

States of Jersey Police

Annual Performance Report 2016



Prepared by the Jersey Police Authority

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1. FOREWORD BY THE CHAIR OF THE JERSEY POLICE AUTHORITY

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 2016 have been addressed by the SOJP and (b) the performance of the SOJP Force in general. This report addresses that request.

The JPA must also ensure that the SOJP can deliver its key aims and objectives within the resources available to them. As part of its duty to ensure the delivery of these objectives, the JPA regularly meets with the SOJP Senior Management Team and also with the Minister of Home Affairs.

The JPA receives statistical analysis of all recorded crime figures and uses these figures to measure performance against the key indicators within the Police Plan. The JPA independently analyses, monitors and documents the information gathered during meetings with the Police Senior Management Team on a regular basis, whilst continually reviewing police performance throughout the year. The JPA also meets regularly with the Minister for Home Affairs as part of our tripartite relationship.

As part of a States-wide programme of financial savings, the SOJP was required to review its delivery of services and identify areas for greater efficiency. Given the JPA responsibility to ensure that the SOJP could continue to provide an efficient and effective service, the JPA worked with the SOJP as they developed a new policing model to ensure delivery of their core responsibilities. The JPA involvement in the development of the new model, included attending monthly project meetings and monitoring progress. The new model is now in place and will be implemented in conjunction with the move to the new Headquarters in 2017.

Every two years, local residents are asked as part of the Jersey Opinion Lifestyle Survey to give their views on police performance. The 2016 report highlighted that 94% of adults feel safe and 82% think that the SOJP are doing a good job. The report, however, also showed that 4 out of 10 adults were very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime. As a result, SOJP has prioritised this within the 2017 Policing Plan. The SOJP has also responded to this threat with public education programmes, as well as strengthening its Hi-Tech Crime Investigation Unit. This is important work,

and along with intelligence and anti-terrorist activities, represents the modern, 21st Century face of policing.

SOJP management teams continue to strive to provide the best service they can and remain responsive to community needs and issues. Consequently, all frontline officers and staff received training to ensure that they delivered a consistent level of service to the public.

SOJP also continues to work with their key partners and stakeholders to address the longer term challenges and solutions surrounding mental health, concerns for welfare and those who are in crisis. This ongoing work includes the exploration and trialling of a mental health 'street triage' partnership between the Police and the Health and Social Services Department. This should lead to the establishment of both a dedicated 'place of safety' and 'crisis centre' in order to provide the most appropriate environment and care for those in need, avoiding inappropriate use of police cells. Protecting and supporting vulnerable people is now a core policing activity. Comparing data from the last 5 years, there has been a 178% increase in reported Mental Health incidents and a 37% increase in Welfare incidents attended by officers. In addition, the Force has a considerable on-going resource commitment to the Safeguarding Partnership Board's strategies and plans.

Policing, even in a relatively safe Island such as Jersey, remains complex. Demand for police service is increasing and the SOJP has to deliver a policing service that is community based and without the assistance commonly available to UK forces that border each other. This is a significant challenge particularly as recorded crime accounts for less than 25% of police activity. Comparisons with other jurisdictions are useful, but difficult to gauge accurately given our unique system and challenges. The JPA and SOJP however, will work together to ensure that the value provided to the public continues to be demonstrated in the most accurate and helpful way.



Jonathan White
Chairman, Jersey Police Authority

2. FOREWORD BY THE CHIEF OFFICER OF POLICE

A year of significant challenge and inspiration. Whilst I may start by sharing statistical headlines such as, 189 fewer recorded crimes compared to 2015 and crime falling by over a third since 2010, I feel that it is equally important to highlight an evolution in our Policing landscape. This has demanded a number of changes to match and anticipate new demands since I took office in January 2011.

What are our challenges? In 2017-2019, we will need to achieve savings in the region of £2m, placing an enormous amount of pressure on how we assess, prioritise and respond to Islanders' calls for service. I assure you that we have and continue to work hard to keep you safe whilst negotiating the current financial climate. We are not alone in this journey, which is why we have worked together with several States departments to change some fundamentals – implementing a new operating model, optimising our Communication Centre and making substantial strides toward delivering mobile technology. We look forward to working from a new purpose built Police Station which seeks to compliment the aforementioned, with which comes an enormous thanks to my retired Deputy Barry Taylor, who maintained a project role to see us safely in – we wish him well.

I have no doubt that these advances will enable SoJP to continue working effectively and efficiently, complimented by partnership working. However, whilst facing new and growing demands, such as digital and cyber enabled crime and providing broader services to cater for increasing mental health related and welfare incidents, more time is needed to be spent investigating complex cases. We have to invest in our capabilities if we are to meet these different demands, but this only forms part of a solution that will certainly be required.

Positive steps have been taken to safeguard and support vulnerable people in Jersey. Vulnerable adults and children are closely associated with welfare incidents and can trigger several departmental services - we have seen good progress made by the Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB) in this area. Additionally, approval given recently to set up a Sexual Assault Referral Centre (SARC) provides another important service aligned to our demands. I believe that community engagement activities, awareness campaigns and multi-agency support has contributed to the increase of reported rapes, assaults against women and other incidents.



I opened citing inspiration and so it is with great pleasure I refer to volunteers and Islanders who have embraced civic responsibilities and taken them to admirable levels. Members and supporters of the Honorary Police, Prison Me No Way, various charities, Victim Support and Independent Custody Visitors to name but a few; I commend your hard work and value your community spirit enormously.

I am also pleased to report that the 2016 Jersey Opinion and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) indicated 94% of adults feeling safe, 82% thinking SOJP is doing a good job, and the majority of residents thinking we are prioritising and addressing the right issues. However, the number of Police Officers on our Island is reducing. By 2019, the number of warranted Officers will have decreased by around 15% since 2011, and this at a time where we forecast greater demand in several areas of Policing. Yes, crime may be down but this only accounts for 25% of Police incidents, whilst others involve greater risks of harm and need more attention. For instance, a low-medium risk 'missing' adult or child is estimated to take up to 20 hours of Officers' time; where as a concern for welfare for a vulnerable person may take up to 40 hours and features no crime. Each of these considerations bring further challenges in the years to come.

In my entire professional career, it has never been as important to strengthen our collective responsibilities within the community and partake in activities such as those I praise – 'the police being only members of the public who are paid to give full-time attention to duties which are incumbent on every citizen in the interests of community welfare and existence' (Sir Robert Peel).

I look forward to a year of working together for the greater good of our Island and I wish you all my very best.

Mike Bowron, QPM
Chief Officer of Police

3. WHAT DO THE PUBLIC THINK OF THE STATES OF JERSEY POLICE?

Every 2 years, as part of the Jersey Opinion and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), local residents are asked how well they think the States of Jersey Police is performing, and whether they think the Force is focused on the right issues. It is important that the public have both trust and confidence in their police force. This principle forms the backbone of ‘policing with consent’, which was first introduced by Sir Robert Peel.

Confidence in the States of Jersey Police remains high with 82% of adults saying that SOJP is doing a good job of policing the Island. Two-thirds of people also think the States’ Police are targeting the right issues.

Whilst 94% of residents said they felt safe in their local neighbourhood, in 2016 (for the first time) local adults were asked about their fear of digital crime. More than 4 in 10 respondents said they were very or fairly worried about becoming the victim of digital crime. As a consequence, the States’ Police were able to respond immediately and include greater emphasis on digital crime in their 2017 Policing Plan.

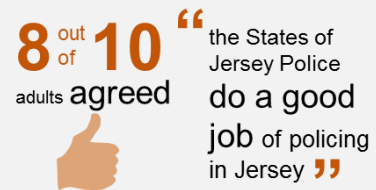
POLICE PRIORITIES

Top 3 policing activities that should be given very high or high priority:

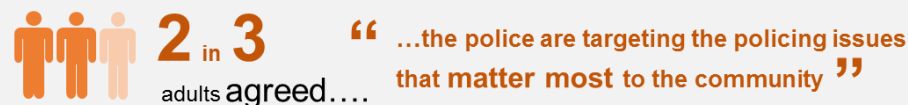
- 1** be ready to respond effectively in event of major incidents & emergencies
- 2** help protect vulnerable people
- 3** respond quickly and effectively when people need their help

Jersey’s opinions and Lifestyle Survey Infographics reproduced with the kind permission of the States of Jersey Statistics unit

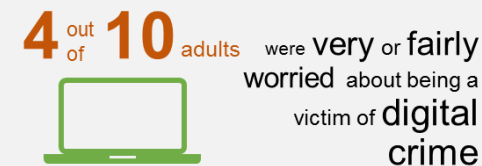
POLICING IN JERSEY



Of adults that had contact with the States of Jersey Police in 2015:

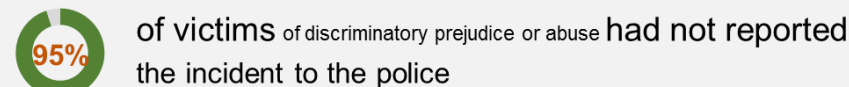


CRIME AND SAFETY

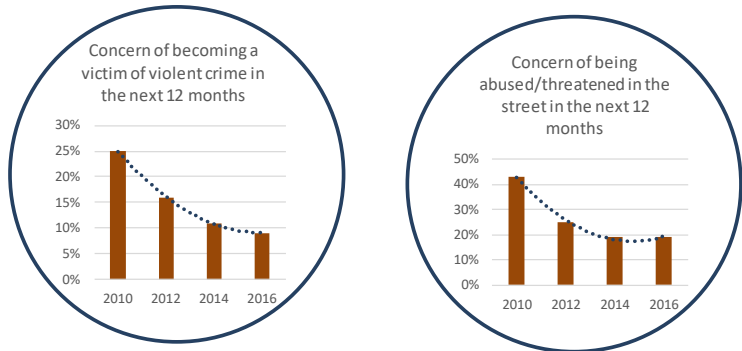


DISCRIMINATORY ABUSE AND PREJUDICE

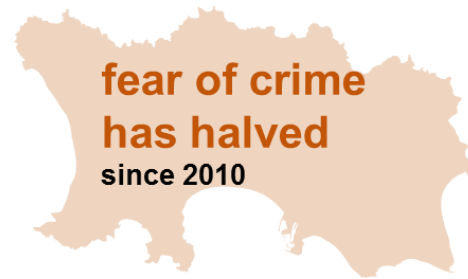
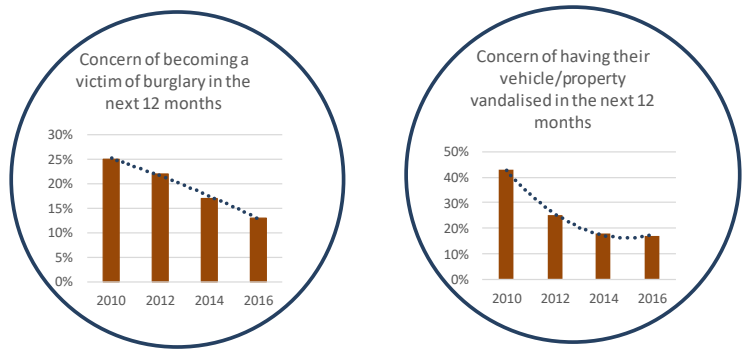
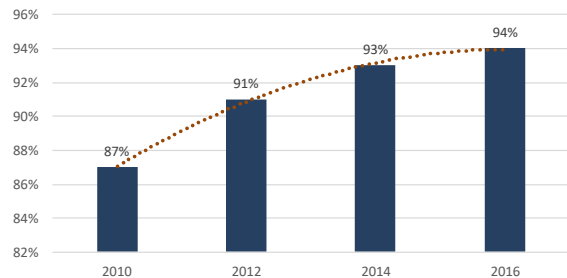
during 2015



Public Safety and Fear of Crime Trends 2010 - 2016



% of people who consider their neighbourhood to be very/fairly safe



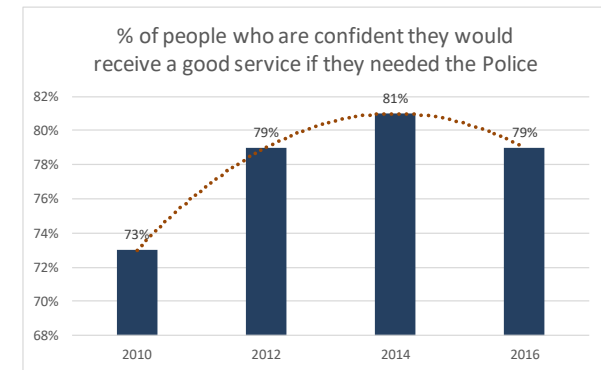
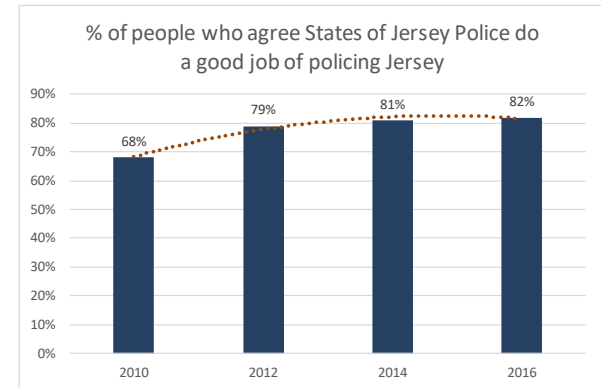
94% of adults **“...feel safe or very safe in their neighbourhood.”**



“there is no room for complacency in modern policing”

Mike Bowron, QPM
Chief Officer of Police

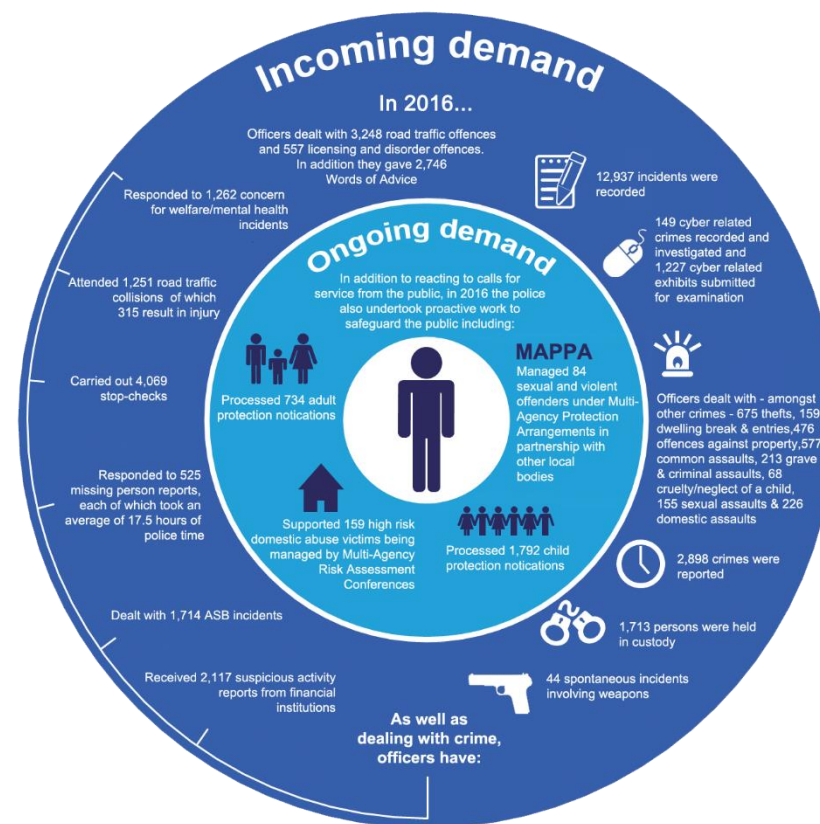
Public Confidence in SOJP Trends 2010 - 2016



4. THE CHANGING FACE OF POLICING

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).
- 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 Enquiry.
- Supporting our communities and safeguarding vulnerable people (for example, policing major events, managing major incidents, responding to missing persons, concerns for welfare, domestic incidents, adult and child protection).



3,284 Road Traffic Offences

- 588 speeding
- 489 defective vehicle
- 444 mobile phones
- 414 no insurance

1,713 people held in police cells
(held under PPCE legislation)

- 684 public order offences
- 259 drugs offences
- 251 motoring offences
- 230 domestic offences

243 people managed on bail

- 56 motoring offences
- 54 drugs offences
- 50 public disorder offences
- 18 child protection offences

525 missing persons

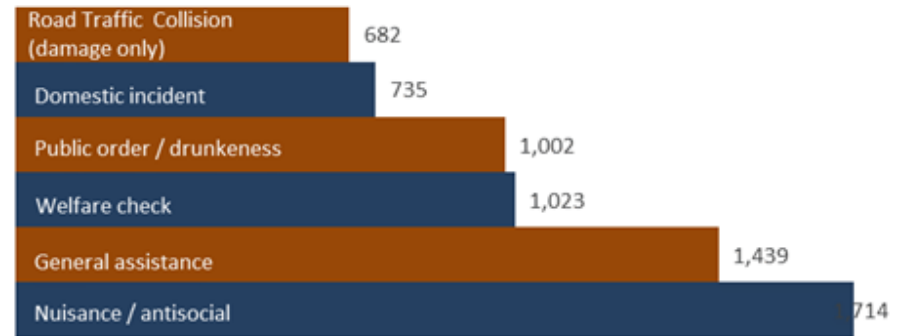
- 329 unauthorised absences from care homes
- 1 individual was reported missing 51 times during 2016



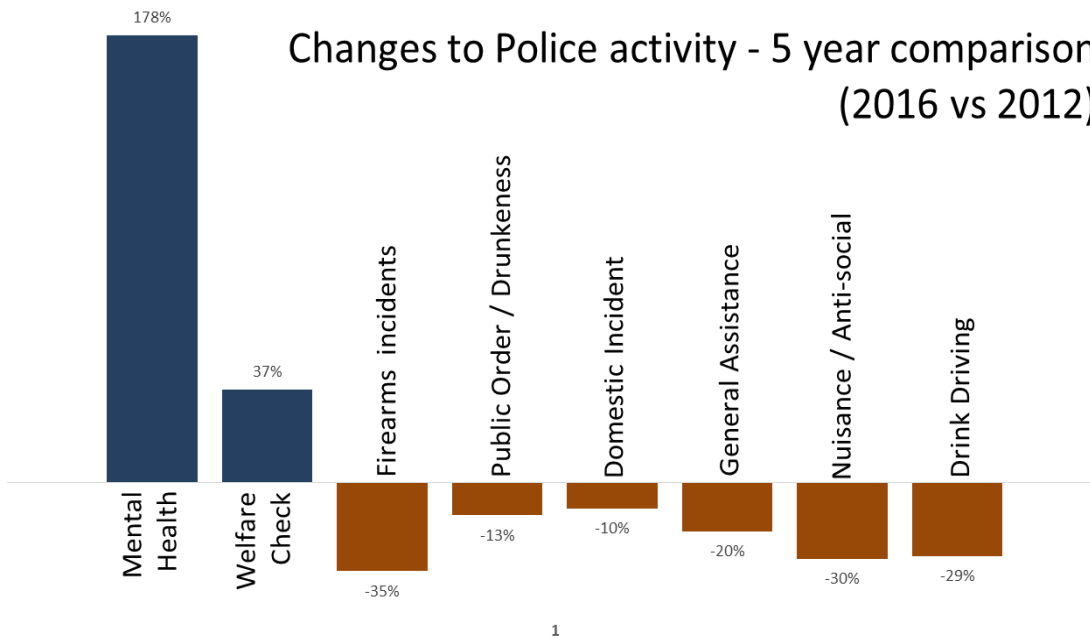
Out of the 12,937 incidents attended by front line officers, the top six categories accounted for over half (51%). Of these top 6 categories only one involves criminal activity, and the remainder are all non-crime related. Further analysis estimates that 78% (2015, 75%) of all incidents attended by officers were not crime related. Whilst the levels of recorded crime have reduced significantly in recent years, so there has been significant growth in non-crime related issues that require police attention and action.

This change is demonstrated by a 5 year comparison (2016 v 2012). It shows there has been a significant increase in the demand for non-crime related police services. For example, increases in welfare checks and mental health issues. A wide variety of issues are dealt with by the Police under the term 'welfare check.' These 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.

Top 6 categories of incidents attended by officers in 2016



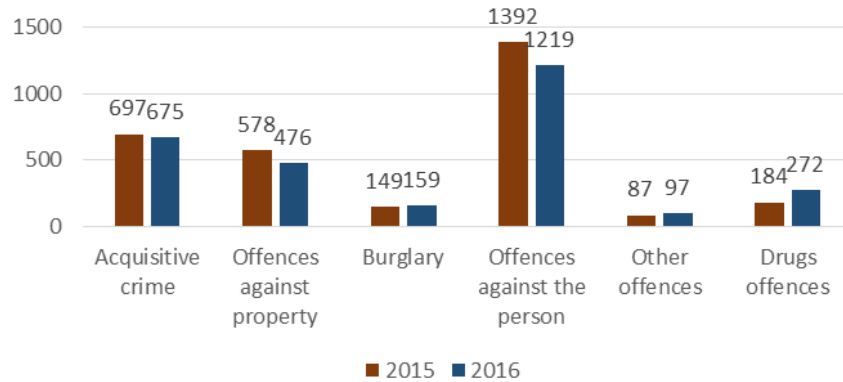
Changes to Police activity - 5 year comparison (2016 vs 2012)



The States' Police continue to work with their key partners and stakeholders to address the longer term challenges and solutions surrounding mental health, concerns for welfare and those who are in crisis. The ongoing work includes the exploration and trialling of a mental health 'street triage' partnership between the Police and Health and Social Services Department and the establishment of both a 'place of safety' and 'crisis centre' in order to provide the most appropriate environment and care for those in need, and which avoids the inappropriate use of police cells.

In addition to information and statistics contained within this Annual Report, SOJP publishes further information about its key activities and performance every quarter on their website [\[follow this link for 2016's performance framework\]](#).

Recorded Crime 1 year comparison
(2015 v 2016)



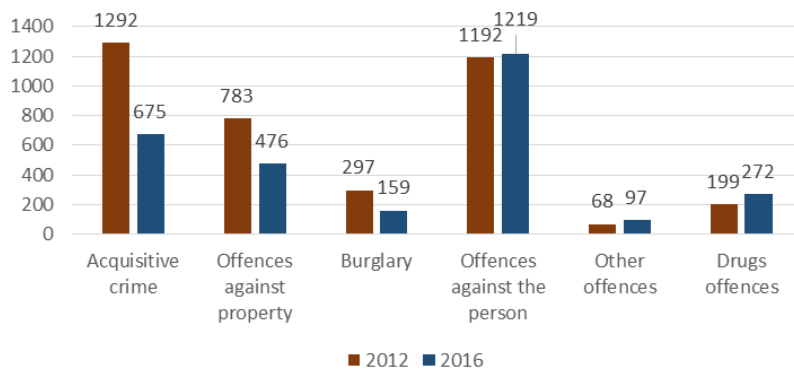
Recorded Crime : 1 year comparison

2015 v 2016	number of crimes	% change
Acquisitive crime	-22	-3.2%
Offences against property	-102	-17.6%
Burglary	10	6.7%
Offences against the person	-173	-12.4%
Other offences	10	11.5%
Drugs offences	88	47.8%
Total fewer crimes in 2016 than in 2015	-189	-6.1%

Recorded crime fell by 6.1% between 2015 and 2016, this represents a 24.4% reduction since 2012. However, this masks the changing patterns of crime. Some categories of crime have actually seen small increases over the same periods. For example;

- Whilst there were 10 more burglaries in 2016 than 2015, the longer term trend has seen an overall reduction of 138 (-46%) burglaries since 2012.
- The differences between 2012 and 2015 saw an increase of 200 crimes against the person (+16.8%), however the change from 2015 to 2016 saw this trend reversed with a significant reduction of 173 crimes in this category (-12.4%).

Recorded Crime 5 year comparison
(2012 v 2016)



Recorded Crime : 5 year comparison

Crime 2012 v 2016	number of crimes	% change
Acquisitive crime	-617	-47.8%
Offences against property	-307	-39.2%
Burglary	-138	-46.5%
Offences against the person	27	2.3%
Other offences	29	42.6%
Drugs offences	73	36.7%
Total fewer crimes in 2016 than in 2012	-933	-24.4%

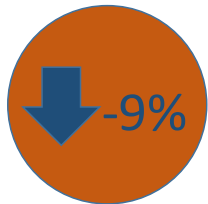
5. KEEPING PEOPLE SAFE



Night time economy crime
2016 v 2015

As part of this initiative, the SOJP proactively policed the night time economy (NTE) in St Helier – where officers continued to be deployed to known hotspots, at busy times. There were 5% fewer NTE crimes in 2016 than 2015.

Officers responded to 1,251 road traffic collisions (RTCs) during 2016. This represented a 9% reduction when compared with 2015. Of these, 244 RTCs involved slight injuries, 69 involved serious injuries and there were 2 fatal RTCs. Throughout 2016 the States of Jersey Police continued with its ‘let’s look out for each other’ awareness campaign, as well as joint enforcement activities with Honorary Officers and the Driver and Vehicle Standards department.



road traffic collisions
2016 v 2015

During 2016 a total of 3,284 traffic and vehicle offences were processed by States and Honorary police officers combined.

In addition to responding to appropriately and proportionately to public safety issues, one of the key objectives in the 2016 Policing Plan was to ensure that police officer visibility remained high, as this is key to maintaining public confidence and reducing the fear of crime.

Public Safety

115 operational dog deployments
(in addition to normal patrols)

44 firearms response incidents

27 occasions tasers deployed

10 occasions CS/PAVA spray was deployed

1 occasion ASB (police baton) was deployed

0 firearms or tasers discharged

Community Policing

811 hours
patrolling **St. Helier**

177 hours
providing **advice**

265 schools visits

272 hours
working **with community** partners

24,000 Facebook followers

1,455 hours
patrolling the **Parishes**

344 hours
problem solving community issues

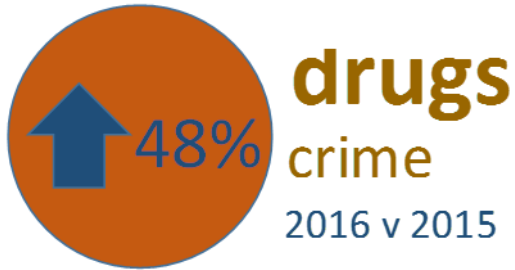
128 letters to parents

2,163 Licensing checks

141 hours
at **community** events and surgeries

10,000 Twitter followers

6. CRIME



The increase in drugs crimes reflects 88 additional crimes than were recorded in 2015. Drug offences are almost exclusively detected as a direct result of intelligence-led and targeted policing.

Following the Drugs Review in 2015, SOJP have supported and helped to promote the introduction of a multi-agency board (Drugs and Alcohol Action Team) during 2016.



The 2016 Jersey Opinion Lifestyle Survey (JOLS) report highlighted that 4 out of 10 adults were very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime. During the year, steps were taken to ensure that all frontline officers and staff received critical training in order to project a consistent service to the public. Further, to ensure island-wide protection for critical services and effective partnership working for all interested parties, the States' Police supported the Chief Ministers Department in the implementation of the 'Atkins' Cyber Security Island Review.

Whilst there was a 9% reduction in the number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) sent to the Police's Joint Financial Crimes Unit (JFCU) by financial institutions, this was due to process changes and was compensated by an increase in Miscellaneous Information Requests.



At the end of year, the JFCU completed 9 major investigations during 2016. They also started 4 new investigations during the same period. This resulted in JFCU have 25 live financial investigation at the end of 2016.

SOJP has also looked to exploit the full potential of the Jersey Fraud Prevention Forum by extending the community reach of participants with the aim of preventing fraud locally, as well as monitoring, detecting and warning against imminent and developing fraud methods and trends. This forum moves from strength to strength, as an embedded multi-agency effort, and will continue with SOJP's full support.



sexual offences

2016 v 2015



Operation Whistle

(historic investigations)

on-going investigation and prosecution.

As tasked in the 2016 Policing Plan, officers and police staff continued to develop their expertise and capability in the priority area of Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE).

Opportunities for the early identification of Child Sexual Exploitation (or potential CSE) offences were also developed, leading to the creation and introduction of a CSE pathway. At the same time, the States Police ensured that relevant information and intelligence relating to victims, offenders and locations was shared and tasked effectively.

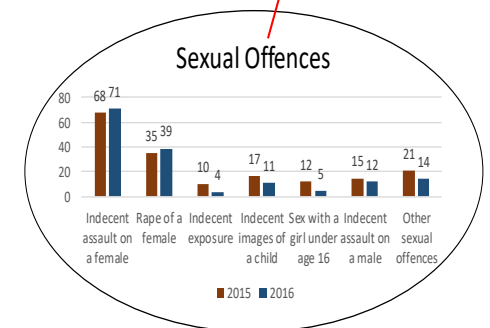
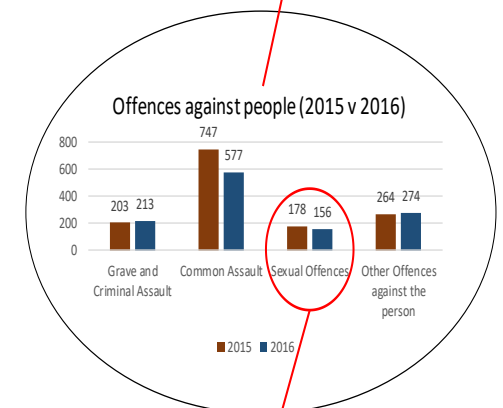
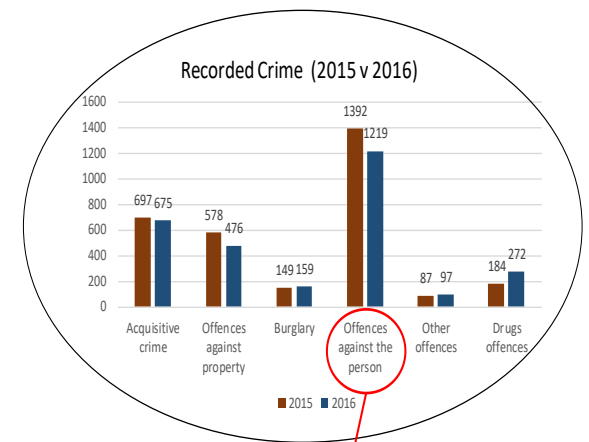
In order to review how best to provide support and guidance to victims, in particular from hard to reach parts of our community, a CSE awareness day was held on the 18th March 2016.

Whilst the overall number of sex offences in 2016 decreased by 13% when compared to 2015, there have been small increases in indecent assaults and rapes against women over the same period.

The States' Police believes these increases in reported sex offences are an indication that women feel more confident to report these crimes.

In respect of rape investigations and support to rape victims, a Rape Action Plan was implemented. This ensured that the Police have skilled, competent and experienced investigators whilst at the same time, ensuring that officers and staff are more victim focused. There have also been additional benefits with the early engagement with the Law Officers' Department concerning rape investigations.

Operation Whistle continued throughout 2016 (having started in 2015) and has involved just under 100 historical allegations into sexual and physical abuse from 62 victims. 18 cases are subject to

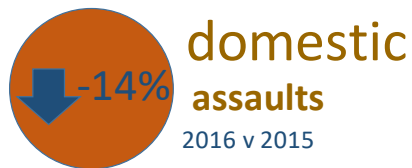
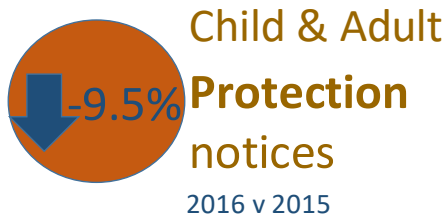
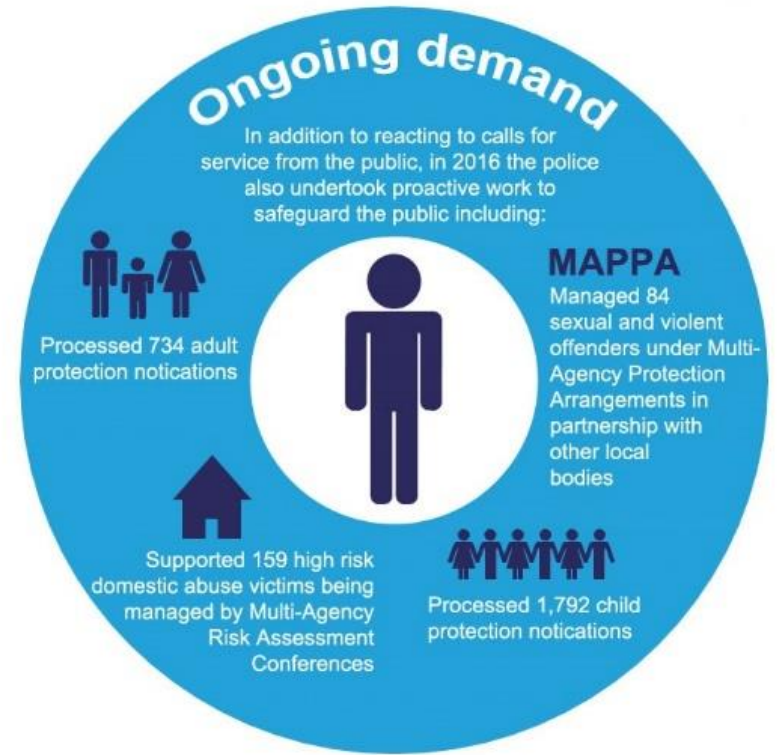


7. SAFEGUARDING

Work undertaken by the Safeguarding Partnership Board (SPB) and Children and Vulnerable Adults Group (CAVA) are at the forefront of the Island-wide drive to safeguard the most vulnerable people in our community.

During 2016, the police’s involvement was extensive and included:

- Actively managing 84 (2015, 75) sex offenders and known violent offenders when they were released into the community, under the Jersey Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (JMAPPA).
- 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 officers, as well Child and Adult Protection Notices that are submitted when officers have any concerns about people’s welfare. During the year, the MARAC also supported 159 (2015, 145) high risk domestic abuse victims.
- 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.



576 notifications were made to the **Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub**

72 vulnerable people detained in cells as a **place of safety**

8. EQUALITY and DIVERSITY

LGBT

- During 2016, officers helped to set up the Jersey Consultative LGBT group.
- SOJP also introduced True Vison in October 2016. This is an on-line reporting forum for Hate Crime, and will soon be translated into Portuguese and Polish.
- Officers also participated in the Pride March in September 2016 and are currently working on some internal policies concerning trans-gender issues.

Race

- Behind-the-scenes work took place to redefine ethnicity codes to support more accurate information and reporting of victims, suspects, defendants and offenders within the Criminal Justice System (CJS). It is expected that this will also help to identify trends to facilitate increased engagement and understanding in the future.
- The Force also participated in local research into violence against women and to improve understanding of the barriers to reporting violent and sexual offences by minority communities in Jersey in order to develop more effective support and help.

Faith

- The Force continues to maintain good lines of communication with multiple Faith representatives in the community as well as having an increased community presence and interaction with Salvation Army at their newly opened community centre.

Disability

- SOJP continued to have strong participation in disability sector group meetings throughout the year, including Community Officers giving a number of presentations.
- The Police held 2 Community Engagement days (in July & September 2016) which were attended by Eye Cam, Autism Jersey, Mencap, Brig-a-Don and Deaf Society.

Age

- As well as continued participation in 'Heads of Care Homes' quarterly meetings, officers have also met several times with Age Concern and other groups that represent our more mature citizens. Participation also took place with the Safeguarding Prevention Strategy Group.



9. KEY EVENTS AND CHALLENGES

Funding constraints

A key challenge faced by the States of Jersey Police surrounds current and on-going funding. A review of finances and the development of plans took place to ensure that despite these financial challenges the SOJP would remain effective and efficient.

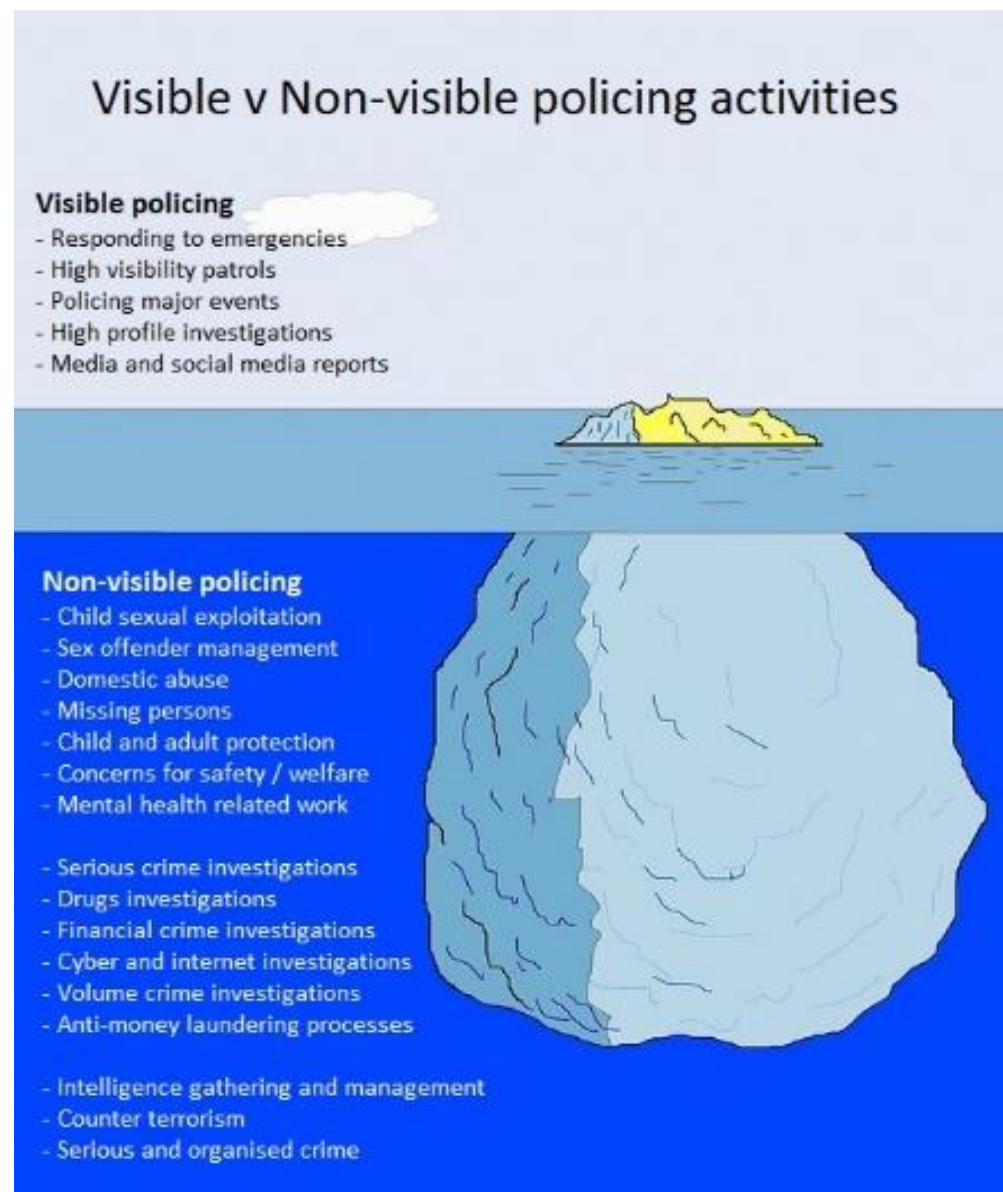
Protecting and supporting vulnerable people is now a core Policing activity. In comparison to 2012, there has been a 178% increase in Mental Health and a 37% increase in Welfare incidents attended by officers. In addition, the Force has considerable on-going resource commitment to the Safeguarding Partnership Board's strategies and plans; for example MASH, MARAC, JMAPP and SARC. The SOJP has also responded to the new threats posed by digital crime, both with public education programmes as well as strengthening its Hi-Tech Crime Investigation Unit. This is important work, and along with unseen intelligence and anti-terrorist activities, represents the modern, 21st Century face of policing.

Further work will occur to educate the public that police activity and funding cannot be linked directly to the levels of recorded crime. Policing, even in a relatively safe island such as Jersey, is significantly more complex. Recorded crime accounts for less than 25% of police incidents, and no obvious correlation or formula exists between levels of recorded crime and budget allocation.

In preparation for the 2017 budget reductions, a number of significant changes have been introduced. For example:

(a) Operation THRIVE

Operation THRIVE reviewed and changed how the police respond to the demand for their services, and how calls for service are handled, prioritised and responded to. It included the introduction of an automated call-routing telephone system,



increasing self-service capability for the public on the Police's website, and a new 'desktop service' that aims to either resolve issues there and then, refer the matter to a different agency (if this is more appropriate) or make an appointment to see an officer for non-urgent matters. Emergency response (999 calls) remain unchanged.

(b) New Operating Model and Organisation Structure

The Police reviewed their core operations and services and strengthened their commitment to the two key concepts of Intelligence-led policing and community-based policing. The aim is to ensure SOJP is focusing its limited resources to the areas of greatest priority and need, whilst also developing a model that is more flexible and adaptable to the current financial climate. As a result, a minor re-organisation of teams and functions also took place; this in turn has helped the Force to meet its reduced budget allocation for 2017.

(c) SMARTPolice mobile technology project

Significant progress has been made towards the introduction of new mobile technology which is on track to deliver savings in 2018 and 2019. Following a successful device trial it seems likely that mobile devices will now be issued during the first half of 2017, prior to new mobile apps being developed. This approach will not only deliver additional (unplanned) benefits and efficiencies, but will also help officers to get used to new ways of working.

New Police Headquarters

Throughout 2016 officers saw the new Headquarters being built, started planning for the move in Q1, 2017, as well as the de-commissioning of the old Headquarters. This is an exciting time for the Force as it looks to move into its first ever purpose built building. SOJP took possession of the new building in December 2016 and the remainder of the time will be spent fitting out and testing equipment and systems. To date, the project remains on time and within budget allocation.

Increasing crimes against the person

The reduction in offences against the person, in particular a 13% drop in the overall number of sex offences, has masked a small increase in indecent assaults and rapes against women over the same period. These can be complex and time-consuming to investigate, in particular those of an historic nature. 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 80 (69 in 2015) Registered Sex Offenders being actively managed by the Police.

Increasing Digital and Finance process and investigation activity

As noted in the 2016 Jersey Opinion and Lifestyle Survey (JOLS), 4 out of 10 adults are very or fairly worried about being a victim of digital crime and that over 60% of respondents felt that helping protect Jersey from digital crime was a very high or high priority task for the Police.

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. In addition to implementing the recommendations from the Money Val report, the States' Police will also contribute to and participate in the Island's formulation of a National Risk Assessment of financial crime, as required by the International Anti-Laundering Standards.

Public satisfaction

With 94% of adults feeling safe and 82% thinking the States of Jersey Police are doing a good job, it is important that the Police management teams continue to strive to provide the best service they can and remain responsive to community needs and issues.

10. 2016 IN NUMBERS

10.1 2016 KEY PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

2016 POLICING PLAN - Key Performance Outcome Measures	2015					2016				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan-Dec	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Jan-Dec
Levels of Recorded Crime										
Number of crimes per 1,000 population	6.72	7.44	8.07	7.83	30.06	6.62	6.56	7.41	7.62	28.22
Levels of the Most Serious Offences										
Number of burglaries per 1,000 population	0.53	0.34	0.28	0.30	1.45	0.29	0.54	0.40	0.32	1.55
Number of grave and criminal assaults per 1,000 population	0.54	0.43	0.38	0.63	1.98	0.46	0.57	0.56	0.48	2.07
Number of robberies per 1,000 population	0.02			0.01	0.03				0.03	0.03
Number of rapes per 1,000 population	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.08	0.35	0.06	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.37
Offenders Brought to Justice										
Percentage of crimes solved	49%	41%	39%	38%	41%	35%	39%	40%	27%	35%
Percentage of grave and criminal assaults solved	65%	50%	72%	55%	60%	49%	56%	52%	49%	52%
Percentage of robberies solved	50%			100%	67%				33%	33%
Percentage of rapes solved	9%	30%	14%	25%	20%	33%	9%	25%	11%	18%
Number of prosecution cases brought in relation to Class A drugs supply		1		2	3				1	1
Road Safety										
Number of road traffic collisions resulting in injury per 1,000 population	0.64	0.89	0.94	0.72	3.20	0.66	0.69	0.93	0.78	3.07
Number of road traffic collisions resulting in fatal or serious injury per 1,000 population	0.15	0.18	0.15	0.20	0.67	0.17	0.17	0.19	0.18	0.69
Victim satisfaction: Quality-of-Service surveys										
% of crime victims who agree that States of Jersey Police do a good job of policing Jersey	69%	86%	83%	88%	82%	84%	88%	81%	64%	83%
% of crime victims who are satisfied with the service provided by the States of Jersey Police	74%	75%	87%	87%	81%	84%	89%	87%	73%	86%

Public Perceptions of Community Safety	JASS				
	2009	2010	2012	2014	2016
% of people who consider their neighbourhood to be very/fairly safe	89%	87%	91%	93%	94%
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%	13%
(ii) they might become a victim of violent crime in the next 12 months	21%	25%	16%	11%	9%
(iii) their vehicle/property might be vandalised in the next 12 months	40%	43%	25%	18%	17%
(iv) their vehicle might be stolen in the next 12 months	20%	20%	11%	9%	7%
(v) they might be abused/threatened in the street in the next 12 months	39%	43%	25%	19%	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%	82%
% of people who are confident they would receive a good service if they needed the Police	72%	73%	79%	81%	79%

Notes

The population estimate for 2015 and 2016 (up until June 16) is 102,700.

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.

10.2 RECORDED CRIME DATA

	No. of recorded crimes		No. of detections			No. of recorded crimes		No. of detections	
	2015	2016	2015	2016		2015	2016	2015	2016
Homicide									
Attempted murder		2		2					
Murder	1	1	1	1					
Violence against the individual									
Abduction of child		1							
Assault on police/prison officer	41	62	37	52					
Common assault	747	577	298	172					
Cruelty/neglect of children (Art. 9 Children's [Jersey] Law)	62	68	28	26					
Grave and criminal assault	203	213	122	110					
Sexual offences									
Buggery	4	2	3						
Gross indecency	5	7	4						
Gross indecency with child		1							
Incite to commit a sexual act	3								
Indecent assault on a female	68	71	20	14					
Indecent assault on male	15	12	8	1					
Indecent exposure	10	4	6	3					
Possess/distribute indecent images of child	17	11	8	3					
Rape of a female	35	38	7	7					
Rape of a male	1								
USI girl under 16 yrs.	12	5	3	1					
Obscene publications		2							
Other sexual offences	8	4	5	3					
Robbery									
Robbery (personal property)	3	3	2	1					
Public order offences									
Disorder/anti social behaviour	146	122	50	48					
Affray	11	11	10	8					
Weapon offences									
Firearms Law offences	15	14	12	10					
Possession of offensive weapon	9	7	7	4					
Drug offences									
Drug (import controlled substance)	5	4	5	4					
Drug (possession of controlled substance)	139	210	132	175					
Drug (possession with intent to supply)	11	26	9	12					
Drug (produce/cultivate controlled substance)	10	7	10	5					
Drug (supplying controlled substance)	8	15	8	9					
Drug (other offence)	11	10	7	7					
Money laundering (drugs)		1							
Burglary									
Burglary - dwelling	74	101	33	10					
Burglary - non dwelling	75	58	14	11					
Vehicle crime									
Larceny from unattended motor vehicle	59	75					4	11	
Larceny of a pedal cycle	101	98					8	4	
Malicious damage (to vehicles)	271	224					38	14	
TADA (motor vehicle)	35	29					23	13	
Tampering with a motor vehicle	10	16					5	6	
Aquisitive crime									
Blackmail	2	4							
Demanding money with menaces (personal)		2						1	
Embezzlement	1	2					1		
False pretences	14	4					10	1	
Fraud (cheque and credit card)	14	6					11	1	
Fraud (other)	8	27					2	7	
Larceny (by trick)		1						1	
Larceny (from dwelling)	45	54					10	5	
Larceny (from person)	5	7							
Larceny (other)	196	149					37	17	
Larceny as a servant	14	18					3	3	
Larceny by finding	19	40					8	8	
Larceny (as baillee)	1						1		
Larceny shop	171	149					128	104	
Other forgery	6	5					6	3	
Postal Service Law	3	1							
Post Office Law offences	1	4					1	1	
Receiving/hiding/withholding stolen property	4	5					4	5	
Criminal damage									
Arson (occupied premises danger to life)	2						1		
Arson (other)	1	1						1	
Fire Service Law (statutory arson)	38	8					7	2	
Malicious damage (to other property)	120	86					36	20	
Malicious damage (to other buildings)	85	71					21	22	
Malicious damage to dwelling	51	70					16	23	
Offences against society									
Computer Misuse (Jersey) Law offences	1	1							
Criminal hoax	4	1						1	
Cause death by dangerous driving		1						1	
Dangerous driving	37	40					34	30	
Data protection offences	1	3							
Escape from custody/harboursing person unlawfully at large	4						4		
Going equipped	2	1					2		
Perjury		2							
Perverting course of justice	4	14					2	3	
Money laundering (crime)		2						2	
All other offences									
	8	7					6	5	
Total - all recorded crime	3,087	2,898					1,278	1,014	

10.3 NON-CRIME ACTIVITY DATA

Activity	Total for 2016	Activity	Total for 2016
Custody detentions		Number of responses to Welfare Concern incidents	
The number of PPCE Custody detentions	1,713	Mental health	74
Number of people on Bail from PHQ.	243	Suicidal	147
		Child welfare	115
Use of Force in the course of duty		Occupancy check	162
The number of Spontaneous Firearms authorities issued	39	Medical matter	123
The number of Preplanned Firearms authorities issued	5	Missing person	87
The number of times SOJP have discharged a weapon in a live operation	0	Vagrancy/alcohol	137
The number of times SOJP have considered but not authorised a weapon in a live operation	29	Self harm	79
The number of times that Taser has been unholstered	27	Domestic	26
Number of taser 'red dottings'	15	Threats	26
The number of times that Taser has been used discharged	0	Other welfare	81
The number of operational police dog deployments	220	Estimated hours of police officer time deployed to Welfare Concern incidents	2,281
The number of times that an ASP baton has been used	1		
The number of times that CS/PAVA spray has been discharged	10	All process offences (i.e. traffic, licensing, public order)	
		Number of process offences	3,945
Crime Reduction, Awareness & Prevention		Road Traffic Collisions	
Number of road safety campaigns	12	No. of slight-injury RTCs	244
Number of School visits	265	No. of serious-injury RTCs	69
Number of Letters to parents	128	No. of fatal RTCs	2
Crime reduction advice (by phone) (hours spent - all items)	69	Levels of non-injury RTCs reported to SoJP	884
Crime reduction advice (face to face)	91		
Crime reduction advice (by correspondence)	142	Words of advice	
Crime-reduction initiatives	175	Words of advice given	2,746
Designing-out crime (inc surveys, planning etc.)	206		
Dealing with Shop Alert	82	Scientific Services	
High-visibility policing	1,455	Number of internet investigation cases submitted	9
Time spent on problem-solving matters (ASB, neighbour disputes, traffic concerns)	344	Total number of exhibits submitted for examination (can include multiple items)	1,227
Offering advice (crime reduction, community safety, cycle security)	177	Number of mobile device submitted	131
Meetings with community and partners (inc. travel time)	272	Number of computer cases submitted	12
Attending community events days / surgeries	141	Number of CCTV cases submitted	212
Paperwork or administration	963	Number of multi discipline cases submitted	82
Number of police stop-checks (exc. sightings only)	3,976	Number of cases screened out or cancelled	5
Number of PPCE stop & search conducted	92	Number of Crime Scene interventions	1,062
		Number of fingerprints identified	89
Business Liaison		Number of DNA samples identified	9
Engaging businesses	29	Number of DNA Pace samples submitted to database	227
Number of Licensing checks conducted on licensed premises	2,163	Number of scenes where fingerprints recovered	214
Number of actions against licensed premises (including words of advice)	198	Number of scenes where DNA recovered	115
Number of recorded commercial cybercrimes	25	Number of cases sent to DNA database	19
Number of Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs)	2,117		
Number of Requests for Assistance (RFAs)	392	Media	
Number of Misc Information Reports (MIRs)	751	Number of SOJP website views	335,445
		Total Facebook Likes	24,219
Vulnerable People		Highest single FB post reach	123,066
Number of detentions under Place of Safety legislation	72	Total Twitter Followers	9,382
Number of Missing Person reports	525	Number of re-tweets	4,949
Number of unauthorised absence cases from residential care facilities	329		
Number of child protection notifications	1,792	Freedom Of Information Requests	
Number of adult protection notifications	734	Number of FOI requests	67
MASH notifications	576	Number of media FOI requests	22
Number of domestic violence incidents	951	Number of FOI requests completed within allocated time frame	61
Numbers of domestic incidents with high-risk parties (DV)	273	Number of ongoing FOI requests within time limits	5
Public interest disclosure notices	16	Number of ongoing FOI requests outside time limits	0
Levels of Hate Crime	70	Number of appeals received	0

10.4 PERFORMANCE AGAINST THE 2016 POLICING PLAN

Introduction

Similar to last year, in its Annual Policing Plan, the Jersey Police Authority set out clearly defined and measurable activities and actions for the States of Jersey Police, such that the JPA could hold to account the performance of the Force.

The 2016 Policing Plan contained in total 129 separate tasks and activities:

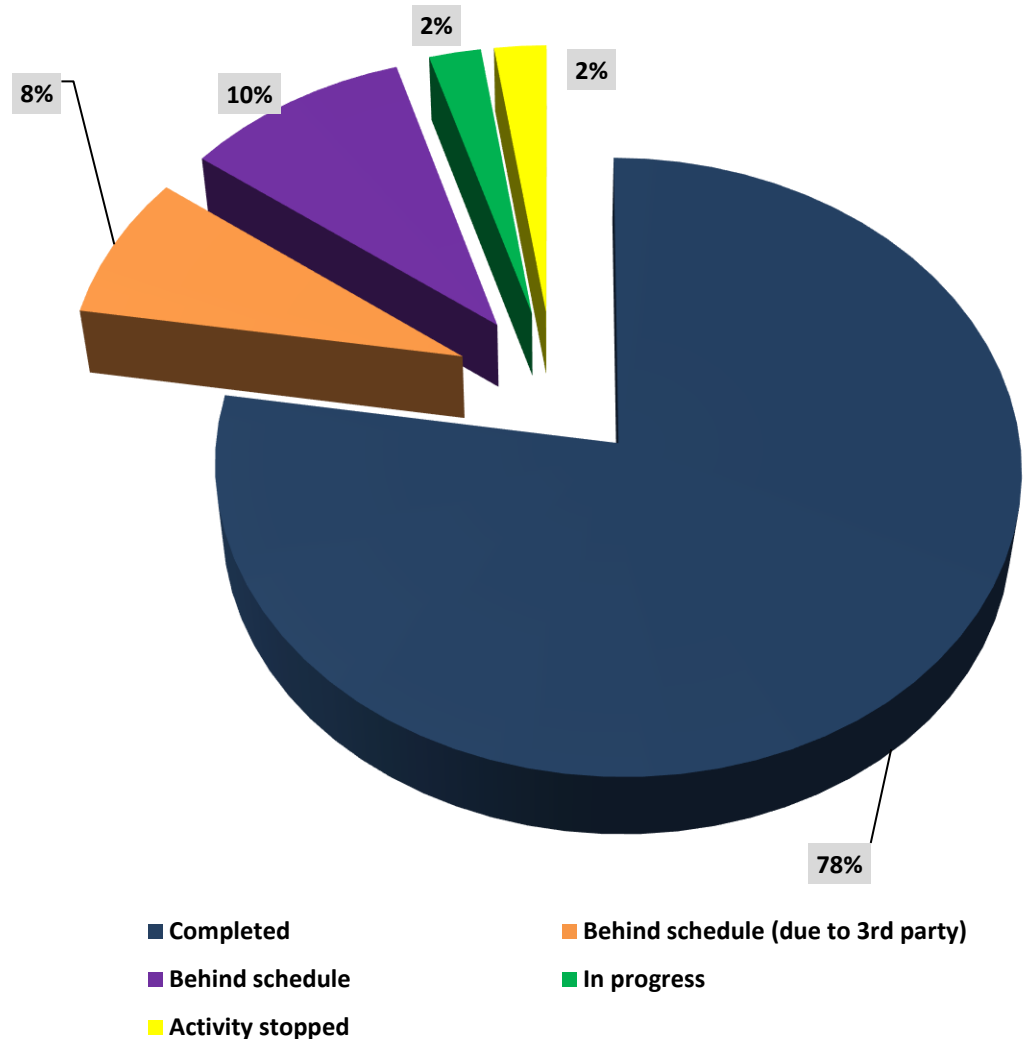
- Of this total, 100 (78%) tasks and activities were completed.
- Of the 29 tasks (22%) not completed:
 - 10 were awaiting input from a 3rd party (from outside the States of Jersey Police),
 - 16 were still being actively worked on, and
 - 3 were stopped during the year.

As such, the 26 outstanding tasks and activities have been carried forward and will sit alongside the 2017 Policing Plan.

Details of the 2016 Policing Plan can be found [by following this link](#).

In 2016, the Policing Plan was structured into four key strategic themes:

1. Keep people safe
2. A service that is valued
3. Safeguard and support the community
4. Modernise the Organisation

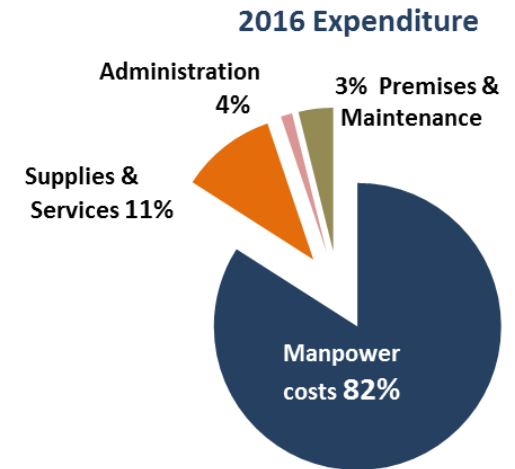


10.5 RESOURCES

Expenditure

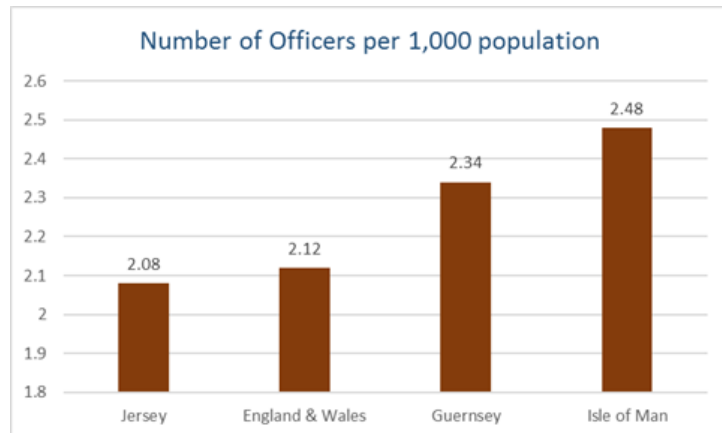
Actual expenditure for 2016 (net of miscellaneous income of £457k) amounted to £24.134 million, compared to a budget of £24.298m, reflecting an underspend of approximately £164k (0.67%)

- Similar to previous years, the majority of the expenditure relates to manpower costs, which amounted to £20.669million, with Police Officers costs totalling £14.951million
- Supply and Services costs amounted to £2.648million, of which hired services, police doctors' fees, travel and accommodation and IT costs were the main contributors
- Included in Administration costs of £0.306million are the costs associated with training, conference fees, travel and entertainment expenditure etc.
- Premises costs associated with running Police Operations amounted to £0.960million
- Other operating expenses amounted to £8.9k



Human Resources

At the end of 2016, the States of Jersey Police had an establishment of 315.06 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) officers and staff, split two-thirds (214.41 FTE) Police Officers to one-third (100.65 FTE) civilian staff.



This reflects a year-on-year reduction of 19 FTE, comprising a reduction of 4.0 FTE police officers, and a reduction of 15.0 FTE civilian staff.

Notwithstanding these reductions, SOJP still managed to recruit 10 new officers who joined in October 2016, in recognition of expected leavers and known retirees.

During 2016 the Force lost an average of 8.2 days per officer to sickness absence, and 5.8 days per civilian employee.

Police Officers		Non-Uniformed Staff	
Chief of Police	1.00		
Deputy Chief of Police	1.00		
Superintendent	2.00	Directors	1.00
Chief Inspector	5.00	Civil Servants	94.06
Inspector	11.88	Manual Workers	5.59
Sergeant	39.00		
Police Constable	154.53		
Total	214.41		100.65
Total Establishment	315.06		

According to calculations from the Office of National Statistics, Jersey has the fewest officers per 1,000 population when compared to Guernsey, Isle of Man, England & Wales.

10.6 INFORMATION REQUIRING DISCLOSURE UNDER LAW

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

Custody

There were 1,713 (2015 1,866) people detained in police custody during 2016. This figure includes people who were detained more than once and represents a 8% reduction on 2014's 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 2016.
- There were 8 vehicle checks conducted under Article 13 of the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003.

PPCE Stop and Search

- During 2016, 92 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 124 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	0	3	0	12 (1)	5	4 (1)	0	3 (1)	4 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	34 (7)
Offensive Weapons	1 (1)	3 (1)	0	1	6 (1)	0	1 (1)	2	0	2	1 (1)	0	17 (5)
Other Prohibited Articles	0	2 (1)	4 (1)	9 (1)	10	4 (1)	0	3 (1)	4 (1)	1 (1)	1 (1)	2	40 (8)
Stolen Articles	0	4 (1)	7 (1)	9 (2)	2	0	5 (1)	4 (1)	1 (4)	0	0	1 (1)	33 (11)
Total	1 (1)	12 (3)	11 (2)	31 (4)	23 (1)	8 (2)	6 (2)	12 (3)	9 (6)	4 (2)	3 (3)	4 (2)	124 (31)

End of Annual Report 2016.