

# **Bailiwick Justice Review Consultation Review**

**Findings Report  
February 2020**

**Crest Advisory and Do It Justice**

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## Introduction

Justice Policy has been identified as one of the States of Guernsey's policy priorities. The Committee for Home Affairs ("the Committee") commissioned a Justice Review in April 2019 and will be submitting a report on the findings to the States of Deliberation in early 2020 outlining proposals for future Justice Policy.

The Committee for Home Affairs issues a survey about crime and justice every two years to find out more about public opinion. The Committee brought in an independent review team to conduct an additional survey in 2019 as a part of the Justice Review.

The most recent crime and justice survey was in 2018 and the next is planned for 2020. These have previously examined experiences of general crime, views on the criminal justice system and criminal justice institutions.

The Justice Review has taken a broader view of justice policy, reflecting on the Bailiwick of Guernsey's commitment to inclusion, equality of opportunity, and social justice from birth to adult life. As well as looking at how the criminal justice system itself works — law enforcement, the courts, probation and prisons—the Review Team explored opinions on what more could be done to prevent crime in the Bailiwick. In addition, they looked at the family justice system—which is used to deal with disputes when families break down and to ensure that children at risk are protected— and responses to financial crime.

The objective of *this* survey is to look more widely at justice in the Bailiwick, this includes the criminal and family justice systems and seeks to explore where there may be links with social policy, such as health, education and economic mobility. This means the survey includes questions about preventing and reducing crime, family conflict within the community and agencies outside the criminal justice system as well as those within the system.

The survey was open to all residents and ran from Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> September to Friday 25<sup>th</sup> October 2019. It was hosted online on the States of Guernsey website and was available in paper format at various locations<sup>1</sup> and on request from the Office for Home Affairs. The Committee for Home Affairs issued a press release, and the survey was featured on Guernsey press and on States of Guernsey social media.

The report begins with an overview of the main statistical findings and proceeds to give a detailed commentary of the nature of responses given to each of the survey's questions, including open responses where relevant. As this survey seeks only to measure the experiences and perceptions of crime and justice of respondents, it is important that it is not construed as a statistical report on the reality of crime at a local

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<sup>1</sup> Paper copies of the survey were available at: Sir Charles Frossard House; Edward T Wheadon House; The Royal Court; Parish Constables Offices; Guernsey Police Headquarters; Guille Alles Library; Beau Sejour; and, The Hub. Completed forms were returned to Sir Charles Frossard House.

level. The size of the sample and decision not to collect socio-demographic information means that it is not possible to verify the extent to which respondents are typical of the wider population. Percentages are rounded to one decimal place, so may not add up to exactly 100%.

If you have any further questions or comments on the results of the survey, please contact the Office of the Committee for Home Affairs at [homeaffairs@gov.gg](mailto:homeaffairs@gov.gg)

## Summary of Findings

### Response rate

- The survey had 739 respondents, with a 60% completion rate. Almost all (97.7%) respondents live in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. (Q.3)

### Section A: The Nature of Crime in the Bailiwick

- The majority of respondents (84%) thought that crime is a small to medium sized problem in the Bailiwick of Guernsey. (Q.4)
- Alcohol abuse was identified by respondents as ‘the biggest problem facing Guernsey today which impacts on society.’ It was selected by 48.7% of respondents (as one of up to three options), followed by domestic abuse (37.0%) and drug dependency (33.2%) (Q.5)

### Section B: Satisfaction and Understanding of Existing System

- Respondents on average felt that they knew ‘a little’ about what is being done to prevent and tackle various types of crime in Guernsey. (Q.6-8)
- Knowledge about how the family justice system works was low, with just under a quarter (23.4%) of respondents answering that they ‘know nothing at all’ or ‘didn’t know’ and a third (32.8%) saying they knew ‘a little.’ (Q.9)
- 58% of respondents felt that they knew ‘a lot’ or ‘a moderate amount’ about the sentences given to people convicted of crimes in the Bailiwick. (Q.10)
- The majority (79%) of respondents stated they received the information they knew about the justice system from newspapers and social media. (Q.11)
- The majority of respondents are interested in or would like to know more about how the criminal justice system (74.3%) and family justice system (68.9%) work. (Q.12-13)
- 52% of respondents were ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident that the Bailiwick’s criminal justice system as a whole is fair to all. (Q.14)
- 49% of respondents were ‘not very’ or ‘not at all’ confident that the Bailiwick’s family justice system as a whole is fair to all. (Q.15)

### Section C: Perspectives on Justice in General

- The majority (61.8%) of respondents left answers for why they felt the general crime rate in Guernsey is low compared to similar sized areas in other countries. The most common responses related to the nature and population of the island, including its borders and the small and closely connected community. (Q.16)
- The majority of respondents agreed with the statements (Q.17):
  - Children who commit crime should be given help and support (94%)
  - Sentences for personal drug use are too high (62.4%)
  - Sentences for domestic abuse are too low (61.8%)
- The majority of respondents disagreed with the statements (Q.17):
  - The community should not be tolerant of people who have committed crime, served their sentence and want to go on to lead useful lives (80.4%)
  - Adults who commit minor offences should be given a criminal record even if it may affect their chances of getting a job (64.2%)
  - Short prison sentences (of less than six and three months) should be given by courts even if they may not work to prevent future offending (51.7%)
  - The punishment for committing a crime is the same no matter who you are (50.7%)
- The largest proportion (38%) of respondents answered that protection for the public, punishment for crime offenders, and rehabilitation of offenders are all equally important goals for the Courts in the Bailiwick. (Q.18)
- Respondents ranked prevention as the most important thing the Bailiwick should be trying to achieve when dealing with crime (22.2% who answered the question selected this option) and taking offenders out of the community as the least important (22.7% who answered the question selected this option.) (Q.19)

### Part D: Perspectives on Youth Crime

- The majority (68.4%) of respondents felt that they know at least 'a little' about what is being done to prevent and tackle youth crime in the Bailiwick. (Q. 20)
- 74% of respondents are interested in or would like to know more about what local youth justice agencies do. (Q.21)

- Respondents thought that ‘parental neglect’, ‘peer influence’, and ‘lack of positive adult role models’ are the top reasons that young people commit crime in the Bailiwick (chosen as one of up to three options by 48.4%, 45.5%, 45.0% of respondents respectively.) (Q.22)
- Respondents chose ‘rehabilitating children in trouble’ as the most important thing the Children's Convenor and/or Courts should be trying to do when addressing offending by a child (36.2% selected this option). A large proportion (31.7%) thought that all options were equally important goals. (Q.23)
- Respondents thought that preventing offending through early intervention was the most important thing the Bailiwick should be doing when preventing and responding to youth crime (28.2% chose this as the most important option). Preventing reoffending through punishment was considered the least important (28.5% chose this as the most important option). (Q.24)

#### Section E: Priorities for Future Justice Policy

- The two most popular options selected by respondents as the best approach for making savings/increasing revenue for criminal justice agencies to reinvest were ‘using more community-based sentences’ (38.8%) and ‘decriminalising some offences’ (38.2%). (Q.25)
- When given options for how to spend a hypothetical £10m on justice issues, respondents thought that ‘preventing young people most at risk from getting involved with crime’ would be the most effective use of the money (53% of respondents selected this as an option). (Q.26)
- Just under a third (32.4%) of respondents left answers for actions they do not think are currently being addressed but would like to see taken by the States to make them feel safe and secure. By far the most common responses related to the visibility of community policing (52) followed by the need for prevention/early intervention (32). (Q.27 open answer)
- Respondents strongly agreed with the current vision set out in the Justice Strategy with 62% of respondents indicating they largely supported the vision, and the vast majority (87.7% to 98%) considered all five aspects of the vision to be important. (Q.28-29)

## 1. Respondent Profile

### Number of respondents

There were 740 responses to the survey, with a 60% completion rate. All respondents answered the demographic questions.

### Gender of respondents

*Question 1: What gender do you most identify with?*

The survey had a larger proportion of female respondents than male, with 13% more females than males. Only 2% of respondents selected 'prefer not to say', and less than 1% selected 'prefer to self-describe'.

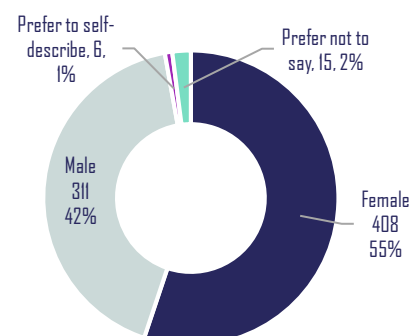


Figure 1.1

### Birthplace and place of residence of respondents

*Question 2: Where were you born?*

The majority of respondents (63%) were born in Guernsey, and a substantial minority (29%) were born in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

*Question 3: Where do you live?*

723 of the 740 respondents said that they live in Guernsey (including Herm). A small number of respondents answered that they live in the UK (10) or Alderney (7). Other answers (each accounting for less than 1% of respondents) included Sark, Jersey or Isle of Man, 'Elsewhere' or 'Not Applicable'.

Where were you born?

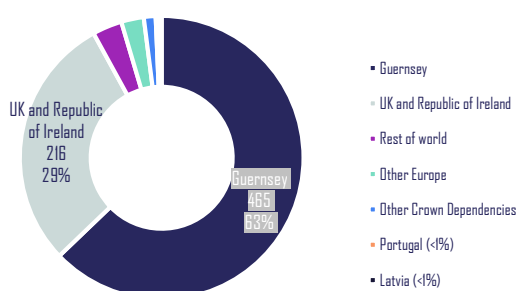


Figure 1.2

Where do you live? (Please select all that apply)

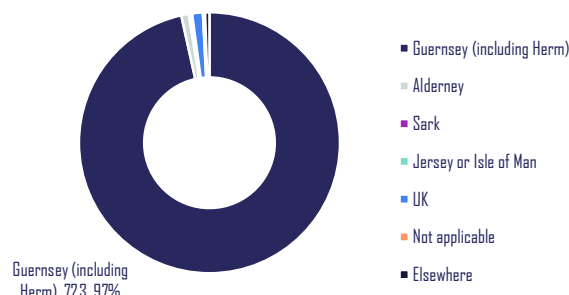


Figure 1.3

## 2. Section A: The Nature of Crime in the Bailiwick

This section asked questions about how big a problem respondents felt crime was in the Bailiwick, and what the most important issues were facing society.

*Question 4: On a scale of 1 to 10, 1 being very small and 10 being very big, how big a problem do you think crime is in the Bailiwick of Guernsey?*

There were 684 responses to this question (56 skipped the question.)

*How big a problem do you think crime is in the Bailiwick of Guernsey (grouped answers)?*

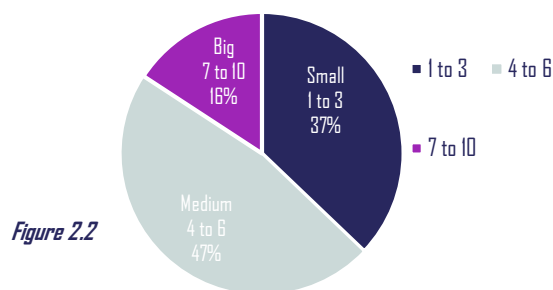


Figure 2.2

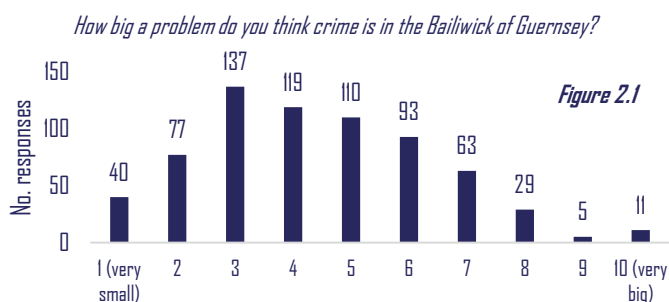


Figure 2.1

### Analysis

The median response was 4. 47% of respondents gave a rating of between 3 and 6. A further 37% of respondents felt that crime is a small problem, giving a rating of between 1 and 3. **The majority of respondents therefore feel that crime is a small to medium problem.** Only a small proportion think that crime is a very big problem (16% of respondents gave a rating of between 7 and 10).

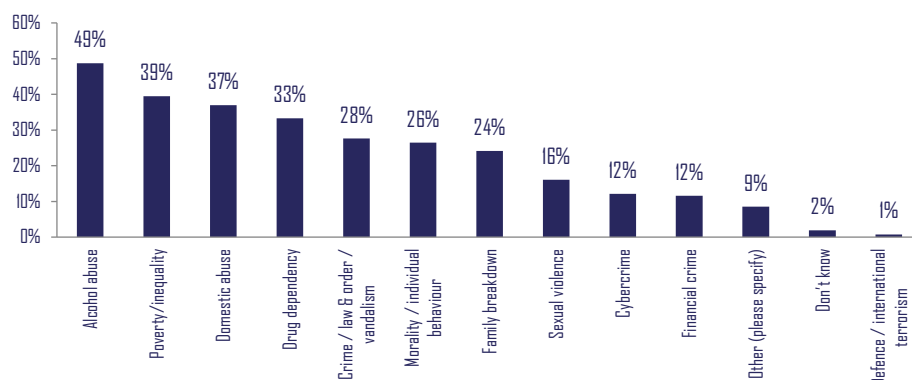
### Open response analysis

394 respondents (58% of those who answered the question) left an open answer explaining their response to Q4. No further analysis of these responses has been conducted.

**Question 5: What would you say are the three most important issues facing the Bailiwick today which impact on society?**

There were 692 responses to this question (48 skipped the question.)

**Figure 2.3** What would you say are the three most important issues facing the Bailiwick today which impact on society?



### Analysis

- Over a third of respondents selected the following issues: 'alcohol abuse (49%)', 'poverty/inequality' (39%), 'domestic abuse' (37%), 'drug dependency' (33%).
- More than a quarter of respondents selected 'crime / law & order / vandalism' (28%) and 'morality / individual behaviour' (26%).

### Open response analysis

59 respondents (8% of those who answered the question) left an open answer explaining their response to Q5.<sup>2</sup> Four primary themes emerged:

- Cost of living and affordable housing (9 mentions)
- Mental health (7 mentions), including "lack of decent mental health support" and "crime related to mental health sufferers"
- Distrust of people in authority (7 mentions). These were non-specific allegations with references to both the police and government.
- Child abuse/sexual offences against children (7 mentions)

Other themes included drugs and alcohol (5) and motoring-related issues (4).

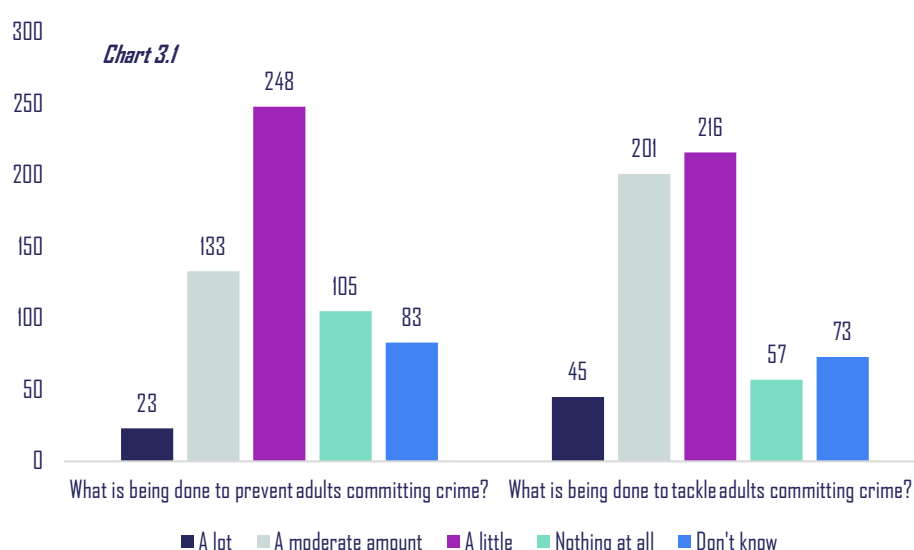
<sup>2</sup> These were completed by respondents who selected 'other, please specify' which gave the option to leave an open answer.

### 3. Section B: Satisfaction and Understanding of Existing System

This section asked questions about how much respondents knew about what is being done to tackle and prevent specific areas of crime in the Bailiwick, where respondents received information about the system, and attitudes towards and confidence in both the criminal justice system and family justice system.

*Question 6: The following statements relate to crimes committed by adults in the Bailiwick. Please note, questions related to crimes committed by children will be asked later in Section D. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following statements related to adult crime in the Bailiwick:*

There were 592 responses to this question (148 skipped the question.)



#### Analysis

*6a: What is being done to prevent adults committing crime?*

- 42% of respondents answered that they only knew 'a little'. Just over a quarter (26%) of respondents were confident in this area, answering that they knew 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- Almost a third of respondents (32%) either knew 'nothing at all' or selected 'don't know'.

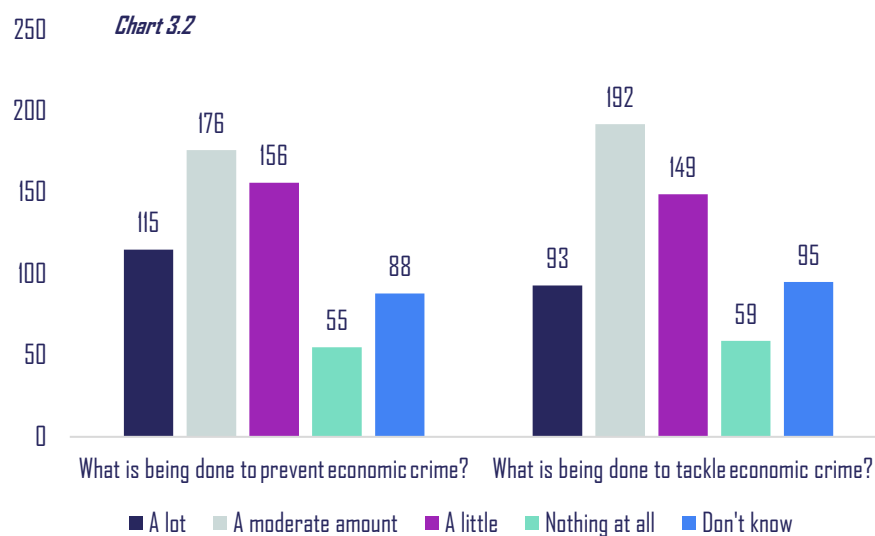
*6b: What is being done to tackle adults committing crime?*

- Knowledge about this topic was slightly greater than for the first section of the question, with 42% responding that they knew 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- Almost a third of respondents (32%) either knew 'nothing at all' or selected 'don't know'.

*Question 7: The following statements relate to Economic crime. Economic crime, also known as financial crime, refers to illegal acts committed by an individual or a group of*

individuals to obtain a financial or professional advantage. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following in the Bailiwick:

There were 591 responses to this question (149 skipped the question).



## Analysis

### 7a: What is being done to prevent economic crime?

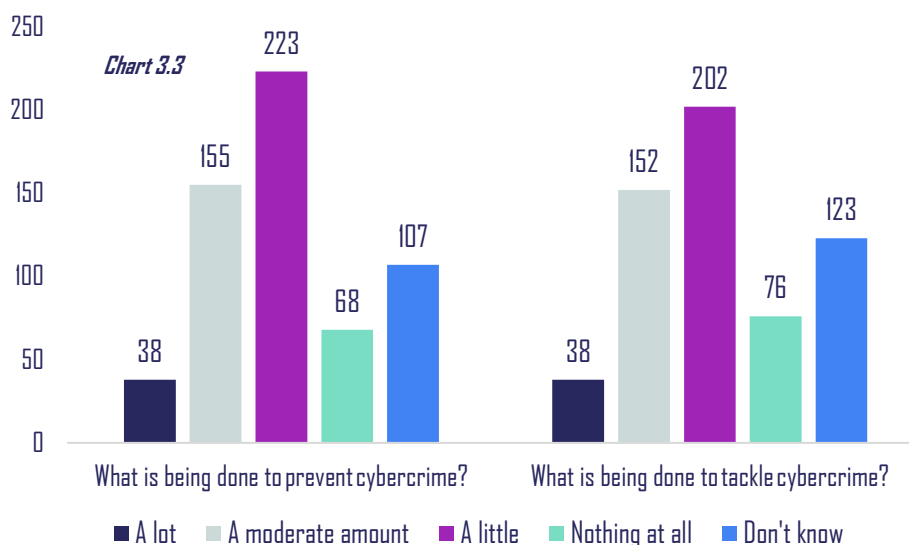
- Three quarters of respondents had knowledge of this topic: About half (49%) of respondents were confident that they knew 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount' about this topic. A further 26% knew 'a little'.
- A lower proportion of respondents knew 'nothing at all' than in question 6a (9% compared to 18% in 6a). However, a sizeable minority (14%) selected 'don't know'.

### 7b: What is being done to tackle economic crime?

- Almost three quarters of respondents had knowledge on this topic, but respondents were slightly less confident than in the first half of the question, with 16% answering that they knew 'a lot' compared to 20% in 7a. Almost half (49%) of respondents knew 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount' about this topic, and a further 25% knew 'a little'.
- 26% answered 'nothing at all' or 'don't know', compared to 24% in the first half of the question.

**Question 8:** The following statements relate to cybercrime. Cybercrime, or computer-oriented crime, is a crime that involves a computer and a network. The computer may have been used in the commission of a crime, or it may be the target. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following in the Bailiwick:

There were 591 responses to this question. (149 skipped the question.)



*8a: What is being done to prevent cybercrime?*

- The majority (70%) of respondents had knowledge of this topic: Over a third (38%) knew 'a little'. Respondents were less confident about their knowledge in this area than in question 7, with more respondents answering that they knew 'a little' than 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- More respondents (18%) answered 'don't know' to this question than in question 6 or 7, indicating less understanding amongst respondents of the topic.

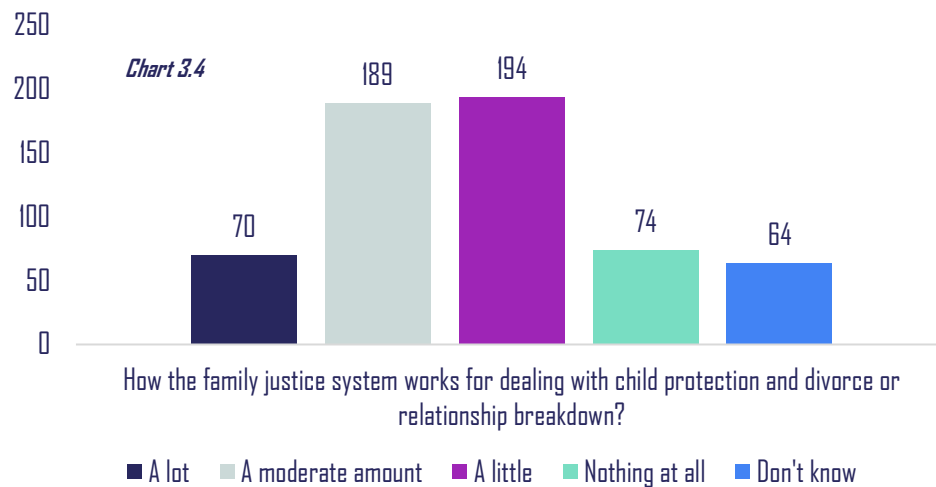
*8b: What is being done to tackle cybercrime?*

- The response profile is similar to the first half of the question. 67% of respondents had knowledge of the topic, and more respondents knew 'a little' than 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- A third (34%) of respondents knew 'nothing at all' or answered 'don't know', and this question had the highest proportion (20.81%) of 'don't know' answers of the questions in this section.

*Question 9: The following statement relates to family justice. Family justice includes divorce proceedings, adoption and other cases when the States intervenes in the care of children, and child custody cases including arranging financial support for children after the breakdown of a relationship. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following in the Bailiwick:*

*How the family justice system works for dealing with child protection and divorce or relationship breakdown?*

There were 591 responses to this question. (149 skipped the question)

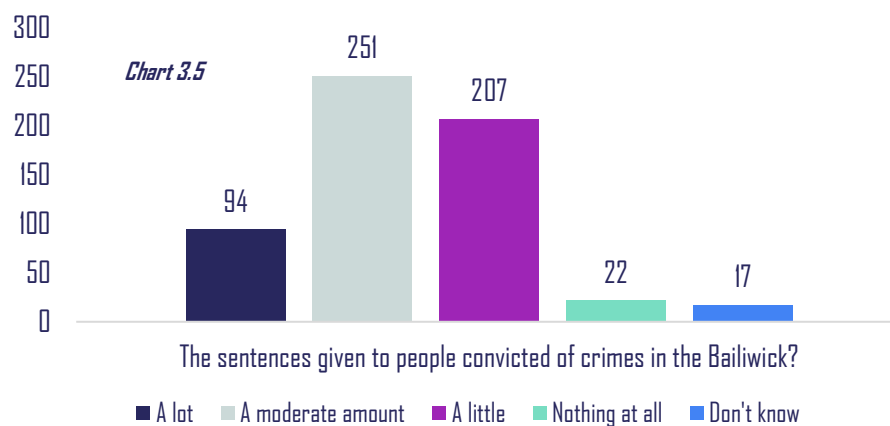


### Analysis

- The majority (70%) of respondents had knowledge of this topic: Over a third (38%) knew 'a little'. Respondents were less confident about their knowledge in this area than in question 7, with more respondents answering that they knew 'a little' than 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- A third (34%) of respondents knew 'nothing at all' or answered 'don't know', and this question had the highest proportion (21%) of 'don't know' answers of the questions in this section.

*Question 10: The following statement relates to sentences given to people convicted of crimes. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following in the Bailiwick: The sentences given to people convicted of crimes in the Bailiwick?*

There were 591 responses to this question. (149 skipped the question.)



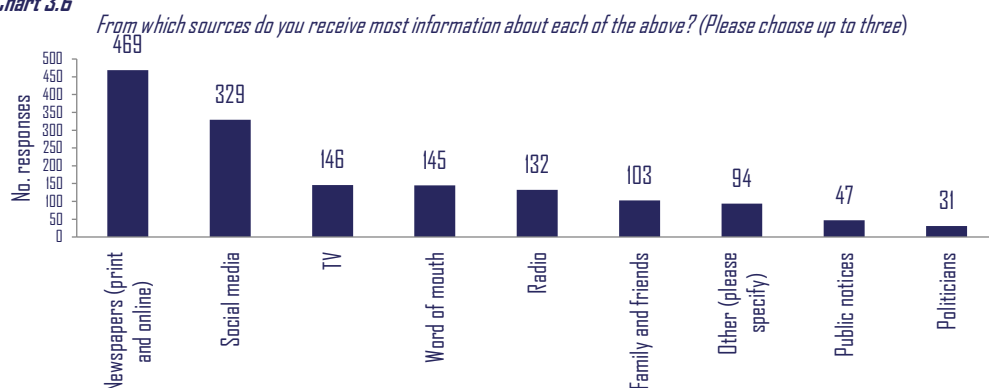
### Analysis

- Almost all (93%) respondents felt that they had some knowledge on this topic. Respondents were more confident about this topic than any other question in this section, with 58% knowing 'a lot' or 'a moderate amount'.
- In contrast to the preceding questions, only 6% of respondents answered 'nothing at all' or 'don't know'.

*Question 11: From which sources do you receive most information about each of the above? (Please choose up to three)*

There were 594 responses to this question. (146 skipped the question.)

**Chart 3.6**



### Analysis

- Respondents answered that they receive most information about crime in the Bailiwick from newspapers and social media.

### Open response analysis

94 respondents (16% of those who answered the question) selected 'other, please specify' and left open answers. Of these:

- 59 mentioned work or professional experience, largely in CJS but also some related fields
- a further 8 mentioned voluntary CJS-related experience
- a further 7 cited personal experience

So, in total 74, or the vast majority who answered the question, had some direct experience of the criminal justice system.

*Question 12: Which of the following statements comes closest to your own attitude towards how the criminal justice system works (i.e. law enforcement, courts, probation and prisons)?*

There were 592 responses to this question. (148 skipped the question.)

Chart 3.7



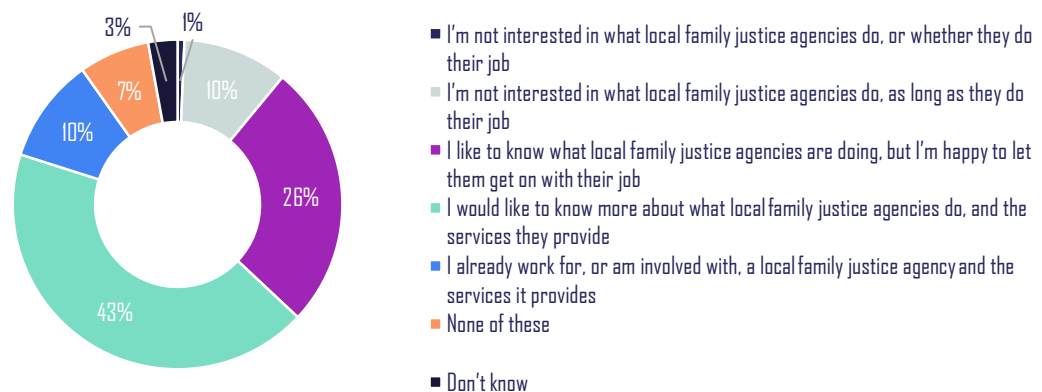
#### Analysis

- The majority of respondents expressed interest in what local justice agencies are doing, with 74% answering that they 'like to know; or 'would like to know more'.
- 47% of respondents wanted to know more about what local justice agencies do.

*Question 13: Which of the following statements comes closest to your own attitude towards how the family justice system works (i.e. family proceedings advisory service and family courts)?*

There were 592 responses to this question. (148 skipped the question.)

Chart 3.8

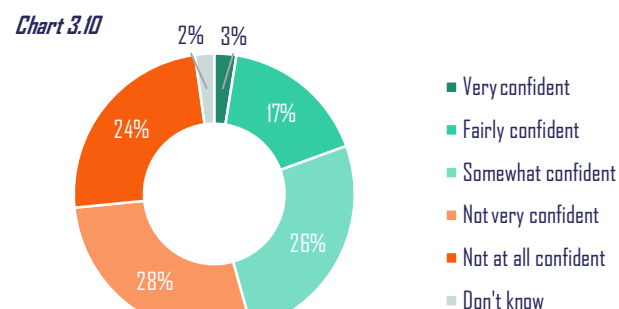
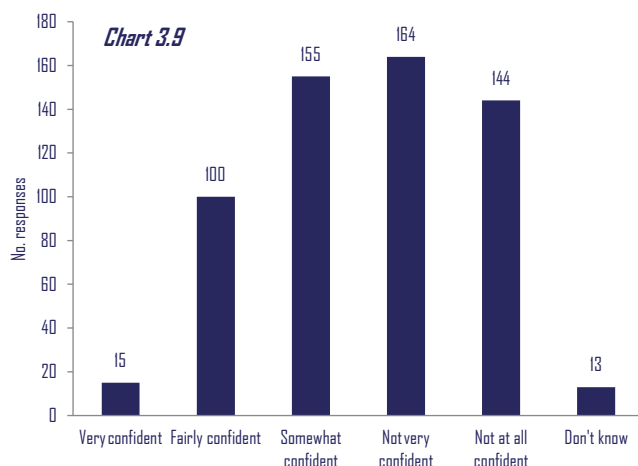


#### Analysis

- The majority of respondents expressed interest in what local family justice agencies are doing, with 69% answering that they 'like to know; or 'would like to know more'.
- 43% of respondents wanted to know more about what local family justice agencies do.

*Question 14: How confident are you that the Bailiwick's criminal justice system as a whole is fair to all?*

There were 591 responses to this question. (149 skipped the question.)



### Analysis

- 52% of respondents were either 'not very' or 'not at all' confident that the Bailiwick's criminal justice system as a whole is fair to all. 46% were 'very', 'fairly' or 'somewhat' confident.

### Open responses

354 respondents (59.9% of those who answered the question), left an open response explaining their answer. The key themes were:

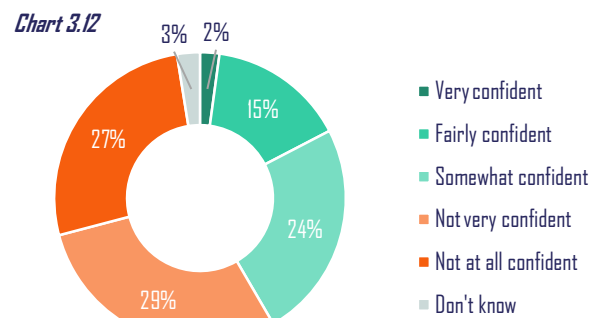
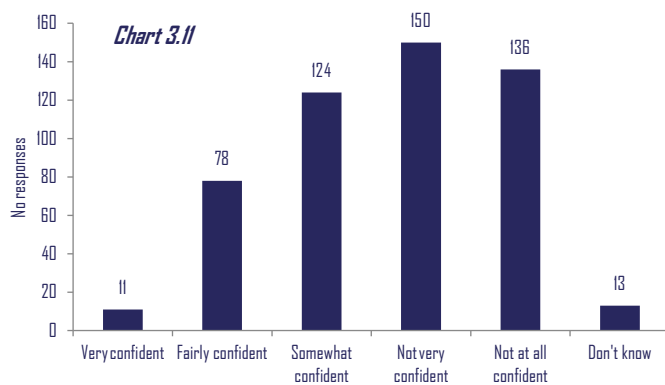
- inconsistent approaches to sentencing for different crimes i.e. minor offences seen as being treated more severely than serious high harm crime (119)
- inconsistent sentencing of individuals for same crime (51)
- sentencing too harsh generally (37)
- sentencing not being harsh enough (19)
- distrust of system (22)
- unequal access to legal representation / access to legal aid (13)
- general trust and faith in the system (9)
- from contacts or media reporting system seems fair (12)
- little contact or knowledge of the system (6)

### Additional analysis of responses by those who work or are involved with the system/its services

To ensure data was not influenced by respondents who work in the criminal justice system, we also looked at this question with responses by those who had answered 'I

already work for, or am involved with, a local justice agency and the services it provides' in question 12. This removed 79 responses:

- This resulted in the proportion of respondents who were not confident in the criminal justice system rising to 56%.



**Question 15: How confident are you that the Bailiwick's family justice system as a whole is fair to all?**

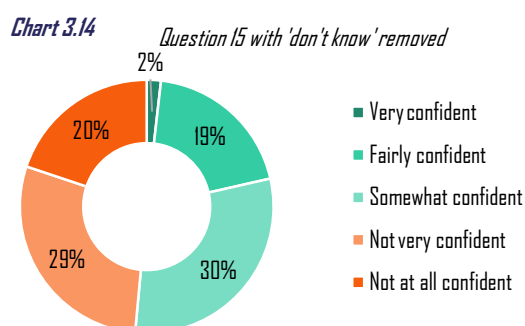
There were 592 responses to this question. (148 skipped the question)



### Analysis

- A quarter (25.0%) of respondents answered 'don't know' to this question. This is much higher than in Q14, which asked about the criminal justice system (2.2% of respondents in Q14 selected 'don't know'), this is possibly due to the more specialist nature of the family justice system and the privacy of proceedings, leading to a smaller number of individuals encountering it than the criminal justice system as a whole.

- Of the respondents who used the remaining answers once 'don't know' was omitted (see chart 3.14), no consistent picture emerges:
  - 51% were 'somewhat', 'fairly', or 'very' confident in the fairness of the family justice system, and 49% were 'not very' or 'not at all' confident.
  -



#### Open responses for question 15 (full responses)

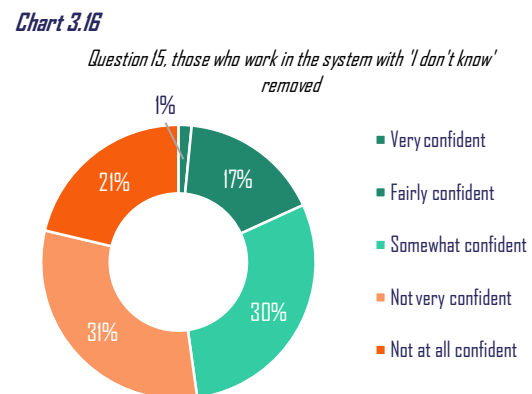
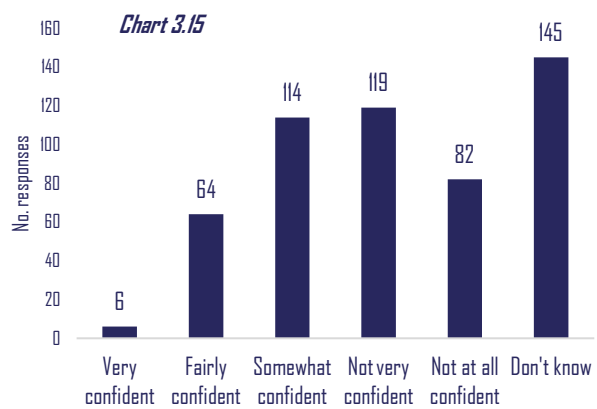
250 (42.4% of those who answered the question), left an open response explaining their answer. Many people were unable to justify their answer and cited that they didn't know or that they had no experience of the family courts. It's possible that some answers stemmed from the media and other public discourse. The key themes that emerged were perceptions that the system is unfair (40), particularly to fathers; delays and resources/staffing issues (10), and that the system should be more child-focused (8).

#### Additional analysis of responses by those who work or are involved with the system/its services

To ensure data was not influenced by respondents who work in the family justice system, we also looked at this question with responses by those who had answered 'I already work for, or am involved with, a family justice agency and the services it provides' in question 13.

This removed 61 responses:

- This resulted in the proportion of respondents who were not confident in the criminal justice system rising to 52%.



#### 4. Section C: Perspectives on Justice in General

*Question 16: The general crime rate is low in Guernsey compared to similar sized areas in other countries. Why do you think this is?*

This was an open question, leaving respondents to respond how they wished. 457 people answered the question (283 skipped.)

##### Open responses analysis

Many people cited multiple reasons, usually two or three, so have appeared in more than one theme, the key reasons cited have been summarised into four broad themes below (although it should be noted that some responses encompassed more than one theme)

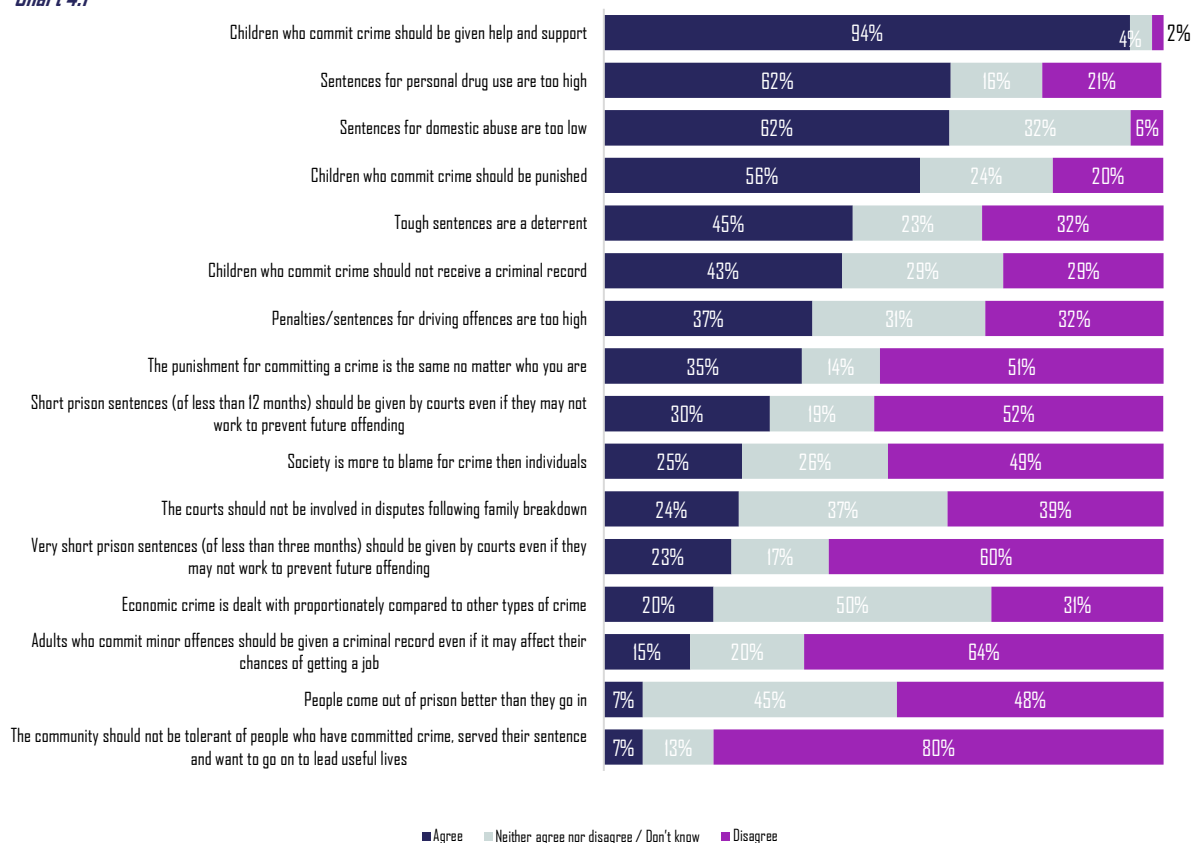
- Geography/population of the island (135)
- Connectivity/being known (96)
- Relative affluence and wealth (82)
- Strong culture and community (82)

In relation to the theme of 'Geography and population', the typical answer was "small island" and included "nowhere to run" and "landlocked." Some people cited low population specifically; others mentioned borders (with border control sometimes linked to reducing organised crime.) The next most common was the size and nature of the community, links to other people and the fear of being caught (96). This was a different theme to population as was specifically about being known and therefore chances of being caught. Another theme was relative affluence and wealth (also including high employment rates) (82) or, otherwise phrased, relatively less poverty compared to the UK. The final theme was strong culture and community (82). This was different to the first themes of a small community who could catch you for committing crime. References were about there being a tight knit community that prevented crime and still had respect for authority.

**Question 17: To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:**

There were 532 responses to this question. (208 skipped the question.)

**Chart 4.1**



## Analysis

Respondents largely agreed (>50% agree or strongly agree) that:

- Children who commit crime should be given help and support
- Sentences for personal drug use are too high
- Sentences for domestic abuse are too low
- Children who commit crime should be punished (56% agree/strongly agree, though 21% neither agree nor disagree)

Respondents largely disagreed (>50% disagree or strongly disagree) that:

- The community should not be tolerant of people who have committed crime, served their sentence and want to go on to lead useful lives
- Adults who commit minor offences should be given a criminal record even if it may affect their chances of getting a job
- Very short prison sentences (of less than three months) should be given by courts even if they may not work to prevent future offending

- Short prison sentences (of less than 12 months) should be given by courts even if they may not work to prevent future offending
- The punishment for committing a crime is the same no matter who you are

Full results for this question can be seen in table 4.1 below.

<b>Table 4.1</b>	Strongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	Don't know
People come out of prison better than they go in	1.1%	5.9%	35.5%	29.7%	18.0%	9.8%
Economic crime is dealt with proportionately compared to other types of crime	1.7%	17.9%	28.3%	19.4%	11.3%	21.3%
The community should not be tolerant of people who have committed crime, served their sentence and want to go on to lead useful lives	2.3%	4.7%	9.8%	32.1%	48.3%	2.8%
Adults who commit minor offences should be given a criminal record even if it may affect their chances of getting a job	3.8%	11.7%	18.3%	37.9%	26.4%	2.1%
Society is more to blame for crime than individuals	6.0%	18.7%	23.8%	32.8%	16.4%	2.3%
Short prison sentences (of less than 12 months) should be given by courts even if they may not work to prevent future offending	7.0%	22.7%	14.3%	28.4%	23.3%	4.3%
Very short prison sentences (of less than three months) should be given by courts even if they may not work to prevent future offending	7.0%	15.9%	13.8%	29.3%	30.6%	3.6%
The courts should not be involved in disputes	7.5%	16.6%	29.4%	28.1%	10.6%	7.9%

following family breakdown						
Penalties/sentences for driving offences are too high	11.9%	25.4%	27.1%	22.6%	9.2%	3.8%
Children who commit crime should be punished	13.2%	43.3%	21.5%	13.4%	6.4%	2.3%
Tough sentences are a deterrent	15.7%	28.8%	18.9%	21.0%	11.4%	4.2%
Children who commit crime should not receive a criminal record	16.2%	26.4%	26.2%	21.9%	6.8%	2.6%
The punishment for committing a crime is the same no matter who you are	17.9%	17.5%	11.5%	25.6%	25.1%	2.5%
Sentences for domestic abuse are too low	26.0%	35.8%	20.0%	4.0%	1.9%	12.4%
Sentences for personal drug use are too high	37.8%	24.6%	12.4%	12.4%	8.8%	4.0%
Children who commit crime should be given help and support	61.7%	32.3%	3.4%	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%

*Question 18: Which, if any, of the following do you think are the most important things Courts in the Bailiwick should be trying to do when responding to crime committed by adults?*

There were 530 responses to this question. (210 skipped the question.) Respondents could select multiple answers; 830 answers were selected.

### Analysis

- The largest proportion (38%) of respondents answered that all of the available options were equally important. Protection for the public and rehabilitation were also each chosen by 24% of respondents.

Chart 4.2

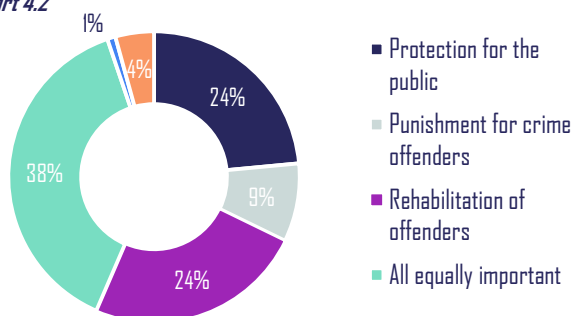
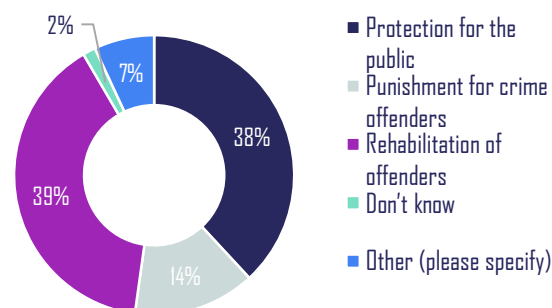


Chart 4.3

(With 'all equally important' removed)



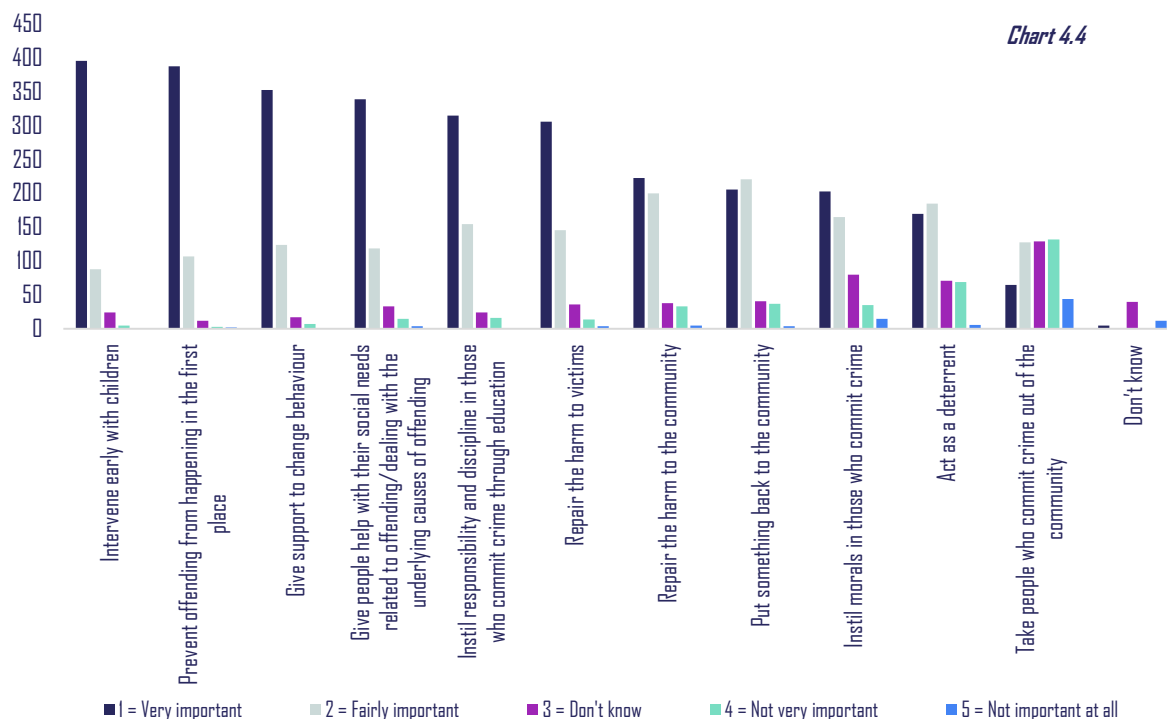
#### Open response analysis

32 people selected 'other (please specify)' and left open responses to explain their answer. Whilst the numbers were small, some themes emerged, including the need for differential approaches to low level/minor crime vs more serious crimes (7); the importance of care and justice for victims (4); a need to address underlying causes or prevent crime (4); and observations that prison is not working (3).

*Question 19: There are different views about the purpose of dealing with crime. Which, if any, of the following do you think are the most important things the Bailiwick should be trying to achieve*

There were 520 responses to this question. (220 skipped the question.)

*19a: Please use the drop down lists to rank from 1-5 (1=very important – 5=not important at all):*



Full results for this question can be seen in table 4.2 below:

<b>Table 4.2</b>	1 = Very important	2 = Fairly important	3 = Don't know	4 = Not very important	5 = Not important at all	Totals
Prevent offending from happening in the first place	388 (75.78%)	107 (20.90%)	12 (2.34%)	3 (0.59%)	2 (0.39%)	512
Intervene early with children	396 (77.04%)	88 (17.12%)	24 (4.67%)	5 (0.97%)	1 (0.19%)	514
Instil responsibility and discipline in those who commit crime through education	315 (61.64%)	155 (30.33%)	24 (4.70%)	16 (3.13%)	1 (0.20%)	511
Put something back to the community	206 (40.47%)	221 (43.42%)	41 (8.06%)	37 (7.27%)	4 (0.79%)	509
Repair the harm to victims	306 (60.47%)	146 (28.85%)	36 (7.11%)	14 (2.77%)	4 (0.79%)	506

Repair the harm to the community	223 (44.69%)	200 (40.08%)	38 (7.62%)	33 (6.61%)	5 (1.00%)	499
Give support to change behaviour	353 (70.32%)	124 (24.70%)	17 (3.39%)	7 (1.39%)	1 (0.20%)	502
Give people help with their social needs related to offending/dealing with the underlying causes of offending	339 (66.47%)	119 (23.33%)	33 (6.47%)	15 (2.94%)	4 (0.78%)	510
Act as a deterrent	170 (33.93%)	185 (36.93%)	71 (14.17%)	69 (13.77%)	6 (1.20%)	501
Take people who commit crime out of the community	65 (13.05%)	128 (25.70%)	129 (25.90%)	132 (26.51%)	44 (8.84%)	498
Instil morals in those who commit crime	203 (40.76%)	165 (33.13%)	80 (16.06%)	35 (7.03%)	15 (3.01%)	498
Don't know	5 (8.47%)	1 (1.69%)	40 (67.80%)	1 (1.69%)	12 (20.34%)	59
Other	9 (19.57%)	2 (4.35%)	25 (54.35%)	0 (0.00%)	10 (21.74%)	46

19b: and also select the most and least important

Respondents answered that the most important thing the Bailiwick should be trying to achieve is to 'prevent offending from happening in the first place'. Least important was to 'take people who commit crime out of the community'

Chart 4.5

Which option do you think is most important?

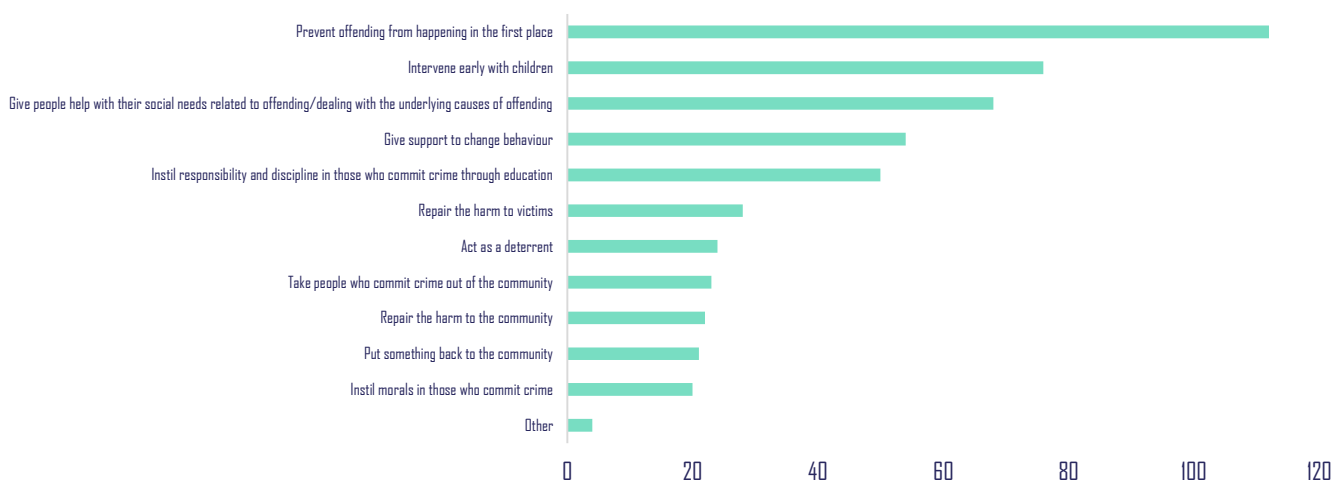
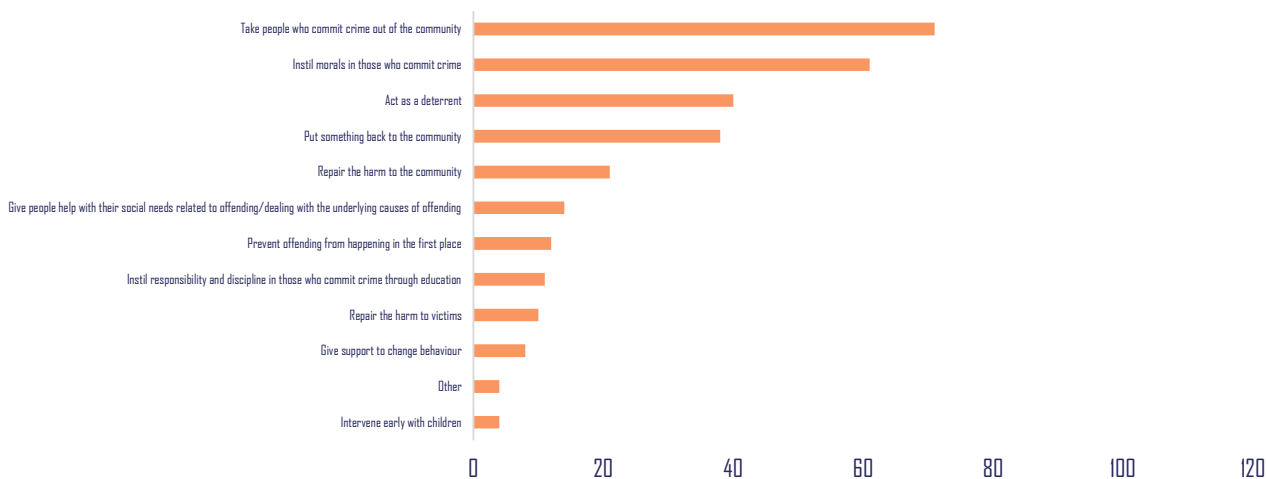


Chart 4.6

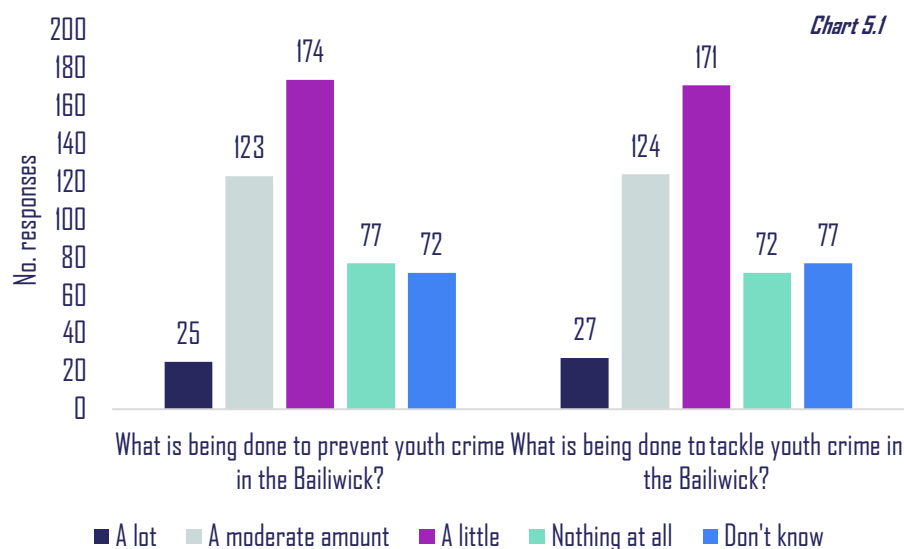
Which option do you think is least important?



## 5. Section D: Perspectives on Youth Crime

*Question 20: The following statements relate to youth crime. In general, how much, if anything, do you feel you know about the following in the Bailiwick:*

There were 471 responses to this question. (269 skipped the question.)



### Analysis

*20a: What is being done to prevent youth crime in the Bailiwick?*

- 68% of respondents felt that they knew about this topic; the majority of respondents knew 'a little'.

*20b: What is being done to tackle youth crime in the Bailiwick?*

- Responses mirrored those for the first part of the question. 68% of participants felt that they know about this topic.

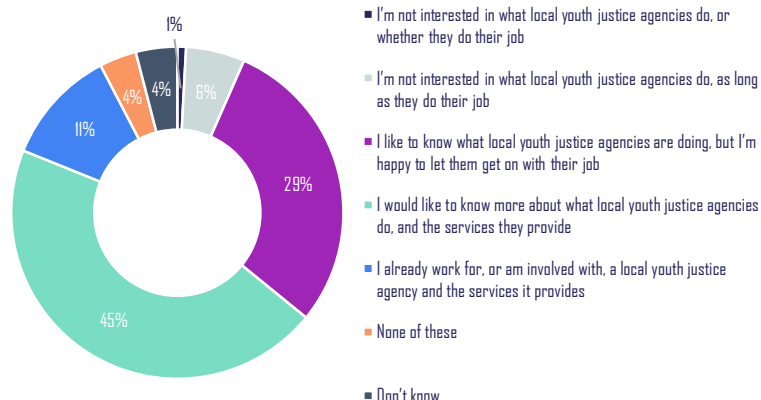
*Question 21: Which of the following statements comes closest to your own attitude towards how the youth justice system works (i.e. Children's Convenor; Child, Youth and Community Tribunal; Courts; and Youth justice service)? The Children's Convenor is the gatekeeper to the Child Youth and Community Tribunal (the "CYCT"). They deal with children and young people who might be in need of care and protection or have got into trouble with the police or at school.*

This question had 471 responses. (269 skipped the question.)

Chart 5.2

### Analysis

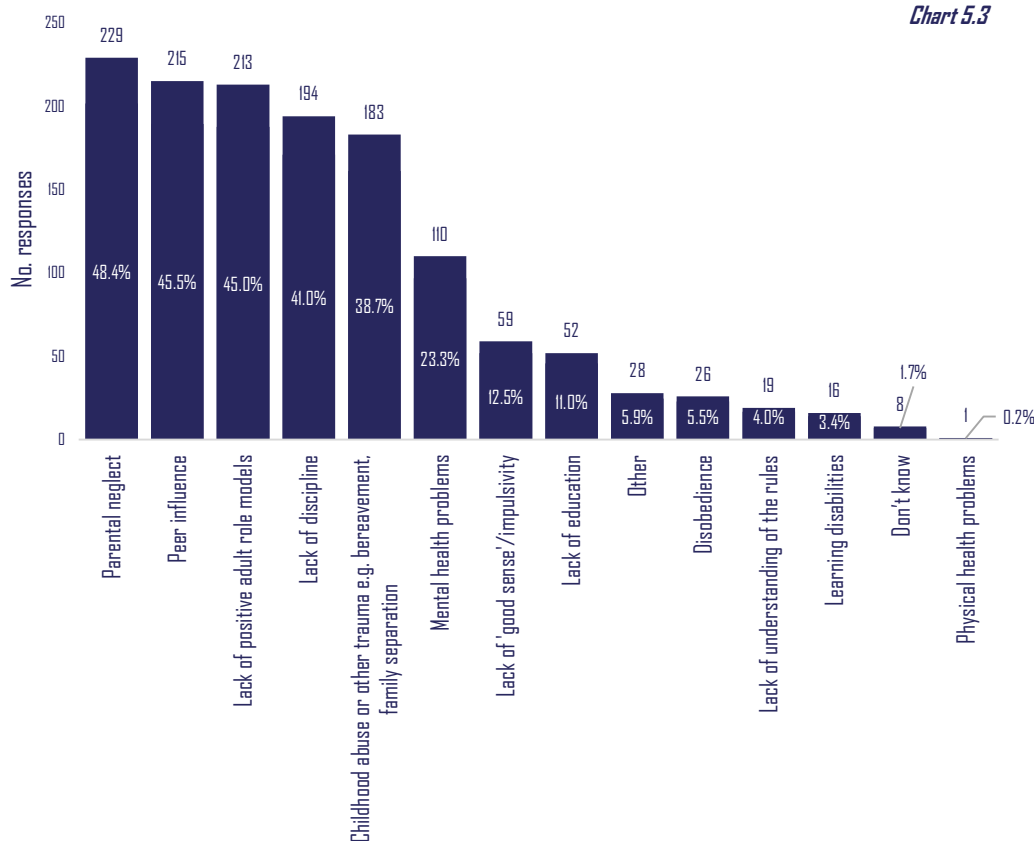
- 74% of respondents like to know or would like to know more about what local youth justice agencies do. Only 5% of respondents were not interested in what local youth agencies do.



Question 22: For which of the following reasons, if any, do you think young people commit crimes in the Bailiwick? Please choose your top options (choose up to three).

This question received 473 responses. (267 skipped the question.)

Chart 5.3



### Analysis

- Respondents' overall top three answers were 'parental neglect' (48.4%), 'peer influence' (46.5%), and 'lack if positive adult role models' (45.0%).

### Open response analysis

185 respondents (39% of those who answered the question) left an open response explaining their response. Many people repeated the options they selected in the multiple-choice question; with themes restated:

- The biggest theme was parenting or families/ influence of ‘the home’ generally (57)
- Others restated the issues of “discipline” and “trauma” or adverse childhood experiences, and “parental breakdown”.

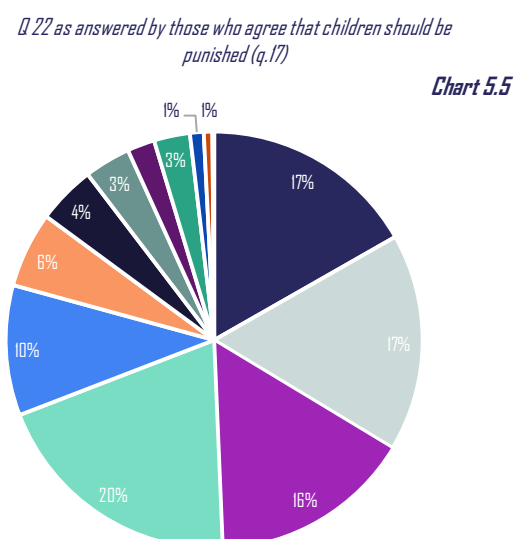
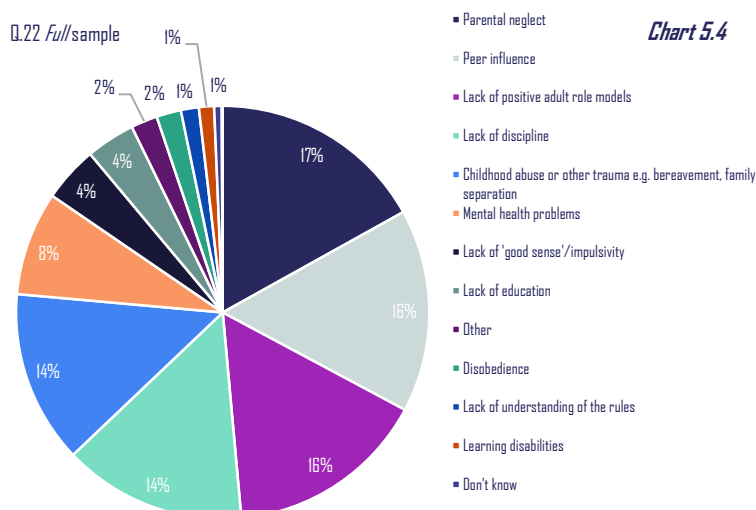
However, additional themes also emerged, the strongest of which was “boredom” (23). A small number (3) mentioned social media.

### *Additional analysis on perspectives of youth crime*

We conducted additional analysis of the responses in questions 22 and questions 23 (see following page) to give an indication of underlying factors which some of these perspectives on youth crime might be based upon.

The answers of those respondents who agreed or strongly agreed in question 17 that “Children who commit crime should be punished” were cross referenced with answers to both questions.

### Additional analysis on youth crime, question 22:

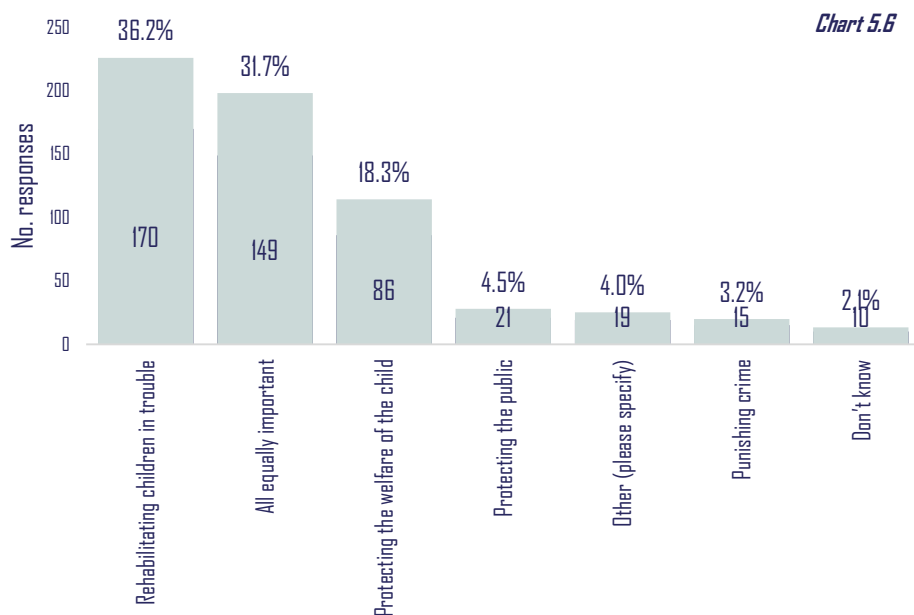


We compared the answers of the total response sample in question 22 to the sub-set of respondents in question 22 who had “strongly agreed” or “agreed” that children should be punished in question 17. The latter were more likely to attribute youth crime to “lack of discipline” than the full sample (20% of the subset compared with 14% of the full sample) and less likely to attribute it to “childhood abuse or other trauma” (10% compared with 14%) or to “mental health problems” (6% compared with 8%). They were equally likely to attribute youth crime to “parental neglect”, “peer influence” and “lack

of positive role models”, each of which were in the top four reasons identified in the whole sample and sub-sample.

*Question 23: Which, if any, of the following do you think are the most important things the Children's Convenor and/or Courts should be trying to do when addressing offending by a child?*

The question received 470 responses. (270 skipped the question.)



#### Analysis

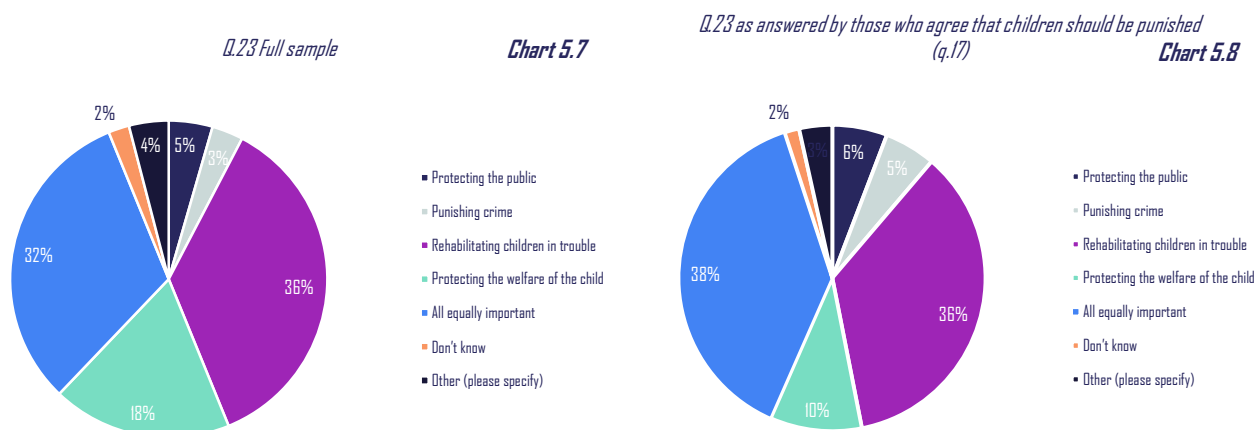
- 36% of respondents answered ‘rehabilitating children in trouble’. 32% answered ‘all equally important’.

#### Open response analysis

There were 19 open responses (4% of those who answered the question.) No clear themes emerged.

#### Additional analysis on youth crime, question 23:

We compared the answers in question 23 of the total responses to the sub-set of respondents in question 23 who had “strongly agreed” or “agreed” in question 17 that children should be punished.

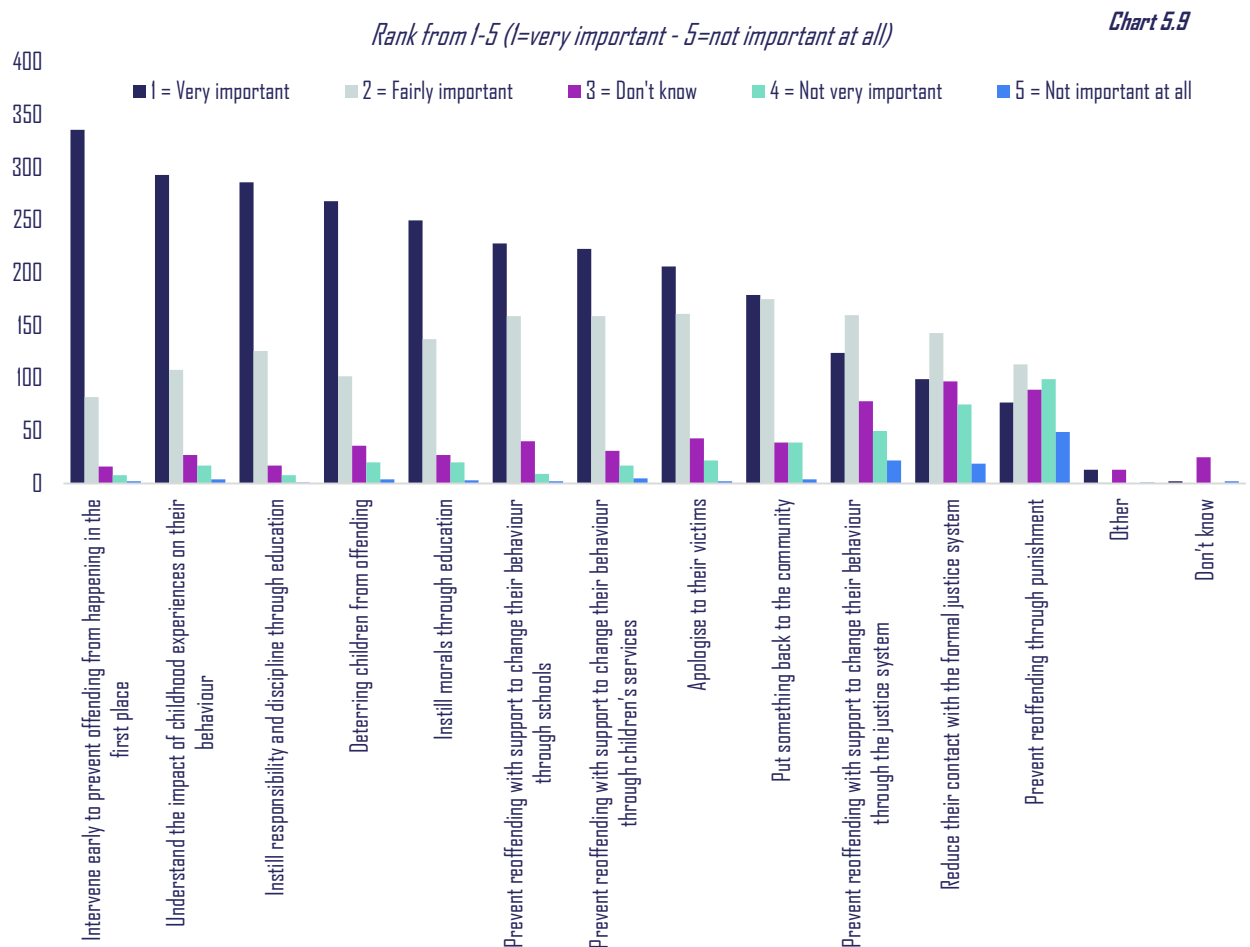


Those who strongly agreed or agreed that children should be punished in question 17 were more likely than the overall respondent sample in question 23 to say that all the purposes identified in question 23 were equally important (38% compared with 32% of the total sample in Q23), just as likely to select “rehabilitating children in trouble”, and were only marginally more likely to have selected “punishing crime” as the single most important thing (5% compared with 3%). Nevertheless, they were less likely to have selected “protecting the welfare of the child” as the single most important thing (18% compared with 10%).

*Question 24: Which, if any, of the following do you think are the most important things the Bailiwick should be trying to do when preventing and responding to youth crime?*

This question was split into two parts. It received 458 responses. (282 skipped the question.)

*24a: Please use the drop-down lists to rank from 1-5 (1=very important at all – 5 = not important at all) and also select the most and least important.*



### Analysis

- Intervening early to prevent offending from happening in the first place was deemed the most important option (selected by 94.2% of respondents as either very important or fairly important, just 2.3% of respondents did not deem it important)
- Preventing offending through punishment was the option chosen as least important (34.7% of respondents selected this as not very important or not important at all) and it was also the option with the lowest proportion of answers deeming it important (44.5% of respondents selected this as very or fairly important)

Full results to this question can be seen in the table 5.1 below, please note that respondents did not necessarily select an answer for all options:

<b>Table 5.1</b>	1 = Very important	2 = Fairly important	3 = Don't know	4 = Not very important	5 = Not important at all	Totals

Understand the impact of childhood experiences on their behaviour	293 (65.26 )	108 (24.05 )	27 (6.01 )	17 (3.79% )	4 (0.89% )	449
Reduce their contact with the formal justice system	99 (22.86 )	143 (33.03 )	97 (22.40% )	75 (17.32 )	19 (4.39% )	433
Intervene early to prevent offending from happening in the first place	336 (75.68 )	82 (18.47 )	16 (3.60 )	8 (1.80% )	2 (0.45% )	444
Instill responsibility and discipline through education	286 (65.30 )	126 (28.77 )	17 (3.88 )	8 (1.83% )	1 (0.23% )	438
Instill morals through education	250 (57.21 )	137 (31.35 )	27 (6.18 )	20 (4.58% )	3 (0.69% )	437
Apologise to their victims	206 (47.47 )	161 (37.10 )	43 (9.91 )	22 (5.07% )	2 (0.46% )	434
Put something back to the community	179 (41.06 )	175 (40.14 )	39 (8.94 )	39 (8.94% )	4 (0.92% )	436
Prevent reoffending through punishment	77 (18.03 )	113 (26.46 )	89 (20.84% )	99 (23.19 )	49 (11.48 )	427
Prevent reoffending with support to change their behaviour through schools	228 (52.05 )	159 (36.30 )	40 (9.13 )	9 (2.05% )	2 (0.46% )	438
Prevent reoffending with support to change their behaviour through children's services	223 (51.26 )	159 (36.55 )	31 (7.13 )	17 (3.91% )	5 (1.15% )	435
Prevent reoffending with support to change their behaviour through the justice system	124 (28.57 )	160 (36.87 )	78 (17.97% )	50 (11.52 )	22 (5.07% )	434
Deterring children from offending	268 (62.33 )	102 (23.72 )	36 (8.37 )	20 (4.65% )	4 (0.93% )	430
Don't know	2 (6.90% )	0 (0.00% )	25 (86.21% )	0 (0.00% )	2 (6.90% )	29
Other	13 (46.43 )	1 (3.57% )	13 (46.43% )	0 (0.00% )	1 (3.57% )	28

### Open response analysis

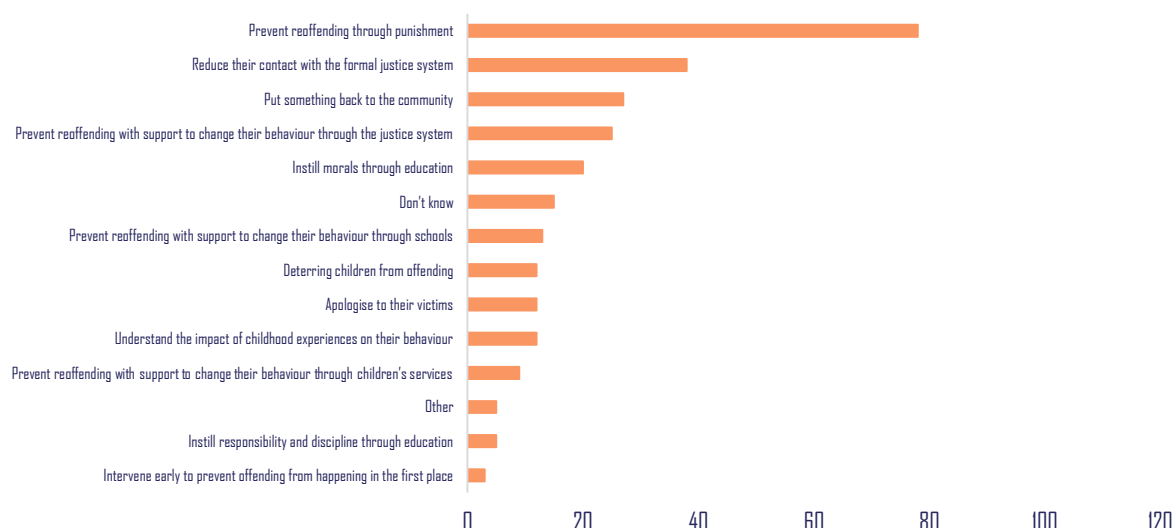
24 respondents (5% of those who answered the question) selected 'other' and left an open response explaining their response. No clear themes emerged in these responses, although the role of families/parents and restorative justice were each mentioned several times, and some responses referred to the importance of sufficient support being available to children and families.

*24b: Please select one option you think is most important and one option you think is least important.*

The second part of the question asked respondents to choose the option from the list which they deemed most important and the option they deemed least important when preventing and responding to youth crime.

*Chart 5.*

*Q24b Which option do you think is least important?*



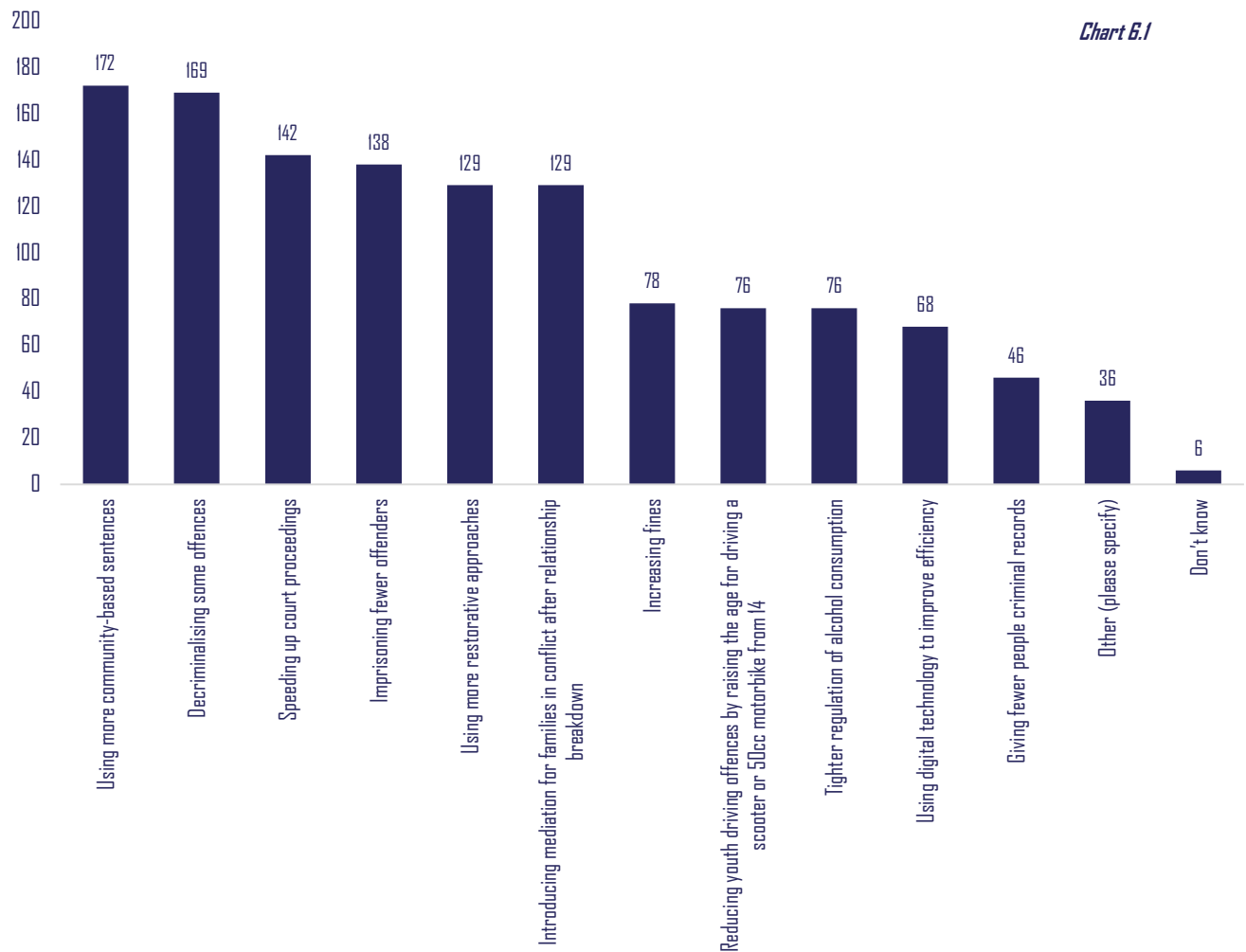
### Analysis

- 28% of respondents felt that intervening early to prevent offending from happening in the first place is the most important thing the Bailiwick should be trying to do in response to youth crime.
- 'Prevent reoffending through punishment' was considered the least important option by 28% of respondents.

6. Section E: Priorities for Future Justice Policy

Question 25: If the budgets for criminal justice agencies in the Bailiwick were to stay the same for the next five years, here are some suggestions for making savings or increasing revenue so that money could be reinvested in preventing and reducing crime. Which three, if any, would be the best approach? Please choose up to three options

There were 443 responses to this question. (297 skipped the question.)



Full responses to this question are in table 6.1 below:

Table 6.1	
Answer Choices	Responses
Using more community-based sentences	172 (38.83%)
Decriminalising some offences	169 (38.15%)

Speeding up court proceedings	142 (32.05%)
Imprisoning fewer offenders	138 (31.15%)
Using more restorative approaches	129 (29.12%)
Introducing mediation for families in conflict after relationship breakdown	129 (29.12%)
Increasing fines	78 (17.61%)
Reducing youth driving offences by raising the age for driving a scooter or 50cc motorbike from 14	76 (17.16%)
Tighter regulation of alcohol consumption	76 (17.16%)
Using digital technology to improve efficiency	68 (15.35%)
Giving fewer people criminal records	46 (10.38%)
Other (please specify)	36 (8.13%)
Don't know	6 (1.35%)

### Analysis

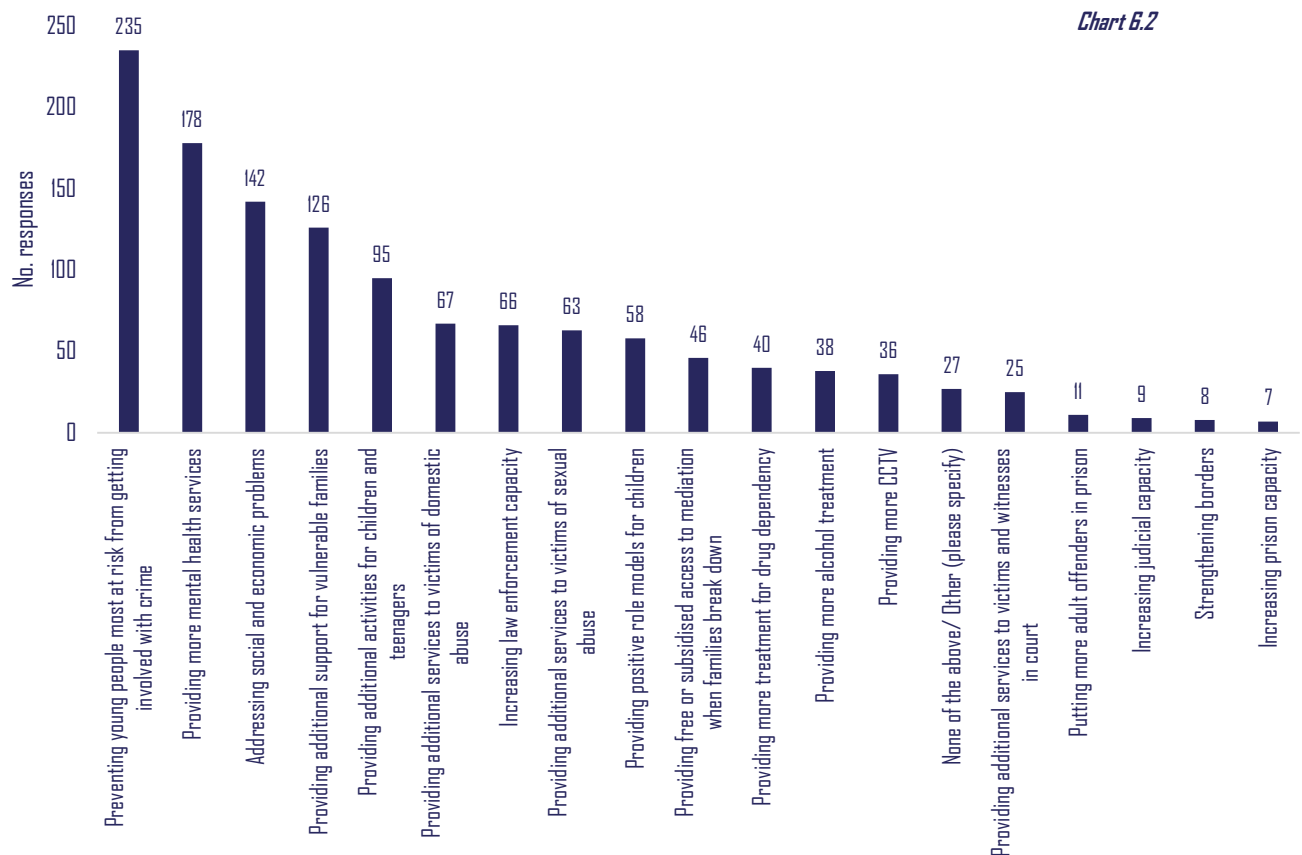
- The top options chosen by respondents were 'using more community-based sentences' and 'decriminalising some offences', each selected by more than a third of respondents (39% and 38% respectively).
- Four further options were also selected by over a quarter of respondents: 'speeding up court proceedings'; 'imprisoning fewer offenders'; 'using more restorative approaches'; 'introducing mediation for families in conflict after relationship breakdown'.
- There was less interest expressed in 'giving fewer people criminal records' or 'using digital technology to improve efficiency'.

### Open response analysis

36 respondents (8% of those who answered the question) selected 'other (please specify)' and left an open response answer. Some themes which emerged from the small number of responses were: keeping low level crimes out of court including more police discretion; fines for motorists, e.g. as an alternative to court; and, early intervention with families and children.

*Question 26: If the States of Guernsey were to be able to spend £10 million on tackling justice issues in the Bailiwick over the next five years, which three, of the following, do you think would have the most effect? Please choose up to three options.*

There were 443 responses to this question. (297 skipped the question.)



Full responses to this question are in table 6.2 below:

<b>Table 6.2</b> Answer Choices	Responses
Preventing young people most at risk from getting involved with crime	235 (53.05%)
Providing more mental health services	178 (40.18%)
Addressing social and economic problems	142 (32.05%)
Providing additional support for vulnerable families	126 (28.44%)
Providing additional activities for children and teenagers	95 (21.44%)
Providing additional services to victims of domestic abuse	67 (15.12%)
Increasing law enforcement capacity	66 (14.90%)
Providing additional services to victims of sexual abuse	63

	(14.22%)
Providing positive role models for children	58 (13.09%)
Providing free or subsidised access to mediation when families break down	46 (10.38%)
Providing more treatment for drug dependency	40 (9.03%)
Providing more alcohol treatment	38 (8.58%)
Providing more CCTV	36 (8.13%)
None of the above/ Other (please specify)	27 (6.09%)
Providing additional services to victims and witnesses in court	25 (5.64%)
Putting more adult offenders in prison	11 (2.48%)
Increasing judicial capacity	9 (2.03%)
Strengthening borders	8 (1.81%)
Increasing prison capacity	7 (1.58%)

### Analysis

- Over 50% of respondents selected 'preventing young people most at risk from getting involved with crime' as an option that would have the most effect.
- Over a quarter of respondents also selected: 'providing more mental health services'; 'addressing social and economic problems'; 'providing additional support for vulnerable families'.
- Very few (less than 3%) of respondents selected: 'putting more adult offenders in prison'; 'increasing judicial capacity'; 'putting more adult offenders in prison'.

### Open response analysis

27 respondents (6% of those who answered the question) selected the option 'None of the above/ Other (please specify)' and left an open response. Some answered with "don't know" so there were low numbers with substantive responses and no clear themes emerged.

*Question 27: What other action, if any, would you like to see taken by the States to make you feel safe and secure, which you do not think are currently being addressed in the Bailiwick?*

This question was an open question. Respondents were free to write their response as they wished. 240 answered the question<sup>3</sup>, 500 skipped it.

#### Open response analysis

By far the most common answers related to greater visibility of community policing (52) followed by the need for prevention and early intervention (32).

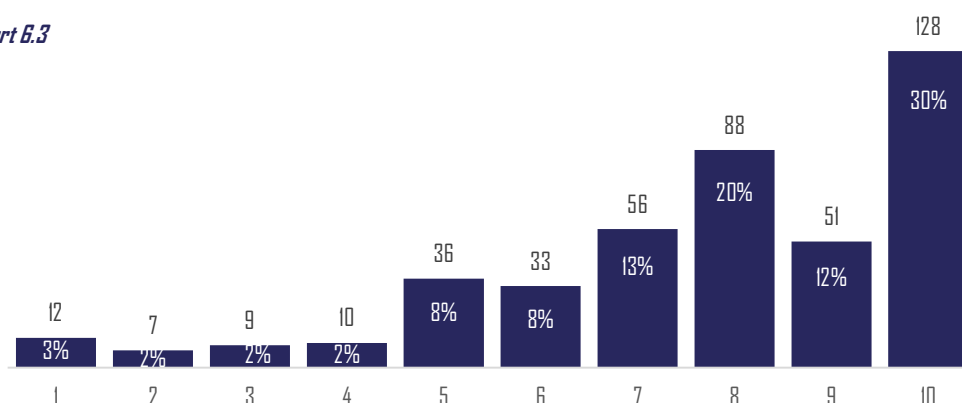
Other themes that emerged were:

- Harsher sentencing (19)
- Drugs (19) of which 13 advocated decriminalisation
- Alcohol services and/or tougher stance (12)
- Distrust of the Police (11)
- Anti-social behaviour/ young people on the streets (6)
- Street lighting and CCTV (5)

*Question 28: The current Justice Strategy sets out the following vision: “A Justice System that contributes positively to the development of a responsible, tolerant and inclusive society, where everyone is safe and secure and the rights of the community are protected.” To what extent do you share this vision on a scale of 1 to 10 where 1 is not at all and 10 is fully?*

The question received 430 responses. (310 skipped the question.)

*Chart 6.3*



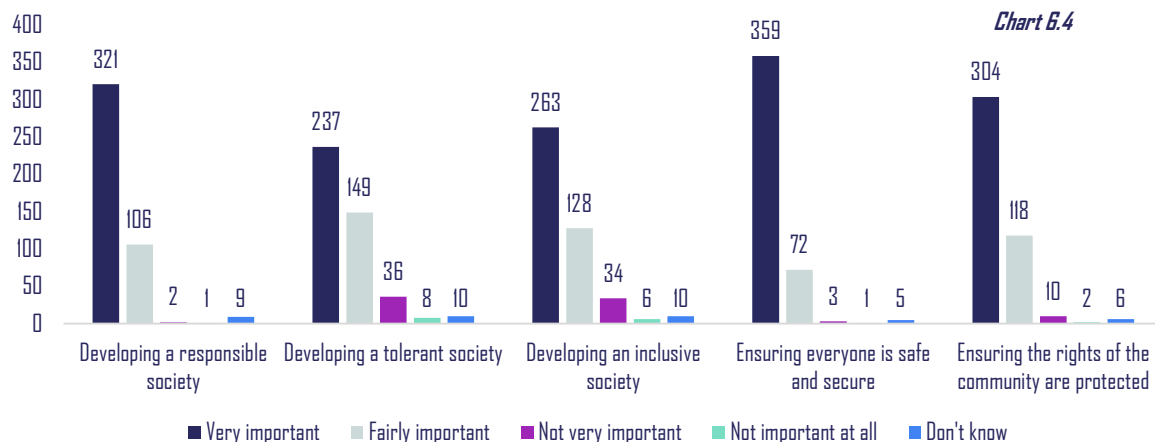
#### Analysis

- The average of all respondents' ratings was 7.7, and 62% of respondents gave a rating of 8, 9, or 10; suggesting respondents share the vision to a large extent.

*Question 29: How important do you consider the following parts of this vision to be?*

<sup>3</sup> Accounting for answers such as "n/a", there were 231 responses suitable for analysis.

This question received 441 responses. (229 skipped the question.)



Full results for this question can be seen in table 6.3 below:

<b>Table 6.3</b>	Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not important at all		Don't know		Total
Developing a responsible society	73.12%	321	24.15%	106	0.46%	2	0.23%	1	2.05%	9	439
Developing a tolerant society	53.86%	237	33.86%	149	8.18%	36	1.82%	8	2.27%	10	440
Developing an inclusive society	59.64%	263	29.02%	128	7.71%	34	1.36%	6	2.27%	10	441
Ensuring everyone is safe and secure	81.59%	359	16.36%	72	0.68%	3	0.23%	1	1.14%	5	440
Ensuring the rights of the community are protected	69.09%	304	26.82%	118	2.27%	10	0.45%	2	1.36%	6	440
Other	38.46%	20	13.46%	7	5.77%	3	0.00%	0	42.31%	22	52

#### Analysis

- There was very strong agreement on this question; all aspects of the vision were considered 'very important' or 'important' by over 85% of respondents. All aspects were considered 'very important' by at least 50% of respondents.

### Open response analysis

Respondents were given the option to explain their answer in an open text box, 122 respondents (27.6% of those who answered the question) left an open response, 114 of which were substantive. The additional comments were largely further endorsements of the Vision as a whole (35) and additional comments on tolerance and inclusivity (31), on safety and security (13), and on responsibility (9). This included suggestions that it was important also to articulate how the Vision would be achieved in practice, including defining rights, and how the various elements of it would be balanced.

*Question 30: Please share with us any suggestions you may have for changing or improving the current vision?*

This question was an open question. Respondents were given the option to explain their answer in an open text box, 137 (18.5% of those who answered the survey) answered the question, 603 skipped it.

### Open response analysis

117 of the responses were substantive and only 12 were specifically about changing or improving the vision. Suggestions for changing the vision included: reference to the rights of individuals as well as the community; replacing 'tolerance' with 'understanding' or 'acceptance'; altering the ordering of words; or wholly alternative wording. Other responses related to: suggestions for improving sentencing and justice policy (52); suggestions for improving other policies (26) (e.g. family support, education, mental health and human rights) and comments on the political context (8).

*Question 31: Please use the comment box below to add anything else you wish to share or raise.*

This question was an open question. Respondents were free to write their response as they wished. 105 left an answer, and of these 98 were suitable for analysis.<sup>4</sup> 635 skipped it. No major themes emerged.

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<sup>4</sup> Several respondents simply wrote "n/a."