

States of Jersey Police

Annual Performance Report 2015

Prepared by the Jersey Police Authority

March 2016

R.34/2016



| | Page |
|--|-----------|
| 1. Foreword by the Chair of the Jersey Police Authority | 3 |
| 2. Foreword by the Chief Officer of Police | 4 |
| 3. The Changing Face of Policing | 5 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 5 |
| 3.2 Responding to calls for service | 6 |
| 3.3 Crime prevention | 7 |
| 3.4 Investigating and detecting crime | 8 |
| 3.5 Protecting vulnerable people | 9 |
| 3.6 Conclusion | 10 |
| 4. Performance against the 2015 Policing Plan | 11 |
| 4.1 Introduction | 11 |
| 4.2 Being visible and responsive | 12 |
| 4.3 Protecting our communities from harm | 14 |
| 4.4 Bringing offenders to justice | 17 |
| 4.5 Enhancing trust and confidence | 21 |
| 4.6 Improving value for money | 22 |
| 4.7 Investing for the future | 23 |
| 5. Highlights and Challenges | 24 |
| 5.1 Highlights in 2015 | 24 |
| 5.2 Key challenges | 25 |
| 6. 2015 in Numbers | 26 |
| 6.1 Key performance outcomes | 27 |
| 6.2 Recorded crime data | 28 |
| 6.3 Non-crime data | 29 |
| 6.4 Workforce profile | 30 |
| 6.5 Expenditure and Income | 33 |
| 6.6 Information requiring disclosure under law | 34 |

1. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIR OF THE JERSEY POLICE AUTHORITY



The 2015 Annual Report for the States of Jersey Police, is presented by the Jersey Police Authority (JPA) in collaboration with the States of Jersey Police (SOJP). Article 20 of the States of Jersey Police (Jersey) Law 2012 makes it a duty of the Police Authority to provide a review of (a) the manner in which the objectives of the Annual Policing Plan for

2015 have been addressed by the SOJP and (b) the performance of the States of Jersey Police Force in general.

Since delivering the Policing Plan for 2015, the primary function of the JPA has been to ensure the delivery of the objectives laid out in the Plan by the States Police. The JPA adheres to the objectives of the Minister for Home Affairs and ensures that effective collaboration is undertaken between all partner agencies and stakeholders who work alongside the Police.

The JPA must also ensure that the SOJP can deliver its key aims and objectives within the resources available to them. As part of our duty to ensure the delivery of these objectives, the JPA holds regular meetings with the Police Senior Management Team. The JPA also receives statistical analysis of all recorded crime figures on a monthly basis and uses these figures to measure performance against the Key Performance Indicators within the Police Plan. We independently analyse, monitor and document the information gathered during our meetings with the Police Senior Management Team on a quarterly basis, whilst continually reviewing police performance throughout the year. The JPA Chair also meets regularly with the Minister for Home Affairs as part of our tripartite relationship and to update the Minister on business matters.

This year's report covers the second full year that the JPA has overseen the performance of the States Police. It represents another very positive year for policing in Jersey and the JPA is confident in the work that the SOJP and, in particular, it's senior officers are doing in order to ensure that policing is carried out in an effective way and one which meets the needs of our Island residents. The JPA remains conscious of the fact that the States of Jersey Police are required to provide a variety of specialised services and, on many occasions, have to "multi-task" as officers can be expected to perform a range of services across a very varied

spectrum. This is regularly achieved well, although it is likely to come under additional pressure as a consequence of the expected savings that are still being sought across all government sectors.

As the Chief Officer mentions in his statement, newly recorded statistics indicate a greater demand for policing services that are not related to criminal activities. To name just a few typical scenarios, requests for police intervention vary from dealing with lost property, professional and family concern for the welfare of vulnerable people and assisting to locate people who have gone missing. The JPA is closely monitoring how the public are requesting the assistance of the SOJP in order to ensure that the demand for policing services is met with the correct allocation of resources.

The approach which the JPA has adopted in conjunction with the States of Jersey Police is to establish clearer benchmarks and performance measures which make it easier to measure and report on performance. We are fortunate to have a highly experienced and committed team leading the SOJP and this provides a strong platform for the delivery of high quality policing across the Island. This in turn, has once again led to a further reduction in the overall levels of recorded crime.

The JPA continues to act as a constructive and critical friend of the SOJP. During the summer months of 2015, the Jersey Police Authority published an online survey in order to understand how the public feel about the services provided by the States of Jersey Police. Full survey results can be found on our [website](#).

In summary, the last twelve months has been another successful operating period for the SOJP with progress made in a number of areas in line with the 2015 Police Plan. However, findings from the survey and available management information demonstrate an increasing demand for a wider range of services set against a backdrop of cost cutting across the public sector – both are likely to combine to place new pressures on the SOJP and will ideally be addressed holistically by government so as to mitigate potential negative impact on police services and public goodwill.

Advocate Jonathan White,
Chair Jersey Police Authority.

2. FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OFFICER OF POLICE



The face of policing is changing, not just in Jersey but also across the United Kingdom. Over 75% of incidents attended by frontline officers do not relate to a crime but as the service of last resort, the Police are now increasingly involved in neighbour disputes, concerns for the welfare of vulnerable people, mental health-related incidents and missing persons. This is in addition to the increasing complexity and risk from digital and financial crimes, as well as a growing number of current and historic sexual assaults being reported. As a result, and whilst overall recorded crime is down by 2% (when compared with 2014), we have never been busier.

Our core purpose remains unchanged; we protect life and property, and uphold the law by preventing and detecting crime.

Low levels of recorded crime have not happened by accident; whilst technology has helped, the style of Policing we have delivered during the last five years has contributed to increasing levels of community safety, as well as higher levels of public trust and confidence in the Police.

21st Century policing now requires a broader range of skills and behaviours and, in addition to their day jobs, most officers also undertake additional specialist skills, which means we can deal with the majority of incidents without off-Island support.

During 2015, we successfully introduced a number of new initiatives. We strengthened our community policing capability by reorganising resources internally, and this has allowed us to work both more efficiently and effectively, in particular significantly reducing anti-social behaviour complaints. We re-visited our approach to equality, diversity and social inclusion and put in place new plans that should bear fruit in the forthcoming years. We continued to strengthen key

partnerships, in particular with our Honorary Police colleagues as well as those focusing on protecting vulnerable residents. We also made further investment in the skills and technology required to combat the new threats posed by digital crime. Most notably, we continued to review unsolved crimes and used modern DNA techniques to solve two high-profile sexual assaults; by doing so, we sent a clear message to offenders that we will continue to pursue them.

In recent years, the States of Jersey Police has cut out a number of inefficient practices whilst also implementing reforms that have improved our overall effectiveness. Following lessons learned from Haut de la Garenne, we sought to refresh our relationship with the public, both through our actions and also by being open, transparent and accountable; we are also more visible and approachable. The increase in public confidence is reflected by the greater number of sexual assault victims who now come to us for help and justice.

As a result, since 2010, we have delivered over £2.5m (11%) savings, reduced crime by a third, significantly reduced the fear of crime, and over 80% of Islanders now think we are doing a good job.

Looking to the future, we fully understand that the States of Jersey Police has an on-going responsibility to contribute to further budget savings. We will continue to work closely with the Jersey Police Authority and the Home Affairs Minister to minimise the impact this may have to public safety and Island security, ensuring that we continue to proactively prevent crime and protect vulnerable people.

Finally, I would like to thank the public for their support. Whenever we ask for their help it comes quickly and in abundance. That willingness to help others is one of the many reasons why my officers and staff are proud to serve our Island.

Mike Bowron, QPM
Chief Officer of Police

3. THE CHANGING FACE OF POLICING

3.1 Introduction

Overall levels of recorded crime have reduced by 23% from 2011 to 2015.

In light of the current financial pressures across the public sector, during 2015 the States of Jersey Police reviewed the demand for its services and this section of the Annual Report looks at how this demand is changing, where Police resources are now being directed, and what benefit they provide to Islanders.

In addition to this review the Jersey Police Authority has also required the Police to keep more information about their key activities and performance, and these are now published on the Police's website and are available to the public [[follow this link for 2015's performance framework](#)].

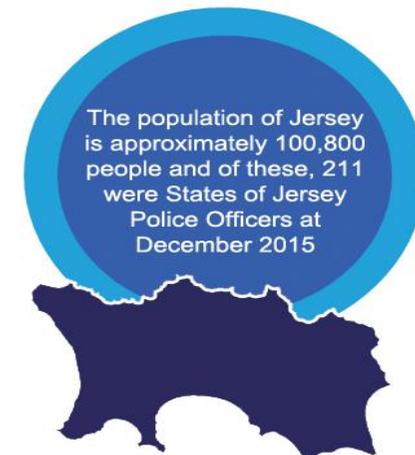
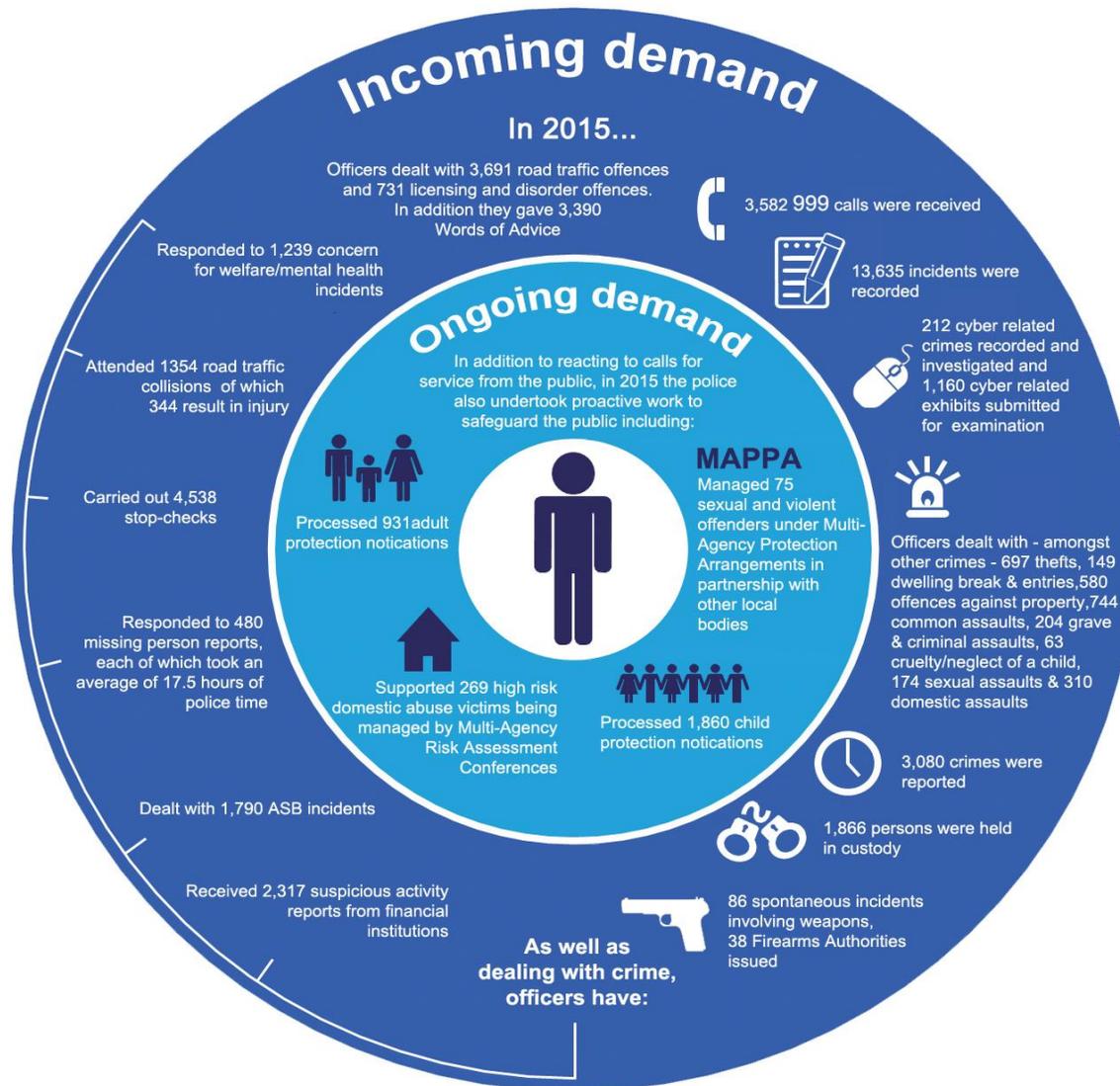
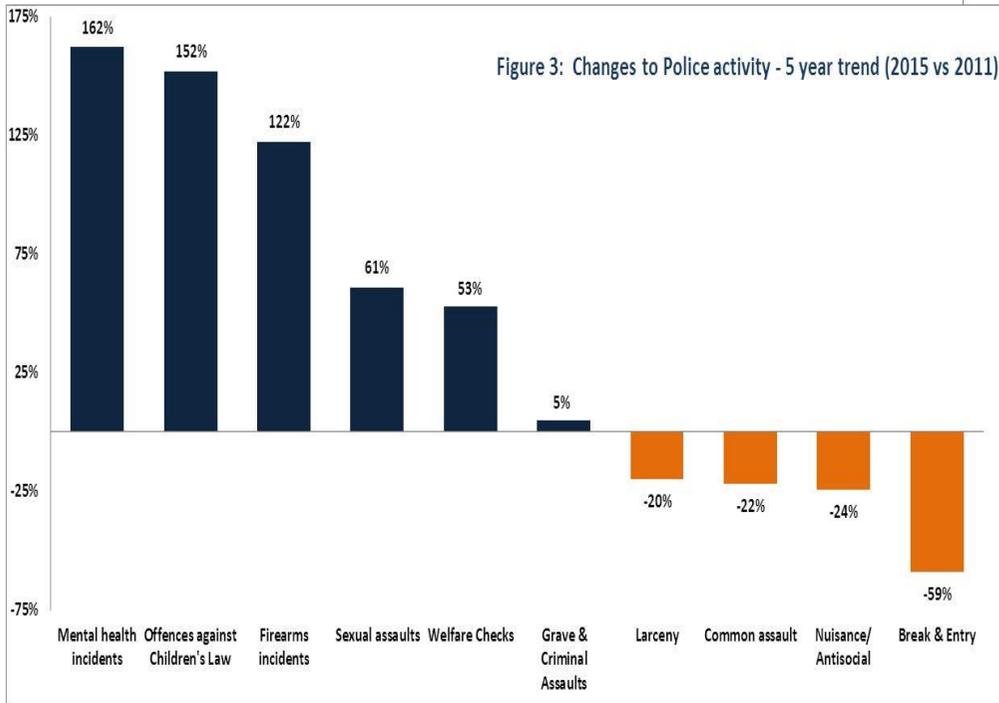
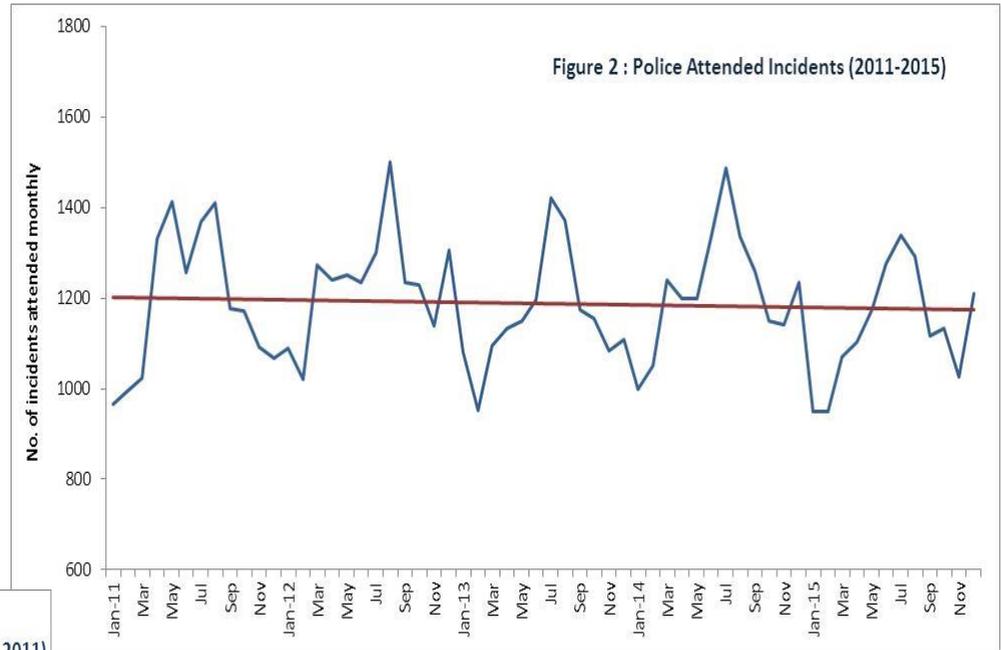


Figure 1: Summary of Demand for Police Services in 2015

Demand for Police services can be categorised in four distinct areas:

- Responding to calls from the public (for example, attending incidents, or responding to 999 calls, as well as non-emergency calls etc.)
- Preventing crime, principally through using intelligence-led policing techniques
- Investigating reported crimes - and which may subsequently lead to detection and preparation for disposal at a Court or Parish Hall.
- Supporting our communities and safeguarding vulnerable people (for example, missing persons, concern for welfare, domestic incidents, adult and child protection etc.)

In order to highlight the changing demands on policing, a comparison has been made over a five year period, comparing 2015 activities with those in 2011.



3.2 Responding to public calls for service

Figure 2 (above) demonstrates that, whilst there are seasonal variations, the total number of incidents attended by the States of Jersey Police has remained broadly constant over the last five years.

Further analysis estimates that 75% of the incidents attended were for **non-crime** related issues. Of the 13,635 incidents attended in 2015, the top six activities accounted for over half (53%) of all incidents, and resulted in very few actual crimes being recorded or investigated.

Equally the research identifies that, whilst overall demand for Police services has remained broadly constant, the activities and work undertaken by the Police have changed considerably, in response to changing demands from the Public as well as changing criminal patterns and trends.

Figure 3 (opposite) shows this changing pattern of Police demand: there has been a

significant increase in the demand for non-crime services. For example, increases in welfare, mental health and firearms incidents.

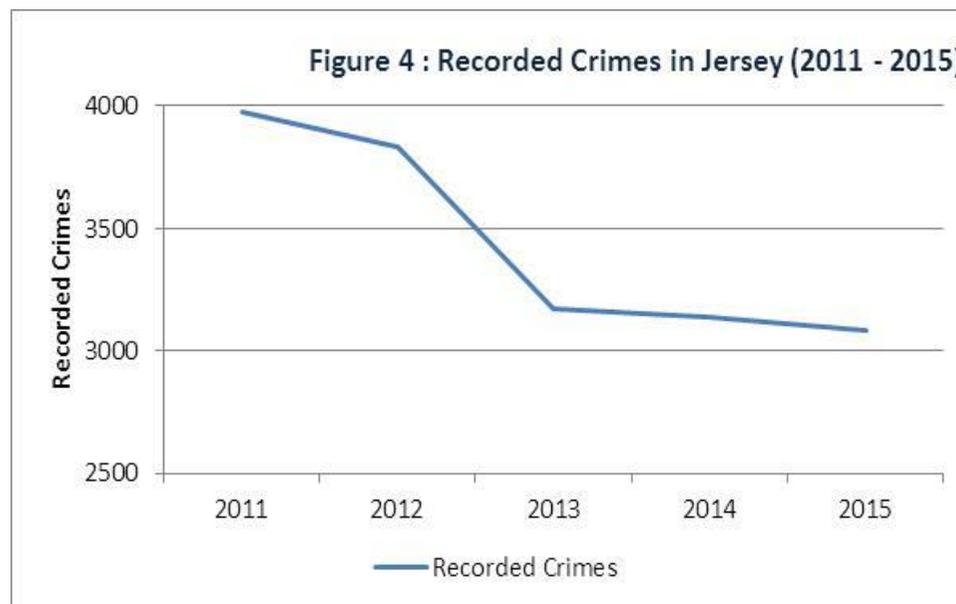
A wide variety of issues are dealt with by the Police under the term 'welfare check.' They tend to involve vulnerable people and include medical matters, concern for child welfare, potential suicidal or self-harm tendencies, as well as vagrancy and alcohol related issues.

The police continue to work with their key partners and stakeholders to address the longer term challenges and solutions surrounding mental health and concerns for welfare.

3.3 Crime prevention

Crime prevention is at the heart of Police work. Sir Robert Peel's first principle of policing was 'to prevent crime and disorder.' Equally his ninth (and last) principle was 'to recognise always that the test of Police efficiency is the absence of crime and disorder, and not the visible evidence of Police action...'

As such the success of any Police service should centre on the absence of, or reduction in, crime – as difficult as this may be to evidence. Figure 4 shows the reduction in recorded crime in Jersey over the last five years.



Since 2011, the States of Jersey Police has developed and implemented a number of key strategies aimed at preventing, reducing or otherwise disrupting criminal activity:

- **Intelligence-led policing:** This is where the 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. An obvious example is where 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. 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.
- **Prolific Priority Offenders:** 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.
- **Community and high visibility Policing:** The 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.

- **Partnership working:** The Police cannot prevent crime in isolation and increasingly they look for more holistic solutions with key partners in order to help address its root causes. For example, the Police work closely with Building a Safer Society (BaSS), contribute to the development of Island-wide drug and alcohol strategies, advise the Bailiff on licensee applications, as well as supporting the work of the Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB) and Jersey Action Against Rape (JAAR).

3.4 Investigating and detecting crime

Overall levels of recorded crime reduced to 3,080 in 2015.

A comparison over the last five years (Figure 5) indicates there has been a change in the profile of recorded crime in the Island:

- There has been a significant drop in acquisitive crime (for example, theft and burglary), as well as offences against property.
- Whilst still relatively new, there has been a marked increase in digital crime over the last two years (increasing by 35% as compared to 2014).
- Equally there has been a sharp increase in offences against the person (Figure 6), and further analysis identifies that these increases have centred on grave and criminal assaults and sexual offences.
- More specifically, reported offences of rape increased from 15 (in 2014) to 36 (in 2015), of which 10 were historic cases (more than one year old). Second to homicide, offences of rape are the most serious and often the most complex and challenging investigations to complete.

Figure 5 : All Recorded Crime (2015-2011)

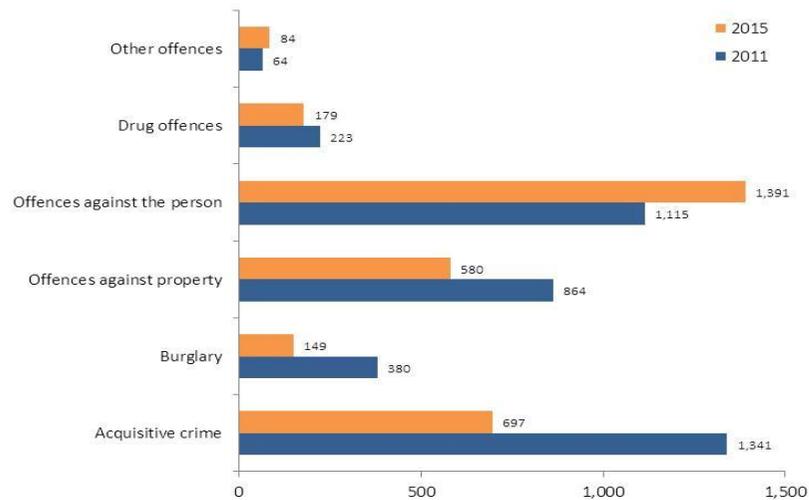
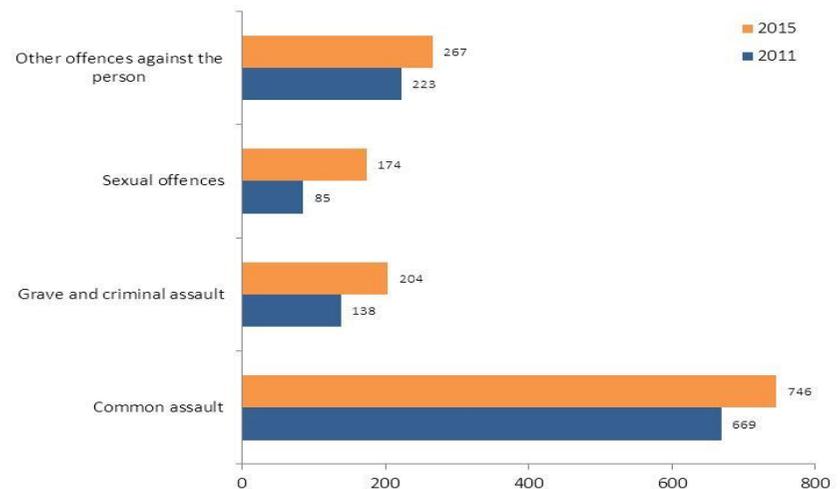


Figure 6 : Offences Against the Person (2015-2011)



The impact has been that the Police have seen:

- A reduction in 'high volume' type crimes that are relatively simple to investigate (for example, theft and burglary).
- Increases in serious crimes (grave and criminal assaults, sexual offences, digital and financial crimes) that are complex, high risk and resource intensive to investigate.
- A significant increase in workload for the Police's High-Tech Unit, as nearly all investigations now involve inspecting mobile phones, tablets, desktops and laptops etc.

As such, and whilst crime has dropped by 23% over five years, this has not translated directly into increased capacity for Police investigators.

3.5 Protecting vulnerable people

Protecting and supporting vulnerable people has been the biggest area of growth for the Police in recent years. Work undertaken by the Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB) and Children and Vulnerable Adults Group (CAVA) are at the forefront of an Island-wide drive to safeguard the most vulnerable people in our community.

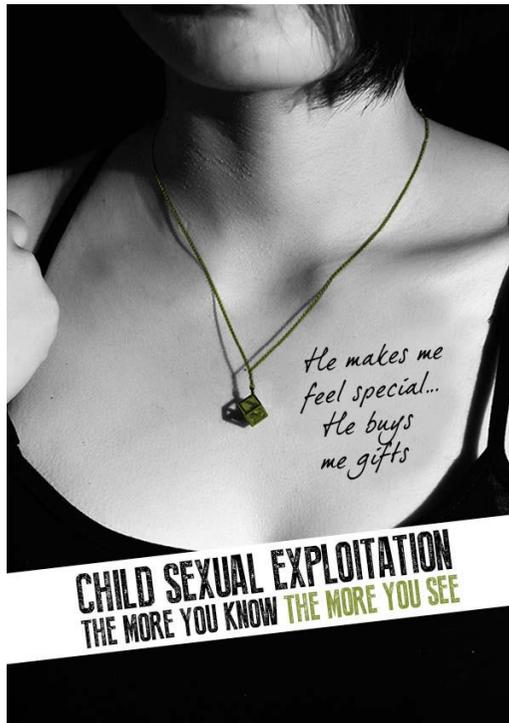


Figure 7: An example of the Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) awareness campaign run during 2015

The Police's involvement is extensive and includes:

- Actively managing sex offenders and known violent offenders when they are released into the community, under the Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMPPA).
- Supporting the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH) and the Multi-Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) by sharing appropriate information amongst different agencies to enable the 'whole picture' to be seen. This includes domestic incidents attended by the Police, as well Child and Adult Protection Notices that are submitted when officers have any concerns about people's welfare.
- A good deal of frontline Police work is also dedicated to protecting and supporting vulnerable people – from looking for missing persons, protecting people with mental health illnesses, to supporting victims of domestic abuse.

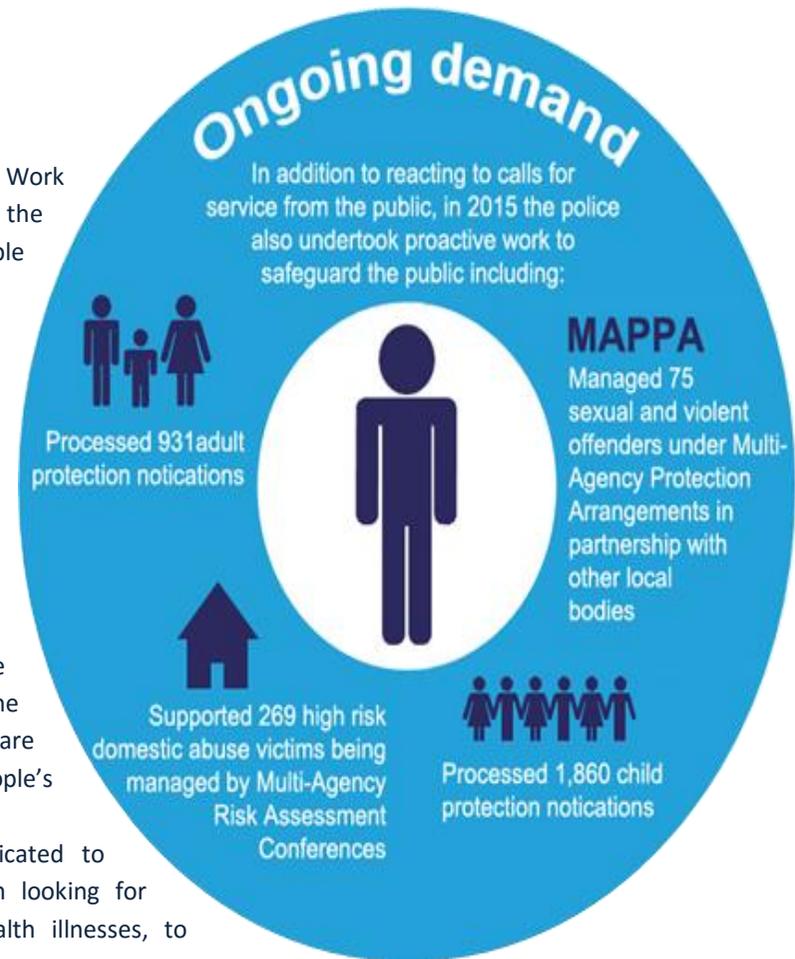


Figure 8: Police activities to protect vulnerable people (2015)

3.6 Conclusion

There has been a 23% drop in recorded crime over the last five years. This follows the introduction of key crime prevention strategies of Community Policing, Intelligence-led Policing, High-Visibility Policing, as well as focusing on known offenders. However, this reduction in recorded crime has not translated into an overall reduction to the demand for frontline Police services which has remained broadly the same over the last five years. Frontline officers are now increasingly involved in community based issues and, in particular, supporting vulnerable people – for example, attending domestic abuse incidents, protecting vulnerable children, dealing with missing persons and those with mental health illness.

Police effort that was previously directed to relatively simple crimes (for example, investigating malicious damage to vehicles, larceny and break and entry offences) is now directed to the growth in ‘offences against the person’ (for example, sexual assaults, child sexual exploitation and grave and criminal assaults) which are more complex, higher risk and significantly more resource intensive to investigate. There has also been an increase in equally complex and high risk areas of digital and financial crime, as well as a growth in terrorist prevention activities.

And finally, the Police are now focused increasingly on protecting the most vulnerable in our community. Whilst safeguarding initiatives such as MASH, MARAC and JMAPP have established important protections for vulnerable people, they have also created additional activities and work for the Police; these range from changes to standard Police operating procedures, to introducing new information sharing and partnership working practices.

As such, whilst the demand for Police services has remained broadly the same over the last five years, the make-up of Police work has changed considerably during the same period. The main focus for the States of Jersey Police is now directed towards responding to emergencies and community priorities, preventing crime, protecting vulnerable people in our Community, and investigating a growing number of complex and high risk crimes.



Figure 9: High visibility policing remained a key Police strategy during 2015

4. PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE 2015 POLICING PLAN

4.1 Introduction

2015 saw the first plan developed by the Jersey Police Authority. This set out clearly defined and measurable activities and actions for the Police, such that the Authority could hold the performance of the States of Jersey Police to account.

The 2015 Policing Plan contained in total 196 separate tasks and activities:

- Of this 170 (87%) tasks and activities were completed.
- Of the 26 tasks (13%) not completed:
 - 16 were awaiting input from a 3rd party (from outside the States of Jersey Police),
 - 4 were still being actively worked on
 - 6 were stopped during the year.

20 tasks and activities have been carried forward and will sit alongside the 2016 Policing Plan.

Four key Performance Indicators were set out in the 2015 Policing Plan:

1. >90% of people feel safe in their neighbourhood. **(information to be received from the 2016 Jersey Annual Social Survey)**
2. >80% of people think that the States of Jersey Police are doing a good job. **(information to be received from the 2016 Jersey Annual Social Survey)**
3. Response to 999 calls (Code 1 < 10 mins and Code 2 < 60 mins). **(both targets achieved)**
4. Detections (or other positive outcome) of > 34% for all recorded crime. **(target achieved)**

The Policing Plan was structured into six key strategic themes:

1. Being visible and responsive
2. Protecting our communities from harm
3. Bringing offenders to justice
4. Enhancing trust and confidence
5. Improving value for money
6. Investing for the future

These six key strategic themes are further explained from section 4.2 to section 4.7 of the Annual Report. Details of the 2015 Policing Plan can be found [by following this link](#).

Completion of 2015 Policing Plan

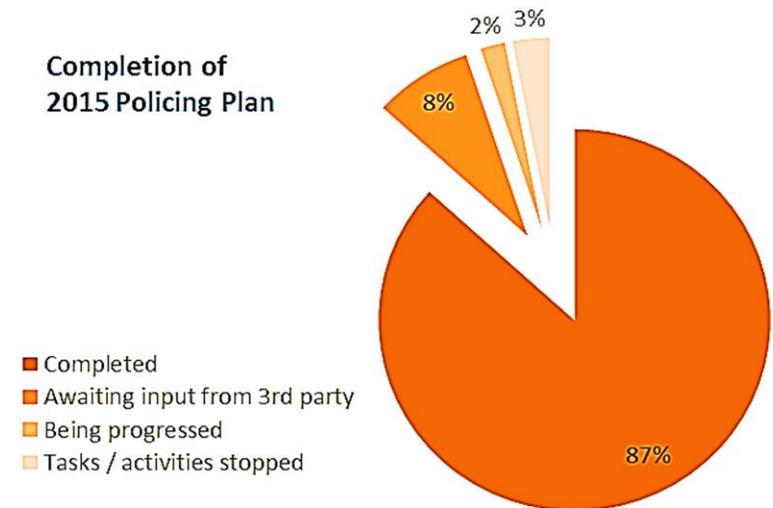


Figure 10: 2015 Policing Plan completion statistics

4.2 Being visible and responsive

4.2.1 Community Safety

During 2015 the States of Jersey Police:

- Responded to 13,635 calls for assistance from the public.

Detention and Bail

- Detained 1,866 people in Police cells under PPCE legislation.
- Called out Medical Examiners on 1,805 occasions, of which 176 related specifically to mental health issues.
- Managed 660 people on bail.

Use of Force

- Attended 38 incidents that required a firearms response.
- A firearm was discharged on a single occasion (3 shots were fired to humanely destroy a bull.)
- Tasers were un-holstered on 19 occasions.
- There were no Taser discharges.
- There were also no occasions when Police (ASP) batons were deployed.
- CS/PAVA spray was used on two occasions.
- There were 115 operational deployments of dogs (in addition to their general policing role.)

Road Traffic Collisions

- Officers responded to 257 Road Traffic Collisions (RTCs) where there was a slight injury, and 66 RTCs involving a serious injury. There were no fatal RTCs during 2015.

Police Officers spent a total of 6,795 hours undertaking firearms and Taser training and 680 hours undertaking first aid and personal safety training.

Whilst the longer term trend suggests relatively constant demand for Police services, 2015 saw a 7% reduction (when compared with 2014) in the number of incidents for frontline officers. Similarly, Custody detentions reduced by 16% (compared with 2014).

4.2.2 Anti-Social Behaviour

Whilst the new Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) strategy was not adopted during 2015 (this is being led by the Building a Safer Society (BaSS) initiative), a draft was developed by the States of Jersey Police whose principles



Figure 11: Police firearms training exercise



Figure 12: The Police's Control Room managed 13,635 calls for assistance by the public during 2015

were informally adopted during 2015. The introduction of the new Community Policing Team, combined with existing intelligence-led policing techniques, has also provided additional focus to ASB issues and during 2015 the Island saw a 21% reduction in ASB incidents (when compared to 2014).

4.2.3 Community Policing

A key initiative for 2015 was to establish a new Community Policing Team (CPT) from within existing Police resources; their role is to provide high visibility policing in St Helier at peak times, as well as increasing the Police's visibility in all Parishes. The team also includes dog handlers, a small team dedicated to the licensing trade, and specialist posts for Crime Reduction and Schools Liaison. These changes have been successful and none more so that the newly created Schools Liaison post, which has proven beneficial to parents, the Education Department, as well helping to educate and safeguard school children, and linking with the Prison! Me! No Way!!! (PMNW) charity. During 2015 a key education message to school children centred on digital (cyber) crime issues. The Community Policing team has a broad range of responsibilities which also include leading the monthly Honorary Police tasking meetings, and advising the Bailiff's Panel on licensing applications.

During 2015 officers:

- Patrolled Parishes for a total of 2,224 hours, and St Helier Town Centre for an additional 900 hours.
- Conducted 204 school visits and sent 161 letters to parents.
- Completed 2,012 licensing checks and took action on 166 occasions (including giving 'Words of Advice').
- Spent 810 hours problem solving with local communities (for example, providing crime prevention advice or resolving ASB, traffic concerns and neighbour disputes).

4.2.4 Equality and Diversity

In 2014 the States of Jersey Police reviewed and updated its approach to equality and diversity and much of 2015 involved implementing the agreed recommendations. SOJP now has nominated officers with specific responsibility for better understanding and resolving the needs, issues and potential prejudices in the following key areas:

- Disability
- Age
- Lesbian, Gay, Bi-Sexual, Transgender and Questioning (LGBT)
- Faith
- Race

In addition to nominated officers, each area also has a dedicated action plan and progress is monitored at regular meetings chaired by the Deputy Chief Officer. Whilst much was achieved in 2015 to establish these individual working groups, further work will be required in 2016 before the revised approach is fully effective.



Figure 13: A joint community activity with Housing



Figure 14: Police Officers involved with the Island's first Gay Pride march (2015)

4.3 Protecting our Communities from harm

4.3.1 Anti-Terrorism

Managing the terrorist threat remains a high priority for the Police. It is an area where the Island must not only focus on its own security, but recognise its broader responsibilities to support the security and integrity of our European neighbours. Much of this work is classified and, as such, not visible to the public.

During 2015, the States of Jersey Police worked with key partners in the Island to ensure the correct response is in place in the event that the terrorist threat level continues to increase. During the year, four spontaneous exercises were run at the Island's ports. Each was unpredicted, involved the random engagement of travellers, and formed part of the States of Jersey Police's commitment to the UK's National Counter Terrorism Strategy.

As set out in the 2015 Policing Plan, the Police continued to maintain Island security and an effective counter terrorist capability, including fully integrating with the South West Police Region. As threats across the world developed throughout 2015, action was taken to keep all relevant agencies and partners within the Island up to date.

4.3.2 Protecting vulnerable people

An increasingly central role for the Police is to protect vulnerable people, or people at vulnerable times in their lives. At a policy level, much of this work is developed by the Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB). During 2015, the SPB introduced a Children and Vulnerable Adults (CAVA) Panel, a Multi-Agency Child Death Policy and a Child Death Overview Panel. In addition, the States of Jersey Police also supported the introduction of a new Island-wide Suicide Prevention strategy.

During 2015, States of Jersey Police Officers:

- Detained 67 vulnerable people in cells as a 'place of safety.'
- Attended 1,023 domestic violence incidents, which included 269 incidents involving 'high risk' parties.
- Submitted 1,860 child protection notifications and 931 adult protection notifications.
- Responded to 480 missing person reports, of which 324 were unauthorised absences from residential care homes.
- Attended 1,239 incidents where there was a 'concern for welfare'; reasons varied from checking the health and wellbeing of residents following calls from concerned neighbours, to people who were self-harming or suicidal, and people who were struggling with a variety of mental health issues.
- Submitted 378 notifications to the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub (MASH).

SOJP also actively supported the recently launched Jersey Action Against Rape (JAAR) charity, as well as the White Ribbon campaign aimed at stopping all violence towards women.

During 2015, the Police also worked closely with the Health and Social Services Department to find suitable long term solutions to address the current use of Police cells as a 'place of safety' for vulnerable people (in particular people with mental health illnesses).

4.3.3 Managing Sex Offenders, Known Violent Offenders, and Prolific Offenders

During 2015 the States of Jersey Police:

- Completed 135 reviews of sex and known violent offenders, as part of the Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Agency (JMAPP) process.
- Conducted 144 stop and searches under PPCE legislation, giving rise to 192 recorded offences.

As of December 2015, there were 69 Registered Sex Offenders (RSOs) residing within the local community who are actively managed by the States of Jersey Police. Three of these offenders have surpassed the initial minimum period of registration and are eligible to apply for removal, but have chosen not to de-register. A further nine are eligible to apply for removal from the register by the end of 2016.

By the end of 2016, it is expected that a further nine RSOs will join the sex offender register, and there are a further 20 persons currently serving prison sentences who are expected to be released by 2019, and will require active management by the Police.

4.3.4 Crime prevention and reduction

To support business, specific crime reduction initiatives continued with particular focus on:

- Introducing the 'Shop Alert' scheme.
- Preventing shoplifting.
- Improving awareness of cyber-crime threats for local businesses.
- Continuing to work closely with both the Licensing Trade and Financial Services Sector.

Shop Alert is an on-line information sharing forum for Island retailers that has been set up by the States of Jersey Police. It quickly and securely shares information and photos with shops to alert them to known and persistent shoplifters, or other persons of interest to the Police. Over 160 shops have signed up to an information sharing agreement and have access to this secure area of the States of Jersey Police's website. Whilst its main purpose is to prevent crime, it is now also being used to share information and details of stolen goods amongst Island retailers.

During 2015, the Police ran 15 awareness campaigns and a number of prevention and reduction activities were also developed for individuals, families, clubs and organisations. The key themes for 2015 centred on:

- Awareness to the dangers of New Psychoactive Substance (NPS).
- Zero tolerance on Domestic Violence.
- Road Safety, in particular the 'Let's look out for each other' campaigns.
- Improved awareness of digital crime. During 2015, 41,500 households received leaflets (Figure 11 opposite). In addition, advice and guidance was given to the various local agencies that represent vulnerable groups.



Figure 15: Cyber-crime leaflets were delivered to Jersey households in 2015

4.3.5 Road Safety

The Police ran 14 road safety campaigns during 2015, including the ‘Let’s look out for each other’ and a Christmas drink-driving campaign. In parallel, officers continued to focus on educating road users, in addition to their traditional enforcement role.

During 2015 the States of Jersey Police:

- Recorded 3,691 Traffic offences, and
- Issued 3,390 ‘Words of Advice’ in relation to potential breaches of the Island’s Road Traffic Laws.

However, during 2015, there was no significant overall improvement in road safety across the Island in comparison to 2014.

4.3.6 St. Helier Night Time Economy Violence

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.

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. In addition, the Police will maintain increased officer visibility and availability on Friday and Saturday nights at known ‘hotspots’ in the Island.

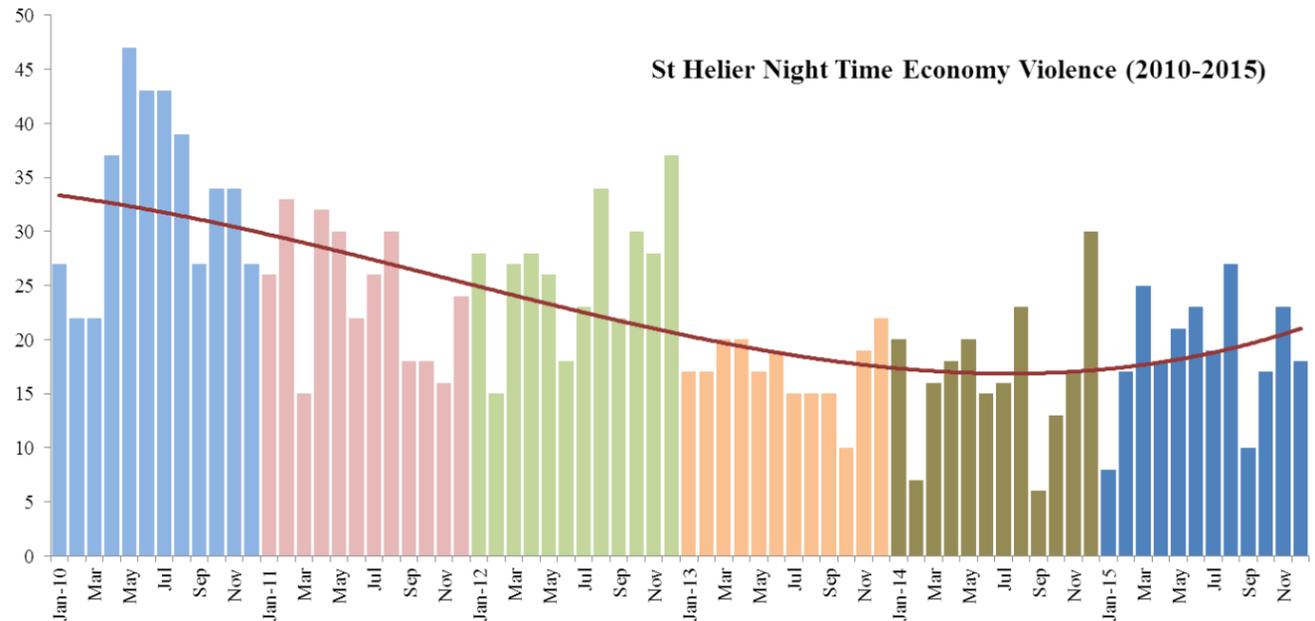


Figure 16: Night time economy violence trends (2010 – 2015)

4.4 Bringing offenders to justice

Overall levels of recorded crime reduced by 2% during 2015 (compared with 2014).

4.4.1 Acquisitive Crime

In 2015 high volume 'acquisitive' crimes reduced by 21%, compared to 2014. This reflects a combination of education and prevention activities, as well as targeting persistent offenders. Following on from the success of previous campaigns, further initiatives were carried out in 2015 focusing on bike security and safety; there were 102 cycle thefts in 2015, a 22% reduction compared with 2014.

There has also been a notable reduction in larceny from shops. Officers have supported and worked with those outlets with persistent issues. This has contributed to an 18% reduction when compared to 2015.

Theft from unattended vehicles has reduced by 35% and burglary offences by 17%; again it is expected that intelligence-led policing and actively managing persistent offenders has contributed to these reductions.

4.4.2 Offences against property

Malicious damage remained at broadly similar levels to 2014 and 'other property crime', which increased to 49 offences (a 69% increase compared with 2014), resulted mainly from breaches of the Fire Service Law; for example resulting from setting litter bins on fire.

4.4.3 Offences against the person

In 2015, there were increases in common assault (11%), grave and criminal assault (38%) and harassment offences (15%). Whilst some of these increases may be linked to increases in Night Time Economy Violence, this represents part of a longer term shift in crime patterns – in which we are seeing a reduction in high volume 'acquisitive-type crimes' and an increase in 'offences against the person'.

| Crime category | Specific offences | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 vs. 2014 |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|------------|---------------|
| Acquisitive crime | Bicycle theft | 130 | 102 | -22% |
| | Theft of vehicle | 51 | 35 | -31% |
| | Larceny from unattended motor vehicle | 91 | 59 | -35% |
| | Larceny shop | 208 | 170 | -18% |
| | Receiving/handling stolen property | 15 | 4 | -73% |
| | Fraud and other financial crime | 36 | 43 | 19% |
| | All other larceny | 367 | 284 | -23% |
| | Burglary | 179 | 149 | -17% |
| | Total | 1,077 | 846 | -21% |

Table 1: Acquisitive Crime recorded in 2014 and 2015

| Crime category | Specific offences | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 vs. 2014 |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Offences against property | Malicious damage | 524 | 528 | 1% |
| | Arson | 2 | 3 | 50% |
| | Other property crime | 29 | 49 | 69% |
| | Total | 555 | 580 | 5% |

Table 2: Offences against property recorded in 2014 and 2015

| Crime category | Specific offences | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 vs. 2014 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| Offences against the person | Murder | 1 | 1 | - |
| | Common assault | 672 | 746 | 11% |
| | Grave and criminal assault | 148 | 204 | 38% |
| | Affray | 4 | 11 | 175% |
| | Robbery | 12 | 3 | -75% |
| | Cruelty/neglect of children | 81 | 63 | -22% |
| | Harassment & nuisance | 128 | 147 | 15% |
| | Other offences against the person | 43 | 42 | -2% |
| | All sexual offences | 132 | 174 | 32% |
| | | Total | 1,221 | 1,391 |

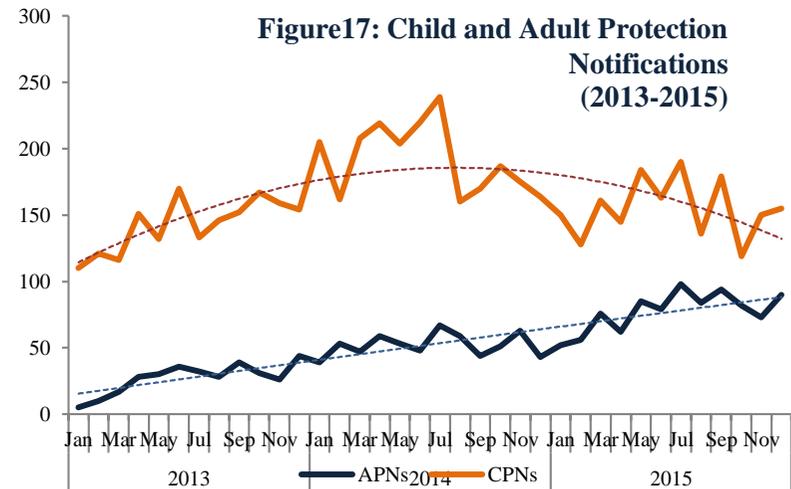
Table 3: Offences against the person recorded in 2014 and 2015

- a. **Sexual Offences:** 2015 saw a 32% increase (when compared with 2014) in all reported sexual offences. It is likely that this is due principally to an increase in reports to the Police, and not necessarily an increase in the overall number of sexual offences that have taken place. This increase has largely taken place following high profile National exposure in the wake Jimmy Savile’s death (Operation Yew Tree) in the UK, and the conclusion of the Haut de la Garenne investigation (Operation Rectangle) and the Independent Care Inquiry locally. Local officers, staff and key partners are also better trained and able to identify instances of sexual offending. In addition, and whilst this might indicate changing social attitudes and increasing confidence in the Police, it also represents a significant increase in the number of complex, high-risk and resource intensive investigations.

Of the 36 reported offences of Rape in 2015, 14 remain subject to on-going investigation. In 12 reported cases, whilst the alleged offender was identified, the victim either declined to make a formal complaint or there was insufficient evidence to prosecute. It was established that in 4 cases no offence had taken place, and in 2 cases no suspect was identified. As such, of the 36 recorded Rapes in 2015, only 4 (11%) have so far culminated in a charge and detection, further emphasising the challenges associated with these complex and challenging offences.

Focusing more narrowly on recorded offences of child sexual abuse, 2015 saw a 25% increase in these investigations (59 v 74), when compared with 2014. The increase is in the number of indecent assaults on males and rapes of females. Again, child sexual abuse investigations are complex, time consuming and resource intensive.

- b. **Child abuse:** Whilst the number of Child Protection Notifications (CPNs) reduced by 20% in 2015 (compared with 2014), the number of resultant criminal investigations reduced by only 5.6% over the same period. The conversion rate between notification and investigation has increased from 29% to 34% suggesting more appropriate referrals and supporting more efficient practices.
- c. **Adult abuse:** In 2015 the number of Adult Protection Notifications (APNs) continued to increase, rising to 931 in 2015 (49% increase when compared to 2014). The number of criminal investigations has similarly increased to 141 in 2015. In 2014 the conversion rate from notification to criminal investigation was 11% which increased to 15% in 2015; the combined impact has been that adult abuse investigations have more than doubled (67 v 141) in the year since 2014. Equally, the relatively low conversion rate from adult notification to criminal investigation might also indicate that the Police’s primary role in this area is to refer vulnerable adults that are in need of safeguarding support.



d. Domestic Assaults: The Police attended over 1000 domestic violence incidents, which led to 311 domestic assault investigations during 2015. 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. Whilst this requires significant additional work and resource, it has helped to improve the Island's response to domestic abuse.

4.4.4 Drugs

Preventing illegal drugs from being imported, distributed and sold in the Island relies heavily on intelligence and proactive policing. As such the level of drugs seizures can be a reflection of Police and Jersey Customs and Immigration Service's (JCIS) activities, rather than an indication of the overall level of illegal drugs activity in the Island.

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. Key achievements for 2015 included:

- 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.
- 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.
- The Police looked to develop a new Island-wide drugs strategy by supporting the Building a Safer Society (BaSS) initiative. This strategy is nearing completion.

4.4.5 Digital crime and Hi-Tech investigations

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 v2014 |
|----------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Crimes | 147 | 196 | 33% |
| Process | 14 | 21 | 50% |
| | 161 | 217 | 35% |

Table 4: Digital Crimes and Process investigations in 2014 and 2015

The States of Jersey Police continued its on-going investment in combatting digital crime and supporting Hi-Tech investigations. 2015 saw a 35% growth in crimes requiring digital analysis and investigation. As such, the Police redeployed additional internal resources to further strengthen this important and fast moving area.



Figure 18: New police drugs dogs will also be able to detect firearms and cash

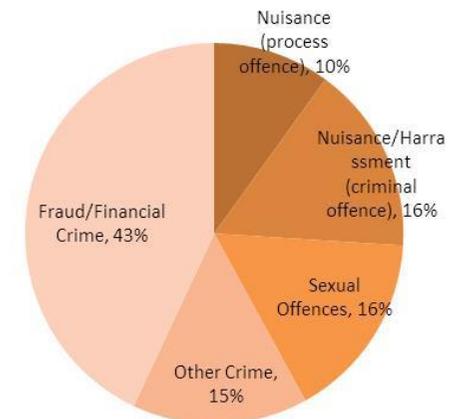


Figure 19: Distribution of High Tech Crime investigations

4.4.6 Financial crime

The Police's Joint Financial Crime Unit (JFCU) exists within a wider framework of legislative and regulatory bodies within the Island that provide strategic and operational functions to combat financial crime, money-laundering and terrorist financing. The JFCU has close relationships with both the Jersey Financial Services Commission (JFSC) and Law officer's Department (LOD); JFCU also comprises officers from JCIS.

Investigating financial crime can be an extremely complex, time-consuming and resource intensive global process that involves several other jurisdictions. During 2015 the JFCU started seven new cases, whilst also concluding seven investigations. Key successes during 2015 included:

- An investigation involving a Jersey-based global holiday scam involving members of an organised crime syndicate. Victims believed they were booking holiday apartments in the United States or Mexico, whereas no services were provided and money was being fraudulently transferred to different accounts under assumed names. One person was sentenced to 2 years and a second person also received a 10½ month prison sentence.
- In a landmark case, an individual was also sentenced to 12 months in prison having provided the Jersey Financial Services Commission with false and misleading information in an attempt to acquire a regulated Trust Company business.

| | 2014 | 2015 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|
| Number of on-going investigations | 30 | 30 |
| Investigations started | 12 | 7 |
| Investigations completed | 10 | 7 |

Table 5: Financial crime investigations for 2014 and 2015

In addition to investigating complex financial crime, the JFCU also processes a high volume of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs), Requests for Assistance (RFAs), and Miscellaneous Information Requests (MIRs). The significant reduction in MIRs in 2015 (33% reduction compared to 2014) resulted from a change in recording practices following the introduction of new Financial Intelligence Regulations in March 2015; it should not imply a reduction in activity, and these recording practices have now been adjusted. SARs have increased by 68% since 2008, and 25% since 2011. Equally, the five year trend for all 3 process activities has seen them increase by 12%.

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2015 v2014 |
|---|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) | 2,287 | 2,317 | 1% |
| Requests for Assistance (RFAs) | 426 | 459 | 8% |
| Miscellaneous Information requests (MIRs) | 562 | 375 | -33% |
| | 3,275 | 3,151 | -4% |

Table 6: JFCU core process activities for 2014 and 2015

The MONEYVAL 'fourth round' mutual evaluation of Jersey was agreed in December 2015 and is expected to be published in the first half of 2016. The report will be reviewed by the States of Jersey Police (along with other Island agencies) who will look to take forward any agreed and funded recommendations.

In addition, JFCU contributed locally to multi-agency roadshows that took place in 2015 with Trading Standards, Community Savings, Citizens Advice Bureau and JFSC. These focused on preventing financial and digital crime.

4.5 Enhancing trust and confidence

The 2015 Policing Plan highlighted a number of areas in which the Police sought to improve its visibility, transparency and openness. A summary of key achievements during 2015 includes:

- Maintaining a high visibility policing presence at peak times.
- Responding to emergencies promptly (and within agreed timescales).
- Strengthening contact with the local Community and better understanding their concerns and issues.
- Updating the Police’s approach to Equality and Diversity.
- Adopting the recently published UK Code of Ethics as best practice guide to complement the Code of Conduct that is set out in Jersey Law.
- Updating the crime recording standards.
- Publishing detailed information concerning Police Activity and Performance on its website each quarter during 2015.
- Responding to 66 Freedom of Information requests.
- The Witness Care Team (which helps victims and witnesses through the criminal justice process) was strengthened by the recruitment and training of six new volunteers.
- Progress has been made in addressing the improvements in the Vetting and Disclosure services, with new policies in place, although the move to an on-line solution has been delayed due to technology complications with UK systems.

The 2014 Jersey Annual Social Survey (JASS) indicated generally high levels of public confidence in the States of Jersey Police (Figure 21), as well as a continuing reduction in the public’s concerns for their safety (Figure 20). Over 90% of residents felt safe in their local neighbourhood (within a 5 minute walk of their home). These questions will be asked again as part of the 2016 JASS survey; in the meantime, internal surveys by the Police suggest that these performance levels are being maintained.

In addition the Jersey Police Authority conducted its own survey during 2015 to better understand the prevailing needs of Island residents and whether current policing priorities and performance are meeting their needs. The results from this survey, when combined with the 2016 JASS survey results, will be used to help inform Policing Plans in future years.

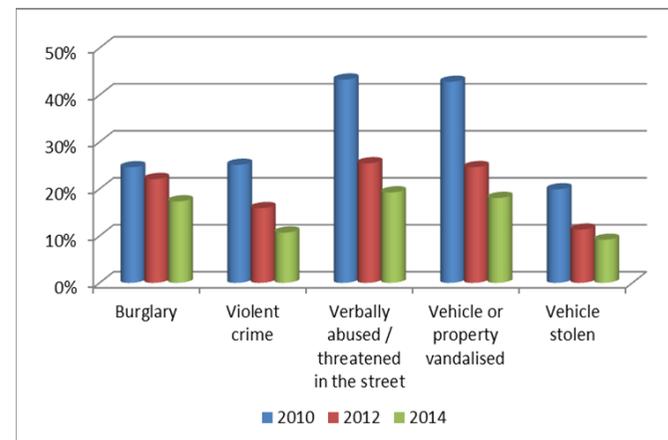


Figure 20: Public Concerns for Safety
% public who have safety concerns (by type of crime)
(source: JASS 2010, 2012, 2014)

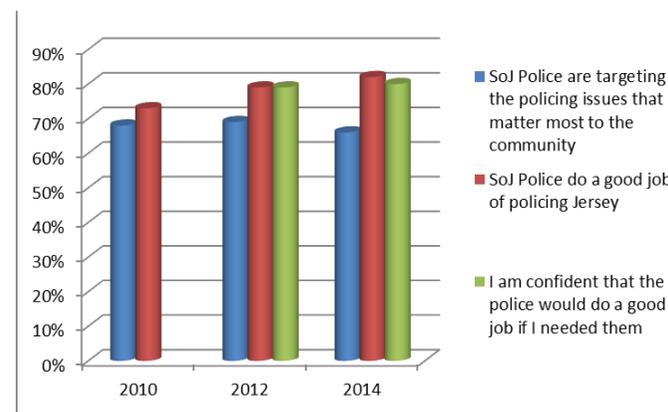


Figure 21: Indicators of Public trust and confidence in the Police
(source: JASS 2010, 2012, 2014)

4.6 Improving value for money

Much of 2015 was dominated by the need to identify savings to support the broader States of Jersey's requirement to reduce Public Sector expenditure. 2015's budget allocation was reduced by 2% from the previous year, and throughout the year the Police put together detailed plans to assess the impact of additional (and potentially significant) budget reductions for 2017-2019.

In anticipation of these budget cuts the Police developed a Savings Strategy which highlighted a number of ways to prepare for more austere times. It also linked closely with the 5 key themes of Jersey's Public Sector reform programme:

- Lean
- e-Government
- Workforce Modernisation
- Culture
- Modern Office

For more information on each of these [\[please follow this link\]](#).

As a result, during 2015, the States of Jersey Police:

- Developed a new organisational structure and workforce plan in order to optimise both efficient and effective Policing for the Island.
- Designed a new Operating Model that more accurately reflects present day demand for Police services. In addition the Police subsequently established a small, dedicated team to start to implement the required changes; this work will continue into 2016.
- Developed a business case and was awarded funding for the introduction of new (mobile) technology to deliver core process efficiencies and enhance Officer visibility; this work is set to start in Q2, 2016.

- Identified opportunities to work more efficiently through greater collaboration with key partners (for example cut out duplication in intelligence services provided by both the Police and the Jersey Customs and Immigration Service).
- Implemented a number of 'Lean reviews' across all Police Departments, as follows:
 - Streamlined absence reporting.
 - Streamlined typing pool processes.
 - Reviewed and streamlined sudden death practices and procedures.
 - Enabled GPS tracking via Tetra radios.
 - Reviewed and streamlined all policies and procedures.
 - Reviewed and streamlined document library to improve knowledge management.

In total the Police identified savings and efficiencies totalling £52,100, including saving 1,053 hours of frontline activity through more efficient practices.

Other non-financial benefits have also included service improvements, improved partnership working and information sharing, In addition, a number of key operational processes were reviewed and mapped across core police functions and activities.

In order to further enhance the Police's organisational performance and effectiveness, a modern and relevant performance framework that supports effective decision making, planning and management control was introduced and is now published on the Police's website quarterly.

A similar review into Corporate Risk was also completed during 2015.

4.7 Investing for the future

4.7.1 Capital expenditure

The key investment during 2015 centred on the new Police Headquarters building, and this project progressed on time and within budget throughout the year. The bulk of work for 2016 will focus on its fitting out and testing, prior to it being occupied during the first 3 months of 2017.

Work to upgrade the Police's current CCTV network was completed and significant progress was also made regarding the development of new CCTV sites (following public consultation).

4.7.2 Revenue expenditure

During 2015, the States of Jersey police successfully applied for Public Sector Reform funding in order to introduce mobile technology. Development work will now take place during 2016 and new applications are expected to be introduced during 2017 and 2018.

4.7.3 Training and Development

The delivery costs for training and development were reviewed and the introduction of NCalt (an e-learning platform) should now enable cost reductions to be achieved in the future. The Training and Development Team also generated approximately £20,000 of income during 2015 by providing a number of training services to the Honorary Police, other States Departments as well as the Private Sector. In the current financial climate and pressure on Police manpower, it is unlikely that this income generation will be maintained in future years.



Figure 23: A full scale mock-up of the new Control Room being tested at the TA Centre

5. HIGHLIGHTS AND CHALLENGES

5.1 Highlights during 2015

| Jan-15 | Feb-15 | Mar-15 | Apr-15 | May-15 | Jun-15 |
|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Op Kingdom Conqueror saw the sentencing of 11 US paedophiles, following break through by SOJP. ✓ Freedom of Information (Jersey) Law 2011 came into force. SOJP received 66 FOI requests during 2015. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Life imprisonment (minimum 10 years to be served) awarded following traumatic case involving harrowing indecent video and pictures. ✓ Leaflets to help educate and prevent digital crime were distributed to all households. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jersey's first terrorism case was investigated by the High Tech Crime Unit. ✓ Full-scale mock up of Control Room for new HQ developed and tested. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cold case review solves a sexual assault that took place in 1998. Offender sentenced to 7 years in prison. ✓ Internal review of all Police policies and procedures starts as part of efficiency and effectiveness review. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Man arrested and pleaded guilty to 6 sexual offences. He was sentenced to 6 years in prison and given a 9 year restraining order preventing contact with females under the age of 16. ✓ SOJP Savings Strategy agreed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 58kg of cannabis seized at Bouley Bay. 2 people imprisoned for 6.5 and 5.5 years. ✓ Introduced new 'Sudden Death' procedures leading to improved services and more efficient practices. |
| Jul-15 | Aug-15 | Sep-15 | Oct-15 | Nov-15 | Dec-15 |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Man sentenced to 3 years following guilty plea to 3 historic cases of sexual abuse against 2 children. ✓ Man sentenced to 12 months and 5 years on the Sex Offenders Register following indecent images of children being recovered from his computer. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Man sentenced to 6 years in prison and 10 years on the Sex Offenders Register following various indecent assaults with a young person. ✓ Business case for the introduction of mobile technology for SOJP completed. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prolific offender was sentenced to 4 years for 36 Break and Entry offences. ✓ SOJP Officers took part in the Island's first Gay Pride event. ✓ Trial concerning global holiday scam resulted in 2 people being sentenced for 2 years and 10.5 months respectively. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Man sentenced to 18 months and placed on Sex Offenders register for 5 years for grooming of young girls on the internet. ✓ Open day for the public to take a closer look at the work of the Police, Fire and Ambulance services. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A further cold case review led to arrest of offender for a sexual assault committed in 1995. ✓ 3 year prison sentence for local man who held illegal images of children. ✓ SOJP supported the white ribbon campaign against violence to women. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ CCTV and DNA evidence led to a guilty plea for a rape committed at St Luke's Church in Sep 2015. ✓ Guernsey resident sentenced to 17 months following investigation by SOJP's Hi-Tech Crime Unit. ✓ SOJP reaches 20k likes on Facebook. |

5.2 Key Challenges

5.2.1 Funding constraints

The key challenge facing the States of Jersey Police surrounds current and on-going funding. In addition to the programme of Public Sector Reform being undertaken by SOJP, the Jersey Police Authority (JPA) tasked the Police to critically review their current organisational structure and manpower levels. Following scrutiny by the JPA, the Chief Minister and Home Affairs Minister, the Police Authority concluded that Police resources are currently sufficient to meet the requirements of SOJP, but further pressures on budget will require the police to respond differently. As such, future budget reductions may need to be accompanied by reductions in services provided by the Police. In the meantime, the Police will continue with their programme to modernise and improve efficiencies where they can.

5.2.2 Protecting Vulnerable People

Protecting and supporting vulnerable people is now a core Policing activity that is increasing. In 2015 this ranged from detaining 68 people in cells ‘as a place of safety’, undertaking 2,800 adult and child protection notifications, attending and dealing with over 1,000 domestic abuse incidents, responding to 480 missing persons reports, as well as supporting people who were self-harming or potentially suicidal.

5.2.3 Increasing crimes against the person

There is a clear trend of a reduction in theft-type offences and an increase in ‘offences against the person.’ In particular there is already evidence of an increase in assaults – common assaults, grave and criminal assaults and sexual assaults. These can be complex and time-consuming to investigate, particularly those of an historic nature, and victims also need significantly more support. There is also a compound effect that an increase in sexual offences also leads to an increase in

people being managed on the Sex Offenders Register. There are currently 69 Registered Sex Offenders being actively managed by the Police.

5.2.4 Increasing Digital and Finance process and investigation activity

The volume of financial crime and process activity is expected to increase, in particular as joint working between agencies becomes more effective. The complexity and scale of these investigations means that each one requires significant resources and effort to bring to a conclusion; this already requires cases to be prioritised and, in the absence of additional resources, may lead to investigations taking longer to complete.

As people become increasingly reliant on their mobile phones, tablets, laptops and home computing equipment, so these devices need to be checked; this now applies routinely to all investigations and not just those with a cyber or internet bias. Digital crime is still relatively new and is growing rapidly, as is the quantity of data being stored and the increasingly sophisticated encryption that is deployed to protect it. Whilst SOJP has already invested in its High-Tech capability, this is expected to continue into the foreseeable future. The fast moving world of technology also places considerable strain to ensure Officers and Technicians remain up-to-date with the latest technology hardware and software. Burn-out also remains a real threat as investigators spend increasing amounts of time reviewing harrowing and illegal images. Without continuing investment and adequate resources, the High-Tech Unit could potentially develop into a bottleneck for all investigations.

5.2.5 2015 Policing Plan activities not completed

The requirement to review the Police’s Inspectorate (internal audit) function was not undertaken; resource constraints led to this function being disbanded and the development of a new approach of peer reviews by other Small Island Police Forces.

6. 2015 IN NUMBERS

6.1 2015 KEY PERFORMANCE OUTCOMES

| 2015 POLICING PLAN - Key Performance Outcome Measures | 2014 | | | | | 2015 | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|---------|------|------|------|------|---------|
| | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Jan-Dec | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Jan-Dec |
| Levels of Recorded Crime | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of crimes per 1,000 population | 8.01 | 8.61 | 7.96 | 7.13 | 31.71 | 6.83 | 7.55 | 8.22 | 7.96 | 30.56 |
| Levels of the Most Serious Offences | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of burglaries per 1,000 population | 0.41 | 0.56 | 0.39 | 0.44 | 1.81 | 0.54 | 0.35 | 0.29 | 0.31 | 1.48 |
| Number of grave and criminal assaults per 1,000 population | 0.34 | 0.35 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 1.50 | 0.55 | 0.44 | 0.39 | 0.65 | 2.02 |
| Number of robberies per 1,000 population | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.12 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.03 |
| Number of rapes per 1,000 population | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.07 | 0.21 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.09 | 0.35 |
| Offenders Brought to Justice | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percentage of crimes solved | 42% | 40% | 48% | 45% | 43% | 47% | 40% | 36% | 31% | 38% |
| Percentage of grave and criminal assaults solved | 65% | 60% | 74% | 47% | 62% | 65% | 48% | 69% | 44% | 55% |
| Percentage of robberies solved | 50% | 0% | 67% | 67% | 42% | 50% | - | - | 100% | 67% |
| Percentage of rapes solved | 63% | 50% | 25% | 57% | 52% | 0% | 30% | 14% | 0% | 11% |
| Number of prosecution cases brought in relation to Class A drugs supply | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 3 |
| Road Safety | | | | | | | | | | |
| Number of road traffic collisions resulting in injury per 1,000 population | 0.69 | 0.84 | 1.02 | 0.77 | 3.32 | 0.64 | 0.89 | 0.94 | 0.72 | 3.20 |
| Number of road traffic collisions resulting in fatal or serious injury per 1,000 population | 0.07 | 0.17 | 0.12 | 0.12 | 0.49 | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.67 |
| Victim satisfaction: Quality-of-Service surveys | | | | | | | | | | |
| % of crime victims who agree that States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey | 80% | 82% | 78% | 76% | 79% | 69% | 86% | 83% | 87% | 81% |
| % of crime victims who are satisfied with the service provided by the States of Jersey Police | 83% | 76% | 81% | 73% | 79% | 74% | 75% | 87% | 93% | 81% |

| Public Perceptions of Community Safety | 2009 | JASS | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|
| | | 2010 | 2012 | 2014 |
| % of people who consider their neighbourhood to be very/fairly safe | 89% | 87% | 91% | 93% |
| A set of 'fear of crime' indicators showing the % of people who are worried that: | | | | |
| (i) they might become a victim of burglary in the next 12 months | 30% | 25% | 22% | 17% |
| (ii) they might become a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months | 21% | 25% | 16% | 11% |
| (iii) their vehicle/property might be vandalised in the next 12 months | 40% | 43% | 25% | 18% |
| (iv) their vehicle might be stolen in the next 12 months | 20% | 20% | 11% | 9% |
| (v) they might be abused/threatened in the street in the next 12 months | 39% | 43% | 25% | 19% |
| Trust and Confidence in States of Jersey Police | | | | |
| % of people who agree States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey | 70% | 68% | 79% | 81% |
| % of people who are confident they would receive a good service if they needed the Police | 72% | 73% | 79% | 81% |

Notes

Population estimates for 2014 and 2015 are 98,900 and 100,800 respectively

Detection rates are 'within-year'; i.e., the number of crimes detected during any given year divided by the year's recorded figure. It omits detections within any year for crimes committed in previous years.

6.2 RECORDED CRIME DATA

| | No. of recorded crimes | | No. of detections | |
|--|------------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Homicide | | | | |
| Murder | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Violence against the individual | | | | |
| Abduction of child | 1 | | 1 | |
| Assault on police/prison officer | 41 | 42 | 36 | 35 |
| Common assault | 672 | 746 | 279 | 293 |
| Cruelty/neglect of children (Art. 9 Children's [Jersey] Law) | 81 | 63 | 49 | 24 |
| Grave and criminal assault | 148 | 204 | 92 | 113 |
| Sexual offences | | | | |
| Buggery | 2 | 4 | | 3 |
| Gross indecency | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| Gross indecency with child | 1 | | | |
| Incest | 1 | | | |
| Incite to commit a sexual act | 1 | 2 | | |
| Indecent assault on a female | 44 | 67 | 12 | 15 |
| Indecent assault on male | 7 | 14 | 1 | 3 |
| Indecent exposure | 21 | 10 | 13 | 6 |
| Possess/distribute indecent images of child | 11 | 17 | 9 | 5 |
| Rape of a female | 21 | 35 | 11 | 4 |
| Rape of a male | | 1 | | |
| USI girl under 16 yrs. | 20 | 11 | 12 | |
| Other sexual offences | 3 | 8 | 1 | 3 |
| Robbery | | | | |
| Robbery (personal property) | 11 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| Robbery (business property) | 1 | | 1 | |
| Public order offences | | | | |
| Disorder/anti social behaviour | 128 | 147 | 60 | 45 |
| Affray | 4 | 11 | 4 | 10 |
| Weapon offences | | | | |
| Firearms Law offences | 12 | 15 | 10 | 11 |
| Possession of offensive weapon | 12 | 8 | 12 | 7 |
| Drug offences | | | | |
| Drug (import controlled substance) | 6 | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| Drug (other offence) | 14 | 10 | 14 | 7 |
| Drug (possession of controlled substance) | 155 | 135 | 154 | 120 |
| Drug (possession with intent to supply) | 22 | 11 | 22 | 6 |
| Drug (produce/cultivate controlled substance) | 8 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Drug (supplying controlled substance) | 4 | 8 | 4 | 8 |
| Burglary | | | | |
| Burglary - dwelling | 80 | 74 | 22 | 30 |
| Burglary - non dwelling | 99 | 75 | 30 | 14 |

| | No. of recorded crimes | | No. of detections | |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2014 | 2015 |
| Vehicle crime | | | | |
| Larceny from unattended motor vehicle | 91 | 59 | 18 | 4 |
| Larceny of a pedal cycle | 130 | 102 | 14 | 8 |
| Malicious damage (to vehicles) | 263 | 271 | 32 | 36 |
| TADA (motor vehicle) | 51 | 34 | 22 | 23 |
| Tampering with a motor vehicle | 4 | 10 | 1 | 5 |
| Larceny of a Motor Vehicle | | 1 | | |
| Acquisitive crime | | | | |
| Blackmail | 1 | | | |
| Demanding money with menaces (personal) | 1 | | 1 | |
| Embezzlement | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| False pretences | 18 | 14 | 11 | 9 |
| Fraud (cheque and credit card) | 1 | 14 | | 11 |
| Fraud (other) | 7 | 7 | 4 | |
| Larceny (by trick) | 1 | | 1 | |
| Larceny (from dwelling) | 56 | 45 | 13 | 7 |
| Larceny (from person) | 6 | 5 | 1 | |
| Larceny (other) | 271 | 195 | 56 | 34 |
| Larceny as a servant | 18 | 14 | 10 | 2 |
| Larceny by finding | 13 | 20 | 8 | 5 |
| Larceny (as baillee) | | 1 | | 1 |
| Larceny shop | 208 | 170 | 149 | 120 |
| Other forgery | 5 | 6 | 5 | 1 |
| Postal Service Law | 2 | 3 | | |
| Post Office Law offences | | 1 | | |
| Receiving/hiding/withholding stolen property | 15 | 4 | 14 | 4 |
| Criminal damage | | | | |
| Arson (occupied premises danger to life) | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Arson (other) | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| Fire Service Law (statutory arson) | 25 | 39 | 6 | 7 |
| Malicious damage (to other buildings) | 77 | 86 | 18 | 19 |
| Malicious damage (to other property) | 132 | 120 | 48 | 35 |
| Malicious damage to dwelling | 52 | 51 | 12 | 14 |
| Offences against society | | | | |
| Computer Misuse (Jersey) Law offences | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Criminal hoax | 1 | 4 | 1 | |
| Dangerous driving | 21 | 35 | 21 | 31 |
| Data protection offences | 2 | 1 | 1 | |
| Escape from custody/harboursing person unlawfully at large | 7 | 4 | 6 | 3 |
| Going equipped | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Perverting course of justice | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Terrorism (POT Law) | 1 | | 1 | |
| All other offences | | | | |
| Money laundering (crime) | 1 | | 1 | |
| All other offences | 6 | 11 | 4 | 5 |
| Total - all recorded crime | 3,136 | 3,080 | 1,358 | 1,174 |

6.3 NON-CRIME ACTIVITY DATA

| Activity | Total for 2015 |
|--|----------------|
| Custody detentions | |
| The number of PPCE Custody detentions | 1,866 |
| Number of people on Bail from PHQ | 660 |
| Number of Force Medical Examiners (FME) attendances | 1,805 |
| Use of Force in the course of duty | |
| The number of Spontaneous Firearms authorities issued | 33 |
| The number of Preplanned Firearms authorities issued | 5 |
| The number of times SOJP have discharged a weapon in a live operation | 3 |
| The number of times SOJP have considered but not authorised a weapon in a live operation | 27 |
| The number of times that Taser has been unholstered | 19 |
| Number of taser 'red dottings' | 12 |
| The number of times that Taser has been used discharged | 0 |
| The number of operational police dog deployments | 115 |
| The number of times that an ASP baton has been used | 0 |
| The number of times that CS/PAVA spray has been discharged | 2 |
| Crime Reduction, Awareness & Prevention | |
| Number of road safety campaigns | 14 |
| Number of School visits | 204 |
| Number of Letters to parents | 161 |
| Crime reduction advice (by phone) (hours spent - all items) | 75 |
| Crime reduction advice (face to face) | 135 |
| Crime reduction advice (by correspondence) | 82 |
| Crime-reduction initiatives | 95 |
| Designing-out crime (inc surveys, planning etc.) | 139 |
| Dealing with Shop Alert | 41 |
| High-visibility policing (Hours) | 3,124 |
| Time spent on problem-solving matters (ASB, neighbour disputes, traffic concerns) | 536 |
| Offering advice (crime reduction, community safety, cycle security) | 274 |
| Meetings with community and partners (inc. travel time) | 381 |
| Attending community events days / surgeries | 256 |
| Paperwork or administration | 547 |
| Number of police stop-checks (exc. sightings only) | 4,538 |
| Number of PPCE stop & search conducted | 144 |
| Business Liaison | |
| Engaging businesses | 17 |
| Number of Licensing checks conducted on licensed premises | 2,012 |
| Number of actions against licensed premises (including words of advice) | 166 |
| Number of recorded commercial cybercrimes | 14 |
| Number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) | 2,317 |
| Number of Requests for Assistance (RFAs) | 457 |
| Number of Misc Information Reports (MIRs) | 373 |
| Vulnerable People | |
| Number of detentions under Place of Safety legislation | 67 |
| Number of FME call outs for mental health issues | 176 |
| Number of Missing Person reports | 480 |
| Number of unauthorised absence cases from residential care facilities | 319 |
| Number of child protection notifications | 1860 |
| Number of adult protection notifications | 931 |
| MASH notifications | 378 |
| MARAC meetings | 132 |
| JMAPPA meetings | 136 |
| Number of domestic violence incidents | 1016 |
| Numbers of domestic incidents with high-risk parties (DV) | 269 |
| Public interest disclosure notices | 15 |
| Levels of Hate Crime (racial/homophobic) | 48 |

| Activity | Total for 2015 |
|---|----------------|
| Number of responses to Welfare Concern incidents | 1,064 |
| Type of welfare incident | |
| Mental health | 115 |
| Suicidal | 126 |
| Child welfare | 124 |
| Occupancy check | 130 |
| Medical matter | 133 |
| Missing person | 102 |
| Vagrancy/alcohol | 115 |
| Self harm | 74 |
| Domestic | 37 |
| Threats | 32 |
| Other welfare | 76 |
| Esitimated hours of police officer time deployed to Welfare Concern incidents | 2,514 |
| All process offences (i.e. traffic, licensing, public order) | |
| Number of process offences | 4,543 |
| Road Traffic Collisions | |
| No. of slight-injury RTCs | 257 |
| No. of serious-injury RTCs | 66 |
| No. of fatal RTCs | 0 |
| Levels of non-injury RTCs reported to SoJP | 1,034 |
| Words of advice | |
| Words of advice given | 3,390 |
| Victim & Witness Care | |
| Number of IDVA referrals | 209 |
| Number of ongoing cases supported by IDVA | 1,308 |
| Scientific Services | |
| Number of internet investigation cases submitted | 29 |
| Total number of exhibits submitted for examination (can include multiple items) | 1,160 |
| Number of mobile device submitted | 128 |
| Number of computer cases submitted | 24 |
| Number of CCTV cases submitted | 261 |
| Number of multi discipline cases submitted | 62 |
| Number of cases screened out or cancelled | 22 |
| Number of Crime Scene interventions | 1,098 |
| Number of fingerprints identified | 76 |
| Number of DNA samples identified | 12 |
| Number of DNA Pace samples submitted to database | 216 |
| Number of scenes where fingerprints recovered | 231 |
| Number of scenes where DNA recovered | 86 |
| Number of cases sent to DNA database | 16 |
| Media | |
| Number of SOJP website views | 258,685 |
| Total Facebook Likes | 19,689 |
| Highest single FB post reach | 124,000 |
| Total Twitter Followers | 7,895 |
| Number of re-tweets | 5,565 |
| Freedom Of Information Requests | |
| Number of FOI requests | 66 |
| Number of media FOI requests | 24 |
| Number of FOI requests completed within allocated time frame | 63 |
| Number of ongoing FOI requests within time limits | 2 |
| Number of ongoing FOI requests outside time limits | 0 |
| Number of appeals received | 2 |

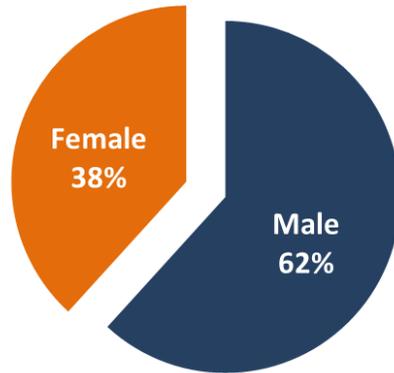
6.4 WORKFORCE PROFILE

2015 WORKFORCE DATA

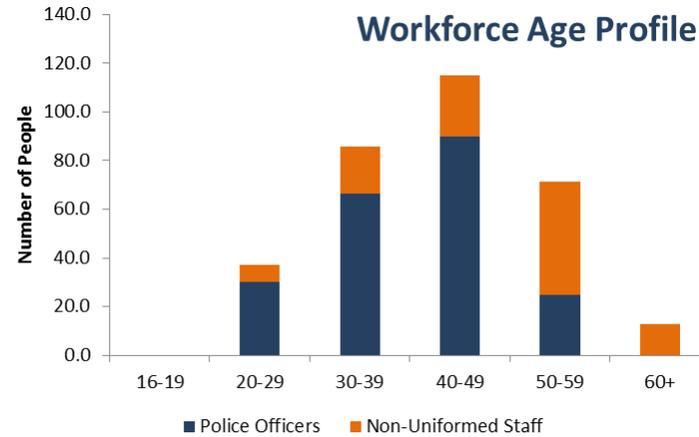
| | Age | | | | | | Gender | | Vacant Posts | Total Establishment (FTE) |
|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| | 16-19 | 20-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60+ | Male | Female | | |
| Police Officers | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chief of Police | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Deputy Chief of Police | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Superintendent | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Chief Inspector | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 1 | -1 | 4 |
| Inspector | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 3.9 | 0 | 10 | 2.9 | -1.9 | 10.98 |
| Sergeant | 0 | 0 | 7 | 28 | 6 | 0 | 33 | 8 | 0 | 41 |
| Police Constable | 0 | 30 | 54.5 | 54 | 10 | 0 | 99 | 49.5 | 10 | 158.5 |
| Total | 0.0 | 30.0 | 66.5 | 90.0 | 24.9 | 0.0 | 150 | 61.4 | 7.1 | 218.5 |
| Non-Uniformed Staff | | | | | | | | | | |
| Directors | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | -1 | 1 |
| Civil Service (Grades 11-13) | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4.8 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 12.0 |
| Civil Service (Grades 6 - 10) | 0 | 6 | 17.4 | 17.1 | 34.8 | 9.8 | 43.0 | 42.1 | 2.5 | 87.6 |
| Civil Service (Grades 1 - 5) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 7.0 |
| Manual Workers | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 2 | 1 | 6.6 | 0.5 | 8.1 |
| Total | 0 | 7 | 19.4 | 24.9 | 46.6 | 12.8 | 55.0 | 55.8 | 4.9 | 115.7 |
| Combined Totals | | | | | | | | | | |
| Police Officers | 0 | 30 | 66.5 | 90.0 | 24.9 | 0 | 150 | 61.4 | 7.1 | 218.5 |
| Non-Uniformed Staff | 0 | 7 | 19.4 | 24.9 | 46.6 | 12.8 | 55 | 55.8 | 4.9 | 115.7 |
| Total | 0 | 37 | 85.9 | 115.0 | 71.5 | 12.8 | 205.0 | 117.2 | 12 | 334.2 |

2015 WORKFORCE PROFILE

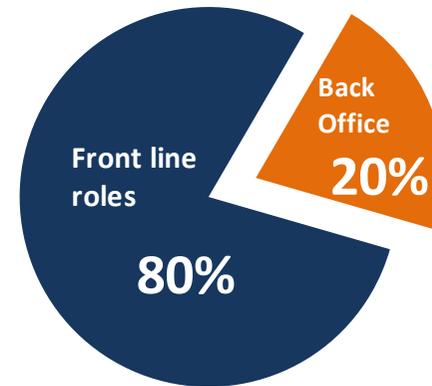
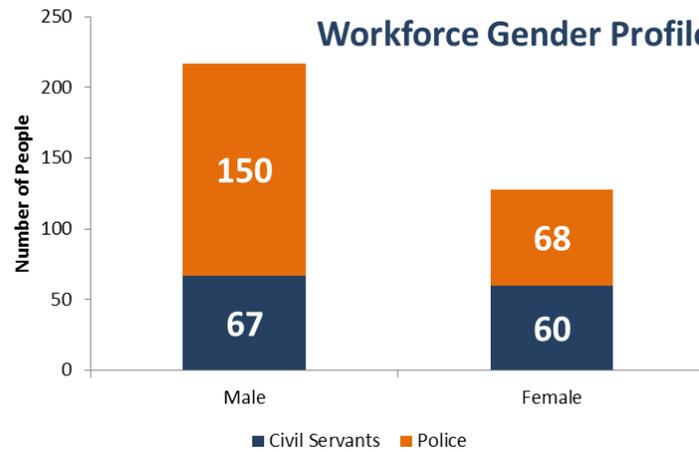
Overall Gender Profile



Workforce Age Profile

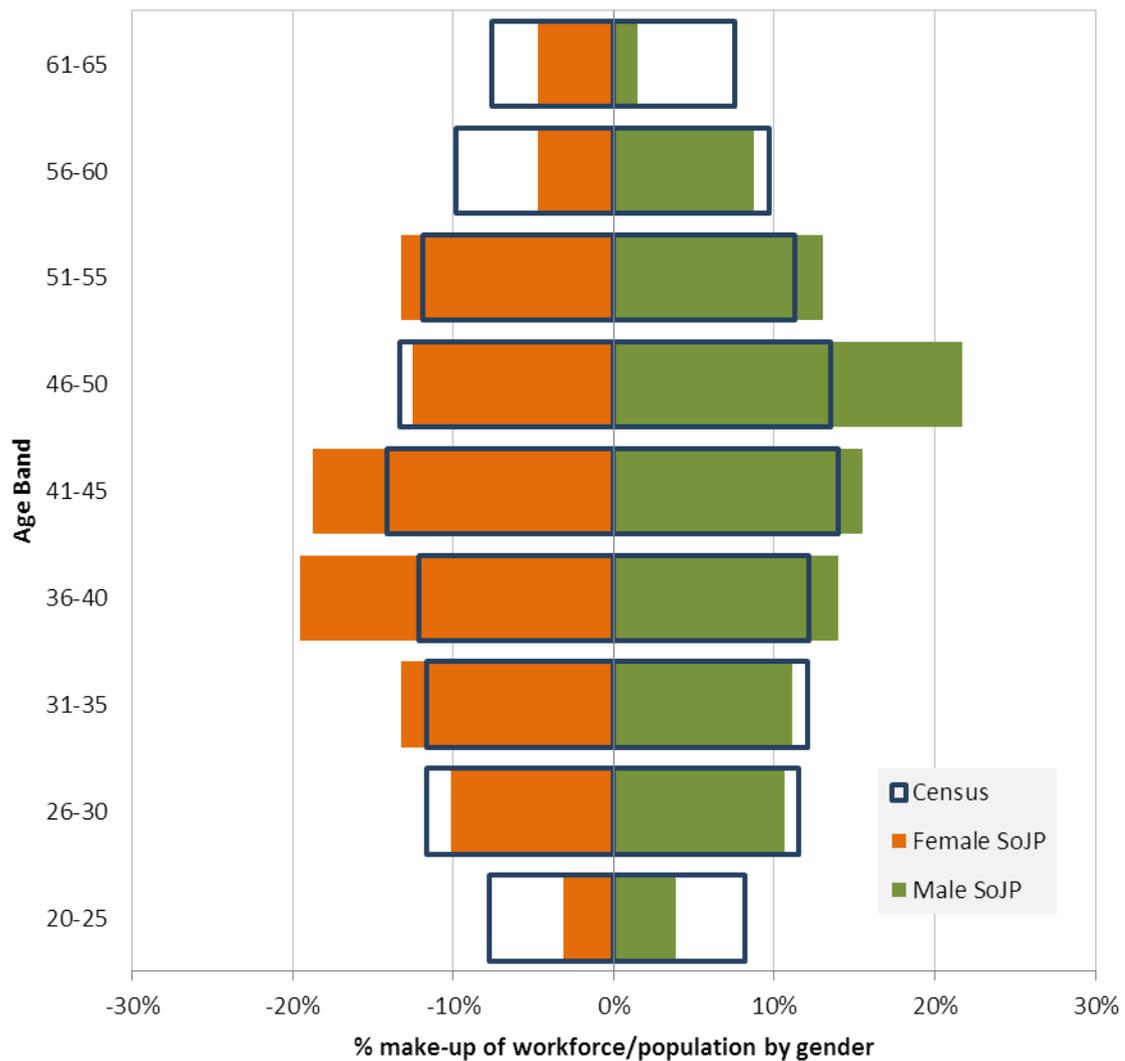


Workforce Gender Profile



SOJP Gender and Age Comparison against Jersey's Resident population

SOJP data based on 2015 HR data and includes Officers and Police Staff; Resident population data based on 2011 Census data



6.5 EXPENDITURE and INCOME

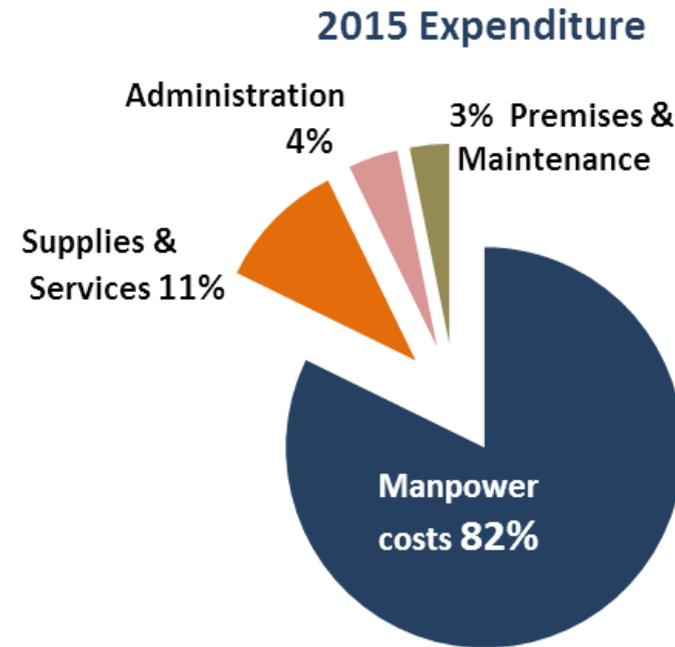
Actual expenditure for 2015 (net of miscellaneous income of £366k) amounted to £24.90 million, compared to a budget of £24.98 million, reflecting an underspend of approximately 0.32%.

Manpower costs of £20.76 million continued to be the main expenditure item, accounting for 83% of all expenditure, with Police Officers amounting to £14.91million. Both uniformed and civilian staff costs ran below budget during the year, mainly due to actual staff numbers being less than complement.

Supply and Services costs amounted to £2.66 million, of which hired services, police doctors' fees, forensic fees and IT costs were the main contributors.

Included in Administrative costs of £1.03 million, are the costs associated with training, conference fees as well travel and entertainment expenditure, which amounted to £558k. It is imperative that the Force keep up to date with professional developments in an ever changing world.

Finally, the Premises costs associated with running the operations over a number of buildings amounted to £781k.



2015 Income & Expenditure

| | £000s | % |
|--------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Manpower costs | 20,764 | 83% |
| Supplies & Services | 2,664 | 10% |
| Administration | 1,025 | 4% |
| Premises & Maintenance | 811 | 3% |
| Total Expenditure | 25,264 | 100% |

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Income Generated | -366 |
| Net Expenditure | 24,898 |

6.6 INFORMATION REQUIRING DISCLOSURE UNDER LAW

Under law the States of Jersey Police are required to provide the following information in their Annual Report:

Custody

There were 1,866 people detained in police custody during 2015. This figure includes people who were detained more than once and represents a 16% reduction on the 2014 total.

PPCE Searches

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

Intimate Searches and PPCE vehicle checks

- There were no intimate searches carried out by a registered medical practitioner in police custody during 2015.
- There were 16 vehicle checks conducted under Article 13 of the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003.

PPCE Stop and Search

- During 2015, 144 people were stopped and searched for drugs, stolen articles, offensive weapons and for other prohibited items. As shown in the table below, this resulted in 192 recorded offences; some searches yielded more than one recorded offence. Figures in brackets refer to the number of people arrested as a consequence of having been searched.

| Search relates to: | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------|---------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Drugs | 6 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 12 (2) | 9 | 4 | 6 (3) | 7 | 9 | 9 | 1 (1) | 77 (6) |
| Offensive Weapons | 2 (1) | 1 | 0 | 2 (2) | 0 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1(1) | 1 | 0 | 14 (4) |
| Other Prohibited Articles | 12 (2) | 2 | 6 | 6 | 8 (1) | 10 | 3 | 6 (2) | 3 | 4 (2) | 7 | 5 (1) | 72 (8) |
| Stolen Articles | 4 | 1 | 6 (1) | 4 (1) | 3 (1) | 1 | 0 | 3 (1) | 0 | 3 (1) | 2 (1) | 2 (1) | 29 (7) |
| Total | 24 (3) | 7 | 14 (1) | 21 (3) | 23 (4) | 24 | 8 | 16 (6) | 11 | 17 (4) | 19 (1) | 8 (3) | 192 (25) |