
STATES OF JERSEY



STATES OF JERSEY POLICE: ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2010

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by the Minister for Home Affairs

STATES GREFFE

STATES OF JERSEY POLICE



ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2010

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FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OFFICER

It gives me great pleasure to present the States of Jersey Police Annual Report for 2010.

Given that this report looks back and reflects on the policing of Jersey under David Warcup and his team, I would like to pay tribute to their achievements in delivering some excellent results on behalf of our community.

In the five months I have now spent with the Force, I have been struck not only by the skills and professionalism of my officers and staff but also by the scope of the duties they perform. With an establishment of just over 300 staff, the organisation must manage the same breadth of responsibilities as Police Forces up to two hundred times its size. The volume of work may not be the same but the standards required are just as demanding, whether we are called upon to protect vulnerable people, police large public events, respond to emergencies, protect our community against terrorism or investigate financial crime. The unstinting capacity of managers and staff to meet these diverse challenges is admirable.

I am conscious that the past few years have been difficult and challenging for the Force. Notwithstanding these issues, it is noteworthy that the Force's performance, both in terms of reducing crime and maintaining public confidence, has proven remarkably resilient. Looking forward, the time has now come to make a fresh start and build upon these foundations.

My promise to the people of Jersey is quite simple. A strongly customer-focused approach to policing will be the hallmark of our service. Our commitment to engage with the public is not just about putting more officers on the beat. They are there to provide a friendly, approachable and professional service. Our reputation is built upon their actions.

At the same time, the Comprehensive Spending Review inevitably means that our resources are getting tighter. Our officers cannot be everywhere at once. As an organisation, we must give them the best possible opportunities to make a difference. That means understanding the needs and priorities of our community, putting officers where they are needed most and targeting the criminals who cause the most harm.

Getting these things right means training and equipping our officers with the skills to do the job to the best of their ability. It requires a performance culture that helps us make informed decisions about how to maintain or improve results. We also need to make the most of opportunities to work with our partners. The Honorary Police provide an invaluable contribution to community safety and I look forward to exploring opportunities for the future with them. All these issues are about managing organisational change and embedding knowledge and skills for the future amongst future leaders within the Force. To that end, I am particularly pleased that two highly respected officers, each with over 30 years policing experience will soon join the States of Jersey Police command team as Superintendents.

I am relishing the challenges that lie before us and believe we can deliver even higher levels of achievement in the future.

Mike Bowron QPM

POLICING JERSEY IN 2010

Jersey has always enjoyed relatively low levels of crime and States of Jersey Police are constantly working to make our community even safer. Since 2004, crime levels have fallen by nearly 25%. In terms of real day-to-day experience, that means about a thousand fewer people and businesses becoming victims of crime.

Our low crime rates make Jersey one of the safest places in the British Isles to live or visit. This doesn't happen by accident. In order to maintain this impressive record of community safety, States of Jersey Police must keep delivering results – deploying officers where they can make the most difference in preventing crime and anti-social behaviour, maintaining high detection rates and relentlessly targeting the criminals who pose the greatest threat to our community. We constantly seek to improve the way we use our resources to deliver the levels of safety that our community has come to expect. These are some of the key initiatives and changes introduced during 2010 -

- We began to explore better ways of engaging with local communities across Jersey by giving five of our Inspectors specific responsibility for different parts of the Island.¹ They have responsibility for building relationships with their communities and working in partnership with the Honorary Police to identify and resolve community safety issues.
- We adopted a new disruption policy designed to prevent offending and help protect public safety. This approach involves personally visiting suspects who are the subject of current intelligence to advise them of our potential interest in their activities.
- We implemented a new Prolific and Priority Offender Strategy. This intelligence-led approach identifies key offenders who are of current concern and makes them a priority for targeted policing effort.
- We introduced a Major and Serious Crime Investigation Policy and redefined the incidents that would fall within this category in order to help bring more perpetrators to justice.
- We created a Prisoner Handling Team from within existing resources to help manage and improve the investigation of less serious crime whilst also enabling beat officers to get back out on patrol.
- We established a new Offender Management Unit in preparation for the implementation of new sex offender legislation in 2011. Their role is to risk assess and manage potentially dangerous persons living in the community.
- We secured additional resources for the Joint Financial Crimes Unit which will further increase the efficiency and effectiveness of financial crime investigation in Jersey.

¹ The five geographic areas are St Helier, St Saviour, West (St Brelade, St Peter, St Ouen), North (St Mary, St Lawrence, St John, Trinity) and East (St Clement, Grouville, St Martin).

CRIME IN JERSEY 2010

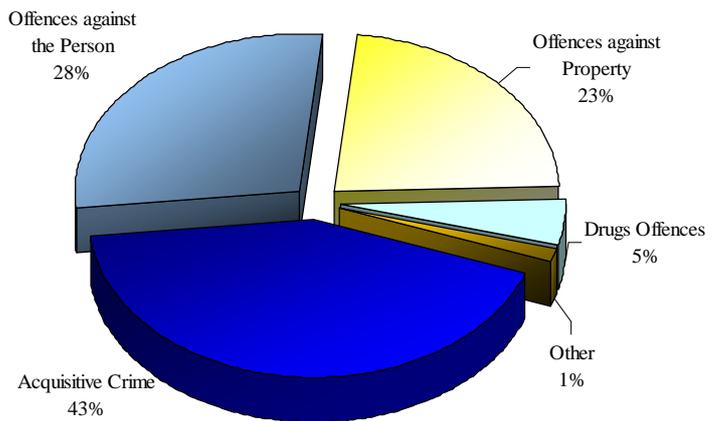
2010 proved to be another successful year in maintaining Jersey's enviable record of community safety, despite the potential pressures of population growth and economic recession.²

4,554 crimes were recorded in 2010. Changes to our crime recording procedures make direct comparisons with 2009 difficult but it is estimated that, on a like-for-like basis, crime would have been about 7% down.³

Types of Offending

Figure 1 shows a breakdown of crime committed in Jersey during 2010. This pattern remained constant compared to 2009.⁴

Figure 1: Crime Categories 2010



- *Acquisitive crime* covers offences such as theft, burglary, fraud or forgery offences. Overall, this category accounted for about 43% of all recorded crime in the Island during 2010.
- *Offences against the Person* covers all forms of physical and sexual assault as well as harassment, child cruelty and neglect.
- *Offences Against Property* covers offences such as arson and vandalism to buildings, vehicles and other property. Malicious damage to vehicles remains the most common offence within this category and continues to account for nearly one in eight of all crimes recorded locally.
- *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. During 2010, fewer people were caught in possession of personal quantities of drugs but we remained focussed on the drugs supply networks. The overall value of drugs seizures by the Police was £760,360.54. This is a similar amount to that seized in 2009.

Nearly two-thirds of crime committed in Jersey in 2010 occurred in St Helier. This 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. This overall profile has remained largely unchanged for several years.

² The Island's resident population grew by over 2,000 between 2007 and 2009. 2010 population figures were not available at the time of publication. All per capita calculations in this report are therefore based on the 2009 figure of 92,500.

³ In particular, the number of alleged crimes classified as a 'no crime' reduced from 504 in 2009 to 114 in 2010. See the Statistics section starting on page 11 for explanatory notes regarding changes to recording practices and their impact on recorded crime.

⁴ A full breakdown of offences is provided in the Statistics section starting on page 11.

KEY COMPARISONS

People tend to worry most about crimes they can envisage happening to them, such as burglary, physical violence, robbery, or vehicle crime. This section shows how Jersey fared with regard to these crimes in 2010.

In the 2010 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS 2010), we also asked to what extent people worried about some of these types of crime. Where comparable questions are asked, it is also interesting to note the findings from the British Crime Survey (BCS).⁵

Burglary

352 burglaries were recorded in Jersey during 2010.

- This was the second lowest number of burglaries recorded in the Island in the last 10 years.
- Only 126 of these burglaries involved an offender gaining entry into somebody's house or flat.⁶ 60% of these premises were insecure at the time.
- Compared to the 43 Police Force areas in England and Wales, Jersey had the second lowest number of burglaries per 1,000 population.
- Jersey's burglary figures are sensitive to the activities of a small number of prolific offenders. There were four key spates of offending during 2010. Although each was short-lived they accounted for nearly a quarter of the burglaries committed over the whole year. Each of these spates came to an abrupt halt as the criminals concerned were brought to justice.

The findings from JASS 2010 highlight how secure people feel in Jersey. Only 4% of people said they were very worried that they might become a victim of burglary in the next 12 months. This sense of security has been sustained in the five years since the question was first posed in JASS. In England and Wales, 10% of respondents to the BCS expressed high levels of worry about burglary.

Violent Crime

Definitions of assault in Jersey are different compared to England and Wales and so it is difficult to benchmark violent crime rates with other Force areas. The changes in recording practices implemented in 2010 also mean that like-for-like comparisons with previous years are not practicable.⁷

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.

⁵ It is important to recognise the different survey methodologies. JASS is a postal survey whereas the British Crime Survey is conducted through face to face interviews with a much smaller population sample.

⁶ Seven of the 133 dwelling burglaries were unsuccessful attempts to gain entry.

⁷ The total number of common or gave and criminal assaults *reported* to States of Jersey Police reduced by 1.5% in 2010 compared to 2009. Not all such reports are ultimately *recorded* as crimes. Crime figures are based on recorded crime.

- 83 grave and criminal assaults were recorded as taking place in public places in Jersey during 2010. About a third of these incidents involved people who knew each other.
- 69 of these serious assaults occurred in the night time economy of St Helier. In 90% of these incidents the Police identified a suspect and 74% resulted in prosecutions.
- 54 serious assaults were committed in dwellings in Jersey last year. A stranger gained access to someone's home and committed a serious assault on just one occasion.
- 32 of the incidents that took place in homes were cases of domestic abuse between adults.

74% of the cases of serious violence in the night time economy of St Helier during 2010 resulted in prosecutions

JASS 2010 again provided some insight into people's enhanced sense of personal safety in Jersey. Only 6% of people said they were very worried that they might become a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months. In England and Wales, 13% of respondents to the British Crime Survey expressed high levels of worry about violent crime.

Robbery

Robbery remains a rare offence in Jersey, with just six personal robberies being recorded in 2010 and no cases of businesses being robbed. The Island had a lower rate of robbery per 1,000 population than any of the 43 Police Force areas in England and Wales.

Vehicle Crime

335 vehicle crimes were recorded in Jersey during 2010.⁸

- This was the second 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 third lowest number of vehicle crimes per 1,000 population
- The majority of the vehicles stolen or taken without permission were mopeds or motorbikes and most were located and returned to their owners.

In 2010, there was a 31% reduction in the number of vehicles stolen or taken without permission

Detecting Crime

Jersey's 'sanction detection rate' of 34% compares to a national average across England and Wales of 28% in 2009/10.⁹ Not every case where the police identify who committed a crime results in a sanction detection. The overall 'clear up' rate in Jersey in 2010 was 39%.

⁸ Vehicle crimes covers theft from vehicles and vehicles stolen or taken without permission

⁹ In Jersey, the 'sanction detection rate' is the number of recorded crimes for which an alleged offender is charged for court or reported to a Parish Hall Enquiry. UK Police Forces work to a financial rather than a calendar year so 2009/10 is the most current figure available at the time of publication

ROAD SAFETY

States of Jersey Police and our Honorary Police colleagues maintained a strong pro-active road safety effort throughout 2010, identifying a total of nearly 3,250 motoring offences. The most common offences prosecuted are shown in Figure 2.¹⁰

Figure 2. Common Motoring Offences in 2010

Speeding	499
Vehicle insurance details	474
Defective vehicle	340
Driving without due care and attention	324
Mobile phone offences	301
Driving licence offences	281
Drink driving	197
Traffic signal offences	160
Seat belt offences	140
Failing to stop and report an accident	110

DRINK-DRIVING: A NEW APPROACH

Our new disruption policy was used extensively to prevent drink-driving. About a third of all disruptions in 2010 were aimed at suspected drink-drivers. None were subsequently involved in RTCs or caught through pro-active checks. It is hoped that this approach will help prevent drink-driving. During 2010, 61 drink-drivers were involved in RTCs. Another 136 were caught by pro-active policing

Overall, there were fewer road traffic collisions (RTCs) on Jersey's roads in 2010 and fewer people were injured. Sadly, this improvement was marred by an increase in the number of incidents involving serious or fatal injuries.

- The overall number of RTCs resulting in injury fell by 7% from 349 in 2009 to 326;
- The overall number of people killed or injured fell by over 11% from 444 in 2009 to 394 ;
- Unfortunately, RTCs resulting in fatal or serious injury increased from 47 in 2009 to 62;
- Overall, three people died and 65 sustained serious injuries in 2010. 42% of these casualties were riding motorcycles or mopeds. 30% were pedestrians or cyclists. Most of the serious injuries consisted of broken bones but about one in five were considered to be potentially life threatening or changing.

This increase in the number of serious injury incidents does not reflect a rising trend across the whole year. The monthly average was actually consistent with previous years with the exception of two months, June and August, which accounted for over a third of the annual total. Analysis of those two months does not reveal any noticeable patterns. Only three of the 21 incidents involved dangerous speeds, another five involved cyclists with no other motor vehicle being involved. Prosecutions for motoring offences were only deemed appropriate or necessary in relation to four incidents. It is believed, therefore, that the high figures in June and August of 2010 were an unfortunate anomaly.

¹⁰ These are not all linked to separate incidents. (eg; a person stopped for speeding, may also have no insurance).

WHAT THE PUBLIC SAY

Successful policing is not only about bringing offenders to justice and reducing crime. It is just as important that –

- people feel safe at home and at work, or just when they are out and about in Jersey;
- the public feel confident in the police and believe their issues will be dealt with effectively;
- people who do need to call upon our help receive a high quality of service.

We have put measures in place to see if we are achieving these goals. In 2010 we participated in the independent Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) which asked around 3,200 households a series of questions about community safety and policing performance.

Perceptions of Safety

In JASS 2010, we asked two particular questions about perceived levels of safety in our community:

*How safe or unsafe do you consider your neighbourhood to be?*¹¹

87% of JASS respondents who expressed an opinion thought their neighbourhoods were very or fairly safe. Whilst overall perceptions have shown little change since 2005, more Islanders now believe their neighbourhood to be “very safe” and an increasing proportion of St Helier residents consider their neighbourhood to be very or fairly safe. (76% v 71%)

Nearly nine out of ten Jersey residents think their neighbourhood is safe

How safe or unsafe do you feel when visiting St Helier town centre at night?

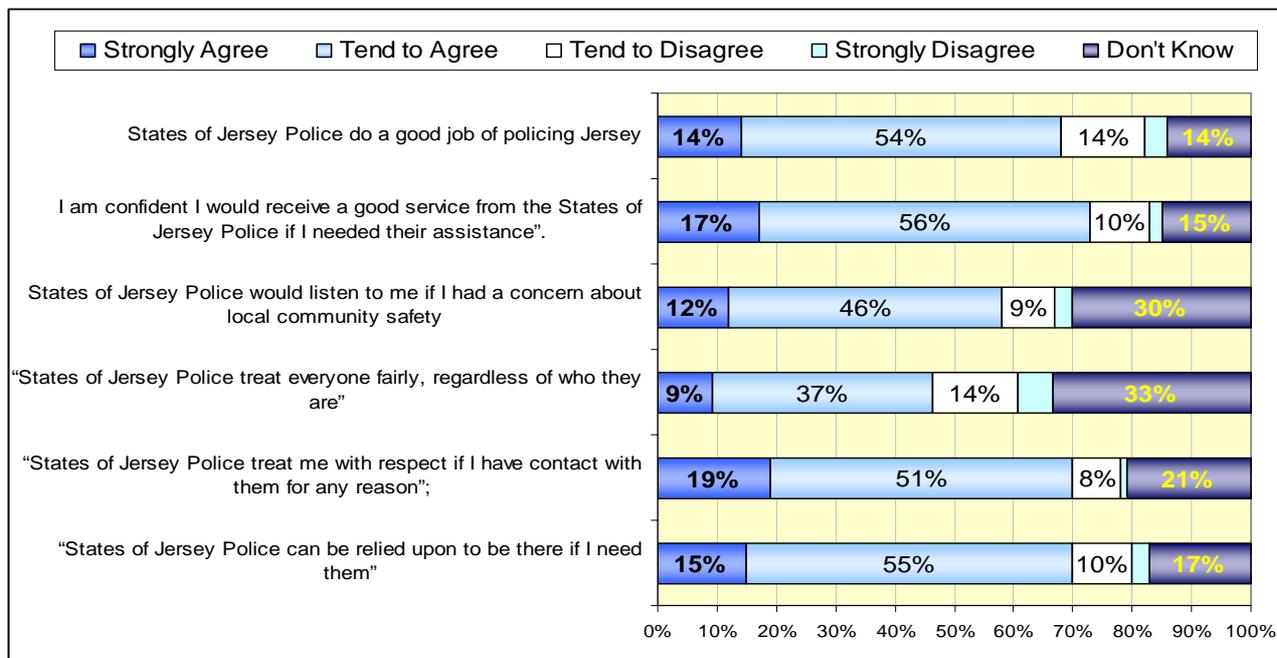
Amongst those people who actually visit St Helier at night, 71% usually or always feel safe. This overall figure shows no change compared to 2009 but no significant change was expected within the space of a year. Increased perceptions of safety in the busy night time economy are more likely to materialise once a joined-up strategy is in place. Many towns and cities across the United Kingdom have such night time economy strategies which involve a multi-agency approach to address licensing, transport, town centre planning, policing and economic development issues. States of Jersey Police have been advocating such a strategy for several years. This issue is one of the key themes identified by the Steering Group responsible for delivery of Strategic Priority 7 of the States Strategic Plan

There is no comparable question in the British Crime Survey so it is difficult to put the JASS findings in context. There are, however, some English towns who have independently run similar survey questions in recent years. In Hounslow, for example, 21% of people said they felt safe in the town centre at night and 68% of respondents to a survey in Yeovil felt safe in their town centre after dark.

¹¹ These calculations exclude “Don’t Know” responses. 1% of JASS respondents replied “Don’t Know” to this question

Confidence in the Police

JASS 2010 asked a series of questions about confidence in the Police. Where people expressed an opinion about the Force, they were very positive but one of the key things we have learnt is the need to engage better with our community. The results clearly show that many people did not feel sufficiently informed about policing to express an opinion and answered “Don’t Know”.



Excluding the “Don’t Know” responses from the analysis also provides an insight into the perceptions of people who feel sufficiently informed to comment. It also provides the opportunity to take into account similar results from the British Crime Survey. Whilst different survey methodologies mean the results are not directly comparable, they do help place some perspective on the Jersey figures rather than viewing them in isolation.

86% of people are confident that they would receive a good service from States of Jersey Police

Survey statement	% who agree ¹²	
	Jersey	BCS
The Police can be relied upon to be there if I need them	84%	50%
The Police treat me with respect if I have contact with them for any reason	89%	84%
The Police treat everyone fairly, regardless of who they are	69%	65%
The Police would listen to me if I had a concern about local community safety	83%	N/A

¹² JASS is a postal survey whereas the British Crime Survey is a face to face interview. The latter methodology gives rise to significantly fewer “Don’t Know” responses.

Quality of Service

During 2010, we also asked 2,245 victims of crime for their feedback on the quality of service we provided in responding to and dealing with their reported crime. Three indicators are used to monitor our performance in this respect.¹³ The first two 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	272	96%	73%
Satisfaction with officers who attended the incident	345	93%	75%

The third element of the survey concerns feedback on the progress of the investigation:

Indicator	Number of respondents	% who were kept at least “fairly well informed”	% of respondents who were kept “very well informed”
Feedback on the investigation	285	72%	48%

The quality of service surveys also asks respondents how they rate the overall performance of States of Jersey Police in policing Jersey. 89% of respondents had a positive opinion about our performance in 2010. 72% rated our overall performance as “good” or “very good”.¹⁴

It is interesting to compare these findings with the results from the same question in the 2010 Jersey Annual Social Survey where 79% of respondents who expressed an opinion thought the Force did a good job of policing Jersey.

Nearly nine out of ten victims of crime in 2010 were positive about our performance in policing Jersey

Complaints against the Police

Full details of the handling of Police complaints are published in the annual report of the Jersey Police Complaints Authority. In 2010, there were 21 cases involving complaints made by members of the public against Police officers compared with 32 in 2009 and 39 in 2008.

¹³Quality 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). The satisfaction rates are calculated by focussing on responses which express a definitive opinion (ie; excluding blank, “don’t know” or “neither satisfied nor dissatisfied” answers). In 2010, 2,245 surveys were sent out and 412 were returned. The variation in response counts shown reflects the calculation methodology described here.

¹⁴Based on 377 responses.

2010 STATISTICS

Acquisitive Crime

Offence	2009				Recorded Crime Total	2010				Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2009/10
	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected	No Crime		Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Breaking and entering (dwelling, crime committed)	1	36	92	7	129	5	29	98	4	132	3
Breaking and entering (other than a dwelling)	1	40	106	4	147	2	39	122	3	163	16
Illegal entry (dwelling, crime committed)		2	11		13		1	11		12	-1
Illegal entry (other than a dwelling)	2	10	31	1	43	1	13	31	1	45	2
Embezzlement		3	1		4		1	2		3	-1
False accounting		1		1	1		1			1	0
False pretences	3	35	15	13	53	2	15	10	1	27	-26
Fraud (cheque and credit card)	2	2	2	3	6	2	3	7	2	12	6
Fraud (other)	2	2	9	1	13		5	8	1	13	0
Larceny (as bailee)					0			1		1	1
Larceny (from dwelling)	5	4	42	6	51	4	7	41	2	52	1
Larceny (from person)			7	2	7		2	6	1	8	1
Larceny (meter/kiosk)	1	3	1		5		2	1		3	-2
Larceny (other)	15	38	348	31	401	11	57	378	17	446	45
Larceny by Finding	1	6	1	2	8	2				2	
Larceny as a servant	2	13	3	2	18	1	18	11	4	30	12
Larceny from unattended motor vehicle		30	192	6	222	1	14	199	6	214	-8
Larceny of a motor vehicle					0			5		5	5
Larceny of a pedal cycle		7	130	4	137		4	155	1	159	22
Larceny shop	24	167	88	24	279	13	221	72	1	306	27
Other forgery		10		1	10		3	1	3	4	-6
Post Office Law offences			2		2		2	2		4	2
Postal Service Law		1	1		2		2	1		3	1
Receiving/hiding/withholding stolen property	4	20	2	5	26		28	1	4	29	3
Art 7 Currency Offences law 1952			1		1					0	-1
TADA (motor vehicle)	4	47	125	13	176	4	21	91	5	116	-60
TADA (pedal cycle)	1	12	169	4	182	1	10	150	1	161	-21
Grand Total	68	489	1,379	130	1,936	49	498	1,404	57	1,951	15

Commentary

The most significant change to our recording practices was the abolition of a local rule which stated that if a victim refused to make a formal complaint and there was no corroborating evidence to support their allegation, the report would be classified as a 'no crime'. As a result of this change, the number of 'no crimes' dropped considerably in 2010.

The increase in shoplifting offences can be attributed entirely to an increase in the offences associated with two retail groups. This may reflect enhanced security measures rather than a crime trend. Only 7 stores or retail groups reported more than five separate cases of shoplifting in 2010 and these accounted for 76% of the total. Other retailers are not reporting increased levels and some of these seven saw reductions compared to 2009.

Offences against the Person

Offence	2009				2009 Recorded Crime Total	2010				2010 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2009/10
	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected	No Crime		Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected	No Crime		
Altery	1	8		2	9				9	0	
Assault on police/junior officer	2	42	1	2	45	3	8	1	41	-4	
Buggery			4		4			3	3	-1	
Common assault	131	187	287	137	605	106	235	491	832	227	
Cruelty/neglect of children (Art. 9 Children's [Jersey] Law)	14	22	15	30	51	6	23	10	39	-12	
Disorderly social behaviour	11	60	17	14	88	9	80	51	140	52	
Grave and criminal assault	18	120	87	29	225	3	96	38	137	-88	
Gross indecency		1	2		3			2	2	-1	
Indecent assault on a female		12	25	3	37		7	29	36	-1	
Indecent assault on male		4	7	1	11			3	3	-8	
Indecent exposure	1	12	6		19		5	2	7	-12	
Kidnapping			1	1	1		1		1	0	
Possess/distribute indecent images of child		24	4	2	28	1	10	2	13	-15	
Rape of a female	1	4	10	6	15			14	14	-1	
Robbery (personal property)		4	2	3	6		3	3	6	0	
USI girl under 16 yrs.		4	3	1	7			5	6	-1	
Annoying/obscene telephone calls	29	25	24	24	78		1		0	-78	
Robbery (business property)		1	2		3				0	-3	
Gross indecency with child		1	1		2				0	-2	
Bigamy		1			1				0	-1	
Sexual Offences (Jersey) Law 2007 offences		1	1		2				0	-2	
Incite girl under 16 years to commit gross indecency		2	2		4		1		1	-3	
Incite boy under 16 years to commit gross indecency		1	1		2				0	-2	
Art 372 Mental Health (Jersey) Law					0		1		1	1	
Incest			1		1				0	-1	
Rape of a male			1	1	1				0	-1	
Grand Total	208	536	504	256	1,248	128	505	658	1,291	43	

Commentary

- The large increase in the number of common assaults is due to a change in recording practices. This is reflected in the significant reduction in cases classified as no crimes between 2009 and 2010.
- Of the 14 rape cases in 2010, four remain under live investigation. 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
- When Jersey's crime recording standards were introduced the Island did not have any harassment legislation. As many 'harassments' occur by telephone / text, these offences were listed as crimes until local harassment legislation came to bear. This changeover was implemented in 2010.
- The number of grave and criminal assaults reduced between 2009 and 2010 because a stricter classification of the offence was adopted. The effect of the change in recording practices regarding the no crime classification also affected the figures.

Offences against Property

Offence	2009			2009 Recorded Crime Total	2010			2010 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2009/10
	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected		Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected		
Arson (house of another)			1	1				1	0
Arson (occupied premises danger to life)			5	5		3	1	3	-2
Fire Service Law (statutory arson)	1	5	15	21		10	16	26	5
Malicious damage (to other buildings)	6	37	111	154	8	37	127	172	18
Malicious damage (to other property)	9	43	124	176	11	33	114	158	-18
Malicious damage (to vehicles)	13	66	450	529	13	40	491	544	15
Malicious damage to dwelling	9	19	62	90	13	21	75	109	19
Tampering with a motor vehicle	1	6	22	29		11	10	21	-8
Telecoms Malicious Damage			1	1			2	2	1
Grand Total	39	176	791	1,006	45	155	836	1,036	30

Drugs Offences

Offence	2009			2009 Recorded Crime Total	2010			2010 Recorded Crime Total	Difference 2009/10
	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected		Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected		
Drug (import controlled substance)		4		4		3		3	-1
Drug (other offence)		8		9		17	1	18	9
Drug (possession of controlled substance)	8	201	4	213	5	140	7	152	-61
Drug (possession with intent to supply)	2	13		15		16		16	1
Drug (produce/cultivate controlled substance)		10		10		4		4	-6
Drug (supplying controlled substance)		21		21	1	14		15	-6
Forgery of prescriptions (drugs)		1		1				0	-1
Grand Total	11	258	4	273	6	194	8	208	-65

Commentary

Prior to 2010, officers would record crime details for a suspected drug offence pending analysis of a substance submitted for analysis. The number of no crime drugs offences. If analysis showed that the substance was not a drug, the crime record would be “no crimed”. In 2010, crimes were recorded only if a suspect substance was confirmed to be an illegal drug.

Other Notifiable Offences

Offence	2009				2010				Difference 2009/10		
	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected	No Crime	Recorded Crime Total	Administrative Detection	Sanction Detection	Undetected		No Crime	Recorded Crime Total
Abstracting electricity					0		1			1	1
Computer Misuse (Jersey) Law offences					0		1			1	1
Dangerous driving		19			19		15	2		17	-2
Escape from custody/harbours person unlawfully at large		1			1		3			3	2
Firearms Law offences	1	22			23	2	9	3	1	14	-9
Make false declaration					0	1				1	1
Perverting course of justice		2			3	1	1		1	2	-1
Possession of offensive weapon		18	1		18	11	11			11	-7
Post Office Law offences					0		2			2	2
Wasting police time					0		2	1		3	3
Criminal Hoaxes (Jersey) Law offences			1	2	3					3	2
Data Protection Law (Jersey) 2005 offences	1		1	2	4			2		2	-2
Computer Misuse Law 1995					2					2	
Breach of Exclusion Order			1		1					1	-1
Contempt of Court					0					0	0
Criminal Offences (Jersey) Law 2009 offences			1		1		2			2	1
Article 73 (2)(a) Childrens law Jersey 2002 offences					0				1	1	1
Impersonating a police officer					0	1				1	3
Article 106 Police Procedure and Criminal Evidence Law (Jersey) 2003 offences					0	1	1	1		3	3
Art 37 (12) Children (Jersey) Law 2002					0			1		1	1
Medicines (Aristochloia, Mu tong and fangji)(Prohibition)(Jersey)Order 2002 offences					0		2			2	2
Going equipped		1			1				1	1	0
Fraud vehicle/driver document					0		2			2	-1
Grand Total	2	69	5	33	76	6	52	10	3	68	-8

Process Offences

Process Offence Categories	2009	2010
Disorder	821	726
Licensing	134	103
Other process offences	94	91
Speeding	382	499
Traffic - cycling	49	45
Traffic - defective vehicle	259	340
Traffic - DIC	231	197
Traffic - failure to display (WID, L-plates, permits)	215	218
Traffic - other	2,244	1,946
Grand Total	4,429	4,165

Commentary

One reason for the reduction in disorder offences in 2010 compared to 2009 is the impact of new legislation concerning disorder and harassment, which includes certain disorder offences as notifiable crimes. These appear against the disorder/anti-social behaviour listing under Offences against the Person on page 15.

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
Suspicious Activity Reports	1,852	1,745
Requests for Assistance	533	535

Custody

2,759 people were detained in Police custody in 2010. This figure includes people who were detained on several different occasions. Nine people were detained on 10 or more occasions and one person was arrested 20 times.

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 2010. The search was for concealed drugs but the result of the search was negative.

PPACE Vehicle Checks

No vehicle checks were conducted under Article 13 of the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003 in 2010

PPACE Stop and Search

The total numbers of searches in each month during 2010 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	0	1	3	0	5	2	3	0	1	3	2 (1)	3	23
Other Prohibited Article	24	11 (1)	11 (1)	8	11	14 (1)	8	11	15 (1)	6	13 (1)	12 (1)	144
Stolen Articles	0	6	2	2	0	10	2 (1)	5 (1)	0	4	9 (1)	2	42
Total	24	18 (1)	16 (1)	10	16	26 (1)	13 (1)	16 (1)	16 (1)	13	24 (3)	17 (1)	209 (10)