

REPORT ON

**THE JERSEY CRIME
VICTIMISATION SURVEY
2005**

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Acknowledgements

The Home Affairs Committee wishes to thank all those who have contributed to the publication of this report. We would especially like to acknowledge the dedication of Ian Rogan in managing this important project, the guidance provided by the States of Jersey Statistics Unit, and the valued support of Dr Skinner and Dr Mahrer of the States of Jersey Police.

Our thanks go to Tom Bunting of E & R Consultants for his help in collating and analysing the results and to Gill Bunting of Highlands College Research Centre for her advice and support in developing the survey instrument. We would also like to thank Bob Bowden and his team at Jersey Post Office for their expertise in distributing the survey.

Special thanks must go to Louisa, Katie, Ross and Simon for inputting all the returned surveys – this was a painstaking task, given the extent of the response, requiring great attention to detail.

Finally, we would like to thank the 4,000+ people who took the time and effort to fill out and return the questionnaire. It is important that we, as a government committee, base our policies on solid, scientifically based, evidence. By participating in this survey you have enabled us to fill a gap in our knowledge which we will use to inform future directions.

SENATOR W KINNARD

President, Home Affairs Committee

Introduction

The Jersey Crime Victimization Survey 2004 was conducted between October and November 2004 by the Home Affairs Department on behalf of the Community Safety Partnership. The main findings of the survey are presented in this publication.

The survey was designed to investigate the nature and extent of crime experienced by persons over the age of 16 in Jersey. Results of victimisation surveys complement recorded crime statistics collected by States of Jersey Police as they provide some indication of levels of unreported crime and the reasons for this phenomenon. Official crime statistics can be greatly affected by reporting levels of various offences, police priorities and practices, and actual levels of crime in the community. This survey asked respondents whether they had been victims of selected crimes in the 12 months ending September 2004, irrespective of whether they had reported the offences to police. Thus, the results of the survey provide an alternative set of statistics to recorded crime statistics collected by States of Jersey Police. It is also worth noting the inconsistencies between victimisation survey statistics and police statistics. The results of this survey are based on the perceptions of the victim. Hence, the interpretation of events experienced by the victim (survey respondent) may be different to the legislative definitions that constitute the same offence in law.

This survey was concerned with determining the level of personal and household victimisation during the preceding 12 months. In particular, the survey asked whether respondents had been victims of personal offences such as assault (includes threats), sexual assault and theft, and household offences such as burglary, car theft and bicycle theft. In addition, respondents were asked their opinion on a number of issues such as perceptions of safety, confidence in the judiciary and crime prevention.

The survey consisted of 4,164 responses, from individuals aged 16 years and over living in residential households in Jersey. A response rate of 41%. Households were selected at random using the Postal Address File. In order to ensure a random sample of respondents the 'last birthday' method was used. Responses were weighted to produce estimates that reflect the overall population of Jersey. Results should be considered estimates of levels of victimisation, and therefore users of the data should note confidence intervals of presented statistics. In general, results are statistically significant at the 95% Confidence Interval (C.I.), (see page 44 for explanation of Confidence Intervals).

Why the need for Victimisation Surveys?

Crime victimisation surveys have emerged over the past few decades as an important research tool to help provide a picture of crime that is independent of police statistics. They are conducted by randomly selecting a sample of the population to interview about their experiences of crime and perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. Most Western industrialised countries and many developing countries have come to rely on victimisation surveys to provide estimates of:

- rates of victimisation;
- variations in rates of victimisation among segments of the population;
- the percentage of crimes reported to police;
- reasons for not reporting;
- fear of crime and perceptions of safety;
- efforts undertaken by individuals to protect themselves from crime.

These data have many practical uses, including monitoring change in victimisation rates over time, understanding risk, understanding victims' reporting decisions, understanding and addressing fear of crime, and developing crime prevention programs based on this knowledge. Victimisation survey data provide an important complement to official statistical data produced by police and other criminal justice agencies.

The British Crime Survey (2004/05) and the International Crime Victimisation Survey (2000) have been used to compare experiences in Jersey with other countries.

British Crime Survey (2004/05) (BCS)

The British Crime Survey (BCS) is a very important source of information about levels of crime and public attitudes to crime and other Home Office issues. The results play an important role in informing Home Office policy.

- The BCS measures the amount of crime in England and Wales by asking people about crimes they have experienced in the last year. The BCS includes crimes which are not reported to the police, so it is an important alternative to police records. Victims do not report crime for various reasons. Without the BCS the government would have no information on these unreported crimes.

International Crime Victimization Survey (2000) (ICVS)

The International Crime Victim Survey (ICVS) is the most far-reaching programme of standardised sample surveys to look at householders' experience with crime, policing, crime prevention and feelings of safety in a large number of countries¹.

Both surveys

- help to identify those most at risk of different types of crime, and this helps in the planning of crime prevention programmes.
- look at people's attitudes to crime, such as how much they fear crime and what measures they take to avoid it.
- look at people's attitudes to the Criminal Justice System, including the police and the courts.

The Jersey Crime Survey used questions, predominantly, from the ICVS although some BCS questions were included.

¹ 17 countries took part in the 2000 ICVS: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Catalonia (Spain), Denmark, England & Wales, Finland, France, Japan, Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, USA.

Executive Summary

- **Feelings of safety in own neighbourhood:** 77% of respondents felt 'very' or 'fairly' safe whilst out walking alone in their own neighbourhood, although this did vary according to gender and the area in which people lived. People who had been a victim of crime tended to feel less safe than non-victims.
- **Feelings of safety in own home:** 97% of respondents felt safe in their own home at night. Once again, this varied according to gender with considerably less females saying they felt 'very' safe. Respondents who had been victimised tended to feel less safe in their own home.
- **Perceptions of Crime Rates:** Respondents were over three times more likely to say that the crime rate was rising in Jersey than in their own neighbourhood. This could be due to the fact that respondents were basing their perception of crime in Jersey on second hand information (i.e. the media) rather than on personal experience.
- **Impact of fear:** People who said the crime rate in Jersey was rising were more likely to avoid St Helier after dark and stay away from activities such as sports events, bars, nightclubs and shows.
- **Anti-social Behaviour:** Speeding/Dangerous Driving was considered to be the major problem residents faced in their own neighbourhood. Very few respondents (8%) considered their neighbourhoods to have any major problems. However, the over 50% of respondents considered that Jersey had major problems with, young people hanging around on streets, drunks/rowdiness, people using drugs and people dealing drugs.
- **Sentencing, Sentences and Sentencers:** 47% of respondents felt that the courts were too lenient. However, 66% said that they thought the proportion of offenders being sent to prison had risen over the past two years. The most popular sanction given to a 21 yr old recidivist burglar was prison. Respondents said they would spend more on early intervention than enforcement and stopping re-offending.
- **Victimisation:** Analysis of the post codes of those who reported having a car stolen revealed that approximately 50% misreported the event. It either happened outside of the timescale of the survey or it did not fit the criteria for this type of incident. Nevertheless, we have included victimisation data with a caveat that the survey data should not be compared with official police statistics.
 - Overall Jersey has a significantly higher reporting rate than those countries measured by the BCS and the ICVS.
 - Jersey has below average (compared with countries participating in the ICVS) levels of victimisation in most comparable types of crime.
 - Most incidents happened during June – September.

- **Reporting Rates:** At first glance, the suggestion that 49% of crime goes unreported may seem very high. However, this is to be expected and actually compares favourably, with findings from the BCS (58%) and the ICVS (51%).

Jersey's higher reporting rate may reflect greater confidence in, or higher expectations of, the police. It is also important to note that compared with 'pilot' survey carried out in 2001, the proportion of victims who say they reported the incident has gone up.

Victims were asked why they hadn't reported the incident to the police. The overwhelming majority of victims acknowledged that they didn't report the incident because they considered the offence too trivial or they did not think the police could have done anything about it. In most cases where the incident was of a serious nature i.e. theft of car/motorcycle and sexual assault where force was used the majority of victims reported the incident.

- **Public perception of increasing crime rate:** The key findings from the survey concerning people's perception of crime in their local neighbourhood are that –
 - 70% of respondents believe that crime levels in their neighbourhoods were the same or less than they were two years ago.
 - The majority of people believe that crime is the same or less than two years ago in all categories of location – i.e. the perception is shared by all neighbourhoods across Jersey.
 - 69% of respondents believe that crime levels are lower in their own neighbourhoods than in other areas of Jersey. 20% believe they are the same.

These results would suggest that the vast majority of the population are not personally experiencing an upsurge in crime.

Nevertheless, there is a widely held perception that crime in Jersey is on the increase. 45% of respondents believed that crime has increased a lot in Jersey over the past 2 years. This despite the findings that the majority of people's direct experience is that crime is the same or less than it was two years ago and recorded statistics show the same, a high proportion of respondents appear convinced that crime has increased a lot. The Survey findings would suggest that at least a partial explanation may be that popular perceptions of crime are heavily influenced by local and national media.

A comparison of results from the pilot study in 2001, the 2000 BCS and the JCS 2004 provides some interesting findings.

How much would you say the crime rate has changed in your local neighbourhood in the last two years?

	BCS 2004/05	JCS2001	JCS2004
A lot more	16%	18%	7%
A little more	26%	25%	23%
Same or less	58%	57%	70%

As this table shows Jersey people are far more likely to say that the crime rate has remained the same or has reduced in their own neighbourhood than respondents in England and Wales. Furthermore, there is a considerable decrease in respondents locally who felt crime had increased a lot in their own neighbourhood compared to the 2001 pilot.

How much would you say the crime rate has changed in the last two years in Jersey? (BCS is Nationally in England and Wales)

	BCS 2004/05	JCS2001	JCS2004
A lot more	27%	58%	45%
A little more	34%	33%	38%
Same or less	39%	9%	17%

The above table shows that despite the perception that their own neighbourhoods are becoming safer, people in Jersey are far more likely to say that crime is rising in the Island as a whole than they are in England and Wales.

1. Perception of Safety

This section focuses on how safe people feel in their own neighbourhood, in their own homes and in Jersey as a whole.

1.1 Feelings of safety in own neighbourhood:

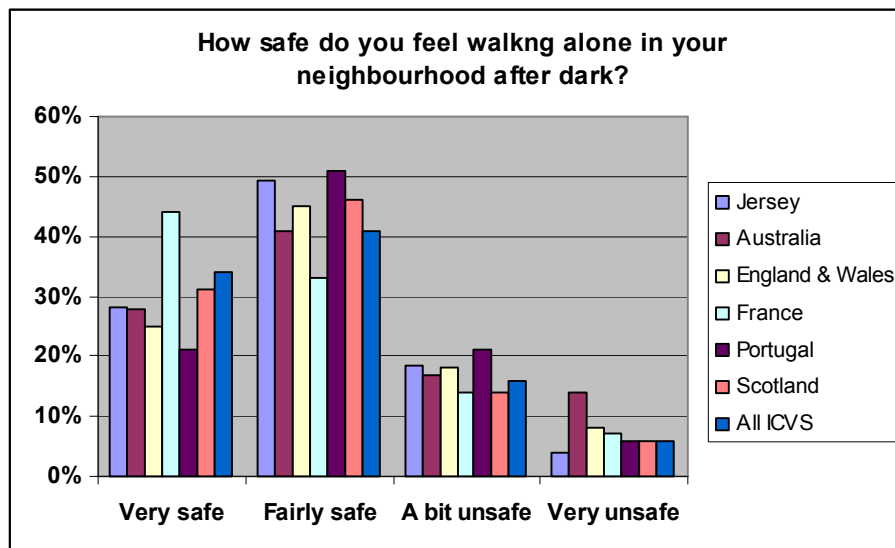
This question is often used in other crime surveys, to measure vulnerability to street crime:

'How safe do you feel walking alone in your area after dark? Do you feel very safe, fairly safe, a bit unsafe or very unsafe?'

This question has typically been shown to paint a different picture of 'fear of crime' to that from questions which, for instance, ask about perceptions of risk. Typically, women and the elderly emerge as most fearful on this 'street safety' question. This may be because for some people the prospect of being out after dark evokes anxiety about a greater range of mishaps (e.g., accidents as well as crime). The question is also hypothetical for those who are rarely alone outside after dark. For cross-country comparisons, though, exactly what the 'street safety' question measures is secondary insofar as it is likely to be similarly interpreted.

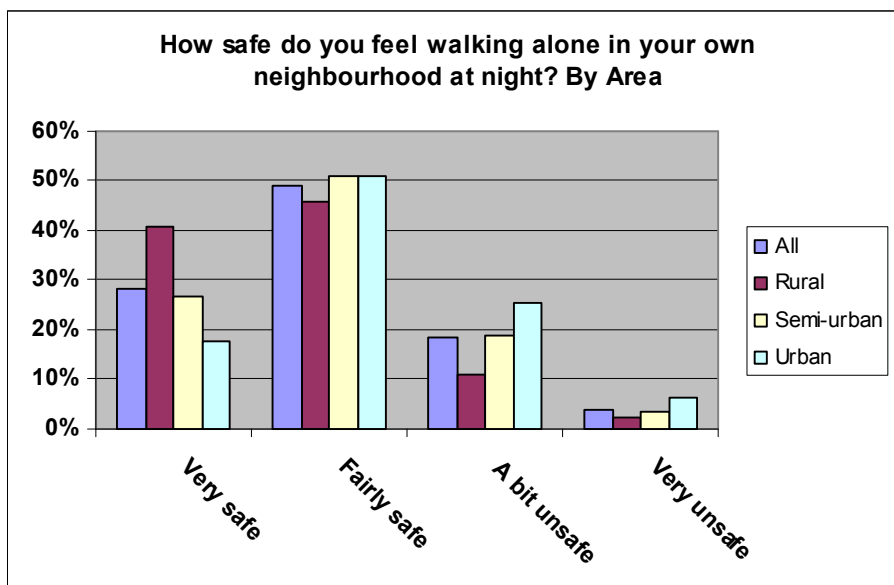
Overall, in Jersey, the vast majority (77%) of people feel 'very' or 'fairly safe' whilst walking alone in their own neighbourhoods after dark. This compares to 75% of respondents to the International Crime Victimization Survey (2000). Fig 1 shows a comparison of Jersey with 5 countries from the ICVS (2000) including England and Wales.

Fig 1



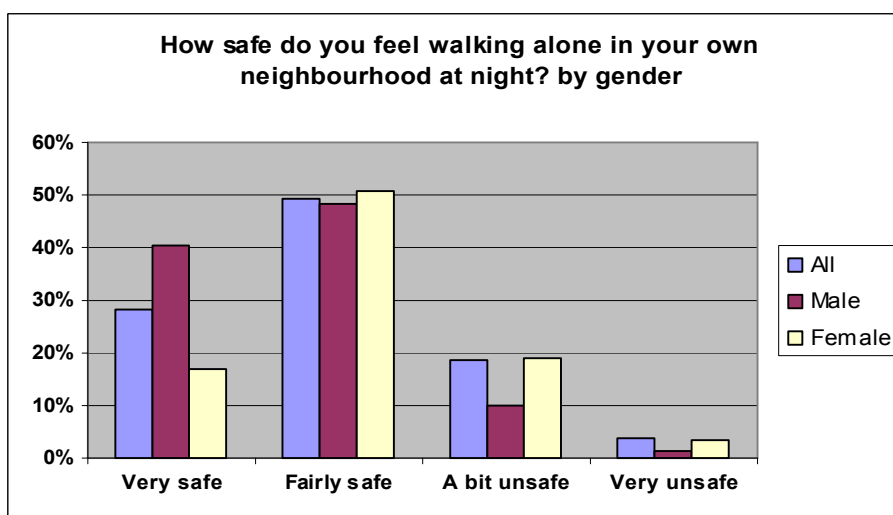
However, some groups of people feel less safe than others. For instance, only 18% of people living in the urban parishes said they felt 'very safe' whilst out walking alone in their neighbourhood at night compared to 41% of those living in the rural parishes².

Fig 2



Furthermore, females tended to feel less safe than males. 22% of females said they felt 'a bit' or 'very' unsafe whilst walking in their own neighbourhood after dark, compared to 12% of males.

Fig 3



Unsurprisingly perhaps, people who had not been a victim of crime feel safer than those who had experienced victimisation. 88% of non-victims felt either 'very' or 'fairly' safe walking in

² See page 43 for list of parishes in 'area' classification.

their own neighbourhood after dark, compared to 68% of victims. Those who had been a victim of personal assault/theft/harassment were least likely to feel safe with 38% saying they felt 'a bit' or 'very' unsafe.

Fig 4

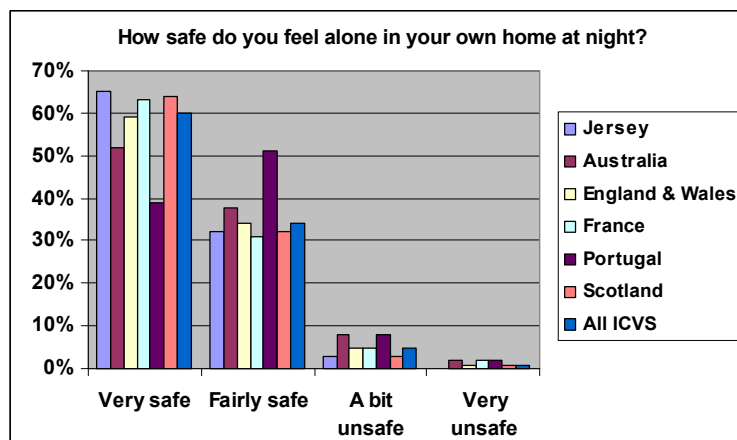


We asked all respondents why they felt this way. Interestingly, 42% of those who said they felt 'very unsafe', cited environmental reasons such as being isolated or lack of street lighting. Less than 12% said it was because of crime/disorder in their neighbourhood.

1.2 Feelings of safety in own home:

We asked people how safe they felt in their own homes at night. 97% of respondents said they felt 'very' or 'fairly' safe in their own home after dark. Compared to other countries in the ICVS jersey people tend to feel safer in their own homes.

Fig 5

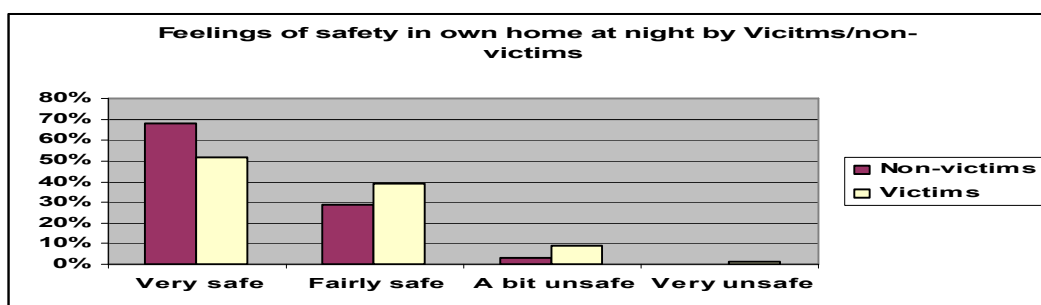


Whilst the vast majority of respondents felt safe in their own home at night, there are considerable differences between genders. 73% of males felt 'very safe' compared to 59% of females. Females were more than 3 times more likely to feel 'a bit unsafe' than males.

Where people live has an effect on how safe they feel in their own home. 68% of respondents living in rural areas said they felt 'very safe' whilst this reduces to 62% for urban areas. Those living in the urban areas were also more likely to feel 'a bit unsafe' than those living in rural areas.

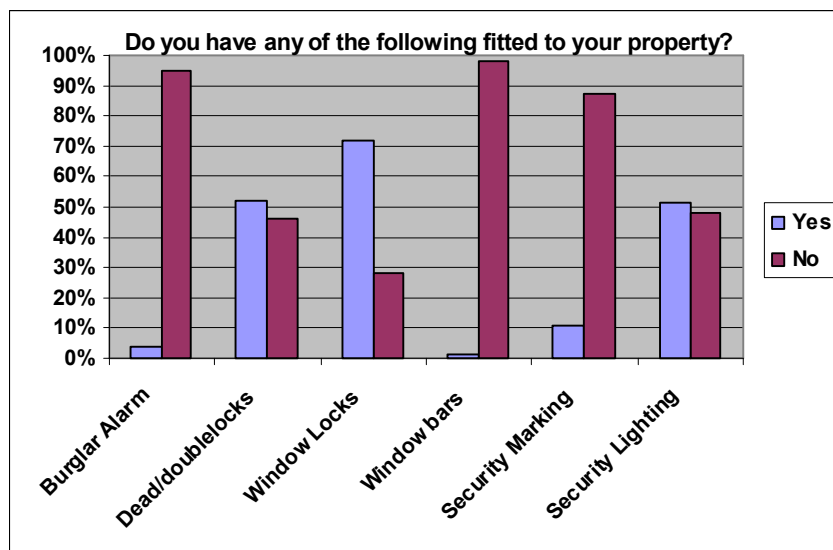
Fewer victims (52%) felt 'very safe' in their own homes at night than non-victims (68%). This was consistent across all types of victimisation from those who had had their car stolen (62%) to those who had been burgled (40%).

Fig 6



Respondents were asked which security features they had fitted to their homes.

Fig 7



Compared to other countries in the ICVS residents in Jersey appear to be less security conscious. For instance, if we compare the number of households with dead/double locks, Jersey scores low compared to countries such as Scotland, England & Wales and Australia. When we look at the number of households with a burglar alarm fitted, Jersey scores very low with only Japan (3%) and Poland (2%) having fewer households with burglar alarms.

Fig 8

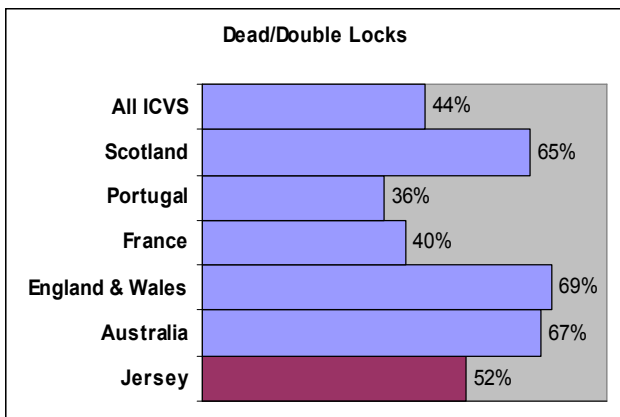
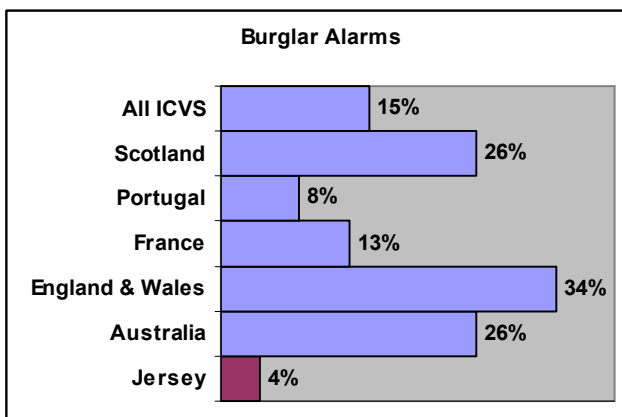


Fig 9



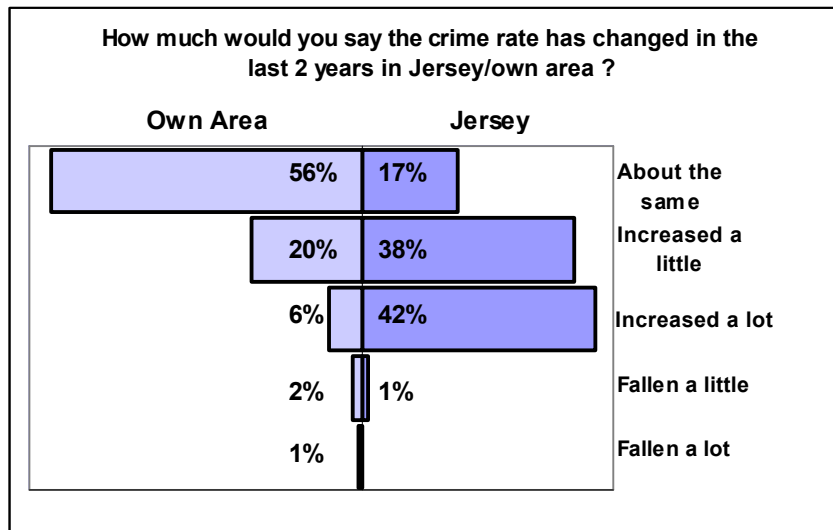
There was very little difference between how safe people felt in their own homes and whether or not they had security devices fitted.

2. Perceptions of crime/disorder in Jersey.

2.1 Perception of Crime Rates:

It appears that there is a large disparity between people's view of rising crime in Jersey and that of their own area. Respondents were over 3 times more likely to say that crime had increased in Jersey (80%) over the past two years than in their own area (26%) over the same period.

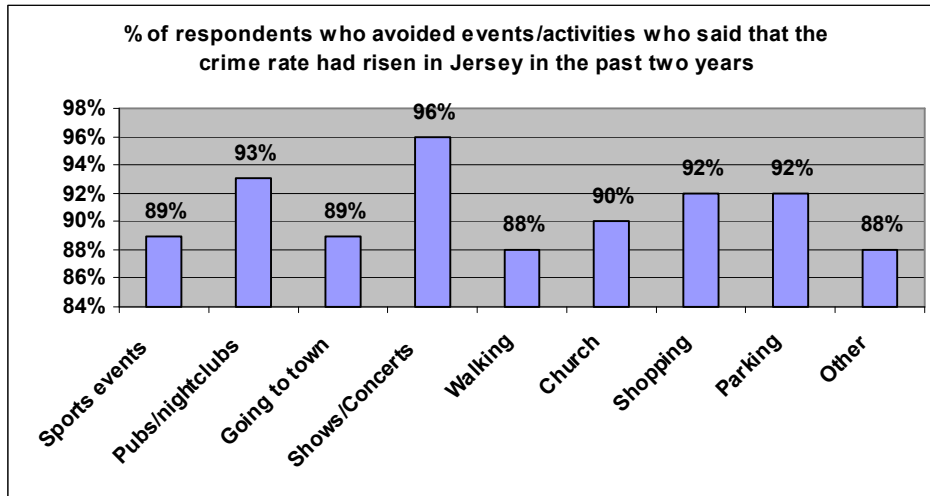
Fig 10



We asked respondents to explain their perception of crime rates. 66% of respondents who said they felt the crime rate had increased in Jersey over the past two years identified the media as their main reason for saying this. Comments like *'all you have to do is read the paper'* and *'you only have to listen to the news on the telly'* were commonplace responses. In contrast, only 7% of those who perceived an increase in their own area mentioned the media. Clearly a significant proportion of the population base their view of crime on Jersey from national and local newspapers, television and radio.

Whether or not a person perceives crime rates in Jersey to be rising or falling may appear to be an academic exercise, however, there are practical implications which have the potential to impact on all aspects of social and economic life in our island. For instance 60% of those who said they thought the crime rate in Jersey had risen over the past two years also said they avoid town after dark. 16% of respondents said that there were events or activities they would like to go to but do not because of crime or violence. As Fig 11 shows the vast majority of those respondents who avoided events and activities also stated that the crime rate had increased in Jersey.

Fig 11

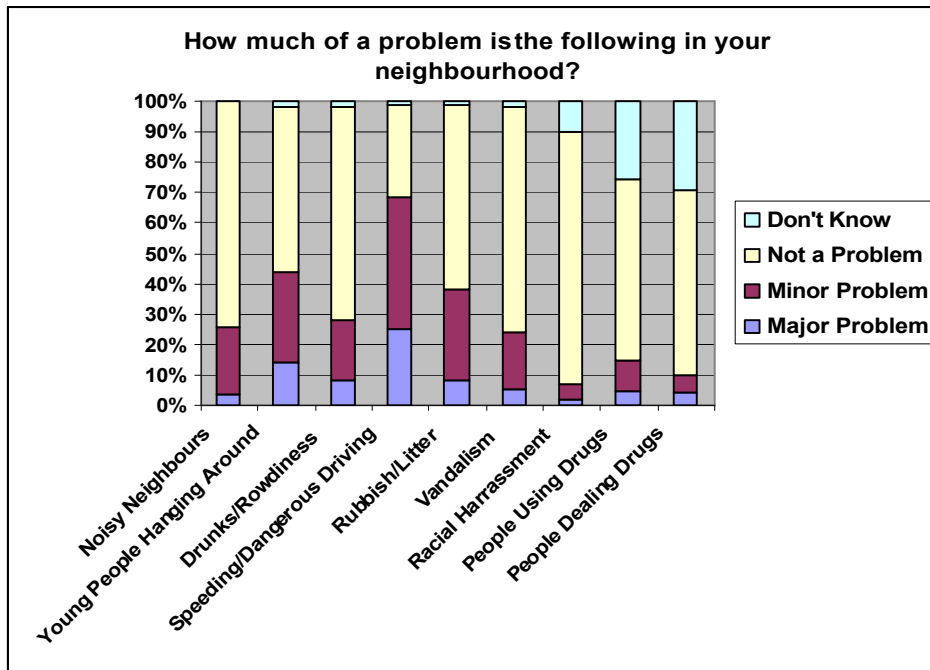


Fear of crime, is not just an abstract concept, it has a real impact on individuals, businesses and society as a whole. Furthermore, fear of crime does not appear to be based upon personal experience but rather upon what people read, see and hear from second hand sources.

2.2 Anti-social Behaviour:

Respondents were asked how much of a problem the following categories of disorder were in their neighbourhood.

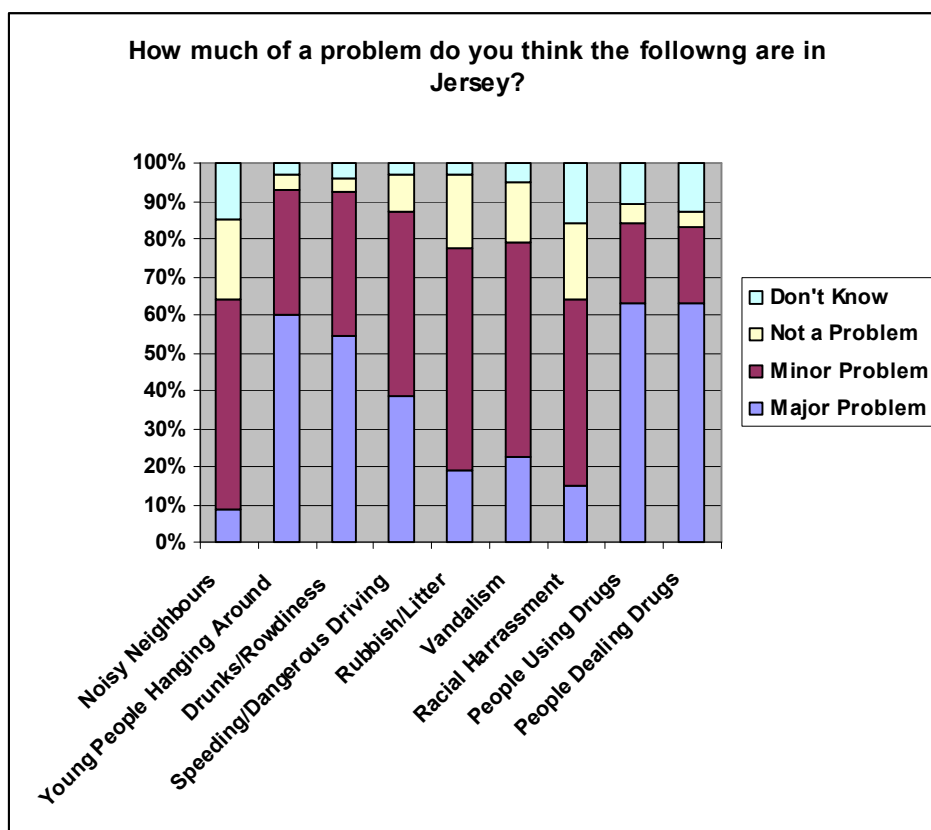
Fig 12



67% of respondents said that speeding motorist/dangerous driving was a problem in their neighbourhood. 43% of respondents said that young people hanging around on the street was a problem and 38% said that rubbish/litter lying about was a problem in their neighbourhood. Only 8% of all respondents thought that any of the categories were a major problem.

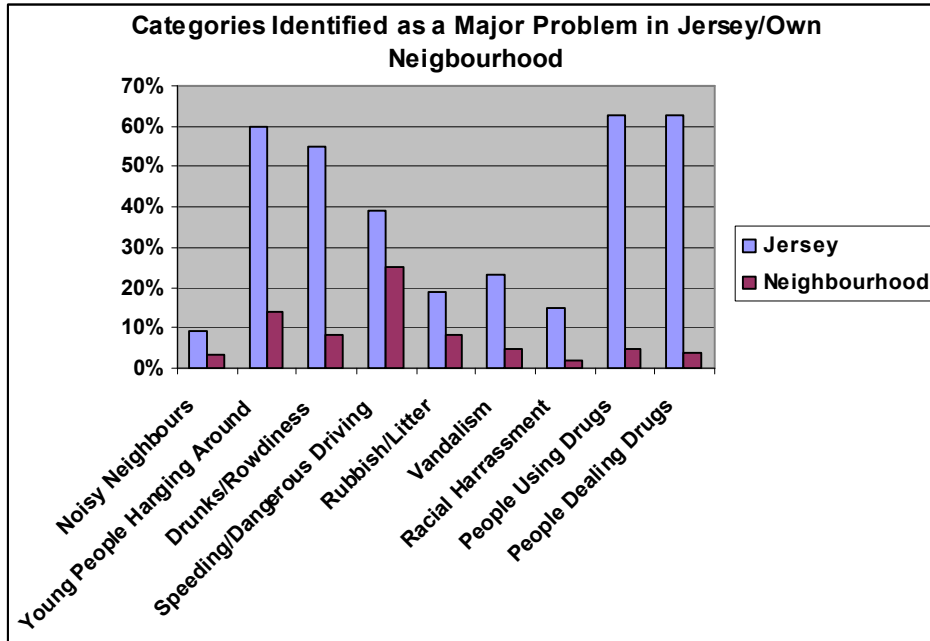
Respondents appear to believe that there are far more, major problems, in Jersey than in their own neighbourhoods. For instance, 38%, or nearly five times as many respondents, said that the listed activities were major problems in Jersey than in their own neighbourhoods.

Fig 13



Furthermore, there are some dramatic differences between what people perceived to be problems in their own area and problems in Jersey. Only 5% of respondents thought people using drugs was a major problem in their neighbourhood, whereas 63% of respondents said it was a major problem in Jersey. Similarly, 4% said that that people dealing drugs was a major problem in their neighbourhood and this also rockets to 63% for Jersey. 14% said young people hanging around on the streets was a major problem in their own area whilst 60% said it was a major problem in Jersey. Invariably when asked about problems in Jersey, respondents indicated that they were more of a problem than in their own neighbourhood.

Fig 14

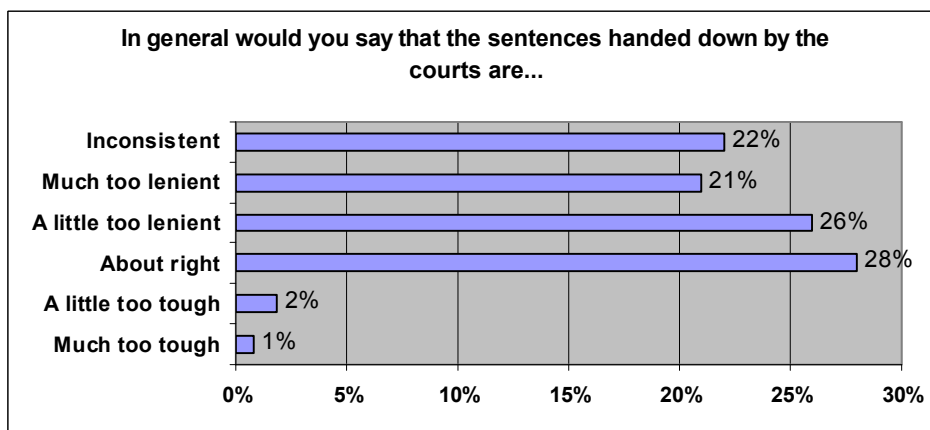


2.3 Sentencing, Sentences and Sentencers:

Public confidence in the criminal justice process is a key concern for all justice agencies. We were keen to find out people’s perception of sentencing policy and how offenders are dealt with.

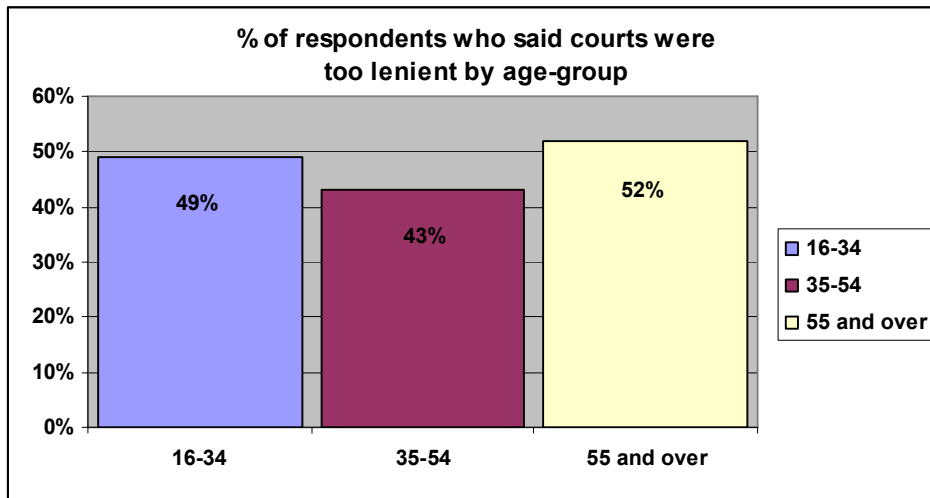
Fig 15 shows that 47% of respondents felt that the courts were too lenient. However, it is important to note that 28% said that they felt the courts had it about right.

Fig 15



There is little difference between age-groups, although the 55 and over age-group tended to be slightly more of the opinion that the courts were lenient.

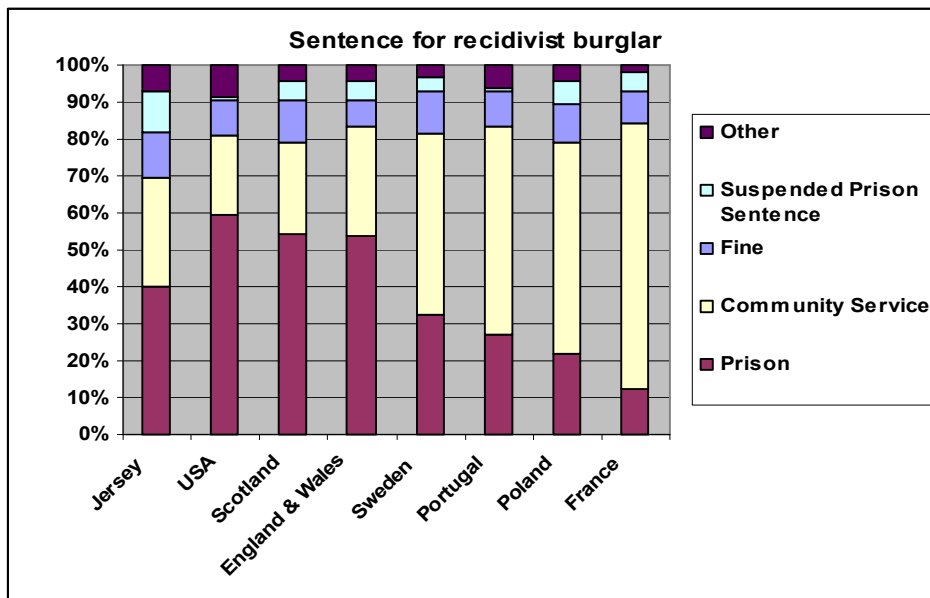
Fig 16



It is interesting that 66% of those surveyed thought that the proportion of offenders being sent to prison has increased over the past two years given that so high a percentage of respondents said the courts were too lenient.

We asked respondents to consider what sentence they felt would be most appropriate for a 21 year old man found guilty of burglary for a second time, this time for stealing a television. As Fig 17 shows, there is a tendency towards a more punitive approach to sentencing in Jersey with 40% saying the offender should be sent to prison. However, whilst this is substantially higher than some other countries in Europe it is not as punitive as other UK countries or the US.

Fig 17



Respondents were asked how they would allocate £100 against the following options:

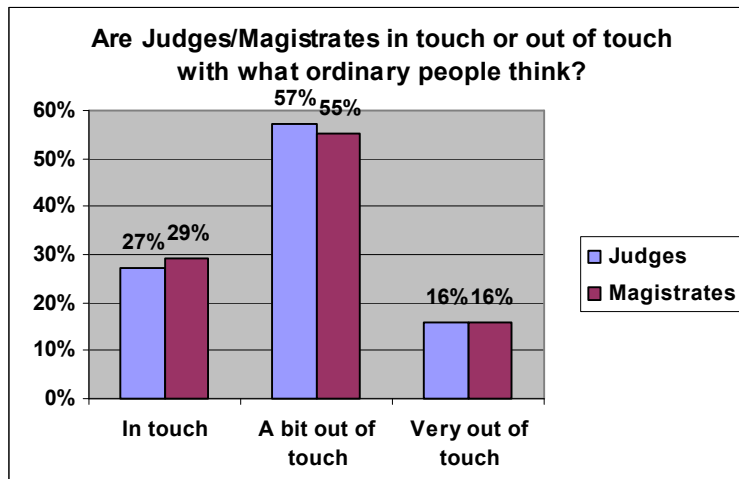
Fig 18

Option	Description	% of total money allocated
Early Intervention	Help prevent individuals, particularly young people, becoming involved in crime through education, parenting skills courses and other diversionary programmes.	41%
Enforcement	Police patrols and investigations aimed at deterring crime or catching criminals and prosecuting them.	38%
Stop Re-offending	Working with offenders in Prison or through Probation to help them become responsible members of society.	21%

As Fig 18 shows slightly more money was allocated to ‘early intervention’ than ‘enforcement’. ‘Stopping re-offending’ did not feature high on most respondent’s allocation.

27% and 29%, respectively, of respondents thought Judges of the Royal Court and Magistrates were generally ‘in touch’ with what ordinary people think. In both cases most people thought that judges and magistrates were out of touch with ordinary people.

Fig 19



3. Victimisation

Introduction

In this survey respondents were asked if they had been victims of a number of different crimes in the previous 12 months, and if so, how many times they had been victims. The purpose of this latter question is to distinguish between the *incidence* and *prevalence* of victimisation. The incidence of victimisation – which is the measure mainly used in this section - relates to the overall number of crimes committed, while the prevalence relates only to the number of victims, which is likely to be less because some victims are likely to be victimised more than once, particularly for certain types of crime.

Any survey of victimisation encounters difficulties in putting experiences of victimisation into precise legal categories (although the difficulty is not confined to surveys, as even police recording practices vary between areas and individuals). In some surveys such as the International Crime Victimisation Survey, respondents are asked to classify experiences for themselves, and this is the approach adopted with the Jersey Crime Survey, mainly because it renders the survey much easier to administer. An alternative approach, such as that taken with the British Crime Survey, is to ask a set of detailed questions about each instance of victimisation in order to establish the precise offence category into which the experience falls. Since different surveys use different approaches, comparisons between surveys become more difficult.

It should be noted that direct comparison of survey results and official police statistics is not possible for a number of reasons. The results of this survey are based upon the perceptions of the victim. Hence, the interpretation of events experienced by the victim (survey respondent) may be different to the legislative definitions that constitute the same offence in law. Furthermore, it is likely that a significant number of reported incidents were misreported.

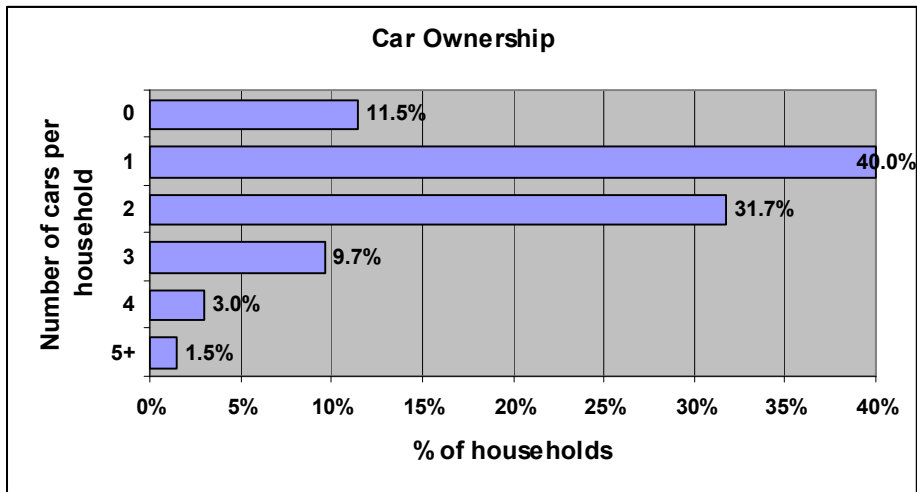
Overall it is estimated that at least 47% of car thefts were misreported in the survey. Theft of cars was analysed because the survey indicated that a very high proportion (97%) of these incidents were reported to the Police. It is of concern that there was such a high misreporting rate with an event of this seriousness. It follows therefore, that victimisation rates for other crimes should be treated with extreme caution.

Household Victimisation.

3.1 Theft of Car: (Confidence Interval = $\pm 0.19\%$)

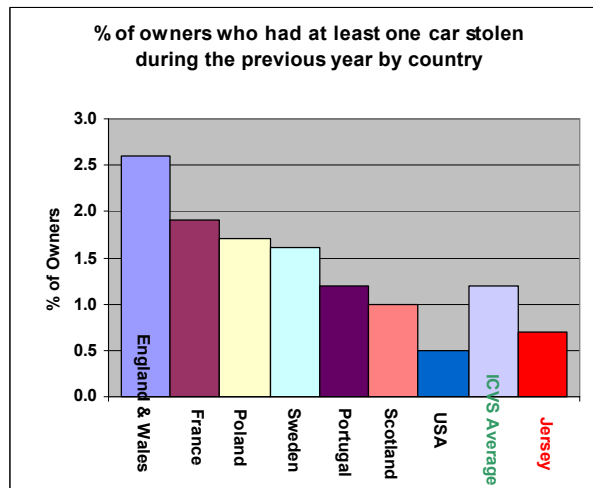
88.5% of respondents said they owned at least one vehicle.

Fig 20



18 respondents said that a car had been stolen from their household in the previous 12 months. When weighting is applied this amounts to 0.7% (C.I. 0.51% - 0.89%) of all households. There were no incidences of repeat victimisation in Jersey.

Fig 21



Source data for other countries: ICVS 2000.

Fig 21 shows that Jersey has a relatively low level of car theft when compared to other countries.

97% of victims reported the theft of the vehicle to the police. The remaining 3% of respondents said that they did not know if the theft had been reported.

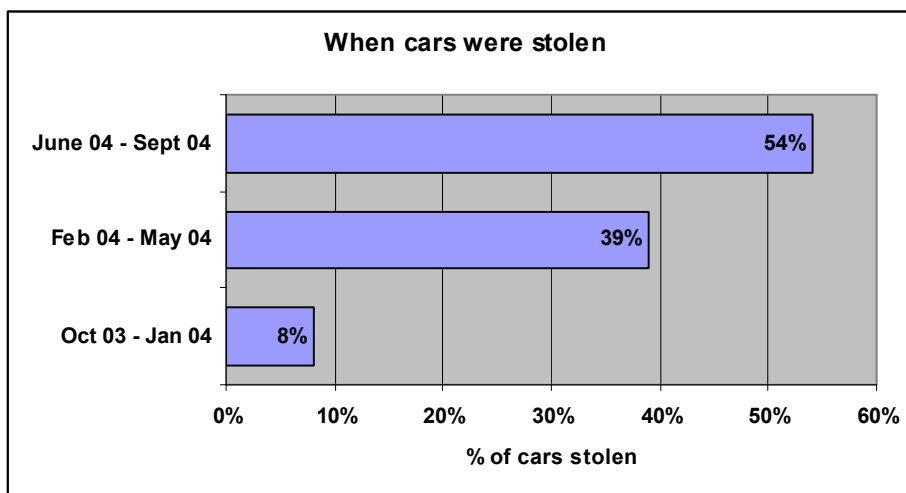
Overall, reporting rates for theft of car in Jersey is higher than those reported in the British Crime Survey and the International Crime Victimization Survey.

Theft of Car	JCS (2004)	BCS (2004/05)	ICVS (2000)
Reporting Rate	97%	95%	91%

88% of those respondents who reported the theft to the police only reported it to the States Police with the remaining 12% reporting it to both the States Police and the Honorary Police.

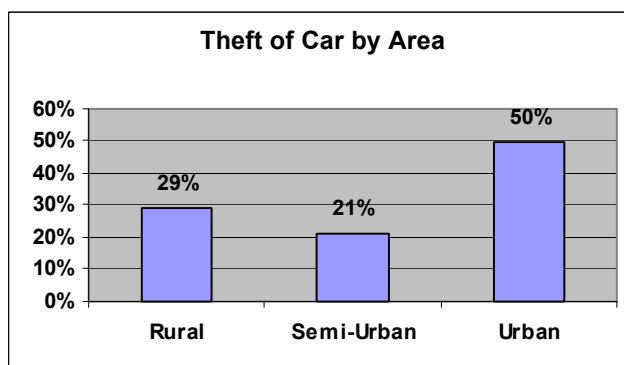
Most vehicle thefts took place between the months of June-September.

Fig 22



As can be seen in Fig 23, the urban parishes have far more incidents of car theft than either the semi-urban or rural parishes.

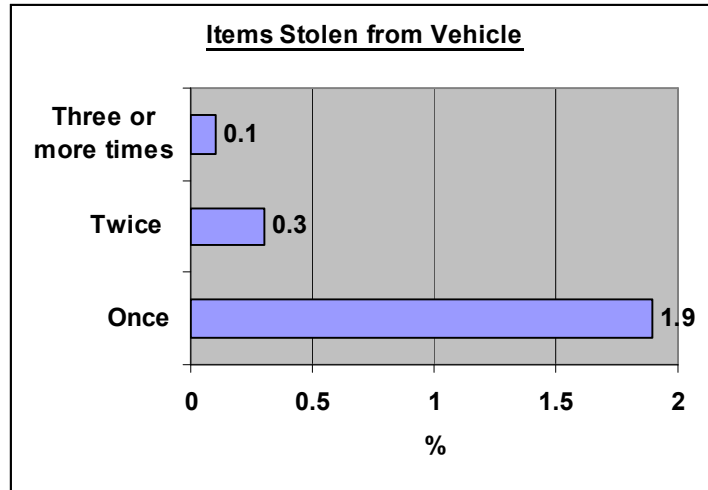
Fig 23



3.2 Theft from Car: (Confidence Interval = $\pm 0.44\%$)

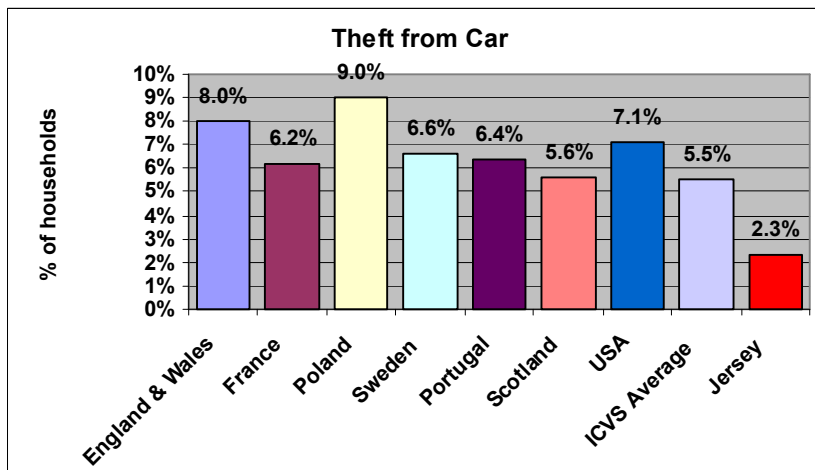
Respondents were asked if they had had anything stolen from their car in the previous 12 months. 85 respondents said they had had something stolen from their car in the previous 12 months. This equates to 2.3 % (C.I.1.84% - 2.74%) of all when weighting is applied.

Fig 24



16% of these victims suffered a repeat victimisation.

Fig 25

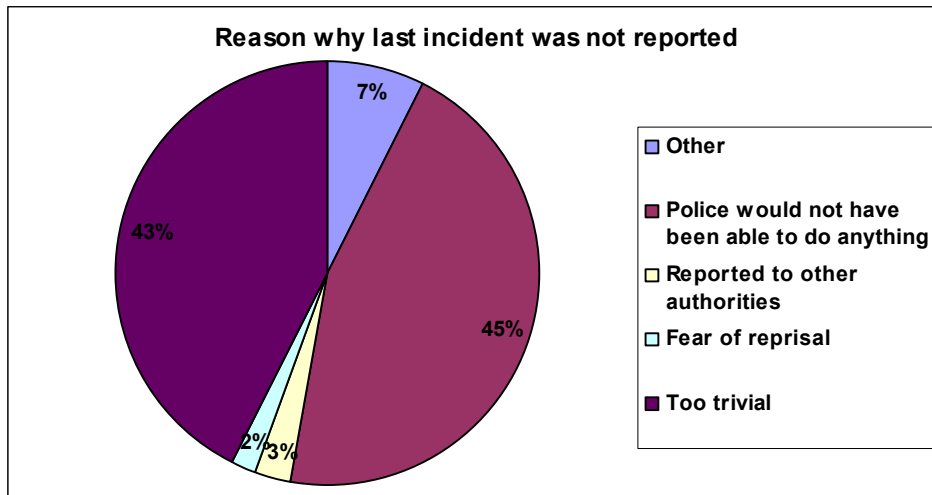


Jersey has a much lower rate of victimisation than other countries participating in the ICVS (2000).

46% of victims reported the theft to the police, which is higher than the BCS (45%) but considerably lower than the ICVS average of 62%.

46% of those who said they had not reported the theft to the police did not do so because they thought that the police would not have been able to do anything. 43% said that it was too trivial.

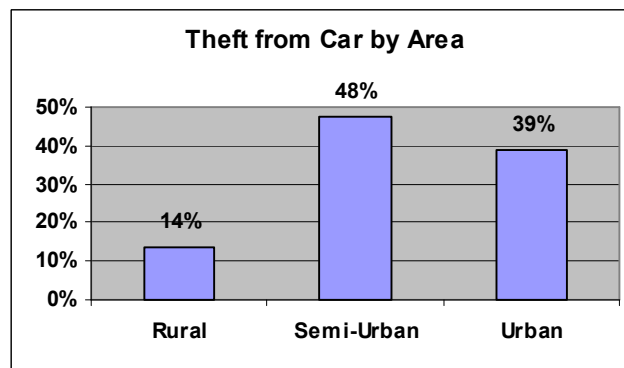
Fig 26



June – September was the most likely period for thefts to occur (45%).

Most car thefts (48%) took place in the semi-urban parishes.

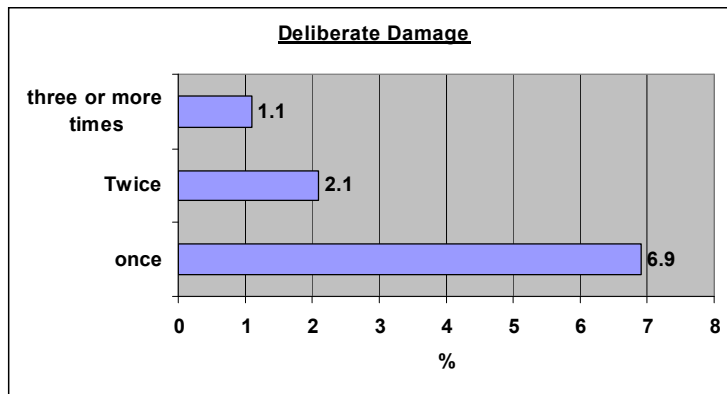
Fig 27



3.3 Deliberate Damage to Car: (Confidence Interval = ± 0.86%)

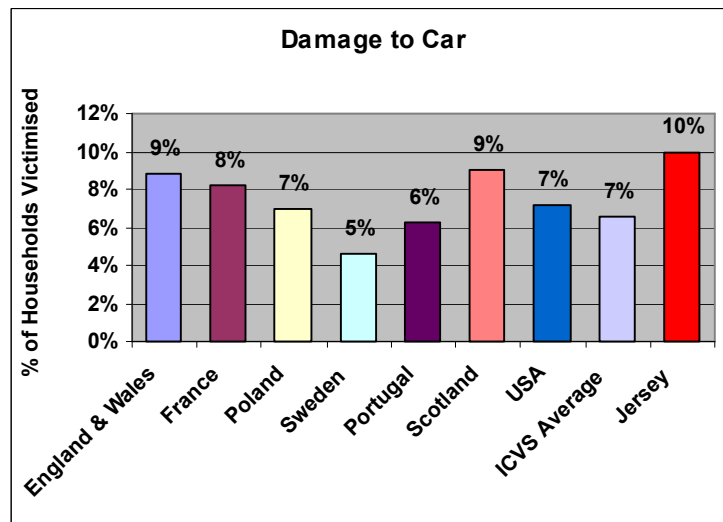
Respondents were asked if any of their cars, vans or trucks had been deliberately damaged or vandalised over the previous twelve months. 391 respondents said that this had happened to them. When weighting is applied 10.1% (C.I. 9.24% - 10.96%) of households reported at least one incident of deliberate damage or vandalism to a vehicle.

Fig 28



Jersey has a higher victimisation rate than any other countries participating in the ICVS.

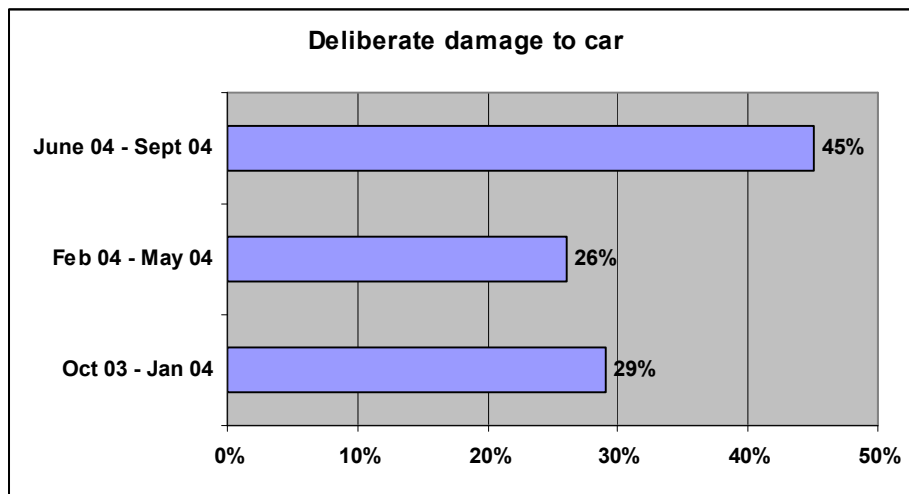
Fig 29



72% of respondents said they had not reported the last incident to the police. Of these 60% said that they did not report because the police would not have been able to do anything and 25% felt it was too trivial.

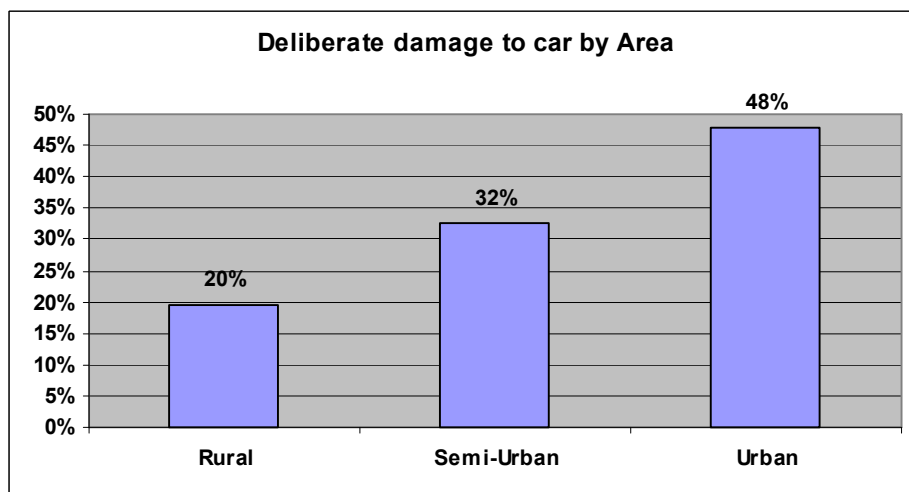
June to September were the worst months for this type of incident.

Fig 30



Most households (48%) which suffered deliberate damage to their car were in urban areas.

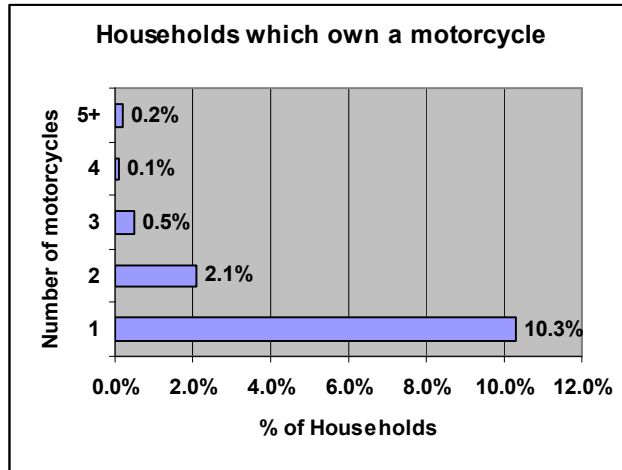
Fig 31



3.4 Motorcycle Theft: (Confidence Interval = ± 0.20%)

13.2% of respondents owned at least one Moped, Scooter or Motorcycle at the time of the survey.

Fig 32

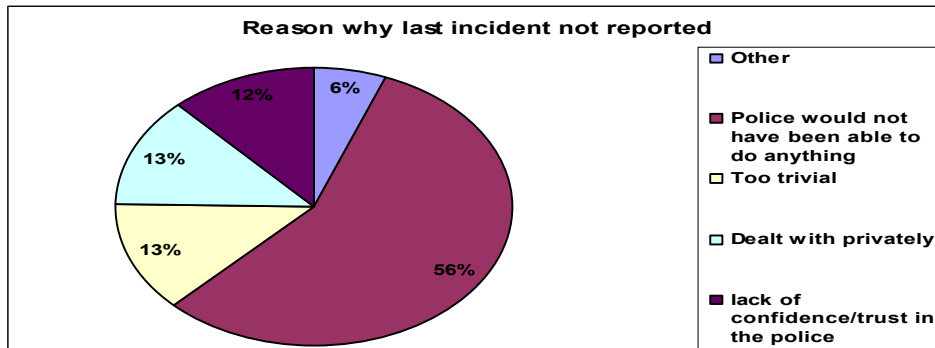


19 respondents indicated that they had had a moped, scooter or motorcycle stolen in the previous twelve months. With weighting applied this equates to 0.5% (C.I. 0.3% - 0.7%) of households having a moped, scooter or motorcycle stolen in the previous twelve months. Of these 40% suffered a repeat victimisation.

70% of victims reported the last incident to the police. All of those who reported the incident did so to the States Police.

Of the 30% of respondents who said they had not reported the theft of their motorcycle to the police 56% said that the police would not have been able to do anything. 13% said they dealt with it privately and 13% said it was too trivial.

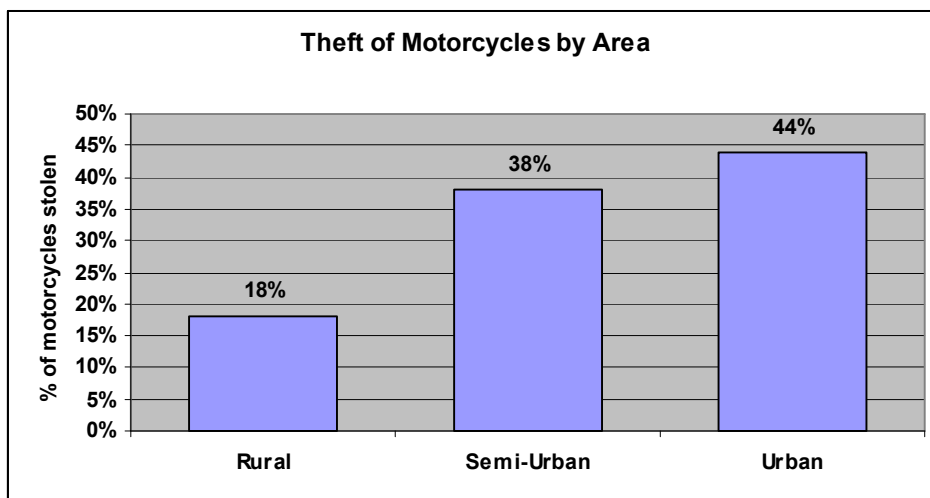
Fig 33



Once again we find that highest proportion of motorcycles (38%) are stolen during the months of June – September.

Fewer motorcycles were stolen from rural households.

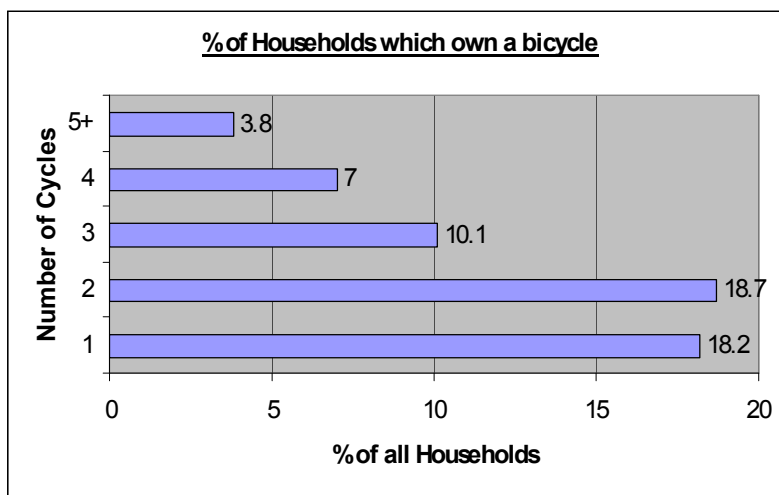
Fig 34



3.5 Theft of Bicycle: (Confidence Intervals = $\pm 0.37\%$)

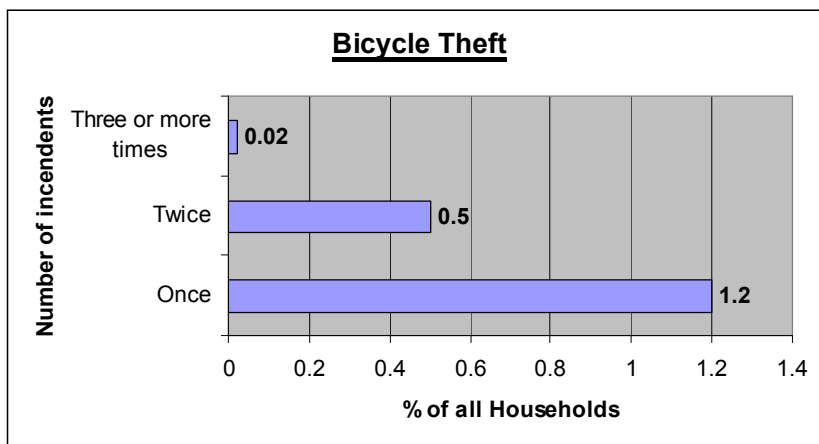
57.8% of respondents owned at least one cycle at the time of the survey.

Fig 35



67 respondents said they had had a bicycle stolen in the past 12 months. This equates to 1.7% (C.I. 1.33% - 2.07%) of households had at least one bicycle stolen within the previous twelve months, when weighting is applied. Of these 28.3% suffered repeat victimisation.

Fig 36

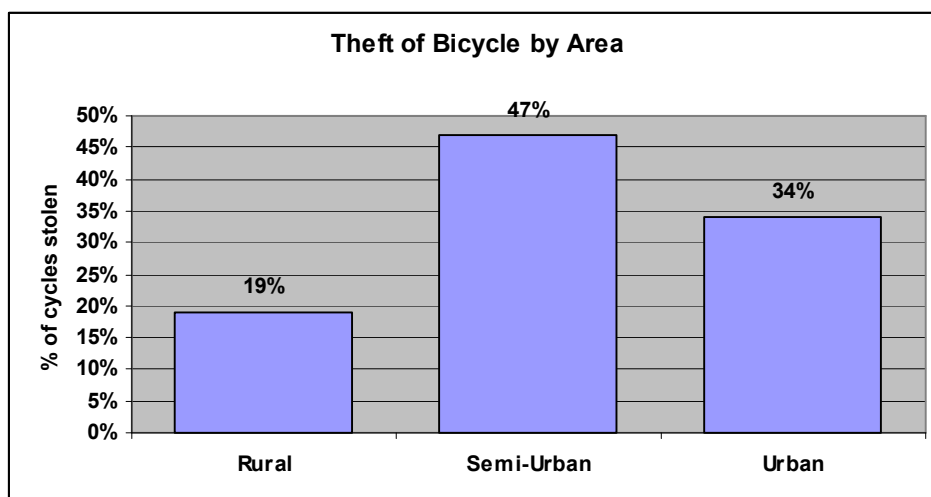


74% of households who had a cycle stolen reported it to the police on the last occasion. Of these 95.8% reported the incident to the States Police; 3.4% reported it to the Honorary Police and 0.8% reported it to both

The reason most victims (62%) gave for not reporting the theft of a bicycle to the police was that the police would not have been able to do anything about it.

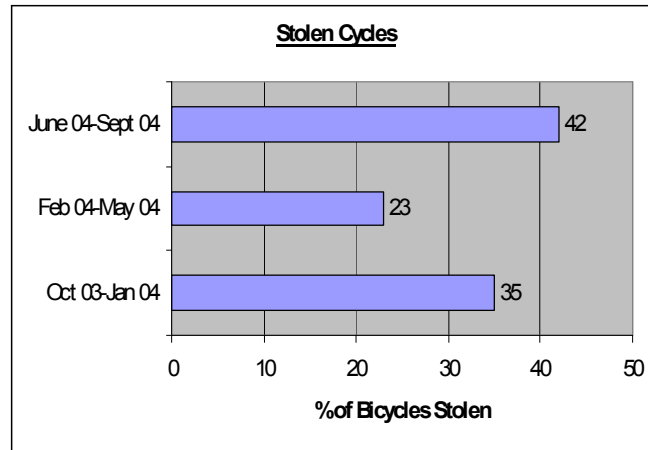
Most bicycles were stolen from semi-urban areas.

Fig 37



The most popular period for stealing a bicycle was June-Sept 2004

Fig 38

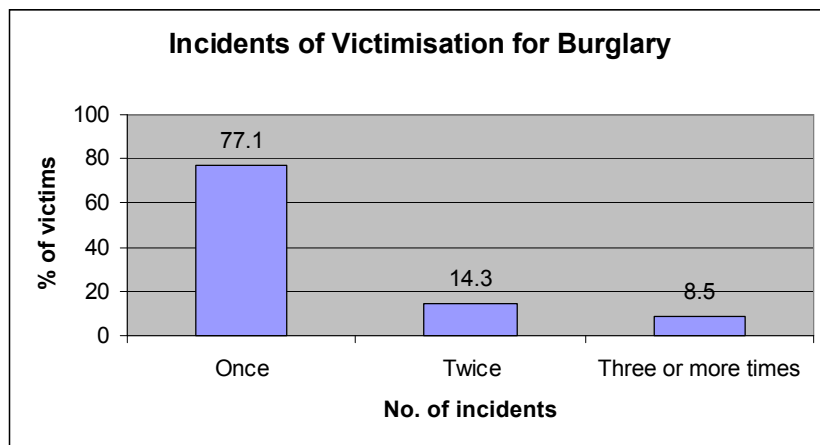


3.6 Burglary: (Confidence Interval = $\pm 0.42\%$)

Respondents were asked if anyone had got into their home or residence without permission and stolen or tried to steal something (other than a bicycle) over the past twelve months.

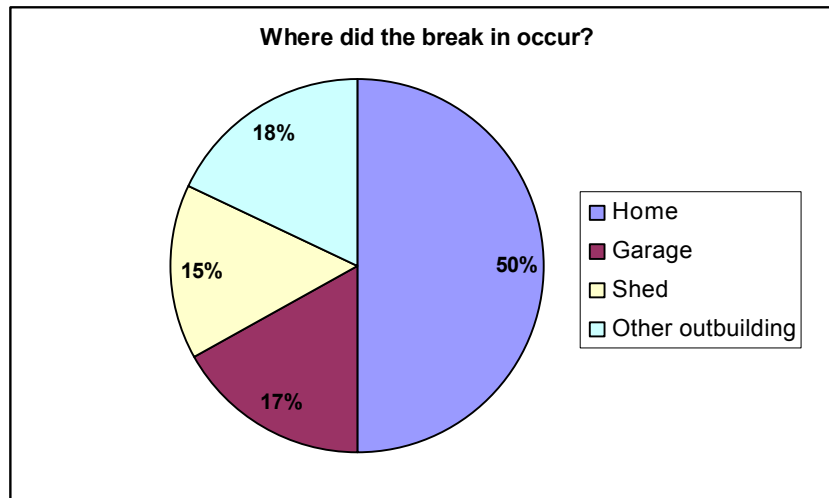
82 respondents said that someone had entered their home without permission and stolen or tried to steal something. This equates to 2.2% (C.I. 1.78% - 2.62%) of households when weighting is applied. 22.8% of victims stated that this had happened more than once in the past twelve months.

Fig 39



50% of victims said that the incident occurred in the home with 17% saying it occurred in the garage.

Fig 40



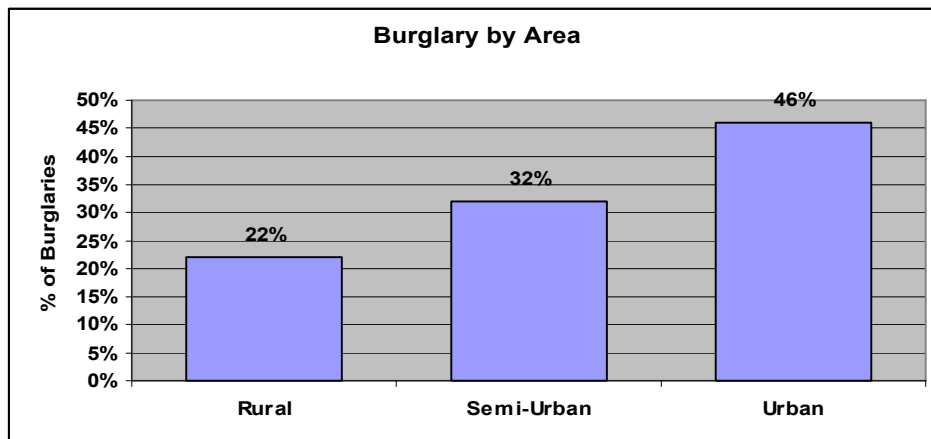
In 78.5% of incidents something was actually stolen. In 13% of cases property was damaged.

The burglary was reported to the police in 53.2% of all cases. Where something was actually stolen the reporting rate increased to 56%.

The two main reasons why respondents did not report the burglary was because they did not think the police would have been able to do anything (39%) and the incident was too trivial (25%)

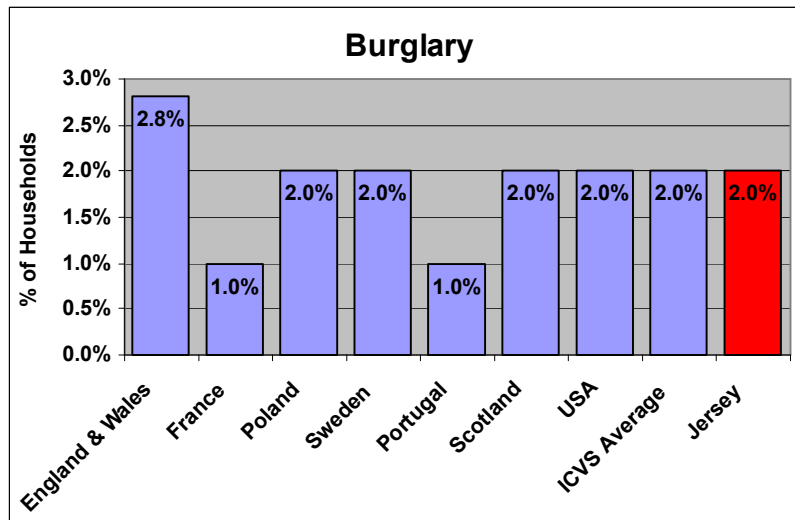
Most burglaries were committed in urban households.

Fig 41



The percentage of households who suffered a burglary in Jersey was little different from other countries in the ICVS.

Fig 42

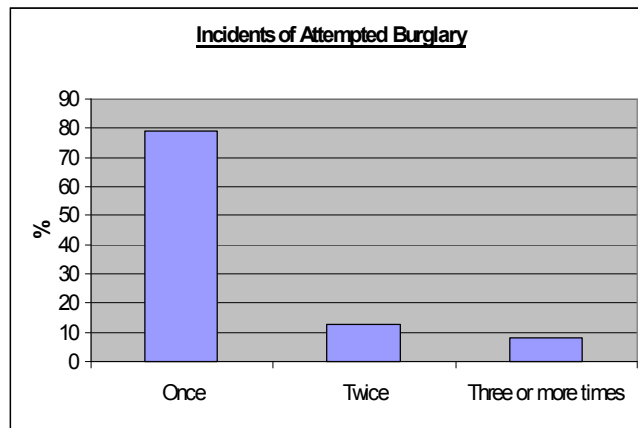


3.7 Attempted Burglary: (Confidence Interval = $\pm 0.32\%$)

Respondents were asked if they had observed any signs that someone had tried to get into their home or residence unsuccessfully in the previous 12 months.

55 respondents said that they had observed signs that someone had tried unsuccessfully to get into their home. This equates to 1.3% (C.I. 0.98% - 1.62%) of households after weighting. 21% of those said it had happened on more than one occasion.

Fig 43

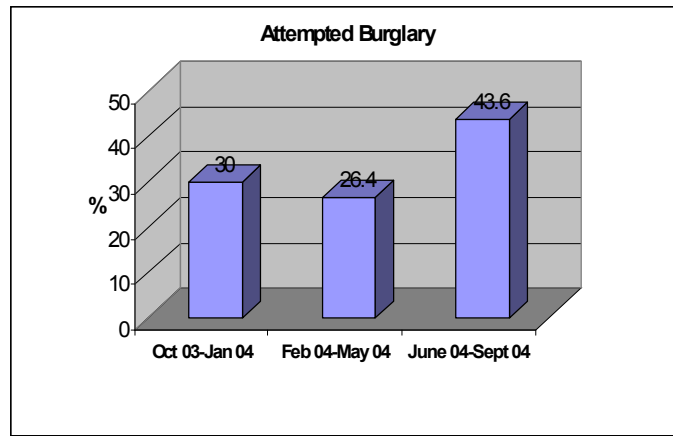


37% of victims stated that either their house or property was damaged as a result of the attempted burglary. In 93% of cases the damage was to the house whilst in 7% of cases damage was to both the house and property inside the house

27% of victims reported the incident to the police with 17% reporting it to the Honorary Police; 63% to the States Police and 20% to both.

Most incidents (43.6%) happened during the months of June –Sept 2004.

Fig 44

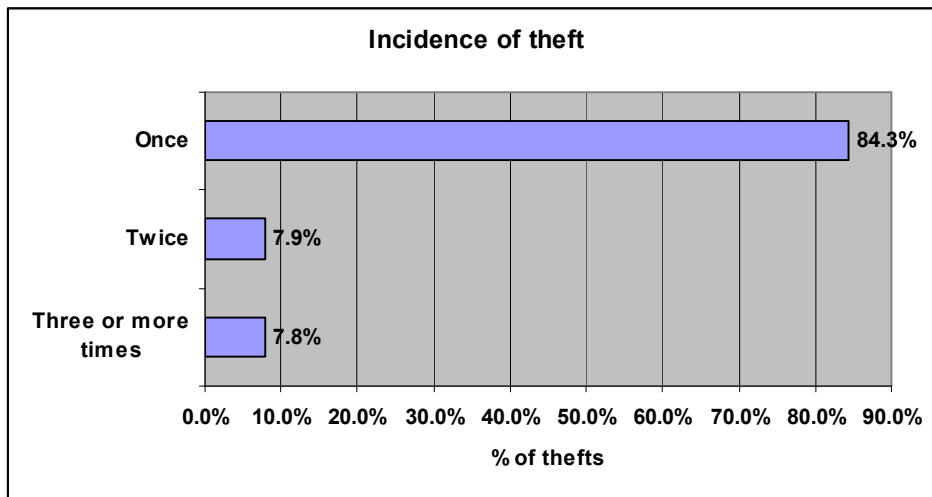


Personal Victimization:

3.8 Theft of Personal Property: (Confidence Interval = $\pm 0.63\%$)

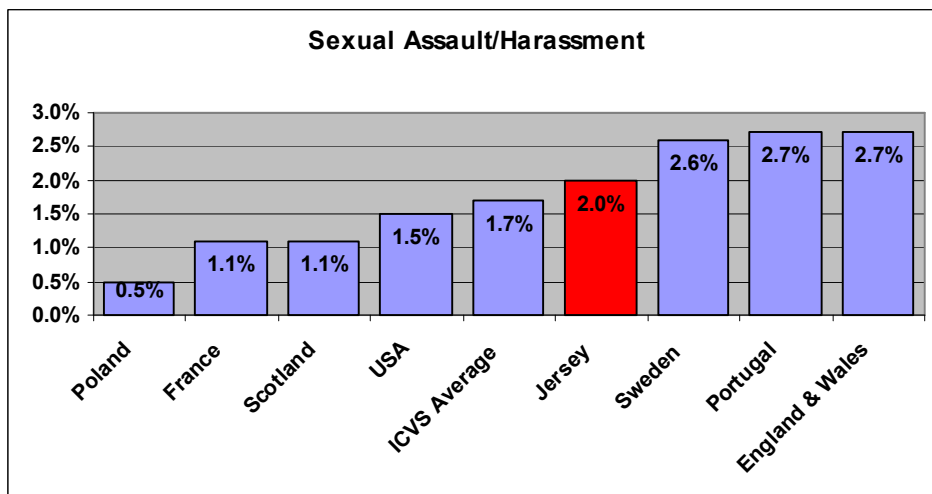
171 respondents said they had an item/s of personal property stolen from them in the previous twelve months. When weighting is applied this equates to 5.1% (C.I. 4.47% - 5.73%) of individuals aged over 16. 15.7% of these were victimised more than once.

Fig 45



Jersey has one of the highest rates of personal theft when compared to those countries participating in the ICVS.

Fig 46



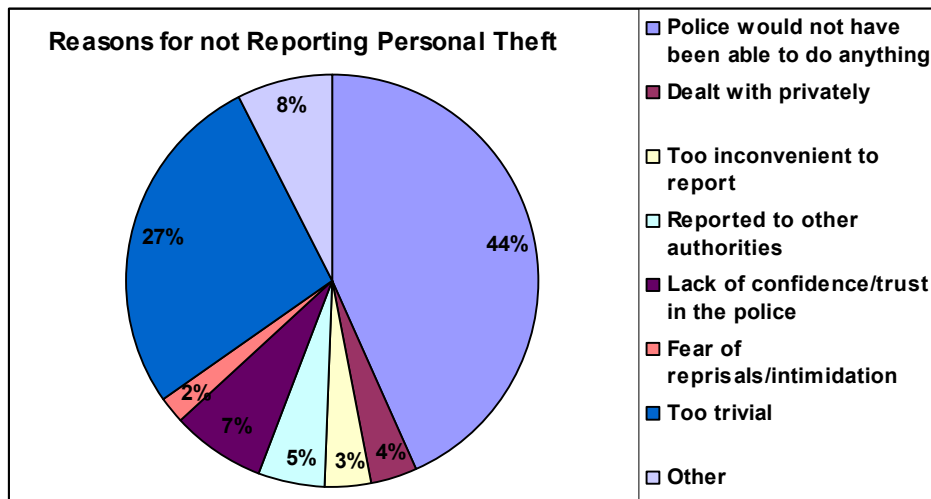
50.8% of victims of personal theft reported the incident to the police. 98% reported it to the States Police and 1% reported it to either the Honorary Police or Both.

The reporting rate for personal theft is much higher in Jersey than that shown in either the BCS or the ICVS.

Personal Theft	JCS (2004)	BCS (2004/05)	ICVS (2000)
Reporting Rate	50.8%	32%	42%

The most common reason given for not reporting the theft was that the police would not have been able to do anything (44%).

Fig 47

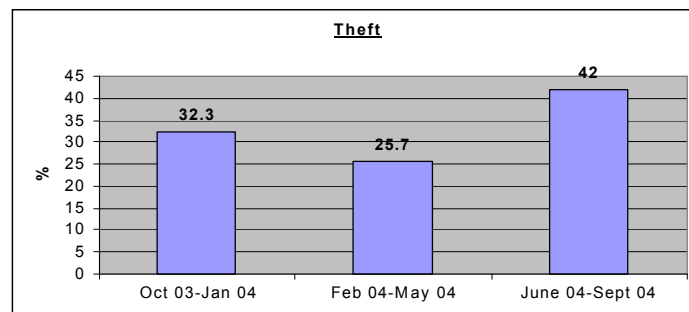


Victims were more frequently female (60%).

Victims were more frequently aged between 16-34 yrs old (51.5%).

June-September 2004 was reported to be the most likely time for thefts to occur.

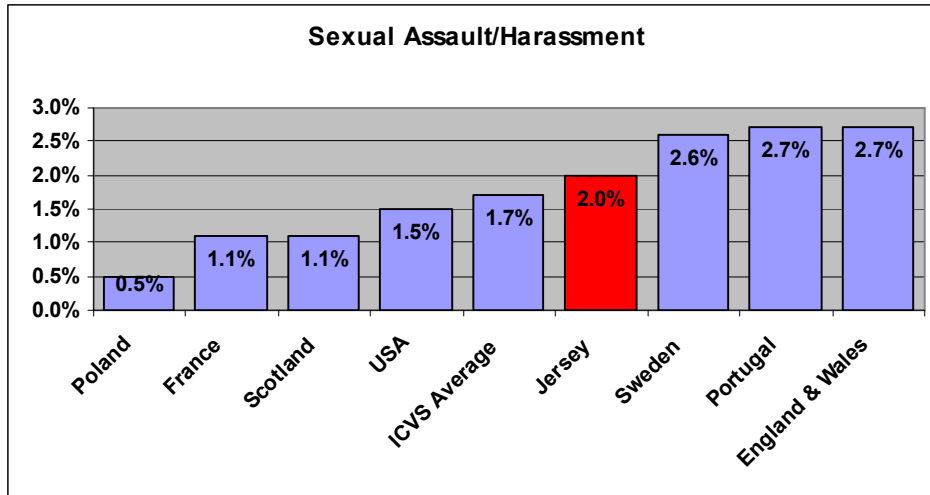
Fig 48



3.9 Sexual Assault/Harassment: (Confidence Interval = ± 0.4%)

60 respondents indicated that they had been sexually assaulted or harassed over the previous twelve months. This equates to 2% (C.I. 1.6% - 2.4%) of individuals aged over 16 when weighting is applied.

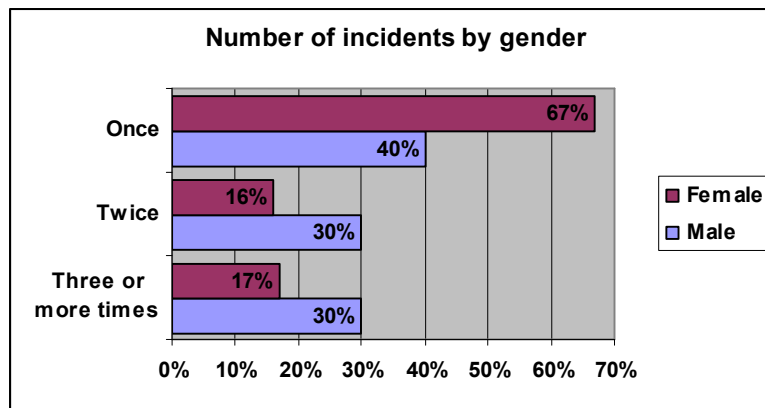
Fig 49



76% of those who said they had been sexually assaulted or harassed were female.

39.7% of respondents said they had suffered more than one incident. 60% of these were males.

Fig 50



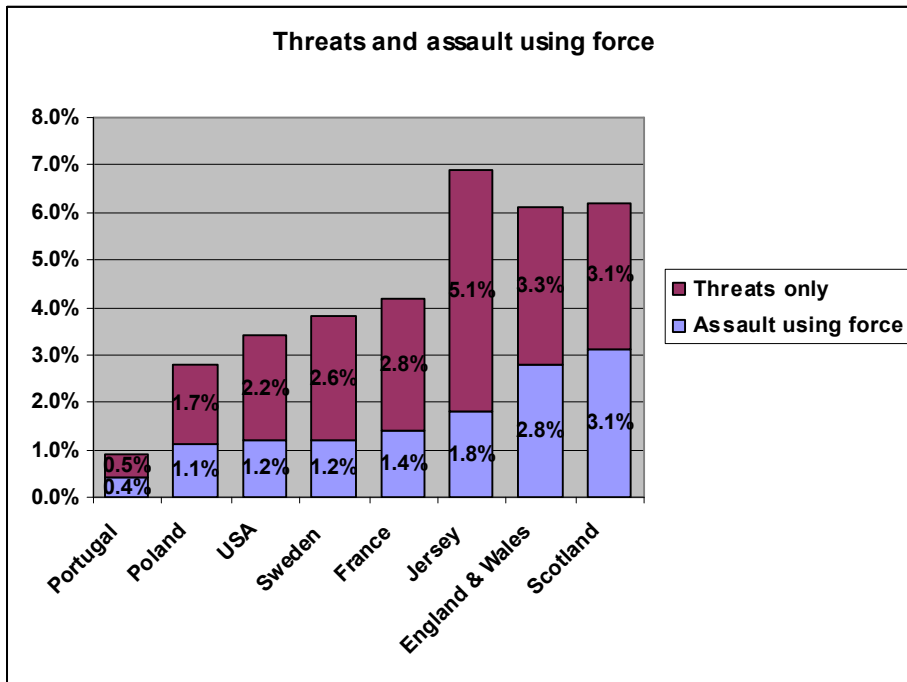
In 26.5% of incidents force was used. In 53.5% of incidents where force was used the offender was not known to the victim. The victim sustained physical injury in 72.3% of incidents where force was used.

When taking into account all incidents, 71.5% of victims did not report the incident to the police. However, where force was used 56% of victims reported it to the police.

3.10 Other Assault: (Confidence Interval = ± 0.72%)

202 respondents said they had been personally been attacked or threatened in the preceding twelve months. When weighting is applied this equates to 6.9% (C.I. 6.18% - 7.62%) of individuals aged over 16 who had been personally been attacked or threatened in the preceding twelve months. 5.1% of respondents said they had been threatened and 1.8% of respondents said force had been used.

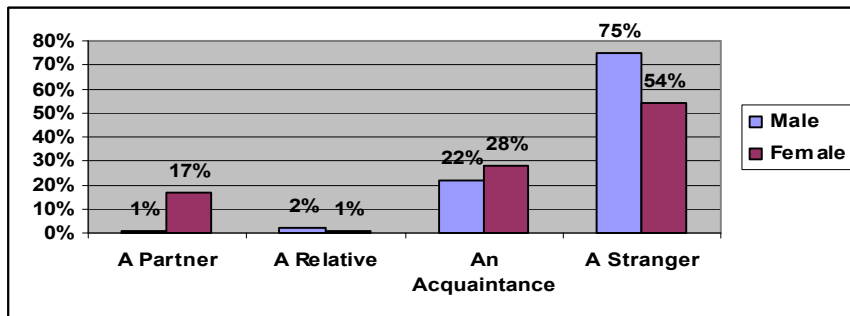
Fig 51



20% of incidents where force was used resulted in physical injury.

Women were 17 times more likely to be assaulted or threatened by their partner than men. However, in the majority of cases both male (75%) and female (54%) victims said the offender was a stranger.

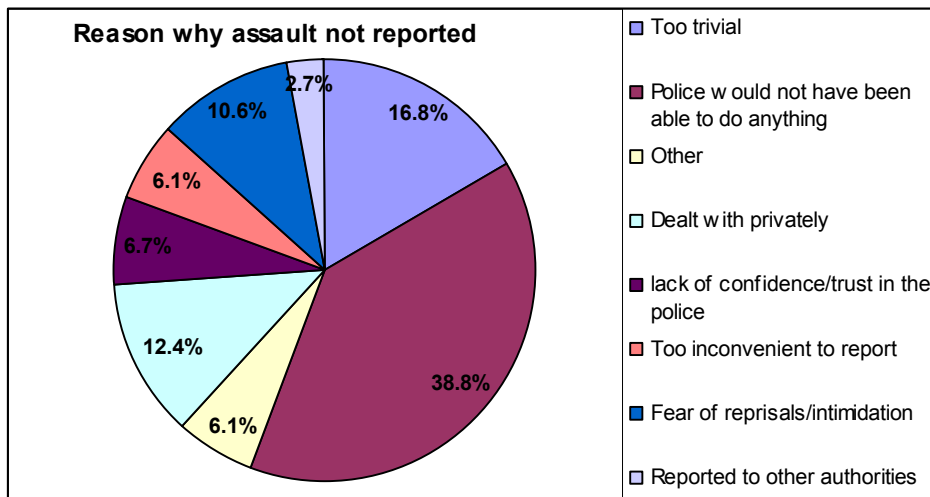
Fig 52



33% of incidents were reported to the police. 80% were reported to the States Police; 17% to both the States Police and the Honorary Police and 3% to the Honorary Police alone.

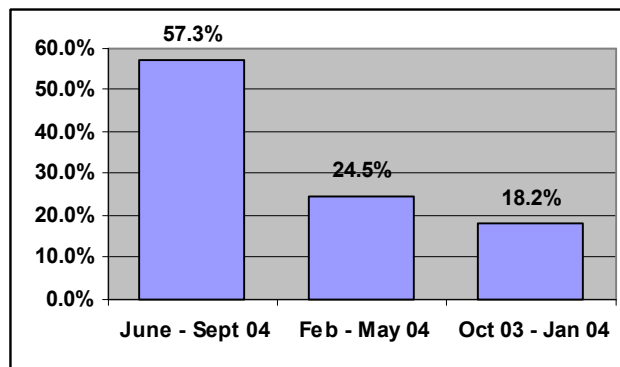
The most common reason for not reporting the incident to the police was that the victim did not feel the police would have been able to do anything.

Fig 53



Most assaults (57.3%) took place between June and September.

Fig 54



Comparison of Reporting Rates between British Crime Survey (BCS), International Crime Victimization Survey (ICVS) and Jersey Crime Survey (JCS).

	JCS (2005)	BCS (2004/5)	ICVS (2000)
Theft of Car	97%	95%	91%
Theft From Car	46%	45%	62%
Damage to Car	28%	N/A	41%
Theft of Motorcycle	70%	N/A	79%
Theft of Bicycle	74%	44%	56%
Burglary	53%	N/A	78%
Attempted Burglary	27%	49%	40%
Theft from Person	50.8%	32%	42%
Sexual Assault	28.5%	N/A	15%
Assault	33%	34%	36%
All Comparable Crime	51%	42%	49%

Appendix A - Technical Notes

This appendix contains technical notes on weighting and a brief explanation of confidence intervals. A full technical report will be available as a separate document.

Weighting:

Because the survey uses a random sample of the population it has been necessary to weight responses in order to get a closer 'fit' to the actual population of the island as taken from the census.

For example households were grouped by:

Tenure
Area

and compared with the Census. Factors were then applied to each case in order to make the data more representative.

Crime Survey

	Owner -occupier	Rented from Private landlord	Social rented & housing trust	Other & don't know & Tied
Rural	1142	221	36	76
Semi Urban	1127	130	140	56
Urban	663	225	287	51
Total	2932	576	463	183
Grand Total	4154			

Census

	Owner -occupier	Private rental & lodging & lodging houses	Social rented	other & Tied
Rural	6,750	2,905	430	820
Semi Urban	6,965	2,795	1,770	450
Urban	4,320	4,955	2,820	590
Total	18,035	10,655	5,020	1860
Grand Total	35570			

Factors

Factors	Owner -occupier	Rented from Private landlord	Social rented & housing trust	other & don't know & Tied
Rural	5.91	13.14	11.94	10.79
Semi Urban	6.18	21.50	12.64	8.04
Urban	6.52	22.02	9.83	11.57

The same process was used for individuals using the following sub sections

Gender Male / Female

Area

- a) Urban - St Helier
- b) Semi Urban-St Brelade, St Clement, St Saviour
- c) Rural - Grouville, St John, St Lawrence, St Martin, St Mary, St Ouen, St Peter, Trinity

Age 16-34 / 35-54 / 55 plus.

These groups were used for weighting all of the questions that had an individual response.

Confidence Intervals:

Because the Jersey Crime Survey uses a sample taken from the whole population, we cannot say for certain that the results are 100% accurate. We can however apply a formula which will provide us with a confidence interval.

The confidence interval is the range within which we can be certain that the true incidence of any given response will fall. Most surveys of this sort work on the principal that we want to be 95% certain.

For instance, the confidence interval for Sexual Assault/Harassment is $\pm 0.4\%$. Therefore we can be 95% certain that the true incidence of Sexual Assault/Harassment in Jersey lies somewhere between 1.6% and 2.4% ($2\% \pm 0.4\%$)

The confidence intervals shown in the report only refer to the incidence of victimisations. It should also be noted that these confidence intervals do not take into account misreporting rates or other statistical errors.