Policing & Community
Safety Partnership

making Causeway Coast & Glens safer

Causeway Coast and Glens

PCSP Strategic Assessment, Strategic Plan 2019-24 and Action Plan 2019-20

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Foreword

The overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour. The Partnerships should aim to contribute to wider justice issues and to the achievement of targets set in the 2016-21 PfG and the NI Policing Plan. In 2016, the Northern Ireland Assembly adopted an outcomes-based accountability (OBA) approach for developing the 2016-21 Programme for Government (PfG). OBA challenges us to measure our success by looking at the impact our programmes have on people's lives. The Department of Justice leads on Outcome 7 which is: 'We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other'. This is now being used for the development and delivery of the Policing and Community Safety Strategies 2019-2022.

The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP plan is fully aligned with the Council Community Plan and its outcomes with a focus on collaboration.

The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP Strategic Assessment, Strategy and Action Plan has been developed in full consultation with the local community and our key statutory partners. Three hundred and sixty-two have engaged in its development giving us greater insight on how to "turn the curve" in addressing criminality, crime, fear of crime, anti-social behaviour, safety and confidence in policing issues.

The strategy highlights opportunities for joint working across the Borough and reflects the desire of the partnership members to work together in a more multi-agency manner with a focus on prevention, resilience and confidence building among communities in the development of solutions to stubborn crime-based issues. We will aim to increase our awareness and understanding about why things are the way they are in Causeway Coast and Glens and how to address them imaginatively. This is where the "turning the curve" methodology is really helping our partnership to see how they collectively can make a difference together.

We will build an awareness of how Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) shape some of the lives of people with whom we work and explore how we can build better opportunities to address these complex issues in partnership with our colleagues and communities.

We are joining the dots in our planning and have identified five goals which will help improve our planning and outcomes. These are: Creating the conditions and opportunities for collaboration and interagency working; Early Intervention; Supporting Vulnerable people; Preventing rural and urban crime; and Connecting our planning with our communities and their needs - making it real.

Finally, we would like to thank all those who contributed to the development of the strategy and to our funders, the Department of Justice, the Policing Board and Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council who make so many exiting projects possible in our areas.

PCSP Chair and Vice Chair

Executive Summary

The overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to **tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour**.

The Joint Committee has agreed the PCSP Strategic Priorities.

Strategic Objective 1:	To form and successfully deliver the functions of, the Policing and Community Safety Partnership for the area
Strategic Objective 2:	To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour
Strategic Objective 3:	To improve community confidence in policing

In doing the PCSP will deliver a positive difference to communities, contributing to a **reduction in crime**, **enhancing community safety** and **improving public confidence in policing in their areas.**

Causeway Coast and Glens operates a Policing Committee and a number of thematic sub groups as well as engaging in a range of other partnership that assists it to meet its objectives and outcomes. It is recommended that the CCG PCSP reviews these thematic sub groups in line with the new strategy and based on the results of the strategic assessment to ensure better targeting of resources. There are also a range of other partnership structures in existence in the CCG area within which the PCSP could and should have a voice and which would assist in the better planning of its activities.

The methodology and detailed evidence base were used in the development of this Strategic Assessment, PCSP Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2022 in Causeway Coast and Glens (CCG). The strategic assessment also includes an analysis of data by DEA as well as for the Causeway Coast and Glens area as a whole, where that data is available. This has enabled a more specific targeting of resources for the various themes of the plan. The plan also links to the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan.

The findings for the e-survey (212 responses) demonstrated the main crime issues in the Causeway Coast and Glens area are believed to be: Drug dealing/drug abuse (63%, Anti-social behaviour (60%), Road Traffic Offences (32%), Bogus Callers (28%), Burglary (26%), Perceived Vandalism or graffiti (26%), Cyber Crime (22%).

The e-survey also highlighted prioritisation of the themes for the Action Plan in the following order:

1. **Drugs and Alcohol** (reporting of drug related activity & awareness raising of the dangers for parents and young people)
2. **Anti-social behaviour** (reducing nuisance behaviour, graffiti removal, diversionary activity) / Antisocial driving/ Road Traffic Collisions
3. **Early intervention** - Educational awareness, schools programmes etc.

4. **Societal Abuse** incl. physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse and domestic and sexual abuse and Stalking support
5. **Fear of crime** including reducing the fear of crime for all people; Neighbourhood Watch, Developing a Culture of Lawfulness
6. **Confidence in policing**/ Engage the community and building the capacity of groups to engage in the programme
7. **Reducing opportunities for crime** - addressing rural crime, Support Hub.

The public consultation including focus groups and key stakeholder meetings needs assessment demonstrated the safety issue/need, the story behind and solutions in detail.

Drugs and Alcohol is the greatest issue across the district, with dealers, multiple societal impacts, patterns causing major problems. Antisocial behaviour followed drug and alcohol issues and are clearly linked to a range of groups, with young people, deprivation and societal structural issues, negatively affecting communities. Early intervention highlighted the Internet, Social Media, road safety awareness, bogus callers and hidden disability awareness issues all needed education, training and awareness raising as part of the plan.

Societal abuse showed wide spread domestic violence, cybercrime and mental health and vulnerable people issues, supported by the need for more reporting, better statistical understanding of cybercrime locally and the need to engage with partners to create solutions for various affected groups. The fear of crime is wide spread with perceptions and data not always aligning. There is a need to focus on community groups (older people) and engage a range of agencies. Much work around intergenerational programmes and support services can also contribute towards reassuring some groups. Confidence in policing shows the need for greater communications and engagement and continuing improvements to build on perceptions with young people in some areas. Under resourcing on police and visibility was highlighted extensively.

A gap analysis was undertaken on the partners that have a role to play in "turning the curve" in the area. The gap analysis points to the need for greater collaboration between the different partners that exist in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, recognising that resources are becoming scarcer, needs are increasing and that collaboration on the priority issues is paramount in delivering the service that people needs and which will make a difference to the quality of their lives. This type of collaborative planning is best achieved in smaller working groups, reporting back to the PCSP.

The development of the action plan highlighted that members felt emphasis was needed on the partnership, collaborative gain and effective and meaningful engagement of the community so as to improve the effectiveness of the PCSP'S action plan. This partnership of equals ethos was seen as vital to creating and sustaining the shared action needed to create the desired community safety outcomes. Turning the Curve demonstrated that projects and initiatives should always contribute towards the overall outcome of making communities in the Causeway Coats and Glens safer.

The creation and development of the strategy and action plan resulted in a vision, mission and values.

People in the Causeway Coast and Glens experience a reduction in levels of crime and feel safer in their home, public spaces and community

Mission

Working in partnership with community and statutory bodies to create a safer Causeway Coast and Glens area. To deliver projects that address fear of crime, criminality, and antisocial behaviour and that builds confidence in policing and the rule of law

Our Values

Values	What we mean
People matter	our main focus is on keeping people safe- our engagement with local people is key
Collaborative gain	where we add value to existing programmes
Programmatic	we take a long-term, holistic and preventative based approach to what we do
Accessible, Equality focused and inclusive	we aim to leave no one behind- resource allocations within our programmes help us to work with everyone
Joined up	that we recognise that together we can achieve more
Creative and Innovative	we look for new ways of doing things in our programmes
Active	we can react to things quickly when issues arise
Agile	our members actively engage with local communities
Intelligence led	we plan on the basis of evidence of need in local areas and aim to get a more integrated picture and map of all crimes in each DEA and ward on a quarterly basis as data processing becomes easier at this level
Value for money	we aim to achieve good value for money for what we invest with a focus on collaborative gain
Partnership	we are a partnership of equals with all members taking responsibility for what they can add to the delivery of our vision
Outcome focused	we will aim to measure our activity under each of our themes to see how effort and outcomes are aligned

Our action plan guidance criteria

The following **guidance criteria,** gleaned from the audit evidence, have been used to guide the development of our action plan and prioritise the budget.

- the need to move to a programmatic focus - less project focus - more programme focus -

    connecting the themes - transform how we do things

- the need to use the evidence base to prioritise the need - less is more!

- the need for collaboration with other agencies - who have little, if any, additional budgets

- the need to do things differently - focus on prevention and collaborative gain

- the need to be aware of staff overload of PCSP and business support - staff as enablers

- additional admin requirements linked to GDPR

- need to prioritise actions based on the most effective and those addressing the most significant need in priority areas

- limited resources from council

- budget constraints and cuts

- role and responsibility of members- but also recognising their time limitations as well

- sub groups versus PCSP formal meetings - need to make everything work

- turning the curve - knowing what difference we are making

- focus on local and bringing communities with us

- importance of resource allocation alongside small grants

Our Strategic Goals, themes, actions and budgets

Based on our strategic assessment, our strategic goals, themes, actions and budgets are summarised in the table below against each of the three Joint Committee PCSP Objectives.

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme		Actions	Budget
Strategic Objective 1: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area	**Goal 1: Building capacity of the partners to create opportunities for collaborative gain**	**Member engagement, collaboration and support including development of- Action plan support**		Engage members in the work of the PCSP and support them to ensure capacity to deliver full compliance with statutory function and implementation support t	£31,520
		Engage and communicate with the community		Deliver PCSP messages to a wider audience through traditional media and develop conversation through social media	0
		Policing Committee Support		Provide support and assistance to ensure full compliance with statutory function.	0
Total S01: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area					**£31,520**
Strategic Objective 2: To improve community safety by tackling crime	**Goal 2: Early intervention (addressing crime and**	**Reconstituted Causeway Response Network to focus on early Intervention with a**	**Themes 1-3 – Sub Group budget to deliver on Themes 1-3 – led by the new Causeway Response Network**	Development of a **new Early intervention programme** with a focus on the development of early intervention initiatives, drugs and alcohol and anti-social behaviour – Coordinated through the Causeway Response network	**£60,000**

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme		Actions	Budget
and anti-social behaviour	the causes of crime)	programme linked to drugs and alcohol, anti-social behaviour and reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G – Chaired by a designated Member of the PCSP -consult on and respond to alleviate the effects of crime, fear of crime and ASB, drugs and alcohol and so make people and places more secure, feel safer and prevent a slide into crime through an early intervention approach (*budget of £60,000 ensuring that at least £15,000 is allocated to drug related issues and £5,000 is linked to proactive ASB initiatives*)	**Theme 1: Anti-Social Behaviour -** Reduced anti-social behaviour in communities across CC&G	**ASB proactive engagement initiative when issues arise**	**£ - Part of Early Intervention programme budget**
				Graffiti Project Graffiti removal scheme to create an environment where people feel respected and safe and to discourage further damage	**£3,000**
				Educational Safety - Community based drama to promote understanding of the risks on line and when under the influence of alcohol to post primary children	**£20,000**
				Investigate the concept of a community safety wardens project with PSNI, Health Trust and NIHE	**£0**
Strategic Priority 2: To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour			**Theme 2: Drug and Alcohol Related Crime -** Reduced abuse of alcohol and drugs across CC&G	Co-ordination and development of accredited and non-accredited programmes linked to drugs and alcohol inclusive of a new Early intervention programme targeted at specific areas -coordinated through the Causeway Response Network and cognisant of other programmes that are available to the area from the DACT teams and other delivery agents locally	**£ - Part of Early Intervention programme budget**
			Theme 3: Early Intervention - reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G	**RTC Demonstrations and 2fast2soon** crash simulator to raise awareness and understanding of the reality of RTCs in order to promote road safety	**£3,000**
				Procure a new Drive for Life project or other relevant programme targeting young drivers or those affected by RTC – support groups.	**£2,000**
				RADAR-Risk Awareness and Danger Avoidance experience at the interactive centre to increase awareness of risk creating likely to lead to contact with the criminal justice system.	**£18,500**
				Temporary Speed Identification Devices-One mobile unit displaying driver speed and recording same for planning purposes	**£5,000**
				Support Hub- A partnership of agencies and professionals to protect and make safe the most vulnerable	**£0**

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	Actions	Budget
	Goal 3: Safe people and places	**Theme 4: Societal Abuse -** Reduced physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse in local communities across CC&G	**Co-ordination of programmes linked to societal abuse-** Myth busting; awareness reporting; healthy relations (secondary schools) programmes	**£10,000**
			Criminal Justice Worker- The CJW offers additional support to help people experiencing domestic abuse feel and be more connected and secure, reduce their risk creating, increase their likelihood of full engagement with the criminal justice system and their confidence in it	**£12,000**
			Domestic abuse & stalking Support package -Equipment to improve security for individuals experiencing stalking or domestic abuse	**£5,000**
			Cyber Safe-Information and advice to reduce the incidence and impact of online bullying and abuse	**£20,000**
	Goal 4: Fear of crime and crime prevention	**Theme 5: Fear of Crime** Reduced fear of crime across rural and urban communities in CC&G especially among elderly and vulnerable residents	**Alive and Well-**A series of information events to reduce fear of crime amongst elderly and vulnerable residents across rural and urban communities by engaging with them and increasing access to services **Safe Home Coast-**Providing equipment to enhance safety and reduce fear of crime amongst the elderly and vulnerable	**£26,000**
			Neighbourhood Watch Engaging with and helping communities organise to protect themselves and their property and so reduce fear of crime foster community spirit and improve local environments including communications, signage, clinics and meetings. Realign support package with coordinators and PCSP at annual conference in line with budget constraints and new DOJ guidance	**£8,000**
		Theme 6: Crime prevention in Rural and Urban areas	**Rural and urban Crime-**Reduced opportunities to commit crime in rural and urban communities across CC&G. Range of opportunities to ensure PCSP meets the needs of rural and urban communities and is seen to do so	**£18,000**
Total SO2: To improve Community Safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour				**£210,500**

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	Actions	Budget
Strategic Priority 3: To support Community Confidence in Policing	**Goal 5: Connecting our planning with our communities that builds community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness**	**Monitor local police performance** - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that support monitoring of local police performance and ensure local accountability	Policing Committee private meetings Consultation with local communities to identify priorities for local policing and contribution to the development of the local Policing Plan Submission of reports as required by the Policing Board Increase awareness of the role of the Policing Committee	**£0**
		Engagement of local community and police – to deliver activities that support community and police engagement	Policing Committee public meetings Projects/activities that provide engagement opportunities for local geographic and thematic communities with the police Support and promote Neighbourhood Watch particularly in areas of high crime *This includes support for PSNI/PCSP campaigns and Text alert scheme*	£20,000
		Advocate for policing - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness	Review impact of projects and activities undertaken or supported by the PCSP that build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness and identify additional work that could be progressed with local communities. Engage with relevant agencies to direct support as appropriate to these areas.	£2,000
		Small grants. Reource allocations included in all themes - not a stand-alone programme - PCSP Community and voluntary sector community safety Development Programme - Enhanced reach and delivery of priority outcomes across CC&G	**PCSP Community and Voluntary Sector Community-Safety Development Programme** Targeted support to develop the capacity of the voluntary sector to deliver community-safety activities, engage with community safety issues and articulate their community safety outcomes	£26,585
Total SO3: To improve confidence in Policing				**£48,585**

Total Draft Budget 2019/20 (subject to funding)

Strategic Priorities	Total
Total SO1: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area	**£31,520**

Total S02: To improve Community Safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour	**£210,500**
Total SO3: To improve confidence in Policing	**£48,585**
Total draft budget 2019/20 (subject to funding)	**£290,605**

Part A: Strategic Assessment

A1: Background to Policing and Community Safety Partnerships

Purpose of Policing and Community Safety Partnerships

The overall purpose of the Policing and Community Safety Partnerships is to help make communities safer, and to ensure that the voices of local people are heard on policing and community safety issues. The aim is to empower communities to develop solutions that will help to **tackle crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour**. The functions of the PCSP are outlined in Appendix 1.

Partnerships aim to contribute to wider justice issues and, at a strategic level, to the achievement of targets set in:

- the 2016-21 Programme for Government; and
- the Northern Ireland Policing Plan

PCSP Priorities

The Joint Committee has agreed the PCSP Strategic Priorities and these are indicated below. The Strategic Priorities may be reviewed by Joint Committee to ensure that they are fit for purpose in relation to the effectiveness of PCSPs.

Table 1: PCSP Strategic Objectives

Strategic Objective 1:	To form and successfully deliver the functions of, the Policing and Community Safety Partnership for the area
Strategic Objective 2:	To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour
Strategic Objective 3:	To improve community confidence in policing

Strategic Priority 1 – to form and successfully deliver the functions of the Policing and Community Safety Partnership for the area by:

- Engaging with local community and statutory groups to identify local concerns in relation to policing and community safety, and to invite their contribution to prioritising and addressing those concerns;
- Preparing the PCSP's plan and organising the work of the partnership to meet priority needs;
- Putting in place implementation structures and delivery mechanisms and facilitating resident focused participatory community safety structures that will contribute to a reduction in crime and the enhancement of policing and community safety in the Partnership's area, directly through the collaborative working of the membership of the Partnership, through the work of its delivery groups or through working in partnership with, or supporting the work of, others;
- Increasing PCSP awareness with the public and key stakeholders by planning communications activity to more proactively inform and promote the work of the PCSPs.

Strategic Priority 2 – to improve community safety by tackling actual and perceived crime and anti-social behaviour through:

- Working in partnership with designated partners, local statutory bodies/agencies, the voluntary sector and the community to deal with, and reduce the impact of, actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and crime in the community;
- Ensuring that local statutory bodies and agencies deal with anti-social behaviour and crime related issues that matter in their area;
- Providing comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling actual and perceived anti-social behaviour and giving feedback on the effectiveness of interventions on meeting outcomes;
- Identifying and implementing ways to educate communities about the realities of anti-social behaviour and crime;
- Contributing to delivery of the Community Safety action plans, and initiatives that improve community safety.

Strategic Priority 3 – to support community confidence in policing through:

- Ensuring local accountability through the Policing Committee's role in monitoring police performance;
- Ensuring that policing delivery reflects the involvement, views and priorities of local communities;
- The inclusion of initiatives/projects in PCSP plans aimed directly at meeting the objectives of the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;
- Identifying, priorities from the PCSP Plan for consideration in the development of the local Policing Plan which are consistent with the Northern Ireland Policing Plan;
- Improving policing service delivery in partnership with local communities to build and strengthen public confidence in policing;
- Supporting effective engagement with the police and the local community, with specific emphasis on engagement with children, young people, at risk communities and disadvantaged communities;

Building community confidence in the rule of law and embedding a culture of lawfulness by supporting the locality-based engagement that will emerge from local co-design in taking forward the Executive Action Plan as set out in Fresh Start and the Programme for Government

The Policing Committee

The Policing Committee[1] has unique statutory powers for oversight of local policing and gaining the co-operation of the public with the police in preventing crime and enhancing community safety of the district. The model of **oversight** provided by the Policing Committee, through its political and independent membership, offers a powerful mechanism to achieve this goal. The Joint Committee envisages that the work of the Policing Committee, should, in so far as is practicable, be undertaken within the context of the full PCSP rather than a separation of structures. For this reason, the Joint Committee recommends **that Policing Committee meetings, with Designated Members present if**

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[1] Code of Practice for the Exercise of Functions by Policing and Community Safety Partnerships (PCSPs) - DOJ & NIPB - March 2016

they so wish, should immediately precede PCSP meetings, in order that the full PCSP meeting can be informed by, and build upon, what was discussed and agreed by the Policing Committee. It is recognised that there is a clear benefit to having Designated Members present at all PCSP meetings and, as such, Designated Members are strongly encouraged to attend Policing Committee meetings.

The Policing Committee is responsible for enhancing public confidence in policing through its work in monitoring police performance, ensuring that policing services are delivering for local communities;

- enhancing public confidence in policing through its work in monitoring police performance, ensuring that policing services are delivering for local communities;
- improving policing service delivery;
- informing the development of priorities for policing by including the views of the community about local policing delivery and engagement, including those who experience policing in the evidence base for developing the PCSP Plan and the local and annual Policing Plans; and
- ensuring effective engagement with the police and the local community, with specific emphasis on engagement with disadvantaged communities and young people.

The **PCSP Policing Committees** are tasked with carrying out functions in relation to:

- identifying priorities (through their consultation activities) for consideration in the development of the local Policing Plan;
- monitoring police performance against the local Policing Plan; and
- gaining the co-operation of the public with the police in preventing crime and enhancing community safety in each of their districts.

These are referred to as the "restricted function" which is specific to the Policing Committee.

The Policing Committee should be in a position to articulate community priorities to the PSNI, Policing Board and DOJ in the formulation of a Policing Plan and relevant strategies for policing and community safety.

PCSPs, as a whole, or through the Policing Committee, will:

- **Consult and Engage** with local communities, the statutory and voluntary sectors, and other relevant organisations in order to identify issues of concern in relation to policing and community safety, and to improve co-operation with the police. The Policing Committee has a distinct responsibility for providing views to the relevant police Commander and the Policing Board on policing matters.
- **Identify and Prioritise** particular issues of concern and prepare plans for how these can be tackled. The Policing Committee will advise the PSNI Commander and the Policing Board on priorities for policing that have arisen from continuous consultation and engagement.
- **Deliver** a positive difference to communities, contributing to a reduction in crime and enhancing community safety in their district, directly through their own interventions, through the work of their delivery groups or through support for the work of others.
- **Monitor performance** to ensure delivery against the Partnership Plan. The Policing Committee will monitor the performance of the police to ensure that local policing services are delivering for local communities. The Policing Board has template setting out the specific PSNI reporting arrangements to the PCSP.

In summary, **PCSPs** are required to:

i)   Consult on a regular basis with local communities, the statutory and voluntary sectors, and other relevant organisations on the basis of the strategic assessment;

ii)   Review the 5-year Strategic Plan;

iii)   Confirm priority issues of concern;

iv)   Develop and implement an action plan using;

     a. Turning The Curve methodology to aid forward planning for relevant projects and programmes of work, and

     b. Outcomes Based Accountability performance management principles to monitor and measure the impact of their work and the implementation of their action plans.

v)   Undertake S75 Consultation.

In doing so, PCSPs will deliver a positive difference to communities, contributing to a **reduction in crime**, **enhancing community safety** and **improving public confidence in policing in their areas.**

The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP

The Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP meets monthly preceded by the Policing Committee meeting.

The membership consists of 10 Elected Members, 9 Independent Members and 7 Designated Partners (There are two Health Service representatives on the PCSP as the area is covered by two Health Trusts - Northern and Western).

Thematic Steering Groups/ Sub Groups

Causeway Coast and Glens operates a Policing Committee and the PCSP and the following thematic sub groups as well as engaging in a range of other partnership that assists it to meet its objectives and outcomes. Sub groups have the potential to contribute to more efficient and effective use of time and resources and at improved collaboration and partnership work and outcomes.

In most cases, the PCSP is represented by at least one Partnership Member on these sub groups supported by a member of the PCSP staff team. However, the focus and Terms of reference of these sub groups need to be reviewed to enable an improved information flow and the passing of intelligence about the particular themes back to the PCSP for improved decision making in relation to the use and distribution of resources. They do not cover all action plan themes and as such miss opportuneness for collaborative gain with others.

Thematic Steering Groups/ Sub Groups	Frequency of Meetings	PCSP Member Chaired by / represented by	No of PCSP member engaged
Policing Committee	10 Meetings per annum	PCSP Chair Staff Rep - Manager	19
PCSP Meetings	10 Meetings per annum (Min)	PCSP Chair Staff Rep - Manager	26
Support Hub	12 meetings per annum	PCSP Rep - 3-5 Stats Staff Rep - Manager	3-5 statutory reps - Housing executive, PSNI, PBNI, Health Trust x 2, NIFRS
ASB	8 meetings per annum	PCSP Rep - Stats only Staff Rep - PCSP Officer	Stat and Voluntary only (members on request if in ASB area)
Grants	3 meetings per annum (min)	PCSP Reps - 4 members Staff Rep – PCSP Officer	4 members on scoring panel (10-member visits to projects)
Neighbourhood Watch Rural and Urban Crime	4 x meeting per annum	2-3 PCSP reps (PSNI, elected and independent) Staff Rep - PCSP Officer	10

It is recommended that the CCG PCSP reviews these thematic sub groups in line with the new strategy and based on the results of the strategic assessment to ensure better targeting of resources.

It is also recommended that some of the PCSP meetings are more developmental and planning in nature to enable the PCSP to plan and reflect on its learning as it moves forward.

The work of these sub groups should be standard items of the PCSP agendas.

The following sub groups are recommended moving forward alongside the PCSP and the Policing Committee itself.

Thematic Steering Groups/ Sub Groups	
Proposed sub groups	**Incorporating the following PCSP themes**
1. Early intervention (addressing crime and the causes of crime)	• Support Hub
	• Early Intervention - ACE -Reduced risk for young people. Youth engagement and diversionary work
	• Anti-Social Behaviour
	• Drug and Alcohol Related Crime
2. Safe people and places	• Societal Abuse - domestic abuse and sexual crime and physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse • Hate Crime
3. Fear of crime and crime prevention	• Reducing the Fear of Crime • Reducing opportunities for crime prevention in Rural and Urban areas incl. Neighbourhood Watch
4. Community confidence in policing	• Build confidence in policing and build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness

It should also be noted that there are also a range of other partnership structures in existence in the CCG area within which the PCSP could and should have a voice and which would assist in the better planning of its activities. While PCSP staff participate in these, this is not formal enough to aid with the planning process of the PCSP. Opportunities are therefore missed. Some of these include the

- Northern Drug and Alcohol Coordination Team
- Western Drug and Alcohol Coordination Team
- Northern Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership
- Northern Domestic and Sexual Violence Partnership
- Children and Young people's Strategic Partnership - Northern Outcomes Group and Western Outcomes Group
- Neighbourhood Renewal Partnerships

In addition to these thematic sub groups, staff members also sits on one of the Delivery groups of the Community plan to help deliver on two specific community plan actions linked to community safety which ensures greater collaboration and joined up thinking in relation to this plan.

A2: Process for the Audit and Consultation

There are three key stages to PCSP Strategic Planning process:

- **a strategic assessment;**
- **a five-year strategic plan; and**
- **annual** action plans.

The following methodology and detailed evidence base were used in the development of this Strategic Assessment, PCSP Strategy and Action Plan 2019-2024 in Causeway Coast and Glens (CCG). The strategic assessment also includes an analysis of data by DEA as well as for the Causeway Coast and Glens area as a whole, where that data is available. This has enabled a more specific targeting of resources for the various themes of the plan. The plan also links to the Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan.

- **An initiation meeting** with the manager and Head of Service to plan the engagement process being mindful of Section 75 requirements in November 2018 - 2 in attendance;
- **A strategic review meeting** with the PCSP in November 2018 to agree the strategic assessment consultation and engagement process for the audit and review the plan from the previous year and to undertake a SWOT analysis of the CCG PCSP activities currently (24 in attendance);
- **Review meeting with staff** of the **PCSP** activities over the last two years - (5 in attendance);
- Review meeting with Head of Service of the **PCSP** activities over the last two years (2 in attendance);
- **Socio economic analysis** of the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area and the seven District Electoral areas (where data was available) with a focus on crime and ASB elements;
- **Four public meetings** were held in Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballycastle and Dungiven in December 2018 attended by 30 people;
- **A Section 75 Round Table Workshop** with the key stakeholder groups on the 14th January in Ballymoney to discuss issues, turning the curve and identifying project ideas (30 in attendance);
- A detailed **analysis of crime data and trends** using the Turning the Curve methodology
- A Turning the Curve workshop with PCSP members on 17th January 2019 in Ballymoney to discuss information gleaned from the workshops and consultation to date (25 in attendance);
- **An e-survey on people's perceptions of crime, fear of crime and policing** conducted with 212 responses covering people from all DEAs in the Borough;
- **A comparative analysis** to examine how the strategy complements The NI Community Safety strategy 'Building Safer, Shared and Confident Communities' and other relevant government policy including the and CCG Community Plan and a **gap analysis of the strategies, plans and research of the designated partners** on the PCSP, and others where relevant;
- A review of the data collected in the rural needs analysis undertaken for the PCSP in 2016
- **An action planning session** with staff to consider the emerging issues from the consultation on the 21st January 2019 with 7 in attendance;
- **A final Round Table Turning the Curve Workshop with the PCSP** on the 7th February 2019 to consider the draft strategic assessment and strategy and action plan from the evidence gathered, with a focus on the story behind the data and potential project ideas to address the issues raised and identified at which 18 were in attendance;
- **On-going staff liaison** throughout the process - Community team staff (5), HOD (2), SMT (X) (7+);
- **Final plan submitted by** 8th February to Joint Committee for consideration.

Throughout this process the PCSP and the staff team including key council staff were fully engaged. This comprehensive and in-depth strategic assessment process and examination of the turning the curve issues for the Causeway Coast and Glens area has helped shape the new Strategy and Action Plan for the 2019-22 period. We are very thankful for all the cooperation and engagement of all consultees and stakeholders in the development of the plan.

In total therefore**, 362+ people engaged in this process**.

A3: Findings from the Community Consultation Process

The community consultation process consisted of:

- **An e-survey on people's perceptions of crime, fear of crime, ASB and policing** conducted with 212 responses covering people from all DEAs in the Borough;
- **Four public meetings** were held in Coleraine, Ballymoney, Ballycastle and Dungiven in December 2018;
- **A Section 75 Round Table Workshop** with the key stakeholder groups on the 14th January in Ballymoney to discuss issues, turning the curve and identifying project ideas
- A summary of a detailed rural **needs analysis undertaken in 2016;**
- **A Turning the Curve workshop with PCSP members on 17th January 2019** in Ballymoney to discuss information gleaned from the workshops and consultation to date

The results of these are outlined below and in Appendix II to IIC.

A3i: Summary of the e-survey on perceptions of crime, fear of crime, ASB and policing.

An e- survey was carried out via Survey Monkey online. The survey was shared and distributed via social media, websites, email databases and local groups/networks through word of mouth and at consultation events. The results demonstrate both positive and negative changes.

There were **212 responses** to the survey. A reasonable cross section of age ranges responded to the survey. 41% were male, 53% female and 1 % transgender, 5% stated other.

Area in which you live	DEA you are from	
o 49% Rural o 49% Urban o 2% Other	o 29% Ballymoney o 19% Coleraine o 16% The Glens o 15% Causeway o 14% Limavady o 5% Bann o 3% Benbradagh	
Gender of respondents	**Respondents age groups**	**Nationality**
o 53% Female o 41% Male o 1% Transgender o 5% Other	o 9% 18-24 o 38% 25-44 o 41% 45-64 o 10% 65+ o 3% Did not wish to say	o 37% British o 28% Northern Irish o 27% Irish o 7% Did not wish to say
People with a disability	**Community Background**	**Ethnic Group**
o 11% Yes o 83% No o 5% Did not wish to say	o 51% Protestant o 37% Roman Catholic o 1% Other Christian o 1% Non-Christian o 9% Did not wish to say	o 95% White o 1% Irish Traveller o 1% Black Caribbean o 3% Did not wish to say

Responses were received from all District Electoral Areas with the largest response from Ballymoney at 29%, Coleraine at 19% and The Glens at 16%. Fewest responses came from Bann at 5% and Benbradagh at 3%.

There is a **good awareness** of the PCSP in Causeway Coast and Glens area. 85% of respondents are aware that the PCSP exists, 54% know what it does, 47% know how to contact the PCSP, 40% are aware of the members, 19% have contacted the PCSP about a crime or community safety issue and 47% are aware of the monitoring role in police performance and 49% are aware of the PCSPs role in influencing the local policing plan.

Ongoing promotion is still required to increase knowledge, communication and awareness across all areas of the district to encourage collaboration and citizen engagement.

The **perception of crime** demonstrated from the e-survey that crime has risen by 31%. 32% feel its stayed the same, while 6% believe its fallen. 26% don't know. 4% made comments which included: *Drug dealing, drug crime, drug abuse* where the main rising crime issues.

A summary of data showed the way people feel about their **safety during the day and at night**. This included at home, walking and in their nearest town, during the day and at night. During the day people feel safer than at night. It was noted especially in their nearest towns where 34% feel unsafe/very unsafe in their nearest town centre (5% during the day) and 19% feel unsafe/very unsafe walking at night time (2% walking in the day time). When at home an average of 97% of people feel very safe/safe during the day or at night.

The results also reflected the **feeling of safety in comparison to three years ago** in the local. 20% feel it has got worse, 65% think it has stayed the same, 4% feel it has got better and 10% don't know. **People would feel safer** as a result of more visible police presence (51%), well-lit areas (35%), neighbourhood watch (28%), CCTV (24%) and knowing my neighbours (12%).

The top four **antisocial behaviours** by which most people are affected in the district include:

1. Alcohol or Drugs Abuse (40%)
2. Youth causing annoyance (39%)
3. Litter (36%)
4. Vehicle nuisance e.g. Scramblers, quads doughnuts/speeding (34%)

Confidence in Police in the area shows

- total/some confidence (70%),
- no confidence (26%) and
- 3% of people who live in the area don't know.

Overall the confidence in police arrears to be improving, with some isolated areas and estates still demonstrating a more negative feeling of confidence towards policing, much linked to lack of visible presence and communication. 81% of respondents to the e-survey know how to contact the police and 86% are aware of the 101 number. 19% however don't know how to contact the police in their area.

People who have experienced crime in the last three years were most affected by bogus callers, road traffic offences, vandalism and graffiti. Less than half (49%) of people reported incidents to the police in the last three years. Of those who did not report 67% didn't think anything would be done and 19% didn't believe the criminal justice system would help. Of those who did report the crime,

37% were satisfied by the way they were treated by police, while 31% were neither satisfied not dissatisfied and 31% were dissatisfied.

The **main crime issues** in the Causeway Coast and Glens area are believed to be:

1. Drug dealing/drug abuse (63%)
2. Anti-social behaviour (60%)
3. Road Traffic Offences (32%)
4. Bogus Callers (28%)
5. Burglary (26%)
6. Perceived Vandalism or graffiti (26%)
7. Cyber Crime (22%).

Suggestion on what could be done **to address crime-based issues** included:

- *Investment in policing & more police visible on the ground*
- *Go after the drug dealers and support for people to get away from drugs*
- *More activities for youth police presence discourage drugs alcohol*
- *More trained youth workers; more activity for the disconnected; the marginalised. Encourage; incentivise clubs to reach out to those who are drifting into drug use.*
- *Involve more young people in Emotional Resilience training*
- *More local involvement of local residents as volunteers and the promotion of a "Citizenship Volunteer Led Programme"*

When **prioritising themes for the Action Plan** the following priorities resulted from the emerging ideas on improving community safety locally. They are ranked 1-7 in order of respondent prioritisation.

1. **Theme 2:** Drugs and Alcohol (reporting of drug related activity & awareness raising of the dangers for parents and young people)
2. **Theme 1:** Anti-social behaviour (reducing nuisance behaviour, graffiti removal, diversionary activity) / Antisocial driving/ Road Traffic Collisions
3. **Theme 4:** Early intervention - Educational awareness, schools programmes etc.
4. **Theme 3:** Societal Abuse incl. physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse and domestic and sexual abuse and Stalking support
8. **Theme 5:** Fear of crime including reducing the fear of crime for all people; Neighbourhood Watch, Developing a Culture of Lawfulness
5. **Theme 7 (1-6):** Confidence in policing/ Engage the community and building the capacity of groups to engage in the programme
6. **Theme 6:** Reducing opportunities for crime - addressing rural crime, Support Hub.

The following were the main issues arising from the four public meetings. More details are provided in Appendix IIa

Crime

- Scam telephone/ bogus calls / cybercrime issues
- Flat tyre scams
- Domestic violence – awareness raising still needed - Domestic abuse and sexual violence still need to be reported more readily - more awareness in schools and youth clubs about healthy relationships
- Early intervention needed

Fear of Crime

- Fear of crime- to leave the home; affects mental health and well being
- Fear of crime sometimes worse that crime
- Increase in population in summer - 2nd homes – living in countryside; fear
- Greater awareness of disability & crime – e.g. don't know if house being burgled; when in car accident can be difficult; PSNI officers & other stats need deaf awareness;
- Perceived paramilitarism – Paramilitarism and criminality are not the same thing
- Restorative practice needs to be considered
- Trust in police needs to increase in some areas

Anti-social behaviour

- Drug dealing and taking incl. prescription drugs
- Teenage drinking and drug-based issues – easy access to drink –need for more resilience, education, parental responsivity
- Anti-social behaviour – existing schemes working well – e.g. Street pastors
- Anti-social driving in rural areas – speeding etc. lack of rural footpaths, donutting
- Early intervention needed

Policing

- Visibility of police an issue
- Issues with 101 number – follow up, difficult for people to understand where you are
- Reluctance to report smaller issues – police need things to be reported
- Police need to be more "deaf aware" and get some basic training in sign language - this also applies to all public sector personnel
- Trust in police is an issue in some areas with heavy handed police being blamed for the reducing in trust - this is making the role of some local community groups less tenable when they work with the police

Awareness of PCSP

- Lack of awareness of who PCSP is; difficult to engage for smaller groups;
- Smaller grants need to ensure that resources are available upfront

The main conclusions from the Section 75 Round Table workshop is outlined below.

A Section 75 Round Table Workshop was organised

The round table was broken into Section 75 target groups

- Table 1 Women and Families; Looked After Children
- Table 2 Older People; Men
- Table 3 Disability
- Table 4- Community networks and Neighbourhood Renewal
- Table 5: Retail and Rural Crime
- Table 6: Culture groups; Bands and Institutions
- Table 7: Ulster University Students; coastal communities

The focus of the workshop was on each theme and the questions asked included:

- What are the big community safety issues / gaps in services from your target group or area perspective?
- Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?
- What needs to change to make your target group or area feel safer?

The main conclusions from the Section 75 Round Table workshops.

Table 1 Women and Families; Looked After Children

- Domestic Violence – Less reporting in Rural Areas- Outreach services needed
- Antisocial behaviour – Focus on young people- Need for education
- Drugs (Inc. Prescription & Alcohol)- Anxiety & Mental Health/Suicide Prevention- Awareness raising, training to support, raising awareness of risks of taking drugs
- Internet – dangers of fake news, unsuitable sites for young people- Need for digital resilience, education and training

Table 2 Older People; Men

- Bogus Calls/Emails – vulnerable and embarrassing- awareness raising, good morning call support, safer home project and knowing how to report needed
- Anti-Social Behaviour – Older people don't feel safe to leave their homes- intergenerational work needed
- Getting men involved around mental health issues- stigma attached- inclusion engagement and support needed
- Lack of police presence- not knowing tour local policemen- more resources needed

Table 3 Disability

- Hidden Disabilities- Walkways & footpaths obstacle and signage- retailers advertising boards create obstacles- health and safety issue, signage such as loop system can be confusing, bushes on overgrown footpaths (Ballykelly Rd)- there is a need for CC and CBG to adopt JAM card, a programme for PCSP (pilot) and Community development, training of retailers on hidden disabilities, sign language friendly stickers BSL/ISL, agency education needed- Disability Champion link to JAM

- Older Vulnerable people- Transport not enough info for blind; more activities need for older people- Visual info on bus to tell your stop; Activities like crafts, bingo
- Traffic Calming- speed of passing traffic affects deaf collecting at Schools (Benone)- need for speed limits and ramps to slow traffic
- Card (JAM Card allows people with a learning difficulty, autism or communication barrier tell others they need 'Just A Minute' discreetly and easily)- PCSP could run pilots for awareness
- Street Lighting- not equate, people with poor sight bump into things- community safety issue.

Table 4- Community networks and Neighbourhood Renewal

- Race Crime & Hate Crime-Them & us perception; lack of trust fear of making it worse- tie in with Peace IV, more action during the evenings/night –Street Pastors, advertise neighbourhood watch scheme
- Drugs Dealing/Taking (illegal & prescription)- growing reports- greater support and education needed
- Intimidation (family/group fall-outs)- People reluctant to report
- Confidence in Police – Distrust 101 calls- 15 min wait, too much info required, lack of Knowledge of local area, not free 15p per minute- need local people understanding local geography and local police resources who know the issues
- Anti-social driving – Speeding, phones, cruising, increase in cars, lack of comeback, lack of respect- need more policing, cameras, harsher fines for offences
- Cyber Crime- Blackmail, Cyberbullying, scams on elderly - education and awareness needed
- Suicide- increase and ripple effect, lack of support/resources, increase in factors/causes- need to educate, assist safe talk
- Domestic Violence- Lack of respect, mental health issues, don't know how to express motions, addictions, conditioned fear to react- make the process easier & free to report

Table 5: Retail & Business and Rural Crime

- Rural Isolation- Vulnerable people- autism, dementia, mental health issues-(Ballycastle area)
- Confidence in Police- Lack of knowledge location (i.e. Mountain Road); 101 not always answered- more localise call centre for 101 – increase knowledge of area and central number or database for community/ Fridge magnet, newsletter, pens with phone number.
- 101 review – service not working currently
- Wildlife Crime- Shoots, clay pigeon shooting, derelict yard, poaching, rabbit shooting- more resourcing for neighbourhood policing team
- Rural theft- Quad Bikes on increase, outsiders looking for opportunities- Farm Watch Scheme, trailer marking scheme local police/Crime prevention visits to farms, PCSP designated neighbour scheme card, text alert PSNI & PCSP market and encourage people to sign up
- Cold Callers- white vans- Awareness raising and reporting
- Drugs & Alcohol- Rural villages increasing problem- Youth club outreach officers, drop-in centre – making it cool/relevant use technology – Xbox
- Youth forum – school engagement/Education, PSNI Training, Drugs Awareness, Residential trips.
- Confidence in Police- Youth Perception of Policing- greater interaction needed with NPT in local area

- Retail theft- Coleraine/Ballymoney Theft/shoplifting major issue, ASB picked up, travelling criminals cause in spike in crime Ballycastle/Ballymoney areas- Need for Chamber of Commerce involvement in discussions, perceptions, provide assertion, police visits to retailers.

Table 6: Culture groups; Bands and Institutions

Confidence in police- There is a need to develop a programme that identifies the issues in areas where there is less confidence in policing.

- Drugs & Alcohol among young people has been identified as a major problem with local bands also recognising this as an issue. There is a lack of youth activities in many areas and drugs are easily found. There is a need to identify the issues in local areas, audit the communities to find out who has the influence in the areas across CC&G area, look at Lisburn Safe and other models like Colin Safer Neighbourhood Scheme - street watch as a way of engaging communities more effectively. Recognition needs to be given to the fact that groups like bands, who engage significant numbers of young people in their local areas, are not constituted entities and can't apply for funding. In these target local areas, there a need for a round table discussion with local communities and agencies to discuss what the issues are, how to solve issues and then to develop a local solution focused action plan to tackle these issues accompanied by a response focused resource allocation for small projects.
- Small Grants Funding/Resource Allocations- Bands can't apply for funding, but engage a lot of youth, not constituted group so cannot apply for small grants- round table discussion on how to solve issues, board Action Plan to tackle local community problems by developing local solutions, grants to become response focused and need based with less complicated application form- small resource awards for small projects

Table 7: Ulster University Students; coastal communities

- Drugs & Alcohol- addiction, mental health – used to access drugs and alcohol, weekenders in local bars (Kelly's and Anchor- outsiders)- ASB- need for addiction Support Hub, Multi agency approach to addiction, Street Pastors – new people on board, bring back Community Wardens, PCSP could pay extra patrols rather than wardens, greater visibility on streets

- Suicide Young People- Fear of Debt, Intimidation- Promote -Citizen Newsletter more promotion by PCSP

- Antisocial Driving issues- Drink Driving (Ballycastle, Cushendun /Cushendall), Dangerous Driving, Scramblers (Benone Beach)

- Confidence in Police- St Patricks Day Portstewart high police presence- softer approach, PCSP fund a lot of activities get them more involved different uniform and also PSNI Engagement with Community Event

A3 iv: Summary of rural needs analysis 2016

In 2016 the PCSP commissioned this work to examine perceptions in rural areas across the Causeway Coast and Glens by asking four questions:

1. What are the key issues affecting perceptions of safety?
2. Do people perceive believe crime and anti-social behaviour has changed since 2017?
3. What do people believe might be done to improve safety, by:
- Policing
- Public services
- Community Action
4. To what extent are people are aware of PCSP services?

A summary of the finds reported key issues affecting perceptions of safety:

Road safety- speeding through rural villages, antisocial driving, gritting of roads, drivers under the influence of alcohol (older- culture of driving after drinking)- greater police visibility, take action

Rural Theft- cold calling- neighbourhood watch, farm watch, community engagement schemes

Cybercrime- vulnerable older people and young people (bullying)- engage other agencies

Antisocial behaviour- rowdiness, disorderly conduct, public intoxication and bullying- engage other agencies

Drugs and Alcohol- People using or selling prescription or prescribed drugs (concentrated in the Glens coast area), patterns and studies show links between crime rural and urban and CCG seeing these patterns and increases as drug use grows.

Fear of Crime- unseen, unspoken and uncounted matter- women in rural areas are less likely to report violence because of greater isolation, the pervading culture and other reasons; level of concern about paramilitary/criminal gangs threats or hate crime, which covers sectarianism- Maintain momentum by setting up a task and finish PCSP Rural subgroup to take forward the work arising from this research (rural needs analysis 2016)and other consultations

Confidence in Policing- PCSP awareness is responsible, farmers have least awareness of PCSP services linked to policing- promotion of sign up to text alter scheme required

A3v: Summary of the Turning the Curve Workshop with the PCSP members

The PCSP members round table workshop examined the key findings presented from the consultation process with a view to:

- What are the big community safety issues / gaps in services from your target group or area perspective?
- Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?
- What needs to change to make your target group or area feel safer?

Review of strategic outcome focus for PCSP Strategy and Action Plan and review and recap of proposed programme changes based on workshop results and review performance measures per theme.

There were seven theme tables:

Table 1- Antisocial Behaviour
Table 2- Drugs and Alcohol
Table 3- Societal abuse
Table 4- Early intervention
Table 5- Fear of crime
Table 6- Reducing opportunities for crime
Table 7- Confidence in Policing

Table 1- Antisocial Behaviour
Issues included:
- Marginalised people/adults/young people – mental health
- No enforcements, dog fouling, noise, littering
- Lack of empowerment of communities; Intergenerational issues through families – lack of skills and confidence to engage services/resources that be available
- Reduced budgets/No Stormont/ Negative social media/ lack services
- Different areas – A need to identify on a DEA basis to distinguish needs/responses across various themes of ASB
- Acknowledgement of areas of deprivation
- Acknowledgement that ASB is a structural societal issue which the PCSP is not going to solve, but we have a responsibility to understand and respond with a view to managing it.

Understanding the story behind data needs to take account of all possible partners, interventions, geographical breakdowns, deprivation and influences of seasonal events, age/gender, perceived control by gangs/gatekeepers/paramilitaries. A full range of partners need to collaborate to turn the curve.

Table 2- Drugs and Alcohol
Issues included:
- Cheap and easily available
- Peer pressure
- Lack of consequences
- Not enough checks on public houses, bars, social events
- Socially acceptable

Understanding the story behind data there needs to be more reporting, more statistic on prescription drugs, targeting of the criminal gangs (not small dealers), profile arrests, joined up thinking with PCSP and local boundaries, greater promotion and awareness of health issues, reach the gaps in the rural areas and more localised information and statistics, change the perception

Table 3- Societal abuse
Issues included:

- Disaggregation of female/male perpetrators. Differences will enable identification of how and who best to support. Additional info available under MARAC cases (High Risk Cases)
- No Cyber stats given – Different results -Financial, Sexting, CSE, Blackmail, Sexual abuse. Better understand that better respond/stats should decrease with PCSP target support.

Understanding the story behind data:
- High level of DV in NI – 1 report every 17 minutes to PSNI
- 526 crimes recorded in CCG for first 9 months 394 violence against person
- 101 victims supported by CJW in first 9 months
- Increased reporting
- Increased partnership working and links to other partnerships
- Better links to identified PSNI Officer with Cyber-crime lead
- Contribute more understanding of issues and factual understanding of nature of level of all types of abuse.

A full range of partners need to collaborate to turn the curve.

Table 4- Early intervention
Issues included:
- Data not youth specific
- Can't be clear what driving the baseline data for motoring offences for 17-25yr olds – Better baseline to support strategy
- Data from PSNI Youth Diversionary Officer
- Data from EA Youth service – Regional assessment of need
- Data on issue re paramilitarism/intelligence link with community

Understanding the story behind data needs to include an understanding of PCSP role and how events, dramas and building capacity working with partners can help upskill and look to other statutory agencies to identify, support, sign post, encourage participation, provide access to research and promote through collaborative themes to turn the curve.

Table 5- Fear of crime
Issues included:
- Burglary in the area or crime
- Perception of loneliness
- Misunderstanding (youth)
- Where they live – brings own issues – isolated (simple noises).
- Youth simply hanging around- causes concern for venerable people, also hear say – older people speaking to each other adds worry mostly with no evidence.
- A lot of time home alone (all day no interaction) maybe haven't spoken to someone all day.
- Need to know the facts – true facts
- News – Paper – Media/Social Media – fake news
- Text alert – figures/location to focusing issues
- HSC – Good Morning Services

Understanding the story behind data needs to include an understanding of perceptions and the real data, focus on community groups (older people) and existing agencies engaged. Intergenerational

programmes work, good morning services phone calls, helps reassure older people, settles them means they have contact as well as referrals to other services, safe home and Alive & Well are also assisting with turning the curve around fear of crime and understanding what makes a difference.

Table 6- Reducing opportunities for crime

Issues included:
- Increase in drugs and alcohol abuse
- Poverty
- Benefit changes
- Lack of education
- Family related factors
- Increase in homelessness lack of available housing
- Street Pastors – not available where crime is on increase e.g. Limavady
- Tractor Marking – need to go out to communities

Understanding the story behind data needs to include an understanding, not reporting crime, lack of police confidence, lack of awareness of PCPS services, lack of statutory and partner support for prevention of reoffending and lack of awareness by the PCSP too. Lack of feedback on success, value for money, communication like social media and whether they are working outside of the graphical evidence of turning the curve.

Table 7- Confidence in Policing

Issues included:
- Lack of funding – no government no financial decisions being made
- 101 no. not local – Needs to Be. Often no responses or too slow
- No confidence in reporting – non-reporting crime which could show a bigger picture and assist with arrests.

Understanding the story behind data needs to include specific organisation to raise awareness and confidence of policing and PCSP, we can't compare to the UK stats as we are not a normalised society. More engagement and understanding from church, schools and community networks will also influence understanding data which affects confidence in policing.

Summary of all consultations

The following table A3 vi gives a summary of all consultations undertaken.

Themes	Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
Drugs and Alcohol **(reporting of drug related activity & awareness raising of the dangers for parents and young people)**	Prescription drugs & alcohol easily available with multiple societal impacts, patterns and studies show links between crime rural and urban and CCG seeing these patterns and increases as drug use grows.	• This theme ranked as the number one priority in the e-survey for the new action plan • 40% of respondents to the e-survey ranked Alcohol or Drugs Abuse as the antisocial behaviour which affects them most- this was top ranked Other issues include: • Anxiety & Mental Health/Suicide Prevention increasing demands • Cheap and easily available • Peer pressure • Lack of consequences • Not enough checks on public houses, bars, social events • Socially acceptable (this is not acceptable behaviour)	Training to support youth workers, raising awareness of risks of taking drugs. More statistic on prescription drugs, targeting of the criminal gangs (not small dealers), high profile arrests, joined up thinking with PCSP and local boundaries, greater promotion and awareness of health issues, reach the gaps in the rural areas and more localised information and statistics, change the perception of the consumption and use of alcohol and drugs.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Drugs Dealing/ Dealers	Growing reports, criminal gangs Was identified as the number one crime issue in the e-survey (63%)	Go after and target the dealers, make high profile arrests	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rural villages increasing problem drugs & alcohol	Not enough for kids to do in rural areas	Youth club outreach officers, drop-in centre – making it cool/relevant use technology – Xbox	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Themes	Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
	Bands- Drugs & Alcohol among young people has been identified as a major problem	Not recognising the issue. Lack of youth activities in many areas. Drugs are easily found.	Identify the issues in local areas. Audit the communities to find out who has the influence in the areas across CC&G area Look at Lisburn Safe and other models like Colin Safer Neighbourhood Scheme - street watch as a way of engaging communities more effectively.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Access to Drugs & Alcohol - addiction and mental health issues are being used to access drugs and alcohol	Greater reports links to suicide and family issues, domestic violence,	Addiction Support Hub, Multi agency approach to addiction,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Drugs & Alcohol causing antisocial behaviour	Weekenders in local bars (Kelly's and Anchor)- mostly outsiders	Street Pastors – new people on board, bring back Community Wardens, PCSP could pay extra patrols rather than wardens, greater visibility on streets	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Anti-social behaviour (ASB) **(reducing nuisance behaviour, graffiti removal, diversionary activity / Antisocial driving/ Road Traffic Collisions)**	ASB focus on young people- marginalised people/adults/young people – mental health	Not enough to do between the age of 13-17. Limited places to go. Intergenerational issues through families – lack of skills and confidence to engage services/resources that be available. Lack of empowerment of communities. Reduced budgets/No Stormont/ Negative social media/ lack services.	Need for education, young people activities, places to hang out. Different areas – A need to identify ASB on a DEA basis to distinguish needs/responses across various themes of ASB. Acknowledgement of areas of deprivation. Acknowledgement that ASB is a structural societal issue which the PCSP is not going to solve, but we have a responsibility to understand and respond with a view to managing it. A full range of partners need to collaborate to turn the curve.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Themes	Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
	Feeling threaten by groups	Older people don't feel safe to leave their homes	Intergenerational work	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Rowdiness, disorderly conduct, public intoxication and bullying	e-survey reported this as the 2nd ASB people are most affected by. Youth causing annoyance (39%) Students and young people visiting and socialising in the district, public bars and public spaces	PCSP and PSNI need to engage other agencies (specifically in coastal communities and University students)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Antisocial Driving issues- Road safety- speeding through rural villages, antisocial driving, gritting of roads, drivers under the influence of alcohol	e-survey reported this as the 4th ASB people are most affected by-Vehicle nuisance e.g. Scramblers, quads doughnuts/speeding (34%) Drink Driving (Ballycastle, Cushendun/Cushendall) (older- culture of driving after drinking)- Dangerous Driving, Scramblers (Benone Beach) Speeding, phones, cruising, increase in cars, lack of comeback, lack of respect.	More policing and or visible presence in areas, cameras, harsher fines for offences and convictions. Traffic calming around schools (Benone), reducing speed limits, ramps.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Dog Fouling and Littering	No enforcements, dog fouling, noise, littering	Empower the community	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Early intervention **(Educational awareness, schools programmes etc.)**	Internet and Social media – dangers of fake news, unsuitable sites for young people.	E-survey ranked this 4th as a priority theme for the action plan. Data from PSNI Youth Diversionary Officer Data from EA Youth service – Regional assessment of need Data on issue re paramilitarism/intelligence link with community, understanding the data	Need for digital resilience, education and training. Events, dramas and building capacity working with partners can help upskill and look to other statutory agencies to identify, support, sign post, encourage participation, provide access to	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Themes		Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
			better will provide a story to add to the means to target more effectively.	research and promote through collaborative themes to turn the curve.						
		Road Safety Awareness	Creating awareness of the risk on roads, understanding the laws, careless and dangerous driving and the consequences. Mobile phones and in car distractions for drivers	RADAR, school talks and information	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Bogus Calls and Cold Callers	Older and vulnerable people, embarrassing getting caught by scams - financial	Good morning call support, safer home project and knowing how to report needed, creating awareness in the newsletter and PCSP social media and PSNI communications	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Hidden Disability awareness- (Section 75 groups)	Walkways & footpaths obstacle and signage- retailers advertising boards create obstacles, which are health and safety issues Street Lighting- not equate, people with poor sight bump into things- Community Safety issue. Transport not enough info for blind	Disability Awareness raising of Card ("JAM Card" allows people with a learning difficulty, autism or communication barrier tell others they need 'Just A Minute' discreetly and easily). PCSP could run pilots to create awareness	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Societal Abuse (incl. physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse and domestic and sexual abuse and Stalking support)		Cybercrime- vulnerable older people and young people	Societal abuse-E-survey ranked this 3rd as a priority theme for the action plan. There is a lack of statistics and the breakdown varies for cybercrimes including -financial, sexting, blackmail, sexual abuse, scams, bullying	Engage other agencies, education and awareness needed, better links to identified PSNI Officer focussed on Cyber-crime leads	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Themes		Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
		Domestic Violence – Less reporting in Rural Areas- Outreach services needed	Domestic Violence- Lack of respect, mental health issues, don't know how to express motions, addictions, conditioned fear to react- make the process easier & free to report	Domestic Violence worker,	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
		Mental Health Issues and vulnerable people- autism, dementia, mental health issues	Stigma attached, many linked to drugs and alcohol additions, sexual abuse, societal pressures, rural isolation, marginalised people	Get men involved around mental health issues- engagement and support needed. Work with agencies, community networks and youth groups. Good Morning for older people to remain engaged	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fear of crime (including reducing the fear of crime for all people; Neighbourhood Watch, Developing a Culture of Lawfulness)		Fear of Crime	Unseen, unspoken and uncounted matter- women in rural areas are less likely to report violence because of greater isolation, the pervading culture and other reasons; level of concern about paramilitary/criminal gangs threats or hate crime, which covers sectarianism. Perceptions created by older people, that youth are often to blame. E-survey ranked this 5th as a priority theme for the action plan	Understanding perceptions and the real data, focus on community groups (older people) and existing agencies engaged. Intergenerational programmes work, good morning services phone calls, helps reassure older people, settles them means they have contact as well as referrals to other services, safe home and Alive & Well are also assisting with turning the curve around fear of crime and understanding what makes a difference. Setting up a task and finish PCSP Rural subgroup to take forward the work arising from this research (rural needs analysis 2016) and other consultations	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Themes	Safety Issue/Need	Story Behind	Solutions	Section 75	Public	Rural Need	PCSP/Staff	E-survey	Crime
All above- Confidence in policing/ Engage the community and building the capacity of groups to engage in the programme	Bands and other Institutions/Groups -Funding and Resources	There is a need to recognition the fact that groups like bands, who engage significant numbers of young people in their local areas, are not constituted entities and can't apply for funding	In these target local areas, there a need for a round table discussion with local communities and agencies to discuss what the issues are, how to solve issues and then to develop a local solution focused action plan to tackle these issues accompanied by a response focused resource allocation for small projects.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Confidence in Police	Distrust 101 calls- 15 min wait, too much info required, lack of knowledge of local area, not free 15p per minute. Confidence in reporting and confidence in understanding the outcomes.	Need local people understanding local geography and local police resources who know the issues	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Youth Perception of Policing	Greater interaction needed with NPT in local area. Softer approach at some events especially St. Patricks day etc	More engagement opportunities for the youth to get to know the local NPT	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Reducing opportunities for rural and urban crime - addressing rural crime, Support Hub.	Rural Schemes to prevent Theft	E-survey ranked this 6th as a priority theme for the action plan. Quad bikes on increase, outsiders looking for opportunities.	Neighbourhood watch and farm watch schemes promotion and community engagement schemes, engagement with farmers and text alert scheme	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Retail Theft and Shop Lifting	Coleraine/Ballymoney Theft/shoplifting major issue	Engage the Chamber of Commerce and local business networks to work with the PCSP and PSNI	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

In June 2015, there were 143,148 people living in the Causeway Coast and Glens area located within a geographical are area of over 2,000 km2 (14% of Northern Ireland's total land mass). There are Seven District Electoral areas (DEAs) within the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area and 40 wards as outlined in the maps below.

Figure 1: Map of the 40 Wards (and DEAs) in Causeway Coast and Glens

Figure 2: Map of the Seven District Electoral Area (DEAs) in Causeway Coast and Glens

Population[2]

The total population of the Causeway Coast and Glens area in June 2015 was 143,148 representing 8% of total NI population. On census day in 2011:

- o 20.41% were aged 0-15 years;
- o 31.49% were aged 16-39 years;
- o 32.69 % were aged 40-64 years;
- o 15.4% were aged 65+ years;
- o 38 years was the median age of the population.
- 50.5% were female and 49.5% were male.
- In 2014, the median age at death was 79.
- The population of Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District is projected to increase to 145,537 by mid-2026.

Ethnicity, Identity, Language and Religion[3]

40.21% belong to or were brought up in the Catholic religion and 54.79% belong to or were brought up in the 'Protestant and Other Christian (including Christian related)' religion; and 5% were other/ none.

54.31% indicated that they had a British national identity, 21.45% had an Irish national identity and 31.29% had a Northern Irish national identity.

99% were white and 1% were from ethnic minority populations.

On Census Day 27th March 2011, in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District (2014), considering the population aged 3 years old and over:

- 8.80% had some knowledge of Irish;
- 17.69% had some knowledge of Ulster-Scots; and
- 1.90% did not have English as their first language.

Sexual orientation

There are no specific figures available on how many people may be Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual, Trans-gender or Trans-sexual (LGBT) in the Council area. The NI Rainbow Project estimates between 6-10% of any given population could be considered as LGBT. People in the LGBT community often feel excluded or marginalised in society and they can also fall victim of discrimination and threat of physical violence from the less tolerant in society.

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[2] Datasets used: Age Structure - KS102NI (administrative geographies), Usual Resident Population - KS101NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office

[3] Datasets used: Ethnic Group - KS201NI (administrative geographies), Religion or Religion Brought Up In - KS212NI (administrative geographies), National Identity (Classification 2) - KS203NI (administrative geographies), Knowledge of Irish - KS209NI (administrative geographies), Knowledge of Ulster-Scots - KS210NI (administrative geographies), Main Language - KS207NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office

The Economy[4]

- 30.1% were economically inactive in 2015 (NI average = 27.1%);
- 69.9% were economically active in 2015 (NI average =72.9%);
- 3.3% of population claimed unemployment benefit (NI average = 3.1%) in 2016:
  - 42.5% long term (over one year) (NI average = 36.1%);
  - 26.2% aged 18-24 (NI average = 25%).
- 18.2% had no qualifications in 2015 (NI average = 16.5%);
- 21.9% had a degree or higher qualification in 2015 (NI average = 29.9%);
- 25% of Causeway Coast and Glens Population is income deprived (NI average = 25%);
- In April 2016, the gross full-time median weekly wage for those working in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District was £378.40 compared with £495.20 for NI.

In 2016, there were 5,650 registered businesses in the CCGBC area. Of these:

- 5,590 were small businesses; 60 were medium businesses and 5 were large businesses

Tourism Jobs[5]

- In 2015, 4,751 people were employed in the tourism sector in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area (12% of all jobs in the area);
- There were 3,141,914 overnight stays in the area in 2015;
- Tourism is worth £136.77m per annum by overnight expenditure (excludes day visits) to the Council area (2015).

Agriculture and the Rural Area

Causeway Coast and Glens is quite a rural area. There were:

- 2,453 farms in 2014;
- 17% of population live in rural settlements; and
- 36% live in the wider rural area.

Employee jobs per industry type in Causeway Coast and Glens demonstrated the following:

- In September 2015, the number of employees in Causeway Coast and Glens Local Government District was 39,552, with 5.2% in Construction, 84.3% in Services, 9.2% in Manufacturing and 1.2% in other industries.

Health[6]

- 20% of people have a long-term health problem;
- 80% of people said their general health was good or very good;
- 11% of people provided unpaid care to family, friends or neighbours;

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[4] NISRA Datasets used: Labour Force Survey 2015 Local Area Database, Datasets used: Labour Force Survey 2015 Local Area Database, Claimant Count Annual Averages (administrative geographies), Claimant Count Annual Averages: 18-24 years (administrative geographies), Claimant Count Long Term Unemployed Annual Averages (administrative geographies), Gross Weekly Pay - Annual Survey of Hours and Earnings (administrative geographies), NISRA Economic and Labour Market Statistics Branch; Vacancies notified to Job Centres/Jobs and Benefits Offices (administrative geographies), Steps 2 Success (administrative geographies) Department for Communities.

[5] Datasets used: Tourism - Estimated Overnight Trips, Nights and Expenditure (administrative geographies), Tourism Statistics Branch.

[6] Datasets used: Health and Provision of Unpaid Care - KS301NI (administrative geographies), NISRA Census Office.

- Male life expectancy was 78.9 years (2013) (NI average = 78.1 years);
- Female life expectancy was 82.8 years (2013) (NI average = 82.4 years);
- 14,110 receive disability benefits in the area.

Some of these statistics can be attributed to "The Troubles" and the damage caused to a person's physical and mental health [7].

Housing[8]

- There are 54,970 homes in the area (2015) of which:
  - 68% are Owner Occupied;
  - 16% are Privately rented;
  - 13% are Socially rented;
  - The Average House Price is £136,000 (2014/15);
  - 11% of households are lone pensioners;
  - 8% of households are lone parents with dependent children.

Education[9]

There were 12,585 Primary School Pupils in 2014 of which:

  - 6,405 were female; and
  - 6,180 were male.
- In the 2012/13 Academic Year, 77.0% of primary pupils in Causeway Coast and Glens council area achieved level 4 or above in Communication in English (NI average = 77.1%).
- 78.4% achieved level 4 or above in Mathematics (NI average = 78.5%).

There were 10,895 Post Primary School Pupils in 2014 of which:
  - 5,540 were female; and
  - 5,355 were male.

In the 2014/15 Academic Year, 61.3% of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens area achieved at least 5 GCSEs at A*- C or equivalent, including GCSE English and Maths. (NI average = 66.1% in 2014/15).

The Environment

The new Council area stretches west to east from Lough Foyle to the Glens of Antrim, and south from the Atlantic coast and Rathlin Island. The Borough includes landmarks such as the Giants Causeway world heritage site and Carrick-a-Rede Rope Bridge.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council borders three other Council areas: Mid and East Antrim Borough Council; Mid Ulster District Council, and Derry City and Strabane District Council.

The Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area has:

- Four Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty.

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[7] Half the Battle: Understanding the impact of the Troubles on children and young people in Northern Ireland. (by Marie Smyth and The Cost of the Troubles Study, 1998, INCORE)
[8] Datasets used: Population Estimates: Broad Age Bands (administrative geographies), Population Projections (administrative geographies), Household Projections: 2012-based (administrative geographies), NISRA Demographic Statistics
[9] Datasets used: School Leavers (administrative geographies), DE; Labour Force Survey

- o Binevenagh AONB;
- o Causeway Coast AONB;
- o Sperrins AONB;
- o Antrim Coast and Glens AONB;
- Five Conservation Areas;
- Six Areas of Townscape and Village Character;
- 931 Listed Buildings;
- 282 Scheduled Monuments; and
- 31 Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes.
- The Giant's Causeway situated on the North Eastern part of the CCGBC area is:
  - o A UNESCO World Heritage Site has Global Geological importance;
  - o A National Nature Reserve;
  - o Part of an Area of Special Scientific Interest;
  - o Northern Ireland's most Popular Tourism Attraction in 1996[10]
- In 2014/2015, 77,972 tonnes of municipal waste was collected. Of this:
  - o 18,337 tonnes were sent for recycling;
  - o 101 tonnes set for re-use; and
  - o 11,811 tonnes sent for composting.

Deprivation

- Three Super Output Areas (SOAs) across the new Causeway Coast and Glens are ranked in the region's top 100 most deprived areas in Northern Ireland;
- The council area contains three of the twenty most deprived rural areas in Northern Ireland;
- Three of the existing council areas are within the top 10 most deprived local government districts;
- 14 of the wards in the new council area fall within the region's worst 20% of most deprived wards by income; 11 by employment; 22 by proximity to services; 12 by living environment; and 15 by crime and disorder;
- There has been a reduction in the number of wards with over 90% of residents coming from a single community background across the new council area. In Ballymoney there has been a reduction from two wards to one; Coleraine has reduced from one ward to none; Limavady with one ward has remained the same; and Moyle has reduced from seven wards to six wards.

Crime

There are direct links between high levels of deprivation and anti-social behaviour. (See statistics further on). Hostility and prejudice has also shown in studies to account for at least one in eight anti-social incidents and is directly linked to verbal and abusive behaviour. This often has the greatest impact on minority groups and causes many to avoid certain areas and not engage in the local community because they do not have a natural sense of belonging or feel part of a close-knit community.

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[10] Tourism NI Annual Tourism Statistics – 2006 - Giants Causeway had 0.944m visits (Titanic Belfast (0,677m)

Conclusion

In summary the statistics tell us that:

- The population of the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council is projected to grow from 143,513 in 2017 to 144,128 by 2037[11];
- The proportion of young people living in the area is declining but still significant - need to look after young people's wellbeing;
- There is a growing number of older people residing in the Council area - focus on isolation and fear of crime;
- The Council area is represented by both main traditions in Northern Ireland but also has a sizeable ethnic minority population as well;
- The statistics demonstrate that there are still many areas where poverty and income deprivation is the norm - this can be contributory factor to some crime related incidents;
- Educational attainment at GCSE with English and Mathematics is lower than the NI average - this can be contributory factor to some crime related incidents;
- The areas' many natural attractions such as coastlines, beaches, hills, mountains, islands, and historic monuments - offer significant opportunities for engagement and diversionary activities, particularly for young people;
- There are a number of large events hosted in the area such as the North West 200 which attracts over 100,000 spectators annually to the Council area and the annual SuperCup NI (formally NI Milk Cup). Royal Portrush Golf Club will host the British Open in 2019, one of the biggest major golf tournaments in the world. This illustrates the importance of a safe and welcoming place;
- Unemployment, long term unemployment, economic inactivity and the number of people with no qualifications is an issue across the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area with three neighbourhood renewal areas located within it in Coleraine and Limavady - another contributory factor to some crime related incidents;
- The number of job opportunities in the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council area are limited;
- There are not enough well-paid jobs being created within the Council area on a consistent basis;
- Studies have shown that hostility and prejudice accounts for at least one in eight anti-social incidents and is directly linked to verbal and abusive behaviour; and
- Sectarian, racist and homophobic motivated crimes are still an issue in the area.

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[11] https://www.causewaycoastandglens.gov.uk/uploads/general/Topic_Paper_1_-_Population_and_Growth.pdf

A5: Strategic Context - Summary of findings from the strategic context

In order to make the CCG PCSP plan as effective as possible, we need to understand what others are doing and how we can deliver better services around crime, fear of crime and anti-social behaviour and confidence in policing in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

A gap analysis was undertaken on the partners that have a role to play in "turning the curve" in the area. The table below demonstrates the opportunities that exist for collaboration, partnership work and interagency work, guided by two main plans - the CCG Community Plan and the NI Executive's Government's Draft Programme for Government 2016-21.

This section points to the need for greater collaboration between the different partners that exist in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, recognising that resources are becoming scarcer, needs are increasing and that collaboration on the priority issues is paramount in delivering the service that people needs and which will make a difference to the quality of their lives. This type of collaborative planning is best achieved in smaller working groups, reporting back to the PCSP.

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
Programme for Government (PFG) 2016-21	In relation to the Programme for Government, the Department of Justice leads on Outcome 7 which is **'We have a safe community where we respect the law and each other'**. It also leads on three of the primary Indicators linked to Outcome 7: • PfG Indicator 1: Reduce crime; • PfG Indicator 38: Increase the effectiveness of the justice system; and • PfG Indicator 39: Reduce re-offending	The actions within the CCG PCSP plan fully complement and contribute to the creation of a safe community where there is respect for the law and each other. It positively contributes to the outcomes of the PFG plan.
NIPB - The Northern Ireland Policing Plan 2017-18 and Strategic Outcomes for Policing 2016-2020	The Strategic outcomes for Policing contained within the 2017-18 Northern Ireland Policing Plan have been developed using an outcomes-based accountability approach, in order to ensure that Policing Activity is targeted at achieving positive and tangible change. The main strategic outcomes (some of which have been merged in 2017-18 plan in comparison to the 2020 document) and some of the measures, are outlined below. **1.1 Increasing trust and confidence in policing.** 1.1.3 Increase confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs. 1.1.4 Increase young people's confidence in policing in areas where it was identified as being lower through initiatives carried out in collaboration with local communities, partner agencies and PCSPs. 1.2 Ensuring the PSNI engages with communities to improve understanding of the impact of policing decisions and involve communities wherever possible in those decisions	The CCG PCSP actions fully complements this strategy and its outcomes-based accountability framework. The CCG PCSP plan has a renewed focus this year on local area planning as per the Community Plan which will assist in tackling the more difficult issues in target areas.

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit

	2.1 Harm Caused by crime and anti-social behaviour is reduced, with a focus on protecting the most vulnerable, including repeat victims
	
	2.1.1 Improve service to the most vulnerable across PSNI policing districts through the implementation of Support Hubs14 in collaboration with PCSPs and other partners.
	2.1.2 Improve the service to vulnerable groups in collaboration with partners in relation to:
	    • Hate Crime
	    • Crimes against older people
	    • Sexual offences
	    • Mental Health
	2.1.3 Improve the service provided to repeat victims.
	2.1.4 Demonstrate an effective contribution in addressing antisocial behaviour particularly in areas of high deprivation and hot spot areas in collaboration with PCSPs and relevant others within the community.
	2.1.5 Demonstrate an effective contribution to protecting young people by implementing initiatives and interventions to improve outcomes in collaboration with partners in relation to;
	    • Child sexual exploitation and abuse
	    • Children who go missing
	2.1.6 Reduce harm caused by Domestic Abuse.
	
	2.2 Keeping people safe on the roads
	
	3.1 Working in partnership to identify and intervene with priority offenders.
	3.1.1 Demonstrate an effective contribution to the integrated management of priority offenders in collaboration with partner agencies, in order to reduce reoffending.
	
	3.2 Working in partnership to address serious and organised crime
	3.2.1 Demonstrate an effective contribution to the implementation of initiatives and interventions in collaboration with partners to reduce the harm caused by:
	    • Organised Crime Groups
	    • Drugs
	    • Cyber dependent, enabled and facilitated crime
	    • Human exploitation and trafficking.
	
	3.3 Working in partnership to address paramilitary activity
	
	3.3.1 Demonstrate an effective contribution to the implementation of the Executive Action Plan and to the Joint Agency Task Force.
	3.3.2 Demonstrate an effective contribution to the elimination of paramilitarism in Northern Ireland in collaboration with partner agencies, local communities and PSCPs through co-design of programmes and interventions	

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
	4.1 Achieve an effective partnership with the Public Prosecution Service and wider criminal justice agencies to deliver more positive outcomes for victims. **5.1 An efficient and effective police service**.	
Education Authority (EA) Regional Youth Development Plan Interim Framework 2016-17	The Education Authority and local schools have an important role to play in engaging with young people and are an important channel through which others can engage with young people. A long-term developmental approach is to be taken to working with children and young people who are marginalised and/or disadvantaged in the community. The aim is to build relationships between individuals and groups of different backgrounds. The PCSP Strategy takes this into account and complements the EAs approach to working with children and young people by continuing to build relations and deliver awareness in schools in the local area	The CCG PCSP has a focus on children and young people and awareness raising of safety issues
Children and Young People's Strategy (draft)	The Children's Services Cooperation Act (2015) requires all government departments to co-operate to improve the well-being of all children and young people in Northern Ireland, and the Executive to adopt a strategy which would provide a framework around which departments would achieve and report progress on improvements. The Department of Education leads on the development of the new Children and Young People's Strategy. The Strategy links directly to the draft PfG Outcomes and is the NI Executive's plan to make life better for all children and young people. While the Department is responsible for developing, monitoring and reporting on the new Children and Young People's Strategy, the Strategy will outline how all Executive departments will work co-operatively to improve the well-being of children and young people and deliver positive, long-lasting outcomes. The strategy aims to improve the well-being of children and young people across eight outcomes as follows: 1. Children and young people are physical and mental healthy 2. Children and young people enjoy play and leisure 3. Children and young people learn and achieve **4. Children and young people live in safety and with stability** 5. Children and young people experience economic and environmental well-being 6. Children and young people make a positive contribution to society 7. Children and young people living in a society that respects their rights 8. Children and young people living in a society in which equality of opportunity and good relations are promoted	The CCG PCSP has a focus on children and young people as one of its key target groups. It contributes directly to Outcome 4 of this plan and indirectly to the others.
NIHE local Area Plan Update 2017	NIHE is committed to investing in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, to improve the lives of people in the community. There schemes and engagement strategies link to the PCSP plan and in partnership working together they can address many common theme issues.	Complements PCSP Strategy

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
Public Health Agency Corporate Plan 2017-2021	The vision is to deliver in line with Health and Wellbeing 2026: Delivering Together. The PHA has been working with CCG, and their community planning partnerships, to engage with local populations and develop plans that will help meet the needs of that population, including addressing health and wellbeing needs. These include common themes such as healthy lives (physical activity and healthy weight);mental health and wellbeing; age friendly; early years intervention. These link to the PCSP plan around its themes and priorities and will engage through partnership as part of the PCSP plan to work with the PHA.	Complements PCSP Strategy themes and partnership working to delivery on the Community Plan outcomes and turn the curve
Probation Board NI	**Probation Board NI Corporate strategy 2017-2020 - Draft** Themes which arose throughout the development of this new strategy included the importance of focu**sing on victims and people with mental health or addiction issues** under probation supervision. There was also feedback from staff about the importance of more **engagement with local communities** and a greater focus on **preventative work**. Service users provided feedback about the importance of probation in helping **them resettle and reintegrate** back into communities. These themes have informed the identification of the strategic priorities, which will **contribute to the delivery of Outcome 7 of the draft Programme for Government**, 'We have a safer community where we respect the law and each other'. The Probation Board has identified the following **strategic priorities to facilitate rehabilitation and resettlement to make our communities safer** with fewer victims of crime: • Strategic Priority 1: Delivering on probation's statutory obligations across the Criminal Justice System. • Strategic Priority 2: Prioritizing Service Delivery on perpetrators of crime against vulnerable people. • Strategic Priority 3: Promoting an innovative and problem-solving approach to encourage rehabilitation, reduce re-offending and address the issues commonly associated with re-offending behaviour. • Strategic Priority 4: Contributing to the delivery of the NI Executive's Fresh Start Agreement Action Plan. • Strategic Priority 5: Influencing the development and delivery of the public policy on resettlement and rehabilitation. The Probation Service will deliver the strategic priorities on behalf of the Probation Board. A new range of group programmes aimed at reducing offending behaviour, including the **Building Better Relationships – a Domestic Violence programme – have been introduced**. Research shows that participation and completion of such programmes reduces the likelihood of re-offending. Probation has introduced **a Volunteer Scheme**. The work of the volunteers supports the work of probation by providing a practical support to people under statutory supervision.	Complements PCSP Strategy

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
	Probation has delivered **two Restorative Justice pilot schemes**, in partnership with NI Alternatives and Community Restorative Justice Ireland. Restorative practices are an effective means of addressing offending behaviour and the harm it does. Restorative interventions are also a component of the Enhanced Combination Order (ECO) pilot. In partnership, with the Irish Football Association and other Criminal Justice Partners, Probation is part of the **'Stay on Side' initiative**, which provides the opportunity for young people to engage in a range of activities aimed at diverting them from offending behaviour.	
Northern Ireland Fire and Rescue Service - NIFRS	NIFRS Vision is: Protecting Our Community NIFRS Mission is to deliver a fire and rescue service and work in partnership with others to ensure the safety and well-being of our community NIFRS Values are - People - We value keeping our people safe and well trained - Leadership - We value leading by example - Teamwork - We value working together - Integrity - We value the utmost integrity in everything we do - Diversity - We value equality and fairness and we consider the needs of our staff and the community we serve - Communication - We value open and honest communication with our staff and with all our stakeholders - Partnership - We value working in partnership - Pursuit of Excellence - We value continuous improvement at all levels of our organisation NIFRS Relevant strategies include its - People at risk strategy 2016-21 - Prevention and Protection Strategy 2014-19 and - Road Safety Strategy 2014-1 It also has a number of key programmes of relevance to the work of the PCSP including - Think Fire Safety at Bonfires - Halloween Operational Activity update - NIFRS Safety Appeal - don't get spooked by fire this Halloween - NIFRS Halloween Safety appeal - a night for treats not tragedies - Road Safety Week – Motorists Urged to Slow Down - Your choice - is a virtual reality programme (free of charge) developed to give users an immersive experience of a road traffic collision. - Fire safety leaflets	Complements PCSP Strategy

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
	• Schools fire safety programmes • Youth initiatives - Firefighters scheme; Life Scheme and NIFRS cadet scheme; Princes Trust work • Home fire safety checks • Multilingual fire safety information	
The Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland report "PCSPs, A review of governance delivery and outcomes"	In December 2014, the Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland (CJINI) published its findings and made a number of recommendations. In summary the report recommended that PCSPs: • Continue to evolve; • Strip back bureaucracy; • Reduce costs; • Make community planning the focal point for delivery of long term aims; and • Ensure delivery is closely linked to improved community safety for local communities. • A key strength of PCSPs is their connection locally into communities, understanding the needs and issues locally and developing tailor made programmes of intervention to deal with these. CJINI has considered this, recommending consideration of thematic as opposed to geographical sub-groups within the PCSP structure.	Complements PCSP Strategy
Criminal Justice Inspection NI report "Anti-Social Behaviour A follow-up review	In June 2016, the Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland (CJINI) published its findings12 to a follow-up review to its 2012 inspection of the criminal justice system's approach to addressing anti-social behaviour (ASB) in Northern Ireland. The report noted the need for PCSPs to address the operational recommendations as detailed below: Operational Recommendation 2 • The Policing and Community Safety Partnerships are utilised as a mechanism by which to provide comprehensive community input into decision making processes about tackling ASB and feedback on the effectiveness of interventions. Operational Recommendation 3 • PCSPs should, with support from the DOJ, identify and implement ways to educate their communities about the realities of ASB. Operational Recommendation 4 • The PSNI, supported by the DOJ and the NIPB, should target areas of higher crime and disorder levels when further developing the number of Neighbourhood Watch schemes in Northern Ireland.	Complements PCSP Strategy

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
	Whilst the PSNI lead on this recommendation, PSCPs have also an important role to play in helping develop Neighbourhood Watch schemes.

The report notes the positive role of PCSPs. It also highlights the need to develop a baseline measure against which projects can be assessed. | |
| Together: Building a United Community – Good Relations Strategy | The Northern Ireland Executive's Good Relations Strategy, Together: Building a United Community (T: BUC), which was launched by the First Minister and deputy First Minister in May 2013, has four key priorities:

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

While local good relations work delivered under all four of these priorities may compliment the objectives of PCSPs, T: BUC makes specific reference to the role of PCSPs under two priorities – Our Shared Community and Our Safe Community. In recognising this role, T: BUC states Government will '*ensure that District Council Good Relations Action Plans display close linkages with the PCSPs'*.
In January 2014, the then OFMDFM (now the Executive Office) wrote to all Council Chief Executives to advise them of the responsibility under T: BUC for District Councils Good Relations programmes (DCGRP) to work closely with their local PCSPs and to ensure that their Good Relations plans should illustrate development and implementation of this process between the two services. | Complements PCSP Strategy |
| Public Perceptions of the Police, PCSPs and the Northern Ireland Policing Board - April 2018 Omnibus Survey Results | **Public Perceptions of the Police**
- In May 2018, over two thirds (68%) of respondents indicated that they thought that the police were doing a very/fairly good job in their area, a statistically significant decrease on the April 2017 finding of 74%.
- A large majority (86%) of respondents indicated either total, a lot or some confidence in the PSNI's ability to provide an ordinary day-to-day policing service for everyone in Northern Ireland, a statistically significant decrease from the April 2017 finding of 90%.

Public Perceptions of PCSPs
- In May 2018, 44% of respondents had heard of PCSPs.
- 32% of the respondents who had heard of PCSPs, felt that their local PCSP has helped to improve policing in their local area, a statistically significant decrease on the April 2017 finding of 41%. Over one quarter of respondents (29%) recorded a 'Don't know' response or did not respond to this question. | Complements PCSP Strategy |
| EA Youth Service Audit and Action Plan 2018-20 | See the statistics section for relevant elements | Fundamental to the delivery of the PPCSP plan. |

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
CCG Local Policing Plan 2017-18	The local plan highlights the need to keep people safe through policing with the Community. It has three strategies and themes: **Preventing Harm:** • Theme 1: Communication and Engagement. **Protecting our Citizens and Communities:** • Theme 2: Protection of People and Communities. **Detecting Offences and Investigating Suspects:** • Theme 3: Reduction in Offending. This plan highlights its aims to work closely in partnership with the PCSP and Statutory agencies to implement initiatives and interventions to reduce safety issues in the communities. It aims to report and tackle issues to make the CCG area safer and work to the outcomes of turning the curve.	This plan links completely with the PCSP plan and both inform each other.
CCG Community Plan	The purpose of community planning is to develop a long term vision and plan for the Causeway Coast and Glens Borough area and all its citizens based on a thorough analysis of needs, priorities and opportunities to address them. The Community Plan will be a long term plan, for 10 to 15 years, and will be the key over-arching framework for partnerships and initiatives in the Council area and at local and neighbourhood levels. Developing and implementing the Community Plan will involve partnership working at many different. The aim will be to try and integrate wide ranging streams of public life, weaving these together and producing a statement outlining the future direction for the new Council area and how it will be achieved. The Community Planning Strategic Partnership has identified emerging themes for the Community Plan as: o Infrastructure o The Economy o Social Well-Being/Quality of Life o A Strong, Vibrant Community o The Environment	This is a key strategy within which the PCSP plan fits with at outcomes focus on turning the curve.
CCG Borough Council Corporate Strategy 2015-19 -	The Strategy's core themes link with PCSP through the need to provide effective and sustainable public services – linking to our shared community and placing local communities at the heart of decision making.	Complements PCSP Strategy
CCG Borough Council Community Development Strategy 2015 - 2018	Community Development focuses on developing cohesive and connected communities by engaging and working in partnership with key stakeholders, raising capacity and needs based service provision at a local level. The outcomes of Good Relations will complement those of the Council Community Development Plan through links to the four themes encouraging sustainability and capacity development with support from community, voluntary, and statutory organisations.	Complements PCSP Strategy

Key Agency	Key themes or priorities to consider	Strategic fit
CCG Good Relations Strategy 2018-2022	The Good Relations strategy provides the building blocks and foundations on which to further build efforts within the new PCSP Strategy and link to other opportunities in PEACE IV for sustainable projects with longer term partnership delivery outcomes.	Complements PCSP Strategy
CCG Peace IV Strategy 2014-2020	The PEACE IV programme is closely linked to the Policing and Community Safety Partnership plans. This programme provides a focus on projects and financial investment, closely linked to Good Relations locally over the next two years which will tie in with the PCSP Plan. These include: • Children and Young People, with a theme objective of enhancing the capacity of children and young people to form positive and effective relationships with others of a different background and make a positive contribution to building a cohesive society; • Shared Spaces and Services, with a theme objective of the creation of a more cohesive society through an increased provision of shared spaces and services; and • Building Positive Relations with a theme objective of the promotion of positive relations characterised by respect, and where cultural diversity is celebrated, and people can live, learn and socialise together, free from prejudice, hate and intolerance. The programme has been designed with projects which include sustained, meaningful and purposeful contact time with participants across the theme closely linked to the local need. The long-term sustainability of projects and outcomes will feed into the PCSP Strategy and compliment the delivery of services directly as part of the Community Planning agenda.	Complements PCSP Strategy
CCG Interim Local Rural Development Strategy 2014-2020	The Rural Development Programme is mainly a capital development programme. The Rural Development Programme has particular relevance for the development of the PCSP Strategy as it has a focus on rural areas across the Borough. There are many opportunities to examine how to develop partnerships and deliver shared services with local communities. The projects within this programme offer an excellent platform for delivering elements within the the PCSP Strategy and partnering with the Good Relations and PEACE IV plans.	Complements PCSP Strategy
CCG Culture, Arts & Heritage Strategy 2016-2021	'Open Doors to Culture' - There is a strong link between what can be offered through delivery of events and plays to educate residents across the district. Particularly in relation to the themes around young people and the impact of domestic abuse, the internet and the affects of drugs and alcohol. Creative, shared interests like art, music and dance could be used by programmes within the PCSP to impact and work in partnership with local delivery agents to reach audiences.	Complements PCSP Strategy

Part B: PCSP Strategic Plan 2019 – 2024

Vision

People in the Causeway Coast and Glens experience a reduction in levels of crime and feel safer in their home, public spaces and community

Mission

Working in partnership with community and statutory bodies to create a safer Causeway Coast and Glens area. To deliver projects that address fear of crime, criminality, and antisocial behaviour and that builds confidence in policing and the rule of law

Our Values

Values	What we mean
People matter	our main focus is on keeping people safe- our engagement with local people is key
Collaborative gain	where we add value to existing programmes
Programmatic	we take a long-term, holistic and preventative based approach to what we do
Accessible, Equality focused and inclusive	we aim to leave no one behind- resource allocations within our programmes help us to work with everyone
Joined up	that we recognise that together we can achieve more
Creative and Innovative	we look for new ways of doing things in our programmes
Active	we can react to things quickly when issues arise
Agile	our members actively engage with local communities
Intelligence led	we plan on the basis of evidence of need in local areas and aim to get a more integrated picture by using PSNI maps of all crimes in each DEA and ward on a quarterly basis as data processing becomes easier at this level subjected to availability
Value for money	we aim to achieve good value for money for what we invest with a focus on collaborative gain
Partnership	we are a partnership of equals with all members taking responsibility for what they can add to the delivery of our vision
Outcome focused	we will aim measure our activity under each of our themes to see how effort and outcomes are aligned

Our Proposed Outcomes and Impact

The table overleaf demonstrates the proposed short to long term outcomes and impacts of what we do.

Project short to medium term effects	PCSP project longer term Impacts	CCG PCSP themes
1. People are more likely to see and experience a safer environment in their community	People feel safer	**Reduced fear of crime**
2. People are more aware about the likelihood of experiencing crime	People more confident in policing	
3. People are increasingly reporting and are more able to report crimes and are more aware of the importance of reporting	Victims feel supported and more secure	**Reduced crime**
4. People are less likely to commit crimes		• Reduced opportunities for crime in urban and rural areas
5. People have improved awareness of how & where to get help	People feel more connected to support should they need it	• Less societal abuse
6. People are better equipped to protect their property	Vulnerable people and places feel more secure	• More people diverted from crime
7. Stakeholders are increasingly more aware of the behaviour of others and why crimes are committed	Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) is a universal language	• Less use of alcohol & drugs
8. People are better able to protect themselves	People reduce their risk taking behaviour	• Reduced anti-social behaviour including less anti-social driving
9. Victims feel supported and know how to access support services	[People understand the effects of their abusive behaviour and how address it and to seek help	
10. People better understand the effect of their risk-taking behaviour on themselves and on others	Communities and agencies are more engaged in community safety	
11. People are better able to get support to change their risk-taking behaviour		**Better partnership** working for change and confidence
12. Communities, agencies and police increase their capacity to share views, identify and address needs collaboratively	Communities feel more confidence in policing	

Part C: Action Plan 2019-20

Between October 2018 and January 2019, the CCG PCSP undertook a Strategic Assessment of Policing and Community Safety in the Causeway Coast and Glens Council Area. This exercise was undertaken to ensure that the priorities identified continue to reflect priority policing and community safety issues in the area and was informed by analysis of information provided by statutory partners, as well as the results of ongoing borough wide engagement and consultation on policing and community safety across the council area.

Cognisance was also taken of:

- The draft Programme for Government
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Community Plan
- CJINI Inspection Report
- Previous NI Community Safety Strategy for Northern Ireland
- The Northern Ireland Policing Plan
- CCG Local Policing Plan
- The Criminal Justice Inspection Northern Ireland report "PCSPs, A review of governance delivery and outcomes"
- Criminal Justice Inspection NI report "Anti-Social Behaviour A follow-up review"
- Together Building a United Community
- Omnibus Survey Results 2018
- Public Perceptions of the Police, PCSPs and the Northern Ireland Policing Board - April 2016 Omnibus Survey Results
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Good Relations Plan
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Community Development Plan
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Peace IV Plan
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Corporate Plan
- Causeway Coast and Glens Borough Council Economic Plan
- The plans of all designated partners

The members reviewed the Action Plan goals to ensure they remained in line with the population outcomes in the Programme for Government and the new Causeway Coast and Glens Community Plan. These are shown in **Table 1.**[13]

Having reviewed the strategic assessment information and agreed how the new CCG PSCP strategy could contribute to these wider goals, the members considered what contribution their activities should and could make towards these outcomes over the long and the shorter term. Eight main outcomes are shown in **Table 2.**

The members then assessed each of their current activities against these effects and impacts as well as the key information from the strategic assessment process to establish

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[13] Please note that the text in Table 1 has been greatly abbreviated to give the general sense. See the original documents for full meaning.

- whether or not all activities served the purposes intended and linked to the needs identified by stakeholders

- if some activities performed better than others e.g. if they contributed to more than one outcome

- whether there were any gaps in terms of activities that could address the proposed outcomes.

In this way the members reached agreement on the work to be **stopped, continued or changed** to create the outcomes desired. In some instances, they felt efficiency and impact could be improved by merging some elements together and by examining in greater depth how greater collaboration and links with strategic partners could be achieved. Their conclusions are summarised in **Table 3.**

As part of this discussion, members felt that the emphasis needed to be on **partnership, collaborative gain and effective and meaningful engagement of the community** so as to improve the effectiveness of the PCSP'S action plan. This **partnership of equals** ethos was seen as vital to creating and sustaining the shared action needed to create the desired community safety outcomes. Another core message was around **merging projects under specific themes**, **all coordinated by a PCSP sub group** or informed by an existing partnership arrangement within which PCSP members could sit.

A Turning the Curve Exercise was undertaken in relation to the current PCSP Action Plan Indicators to formulate the partnership's best thinking on projects and initiatives to contribute towards the overall outcome of making communities in the Causeway Coast and Glens safer.

Key guidance criteria from the audit in developing the action plan

The following guidance criteria gleaned from the audit will be used to develop the action plan and prioritise the budget.

- the need to move to a programmatic focus - less project focus - more programme focus - connecting the themes - transform how we do things

- the need to use the evidence base to prioritise the need - less is more!

- the need for collaboration with other agencies - who have little, if any, additional budgets

- the need to do things differently - focus on prevention and collaborative gain

- the need to be aware of staff overload of PCSP and business support - staff as enablers

- additional admin requirements linked to GDPR

- need to prioritise actions based on the most effective and those addressing the most significant need in priority areas

- limited resources from council

- budget constraints and cuts

- role and responsibility of members- but also recognising their time limitations as well

- sub groups versus PCSP formal meetings - need to make everything work

- turning the curve - knowing what difference we are making

- focus on local and bringing communities with us

- importance of resource allocation alongside small grants

We have used these messages to develop our action plan and budget.

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	
Strategic Objective 1: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area	**Goal 1: Building capacity of the partners to create opportunities for collaborative gain**	**Member engagement, collaboration and support including development of- Action plan support**	
		Engage and communicate with the community	
		Policing Committee Support	
		Collaborative Programme Development Support	
Strategic Objective 2: To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour	**Goal 2: Early intervention (addressing crime and the causes of crime)**	**Reconstituted Causeway Response Network to focus on early Intervention with a programme linked to drugs and alcohol, anti-social behaviour and reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G -**consult on and respond to alleviate the effects of crime, fear of crime and ASB, drugs and alcohol and so make people and places more secure, feel safer and prevent a slide into crime through an early intervention approach (*budget of £60,000 ensuring that at least £15,000 is allocated to drug related issues and £5,000 is linked to proactive ASB initiatives*)	**Themes 1-3 – Sub Group budget to deliver on Themes 1-3 – led by the new Causeway Response Network**
			Theme 1: Anti-Social Behaviour - Reduced anti-social behaviour in communities across CC&G
			Theme 2: Drug and Alcohol Related Crime - Reduced abuse of alcohol and drugs across CC&G
			Theme 3: Early Intervention - reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G
	Goal 3: Safe people and places	**Theme 4: Societal Abuse -** Reduced physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse in local communities across CC&G	

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme
	Goal 4: Fear of crime and crime prevention	**Theme 5: Fear of Crime** Reduced fear of crime across rural and urban communities in CC&G especially among elderly and vulnerable residents
		Theme 6: Crime prevention in Rural and Urban areas
Strategic Priority 3: To support Community Confidence in Policing	**Goal 5: Connecting our planning with our communities that builds community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness**	**Monitor local police performance -** To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that support monitoring of local police performance and ensure local accountability
		Engagement of local community and police - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that support community and police engagement
		Advocate for policing - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness
		Small grants. Resource allocations included in all themes - not a stand-alone programme - PCSP Community and voluntary sector community safety Development Programme - Enhanced reach and delivery of priority outcomes across CC&G

Thematic sub groups - changing how we plan and deliver

We are proposing, subject to Good Governance and Standing Orders requirements, to change the way we do things and move to a more programmatic approach to our work. In order to deliver our action plan effectively we are proposing the following thematic sub groups alongside our PCSP and Policing Committee meetings. We are proposing that these sub groups meet on a needs basis alongside our PCSP Meetings. This will enable us to review and analyse data gathered on the priorities of the programme themes and develop programmes as appropriate. We would envisage that these would as far as possible be chaired by a PCSP designated partner. These could be supplemented where necessary by guest speakers who can bring greater insight into the work of the partnership. This approach will help us to reflect and be more strategic in our approach in line with the community plan. Our PCSP members are committed to a collaborative approach to our work.

Thematic Steering Groups/ Sub Groups	
Proposed sub groups	**Incorporating the following PCSP themes**
1. Early intervention (addressing crime and the causes of crime)	• Support Hub
	• Early Intervention - ACE -Reduced risk for young people. Youth engagement and diversionary work
	• Drug and Alcohol Related Crime
	• Anti-Social Behaviour

Thematic Steering Groups/ Sub Groups	
Proposed sub groups	**Incorporating the following PCSP themes**
2. Safe people and places	• Societal Abuse - domestic abuse and sexual crime and physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse • Hate Crime
3. Fear of crime and crime prevention	• Reducing the Fear of Crime • Reducing opportunities for crime prevention in Rural and Urban areas incl. Neighbourhood Watch
4. Community confidence in policing	• Build confidence in policing and build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness • Small grants

Strategic Priorities, Goals, Themes, Actions and Draft Budget (for 2019/20)

The following table represents the Causeway Coast and Glens PCSP strategic priorities, goals, themes, actions and draft budget.

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	Actions	Budget
Strategic Objective 1: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area	**Goal 1: Building capacity of the partners to create opportunities for collaborative gain**	**Member engagement, collaboration and support including development of- Action plan support**	Engage members in the work of the PCSP and support them to ensure capacity to deliver full compliance with statutory function and implementation support t	£31,520
		Engage and communicate with the community	Deliver PCSP messages to a wider audience through traditional media and develop conversation through social media	0
		Policing Committee Support	Provide support and assistance to ensure full compliance with statutory function.	0
Total S01: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area				**£31,520**
Strategic Objective 2: To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour	**Goal 2: Early intervention (addressing crime and the causes of crime)**	**Reconstituted Causeway Response Network to focus on early Intervention with a programme linked to drugs and alcohol, anti-social behaviour and**	**Themes 1-3 – Sub Group budget to deliver on Themes 1-3 – led by the new Causeway Response Network**	Development of a **new Early intervention programme** with a focus on the development of early intervention initiatives, drugs and alcohol and anti-social behaviour – Coordinated through the Causeway Response network	£60,000
			Theme 1: Anti-Social Behaviour - Reduced anti-social	**ASB proactive engagement initiative when issues arise**	**£ - Part of Early Intervention programme budget**

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme		Actions	Budget
Strategic Priority 2: To improve community safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour		**reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G – Chaired by a designated Member of the PCSP** -consult on and respond to alleviate the effects of crime, fear of crime and ASB, drugs and alcohol and so make people and places more secure, feel safer and prevent a slide into crime through an early intervention approach (*budget of £60,000 ensuring that at least £15,000 is allocated to drug related issues and £5,000 is linked to proactive ASB initiatives*)	behaviour in communities across CC&G	**Graffiti Project** Graffiti removal scheme to create an environment where people feel respected and safe and to discourage further damage	**£3,000**
				Educational Safety - Community based drama to promote understanding of the risks on line and when under the influence of alcohol to post primary children	**£20,000**
				Investigate the concept of a community safety wardens project with PSNI, Health Trust and NIHE	**£0**
			Theme 2: Drug and Alcohol Related Crime - Reduced abuse of alcohol and drugs across CC&G	Co-ordination and development of accredited and non-accredited programmes linked to drugs and alcohol inclusive of a new Early intervention programme targeted at specific areas -coordinated through the Causeway Response Network and cognisant of other programmes that are available to the area from the DACT teams and other delivery agents locally	**£ - Part of Early Intervention programme budget**
			Theme 3: Early Intervention - reduced risk of young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system across CC&G	**RTC Demonstrations and 2fast2soon** crash simulator to raise awareness and understanding of the reality of RTCs in order to promote road safety	**£3,000**
				Procure new Drive for Life project or other relevant programme targeting young drivers or those affected by RTC – support groups	**£2,000**
				RADAR-Risk Awareness and Danger Avoidance experience at the interactive centre to increase awareness of risk creating likely to lead to contact with the criminal justice system.	**£18,500**
				Temporary Speed Identification Devices-One mobile unit displaying driver speed and recording same for planning purposes	**£5,000**
				Support Hub- A partnership of agencies and professionals to protect and make safe the most vulnerable	**£0**
	Goal 3: Safe people and places	**Theme 4: Societal Abuse -** Reduced physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse in local communities across CC&G		**Co-ordination of programmes linked to societal abuse-** Myth busting; awareness reporting; healthy relations (secondary schools) programmes	**£10,000**
				Criminal Justice Worker- The CJW offers additional support to help people experiencing domestic abuse	**£12,000**

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	Actions	Budget
			feel and be more connected and secure, reduce their risk creating, increase their likelihood of full engagement with the criminal justice system and their confidence in it	
			Domestic abuse & stalking Support package -Equipment to improve security for individuals experiencing stalking or domestic abuse	£5,000
			Cyber Safe-Information and advice to reduce the incidence and impact of online bullying and abuse	£20,000
	Goal 4: Fear of crime and crime prevention	**Theme 5: Fear of Crime** Reduced fear of crime across rural and urban communities in CC&G especially among elderly and vulnerable residents	**Alive and Well**-A series of information events to reduce fear of crime amongst elderly and vulnerable residents across rural and urban communities by engaging with them and increasing access to services **Safe Home Coast**-Providing equipment to enhance safety and reduce fear of crime amongst the elderly and vulnerable	£26,000
			Neighbourhood Watch Engaging with and helping communities organise to protect themselves and their property and so reduce fear of crime foster community spirit and improve local environments including communications, signage, clinics and meetings. Realign support package with coordinators and PCSP at annual conference in line with budget constraints and new DOJ guidance	£8,000
		Theme 6: Crime prevention in Rural and Urban areas	**Rural and urban Crime**-Reduced opportunities to commit crime in rural and urban communities across CC&G. Range of opportunities to ensure PCSP meets the needs of rural and urban communities and is seen to do so	£18,000
Total SO2: To improve Community Safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour				**£210,500**
Strategic Priority 3: To support Community Confidence in Policing	**Goal 5: Connecting our planning with our communities that builds**	**Monitor local police performance** - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that support monitoring of local police performance and ensure local accountability	Policing Committee private meetings Consultation with local communities to identify priorities for local policing and contribution to the development of the local Policing Plan Submission of reports as required by the Policing Board Increase awareness of the role of the Policing Committee	£0

Joint Committee Objectives	CCG PCPS Strategic Goals	Theme	Actions	Budget
	community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness	**Engagement of local community and police** - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that support community and police engagement	Policing Committee public meetings Projects/activities that provide engagement opportunities for local geographic and thematic communities with the police Support and promote Neighbourhood Watch particularly in areas of high crime *This includes support for PSNI/PCSP campaigns and Text alert scheme*	£20,000
		Advocate for policing - To evidence impact through the delivery of projects and activities that build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness	Review impact of projects and activities undertaken or supported by the PCSP that build community confidence in the rule of law and embed a culture of lawfulness and identify additional work that could be progressed with local communities. Engage with relevant agencies to direct support as appropriate to these areas.	£2,000
		Small grants. Resource allocations included in all themes - not a stand-alone programme - PCSP Community and voluntary sector community safety Development Programme - Enhanced reach and delivery of priority outcomes across CC&G	**PCSP Community and Voluntary Sector Community-Safety Development Programme** Targeted support to develop the capacity of the voluntary sector to deliver community-safety activities, engage with community safety issues and articulate their community safety outcomes	£26,585
Total SO3: To improve confidence in Policing				**£48,585**

PCSP Budget

Total Draft Budget

Strategic Priorities	Total
Total SP1: To form & successfully deliver the functions of the Policing & Community Safety Partnership for the area	**£31,520**
Total SP2: To improve Community Safety by tackling crime and anti-social behaviour	**£210,500**
Total SP3: To improve confidence in Policing	**£48,585**
Total draft budget	**£290605**

Appendices

Appendix I – Detailed Statistical Analysis

Recorded crime

Recorded crime in 2017/18 in Causeway Coast and Glens was 5,798 incidents, down by 0.79% in the past year in comparison with the 2016/17 number of recorded crimes at 5844. Outcomes rates were slightly increased from 30.7% in 2016/17 to 30.8% in 2017/18 – an increase of 0.33 percentage points.

Police Recorded Crime in Causeway Coast & Glens	2016/17	2017/18	% change
Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	985	920	-6.60
Violence without injury (including harassment)	1242	1306	5.15
Sexual offences	222	227	2.25
Robbery	23	14	-39.13
Theft - burglary residential	0	308	
Theft - burglary business & community	0	106	
Theft - domestic burglary	204	0	-
Theft - non-domestic burglary	192	0	-
Theft from the person	14	12	-14.29
Theft - vehicle offences	208	155	-25.48
Bicycle theft	25	28	12.00
Theft - shoplifting	221	246	11.31
All other theft offences	560	583	4.11
Criminal damage	1277	1179	-7.67
Trafficking of drugs	57	42	-26.32
Possession of drugs	301	378	25.58
Possession of weapons offences	68	45	-33.82
Public order offences	58	53	-8.62
Miscellaneous crimes against society	187	196	4.81
Total Police Recorded Crime - all offences	**5844**	**5798**	**-0.79**

In summary the table shows that:

- Violence without injury (including harassment) was the highest police recorded crime in 2017/18 which has increased by 5.15% from the 2016/17 figure
- Criminal damage was the second highest police recoded crime in 2017/18 which had decreased by 7.67% from the 2016/17 figure.
- Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving) was down from 985 crimes in 2016/17 to 920 in 2017/18, a decrease of 6.6%.

- The next highest police recorded crime type was all other theft offences which has increased from 560 to 583 in 2017/18, an increase of 4.11% on the 2016/17 figure.
- The greatest changes in police recorded crime in Causeway Coast and Glens in 2017/18 were possession of drugs, up by 25.58%; bicycle theft, up by 12%; followed by theft-shoplifting which was up by 11.31% in comparison to 2016/17 figures.
- Robbery was down by 39.13% and the possession of weapons offences was down 33.82% trafficking of drugs was down by 26.32% and Theft-vehicle offences was down by 25.48%. Theft from the person was down by 14.29%.

- Public order offences was down by 8.62%.

Police Recorded Crime Outcomes in Causeway Coast & Glens (rate %)	2016/17	2017/18	% Change
Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	35.2	34.8	-1.14
Violence without injury (including harassment)	30.6	27	-11.76
Sexual offences	12.2	11.9	-2.46
Robbery	0	35.7	
Theft - burglary residential	--	10.1	
Theft - burglary business & community	--	13.2	
Theft - domestic burglary	8.8	--	
Theft - non-domestic burglary	5.7	--	
Theft from the person	7.1	0	
Theft - vehicle offences	27.9	30.3	8.60
Bicycle theft	4	7.1	77.50
Theft - shoplifting	67	61.4	-8.36
All other theft offences	9.1	9.4	3.30
Criminal damage	19	19.8	4.21
Trafficking of drugs	96.5	85.7	-11.19
Possession of drugs	100.3	89.7	-10.57
Possession of weapons offences	54.4	68.9	26.65
Public order offences	58.6	60.4	3.07
Miscellaneous crimes against society	44.4	51	14.86
Total Police Recorded Crime - all offences	**30.7**	**30.8**	0.33

Outcomes rates were slightly up from 30.7% in 2016/17 to 30.8% in 2017/18 - a increase of 0.33 percentage points.
- The outcome rate for Sexual offences was down by 2.46%
- The outcome rate for Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving) was down by 1.14%
- The outcome rate for Theft-shoplifting saw a reduction in outcomes rate of 8.36%
- The biggest change was Bicycle theft where the outcome rate increased by 77.5 percentage points.
- Possession of weapons offences saw an increase in outcome rates of 26.65 percentage points
- Miscellaneous crimes against society saw an increase in outcome rates of 14.86 percentage points
- The outcome rate for sexual offences also decreased from 12.2% to 11.9% from 2016/17 to 2017/18.
- The outcomes rate for Trafficking of drugs was down 96.5 percentage points to 85.7%; while for the possession of drugs the outcome rate was down by 10.57 percentage point at 89.7% which was still very high.
- The outcome rate for Possession of Theft-vehicle offences was down by 8.6 percentage points at 30.3% in 2017/18 from 27.9% the previous year.

The tables on the following page show all crimes by DEA in 2017 and 2016. Note the change in categorisation from 2016 to 2017.

2017	Recorded crime - all offences	Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by	Violence without injury (including harassment)	Sexual offences	Robbery	Burglary - Residential	Burglary - Business & Community	Vehicle offences	Theft from the person	Bicycle theft	Shoplifting	All other theft offences	Criminal damage	Trafficking of drugs	Possession of drugs	Possession of weapons offences	Public order offences	Miscellaneous crimes against society
BALLYMONEY	654	92	160	33	3	42	16	15	2	0	30	72	127	3	25	9	6	19
BANN	385	49	92	25	1	24	7	12	1	2	1	50	74	1	19	1	8	18
BENBRADAGH	404	66	88	19	1	18	9	23	0	0	3	43	71	5	29	3	2	24
CAUSEWAY	1267	237	248	40	2	67	25	36	3	6	25	130	268	10	119	12	10	29
COLERAINE	1619	253	423	63	6	52	29	19	3	11	152	141	314	7	82	9	16	39
LIMAVADY	1036	160	220	34	1	74	6	32	1	8	29	87	235	11	81	4	9	44
THE GLENS	433	63	75	13	0	31	14	18	2	1	6	60	90	5	23	7	2	23
All Causeway Coast & Glens	5798	920	1306	227	14	308	106	155	12	28	246	583	1179	42	378	45	53	196
Northern Ireland	98301	13746	20416	3443	577	5000	1826	3885	439	863	6279	11970	18290	854	5648	1000	1107	2958

2016	Recorded crime - all offences	Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	Violence without injury (including harassment)	Sexual offences	Robbery	Vehicle offences	Theft from the person	Bicycle theft	Shoplifting	All other theft offences	Criminal damage	Trafficking of drugs	Possession of drugs	Possession of weapons offences	Public order offences	Miscellaneous crimes against society	Domestic burglary	Non-domestic burglary
BALLYMONEY	598	102	131	33	3	18	1	2	14	66	126	4	15	5	10	25	20	23
BANN	399	50	92	19	2	17	0	1	2	47	88	2	22	6	2	12	13	24
BENBRADAGH	394	69	82	18	1	34	0	0	5	51	74	4	11	5	3	13	16	8
CAUSEWAY	1288	218	253	32	6	50	3	6	21	130	293	18	119	14	8	27	45	45
COLERAINE	1573	218	354	57	7	29	7	13	128	142	359	16	71	23	15	43	51	40
LIMAVADY	1105	255	240	33	2	36	3	2	43	70	231	10	45	7	7	54	40	27
THE GLENS	487	73	90	30	2	24	0	1	8	54	106	3	18	8	13	13	19	25
All Causeway Coast & Glens	5844	985	1242	222	23	208	14	25	221	560	1277	57	301	68	58	187	204	192

Historic data shows the following trends since 2009/10 to 2015/16 for Causeway Coast and Glens.

Recorded Crime - all offences Causeway Coast and Glens 2009/10 to 2017/18

	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Recorded Crime	8305	7437	7317	6978	6719	6535	6286	5844	5798

Recorded Crime - all offences Causeway Coast and Glens 2009/10 to 2017/18
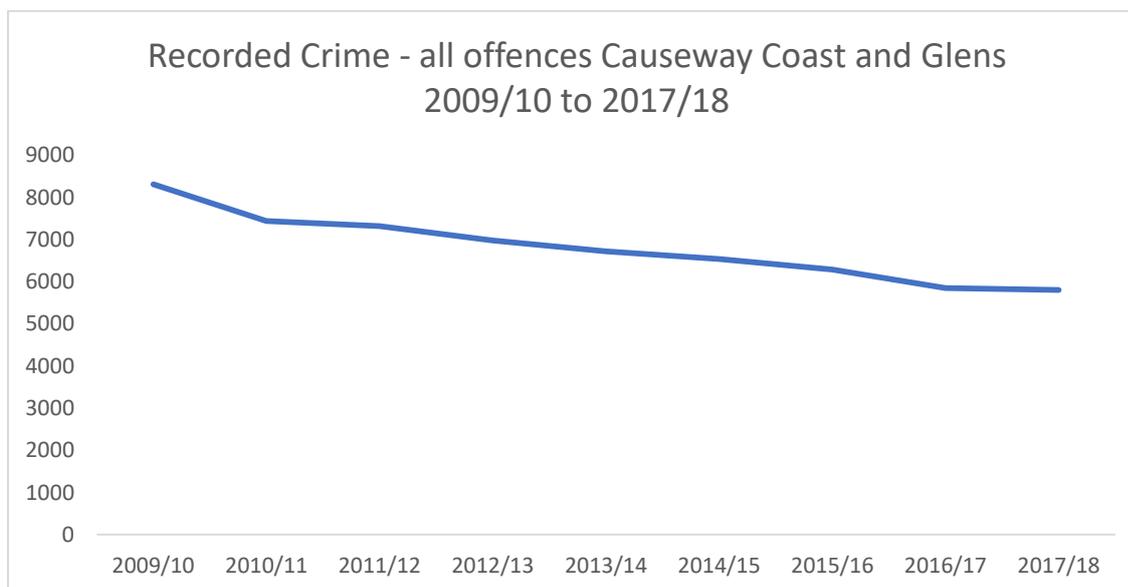
Recorded crime by DEA

The following tables illustrate the types of recorded crime by DEA in Causeway Coast and Glens. The aim of this is to give the PCSP a better understanding of the main hot spot areas for different types of crimes in the area and therefore assist it in targeting its resources and developmental efforts.

This first table represents all crimes by DEA over the last four years by DEA. This demonstrates higher recorded crimes in Causeway and Coleraine, followed by Limavady across all four years.

RECORDED CRIMES - ALL CRIMES CCG DEA 2014 TO 2017
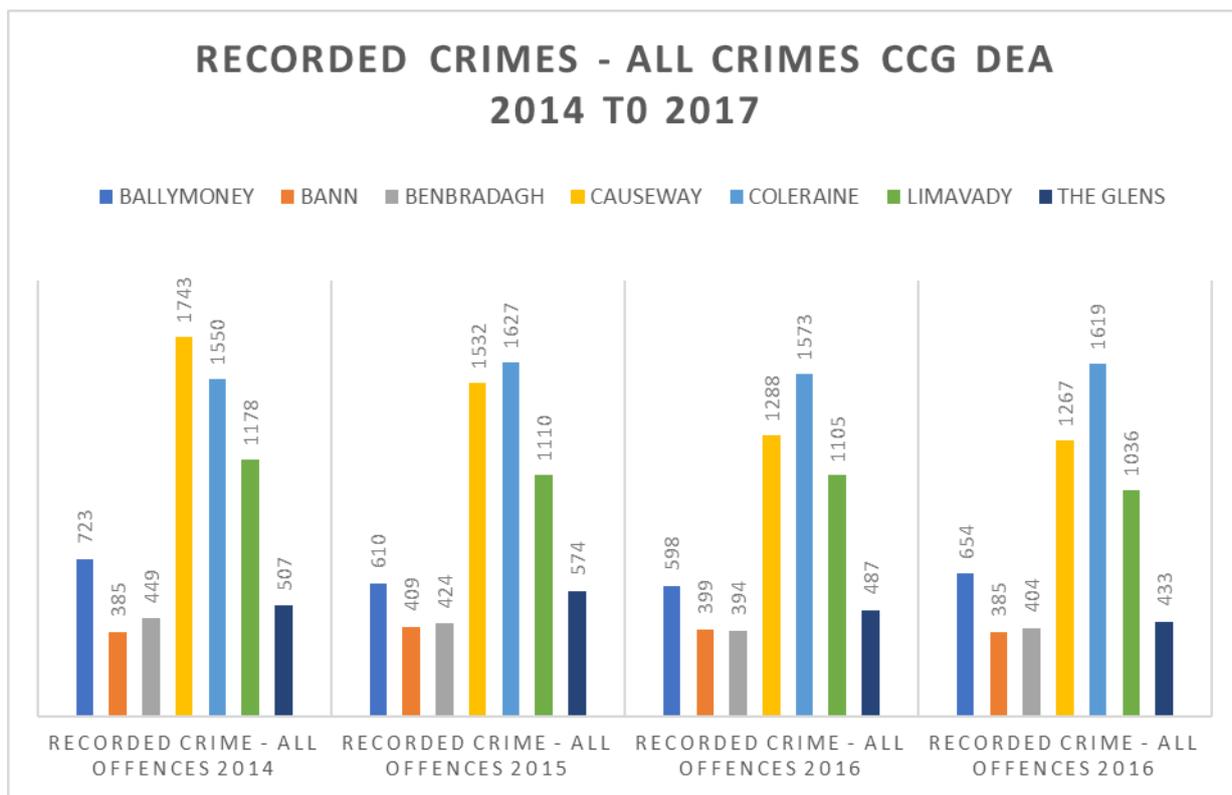
The following graph represents violence with injury (including homicide and death/ serious injury by unlawful driving by all 7 DEAs from 2014-2017. This again illustrates the main areas where these types of crimes are committed are in Causeway and Coleraine apart from 2016 where there were a higher number of violence with injury in Limavady (255) in comparison to Causeway and Coleraine(215). Bann and Benbradagh has the lowest number of these types of crimes.

VIOLENCE WITH INJURY (INCLUDING HOMICIDE & DEATH/SERIOUS INJURY BY UNLAWFUL DRIVING) BY CCG DEA 2014 TO 2017
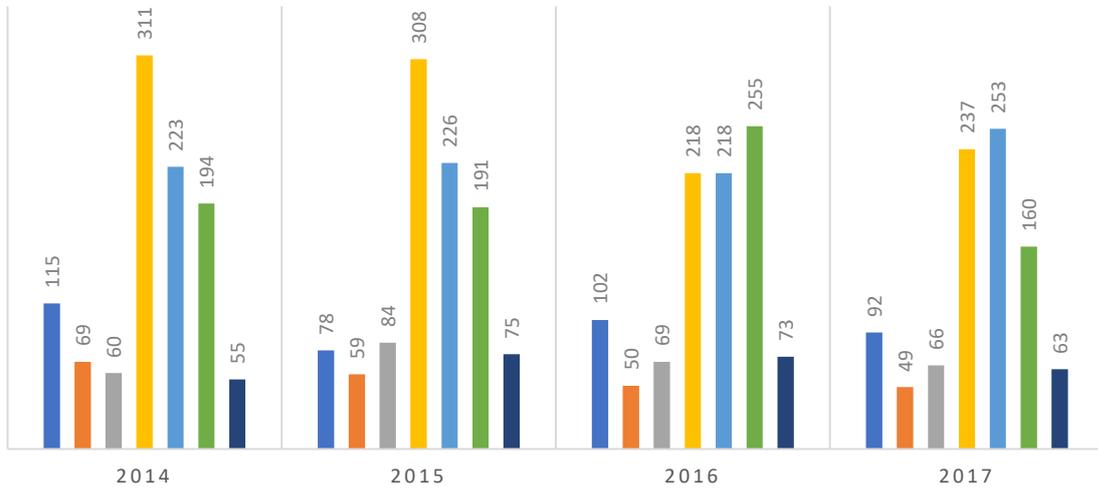
The following graph represents violence without injury (including harassment by all 7 DEAs from 2014-2017. This again illustrates the main areas where these types of crimes are committed are in Causeway and Coleraine. The next highest is in Limavady. Once again Bann across has the lowest number of these types of crimes followed closely by The Glens and Benbradagh.

VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY (INCLUDING HARASSMENT BY CCG DEA 2014 TO 2017
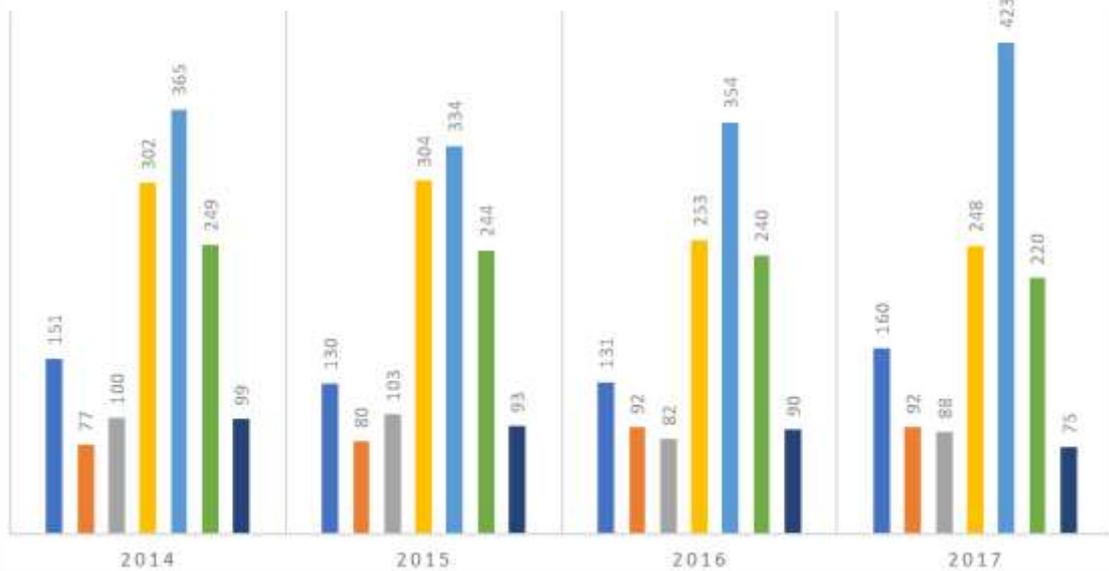
The following graph represents criminal damage by all 7 DEAs from 2009-2017. This again illustrates the main areas where criminal damage is prevalent is in Coleraine and Limavady followed by Causeway. Benbradagh across all areas has the lowest number of these types of crimes again followed closely by Bann.

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage by CCG DEA 2009-2017
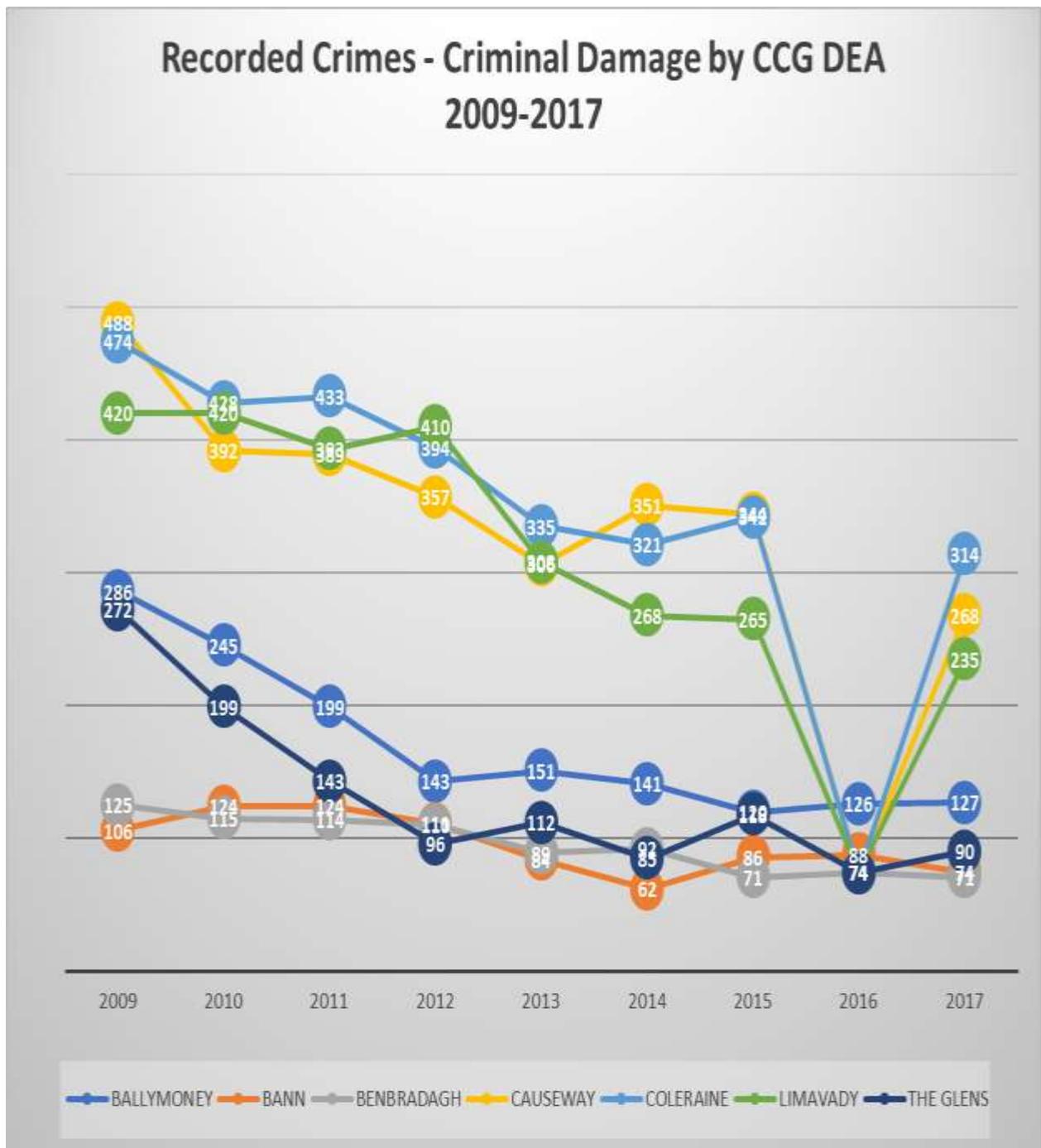
Patterns in each area however vary for criminal damage which can be seen in the individual graphs for each DEA as outlined below. In the majority of cases the graphs show a changeable story with some peaks and troughs throughout the time period. In all cases the graphs are now showing a downward trajectory which the PCSP would be keen to maintain.

Recorded Crime - Criminal Damage Ballymoney 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage Bann 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage Benbradagh 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage Causeway 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage Coleraine 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage Limavady 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Criminal Damage The Glens 2009-2017
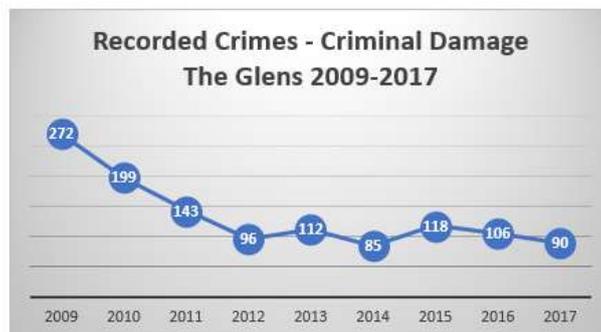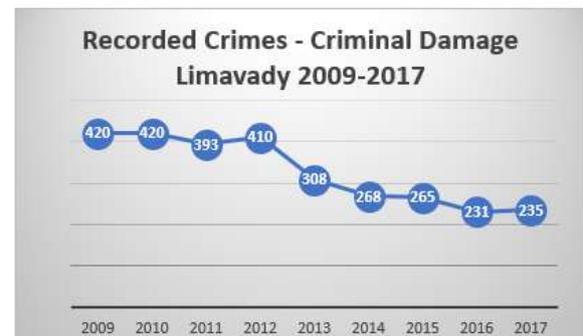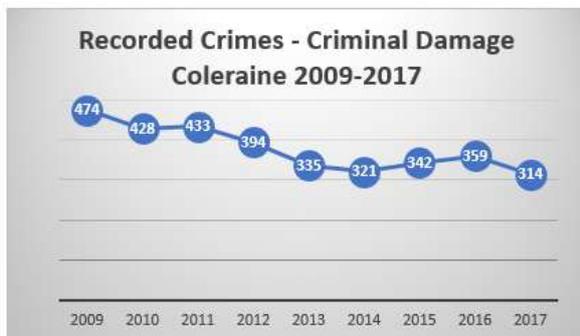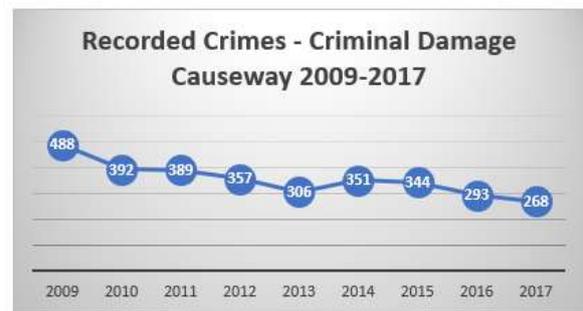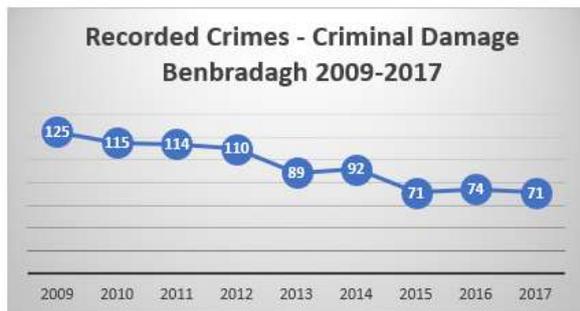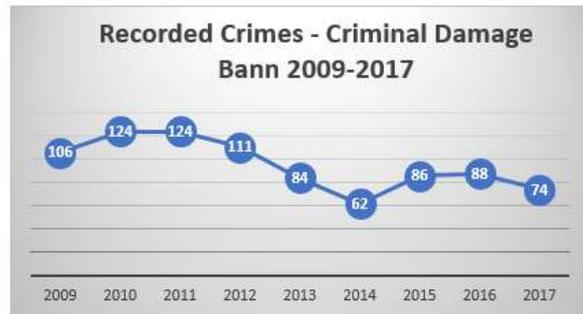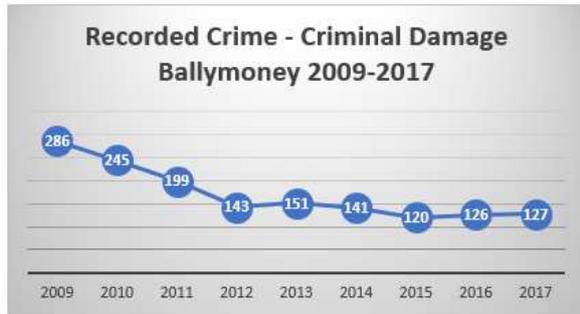
The following tables illustrate three different types of hate crime by DEA over the period 2009 to 2017. This demonstrates that hate crimes with a sectarian motivation are the highest followed by hate crimes with a racist motivation in 2017. While lower than the other type of hate crimes, hate crimes with a homophobic motivation increased significantly from 2014 to 2017 but have been steadily decreasing since. These types of crimes are often under-reported[14]. The PCSP recognises that it needs to address all of these types of crimes and increase respect for all across the borough.

Crimes Recorded with a Homophobic Motivation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	3	3	4	1	1	1	0	0	0
Bann	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Benbradagh	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Causeway	0	2	3	3	5	4	1	2	2
Coleraine	0	0	1	3	1	5	3	1	0
Limavady	1	5	2	0	1	1	2	3	0
The Glens	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1
Causeway Coast and Glens	**6**	**11**	**13**	**7**	**8**	**11**	**6**	**7**	**4**
Northern Ireland	**112**	**137**	**120**	**149**	**179**	**209**	**210**	**162**	**163**

Crimes Recorded with a Racist Motivation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	5	2	4	1	3	1	1	0	1
Bann	0	2	1	0	0	1	3	2	0
Benbradagh	0	1	1	4	3	0	2	1	0
Causeway	4	6	5	0	5	3	11	7	5
Coleraine	12	8	5	3	5	21	15	9	6
Limavady	6	11	3	1	0	1	2	1	0
The Glens	0	2	2	0	0	2	0	1	1
Causeway Coast and Glens	**27**	**32**	**21**	**9**	**16**	**29**	**34**	**21**	**13**
Northern Ireland	**711**	**531**	**458**	**470**	**691**	**920**	**853**	**654**	**609**

Crimes Recorded with a Sectarian Motivation

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	84	34	19	7	14	18	8	6	13
Bann	12	17	16	15	20	13	12	3	9
Benbradagh	2	3	2	1	2	3	13	8	3
Causeway	17	15	14	10	5	15	8	8	5
Coleraine	73	45	28	31	30	46	16	15	11
Limavady	8	10	17	12	7	13	13	6	8
The Glens	4	5	4	5	3	7	7	8	1
Causeway Coast and Glens	**200**	**129**	**100**	**81**	**81**	**115**	**77**	**54**	**50**
Northern Ireland	**1,264**	**995**	**885**	**888**	**961**	**1,043**	**1,001**	**694**	**576**

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[14] As per CCG Community Plan

Anti-social Behaviour by DEA

The table below illustrates anti-social behaviour incidents by DEA in Causeway Coast and Glens.
Causeway and Coleraine have the highest number of incidents while Bann has the lowest.

Anti-Social Behaviour by DEA

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	905	703	597	593	598	565	513	455	576	482
Bann	464	393	398	305	324	267	224	269	219	270
Benbradagh	642	526	418	343	299	270	252	178	215	249
Causeway	1215	1098	1167	989	1134	811	949	855	849	772
Coleraine	1944	1986	1766	1687	1805	1296	1116	1117	1236	1284
Limavady	1187	1172	1092	858	878	633	705	632	690	618
The Glens	568	561	504	399	431	307	235	291	256	270
Causeway Coast and Glens	**6925**	**6439**	**5942**	**5174**	**5469**	**4149**	**3994**	**3797**	**4041**	**3945**

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents by DEA 2008-2017
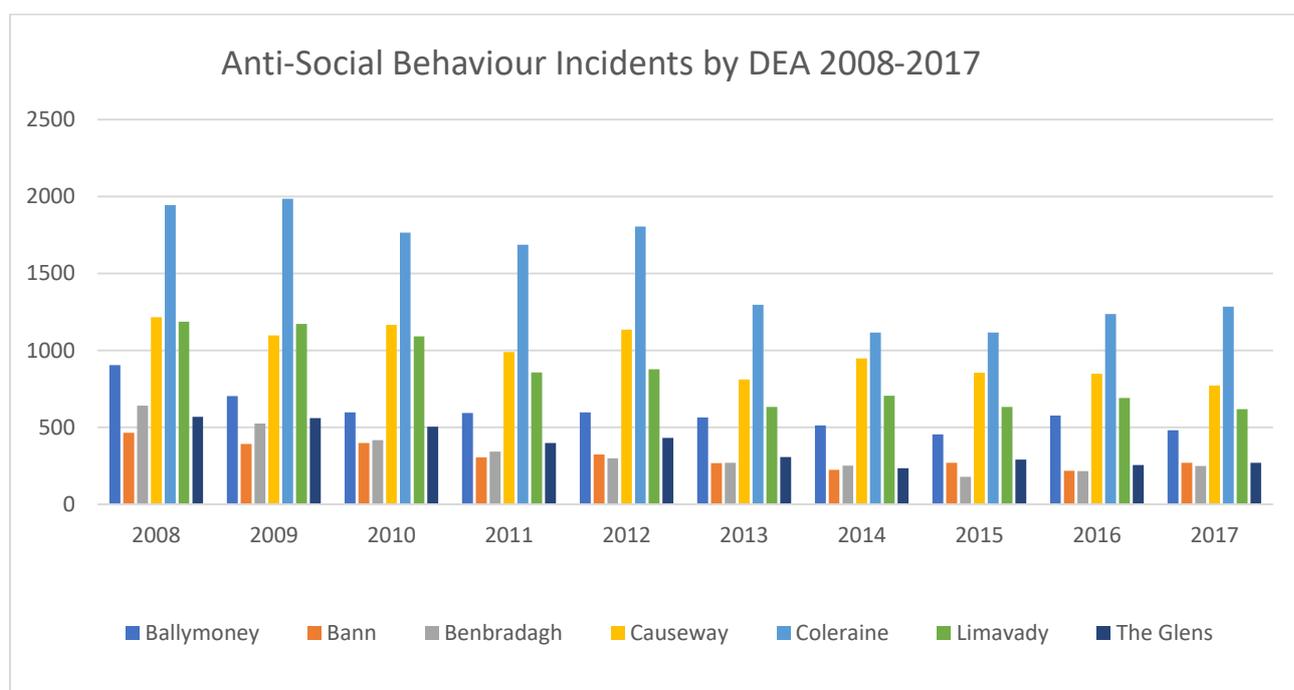
Individual graphs demonstrate very different patterns in each area which demonstrates the difficulty in tracking and targeting support to any one area as this type of crime tends to move around.

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Ballymoney 2008-2017

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Bann 2008-2017

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Benbradagh 2008-2017

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Causeway 2008-2017

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents Coleraine 2008-2017

Anti –Social Behaviour Incidents Limavady 2008-2017

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents The Glens 2008-2017

Domestic Abuse by DEA

The table and the graphs below illustrate incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation by DEA in Causeway Coast & Glens. In 2017Coleraine and Causeway had the highest number of incidents recorded with a domestic abuse motivation followed by Limavady while Benbradagh and The Glens DEA has the lowest number of such incidents. Incidents have gone up slightly from 1963 in 2009 to 2119 in 2017, an increase of 8%. The DEAs with the highest increase in incidents over that time is Coleraine with a 32% increase, Causeway (13%). The areas with the lowest increase in incidents is Bann and Limavady at 1% . This could also be linked to an increased confidence among victims to report incidents. Reporting these sorts of incidents is an important step in improving the safety of those who are subject to this type of abuse. The one stop shop assists with this endeavour.

Incidents Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation by DEA in Causeway Coast and Glens										
	2009	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**% change 09-17**
Ballymoney	283	232	276	301	276	264	285	320	274	-3
Bann	162	150	174	182	196	204	157	164	164	1
Benbradagh	197	198	195	177	210	218	181	195	162	-18
Causeway	318	277	337	465	403	486	474	391	360	13
Coleraine	495	549	532	558	584	566	538	556	655	32
Limavady	341	337	273	277	331	369	335	371	346	1
The Glens	167	129	181	165	141	155	188	190	158	-5
Causeway Coast and Glens	**1963**	**1872**	**1968**	**2125**	**2141**	**2262**	**2158**	**2187**	**2119**	**8**
Northern Ireland	**24482**	**22685**	**25196**	**27190**	**27628**	**28288**	**28392**	**29166**	**29913**	**22**
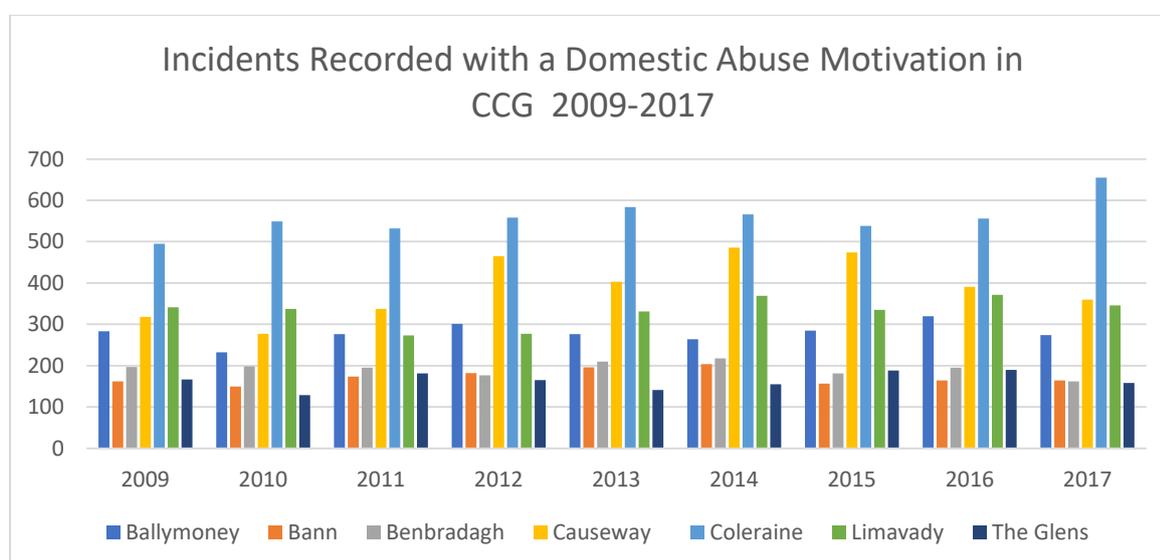
The graph below shows the number of **crimes with a domestic motivation in Causeway Coasts and Glens by DEA.** In 2017, Coleraine DEA (291 crimes) and Causeway DEA (151 crimes) had the highest number of crimes with a domestic abuse motivation followed by the Limavady DEA while The Glens, Benbradagh and Bann DEAs has the lowest number of such crimes. Crimes recorded with a domestic abuse motivation have gone up slightly from 835 in 2009 to 945 in 2017 an increase of 13%. The

DEAs with the highest % increase in crimes over that time are the Coleraine (58%) and Bann (40%). The areas with the lowest increase in crimes are Causeway (9%) and Ballymoney (15%).This could also be linked to an increased confidence among victims to report. Reporting these sorts of crimes and trusting and staying with the criminal justice system to deal with the crime is an important step in improving the safety of those who are subject to this type of abuse. The one stop shop assists significantly with this endeavour.

Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation by DEA in Causeway Coast and Glens										
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	% change 09-17
Ballymoney	109	77	118	119	123	120	119	146	125	15
Bann	60	48	51	60	73	91	75	81	84	40
Benbradagh	113	97	88	71	104	85	99	73	76	-33
Causeway	139	88	138	163	177	183	237	157	151	9
Coleraine	184	183	204	216	226	212	240	229	291	58
Limavady	156	188	140	116	151	155	157	190	149	-4
The Glens	74	48	73	64	73	67	92	83	69	-7
Causeway Coast & Glens	835	729	812	809	927	913	1019	959	945	13
Northern Ireland	9,879	9,523	10,356	11,108	12,656	13,357	14,061	13,930	14,560	47

Crimes Recorded with a Domestic Abuse Motivation in CCG 2009-2017
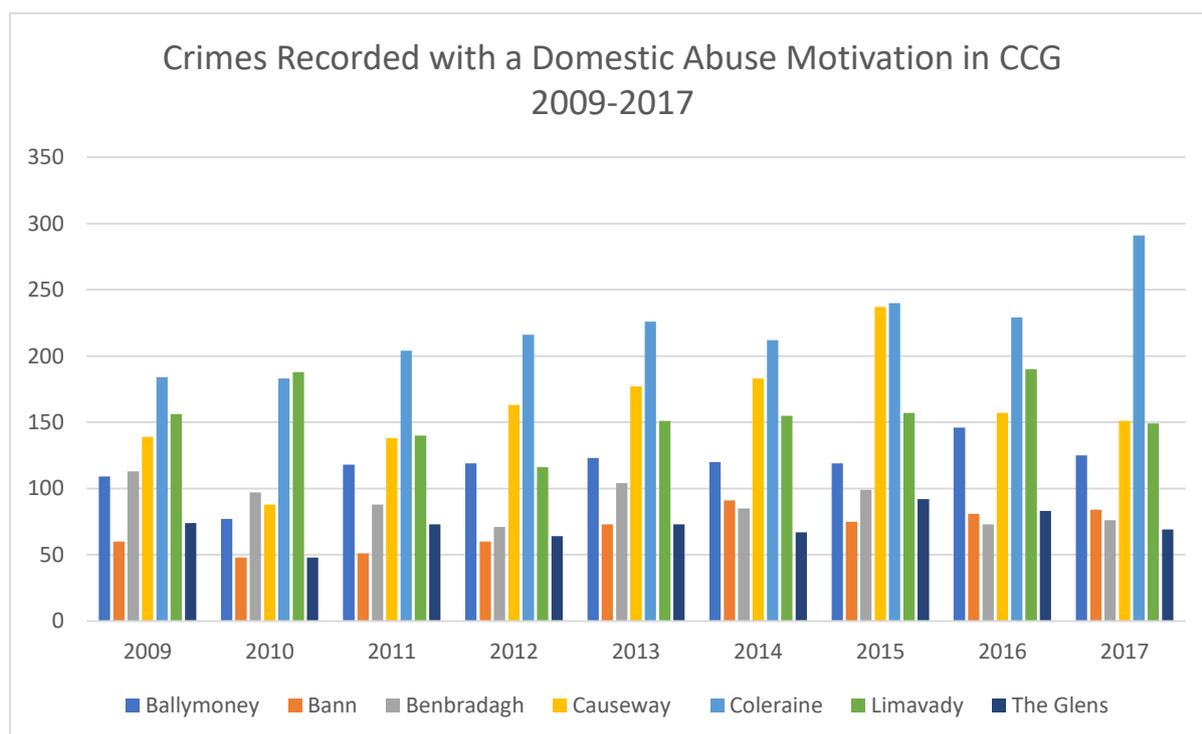
The individual DEA graphs overleaf also illustrate an interesting pattern which varies from DEA to DEA of both the incidents and crimes by DEA in Causeway Coast and Glens. This demonstrates the need to deliver a bespoke service to each person and the importance of targeting resources where the need is greatest. As can be seen by the graphs, in some areas like Coleraine, the incidents have increased by over 30%. Overall, they have increased by 8% over this period in comparison to 22% in NI over the same time period.

Crimes with a domestic motivation have increased by 13% in Causeway Coast and Glens in comparison to 47% in Northern Ireland overall

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION BALLYMONEY 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 283, 232, 276, 301, 276, 264, 285, 320, 274
Crimes Recorded: 109, 77, 118, 119, 123, 120, 119, 146, 125
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION BANN 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 162, 150, 174, 182, 196, 204, 157, 164, 164
Crimes Recorded: 60, 48, 51, 60, 73, 91, 75, 81, 84
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION BENBRADAGH 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 197, 198, 195, 177, 210, 218, 181, 195, 162
Crimes Recorded: 113, 97, 88, 71, 104, 85, 99, 73, 76
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION COLERAINE 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 495, 549, 532, 558, 584, 566, 538, 556, 655
Crimes Recorded: 184, 183, 204, 216, 226, 212, 240, 229, 291
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION CAUSEWAY 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 318, 277, 337, 465, 403, 486, 474, 391, 360
Crimes Recorded: 139, 88, 138, 163, 177, 183, 237, 157, 151
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION LIMAVADY 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 341, 337, 273, 277, 331, 369, 335, 371, 346
Crimes Recorded: 156, 188, 140, 116, 151, 155, 157, 190, 149
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

INCIDENTS & CRIMES RECORDED WITH A DOMESTIC ABUSE MOTIVATION THE GLENS 2009-2017

Incidents Recorded: 167, 129, 181, 165, 141, 155, 188, 190, 158
Crimes Recorded: 74, 48, 73, 64, 73, 67, 92, 83, 69
Years: 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017

Recorded crimes related to the trafficking and possession of Drugs by DEAs

The tables and the graphs below illustrate recorded crimes around the trafficking of drugs and the possession of drugs, both very significant crimes in the Causeway Coast and Glens area about which local people are particularly concerned.

Causeway and Limavady DEAs have the highest number of recorded crimes in 2017 for the trafficking of drugs followed by Coleraine, Benbradagh and The Glens DEAs. Bann and Ballymoney has the least for this type of crime.

Causeway, Coleraine and Limavady DEAs have by far the highest number of recorded crimes in 2017 for the possession of drugs followed by Benbradagh, Ballymoney, The Glens DEAs. Bann DEA has the least for this type of crime.

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking of Drugs Causeway Coast and Glens									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	1	5	5	9	4	5	6	4	3
Bann	7	2	2	4	3	1	3	2	1
Benbradagh	5	2	4	7	10	2	3	4	5
Causeway	22	19	27	18	19	19	22	18	10
Coleraine	14	28	22	18	23	18	21	16	7
Limavady	10	13	24	35	19	21	15	10	11
The Glens	2	9	5	6	15	7	5	3	5
Causeway Coast and Glens	**61**	**78**	**89**	**97**	**93**	**73**	**75**	**57**	**42**
Northern Ireland	**668**	**762**	**846**	**890**	**968**	**871**	**873**	**828**	**854**

Recorded Crimes - Possessions of Drugs Causeway Coast and Glens									
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ballymoney	6	11	11	15	24	12	13	15	25
Bann	5	7	10	12	10	8	23	22	19
Benbradagh	14	23	9	25	15	12	23	11	29
Causeway	116	109	75	65	78	106	86	119	119
Coleraine	42	81	53	74	85	80	78	71	82
Limavady	65	58	54	71	63	80	62	45	81
The Glens	15	18	22	25	37	27	31	18	23
Causeway Coast and Glens	**263**	**307**	**234**	**287**	**312**	**325**	**316**	**301**	**378**
Northern Ireland	**2,478**	**2,723**	**2,934**	**3,488**	**3,764**	**4,177**	**4,676**	**4,588**	**5,648**

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking of Drugs by CCG DEA 2009 - 2017

Recorded Crimes - Possession of Drugs by CCG DEA 2009-2017
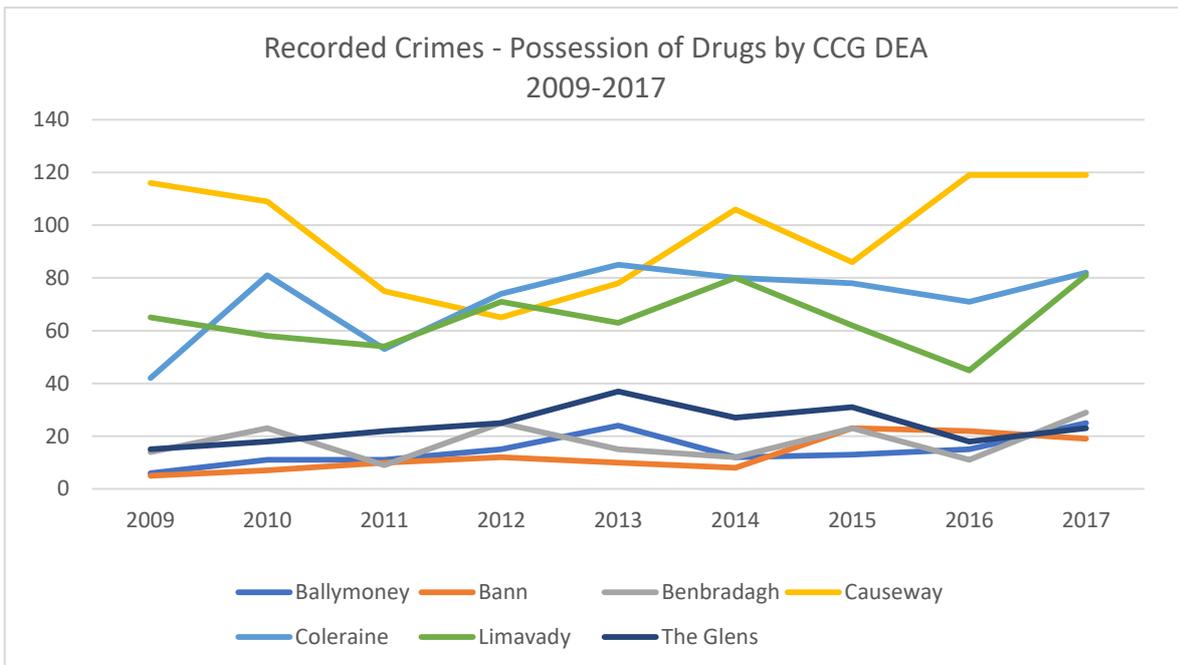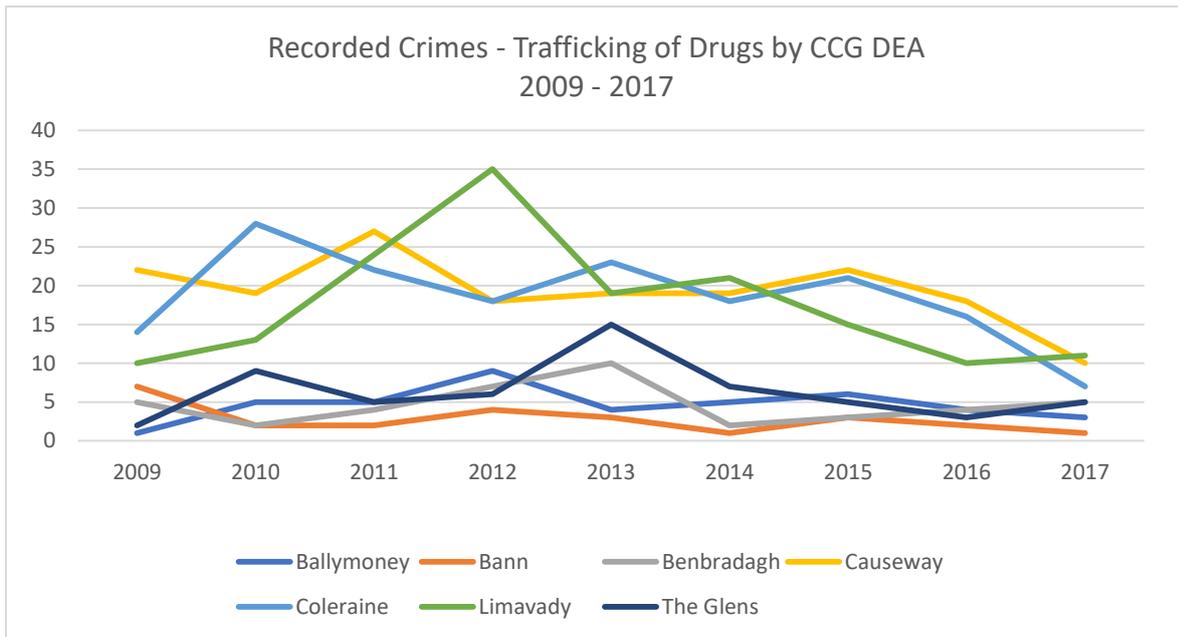
The following DEA based graphs illustrate the general increase in both possession and trafficking based crimes across all DEAs in Causeway Coast and Glens.

Figure 3: Trafficking and Possession of drugs by DEA in CCG 2009-17

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Bann 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Ballymoney 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Benbradagh 2009 - 2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Causeway 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Coleraine 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking & Possession of Drugs Limavady 2009-2017

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking and Possession of Drugs The Glens 2009-2017

Early Intervention - Young People

The Education Authority Youth Service has produced a new Area Plan for 2018-20 for the Causeway Coast and Glens. The following data on the following pages 17-27 is taken from this report.[15]

Less than one third of the total population of Causeway Coast & Glens Borough Council, 45,240, (31.5%) are aged 25 years or under. (NI average 33.3%).

Table 1: Population by Age Bands 2018

Age	0 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	15 - 19 years	20 - 24 years
Number of Young People	8,764	9,243	8,678	9,654	8,901

The projected numbers of young people in each age group is outlined in the chart below.

Table 2: Projected Population 2016-2015

Age Groups	2016	2019	2022	2025
0-4 years	8,764	8,488	8,203	7,955
5-9 years	9,243	9,108	8,942	8,635
10-14 years	8,678	9,163	9,456	9,332
15-19 years	9,654	9,027	9,040	9,557
20-24 years	8,901	8,706	8,209	7,754

Children and young people growing up in poverty have worse outcomes and life chances than those who do not. According to the Child Poverty Action Group, for young people poverty is not just about growing up in a low-income household it is also about being denied good health, education and housing, basic self-esteem and the ability to participate in social activities.

Young people living in deprived areas tend to have lower aspirations, have low educational aspirations and tend to underachieve in school. Close knit local social networks, low population mobility and a history of economic decline also appear to characterise neighbourhoods where young people are less likely to develop high educational aspirations.

Young people and their parents are influenced by the people d places where they live. Neighbourhood characteristics such as housing, the local environment, crime rates and the quality of services are also likely to influence and impact upon the attitudes and outcomes of young people.

Although the Causeway Coast and Glens Council area is not considered to have widespread deprivation compared to the rest of Northern Ireland, there exist pockets of multiple deprivation. Table 4 below highlights the most recent NISRA statistics for Causeway Coast and Glens. It reveals that there are 21 Super Output Areas in Causeway Coast and Glens in the 25% most deprived (shaded red) and 40 in the 50% most deprived (shaded green).

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[15] Education Authority Youth Service Area Plan 2018/2020 Causeway Coast and Glens

Table 3: Super Outputs of Deprived Areas in Causeway Coast and Glens (NISRA)

SOA	MDM Rank	SOA2	MDM Rank 3
Greystone	11	Kilrea	407
Ballysally_1	31	Aghanloo_1	414
Coolessan	34	Upper Glenshane	440
Royal Portrush	105	The Vow	444
Glentaisie and Kinbane	124	Forest	446
Enagh_2	127	Castlerock_2	450
Central	137	Macosquin	458
Dungiven	145	Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk	460
Cross Glebe	157	Mount Sandel	471
Ballysally_2	160	Clogh Mills	483
Armoy and Moss-Side and Movarget	169	Fairhill	488
Churchland	172	Magilligan	491
Ballylough and Bushmills	177	Aghanloo_2	493
Roeside	191	Glenaan and Glendun	499
The Highlands	194	Seacon	533
Route	197	The Cuts_2	539
Feeny	203	Knocklynn_1	542
Newhill	204	Glenariff	543
Carnmoon and Dunseverick	210	Killoquin Lower	546
Atlantic	213	Dunluce	547
Knocklayd	221	Agivey	550
Ballykelly	251	Stranocum	552
Portstewart	253	Killoquin Upper	566
Gresteel_2	265	Knockaholet	575
Garvagh	272	Dunloy	581
Gresteel_1	290	Dalriada	584
Carnany	302	The Cuts_1	592
Dundooan_1	337	Hopefield_2	593
Ringsend	341	Enagh_1	610
Rathbrady	348	Hopefield_1	626
Dervock	349	Knocklynn_2	665
Glack	365	Glebe	677
Castlerock_1	373	Waterside	708
Benvardin	382	Dundooan_2	793
Ballyhoe and Corkey	387	Strand_1	835
University	398	Strand_2	861

Table 4: Number and Percentage of Young People Living in Deprived Areas

LGD 2014	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Causeway Coast and Glens YP	8533	9228	9860	13552	41173
Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Deprived Areas	1592	1681	1792	2517	7582
% Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in deprived Areas	18.7	18.2	18.2	18.6	18.4

Table 5: Number and percentage of Young People living in Rural Areas

LGD 2014	Aged 4-8	Aged 9-13	Aged 14-18	Aged 19-25	Total
Causeway Coast & Glens YP	8533	9228	9860	13552	41173
Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	4257	4655	4759	5953	19624
% Causeway Coast & Glens YP living in Rural Areas	49.9	50.4	48.3	43.9	47.7

Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) – Rank

The Income Deprivation Affecting Children measure is derived from the proportion of the population aged 15 and under living in households whose equivalised income is below 60% of the NI median. The following table reveals the IDAC rankings for Causeway Coast and Glens. Cells shaded red, indicate that the Super Output Areas are in the 25% most deprived in Northern Ireland and those shaded green are within the 50% most deprived.

Table 6: Income Deprivation Affecting Children (IDAC) Rank

SOA Name	IDAC Rank	SOA Name2	IDAC Rank3
Ballysally_1	12	Castlerock_1	274
Central	14	Gresteel_1	276
Glentaisie and Kinbane	24	Dunluce	280
Castlerock_2	27	The Vow	283
Royal Portrush	32	Benvardin	302
Atlantic	33	Agivey	303
Dungiven	35	Ringsend	365
Ballylough and Bushmills	38	Glenariff	371
Newhill	60	Knocklynn_1	372
The Highlands	63	Bonamargy and Rathlin and Glenshesk	382
Feeny	66	Stranocum	383
Carnmoon and Dunseverick	70	Ballysally_2	431
Greystone	80	Ballyhoe and Corkey	436
Armoy and Moss-Side and Moyarget	83	Gresteel_2	438
Mount Sandel	91	Waterside	442
University	98	Forest	466
Hopefield_2	101	Rathbrady	476
Garvagh	113	Enagh_2	480
Magilligan	114	Macosquin	487
Knocklayd	121	Killoquin Lower	494
Coolessan	129	Glack	498
Route	169	Dalriada	503
Portstewart	182	Roeside	514
Cross Glebe	188	Aghanloo_2	517
Knocklynn_2	222	Fairhill	519
Dervock	223	Seacon	533
Ballykelly	228	Dundooan_2	535
Glenaan and Glendun	232	Upper Glenshane	560
Clogh Mills	242	Dunloy	586
Dundooan_1	244	Strand_2	607
Churchland	247	Enagh_1	613
Kilrea	254	Hopefield_1	637
Carnany	256	Killoquin Upper	652
Aghanloo_1	259	Knockaholet	680
The Cuts_2	264	Strand_1	697
The Cuts_1	269	Glebe	779

Neighbourhood Renewal

In June 2003, Government launched Neighbourhood Renewal - People and Place. Neighbourhoods in the most deprived 10% of wards across Northern Ireland were identified using the Noble Multiple Deprivation Measure. Following extensive consultation, this resulted in a total of 36 areas, and a population of approximately 280,000 (one person in 6 in Northern Ireland), being targeted for intervention. In the Causeway Coast and Glens these areas include:

- Coleraine East covers the Ballysally and Millburn areas
- Coleraine Churchlands covers the Heights and Killowen areas.
- Limavady - Greystone (including the RVRA and The Glens estates) and Coolessan

EA registered youth clubs in the most deprived income areas

The graph below demonstrates the registered youth groups by the 25% most income deprived affecting children SOAs in the CCG area. Note neighbourhood renewal areas represent the 10% most deprived.
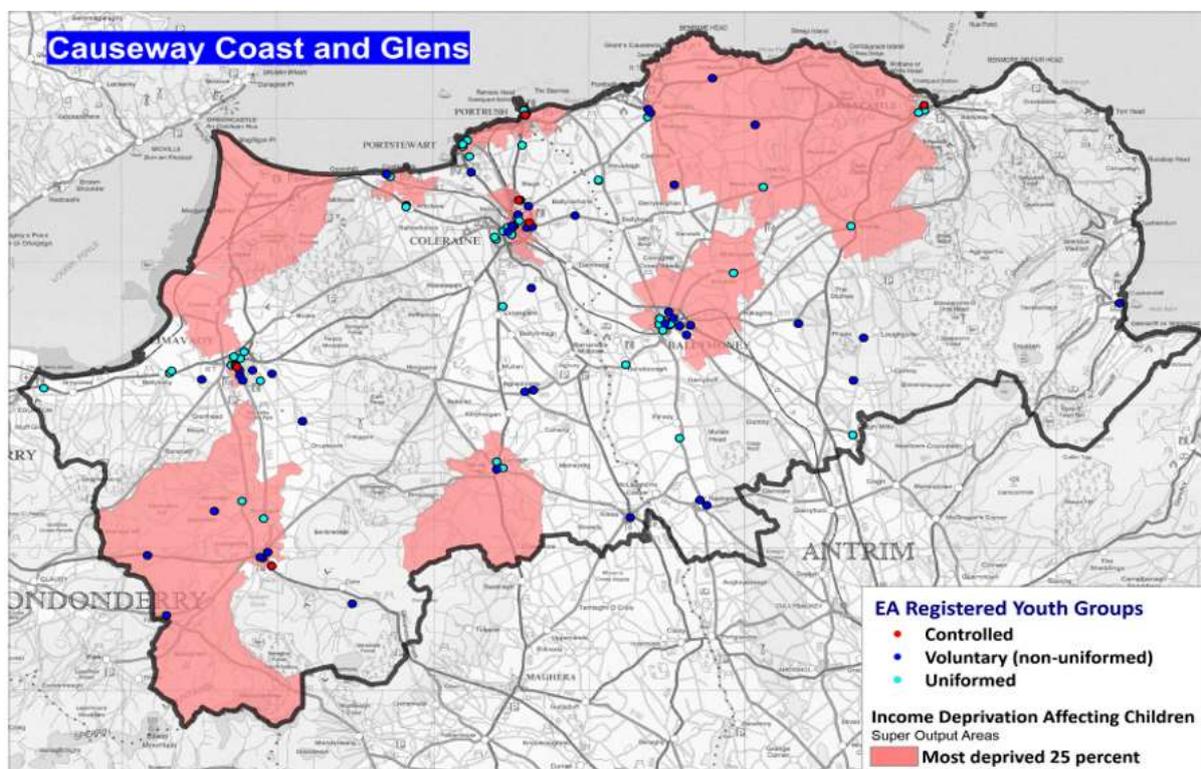
Education and EA Youth Services

Children and young people growing up in poverty have worse outcomes and life chances than those who do not. Young people living in deprived areas tend to have lower aspirations, have low educational ambitions and tend to underachieve in school. Young people and their parents are influenced by the people and places where they live. Neighbourhood characteristics such as housing, the local environment, crime rates and the quality of services are also likely to influence and impact upon the attitudes and outcomes of young people.

A young person's socio-economic status also has an impact on their overall educational attainment. Social disadvantage as measured by free school meal entitlement or living in a Neighbourhood Renewal Area ensures that a young person is less likely to achieve educationally and boys are less likely to succeed than girls and there are also significant differences in terms of religion.

A total of 6,570 (28.2%) of pupils in Causeway Coast and Glens are eligible for Free School Meals. Although the national average of Free School Meals is 29.5% the table below indicates the schools with FSM percentage above the national average percentage. The schools highlighted represent the schools that the Youth Service currently work with..

Figure 4: Free School Meal Entitlement, by post primary school (2017/18)

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	Total Pupils	% Pupils Entitled to FSM
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	865	7.90%
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	1247	12.60%
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	879	14.60%
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	850	14.70%
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	536	18.30%
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	727	26.30%
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar	83	27.70%
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	274	28.50%
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	412	33.50%
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	604	38.40%
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	741	40.20%
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	222	41.40%
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	183	41.50%
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	261	43.30%
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	230	46.10%
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	552	46.60%
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	287	52.30%
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	446	52.70%

Although combined, Causeway Coast and Glens are above the Northern Ireland average for GCSE achievement with English and Maths (85.8% (NI 84.6%) and below the NI average without English and Maths (66.1% (NI70.3%)). The following tables indicate the levels of achievement that are below the national average and in some schools significantly lower. The schools highlighted are the current schools the Youth Service deliver in the Causeway Coast and Glens area.

The next 2 tables outline the number of school leavers in Causeway Coast and Glens achieving DE's expected standards of 5+ GCSEs A*-C and 5+ GCSEs A*-C including English and Maths. The tables outline the proportion of pupils achieving 5 or more GCSEs in schools located within Causeway Coast and Glens for 2016/17 and for the two preceding years. The three year average percentage is shown for each school, listed in ascending order.

Figure 5: Educational attainment: 5+ GCSE A*-C (2016/17 and over 3 years)

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	% year 12 pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C (including equivalents)			3 Year Average
			2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	89.9	89.1		59.7
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	60	58.8	66.7	61.8
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	70.3	62.4	68.2	67.0
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	62.5	79.1	60.5	67.4
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	67.3	71.2	73.5	70.7
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	81.5	59.1	72.8	71.1
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	66	79.3	68.6	71.3
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	82.1	79.2	67.2	76.2
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	66.7	83.3	89.3	79.8
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	94.7	90.6	80.4	88.6
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	87.7	92.7	92.3	90.9
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	87.5	90.6	98.1	92.1
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	95.5	97.0	96.8	96.4
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	98.5	100.0	95.8	98.1
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	100	100.0	97.4	99.1
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	98.4	100.0	100.0	99.5
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.7
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar				

Figure 6: Educational attainment: 5+ GCSE A*-C including English and Maths, (2016/17 and over 3 years)

De Ref.	School Name	School Type	2016-17 % year 12 pupils achieving 5+ GCSEs grades A*-C (including equivalents) including GCSE English and GCSE maths			3 Year Average
			2016-17	2015-16	2014-15	
3210222	Dunluce School	Non-grammar	22.6	26.8	26.7	25.4
3260290	North Coast Integrated College	Non-grammar	21.8	26.9	29.4	26.0
3210300	Coleraine College	Non-grammar	36	35.3	35.9	35.7
3210133	Ballymoney High School	Non-grammar	37	32.2	40.0	36.4
2210302	Limavady High School	Non-grammar	30.6	34.4	50.8	38.6
3230110	St Joseph's College, Coleraine	Non-grammar	33.3	46.9	47.2	42.5
2230077	St Mary's Limavady	Non-grammar	51.6	45.8	40.3	45.9
2230144	St Patrick's College, Dungiven	Non-grammar	37.5	65.1	53.5	52.0
3230075	Our Lady of Lourdes High School	Non-grammar	52.9	61.1	57.9	57.3
3420317	Coleraine Grammar School	Grammar	87.8	86.6		58.1
3210124	Ballycastle High School	Non-grammar	48.5	61.1	69.6	59.7
3230151	St Paul's College	Non-grammar	70.2	64.2	46.4	60.3
3230227	Cross and Passion College	Non-grammar	71.7	67.7	67.3	68.9
3420068	Dominican College, Portstewart	Grammar	93.8	97.0	85.9	92.2
2410048	Limavady Grammar School	Grammar	92.4	96.2	96.0	94.9
3420012	Dalriada School	Grammar	97.6	99.2	100.0	98.9
3420034	Loreto College	Grammar	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.7
2240319	Gaelcholáiste Dhoire	Non-grammar	NO DATA			

Stakeholder Engagement

Stakeholders' voices, especially those of young people, are important to both the Department of Education and the Education Authority in the design and delivery of Youth Service provision.
Stakeholder engagement is a key element in the design and delivery of Youth Service provision. Questionnaires for four specific groups of stakeholders were designed by the Planning and Monitoring Group, these were:
- Young people aged 9 to 13
- Young people aged 14 to 25
- Youth Workers
- Parents and guardians.

EA Youth Service and Volunteer partners used a planned approach to the collection of data to ensure an equitable reflection of needs from young people in Northern Ireland. The Causeway Coast and Glens area targeted number of responses in areas such as:
- Young people in Youth Centres/Youth Clubs
- Young people engaged in Projects/Programmes
- Schools in the local areas
- Youth Councils
- LAGS/RAG/YAPS
- Youth Workers
- Local Councilors and Council
- Local voluntary groups
- Regional voluntary groups.

Consultation findings
An on-line survey of **young people aged 9-13** was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service needs assessment consultation. A total of 508 young people from this age group responded to this survey within the Causeway Coast and Glens area

Summary of Feedback from Young People's consultation in the Causeway Coast and Glen's area – 9-13 years old
The following narrative provides a snapshot of some of the key issues emerging:
- 214 (43.41%) identified as Male and 279(56.59%) as Female
- Highest number of responses came from Coleraine town 24%, Portrush 19.92%, Ballymoney Town 10% and Portstewart 8%

Issues Affecting Young People - 9-13 years old
- The issues of physical health, bullying, making positive relationships, internet safety, and mental health (23.73%) were the greatest concerns among this age group, based on its weighted average, and was equally high among all Super Council Areas across NI
- Whilst racism was a significant issue for many young people, they did not place the same importance on cultural identity and sectarianism
- Nutrition and diet, lack of confidence and body image were also important concerns for this age group
- A high proportion of this age group ranked crime and anti-social behaviour of being of significant
- Rural isolation had the 3rd lowest weighted average for this age group, and only four Super Council Areas had it as an issue that was higher than the regional average.

An on-line survey of **young people aged 14- 25** was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service Needs Assessment Consultation. A total of 565 young people from this age group responded to this survey within the Causeway Coast and Glens Area.

The following narrative provides a snapshot of some of the key issues emerging from the Consultation in Causeway Coast and Glens area:

- Eleven young people identified as living in the Coleraine Area, 57 Portrush, 23 Ballycastle, 22 Armoy, 11 Ballymoney, 10 Drumsurn
- 253 (46.25%) identified as Male and 289 (52.83%) as Female.
- The issues of making positive relationships, preparation for work and lack of confidence were the greatest concern among this age group, based on its weighted average, and was equally high among all Council Areas across NI
- Whilst bullying and suicide was a significant issue for many young people, they did not place the same importance on alcohol misuse and drug misuse
- Physical and mental health concerns along with body image and nutrition and diet were also important concerns for this age group
- A high proportion of this age group ranked crime, anti-social behaviour and self-harm of being of significant concern
- Surprisingly, gender had the lowest weighted average for this age group, and only 2 Super Council Areas had it as an issue that was higher than the regional average.

Youth Service Activities

- Qualifications, sport and outdoor education, careers and employment programmes featured strongly among the responses of this cohort of young people, with residential in particular being perceived as very important by over half of all respondents and a weighted average well in excess of that for other activities
- However, school based programmes, art and drama were among those rated as less important. However, life skills and personal and social development programmes were rated highly as a means of tackling the issues that young people face
- Awareness raising programmes, peer education programmes, weekend and late night opening and drop in were also important for this age group.

Summary of Feedback from Youth Workers

An online survey of Youth Workers was conducted as part of the EA Assessment of Need Consultation. A total of 795 Youth Workers responded – of these, 40% operated in EA Statutory Youth Provision and 60% in the Voluntary Sector. 10.7% or 72 were from the Causeway Coast and Glens Area. Out of the 72 a total of 54.2% operated in EA Statutory Provision and 45.8% in the Voluntary Sector.

The top 5 issues of concern for young people selected by this group were:

1. Boredom

2. Confidence

3. Mental Health

4. Alcohol

5. Drugs / Legal Highs

The top 5 Programmes and activity workers believed the Youth Service should provide to address the issues are:

1.   Volunteering

2.   Awareness Raising

3.   Personal and Social Development Programmes

4.   Events

5.   Outdoor Education

71.4% of respondents also felt that Youth Provision could be improved by providing more activities.

Summary of Feedback from Parents and Guardians in the Causeway Coast and Glens Area

An online survey was conducted as part of the EA Youth Service Needs Assessment Consultation. 862 parents and guardians responded with 13.5% coming from the Causeway Coast and Glens area (116).

78% of parents reported that their young person enjoyed participating in Youth Service with 61% overall satisfaction with the opportunities open to their young person.

Priorities for youth work intervention by EA in 2018-20

Generic Youth Work/support to voluntary groups

The EA Youth Service acknowledges the key role played by the variety of part-time units within the Service and will continue to support their critical work through grant-aid processes and the provision of localised training.

Controlled units will also continue to provide generic youth work activities, with a view to engaging young people to access youth services, aiming to increase participation and engagement levels across the Causeway Coast and Glens.

Allocation of Staff/Resources

Key resources will be allocated to those wards in the top 25% areas of Multiple Deprivation within the Causeway Coast and Glens area to ensure that young people most in need will have increased access to youth provision. There is a need for further youth service development in all of the areas identified below, which are consistently identified as some of the most deprived in Northern Ireland.

The table below shows each SOA in Causeway Coast & Glens in rank order for MDM. Red shading indicates a rank (between 1-890), placing that SOA in the 20% most deprived in Northern Ireland. Green shading indicates a rank within the most deprived 50%.

There is a need for further youth service development in all of the areas identified below, which are consistently identified as some of the most deprived in Northern Ireland. (this is already in document new text is the names of the areas).

The Coleraine neighbourhood renewal areas including Ballysally 1 (SOA ranked 31 out of 890), Ballysally 2 (SOA ranked 16O out of 890) and Churchlands (SOA ranked 172 out of 890 for multiple deprivation). Limavady neighbourhood renewal area including Greystone (SOA ranked 11 out of 890 for multiple deprivation, Coolessan (SOA ranked 34 out of 890 for multiple deprivation), Royal Portrush (SOA ranked 105 out of890 for multiple deprivation), Central (SOA ranked 137 out of 890 for multiple deprivation), Dungiven (SOA ranked 145 out of 890 for multiple deprivation, Cross Glebe (SOA ranked 157 out of 890 for multiple deprivation and Armoy), and Mosside and Moygaret (SOA ranked 169 out of 890 for multiple deprivation).

Involvement with Youth Justice

The following are some statistics from the Youth Justice Service about young people who engage with its various services.

Range of Youth Justice Services in 2015 and 2016 in CCG area								
	2015				**2016**			
LGD2014	**Juvenile Justice Centre Transactions**	**Young People in Custody**	**Youth Justice Service Referrals**	**Young People Involved with Youth Justice Services**	**Juvenile Justice Centre Transactions**	**Young People in Custody**	**Youth Justice Service Referrals**	**Young People Involved with Youth Justice Services**
Northern Ireland	484	163	1,579	929	443	139	1,539	893
Causeway Coast and Glens	26	10	90	53	15	7	86	52

In more detail, the following tables and graphs show referrals by Causeway Coast and Glens area from 2008/09 to 2016/17.

Referrals by Area, 2008/09 to 2016/17 in Causeway Coast and Glens and NI									
					Year				
Area	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Northern Ireland	**1,636**	**1,927**	**2,111**	**1,843**	**1,675**	**1,846**	**1,563**	**1,579**	**1,539**
Causeway Coast and Glens	119	143	169	118	123	106	86	90	86

Referrals for services to YJS by CCG & NI 2008/09-2016/17
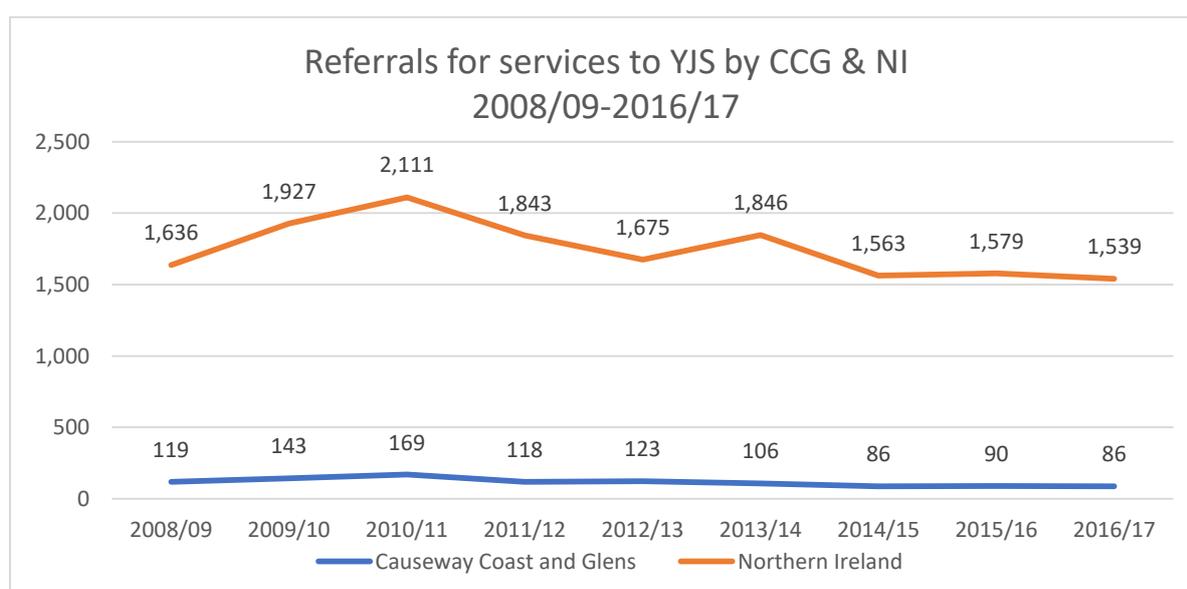
Young People Involved with YJS 2008/09 to 2016/17 in Causeway Coast & Glens and NI									
	Year								
Area	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**
Causeway Coast and Glens	90	103	111	80	79	58	45	*53*	52
Northern Ireland	**1,143**	**1,229**	**1,332**	**1,120**	**1,039**	**977**	**873**	**929**	**893**

Young People involved with YJS in CCG & NI 2008/09-2016/17
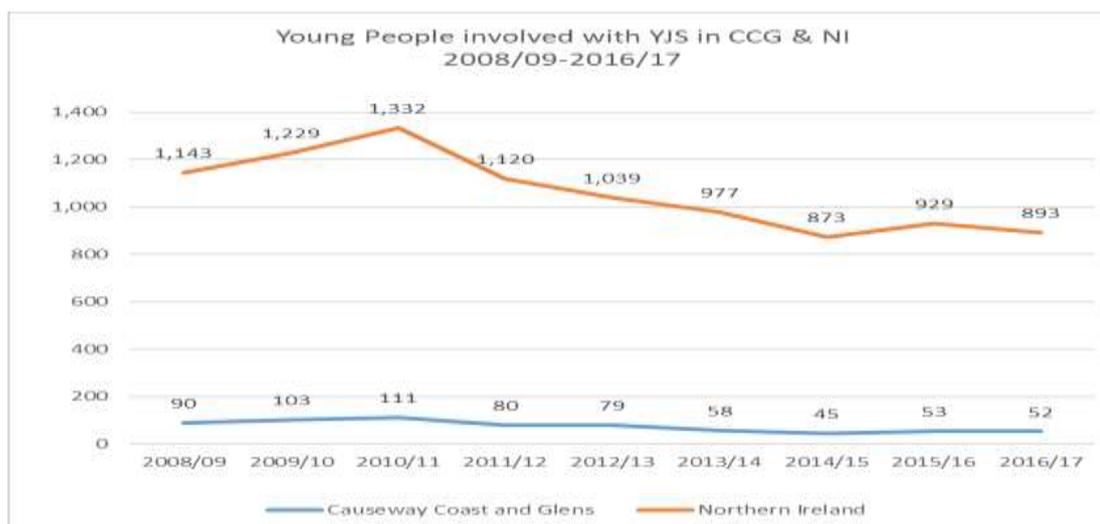
Transactions within JJC by Area, 2008/09 to 2016/17 in Causeway Coast & Glens and NI									
	Year								
Area	**2008/09**	**2009/10**	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**
Causeway Coast and Glens	35	28	34	28	31	38	25	26	15
Northern Ireland	**353**	**473**	**551**	**545**	**551**	**741**	**645**	**484**	**443**

Transactions within JJC in CCG & NI 2008/09-2016/7

91
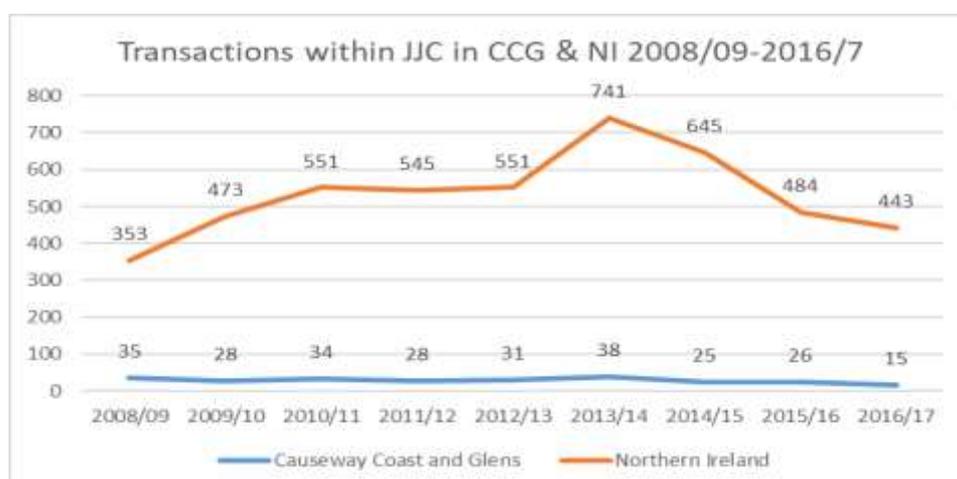
Young People in Custody 2008/09 to 2016/17 in Causeway Coast & Glens and NI									
Area	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Causeway Coast and Glens	15	13	18	13	15	11	9	10	7
Northern Ireland	**153**	**172**	**214**	**207**	**211**	**196**	**199**	**163**	**139**

Young People in Custody in CGG & NI 2008/09-2016/17
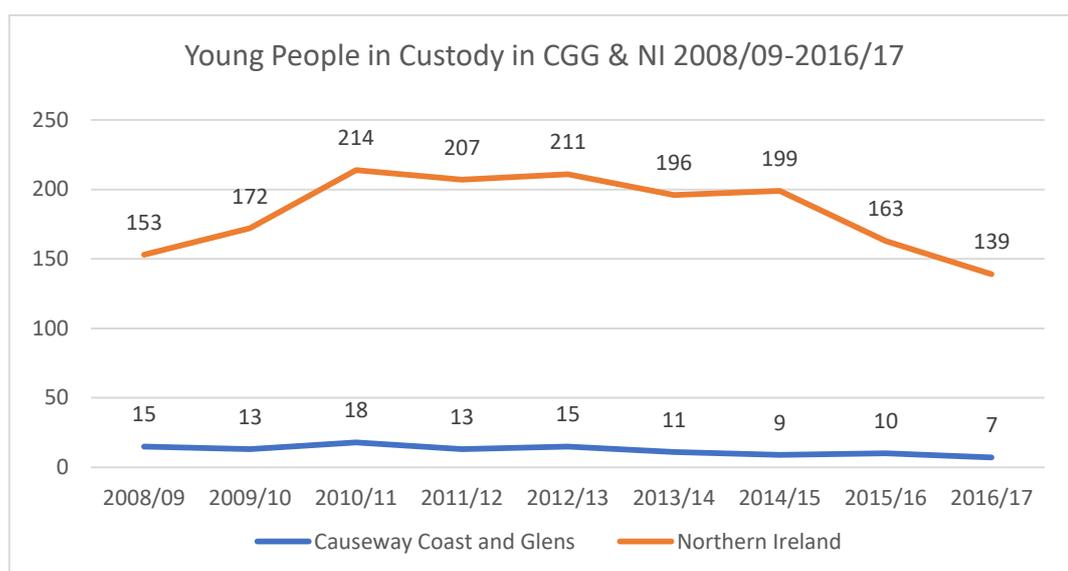
There is a need to increase awareness among practitioners as to the reasons behind the behaviour that leads young people on this pathway. A suggestion is to examine research and initiatives around **Adverse Childhood Experiences**. Preventing ACEs should be seen within the wider context of tackling societal inequalities. While ACEs are found across the population, there is more risk of experiencing ACEs in areas of higher deprivation. ACEs have been found to have lifelong impacts on health and behaviour and they are relevant to all sectors and involve all in society. We all have a part to play in preventing adversity and raising awareness of ACEs. Resilient communities have an important role in action on ACEs.

Rural Crime

The table demonstrates a slight decrease in the number of agricultural crimes in Causeway Coast and Glens, since 2010/11. The Text alert scheme and machinery marking continues to help address this issue, which aims to increase awareness of how to keep property safe etc on farms and rural dwellings. A clearer picture can be seen of the trends through the graph over time. Between 2016/17 and 2017/18 there has been a reduction from 63 to 49 offences - a decrease of 22.22% in comparison to a NI decrease of 23.5%.

Agriculture Crime (burglary, robbery and theft offences for agricultural-based activity)								
	Year							
Area	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**
Causeway Coast & Glens	97	107	115	78	60	58	63	49
Northern Ireland	**937**	**883**	**865**	**870**	**706**	**514**	**582**	**445**
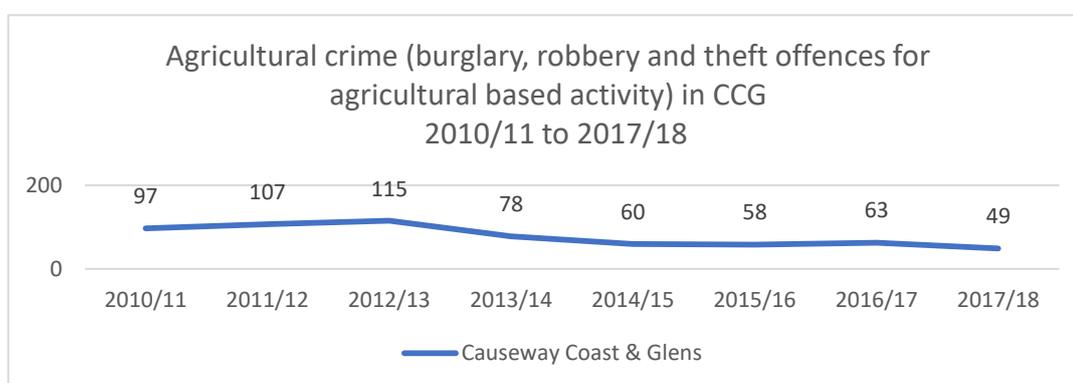
In terms of rural crime, the table demonstrates a downward trend for rural crime with a slight reduction between 2016/17 and 2017/18 from 520 to 476 offences - a decrease of 8.46% in comparison to a NI decrease of 7.4%.

Rural Crime (burglary, robbery and theft offences based on geographical location) by CCG and NI 2010/11 to 2017/18								
	Year							
Area	**2010/11**	**2011/12**	**2012/13**	**2013/14**	**2014/15**	**2015/16**	**2016/17**	**2017/18**
Causeway Coast & Glens	867	993	811	818	674	574	520	476
Northern Ireland	**9,211**	**8,533**	**7,672**	**7,195**	**6,809**	**6,222**	**5,869**	**5,432**
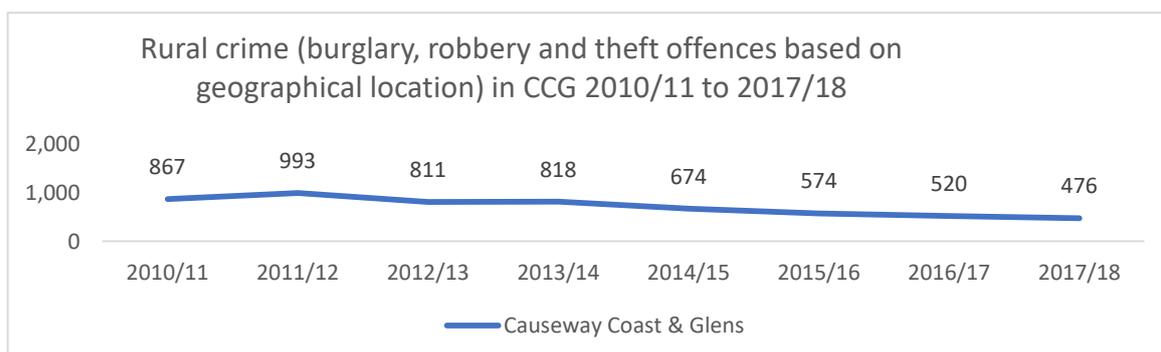
Effect of Crime on Quality of life

As can be seen from the table below the effect of fear of crime on the quality of life of people from CCG is something that needs some consideration by the PCSP, with 1.75% of the population saying it had a high impact on their quality of life in 2016 in comparison to 2.99% in 2014 (NI 4.29% and 5.49%). Fear of crime is particularly important issues for older and more vulnerable people and those who live in rural areas or in estates where there can sometimes be more ASB. There is a need for a continued focus on addressing the fear of crime in Causeway Coast and Glens.

The effect of fear of crime on quality of life 2014-2016 Causeway Coast and Glens									
Area	2016 (%) - Low	2016 (%) - Medium	2016 (%) - High	2015 (%) - Low	2015 (%) - Medium	2015 (%) - High	2014 (%) - Low	2014 (%) - Medium	2014 (%) - High
Causeway Coast & Glens	81.47	16.78	1.75	80.37	18.40	1.23	81.44	15.57	2.99
Northern Ireland	72.41	23.30	4.29	72.69	22.87	4.45	69.11	25.40	5.49

Effect of fear of crime on quality of life % in Causeway Coast & Glens and NI 2015-2016
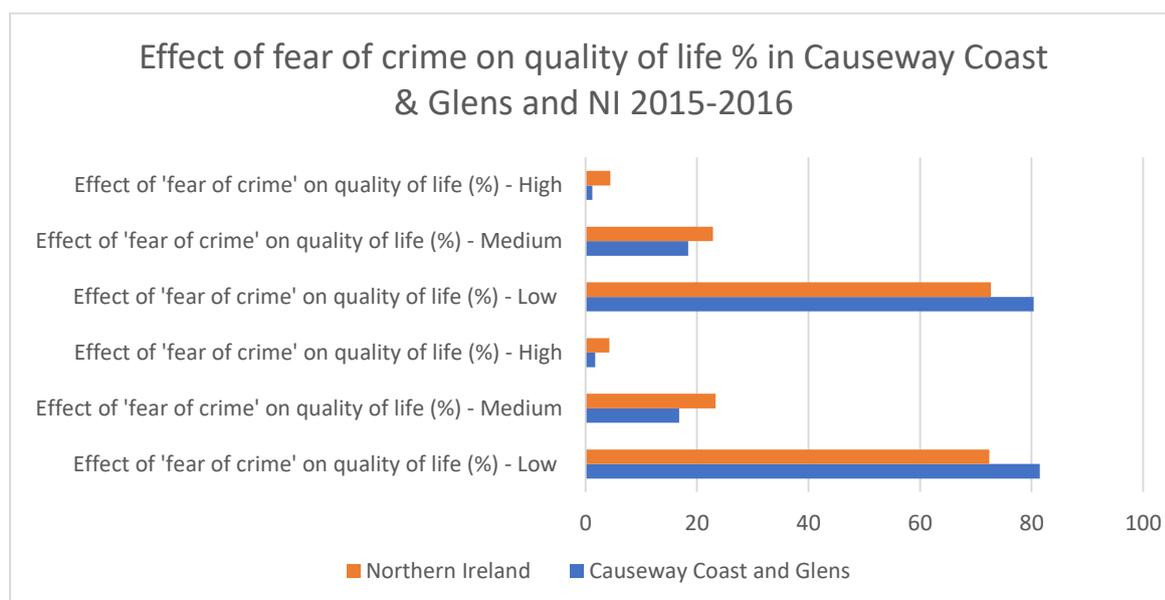
Paramilitary Style Attacks

The following is a summary of the paramilitary style attacks in Causeway Coast and Glens. It demonstrates work still needs to be undertaken. Data is available mainly for the 2017/18 year.

		2017/18	2018/19
Causeway Coast & Glens	Casualties as a result of paramilitary style assaults	4	1
	Casualties as a result of paramilitary style shootings	0	2
	Deaths		0
	Shooting incidents	4	2
	Firearms found	0	0
	Rounds of amunition found	886	27

Paramilitary style attacks in CCG in 2017/18 to 2018/19

Casualties as a result of paramilitary style assaults

Casualties as a result of paramilitary style shootings
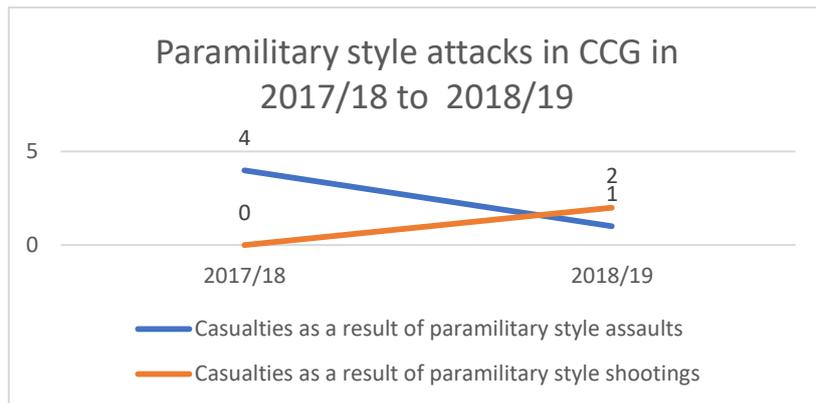
Domestic Abuse

The following tables illustrate domestic abuse incidents, crimes and outcomes rates for Causeway Coast and Glens in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. This demonstrates a slight increase of 40 incidents from 2122 to 2162, an increase of 2%. Domestic abuse crimes also increased from 949 to 994, over the same period, an increase of 5%. Outcomes rates saw a slight positive change with an increase of 6.6% from 24.9% to 31.5%. This points to on-going work required to increase reporting and confidence in reporting and continued work on increasing the outcome rate though building confidence in the criminal justice system for victims - addressed through existing PCSP projects.

Domestic abuse incidents, recorded crimes and crime outcomes rates in CCG: April to November 2017/18 compared with previous year											
										Numbers and percentages	
	Domestic Abuse Incidents				**Domestic Abuse Crimes**				**Domestic Abuse Crime Outcomes Rates[1]**		
	Oct 16- Sep 17	Oct 17 - Sept 18	Change		Oct 16- Sep 17	Oct 17 - Sept 18	Change		Oct 16- Sep 17	Oct 17 - Sept 18 (2)	% point change (3)
Causeway Coast & Glens	2122	2162	40		949	994	45		24.9	31.5	6.6

1: Outcomes presented here include charge/summons, cautions (adult and juvenile), community resolutions (formerly referred to as discretionary disposals), penalty notices for disorder, offences taken into consideration and indictable only offences where no action was taken against the offender (died before proceedings or PPS did not prosecute).
2: Changes can be expected to in-year figures each time they are published, as records from 1st April 2018 are subject to ongoing validation and quality assurance processes until publication in May 2019.
3: This % point change is calculated on unrounded outcomes rate figures.

The following tables and graphs demonstrate the data over time from 2011/12 to 2017/18. As can be seen there has been a steady increase over time in this data series for domestic abuse incidents. Outcome rates have decreased generally over the same time period.   The graphs show a longer time period from 2007/08.

Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2010/11 to 2017/18										
Policing district	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	change 2016/17 to 2017/18	% change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	1,872	1,968	2,125	2,141	2,262	2,158	2,187	2,119	-68	-3.1
Northern Ireland	**22,685**	**25,196**	**27,190**	**27,628**	**28,288**	**28,392**	**29,166**	**29,913**	**747**	**2.6**

Outcome rates with a domestic abuse motivation by policing district, 2011/2012 to 2017/18								
Policing district	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	%change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	46.2	33.1	29.8	27.2	29.1	27.8	30.2	2.3
Northern Ireland	**43.0**	**36.7**	**31.8**	**31.3**	**31.4**	**29.1**	**28.0**	**-1.1**

Incidents with a domestic abuse motivation in CCG and NI 2010/211 to 2017/18

Outcome rates with a domestic abuse motivation in CCG and NI 2010/11 to 2017/18
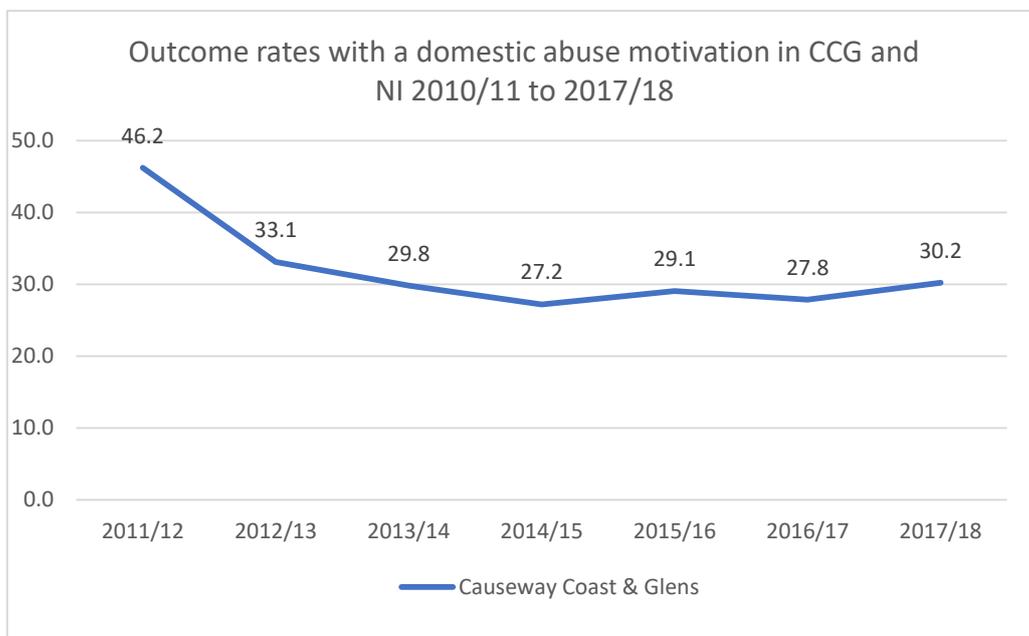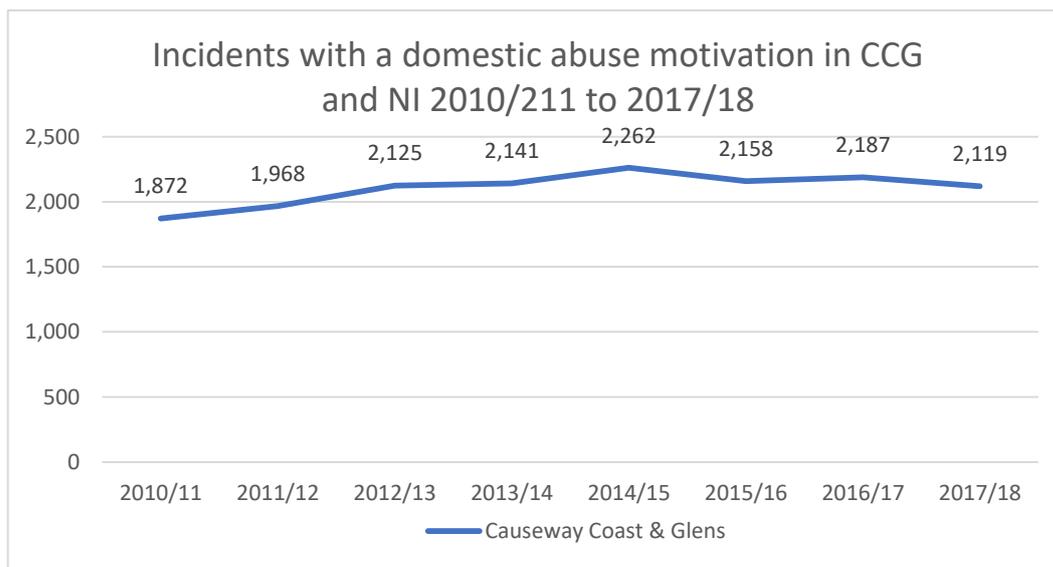
Domestic abuse crimes where the victim is under 18, 2008/09 to 2017/18 Causeway Coast and Glens											
Policing district	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	89	82	54	65	90	101	101	161	146	176	30
Northern Ireland	**931**	**974**	**898**	**978**	**1,233**	**1,567**	**1,575**	**2,181**	**2,356**	**2,478**	**122**

Domestic abuse crimes by where the victim is female and aged 18+, 2008/09 to 2017/18 Causeway Coast and Glens											
Policing District	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	482	474	471	487	465	545	546	553	534	516	-18
Northern Ireland	**5,340**	**5,819**	**5,854**	**6,112**	**6,412**	**7,231**	**7,645**	**7,818**	**7,759**	**8,026**	**267**

Domestic abuse crimes where the victim is male and aged 18+, 2008/09 to 2017/18 Causeway Coast and Glens											
Policing district	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	change 2016/17 to 2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	168	176	150	151	178	204	216	242	230	204	-26
Northern Ireland	**1,752**	**1,892**	**1,823**	**2,247**	**2,507**	**2,794**	**3,079**	**3,038**	**2,966**	**3,177**	**211**

Domestic abuse where victim is under 18 in CCG 2008/09 to 2017/18

Domestic abuse where the victim is female and over 18 in CCG
2008/09 to 2017/18

Causeway Coast & Glens

Year	Value
2008/09	482
2009/10	474
2010/11	471
2011/12	487
2012/13	465
2013/14	545
2014/15	546
2015/16	553
2016/17	534
2017/18	516
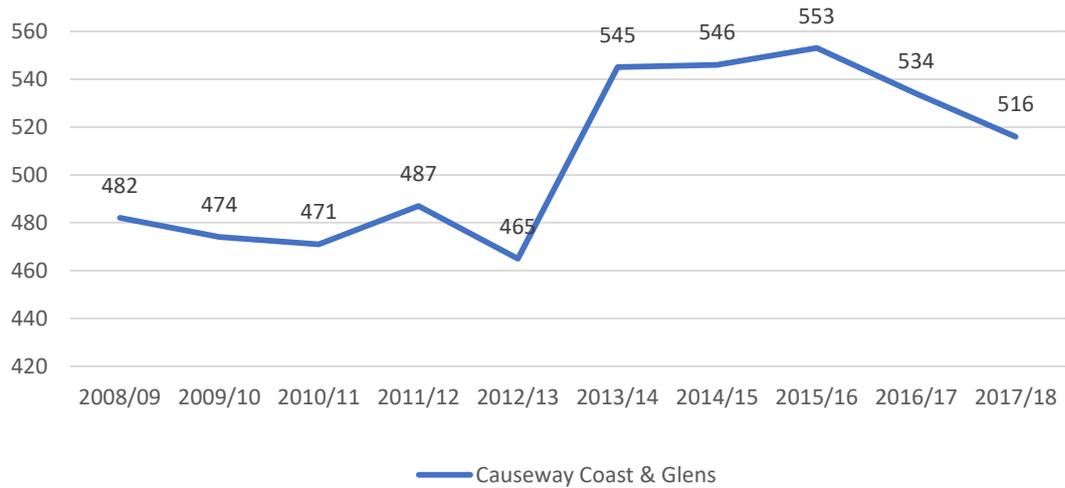
Domestic abuse where the victim is male and over 18 in CCG
2008/09 to 2017/18

Causeway Coast & Glens

Year	Value
2008/09	168
2009/10	176
2010/11	150
2011/12	151
2012/13	178
2013/14	204
2014/15	216
2015/16	242
2016/17	230
2017/18	204
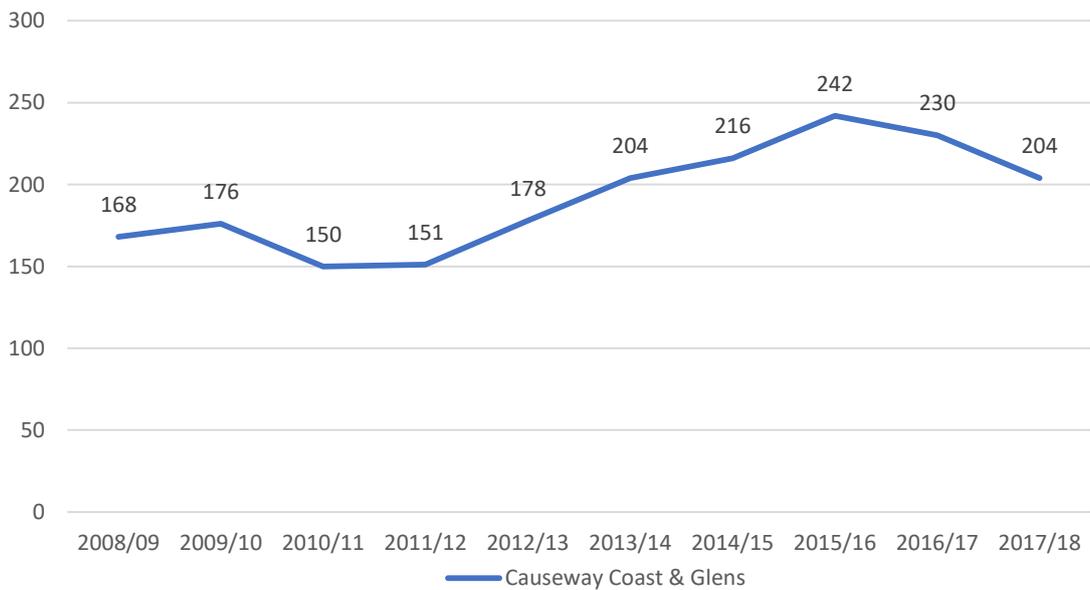
Hate Crime

Hate crime is an issue that is often underreported often for fear of reprisals. The tables below show the different types of hate crimes in Causeway Coast and Glens between 2009/10 and 2017/18.

Racist Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	27	32	21	9	16	29	34	21	13
Northern Ireland	711	531	458	470	688	916	851	654	609

Homophobic Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	6	11	13	7	8	11	6	7	4
Northern Ireland	112	137	120	149	179	209	210	162	163

Sectarian Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	200	129	100	81	81	115	77	54	50
Northern Ireland	1264	995	885	888	961	1043	1001	694	576

Faith/Religion Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
Northern Ireland	17	17	6	14	16	33	26	34	41

Disability Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	3	2	1	2	3	5	13	1	1
Northern Ireland	40	29	15	35	66	74	74	60	48

Transphobic Motivation									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Northern Ireland	4	8	3	6	8	8	12	12	17

The statistics demonstrate:

- **A decrease** in hate crimes with a **racist motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 - a decrease of -38.1% over that period (NI -7.72%)
- **A decrease** in hate crimes with **a homophobic motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 - a decrease of - 43% over that period (NI +1%)
- **a decrease** in hate crimes with **a sectarian motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 - a decrease of -7% over that period (NI -17%)
- **No change** in hate crimes with **a disability motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 – over that period (NI -20%)
- **a decrease** in hate crimes with a **faith/ religious motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 - a decrease of 100% over that period (NI +21%)
- **a decrease** in hate crimes with **a transphobic motivation** between 2016/17 and 2017/18 - a decrease of -100% over that period (NI +42%)

Hate Crime with a Sectarian Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Hate Crime with a Racist Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Hate Crime with a Homophobic Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Hate Crime with a Disability Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Hate Crime with a Faith/ Religion Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Hate Crime with a Transphobic Motivation in CCG and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18

Motoring Offences

As can be seen from the table below, ten people were killed on the roads in Causeway Coast and Glens in 2016/17 but reduced to three in 2017/18. In 2017/18, sixty people were seriously injured in the Causeway Coast and Glens area, down fifteen from the year before.   628 people were slightly injured in 2016/17 falling to 593 in 2017/18.   These figures demonstrate a need to continue to focus on road safety in Causeway Coast and Glen including the use of Speed Identification Devices.

Area	2016/17					2017/18				
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total	Slightly Injured	Total	Killed	Seriously Injured	Total KSI[1]	Slightly Injured	Total
Causeway Coast & Glens	10	75	85	628	713	3	60	63	593	656
Northern Ireland Total	**65**	**837**	*902*	**8,655**	**9,557**	**61**	**750**	**811**	**8,240**	**9,051**

Number of motoring offences in Causeway Coast and Glens														
	Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017	Aug 2017	Sep 2017	Oct 2017	Nov 2017	Dec 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	Apr 2017 - Mar 2018	Apr 2016 - Mar 2017
Causeway Coast & Glens	287	341	324	261	290	216	263	290	250	314	362	265	3,463	3,160
Northern Ireland	4,331	4,512	4,170	4,319	3,919	3,733	4,476	4,545	4,022	4,537	4,008	3,239	49,811	52,143

As can be seen from the data below as well, young and middle-aged men should be a target for this type of work in the promotion of safer driving.

- Men are four times more likely to have a motoring offence than women in NI.
- The worst age groups are those in the 18-29 age groups and the 30-49-year-old age group in NI.
- The most prevalent offences are Insurance, followed by speeding and then careless driving and then mobile phone usage.

As can be seen from the graph below, there is a peak of driving offences in Jan and Feb 2018.

Anti-Social Behaviour

The tables below demonstrate anti-social behaviour incidents in Causeway Coast and Glens from 2009/10 to 2017/18. These demonstrate a decrease in incidents from 2016/17 to 2017/18 from 4041 to 3945, a decrease of -2% (NI +2.5%).

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents in Causeway Coast and Glens									
	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	6439	5942	5174	5469	4149	3994	3797	4041	3945
Northern Ireland	80183	76947	64184	65357	60706	60982	59502	59703	61,207
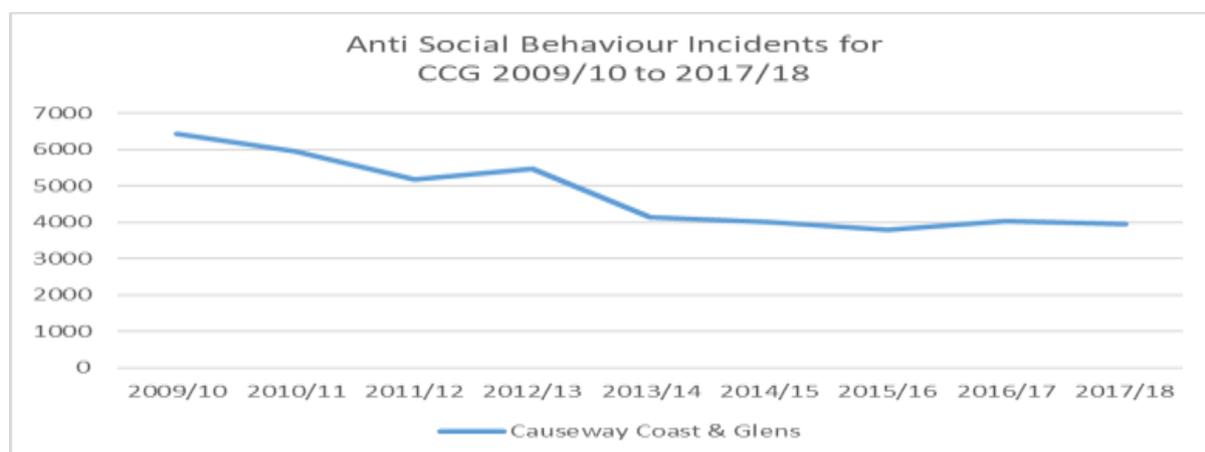
Perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour

Sometimes the perceptions of Anti-Social Behaviour can be more frightening for people than the actual Anti-social behaviour itself. Below is a graph that demonstrates people's perceptions of different types of anti-social behaviour as a very or fairly big problem in Causeway Coast and Glens in 2015 and 2016. As can be seen the most prevalent of these is rubbish/ litter lying around

(17.79%: 27.27%) and people using/ dealing drugs (19.75%: 24.54%) followed by vandalism/ grafitti/ deliberate damage to property (10.98%: 10.14%).
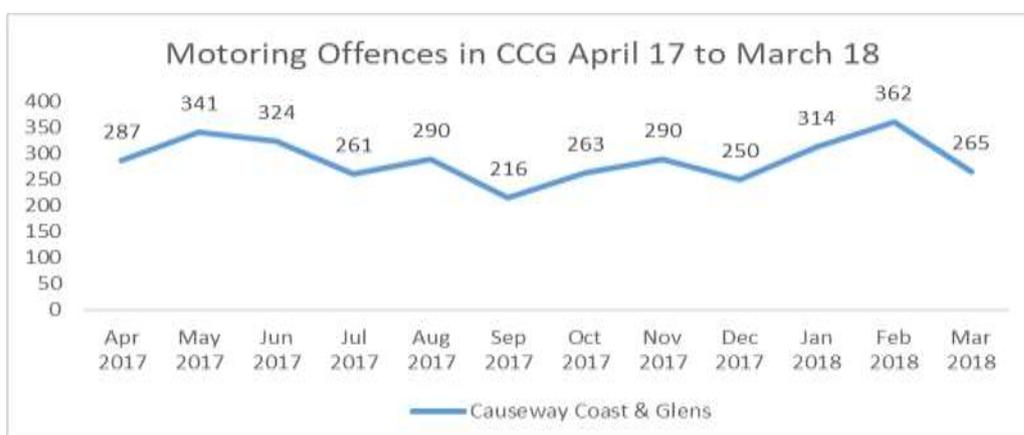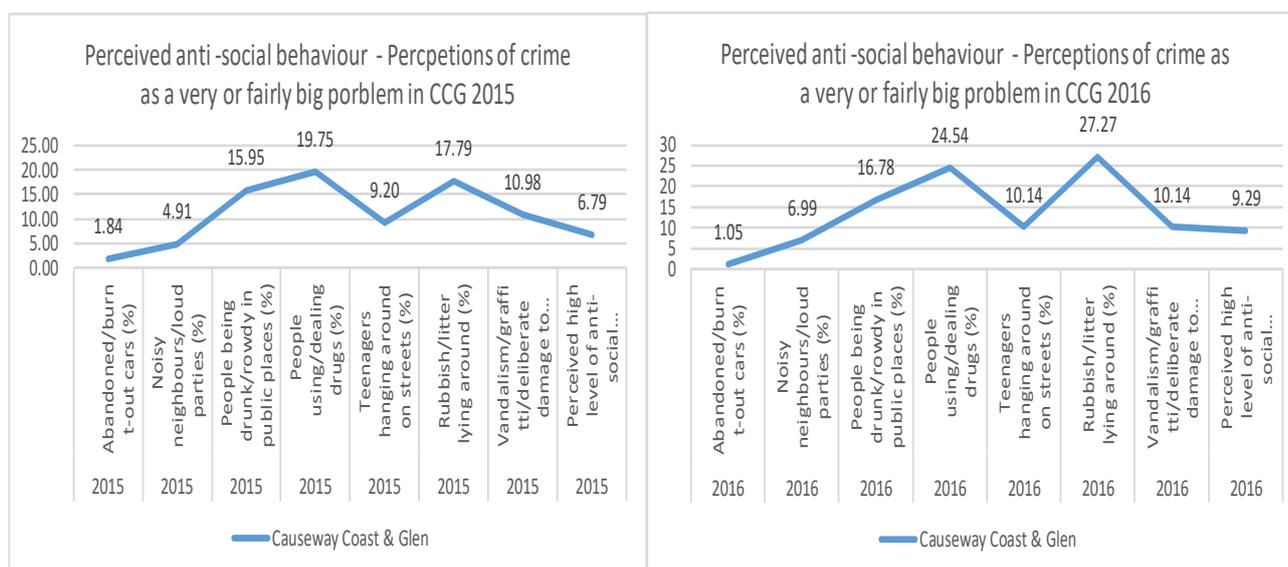
Criminal Damage

The following are the criminal damage figures for Causeway Coast and Glens. Recorded crime - criminal damage has decreased by 5% in the area in comparison with a reduction of 5% in NI. Outcomes rates have also decreased by 2% over that period as well.

Recorded Crime - Criminal Damage in Causeway Coast and Glens									
Area	Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Causeway Coast & Glens	Criminal Damage	2171	1923	1795	1621	1385	1320	1346	1277
Northern Ireland	Criminal Damage	25862	24483	22758	20959	19889	19830	20511	19487

Recorded Crime - Criminal Damage Outcome Rates Causeway Coast and Glens									
Area	Year	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
Causeway Coast & Glens	Criminal Damage	12.9	13.4	16.9	17.5	19.1	15.8	19.4	19
Northern Ireland	Criminal Damage	12	12.5	16	16.2	15.6	16.4	16.4	16.4

Perceived anti-social behaviour - Perceptions of crime as a very or fairly big problem in CCG 2015

Perceived anti-social behaviour - Perceptions of crime as a very or fairly big problem in CCG 2016

Drugs seizures and arrests

These tables demonstrate the number of drug seizures and arrests within Causeway Coast and Glens.

As can be seen there is a significant increase in number of seizure incidents which have increased by 29% between 2016/17 and 2017/18 (NI 24%).
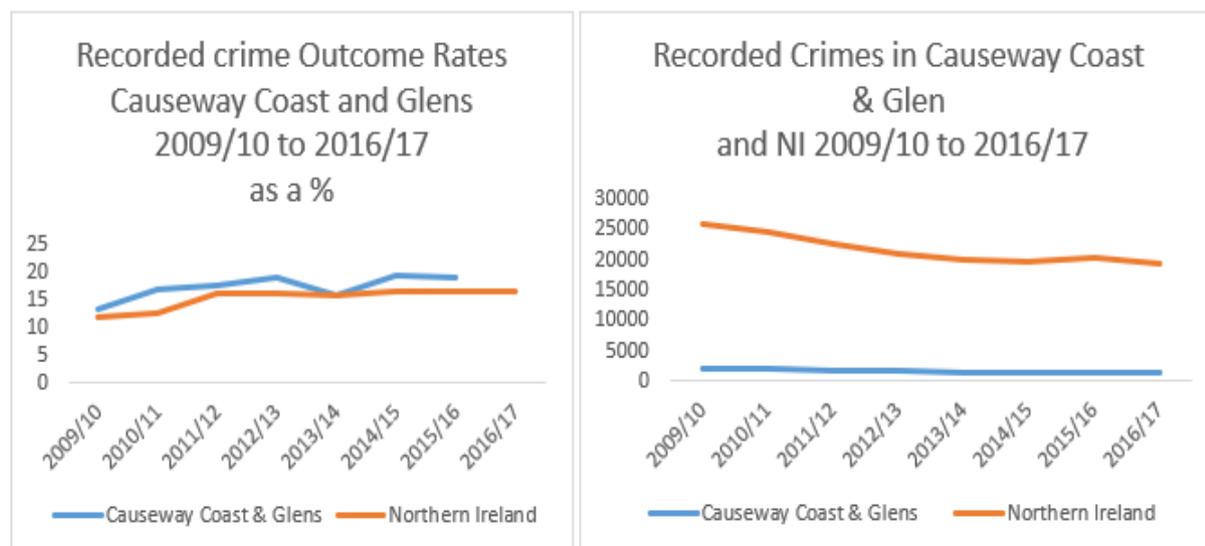
Arrests have increased by 13% between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in comparison to a NI increase of 16%.

As can be seen there is a reduction in the trafficking of drugs which have decreased from 57 to 42 between 2016/17 and 2017/18, a reduction of -26% % (NI 3%).

Possession of drugs has increased by 26% between 2016/17 and 2017/18 in comparison to a NI increase of 23%.

Outcomes rates for trafficking of drugs and possession of drugs are down by 11% and 11% respectively in in Causeway Coast and Glens in comparison to 4% and -1% in NI over the period 2016/17 and 2017/18.

These statistics demonstrate success for this policing district and proof that continued work in this area, in partnership with others, is paying off. More work still needs to be done.
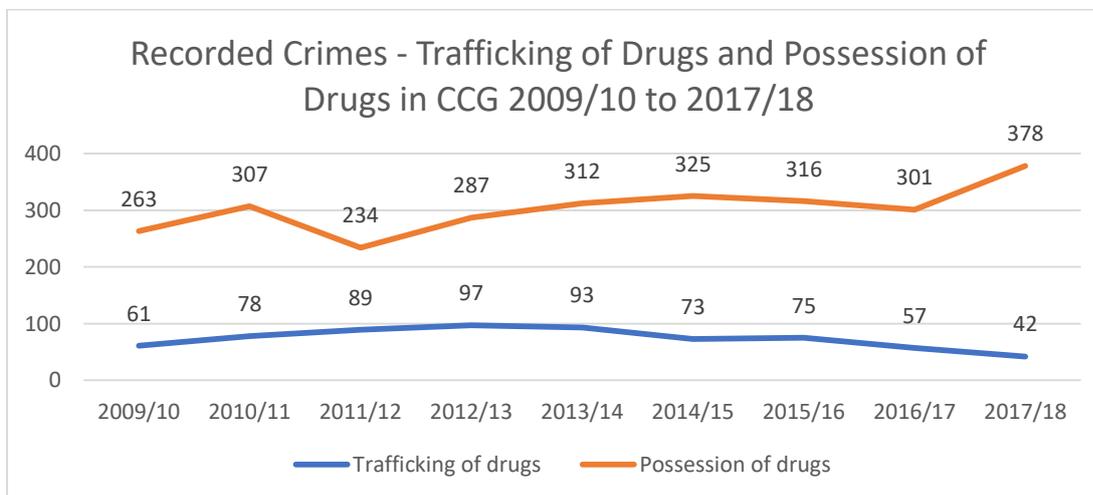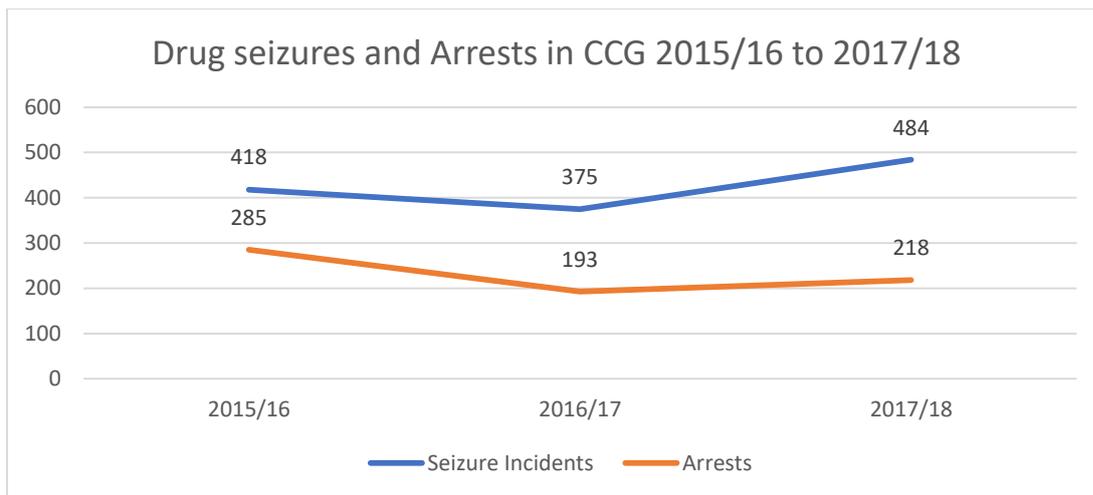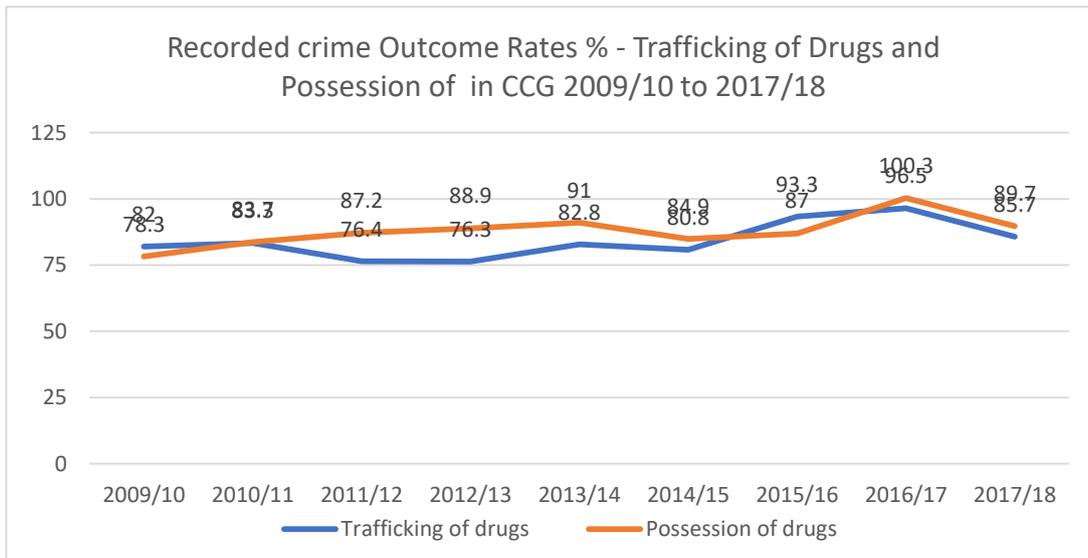

Recorded crime Outcome Rates Causeway Coast and Glens 2009/10 to 2016/17 as a %

Recorded Crimes in Causeway Coast & Glen and NI 2009/10 to 2016/17

Number of drug seizures and arrests in Causeway Coast and Glens 2009/10 to 2017/18										
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	Seizure Incidents							418	375	484
	Arrests							285	193	218
Northern Ireland	Seizure Incidents	3,319	3,564	3,920	4,474	4,825	5,104	5,597	5,546	6,872
	Arrests	2,250	2,435	2,543	2,784	2,867	2,831	2,953	2,702	3,121

Recorded Crime related to drugs in Causeway Coast and Glens 2009/10 to 2017/18										
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
	Trafficking of drugs	61	78	89	97	93	73	75	57	42

Causeway Coast & Glens	Possession of drugs	263	307	234	287	312	325	316	301	378
Northern Ireland	Trafficking of drugs	668	762	846	890	968	871	876	832	854
	Possession of drugs	2,478	2,723	2,934	3,488	3,764	4,177	4,701	4,600	5,648

Recorded Crime Outcome Rates for drug related crimes in Causeway Coast and Glens and NI 2009/10 to 2017/18										
		2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Causeway Coast & Glens	Trafficking of drugs	82	83.3	76.4	76.3	82.8	80.8	93.3	96.5	85.7
	Possession of drugs	78.3	83.7	87.2	88.9	91	84.9	87	100.3	89.7
Northern Ireland	Trafficking of drugs	75.3	75.5	76.5	81.7	71.2	82.7	82.6	75.2	78
	Possession of drugs	82.9	85.1	82.8	88.1	83.2	84.2	90	89.8	89

Drug seizures and Arrests in CCG 2015/16 to 2017/18

Recorded Crimes - Trafficking of Drugs and Possession of Drugs in CCG 2009/10 to 2017/18

Recorded crime Outcome Rates % - Trafficking of Drugs and Possession of in CCG 2009/10 to 2017/18

Appendix II – Community Survey Findings

This section comprises:

- The write up of the four public meetings
- The e-survey results 2018
- The write up of the Section 75 consultation process

Appendix IIa - Write up of public meetings

The following is a summary of the four public meetings held across the Causeway Coast and Glens area. In total 30 attended these meetings.

4ᵗʰ December 2018 - CCG PCSP Ballycastle Meeting

Issues/Concerns

- Bridge at Mosside has graffiti
- 60 NW schemes work re4ally well across the whole CCG area
- Scam telephone pretend to be from banks/service providers. Parcels/emails

What could be done?

  o Leafleting houses – Raising awareness (traditional methods of communication)
  o Link with Community groups over 55 groups – Good Morning Scheme

Paramilitaries/ Organised Crime an issue in some arts locally

- Fear of paramilitaries
- Community starting to come out – slow process Rockfield Gardens and Mosside Gardens previously didn't mix - starting to now
- Increased fear – vulnerable – isolated – people scared not to give money
- Residents happy with flags coming down within certain periods of time and mural.
- Mosside approx. 400 residents – previously people from the area could not have come to a PCSP meeting – changed now, which is good.
- Paramilitaries create fear in communities

Boy Racers - big issue on rural roads

- Donnutting
- Anti-social driving at night and even 7am
- Worrying about children going to school travelling and these people driving dangerously.

What could be done

  o SID's did work - Feel that when it was removed same problem arises.
  o Wing mirror hit walker/ overtaking on corners
  o People slowing down to 30mph last minutes and other people overtaking
  o How do you build respect and responsibility on the roads?
  o Speed ramps

Quad Theft

- Rural houses targeted – some people have legal held firearms so there is an increased fear among those who have these – Gun clubs, Fishing associations, Churches
- Do people know how to stay safe?
  o Rural radio/channels, internet services.

Teenage Drinking

- Ballycastle Park fear of walking dog at night.
- Fear of groups of young people - Quay Road Park (no go all year) after 6pm; some people egged the car at the seafront; small groups of young people frightening others
- Visitors/summer/seasonal – Bad Behaviour. Local people put up with this behaviour because they are bringing money - lack of respect
- Youth provision in Ballycastle is poor; none in Mosside – Wed, Thur, Fri staffing issues so often is cancelled
- Inclusion Project funded by Peace IV Education Authority – cancelled at last minute only opened 2 nights last week.
- Message not getting to everyone, young people going to club and it is cancelled so wandering around street. When going regularly it goes well but uncertainty affecting young people.

- Youth people with Autism need somewhere to meet too – capacity building for communities/groups – plan to start youth club in Mosside on Sat night. Availability of volunteers/staff (EA). Suggestions Bristol Bus.

101 number issue

- Time waiting, – responses slow/ very slow
    - understanding call handlers, understanding of resources budget reducing

Snowballs with stones

- Education on what ASB is/ what is a crime?

Education - look at seasonal difference.

- Summer – Harbour Jumping
- Winter – AS driving/groups or kids intimidating to others; Eggs at cars/air rifle hole in car bumper.
- Parental responsibility – Campaign – Where are your kids – Parental fines for bad behaviour.

Policing

- Need more police (shock to see in Ballycastle)
- Neighbourhood teams – people don't know local police anymore i.e. Officer Tom knew everyone.
- YP Officer - Paul and Peter great officers but they aren't getting opportunity to engage with community – residents do not want to open up to different PSNI Officers.
- Police should start in the neighbourhood (ideally)

NW

- Still need visible presence of PSNI rather than response Policing.
- Realistic about the charges, resources issues but is a problem.

Summer -Increase in crime

- Dog thefts/poisoning dogs/pets happened a few times

- Lammes Fair – vans coming around drives. Travellers vans around properties not worried by cameras/signs.

Do not think people report crime?

- No confidence in police long standing issues across the political boundaries. Loyalist have lack of confidence – one sided policy.
- What is the point? Resource
- Still negative image of PSNI

Improving community confidence in Policing?

- Have to see police regularly – once a week be seen not only when there are accidents/incidents
- People are more reluctant to report small issues – people say what is the point.
- People more likely to report to NW Coordinators now in Mosside - a community without NW these issues would never be noted.
- Community Wardens – Coleraine Town centre free police up
- Diversionary Projects incorporated into warden scheme.
- SID's positive
- Historical inquiries - victims - need to draw a line look forward not look back these use a lot of scarce resources/money - Reduces funding for other activities - how resources are split
- This is linked to positive policing
- Officers time in A&E – Police doing social care

Policy 24/7 service – Reality?

- How do other partners alone take part in their role?
- Wardens scheme to work – need to be all year round (not agency staff) – change with needs be the young people.
- PCSD's - Give police more overtime and on the beat.
- Link with schools to build relationships.
- Get the voices of the common people heard – lobbying by PCSP is a role.

Domestic Violence

- Do you report when you think? Yes – 101, crime stoppers, - moral responsibility
- Intelligence led policing is a key message to get out

4th December 2018 - CCG PCSP Coleraine Meeting

Crime

- Drug Dealing – prescription drug taking (pushed in schools) young as 12/13years old. Three deaths in last 3 weeks in Coleraine area and Limavady. Young vulnerable people exploited by drug dealers – given cars, money etc to push drugs for them.
- Easy access to alcohol for young people
- Need change in legislation on some drugs to reduce gang element. Same drug dealers as was 20 years ago. More needs to be done when people on dole have expensive cars/things but no way to prove where money comes from.
- Education in schools and youth clubs to say no to above people. Build Resilience – education for parents on this, address the Fear factor, peer pressure to get involved.
- Longer term effects need to be shown to parents, kids etc
- Lack of alternatives/hope and the reduction of resources/facilities for these kids
- The "Asset Money" law needs to be enforced in NI once assembly pass the law

Fear of Crime

- Fear of crime is greater than the chances of crime and this can affect mental health – won't leave the house; scared of break ins. People know they are vulnerable.
- Cyber/phone scamming - older people more likely to be scammed as in house, lonely
- Portstewart (others seaside towns the same) – living with 2nd homes surrounding them – very scary if living on own and no neighbours at home.
- So isolated in winter time as 2nd homes – Good Morning Service very important
- NHW – never know who the NHW PSNI Officers are so don't have PSNI connection anymore.
- Review NHW meetings as things don't improve.
- Fears would reduce if you know your local PSNI officer.
- Break 'ins' fear
- Need to promote PCSP Services better:
    - COAST, Safe Homes, Key Safes, Active, CPO
- Text Alert on scams working well

Anti-social behaviour

Portstewart

- Council/PSNI/UNI/NIHE scheme working well
- Almost no problems
- Is the funding being withdrawn? Shouldn't be!!!!
- Street pastors in town as well - works well
- Extra patrols by PSNI- good

Rural

- No reporting of issues in case of reprisals from neighbours – silent intimidation

Driving

- Reported dangerous driving with registration plate and never heard back from PSNI.
- Fear of reporting in case of retaliation.

Community Safety

- Lack of footpaths in rural areas – people can't get to bus safely
- Lobby for footpath on one side of rural roads – why not when doing work on these roads spend the extra few pounds and put footpath in – Disability, elderly, kids at risk all issues for joined up planning and spend
- NHW – Build on Partnership work with community associations, NHW Council and groups.

Policing

- Don't know who local Police are
- Should have local police officers at events like this
- Use public community events so PSNI can use these for networking and building relationships.
- 101 distance to people. The operator didn't have a clue where the area is. 25 minutes to get through (10am) operator couldn't understand location.
- Police have benefitted from Street Pastor Volunteers less visible policing –
- No PSNI cars in Rural.
- Less PSNI = less prosecution rates.
- Give timely info on drug dealing and by the time 30mins has gone by the incident is over
- Communities perception is that PSNI don't want to tackle issues especially drugs, some think PSNI are on the 'payroll'
- 101 is the worst hotline invented – can even be transferred to England
- Police visible on streets and people could talk to them. PSNI local knowledge and local intelligence.
- Can 101 be computerised (use artificial intelligence) to know the location from where the mobile call or land laine is calling and then direct it to a more local operator station - put to a person who has local knowledge.

What Can PCSP Do For You?

- People don't care who/what you are but care they are getting staff help
- Keep going with PCSP work – overview of PCSP work should promote good news stories.
- No one contacts PCSP members to help them.
- Do quite a lot – continue the work – older people
- Scamming is massive – Campaign – 'if in doubt report it'
- Know to report things quickly i.e. Social media rather than 101
- Increase people's knowledge of what details to record
- More publicity, the more PCSP and PSNI do, the less people will go to paramilitaries
- Good results make people report/share stories
- Mail shot and promote PCSP.

10th December 2019 - Ballymoney Public Meeting

Crime

- Drugs – is info acted upon? If not, has an impact on confidence of policing
- Grouping criminality with Loyalism- not good
- PSNI hated not trusted
- Searching someone (same person) on multiple occasions – no action
- Fresh Start Strategy biased from top down - no Fresh Start programme here and there should be a FS area is the CCG area
  - PSNI rude, picking on people/groups

Paramilitarism

- Paramilitarism is not the same as criminality and shouldn't be treated as such
- Paramilitaries protect local people not PSNI
  - Paramilitaries will go away when drugs etc are dealt with properly.
- There needs to be recognition that people want to transition
- Currently its all stick and no carrot
- No engagement, hostility instead, what can PCSP do?
- Paramilitaries continuously linked to criminality, and vice versa - not reality
- Will not have a reduction in crime until the PSNI build trust with the community – this trust doesn't exist!!
- Trust is getting worse all over.
- Parades Forum will not meet with the Police due to their attitude.
- Not to do with numbers – its their attitude/actions.
- Playing football one day, kicking door down next day.

Policing

- During parades etc PSNI seems to be going out of their way to identify people
- Breakdown in communication – NIO etc
- PSNI not following correct procedures – illegal activity
- Arrest suspects not harassing the whole community
- Using the uniform to harass people
- Not carrying out proper searches of cars & buildings
- Police activity is reducing trust and confidence in PSNI
- Puts additional pressure on community groups when dealing/talking/working with PSNI in good faith
- People don't know if they should report to the ombudsman – lack of trust/complaints cost involved to the public purse.
- Some felt it must be difficult for the PCSP to promote the PSNI when the service is working as it should. Just look at their difficulties in recruiting.

101 number

- Can't stand this number so they are not reporting crime – being asked too much personal info they want to know about the crime or not.
- Lack of action on 101 calls – not followed up.

Restorative practice

- Is there room for Restorative Practice?
- Restorative Practice part of policing plan – PCSP should be involved/ use this as should PSNI
- Restorative Practice with PSNI - DOJ will only use accredited people/groups – means they can't work with the very people they need to – can't speak to the people that they need to get things done.
- DOJ needs challenged to target/work with the hard to reach groups/paramilitaries who want to transition and those who don't – again need to build trust – grey area legally withholding info etc
- Change of PSNI officers could damage the work done

The PCSP

- Is the PCSP known?
- What do they do?
- Even small grants – it's the network that apply not small groups.
- PCSP not fit for purpose.
- Do they need to look at marketing?
- Need to be more flexible around terms.
- Shouldn't be PCSP, should be Community Safety in partnership with Police – community should be at the forefront.
- Putting money into businesses and farms that can't spend budget.
- Nobody interested until crime happens
- Struggle to get small groups involved due to imbalance in what's needed for small amounts.
- PCSP member not known – no public meetings
- Funding small groups - put off as they don't get the money upfront.
- Independent members are all linked not independent.
- People in the room are not the right people not passionate enough
- Is PCSP working – why not?

10th December 2018 - PCSP Dungiven

Crime

- Deafness – wouldn't know if house being burgled - sleepless nights because of this
- Ballykelly – Quiet village - 2 guys arguing and had a knife. I couldn't ring PSNI – lots of people walked on by no way of phoning 999 for Deaf Community.
- Does PSNI have any Deaf Awareness?? – interpreters, Awareness Procedures?
- PSNI come to house regularly but don't bring interpreter.
- Deaf person involved in RTC and vulnerable as PSNI and other car driver don't understand. Speak to hearing person - what happens if deaf person arrested, they have lost their way of communicating.
- Very hard to get interpreters PSNI should have them.
- Equality - only open 9-5pm Ballymena, so out of hours is an issue
- If dial 999 they say text system but issue with service.
- How can PSNI be contacted
- Have to text family who then ring 999, not just PSNI, also Fire and Ambulance
- Takes away independence.
- 4 Power cuts causes issues too - poor mobile coverage so text might not work.
- Involved in Emergency Service Public Meeting - took all issues down but nothing happened.
- Text service is not working.

PCSP

- Should pay for PSNI sign classes
- Awareness of additional requirements for residents to access services
- Work in partnership with statutory sector to resolve the 999 line.
- RAC and AA have good text service with GPs locating – why can't emergency services not have this technology.
- Kilrea/Maghera - Rural communication with PSNI poor comms due to isolation - leads back to Deaf Awareness.
- PCSP meetings should be in local venues, meeting, communicating and engaging all our residents.

Anti-social behaviour

- Youths – kids who aren't Deaf making fun of Deaf school kids – need educated both sides. Improve kids' knowledge of Deaf Awareness/how to deal with above.
- Political leaflet to be left on car - I said no and then 4 men came gave high level verbal abuse.
- General Public very abusive because of being deaf – no need.
- Driving late at night in Rural area - bin tipped over and other bins stolen - made the person have a FOC in case someone was waiting on them. Went to council (old LBC) to get new bin - had to go to offices instead of phone.
- Just want support from PSNI
- Large deaf community in Limavady, Dungiven & Ballykelly.

Drug Taking

- Drug Trafficking in Limavady – Bouncers selling drugs very openly need tackled.
- Can smell cannabis but Deaf community don't hear the conversation on drug taking.
- Know the drug dealers' houses was PSNI presence but no-one is ever arrested.
- Ballykelly the same.
- Concerns for Elderly Relative living opposite Drug Dealers.
- Rural community asking directions to these places have reported it to PSNI but they don't do anything about it.

Burglaries

- Dungiven burglaries and vans in area - greater fear in community at the moment.
- People very concerned about personal and home safety.
- Break-ins causing great fear - NHW has been set up.
- Some happening while people at home at the time.
- Would be useful to know where I stand legally if I tackle a burglar as a deaf person?
- Weapon?? I want to defend myself and property.
- PSNI – Everyone has a right to defend yourself and your property, but you can't use excessive force – what about 1 punch can kill?? If they attack me and I punch them once they die? This wouldn't be classed as excessive force

Fear of Crime

- Driving, shopping – rely on our visual surroundings so fear of something happening behind and not knowing.
- Driving – excessive flashing of light left me dubious to turn in at my house in case they followed me.
- Stealing cars at the moment – flat tyre scam, you go to help, and their accomplice jumps into your car and steals it.
- Van followed me from Randalstown to Kilrea - I stopped to get messages just to get away from the van. Left me anxious (didn't report it as too hard to report)
- Crime stoppers online however English could be a second language therefore can be difficult. Also, they would then have my email address.
- Dash camera submitted to PSNI took an hour to get message to PSNI via writing it down.
- Emergency evacuation had no idea until PSNI shifted me out the door – bomb scare PSNI didn't recognise that I was deaf even though I told them.
- Slow driving van daunting as if repeated – break-in up the street this is the FOC when you see vehicles like to.
  - Please report - system need overhauled.
- PSNI – Deaf person accused of looking to abduct children. Stopped in the street by PSNI wouldn't talk on the street so had to go to station. Bomb scare in station, handcuffed and taken home where officer seen For Sale sign and therefore my story checked out. All this from poor communications PSNI and Deaf people.

Policing

- Basic sign language classes at least
- So, if a deaf person is stopped by PSNI, the deaf person indicates they are deaf and PSNI keeps talking - if they had basic knowledge instead of shouting at us that would be good.

- Communications and being able to contact them – all emergency services
- Once PSNI have handcuffed deaf person they have no way of communicating with officers.
- Confidence – no relationship, feel there is avoidance because we are deaf. Poor call out times – sometimes PSNI don't believe I'm deaf – mistrust.
- Barrier is there, basic sign language classes for officers or availability of interpreters.
- More officers needed in the area
- Work together to improve emergency services helplines – user friendly for Deaf community
- Doctor offices effected to – when you ring for appointment and the receptionist says the doctor will phone you back, the issue is deaf people can't be phoned back.
- Hands that Talk happy to work in partnership with PCSP.
- PCSP needs to seek out the communities that are not well represented to get their views heard.

Scams

- E-Safety Fraud on line – PCSP staff to talk to other PCSPs to take these issues regionally.
- Roll out of Deaf Awareness Training and Basic Sign Language across the borough - Hands that Talk could do this.
- Kids good at learning sign language.
- Possible to have a bespoke Sign Language Training for PSNI, Ambulance, Fire
- PSNI will get an interpreter for witness statements

Appendix IIb – E-survey Results

CCG PCSP Survey Results

An online survey was carried out via Survey Monkey online. The survey was shared and distributed via social media, websites, email databases and local groups/networks through word of mouth and at consultation events. The results demonstrate both positive and negative changes.

Responses and where from

There were 212 responses to the survey. A reasonable cross section of age ranges responded to the survey. 41% were male, 53% female and 1 % transgender, 5% stated other.

Area in which you live	DEA you are from	
o 49% Rural o 49% Urban o 2% Other	o 29% Ballymoney o 19% Coleraine o 16% The Glens o 15% Causeway o 14% Limavady o 5% Bann o 3% Benbradagh	
Gender of respondents o 53% Female o 41% Male o 1% Transgender o 5% Other	**Respondents age groups** o 9% 18-24 o 38% 25-44 o 41% 45-64 o 10% 65+ o 3% Did not wish to say	**Nationality** o 37% British o 28% Northern Irish o 27% Irish o 7% Did not wish to say
People with a disability o 11% Yes o 83% No o 5% Did not wish to say	**Community Background** o 51% Protestant o 37% Roman Catholic o 1% Other Christian o 1% Non-Christian o 9% Did not wish to say	**Ethnic Group** o 95% White o 1% Irish Traveller o 1% Black Caribbean o 3% Did not wish to say

Responses were received from all District Electoral Areas with the largest response from Ballymoney at 29%, Coleraine at 19% and The Glens at 16%. Fewest responses came from Bann at 5% and Benbradagh at 3%.

Awareness of the Policing and Community Safety Partnership (PCSP) in CCG

The table below shows the results of the awareness of the PCSP in Causeway Coast and Glens area.

A majority of 85% of respondents are aware that the PCSP exists, 54% know what it does, 47% know how to contact the PCSP, 40% are aware of the members, 19% have contacted the PCSP about a crime or community safety issue and 47% are aware of the monitoring role in police performance and 49% are aware of the PCSPs role in influencing the local policing plan.

Awareness of PCSP	YES	NO
Aware PCSP exists	85%	14%
Know what PCSP does	54%	42%
Know how to contact the PCSP	47%	49%
Aware of PCSP members	40%	55%
Have contacted a PCSP member about crime/community safety issue	19%	80%
Aware PCSP role in monitoring Police performance	47%	50%
Aware PCSP role in influencing the local policing plan	49%	48%

Overall while awareness of the existence of the PCSP is good, more promotion could possibly be done to increase people's awareness of the members of the PCSP, how to contact it and about what it and the Policing do.

Crime in your area shows that the perception that crime has risen by 31%, 32% feel its stayed the same, while 6% believe its fallen. 26% don't know. 4% made comments which included: Drug dealing, drug crime, drug abuse where the main rising crime issues.

Crime in the last year in your area 2018
- 31% Crime has risen
- 32% Stayed the same
- 6% Fallen
- 26% Don't Know
- 1% Other
- 4% Commented

How safe do you feel?

2018 survey data demonstrate the way people feel about their safety during the day and at night. During the day people feel safer than at night. This is noted in nearest towns where 34% feel unsafe/very unsafe in their nearest town centre (5% during the day) and 19% feel unsafe/very unsafe walking at night time (2% walking in the day time).

2018 Feel Safe in the following places during the day

Local Place	Very Safe/Safe	Unsafe/Very unsafe	Don't Know
Home	99%	1%	0%
Walking	97%	2%	0%
Nearest Town Centre	93%	5%	1%

2018 Feel Safe in the following places at Night

Local Place	Very Safe/Safe	Unsafe/Very unsafe	Don't Know
Home	95%	4%	1%
Walking	77%	**19%**	4%
Nearest Town Centre	60%	**34%**	6%

Does your local area/neighbourhood feel like a safer place in which to live than it did three years ago?

The graph below reflects the local area/neighbourhood and feeling of safe in comparison to three years ago. 20% feel it has got worse, 65% think it has stayed the same, 4% feel it has got better and 10% don't know.

No, got worse — 20%
Stayed the same — 65%
Yes, got better — 4%
Don't know — 10%
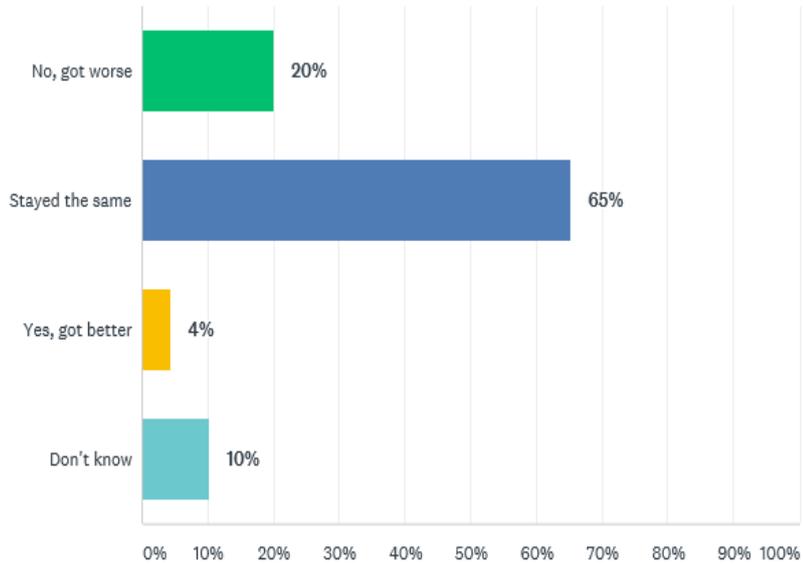
Would any of the following make you feel safer in your area?

The figure below shows the things which would make people feel safer in their area. It should be highlighted that 30% already feel safe in their areas.

More visible police presence — 51%
Well lit public areas — 35%
I already feel safe in my area — 31%
Neighbourhood Watch — 28%
CCTV — 24%
Knowing my neighbours — 12%
Other — 3%
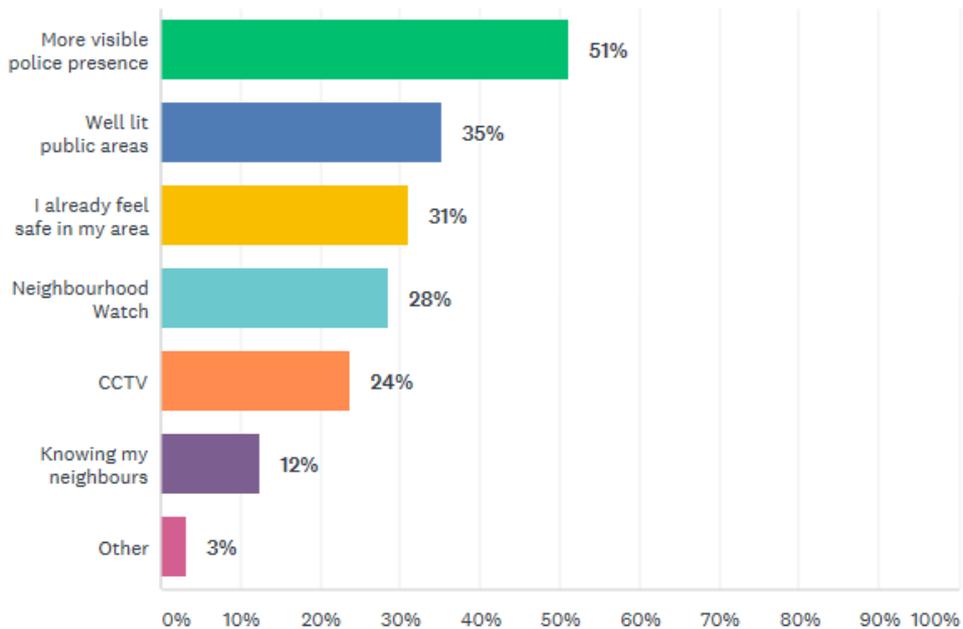
As reflected above the results show.

- A more visible police presence (51%)
- Well-lit public areas (35%)
- Neighbourhood Watch (28%)
- CCTV (24%)
- Knowing my neighbours (12%)

Other comments also included:

- *More speed cameras*
- *Adequate street lighting in some public spaces is essential*
- *Getting to know your neighbour events*

The figure overleaf shows a range of anti-social behaviours by which most people are affected in the district.

The **top four** show,

- Alcohol or Drugs Abuse (40%)
- Youth causing annoyance (39%)
- Litter (36%)
- Vehicle nuisance e.g. Scramblers, quads doughnuts/speeding (34%)

Others included

- Animal nuisance (26%)
- Noisy behaviour (20%)
- Dumping rubbish (20%)

Types of Anti-social behaviour in the CCG area - e-survey results 2018/19

▼ Alcohol or Drug Use/ Abuse	40%
▼ Youths causing annoyance	39%
▼ Litter	36%
▼ Vehicle nuisance e.g. scramblers, quads, doughnuts or speeding	34%
▼ Animal nuisance, including dog fouling and dangerous behaviour by pets	26%
▼ Noisy Behaviour	20%
▼ Dumping rubbish	20%
▼ None, I don't experience any anti social behaviour where I live	18%
▼ Damage to property	16%
▼ Derelict or unkempt properties	15%
▼ Illegal parking	12%
▼ Harassment	7%
▼ Verbal abuse or threatening behaviour	6%
▼ Systematic bullying of children in public areas	6%
▼ Intimidation of neighbours or others through threats or violence	4%
▼ Other	2%

Top 4

Confidence in the Police

Confidence in Police in the area shows

- **70% total/some confidence**,
- **26% no confidence** and
- 3% of people who live in the area don't know.
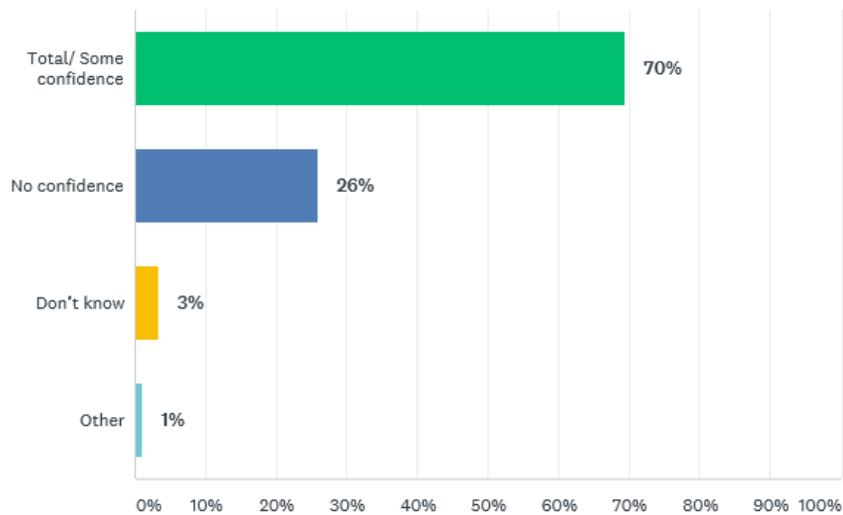
Knowledge of how to contact the Police in the area shows that

- 81% know how to contact police,
- 86% are aware of the new 101 number and
- 19% of people who live in the area don't know how to contact police.
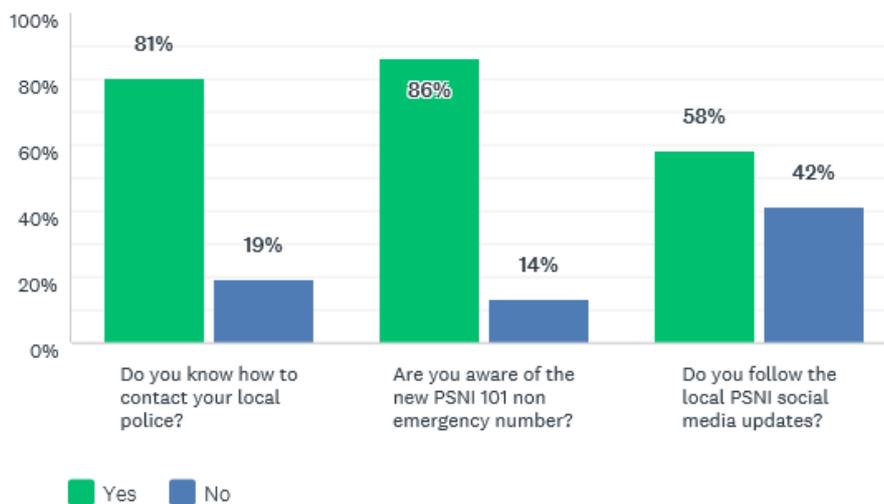
| **Over the last 3 years have you personally experienced any of the following crimes?** |

Of the 192 people who responded who had personally experienced crimes, 64% had not been affected by crime in the last 3 years however, 36% had experienced crime. The highest types of crimes that people said they experienced were:

- **Had not experienced any crime (64%);**
- **Bogus Callers (16%)**;
- Road Traffic Offences (8%);
- Vandalism and graffiti (8%);

- Hate crime- racist, homophobic, disability or sectarian (6%);
- Criminal Damage (5%) and
- Vehicle crime (5%)

Of those who had experienced crime, 49% reported the incident to the police, while 49% did not.

Of those who did report the crime, 37% were satisfied by the way they were treated by police, while 31% were neither satisfied not dissatisfied and 31% were dissatisfied.

67% of those didn't report the crime incident to the police did not do so as they 'Didn't think anything would be done about it' while a further 19% didn't believe the criminal justice system would help.

What do you believe are the main crime-based issues in your area?

The figure overleaf shows the main crime-based issues in the area in 2018. Respondents were asked to outline their top 6 issues. The top 6 issues include:

1. Drug dealing/drug abuse 63%
2. Anti-social behaviour 60%
3. Road Traffic Offences 32%
4. Bogus Callers 28%
5. Burglary 26%
6. Perceived Vandalism or graffiti 26%

Other include:

- Cyber Crime 22%.
- Attacks on vulnerable people - 20%
- Rural crimes - 20%
- Criminal damage - 20%
- Perceived Paramilitary activity - 19%
- Fear of crime 15%

▼	Drug dealing/drug abuse	63%
▼	Anti-social behaviour	60%
▼	Road traffic offences	32%
▼	Bogus callers	28%
▼	Burglary	26%
▼	Vandalism or graffiti	26%
▼	Cyber crime	22%
▼	Attacks on vulnerable people	20%
▼	Rural crime	20%
▼	Criminal damage	20%
▼	Perceived paramilitary activity	19%
▼	Fear of Crime	15%
▼	Domestic abuse/Sexual violence	13%
▼	Hate Crime - (racist, homophobic, disability or sectarian)	10%
▼	Robbery	10%
▼	Vehicle crime	9%
▼	I do not think there is any crime in my area	7%
▼	Violent Crime/ assaults	6%
▼	Perceived criminal gang activity	6%
▼	Crime against business	3%
▼	Human trafficking	2%
▼	Other	2%

TOP 6

Suggestions on what could be done to reduce crime based issues?

- *Investment in policing & more police visible on the ground*
- *Go after the drug dealers and support for people to get away from drugs*
- *More activities for youth police presence discourage drugs alcohol*
- *More trained youth workers; more activity for the disconnected; the marginalised. Encourage; incentivise clubs to reach out to those who are drifting into drug use.*
- *Involve more young people in Emotional Resilience training*
- *More local involvement of local residents as volunteers and the promotion of a "Citizenship Volunteer Led Programme"*
- *More workshops with young people and their parents*
- *There needs to be more education and awareness of how our world/society/people are affected by various types of this behaviour*
- *More services for young people in the evenings...places to go and things to do*
- *Night time wardens in town centres*
- *Organise community volunteer speed watch to monitor hotspots in order to build evidence for traffic calming or other measures.*
- *Traffic wardens working at weekends in high season in tourist areas.*

CCG Priority ideas for Action Plan

When prioritising themes for the Action Plan the following priorities resulted from the emerging ideas on improving community safety locally. They are ranked 1-7 in order of respondent prioritisation.

7. **Theme 2:** Drugs and Alcohol (reporting of drug related activity & awareness raising of the dangers for parents and young people)
8. **Theme 1:** Anti-social behaviour (reducing nuisance behaviour, graffiti removal, diversionary activity) / Antisocial driving/ Road Traffic Collisions
9. **Theme 4:** Early intervention - Educational awareness, schools programmes etc.
10. **Theme 3:** Societal Abuse incl. physical, mental, financial and cyber abuse and domestic and sexual abuse and Stalking support
11. **Theme 5:** Fear of crime including reducing the fear of crime among older people; Neighbourhood Watch, Developing a Culture of Lawfulness; Perceived Paramilitarism; Perceived Criminal gangs
12. **Theme 7 (1-6):** Confidence in policing/ Engage the community and building the capacity of groups to engage in the programme
13. **Theme 6:** Reducing opportunities for crime - addressing rural crime, Support Hub.
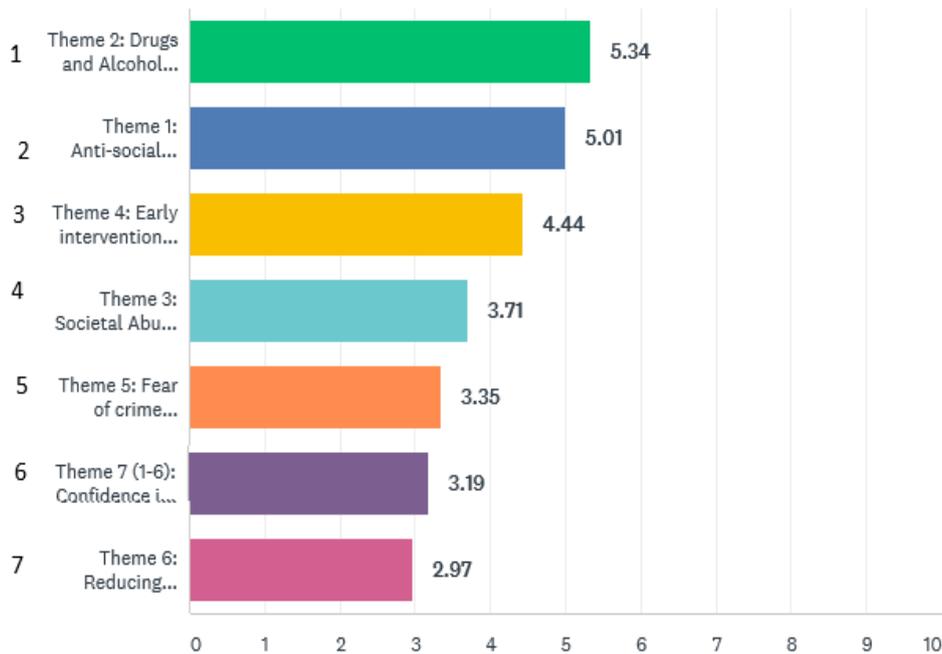
Rank	Theme	Score
1	Theme 2: Drugs and Alcohol...	5.34
2	Theme 1: Anti-social...	5.01
3	Theme 4: Early intervention...	4.44
4	Theme 3: Societal Abu...	3.71
5	Theme 5: Fear of crime...	3.35
6	Theme 7 (1-6): Confidence i...	3.19
7	Theme 6: Reducing...	2.97

Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Strategy

Round Table Focus Group Workshop, Ballymoney Town Hall - 14th January 2019 - 10.00 - 12.45 - Worksheet - Table 1 Women and Families and Looked After Children

Table Theme: 1. Women and Families 2. Youth & Looked After Children		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:** "….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other"		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1. Domestic Violence – Less reporting in Rural Areas	Rural Area Less reporting – fear/shame of reporting. Lack of and awareness of how much knowledge a child has. Number of actual court cases going to court low victims pull out of process.	Outreach support services Early Intervention/Healthy Relationship Programmes /Respect Young Men & Young Women. Warning signs for abuse including online. Collaboration with NDVP. Research/Acknowledge Family Life Intervention – Child to Parent Violence – Cohesive Control with Family.
2. ASB – Problem with understanding the term.	Young People don't want to go home – link to Domestic Violence/Poverty. Young People feel they get the blame for ASB by others – i.e.. Businesses Young People feeling safer in Town Centre than at home because of numbers, CCTV, just people gathering.	Need for Education – what is ASB Detached Young Services (Acknowledge Model in Coleraine works) ACE Agenda – Bring ACE training to PCSP members (informed & educated) Has to link to Community Place – Children & Young People Strategic Plan SBNI.
3. Drugs (Inc. Prescription & Alcohol) Anxiety & Mental Health/Suicide Prevention	Mental Health Issues dramatically on the Risk-Taking Behaviours. Medicating young people rather than dealing with underlying issues.	CBT Destigmatising Mental Health – linked to Risk Taking Behaviours Training/Assist – ACE including training Professionals PCSP members. How things are packaged – Awareness linked into wider themes as people do necessarily come the things for drugs internet safety.
4. Internet -Digital Resilience	Accessing Indecent images unsuitable site has major impact on Mental Health/Resilience. Fake News – impact on children and young people distrust/scared.	Healthy Relationships Training/Education. Education/impacting on Mental Health Education of Positives to Adults as well as young people.

Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Strategy

Round Table Focus Group Workshop, Ballymoney Town Hall - 14th January 2019 - 10.00 - 12.45 - Worksheet - Table 2 Older People; Men

Table Theme: 1. Older People; 2. Men		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:** ”….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other”		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 Scam Phone Calls/Emails – under-reporting Cold Calling Distraction Burglaries	Older people at home vulnerable and embarrassed. Fear of crime not feeling safe & Secure at home Leaving doors unlocked Keys in doors. Older people tend to leave door on snib as unable to answer.	Education on phone/email scams – how to report, identify/types scams Cold calling stickers. Knowing who you have arranged to come to do work. Not opening door until you are aware who is there. Awareness of raising of issues – events with PSNI in attendance to hear issues and engagement with groups. Safe Homes Project – fitting security equipment Security advice and information on relevant services. Help vulnerable people engage in local community – Good Morning, NIFRS, Health Service, Wellbeing visits, Council HAP
2 Anti-Social Behaviour – Egg Throwing – Flags Limavady	Older people feeling unsafe to leave their homes.	More PSNI on the streets Education – Intergenerational work
3 Getting Men Involved	Less likely to go to traditional social groups. Hard to engage around mental health.	Educating More local community involvement – Men's shed Inclusion/Engagement and support Give men a feeling of belonging – feeling they are worthwhile and needed.
4 Lack of Police Visual	Not knowing who the local Police officer is. Less police numbers.	PSNI making themselves available to groups and networking events so older people can see who local police officer is. More foot patrols Dedicated engagement department who can go out – more CPO resources.

Table Theme: Disability Groups		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:** ”….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other”		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 People parking on footpaths using footpaths for bikes rather than cycle lane (especially young people)	Lack of awareness/knowledge of peoples hidden disabilities. Increasing issues as no bus service. Post Primary should have more awareness/training.	Youth Awareness Programme understanding hidden disabilities. Integration with pupils including Primary/Post Primary – re Awareness of disabilities. Role of Council/ PCSP to run a Pilot Programme on Deaf Awareness, Disability Awareness, Sign Language, Befriending Service. Devise a method to report e.g. inter agency meetings. Agencies need to be educated regarding the deaf community. Community Class – Awareness "Disability Champion link with Jamm Card. "Train the Trainer" – must be the same information throughout.
2 Street Lighting not enough	People using sign language can't be seen. No money, budget no government. People poor sight bump into things.	
3 Ballykelly Road – footpath over grown with bushes. Ballykelly Shops Advertising on Footpaths. Retailers unaware of hidden disabilities	Forcing people onto road and cant hear traffic. No money no government. Creates obstacle and danger for disabled people. Retail no training for people with disabilities if this was addressed would be freedom. Visual signs such as loop system can be confusing to deaf community.	Work with vulnerable advise CC & GBC to adopt the Jamm Card. Programme for PCSP and Community Development. Training for retailers on hidden disabilities (Tesco, Asda Coleraine very good training) Sign Language friendly stickers BSL/ISL
4 Benone – Traffic, Speed limits	Slow down around schools' parents who are deaf cant here big lorries flying past. Issue for deaf kids too. No bus services.	Speed limits around schools Speed ramps slow traffic.
5 Older Vulnerable people	Transport not enough info for blind. More activities need for older people	Visual info on bus to tell your stop Activities like crafts, bingo.

Table Theme: 1. Community Support Networks; 2. Neighbourhood Renewal Partnership Reps

Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues If the outcome is: "….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other"		Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions - Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 Race Crime & Hate Crime Drugs Dealing/Taking (illegal & prescription	Them & us perception Increase not being reported. Lack of trust fear of making it worse. Lack of action	Appoint people from the Estates Giving people a voice Education from Primary School
2 Intimidation (family/group Fall-outs)	People reluctant to report. False reporting premature media Lack of information on Social Media	Tie in with Peace IV Encourage PSNI to Act PPS has to be local Parental Responsibility
3 Distrust of Police – 101 calls	15 min wait. Too much info required; Lack of Knowledge Not free 15p per minute	Getting local people involved Advertise Neighbourhood Watch Scheme
Anti Social Driving – Speeding, phones, diffing/cruising	Increase in cars Lack of comeback Lack of respect	Working in collaboration/promotion More Action during the evenings/night – Street Pastors Sustainability
4 Online Crime – Blackmail, Cyberbullying, scams on elderly	Easy access; Lack of punishment Affecting mental health Fear of crime	Accessibility -Young People Awareness PCSP what they do – continuity
Benefits Welfare Cuts leading to Petty Crime	Benefits Welfare Cuts leading to Petty Crime	
5 Suicide	Increase and ripple effect Lack of support/resources Increase in factors/causes	Educate Assist Safe Talk WRAP
7. Domestic Violence	Tv Programmes Lack of Respect, Mental Health issues, Don't know how to express motions, Addictions, Conditioned fear to react	Make the process easier & free to report.

Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Strategy

Round Table Focus Group Workshop, Ballymoney Town Hall - 14th January 2019 - 10.00 - 12.45 - Worksheet - Table 5: Retail and rural crime

Table Theme: Retail & Business and Rural Groups		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:** ”….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other”		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 Rural – Isolation, Visibility Ballycastle	Vulnerable people (autism, dementia, mental health issues) Difficulty proving events – long-time reporting and response to get there. Lack of knowledge location (i.e. Mountain Road) 101 not always answered	Ballycastle getting trained for Looking Well Project. PCSP develop relationship with Good Morning – Ballycastle, Causeway. Central number or database for community/ Fridge magnet, newsletter, pens with phone number. Direct Line to Police More localise call centre for 101 – increase knowledge of area. 101 review – service not working Increase in resources in right area – Neighbourhood watch increase awareness.
2 Wildlife Crime	Shoots, clay pigeon shooting. Derelict yard Poaching; Rabbit shooting	Resourcing more NPT
3 Theft	Quad Bikes	Farm Watch Scheme; Trailer marking scheme Local police/Crime Prevention visits to farms. PCSP designated neighbour scheme card. Text alert PSNI & PCSP market and encourage people to sign up
4 Cold Callers	White van in local area	Awareness raising and reporting. Point of access.
5. Drugs & Alcohol Youth Perception of Policing	Rural villages increasing problem. Greater trust in NPT than PSNI Officers	Youth club outreach officers Drop-in centre – making it cool/relevant use technology – Xbox Youth forum – school engagement/Education, PSNI Training, Drugs Awareness, Residential trips.

| 6. | Retail Theft | Coleraine/Ballymoney Theft/shoplifting major issue; ASB picked up; Travelling criminals cause in spike in crime Ballycastle/Ballymoney areas. | Chamber of Commerce involvement in discussions, perceptions, provide assertion. Police visits to retailers. |

Table Theme: Culture Groups, Bands and Institutions		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:"….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other"**		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 Gap in Youth Division Provision Young People have no voice Major Drugs & Alcohol in youth – now seeing it in the Bands as well	Lack of youth clubs or only open twice a week. Not consulted Drugs easily found, dealers not arrested by PSNI even though everyone knows who they are	Look at Colin Safer Neighbourhood Scheme – can it be applied here? Community Safety Forum – street watch Audit the communities to find out who has the influence in the areas across CC&G Area. Identify the issues in local areas. Take a Community Development approach to PCSP Response Network Forum (like ASB) in areas where there are identified issues by Community.
2 Punished for being 'good' funding gets pulled unless constantly bad PCSP not engage with Bands Drugs intel given by community and PSNI do not act on it. Bands can't apply for funding as not community group but engage with lots of youth.	Causes mistrust and lack of confidence in policing. Causes so much damage as community see police not taking action. Leads to less reporting. Not constituted group so cannot apply for small grants. Improve communication between PSNI, PCSP and Bands groups.	Host band forum with statutory agencies & PCSP informally to fin out issues like ASB. Round table discussion on how to solve issues. Have a network of Community Reps who are informed and can inform local people what being sorted. Board Action Plan to tackle local community problems by developing local solutions. Grant bureacy in getting money for solving local issues. Grants become response need based – less complicated application form.

Causeway Coast and Glens Policing and Community Safety Strategy
Round Table Focus Group Workshop, Ballymoney Town Hall - 14th January 2019 - 10.00 - 12.45 - Worksheet - Table 7: UU Students, coastal communities

Table Theme: UU Students Coastal Communities		
Workshop 1: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying the issues **If the outcome is:** "….in the CCG area, we have a safe community where we respect the law and each other"		**Workshop 2: Theme Table Discussion - Identifying some solutions** Thinking of the issues that you identified in Workshop 1 and the things you would like to see change?
a) From **your perspective - what are the big community safety issues / gaps in services** from your target group or area perspective?	b) **Why is this an issue? What is the story behind some of these issues?**	c) What **needs to change** to make your target group or area feel safer? Identify **projects / interventions which you think could make a difference to these issues?**
1 Anti- Social Behaviour Increase in Drug/Alcohol Addiction confined to 3/4 houses Re-housing	Rehoming Weekenders both pubs Kelly's/Anchor outsiders Mental Health dual alcohol/drug use access to medication.	Neighbourhood Watch Addiction Support Hub Multi-agency approach to addiction Street Pastors – new people on board Bring back Community Wardens Division of PCSP could pay extra patrols rather than wardens. Targeted patrols in response to reporting – high vis
2 Suicide Young People	Fear of Debt Intimidation Don't want to be seen people don't realise Crime stoppers not attached.	Motion to Citizen Newsletter In Partnership Newsletter Promote
3 Drink Driving Ballycastle, Cushendun/Cushendall	Isolated No Taxis	Next Day Traffic Campaigns at events in Coastal and rural areas.
4 St Patricks Day Portstewart high police presence	Why not more firm approached at Community Event	PCSP fund a lot of activities get them more involved different uniform softer approach. PSNI Engagement with Community Event
5 Benone Beach – Dangerous Driving, Fire, Scramblers	Increase population certain times	Awareness – People don't realise beach extension of road. Scramblers Tax/MOT council are very proactive Scrambler courses others at Nutts Corner Awareness Personal & Cycling.

Appendix III: Most up to date year to date crime statistics for Causeway Coast and Glens

Causeway Coast & Glens

Crime type	Police recorded crime				Crime outcomes (rate, %)			Crime outcomes (number)	
	Dec'16-Nov'17	Dec'17-Nov'18	change	% change	Dec'16-Nov'17	Dec'17-Nov'18	% point change	Dec'16-Nov'17	Dec'17-Nov'18
VICTIM-BASED CRIME									
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	2,276	2,226	-50	-2.2	30.1	31.0	0.9	685	689
Violence with injury (including homicide & death/serious injury by unlawful driving)	974	891	-83	-8.5	31.9	38.5	6.6	311	343
Violence without injury (including harassment)	1,302	1,335	33	2.5	28.7	25.9	-2.8	374	346
SEXUAL OFFENCES	242	249	7	2.9	10.3	12.4	2.1	25	31
ROBBERY	17	12	-5	-	17.6	41.7	24.0	3	5
Robbery of personal property	13	7	-6	-	0.0	14.3	14.3	0	1
Robbery of business property	4	5	1	-	75.0	80.0	5.0	3	4
THEFT OFFENCES	1,449	1,507	58	4.0	20.6	19.7	-0.9	298	297
Burglary	420	369	-51	-12.1	11.0	10.8	-0.1	46	40
Theft from the person	14	9	-5	-	7.1	22.2	15.1	1	2
Vehicle offences	168	172	4	2.4	30.4	31.4	1.0	51	54
Bicycle theft	24	34	10	-	8.3	0.0	-8.3	2	0
Shoplifting	244	234	-10	-4.1	60.2	60.7	0.4	147	142
All other theft offences	579	689	110	19.0	8.8	8.6	-0.2	51	59
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	1,263	1,137	-126	-10.0	17.9	20.6	2.7	226	234
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY									
DRUG OFFENCES	403	413	10	2.5	91.1	93.9	2.9	367	388
Trafficking of drugs	42	58	16	-	104.8	87.9	-16.8	44	51
Possession of drugs	361	355	-6	-1.7	89.5	94.9	5.5	323	337
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	47	63	16	-	66.0	69.8	3.9	31	44
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	56	43	-13	-23.2	53.6	60.5	6.9	30	26
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	204	191	-13	-6.4	46.6	49.7	3.2	95	95
TOTAL POLICE RECORDED CRIME	5,957	5,917	-40	-0.7	29.5	31.0	1.4	1,760	1,810

Causeway Coast & Glens PCSP Report

Keeping People Safe

FYTD / PFYTD Comparison - 1 Apr 2018 to 30 Jun 2018
Causeway Coast & Glens

	PFYTD	FYTD	Change	% Change	Outcomes: PFYTD	Outcomes: FYTD	Outcomes (rate, %) PFYTD	Outcomes (rate, %) FYTD	% Point Change
VICTIM-BASED CRIME	1410	1306	-104	-7.4%	273	306	19.4%	23.4%	4.1%
VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON	587	611	24	4.1%	147	159	25.0%	26.0%	1.0%
Homicide	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Death or serious injury caused by unlawful driving	2	4	2	100.0%	2	4	100.0%	100.0%	0.0%
Violence with injury	245	247	2	0.8%	63	71	25.7%	28.7%	3.0%
Violence without injury	278	281	3	1.1%	79	75	28.4%	26.7%	-1.7%
Harassment	62	79	17	27.4%	3	8	4.8%	10.1%	5.3%
SEXUAL OFFENCES	61	62	1	1.6%	6	10	9.8%	16.1%	6.3%
Rape	22	24	2	9.1%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Other sexual offences	39	38	-1	-2.6%	6	10	15.4%	26.3%	10.9%
ROBBERY	5	3	-2	-40.0%	2	2	40.0%	66.7%	26.7%
Robbery of personal property	4	0	-4	-100.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Robbery of business property	1	3	2	200.0%	2	2	200.0%	66.7%	-133.3%
BURGLARY	115	87	-28	-24.3%	21	11	18.3%	12.6%	-5.6%
Burglary - Residential	83	62	-21	-25.3%	11	6	13.3%	9.7%	-3.6%
Burglary - Business & Community	32	25	-7	-21.9%	6	4	18.8%	16.0%	-2.8%
- Domestic burglary	0	0	0	0.0%	1	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
- Non-domestic burglary	0	0	0	0.0%	3	1	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
THEFT OFFENCES	272	285	13	4.8%	43	65	15.8%	22.8%	7.0%
Theft from the person	3	1	-2	-66.7%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Vehicle offences	39	47	8	20.5%	10	20	25.6%	42.6%	16.9%
Bicycle theft	11	7	-4	-36.4%	1	0	9.1%	0.0%	-9.1%
Shoplifting	57	60	3	5.3%	25	29	43.9%	48.3%	4.5%
All other theft offences	162	170	8	4.9%	7	16	4.3%	9.4%	5.1%
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	370	258	-112	-30.3%	54	59	14.6%	22.9%	8.3%
OTHER CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	166	163	-3	-1.8%	109	130	65.7%	79.8%	14.1%
DRUG OFFENCES	93	82	-11	-11.8%	78	87	83.9%	106.1%	22.2%
Trafficking of drugs	6	6	0	0.0%	5	7	83.3%	116.7%	33.3%
Possession of drugs	87	76	-11	-12.6%	73	80	83.9%	105.3%	21.4%
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS OFFENCES	11	16	5	45.5%	6	8	54.5%	50.0%	-4.5%
PUBLIC ORDER OFFENCES	17	10	-7	-41.2%	8	5	47.1%	50.0%	2.9%
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	45	55	10	22.2%	17	30	37.8%	54.5%	16.8%
(Not in Reference tables)	0	0	0	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME - ALL OFFENCES (INCL UNDERCOUNT)	1576	1591	15	1.0%	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL OUTCOMES - ALL OFFENCES	NA	NA	NA	NA	382	436	24.2%	29.7%	5.4%