



STATES OF JERSEY
POLICE

July 2026

Crime and Policing Statistics

January 2022 – June 2026

La Police des États d'Jèrri



Introductory Notes

This statistical publication aims to provide transparent, impartial, and methodologically sound crime and policing data to support public understanding, inform policy development, and enhance accountability. This publication complements existing annual reports and performance statements. Our ambition is to publish twice yearly, and in future using a more real-time public and interactive dashboard. The content of this publication presents an overview of crime and policing data and activity in Jersey, currently covering recorded crime per year to demonstrate trends and then per quarter across seven high-level offence categories, road traffic policing data, stop and search and vehicle search, arrests and police conduct. Future editions may change or expand content with decisions made based on quality of sources and public value. The document is produced by States of Jersey Police Analytical Services, our team of crime and intelligence analysts.

Sections of this publication include data from 2022 onwards. Most of the commentary in sections will focus on the past two quarters and statistical comparisons, highlighted by blue shaded sections, and subsequent publications will comment on changes compared with reporting periods.

Data Revisions and Comparability

Police recorded crime data are inherently dynamic and subject to change over time. Figures presented in this publication may differ from those in previous releases due to updates in case classification, late reporting, or quality assurance processes that lead to reclassification, addition or removal of records. Additionally, improvements in recording practices, changes in legislation, or updates to counting rules can influence the volume and categorisation of recorded offences. These factors mean that direct comparisons between publications should be made with caution. Where possible, explanatory notes are provided to highlight known changes or revisions. This approach ensures transparency and supports accurate interpretation of trends, while recognising the operational realities of police data management.

While rigorous efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data presented, it is important to acknowledge that manual data entry processes are involved. These can be prone to human error, which may result in occasional inaccuracies or omissions. Users should bear this in mind when interpreting the figures, particularly when drawing comparisons or identifying trends.

Statistical Disclosure Control

To protect the confidentiality of individuals and ensure compliance with best practice in statistical disclosure control, where appropriate we choose to replace counts of fewer than five with the '5'. These measures are essential to prevent the inadvertent identification of individuals, particularly in a small jurisdiction such as Jersey where population sizes and case volumes may be low.

All Recorded Crime



Context

Recorded crime refers to criminal offences that have been formally logged by the police following a report or detection. In Jersey, this includes offences that meet the criteria for recording under the States of Jersey Police crime recording policies and the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003.

Summary

Quarterly recorded crime has remained broadly stable since 2022, although levels rose during 2024 before moderating in 2025 and into the first half of 2026. In the most recent six-month period, 741 crimes were recorded during the first quarter of 2026 and 831 during the second quarter. Recorded Crime in Q1 2026 was lower than Q1 2025 (769), Q2 2026 was lower than Q2 2025 (888) but remained above equivalent quarters recorded in 2022 and 2023.

The increase between Q1 and Q2 2026 reflects a consistent pattern seen in recent years where crime volumes tend to be higher in the second quarter than the first.

The overall volume recorded during the first half of 2026 was lower than in the first halves of 2024 and 2025, indicating a continuation of the reduction observed following the 2024 peak.

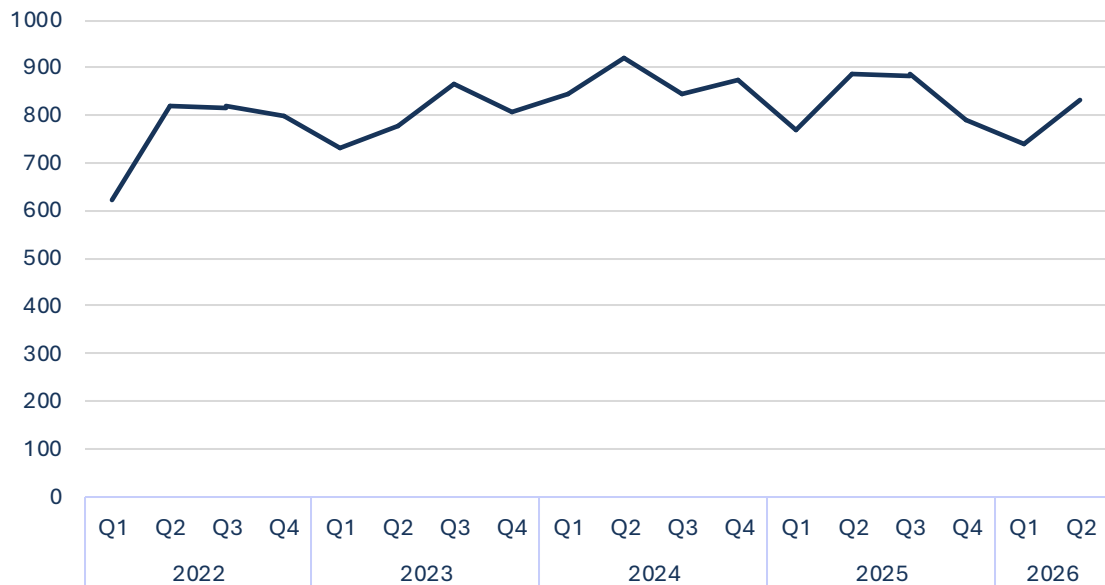


Figure 1.1: Recorded crimes by year and quarter

Table 1.1: Recorded crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	218	204	202	254	273	293	290	297	232	313	268	218	3062
2023	221	254	256	253	277	249	287	277	300	243	303	260	3180
2024	302	255	290	242	354	324	292	299	252	262	311	301	3484
2025	259	231	279	275	296	317	323	301	262	285	247	257	3332
2026	236	268	237	217	292	322							1572

Acquisitive Crime



Context

Acquisitive crime refers to offences where the primary motive is the unlawful acquisition of money, property, or other material benefit. Crimes include theft from a shop, fraud, theft of pedal cycles and others. Burglary and illegal entry are included in a subsequent section

Summary

A total of 290 acquisitive crimes were recorded during the first six months of 2026. This was 21 fewer offences (7%) than during the same period in 2025 and represented the lowest first-half total recorded since 2022.

Monthly totals declined from 66 offences in January to 40 in May before increasing slightly to 51 in June. The second quarter of 2026 recorded 132 offences compared with 172 during the same quarter of 2025, a decrease of 23%.

Over the longer term, annual acquisitive crime has remained relatively stable, ranging between 622 and 670 offences between 2022 and 2025. The latest figures indicate acquisitive crime has reduced compared with the higher levels recorded over the previous three years. Drivers of changes in recorded acquisitive crime include increased reporting & engagement from shops, genuine increases in criminality due to targeting of specific commodities and the cost of living.

NOTE: Acquisitive crime includes a range of offence types and year-to-year changes may be influenced by fluctuations in specific offence categories.

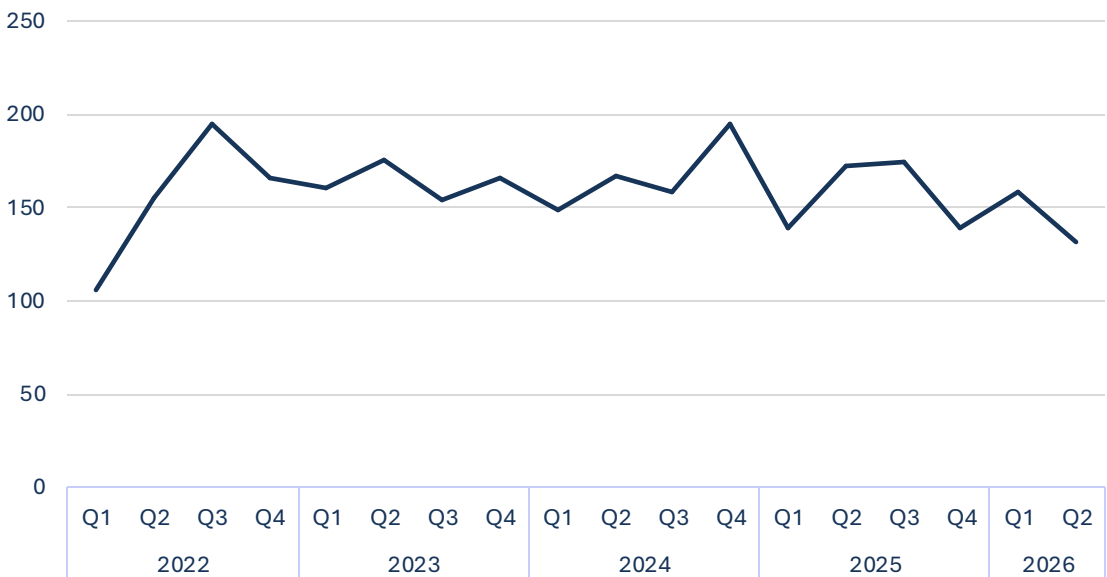


Figure 2.1: Recorded acquisitive crimes by year and quarter

Table 2.1: Recorded acquisitive crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	35	32	39	37	52	66	56	72	67	66	58	42	622
2023	38	59	64	56	60	60	52	53	49	56	60	50	657
2024	52	57	40	44	63	60	61	50	48	58	71	66	670
2025	48	44	47	52	60	60	65	48	62	44	43	52	625
2026	66	49	43	41	40	51							290



Burglary & Illegal Entry

Context

Burglary is the act of breaking and entering any building or part of a building with the intent to commit a crime therein or committing a crime once inside. This includes both residential and non-residential premises. Unlike burglary, illegal entry does not require forced access but still constitutes a criminal offence when accompanied by criminal intent.

Summary

Fifty-one burglary and illegal entry offences were recorded during the first six months of 2026, compared with 55 during the same period in 2025 and 57 in 2023. Monthly totals remained relatively low and stable, ranging between five and fifteen offences. There were 25 offences recorded in the second quarter of 2026, broadly comparable with recent years.

Offences of this nature are generally highest in the darker winter months, a trend observed in comparable jurisdictions. Over the longer term, burglary and illegal entry has remained at lower levels than those observed historically, with annual totals between 98 and 118 offences during 2022 to 2025. The first-half figures for 2026 continue this pattern, indicating a relatively stable volume of recorded offences within the range observed over recent years.

NOTE: Due to the relatively small numbers involved, year-to-year percentage changes should be interpreted with caution, as modest numerical changes can produce comparatively large percentage movements.

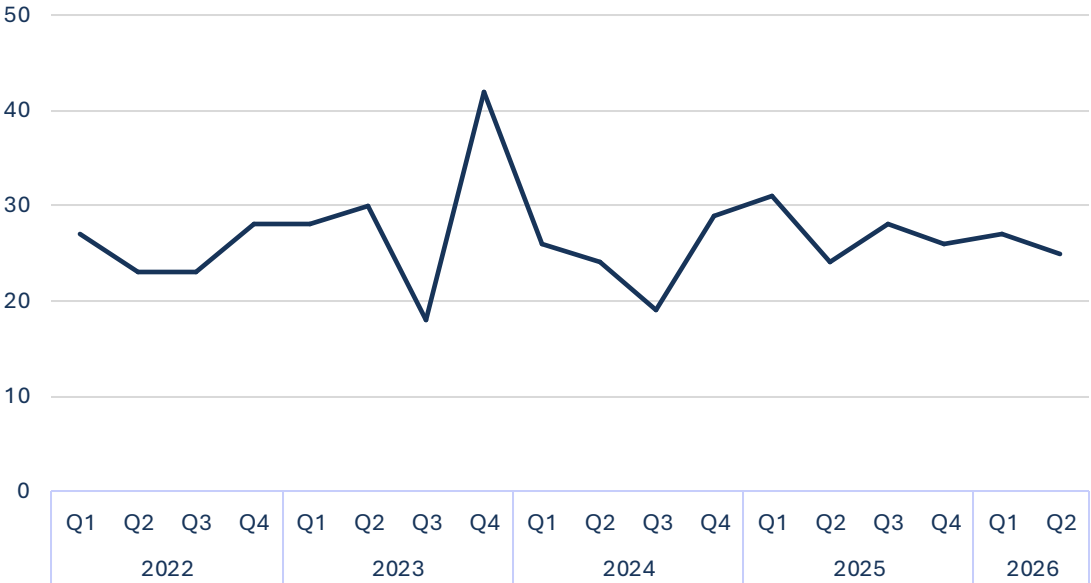


Figure 3.1: Recorded burglary & illegal entry crimes by year and quarter

Table 3.1: Recorded burglary & illegal entry crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	10	8	9	10	6	7	8	5	10	10	12	6	101
2023	7	16	5	12	10	8	5	8	5	17	15	10	118
2024	10	6	10	10	6	8	8	5	6	7	8	14	98
2025	14	8	9	7	5	12	9	10	9	8	12	6	109
2026	12	9	6	5	5	15							51

Offences against the Person



Context

These offences generally refer to acts that cause physical harm, threat of harm, or psychological distress to another person. Offences include assaults, abusive communication, domestic abuse law offences and others.

Summary

A total of 796 offences against the person were recorded during the first six months of 2026. This was 17 fewer offences (2%) than during the equivalent period in 2025 and 89 fewer than in 2024 but remained substantially higher than the first-half totals recorded in 2022 and 2023. Quarter 2 recorded 451 offences, the highest quarterly total since Q2 2024, following 345 offences in Q1. Monthly volumes increased notably during May and June, each exceeding 160 offences.

Over the longer term, offences against the person increased from 1,347 offences in 2022 to a peak of 1,685 in 2024 before declining to 1,561 in 2025. The 2026 position suggests volumes remain elevated compared with earlier years despite remaining below the recent peak.

NOTE: Changes within this category may reflect movements across a range of offence types and should not be interpreted as a change in any single offence category.

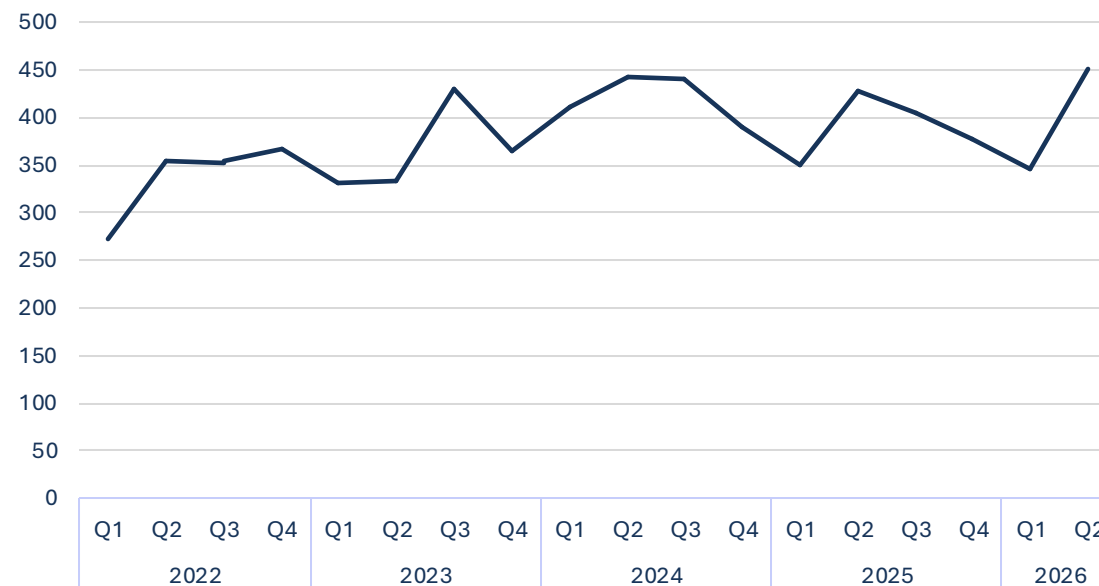


Figure 4.1: Recorded offences against the person crimes by year and quarter

Table 4.1: Recorded offences against the person crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	88	90	94	113	115	127	145	119	90	121	135	110	1347
2023	99	119	114	102	125	107	148	128	155	103	131	130	1461
2024	136	114	161	110	169	163	152	160	129	119	144	128	1685
2025	113	103	135	139	132	157	132	149	123	143	116	119	1561
2026	104	110	131	116	172	163							796



Offences against Property

Context

These are criminal acts involving the unlawful interference with, damage to, or dishonest dealing with another person's property or financial interests, including offences such as malicious damage.

Summary

There were 235 offences against property recorded during the first six months of 2026, compared with 230 during the same period in 2025 and 214 in 2023. Quarterly volumes remained relatively stable, increasing from 114 offences in Q1 to 121 in Q2. Monthly totals ranged from 28 offences in March to 56 in February. The first-half total was substantially lower than those recorded in 2022 and 2024, when more than 300 offences were recorded during the same period.

Over the past five years, annual volumes have fluctuated between 478 and 576 offences. The latest figures indicate that offences against property continue to remain within this range, with no marked deviation from recent levels. A key driver of this crime type is young person offending which can fluctuate each year due to shifting cohorts and effectiveness of police and partner enforcement, diversion and safeguarding activity.

NOTE: Property offences comprise multiple offence categories and changes in individual sub-categories may not be reflected in the overall trend.

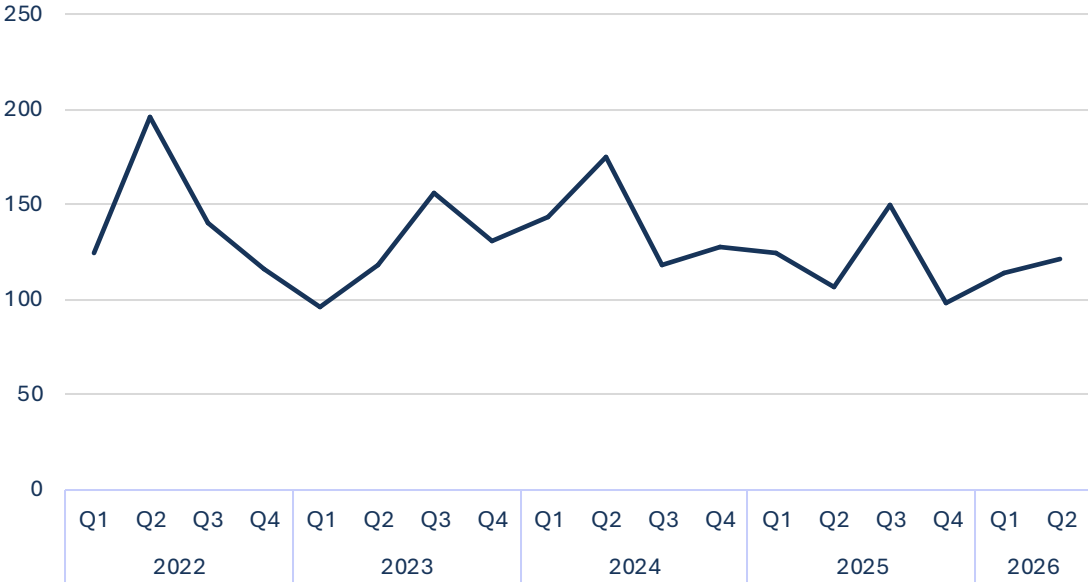


Figure 5.1: Recorded offences against property crimes by year and quarter

Table 5.1: Recorded offences against property crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	46	37	41	63	70	63	43	62	35	58	28	30	576
2023	26	31	39	46	41	31	44	49	63	29	60	42	501
2024	57	42	44	46	73	56	38	44	36	34	49	45	564
2025	52	35	37	29	43	34	66	46	38	31	33	34	478
2026	30	56	28	30	36	55							235

Sexual Offences



Context

These are criminal acts of an intimate nature committed without consent, or that involve the exploitation of children and vulnerable persons, including offences such as rape, sexual touching without consent, child sexual offences, and abuse of trust for sexual purposes.

Summary

A total of 111 sexual offences were recorded during the first six months of 2026. This was lower than the 141 offences recorded during the same period in 2025 but is broadly comparable with 2023 (103) and 2024 (108).

Quarterly volumes increased from 45 offences in Q1 to 66 in Q2, with May and June recording the highest monthly totals of the year to date. Over the longer term, annual recorded sexual offences increased from 177 offences in 2022 to 268 in 2025.

While the first-half total for 2026 remains below the unusually high level recorded in 2025, it continues to exceed the volume recorded during the same period in 2022.

NOTE: Recorded sexual offences may include offences reported some time after they occurred. Consequently, recorded crime trends should not be interpreted as representing the timing of incidents alone.

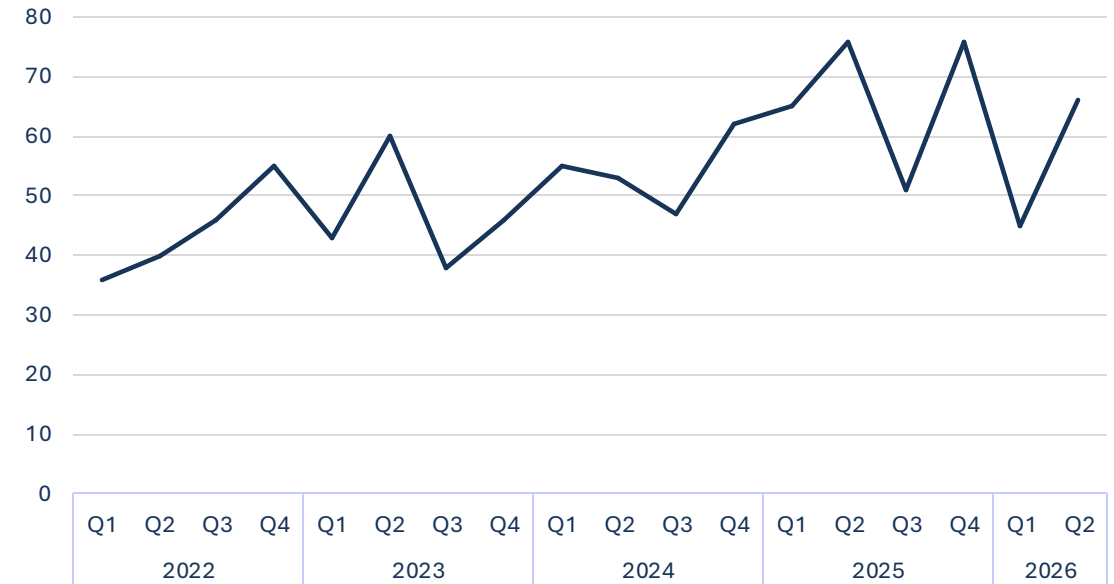


Figure 6.1: Recorded sexual crimes by year and quarter

Table 6.2: Recorded sexual crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	13	16	7	14	14	12	11	20	15	34	11	10	177
2023	21	12	10	17	22	21	10	13	15	20	19	7	187
2024	22	21	12	16	27	10	20	11	16	26	12	24	217
2025	13	23	29	29	20	27	25	19	7	30	23	23	268
2026	9	20	16	15	26	25							111



Drug Offences

Context

These are criminal acts involving the unauthorised possession, production, supply, importation or exportation of controlled drugs, as defined and regulated by the Misuse of Drugs (Jersey) Law 1978. There are many drug offences that have not been notified under Home Office Crime Recording rules (HOCR) and are still being investigated. From this perspective, any state-based offence will only be notified once the suspect is either charged or warned to a Parish Hall Enquiry. If the investigation does not meet an evidential threshold, then it will not be recorded as crime. We have therefore chosen to use a 6 month lag on reporting.

Summary

Monthly totals ranged between five and six offences during January to March. Over the longer term, recorded drug offences have decreased steadily from 170 offences in 2022 to 115 offences in 2025.

A key driver in the reduction is fewer possession of cannabis offences being recorded by police, which is likely influenced by a reduction of an illicit cannabis market in Jersey because there has been an increased provision of medicinal cannabis amongst the population.

NOTE: Drug offences can be influenced by proactive enforcement activity and therefore recorded volumes may not be directly comparable with offence types that are predominantly reported by victims or witnesses.

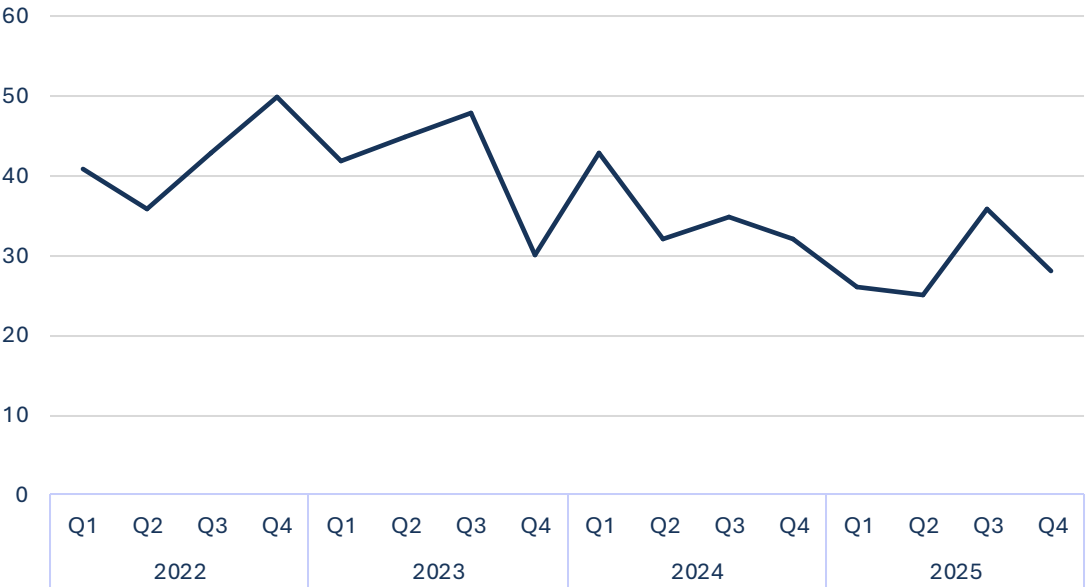


Figure 7.1: Recorded drugs crimes by year and quarter (not including 2026)

Table 7.1: Recorded drugs crimes by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	16	17	8	12	12	12	17	16	10	20	17	13	170
2023	14	10	18	15	13	17	19	17	12	11	10	9	165
2024	15	10	18	9	8	15	9	18	8	11	15	6	142
2025	6	9	11	5	13	7	10	15	11	11	12	5	115

Driving Offences

Context

These items involve the unlawful or unsafe use of a motor vehicle, and include breaches of road traffic regulations, dangerous or careless driving, and driving while impaired or uninsured.

Summary

A total of 1,239 driving offences were recorded during the first six months of 2026, compared with 1,292 during the same period in 2025, a decrease of 4%. Quarterly volumes fell from 679 offences in Q1 to 560 in Q2.

Monthly totals peaked in March at 287 offences before declining across the second quarter. Driving offences remained below the levels recorded during the equivalent periods in 2023 and 2024, when activity exceeded 1,400 and 1,700 offences, respectively.

Over the longer term, annual totals increased from 2,326 offences in 2022 to a peak of 3,302 in 2024 before decreasing to 2,700 in 2025. The latest figures suggest the reduction observed during 2025 has continued into 2026.

NOTE: Many driving offences are generated through proactive police activity and enforcement operations. Changes in recorded volumes may therefore reflect changes in enforcement activity as well as offending behaviour.

Table 8.1: Driving offences (crime & process) by year & month

Month	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Jan	156	181	386	211	169
Feb	197	206	303	203	223
Mar	230	296	314	181	287
Apr	166	297	243	248	189
May	173	234	263	233	172
Jun	232	261	258	216	199
Jul	203	276	312	303	
Aug	257	291	316	244	
Sep	159	206	294	220	
Oct	265	230	306	278	
Nov	173	198	171	220	
Dec	115	265	136	143	
TOTAL	2326	2941	3302	2700	1239



Table 8.2 Driving offences (crime & process) by category & year

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Careless driving	8	15	39	29	9
Careless driving (causing serious injury/death)	10	14	26	14	4
Dangerous driving	19	30	25	38	16
Dangerous driving (causing serious injury/death)	2	3	2	1	1
Defective vehicle	404	765	521	262	89
Driving licence	248	241	253	242	114
Driving whilst disqualified	19	38	26	23	25
Driving whilst over the limit (inc. failing to provide a sample)	121	142	147	124	66
Due care and attention	198	206	230	216	84
Fail to provide details/false details	13	19	10	14	4
Fail to stop and report accident	86	72	77	109	61
Fail to stop for police officer	17	28	16	26	8
Mobile phone	267	248	352	237	153
Other	28	47	49	37	22
Seat belt	33	38	82	24	14
Speeding	628	694	1127	1041	417
Traffic Sign/Lights	98	218	177	159	101
Vehicle registration	127	123	143	104	51
TOTAL	2326	2941	3302	2700	1239



Stop & Search

Context

Under the Police Procedures and Criminal Evidence (Jersey) Law 2003 (PPCE), States of Jersey Police are required to provide the number of PPCE searches in our annual report; however, these figures include both PPCE and voluntary searches.

Summary

A total of 199 stop searches were conducted during the first six months of 2026, compared with 384 during the whole of 2025 and 545 during 2024. The long-term trend shows a reduction in stop-search activity since 2022, when 574 searches were conducted.

Males accounted for 89% of all individuals searched in 2026, consistent with the distribution observed in previous years. Despite the reduction in search volumes, the proportion of searches resulting in arrest increased to 13% during 2026, compared with 10% in 2025 and 8% in 2024. This indicates that the likelihood of a search resulting in an arrest remains broadly consistent despite lower overall search activity.

Table 9.1: Stop searches by year, split by sex and whether the individual was under or over the age of 18

Year	Female		Male		TOTAL
	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	
2022	7	62	33	472	574
2023	7	51	50	415	523
2024	21	65	108	351	545
2025	30	23	123	208	384
2026	7	14	57	121	199

Table 9.2: Percentage of individuals searched that were subsequently arrested, by year, split by sex and whether the individual was under or over the age of 18

Year	Female		Male		TOTAL
	Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	
2022	14%	8%	6%	10%	10%
2023	29%	2%	8%	10%	9%
2024	19%	3%	7%	9%	8%
2025	7%	0%	5%	14%	10%
2026	0%	7%	14%	14%	13%

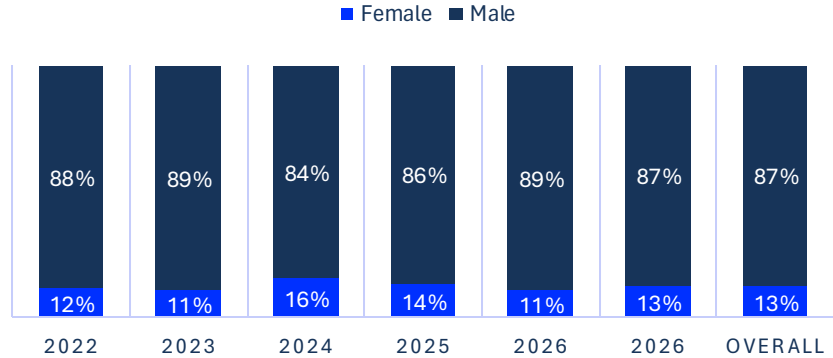


Figure 8.1: Percentage of stop searches by gender

Arrests



Summary

There were 547 arrests during the first six months of 2026, compared with 638 during the same period in 2025, a decrease of 14%. Arrests increased from 242 in Q1 to 305 in Q2, with June seeing the highest monthly total of the year to date (119 arrests). The first-half total was lower than the equivalent period in each of the previous four years.

Over the longer term, annual arrest totals have declined from 1,367 arrests in 2022 to 1,238 in 2025. The proportion of arrests involving males remained stable, with these accounting for approximately 86% of arrests during 2026, similar to recent years.

NOTE: Arrest volumes may be influenced by changes in recorded crime, investigative activity and operational practices. Arrest counts should not be interpreted as a direct measure of crime levels.

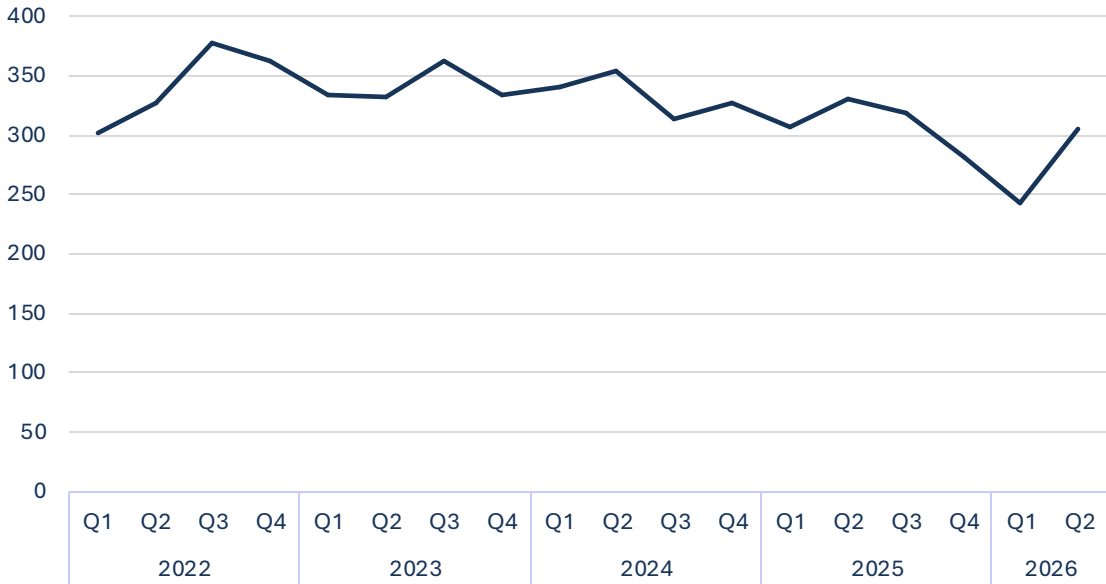


Figure 9.1: Arrests by year and quarter

Table 10.1: Arrests by year and month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	TOTAL
2022	103	99	99	108	98	121	137	131	109	130	120	112	1367
2023	92	121	121	116	113	103	124	110	128	94	120	120	1362
2024	112	91	137	104	115	135	127	101	86	120	93	114	1335
2025	100	101	106	122	121	88	115	116	87	98	94	90	1238
2026	67	83	92	80	106	119							547

Police Conduct



Summary

A total of 88 complaints were recorded in 2025 which consisted of 116 separate allegations under the disciplinary code categories. This was an increase from 56 complaints recorded in 2024 which equated to 80 separate allegations under the disciplinary code categories. The increase in 2025 was primarily associated with allegations relating to 'Performance of Duties', which rose from 48 allegations in 2024 to 74 in 2025 and accounted for approximately two-thirds of all allegations received during the year.

Most other disciplinary code categories remained relatively stable or involved small numbers. Allegations relating to the disciplinary code category 'Use of Force & Abuse of Authority' increased from 9 to 14 between 2024 - 2025, while allegations relating to the disciplinary code category 'General Conduct' decreased from 8 to 1 during the same period.

Over the period 2022 to 2025, 'Performance of Duties' remained the most frequently recorded disciplinary code category (198 allegations), followed by 'Use of Force & Abuse of Authority' (68 allegations).

Figures in this section disclose granular detail (1-5) unlike in other sections, this is purposeful to replicate methodology of Jersey Police Complaint Authority reporting. Updates to legislation have resulted in changes to disciplinary code categorisation and recording arrangements, which makes comparison to previous years more difficult. Figures for 2026 will be included in future publications.

Table 11.1: Police complaints by year

	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Complaints	64	57	56	88	205

Table 11.2: Police complaint allegations by category and year

Category	2022	2023	2024	2025	TOTAL
Performance of Duties	29	47	48	74	198
Use of Force & Abuse of Authority	25	20	9	14	68
Politeness & Tolerance	8	8	12	10	38
General Conduct	10	6	8	1	25
Confidentiality	4	5	1	4	14
Fairness & Impartiality	4	6		3	13
Honesty & Integrity	3	6	1		10
Property		1	1	2	4
Authority, respect and courtesy				3	3
Orders and instructions*				1	1
Appearance	1				1
Discreditable conduct*				1	1
Duties and responsibilities*				1	1
Honesty and integrity*				1	1
Use of Force*				1	1
Grand Total	84	99	80	116	379

*Disciplinary code categories recorded under new law introduced December 5th 2025



Methodology Notes

These figures are based on offences reported to, or identified by, the States of Jersey Police and then recorded. They help describe known crime and police demand but should not be treated as a complete measure of every crime experienced by the public. The categories included display almost all areas of recorded crime; however, some crimes do not fit in these included sections and instead make up part of the 'Other' category. This category is broad and ranges from offences such as failure to disclose protected information, impersonation of a police officer, proceeds of crime and computer misuse.

Use as an indicator, not a full measure. Trends may reflect genuine changes in offending, but can also be affected by willingness to report, awareness campaigns, online reporting, third-party referrals or targeted police activity.

Reporting-sensitive offences. Changes in recorded sexual offences, domestic abuse, hate crime, fraud or cyber-enabled crime may partly reflect changes in reporting behaviour as well as changes in underlying prevalence.

Jersey context. Jersey does not currently have a crime/victimisation survey equivalent to the Crime Survey for England and Wales, so there is no independent survey series against which to compare recorded crime.

Recording practice. Classifications and recording decisions are regularly reviewed. Improvements or minor changes to systems, definitions or practice can affect year-on-year comparability and are noted where material.

Counting standards. Recording practice is aligned, where appropriate, to Home Office Crime Recording Rules and standards to support consistent counting and transparent explanation of any breaks in series.

Code of Practice. We aim to produce these statistics in line with Jersey's Code of Practice for Statistics – Guidelines for the production of statistics by public authorities in Jersey – following Trustworthiness, Quality and Value.