

Building a Safer Society



Annual Report 2014

“The most vulnerable in our society are not only at the greatest risk of crime, but also suffer a greater impact of crime because of their lack of money and resources...the people who suffer most because of crime tend to suffer most from other social problems” Young(1994)

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Foreword by the Minister for Home Affairs

Since having the privilege of being elected to the States of Jersey as a Deputy and then as Home Affairs Minister, I have come to realise the extent of the excellent work that is being done throughout our community to keep our island a safe and pleasant place to live and work. Some of that work is done by the people working for various agencies that are funded by the BaSS strategy. This is an innovative strategy embracing a broad remit, from early intervention and diversionary initiatives as well as other post-sentencing and custodial programmes and the partnership between States departments, the Parish of St Helier, businesses and members of communities such as the Safer St Helier Community Partnership.

Furthermore, the Council of Ministers is committed to working with communities, tackling social exclusion, addressing Violence against Women and Girls and pushing forward with a family policy that incorporates the 1001 critical days, an early intervention from conception to 2 years old. These initiatives all incorporate aspects of BaSS which is also an integral part of that wider States strategy.

The strategy is being updated in 2015 to recognise the new challenges facing our community that were not included in the previous strategy. This will include the new landscape of the internet, new drugs, domestic abuse perpetrated by young people, and concerns around mental health.

Despite the financial challenges we face, Home Affairs is determined to ensure that the department is working more efficiently whilst still maintaining and enhancing the results it has delivered to date. As Minister, I am determined to lead that process.

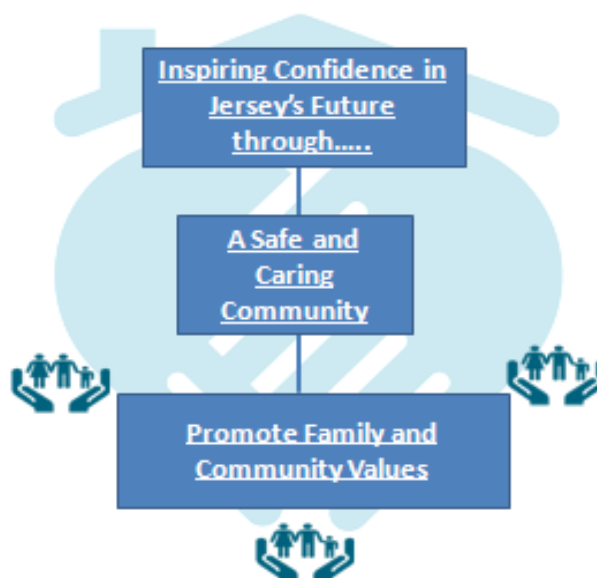
The very positive outcomes from this annual report illustrate the hard work and commitment of the individuals and agencies involved so far and I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who work so tirelessly to better the lives of Jersey communities. I believe this report celebrates the good work that is already happening whilst being honest about the areas of difficulty.

Deputy KRISTINA MOORE



Minister

Outcomes for the States Strategic Plan to end of 2014



Inspiring confidence in Jersey's future through...

... A Safe and Caring Community

Jersey is a safe and beautiful place to live, with a strong and proud sense of community values, independent heritage and culture. The unique partnership between government, the Parish system and voluntary sector provides a strong network to support the community. Jersey also has a proud tradition of generosity to the less fortunate in our community and around the world.

Islanders should all be able to enjoy a safe, just and thriving community. People have a right to expect that the fundamentals are in place, such as protection from harm, effective law enforcement and security, a fair and functioning criminal justice system, secure borders and clear rights and responsibilities for individuals.¹

¹ States Strategic Plan, 2012

BaSS Strategic Priorities

BaSS has three strategic priorities each with its own key objectives. The strategy links directly with the States Strategic Plan through the priority to “Promote Family and Community Values”.

The monitoring and evaluation of each BaSS key objective has been an important aspect of governance, with the aim of assessing whether the strategy is succeeding or not.

<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1. TO CREATE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT BY REDUCING CRIME, PUBLIC DISORDER AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2. TO PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP THEIR POTENTIAL AS ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.</p>	<p>STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: REDUCE THE HARM CAUSED BY DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Objective 1. Engage with the community•Objective 2. Identify hotspots and target offenders•Objective 3. Invest in young people in order to reduce the likelihood of future criminal and anti-social behaviour•Objective 4. Involve and support parents and guardians•Objective 5. Minimise the Harm Through Support to Victims•Objective 6. Reduce Re-offending	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Objective 1. Invest in personal, social and health education and information in order to promote self-esteem and responsible, healthy citizens.•Objective 2. Provide an integrated approach to tackling social exclusion•Objective 3. To develop, provide and promote continuous opportunities for all members of the community, particularly those perceived to be at risk, to access healthy and interesting pursuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none">•Objective 1. Invest in children and young people in order to reduce the likelihood of future substance misuse.•Objective 2. Reduce the inappropriate consumption of psychoactive substances•Objective 3. Promote health-enhancing behaviours and reduce the harm caused by substance misuse.•Objective 4. Engage and inform parents and families about illegal drugs and alcohol.•Objective 5. Continually review evidence-based interventions in order to extend the range and availability of treatment opportunities for problematic drug users.•Objective 6. Where appropriate, provide offenders within the criminal justice system with access to alternative and effective programmes.•Objective 7. Ensure drug trafficking laws are rigorously and effectively enforced.

Overall Picture

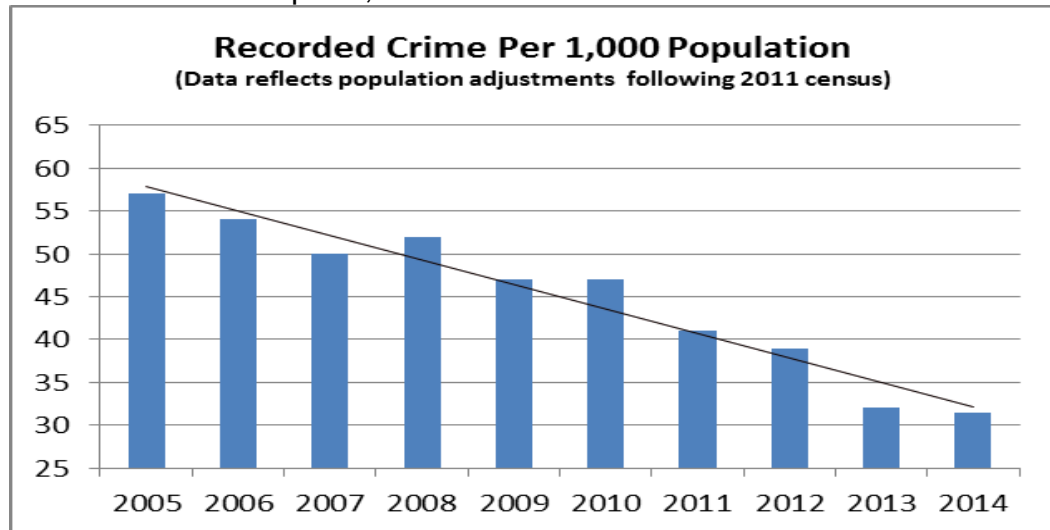
The following summary shows a snapshot of what we intended to do (strategic priorities and objectives) and whether we achieved it.

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1. TO CREATE A SAFER ENVIRONMENT BY REDUCING CRIME, PUBLIC DISORDER AND ANTI-SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR.

Did we do it?

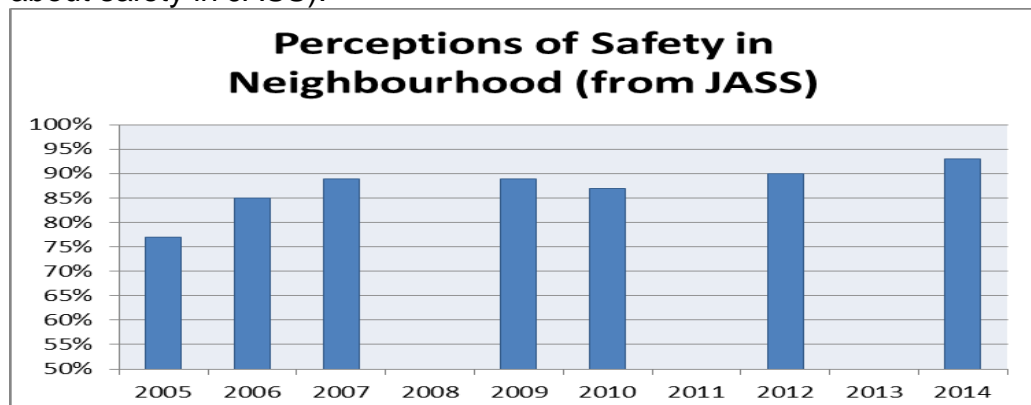
Yes

Overall recorded crime per 1,000 population is the lowest since the Strategy started – 31 crimes per 1,000.



Yes


According to Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) 2014– 93% of people felt very safe or fairly safe in their neighbourhood (2008, 2011, 2013 no questions about safety in JASS).



What we said we would do:

1) Engage with the community:

Did we do it?

<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Police spent much of 2014 refreshing and improving their approach to community policing. They developed a new Community Engagement Strategy as well as an Equality and Diversity Strategy. As a result, work has now started to ensure all sections of the Island’s communities - irrespective of age, gender, disability, nationality, faith or sexuality - feel both included and able to approach the Police with their issues, concerns and knowledge of criminal intent or activity.²</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Visible and responsive policing is no longer just about seeing a Police Officer in person. During 2014, the Police launched their new website and further built on their social media presence, which has now developed into an important aspect of their community policing effort.</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>There was a 15% increase in the total number of hours of Community Service ordered through the Jersey Probation and After Care Service (JPACS) compared to 2013. This provided over 18,500 hours of unpaid work to the Island in diverse places such as Durrell, National Trust, Community Centres and various other charitable associations.³</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Safer St Helier (SSH) Q-Safe taxi marshals are funded by a partnership arrangement with Home Affairs, Tourism, the Jersey Hospitality Association, the Jersey Taxi Drivers Association and an agreement with some advertising companies who arrange for a sum of money from the advertising on taxis to be paid to SSH for the marshals.</p>  <p>The companies that advertise on the taxis can then include this as part of their corporate social responsibility agenda and in their advertising. Everyone benefits and islanders and visitors are kept safer travelling at night.</p>

² States of Jersey Police, Annual Performance report, 2014

³ Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2014 and Business Plan for 2015

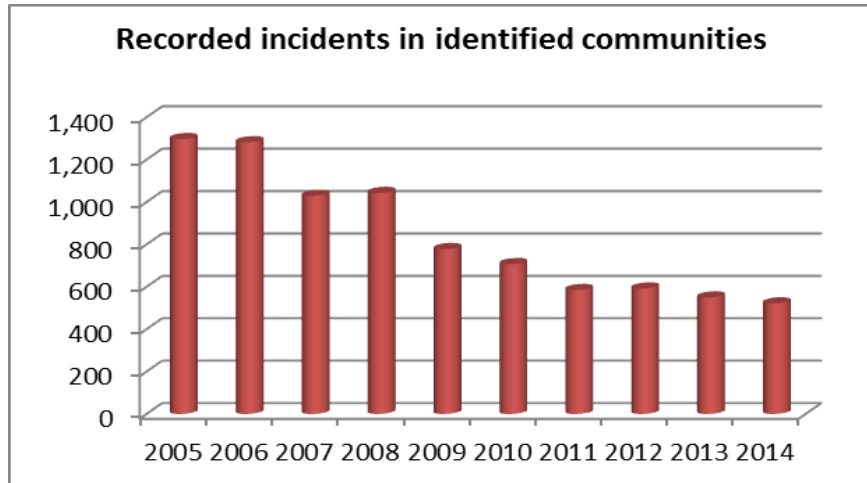
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Q-Safe Taxi Marshal Scheme began in December 2007. There have been significantly fewer assaults at the Weighbridge rank since it started.</p> <p>In 2013 there were no common assaults. In 2014 there were 3, but the numbers remain very small.</p> <div data-bbox="539 271 1396 792"> <p style="text-align: center;">Incidents at the Weighbridge taxi rank</p> <table border="1"> <caption>Incidents at the Weighbridge taxi rank</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Common assault</th> <th>Public order/ Drunkenness/ ASB/Nuisance</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>8</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>6</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>4</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>2</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>2</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>4</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Common assault	Public order/ Drunkenness/ ASB/Nuisance	2005	8	20	2006	6	24	2007	4	9	2008	2	8	2009	2	9	2010	2	5	2011	4	7	2012	1	4	2013	0	4	2014	3	3
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>Prison! Me! No Way!!! (PMNW) Jersey provides an excellent example of a social enterprise model and engages at a strategic level with public bodies and private enterprise. They also engage positively with young people through schools, with parents, with various uniformed officers from States departments (including the States of Jersey Police (SoJP), Jersey Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Service, Jersey Prison Service, and nurses) and the Youth Service. Feedback from parents, students and schools indicates that the scheme has a positive impact on young people.</p>																																	

2) Identify Hotspots and Target Offenders:

Did we do it?

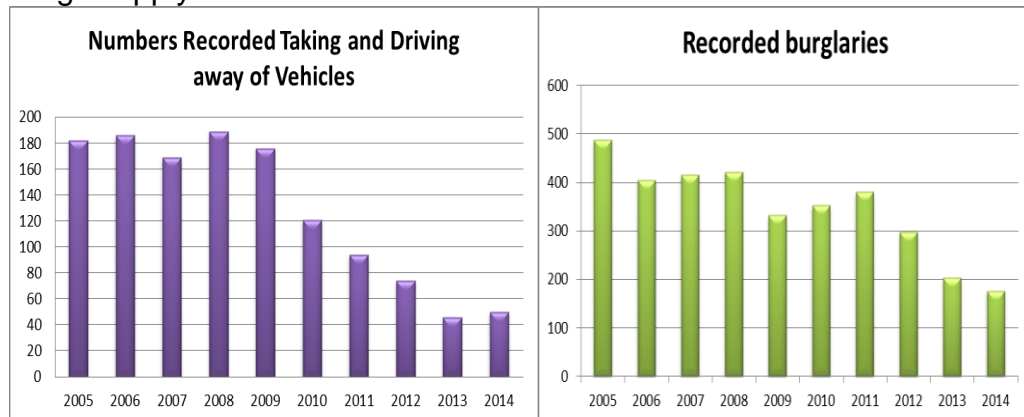
Yes

SoJP continue with an intelligence-led approach to those neighbourhood issues which can undermine public safety and quality of life, by preventing and disrupting anti-social behaviour, targeting the deployment of police officers in response to demand or to known hot-spots⁴



Yes

SoJP continue to undertake long-term, focused operations that target those who are known to be habitual offenders. During 2014, the Police targeted 28 Priority and Persistent Offenders who they identified through intelligence-led policing. 21 (75%) of these targeted individuals received some form of criminal justice sanction during 2014, ranging from prison to community service. It is expected that these actions will have helped to reduce crime in a number of categories – in particular burglary and drugs supply



A total of 176 burglaries were recorded in 2014, which represented a 13% reduction on 2013; this was also the lowest levels of burglary since computer records began in 1992. In addition, 2014 also saw a 15% reduction (compared with 2013) in acquisitive crime, which included a 4% year-on-year reduction in shop lifting.

⁴ States of Jersey Police Policing Plan 2014

<p>Yes</p>	<p>Jersey’s Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) were implemented in 2011 when the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law 2010 came into force. The purpose of JMAPP is to protect the public by reducing the offending behaviour of sexual and violent offenders.</p> <p>The number of offenders managed through an active multi-agency JMAPP process (where active involvement of more than one agency is required) in 2014 was 77, an increase from 66 in 2013 (16%). 8 JMAPP subjects were sentenced for offences committed when they were subject to level 2 management, or had been level 2 in the 28 days prior to the offence. This means that 89.6% of JMAPP subjects were not reconvicted during 2014.⁵</p>																						
<p>YES</p>	<div data-bbox="367 649 1332 1220" data-label="Figure"> <p style="text-align: center;">Recorded assaults taking place in St Helier pubs, clubs and streets between 8pm and 4am</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Recorded Assaults</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>345</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>370</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>375</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>330</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>370</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>305</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>205</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>195</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The Police maintained an enhanced presence in St Helier on Friday and Saturday nights as well as continuing with their rolling programme of licensee visits and checks. During 2013 there was a 32% reduction in night-time economy related violence and 2014 saw a further 4% reduction. The Police continued to develop effective relationships and a range of joint initiatives with the licensing trade and key stakeholders, in order to improve public safety after dark.⁶</p>	Year	Recorded Assaults	2005	345	2006	370	2007	375	2008	330	2009	300	2010	370	2011	280	2012	305	2013	205	2014	195
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⁵ Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) Annual Report 2014

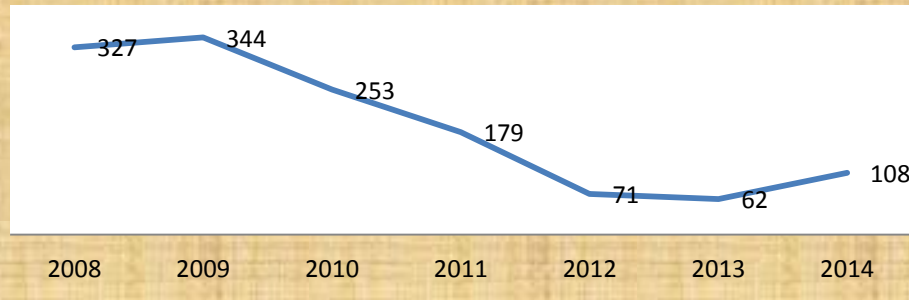
⁶ States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report, 2014

3) Invest in Young People in order to reduce the likelihood of Future Criminality:

Did we do it?

<p>Yes</p>	<p>According to the Island Census, the population in Jersey was 97,856 in 2011. Of those, 4,383 were between 14-17 yrs old. In 2014, 3.4% of the total population of that age group were known to have committed an offence. Since 2005, the highest percentage of young people known to have committed an offence was 6.3% in 2010.</p> <div data-bbox="359 539 1326 1115"> <table border="1"> <caption>Proportion of 14-17yr old population who are known to have committed an offence</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>5.5%</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>3.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>5.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>6.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>3.1%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>2.8%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>3.3%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3.3%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Proportion (%)	2005	5.5%	2006	3.8%	2007	5.1%	2008	5.1%	2009	5.1%	2010	6.3%	2011	3.1%	2012	2.8%	2013	3.3%	2014	3.3%		
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>In Jersey the general picture across all agencies during the last few years is that of fewer young people coming into contact with the criminal justice system. In 2014 there was a slight increase in total arrests but not in the number of youths committing offences.</p> <div data-bbox="695 1128 1396 1541"> <table border="1"> <caption>SoJP Youth Arrests</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Total Number of Individuals</th> <th>Total Arrests</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2008</td><td>364</td><td>636</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>316</td><td>699</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>258</td><td>507</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>170</td><td>293</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>157</td><td>214</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>129</td><td>171</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>120</td><td>246</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Total Number of Individuals	Total Arrests	2008	364	636	2009	316	699	2010	258	507	2011	170	293	2012	157	214	2013	129	171	2014	120	246
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The drop in youth crime experienced over the last few years has, unfortunately, stopped with a significant rise in the number of cases brought before the Youth Court. When this is analysed further it can be shown to be mainly due to a small number of repeat offenders and one or two cases involving a number of youths. So, whilst the increase would appear to be alarming; taking into account the small base that we are starting from and the factors preciously mentioned, the Youth Court caseload is not returning to the number of cases seen in 2004 and 2005.</p>																								

Number of Youth Court Cases



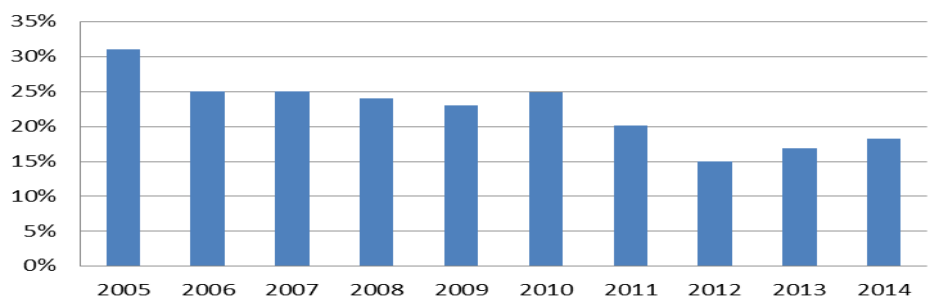
Overall, the workload within the Youth Court increased in numbers to 108 compared with 62 cases being dealt with in 2013. This represents an increase of 74.2% compared to 2013. However, due to the factors mentioned in the previous paragraph, whilst this increase is regrettable it is not alarming as just under 15% of the cases were committed by one individual.⁷

Overall, the workload within the Youth Court increased by 48% but this still reflects a significant decrease compared to numbers previously seen. This is reflected by the fact that a number of scheduled Youth Court sittings were cancelled as there were no cases to hear.

Yes

Jersey has many individuals; public, private and 3rd sector agencies; and faith groups working together to address the issues that cause offending and trying to prevent those that do from re-offending. Only 16% of crimes were committed by 10-17 year olds (compared to 22 – 25% in England and Wales).

Proportion of known offenders who are aged under 18



⁷ Jersey Court Service, Annual Report, Magistrate's, Youth and Petty Debts Courts, 2014

<p>Yes</p>	<p>In 2014, there was an increase in the overall number of Social Enquiry Reports (SER) for the Youth Court from 28 (2013) to 37 (2014) a 24% increase. The number of new probation orders from Youth Court has more than doubled compared to 2013; however 6 individuals have had 15 orders between them. The number of Community Service Orders has remained at a very low level but has increased slightly from 5 in 2013 to 9 in 2015(</p> <div data-bbox="746 197 1385 560"> <table border="1"> <caption>JPACS - Youth Court</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Probation Supervision</th> <th>New Community Service Orders</th> <th>Social Enquiry Reports</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>40</td> <td>12</td> <td>70</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>55</td> <td>15</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>35</td> <td>20</td> <td>52</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>28</td> <td>10</td> <td>45</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>22</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>35</td> <td>9</td> <td>37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Probation Supervision	New Community Service Orders	Social Enquiry Reports	2008	40	12	70	2009	55	15	50	2010	35	20	52	2011	28	10	45	2012	22	5	15	2013	15	5	28	2014	35	9	37
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>Parish Hall Enquiries have dipped slightly from 281cases in 2013 to 263 in 2014(6%):</p> <p>160 (61%) of Parish Hall cases were first offenders, slightly up from last year (57%).</p> <p>Road traffic continues to be the main offence group at 51%, followed by public order (16%), larceny (12%), malicious damage (8%) and drugs offences (5%).</p> <p>Acts of violence have dropped from 8% (22 cases) in 2013 to 3% (9 cases) in 2014.</p> <p>18 cases were sent from Parish Hall to Youth Court during 2014, a similar number to 2013, with 2 cases being sent to the Magistrate's Court.⁸</p> <div data-bbox="657 788 1375 1258"> <table border="1"> <caption>Young People appearing at Parish Hall Enquiries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Cases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>395</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>285</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>295</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>345</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>281</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>263</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of Cases	2008	400	2009	395	2010	285	2011	295	2012	345	2013	281	2014	263																
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Young Offenders Institution at Jersey Prison Service has also seen a reduction in the number of admissions from 23 in 2008 to 14 in 2014, with a peak in 2010. The numbers reflect the number of juvenile admissions (not individuals) to the prison, the majority of whom</p> <div data-bbox="571 1527 1385 1886"> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of admissions to YOI</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Admissions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>41</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>14</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of Admissions	2008	23	2009	20	2010	41	2011	18	2012	6	2013	3	2014	14																
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⁸ Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2014 and Business Plan for 2015

	<p>were remanded in custody. In 2010, 18 male and 2 female juveniles accounted for 41 admissions to La Moye.</p> <p>In 2014 there was only 1 juvenile admitted after sentence from the Youth Court but a total of 14 juvenile admissions related to only 4 individuals (one was admitted 10 times, another twice and two on one occasion each).</p>
Yes	<p>The Youth Service provided bi-monthly sessions to the Young Offenders and the Jersey Careers Service attended one-to-one sessions, according to need, throughout the year.</p>
Yes	<p>A project, run through the Children's Service, enables children in need to access mainstream nursery provision in Jersey. Attending a mainstream nursery provision helps children with transition to their school; and therefore aids children to reach their full potential. Previous information has evidenced that through attendance on courses parents have indicated they are better equipped with strategies to deal with issues such as challenging behaviour. The greatest demands are seen by single parent families, who often have little or no support available to them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 children under the eligibility criteria for school nursery placements were placed at nursery • 2 families were given support for short-term nursery placement due to medical emergencies within the family • 3 single parent families were given placements to enable the parent to attend Drug and Alcohol, Psychology and or parenting sessions <p>All of the 10 children were on the Child Protection Register at the time of placement, for a variety of reasons, ie. neglect or emotional abuse. The outcomes for the children have proven most beneficial and some continue to receive our support.</p>
Yes	<p>The number of young people who received input from PMNW has increased year on year quite significantly with the end of year figure for 2014 = 10940. This includes Crime and Safety Awareness Days, Your Choice days, individual school sessions (which include internet/mobile safety, alcohol and drug awareness (including new psychoactive substances), domestic abuse workshops and harassment and cyber-bullying) and various community events).</p>
Yes	<p>In 2013 the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) was set up to coordinate and manage safeguarding concerns regarding children and young people in Jersey. MASH is made up of representatives from a number of States' departments and other agencies (SoJP, Children's Service, Education, Sport and Culture (ESC) and Family Nursing and Home Care) to provide a single contact point for members of the public, families or professionals to discuss any concerns that they may have.</p> <p>By bringing these different agencies together in one place, it ensures that information is shared as early as possible with responses being timely and coordinated. A new joint MASH database will ensure that information can be collected to allow targeted support. In 2014 the MASH had 2,323 enquiries.</p>

4) Involve and support parents and guardians:

Did we do it?

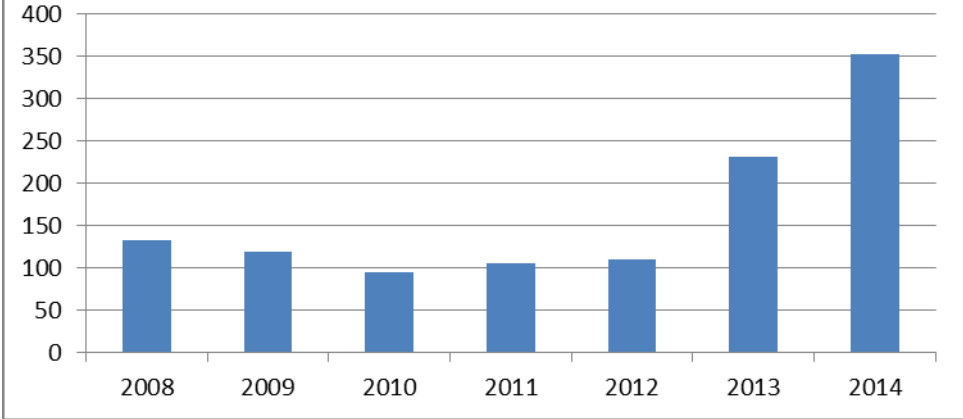
Yes	<p>Parenting Support Services believe that there is no single model for parenting and therefore it is vital that the balance is kept between being helpful and respectful when intervening in family life. They aim to offer parents a way to find some focus which is of benefit to them and their own personal circumstances.</p> <p>The JELLY clubs (Jersey Early Learning Literacy Years) welcome babies to pre-school children and their mums, dads, grandparents or carers. These hourly sessions are a chance to relax and enjoy time with your child, take part in lots of fun activities and meet other parents and children. These clubs are being developed throughout the island. The JELLY program is based on the research that shows early interaction with babies and toddlers will give children a good start to school life.</p> <p>In 2014:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 402 parents attended parenting courses• 368 parents and 450 children attended JELLY clubs• 38 parents attended courses for separating / divorced parents• 267 parents accessed 1:1 consultations with regards to family life• 5 volunteers are in training to work with parents, 2 are bi-lingual parents and will support other parents in groups• 8 Professionals have completed Working With Parents City and Guilds <p>The Parent Partnership officer/designated keyworker is a new post that supports parents with children under 5 with special needs. This new role is supporting 25 families and is facilitating a programme for children under 5 called Early Bird. This programme runs twice a year and 6 families attend the sessions.</p>
Yes	<p>The Universal Provisions Project provides children and young people, who have been identified by the Children's Service as 'children in need', with continued support and focus by engaging them in some form of mainstream activity or learning provision. The aim is to provide the individual with some positive focus and to support the family by providing respite and financial support in order to prevent crisis situations arising.</p> <p>Funding was granted for a number of children to undertake activities that would either increase confidence and independence or would help to address boundary or behavioural issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support with purchasing sports kit for a child aged 8 years, thus helping to avoid drawing negative attention from other children for using inappropriate or non-uniform items. This was previously supported by the family, but due to bereavement this one-off payment was granted.• One family of seven children and another family of five children with ages ranging from 6 months to 14 years were given support enabling the older children to participate in activities that due to the family's

	<p>financial circumstances they would be unable to access, enabling parents to spend quality/bonding time with the younger children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Funding was provided for an 8 year old to have a short break for behavioural and sensory intervention works. Respite for a single mother, due to the stress of her 14 year old son's challenging behaviour. • 5 children, aged between 2 and 4 years, were provided with holiday nursery placements for the following reasons: to continue structure and consistency, to help with speech development and to increase self-confidence. • 17 children aged between 4 and 13 years were provided with after-school care, for various reasons, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consolidate progress made by a 7 year old child who had been unable to engage with other children. ○ Placement for 8 year old twins; allowing mother to attend Drug & Alcohol sessions. ○ 5 year old child to have wider contact with peers due to their limited upbringing. • 34 children aged between 4 and 14 years were provided with placement on holiday schemes, for various reasons, including the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rugby summer camp, to enable a 9 year old with behavioural problems to experience discipline, team work and to build self-esteem. ○ 7 and 8 year old siblings to ensure continued contact with own age group as they were in the care of their grandparents. ○ Placement at Sports Bugs to ensure stability and safety for a 9 year old whose mother has mental health issues. ○ A one-off support of holiday placement for a 9 year old, whilst mother attended hospital in London with a sibling for an operation. ○ To ensure structure and routine for 9 and 11 year old siblings whilst residency issues were resolved between parents. ○ Horse riding lessons to engage a 14 year old child in positive activities; gain confidence and self-reliance away from negative activities in their daily routine. <p>During 2014, a total of 48 children aged between 2 and 14 years were granted funding under the above provisions. 17 of these children were at the time on the child protection register for various reasons, mainly neglect.</p>
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5) Minimise the harm through support to victims:

Did we do it?

<p>Yes</p>	<p>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC) are important in developing the holistic solutions that individual cases of domestic abuse require. The MARAC is a forum that agrees collaborative action to prevent further harm to victims of domestic abuse and their children. It aims to reduce the risk of serious harm or homicide by identifying risk factors and supporting those affected. In 2014 they dealt with 177</p>
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	<p>referrals</p> <p>The key role for the successful operation of MARAC is that of the Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA): the primary point of contact for a victim.</p>																
<p>Ongoing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Incidents involving domestic violence parties who are assessed as being at a high or very high risk of further victimisation</p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="359 555 1326 972"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2008</td> <td>130</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2009</td> <td>120</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2010</td> <td>95</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2011</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2012</td> <td>110</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013</td> <td>230</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014</td> <td>350</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Domestic Violence remains an issue for our community.</p> <p>More than 11% of recorded crime was due to domestic violence crime in 2014 and the SoJP attended 1,133 domestic abuse incidents and 351 domestic violence crimes.⁹</p>	Year	Number of Incidents	2008	130	2009	120	2010	95	2011	105	2012	110	2013	230	2014	350
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The most dangerous domestic violence perpetrators are managed through the Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) system. Jersey has a range of staff trained and qualified to use various specialised assessment tools that have been developed, including those for domestic violence, violence and sexual offenders. Many JMAPP subjects have a history of domestic abuse and the JMAPP Co-ordinator works closely with the MARAC process.</p>																
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Programme (ADAPT) for men is run by the Jersey Domestic Violence Forum in partnership with Hampton Trust and Probation. Since July 2013 the programme increased from one session to two sessions per week to accommodate increasing demand.</p> <p>In 2014 there were 59 enquiries. Adapt had 32 starters with a total of 47 attending throughout the year, due to 15 being carried over from 2014.</p> <p>21 finished the 30 week programme (Jersey Adapt best year to-date and results surpassing those in the UK).</p> <p>In total, since 2007, the programme has had 96 finish but, with 4 repeat customers, 100 course completions.</p> <p>Each perpetrator undergoes approximately 30 x 2 hour sessions. Their progress is continually monitored throughout. They are formally</p>																

⁹ States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report, 2014

	<p>assessed by the session Group Leaders every week and given a final written appraisal. 102 x 2 hour sessions were delivered last year.</p> <p>During the year, numerous female partners of perpetrators were risk assessed, supported, helped with safety planning and given advice by the Woman Safety worker. The support can last up to a year afterwards for those whose male partners have completed the programme.</p>																						
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Victim Support continues to support victims of crime and to do whatever is needed to help them through challenging times</p> <div data-bbox="365 562 1327 1095" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of victims accessing victim support 2005 - 2013</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of victims</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>295</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>240</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>210</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>230</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>235</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>285</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>320</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>The total referrals for 2014 are 365 which represents a 14% increase on 2013 (320)</p> <p>The victim services report conducted in 2014 gave a picture of some of the issues facing services on the Island and work is ongoing to look at how to streamline provisions, address any duplications and ultimately help enable the provision of a more effective service to the victims.</p>	Year	Number of victims	2005	260	2006	295	2007	350	2008	300	2009	240	2010	210	2011	230	2012	235	2013	285	2014	320
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Restorative Justice (RJ) Initiative, run through the Jersey Probation and After-Care Service (JPACS) in partnership with Parish Hall Enquiries, continues to be very successful at bringing victims and offenders together and ensuring reparation.</p> <p>The yearly summary reveals RJ officer involvement in relation to 52 clients across the spectrum of supervision types, compared to 64 in 2013 (a 19% decrease). The work undertaken included 13 face-to-face apologies, 12 letters of apology and 3 offenders carrying out work for their victims in order to make amends. 3 Restorative Justice Conferences took place and 10 prison visits were made.</p> <p>The number of Bind Overs with RJ imposed was down to 5 in total (2 young people and 3 adults) compared to 10 in 2013. Deferred decisions with RJ from Parish Hall were also slightly down from 9 in 2013 to 7 in 2014.</p>																						

6) Reduce Re-offending:

Did we do it?

<p>Yes</p>	<p>For several years the JPACS has been using an accredited risk of re-offending tool that is linked to reconviction rates.</p> <p>The figure for those who reduce their risk of re-offending after being on probation is 68% for 2014. The majority of probation clients are therefore reducing their risk of re-offending by the end of their Probation Order.</p> <div data-bbox="683 360 1407 846" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1"> <caption>Proportion of offenders supervised on probation orders who reduce their risk of re-offending</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Proportion (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>58%</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>60%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>72%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>68%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>60%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>55%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>58%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>60%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>58%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>68%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Proportion (%)	2005	58%	2006	60%	2007	72%	2008	68%	2009	60%	2010	55%	2011	58%	2012	60%	2013	58%	2014	68%
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<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>JPACS in partnership with Highlands College run a Basic Skills Programme for those on probation and in prison.</p> <p>10 clients have received tutor support during 2014 with a total of 72 tutor sessions being delivered. This compares to 11 clients and 67 sessions in 2013.</p> <p>31 of these sessions were delivered to one young person, who has chosen to continue to see his tutor beyond the end of his order, in order to support him during his GCSEs.</p> <p>1 client was referred to the Second Chance programme and another to the Improve Your Skills evening classes, both run by Highlands.¹⁰</p>																						
<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>Resettlement of Prisoners- The evidence for resettlement being part of a holistic package to help reduce offending is building; however, at the moment we do not have the equivalent of an Offender Rehabilitation ACT Bill in Jersey and whilst the resettlement team at Jersey Prison Service help individuals with resettlement plans whilst they are in prison, their influence stops once the person has been discharged. Probation provides a voluntary aftercare service which is accessed by some but, again with no statutory requirement, their resources are stretched.</p> <p>The statutory agencies rely very heavily on the work of voluntary agencies, in particular the work of the prison chaplains' team and the Freedom for Life Ministries (FFLM) to help prisoners with resettlement. A resettlement strategy is being developed by Jersey Prison Service team; they have also involved probation, the chaplains and FFLM.</p>																						

¹⁰ Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2014 and Business Plan for 2015

	On 24 September 2014, following the adoption of P.123/2014, the previous Minister for Home Affairs endorsed an application to the Criminal Offences Confiscation Fund (COCF) for a grant of £200,000 for the Freedom for Life Ministries for the refurbishment of a LifeCentre drop-in facility.
Ongoing	The majority of prisoners at the States of Jersey Prison Service are involved in academic or vocational courses to attain qualifications, with a view to helping them get a job when they are released. ¹¹

¹¹ States of Jersey Prison Service, HM Prison La Moye, Annual Report ,2014

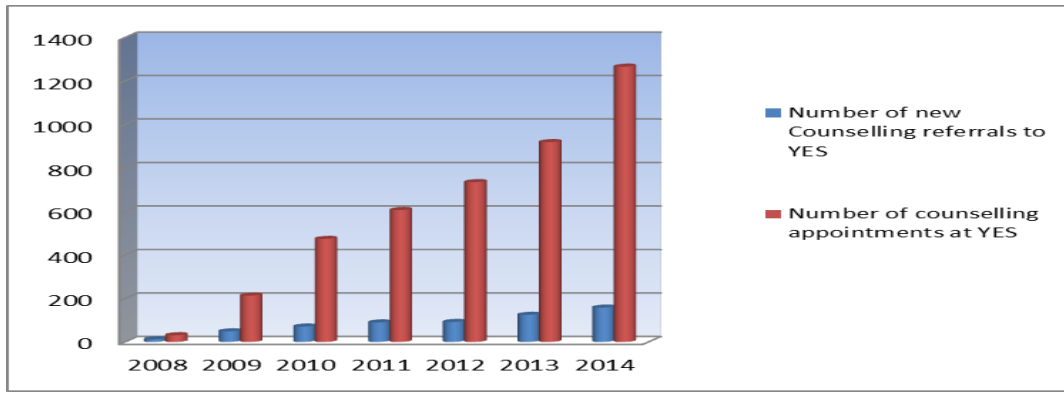
**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2. TO PROVIDE
PEOPLE WITH OPPORTUNITIES TO
DEVELOP THEIR POTENTIAL AS ACTIVE
AND RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF
SOCIETY.**

To do this we said we would:

1) Invest in Personal, Social and Health Education and Information in Order to Promote Self-Esteem and Responsible, Healthy Citizens:

Did we do it?

Yes	<p>The Move On Youth Project (street based youth work and mobile youth work) is a well-established project within the Jersey Youth Service which reaches out to young people on the streets of St Helier. It targets hard-to-reach young people who are vulnerable and potentially at risk. The project had around 3,939 contacts with young people in 2014 (2,473 males (63%), 1,466 females (37%)) and has conversations which cover Health & Wellbeing, Being Safe & Informed, Learning through Involvement, Community Engagement & Awareness and Skills for the Future.</p> <p>Both the Street Based Youth Workers (SBYW) and the Freedom Street Youth Team were out on GCSE exam results night. This night was again very quiet this year - the big events of the past have been scaled down as the need to provide them and police big diversionary events seems to have passed. The police have also not reported any major issues on that night with young people.</p> <p>The team have been involved in a joint project to try and help reduce perceived anti-social behaviour around skating in the Town Park. A trial was completed of some small skate equipment in the ball court at the park. This has been successful as a provision for young people with an alternative to skating on the front steps of the park.</p> <p>Towards the end of the term, a small group of young people who hang out in the Town Park, expressed an interest in going climbing (we had been talking about parkour and other urban sports). The team were able to plan and run a trip with them. It was extremely successful.</p>
Yes	<p>The Youth Enquiry Service (YES) helps young people access information and advice so that they can make informed choices on a range of issues in their lives. YES is a 'One Stop Shop' for young people to access free, independent and confidential support and counselling via the drop-in centre, by phone, text, e-mail and through the website www.yes.je</p>



YES has seen a continual increase in the number of young people accessing this service. Since opening, YES has registered 780 clients and between them they have visited the service 7,058 times. The majority of their clients are over the age of 18. Clients are repeat visiting which indicates they are happy with the service they receive.

The 1-2-1 counselling service has had a total of 597 referrals to the counselling project in 6 years. Between those 597 clients they have attended 4,245 appointments.

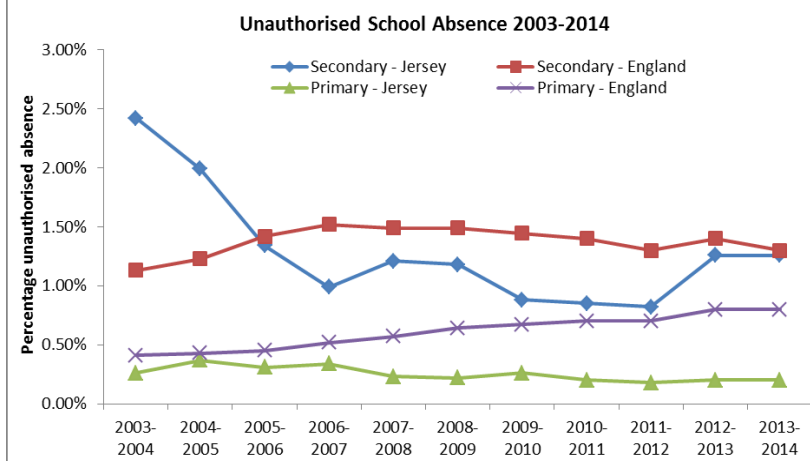
The main issues covered in counselling sessions are: relationships, low mood, depression and dealing with past issues.

2) Provide an Integrated Approach to Tackling Social Exclusion:

Did we do it?

Yes

Very often statistics like those shown here of **unauthorised school absences** provide a result, but do not adequately illustrate the hard work that has been going on in the schools and with their partners working with parents and young people.

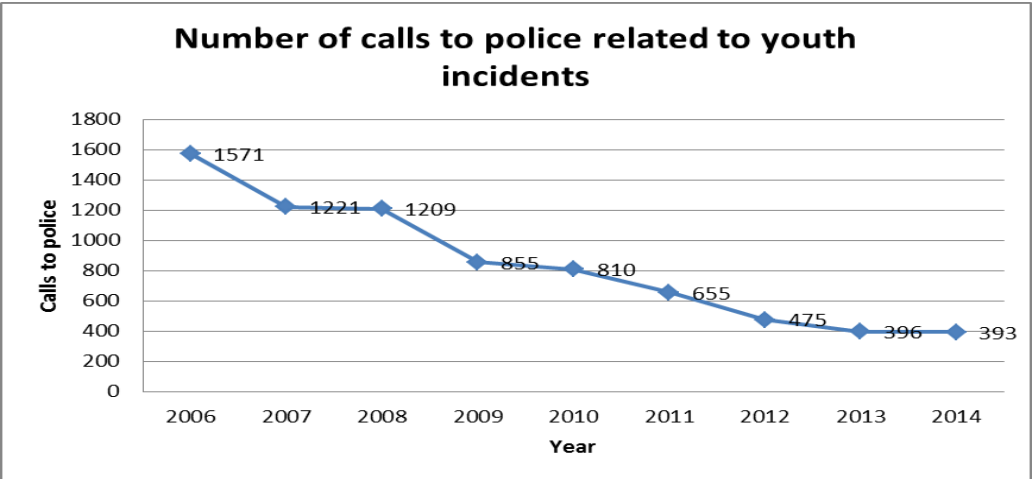


It is well documented that there are extremely strong links between levels of absence at a school and levels of attainment, anti-social behaviour (ASB) and poor outcomes for young people.

	<p>This graph illustrates that there was a dramatic downward trend in unauthorised absences 2003/2004 – 2011/2012 in Jersey which compares very favourably with the England. During 2012/2013 there was a slight increase in secondary unauthorised absences in Jersey which has stayed the same during the school year 2013/2014. The main reason for the slight upturn in unauthorised absence in secondary schools is parents taking holidays in school time.</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Portuguese Offender Worker (POW) at the Jersey Probation and After-Care Service provides equal opportunities for the Portuguese community involved in the criminal justice system</p> <p>In 2014 the POW successfully completed her BA Hons Social Work degree from the Robert Gordon University.</p> <p>The work includes Social Enquiry Report (SER) writing (both Magistrate and Royal Courts) of which 39 were completed. The POW also completed 3 deportation reports written for the attention of the Lieutenant Governor and 12 standown verbal reports for the Court.</p> <p>The number of new Probation supervisions allocated to the POW in 2014 was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation Orders (youth) – 3 • Probation Orders (adult) – 17 • Custodial Supervisions – 4 • Voluntary After-Care – 1 • Bind Over Order with Restorative Justice – 1 • A total of 20 orders ended in 2014 of which 13 orders showed a decrease in risk of re-offending rates (65%). <p>As well as having a prison and community caseload, the POW attends Court and weekly Parish Hall Enquiries (St Helier). The POW saw 33 youths in 2014 at Parish Hall. This service is invaluable to Portuguese parents of youths who attend Parish Hall, as she is able to explain the process in their native language.</p> <p>In addition to her own caseload, the POW assists other colleagues co-working/translating and she also sees and speaks to victims where English is not their first language.</p> <p>The POW also co-worked with the Aggression Control Training (ACT) programme in 2014.</p> <p>In the first five months of this year, the POW has already completed 19 Social Enquiry Reports, 1 deportation report and 5 standown reports for the Court. Her caseload is currently approximately 24, of which five are prisoners (two of which are youths).</p>

3) To develop, provide and promote continuous opportunities for all members of the community, particularly those perceived to be at risk, to access healthy and interesting pursuits:

Did we do it?

Yes	<p>Community and School Sports Development (CSSD) aims to ensure that sport is inclusive in Jersey and all young people have opportunities to take part. The team provides free sport sessions in key locations, removing the barriers to participation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 363 community sports sessions were delivered in 2014, including cricket, football and trampolining. • 114 sport sessions were delivered in partnership with clubs and associations, including squash and fishing. • 40 young people have taken up memberships at clubs. • 92% of young people who attend CSSD sport projects live in targeted areas. • There were only 393 calls to police in 2014 regarding youth crime - the lowest recorded since 2006 <div style="text-align: center; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Number of calls to police related to youth incidents</p>  <table border="1" style="margin: 0 auto; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Calls to police</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2006</td><td>1571</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>1221</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>1209</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>855</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>810</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>655</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>475</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>396</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>393</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 children attended CSSD sessions after referrals from Brighter Futures and the Children’s Service. • Two ‘Get Started in Sport’ courses were delivered to 12 young people as part of the Prince’s Trust programme. • Three new sports projects were delivered at Springfield stadium. Police say these projects have helped to reduce the risk of anti-social behaviour. • A new working partnership with the States of Jersey Police resulted in officers taking part and volunteering at the Friday Night Leagues. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nine new sports projects were launched this year, including fishing and squash. More people have joined these clubs as a result.¹² 	Year	Calls to police	2006	1571	2007	1221	2008	1209	2009	855	2010	810	2011	655	2012	475	2013	396	2014	393
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¹² Community and School Sports Department Annual report, 2014

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: REDUCE THE HARM CAUSED BY DRUGS, ALCOHOL AND SOLVENTS.

To do this we said we would:

1) Invest in children and young people in order to reduce the likelihood of future substance misuse:

Did we do it?

Yes

The Health Related Behaviour Questionnaire (HRBQ) questionnaire takes place every 4 years. The survey findings have provided a portrait of, and trends in, young people’s attitudes and behaviours since 1996. The questionnaire is carried out in Year 6 in primary schools and in Years 8 and 10 in secondary schools.

The Health Intelligence Unit repeated this research in 2014. Findings show a continuing trend of improving health-related behaviours in young people.

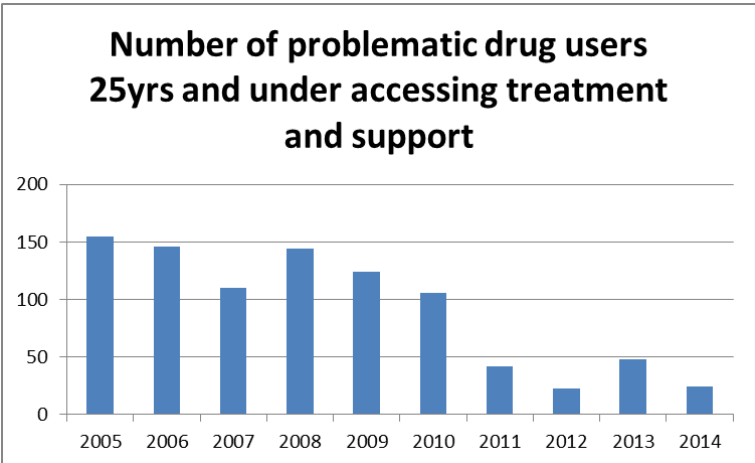
Most young people reported behaviours that were beneficial for their health with a few displaying negative behaviours.

There are continued decreases in rates of smoking and drinking and an increase in physical activity and consumption of fruit and vegetables. As reported in previous years, there is a small percentage of young people who have taken drugs and have had a sexual relationship.

The results are used to provide targeted services, help to identify gaps or any changes needed in provision.

Ongoing

The Arrest Referral Worker at the Alcohol and Drug Service enables young problematic drug users to access treatment and support. The arrest referral initiative is designed to access people who come in to police custody and through the Parish Hall



Enquiry and refer them for treatment before they come in to contact with the courts.

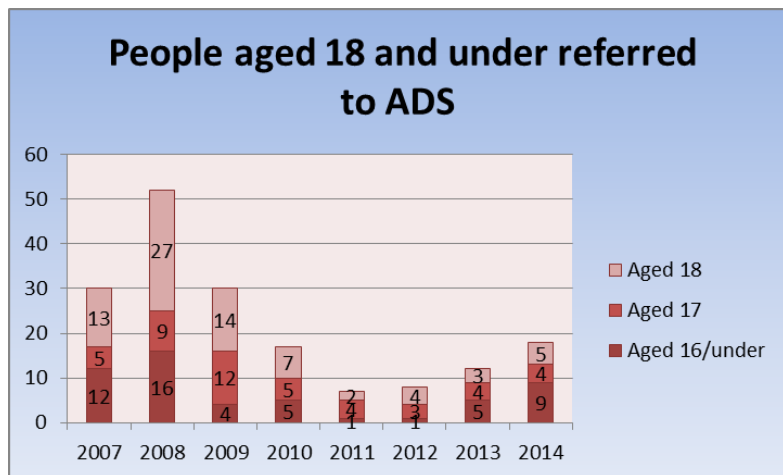
An evaluation of the post was conducted in 2012 with a view to improving and revitalising the service for the future. In 2013, two new Arrest Referral Workers were employed on a job share.

As can be seen on the graph, the numbers have been diminishing year-on-year since 2008. The number of problematic drug users under 25 accessing treatment and support was 24 in 2014.

Ongoing

The Alcohol and Drug Service (ADS) saw a significant reduction in referrals from people aged 18 and under from 2008 to 2011.

Although the figures remain low, there has been a slight increase since then. In 2011 the overall figure for under-18 referrals was 7; this has risen to 18 in 2014.



Yes

Substance misuse education for young people on Probation. As a condition of a Probation Order, all young people aged 18 and under are expected to attend at least one session with the Court Liaison Officer. The session or sessions aim to discuss current alcohol and drug use, what effect they have on the young person, especially in relation to health, relationships, school or employment and the law and look at what changes they feel they would be able to make to reduce the negative impact it may have had and how they could implement them.

For many within the age group, the drug of choice is alcohol and sessions will include education, such as calculating units, the effects of alcohol on the brain and rest of the body, as well as the more behavioural effects. It is quite rare now to get people coming through the courts for possession of heroin which used to be a large proportion of the clientele; drug use tends to be cannabis, although some of the "legal highs" have periods of popularity, they tend to be used less consistently, often due to availability, than alcohol.

The percentage of young people on probation receiving substance misuse education remains at 100%.

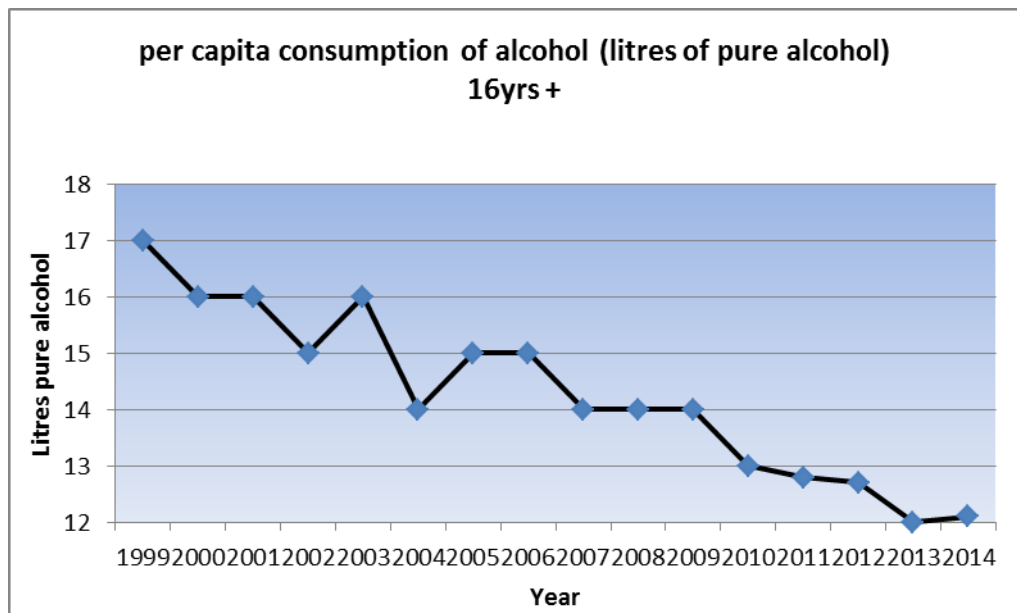
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Young Offenders at La Moye Prison have access to a counsellor and during 2014 the delivery of accredited offending behaviour group-work programmes continued.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Addressing Substance-Related Offending–Secure (ASRO-S). • Thinking Skills Programme (TSP) <p>In addition, the following non-accredited programmes were offered</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dynamic Drug Awareness Course • Alcohol Study Group <p>A pleasing first Interventions Integrity Framework audit report was received from the National Offender Management Service (UK) in respect of the Thinking Skills Programme, indicating that the programmes team had performed well during their first year of accredited programmes delivery</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Start Thinking about Alcohol Risks Today (STAART) alcohol delay programme continues to be delivered to Year 7 students and their families. However, since the complete swap-out of the school nursing team, there have been issues in getting it delivered consistently across the States' schools.</p> <p>An updated evaluation is required, challenged by low level data due to uptake and getting parental responses. We are currently making changes to the evaluation methods and hope this will allow an improved evaluation to be completed.</p>
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The alcohol and substance misuse programmes, run by PMNW, deliver interactive group sessions for years 7-13, which include the effect and consequences of taking illegal drugs and alcohol, and driving whilst under the influence of alcohol and drugs. The drugs workshop covers many drugs from cannabis to heroin with a special emphasis on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). This reflects the current concerns about these drugs and stand-alone lessons about these substances are delivered.</p> <p>In 2015 PMNW will be developing a DVD for use in schools about NPS using local students and local companies.</p>

2) Reduce the inappropriate consumption of psychoactive substances (including alcohol):

Did we do it?

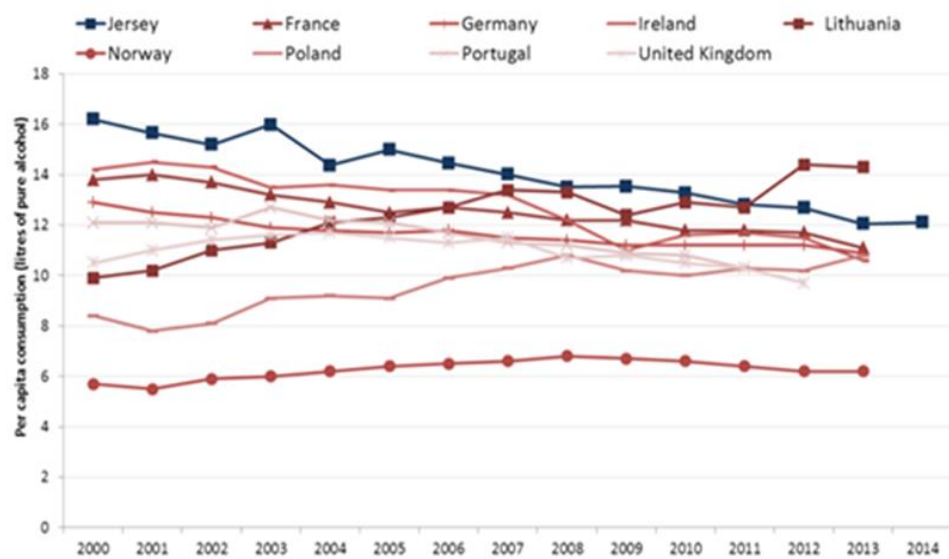
Yes

Alcohol consumption in Jersey has decreased over the last decade, from around 17 litres of pure alcohol per capita in 1999 to around 12 in 2014. This decrease is seen mainly in the consumption of beer, cider and spirits (from around 3 litres in 1999 to 1.6 in 2014). The volume of wine consumed has remained relatively more stable over this time period.



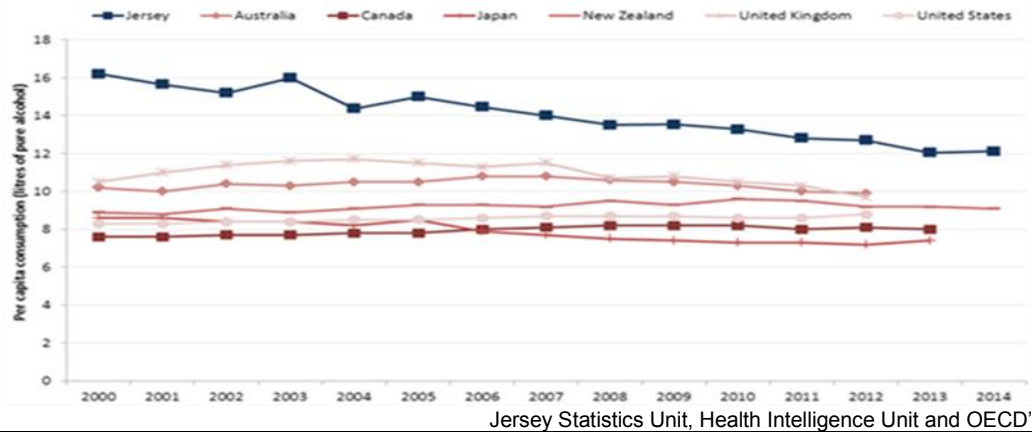
Ongoing

However we still consume high levels of alcohol compared to other countries. The graph below shows Jersey consumption higher than most OECD European countries apart from Lithuania.



Jersey Statistics Unit, Health Intelligence Unit and OECD

Whilst compared to other OECD countries including UK, our consumption is much higher.



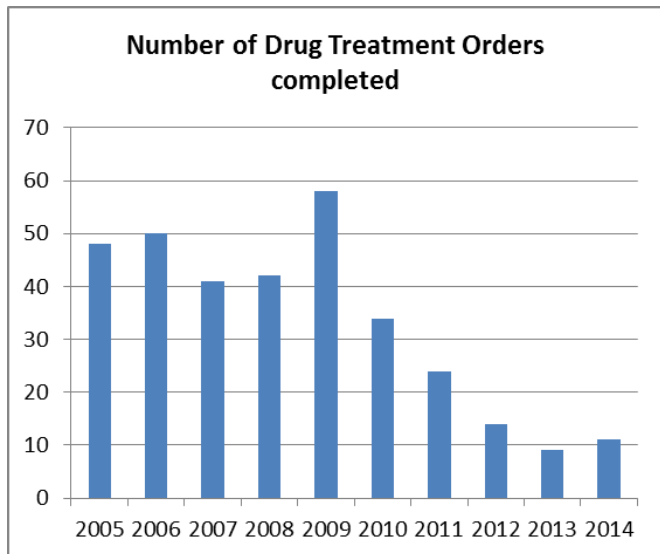
Ongoing

Progress has been made on developing an Alcohol and Licensing strategy for Jersey and updating the Licensing (Jersey) Law 1974. Whilst the Economic Development (EDD) Minister is responsible for the law, in recognition of the cross-cutting issues that alcohol misuse presents, the Chief Minister's Department has taken the lead on developing the strategy, together with Health and Social Services (H&SS) and Home Affairs (HA) and EDD.

Yes

The Court Liaison Officer ('CLO') plays a key role in helping to reduce the consumption of psychoactive substances. Part of this role is to see that those offenders sentenced to a Drug Treatment Order (DTO) comply with the terms of the order.

Since 2009 there has been a reduction in the number of offenders completing DTOs. The CLO role has changed somewhat since its inception and he now is asked to write some input into the Social Enquiry Report for the magistrates. The CLO then discusses the recommendation with the Probation Officer. The work plan therefore often involves interventions that do not require a specific DTO. In addition, there are less people going through the courts for possession of heroin, which used to comprise a large proportion of the clientele.



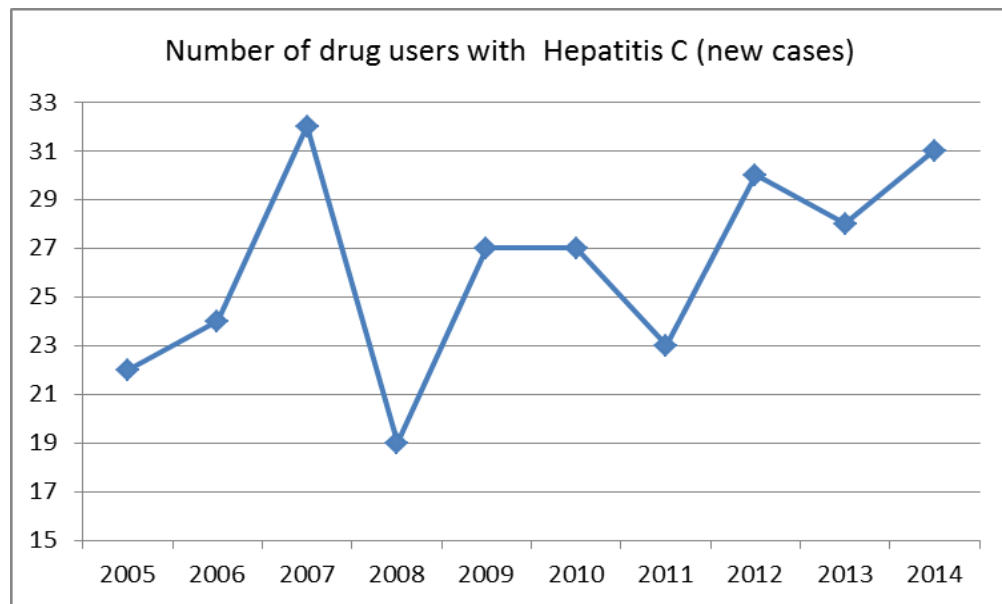
3) Promote health-enhancing behaviours and reduce the harm caused by substance misuse:

Did we do it?

<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Needle Exchange- Sterile needles are issued to injecting drug users to reduce the harm that needle sharing may cause, by reducing the risk of contaminated needles and therefore the transmission of infections like Hepatitis C and H.I.V. In 2005, 99,845 syringes were issued, whilst in 2010, a total 132,060 syringes were distributed. In 2012 the number dropped to 91,725 but has increased to 129,027 in 2014. Research on the number of drug addicts in Jersey and the nature of substance misuse in Jersey is due to be completed in 2015. This may give us an insight into the reasons for the change.</p> <div data-bbox="732 450 1401 936" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of syringes issued</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of syringes issued</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>99,845</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>110,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>115,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>122,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>130,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>132,060</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>105,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>91,725</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>110,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>129,027</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of syringes issued	2005	99,845	2006	110,000	2007	115,000	2008	122,000	2009	130,000	2010	132,060	2011	105,000	2012	91,725	2013	110,000	2014	129,027
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The needle exchange figures can be correlated with the prevalence of needle-sharing which is a 6-monthly calculation based on surveys of the injecting drug users at the ADS and their levels of sharing during the previous 4 weeks. The prevalence of needle sharing has dropped from 91% in 2000 to 18% in 2014.</p> <div data-bbox="632 1167 1410 1682" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Prevalence of needle sharing (Full paraphernalia)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Prevalence (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>42%</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>29%</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>25%</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>26%</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>33%</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>27%</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>31%</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>20%</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>17%</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>18%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Prevalence (%)	2005	42%	2006	29%	2007	25%	2008	26%	2009	33%	2010	27%	2011	31%	2012	20%	2013	17%	2014	18%
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Maybe

The number of new cases of Hepatitis C in drug users has fluctuated since 2005 (22) rising to 31 in 2014.

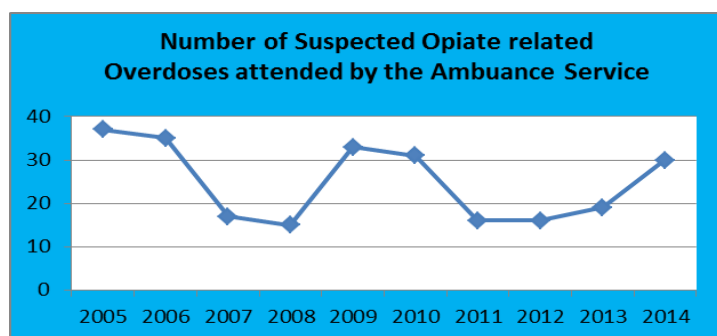


Hepatitis C is transmitted from one person to another through blood-to-blood contact. Current and past injecting drug users, those who have received blood products before 1986 and recipients of blood transfusions before 1991 are the highest risk groups; however, other areas of risk are through tattooing, body piercing, unprotected sex, mother to baby and needle stick injuries.

Over a 10 year period there has been an average of 26.3 new cases per year.

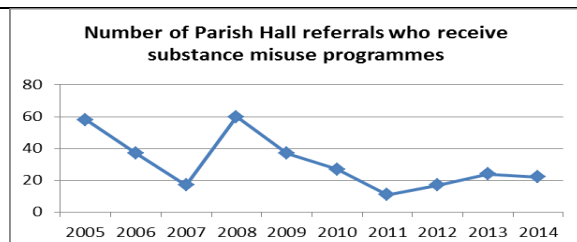
Yes

The number of suspected opiate-related overdoses (attended by the Ambulance Service) shows a decrease from 37 in 2005 to 19 in 2013. There was a slight rise in numbers from 2011 and then in 2014 there was a jump to 30.



Ongoing

The Arrest Referral Officer offers substance misuse programmes to those who have come into contact with the criminal justice system and also takes referrals from the Parish Hall. In 2011 only 11 referrals were made but that number doubled in 2014 to 22.



4) Engage and inform parents and families about illegal drugs and alcohol:

Did we do it?

<p>Ongoing</p>	<p>The number of carers recorded as receiving information from the ADS has decreased from 52 in 2005 to 3 in 2014. Since 2008, this activity has been picked up within the broader services available through the H&SS Alcohol & Drug Service with information being provided through direct contact, and often advice provided by telephone contact.</p> <div data-bbox="692 409 1398 748" style="text-align: center;"> <table border="1" style="margin: auto;"> <caption>Number of carers receiving information from the Alcohol & Drug Service</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of Carers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>62</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>58</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of Carers	2005	52	2006	62	2007	58	2008	32	2009	18	2010	12	2011	8	2012	5	2013	8	2014	3
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Substance Misuse Team suffered considerable disruption when the Counsellor left the Prison to take up a position within Clinical Psychology in August 2014 and the Psychological Assistant, who had been delivering substance misuse therapy, left the Prison to emigrate in November 2014. The latter produced a short educational Dynamic Drug Awareness programme, for which she received a letter of appreciation from the Prison Governor. This programme is now in use in the Prison.</p>																						
<p>Yes</p>	<p>Although specific programmes about alcohol and drugs are not delivered by parenting services at The Bridge, they encourage parents to communicate and discuss those subjects with their teenagers. They have discussion on the booklet “a parent’s guide to drugs” and issue copies should parents request. They may signpost parents to other relevant agencies should they need further support. Further information on New Psychoactive Substances is provided on www.gov.je and social media. School based parent e-mail has been used to good effect to promote these resources.</p>																						
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The health promotion team have revised and updated the ‘A parent’s guide to drugs’.</p>																						
<p>Yes</p>	<p>PMNW conducted a road show for secondary school parents in September term (2014) which focussed on NPS but included some other substance input. This was a partnership approach with SoJP Crime Services, Customs and Immigration and PMNW. There were also leaflets available in Polish and Portuguese</p>																						

5) Continually review evidence-based interventions in order to extend the range and availability of treatment opportunities for problematic drug users:

Did we do it?

<p>Maybe</p>	<p>In 2014, the Alcohol and Drug Service received 574 referrals. 199 were new referrals and 368 were re-referrals</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Breakdown of New Referrals and Re-referrals to ADS</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>New Referrals</th> <th>Re-referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>280</td><td>270</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>240</td><td>290</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>260</td><td>270</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>280</td><td>390</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>240</td><td>410</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>210</td><td>390</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>180</td><td>380</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>180</td><td>380</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>180</td><td>310</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>199</td><td>368</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	New Referrals	Re-referrals	2005	280	270	2006	240	290	2007	260	270	2008	280	390	2009	240	410	2010	210	390	2011	180	380	2012	180	380	2013	180	310	2014	199	368											
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<p>Maybe</p>	<p>Of the new referrals, 17 were for opiate issues (a significant reduction from 31 in 2010, but has remained the same since 2012), whilst 146 were for alcohol-related issues, the highest since 2007.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>New Referrals to ADS including Opiates and Alcohol</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>New Referrals</th> <th>Opiate New Referrals</th> <th>Alcohol New Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>270</td><td>50</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>230</td><td>30</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>250</td><td>40</td><td>150</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>270</td><td>40</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>230</td><td>30</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>200</td><td>30</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>170</td><td>10</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>170</td><td>10</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>170</td><td>10</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>199</td><td>17</td><td>146</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	New Referrals	Opiate New Referrals	Alcohol New Referrals	2005	270	50	130	2006	230	30	130	2007	250	40	150	2008	270	40	140	2009	230	30	140	2010	200	30	130	2011	170	10	130	2012	170	10	130	2013	170	10	120	2014	199	17	146
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>258 of the re-referrals were for alcohol, the same as in 2012, which is the highest since 2005; and 78 were for opiates, the same as 2007 and the lowest since 2005.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>No of Re-referrals to ADS including Opiate and Alcohol</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Re-referrals</th> <th>Opiate Re-Referrals</th> <th>Alcohol Re-Referrals</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>260</td><td>90</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>290</td><td>80</td><td>170</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>270</td><td>78</td><td>160</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>390</td><td>120</td><td>230</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>410</td><td>130</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>390</td><td>140</td><td>220</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>370</td><td>110</td><td>230</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>370</td><td>90</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>310</td><td>90</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>368</td><td>78</td><td>258</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Re-referrals	Opiate Re-Referrals	Alcohol Re-Referrals	2005	260	90	140	2006	290	80	170	2007	270	78	160	2008	390	120	230	2009	410	130	250	2010	390	140	220	2011	370	110	230	2012	370	90	250	2013	310	90	190	2014	368	78	258
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<p>Yes</p>	<p>Approximately 16 people per quarter started treatment with either Methadone or Subutex in 2014. At the end of the year, 46 people had successfully completed the programme.</p>																																													

Yes

The Alcohol Liaison Nurse (ALN) role was specifically designed to identify and assess patients admitted to the General Hospital who are found to be drinking above the recommended weekly limit and to provide them with brief interventions and alcohol education.

In 2014 a total of 396 clients were seen: 276 male and 120 female.

The ALN delivered screening and Brief Interventions, assistance in the management of alcohol detoxification and continued care of clients taken from the community Alcohol and Drug Service.

6) Where appropriate, provide offenders within the criminal justice process with access to alternative and effective programmes:

Did we do it?

<p>Yes</p>	<p>The statistics from the courts show that the Magistrates follow recommendations given by the CLO where possible (100% in 2014) and seem confident that the offender is appropriately supervised.</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The percentage of clients completing their orders increased from 64.25% in 2005 to 93% in 2012. It reduced slightly in 2013 but increased again in 2014 to 85%.</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The majority of offenders get through their orders with a resultant improvement in their CHRISTO (Social skills, health, attendance, attitude, and drug/alcohol use) score.</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	<p>This means that the Drug Treatment Orders are effective, in the majority of cases, in reducing substance related problems.</p>	
<p>Yes</p>	<p>The Substance Misuse team continues to facilitate visits to the Prison from representatives of Alcoholics Anonymous, who hold meetings on the accommodation wings. The average attendance for the year was 4 prisoners per session in each of the wings.</p> <p>The team facilitated the drug workshop during crime week with Prison! Me! No Way! These took place in March and October.</p>	

7) Ensure drug trafficking laws are rigorously and effectively enforced:

Did we do it?

Yes	The Jersey Customs and Immigration Service (JCIS) and the States of Jersey Police (SoJP) investigate offences involving all types of controlled drugs, but with a particular emphasis on Class A drugs, as these are judged to pose the biggest risk to the people of the Island.
Yes	<p>When compared to 2012, (199 recorded drug offences) there were 31% fewer drugs offences recorded in 2013 (138) by the SoJP. However, that number rose by 32% to 205 in 2014¹³. The offences included the possession, supply, importation and manufacture of illegal substances.</p> <p>Whilst 2014 saw a sharp increase in the levels of drug-related crime, this also reflects increased focus and activity by the Police during 2014.</p> <p>Considerable work was done to raise the awareness and understanding of the dangers of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS) or so-called 'legal highs'. In addition to promoting this message on Police vehicles, posters and social media, the Police also worked with the Prison! Me! No Way! And jointly visited the majority of schools to explain the associated dangers.</p>
Yes	244 separate drug seizures were made and the total value of the drugs seized was £950,301. There was a distinct increase in the seizure of new psychoactive substances (NPS) on previous years with a total of £187,651 being seized during 2014. Although postal importations continued to be a popular method for getting NPS into the Island, passengers arriving at the Ports were also found to be importing NPS. Toward the end of 2014, £500,000 worth of cocaine was seized, believed to be on its way to Jersey as a result of a JCIS target operation jointly undertaken with the French Customs Investigation Service (Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières), (DNRED). ¹⁴
Yes	<p>During 2014, 80 people were prosecuted by JCIS for a range of offences that included the importation of drugs, possession with intent to supply drugs and evasion of duty. 13 people received custodial sentences totalling 34 years.</p> <p>At the lower end of the sentencing scale, a total of £6,500 of fines were imposed and 4,220 hours of community service ordered. 3 persons were bound over to leave the Island, 13 received written cautions and 19 were placed on probation. A further 13 people were issued with formal warnings relating to minor infractions.</p>

¹³ State of Jersey Police, Annual Report 2014

¹⁴ Jersey Customs and Immigration, Annual Report, 2014

Policy Development Activity in 2015

The present Building a Safer Society community safety and substance misuse strategy was designed specifically for the period from 2010 to 2015. Therefore, the strategy has been subject to a review.

The review process commenced with an independent evaluation aimed at assessing:

What worked and why?
Areas for improvement
Future challenges

Key partners were consulted and those interviews highlighted what worked, areas for improvement and future challenges.

An updated strategy is being written and will be presented to the Council of Ministers in 2015, following the results from research into illegal drugs in the Island.

Substance Misuse:

In 2013, the process began to look at the need for a renewed emphasis on, and knowledge of, substance misuse in the Island. The last report on the use of illegal drugs and alcohol in Jersey was conducted in 2001 by Imperial College and the results from that report helped to inform the present substance misuse objectives of the BaSS strategy.

Since 2001, there have been considerable changes to patterns and trends of problematic drug use and in recent times the use of heroin and cocaine appear to have been largely overtaken by the use of NPS (New Psychoactive Substances), buprenorphine, tramadol and fentanyl, the latter having been connected with several drug deaths in 2006-2007.

Both the SoJP and the JCIS are also very concerned about the changing patterns in drug seizures.

Funding was secured from the (now defunct) Drug Trafficking Confiscation Fund and the research commenced in October 2014 and the final report completed in June 2015.

Key findings from the report include:

The patterns and trends of drug use in Jersey have changed dramatically over the last decade, particularly since NPS first emerged in 2007.

- There were approximately 892 problem drug users in Jersey during 2013-2014 (compared to 780 in the 2001 research). This represents approximately 1.4% of Jersey's population aged 15 to 64, compared to an estimate for England of 0.85% (Hay et al 2012) and 1.6% for Scotland (ISD 2014).

New Psychoactive Substances (NPS)

- Earliest first consumption was aged 12, latest was 57.
- Most common age of first consumption was 16 years. Approximately one-quarter (27%) of ever-takers consumed their first NPS by age 16; 43%, 50% and 57% of ever-takers had consumed their first NPS before the ages of 18, 19 and 20, respectively.
- Nearly half of all NPS users reported using cannabis, 18% used cocaine, 19% used ecstasy, and 16% used mephedrone. 18% of NPS users reported also using prescribed medication.
- 40% of the NPS users said they sourced their NPS drugs from someone they knew and 35 % from a shop. 23% reported obtaining NPS via the Internet.

Survey of 81 problematic drug users:

- 17% said that they were using heroin every day.
- 5% were using heroin on most days of the week.
- 66% of problem drug users had also used a new psychoactive substance.
- 49% had injected in the last six months.
- 17% had overdosed in the last year.
- 32% of problem drug users funded their drug use through selling drugs and 16% by theft.
- Around a quarter of the problem drug users reported prescription drug misuse.

Hepatitis C:

- There are approximately 700 people in Jersey who are HCV positive; treatment focused on those who are most seriously unwell as a result of their infection.

Gaps identified in service provision

- shared care treatment with General Practitioners.
- needle exchange.
- drugs prevention education programmes.
- joint working.
- the importance of strengthening enforcement.

Work will be ongoing to address the recommendations.

Executive Support:

In 2011, as part of the Comprehensive Spending Review savings, executive support for BaSS reduced from 2.0 FTE to an Executive Officer at 0.5 FTE i.e., half-time. This post is now the sole officer support for community safety work. This is an important point to bear in mind as we move forward into what many believe will be a period of greater emphasis on Social Policy. The Department will need to monitor carefully emerging tasks against the resources available and prioritise accordingly.

Budget:

Funding for Building a Safer Society is provided through revenue budgets of the Home Affairs Department and the Health and Social Services Department

In 2010, an amount of £500,000 was included in the 2010 States Annual Business Plan for the BaSS initiatives, split between Home Affairs (£125,000) and Health and Social Services (£375,000). This was instead of the £534,350 funded from the DTCF in 2009.

As part of the 2011 – 2013 CSR process, BaSS funding was considered on the same basis as all Home Affairs funding and was not ring fenced. Savings of £15,000 for 2011 and £46,000 for 2012 were agreed from BaSS running costs rather than initiatives.

The BaSS budget within the Home Affairs for the period 2010 – 2014 was as follows:

2010	£444,900
2011	£439,700
2012	£394,800
2013	£430,000
2014	£439,100

The BaSS budget within HSSD for the period 2010 – 2014 was as follows:

2010	£498,417
2011	£510,312
2012	£482,312
2013	£481, 843
2014	£474,570

The total revenue budget allocated to the BaSS strategy and its various initiatives in 2014 was £ 913,670.

BaSS Budget 2014

Initiative	Service	2014
Restorative Justice	Probation	£29,200
Portuguese Offender Worker	Probation	£26,600
Basic Skills Project	Probation	£7,187
Victim Support	Victim Support (Jersey)	£30,000
Executive Support*	Home Affairs Exec	£47,208
Mainstream Nurseries	Children's Service	£24,220
Daycare Support	Children's Service	£35,265
Positive Futures	Education, Sport & Culture	£64,200
Domestic Violence Programme	Jersey Domestic Violence Forum	£33,420
Safer St Helier	Safer St Helier	£5,000
Prison Me No Way	PMNW	£60,000
Prison Drug Education	Prison	£20,000
Court Liaison Officer	Alcohol & Drug Service & Probation	£56,800
		<hr/> £439,100
Specialist Alcohol Worker	Alcohol & Drug Service (paid to postholder)	£58,440
Youth Counselling Project (YES)	Youth Service (paid to ES&C)	£24,520
Detached Youth Worker	Youth Service (paid to ES&C)	£54,770
Health Promotion Officer (Drugs)	Health Promotion (paid to postholder)	£53,900
Arrest Referral Worker	Alcohol & Drug Service (paid to postholder)	£47,310
Drug/Alcohol Counsellor	Alcohol & Drug Service	
Methadone Programme	Alcohol & Drug Service	£235,630
Executive Support	Home Affairs Exec	
		<hr/> £474,570 <hr/>