

STATES OF JERSEY POLICE



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2011

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FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OFFICER

It gives me great pleasure to present the States of Jersey Police Annual Report for 2011. As this report is produced, the Force is celebrating its 60th anniversary. It is, therefore, an opportune moment to share some observations, based on many years' policing experience, about what makes Jersey a special and unique policing environment.



The anniversary celebrations have highlighted how so many Islanders have relatives or friends who have served or are serving with States of Jersey Police. The fact that all of our staff not only live but are so deeply embedded in the community they serve reflects a very distinct and positive feature of policing in Jersey – we are part of the community, we don't just police it.

There is no doubt that being an island has its advantages in preventing and detecting crime but it also poses a number of challenges that requires a high degree of resourcefulness and self-sufficiency. There is no one else to turn to for immediate support in a crisis and, unlike UK Forces, little opportunity to benefit from economies of scale, national and shared services. Yet the breadth of responsibilities, the skills required and the standards expected remain the same.

The Force's capability to adapt and respond to these challenges has gone largely unsung but is a source of considerable strength. For example, States of Jersey Police must be able to provide, often at short notice, about 20 different specialist roles that range from firearms to family liaison. Some roles require one or two trained experts, others need more than two dozen. The total required capacity equates to about 200 people. Jersey's solution has been to multi-skill its officers. No UK Force will have individual officers trained across the range of skills and disciplines that some of our officers possess in addition to their day jobs. The size of the Force also means that Jersey officers get rapid exposure to a variety of operational and specialist policing roles. Such factors help States of Jersey Police produce police officers who have proven their ability to compete at the very highest level against counterparts from across the UK in schemes to develop the police leaders of tomorrow.

In my first year as Chief Officer, it has proved enormously beneficial to be able to draw upon the combination of enthusiasm, skill and resourcefulness that this Force has to offer. These factors can easily be taken for granted but they create an opportunity to build a special relationship between the public and the police which is almost impossible to emulate elsewhere. We are on a journey to build a police service in which everyone takes pride.

2011 proved a very positive start with a 13% reduction in crime. This equates to nearly 600 fewer crimes than in 2010. At the same time, public feedback indicates strong levels of satisfaction with the service we provide to victims of crime. Taken together, these indicate a very positive outcome.

Confidence in policing is not, however, simply a numbers game. Reductions in crime begin to hold real meaning when underpinned by a policing style that engenders public confidence. The most tangible change has been an increased emphasis on high visibility policing, including the introduction of the Town Policing Unit, police cycle patrols and the return of Police motorbikes. All these initiatives have been designed to build better engagement with the community but, behind the scenes, much work is also going on. Over the past year, we have introduced significant improvements to the way we process prosecutions, the services we provide to victims and witnesses and the management of dangerous and prolific offenders.

Many of these initiatives have been carried out in close cooperation with our partner agencies and I would like to record our thanks for their contribution. Crime reduction is a shared responsibility and it is testimony to the hard work of all concerned that, together, we are making such positive progress.

Finally, I would like to thank all the staff of States of Jersey Police for their unstinting commitment to preserving the safety and security that makes Jersey so special.

Mike Bowron QPM

CRIME IN JERSEY 2011

3,976 crimes were recorded in Jersey during 2011, representing a 13% decrease compared to 2010.

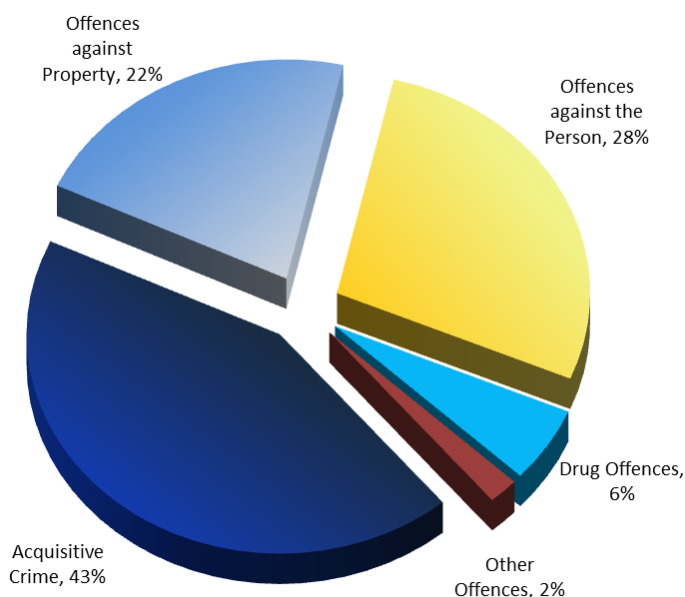
This was the biggest percentage reduction in crime recorded in a single year in Jersey since the adoption of the National Crime Recording Standard 10 years ago, taking the annual total below 4,000 for the first time in that period.

Types of Offending

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of crime committed in Jersey during 2011. This pattern remained constant compared to 2010.¹

- *Acquisitive crime* covers offences such as theft, burglary, fraud or forgery offences. Compared to 2010, the overall volume of acquisitive crime decreased by 12%, driven noticeably by reductions in vehicle crime and theft of bicycles
- *Offences against the Person* covers all forms of physical and sexual assault as well as harassment, child cruelty and neglect. This category saw a reduction of nearly 15% in the number of crimes committed compared to 2010 thanks to a significant decrease in street violence.
- *Offences Against Property* covers offences such as arson and vandalism to buildings, vehicles and other property. Compared to 2010, the overall volume of such crimes reduced by nearly 17%, with the most noticeable reduction being in damage to vehicles.
- *Drugs Offences* include a range of crimes involved in the supply and possession of illegal drugs. The volume of drugs offences tends to reflect changes in the policing of drug crime more than real changes in its incidence. Overall, the number of drug offences increased by 7%. Our drugs policing strategy remained focussed on drugs supply networks and drugs with a street value of £709,688 were seized in 2011.² About 80% of this sum related to heroin and cocaine seizures.

Figure 1: Crime Categories



As in previous years, nearly two-thirds of crime occurred in St Helier, which is to be expected given that the town is the residential and business hub of the Island with a busy night time economy. Fewer than two crimes per week were again recorded in seven of Jersey's 11 other parishes.

¹ A full breakdown of offences is provided in the Statistics section starting on page 11.

² Another £540,000 worth of drugs believed to be destined for Jersey were seized in France as part of a joint operation

KEY COMPARISONS

People tend to worry most about crimes they can envisage happening to them, such as burglary, vehicle crime, robbery, or physical violence. This section shows how Jersey fared with regard to these crimes in 2011.³

Burglary

380 burglaries were recorded in Jersey during 2011.⁴ Although this represented an increase of 8% compared to 2010, it was still the third lowest number of burglaries recorded in the Island in the last 10 years.

Compared to the 43 Police Force areas in England and Wales, Jersey had the second lowest number of burglaries per 1,000 population.

Key points of note in 2011 were -

- The number of burglaries where an offender actually gained entry into somebody's house or flat reduced from 126 in 2010 to 118.⁵ 55% of these premises were insecure at the time.
- Just over a quarter of all burglaries involved other domestic property, mainly garages or garden sheds, with nearly half of these having been left insecure.
- There was a sharp increase in the number of breaks to kiosks and beach cafes starting in the late summer. This spate resulted in a 20-year old man being sentenced to three years in prison after pleading guilty to 18 counts of break and entry and other related offences.

Vehicle Crime

248 vehicle crimes were recorded in 2011, which is a reduction of about 26% compared to 2010.⁶

- This was the lowest number of such offences recorded in the Island since 2002.
- Compared to the 43 Police Force areas in England and Wales, Jersey had the second lowest number of vehicle crimes per 1,000 population

Theft from motor vehicles in particular saw a 28% reduction in 2011 whilst the number of stolen vehicles (mainly mopeds and motorcycles reduced by 23%.

Malicious damage to vehicles also saw a significant decrease in 2011 with 443 offences being recorded. About half of this 19% reduction related to reports of malicious damage to vehicles parked in St Helier following weekends. It was also particularly noticeable that fewer spates of damage

³ All comparisons based on Home Office Statistical Bulletin 01/12 Crime in England and Wales: Quarterly Update to September 2011

⁴ These figures include 24 attempted burglaries

⁵ Another nine unsuccessful attempts to break into a dwelling were recorded in 2011.

⁶ Vehicle crimes covers theft from vehicles and vehicles stolen or taken without permission

occurred. In 2010, there were 11 weeks when 15 or more offences were recorded but only one such week in 2011.

Robbery

Robbery remains a rare offence in Jersey, with just four personal robberies being recorded in 2011. Three robberies were committed against businesses during the year and all were detected.

In 2011, the Island had a lower rate of robbery per 1,000 population than any of the 43 Police Force areas in England and Wales.

Violent Crime

Violence can be separated into two broad categories – that which occurs in public spaces and that which takes place in private, often in the home.

- 81 grave and criminal assaults were recorded as taking place in public places in Jersey compared to 83 in 2010. It is interesting to note that the number of such assaults committed in the St Helier night time economy reduced significantly (see page 9)
- 53 grave and criminal assaults were recorded as taking place inside dwellings in Jersey last year, just one fewer than in 2010. None of these incidents inside people's homes involved a stranger.
- Overall, 41 of all the serious assaults or about 30% of the total were cases of domestic abuse between adults. This is up compared to the 35 such incidents recorded in 2010.

Definitions of assault in Jersey are different compared to England and Wales and so it is not possible to benchmark violent crime rates with other Force areas.

Detecting Crime

Detections can be divided into two categories: sanction and non-sanction detections. The former occurs where an offender goes to court or attends a parish hall enquiry and the latter occurs in certain circumstances where the police are satisfied that they have definitely identified an offender but no further action is taken. This may include cases where, for example, the offender has died or the victim is unwilling to support a prosecution.

Jersey's 'sanction detection rate' of 34% in 2011 compares to a national average across England and Wales of 28% in 2010/11. The overall 'clear up' rate in Jersey in 2011 was 38%.

MAJOR OPERATIONS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Whilst we made a determined effort to develop a more visible style of policing in 2011, much work also goes on behind the scenes to target criminals who pose a threat to our community. This often requires protracted and complex investigations. Here are some of the more prominent operations that took place or were concluded last year:

In January, two men were sentenced to a total of nearly nine years for a crime series which included a mugging and seven house burglaries in the summer of 2010.

In February –

- ✓ a gang of four drug smugglers who tried to import £20,000 worth of cocaine into Jersey in 2010 received sentences from the Royal Court totalling over 24 years in jail.
- ✓ a 65-year old man who started five separate fires and turned on the gas hobs in a flat above a town centre shop was jailed for four years by the Royal Court.

In March –

- ✓ a 27-year old man from Jersey was jailed for nine years for the online sexual exploitation of 135 children across the world from his bedroom in Jersey.
- ✓ a 32-year-old Polish man was arrested after a police surveillance operation targeting heroin smuggling. He was sentenced to seven years behind bars in October.

In April –

- ✓ a 36-year-old Jerseyman who had more than 2,000 indecent photographs and videos of children on his computers was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment by the Royal Court.
- ✓ a masked man robbed a St Helier betting shop at knifepoint on the evening of 6th. A 25-year old Jerseyman was arrested the next day and was jailed for five years by the Royal Court in October.

In May –

- ✓ a 33-year-old man from Jersey was jailed for 12 months for making indecent images of children and downloading images and video files.
- ✓ a lawyer who accepted more than £1.1 million from his accountant father in a bid to keep his assets from confiscation during a major financial crime investigation was jailed for 15 months for seeking to pervert the course of justice.

In June, an Indian businessman had just over £26.5m confiscated by the Royal Court. The man was sent to prison for six years in June 2010 after being found guilty of laundering the proceeds of corrupt Nigerian vehicle deals through Island bank accounts.

At 3pm on 14th August 2011, emergency services were called to a reported stabbing incident in Victoria Crescent in St Helier. On arrival, officers found six victims, including three adults and three children who had been stabbed to death. A suspect was located inside a ground floor flat and, following arrest and interview, was charged with all six murders and has remained remanded in custody since. This case remains a matter of sub judice, with a trial date set in August 2012.

In September, two men were arrested in Jersey and one in France following a long term intelligence-led drug smuggling operation involving police and customs officials from Jersey, France, Spain and the UK. Drugs worth £540,000 which were believed to have been heading to Jersey were seized in France.

In October, two Polish men who carried out a spate of thefts during a five-month period in 2011, stealing expensive bikes, tools, cash and alcohol, were sent to prison for a total of 5½ years with a recommendation that they be deported when their sentences were up.

In November, a 35-year-old Jerseyman was sentenced to seven years in prison following a police investigation relating to indecent images of, and sexual offences against, children.

In December, an intelligence-led drugs operation culminated in three people being charged for attempting to import heroin with a street value of £125,000.

POLICING ST HELIER'S NIGHT TIME ECONOMY

The Policing Challenge

St Helier is the focus of Jersey's night time economy with about 90 pubs and clubs. On a busy evening weekend, up to 4,000 people will be out and about in the town centre. Over the course of a year, hundreds of thousands of people will enjoy St Helier's night life.

Most of these people won't experience any trouble. Nevertheless, the high density of pubs and clubs, limited late night transport and outdated licensing laws inevitably create the potential for alcohol-related violence and disorder when large numbers of revellers spill onto the streets at peak periods.

Our job is to help maintain the peace and ensure public safety in this environment through high visibility patrols, positive public order policing and licensing checks. Where incidents do occur, our aim is to respond and intervene quickly to prevent problems escalating and bring offenders to justice.

What did we do?

In January 2011, we launched Operation Visible, which was designed to deliver a no nonsense approach to policing the town centre at weekends and ensure good governance within licensed premises. The Operation deployed highly visible patrols with a mandate to conduct an intensive programme of licensing visits and take positive action against unacceptable behaviour.

What was achieved?

1,522 licensing visits were conducted in St Helier by States and Honorary Police Officers, a 50% increase compared to 2010.⁷ The focus on pro-active public order policing was also reflected in a 13% increase in the number of public order offences reported in the St Helier night time economy compared to 2010 (667 v 591).

The combination of robust public order policing and enhanced licensing checks contributed to significant reductions in violent crime in the streets, pubs and clubs of St Helier in 2011 -

- The number of violent crimes recorded fell by 28% from 407 in 2010 to 292 in 2011.⁸
- The number of grave and criminal assaults reduced from 68 in 2010 to 51. (Those committed on the street reduced from 50 to 29)
- 71% of these most serious physical assaults resulted in an offender being brought to justice

⁷ Overall, 2,336 licensing checks were conducted in Jersey in 2011, with about two-thirds focussed in St Helier

⁸ The timespan we use to define the night time economy is from 8pm in the evening to 4am in the morning. Crimes included are grave and criminal assault, common assault, affray, rape and personal robbery

POLICING IN THE COMMUNITY

Town Policing Unit

In 2011, we piloted the introduction of a Town Policing Unit in order to provide a tailored approach to the needs and priorities of town centre businesses, visitors and residents. Towards the end of the year, we asked shop owners for their feedback and they reported noticeable reductions in shoplifting and anti-social behaviour.

PC Neil Stubbs is one of the officers within the TPU.

He said: *“The Town Policing Unit is the best job in the force at the moment. You spend your time interacting with the public and not just when they are in a difficult situation and need help. Every day people come up and speak to you, saying they are pleased to see you and they feel safe that you are around, especially the older generation. That’s always nice to hear. It’s what we do this job for, to make people safe.”*

The sense of reassurance and security created by the uniformed presence in the town centre is underpinned by some very positive policing results. Every day the TPU officers are given “taskings” whether that’s speaking to retailers about how to reduce theft, following intelligence on drug dealing or conducting road checks and visiting licensed premises.

Community Policing in the Parishes

The concept of having dedicated officers working in the heart of their local community is by no means limited to the town centre. In 2011, our new approach to community engagement in the parishes began to gather pace. Under this system, each of our five uniformed shifts took lead responsibility for a defined geographical area in Jersey. Whilst their day-to-day work still involved response policing across the whole Island, they looked to build relationships in their assigned parishes and work with Honorary Police colleagues to resolve local community safety issues.

The initiative was given further impetus in July with the introduction of police cycles which have proved popular with both the public and the patrol officers.

Police cyclist Amanda Ingram says: *“Patrolling on a bicycle makes you far more accessible than when you are shut away in a patrol car. I can stop anywhere and people are always taking the opportunity to talk to me. This gives me a real understanding of what matters to people locally.”*

That local knowledge is also proving invaluable in developing an effective working partnership with the Honorary Police in Amanda’s assigned parishes of St Mary, St John and Trinity.

Amanda says: *“I can provide continuity in addressing local problems at times when the Honoraries are restricted by work or court commitments. I’m also able to provide advice and support if it’s required. It’s nice to be able to give something back when they do so much to help us.”*

Feedback from retailers in Quennevais Precinct also illustrates how the work of community officers such as PC Jo Carter, whose “patch” consists of St Peter, St Brelade and St Ouen, can tackle neighbourhood problems and create a sense of security and safety.

Frances Rankin, part owner of The House of Fragrance said: *“Having Jo in the precinct has made a great difference to the area, helped enhance community spirit and, reduced crime and anti-social behaviour.”*

The Health Shop owner Gail Wilkinson added: *“It is reassuring to know we can talk to Jo in the event of a problem. I have built a good relationship with her and it is reassuring to see her friendly face every now and then.”*

ROAD SAFETY

The Policing Challenge

Jersey has about 750 kilometres of roads, many of which are narrow and intersected by numerous junctions. Car ownership per household is higher than in the UK and has increased by 20% in the last 10 years, whilst motorcycle ownership has doubled in the same period. The driving environment demands care and attention - but carelessness is one of the biggest causes of road traffic collisions in the Island.

What did we do?

States of Jersey Police maintained a strong pro-active road safety effort throughout 2011. In particular, the Inspectors with local responsibility for different geographic areas were tasked to work in partnership with their Honorary Police colleagues to deal with road safety issues identified at neighbourhood level.

In addition, intelligence-led tasking allowed us to target effort against motorists who were posing a danger to other road users.

Motoring offences	Year		Difference 2010/11
	2010	2011	
Speeding	499	886	387
Drink-driving	198	217	19
Seat belt	140	383	243
Mobile phone	301	402	101
No Insurance	441	503	62
No License	284	372	88
Defective vehicle	341	372	31
Traffic - other offences	1,024	1,261	237

What was achieved?

Overall, there were fewer road traffic collisions (RTCs) on Jersey's roads in 2011 and fewer people were injured.

- The number of drink-drive crashes was the lowest in the last 10 years, with a total for the year of 44, compared to 67 in 2010.
- The number of RTCs resulting in fatal or serious injury decreased from 62 in 2010 to 40;
- The overall number of people killed or injured also fell by 11% from 394 in 2010 to 349;
- Overall, one person was killed and 48 sustained serious injuries in RTCs during 2011 (three deaths and 65 serious injuries in 2010).⁹ Most of the serious injuries consisted of broken bones but about one in four were considered to be potentially life threatening or changing.
- About one in five of the 49 people who were killed or seriously injured were passengers whilst just three were pedestrians.

⁹ National recording rules deem that a fatality should only be recorded if a casualty dies within 30 days of the incident. One person involved in an incident therefore recorded as a serious injury RTC in 2011 died more than 30 days later.

TARGETED SUPPORT AND INTERVENTION

The Witness Care Unit

The Witness Care Unit was introduced in 2011 to provide contact and support for victims and witnesses, minimising the stress of attending court and keeping them up to date with any news in a way that is convenient to them.

Witnesses are essential to successful prosecutions and we are committed to making the process as straightforward as we can. The Unit's dedicated team of volunteer Witness Care Officers manage the care of the victims and witnesses from the charging of the defendant(s) through to the conclusion of the case and co-ordinate support and services in conjunction with Victim Support.

Laura Osmand is our Witness Care Manager. She said: *"My role is to supervise a team of volunteers who provide a single point of contact to assigned victims and witnesses of crime. Our aim is to help ensure that defendants don't walk away by default because witnesses fail to attend or give evidence. The Witness Care Officers guide and support victims and witnesses through the process of the justice system, hopefully increasing their confidence and ensuring more convictions."*

Tracy Lynch is a volunteer Witness Care Officer: *"The role is challenging but both enjoyable and hugely rewarding. When a defendant has pleaded not guilty I take time to talk to the victim or witness to explain court proceedings and identify their specific support requirements, such as child care, transport, language difficulties and medical issues. One of the most satisfying experiences is being able to give victims and witnesses positive feedback about the outcome of trials."*

Vulnerable Detainees

In September 2011, we worked with Social Services to introduce an Appropriate Adult Scheme giving vulnerable detainees access to professionally trained Appropriate Adults within an hour of coming into custody. This ensures they receive independent advice and guidance and their specific needs are met whilst in Police custody. By the end of the year, nine children and 35 adults had benefitted from the scheme.

JMAPPA

The Jersey Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements, or JMAPPA, was set up in 2011 after the implementation of the Sex Offenders (Jersey) Law to help reduce the offending behaviour of sexual, violent or dangerous offenders, together with potentially dangerous persons.

The group comprises a number of agencies including the Police, Probation, Prison and Customs and Immigration, with support from Home Affairs, Health and Social Services, Education and Housing. A number of "interested parties" are also involved, including the Honorary Police.

JMAPPA-eligible offenders are identified and information about them is shared by the agencies to inform the risk assessments and risk management plans of those managing or supervising them. 71 offenders were placed on the JMAPPA list in 2011 and 95% of them were not convicted of any further offence. Four individuals who did re-offend were convicted of minor offences.

In November, an independent review praised the work of JMAPPA thus far, highlighting the commitment of the agencies involved. Several recommendations were made and all were accepted.

Domestic Abuse

In 2011, about 9% of recorded crime was linked to domestic abuse, including over 30% of all violent and sexual offences. Overall, the Force attended 1,011 domestic incidents.

During the year, we introduced a significant change in emphasis in domestic abuse investigations from one which was seen as being predominantly 'victim' centred to one which focused on challenging offenders. There is a range of evidence that can be collected by officers to support a prosecution and, by placing the suspect at the centre of the investigation, a case can be built which does not solely rely upon the willingness of the victim to give evidence.

The impact of this change in policy is evident from the prosecution rate. In 2010, we prosecuted 33% of domestic-related crimes but this increased to 41% in 2011.

Prolific Offenders

Our strategy is to identify and target the prolific offenders who are responsible for a disproportionate amount of crime in Jersey. The more effective we are in limiting the activities of these individuals, the safer our community will become.

This intelligence-led approach identifies key offenders who are of current concern and makes them a priority for targeted policing effort. Feedback from prolific offenders suggests that the strategy works because -

- offenders are uncomfortable with the much higher level of contact with the police and are less likely to take as many chances as before in terms of drugs possession and theft offences.
- criminal associates tend to stay clear of them as they do not want to invite attention from the police. This isolation tends to reduce their level of offending behaviour.

Twenty-three individuals were subject to our Prolific and Priority Offender process in 2011, mostly due to their involvement in acquisitive crime. Ten of these individuals were caught committing crime and received prison sentences and one was bound over to leave the Island. The remainder were removed from the priority list after a period of active management led to significant reductions in their criminal activity.

DELIVERING A SERVICE TO BE PROUD OF

Quality of Service

During 2011, we also asked 2,183 victims of crime for their feedback on the quality of service we provided in responding to and dealing with their reported crime. Four indicators are used to monitor our performance in this respect.¹⁰ The first three indicators relate to incident response:

Indicator	Number of respondents who expressed an opinion	% who were at least “satisfied”	% who were “totally” or “very” satisfied
Satisfaction with Police call handling	326	95%	76%
Satisfaction with officers who attended the incident	385	95%	78%

220 victims also provided us with feedback regarding the timeliness of our response with 80% saying our officers arrived when we’d said they would. All but ten of the other respondents reported that our officers had taken a little longer than they’d been told to expect.

The fourth element of the survey concerns feedback on the progress of the investigation.

Indicator	Number of respondents who expressed an opinion	% who were kept at least “fairly well informed”	% who were kept “very well informed”
Feedback on the investigation	315	75%	52%

The quality of service surveys also asks respondents how they rate the overall performance of States of Jersey Police in policing Jersey. 92% of respondents had a positive opinion about our performance in 2011. 77% rated our overall performance as “good” or “very good”.¹¹

Chief Officer Mike Bowron says: *“A year ago, I made a promise that a strongly customer-focused approach would be the hallmark of policing in our Island. Our reputation is built upon the delivery of a friendly, approachable and professional service. I am delighted that the feedback from the surveys is so positive and that, in many cases, we have been able to go back to people who weren’t happy and successfully address their concerns. The survey returns always provide learning opportunities and we will continually strive to further improve the service we provide.”*

¹⁰Quality of Service surveys are sent by post to all individual adult victims of crime unless the circumstances of the case or the individual are deemed inappropriate (eg; domestic violence). In 2011, the response rate was 21%. Satisfaction rates are calculated from responses which express a definitive opinion (ie; excluding blank, “don’t know” or “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” answers). The number of respondents for the feedback calculation is significantly lower as it excludes over 100 respondents who answered “there was no need to keep me informed”. The variation in response counts reflects the calculation methodology described here.

¹¹ Based on 422 responses.

VALUE FOR MONEY

We are committed to ensuring that every penny of taxpayers' money invested in the Force helps provide a first class policing service to the people of Jersey. In the current economic climate the emphasis on value for money is increasingly important and our resources need to be used economically and effectively.

2011 was the first year of the Comprehensive Spending Review introduced by the States of Jersey in order to deliver reductions in government expenditure worth £65 million over three years.

States of Jersey Police delivered cash savings worth £481,000 in 2011 and successfully worked within its revised revenue expenditure allocation of £24,087,600 in 2011.

Chief Officer Mike Bowron said:

“We have made a very positive start to delivering our share of the public sector savings target and I’m particularly pleased that we implemented significant internal reform whilst delivering excellent performance results.

There is no doubt that the Comprehensive Spending Review will present us with some significant challenges as our budget will reduce by another £1.3 million by January 2013. Nevertheless, we are well prepared for this and will remain focussed on keeping people safe from harm and inspiring the highest levels of public confidence.”

Police Strength in Context

Despite the publicity regarding cuts to Police budgets and establishments in the UK, States of Jersey Police actually has a lower ratio of both police officers and total personnel to population than England, Wales or Scotland.

This is unlikely to change notwithstanding further planned cuts in the UK. Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary estimate that overall Police and civilian numbers will fall by over 34,000 in England and Wales by 2015. This will still leave ratios of (a) police officers to population and (b) all personnel to population that are higher than in Jersey today.

The impact of the CSR on States of Jersey Police must be seen in this context. Policing numbers in the UK are contracting following a decade of significant growth. By 2015, Police officer numbers in England and Wales will fall by 14% from their 2010 peak; however this will be returning strength to just below the 2004 level.

States of Jersey Police has no such buffer of recent growth to ease the impact of the CSR. The Force currently has just five more Police Officers in 2012 than it did in 1988.

2011 STATISTICS

Acquisitive Crime

Offence	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	2011				2011 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2010/11
	Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Breaking and entering (dwelling, crime committed)	5	29	98	4	132	3	14	110	5	127	-5
Breaking and entering (other than a dwelling)	2	39	122	3	163		44	142	3	186	23
Illegal entry (other than a dwelling)	1	13	31	1	45	1	6	48	1	55	10
Illegal entry (dwelling, crime committed)		1	11		12		1	11		12	0
Larceny (other)	11	59	376	17	446	8	60	323	20	391	-55
Larceny shop	12	224	70	1	306	19	181	82	8	282	-24
Larceny from unattended motor vehicle	1	14	199	6	214		13	142	1	155	-59
TADA (motor vehicle)	4	23	89	5	116	4	28	60	6	92	-24
TADA (pedal cycle)	1	10	150	1	161	2	6	121	2	129	-32
Larceny of a pedal cycle		4	155	1	159		2	130	2	132	-27
Larceny (from dwelling)	4	7	41	2	52	3	3	51		57	5
False pretences	2	15	9	2	26	1	12	5	8	18	-8
Receiving/hiding/withholding stolen property		31	1	4	32	1	21		1	22	-10
Larceny as a servant	1	19	10	4	30	3	11	9	1	23	-7
Fraud (other)		5	8	1	13	1	4	2	1	7	-6
Other forgery		3	1	3	4		1			1	-3
Larceny (from person)		2	6	1	8		1	6		7	-1
Fraud (cheque and credit card)	2	3	6	2	11		2	3	1	5	-6
Larceny (meter/kiosk)		2	1		3			2		2	-1
Embezzlement		2	1		3			1		1	-2
Post Office Law offences		2	2		4			1		1	-3
Postal Service Law		2	1		3			2		2	-1
False accounting		1			1		2	1		3	2
Larceny (as baillee)			1		1	1				1	0
Larceny of a motor vehicle			5		5			1		1	-4
Social Security (Jersey) fraud							1			1	1
Grand Total	46	510	1,394	58	1,950	47	413	1,253	60	1,713	-237

Offences against the Person

Offence	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	2011				2011 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2010/11
	Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Common assault	106	239	488	12	833	60	254	354	27	668	-165
Grave and criminal assault	5	98	34	2	137	2	87	49	8	138	1
Disorder/anti social behaviour	9	80	51	8	140	3	48	53	8	104	-36
Cruelty/neglect of children (Art. 9 Children's Law)	6	26	10		42	5	35	16	3	56	14
Assault on police/prison officer	3	36	2	4	41	1	37		3	38	-3
Indecent assault on a female		10	27	3	37	2	8	27	1	37	0
Rape of a female		1	14	1	15	1	1	7	1	9	-6
Indecent exposure		5	2		7		13	3	1	16	9
Possess/distribute indecent images of child	1	12	1	2	14	1	2	3		6	-8
Affray		9			9		9			9	0
Robbery (personal property)		3	3	2	6			4		4	-2
USI girl under 16 yrs.		1	5		6		2		1	2	-4
Murder					0		6	1		7	7
Indecent assault on male			3		3			3		3	0
Gross indecency			2		2		1	2		3	1
Buggery			3		3			1		1	-2
Robbery (business property)					0		3			3	3
Kidnapping		1			1						-1
Gross indecency with child		1			1						-1
Grand Total	130	522	645	34	1,297	75	506	523	53	1,104	-193

Commentary

- Of the 14 rape cases recorded in 2010, three were historic offences and five victims did not want to support a Police investigation. In 12 cases, the alleged assailant was known to the victim. Of the nine rape cases recorded in 2011, one was a historic offence. The alleged assailant was known to the victim in six cases. Three cases remain under active investigation at the time of publication.
- The reduction in common assaults was driven by the decrease in violence in the night time economy.

Offences against Property

Offence	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	2011				2011 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2010/11
	Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Malicious damage (to vehicles)	13	40	491	5	544	6	33	404	7	443	-101
Malicious damage (to other property)	11	34	112	7	157	9	35	128	5	172	15
Malicious damage (to other buildings)	8	37	127	2	172	6	29	97	2	132	-40
malicious damage to dwelling	13	21	75	3	109	5	22	59	2	86	-23
Tampering with a motor vehicle		11	10		21		4	9	9	13	-8
Fire Service Law (statutory arson)		10	16		26		1	12		13	-13
Arson (occupied premises danger to life)		3			3		1			1	-2
Arson (house of another)			1		1						-1
Grand Total	45	156	832	17	1,033	26	125	709	25	860	-173

Drugs Offences

Offence	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	2011				2011 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2010/11
	Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Drug (possession of controlled substance)	5	141	5	3	151	5	151	4	4	160	9
Drug (supplying controlled substance)	1	14		1	15	1	10		2	11	-4
Drug (possession with intent to supply)		16		1	16	1	19			20	4
Drug (other offence)	1	17		1	18	1	17	1		19	1
Drug (produce/cultivate controlled substance)		4			4	1	4			5	1
Drug (import controlled substance)		3			3		6	1		7	4
Grand Total	7	195	5	6	207	9	207	6	6	222	15

Other Notifiable Offences

Offence	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	2011				2011 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2010/11
	Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		Admin detection	Sanction detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Firearms Law offences	2	9	2	2	13		16	3	1	19	6
Possession of offensive weapon		11			11		5		1	5	-6
Dangerous driving		16	1		17		26		1	26	9
Perverting course of justice	1	3		1	4		1	2	1	3	-1
Going equipped					0			1		1	1
Escape from custody/harboursing person unlawfully at large		3			3		3			3	0
Computer Misuse (Jersey) Law offences		1			1					0	-1
Wasting police time		2			2					0	-2
Post Office Law		2	1		3			1		1	-2
Abstracting electricity		1			1					0	-1
Make false declaration	1				1					0	-1
Other offences	4	7	6	1	17		11	8	2	19	2
Grand Total	8	55	10	4	73	0	62	15	6	77	4

Financial Crime

Whilst States of Jersey Police perform the traditional roles of preventing and detecting local crime and maintaining order in the Island, the Service also has a key role to play in meeting the standards prescribed by the international community in the investigation of financial crime, terrorism financing and money laundering. This responsibility is performed by the Joint Financial Crimes Unit, whose functions include the sharing of intelligence on financial crime with other jurisdictions and the recovery of assets from criminal enterprises.

	2009	2010	2011
Suspicious Activity Reports	1,853	1,746	1,846
Requests for Assistance	533	535	500

Custody

2,821 people were detained in Police custody in 2011, representing an increase of just over 2% compared to 2010. This count includes people who were detained more than once. Twelve people were detained on 10 or more different occasions in 2011.

PPACE Searches

Under the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003 (PPACE) the Police are required to publish information on specific searches

Intimate Searches

One person was the subject of an intimate search conducted by a registered medical practitioner whilst detained in Police custody in 2011. The search was for concealed drugs and a package was recovered.

PPACE Vehicle Checks

No vehicle checks were conducted under Article 13 of the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003 in 2011

PPACE Stop and Search

The total numbers of searches in each month during 2011 for stolen articles, for offensive weapons and for other prohibited articles; and the total number of persons arrested as a consequence (figure in brackets) are as follows -

Check relates to	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Offensive Weapons	1	2	2	2	4	0	2	3 (1)	0	0	0	7 (2)	23 (3)
Other Prohibited Articles	10	18 (1)	17 (1)	10	3 (1)	4 (1)	12	13 (1)	9	10	14 (1)	2	122 (6)
Stolen Articles	5	6 (2)	8 (3)	2	6	5	10 (2)	5 (2)	9 (2)	3	2	3	64 (11)
Total	16	26 (3)	27 (4)	14	13 (1)	9 (1)	24(2)	21	18 (2)	13	16 (1)	12 (2)	209 (20)