North Wales police and the police authority are holding a series of PCF meetings across North Wales entitled ‘Perception vs Reality’

Rhian Rees Roberts, the Authority’s newly appointed policy officer, said: “The detection rate is up from 21% in 2002/03 to 40% in 2007/08, and North Wales has the second highest sanctioned detection rate in England and Wales. Sanctioned detections are those in which the offenders are confirmed but the cases may not have reached court. However, national figures demonstrate that fear of crime and anti-social behaviour is higher in North Wales than in many areas of England and Wales despite the higher detection rate. Why should that be so when there’s a less than 3% chance of anyone becoming a victim of crime?” Mrs Roberts said: “We hope the public will grasp the opportunity to attend the meetings and express their views. Senior officers of the Police Authority will provide an overview of the situation across the region and local inspectors will explain in more detail the local perspective.”

The PPP responds
An article in the Daily Post 27th December 2008 stated that Over 248,000 “incidents” were reported and 45,500 crimesRecorded.

A little play with the calculator produces some interesting figures bearing in mind that Chief Constable Brunstrom claims crime is thing of the past !!!

It equates to 875 crimes per week. Or 124 per day which is a staggering 5.1 crimes per hour.

If we look at the “incidents” reported then the figures become really interesting as they run at;

Weekly 4769, daily 681 which is an incredible 28 per hour.

The Home office reports are all at http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/crimeew0708.html and the tabled results for each Police force at http://www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/pdfs08/bcu1.xls

Within the reports above, the RESIDENT population of North Wales force area is stated to be about 675,500 as 288,000 households thus the actual crime ratio is 6.7%/annum for recorded crimes. Now the Swift Survey early in 2008 showed that 19% of those interviewed were victims of crime and many crimes were not reported for a variety of reasons. Three PPP surveys were also carried out from 2004-8 and crimes/household were recorded as from 52%, 34%, 39%. To determine /capita is complex because our households will include children whilst the PA phone survey will not but dividing by 2.4 for comparison gives us 22%, 14%, 16%. All the survey figures are way over the policy officers quoted figure … WHY?

All the surveys available on the PPP site can be found by entering survey into articles search and first up will be the Police and Police authority most recent surveys and stats.
We conclude that the problem is that the force’s and authority’s perception is far from the reality of many people in North Wales. We must also bear in mind that average figures hide the worst case scenarios where decent people are exposed to very high levels of crime and incidents and a really poor quality of life. The average cost of Policing North Wales is £500/household/annum and rising again! NORTH WALES is a great place to live and work for most of us and particularly those with the high rewards from public service salaries and benefits. It could be even better for many and so could the services they receive.

The Home Office under Jaqui Smith has been found to be deliberately releasing misleading and incomplete/distorted data on many aspects of crime. Even this survey which starts of with such data is another Home Office initiative to bamboozle us. We believe it is a disgrace and an insult to the tax paying public. We are amazed that ALL the Senior police officers and ALL the PA members collude in this process. We must hold them accountable, they need to realise that we pay their salaries and expenses not the Home Secretary.

The following tables and charts are the latest information on the police website they are always accessible from the Police website home page bottom RHS! Note in the tables following VAP is all violent crime against the person. BOTD is burglary other than dwelling and UTMV is unauthorised taking of a Motor Vehicle

Green is positive/improving  Orange is negative/getting worse
The arrests summary is a count of all PACE arrests for notifiable offences. This is a count of actual arrests, not a count of persons arrested. If a person is arrested for multiple offences, all of the arrests for that individual are counted.
Road Traffic Collisions - Performance Summary

November 2008

Rolling 12 Month KSIs Assessment vs. 94-98 Baseline

Each datapoint represents the sum of the previous 12 months KSIs in North Wales

Road Traffic Collisions Child KSI - Performance Summary

November 2008

Rolling 12 Month Child KSIs Assessment vs. 94-98 Baseline

Each datapoint represents the sum of the previous 12 months child KSIs in North Wales
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY (1)

EXPERIENCE AND REPORTING OF CRIME:
⇒ 19% consider that they have experienced at least one crime in the last 12 months. The most commonly experienced crime type is antisocial behaviour (10%).
⇒ 41% of the crimes respondents said they experienced were not reported. Burglary and theft are far more likely to have been reported than other crime types.
⇒ Almost all respondents stated they would report a burglary, assault, theft or fraud/identity theft in the future. Figures were slightly lower for antisocial behaviour and intimidation where 11% and 13% said they would not report this type of crime. Those aged 16-29 were less likely to report crimes.
⇒ Main reasons for not reporting crime/being unlikely to do so is perception that nothing gets done, the crime is not severe, fear of repercussions and they would deal with it themselves.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT
⇒ 47% use public transport with bus being used by 40% and train by 30%.
⇒ 6% of bus users and 4% of train users have experienced crime on public transport in the last 12 months.
⇒ Public transport is most likely to be used during the daytime. Concern about crime is mentioned spontaneously by 6% of public transport users for not using in the evening and by 8% for not using at night.
⇒ 15% of the total sample say that fear of crime influences their decision to use public transport. These were more likely to be females (19% of ALL females) and those aged 16-29 and 45-59.