



Royal Gibraltar Police

Inspection commissioned by the Gibraltar Police Authority

Author: Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary

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Glossary of terms and abbreviations

ACPO	Association of Chief Police Officers
CDRP	Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CMU	Crime Management Unit
CSU	Community Safety Unit
CT	Counter Terrorism
DAAT	Drugs and Alcohol Action Team
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
GCID	Gibraltar Co-ordinating Centre for Criminal Intelligence and Drugs
GDP	Gibraltar Defence Police
GPA	Gibraltar Police Authority
HMIC	Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary
HOCR	Home Office Counting Rules
HOLMES	Home Office Large Major Enquiry System
ISPS	International Ship and Port Facility Security
IT	Information Technology
JTAC	Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre
LSP	Local Strategic Partnership
LCJG	Local Criminal Justice Board
MIRSAP	Major Incident Room Standard Operating Procedures
MOD	Ministry of Defence
NCALT	National Centre for Applied Technology
NCRS	National Crime Recording Standard
NIM	National Intelligence Model
NPIA	National Policing Improvement Agency
PCCG	Police Community Consultative Group
PCB	Police Complaints Board
PRC	Police Report Card
RIPA	Regulation of Investigatory Powers Act (2000)
SCTG	Strategic Co-ordinating and Tasking Group
SOC	Serious and Organised Crime
SIO	Senior Investigating Officer
SOCO	Scenes of Crime Officer
TCTG	Tactical Co-ordinating and Tasking Group
Volume Crime	Not a technical term, but normally refers to high incidence crime, especially burglary, vehicle crime, and criminal damage.

Executive summary

The Royal Gibraltar Police (RGP) is not subject to statutory inspection by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC), but has been inspected at the request of the Gibraltar Police Authority (GPA). The inspection was conducted by HM Inspector Mr Bernard Hogan-Howe QPM, MBA, MA (OXON), CCMI.

The inspection included an examination of documents and performance data relating to the RGP. This was followed by a preparatory visit to Gibraltar between 25 and 27 May 2010, to conduct a crime audit, gather further information and obtain a more detailed understanding of the policing context. The inspection culminated in a series of structured interviews and focus groups, conducted between the 20 and 24 September 2010.

HMIC fully recognises the unique policing environment in Gibraltar, including the challenges of operating in virtual isolation and without many of the specialist skills and departments expected of a United Kingdom police force. The RGP is effective and efficient with the resources and finance that is available, the force is constantly looking at ways to improve and this report seeks to assist in that process. It is also acknowledged that although the GPA fully supports the RGP, it may wish to consider longer term financial planning and investment in the infrastructure of the force. This report has identified many strengths and work in progress, but also some areas for improvement. The report recommends six key areas for action.

Gibraltar remains an essentially safe place to live and work, with overall crime levels relatively low and the detection of crime, which exceeds UK forces, continuing to improve. The RGP has an overall target set by the GPA to reduce crime and actively seek to address the main offences that cause concern. These are identified within the policing plan.

The RGP has a very committed and dedicated workforce that demonstrates the desire to achieve and improve. This was evident within all departments, and in the Neighbourhood, High Visibility and Criminal Investigation Departments (CID) in particular.

Benchmarking with Jersey and Guernsey in relation to overall policing costs and numbers of officers per head of population identifies that RGP provide comparatively higher police numbers per resident, at significantly lower cost.

The RGP IT systems are inadequate to enable a modern police force to function efficiently. Many processes (such as those for custody) still rely on filling in paper forms, and a significant number of staff do not have access to the force intranet or e-mail systems. In addition, training within the general CID, Fraud and Drugs departments has not taken place for many years and requires a 'needs assessment' and action.

The RGP needs to continue to review the approach to dealing with organised crime, and give recognition to the fact that Gibraltar could be susceptible – in particular in the area of the distribution of controlled drugs. RGP should ensure ongoing preventative action. Should the force experience a major incident requiring assistance from the United Kingdom, there are currently no contingencies to call upon to ensure such assistance is obtained.

In the Policing Plan, the GPA sets the RGP priorities and targets to reduce crime; but action needs to be taken by the force to ensure there is clear accountability for performance. Achieving these targets to reduce crime would be greatly assisted by closer working with partner agencies. Although there are no statutory crime and disorder partnerships (as there are in the UK), the adoption of similar principles and ways of working can only be of benefit.

Recommendations

HMIC recommends that the RGP:

1. Develop a three-year IT plan, to ensure the force is able to provide staff and the public with IT systems capable of delivering modern policing. In order to do so the force with the support of the GPA needs to make a request for Government investment. (Local Crime & Policing AFI 1, page 12)

2. Carry out a thorough costed training needs analysis, and create a force training programme. In particular, this must cover protective services, and provide CID courses and specialist skills courses such as child protection and sexual offences. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 1, page 16)

3. Review the approach to organised criminality and organised crime groups. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 2, page 16)

4. Adopt agreed plans and protocols to cater for contingencies. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 3, page 16)

5. Adopt a performance culture, identifying plans and monitoring processes to ensure delivery, with middle and upper management accountability. (Local Crime and Policing AFI 2, page 12)

6. To develop a force strategy and memoranda of understanding that bring together partner agencies working jointly toward crime and disorder reduction. (Local Crime and Policing AFI 3, page 12)

Background

The role of HMIC: inspecting policing in the public interest

HMIC independently assesses English, Welsh and Northern Irish police forces and police activity (ranging from neighbourhood teams, serious crime and the fight against terrorism in the public interest). In preparing our reports, we ask the questions which informed citizens would ask, and publish the answers in accessible form, using our expertise to interpret the evidence. We provide authoritative information and our evidence is used to drive improvements in the service to the public.

The public want the police to succeed in their mission to keep people safe and secure. It is in the public interest that the quality of policing keeps improving. At HMIC, we monitor and report on forces and policing activity with the aim of encouraging improvement.

We will always try to see policing through the public's eyes. Our reports will be clear, jargon-free and designed to be accessible, measured, objective, statistically reliable and authoritative.

We also continue to provide high-quality professional advice to police, using experienced officers and other experts, such as lawyers and accountants to identify the 'best practice' which all forces can aspire to. We will encourage operational excellence and increasingly, a good deal for the public in terms of value for money.

Much of our work relates to the mainstream police forces in England and Wales, together with the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) and British Transport Police (BTP). For the RGP, as with the forces in Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man, HMIC inspection activity is undertaken by invitation.

This inspection

In March 2010, the GPA Chairman formally invited HMIC to undertake an inspection, setting out agreed terms of reference based on the UK force inspection known as the Police Report Card (PRC).¹

The PRC inspection looks at a force using four main themes: Local crime and policing; Protection from serious harm; Confidence and satisfaction; and Value for money. Each of these themes is broken down into areas for inspection that seek to qualify how the force is performing overall.

HMIC examined documents and performance data relating to the RGP. This was followed by a preparatory visit to Gibraltar between 25 and 27 May 2010 to conduct a crime audit, gather further information and obtain a more detailed understanding of the policing context. This inspection was conducted between 20 and 24 September, culminating in a series of structured interviews and focus groups across all ranks and roles within the police and partner agencies. All findings were subsequently verified by 'reality checks', to establish exactly what takes place (as opposed to what should take place).

¹ The complete terms of reference for the inspection are available at Annex A.

Force overview and context

The RGP is not subject to statutory inspection by HMIC, but has been inspected at the request of the GPA, whose responsibility under the 2006 Gibraltar Constitution is to ensure that the RGP is periodically inspected by an appropriate body. This inspection is therefore at the request of the GPA, and was conducted by HM Inspector Mr Bernard Hogan-Howe QPM, MBA, MA (OXON), CCMI.

The Authority

The Gibraltar Police Authority (GPA) has ten members. The Chairman is appointed by the Governor, acting on the advice of the Specified Appointments Commission. One member is appointed by the Governor, another by the Chief Minister, and the remaining seven members are appointed by the Governor, on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

The members of the Authority are:

Lt Col (ret'd) Eddie Guerrero OBE JP (Chairman)

Mrs Lesley Pallett (member appointed by the Governor)

Mr Richard Garcia MBE (member appointed by the Chief Minister)

Mrs Vivian Canessa

Mr Henry Pinna

Mr Stephen Reyes

Mrs Naomi Hassan Weisfogel

Mr Brian Francis

Mr Vikram Nagrani

Ms Mandy Gaggero

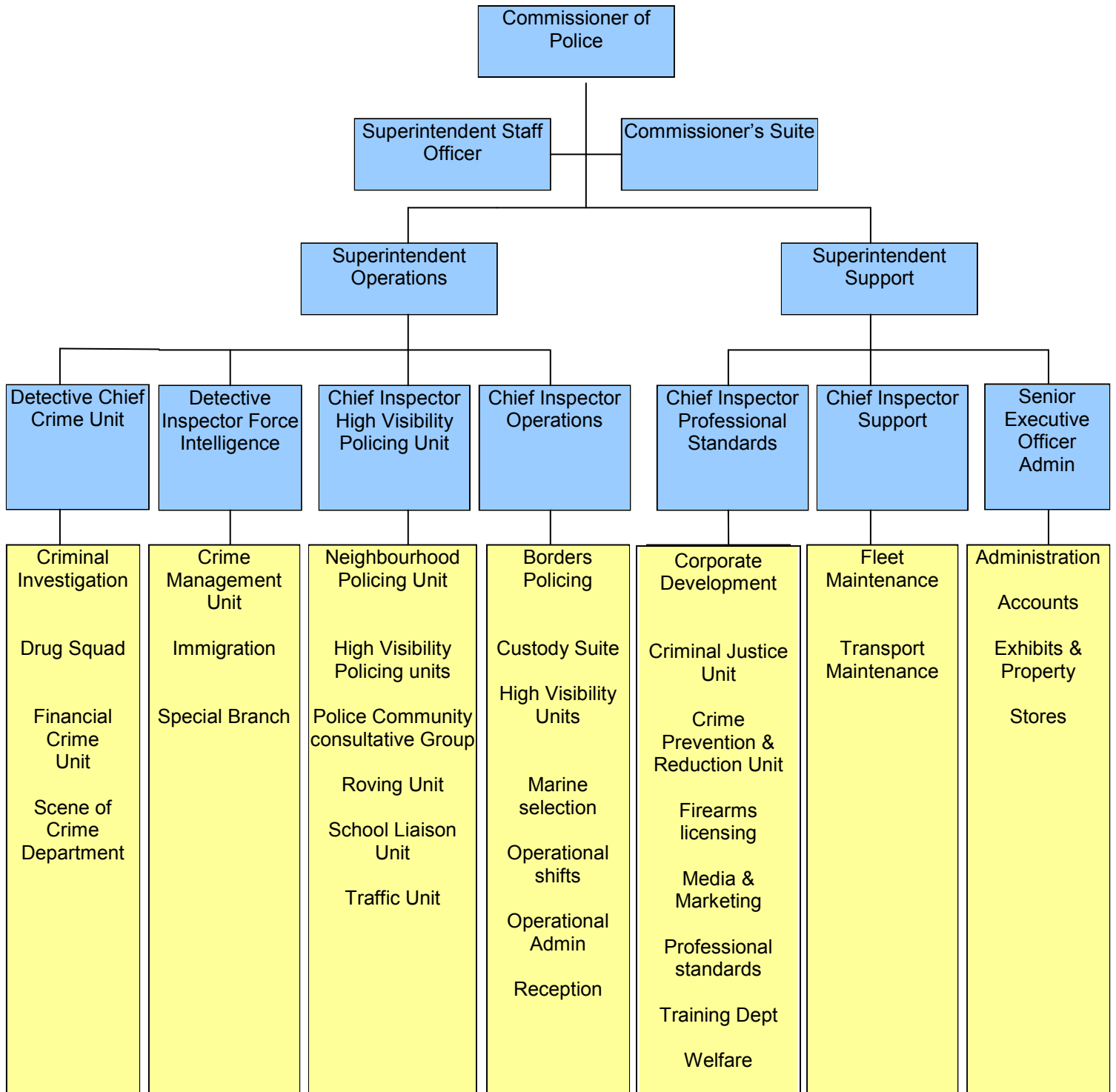
The force

The RGP currently numbers 227 officers and 28 police staff, who are divided into a number of units. These include the Neighbourhood Policing Unit; High Visibility Policing Unit; Professional Standards Unit; CID; Financial Crime Unit; Drug Squad; Special Branch; Firearms Unit; Scene of Crime Examiners; Traffic Department; and Marine Section. It is understood and acknowledged that due to the unique status of Gibraltar, its geographical size, population and the RGP staff numbers, many officers multi-task, and that some have several areas of responsibility. This is in contrast to the UK, where most forces would dedicate individuals to one specialist role.

The Senior Management Team (SMT) comprises the Commissioner; Superintendent Staff Officer (Commissioner's Suite); Superintendent (Operations Division); and Superintendent (Support). The Superintendent (Operations) is supported by three Chief Inspectors (Crime, High Visibility Policing, and Operations) and an Inspector

(Force Intelligence); the Superintendent (Support) is supported by two Chief Inspectors (Professional Standards and Support) and a Senior Executive Officer (Administration). This organisational structure was adopted in 2006, and intended to provide a greater clarity and drive to the force's management. It is illustrated below.

RGP force structure 2006



The force area

Gibraltar is a diverse community and comprises the old City, the South District and various government housing estates, and private estates including affordable and luxury housing (some of it within marinas). In recent years, there has been a marked trend towards home ownership, and away from renting. Gibraltar's economy is vibrant because of its tourist industry, finance centre and shipping.

The force polices an area of 6.5 square kilometres. This contains a resident population of approximately 30,000, as well as thousands of daily commuters (over the frontier from Spain), and approximately 10.5 million visitors a year, arriving across the land frontier and on cruise liners.

However, this demography is changing all the time, and developments have an impact on policing requirements. The release of Ministry of Defence land to the Government has meant an increase in policing areas and estates previously occupied by MOD personnel and policed by the Gibraltar Defence Police (GDP) (previously Gibraltar Services Police). It has also been announced that the RGP and GDP will become one force in 2010–11. At time of writing, this was at a very early stage of development and as such has not been subject to this inspection.

The new airport terminal and tunnel will have a major impact on traffic management, as will the start of the East Side development, which extends into the sea, with a marina, hotels and luxury accommodation. The marina will also cater for small cruise liners and large yachts, both of which will fall under the International Ship and Port Facility Security Code (ISPS), which will require security and policing.²

A major event in Gibraltar, such as National Day, with entertainment venues that are well organised has a major impact on police resources. Military events (between four and six a year) with security measures aligned to the state of alert also have policing needs.

Partnership structures

Partnership structures are different to those in UK. There are no statutory partnerships like those in the UK, such as crime and disorder reduction partnerships (CDRPs) local strategic partnerships (LSPs), local criminal justice groups (LCJGs) or drugs and alcohol action teams (DAATs). However, there are similar partnerships, such as the Court Users Committee; Drug Advisory Council; Security Command Group; Security Executive Group; Aviation Committee; and the Maritime Committee. These committees serve various areas of policing and create opportunities for other issues to be discussed; however, there is no overarching partnership focused on crime and disorder.

Crime levels and sanction detections

All reported crime in Gibraltar has increased from 3,921 crimes in 2008/09 to 4,647 in 2009/10, an increase of 726 crimes (19%). Detection rates for 'all crime' have remained

² The **International Ship and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code** is an amendment to the 'Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) Convention (1974/1988) on minimum security arrangements for ships, ports and government agencies. Having come into force in 2004, it prescribes responsibilities to governments, shipping companies, shipboard personnel, and port/facility personnel to "detect security threats and take preventative measures against security incidents affecting ships or port facilities used in international trade."

stable over the last two years, at 60% in 2008/09 and 63% in 2009/10. Serious violence against the person has increased from 108 crimes in 2008/09 to 147 in 2009/10, but detection rates have remained stable at 75% and 76% respectively. There has been an increase in the number of indecent assaults and gross indecency crimes, which has led to an increase in serious sexual offences, from 13 in 2008/09 to 44 in 2009/10,. Although this might appear to be a significant rise, the increase refers to historical incidents that were reported during the course of 2009/2010 which led to one particular individual facing multiple charges. The number of burglaries and robberies has remained consistent in 2008/09 and 2009/10, but an improvement in detection rates was evident in both crime types in 2009/10. The number of minor criminal damage crimes reported and detected has stayed constant over the last two policing years (which run from 01 April to 31 March). Drug offences and drug trafficking have both increased in 2009/10, when compared to 2008/09; however, detection rates for both crime types remain above 90% in 2008/09 and 2009/10.

Counter terrorism

There is no intelligence of an imminent threat against either Gibraltar or its UK Ministry of Defence assets. Special Branch liaises with external agencies such as the Security Service.

Inspection findings and report

Local crime and policing

The GPA Policing Plan 2010/11, sets out priorities and targets that have been drawn up after consultation with the Government, the Governor, the community and public organisations. Four priorities have been identified:

- Tackling crime;
- Citizen-focused policing;
- Road safety and traffic fluidity; and
- Security and public safety.

The RGP Commissioner and Senior Management Team are committed and focused on the delivery of these four priorities. The Neighbourhood Team, High Visibility Team, Traffic Team and Criminal Investigation Department (CID), supported by other units, all have a direct impact on performance.

The people of Gibraltar enjoy a strong community spirit that sees several different cultures living and working peacefully together. The community-based policing style that the RGP provide complements the local needs. Visibility of officers remains high.

While the Neighbourhood and High Visibility Teams are committed, their numbers have reduced and other commitments take them away from their primary role. This defeats the purpose of their original formation and deployment.

Gibraltar remains an essentially safe place to live and work, with overall crime levels relatively low and the detection of crime continuing to improve. The GPA has set an overall priority for the RGP to reduce crime, and the force actively addresses the main offences that cause concern, (as identified within the Policing Plan). These are: burglary; drugs; violent crime; and criminal damage.

Crime levels have risen compared to 2008/09. This can be partly accounted for by proactive policing in relation to drugs, public order and tobacco smuggling; however, crimes such as violence, fraud, theft and sexual offences have risen. There is scope to develop a performance culture within the RGP: the GPA sets priorities and targets for the force, and the RGP needs to identify management structures that put in place accountability in their delivery. There also needs to be a greater focus on partnership working with an embedded 'problem-solving' approach to all issues, in particular volume crime and anti-social behaviour.

An evaluation of what is expected from the RGP would also be useful, as at the moment numerous tasks generally not performed by police officers in other forces are undertaken in Gibraltar, thus taking officers away from essential policing priorities.

Strengths

- The force has a very committed and dedicated workforce that demonstrates the desire to achieve and improve. This was evident within the Neighbourhood, High Visibility and Criminal Investigation Departments. There are clear advantages to having a workforce that lives within its community and understands it.

- There are good links with the various tenants' associations, with regular dialogue and meeting attendance. As a result, officers can set specific community priorities (in particular tackling anti-social behaviour) and get more information about volume crime (such as criminal damage).
- The force recognises the religious and cultural groups within the community. Officers are multi-lingual, communicating in English, Spanish and in some cases Arabic.
- Community engagement between the RGP, the elderly, and schools is strong, with specific officers identified as being personally responsible. The public believe that there is a problem with underage drinking in Gibraltar; however, there was no evidence of any significant problem in this respect (the legal age for consumption of alcohol is 16).
- Several police vehicles are now equipped with CCTV, which can not only be recorded, but also relayed back to police headquarters, assisting senior officers operating within the control room to deploy resources.
- Senior managers and staff acknowledge and understand areas where the force can improve and often take appropriate action to address issues. Examples of this are the creation of the community interaction register and the child protection register.
- The force is aware of the need for it to market itself and makes good use of the media to make the public aware of its policing priorities, regular crime updates and specific campaigns. There is also work in progress to discuss with the Government the possible appointment of a full-time media officer.

Areas For Improvement (AFI)

- The RGP IT systems are inadequate for a modern police force. This is recognised by both the RGP and the GPA. There is an urgent need to develop bespoke crime recording/intelligence, call-handling and custody systems, as well as the need for all staff to have access to the force intranet and to have e-mail capability. (HMI Recommendation 1 page 24)
- The RGP is set priorities and targets by the GPA around reducing crime. The RGP need to develop a performance culture, identifying plans and monitoring processes to ensure delivery and giving managers responsibility and ownership. This will assist in driving down volume crime and anti-social behaviour. (HMI Recommendation 5 page 24)
- The force does not have a structured community engagement policy. While there are committed staff arranging individual meetings (which include tenants' associations, the elderly, and schools), this is not coordinated. More hard-to-reach groups, such as the poorer members of society and smaller multi-cultural groups, may or may not be included. There is also potential for far greater partnership working, particularly within crime and disorder. Although there is no legislative framework for such groups, there is clearly a willingness to see this develop from both the RGP and the individual agencies interviewed. This approach is particularly important when targeting anti-social behaviour and volume crime, such as criminal damage and burglary. (HMI Recommendation 6 page 24)

- The Neighbourhood and High Visibility Teams have been a success: they have taken responsibility for local policing, and ensure a visible presence. Increasingly, however, numbers within the High Visibility Team have declined. The Neighbourhood Team sergeant has limited available time to carry out any supervision, as she is almost exclusively committed to child protection work. During the summer months, most of the Neighbourhood Team constables are redeployed within the beach areas of Gibraltar, therefore leading to a break in service to their communities. The RGP should consider reviewing the two teams, and the potential to merge them: this could provide resilience and greater ability to consistently deal with local issues.
- There is no recognised 'problem-solving' process within RGP. Officers deal admirably with issues that arise and often look to reduce recurrence, but this is not formalised to ensure that problems do not persist. As mentioned previously, a problem-solving approach is invaluable within partnership working, in particular the targeting of volume crime such as burglary, criminal damage and anti social behaviour.
- The Government is considering the introduction of CCTV in Gibraltar. This could assist in reducing volume crime such as criminal damage and anti-social behaviour, as well as increasing the likelihood of detections.
- Officers within the force carry out a multitude of tasks, many of which would not be undertaken within police forces elsewhere. These tasks include traffic warden and school crossing duties; scaffolding management; vehicle escorts; supreme court duty; and liner arrivals (to name but a few). Force resources are also having to be redirected to deal with the smuggling of tobacco across the frontier due to the differing levels of taxation. RGP should conduct a review of the demands and tasks undertaken by police officers, with a view to making recommendations to the GPA on ways of releasing officers from duties that could be carried out by others (such as the Ministry of Transport), so that they can concentrate on tackling force priorities.
- The effectiveness of the Crime Management Unit is hampered by the quantity of non-crime work undertaken by the two police officers and two police support staff in that unit. With so many responsibilities, the supervision of finalised investigations and adequate intelligence-sharing and briefing suffers.
- Currently the force has a shortage of skilled fingerprint specialists. The only expert has retired and is working on an occasional basis as a member of police staff, while a second officer is gaining the required experience. The force continues to adhere to the 16-point rule³ for the identification of marks found at crime scenes. Currently the UK relies on only 10 points, which significantly increases the chance of successful comparisons particularly in volume crime such as burglary. To achieve this within UK courts, a force must have two suitably experienced fingerprint experts, one to identify the 10 points and the second to ratify or otherwise these findings. Gibraltar may wish to adopt a similar policy.
- The force provides regular in-house law training. However, there has been no CID training for ten years, and there is no progressive training in new techniques for senior investigating officers and scenes of crime officers. Some

³ Fingerprint experts need to establish 16 identical marks before it can be provided as evidence in court.

distance learning training could be provided if the IT infrastructure could support it. (See also Protection from Serious Harm AFI 1 page 16)

Work in Progress (WIP)

- The force has a number of critical policies still in draft, including the Gibraltar Crime Recording Standards. When published this will provide clear direction to all staff in the recording and detecting of crime, leaving no ambiguity. HMIC suggest this should be in place by the end of the 2010/11 financial year.
- The RGP has submitted to the GPA proposals for the appointment of a full-time media professional, who could assist in communicating all facets of policing to the community.

Protection from Serious Harm

Policing in Gibraltar demands a flexible approach from all staff, due to the unique nature of the location, its population and relative isolation. The need to have staff capable of multi-tasking is acknowledged as vital in managing an effective policing service.

While there is clear evidence that officers are flexible, committed and passionate about their roles, training has not always been available to those who need it. Distance learning is one avenue that could be explored. The National Centre for Applied Learning Technologies (NCALT) is a collaboration between the National Police Improvement agency (NPIA) and the Metropolitan Police Service. NCALT provides distance learning for all 43 police forces in England and Wales, and are able to provide this for the RGP. There would be a fee, and NCALT do have minimum IT specifications; however, once established, distance learning in all skills could be progressed.

The force has the ability to manage Category B major crime investigations.⁴ There are two trained senior investigating officers (SIOs) who have the skills to run such an enquiry on the lines of 'Major Incident Room Standard Operating Procedures' (MIRSAP). During protracted investigations that require additional resources such as surveillance or specialist forensic teams/detectives, the force has sought and acquired assistance from the UK.

The RGP do not have any formal contingencies if, for example, a Category A incident occurs. The UK is clearly facing significant pressure on its resources during the current economic climate. This could lead to the RGP experiencing difficulty in securing assistance at short notice. The RGP therefore needs to consider how to meet these contingencies; this will require formal service agreements rather than ad hoc arrangements.

The RGP has counter terrorism (CT) structures in place to regularly assess the security threat. At an operational level, the Security Executive Group is chaired by one of the superintendents, and is linked with well-established community operations (Project

⁴ 'A homicide or other major investigation where the identity of the offender(s) is not apparent, the continued risk to the public is low and the investigation or securing of evidence can be achieved within normal force resourcing arrangements.' (*Murder Manual*, ACPO 2006)

Citadel). The Gibraltar Coordinating Centre for Criminal Intelligence and Drugs (GCCID) also acts as a conduit for intelligence information.

RGP also need to continue to review the approach to dealing with organised crime, and give wider recognition to the fact that Gibraltar could be susceptible. It is important to identify and target potential groups at an early stage before they emerge and become prevalent. RGP statistics establish that crimes such as fraud, drugs and smuggling continue to see growth; in other police areas, these crimes are sometimes indicative of an underlying potential for serious and organised crime. (HMI Recommendation 3 page 24)

The force invests considerable resources into drugs enforcement. This is identified within the Policing Plan as a priority. The number of recorded crimes clearly show that this proactive response is successful.

Within child protection and domestic violence, there is an excellent relationship with Social Services. One sergeant takes responsibility for most cases and is developing new systems and processes with partners. The recent adoption of the child protection spread sheet, enabling the force to identify at a glance the current stages of investigation of most cases, is acknowledged as a step forward. However, child protection and domestic violence remain a threat to the RGP: as described, there are only limited resources deployed and no resilience. Policy on both these offences remain in draft, leading to an ad hoc approach in responding to such matters.

Traffic congestion and road safety in Gibraltar remain a priority within the Policing Plan. The 'park and ride' scheme at the frontier is planned and being developed and it is hoped this will assist in reducing congestion. The force has a traffic department which is essentially employed to assist in traffic management and flow, but which has several other responsibilities that take them away from this core duty.

RGP do not manage the Ministry of Transport (MOT) traffic wardens or tow away vehicles. There is significant duplication between the RGP and MOT groups, with no coordination. For instance, both are engaged in parking enforcement, but do not know what each team is targeting. This needs to be reviewed.

Strengths

- The force has two trained SIOs able to manage Category-B investigations in accordance with MIRSAP.
- The force observes the advice within the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO) *Murder Manual*.
- The RGP has counter terrorism (CT) structures in place to regularly assess the security threat. At an operational level, the Security Executive Group is chaired by one of the superintendents, and it is linked with well-established community operations (Project Citadel). The Gibraltar Coordinating Centre for Criminal Intelligence and Drugs (GCID) also forms a conduit for intelligence information.
- The recent formation of the Intelligence Sharing Group, along with the Force Intelligence Collection Plan (Operation Lookout), are positive developments.
- The RGP, through the GPA, receive funding from the Government when major incidents or crime demand additional resources.

- The force maintains a technical support unit, which has basic surveillance equipment, predominantly used by the drug squad.
- There is an excellent relationship with Social Services, and one sergeant takes responsibility for most child protection and domestic violence cases.
- The RGP Marine and Diving unit is well resourced with equipment and staff. The unit works with Customs to target smuggling and police territorial waters. HMIIC recommend that consideration be given to the formation of a joint RGP/Customs Marine Unit, so that resources and costs can be shared.
- The detection rate for recorded crime at 63% exceeds UK forces, and represents a 2.6% improvement from 2009.
- The force has a dedicated traffic team, essentially deployed to ensure traffic flow during weekdays. There are two officers within the force trained to investigate fatal accidents by following the *ACPO Road Death Manual*.
- The RGP has fully trained authorised firearms officers who undergo eight days' training each year and have to re-qualify three times during that year. There is a strict suspension policy if officers do not qualify. The Dynamic Entry Team are both public order and firearms trained and undergo regular training in Gibraltar and the UK.
- RGP attend the Civil Contingencies Committee, working together to identify and plan for contingencies. A 'table top' exercise takes place annually.
- Officers from all departments, including CID and Traffic, are Public Order trained.

AFI

- The force needs to carry out a training needs analysis, and create a training plan. Although some in-house training is delivered, there have been no standardised CID courses for over 10 years; no fraud training; no drugs training; no exhibit training; and no Scenes of Crime Officers (SOCO) refresher training. There are two trained SIOs in the force, but only one is within CID. He was trained 10 years ago, with little exposure to major crime investigations and no additional training. (HMI Recommendation 2 page 24)
- RGP also need to continue to review the approach to dealing with organised crime, and give wider recognition to the fact that Gibraltar could be susceptible. It is important to identify and target potential groups at an early stage before they emerge and become prevalent. RGP statistics establish that crimes such as fraud, drugs and smuggling continue to see growth; in other police areas, these crimes are sometimes indicative of an underlying potential for serious and organised crime. (HMI Recommendation 3 page 24)
- The RGP do not have any formal contingencies in place if, for instance, a Category A major investigation requires resourcing. The UK is clearly facing significant pressure on resources during the current economic climate. This could lead to the RGP experiencing difficulty in securing assistance at short

notice. In the future, therefore, formal service agreements are essential. The RGP does not have anything similar to Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES); and the effectiveness of such a system may be limited if staff only use it infrequently. The need for formalised contingencies is therefore crucial. (HMI Recommendation 4 page 24)

- The RGP IT systems are inadequate for a modern police force; this is recognised by the RGP. There is an urgent need to develop bespoke crime recording/intelligence, call-handling systems and custody IT systems. All staff must also have access to the force intranet, and have email capability. (See also Local Crime and Policing AFI 1 page 12)
- The Crime Management Unit is responsible for the dissemination of intelligence, but just 60% of their time can be dedicated to this, as they have numerous other responsibilities. Intelligence briefings take place only twice a week and not all officers are present. Some officers will not have such a briefing for a month or more.
- The force has no current policy in relation to child protection or domestic violence. Policy is in draft form and requires progressing, as there is a gap in understanding domestic violence and its links to child abuse.
- There is no specialist Child Protection Unit within RGP. While it is accepted that officers will multitask, this is a critical issue. There is one sergeant responsible for most cases of child abuse and domestic violence, but almost all her time is taken up by this area of business, and she therefore has little left to devote to her Neighbourhood Policing Unit role. There is no resilience, and in her absence an untrained acting sergeant (who has little knowledge of child protection) has been asked to stand in. Consideration should be given to identifying a full-time sergeant and constable to work within the CID and take lead responsibility for child protection.
- There is a need to train further officers in 'achieving best evidence.' The current interview suite is outdated and in some instances the equipment has not worked. New premises need to be identified, and adequate equipment purchased.
- There are no sudden infant death protocols or policies within RGP. While it is understood that these are rare occurrences within Gibraltar, such deaths are emotive and high profile. A clear understanding and policy with health professionals would reduce the risk of treating a sudden death as a homicide (or vice versa).
- While (as mentioned above) the authorised firearms officers are suitably trained, no senior officer has attended a 'Gold' course, and only two have completed a 'Silver' course. The Tactical Adviser was last trained in 2000 and the force remains unable to progress a less than lethal option, due to the previous UK Government's view that exporting such items was not legal. .
- The security within the two armouries should be reviewed, as there was uncertainty among staff as to who had what key, and the spare set of keys could not be found. It is understood that the intention is to keep a set of keys in a 'break glass' safe nearby. This however poses a security risk to the organisation.

- The officers within the Traffic Department do not perform the conventional role they would in the UK: they are not trained in driving, vehicle examination and accident investigation. The team are employed essentially to assist the flow of traffic; HMIC also found examples of targets being set for the issuing of summonses. Some of the roles they fulfil take them away from their core functions; for example, one officer is responsible for examining the location and safety of scaffolding (without training), the daily abstractions to escorts, the Pay Run, school crossing points and traffic warden duty. A review of the roles that Traffic Department officers carry out would therefore be useful in establishing what the RGP will require this team to undertake. The team generally work Monday to Friday, normally during the day. It would be beneficial for the RGP to establish 'demand versus resources', as it may be productive for them to operate after 2200 (when they presently come off duty), particularly on Friday and Saturday, when drink driving and poor driving may be more prevalent. This would then impact on the reduction of casualties within Operation Roadwatch.
- Historically, all road accidents, whatever their nature, have been reported to the police in Gibraltar. It may be beneficial to remove the requirement to report minor damage-only collisions, thereby freeing up officer time (although legislation may need to be altered to achieve this).
- The policing of drink driving would be more effective if roadside breathalysing equipment were available. It is worthy of note that during the HMIC crime audit in May 2010, there were several reports of vehicle theft and assault after collisions that resembled drinking and driving offending (for instance, cases of vehicles that were first involved in collisions, and then reported stolen).
- Officers from all departments (including CID officers) are trained in public order. However, not all of the duty inspectors expected to assume command have been trained.

WIP

- Force policy documents in relation to child protection, domestic violence, surveillance authorities and crime recording standards are being drafted.
- JTAC currently routes information through military channels, and not direct to the RGP. This may be due to the lack of 'Cluster' (the secure communications system); purchase of this has now been approved, but not yet completed.
- Work is currently underway to identify and set strategy to protect all important and vulnerable sites that are critical in supporting the infrastructure of Gibraltar.
- As a result of the 2010 Defence Review, there is a proposal under discussion that would see RGP absorb the Gibraltar Defence Police (GDP) officers, and so become a single force. The Government and the Ministry of Defence are currently negotiating the terms and conditions of this transfer. The RGP recognises a need to retrain and ensure a comprehensive induction package is in place for GDP officers who transfer. It is expected that the transfer will take place by June 2011; a working party chaired by the RGP commissioner has been identified.

Public confidence and satisfaction

The RGP has made great strides within this domain. In particular, the formation and development of the GPA and Police Complaints Board (PCB) has led to closer community links and openness. A 'Policing Pledge', identifying the minimum standards that will be delivered by the force, has been adopted and the public have been made aware of this through the media and press releases.

Community-style policing is at the heart of the RGP, and the Neighbourhood Policing Unit and High Visibility Unit have personal responsibility for areas of the community. These teams have good links with tenants' associations, youth groups and the elderly.

Strengths

- The formation and development of the GPA is a positive step toward policing in Gibraltar. The authority is involved in setting the strategic direction of the RGP, agreeing targets and priorities. The GPA seeks public and partnership opinion when setting the priorities. The chair has a weekly meeting with the Commissioner, and informal contact on an almost daily basis.
- The formation and development of the PCB means that the public can interact with a more independent and accessible process. The RGP is cooperating fully with the PCB and dealing positively with complaints. . (See also AFI 5 below)
- Officers who have been subject to complaints of incivility have been required to attend training at the conclusion of investigations.
- The RGP are a visible force, with Neighbourhood and High Visibility Teams dedicated to specific areas within the community. There are good community links with tenants' associations, schools and the elderly.
- The *Bobby* magazine is a good medium to market the RGP and keep the public informed. Leaflets on how to make a complaint and the Customer Care Charter can be found within the public reception areas of police stations.
- Regular press releases are covered by newspapers and detail daily crime rates and police activity. These are a ready source of information to the public.
- The GPA and RGP have introduced the Policing Pledge, informing the public what minimum standards of service they can expect. (In the UK, the new Government has stated that retaining the Policing Pledge is no longer mandatory: however, many forces have chosen to continue to ensure a common delivery standard.)
- The RGP have in place crime recording standards that broadly mirror the UK National Crime Recording Standards.
- The Government has completely refurbished the custody suite. It has been constructed thoughtfully with safety and security in mind, providing high quality accommodation, and so reducing risk to detainees.
- Police officers and staff are smart in appearance and display real commitment and dedication to the RGP and the community they serve. This was evident in all HMIC meetings and interviews.

- All RGP promotion boards now include representatives from the GPA and the Government, to promote transparency.

AFI

- The Policing Pledge, although published, is not fully understood or indeed recognised by all staff.
- External communication via the Government website would benefit from more regular updates.
- The force IT structure is inadequate for a modern police force. The RGP should explore with the GPA the possibility of setting up its own website, with more local information available on it – from crime information and recording, to staffing details and how to contact individuals and departments within the force. Alternatively, the police pages on the Government website could be enhanced. All officers need the ability to communicate easily by email with their community and partners. All relevant staff should have ready access to the internet from the workplace (in line with and subject to the Government's IT policy).
- The RGP rely on the PCB to manage and supervise all public complaints. It would be in the interests of the RGP to improve the signage that directs the public to the PCB office. It would also increase public satisfaction if the RGP sought agreement with the PCB to work to timescale targets in keeping complainants informed of progress and conclusions of their cases.
- Legislation exists that would allow the RGP to process appropriate complaints by way of local resolution. This has not been utilised, but would be a positive step to take. If implemented, the procedure would ensure prompt resolution and the potential for early satisfaction, for both the public and officers.
- The Policing Pledge only demands that there will be 'improved communications with victims'. The force does not adhere to a victim or witness charter: officers decide independently if and when to update victims and witnesses. There is no corporate approach.
- The force call-handling system does not have the ability to code call types. A system based on the UK National Standards for Incident Recording would enable analysis of type of demand and deployments. Doing so would create a standard approach to all calls for police assistance. There is a pressing need to build into the call-handling network an automated queuing system that provides the caller with information on exactly where they are in the queue. At the moment the caller simply hears a ringing tone, even when operators are engaged.
- The force does not have a definition of a racial or homophobic incident. Officers have little concept of these type of issues.
- Whilst it is evident that the force invokes sickness policy and unsatisfactory performance measures, management of both issues needs to be improved.
- The custody area has an excellent CCTV system. However, it does not give detainees any personal privacy when using the cell toilets – this is captured and displayed on the monitors in the custody sergeant's office. On occasions, a

piece of paper is placed over the toilet area by the custody sergeant. Both sexes should have toilet privacy. This can be achieved with pixilation software updates or a physical barrier in the cell at waist height.

- The CCTV within the custody area only retains data for one month, Many detainees are bailed for longer periods, therefore keeping the data for three months would be a safer approach.
- Should all cell capacity be used, there is currently no formal contingency to fall back on. This could be a risk to the organisation during a period of high demand.
- The custody process is all on paper; this should be rolled into the future IT improvements. (See also Local Crime and Policing AFI 1 page 12)
- Detainees are offered legal advice when in custody at the police station, but if they take such advice they have to pay for it. In other jurisdictions, free legal advice provides equality before the law.
- The force needs to adopt developments plans for all ranks and specialisms. This should be linked to the training needs assessment. Part of the development of staff in critical roles needs to include a formalised exchange programme with a UK force. This would expose RGP officers to a whole range of different policing issues, and at the same time those officers seconded to the RGP could share their experience, skills and training with local officers.

WIP

- The force is progressing a proposal for the appointment of a full-time media professional.
- The force is creating a skills database, which will be available in January 2011.
- The force is carrying out a review to undertake workforce refinement and succession planning; posts such as a constables fully employed on marine and vehicle maintenance are examples of the necessity to carry out this process.
- The Commissioner has been appointed to lead on the operational implementation of the merger of the RGP with the GDP; the time scales are recognised as challenging.

Value for money

The force budget is just over £10m expenditure, and is provided by Parliament, after departmental needs are assessed at the end of each year by the Government. Recent financial years have seen no increase except to cater for salary rises. The force employs 227 police officers (and 28 civilian staff). This equates to one officer for every 140 inhabitants of Gibraltar; however if the influx of daily workers is included this figure falls to one officer for every 273. The average in the UK is one officer for every 450 residents – but of course this comparison does not include the 10.5 million tourists that visit Gibraltar each year.

While direct comparisons to other forces in financial terms are subject to significant differences in economic conditions and funding arrangements, RGP's situation compares favourably with Jersey Police (which has an annual budget of £24m and employs 236 police officers, equating to one officer per 388 residents) and with Guernsey (which has an annual budget of £12.7m and employs 164 officers, or one per 396 residents).

All RGP staff are employees of the Government. The force seeks extra support during periods of higher financial demand (due to unexpected operations or investigations); additional financial assistance is granted by the financial secretary (if savings from police funding elsewhere can be found), or is sought from Parliament.

At this time, the force does not employ police community support officers or have a Special Constabulary. There is potential for the force to civilianise some posts, such as car and marine mechanics; traffic wardens; school crossing patrols; scenes of crime officers; and crime and intelligence imputers.

Strengths

- Additional financial support is provided by Parliament (if circumstances demands this and Government supports it).
- Benchmarking with Jersey and Guernsey in relation to overall policing costs and numbers of officers per head of population shows that, in comparison, the force is efficient and represents value for money, providing higher police numbers per resident at significantly lower cost.
- The force has a senior executive responsible for budgetary control.
- The force generates some additional income for Government through traffic management escorts.

AFI

- The RGP should develop a three-year financial IT improvement plan and build this into its annual request for funding to the Government. This will allow for continued development and so ensure that the force has the required systems in place.
- The force does not know the cost of each police officer and consequently the cost per household; this information would assist in future funding reviews and force modernisation.
- The force does not benchmark costs (for example, with similar policing areas such as Jersey).
- The current RGP accommodation, with the notable exception of the custody suite, is generally in poor condition. Staff are working in badly maintained buildings. Some buildings have leaking roofs and many have clear signs of decay. This can have a corrosive effect on staff morale, as well as the failure to provide adequate accommodation to work efficiently. Provision of accommodation is a matter for Government; it would be helpful if this were addressed.

- All employees of the RGP are actually employed by the Government, not the GPA. The terms and conditions of the non-police officers do not appear to be suitable for the needs of the force. An example of this is the hours that police staff can be asked to work. In the summer, police staff finish their day at 14.30hrs. This often means that a police officer takes over their role, reducing police officer numbers on patrol.

WIP

- The RGP are progressing a proposal for the recruitment of special constables. This is a new direction for the force and one that could be further developed, providing additional resources at busy periods.

Conclusions and recommendations

This report on the recent and current performance of RGP establishes its strengths, areas for improvement, and the work in progress. HMIC fully recognises the unique policing environment of Gibraltar, and that it faces the challenges of operating without many of the specialist skills and departments expected in a UK police force.

HM Inspector anticipates that the GPA will consider and review all the areas for improvement (AFIs). Those identified as critical for continued development and progress are identified as recommendations, and listed below.

HMIC recommends that the RGP:

1. Develop a three-year IT plan, to ensure the force is able to provide staff and the public with IT systems capable of delivering modern policing. In order to do so the force with the support of the GPA needs to make a request for Government investment. (Local Crime & Policing AFI 1, page 12)

2. Carry out a thorough costed training needs analysis, and create a force training programme. In particular, this must cover protective services, and provide CID courses and specialist skills courses such as child protection and sexual offences. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 1, page 16)

3. Review the approach to organised criminality and organised crime groups. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 2, page 16)

4. Adopt agreed plans and protocols to cater for contingencies. (Protection from Serious Harm AFI 3, page 16)

5. Adopt a performance culture, identifying plans and monitoring processes to ensure delivery, with middle and upper management accountability. (Local Crime & Policing AFI 2, page 12)

6. To develop a force strategy and memoranda of understanding that bring together partner agencies working jointly toward crime and disorder reduction. (Local Crime and Policing AFI 3, page 12)

Appendix A: Inspection Terms of Reference set by the Gibraltar Police Authority



INSPECTION OF THE ROYAL GIBRALTAR POLICE (RGP) BY HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORATE OF CONSTABULARIES (HMIC) TERMS OF REFERENCE

Commissioning/Reporting

1. The inspection is commissioned by the Gibraltar Police Authority (GPA) and HMIC will report directly to the GPA.

Ownership

2. Ownership of the final report of the investigation is vested in the GPA.

Recommendations

3. The recommendations included in the final report will not be binding on the Governor, Government of Gibraltar, the RGP or the GPA.

Scope of the Inspection

4. The inspection will be conducted under the current HMIC assessment module known as the 'Police Report Card' adapted to meet local circumstances and with particular emphasis on the strategic objectives of the current GPA's Policing Plan. The following will be examined:
 - a. Local Crime and Policing
 - (1) High visibility policing.
 - (2) Reducing crime.
 - (3) Solving crime.
 - (4) Vandalism (specific focus).
 - (5) Burglary (specific focus).
 - (6) Anti social behaviour.
 - (7) Under aged drinking.

b. Protection from Serious Harm

- (1) Investigating major crime.
- (2) Counter terrorism.
- (3) Drug enforcement.
- (4) Violence.
- (5) Serious crime.
- (6) Child abuse.
- (7) Domestic violence.
- (8) Road safety (reducing road death and injury).

c. Public Confidence and Satisfaction

- (1) Customer services.
- (2) Professional standards.
- (3) Public awareness information.

d. Value for money

- (1) Cost of policing.
- (2) Number of police officers/staff.
- (3) Cost per household.

5. In addition, the following issues will be examined:

- a. The degree to which the RGP is an efficient and effective police service within the financial resources available to it and on a value for money basis.
- b. The degree to which the RGP demonstrates high standards of integrity, probity and independence of policing.
- c. The extent to which the RGP meets the appropriate professional standards that should be expected by the GPA of the service.
- d. Whether, and if so to what extent, the internal RGP procedures in relation to the investigation of complaints against police officers are fit for purpose and working effectively.

- e. Whether and to what extent the Commissioner and the RGP are each held to account by the GPA for matters that are the responsibility of the GPA.
 - f. The manner and the extent to which the RGP polices national security including internal security and maritime issues.
 - g. The manner and degree to which the RGP co-operates with the Police Complaints Board (PCB) in examining and providing information, and action on follow up, that arises from the investigation of complaints by the PCB.
 - h. The extent to which appropriate Standing Orders issued by the Commissioner of Police cover all the issues that should be covered by such Standing Orders.
6. The GPA may agree variations with HMIC on any of the above, including the addition of further items that HMIC will examine and on which it will report under the scope of the inspection.

Appendix B: Royal Gibraltar Police Crime Statistics

	From: 01/4/2009 to 31/03/2010			From: 01/4/2008 to 31/03/2009		
	Reported	Detected	Detection Rate	Reported	Detected	Detection Rate
Against the Person Minor	184	109	59%	192	94	49%
ASSAULT (COMMON)	184	109	59%	192	94	49%
Against the Person Serious	147	111	76%	108	81	75%
ABH	100	75	75%	82	57	70%
ATT. MURDER	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
GBH	8	6	75%	5	4	80%
THREATS TO KILL / CONSPIRACY TO MURDER	4	2	50%	2	2	100%
WOUNDING WITH INTENT	1	1	100%	0	0	0
WOUNDING	20	15	75%	13	13	100%
AFFRAY	11	11	100%	0	0	0
CRUELTY AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN	2	0	0	4	3	75%
FALSE IMPRISONMENT	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Burglaries Serious	110	52	47%	107	34	32%
ATTEMPTED BURGLARY DWELLING	5	4	80%	0	0	0
ATTEMPTED BURGLARY OTHER	14	10	71%	5	1	20%
BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	30	7	23%	22	9	41%
BURGLARY OTHER	61	31	51%	79	23	29%
AGGRAVATED BURGLARY IN A DWELLING	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Children & Young Persons Act. 2006	5	5	100%	2	2	100%
SELLING LIQUOR TO A CHILD	3	3	100%	2	2	100%
SECTION 18 ALCOHOL TOBACCO GAMING ACT	2	2	100%	0	0	0
Civil Registration Act.				2	1	50%
PERMITTING YOUR I/D CARD TO BE USED BY ANOTHER	0	0	0	1	1	100%
USING ANOTHER PERSONS I/D CARD	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Criminal Damage Minor	548	111	20%	541	120	22%
C/D TO VEHICLE	286	41	14%	290	40	14%
CAUSING DAMAGE GENERAL	260	70	27%	249	78	31%
DEFACING GOVERNMENT PROPERTY	0	0	0	1	1	100%
POSTING BILLS	2	0	0	1	1	100%
Criminal Damage Serious	46	5	11%	24	9	38%
ARSON ENDANGERING LIFE	3	2	67%	3	2	67%
ARSON NOT ENDANGERING LIFE	7	1	14%	9	2	22%
ATTEMPTED ARSON NOT ENDANGERING LIFE	1	0	0	1	1	100%
C/D TO VEHICLE	14	1	7%	8	2	25%
THREATS TO DESTROY	1	0	0	2	2	100%
CAUSING DAMAGE GENERAL	20	1	5%	1	0	0%

Drug Offences General	707	684	97%	540	514	95%
ADMINISTERING A NOXIOUS SUBSTANCE	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
OBSTRUCTING M.O.D.A.	46	40	87%	53	49	92%
POSS. OF A CONTROLLED DRUG	656	640	97%	484	463	96%
CULTIVATION CANNABIS PLANT	4	4	100%	1	1	100%
INTRODUCING DRUGS INTO PRISON	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Drugs Trafficking Offences	56	52	93%	36	33	92%
POSS. WITH INTENT TO SUPPLY DRUGS	35	35	100%	26	25	96%
SUPPLYING / OFFERING DRUGS	9	8	89%	0	0	0
UNLAWFUL IMPORTATION / EXPORTATION	9	9	100%	8	8	100%
CONSP TO IMPORT/EXPORT DRUGS	0	0	0	1	0	0%
MONEY LAUNDERING	3	0	0	1	0	0%
Firearms Offences Serious	23	19	83%	14	12	86%
POSS. FIREARM/AMMUNITION	12	10	83%	1	1	100%
IMPORTING/FIREARM/AMMUNITION	0	0	0	1	1	100%
POSS. FIREARM/AMMUNITION	11	9	82	11	9	82%
POSSESSING/DISTRIBUTING PROHIBITED WEAPON	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Fireworks Offences Minor	14	12	86%	3	2	67%
DISCHARGING FIREWORKS	5	4	80%	3	2	67%
IMPORTING FIREWORKS	1	1	100%	0	0	0
POSS FIREWORKS	7	6	86%	0	0	0
POSS DANGEROUS OR NOXIOUS THING	1	1	100%	0	0	0
Fraud & Deception Minor	105	55	52%	64	35	55%
MAKING OFF WITHOUT PAYMENT	68	24	35%	54	28	52%
OBT. PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	37	31	84%	1	0	0%
AIDING/ABETTING MAKING OFF WITHOUT PAYMENT	0	0	0	1	1	100%
FORGERY	0	0	0	8	6	75%
Fraud & Deception Serious	84	64	76%	54	42	78%
EVADING A LIABILITY	6	5	83%	2	1	50%
FALSE ACCOUNTING	15	15	100%	8	10	100%
OBT. SUPPLEMENTARY BENEFIT BY FALSE REP.	3	3	100%	5	5	100%
OBT/UTTERING A FORGED INSTRUMENT	9	8	89%	0	0	0
POSS. OF A COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY	3	1	33%	0	0	0
CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD	7	5	71%	0	0	0
FORGERY	1	0	0%	0	0	0
UTTERING A FORGED DOCUMENT	2	2	100%	0	0	0
OBT SERVICES BY DECEPTION	4	2	50%	3	2	67%
ATT. OBT. PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	1	0	0	0	0	0
Endeavouring to Obtain property on a Forged Instrument	0	0	0	1	1	100%
EXPOSING FORGED GOODS FOR SALE	0	0	0	1	1	100%

IMPORTING A PROHIBITED IMPORT	0	0	0	4	4	100%
OBT. PROPERTY BY DECEPTION	21	14	67	24	14	58%
OBT/UTTERING A FORGED INSTRUMENT	9	8	89	1	1	100%
POSS. OF A COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY	2	1	50	1	0	0%
POSS. OF FORGED GOODS FOR THE PURPOSE OF TRADE	0	0	0	1	1	100%
UTTERING A COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY	1	0	0	3	2	67%
Immigration Offences	58	53	91%	13	12	93%
ATT DECEIVE IMMIGRATION OFFICER	4	4	100%	1	1	100%
DECEIVING AN IMMIGRATION OFFICER	2	2	100%	1	0	0%
GENERAL IMMIGRATION OFFENCES	3	1	33%	0	0	0
ILLEGAL LANDINGS	6	6	100%	0	0	0
ENTERING GIB OTHER THAN VIA IMMIGRATION POST	20	19	95%	4	4	100%
FOUND IN GIBRALTAR WITHOUT A PERMIT	18	16	89%	6	6	100%
HARBOURING AN ILLEGAL IMMIGRANT	5	5	100%	1	1	100%
Licensing Offences	55	55	100%	36	36	100%
NO TAVERN LICENCE	2	2	100%	0	0	0
FAILING TO LEAVE LICENCE PREMISES	2	2	100%	1	1	100%
FAILING TO DISPLAY TOBACCO TRANSPORTATION	1	1	100%	0	0	0
NOT DISPLAYING ENTERTAINMENT LICENCE	3	3	100%	0	0	0
CONTRAVENING ENTERTAINMENT LICENCE	1	1	100%	0	0	0
CONTRAVENING ALCOHOL NOTICE	2	2	100%	0	0	0
CHILDREN & YOUNG PERSONS	1	1	100%	0	0	0
NO ENTERTAINMENT LICENCE	7	7	100%	0	0	0
NOT DISP. TAVERN LICENCE	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
NOT DISP. TOBACCO LICENCE	1	1	100%	2	2	100%
OTHER LICENCE OFFENCES (NOT QUOTED)	4	4	100%	2	2	100%
PLAYING MUSIC AFTER HOURS	4	4	100%	4	4	100%
SELLING DRINK AFTER HOURS	3	3	100%	0	0	0
TRANSCIEVER NO LICENCE	9	9	100%	0	0	0
DISPLAYING TOBACCO ADVERTISEMENT	0	0	0	4	4	100%
LIGHTING A FIRE WITHOUT A PERMIT	0	0	0	1	1	100%
NO ENTERTAINMENT LICENCE	7	7	100%	2	2	100%
NOT DISP. TRADE LICENCE	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
PERSONS IN LICENSED PREMISES AFTER HOURS	0	0	0	6	6	100%
SELLING DRINK AFTER HOURS	3	3	100%	2	2	100%
TRADING NO PERMIT	0	0	0	7	7	100%
TRANSCIEVER NO LICENCE	0	0	0	2	2	100%

Liquor Licence Offences Minor	228	214	94%	285	282	99%
DRUNK & DISORDERLY	179	165	92%	212	210	99%
FOUND DRUNK	41	41	100%	65	64	98%
INDECENT BEHAVIOUR WHILE DRUNK	8	8	100%	8	8	100%
Liquor Licence Offences Serious	1	1	100%	4	3	75%
DRUNK IN CHARGE OF A CHILD	1	1	100%	4	3	75%
Miscellaneous Minor	203	130	64%	193	122	63%
ANIMALS /BIRDS ACT OFFENCES	25	25	100%	11	11	100%
BEACH BYE LAW OFFENCES	4	4	100%	7	7	100%
BEGGING	17	17	100%	5	5	100%
CAMPING	16	16	100%	66	65	98%
CIVIL AIR TERMINAL ACT	1	1	100%	0	0	0
DANGEROUS NAVIGATION	2	2	100%	2	2	100%
DEPOSITING EXCREMENT	1	1	100%	3	1	33%
DEPOSITING LITTER	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
ENTERING MOD LAND	1	1	100%	0	0	0
FAILING TO COMPLY WITH COURT ORDERS	17	16	94%	20	8	40%
ILLEGAL IMPORT / EXPORT OF GOODS	4	3	75%	1	1	100%
ILLEGAL IMPORT (VESSEL)	4	3	75%	1	1	100%
IMPORTING PROHIBITED ARTICLE	1	1	100%	1	0	0%
IMPROPER USE OF PUBLIC ELECTRONIC COMMS	69	14	20%	60	11	18%
NATURE PROTECTION ACT	4	4	100%	0	0	0
NATURE RESERVE OFFENCES	8	8	100%	0	0	0
OBSTRUCTING CUSTOMS				2	2	100%
PORT RULES	8	8	100%	6	6	100%
REFUSING TO LEAVE GOVERNMENT PREMISES	1	1	100%	0	1	0
SECT. 6 C. P. P	18	4	22%	5	0	0%
SENDING PROHIBITED ARTICLES BY POST	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
WRITING / DISTRIBUTING THREATENING MATERIAL	0	0	0	1	0	0%
Miscellaneous Serious	25	17	68%	21	14	67%
BOMB HOAXES	1	1	100%	2	1	50%
BREAKING PRISON	1	1	100%	2	0	0%
FALSE DECLARATION (PASSPORTS)	1	0	0%	1	0	0%
IMPORTING/INFRINGING COPYRIGHT MATERIAL	1	1	100%	0	0	0
INTERFERING WITH WITNESS	2	0	0%	5	2	40%
INTIMIDATING JUROR/WIT, PERSON ASS.	15	12	80%	7	7	100%
PERVERTING THE COURSE OF JUSTICE	1	1	100%	0	0	0
POSSESSION OF OBSCENE / PROHIBITED MATERIAL	1	0	0%	0	0	0
FURIOUS DRIVING	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
ATT. TO PERVERT JUSTICE	1	0	0	2	2	100%
BIGAMY	0	0	0	1	1	100%

Police Related Offences Minor	181	171	94%	218	205	94%
DISORDERLY CONDUCT POLICE STATION	16	16	100%	29	29	100%
ESCAPING/ATT. TO ESCAPE LAWFUL CUSTODY	3	3	100%	1	1	100%
FAILING TO SURRENDER TO BAIL	5	2	40%	9	5	56%
OBSTRUCTING POLICE	107	102	95%	120	114	95%
RESISTING POLICE	43	43	100%	54	53	98%
WASTING POLICE TIME	7	5	71%	5	3	60%
Police Related Offences Serious	38	35	92%	45	41	91%
ASSAULT ON POLICE	38	35	92%	43	41	95%
IMPERSONATING A POLICE OFFICER	0	0	0	2	0	0%
Public Order Minor	627	546	87%	486	394	81%
CONDUCT LIKELY TO CAUSE A BOP	7	7	100%	19	18	95%
INSULT/THREAT/WORDS & BEHAVIOUR	116	80	69%	105	62	59%
MAKING A DISTURBANCE	67	61	91%	75	69	92%
MUSIC FROM CARS	186	182	98%	80	80	100%
OFFENSIVE CONDUCT	15	15	100%	4	1	25%
POSS. OFFENSIVE WEAPON	53	50	94%	34	33	97%
THROWING MISSILES	26	3	11%	28	7	25%
URINATING IN A PUBLIC PLACE	37	37	100%	27	26	96%
VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR	120	111	92%	112	97	87%
SPITTING IN A PUBLIC PLACE	0	0	0	2	1	50%
Robberies Serious	12	6	50%	12	5	42%
ATT. ROBBERY	3	1	33%	3	0	0%
ROBBERY	9	5	55%	9	5	56%
Sexual Offences Minor	4	2	50%	6	4	67%
INDECENT ASSAULT	2	1	50%	1	0	0%
INDECENT BEHAVIOUR	1	0	0%	4	3	75%
INDECENT EXPOSURE	1	1	100%	1	1	100%
Sexual Offences Serious	44	34	77%	13	9	62%
INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE OVER 16	9	3	33%	5	2	40%
INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE UNDER 13	9	7	78%	2	2	100%
INDECENT ASSAULT ON A FEMALE UNDER 16	5	3	60%	1	1	100%
INDECENT ASSAULT ON A MALE OVER 16	5	5	100%	1	1	100%
RAPE	3	3	100%	3	2	66%
GROSS INDECENCY WITH A BOY	12	12	100%	0	0	0
UNLAWFUL SEXUAL INRECOURSE WITH A FEMALE U/13	1	1	100%	0	0	0
OUTRAGING PUBLIC DECENCY	0	0	0	1	1	100%
Theft & Kindred Minor	745	177	24%	702	169	24%
ABSTRACTING ELECTRICITY	2	0	0%	1	1	100%
ALTERING GOVERNMENT PIPES	1	1	100%	0	0	0
ATTEMPTED THEFT	15	7	47%	18	9	50%
THEFT	577	163	28%	526	139	26%
THEFT FROM VEHICLE	149	6	4%	151	16	11%

VEHICLE INTERFERENCE	1	0	0%	6	4	67%
Theft & Kindred Serious	193	38	20%	143	46	32%
GOING EQUIPPED FOR THEFT/CHEAT	7	6	86%	6	6	100%
HANDLING STOLEN GOODS	15	11	73%	16	15	94%
THEFT	54	10	18%	35	6	17%
THEFT FROM VEHICLE	7	0	0%	2	0	0%
THEFT OR UNAUTHORISED TAKING M/VEHICLE	110	11	10%	84	19	23%
Tobacco Offences	204	169	83%	56	51	91%
EXPORTING TOBACCO & ATTEMPTS	13	5	38%	1	0	0%
POSS. COMMERCIAL QUANTITY OF TOBACCO	99	81	82%	47	43	91%
SELLING COMMERCIAL QUANTITY OF TOBACCO	7	5	71%	1	1	100%
STORING TOBACCO	1	1	100%	0	0	0
TRANSPORTING TOBACCO	10	10	100%	1	1	100%
CONCEALING TOBACCO IN A PUBLIC PLACE	62	59	95%	0	0	0
BEING CONC. IN THE EXPORTING OF COM QUAN TOB.	12	8	95	6	6	100%
	Reported	Detected	Detection Rate	Reported	Detected	Detection Rate
GRAND TOTALS	4647	2927	63.0%	3921	2370	60.4%

Searches undertaken

	Total of Stops Made	
	2009-2010	2008-2009
DRUGS	623	568
NATURE PROTECTION	25	1
STOLEN PROPERTY	93	123
TOBACCO	264	146

Serious traffic offences

OFFENCE	2008-2009	2009-2010
CARELESS DRIVING	79	68
CARELESS RIDING	8	14
CONT. A TRAFFIC LIGHT	365	160
DANGEROUS DRIVING	82	86
DANGEROUS RIDING	10	9
DRUNK IN CHARGE	22	13
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE	231	205
FAILING TO PROVIDE A SPECIMEN	14	8
SPEEDING	780	673
ALL GENERAL TRAFFIC OFFENCES	9034	11744
GRAND TOTAL	10625	12980

Traffic accidents

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	2009-2010	2008-2009
DAMAGES	615	626
DAMAGE ONLY	539	506
EXTENSIVE DAMAGE NO INJURIES	37	36
HIT & RUN (Vehicle Parked found with damage)	26	55
MINOR AGAINST OBJECT	8	26
MINOR SKIDDED/LOST CONTROL	5	2
NO DAMAGE WITH AN ANIMAL (dog killed)	1	1
SLIGHT	144	137
SLIGHT INJURIES SKIDDED/LOST CONTROL	8	11
SLIGHT INJURIES	129	117
SLIGHT INJURIES/PEDESTRIAN	7	9
SERIOUS	34	31
SERIOUS INJURIES SKIDDED/LOST CONTROL	6	5
SERIOUS INJURIES	26	21
SERIOUS INJURIES/PEDESTRIAN	2	5
FATAL	0	2
GRAND TOTAL	793	811

Other Demand on RGP

MISCELLANEOUS	2009/10	2008/09
Fatal accidents – Not Traffic	0	0
Other accidents – Not Traffic	0	0
Fires	47	40
Domestic Violence Reports	87	60
Other incidents attended by Police	2490	3090
Litter Tickets	18	15
Warrants Executed	4003 £74,990.00 monies recovered	3969 £64,255.00 monies recovered
Total Persons arrested by Warrants	1990	1837
GRAND TOTAL	6685	9079

GENERAL FIGURES	2009/10	2008/09	NOTES
Total Crimes Recorded	4647	3921	+726 crime records
Total Crimes Detected	2884	2370	
Overall Detection Rate	63%	60.4%	+2.6% in detection rates
Serious Crimes Recorded	1486	1121	
Serious Crimes Detected	1118	843	
Serious Crimes Detection Rate	75.2%	75.2%	
Serious Crimes per 1000 population*	46	35	
Total Traffic accidents	793	811	2.27% decrease in traffic accidents
Number of Persons Arrested	2581	2338	
Number of Persons Charged	1635	1715	
Number of Persons Released	398	364	
Number of Persons Cautioned	795	624	
Other Incidents	6685	3090	116% increase in other incidents
Emergency Calls Attended	758	611	
Enquiry Calls Received	9390	7478	