, Mid & East Antrim District)*

4.4 Summary

The three open-ended questions provided the public with an opportunity to reflect on how they used the police along with what they felt worked well, and how they thought policing could be improved in their local area. The results suggest that the public interact with the police primarily through reporting incidents or as victims of crime. The three most common issues for engagement were Anti-Social Behaviour, Road Traffic and Burglary. While there was also limited evidence to suggest that the public met the PSNI in a more positive environment or that their contact was other than through a crime-related incident, it is clear that for the majority of people direct contact with the police is associated with incidents of stress, and in an emergency context.

Perhaps the most striking finding, however, was the importance to many people of Police Visibility, including more patrols in local areas. Asked how the PSNI could improve local policing the largest number of people stated that increasing visibility would transform the environment. In addition, there was a measurable correlation between respondent's age and this view; as the respondents got older they were more likely to indicate that policing could improve by higher visibility and presence in local districts. Respondents appear to believe that visible policing in and of itself is a deterrent to crime and increased their sense of safety in their neighbourhoods.

All other issues were of relatively minor significance in this survey, although tackling Anti-Social Behaviour, Dealing with Drugs and Responding to Dangerous Driving featured regularly in responses.

5. PUBLIC EVENTS

The Policing Board and the PSNI hosted eighty-seven public events across Northern Ireland (for a full list of events please see the Policing Board engagement report). The format of these events remained relatively constant, with either an independent member of the Policing Board or a senior officer from the PSNI setting out the purpose of the consultation and it's importance in terms of informing changes to local policing. During the events the public were given information about the simulator element of the consultation and then asked to reflect on policing within their local community. A number of staff from the Policing Board and officers from the PSNI facilitated discussions with participants and a series of notes were taken from these engagement sessions.

The following section provides a report on ten themes that emerged consistently across the events. This is not an analysis of the themes, simply a factual thematic review of what the public discussed.

5.1 Immediate priority is local

When the public discussed priorities they very much framed them within a local context i.e. paramilitarism was an issue in some areas and not in others; rural needs are distinct to urban, and young people prioritise issues differently to more older people. However, there was also recognition from participants that through the consultation, geographical and constituency based responses meant that creating a policing service that would meet everyone's specific needs and expectations would be challenging and difficult.

5.2 Language and terminology

Throughout the consultation the public used a range of terms and definitions associated with policing and community safety i.e. they applied words and terms such as neighbourhood policing, visible policing, community policing, response, and policing with the community interchangeably and often to describe a similar situation or event. Furthermore, they used words such as 'vulnerability' and 'harm' in multiple contexts to describe a range of community issues. However, there was no universal and consistent application of the words linked to policing and community safety issues across the public events.

It was also interesting to note that for a large number of people, the phrase '*policing with the community*' was about visible policing and more to do with a neighbourhood style of policing as opposed to '*how the PSNI do policing more generally*'. It was also apparent that when they referred to the closure of police stations; a reduction in police numbers, and the withdrawing of neighbourhood policing teams, there was an assumption that '*policing with the community*' was failing.

5.3 Communication and messaging

It was evident from the discussions that 'communication' between the PSNI and the public was a significant issue and one that was particularly complex when it was analysed. Firstly, there were numerous complaints and criticisms of the 101 number and the response, members of the public were receiving from the PSNI – this was largely negative and included the PSNI not responding to calls; taking longer to respond than people expected; a failure from the police to explain the decision-making process around how they respond to calls or prioritise issues, and a view that 101 was simply a way of letting the public believe they are being listened to, while the PSNI move on to other more pressing issues.

Overall, there was a sense from the public that the PSNI were not very clear about how they went about their business or allocated resources to meet the needs of the community. They appeared to understand the macro messaging and broad headline issues which the PSNI were responding to, but were less clear about more nuanced and local issues and how the police were dealing with them.

It was also suggested on a number of occasions that the public wanted more opportunities to engage with the police – and not simply as a witness, victim or perpetrator of a crime. They wanted to understand more about what they police did, and were particularly supportive of more online engagement i.e. using Facebook (face time) to talk directly to the police and more innovative methods of building relationships beyond that of what currently exists.

5.4 Mental health

Across the majority of public events the participants talked openly about the impact of issues surrounding poor mental health on local policing. There was a recognition that austerity measures alongside a reduction in public services had meant large numbers of people with varying degrees of mental health issues were not receiving adequate support, and unfortunately this was placing increasing demands on the PSNI. The overwhelming majority of people noted that this should not just be an issue for the PSNI, and that any solution would involve multiple partners and collaborative working. However, people were unsure how much responsibility should sit with the PSNI and other agencies.

5.5 Visible policing

There was a general consensus among the public that visible local policing was one of the most important aspects of policing, and regardless of the issues around confidence and effectiveness, the public usually brought the discussions back to debates around how often they seen police officers in their neighbourhood. There was no consistency across each of the sessions in terms of what constituted 'visible policing' with comments ranging from '*its all just about seeing them (officers) on streets or in vehicles*' to '*its about having a relationship with officers and working on issues together*'.

5.6 Roles and responsibilities

The narrative from the PSNI is that although volume crime is decreasing the role of officers is becoming more complex and the demands on their time is increasing, especially in regards to responding to mental health related issues. From the public's perspective, the discussions illustrated the extensive range of roles and responsibilities, which they contend are the responsibility of the police. There was no consistent view as to what '*police officers do on a daily basis*'. Instead, participants views ranged from responding to emergency calls; attending local community events; protecting vulnerable people; signposting the public to appropriate public services; patrolling and addressing the communities fears around criminality.

5.7 Youth engagement

It would be remiss not to acknowledge the discussions that focused on young people and their relationship with the PSNI. Across a number of sessions (different geographies) there were calls for the police to be more proactive in terms of building relationships with young people and engage with them in more positive contexts. Participants suggested that the police make use of technology to interact with young people at a local level and establish networks and relationships that move beyond a 'criminal justice' focus.

5.8 Confidence in policing

The results from the sessions indicated that there was no real consistency in how the public define and measure confidence in the PSNI. For a number of participants it was about 'effectiveness', for others it was about a 'visible presence', while for other's it was about personal experiences of interacting with officers. In relation to the measurement of it, several talked about basing it on a reduction in crime figures while other's suggested it was about response times, and others noted the legacy of the past as a key influencer in measuring confidence.

5.9 Neighbourhood policing

Although issues around language and terminology have previously been noted, it is important to recognise that substantial time was taken by participants to talk about the importance of neighbourhood policing. For them, the consistent narrative was about having a local, visible and pro-active set of police officers that understood the local community and the people that resided there. Furthermore, where the public encountered officers in positive environments, they did not simply associate them with crime and criminal behaviour. In the majority of cases people talked about neighbourhood policing in the past tense and suggested that the PSNI had significantly reduced their presence in local communities.

5.10 Support for policing

Even though a significant aspect of the public events focused on what should change in terms of local policing (and this allowed people to acknowledge their frustrations with the current situation), the overwhelming majority of participants were extremely supportive of the PSNI and wanted policing more generally to succeed. There was also recognition of the growing financial restraints on the organisation and a consistently held view that local communities were both key and instrumental to supporting the development of policing and community safety solutions to those issues that were affecting the quality of life of the public.

6. ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSES

There were fifteen formal submissions to the consultation (Table 13). Each of these highlighted the vital role played by partnership with the PSNI in areas as diverse as the environment and youth work.

Table 13: Written responses to the Consultation from organisations and groups

Group	Area of Interest	Sector
Unison Retired Members Forum	Trade Union	Voluntary
Give and Take (Include Youth)	Young people	Voluntary
Voypic	Young people in care	Voluntary
NICCY	Young people	ALB
Linking Generations	Older people	Voluntary
Focus Identity Trust	Transgender and Intersex	Voluntary
NI Environment Agency	Environment	ALB
DAERA Veterinary and Animal Welfare	Animal Welfare	Public
NILGA	Local Government	Public/membership
Probation Board NI	Criminal Justice	ALB
CRC	Community Relations	ALB
Sinn Féin	Community-Policing relations	Political
Local MLA	Community-Policing relations	Political
Councillor	Community-Policing relations	Political
Councillor	Community-Policing relations	Political

A full summary of the responses is included at Appendix One. Three of the submissions came from groups working with young people. Each of the organisations outlined the important role of partnership and underlined the critical role of policing at local level and on critical issues such as the environment, local government and probation. There were particularly detailed responses from young people (Give and Take, NICCY) and an important contribution on Good Relations from the Community Relations Council.

While each response should be read in their entirety a number of common themes emerged:

• Collaboration and problem solving are critical elements of local policing and Policing with the Community. Indeed, without a clear commitment to partnership, policing is not deliverable. All of the organisations and groups responding to the consultation emphasised the importance of inter-agency working on practical problems, and appreciated PSNI involvement. Issues of shared budgets were seen as critical enablers of partnership;

- The range of partnerships involved in delivering local policing is substantial. In this consultation they included: Animal Welfare Enforcement, Environmental issues including waste water, good relations, local government, local community organisations, young people, neighbourhood services etc. This needs to be factored into training for officers and for PCSPs;

- Police visibility and presence are of great importance to local communities and to many stakeholder groups. Not only does it create confidence, it creates a sense that police have an understanding of the challenges facing local communities. Consistency when personnel move is critical for maintaining local trust, confidence and continuity;

- Young people's organisations expressed concerns about ongoing issues with paramilitarism and stop and search. Child abuse, missing persons and domestic violence were also considered priorities. Historic investigations were rated much less highly; and

- Training and education for policing were seen as a priority at all levels, including call handling, community/neighbourhood officers, good relations and community organisations that engage with the police on a range of issues.

7. ANALYSTS' REFLECTIONS

Following a review of the data the team identified a series of emerging issues that should assist the Policing Board and PSNI when they come to interpret the overall findings from the consultation.

7.1 Methodology

The Policing Board and PSNI undertook a sophisticated multi-faceted approach to consultation that engaged with a wider range of stakeholders. While the results provide some important snapshots into public priorities in local policing, there are a number of important and significant issues which could be addressed in future consultations to ensure that the resulting material is more robust:

a. The Priority Simulator tool is a useful and important innovation in policing and could be used for many purposes. However on this occasion, what the Simulator exercise indicated was that it was more significant as a tool to allow people to move from rhetoric to a more realistic appraisal of the difficult choices facing policing than as a measure of immediate attitudes. It is therefore not clear that the responses represent a final or fixed view of police priorities, nor that respondents were in possession of sufficient information (difficult to assess the impact of the video animation, the information booklet, the demand wheel and information button on the simulator) to make these difficult and sometimes emotive choices. We recommend that the tool be refined and used in a guided setting indicating how views change once more information is shared by participants;

b. The demographic indicators used in this consultation were age and gender. Other issues such as community background and other equality information, where there has been evidence of specific issues on policing in the past, were not used. For this reason, the analysts have made no comment on these issues;

c. Participation in the consultation was voluntary. While the Policing Board and PSNI made efforts to ensure that there were opportunities for participation across every Policing District and among people of all ages, the results reflect participation rather than any deliberate effort to control the participation according to statistical or demographic importance. Thus, the sample sizes in each District are different in every exercise and the age and gender profile varies considerably in every area. It is important to note that sample sizes below 100 are normally treated as indicative rather than definitive, and that some of the results for District Councils may not have reached this threshold;

d. The responses from organisations represent the important view of respondents. However, they do not represent an exhaustive record of views on policing in organisations across Northern Ireland;

e. If the views of specific groups - such as young people or minority cultural groups - are relevant, **these need to be addressed through further direct consultation, as they are not fully addressed in this consultation**.

7.2 Visible Policing

It is worth noting that a number of respondents took the opportunity to praise the PSNI and the work that they are doing, some mentioning that they could not identify an issue for improvement. However, it is clear that the participants in this consultation strongly believe that increased visibility at local level is the most persistent issue to be addressed in local policing. The responses reveal that many people believe that this presence and relationship contributes to addressing their fears of crime, and also they believe that it has an effect on reducing crime. In addressing this concern, the Policing Board and PSNI should have regard both to the need to take seriously this public demand and to the need to be driven by evidence and best practice in addressing crime and confidence in policing.

It appears to be the case that many people believe that if policing is not immediately visible in officers on the beat or in local neighbourhoods, that policing is not happening. This may be linked to the fact that most people see the police as a service responding to their immediate personal needs and as an organisation to report crime. Wider issues of public safety, persistent crime issues, prevention, and evidence based policing and inter-agency work, appear to be invisible to the public, leaving the PSNI vulnerable to the allegation of diminished service.

This is a matter, which should be addressed by a communications strategy, and by proactive efforts on the part of the Policing Board, PCSPs and policing partners to identify and advocate for policing where it is less visible to the public.

7.3 The language of policing

The language used in relation to policing, especially as it affects relationships with the community has become widely used, but very imprecise. Definitions of who 'the community' is are instinctive rather than reflective or consistent, and tend to be associated variously with the public in general, local people, a specific political or cultural identity or an interest group. Even after almost 20 years of the PSNI, participants in this consultation do not indicate any clear understanding that 'Policing with the Community' is a method and an approach to the delivery of service which is rooted in partnership and a creative division of labour in all arenas of policing, but instead assume that it is limited to community and even neighbourhood policing. The difference between local and neighbourhood policing teams is not certain and other aspects of police jargon are not recognised. This same pattern of imprecision can also be identified in relation to terms like 'harm' and 'vulnerability'.

This does matter because the goals of policing in this area depend on clear understandings of the task and role of the police. Further measures of effectiveness depend on adequately defining what is to be done. Moreover, public attitudes to, and confidence in, policing depend on clear expectations, transparency and accountability.

Given the importance of 'Policing with the Community' to the PSNI, controversies over visible policing and neighbourhood patrols as well as the changing face of modern crime, ensure that clarifying terms and expectations is an important task going forward if performance is to be measured and improved.

7.4 Inter-agency Working

The public appear to be sympathetic to the idea that the police are too often asked to move from their core mission. On issues of mental health, for example, the public are intuitively supportive of the view that the police should not have a primary role in this. However, there is little evidence of any serious thought about how this might happen, or about how issues of harm and vulnerability should be better defined so as to allow for more targeted intervention by relevant partners.

Again, this may be a matter for improved advocacy and communication on behalf of policing partners and the PSNI itself.

7.5 Engagement and Prevention

This consultation suggests that the public continue to understand policing as an acute or emergency service dealing with crimes as they occur, and not a service dealing with crime and the prevention of crime in a wider sense. As a result, police efforts to reach groups who have weak relationships with policing are not seen as a priority, dealing with legacy is not a priority in this consultation, efforts to work with schools and young people are rated lower than rapid response to crime, interagency working even on high profile issues such as drugs, sexual exploitation, domestic violence and hate crime is not prioritised and budgetary resources are overwhelmingly allocated to rapid response.

Furthermore, there is some evidence that people do value engagement with areas of their own interest but not others. So, for example, there was a strong consensus, particularly among the lower age groups, that the PSNI needed to spend more time building relationships and listening to the voices of young people in local areas, but older people appear less interested.

This suggests either that those responsible for policing have not explained the real nature of policing to the public or that the police are undertaking jobs which the public does not wish them to do, such as preventing rather than responding to crime.

7.6 The 101 service

Due to a wide range of comments it is important to directly refer to the 101 Service. It is clearly not popular with large sections of the public. Without direct consultation and prompting, many people aired their frustrations with the service in this consultation. The respondents who had used this service reported long waiting times and frustration in regard to lack of contact and follow-up with the PSNI after using the service. This has the potential to damage confidence in the organisation and reduce expectations in the type and quality of service the public receive from the PSNI.

There is a need for the organisation to examine the issues around call handling and consider what changes could be made to improve the efficiency of the service.

APPENDIX **1**

Summary of Organisational Reponses

Fifteen groups and organisations made formal submissions to the consultation. Five of these were from membership organisations representing specific interests. Four came from people or groups associated directly with Sinn Féin and six came from statutory groups with direct interest in specific aspects of policing. Three of the submissions came from groups working with young people. The responses are set out below:

Table 14: Written responses to the Consultation from organisations and groups

Group	Area of Interest	Sector
Unison Retired Members Forum	Trade Union	Voluntary
Give and Take (Include Youth)	Young people	Voluntary
Voypic	Young people in care	Voluntary
NICCY	Young people	ALB
Linking Generations	Older people	Voluntary
Focus Identity Trust	Transgender and Intersex	Voluntary
NI Environment Agency	Environment	ALB
DAERA Veterinary and Animal Welfare	Animal Welfare	Public
NILGA	Local Government	Public/membership
Probation Board NI	Criminal Justice	ALB
CRC	Community Relations	ALB
Sinn Féin	Community-Policing relations	Political
Local MLA	Community-Policing relations	Political
Councillor	Community-Policing relations	Political
Councillor	Community-Policing relations	Political

The themes of the responses corresponded directly to the interests of the organisations and their relationship with the PSNI. These are set out below:

Unison Retired Members Forum (URMF)

The URMF underlined the importance of Neighbourhood policing teams and visible policing for older people. According to the response:

> *"There is a need to put boots on the ground if the PSNI are to stay on top of crime in the community. High visibility is the answer to tackling crime and ASB."*

Groups working with young people:

a. Give and Take (Include Youth)

Give and Take consulted extensively with their membership conducting a number of workshops and surveying their members. The workshops drew in different groups from within the network supported by Give and Take and reflected a clear understanding of many of the issues facing young people in relation to young people. Issues of child abuse, paramilitarism and the importance of responding to emergency calls were all raised. In relation to police operations to find missing persons, one young person noted that in children's homes, the procedure around categorising young people as missing persons is stupid and a waste of police time.

> *"They don't even give you a chance to come home before they are on to the police and then the police treat you as a missing person."*

The young people in the consultation believed that police resources being put into investigating historical crimes was "a waste of resources" commenting that:

> *"Cases like that should be forgotten about instead of constantly being brought back up. Spending time and resources on these cases on was just giving people an excuse to act on their sectarian opinions. "*

Some of those consulted felt that the police were not interested in investigating their experiences of being victims of crime or anti-social behaviour and believed 'giving young people something to do in their communities' was preferable to spending direct police resources.

The Give and Take responses were summarised in two tables:

Table 15: Overview of the ranking of issues by internal consultation: Give and Take

Group One	Group Two	Group Three
Child Abuse	Child Abuse	Terrorism
Missing Persons	Emergency Calls	Child Abuse
Domestic Abuse	Domestic Abuse	Domestic Abuse
Terrorism	Missing Persons	Crimes against Vulnerable People
Drugs	Crimes against Vulnerable People	Investigative Crime
Crimes against Vulnerable People	Investigative Crime	Emergency Calls
Cyber Crime	Foot Patrols	Road Traffic Offences
Emergency Calls	Anti-Social Behaviour	Anti-Social Behaviour
Investigative Crimes	Road Traffic Offences	Cyber Crime
Anti-Social Behaviour	Terrorism	Missing Persons
Historical Crimes	Drugs	Historical Crimes
Road Traffic Incidents	Historic Crimes	Drugs
Foot Patrols	Cyber Crime	Foot Patrols

Table 16: Internal membership consultation – priority order of issues
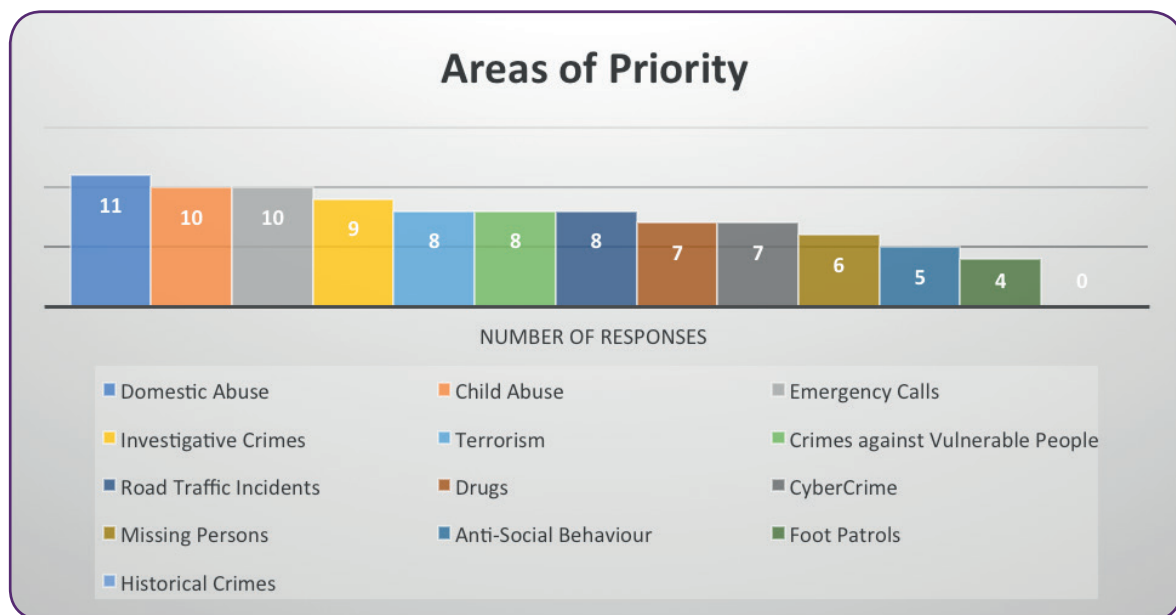
b. Voypic

Voypic work with young people in care. In their submission, they commented that young people both appreciated police help and *"feel when they see policemen and women they all said they feel "scared" and that they "have done something wrong"."* Voypic suggested that police do outreach work with young people - in local communities, youth clubs or by undertaking voluntary work with young people in care - to help build positive relationships. They also commented that awareness raising or educational work with young people should be "realistic".

c. Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY)

As the statutory champion for children and young people, NICCY highlighted four specific issues of concern:

- Stop & Search: Statistics[1] tend to show that the tactic is disproportionately applied to Children and Young People a lack of data tracing through to disposal, arrest and conviction. NICCY question its effectiveness as a policing tool and noted the detrimental impact on young people's confidence in policing.

- Body-worn video: NICCY believe that body worn video cameras should always be used and turned on when Officers are interacting with children and young people.

- Paramilitary style attacks[2]: NICCY believe that local police officers have a crucial role in the quest to eradicate this abuse of children within local communities and expect this to be reflected in any future local policing plan.

- Engagement: Young people should be engaged in planning and consultation as part of building confidence.

Older People

Linking Generations(NI) (LGNI)

LGNI made a detailed response outlining the relationship they seek with the PSNI. LGNI are keen to work alongside and in collaboration with community policing officers to identify hot spot areas and develop effective interventions that could positively contribute to reducing fear of crime, anti-social behaviour and negative perceptions and stereotypes. They strongly support community engagement and personal responsibility and involvement in addressing community issues. They commend PSNI involvement in Community Planning as an opportunity to promote the wellbeing of an area, to improve community cohesion and the quality of life for all citizens. They see partnership and engagement as "*an opportunity for everyone to engage, learn and share skills, develop confidence and communication skills and have fun!*"

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1   The Detail found that in three years (2013/14, 2014/15 and 2015/16), 14,671 children (U18s) were stopped and searched. 780 were arrested, that is a rate of 5.3%.
2   www.niccy.org/about-us/our-current-work/statement-on-childrens-rights-in-northern-ireland/

Intersex and Transgender Issues

Focus Identity Trust

FIT commended the increasingly positive attitude of PSNI officers and the improving relationship with their members and supporters. They noted *"We have had extremely positive interaction and support from individual leaders in what is now your B District and H District who have really gone the extra mile to offer advice and support to individuals and our organisation in relation to social media hate crime and online bullying."* Focus also commend the PSNI initiative in attempting to develop collaborative solutions to real problems and applauded a joint initiative with Derry and Strabane District Council and other community stake holders in securing and making resources available for a trial "Crisis Intervention Service".

Members of Focus expressed concern at the level of violence and anti-social behaviour in urban areas particularly after dark resulting in *"feeling very vulnerable and unsafe."* They supported greater visible presence of officers in these circumstances especially in "hotspot" urban areas. They would like to see appropriate training be made mandatory for all civilian and agency staff employed even temporarily in any call handling or public facing role. They also called for consideration be given in relation to confidentiality and safety issues be reviewed in all station reception and waiting areas. Focus note that transgender females, particularly those with children are at greater risk from sibling and ex-partner abuse and violence and recommend additional awareness training for officers in this area.

Environmental Issues

NI Environment Agency (NIEA)

NIEA work closely with PSNI on many issues including intelligence and data sharing on matters of organised environmental crime. They also underlined the importance of work on natural environment crimes, and issues of serious waste offending. They note also the importance of joint operational activity (including road checks) aimed at education, prevention, deterrence and detection of a wide range of mutually concerning breaches of the law. Their priority is to promote a culture of lawfulness in this area throughout society.

DAERA Veterinary Service Animal Health Group Welfare and Enforcement Branch

DAERA's Veterinary Service Animal Health Group Welfare and Enforcement branch were particularly concerned to ensure effective co-ordinated controls and enforcement in relation to the illegal movement of animals, products of animal origin and veterinary medicines after the UK leaves the EU in 2019.

Local Government

NILGA

NILGA regard Policing and Community Safety as an integral theme within each of the community plans, noting that working relationships between the PSNI and Councils are generally good.   They note that lack of resources is a barrier to engagement between partners, and this is an issued for which NILGA would like to see a creative solution found.

NILGA advocates area-based working and budgets and continues to lobby for the ability of councils and their partners to pool budgets effectively, to ensure better use of public money over projects which are by necessity, over periods longer than either government or council budgetary cycles. This entails an emphasis on preventative activity 'upstream' including a 'one public purse' approach to reducing the incidence of crime. NILGA would like the PSNI to think more widely than their own budget and priorities and ensure that the outcomes which they need to achieve, form part of the wider well-being agenda. According to NILGA *"A lack of a joined-up approach to governmental decision-making may result in poor outcomes locally."*

NILGA raised a specific issue with legislation involving road closures (Roads (Miscellaneous Provision) Act NI 2010) which placed responsibility on councils to administer road closure events with no additional resource or funding. The PSNI traditionally policed these events through an 11/1 process via the Parades Commission. According to NILGA, Councils are not well placed to pass the cost burden for traffic management on to small community groups which themselves have a lack of resources. According to NILGA there is no evidence that the resultant savings being experienced by the PSNI are being reallocated or reinvested locally to assist in developing a more effective regime. There is also a perceived inequality in that parading events that are still facilitated through the 11/1 process and are benefitting from 'free' policing, with no need for traffic plans or insurance.

Criminal Justice

Probation Board NI (PBNI)

PBNI work closely with PSNI in many multi-agency approaches to crime reduction including:

- Reducing Offending in Partnership (ROP) (together with Department of Justice (DOJ), the Youth Justice Agency (YJA), and the Northern Ireland Prison Service (NIPS).

- PPANI (Public Protection Arrangements for NI) to provide effective assessments and risk management plans to manage the risks posed by certain sexual and violent offenders.

- Public Protection Team (PPT) (with PSNI, PBNI and HSCT).

- Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) in respect of high-risk victims.

- Domestic Violence and Abuse Disclosure Scheme (DVADS) in respect of whether to disclose information about an individual's previous convictions.

- PBNI are one of seven statutory agencies involved in the PCSPs.

- Child Protection Disclosure Arrangements – the PSNI are the initial point of contact for anyone making an application under the scheme but they will liaise with PBNI in respect of offenders managed by PBNI.

The PSNI now deal with around 150 calls per day linked to a person with mental health difficulties, consistent with the experience of local probation staff.

The PBNI agree that Policing with the Community should remain how the PSNI delivers policing in Northern Ireland

The PSNI and the Policing Board will continue to work collaboratively in partnership with communities to deliver policing in Northern Ireland.   PBNI is committed to working in collaboration with the police service and enhancing ongoing partnership arrangements.

Community Relations

Community Relations Council (CRC)

CRC were primarily interested to ensure that good relations principles and practice were embedded in policing, emphasising the importance of continuing to develop a culture within the PSNI of working with the community. They believe that there should be a cross community effort to ensure that police are welcome throughout the community. CRC underlined their belief that good neighbourhood community policing teams were crucial for strong community policing and noted that the removal of local community officers has impacted negatively on knowledge and understanding of the work and local connections. Groups funded to do community relations work report that fewer police officers on the ground is having a negative impact on community perception of policing, especially among young people.

In relation to practical policing CRC raised a number of specific issues:

- Consistency when personnel move is critical for maintaining local trust, confidence and continuity;

- Stop and Search is having on relationships between young people and PSNI;

- Tackling paramilitarism is a priority;

- Policing Education for the community should be enhanced. Policing and Community Safety partnerships are well placed to run regular education programmes in conjunction with community organisations that have strong and trusted contact with members of the community. PCSP's structures could be strengthened by better connections with other community education programmes and shared learning forums;

- CRC is supportive of collaborative working approaches, such as those undertaken by Support Hubs (piloted as part of the Department of Justice's Problem-Solving Justice programme).

The regular collection of formal data from communities regarding their experiences and attitudes towards neighbourhood policing would also be useful.

Recommendations

CRC recommends:

1. Policing could help promote good relations by creating opportunities that encourage inter and intra community dialogue around policing issues of mutual interest;

2. PSNI should continue to report on community policing and progress at the highest levels of the service, including the Policing Board;

3. Good relations issues should be identified by local policing structures from the outset and given adequate attention in designing service responses;

4. Local police planning processes should continue to involve regular engagement with local government Good Relations Officers, Peace Programme officers, the Community Relations Council and others with a knowledge of good relations issues.;

5. Planning processes should continue to consider both urban and rural perspectives;

6. PSNI and the Policing Board should repeatedly emphasise their determination to stamp out intimidation and promote a society where sectarianism and racism is not tolerated.

Political Parties

Only Sinn Féin among the political parties made a formal submission to the consultation. There were also individual submissions from an MLA for South Antrim and from two Councillors in Antrim & Newtownabbey. These reiterated the main points made in the party submission.

Sinn Féin emphasised the importance of a "s*ustained and meaningful process of engagement" between the neighbourhood police and the local community"* using "*the well-established community infrastructure in the area".* This sustained engagement should be the basis for identifying priority community concerns after which problem-solving should kick in.

Individual focus groups and social media interactions are also positive but should not be used as a substitute for sustained, continuous engagement. Once the priority community concerns and threats have been identified a process of joint problem-solving should be established *with the communities' expectations tempered by the legal and resource restrictions articulated by the neighbourhood team.*

Sinn Féin also called for more visible local patrols, *"getting to know and interact with the local community"* and for prompt response to emergency calls and complaints. The simulator in the consultation was seen as useful but in danger of prioritising instant responses.

An MLA echoes much of this and calls for improved feedback mechanisms to ensure that victims of crime are kept up to date with investigations. He is also critical of the performance of PCSPs, especially of the failure to establish broadly based community meetings in his area. He concludes, "*The future of policing must prioritise people-centred strategies and deeper community partnership.*"

All of these issues are also reflected in the submissions of two local Councillors from Antrim & Newtownabbey.

Summary

1. Collaboration and problem solving are critical element of local policing and Policing with the Community. Indeed without a clear commitment to partnership, policing is not deliverable. All of the organisations and groups responding to the consultation emphasised the importance of inter-agency working on practical problems, and appreciated PSNI involvement. Issues of shared budgets were seen as critical enablers of partnership.

2. The range of partnerships involved in delivering local policing is huge. In this consultation they included: Animal Welfare Enforcement, Environmental issues including waste water, good relations, local government, local community organisations, young people, neighbourhood services etc. This needs to be factored in to training for officers and for PCSPs.

3. Police visibility and presence are of great importance to local communities and to many stakeholder groups. Not only does it create confidence, it creates a sense that police have an understanding of the challenges facing local communities. Consistency when personnel move is critical for maintaining local trust, confidence and continuity.

4. Young people's organisations expressed concerns about ongoing issues with paramilitarism and stop and search. Child abuse, Missing persons and domestic violence were considered priorities. Historic investigations were rated much less highly.

5. Training and education for policing was seen as a priority at all levels, including call handling, community officers and community organisations.

APPENDIX **2**

Table 7a Emergency and Priority Response by District and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Emergency calls	Overall Mean score	7.34	7.01	6.97	6.93	7.26	6.90	6.67	7.29	6.91	6.77	7.10
	Male	7.51	7.23	7.15	7.13	7.56	6.95	6.93	7.61	7.04	7.01	7.19
	Female	7.33	6.00	7.50	7.75	7.20	7.67	7.00	6.40	7.33	5.33	6.50
	Intersex	10.00	7.50	5.33	7.60	10.00	4.00	6.67	6.00	8.00	2.00	8.00
Priority calls	Overall Mean score	5.51	5.36	5.23	5.33	5.50	5.38	5.20	5.41	5.24	5.36	5.28
	Male	5.62	5.54	5.41	5.51	5.58	5.64	5.38	5.52	5.14	5.87	5.45
	Female	5.25	5.08	4.92	4.92	5.27	5.03	5.02	5.30	5.36	4.92	5.08
	Intersex	2.00	6.50	4.00	5.60	8.00	2.00	4.00	5.33	5.00	2.00	6.00
Road traffic incidents	Overall Mean score	5.05	4.97	4.99	4.82	5.37	4.89	5.36	5.10	4.83	5.06	5.59
	Male	5.01	4.93	4.97	4.72	5.52	4.85	5.02	5.11	4.78	5.01	5.40
	Female	5.10	4.98	5.08	4.74	5.01	4.84	5.87	5.26	4.94	5.11	5.73
	Intersex	4.00	6.50	3.33	4.40	10.00	2.00	2.67	4.67	4.00	4.00	4.00

Table 7b Community Policing by District and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Neighbourhood policing and patrols	Overall Mean score	4.68	4.55	4.30	4.79	4.67	4.82	4.77	4.47	4.92	4.17	5.04
	Male	4.68	4.60	4.28	4.95	4.63	4.77	5.00	4.53	4.94	4.67	4.64
	Female	4.75	4.51	4.51	4.54	4.58	4.84	4.46	4.43	4.81	3.62	5.50
	Intersex	0.00	4.50	2.00	5.20	10.00	4.00	4.00	3.33	7.00	2.00	8.00
Anti-Social Behaviour	Overall Mean score	4.34	4.26	4.28	4.42	4.24	4.21	3.97	4.35	4.51	4.12	4.46
	Male	4.47	4.21	4.26	4.52	4.19	4.18	4.10	4.32	4.43	4.29	4.26
	Female	4.08	4.38	4.35	4.23	4.28	4.13	3.84	4.45	4.67	3.84	4.68
	Intersex	2.00	5.50	3.33	4.80	4.00	6.00	2.67	4.67	4.00	2.00	4.00
Priority offenders	Overall Mean score	3.94	4.11	4.00	4.23	4.08	4.07	4.16	4.29	4.04	3.82	3.85
	Male	4.04	4.11	4.19	4.34	4.14	4.02	4.26	4.23	4.29	4.16	3.96
	Female	3.75	4.13	3.75	3.97	3.87	4.13	3.90	4.34	3.58	3.41	3.68
	Intersex	2.00	5.50	2.00	5.20	8.00	3.00	6.00	2.00	5.00	6.00	4.00
Policing events	Overall Mean score	3.04	3.19	2.99	2.93	3.37	2.60	3.13	2.94	2.91	3.18	2.78
	Male	3.27	3.31	3.14	2.99	3.58	2.67	3.02	2.95	3.04	3.28	2.89
	Female	2.55	3.03	2.80	2.59	2.91	2.44	3.38	2.94	2.69	2.92	2.55
	Intersex	2.00	2.50	3.33	3.20	2.00	1.00	2.67	2.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
Education	Overall Mean score	3.11	3.36	3.44	3.33	3.23	3.44	3.71	3.45	3.43	3.54	3.34
	Male	3.08	3.13	3.37	3.31	3.22	3.43	3.40	3.26	3.06	3.60	3.36
	Female	3.31	3.65	3.56	3.39	3.19	3.50	3.90	3.66	4.05	3.54	3.38
	Intersex	0.00	3.50	2.67	3.60	4.00	2.00	6.67	5.33	6.00	2.00	6.00

Table 7c Protecting Vulnerable Persons by District and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Domestic incidents	Overall Mean score	5.95	5.81	6.06	6.21	6.07	6.28	5.83	5.89	6.17	6.35	6.08
	Male	5.75	5.64	5.79	5.91	6.09	6.08	5.67	5.79	5.91	5.89	5.62
	Female	6.29	6.01	6.51	6.60	6.05	6.47	6.03	6.04	6.64	6.68	6.50
	Intersex	10.00	4.50	6.00	4.40	10.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	7.00	10.00	6.00
Child abuse and protection	Overall Mean score	6.40	6.16	6.43	6.40	6.28	6.75	6.03	6.17	6.41	6.52	6.27
	Male	6.18	6.02	6.23	6.08	6.17	6.38	5.86	5.95	6.13	6.03	6.00
	Female	6.80	6.41	6.76	6.81	6.41	7.25	6.16	6.55	6.96	6.89	6.45
	Intersex	4.00	5.00	6.67	4.80	10.00	9.00	7.33	6.00	7.00	10.00	8.00
Vulnerable persons (scams etc)	Overall Mean score	5.08	5.01	5.26	5.35	5.02	5.61	5.01	5.11	5.38	5.46	5.58
	Male	4.77	4.82	4.86	5.00	4.83	5.35	4.95	4.80	5.19	5.01	5.11
	Female	5.71	5.26	5.89	5.75	5.32	5.84	5.08	5.60	5.73	5.78	5.98
	Intersex	4.00	4.00	6.00	4.80	4.00	9.00	4.67	5.33	6.00	6.00	6.00
Missing persons	Overall Mean score	3.64	3.72	3.81	3.96	3.87	4.00	3.95	3.63	3.77	4.27	3.46
	Male	3.36	3.43	3.48	3.63	3.75	3.68	3.64	3.45	3.45	3.52	3.32
	Female	4.18	4.07	4.37	4.46	4.20	4.41	4.43	3.89	4.37	5.03	3.50
	Intersex	4.00	3.50	2.67	2.80	0.00	7.00	2.00	3.33	3.00	4.00	6.00
Mental health	Overall Mean score	3.48	3.41	3.83	3.86	3.53	4.14	3.97	3.78	4.23	4.25	3.41
	Male	3.21	3.09	3.57	3.47	3.27	3.74	3.64	3.41	3.73	3.60	3.45
	Female	3.98	3.84	4.28	4.45	4.03	4.81	4.36	4.26	5.19	4.92	3.28
	Intersex	6.00	4.00	2.67	2.80	0.00	6.00	5.33	4.67	4.00	4.00	6.00

Table 7d Serious and Organised Crime by District and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Drugs	Overall Mean score	4.79	4.64	4.72	4.49	4.73	4.51	4.80	4.87	4.71	4.80	5.06
	Male	4.93	4.72	4.85	4.57	4.63	4.59	4.88	4.86	4.89	4.96	4.94
	Female	4.53	4.56	4.48	4.48	4.96	4.47	4.66	4.85	4.30	4.62	5.33
	Intersex	2.00	4.00	7.33	6.00	2.00	5.00	4.67	4.67	5.00	6.00	6.00
Terrorism	Overall Mean score	5.72	5.76	5.28	5.30	5.49	5.15	5.47	5.55	5.34	5.19	5.18
	Male	4.93	4.72	4.85	4.57	4.63	4.59	4.88	4.86	4.89	4.96	4.94
	Female	4.75	5.16	4.67	4.83	5.67	4.72	5.02	5.28	4.79	5.05	4.58
	Intersex	10.00	5.50	5.33	6.40	6.00	8.00	4.67	6.67	6.00	6.00	2.00
Cyber-crime and fraud	Overall Mean score	4.39	4.60	4.47	4.27	4.33	4.00	4.33	4.55	4.44	4.13	4.86
	Male	6.21	6.17	5.65	5.70	5.41	5.47	5.90	5.70	5.67	5.39	5.79
	Female	4.25	4.62	4.37	4.09	4.41	4.16	4.23	4.72	3.85	3.70	4.95
	Intersex	2.00	3.00	6.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	2.67	6.00	5.00	8.00	2.00
Burglary	Overall Mean score	4.52	4.19	4.49	4.17	4.04	3.89	4.20	4.44	4.19	4.07	4.63
	Male	4.46	4.56	4.48	4.39	4.27	3.98	4.48	4.43	4.72	4.59	4.94
	Female	4.18	4.01	4.28	3.85	3.82	3.28	4.00	4.17	3.80	3.81	4.70
	Intersex	4.00	6.00	4.67	2.80	4.00	7.00	4.67	4.67	3.00	6.00	2.00
Homicide	Overall Mean score	5.25	5.54	5.34	5.30	5.43	5.10	5.16	5.38	5.26	5.63	4.78
	Male	4.68	4.26	4.57	4.47	4.20	4.34	4.36	4.63	4.45	4.27	4.72
	Female	5.12	5.59	5.40	5.38	5.57	4.91	4.95	5.38	4.96	6.11	4.38
	Intersex	10.00	6.00	6.67	5.20	0.00	7.00	6.67	3.33	5.00	10.00	2.00

Table 7e Criminal Justice Investigations by District and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Custody and prisoners	Overall Mean score	3.81	3.85	3.83	3.62	3.62	3.63	3.72	3.80	3.76	3.37	3.92
	Male	5.30	5.49	5.31	5.47	5.44	5.25	5.33	5.35	5.45	5.25	5.30
	Female	3.92	3.66	3.61	3.65	3.62	3.28	3.57	3.32	3.38	3.11	4.08
	Intersex	6.00	4.00	5.33	4.00	4.00	2.00	2.00	5.33	5.00	6.00	2.00
File prep & PPS	Overall Mean score	3.65	3.71	3.54	3.32	3.50	3.43	3.57	3.51	3.55	3.29	3.43
	Male	3.79	4.02	3.94	3.70	3.66	3.92	3.90	4.03	3.96	3.68	3.85
	Female	3.73	3.47	3.17	3.15	3.42	3.22	3.54	3.17	3.19	3.30	3.33
	Intersex	10.00	3.00	3.33	4.00	4.00	1.00	2.67	4.67	2.00	0.00	2.00
Summons & warrants	Overall Mean score	2.87	2.89	2.92	2.76	2.86	2.79	2.76	2.81	2.51	2.58	2.63
	Male	3.62	3.89	3.75	3.47	3.59	3.60	3.62	3.66	3.78	3.44	3.49
	Female	2.96	3.02	2.67	2.76	3.04	2.94	2.59	2.36	2.47	2.62	2.28
	Intersex	2.00	2.50	4.00	2.40	4.00	2.00	2.00	3.33	2.00	2.00	2.00
Legacy issues	Overall Mean score	1.57	1.58	1.62	1.82	1.77	1.87	1.89	1.41	1.50	1.90	1.61
	Male	2.84	2.84	3.07	2.79	2.77	2.75	2.93	3.08	2.55	2.61	2.89
	Female	1.47	1.58	1.73	1.98	1.85	1.94	2.13	1.49	1.23	2.24	1.10
	Intersex	2.00	1.50	3.33	1.60	0.00	0.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	0.00	2.00

Table 7f Frontline Support Roles and Charging for Events by district and Sex

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Call management	Overall Mean score	4.64	4.63	4.81	4.44	4.57	4.75	4.79	4.69	4.60	4.39	4.78
	Male	4.55	4.68	4.93	4.47	4.69	4.87	4.71	4.71	4.62	4.85	4.89
	Female	4.80	4.56	4.53	4.65	4.35	4.63	4.89	4.66	4.49	3.92	4.80
	Intersex	10.00	4.50	6.00	5.20	2.00	2.00	4.67	6.00	5.00	6.00	6.00
Frontline support Roles	Overall Mean score	3.46	3.63	3.63	3.54	3.65	3.51	3.71	3.81	3.68	3.37	3.72
	Male	3.47	3.79	3.70	3.57	3.78	3.68	3.64	4.00	3.80	3.63	3.87
	Female	3.45	3.40	3.47	3.63	3.54	3.28	3.77	3.55	3.53	3.08	3.68
	Intersex	2.00	3.50	4.00	5.20	0.00	2.00	5.33	4.00	3.00	4.00	2.00
Charging for events	Overall Mean score	6.23	5.96	6.25	5.62	6.50	5.68	6.16	6.71	6.33	5.59	6.86
	Male	6.44	6.11	6.48	5.91	6.69	6.10	6.36	6.76	6.71	6.24	7.30
	Female	5.86	5.76	5.89	5.43	6.08	5.28	6.07	6.53	5.58	4.86	6.43
	Intersex	10.00	6.50	6.00	6.00	10.00	3.00	2.67	8.67	10.00	10.00	6.00

Table 7g Emergency and Priority Response by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Emergency calls	Overall Mean score	7.34	7.02	6.97	6.93	7.25	6.90	6.67	7.29	6.90	6.77	7.10
	0-11	6.67	6.80	5.00	6.78	7.50	7.00	6.00	7.00	5.67	7.50	6.00
	12-17	6.88	5.58	5.67	6.45	6.94	5.60	5.57	5.45	5.83	6.13	6.88
	18-29	7.17	7.15	6.91	6.80	6.95	6.81	7.03	7.56	6.98	6.32	6.97
	30-39	7.68	7.15	7.16	7.12	7.12	7.02	6.81	7.25	7.59	7.07	7.19
	40-49	7.19	7.29	6.95	6.91	7.54	7.63	6.75	7.55	6.69	7.31	7.26
	50-59	7.51	7.31	7.16	7.40	7.40	6.67	7.20	7.28	6.62	7.25	7.00
	60+	7.25	6.80	7.45	6.81	7.33	5.33	6.50	6.77	7.60	7.00	7.23
Priority calls	Overall Mean score	5.51	5.36	5.23	5.28	5.48	5.38	5.20	5.41	5.23	5.36	5.28
	0-11	4.67	4.40	4.50	5.30	6.50	7.00	4.80	5.00	5.33	6.50	5.00
	12-17	4.88	4.65	3.83	4.69	5.76	4.40	4.00	4.73	4.33	5.13	6.67
	18-29	5.17	5.49	4.89	5.15	4.45	5.33	5.26	5.52	5.06	4.70	5.49
	30-39	5.63	5.57	5.27	5.41	5.27	5.56	4.96	5.10	5.10	5.57	5.14
	40-49	5.67	5.34	5.44	5.36	5.90	5.31	5.63	5.73	5.67	5.62	6.00
	50-59	5.90	5.64	5.47	5.38	5.87	5.56	5.60	5.45	5.66	5.75	5.16
	60+	5.50	5.10	6.36	5.79	6.22	4.00	6.75	5.38	5.60	6.00	4.65
Road traffic incidents	Overall Mean score	5.05	4.97	4.99	4.75	5.35	4.89	5.36	5.10	4.82	5.06	5.59
	0-11	4.67	5.2	3.5	5.3	6	7	4.4	5	4.33	6	5.33
	12-17	5.38	4.7	3.67	5.43	5.29	4.8	5.22	6.55	4.58	5.53	5.33
	18-29	4.53	5.02	5.31	4.99	5.3	4.86	5.14	4.88	5.13	4.59	5.33
	30-39	5.35	4.96	4.77	4.42	4.58	4.18	4.59	5.04	4.66	4.93	5.46
	40-49	5.27	4.7	5.12	4.28	5.77	5.38	5.88	5.25	5.1	5.31	6
	50-59	5.02	5.22	5.16	4.58	5.6	5.48	6	5.02	4.41	4.38	5.32
	60+	4.63	5.55	5.27	5.32	6.22	4.89	6.25	4.62	4.8	5.67	6.13

Table 7h Community Policing by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Community policing	Overall Mean score	4.68	4.56	4.30	4.78	4.65	4.82	4.77	4.47	4.92	4.17	5.04
	0-11	4.67	4.00	4.50	4.61	3.00	4.50	6.80	6.00	5.00	5.00	6.00
	12-17	5.00	3.53	3.17	3.61	3.29	3.60	3.13	2.91	3.67	3.00	7.33
	18-29	4.25	3.46	3.71	4.01	4.05	3.81	4.57	4.20	4.53	3.46	3.79
	30-39	3.88	4.28	3.96	4.58	4.42	4.76	4.22	3.97	5.14	4.43	4.59
	40-49	4.94	5.04	5.05	5.12	5.25	6.00	5.69	4.69	5.22	4.77	5.63
	50-59	6.10	5.03	4.89	6.58	5.47	4.96	5.30	5.19	5.24	5.50	4.84
	60+	5.38	5.90	4.55	5.66	5.11	6.00	6.00	5.54	6.20	5.33	6.45
Anti-Social Behaviour	Overall Mean score	4.34	4.27	4.28	4.39	4.22	4.21	3.97	4.35	4.51	4.12	4.46
	0-11	5.33	3.20	3.50	4.00	2.50	3.00	4.40	5.00	5.33	6.00	5.00
	12-17	4.75	4.19	4.17	3.67	3.53	3.20	3.39	4.18	4.92	3.53	4.00
	18-29	3.92	3.05	3.66	3.99	3.80	3.62	3.83	4.24	4.23	3.68	3.23
	30-39	3.98	4.02	4.28	4.45	3.62	4.11	3.19	4.38	3.79	4.57	4.70
	40-49	4.46	4.61	4.71	4.79	4.85	4.69	4.38	4.33	4.98	4.54	5.33
	50-59	5.02	4.64	4.63	4.98	4.73	4.67	4.80	4.43	4.55	4.00	4.63
	60+	5.13	5.35	4.18	4.68	5.56	5.56	5.00	4.46	6.20	4.50	4.71
Priority offenders	Overall Mean score	3.94	4.12	4.00	4.20	4.06	4.07	4.16	4.29	4.03	3.82	3.85
	0-11	6.00	4.40	3.50	4.17	3.00	3.50	4.80	3.00	3.33	5.50	5.00
	12-17	4.13	3.91	3.50	3.82	2.94	3.20	3.13	4.55	3.67	3.60	4.00
	18-29	3.72	4.10	3.49	3.83	3.35	3.33	4.23	4.08	3.77	3.08	3.38
	30-39	3.93	4.53	4.02	4.41	4.46	4.33	4.59	4.32	3.93	4.71	4.54
	40-49	4.08	4.29	4.63	4.56	4.66	4.88	4.00	4.48	4.45	3.85	4.59
	50-59	4.05	3.72	3.95	4.65	4.27	4.07	4.70	4.38	4.41	4.13	4.05
	60+	3.79	3.50	3.50	3.27	3.62	2.67	3.78	4.25	3.54	4.20	3.79
Policing events	Overall Mean score	3.04	3.20	2.99	2.87	3.34	2.60	3.13	2.94	2.91	3.18	2.78
	0-11	4.67	2.00	4.50	2.09	4.00	4.50	3.20	3.00	2.00	3.00	3.67
	12-17	4.75	3.72	3.33	3.91	3.65	4.40	3.91	3.27	3.42	3.53	5.33
	18-29	3.28	3.97	3.00	3.28	3.95	2.81	3.43	3.12	3.28	3.19	3.08
	30-39	2.78	3.13	3.12	2.79	2.85	2.25	2.67	2.78	2.72	2.86	3.19
	40-49	2.96	2.98	2.56	2.56	3.34	2.69	2.63	2.87	2.65	3.08	2.37
	50-59	2.54	2.86	3.11	2.23	3.40	2.37	2.70	2.98	2.62	2.38	1.89
	60+	2.88	3.05	3.82	2.55	2.44	2.22	4.25	3.08	3.40	4.33	2.97

Table 7i Protecting Vulnerable Persons by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Domestic incidents	Overall Mean score	5.95	5.80	6.06	6.18	6.06	6.28	5.83	5.89	6.17	6.35	6.08
	0-11	4.67	6.40	7.00	6.35	5.00	7.50	5.60	5.00	5.33	4.50	6.33
	12-17	6.38	6.65	7.67	7.07	6.59	6.00	6.52	6.55	6.83	7.67	6.67
	18-29	5.83	6.00	6.20	6.23	6.40	6.43	5.94	6.60	6.38	6.27	6.62
	30-39	6.10	5.53	5.85	6.01	6.23	6.40	6.30	5.86	6.31	6.29	5.89
	40-49	5.82	5.77	5.93	5.97	5.90	5.81	5.75	5.85	5.96	5.77	5.78
	50-59	6.24	5.89	6.05	6.05	6.00	6.07	5.50	5.40	5.59	6.38	5.89
	60+	5.50	5.20	5.82	5.91	4.22	6.67	3.00	4.92	6.00	5.33	6.00
Child abuse	Overall Mean score	6.40	6.16	6.43	6.38	6.26	6.75	6.03	6.17	6.42	6.52	6.27
	0-11	4.00	6.40	7.00	6.78	5.50	6.50	5.60	5.00	5.00	4.00	5.67
	12-17	5.25	6.79	7.17	6.54	6.24	6.80	6.35	5.82	6.08	7.13	6.67
	18-29	6.17	6.00	6.86	6.53	6.70	6.57	6.06	6.56	6.60	6.65	6.97
	30-39	7.10	6.02	6.56	6.30	6.54	6.98	6.15	6.12	6.86	6.36	6.38
	40-49	6.13	6.18	6.07	6.38	5.87	6.81	6.13	6.30	6.33	6.46	6.15
	50-59	6.63	6.44	6.16	6.05	6.47	6.67	5.90	5.96	6.00	6.50	5.95
	60+	6.25	5.50	5.27	6.26	5.11	6.22	4.75	5.54	6.20	6.00	5.81
Vulnerable persons	Overall Mean score	5.08	5.00	5.26	5.32	5.00	5.61	5.01	5.11	5.38	5.46	5.58
	0-11	4.00	5.20	6.00	6.00	4.00	6.00	5.20	6.00	5.33	3.50	6.00
	12-17	4.25	5.12	6.50	5.10	4.71	6.80	5.57	5.27	5.58	5.73	4.00
	18-29	5.03	4.98	5.54	5.45	5.25	5.67	4.40	5.16	5.89	5.89	6.05
	30-39	5.10	4.77	5.33	5.34	5.27	5.42	5.11	5.30	5.24	5.07	5.19
	40-49	5.22	5.09	4.90	5.36	4.75	5.31	5.56	5.07	5.31	5.08	5.41
	50-59	5.02	5.17	5.11	4.90	5.07	6.07	4.50	4.85	4.76	6.13	5.11
	60+	5.75	4.95	4.55	5.40	4.67	5.33	4.75	4.77	5.20	5.00	6.26
Missing persons	Overall Mean score	3.64	3.70	3.81	3.94	3.89	4.00	3.95	3.63	3.76	4.27	3.46
	0-11	3.33	3.20	5.50	4.00	4.50	5.50	3.20	7.00	4.00	2.50	4.00
	12-17	3.13	4.60	5.83	5.19	5.29	3.60	5.30	4.18	4.50	6.33	2.67
	18-29	4.08	3.76	4.34	4.40	4.40	4.67	3.54	4.40	4.15	4.38	3.90
	30-39	3.78	3.26	4.00	3.79	3.73	3.67	4.37	3.45	3.45	3.71	3.84
	40-49	3.37	3.73	3.20	3.39	3.61	3.13	3.38	3.25	3.47	3.31	3.04
	50-59	3.41	3.56	3.11	3.45	3.27	4.67	4.10	3.53	3.93	3.88	3.58
	60+	3.38	4.05	3.09	3.40	3.56	3.56	2.75	2.92	2.40	3.33	2.65
Mental health	Overall Mean score	3.48	3.41	3.83	3.85	3.55	4.14	3.97	3.78	4.23	4.25	3.41
	0-11	2.67	2.80	5.50	4.09	5.50	4.50	3.60	2.00	4.00	1.50	4.33
	12-17	3.38	4.70	5.67	4.78	4.00	6.40	5.30	6.18	5.42	5.93	2.00
	18-29	3.94	3.86	4.77	4.55	4.75	5.52	4.06	5.04	5.25	4.81	3.95
	30-39	3.38	3.21	3.70	3.88	3.46	3.93	4.30	3.86	3.34	3.57	3.73
	40-49	3.37	3.05	3.20	3.29	2.92	2.75	3.63	2.84	4.08	3.54	2.74
	50-59	3.32	3.06	3.16	3.13	3.07	3.63	3.10	3.36	3.93	3.25	3.68
	60+	3.13	3.65	3.45	2.81	2.89	4.00	2.50	3.08	2.80	3.67	2.58

Table 7j Serious and Organised Crime by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Drugs	Overall Mean score	4.79	4.63	4.72	4.52	4.75	4.51	4.80	4.87	4.71	4.80	5.06
	0-11	4.67	5.60	3.50	4.78	3.50	2.00	4.80	3.00	6.67	4.00	4.33
	12-17	4.13	3.95	4.50	4.27	4.59	4.40	4.35	4.18	4.17	3.93	6.67
	18-29	4.64	3.90	4.49	4.05	4.55	4.48	4.51	4.12	4.34	4.97	4.31
	30-39	4.70	5.00	4.47	4.58	4.85	4.73	4.96	4.78	5.14	4.93	5.24
	40-49	5.16	4.54	5.10	4.81	4.66	4.00	4.38	5.13	4.61	5.31	5.26
	50-59	4.54	4.97	5.05	4.88	5.00	4.74	5.20	5.40	4.28	4.75	5.32
	60+	5.38	4.95	5.09	4.68	5.78	5.56	7.50	5.85	6.00	5.33	5.29
Terrorism	Overall Mean score	5.72	5.76	5.28	5.36	5.51	5.15	5.47	5.55	5.34	5.19	5.18
	0-11	7.33	5.60	5.50	4.96	4.50	2.00	4.80	2.00	4.67	6.00	5.00
	12-17	7.00	5.63	3.17	4.81	5.41	4.80	4.96	4.91	5.42	4.73	6.67
	18-29	5.97	5.86	5.51	5.47	5.00	5.57	6.00	5.48	5.02	5.73	5.59
	30-39	5.65	6.09	5.46	5.26	6.27	5.42	5.85	5.80	5.38	5.07	4.97
	40-49	5.57	5.84	5.27	5.74	5.57	4.94	5.19	5.76	5.43	5.15	5.26
	50-59	5.41	5.75	4.89	5.48	4.93	4.89	5.10	5.32	5.38	5.38	5.63
	60+	4.88	4.65	5.82	5.11	5.56	4.67	5.75	5.38	6.60	4.50	4.19
Cyber and Fraud	Overall Mean score	4.39	4.58	4.47	4.28	4.35	4.00	4.33	4.55	4.45	4.13	4.86
	0-11	4.67	5.20	3.00	5.04	3.00	2.00	3.60	2.00	5.33	4.00	5.33
	12-17	3.50	3.95	3.67	3.73	4.24	5.20	4.52	4.36	4.00	3.53	2.00
	18-29	3.97	3.83	3.80	3.80	3.70	3.38	3.71	3.92	3.92	4.16	4.51
	30-39	4.15	4.60	4.43	4.22	4.54	4.04	4.30	4.35	4.79	4.36	4.86
	40-49	4.94	4.80	4.98	4.78	4.59	4.38	4.50	4.78	4.73	4.15	4.67
	50-59	4.39	5.00	4.95	4.13	4.40	4.37	4.60	4.98	4.21	4.25	5.21
	60+	5.63	4.85	5.09	5.40	5.11	4.44	5.75	5.85	5.00	4.83	5.23
Burglary	Overall Mean score	4.52	4.18	4.49	4.21	4.06	3.89	4.20	4.44	4.21	4.07	4.63
	0-11	4.67	5.20	4.00	4.09	4.50	2.50	4.80	6.00	6.00	5.00	5.00
	12-17	3.50	3.81	4.33	3.70	4.12	3.20	4.17	3.09	4.00	3.20	3.33
	18-29	4.50	3.73	4.03	3.95	3.70	4.24	3.94	4.16	3.74	3.62	4.51
	30-39	4.58	4.51	4.69	4.18	4.15	3.89	4.00	4.72	4.48	4.64	4.76
	40-49	4.86	4.27	4.71	4.64	4.20	3.25	4.31	4.30	4.33	3.92	4.07
	50-59	4.29	4.03	4.21	4.20	3.60	4.00	4.30	4.60	4.21	5.00	4.58
	60+	4.25	4.25	5.45	4.85	5.33	5.11	5.00	5.08	4.00	5.00	5.23
Homicide	Overall Mean score	5.25	5.56	5.34	5.41	5.46	5.10	5.16	5.38	5.28	5.63	4.78
	0-11	2.67	5.20	5.50	5.22	7.50	3.00	5.20	6.00	6.33	7.00	4.67
	12-17	6.38	5.86	6.33	5.61	5.41	4.80	5.39	5.27	6.17	7.07	3.33
	18-29	5.58	5.76	5.66	5.65	6.00	5.86	5.54	5.88	5.43	5.84	5.33
	30-39	5.58	5.72	5.40	5.23	5.85	5.71	5.41	5.16	5.38	5.14	4.86
	40-49	5.01	5.38	5.10	5.62	4.75	4.25	5.06	5.16	4.49	5.31	5.04
	50-59	4.98	5.44	4.84	5.03	5.27	3.85	4.60	5.53	5.38	4.38	5.05
	60+	3.38	5.25	5.27	5.15	5.33	5.78	3.75	5.23	4.80	4.50	3.61

Table 7k Criminal Justice Investigations by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Custody and Prisoners	Overall Mean score	3.81	3.85	3.83	3.66	3.63	3.63	3.72	3.80	3.77	3.37	3.92
	0-11	4.00	4.80	3.00	2.61	4.50	4.50	4.80	5.00	5.00	4.00	2.67
	12-17	3.88	3.44	3.33	3.16	3.41	2.00	3.22	3.09	3.58	2.80	5.33
	18-29	3.94	3.86	3.43	3.47	3.20	3.57	3.77	3.48	3.17	3.46	3.54
	30-39	3.98	4.30	3.89	4.10	4.15	4.07	3.78	4.20	4.10	3.14	3.73
	40-49	3.77	3.86	4.15	3.95	3.67	3.50	3.81	3.94	3.88	3.62	4.22
	50-59	3.27	3.47	4.00	3.68	3.40	3.48	4.00	3.53	3.93	4.50	3.74
	60+	3.88	3.60	3.64	3.32	3.11	2.67	3.00	3.54	3.80	2.83	4.71
File prep & PPS	Overall Mean score	3.65	3.72	3.54	3.34	3.51	3.43	3.57	3.51	3.56	3.29	3.43
	0-11	3.33	5.60	3.00	3.13	4.00	3.00	3.60	3.00	4.33	4.00	3.33
	12-17	3.25	2.84	3.00	2.42	3.18	2.00	2.52	2.55	3.25	2.33	1.33
	18-29	3.81	3.76	3.09	3.20	3.25	2.76	3.77	2.88	2.98	3.30	3.08
	30-39	3.33	4.08	3.61	3.78	3.92	4.18	3.63	4.09	3.79	3.29	3.46
	40-49	3.82	3.84	3.90	3.72	3.38	3.81	3.88	3.73	3.63	3.69	3.48
	50-59	3.66	3.69	3.84	3.23	3.53	3.04	4.00	3.36	4.07	4.38	3.95
	60+	4.25	3.10	2.91	3.11	3.56	2.67	3.25	3.23	3.80	3.17	3.35
Summons & Warrants	Overall Mean score	2.87	2.89	2.92	2.77	2.87	2.79	2.76	2.81	2.52	2.58	2.63
	0-11	2.67	4.00	3.00	2.78	3.50	3.00	4.00	2.00	3.33	2.00	3.00
	12-17	3.07	2.33	2.36	2.94	2.00	2.87	2.36	3.08	2.33	2.00	3.07
	18-29	2.88	2.46	2.75	2.80	2.62	2.80	2.64	2.64	2.32	3.08	2.88
	30-39	2.85	3.05	3.01	2.92	3.02	2.89	3.39	2.00	2.36	2.32	2.85
	40-49	2.71	2.90	2.88	2.79	3.13	2.69	2.60	2.49	3.31	2.44	2.71
	50-59	2.97	3.47	2.50	3.00	2.44	2.50	2.55	2.97	2.88	2.89	2.97
	60+	3.05	3.45	2.85	2.67	2.44	2.00	2.92	2.00	2.67	2.26	3.05
Legacy issues	Overall Mean score	1.57	1.58	1.62	1.83	1.77	1.87	1.89	1.41	1.51	1.90	1.61
	0-11	4.00	2.40	2.50	2.70	2.50	1.50	1.60	2.00	1.67	3.00	2.00
	12-17	2.50	2.84	1.67	2.30	2.59	2.00	2.78	2.73	2.50	2.07	0.00
	18-29	1.78	1.66	1.77	1.75	1.85	2.19	2.17	1.08	1.77	2.11	2.26
	30-39	1.40	1.34	1.46	1.66	1.42	1.38	1.41	1.22	.93	1.36	1.68
	40-49	1.44	1.32	1.56	1.44	1.84	2.19	1.50	1.55	1.27	1.46	1.26
	50-59	1.37	1.31	1.58	2.08	1.67	1.93	1.70	1.57	1.79	1.75	1.53
	60+	1.25	1.85	2.18	2.13	1.56	2.22	2.00	1.23	1.40	2.83	1.23

Table 7l Frontline Support Roles and Charging for Events by District and Age

Average Priority Simulator Scores by Gender and District		Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Call management	Overall Mean score	4.64	4.65	4.81	4.52	4.54	4.75	4.79	4.69	4.60	4.39	4.78
	0-11	2.00	4.00	5.50	4.35	5.50	5.00	3.20	4.00	4.33	5.00	2.33
	12-17	4.00	4.56	2.828	4.09	4.59	5.20	4.26	3.64	4.58	3.47	6.67
	18-29	5.33	5.12	2.377	4.73	5.40	4.57	4.74	4.68	4.38	5.08	4.87
	30-39	4.65	4.98	2.025	4.86	4.62	5.27	5.63	4.99	4.79	4.57	4.76
	40-49	4.35	4.46	2.186	4.20	4.07	4.69	4.94	4.51	4.73	4.54	4.44
	50-59	4.34	4.36	1.586	4.70	3.93	4.15	4.60	4.68	4.55	4.13	4.95
	60+	4.88	4.25	2.501	4.04	5.11	4.00	4.50	5.23	4.40	4.00	5.10
Frontline support	Overall Mean score	3.46	3.63	3.63	3.59	3.67	3.51	3.71	3.81	3.69	3.37	3.72
	0-11	3.33	2.80	3.50	4.00	2.50	5.50	4.00	4.00	3.67	4.00	2.00
	12-17	3.00	3.40	2.674	3.46	3.53	3.20	3.74	3.82	3.17	2.73	3.33
	18-29	3.69	3.86	1.838	3.59	4.05	3.33	3.37	3.24	3.32	3.57	3.64
	30-39	3.40	3.85	1.987	3.81	3.73	3.64	4.30	3.94	4.03	3.43	3.35
	40-49	3.37	3.61	1.960	3.39	3.48	3.63	4.31	3.73	4.16	3.38	3.26
	50-59	3.37	3.64	1.810	3.50	3.67	3.41	3.10	3.91	3.72	3.25	4.42
	60+	3.88	3.15	2.054	3.62	3.78	2.67	2.00	5.23	2.60	4.17	4.19
Charging for events	Overall Mean score	6.23	5.97	6.25	5.69	6.48	5.68	6.16	6.71	6.35	5.59	6.86
	0-11	4.67	7.20	6.00	5.48	5.50	5.50	4.80	4.00	7.67	7.50	6.00
	12-17	3.00	5.49	3.939	3.85	5.76	3.60	4.26	4.55	6.67	5.07	8.00
	18-29	3.69	5.08	3.957	4.85	5.75	5.10	5.66	6.28	5.70	4.22	6.36
	30-39	3.40	6.72	3.713	6.49	7.08	6.84	6.96	7.10	6.21	5.50	7.24
	40-49	3.37	6.25	3.439	6.41	6.66	6.00	7.38	7.01	6.82	5.92	6.96
	50-59	3.37	6.08	3.312	6.18	6.60	4.96	6.80	6.68	6.07	7.50	7.00
	60+	3.88	5.96	4.390	5.62	6.50	5.68	6.16	7.08	6.33	5.59	6.86

Table 7m Simulator Scores by Sex (Male)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.2
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.1
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	5.8
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.8
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.5
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.4
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	4.9
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.8
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.7
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.5
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.5
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.3
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.2
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.9
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.4
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.3
Community Policing	Policing Events	3.1
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.7

Table 7n Simulator Scores by Sex (Female)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	6.7
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.7
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.4
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	5.8
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.3
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.1
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.0
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.6
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.6
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	4.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	4.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.0
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	3.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.6
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.5
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.5
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.3
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.7

Table 7o Simulator Scores by Sex (Intersex)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	6.8
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	6.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.3
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	5.1
Emergency and Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	4.9
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.5
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.4
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.4
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	4.4
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.2
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	4.1
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	4.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	4.0
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.6
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.5
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.6

Table 7p Simulator Scores by Age (0-11)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	6.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.0
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	5.9
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.5
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.3
Emergency and Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.2
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.9
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	4.9
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.4
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.2
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.2
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.2
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	4.1
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.6
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.2
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	3.0
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	2.4

Table 7q Simulator Scores by Age (12-17)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.9
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.5
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	6.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.9
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.3
Emergency and Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.1
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	5.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	5.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	5.0
Emergency and Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	4.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.2
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	4.0
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	3.9
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	3.9
Community Policing	Policing Events	3.8
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	3.7
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	3.7
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	3.6
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.4
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	2.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.6
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	2.4

Table 7r Simulator Scores by Age (18-29)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.0
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.7
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.6
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	5.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.4
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.1
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.0
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.9
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	4.2
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	3.9
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	3.8
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	3.7
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.5
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.3
Community Policing	Policing Events	3.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.8

Table 7s Simulator Scores by Age (30-39)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.2
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	6.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.6
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.2
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.9
Emergency and Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	4.8
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.8
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	4.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.4
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.3
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.2
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	4.0
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.8
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.7
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.7
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.6
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.2
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.4

Table 7t Simulator Scores by Age (40-49)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.2
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.2
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	5.9
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.2
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	5.1
Emergency and Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.8
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.7
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.5
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.4
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.4
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.9
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.7
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.2
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.8
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.5

Table 7u Simulator Scores by Age (50-59)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	7.2
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	6.2
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	5.9
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.6
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	5.5
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.4
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.1
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	5.1
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	4.9
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	4.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.6
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	4.6
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	4.2
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.2
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.6
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.6
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.3
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.8
Community Policing	Policing Events	2.6
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.7

Table 7v Simulator Scores by Age (60+)

Group Category	Item	Average Allocation (0-10)
Emergency & Priority Response	Emergency Calls - Crimes in Action & Offences against the person (Assaults, Robbery, Possession of weapons etc.)	6.9
Charge for Services	Charge to Police Events	6.0
Community Policing	Neighbourhood Policing and Patrols	5.8
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Child Abuse & Protection	5.8
Emergency & Priority Response	Priority Calls - Volume Crime (Thefts, Criminal Damage, Alcohol Crime)	5.5
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Domestic Incidents (Rape, Assaults, Domestic Abuse)	5.5
Emergency & Priority Response	Road Traffic Offences (Road Traffic Collisions, Speeding, Drink Driving)	5.4
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Vulnerable Person Crimes (Scams/ Child Sexual Exploitation/ Blackmail/ Hate Crime)	5.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Drugs related Reports and Crimes	5.3
Serious & Organised Crime	Cyber Crime & Fraud	5.2
Community Policing	Anti-Social Behaviour	5.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Terrorism/ Paramilitary Disruption & Investigation	5.0
Serious & Organised Crime	Burglary & Rogue Traders	4.8
Serious & Organised Crime	Homicide (includes 'corporate manslaughter', 'murder', 'manslaughter' and 'infanticide')	4.7
Frontline Support Roles	Call Management (Dispatchers/ Call Handlers)	4.4
Community Policing	Education (Media, Schools, Road Safety, Public Messages) & Crime Prevention	3.6
Criminal Justice Investigations	Custody and Prisoner Processing	3.6
Frontline Support Roles	Frontline Support (Telephone Resolution, Victim Updates)	3.6
Community Policing	Priority Offenders	3.5
Criminal Justice Investigations	File Preparation & PPS Liaison	3.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Missing Person Investigations	3.3
Protecting Vulnerable Persons	Mental Health Incidents	3.1
Community Policing	Policing Events	3.0
Criminal Justice Investigations	Summons and Warrants	2.7
Criminal Justice Investigations	Legacy Investigations	1.8

Table 11a: Why have you contacted the police? (Gender)

Why have you used PSNI	Male		Female		Intersex		Prefer not say		
	Count	% within Gender	Count	% within Gender	Count	% within Gender	Count	% within Gender	Count
Used for advice	21	2.7%	35	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	56
Used re ASB	113	14.3%	136	15.9%	2	20.0%	4	12.1%	255
Used in relation to Community Issues	61	7.7%	62	7.3%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	125
Used in relation to Burglary	80	10.1%	83	9.7%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	165
Used in relation to Domestic Abuse or Maltreatment	11	1.4%	52	6.1%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	64
Used in relation to Drugs	14	1.8%	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	25
Used in relation to Fraud/ Theft	60	7.6%	54	6.3%	0	0.0%	6	18.2%	120
Used in relation to Violence	62	7.8%	46	5.4%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	109
Used in relation to Paramilitary/Organised Crime	2	0.3%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
Used in relation to Road Traffic Incidents	164	20.7%	182	21.3%	3	30.0%	7	21.2%	356
Used in relation to Rural Crime	10	1.3%	10	1.2%	0	0.0%	2	6.1%	22
Used in relation to Stalking/Harassment	7	0.9%	12	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	19
Used in relation to Sexual Crimes	3	0.4%	6	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	3.0%	10
Used in relation to Mental Health	5	0.6%	13	1.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18
Used in relation to Suspicious Activity	44	5.6%	34	4.0%	1	10.0%	1	3.0%	80
Used in relation to Victimisation	18	2.3%	13	1.5%	1	10.0%	1	3.0%	33
Used in relation to Missing Persons	29	3.7%	20	2.3%	1	10.0%	1	3.0%	51
Used in relation to Vulnerable Persons	14	1.8%	21	2.5%	1	10.0%	0	0.0%	36
Used in relation to Hate Crime	11	1.4%	12	1.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	23
Used in relation to Other	63	8.0%	52	6.1%	1	10.0%	3	9.1%	119
Total	**792**		**854**		**10**		**33**		**1689**

Table 11b: Why have you contacted the police? (Policing District)

Why have respondents used PSNI % within council area	Policing District										
	Antrim & Newtownabbey	Ards & North Down	Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	Belfast	Causeway Coast & Glens	Derry City & Strabane	Fermanagh & Omagh	Lisburn & Castlereagh	Mid & East Antrim	Mid Ulster	Newry, Mourne & Down
Used for advice	1.9%	5.2%	2.3%	3.0%	3.8%	3.1%	5.4%	0.8%	2.6%	2.1%	6.0%
Used re ASB	15.5%	15.2%	12.2%	17.4%	15.4%	15.3%	18.5%	8.8%	16.4%	14.6%	15.2%
Used in relation to Community Issues	6.5%	7.0%	5.8%	9.8%	4.8%	13.3%	5.4%	7.2%	5.2%	6.3%	7.3%
Used in relation to Burglary	13.5%	8.7%	12.2%	10.6%	5.8%	12.2%	7.6%	9.6%	5.2%	6.3%	12.6%
Used in relation to Domestic Abuse or Maltreatment	1.9%	4.3%	2.9%	4.1%	3.8%	6.1%	3.3%	4.0%	6.9%	2.1%	2.6%
Used in relation to Drugs	0.0%	1.7%	1.2%	1.9%	2.9%	1.0%	1.1%	0.8%	1.7%	1.0%	2.6%
Used in relation to Fraud/Theft	5.8%	6.5%	6.4%	4.9%	11.5%	5.1%	5.4%	7.2%	10.3%	10.4%	9.3%
Used in relation to Violence	11.6%	7.4%	7.6%	5.7%	7.7%	3.1%	6.5%	3.2%	3.4%	7.3%	5.3%
Used in relation to Paramilitary/Organised Crime	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Used in relation to Road Traffic Incidents	20.0%	24.8%	20.9%	16.3%	21.2%	19.4%	21.7%	29.6%	25.0%	24.0%	15.9%
Used in relation to Rural Crime	1.3%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	5.8%	0.0%	2.2%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%
Used in relation to Stalking/Harassment	0.0%	1.3%	2.3%	1.6%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Used in relation to Sexual Crimes	0.0%	0.9%	1.7%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Used in relation to Mental Health	1.9%	1.3%	0.0%	0.5%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	2.0%
Used in relation to Suspicious Activity	5.2%	1.7%	9.3%	2.7%	1.9%	2.0%	7.6%	7.2%	5.2%	6.3%	6.6%
Used in relation to Victimisation	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	3.0%	2.9%	4.1%	4.3%	0.0%	1.7%	1.0%	0.0%
Used in relation to Missing Persons	4.5%	1.3%	3.5%	3.5%	1.9%	1.0%	4.3%	5.6%	1.7%	2.1%	2.6%
Used in relation to Vulnerable Persons	1.3%	2.2%	0.6%	3.5%	1.9%	3.1%	0.0%	0.8%	2.6%	2.1%	4.0%
Used in relation to Hate Crime	1.3%	0.4%	1.2%	2.7%	0.0%	2.0%	2.2%	1.6%	0.9%	1.0%	0.0%
Used in relation to Other	7.1%	7.4%	7.6%	7.1%	7.7%	5.1%	4.3%	5.6%	9.5%	11.5%	4.0%

Table 11c: Why have you contacted the police? (Age)

| | Age | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
| | 0-11 | | 12-17 | | 18-29 | | 30-39 | | 40-49 | | 50-59 | | 60+ | | |
	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count	% within Age	Count
Used for advice	1	5.3%	1	1.0%	5	2.1%	12	3.2%	10	2.6%	12	3.8%	16	5.9%	57
Used re ASB	2	10.5%	9	9.2%	29	12.0%	47	12.6%	61	16.1%	56	17.6%	55	20.2%	259
Used in relation to Community Issues	1	5.3%	6	6.1%	12	5.0%	15	4.0%	27	7.1%	34	10.7%	32	11.8%	127
Used in relation to Burglary	1	5.3%	5	5.1%	28	11.6%	34	9.1%	41	10.8%	31	9.7%	29	10.7%	169
Used in relation to Domestic Abuse or Maltreatment	3	15.8%	10	10.2%	12	5.0%	13	3.5%	19	5.0%	6	1.9%	2	0.7%	65
Used in relation to Drugs	1	5.3%	3	3.1%	3	1.2%	6	1.6%	5	1.3%	4	1.3%	4	1.5%	26
Used in relation to Fraud/Theft	2	10.5%	1	1.0%	21	8.7%	27	7.2%	18	4.7%	21	6.6%	30	11.0%	120
Used in relation to Violence	1	5.3%	10	10.2%	24	10.0%	36	9.6%	21	5.5%	9	2.8%	8	2.9%	109
Used in relation to Traffic Issues	3	15.8%	11	11.2%	55	22.8%	89	23.8%	81	21.3%	77	24.1%	40	14.7%	356
Used in relation to Stalking/ Harassment	1	5.3%	2	2.0%	6	2.5%	2	0.5%	6	1.6%	0	0.0%	2	0.7%	19
Used in relation to Suspicious Activity	1	5.3%	0	0.0%	7	2.9%	17	4.5%	23	6.1%	16	5.0%	16	5.9%	80
Used in relation to Missing Persons	1	5.3%	7	7.1%	8	3.3%	7	1.9%	13	3.4%	13	4.1%	2	0.7%	51
Used in relation to Vulnerable Persons	0	0.0%	5	5.1%	2	0.8%	8	2.1%	9	2.4%	7	2.2%	6	2.2%	37
Used in relation to Other	1	5.3%	13	13.3%	17	7.1%	25	6.7%	29	7.6%	21	6.6%	13	4.8%	119
Total	**19**		**98**		**241**		**374**		**380**		**319**		**272**		**1594**

Table 11d: What Aspects of Policing in your Local Area are Important to You? (Gender)

% within group	Gender								Total
	Male		Female		Intersex		Prefer not say		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Dealing with Burglary and Theft is Important	149	6.4%	114	6.0%	2	8.0%	1	1.0%	266
Visible Policing is Important	667	28.8%	486	25.7%	7	28.0%	17	17.7%	1177
Dealing with Traffic Incidents is Important	162	7.0%	158	8.3%	0	0.0%	9	9.4%	329
Preventing ASB is Important	288	12.4%	232	12.3%	2	8.0%	10	10.4%	532
Crime Prevention is Important	142	6.1 %	103	5.4%	1	4.0%	7	7.3%	253
Reducing Drugs is Important	206	8.9%	167	8.8%	3	12.0%	10	10.4%	386
Dealing with Paramilitaries and Organised Crime is Important	165	7.1%	75	4.0%	3	12.0%	1	1.0%	244
Reducing Violence in the Community is Important	92	4.0%	76	4.0%	2	8.0%	6	6.3%	176
Reducing Domestic Abuse and Maltreatment is Important	98	4.2%	147	7.8%	2	8.0%	8	8.3%	255
Addressing Rural Crime is Important	39	1.7%	26	1.4%	1	4.0%	3	3.1%	69
Responding to Fraud is Important	26	1.1%	32	1.7%	1	4.0%	6	6.3%	65
Managing Events is Important	23	1.0%	25	1.3%	0	0.0%	5	5.2%	53
Rapid Response is Important	198	8.5%	160	8.5%	0	0.0%	6	6.3%	364
Engaging Youth is Important	48	2.1%	73	3.9%	1	4.0%	3	3.1%	125
Dealing with White Collar Crime is Important	2	0.1%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3
Victim Support is Important	13	0.6%	18	1.0%	0	0.0%	4	4.2%	35

Table 11e: What Aspects of Policing in your Local Area are Important to You? (Age)

What aspect of policing are improtant (by age) % by responses	Age														Total
	0-11		12-17		18-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Burglary and Theft	1	1.6%	5	1.6%	43	6.5%	64	7.0%	75	7.6%	48	6.2%	29	4.5%	265
Visible Policing	16	25.8%	48	14.9%	145	21.8%	217	23.8%	282	28.7%	260	33.8%	215	33.6%	1183
Traffic Issues	5	8.1%	16	5.0%	41	6.2%	65	7.1%	80	8.1%	59	7.7%	66	10.3%	332
ASB	9	14.5%	41	12.7%	77	11.6%	112	12.3%	117	11.9%	98	12.7%	80	12.5%	534
Crime Prevention	5	8.1%	14	4.3%	32	4.8%	44	4.8%	58	5.9%	45	5.8%	53	8.3%	251
Reducing Drugs	4	6.5%	53	16.5%	68	10.2%	76	8.4%	78	7.9%	67	8.7%	42	6.6%	388
Paramilitaries and Organised Crime	2	3.2%	16	5.0%	53	8.0%	69	7.6%	67	6.8%	27	3.5%	13	2.0%	247
Reducing Violence	6	9.7%	39	12.1%	36	5.4%	39	4.3%	29	3.0%	20	2.6%	10	1.6%	179
Domestic Abuse and Maltreatment	6	9.7%	40	12.4%	52	7.8%	55	6.0%	50	5.1%	37	4.8%	17	2.7%	257
Rural Crime	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	3	0.5%	14	1.5%	16	1.6%	14	1.8%	20	3.1%	68
Fraud	1	1.6%	2	0.6%	7	1.1%	15	1.6%	11	1.1%	7	0.9%	22	3.4%	65
Managing Events	1	1.6%	3	0.9%	12	1.8%	12	1.3%	6	0.6%	6	0.8%	13	2.0%	53
Rapid Response	4	6.5%	28	8.7%	68	10.2%	94	10.3%	83	8.4%	59	7.7%	30	4.7%	366
Engaging Youth	2	3.2%	15	4.7%	22	3.3%	26	2.9%	24	2.4%	18	2.3%	19	3.0%	126
White Collar Crime	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%	3
Victim Support	0	0.0%	1	0.3%	7	1.1%	6	0.7%	7	0.7%	5	0.6%	9	1.4%	35
Total	**62**		**322**		**666**		**910**		**983**		**770**		**639**		**4352**

Table 12a: How do you think the PSNI could improve Policing in your area? (Gender)

	(All % within Gender)								Total
	Male		Female		Intersex		Prefer not say		Total
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Targeted Policing	119	8.5%	85	7.5%	4	28.6%	5	9.1%	213
Visible Policing	598	42.7%	483	42.5%	4	28.6%	21	38.2%	1106
More Arrests	38	2.7%	22	1.9%	1	7.1%	1	1.8%	62
More Resources For PSNI	155	11.1%	100	8.8%	1	7.1%	7	12.7%	263
Joined Up Working	103	7.3%	73	6.4%	1	7.1%	3	5.5%	180
Evidence Based Policing	5	0.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
Dealing with Paramilitaries and Organised Crime	37	2.6%	23	2.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	60
Specialised Policing	48	3.4%	33	2.9%	1	7.1%	3	5.5%	85
Prioritisation of Certain Crimes	115	8.2%	103	9.1%	1	7.1%	7	12.7%	226
Improving Public Relationships	135	9.6%	161	14.2%	0	0.0%	6	10.9%	302
Speedy Responses	49	3.5%	54	4.7%	1	7.1%	2	3.6%	106
Total	**1402**		**1137**		**14**		**55**		**2608**

Table 12b: How do you think the PSNI could improve Policing in your area? (Age)

| How could PSNI improve	Age														Total
	0-11		12-17		18-29		30-39		40-49		50-59		60+		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Targeted Policing	6	12.0%	19	11.0%	36	9.4%	48	9.3%	64	10.5%	30	6.5%	12	2.8%	215
Visible Policing	22	44.0%	52	30.2%	159	41.6%	225	43.5%	242	39.8%	208	45.1%	203	46.7%	1111
More Arrests	2	4.0%	5	2.9%	12	3.1%	15	2.9%	16	2.6%	5	1.1%	7	1.6%	62
More Resources	1	2.0%	15	8.7%	46	12.0%	63	12.2%	59	9.7%	41	8.9%	39	9.0%	264
Joined Up Working	7	14.0%	9	5.2%	30	7.9%	30	5.8%	48	7.9%	40	8.7%	18	4.1%	182
Evidence Based Policing	1	2.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5
Dealing with Paramilitaries and Organised Crime	2	4.0%	2	1.2%	10	2.6%	11	2.1%	14	2.3%	7	1.5%	14	3.2%	60
Specialised Policing	0	0.0%	3	1.7%	11	2.9%	14	2.7%	24	3.9%	10	2.2%	23	5.3%	85
Prioritisation of Certain Crimes	5	10.0%	30	17.4%	26	6.8%	38	7.4%	56	9.2%	35	7.6%	40	9.2%	230
Improving Public Relationships	4	8.0%	31	18.0%	35	9.2%	54	10.4%	59	9.7%	60	13.0%	61	14.0%	304
Speedy Responses	0	0.0%	6	3.5%	15	3.9%	18	3.5%	25	4.1%	25	5.4%	18	4.1%	107
Total	**50**		**172**		**382**		**517**		**608**		**461**		**435**		**2625**

GLOSSARY

101	The PSNI's non-emergency number
ASB	Anti-social behaviour
Bivariate analysis	the determination of a relationship between two variables
DPCSPs	District Policing & Community Safety Partnerships
LGBTQ+	The Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trangender, Queer + Community
Priority Simulator	online interactive software
PPS	Public Prosecution Service
NICCY	Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People
NILGA	Northern Ireland Local Government Association
PCSPs	Policing & Community Safety Partnerships
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
RAG	Red Amber Green
SPSS	Statistical social science software
Policing Board	Northern Ireland Policing Board
WUA PACT	Wider University Area Partners and Communities Together
YP	Young People

LOCAL POLICING REVIEW 2018

ENGAGEMENT REPORT

YOUR POLICE SERVICE, YOUR VIEWS
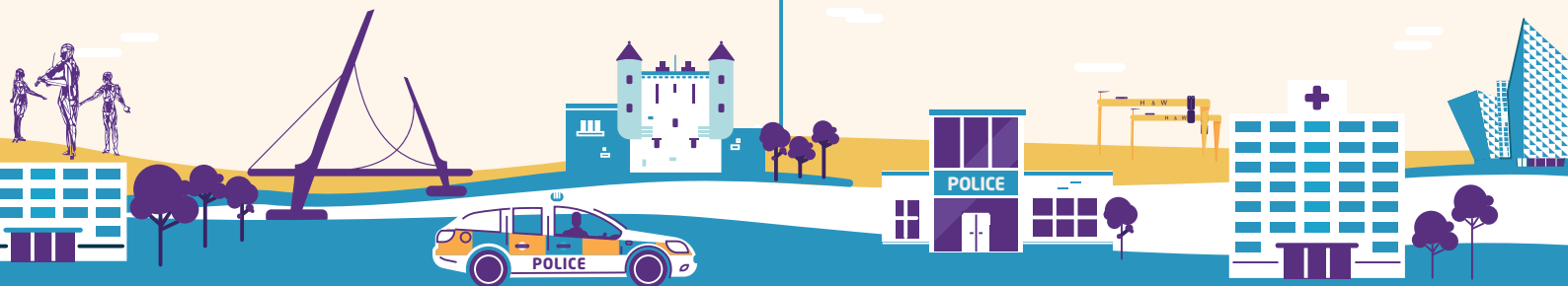
ENGAGEMENT REPORT

SUMMARY

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and the Northern Ireland Policing Board (the Policing Board) have completed a 10 week public consultation process on the Local Policing Review. During this period both organisations set out to engage with as many individuals and groups as possible and at the close of the consultation there were:

4,328
INDIVIDUAL RESPONSES RECEIVED

87
MEETINGS HELD

3,067
INDIVIDUALS IN ATTENDANCE (ACROSS THE 87 MEETINGS)

15
ORGANISATIONAL RESPONSES

The report below provides further information behind these figures and offers an overview of the community engagement, in particular taking into account Section 75 categories, in relation to the consultation.

INTRODUCTION

In 2015 the PSNI reviewed policing structures in line with the Review of Public Administration and gave an undertaking to the Policing Board that they would review these changes to ensure they were operating effectively.

On 30th August 2018 both organisations launched the Local Policing Consultation as part of the Local Policing Review 2018 which explores how police can best meet public need and demands and deliver the most effective Local Policing.

Local Policing forms a significant part of the PSNI and is the element that has the most impact on communities across Northern Ireland. The current model of delivery is unlikely to be sustainable in the years ahead as crime changes and available resources reduce. Before considering or developing any changes to local policing it is important to understand how the community and key stakeholders would prioritise the allocation of resources across Local Policing.

To enable this the PSNI and Board worked collaboratively to ensure as many people as possible knew about the review, could attend events if they wished, and were able to respond accordingly on how they think the Police can best meet future public needs and demands and deliver local policing. To support this 87 events, public, private, regional and sectoral, were delivered across Northern Ireland (See **Annex A).**

In addition to this, both organisations committed to demonstrate a proactive approach to targeted sectoral engagement, in particular taking into account Section 75.

DETAIL

In line with the Policing Board's Equality Scheme consultees were notified of the consultation via email with consideration being given to its accessibility and format and specific thought on how best to communicate with Section 75 Groups. A list of the Policing Board's Section 75 Consultees, within its Equality Scheme, is included in Annex B.

Both organisations took appropriate measures to ensure and enable full delivery of any engagement opportunities throughout the Consultation. For example the time of day or night, the appropriateness of venues, disability accessibility, use of appropriate language, signer and / or interpreter provision.

In relation to Section 75, and targeted sectors, the PSNI and Board recognised the need for a collaborative approach and developed a fluid Action Plan **(Annex C)** to proactively offer meaningful engagement with existing fora. Thus demonstrating the Policing Board's and PSNI's consciousness of the fact that Section 75 affected individuals and representative groups may have different needs.

Section 75 includes persons of different religious belief, political opinion, racial group, marital status or sexual orientation; men and women generally; persons with a disability and persons without; and persons with dependents and persons without.

The targeted sectoral engagement was in addition to the wider consultation and the following sectors were prioritised: older persons; young people; disability groups; faith based organisations; rural groups; business sector; hate crime fora; the LGBTQ+ community; ethnic minority groups; women's groups; political parties; and wider community groups.

In conclusion, while the consultation focussed on individual responses, engagement with the local community and encouraging organisations to promote the consultation and the opportunity to respond; it also welcomed organisational responses, of which 15 were received **(Annex D).**

ANNEX A

LOCAL POLICING CONSULTATION EVENT NUMBERS			
DATE	**EVENT**	**ATTENDEES**	**EVENT NO**
30/08/2018	Consultation Launch	15	1
10/09/2018	Belfast - All DPCSPs District Policing & Community Safety Partnerships	41	2
12/09/2018	Regional Belfast	52	3
13/09/2018	Fermanagh & Omagh	9	4
18/09/2018	Lisburn & Castlereagh	30	5
19/09/2018	Mid Ulster	23	6
20/09/2018	North Belfast DPCSP	22	7
24/09/2018	Derry & Strabane	20	8
24/09/2018	Ards & North Down	45	9
25/09/2018	Regional Craigavon	10	10
25/09/2018	PSNI - WUA PACT - South Belfast	20	11
26/09/2018	Joint Committee	18	12
26/09/2018	Mid & East Antrim Policing & Community Safety Partnership (private)	19	13
26/09/2018	Mid & East Antrim Policing & Community Safety Partnership (public)	48	14
26/09/2018	PSNI - Greater Shankill Community Safety Network	12	15
27/09/2018	Sectoral - Youth Organisations	5	16
27/09/2018	PSNI - WUA PACT - Tigers Bay & Mountcollyer	18	17
27/09/2018	Causeway Coast & Glens	53	18
28/09/2018	PSNI - LCAP Multi-Agency Meeting - Mount Vernon	10	19
01/10/2018	PSNI - Age Friendly Belfast Convention	120	20
01/10/2018	Regional Derry/Londonderry	5	21
02/10/2018	East Belfast DPCSP	37	22
03/10/2018	PSNI - Over 50s Community Group (Crumlin)	50	23
03/10/2018	South Belfast DPCSP	20	24
04/10/2018	Causeway Coast	20	25
04/10/2018	PSNI - Shankill Womens Centre	16	26
04/10/2018	PSNI - West Kirk Presbyterian Church	30	27
04/10/2018	West Belfast DPCSP	23	28
08/10/2018	PSNI - Shankill Area Social History Group	20	29
08/10/2018	Newry, Mourne & Down	23	30
08/10/2018	Newry, Mourne & Down	80	31
09/10/2018	Mid Ulster	15	32
09/10/2018	PSNI - The Garage, Millisle	15	33
11/10/2018	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon PCSP (private)	14	34
11/10/2018	Armagh, Banbridge, Craigavon	21	35
11/10/2018	Sectoral - Community / General - NILGA Conference	150	36
12/10/2018	PSNI - Youth Programme - Carrickfergus Academy	16	37

ANNEX A (continued)

LOCAL POLICING CONSULTATION EVENT NUMBERS (continued)			
DATE	EVENT	ATTENDEES	EVENT NO
15/10/2018	Antrim & Newtownabbey	8	38
16/10/2018	Lisburn & Castlereagh	102	39
16/10/2018	PSNI - Alternatives - Kilcooley Estate, Bangor	25	40
16/10/2018	PSNI - Warrenpoint Town Hall	50	41
17/10/2018	Antrim & Newtownabbey	45	42
17/10/2018	PSNI - Ulidia Integrated College, Carrickfergus	25	43
18/10/2018	PSNI - NIACRO Ladies Probation Group (Hydebank)	9	44
18/10/2018	PSNI - Ladies Knit and Natter Group, Dundonald	40	45
18/10/2018	Sectoral - Disability Groups (British Deaf Association)	13	46
19/10/2018	PSNI - Dundonald High School	60	47
19/10/2018	PSNI - Greater Shankill Senior Citizens Forum	20	48
22/10/2018	PSNI - Over 50s Community Group (Randalstown)	12	49
22/10/2018	PSNI - St Nicholas Primary School, Ardglass	35	50
23/10/2018	PSNI - Cookstown High School	30	51
23/10/2018	PSNI - Holy Trinity College	25	52
23/10/2018	PSNI - Larne Grammar School	12	53
24/10/2018	PSNI - Coleraine Grammar School	25	54
24/10/2018	PSNI - Ashfield High School, Belfast	15	55
24/10/2018	Sectoral - Young @ Heart	275	56
24/10/2018	PSNI - Age Friendly, Quays, Newry	220	57
24/10/2018	Derry & Strabane	22	58
25/10/2018	PSNI - Cedar Integrated Primary School, Crossgar	40	59
25/10/2018	Sectoral - Older People - Pensioners Parliament	170	60
26/10/2018	Sectoral - Older People - Pensioners Parliament	155	61
26/10/2018	Sectoral - Black & Minority Ethnic – NICRE	11	62
29/10/2018	Sectoral - Older People - Commissioner for Older People NI	8	63
29/10/2018	PSNI - Health and Wellbeing Public Meeting (Millisle)	15	64
30/10/2018	PSNI - Positive Aging, Kilkeel	40	65
30/10/2018	Sectoral - Young Persons Event	32	66
31/10/2018	PSNI - Ballymacash Ladies Wednesday Club	12	67
31/10/2018	PSNI - Gilford Recreation Centre	40	68
01/11/2018	Regional – Ballymena	8	69
01/11/2018	PSNI - Forward South Belfast	1	70
02/11/2018	Sectoral - Faith Based - Belfast Islamic Centre	32	71
02/11/2018	Sectoral - Disability Groups (Disability Action)	9	72
02/11/2018	PSNI - Portaferry Youth Club	15	73

ANNEX A (continued)

LOCAL POLICING CONSULTATION EVENT NUMBERS (continued)			
DATE	**EVENT**	**ATTENDEES**	**EVENT NO**
05/11/2018	PSNI - Hillcroft Special School, Newtownabbey	20	74
05/11/2018	PSNI - Erne Integrated College	40	75
05/11/2018	Carafriend (engagement with LGBT Advocacy Officer)	20	76
05/11/2018	Regional - Omagh/Enniskillen	2	77
06/11/2018	Sectoral - Education and YP - QUB	5	78
06/11/2018	PSNI - Dungannon Integrated High School	30	79
06/11/2018	PSNI - Drumragh College, Omagh	50	80
07/11/2018	PSNI - All Children's Integrated Primary School	30	81
07/11/2018	PSNI - CPLC Over 65's, Enniskillen	10	82
07/11/2018	PSNI - Older Person's Group (Campsie Hub, Omagh)	10	83
08/11/2018	PSNI - RNIB Group, Lisburn	14	84
08/11/2018	PSNI - Ballymena College, Farm Lodge Campus	25	85
08/11/2018	PSNI - St Peters Youth Club, Divis	10	86
08/11/2018	PSNI - Waveney Youth Centre, Ballymena	15	87
	TOTAL ATTENDEES	**3067**	

Formal Submissions	
Organisational Responses	**15**

ANNEX B

NORTHERN IRELAND POLICING BOARD
EQUALITY SCHEME - CONSULTEE LIST

- Action Mental Health
- Advice NI
- Afro-Community Support Organisation NI (ACSONI)
- Age NI
- Age Sector Platform
- Alliance Party of Northern Ireland
- Amnesty International (NI)
- Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council
- Antrim & Newtownabbey PCSP
- Ards & North Down Council
- Ards & North Down PCSP
- Armagh Banbridge & Craigavon Council
- Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon PCSP
- Association of Baptist Churches in Ireland
- Autism NI
- Belfast City Council
- Belfast Hebrew Congregation
- Belfast PCSP
- Boy's Brigade for NI
- Bryson International
- Business in the Community (BiTC)
- Cara Friend
- Carers National Associations NI
- Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council
- Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP
- Children's Law Centre
- Chinese Welfare Association
- Church of Ireland
- Citizens Advice NI
- Criminal Justice Inspection NI (CJINI)
- Coalition on Sexual Orientation
- Commission for the Administration of Justice
- Commissioner for Older People for NI (COPNI)
- Community Foundation for NI (CFNI)
- Controlled School's Support Council
- Co-operation Ireland
- Council for Catholic Maintained Schools
- Council for the Homeless NI
- Crimestoppers UK NI
- Department of Justice (DOJ)
- Derry City & Strabane District Council
- Derry City & Strabane PCSP
- Disability Action
- Democratic Unionist Party (DUP)
- Early Years
- Education Authority NI (EANI)
- Elim Ireland
- Employer's for Disability NI
- Equality Commission for Northern Ireland
- Evangelical Alliance
- Extern
- Federation of Small Business (FSB)
- Fermanagh & Omagh District Council
- Fermanagh & Omagh PCSP
- Focus - The Identity Trust
- Foras na Gaeilge
- Gay & Lesbian Youth NI
- Gingerbread NI
- Grand Orange Lodge
- Green Party
- Here NI
- Human Rights Consortium
- Include Youth
- Indian Community Centre
- Inspire Workplaces
- Irish Council of Churches
- Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council
- Lisburn & Castlereagh PCSP

- Mediation NI
- Mencap
- Men's Advisory Project
- Methodist Church in Ireland
- Mid & East Antrim Borough Council
- Mid & East Antrim PCSP
- Mid Ulster District Council
- Mid Ulster PCSP
- Multi-Cultural Resource Centre
- National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (NSPCC)
- Newry, Mourne & Down District Council
- Newry, Mourne & Down PCSP
- Irish Congress of Trade Unions (ICTUNI)
- NI African Cultural Centre
- NI Association for Mental Health
- NI College of Policing
- NI Commissioner for Children & Young People (NICCY)
- NI Community of Refugees & Asylum Seekers
- NI Courts & Tribunal Service
- NI Gay Rights Association
- NI Police Fund
- NI Prison Service
- NI Retired Police Officer's Association
- NI Rural Women's Network
- NI Scout Council
- NI Victim Support
- NI Women's Aid Federation
- NI Association for the Care & Resettlement of Offenders (NIACRO)
- NI Council for Voluntary Action (NICVA)
- NI Fire and Rescue Service (NIFRS)
- Northern Ireland Human Rights Commission
- Northern Ireland Local Government Association (NILGA)
- Northern Ireland Public Service Alliance (NIPSA)
- Northern Ireland Women's European Platform
- Northern Ireland Youth Forum
- Parades Commission for NI
- Parents Advice Centre
- Participation Network
- Pat Finucane Centre

- POBAL
- Police Federation NI
- Police Ombudsman
- Police Rehabilitation & Training Trust
- Presbyterian Church in Ireland
- Princes Trust
- Probation Board NI (PBNI)
- Progressive Unionist Party (PUP)
- Public Prosecution Service (PPS)
- Rainbow Project
- Restorative Justice Council
- Rights Watch NI
- Roman Catholic Church
- Royal National Institute for Deaf People (NI)
- RUC George Cross Foundation
- Rural Community Network (RCN)
- Salvation Army
- Shelter NI
- Simon Community
- Sinn Féin (SF)
- Social Democratic & Labour Party (SDLP)
- St Vincent de Paul
- Start360
- Superintendents Association
- Tar Anall
- The Prisoner Ombudsman for NI
- Traditional Unionist Voice (TUV)
- Traveller Movement NI
- Ulster Quaker Service
- Ulster Scots Agency
- Ulster Unionist Party (UUP)
- UNISON
- Volunteer Now
- Women's Forum NI
- Women's Resource & Development Agency
- Youth Council for NI
- Youth Justice Agency (YJA)

ANNEX C

ENGAGEMENT ACTION PLAN

OLDER PERSONS

Commissioner for Older People (COPNI):
- 24 August 2018, face to face meeting
- consultation information distributed to over 200 groups and organisations
- 29 October, Training the Trainers facilitated event delivered to 8 attendees

Age Sector Platform:
- consultation information distributed to members
- 25 & 26 October Pensioners Parliament exhibition stand (170 & 155 attendees across 2 days)

Greater Shankill Senior Citizens Forum (GSSCF):
- 19 October, Shankill Library, 20 attendees

Age Friendly:
- 01 October, Age Friendly Belfast Convention, Belfast City Hall, 120 attendees
- 16 October, Age Friendly Tea Dance, Warrenpoint, 50 attendees
- 24 October, 11am-5pm, Age Friendly Conference, Quays Hotel, Newry, 220 attendees
- 30 October, Positive Ageing, Kilkeel, 40 attendees

Over 50s Community Group:
- 03 October, Crumlin, 50 attendees
- 22 October, Randalstown, 12 attendees

Young at Heart Retirement Living Exhibition:
- 24 October, Glenavon Hotel, Cookstown, 2 x exhibit stands, 275 attendees

Castle Park Leisure Centre (CPLC) Over 65s Group:
- 07 November, Enniskillen, 10 attendees

Older Person's Group:
- 07 November, Campsie Hub, Omagh, 10 attendees

DOJ Older Person's Delivery Group:
- consultation information and offer of a facilitated event circulated to the Group, via DOJ
- members include - PSNI reps, PCSPs reps, Department of Agriculture Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA); Health Social Care Board (HSC Board); The Executive Office (TEO); Age Sector Platform (ASP); and Linking Generations Northern Ireland (LGNI)

YOUNG PEOPLE

Children and Young People Adjustments:
- Young person's version of consultation document developed
- age bandwidths for data collection drop down adjusted in line with NICCY recommendation
- 0-11 for primary school and 12-17; with 'up to 17' essential as how PSNI deal with 18+ is different

Youth Organisations Engagement:
- 27 September, face to face meeting with 5 youth organisation (4 apologies)
- attendee organisations supportive of a collective 'youth focussed' event (Start 360, Include Youth, VOYPIC, National Children's Bureau and NI Youth Forum)
- agreed to carry out in-house completion of the consultation with some of their young people / those within applicable programmes, for example:
  - VOYPIC, 07 November hosted a session for young people to do the online consultation and have a discussion about policing using the three questions in the consultation;
  - Start 360 carried out Pizza with Peelers consultation events for 2 of their groups within a project; and
  - Include Youth engaged directly with young people at the Juvenile Justice Centre, Woodlands
- 4 x apology organisations (NICCY, Youth Action, Prince's Trust, and Children's Law Centre) kept informed of developments throughout and were invited to attend the event / bring young people
- 30 October, youth specific event, 12:00-15:00, Girdwood Community Hub, 32 attendees

NICCY:
- 2 face to face meetings, one prior to consultation launch, one midway through

PSNI & Community Sergeants School Engagement:
- 12 October, Carrickfergus Academy, Focus Group, 16 attendees
- 17 October, Ulidia Integrated College, 25 attendees
- 19 October, Dundonald High School, 60 attendees
- 22 October, St Nicholas Primary School Ardglass, 35 attendees
- 23 October, Holy Trinity College, Cookstown, 25 attendees
- 23 October, Larne Grammar School, 12 attendees
- 23 October, Cookstown High School, 30 attendees
- 24 October, Coleraine Grammar School, 25 attendees
- 24 October, Ashfield Girls High School, 15 attendees
- 25 October, Cedar Integrated Primary School, Crossgar, 40 attendees
- 05 November, Erne Integrated College, Enniskillen, 40 attendees

- 05 November, Hillcroft Special School, School Council, Newtownabbey, 20 attendees
- 05 November, All Children's Integrated Primary School, Newcastle, 30 attendees
- 06 November, Drumragh College, Omagh, 50 attendees
- 06 November, Dungannon Integrated High School, 30 attendees
- 08 November, Ballymena College, Farm Lodge Campus, 25 attendees

Belfast Stakeholder Regional Event:
- 12 September, 22 Lagan College students in attendance

The Garage:
- 09 October, youth based event, Millisle, 15 attendees

Lisburn and Castlereagh Youth Council (L&CYC):
- 16 October, 15 L&CYC members attended the public consultation event

Kilcooley Youth Forum (Alternatives):
- 16 October, Kilcooley Estate, Bangor, 25 attendees

Portaferry Youth Club:
- 02 November, Portaferry, 15 attendees

Queen's Students Union
- 06 November, Queens Students Union, 5 attendees

Waveney Youth Centre:
- 08 November, Waveney Youth Centre, Youth Group, Ballymena, 15 attendees

St Peters Youth Club:
- 08 November, St Peters Youth Club, Divis Belfast, 10 attendees

PSNI's Youth Champions Forum:
- consultation information distributed to all members
- 09 November, Board representatives present and reminded attendees about the consultation

Organisational consultation responses received from:
- Include Youth, VOYPIC and NICCY

LGBTQ+

Rainbow Project:
- invited to youth engagement event on 30 October
- 05 November, Carafriend event, facilitated through LGBT Advocacy Officer, 20 attendees

Focus The Identity Trust:
- 01 November, 1 x representative attended the Ballymena Regional Stakeholder event
- organisational consultation response received

Pride:
- contacted to inform of the consultation and offered facilitated event

DISABILITY GROUPS

British Deaf Association (NI):
- 18 October, hosted a facilitated event for people who were deaf / with a hearing impairment, including 3 x sign language interpreters, 13 attendees

Disability Action (DA):
- consultation information distributed to all members
- 02 November, hosted a facilitated event for Disability Action's Strategic Advisory Group, 9 attendees

RNIB:
- 08 November, hosted a facilitated event for RNIB's Lisburn Group, 14 attendees

Deafblind UK:
- 11 individual written consultation responses received

FAITH BASED ORGANISATIONS

Presbyterian Church in Ireland:
- Board Chairperson wrote to moderator, Trevor Gribben, 30 August 2018, copied in Norman Hamilton; no response to date

West Kirk Presbyterian Church:
- 04 October, hosted facilitated event at their drop in café, 30 attendees

Belfast Islamic Centre:
- 02 November, hosted a facilitated event, 32 attendees

Irish Council of Churches:
- placed consultation information on their social media for members
- members include Antiochian Orthodox Church, Church Of Ireland, Cherubim and Seraphim, Greek Orthodox Church, Lutheran Church In Ireland, Methodist Church in Ireland, Moravian Church (Irish District), Non Subscribing Presbyterian Church, Romanian Orthodox Church, Presbyterian Church, Religious Society of Friends, Redeemed Christian Church of God, Russian Orthodox Church and Salvation Army (Ireland Division)

Divine Healing Ministries / United Beach Missions / Belfast City Mission / NI Muslim Family Association and Irish Council of Churches:
- emailed information with request to distribute information to their networks and consider if there was an opportunity for the consultation to add value to their existing work

BUSINESS SECTOR

Belfast City Centre Management:
- 12 September, in attendance at Belfast Regional Stakeholder event

City Centre Initiative:
- 01 October, in attendance at L'Derry Regional Stakeholder event

DOJ Business Crime Partnership:
- 24 September meeting, consultation highlighted and facilitated event offered to members
- consultation information and offer to deliver a facilitated event circulated to group via DOJ, and members include PSNI, DOJ, the Policing Board, Federation of Small Businesses (FSB); Belfast City Centre Management (BCCM); Retainers Against Crime (RAC); and Northern Ireland Retail Consortium (NIRC)

HATE CRIME

NIACRO Get Real Project:

- 05 September meeting, consultation highlighted and facilitated event offered to members
- members include NI Alternatives, DOJ, NIACRO, Probation Board, PSNI, Community Restorative Justice Ireland, Victim Support NI, South Belfast Roundtable on Racism (SBRT), Rural Community Network and Probation Service Ireland

DOJ Hate Crime Subgroup:

- consultation information and offer to deliver a facilitated event circulated to group, via DOJ
- members include DoJ, PSNI; Public Prosecution Service (PPS); NI Courts and Tribunal Services (NICTS); NI Housing Executive; NI Prosecution Service (NIPS); Probation Board NI (PBNI); PCSPs; Belfast City Council (BCC); Youth Justice Agency (YJA); Health and Social Care (HSC); and The Executive Office (TEO)

RURAL SECTOR

DOJ Rural Crime Subgroup:

- 28 August meeting, consultation highlighted, by PSNI representative
- consultation information and offer to deliver a facilitated event circulated to group, via DOJ,
- members include National Farmers Union Mutual (NFU Mutual); PSNI; the Policing Board; and Department of Agriculture Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)

Young Farmers Clubs of Ulster:

- contacted to inform of the consultation and offered to deliver a facilitated event

ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

NI Council for Racial Equality:

- 26 October, hosting an event aimed at BME community, 11 attendees

ArtsEkta:

- consultation information distributed to members
- 26 October, BME event, Nisha Tandon, Director, attended

African and Caribbean Support Organisation NI (ACSONI):

- contacted to inform of the consultation and offered facilitated event, also invited to 26 October BME event

WOMEN'S GROUPS

Shankill Womens Centre:
- 04 October, 16 attendees

NIACRO Ladies Probation Group (Hydebank):
- 18 October, 10:30-11:30, 9 attendees

Ladies Knit and Natter Group:
- 18 October, 10:30-11:30, Dundonald High School, 40 attendees

Ballymacash Ladies Wednesday Club:
- 31 October, Ballymacash, 12 attendees

Foyle Womens Aid:
- October, Lisnagelvin Women's Group, 16 written responses
- October, Galliagh Women's Group, 9 written responses

Training for Women's Network:
- contacted to inform of the consultation and offered to deliver a facilitated event

POLITICAL PARTIES

DUP:

- letter from Board Chair issued 29 August informing of the Consultation

Sinn Féin:

- letter from Board Chair issued 29 August informing of the Consultation

Ulster Unionist Party:

- letter from Board Chair issued 29 August informing of the Consultation

Alliance:

- letter from Board Chair issued 29 August informing of the Consultation.
- 23 October, meeting with Board Chair and CEO

SDLP:

- letter from Board Chair issued 29 August informing of the Consultation

TUV:

- Jim Allister emailed with stakeholder information on 18 September

Labour:

- emailed with stakeholder information on 18 September

WIDER COMMUNITY

WUA PACT (Wider University Area: Partners and Communities Together) Meetings:
- 25 September, South Belfast, 20 attendees
- 27 September, Tigers Bay, 18 attendees

Greater Shankill Community Safety Network:
- 26 September, Farset International, 12 attendees

PCSP Joint Committee:
- 26 September date informed members of the consultation and encouraged distribution of information to their members / networks
- members include CEO's (or equal) of NIHE, PBNI, YJA, NIFRS, EA, HSCT, PSNI and DOJ

LCAP Multi-Agency Meeting:
- 28 September, Mount Vernon Community Centre, 10 attendees

Shankill Area Social History Group:
- 08 October, Spectrum Centre, Shankill Road, 20 attendees

NILGA Conference:
- 11 October, exhibit stand taken for full day, 150 attendees

Tackling Paramilitary Conference, End the Harm:
- 15 and 16 October, 300 attendees - consultation documents in each delegate pack (300)

Gilford Recreation Centre:
- 31 October, Community Group

Forward South Belfast:
- 01 November, Student based group

CO3:
- circulated to their full membership via email

Easilink Community Transport:
- circulated consultation information across all their 11 Rural CT Partnerships

ANNEX D

FORMAL SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED (15)

1. Sinn Féin

2. Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA)

3. Probation Board for Northern Ireland (PBNI)

4. Unison Retired Members Forum

5. Linking Generations NI

6. Include Youth

7. Northern Ireland Environmental Agency (NIEA)

8. Northern Ireland Commissioner for Children and Young People (NICCY)

9. Northern Ireland Local Government Association (NILGA)

10. Voice of Young People in Care (YOYPIC)

11. Focus the Identity Trust

12. Community Relations Council (CRC)

13. 14. 15. Sinn Féin (South Antrim) x 3 Councillors