

# Building a Safer Society



## Annual Report 2015

**“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**

This annual report gives an overall picture of how safe our community is and gives us an indication of where we need to concentrate future resources. Without doubt it is a success story that reflects the tireless effort of many agencies and the data collected over the 10 years between 2005 and 2015 have shown the improvements that have been made in the general safety in our communities and perhaps more importantly how safe people feel.

The report reflects activities that address early intervention and diversionary initiatives as well as other post-sentencing and custodial programmes and the effective partnerships between States departments, the Parish of St Helier, businesses and members of communities such as the Safer St Helier Community Partnership who run the Q-Safe taxi marshals.

During 2015 the strategy was updated to incorporate internet and cybercrimes as well as incorporating the results from research conducted into the extent and nature of substance misuse in the island.

I am determined that the good work and positive outcomes achieved so far for our community will continue despite the drive to find further efficiencies within our public sector. My focus on the first 1001 days from conception to 2 years means that the early intervention focus of this strategy has provided a springboard to move onwards.

In addition, a great deal of work is being done to tackle the issues of violence against women and children and domestic violence and abuse, again early intervention models are being adopted to prevent this pernicious problem. The Council of Ministers has agreed that all departments should give consideration to domestic violence and abuse in their policies, procedures and new strategies.

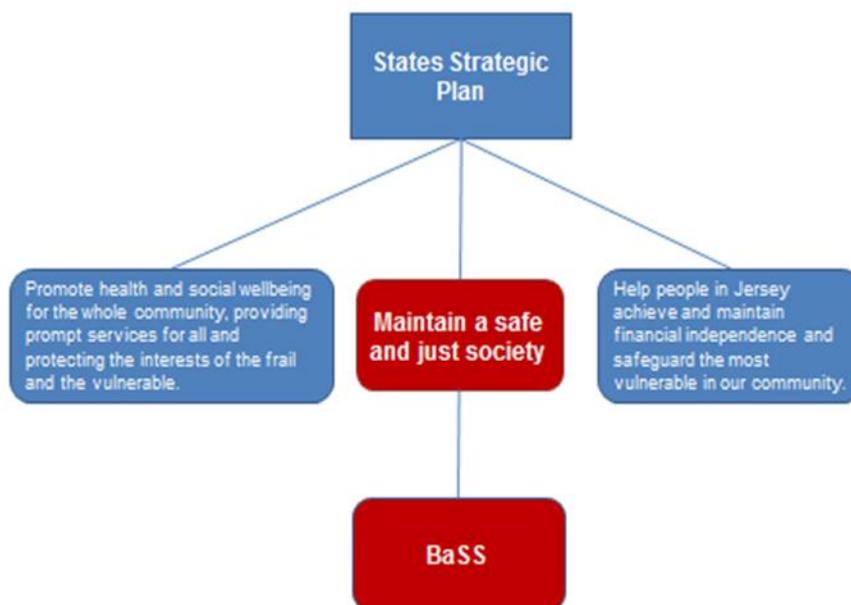
I would like to take this opportunity to thank those who have worked so hard to ensure our communities are safe and to better the lives of all who live and visit our island.

**Deputy KRISTINA MOORE**



**Minister**

## Outcomes for the States Strategic Plan to end of 2015



### **Deliver better lives for Islanders and a better future for Jersey**

The introduction to the Council of Ministers' 2015-18 Strategic Plan describes how Ministers have a collective responsibility to deliver better lives for Islanders and a better future for Jersey by working to deliver a range of social, environmental and economic goals. Three of these goals are to:

- Maintain a safe and just society;
- Promote health and social wellbeing for the whole community, providing prompt services for all and protecting the interests of the frail and the vulnerable;
- Help people in Jersey achieve and maintain financial independence and safeguard the most vulnerable in our community.

These also play a pivotal role in addressing one of Jersey's other key challenges; promoting social inclusion.

BaSS provides the strategic direction for coordinating Island-wide activities that deliver some or all of these goals.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> States Strategic Plan, 2015-18

## **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.

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

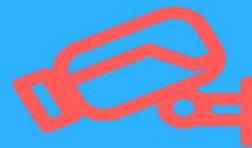
# REDUCING CRIME

PUBLIC DISORDER  
AND ANTI-SOCIAL  
BEHAVIOUR

crime reduction

**30.6** recorded crimes per **1,000** population

a **46%↓**  
reduction since 2005



community safety

**93%** of people felt **SAFE** or fairly safe  
in their neighbourhood



**67%↓**

reduction in recorded burglaries

youth court

decrease in cases from

**344** in **2009**

to **90** in **2015**



probation

**64.3%**

Of individuals with reduced risk of  
reoffending after probation order



## 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?**

<b>Yes</b>	<p>Overall recorded crime per 1,000 population is the lowest since the Strategy started – just over 30 crimes per 1,000. Down by 2% when compared with 2014. A reduction of 23% between 2011 and 2015.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Recorded Crime Per 1,000 Population</b> (Data reflects population adjustments following 2011 census)</p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Recorded Crime Per 1,000 Population</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>57</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>54</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>52</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>47</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>41</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>39</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>30</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Recorded Crime Per 1,000 Population	2005	57	2006	54	2007	50	2008	52	2009	47	2010	47	2011	41	2012	39	2013	32	2014	31	2015	30
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<b>Yes</b>	<p>According to Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) 2014– 93% of people felt very safe or fairly safe in their neighbourhood (2008, 2011, 2013, 2015 no questions about safety in JASS).</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p><b>Perceptions of Safety in Neighbourhood (from JASS)</b></p> <table border="1" style="display: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Perceptions of Safety (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>77</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>85</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>89</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>89</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>87</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>90</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>-</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>93</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Perceptions of Safety (%)	2005	77	2006	85	2007	89	2008	-	2009	89	2010	87	2011	-	2012	90	2013	-	2014	93		
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**What we said we would do:**

**1) Engage with the community:**

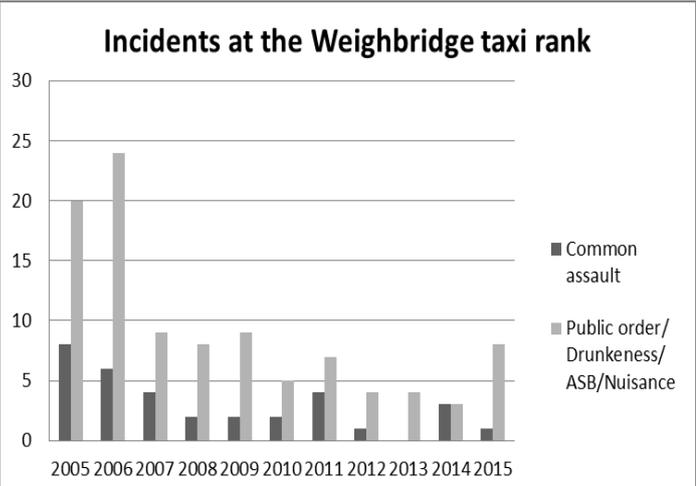
**Did we do it?**

<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>During 2015, the States of Jersey Police (SoJP) successfully introduced a number of new initiatives. They strengthened their community policing capability by reorganising resources internally, and this has allowed them to work both more efficiently and effectively, in particular significantly reducing anti-social behaviour complaints. They re-visited their approach to equality, diversity and social inclusion and put in place new plans that should bear fruit in the forthcoming years.<sup>2</sup></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Police undertake a variety of work within the community to prevent crime. Activities range from education programmes in schools, attendance at Island-wide events, specific crime reduction initiatives, or even conducting door-to-door enquiries in the event of a serious crime. Community Policing also provides a rich source of intelligence that enables officers to not only prevent (and detect) crime, but also helps to gauge any potential areas of community disquiet in order that issues can be resolved, hopefully before they become problematic.<sup>3</sup></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></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 2014. This provided over 21,500 hours of unpaid work to the Island in diverse places such as Durrell, National Trust, Community Centres and various other charitable associations.<sup>4</sup></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The <b>Safer St Helier (SSH) Q-Safe</b> taxi marshals are funded by a partnership arrangement with Community and Constitutional Affairs (formerly 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>

<sup>2</sup> States of Jersey Police, Annual Performance report, 2015

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2015 and Business Plan for 2016

<p><b>Yes</b></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, in 2015 there were fewer assaults and more public order/ASB but the numbers remain very small.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Incidents at the Weighbridge taxi rank</b></p>  <table border="1" data-bbox="695 253 1391 739"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Common assault</th> <th>Public order/ Drunkeness/ 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> <tr><td>2015</td><td>1</td><td>8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Common assault	Public order/ Drunkeness/ 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	2015	1	8
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<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Prison! Me! No Way!!! (PMNW)</b> Jersey provides an excellent example of a social enterprise model and engages at a strategic level with public bodies, private enterprise and other not-for-profit organisations. They also engage positively with young people and parents through schools and community days. The partnership involves selected teams of suitably qualified officers - from Uniformed Operations and Crime Services within the States of Jersey Police (SoJP), Jersey Fire and Rescue Service, Ambulance Service, Jersey Prison Service, Customs and Immigration Service and also the Jersey Youth Service. PMNW successfully engage with the local business community for key campaigns which continually strengthen the alliance between the public and private sector. Feedback from parents, students, schools, the business community and other stakeholders indicates that the scheme has a positive impact on young people.</p>																																					

## 2) Identify Hotspots and Target Offenders:

### Did we do it?

<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Police analyse intelligence and historic crime patterns to anticipate where crimes or disruptive behaviour may take place in the future. They subsequently allocate and position Police Officers to these 'hotspots' to prevent crime taking place. Intelligence-led policing also covers much of the unseen work that goes on to prevent organised crime groups from becoming established in the Island - in particular surrounding the on-going supply and distribution of drugs. And finally, intelligence-led policing is at the heart of terrorism prevention measures adopted by both the Island and neighbouring countries.<sup>5</sup></p> <div data-bbox="579 450 1401 913" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Recorded incidents in identified communities</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Recorded Incidents</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>1350</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>1320</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>1050</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>1080</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>820</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>750</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>620</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>650</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>580</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>550</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>480</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Recorded Incidents	2005	1350	2006	1320	2007	1050	2008	1080	2009	820	2010	750	2011	620	2012	650	2013	580	2014	550	2015	480																								
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<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The Police actively manage career criminals or other prolific offenders in the Island. Whilst impossible to quantify, this has undoubtedly prevented a significant number of crimes from taking place locally</p> <div data-bbox="363 1099 807 1525" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Numbers Recorded Taking and Driving away of Vehicles</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Numbers</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>185</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>170</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>175</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>95</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>75</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>45</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>50</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>35</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>There has been a significant drop in acquisitive crime (for example, theft and burglary), as well as offences against property.</p> <div data-bbox="850 1424 1385 1753" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Recorded burglaries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Recorded Burglaries</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>480</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>410</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>420</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>330</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>380</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>180</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>150</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Numbers	2005	180	2006	185	2007	170	2008	190	2009	175	2010	120	2011	95	2012	75	2013	45	2014	50	2015	35	Year	Recorded Burglaries	2005	480	2006	400	2007	410	2008	420	2009	330	2010	350	2011	380	2012	300	2013	200	2014	180	2015	150
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<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Jersey's Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP)</b> 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>																																																

<sup>5</sup> States of Jersey Police, Annual Performance report, 2015

	<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 68, a decrease from 77 in 2014 (11%).</p> <p>In 2015 there were 6 instances of reoffending by individuals subject to the level 2 JMAPP process. These offences covered a range of categories including public order, drugs, violence and acquisitive crimes.</p> <p>This represents a 9% reconviction rate for level 2 JMAPP cases in 2015. This rate does not significantly vary from previous years; the average annual reconviction rate since JMAPP's introduction being 10%.</p> <p>While any instance of reoffending is of concern, none of the cases of reoffending in 2015 could be considered to be at the higher end of the scale of seriousness.<sup>6</sup></p>																								
<p><b>YES</b></p>	<p>The States of Jersey Police double the number of officers on duty on Friday and Saturday nights and position them in known hotspots in St Helier; in parallel the Police also monitor licensees' compliance with the relevant Laws in these hotspot areas. In recent years the Island has seen significant reductions in Night Time Economy (NTE) related violence. However, 2015 saw an 11% increase (when compared to 2014). Whilst this translates into only 23 more NTE crimes than in 2014, it forms part of a broader trend of increasing assaults against people.</p> <p>The causes for these NTE violence increases are not yet clear and the States of Jersey Police will continue to work closely with the Licensing Trades to better understand any underlying reasons.<sup>7</sup></p> <div data-bbox="676 801 1401 1249" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Recorded assaults taking place in St Helier pubs, clubs and streets between 8pm and 4am</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of 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>380</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>310</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>200</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>223</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of Assaults	2005	345	2006	370	2007	380	2008	330	2009	300	2010	370	2011	280	2012	310	2013	200	2014	200	2015	223
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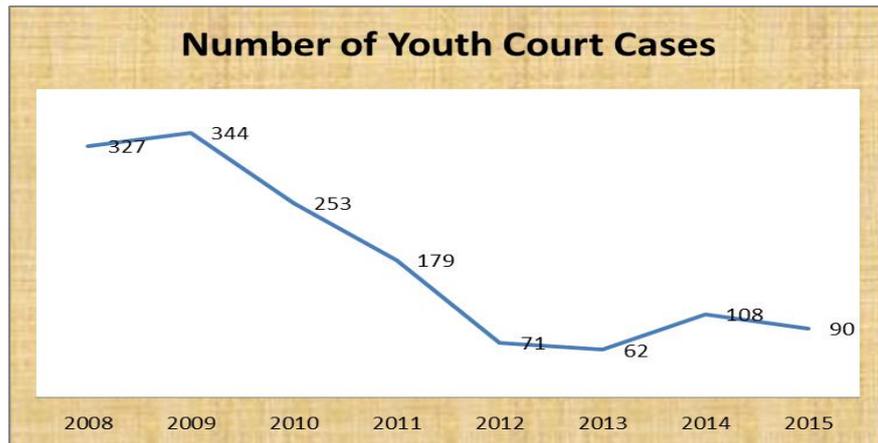
<sup>6</sup> Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) Annual Report 2015

<sup>7</sup> States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report, 2015

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

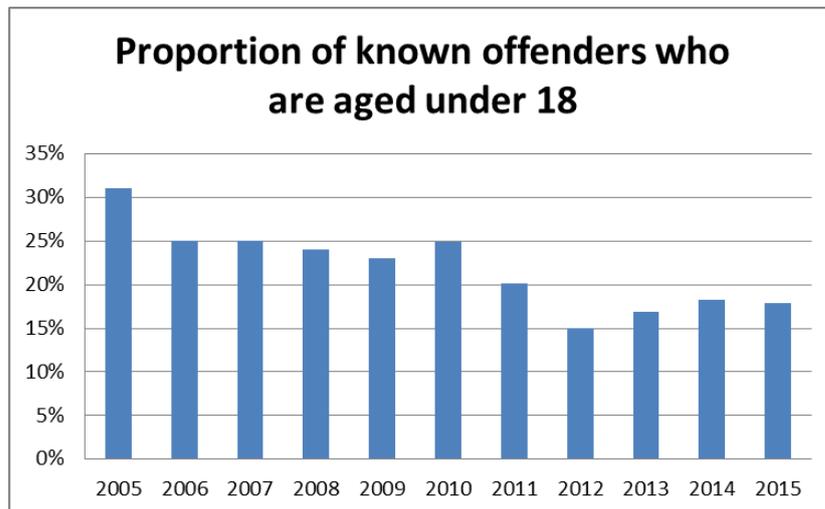
**Did we do it?**

<p><b>Yes</b></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 2015, 3.1% 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="619 394 1398 943" data-label="Figure"> <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> <tr><td>2015</td><td>3.1</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	2015	3.1			
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<p><b>Yes</b></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 2015 total arrests and number of youths committing offences reduced quite dramatically.</p> <div data-bbox="715 1043 1398 1447" data-label="Figure"> <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> <tr><td>2015</td><td>93</td><td>126</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	2015	93	126
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2012	157	214																										
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2014	120	246																										
2015	93	126																										
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>There has been a 17% decrease in cases brought before the youth court compared to last year with a slight increase in the total number of youths (71 in 2014 to 72 in 2015). The Youth Court caseload is not returning to the number of cases seen in 2008 and 2009.</p>																											



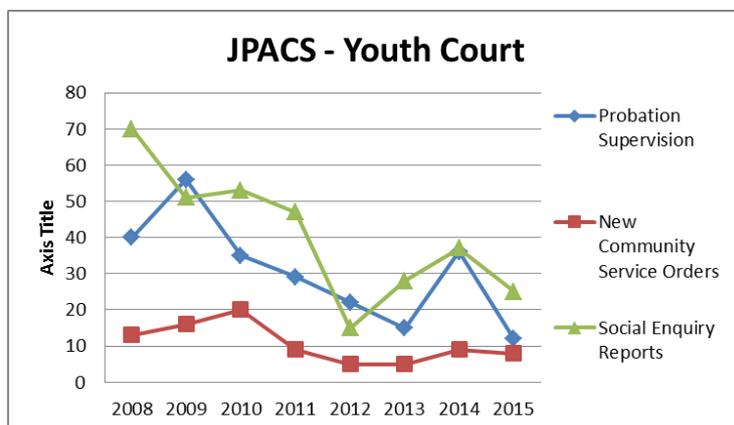
**Yes**

Jersey has many individuals; public, private and 3<sup>rd</sup> sector agencies; and faith groups working together to address the issues that cause offending and trying to prevent those that do from re-offending. In 2015, 18% of crimes were committed by 10-17 year olds (compared to 22 – 25% in England and Wales).



**Yes**

In 2015, there was a decrease in the overall number of Social Enquiry Reports (SER) for the Youth Court from 37 (2014) to 25 (2015). The number of new probation orders from Youth Court has dropped significantly compared to 2014. The number of Community Service Orders



	has remained at a very low level but has decreased slightly from 9 in 2014 to 8 in 2015.																		
<b>Yes</b>	<p>Parish Hall Enquiries decreased again from 260 cases in 2014 to 235 in 2015 (9.6%)</p> <p>155 (66%) of Parish Hall cases were first offenders, slightly up from last year (61%).</p> <p>Road and Motor traffic continues to be the main offence group at 54%, followed by public order and violence (both 13%), larceny and possession of drugs (both 7%) and malicious damage (4%).</p> <div data-bbox="639 450 1382 907" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Cases at Parish Hall Enquiries</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Cases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2008</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>400</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>300</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>350</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>260</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>235</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div> <p>Acts of violence have risen from 9 cases in 2014 to 30 in 2015.</p> <p>20 cases were sent from Parish Hall to Youth Court during 2015, slightly up on last year, with 1 case being sent to the Magistrate's Court.</p> <p>Supervisions from Parish Hall are up 22% overall, with some older individuals being placed on Deferred Decisions with Voluntary Supervision:<sup>8</sup>.</p>	Year	Cases	2008	400	2009	400	2010	280	2011	300	2012	350	2013	280	2014	260	2015	235
Year	Cases																		
2008	400																		
2009	400																		
2010	280																		
2011	300																		
2012	350																		
2013	280																		
2014	260																		
2015	235																		
<b>Yes</b>	<p>In 2015, the numbers of young offenders and juveniles admitted to the <b>Young Offenders Unit</b> at La Moye prison were low (albeit up on 2014) with 12 male and one female young offenders and 2 male juveniles being sentenced to periods of Youth Detention.<sup>9</sup></p> <div data-bbox="644 1223 1401 1547" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of admissions to YOI</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Admissions</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2008</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>40</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>12</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>14</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Admissions	2008	22	2009	20	2010	40	2011	18	2012	5	2013	2	2014	12	2015	14
Year	Admissions																		
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2009	20																		
2010	40																		
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2012	5																		
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2014	12																		
2015	14																		
<b>Yes</b>	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.																		
<b>Yes</b>	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																		

<sup>8</sup> Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2015 and Business Plan for 2016

<sup>9</sup> States of Jersey Prison Service, Hm Prison La Moye, Annual Report 2015

	<p>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"> <li>• 6 children under the eligibility criteria for school nursery placements were placed at nursery</li> <li>• 2 children in 2 families were given support for short term nursery placement due to medical emergencies within the family</li> <li>• 3 families with children under the age of two were granted part-time support by a child minder.</li> <li>• 1 child under two years of age was provided with support for a toddler sensory group. This was to promote their neurological sensory development.</li> </ul> <p>Seven children were on the Child Protection Register at the time of placement, for a variety of reasons: Neglect; physical; emotional abuse. The outcomes for the children have proven most beneficial and some still continue to receive our support.</p>
Yes	<p>The number of young people who received input from <b>PMNW</b> has increased year on year quite significantly with the end of year figure for 2015 = 11,049. This includes Crime and Safety Awareness Days for every Year 8 student at each secondary school, Your Choice days for every Year 6 student at each primary school, along with individual lessons tailored for each year group in line with PSHE for every year group from Year 7 - 13. D'Hautree House and the Alternative Curriculum and Highlands College also receive input.</p> <p><b>PMNW have an extensive portfolio of individual lesson sessions</b> which include current key topics such as: bullying, cyber bullying, internet safety, sexting, child sex exploitation, domestic abuse, NPS /so called 'legal' highs, drugs, alcohol, theft, attitudes to crime and prison life.</p>
Yes	<p>The <b>Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH)</b> 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 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. Staff from these agencies work collaboratively in the same location. They work closely with other organisations, such as Housing and the Probation and the After-Care Service.<sup>10</sup></p> <p>The setting-up of the MASH in Jersey follows a number of successful launches in different parts of the UK, including a pilot model in Devon and subsequent initiatives in Staffordshire, Norfolk and Birmingham, as well as some London Boroughs.</p> <p>In 2015, 1274 enquiries were made on behalf of 1,051 individuals.</p>

<sup>10</sup> Safeguarding partnership Board 2015 annual report.

#### 4) Involve and support parents and guardians:

##### Did we do it?

<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Parenting Support Services</b> 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 2015:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 561 parents and professionals attended parenting courses</li><li>• 658 parents and 687 children attended JELLY clubs</li><li>• 103 parents attended courses for separating /divorced parents</li><li>• 55 parents accessed 1.1 consultations with regards to family life</li><li>• 9 Professionals are working toward Working With Parents City Guilds qualification (to conclude in 2016).</li></ul>
<b>Yes</b>	<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>During 2015, a total of 50 children aged between 2 and 16 years were granted funding under the above provisions. 24 of these children were on the Child Protection (CP) register at the time of the application. These were for various reasons, mainly neglect</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Advocacy services: formerly a free service: 1 child aged 14</li><li>• Family therapeutic intervention: 2 children under the age of 2. Initial therapeutic interventions to complete an initial assessment and undertake transition work to locally based therapists.</li><li>• Emergency respite care: Child under 2 years of age.</li><li>• House cleans: 3 families, to set clear standards of cleanliness. 9 children all on CP register for neglect.</li><li>• After school &amp; breakfast clubs: 5 children</li><li>• Holiday schemes: 19 children aged between 4 and 13</li><li>• Ballet/swimming lessons: 4 children aged between 4 and 6</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Independent consultant assessment: to enable a family safety plan to be put forward for Family Group Conference. 2 children aged 14 &amp; 16.</li> <li>• Clinical family psychological assessment: 3 children from new-born to 13 years of age. All on CP register for emotional abuse.</li> <li>• Outreach support: Single mother with epilepsy. Autistic child aged 9</li> <li>• Short term, Carer costs: Mother with MS, costs shared with Adult Social Work. Child aged 16 in transition to Adult Services.</li> <li>• Provision of a sofa bed: 14 year old living with a trusted adult.</li> <li>• Independent interpreter; to aid forensic risk assessment. Child aged 6 on CP register sexual abuse.</li> </ul> <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> <p>In larger families part time holiday schemes were granted for older children to participate in activities that due to the family's financial circumstances they would be unable to access, enabling parents to spend quality time with the younger children.</p> <p>A number of children were placed on holiday schemes on a part time basis, where their sibling(s) have significant medical conditions. This allows those children to spend time with their peers and reduce anxiety levels.</p>
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**5) Minimise the harm through support to victims:**

**Did we do it?**

<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARAC)</b> 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. The primary focus of the MARAC is to safeguard the victim. In 2015 they dealt with 145 referrals</p> <p>The key role for the successful operation of MARAC is that of the <b>Independent Domestic Violence Advisor (IDVA)</b>: the primary point of contact for a victim.</p>
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<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Domestic Violence</b> remains an issue for our community.</p> <p>In 2015 SoJP attended over 1,000 domestic abuse incidents which led to 311 domestic assault investigations. This was an 11% decrease when compared to 2014. Domestic abuse is a complex issue and much has changed in recent years with regard to the Police's response to it. Support to high-risk victims has been transformed, with Independent Domestic Violence Advisers (IDVAs) and Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conferences (MARACs) in place to make sure that victims have access to a range of support options. There is now a more systematic approach to risk identification by the Police and both supervisory input and scrutiny is mandatory.<sup>11</sup></p> <div data-bbox="678 224 1401 672" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Incidents involving domestic violence parties who are assessed as being at a high or very high risk of further victimisation</caption> <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> <tr> <td>2015</td> <td>270</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of Incidents	2008	130	2009	120	2010	95	2011	105	2012	110	2013	230	2014	350	2015	270
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2013	230																		
2014	350																		
2015	270																		
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The most dangerous domestic violence perpetrators are managed through the Jersey <b>Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP)</b> 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. There remain very close links between the JMAPP and MARAC processes; the JMAPP coordinator is a standard attendee at the monthly MARAC meeting and is a sitting member of the MARAC steering group.<sup>12</sup></p>																		
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The <b>Domestic Abuse Perpetrators Programme (ADAPT)</b> for men is run by the Jersey Domestic Violence Forum in partnership with Hampton Trust and JPACS.</p> <p>In 2015 there were 51 enquiries and group leaders carried out 52 sessions. Adapt had 32 starters with a total of 47 attending throughout the year (15 carried over from 2014)</p> <p>21 finished the 30 week programme. In total, since 2007, the programme has had 96 finish but, with 4 repeat customers, 100 course completions.</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.</p>																		

<sup>11</sup> States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report, 2015

<sup>12</sup> Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPP) Annual Report 2015

	<p>In 2015 a review of ADAPT was undertaken by Dr Kerry Lee<sup>13</sup> who found that Adapt success results in Jersey were 7% above the UK using NOMS' (National Offending Management Service) guidelines. There is a consistent 68% success for those that complete the programme.</p>																								
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Victim Support</b> continues to support victims of crime and to do whatever is needed to help them through challenging times</p> <p>The total referrals for 2015 are 240 which is a decrease since 2014 ( 315). Although the numbers have decreased the activities around the cases has increased</p> <p>The victim services review 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> <div data-bbox="730 472 1391 936" data-label="Figure"> <table border="1"> <caption>Number of victims accessing victim support 2005 - 2015</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>300</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>230</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>280</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>315</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>240</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Number of victims	2005	260	2006	300	2007	350	2008	300	2009	240	2010	210	2011	230	2012	230	2013	280	2014	315	2015	240
Year	Number of victims																								
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2013	280																								
2014	315																								
2015	240																								
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The <b>Restorative Justice (RJ) Initiative</b>, 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 for 2015 reveals RJ officer involvement in relation to 63 clients across the spectrum of supervision types, a 21% increase on the 52 in 2014 (64 in 2013). The work undertaken included 20 face to face apologies, 8 letters of apology and 5 offenders carrying out work for their victims in order to make amends. 11 Restorative Justice Conferences took place, up from 3 the previous year. 19 prison visits and 7 school visits were also made.</p> <p>The number of Bind Overs with RJ imposed was up to 10 in total (8 young people and 2 adults) compared to 5 in 2014 (10 in 2013). Deferred decisions with RJ from Parish Hall also increased slightly to 9 cases, up from 7 in 2014.<sup>14</sup></p>																								

<sup>13</sup> Lee, K (2015) Review of Domestic Violence Perpetrator Interventions, St Helier: Jersey Probation and Aftercare Service, <http://www.city.ac.uk/arts-social-sciences/academic-staff-profiles/dr-kerry-lee>

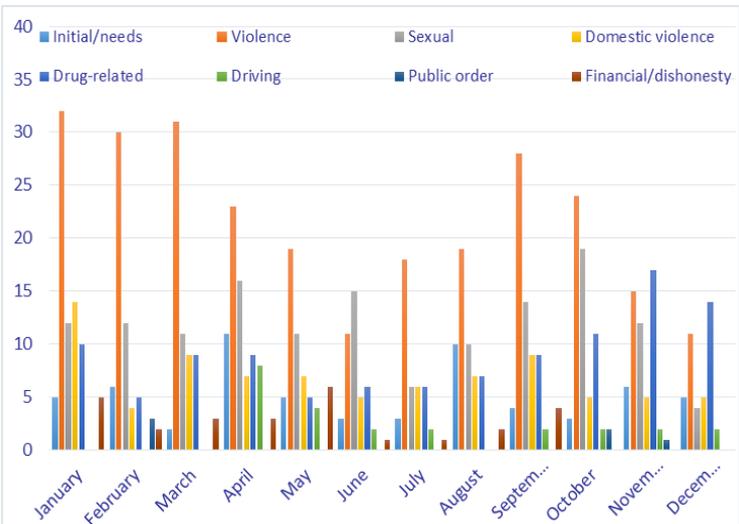
<sup>14</sup> Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2015 and Business Plan for 2016

## 6) Reduce Re-offending:

### Did we do it?

<p><b>Yes</b></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 64.3% for 2015. Although this is a decrease compared to 2014, the majority of probation clients are still reducing their risk of re-offending by the end of their Probation Order.</p> <div data-bbox="726 392 1396 840" 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>58.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>60.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>72.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>68.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>60.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>55.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>58.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>58.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>58.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>68.0</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>64.3</td></tr> </tbody> </table> </div>	Year	Proportion (%)	2005	58.0	2006	60.0	2007	72.0	2008	68.0	2009	60.0	2010	55.0	2011	58.0	2012	58.0	2013	58.0	2014	68.0	2015	64.3
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<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>JPACS in partnership with Highlands College run a Basic Skills Programme for those on probation and in prison.</p> <p>15 clients have received tutor support during 2015 with a total of 67 tutor sessions being delivered. This compares to 10 clients and 72 sessions in 2014. A greater number of clients have been seen but less sessions delivered with some clients only having one or two.</p> <p>Two clients successfully passed their driving theory following assistance from their tutor and one client has progressed on to the Second Chance programme run by Highlands College.<sup>15</sup></p>																								
<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>Resettlement of Prisoners-</b> 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 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 <b>Freedom for Life Ministries (FFLM)</b> 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>																								

<sup>15</sup> Jersey Probation and After Care Service, Annual Report for 2015 and Business Plan for 2016

	<p>Freedom For Life Ministries has grown and developed throughout 2015. The construction of the Life Centre began in November 2015. The Life Centre is a purpose built drop in and support Centre to help in the rehabilitation of ex-offenders. It is hoped that the Centre will open in Autumn 2016, dependant on the necessary funds being raised. FFLM has also moved forward in securing a work scheme to help ex-prisoners in the area of gaining work experience and developing a positive work ethic, thus preparing them for finding appropriate and meaningful employment. This scheme should be operational during the summer 2016. These exciting projects will enhance the valuable work that is already taking place on a one to one basis with prisoners and ex-prisoners. FFLM has continued their support for prisoners as they prepare for their release, and then "through the Gate" - offering a continuation and a consistent support in what is often a very difficult transition back into the community</p>																																																																																																																					
<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>The majority of prisoners at the States of Jersey Prison Service are involved in academic or vocational courses to attain qualifications, or improve their mental and social health and wellbeing with a view to helping them get a job when they are released.<sup>16</sup> The Prison Service also delivers a range of interventions to encourage prisoners to address their offending behaviour.</p> <p>In 2015, 12 prisoners completed the accredited cognitive behaviour 'Thinking Skills Programme' which consisted of 30 group sessions and 53 individual sessions.</p> <p>714 one-to-one intervention sessions were provided by the psychology team to address offending behaviours.</p>  <table border="1"> <caption>Approximate data from the bar chart (Number of sessions per month)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Month</th> <th>Initial/needs</th> <th>Violence</th> <th>Sexual</th> <th>Domestic violence</th> <th>Drug-related</th> <th>Driving</th> <th>Public order</th> <th>Financial/dishonesty</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>January</td><td>10</td><td>32</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>10</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>February</td><td>5</td><td>30</td><td>12</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>March</td><td>10</td><td>31</td><td>11</td><td>9</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>9</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>April</td><td>11</td><td>23</td><td>16</td><td>8</td><td>9</td><td>8</td><td>5</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>May</td><td>5</td><td>19</td><td>11</td><td>7</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>June</td><td>3</td><td>11</td><td>15</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>July</td><td>2</td><td>18</td><td>10</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>2</td><td>6</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>August</td><td>10</td><td>19</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>7</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>September</td><td>4</td><td>28</td><td>14</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>2</td><td>9</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>October</td><td>3</td><td>24</td><td>19</td><td>5</td><td>11</td><td>2</td><td>11</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>November</td><td>6</td><td>15</td><td>12</td><td>5</td><td>17</td><td>2</td><td>5</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>December</td><td>5</td><td>11</td><td>14</td><td>4</td><td>14</td><td>2</td><td>4</td><td>1</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Month	Initial/needs	Violence	Sexual	Domestic violence	Drug-related	Driving	Public order	Financial/dishonesty	January	10	32	12	14	5	2	10	1	February	5	30	12	5	5	2	5	1	March	10	31	11	9	2	2	9	3	April	11	23	16	8	9	8	5	3	May	5	19	11	7	4	5	6	1	June	3	11	15	6	6	2	6	1	July	2	18	10	6	6	2	6	1	August	10	19	10	7	10	2	7	1	September	4	28	14	9	9	2	9	1	October	3	24	19	5	11	2	11	1	November	6	15	12	5	17	2	5	1	December	5	11	14	4	14	2	4	1
Month	Initial/needs	Violence	Sexual	Domestic violence	Drug-related	Driving	Public order	Financial/dishonesty																																																																																																														
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<sup>16</sup> States of Jersey Prison Service, HM Prison La Moye, Annual Report ,2015

BECOME  
**ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE**  
MEMBERS OF SOCIETY

youth incidents

**269** calls to the police in 2015

an **83%** decrease  
since 2006



school absences



unauthorised school  
absences account for  
**1.0%** of all available  
sessions in Jersey  
(2014/15)

vs. **1.3%** in England

counselling

**1,367** Youth Enquiry Service 1-2-1  
counselling appointments in 2015



An **84%** increase in appointments vs. 2009

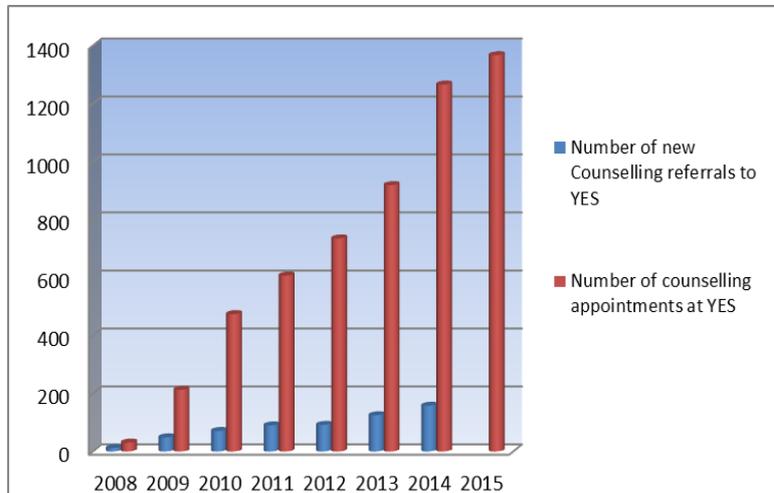
**STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2. TO PROVIDE PEOPLE WITH OPPORTUNITIES TO DEVELOP THEIR POTENTIAL AS ACTIVE AND RESPONSIBLE MEMBERS OF SOCIETY.**

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?

<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>The Move On Youth Project</b> (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.</p> <p>The project runs up to 12 sessions a week across the café, mobile and street walk. In 2015 they were also involved with supporting young people at the Jersey pride event, taking a group from the Wet Wheels project to Guernsey, working with 2 young inmates of La Moye prison</p> <p>The attendance at all projects remains high and the activities, conversations and one-to-one support cover relationships, emotional health, drugs &amp; alcohol and challenging behaviours.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<p><b>The Youth Enquiry Service (YES)</b> offers a drop-in service at St James Centre in St Helier to support young people aged 14—25 with any issue that affects them. Young people can access free, independent and confidential advice, information and support in addition to the counselling service. The service works alongside numerous agencies to support clients. They provide a young people friendly environment to ensure their clients feel comfortable to come in and engage with members of staff.</p> <p>Since YES opened in September 2008 they have seen a regular increase of young people accessing the counselling service. The referrals to the project have been through numerous routes which have</p>



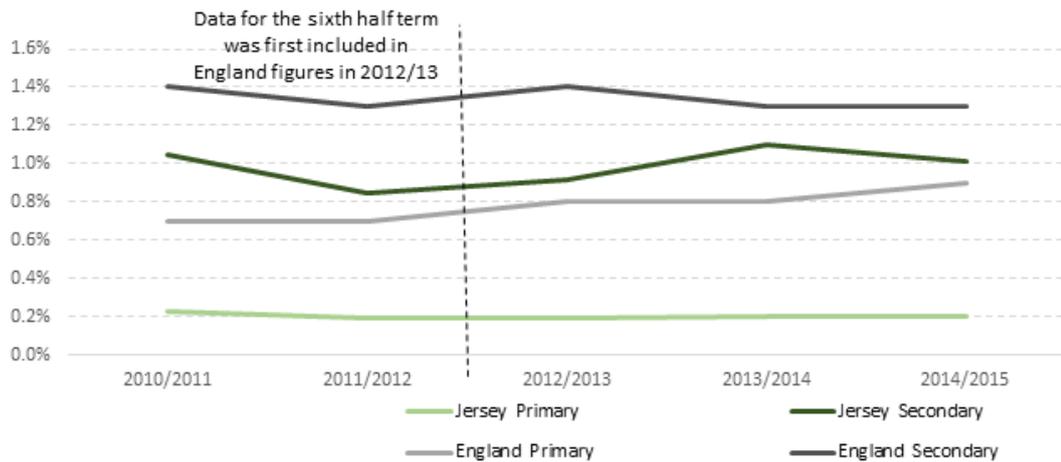
	<p>included self-referral, agencies and through friends/family. The majority of their clients are 17 years and over. Clients are repeat visiting which means are happy with the service they receive</p> <p>The main issues covered in counselling sessions are: relationships, low mood, depression, self-harm, eating disorders, anxiety, bereavement and many dealing with past issues.</p> <p>*(Due to a new database having been installed in 2015 an accurate number of referrals to the project for counselling in 2015 has not been possible, however it will provide more accurate details of numbers for 2016)</p>
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**2) Provide an Integrated Approach to Tackling Social Exclusion:**

**Did we do it?**

**Yes**

The graph below illustrates the unauthorised school absences in Jersey and England. This is important as 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.



The rate of unauthorised absence in Jersey primary schools has remained flat over the last six academic years (2008/2009 to 2014/2015) at around 0.2 to 0.3 per cent of all possible sessions.

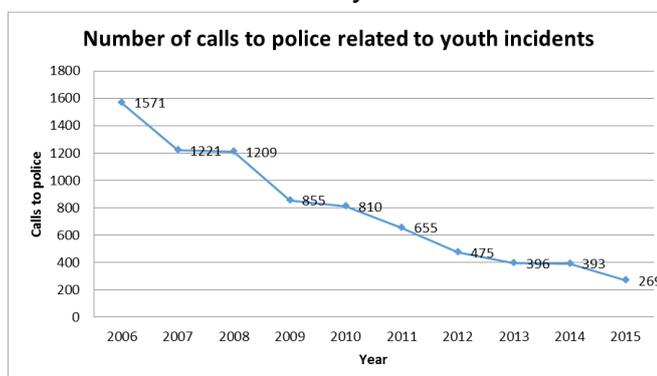
In comparison, the unauthorised absence rate for Jersey secondary school pupils has been more volatile over the same period. The percentage of all possible sessions missed due to unauthorised absence in secondary schools fell in each academic year from 2008/2009 to 2011/2012, equating to a drop of about 0.6 percentage points. Since 2011/2012, the unauthorised absence rate has increased marginally, taking the unauthorised absence

	rate for secondary school pupils to around 1.0 percent of all available sessions in the latest year. <sup>17</sup>
Yes	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. The POW successfully completed a sponsored four year programme of study, social work qualification and supervised practice and was appointed as a Probation Officer by the Royal Court in November 2015.

**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 Development (Sport) use sport to address social inclusion and has the responsibility to ensure that all young people are able to access sport. Free and low cost sport projects are delivered in 'key locations' in the community during the evenings and school holidays aimed at providing young people with positive activities. Projects are also delivered in areas that have been identified as 'hotspots' by the police. Projects delivered in these areas are aimed and reducing the risk of young people offending and causing anti-social behaviour.</p> <p>The working partnership with the States of Jersey Police continues to be a great success with officers taking part and volunteering at the Friday Night Leagues. In 2015 the Friday Night Leagues at Fort Regent and Springfield attracted the highest ever number of participants.</p> <p>Calls to police relating to youth incidents decreased for the 9th year in a row; and interviews and feedback from participants suggested less young people were drinking in town or at home compared to previous years.</p> <p>Social inclusion projects delivered through holiday courses and community sports target 'key locations' in the community. Some sessions were delivered in partnership with local sports associations and clubs to encourage young people to participate in and benefit from the values within sport.<sup>18</sup></p>
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<sup>17</sup> Pupil Attendance and Absence in Schools in Jersey (Academic Year 2014/2015)

<sup>18</sup> Community Development (Sport) Annual report, 2015

REDUCE THE HARM  
CAUSED BY  
**DRUGS AND  
ALCOHOL**

alcohol consumption



alcohol and drugs service

% change in new referrals 2005 - 2015:



crime



customs

Value of drugs seized by customs in 2015



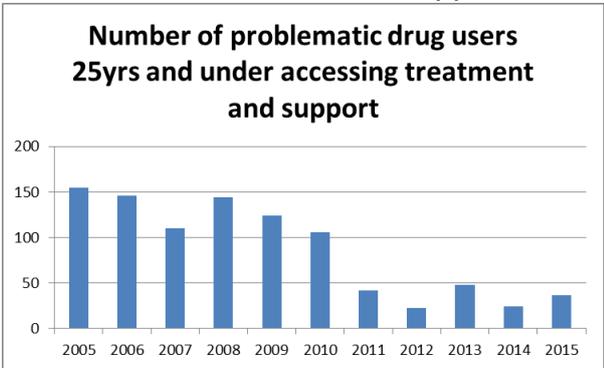
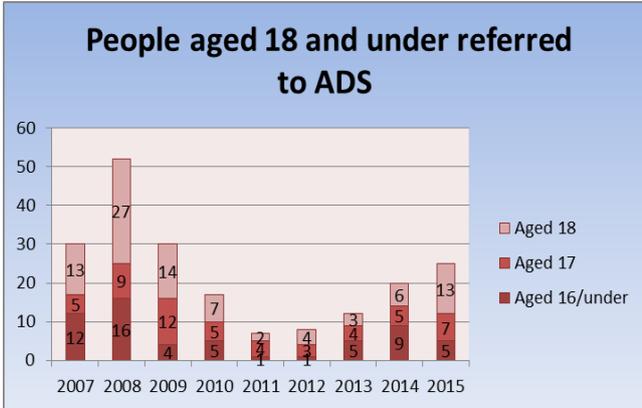
This is an increase of **50%** on 2010-2014 average

**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?

<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p><b>The Arrest Referral Worker</b> 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.</p>  <p>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. However the numbers have risen slightly in 2015 to 37.</p>
<p><b>Ongoing</b></p>	<p>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 steady increase since then. In 2011 the overall figure for under-18 referrals was 7; this has risen to 25 in 2015. The breakdown shows that the biggest increase is in 18 year olds, (from 6 to 13) whilst the number of 17 years olds increased by 2 and there were fewer 16 year olds referred</p> 
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p><b>Substance misuse education for young people on Probation.</b> 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</p>

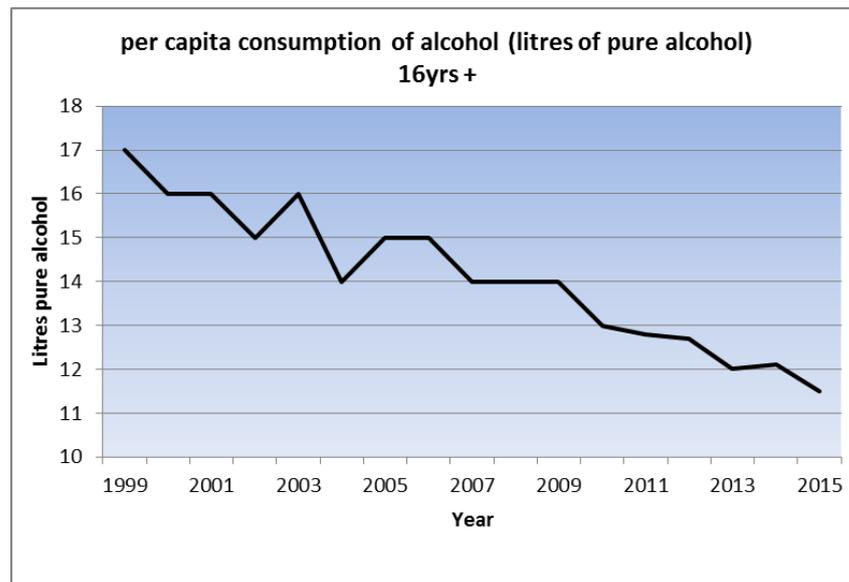
	<p>Officer. The session or sessions aim to discuss current alcohol and drug use, what effect they have on the young person, especially in relation to health, relationships, school or employment and the law and look at what changes they feel they would be able to make to reduce the negative impact it may have had and how they could implement them.</p> <p><b>The percentage of young people on probation receiving substance misuse education remains at 100%.</b></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Between January and September 2015 the Prison Service Substance Misuse Therapist, responsible for drug and alcohol interventions delivered 304 individual sessions, including completion of induction sessions with new receptions, one Thinking Skills Programme and one Drug Awareness course.</p> <p>A part-time Drug and Alcohol worker commenced employment at La Moye in November 2015. During the last two months of 2015 he facilitated 32 one-to-one sessions with prisoners.</p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The alcohol and substance misuse programmes, run by <b>PMNW</b>, 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.</p> <p>The drugs workshop covers many drugs from cannabis to heroin with a special emphasis on New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). The alcohol workshop focuses on the impact on mental and physical health. All workshops emphasise the importance of keeping safe and also asking for help in order to save a life. This reflects the current concerns about these drugs and stand-alone lessons about these substances are delivered. In 2016 the intention is to make a significant investment on both so called 'legal' high and alcohol activities through public/private partnerships.</p>

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

**Did we do it?**

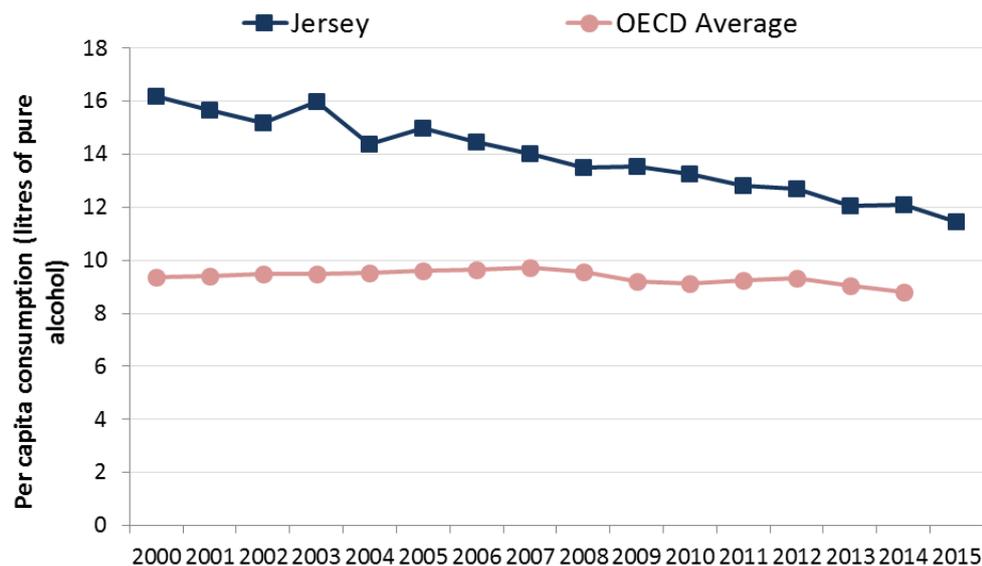
**Yes**

Alcohol consumption in Jersey has decreased, from around 17 litres of pure alcohol per capita in 1999 to around 11.5 in 2015. Wine remained at a relatively similar level to where it has been over the last 10 years (5.7 in 2005, 5.4 in 2010 and 5.0 in 2015) whereas spirits have decreased from 2.3 to 1.5 over the decade and beer/cider from 6.9 to 5.0. Essentially wine consumption is decreasing but at a slower rate than spirits or beer/cider, a decrease of 12% compared to 38% and 29% respectively.



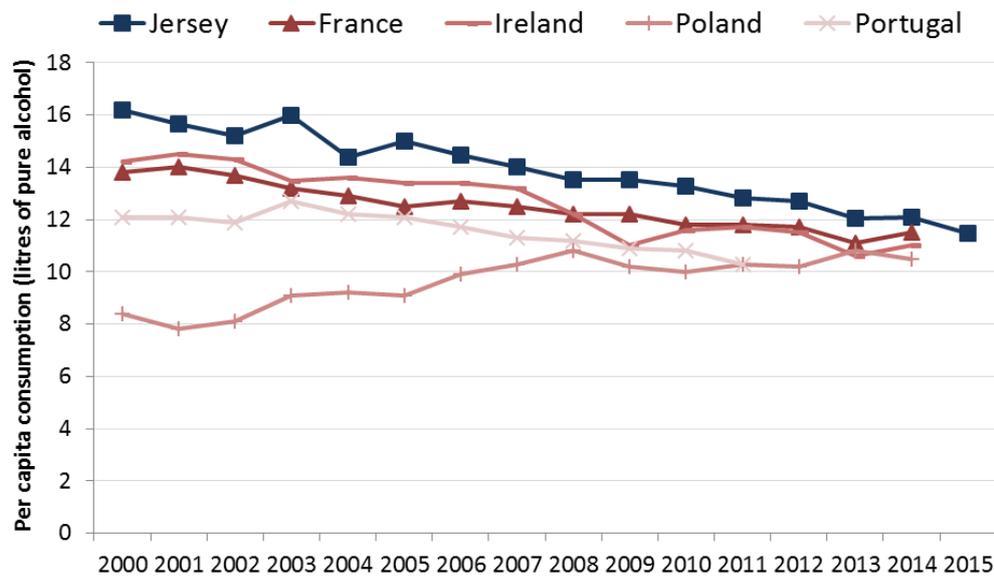
**Ongoing**

However we still consume high levels of alcohol compared to other countries. The graph below shows Jersey consumption compared to the average for OECD countries,



Health Intelligence Unit and OECD'

and a comparison to some selected European Countries.



Health Intelligence Unit

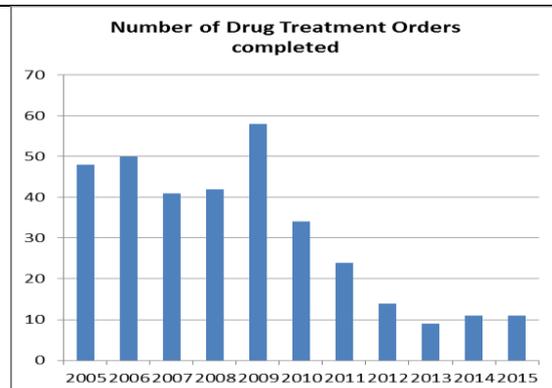
**Ongoing**

Progress has been made on developing an Alcohol and Licensing strategy for Jersey and updating the Licensing (Jersey) Law 1974. Whilst the Economic Development, Tourism, Sport and Culture (EDTSC) 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), Community and Constitutional Affairs (previously HA) and EDTSC.

**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><b>Maybe</b></p>	<p><b>Needle Exchange-</b> 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 and increased to 129,027 in 2014. There has been a drop in 2015 to 115,660.</p>	<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>112,000</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>132,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>105,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>90,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>110,000</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>129,027</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>115,660</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of syringes issued	2005	99,845	2006	112,000	2007	115,000	2008	122,000	2009	130,000	2010	132,000	2011	105,000	2012	90,000	2013	110,000	2014	129,027	2015	115,660
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<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The needle exchange figures can be correlated with the <b>prevalence of needle-sharing</b> 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 20% in 2015.</p>	<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>25</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>16</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>19</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Prevalence (%)	2005	42	2006	29	2007	25	2008	25	2009	32	2010	27	2011	30	2012	19	2013	16	2014	17	2015	19
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<p><b>Maybe</b></p>	<p>The number of new cases of Hepatitis C in drug users has fluctuated since 2005 (22) rising to 33 in 2015. The upward trend-line illustrates the general rise since 2005.</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Number of drug users with Hepatitis C (new cases)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Number of new cases</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>24</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>32</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>27</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>23</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>28</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>31</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>33</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Number of new cases	2005	22	2006	24	2007	32	2008	19	2009	27	2010	27	2011	23	2012	30	2013	28	2014	31	2015	33
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Hepatitis C is transmitted from one person to another through blood-to-blood contact. Current and past injecting drug users, those who

	<p>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.</p> <p>Over a 10 year period 2006-2015, there has been an average of 27.4 new cases per year.</p>
<b>Yes</b>	<p>There have been some year-on-year fluctuations in the number of suspected opiate-related overdoses (attended by the Ambulance Service). The graph however shows that the high of 37 in 2005 has not been repeated and that generally there is a downward trend over 10 years.</p>
<b>Ongoing</b>	<p>In 2015 there were 24 referrals from the Parish halls to the ADS. The numbers have remained fairly consistent in the last 3 years.</p>

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

**Did we do it?**

<b>Ongoing</b>	<p>The number of carers recorded as receiving information from the ADS has decreased from 52 in 2005 to 1 in 2015. Since 2008, this activity has been picked up within the broader services available through the H&amp;SS Alcohol &amp; Drug Service with information being provided through direct contact, and often advice provided by telephone contact.</p>
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Yes

This year **PMNW** worked with a group of young people in Jersey who lost friends through taking NPS and created a very emotive documentary entitled ' Exposing the lies about highs' - featuring young people of various age groups, including the States Analyst, professionals from the General Hospital Emergency Department, parents who lost a son and a user of NPS.

This documentary was part of a high profile campaign to raise awareness to the dangers, and input including this documentary were used to deliver lessons in the classroom and also at a series of Parent/Carer Road Shows, which was a partnership approach between PMNW, SoJP Crime Services and Customs and Immigration. Professionals who worked with young people also attended the Road Shows. Information on all materials were available in English, Polish and Portuguese.

Plans for early 2016 include the building of a micro site and a follow up campaign to 'Exposing the lies about highs' - entitled: highs.exposed. And the feasibility of creating a microsite to address concerns on alcohol is also at the research stage.

Guernsey Island Police are also prepared to work in partnership with PMNW and SoJP on both these areas from 2016.

**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><b>Maybe</b></p>	<p>In 2015, the Alcohol and Drug Service received 637 referrals. 225 were new referrals and 412 were repeat referrals</p>	<p><b>Breakdown of New Referrals and Re-referrals to ADS</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>New Referrals</th> <th>Re-referrals</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>2005</td><td>280</td><td>280</td><td>560</td></tr> <tr><td>2006</td><td>240</td><td>300</td><td>540</td></tr> <tr><td>2007</td><td>250</td><td>290</td><td>540</td></tr> <tr><td>2008</td><td>280</td><td>400</td><td>680</td></tr> <tr><td>2009</td><td>230</td><td>410</td><td>640</td></tr> <tr><td>2010</td><td>200</td><td>400</td><td>600</td></tr> <tr><td>2011</td><td>180</td><td>380</td><td>560</td></tr> <tr><td>2012</td><td>170</td><td>390</td><td>560</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>180</td><td>310</td><td>490</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>200</td><td>380</td><td>580</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>225</td><td>412</td><td>637</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	New Referrals	Re-referrals	Total	2005	280	280	560	2006	240	300	540	2007	250	290	540	2008	280	400	680	2009	230	410	640	2010	200	400	600	2011	180	380	560	2012	170	390	560	2013	180	310	490	2014	200	380	580	2015	225	412	637
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<p><b>Maybe</b></p>	<p>Of the <b>new referrals</b>, 15 were for opiate issues (a significant reduction from 31 in 2010, and slightly fewer than 20 14 whilst 167 were for alcohol-related issues, the highest since 2005.</p>	<p><b>New Referrals to ADS including Opiates and Alcohol</b></p> <table border="1"> <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>240</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>280</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>15</td><td>130</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>170</td><td>15</td><td>120</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>200</td><td>15</td><td>140</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>225</td><td>15</td><td>167</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	New Referrals	Opiate New Referrals	Alcohol New Referrals	2005	270	50	130	2006	240	30	130	2007	250	40	150	2008	280	40	140	2009	230	30	140	2010	200	30	130	2011	170	10	130	2012	170	15	130	2013	170	15	120	2014	200	15	140	2015	225	15	167
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<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Of the 412 <b>re-referrals</b>, 314 were for alcohol, the highest since 2005, and 71 were for opiates, the lowest since 2005.</p>	<p><b>No of Re-referrals to ADS including Opiate and Alcohol</b></p> <table border="1"> <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>75</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>125</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>380</td><td>90</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2013</td><td>310</td><td>95</td><td>190</td></tr> <tr><td>2014</td><td>360</td><td>75</td><td>250</td></tr> <tr><td>2015</td><td>412</td><td>71</td><td>314</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Re-referrals	Opiate Re-Referrals	Alcohol Re-Referrals	2005	260	90	140	2006	290	80	170	2007	270	75	160	2008	390	120	230	2009	410	125	250	2010	390	140	220	2011	370	110	230	2012	380	90	250	2013	310	95	190	2014	360	75	250	2015	412	71	314
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<b>Yes</b>	Approximately 16 people per quarter started treatment with either Methadone or Subutex in 2015. At the end of the year, 46 people had successfully completed the programme.
<b>Yes</b>	<p>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.</p> <p>The ALN delivers screening and Brief Interventions, assistance in the management of alcohol detoxification and continued care of clients taken from the community Alcohol and Drug Service.</p>

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

**Did we do it?**

<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The statistics from the courts show that the Magistrates follow recommendations given by the CLO where possible (100% in 2015) and seem confident that the offender is appropriately supervised.</p>	<p><b>% of Treatment Orders recommended by the Court Liaison Officer upheld by the Courts</b></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>The percentage of clients completing their orders increased from 64.25% in 2005 to 93% in 2012. It reduced slightly in 2013 and again in 2015.</p>	<p><b>% of clients completing their Treatment Orders</b></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>All of those who completed their treatment orders in 2015 showed a resultant improvement in their CHRISTO (Social skills, health, attendance, attitude, and drug/alcohol use) score.</p>	<p><b>Breakdown of clients completing Drug Treatment Orders (DTO) and reduced problems</b></p>
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>This means that the Drug Treatment Orders are effective, in the majority of cases, in reducing substance related problems.</p>	
<p><b>Yes</b></p>	<p>Between January and September 2015 the Substance Misuse Therapist responsible for drug and alcohol interventions delivered 304 individual sessions, including completion of induction sessions with new receptions, one Thinking Skills Programme and one Drug Awareness course. A part-time Drug and Alcohol worker commenced employment at La Moye in November 2015. During the last two months of 2015 he facilitated 32 one-to-one sessions with prisoners.<sup>19</sup></p>	

<sup>19</sup> States of Jersey Prison Service, HM Prison La Moye, Annual Report 2015

## 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>Preventing illegal drugs from being imported, distributed and sold in the Island, relies heavily on intelligence and proactive policing.</p> <p>2015 saw a 14% reduction in the detection of drug-related crime. The longer term trend also suggests that the Island has seen a 20% reduction in drugs related offences over the last five years.</p> <p>Key achievements for 2015 included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Delivering a new campaign addressing the threat of New Psychoactive Substances (NPS), or so called 'legal highs'. This was mainly focused towards young people, was developed in partnership with 'Prison! Me! No Way!!! (PMNW) and its delivery involved a number of uniformed services.</li> <li>• Working closely with JCIS, the Police continued to disrupt the supply of drugs and New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). For example, during 2015, and following a long term intelligence led operation, officers seized £1.2m of cannabis and arrested two offenders.<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>
Yes	<p>265 separate drug seizures were made and the total value of the drugs seized was £2,316,379, an increase of almost 50% above the 2010 – 2014 average.</p> <p>Wherever possible the JCIS will look to work jointly with other law enforcement agencies, both on and off Island, to achieve its aims in this area. For example (but not limited to) States of Jersey Police (SoJP), Guernsey Border Agency (GBA), Direction Nationale du Renseignement et des Enquêtes Douanières (DNRED), and the National Crime Agency (NCA).</p> <p>In such operations, officers of the Service will always look to effect arrests and make seizures where this will cause the greatest impact on the drug syndicate itself.</p>
Yes	<p>During 2015, 54 people were prosecuted 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 53 years.</p> <p>At the lower end of the sentencing scale, a total of £4,250 of fines was imposed and 1,774 hours of community service ordered. 13 people received written cautions and 6 were placed on probation.</p>

<sup>20</sup> States of Jersey Police Annual Performance Report, 2015

## **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 intense review and evaluation.

In June 2015, research into the nature, extent, impact, and response to illicit drug use in Jersey was completed. The report has information on patterns and trends of drug use in Jersey, numbers of users and includes some recommendations.

Using the results from the review and the illicit drug research, an updated strategy is being written and will be presented to the Council of Ministers in 2016.

## Budget:

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

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 amount provided for BaSS within the CCA Budget for 2010 – 2015 was as follows:

2010	£444,900
2011	£439,700
2012	£394,800
2013	£430,000
2014	£439,100
2015	£435,900

The amount provided for BaSS within the H&SSD Budget for 2010 – 2015 was as follows:

2010	£498,417
2011	£510,312
2012	£482,312
2013	£481,843
2014	£474,570
2015	£559,210 <sup>21</sup>

The total revenue budget allocated to the BaSS strategy and its various initiatives in 2015 was £ 910,110.

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<sup>21</sup> In 2015, £85,000 was allocated from H&SS Contingency to the Alcohol & Drug Service non-recurrently for the Opiate Substance Treatment programme. There is an outstanding proposal to transfer some of the service to primary care (funded by the Health Insurance Fund) .

## BaSS Budget 2015

Initiative	Service	2015
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	£49,008
Mainstream Nurseries	Children's Service	£24,220
Day-care 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	Q-Safe marshals	£5,000
Prison Me No Way	PMNW	£60,000
Prison Drug Education	Prison	£15,000
Court Liaison Officer	Alcohol & Drug Service & Probation	£56,800
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		£435,900
Specialist Alcohol Worker	Alcohol & Drug Service	£58,670
Youth Counselling Project (YES)	Youth Service	£24,520
Detached Youth Worker	Youth Service	£54,770
Health Promotion Officer (Drugs)	Health Promotion	£54,000
Arrest Referral Worker	Alcohol & Drug Service	£46,620
Methadone Programme	Alcohol & Drug Service	£235,630
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		£474,210
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