

SECURING PROTECTION AND COOPERATION OF WITNESSES AND WHISTLE-BLOWERS: A BARBADIAN PERSPECTIVE

*Roland Cobbler**

I. INTRODUCTION

According to Deosaran (2007) the state of crime, delinquency and justice across the Caribbean has become increasingly problematic over the last twenty years. He further purports that some of the reasons for this phenomenon include technologically driven crimes, ineffective policing, ineffective judicial institutions, weak law enforcement, and crime and violence driven by drug trafficking. Since crime has the potential to affect the quality of life in any society, the development of effective mechanisms to combat crime is one of the most critical issues that many governments are likely to encounter. Although there are various initiatives which can be developed and implemented by both the government and civil society to address confronting issues of crime, these initiatives can only be effective if they coincide with an effective criminal justice system. Similarly, within the criminal justice system it is essential that special attention be placed on the ability of law enforcement officials to make the necessary arrests and the subsequent conviction of persons involved in criminal activity.

The existence of witnesses is not only important to the police department for solving cases under investigation, but it also plays a pivotal role in the justice system in securing successful convictions. Therefore, the cooperation of a witnesses who can readily identify perpetrators supports the view that “securing protection and cooperation of witnesses and whistle blowers” is essential for the effective administration of justice and the maintenance of the rule of law.

II. THE BARBADOS PERSPECTIVE

A. The Need for Witness Protection

In the fight against serious crimes such as gang violence and organized crime, it is essential for the criminal justice system to be able to provide effective protection for witnesses, informants, and whistle-blowers, to protect them against intimidation, attacks and retaliations. Increasingly, many countries throughout the world are enacting specific legislation or adopting policies to protect witnesses whose collaboration with law enforcement authorities or testimonies in the law courts would endanger the lives of their families or themselves.

1. Current Legislation and Measures to Protect Witnesses

Barbados, on the other hand, has not progressed to the stage of standardizing similar strategies. This existing approach may be based on the fact that there have been no significant reports to indicate that witness intimidation actually exists. Additionally, unlike many other territories whose criminal justice systems are constantly challenged by serious cases of organized crime and terrorism, there is no recorded crime to signify that this nature of criminality is in existence in Barbados. However, there is a possibility that some cases of organized crime may exist as individuals have been arrested and charged for offences such as money laundering. From a Barbadian perspective, the most serious offences to confront the criminal justice system which are likely to require a witness protection programme are murder and drug trafficking. According to the Royal Barbados Police Force Crime Statistical Office, crime in Barbados is classified under five major categories, namely: Major Crimes Against The Person, which includes offences such as murder, serious bodily harm, endangering life, kidnapping, robbery and sex-related crimes; Minor Crimes Against The Person, which include offences such as assaults, wounding and harassment; Major Crimes Against

* Sergeant, Community Policing Department, Royal Barbados Police Force.

Property, which include burglaries, arson/attempted arson and criminal damage; Minor Crimes Against Property, which include theft, fraud and other theft-related crimes, and finally, Other Crimes, which include drugs crimes, firearm crimes, public order breaches, and escaping lawful custody (See Appendix A).

Although Barbados does not have a standardized witness protection programme integrated into its criminal justice system, the implementation of such a programme has been identified as being essential in the fight against serious crimes. The increasing importance of the implementation of such a programme is primarily based on the fact that over the years a number of the homicides occurring in the country are closely linked to drug affiliation. The necessity of the implementation of a witness protection programme is generally advanced by the fact that one of the characteristics of criminal organizations includes the intimidation of informants and potential witnesses. According to the Barbados Advocate (2008) in a newspaper article entitled “New Laws coming”, the honourable Prime Minister of Barbados, Mr. Freundel Stuart, who was then the Attorney General and acting Prime Minister, stated that the Government was promising the introduction of new laws to deal firmly with thugs who threaten court witnesses with personal liquidation. He further suggested that while he had no evidence of witness intimidation locally, discussion with regional counterparts currently grappling with that problem, had convinced him it could be a major threat “sooner rather than later”.

The necessity of witness protection on the island can be further advanced based on the fact that presently, during the course of police investigations, witnesses are normally asked to identify a perpetrator in a criminal matter from a face-to-face line-up. This form of identification can result in witnesses developing a sense of fear or insecurity.

In a recent High Court case in Barbados, the sitting Judge and a senior prosecutor openly criticized the recent trend of eyewitnesses changing their testimonies at the High Court after giving detailed statements to the police and at the Magistrates Court. These comments came as a result of the prosecution having to discontinue a murder case against one man because eyewitnesses either said they had lied at the Magistrate Court or that police and even the Magistrate had threatened them into testifying. One witness even skipped the island during the trial. The judge in his summation noted that there was a trend “where young persons in serious matters have been cut down like fowls for absolutely no reason at all and where young persons, young men in particular, see what was going on; (they) watched their peers being executed and gave statements to police indicating what they had seen and then go to the Magistrates’ court and say something different and then come to the High Court and say something completely different.” The judge further suggested that he was worried about this trend which, according to him, was undermining our court system and threatening the very fabric of our society. The overarching factor being that after witnessing their friends murdered on the street in execution-style killings, witnesses don’t want to testify to the point that they are changing their stories or running off the island.

B. Effective Legislation and Measures

1. Current Local Legislative Measures

(i) Criminalization and Punishment

Despite the fact that Barbados does not have a standardized witness protection programme, effective legislation and measures do exist to ensure that some level of protection is available for witnesses to safeguard the criminal justice system from destabilization. Currently, the Transnational Organized Crime (Prevention and Control) Act 2011-3, which was passed in the House of Parliament on 7 February 2011, mirrors the philosophy of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) to which Barbados is a signatory, and provides some degree of satisfaction in deterring witness interference. According to Section (6), subsections (1) and (2) of the Act, a person who, in relation to a witness or justice system participant involved in criminal proceedings to which the Act applies:

- uses or threatens to use physical force;
- intimidates; or
- promises or offers a financial or other material benefit,

(...), resulting in interference with the judicial process, especially in the case of witnesses, is guilty of the

offence of Obstruction of Justice, if the individual's actions subsequently:

- induce false testimony;
- interfere with the giving of testimony; or
- interfere with the production of evidence.

Similarly, this Act is supported by common law legislation where persons whose actions are considered likely to pervert the course of justice, are normally arrested and charged for their behaviour.

2. Current Local Regulatory Measures

Additionally, other available measures to provide witnesses/victims with assistance and support are facilitated by the Royal Barbados Police Force as outlined in the General Standing Orders (GSO) of the organization. These standing orders stipulate written guidelines for members of the police force on the policy and procedures regarding the rights of victims and witnesses involved in criminal matters, and provides further details on the assistance and services available to them. It is the policy of the organization that the safety and welfare of all victims and witnesses to a crime in Barbados are of the highest concern. Such individuals are to be treated with fairness, compassion and dignity at all times, and their rights under the law and fundamental human rights must be preserved and administered with equity. Prompt beneficial assistance to witnesses/victims is a commitment the police force undertakes. Section 179 of the GSO's clearly states that a witness protection scheme shall be designed to increase successful prosecution through the protection of witnesses and their families. Such a scheme shall be utilized by the police when:

- A witness or family member has been threatened;
- An actual threat to the safety of a witness or a family member exists.

However, each case is evaluated on its own merit based upon the imminence of the threat or the potential violence. The protection may be a minimal, (periodic patrolling and security check of the citizen's residence), or in more serious matters, placing the citizen in protective custody. It is the responsibility of each member of the force to ensure that this order is followed and that the intent and spirit of the order is provided to the public. Nevertheless, organizational responsibility to facilitate victim/witness programmes is the obligation of the force's Community Relations Department. This department seeks to ensure that the requisite assistance is available for victims/witnesses and provides:

- Referrals to other sources of help, including domestic abuse programmes, social service agencies, support groups, etc.;
- Information on how the criminal justice system operates;
- Support for appearance in court in terms of providing someone to accompany witness/victim to court;
- Assistance with safety concerns.

3. Regional Cooperation

Another promising approach to witness protection to which Barbados is likely to be a beneficiary is the signing of an agreement in 1999 by several sovereign states in the region to establish the Regional Justice Protection Programme. The heads of states in recognizing the need to uphold the integrity of the justice system of member states of the Caribbean Community (thereinafter referred to as "the community"), and the need to prevent any interference in the administration of justice by the intimidation or elimination of witnesses, jurors, judicial and legal officers, and law enforcement personnel and their associates, were convinced that a cooperative approach by the Caribbean community was the most effective way to confront and overcome any potential threat to the criminal justice system. Additionally, heads of the member states were also conscious of the need to establish, develop and maintain an appropriate and effective infrastructure at the national and regional levels in order to safeguard and enhance the credibility and integrity of the justice systems. The signatories to the agreement agreed on 23 stipulations which are listed as Article 1 to Article 23. However, this paper seeks to highlight those conditions which speak specifically to the practical aspects of witness protection. Article 3 of the agreement highlights those Persons who are eligible to participate in the programme and states that:

- Participation in the Regional Programme shall be open to member states of the community; or
- Any other territory which, in the opinion of the conference is willing and able to enjoy the rights and assume the obligations established by the agreement.

The objectives of the programme is clearly outlined in Article 4 which states that the objectives of the Regional Programme shall be to promote and ensure the proper administration of justice by providing participants with such protection, assistance and security as would enable them to perform their functions with efficiency and confidence when there is a threat to their lives, safety, or property, arising from, or directly or indirectly related to the performance of, their duties or obligation in the administration of justice. The functions of the Agency providing witness protection are expounded in Article 10. According to the agreement, the agency providing protection and assistance shall:

- Conduct interviews with prospective participants to establish suitability for entry into the national programme;
- Examine the threats and risk assessments submitted by the investigative agency;
- Require a prospective participant or a participant, as the case may be, to undergo such medical tests and examinations, and psychological and psychiatric evaluations as would determine his or her physical and mental health;
- Submit a report to the Administrative Centre on the matters relating to the participant's physical and mental health;
- Protect participants approved by the Administrative centre and those accorded provisional entry into the programme on an emergency basis;
- Organize relocation, if necessary, of a participant approved on an emergency basis;
- Review threat and risk assessments throughout the relevant proceedings, including any appeal process and where appropriate after such proceedings;

The scope of protection under the National Programme is illustrated in Article 12 and suggests that:

- States Parties shall take such measures as are necessary and reasonable to protect the safety, health and welfare of participants in national programmes. Such measures may include, where necessary:
 - Providing accommodation;
 - Defraying relocation expenses;
 - Providing living expenses;
 - Establishing new identities;
 - Providing assistance in rehabilitation.

Article 13 summarizes the procedure for registration of participants and suggests that:

- States Parties establish and maintain a register of participants in national programmes. These Registers may be in electronic form should include information which must be accorded a security classification not below "Top Secret". This information must include:
 - Names and addresses of participants;
 - Assumed names, if any;
 - New identities, where appropriate;
 - Details of convictions, if any;
 - Case references;
 - Date of commencement of participation in the programme and date of termination.

States Parties shall determine the conditions under which access to the register may be accorded to an approved authority. The register shall be kept at the Administrative Centre which shall be responsible for its safe custody.

The relocation of participants is facilitated in the programme based on the terms highlighted in Article 14. The conditions outlined in this article state that:

- States Parties shall cooperate with the Board and each other in the relocation of participants under national programmes;
- A determination to relocate a participant in a jurisdiction other than the jurisdiction in which the participant ordinarily resides shall be made by the Administrative Centres of the sending State Party and the receiving State Party;
- Prior to the relocation of a participant in a different jurisdiction, the sending State Party and the

receiving State Party shall establish an arrangement determining the rights and obligations of the respective States Parties and the participants being relocated.

Article 15 highlights Legislative and other measures and encourages States Parties to undertake and to adopt legislative and other measures necessary to discharge their obligation under the agreement, thereby to:

- Facilitate in their jurisdiction, the incarceration of persons convicted of offences against the laws of the sending State Party;
- Provide protective custody for participants in national programmes;
- Protect identities;
- Establish offences and sanctions for:
 - Unauthorized disclosure of information, corruption and unethical practices;
 - Unlawfully interfering with a participant.
- Provide for the liability of a State Party and its representatives resulting from acts or omissions causing injury to participants.

4. International Cooperation

The Regional Justice Protection Programme is further supported by a formal framework for mutual assistance and international cooperation which was established and referred to as the Bridgetown Accord “on partnership for prosperity and security”. This Accord was ratified in Barbados in 1997 through a mutually structured US-Caribbean summit between the then US President Mr. Bill Clinton and the Caribbean Heads of State, Government of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), and the Dominican Republic. Subsequently an informal meeting was held in Barbados in 2010, between the US Secretary of State Mrs. Hillary Clinton and the foreign Ministers of Caricom and the Dominican Republic, with the exception of Trinidad and Tobago and Suriname. This meeting was used to officially launch and reaffirm the commitments made at Caribbean-US Dialogue on Security Co-operation. Noteworthy is the fact that this partnership for prosperity and security as outlined in the Bridgetown Accord includes:

- An Arms Trafficking Control Regime for the Caribbean; which focuses on money laundering, illicit drugs reduction, education, rehabilitation and eradication;
- Criminal Justice Protection Programme (including personal security of witnesses, jurors, judicial and law enforcement personnel) in cases of murder related to drug trafficking, gun running and human trafficking);
- Strengthening of Regional Security Forces; by combined and co-operative interdiction efforts, and the collection, analysing and sharing of information.

5. Other Measures

Another important aspect of the criminal justice system in Barbados is the fact that provisions are made for criminal procedural protection. The supreme courts have been designed with the necessary technology to facilitate the process whereby witnesses can testify and give evidence by means of closed circuit television, whether in Barbados or outside of the country. However, to date the necessity to test this modern technology has not been required. In addition to the protection available to witnesses through the earlier mentioned legislation and policies, the existing legal framework of the country enhances and supports the level of protection available to witnesses. Such protection can be facilitated through the Sexual Offences Act Chapter 154, the Evidence Act Chapter 121, and the Bail Act Chapter 122.

Section 106, subsection (1) of the Evidence Act regulates aspects of disclosure as it relates to confidential communication and documents. Under this section, where on the application of a person who is an interested person in relation to a confidential communication or a confidential document, the court finds that, if evidence of the communication or document were presented in the proceedings, the likelihood of:

- Harm to an interested person;
- Harm to the relationship in the course of which the confidential communication was made or the confidential documents prepared;
- Harm to the relationship of the kind concerned;

together with the extent of the harm, overweighs the desirability of admitting the evidence, the court

may direct that the evidence not be presented. Likewise, section 109 of the same act implies that where the public interest in admitting evidence that relates to matters of state is outweighed by the public interest in preserving secrecy or confidentiality in relation to the evidence, the court may, either of its own motion or on the application of any other person, direct that the evidence not be presented. For the purpose of this section, evidence that relates to matters of the state includes evidence which, if presented,:

- Would disclose, or enable a person to ascertain, the existence or identity of a confidential source of information in relation to the enforcement or administration of a law;
- Would tend to prejudice the proper functioning of government.

The Bail Act can also be identified as a significant legislation to assist in aspects of witness protection. Under section 5 of the act, where a defendant is accused or convicted of an offence that is punishable with imprisonment, the court may refuse an application for bail if the court is satisfied that there are substantial grounds for believing that the defendant, if released on bail, whether subject to conditions or not:

- Would interfere with witnesses;
- Commit an offence; or
- Fail to surrender to custody.

Under this act, a defendant can also be kept in custody once the court is satisfied that he or she should be kept in custody:

- For his or her own protection;
- For protection of the community; or
- If he or she is a child or young person, for his or her own welfare.

Additionally, under section 30 of the Sexual Offences Act, where the accused is on trial on indictment for an offence under the act, and the complainant is a minor, the court shall hear the evidence of the minor in camera. Similarly, where the accused is on trial on indictment for an offence under the Act, and the complainant is of full age, the court may give leave for the evidence of the complainant to be heard in camera. Under section 35 of the Act, after a person is accused of an offence under this Act, no matter likely to lead members of the public to identify a person as the complainant in relation to that accusation shall either be published in Barbados in a written publication available to the public or be broadcast in Barbados except, where on the application of the complainant or the accused, the court directs that the effects of the restriction is to impose a substantial and unreasonable restriction on the reporting of proceedings and that it is in the public interest to remove the restriction in respect of the applicant.

The prevalence of witness interference is difficult to quantify for various reasons, such as unreported crime. However, the fact that it does exist has become more obvious with the changing nature of crime. The importance of enacting legislations to counteract incidents of witness intimidation can never be overemphasized, since witnesses play a crucial role in the administration of justice. Although there are no significant reports to indicate that witness intimidation is a major problem in Barbados, there have been a few instances where individuals were engaged in activities which were considered to be intimidating.

C. Criminalization and Punishment of Obstruction of Justice

The necessity of the criminalization and subsequent punishment of persons who seek to obstruct the course of justice is critical in protecting the integrity of the administration of justice. The obstruction of justice is becoming prevalent in Barbados. The manifestation of this crime in Barbados is usually in the form of witness intimidation, and has the potential to damage the democratic functioning of our society. Alleged interference in the judicial process is usually reported in the newspapers. One case in point was highlighted in a local newspaper, the Daily Nation (2011), where the girlfriend of a convicted manslayer was remanded overnight pending trial on charges of perverting the course of justice and harassing a juror who served in her boyfriend's case. The circumstances of the case were based on the fact that the accused uttered words and gestures intended to cause intimidation or fear of retaliation, in the presence of a juror, for the verdict delivered in her boyfriend's case. The criminalization and punishment of persons who engage in witness intimidation have been utilized worldwide as a specific response to reduce these occurrences. In Barbados, criminalization and punishment for witness interference can be initiated by the Transnational Organized Crime (Prevention and Control) Act 2011-3. Based on this Act, if a person is convicted of the offence of obstruction of justice under section (6), that individual is liable on conviction on indictment to a fine of

\$500,000, or to imprisonment for 10 years, or both. Likewise, punishment can also be initiated under the common law offence of perverting the course of justice. In addition, under the existing laws of Barbados, the Public Order Act enacted in 1993 criminalizes and punishes the use of threats. According to section 27 of the Act, a person is guilty of an offence if he or she:

- Uses towards another person threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour; or
- Distributes or displays to another person any writing, sign or other visible representation that is threatening, abusive or insulting.

According to the Act, an individual is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to imprisonment for a term of two years or to a fine of \$500.00 or both, if:

- With intent to cause another person to believe that immediate unlawful violence will be used against him or her or any other person by any person; or
- With intent that another person is likely to believe that unlawful violence will be used or it is likely that such violence will be provoked.

Punishment for committing comparable offences against judges, prosecutors and law enforcement officials are normally initiated under the same legislation.

D. Mitigation of Punishment and/or Immunity Grants for Persons who provide Substantial Cooperation in an Investigation or Prosecution

1. Shortcomings

The securing of witnesses and their cooperation in criminal proceedings is also critical to the successful administration of justice. Universally, various countries worldwide in an effort to facilitate the process of securing witnesses and their cooperation, have adopted several techniques such as the utilization of plea bargaining, witness immunity, protection for whistle-blowers and developing criminal informants. However, in Barbados the mitigation of punishment and/or immunity grants for persons who provide substantial cooperation in an investigation or prosecution, plea bargaining, and protection for whistle-blowers are all measures which are not available to criminal justice practitioners. However, this practice may become necessary in the future as the country becomes more developed. Nevertheless, the primary method of securing witnesses and their cooperation is a role specifically performed by the police through the development of informants. For the police to be successful in investigating criminal activities, the use of informants is of uttermost importance. Therefore, in recognizing the significant role informants play to assist in police investigations, specific procedures were established under the General Standing Orders (GSO) of the Police Force, to guide the relationship between the department and informants. Under section 182 of the GSO, the procedures to be followed to ensure protection of the police department and informants are:

- An informant master file shall be kept under the strict control of each Detective Divisional Inspector at the divisional level, and a copy kept under strict control of the Officer in charge of Criminal Investigation Department (C.I.D.), Headquarters. All information at the Divisional level shall be relayed to the officer in charge of C.I.D.;
- The file shall contain background information on all informants and a record of each transaction;
- The Detective Divisional Inspector and Officer in charge of C.I.D. shall personally maintain this file which shall be confidential;
- The file shall be locked away at all times and each transaction with the informant be given a code.

To protect the identity of informants, section 183 of the GSO further suggests that the following shall be used:

- Accept the information on the terms of the informants;
- The name of the informant shall not be used in reports;
- Arrange how and where the informant can be located, other than the individual coming to the office;
- Meet the informant where the contact will not be evident;
- Informant will not be called upon to testify in court;
- The investigator's organization shall not be identified in any correspondence with the informant;
- The proper name of the informant shall not be used on the telephone, only the designated code.

Section 201 of the GSO also makes provision for the funding of confidential informants, and states that

there shall be times in certain major cases that paying any informant for intelligence will be required. This procedure shall be followed in instances where:

- The commander of the Criminal Investigation Unit (C.U.I.) shall be advised of the case circumstances and evaluate its merit for approval or disapproval;
- If the request is given preliminary approval, the commander of the C.U.I. shall, in writing, develop a formal request outlining the nature of the case, its total circumstances, the amount of the request and justification for the request;
- This letter shall be transmitted in a sealed secure envelope to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division;
- The assistant Commissioner of Police shall review the request for his approval;
- He shall then submit in writing, a formal request for informant funds to the Commissioner of Police;
- Upon review the Commissioner may or may not approve the request. If approved, the Commissioner shall provide the funds to the Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division who shall sign a receipt documenting the transaction.

Additionally, there are citizens at various levels in the society who willingly pass on sensitive information if an atmosphere conducive to this activity is created. In this regard, securing witnesses and witness cooperation is a natural extension of the Police Force's community policing trust.

III. CONCLUSION

Barbados, like many other territories worldwide, shares similar concerns about the evolution of organized crime and its affiliated attributes. However, despite the efforts in the fight against crime, several challenges do exist which impede the process of an efficient criminal justice system. The greatest weakness of our criminal justice system is that it has become overwhelmed with cases for trial and does not function in a fluent fashion, resulting in prompt determination of the guilt or innocence of those charged with a criminal matter. One significant reason for this weakness is the fact that many prosecution witnesses retract statements made earlier to the police and in some cases become hostile witnesses in the courts. Witnesses turn hostile with predictable regularity in cases involving heinous crimes or high profile personalities due to external pressure, thereby leading to failures in the criminal justice system. Other challenges include the fact that there are several individuals who in some cases are willing to provide the police with the necessary information to solve criminal matters, but are reluctant to give written statements or testify in the law courts. Additionally, there are some instances where persons may willingly give written statements and testify in the law courts. However, during trial, individuals have been known to digress from what they said initially in their statement. This lack of cooperation may sometimes be intensified depending on the community in which the particular individual resides. Such reluctance may also be as a result of a perceived notion or actual threat of retaliation by the offender or his cohorts, or simply be as a result of more generalized community norms and attitudes that discourage cooperation with law enforcement officials. Furthermore, in some communities, close ties between witnesses, offenders, and their families may deter witnesses from cooperating with the police. Witnesses today are being increasingly harassed, bribed, threatened, abducted and even killed. As a result, many persons are reluctant to become witnesses in criminal proceedings.

Suggestions to overcome the mentioned challenges may include, firstly, increasing the appointment of Judges and Magistrates with the intention of speeding up the country's backlogged court system. Secondly, specialized training can be provided for personnel to assist in the enhancement of their knowledge, skills and techniques in questioning hostile witnesses. Additionally, communities which hold anti-policing attitudes and norms should be increasingly targeted with intensified community oriented policing initiatives so that residents can develop trust to cooperate with the police by providing information and assistance to achieve the desired goals. Finally a standardized witness protection programme and legislation can be incorporated into the criminal justice system and the relevant information provided to heighten the awareness of citizens that protection is available for persons who are willing to cooperate in criminal proceedings. The successes of these strategies are likely to increase the possibility of conviction for those persons who would otherwise evade the law, and facilitate the coming forward of more persons who would be willing to give evidence.

REFERENCES

Deosaran, R. (2007). Crime, delinquency and justice. A Caribbean reader. Jamaica: Ian Randle Publisher.
New Laws Coming. March 2008: The Barbados Advocate
Court Cry. February 2009: The Nation Newspaper

APPENDIX A

Royal Barbados Police Force Crime Statistical Report on the comparison of crime January to December 2006-2010.

JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2006 - 2010						
BREAKDOWN OF SPECIFIC CRIMES						
		YEARS				
1	MAJOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Murder	35	25	23	19	31
B	Attempted Murder	0	1	0	0	0
C	Manslaughter	2	3	1	2	2
D	Serious Bodily Harm	243	177	211	200	235
E	Endangering Life	33	48	36	29	37
F	Kidnapping	14	17	12	18	12
G	Robbery	367	392	394	383	487
H	Assault With Intent to Rob	10	22	36	28	42
I	Aggravated Burglary	79	112	103	77	70
J	Other Major Crimes Against the Person	7	11	3	9	7
SUB TOTAL		790	808	819	764	923

Table 1. Major Crimes against the Person

		YEARS				
2	MAJOR CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Fear of Violence	109	79	71	103	118
B	Threats	174	143	137	153	147
C	Harassment	16	9	12	9	15
D	Assaults/Wounding (Minor)	1627	1462	1503	1532	1505
E	Other Crimes Against the Person	31	24	23	30	21
SUB TOTAL		2947	2725	2736	2765	2898

Table 2. Minor Crimes against the Person

		YEARS				
3	MAJOR CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Residential Burglary	1383	1178	1389	1375	1580
B	Commerical Burglary	451	394	470	414	321
C	Other Burglary	12	22	30	19	18
D	Sacrilege	18	20	23	23	19
E	Arson	23	11	13	19	22
F	Attempted Arson	1	1	2	1	0
G	Criminal Damage	572	524	467	490	512
H	Other Crimes (Attempts)	5	0	1	0	0
SUB TOTAL		2465	2150	2395	2341	2472

Table 3. Major Crimes against Property

RESOURCE MATERIAL SERIES No.86

		YEARS				
4	SEX RELATED CRIMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Rape	75	72	62	68	63
B	Assault With Intent to Rape	2	7	5	4	1
C	Sex with Minor	31	40	30	28	21
D	Indecent Assault	65	58	50	46	59
E	Serious Indecency	16	17	12	18	15
F	Other Sex Crimes	11	6	12	10	10
SUB TOTAL		200	200	171	174	169

Table 4. Sex-Related Crimes

		YEARS				
5	THEFTS AND RELATED CRIMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Theft of Livestock	16	11	13	21	29
B	Theft of Agricultural Produce	40	22	49	34	39
C	Theft of Postal Packet	0	0	0	0	0
D	Theft of Use	14	14	9	12	10
E	Theft of Motor Vehicle	115	97	77	92	113
F	Theft from the Motor Vehicle	351	383	273	376	289
G	Theft of Bicycle	82	63	70	56	57
H	Theft from Person	233	286	206	205	342
I	Theft from Shops and Stores	251	206	219	164	188
J	Other Thefts	954	892	1120	1099	972
K	Handling Stolen Property	28	52	43	26	33
L	Unlawful Possession	3	2	0	1	1
M	Going Equipped	11	11	11	8	20
N	Fraud Related Crimes	124	95	209	118	149
O	Attempts	1	0	0	0	2
SUBTOTAL		2223	2134	2299	2212	2224

Table 5. Thefts and Related Crimes

		YEARS				
6	OTHER CRIMES	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
A	Drug Crimes	919	991	949	830	830
B	Firearm Crimes	118	63	100	86	78
C	Escaping	19	23	20	16	14
D	Explosives	0	0	0	1	1
E	Public Order Breaches/Other Summary Crimes	546	827	483	535	457
SUB TOTAL		1602	1904	1552	1468	1380

Table 6. Other Crimes

		YEARS				
SUMMARY OF CRIMES		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PERSON		2947	2725	2736	2765	2898
TOTAL CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY		4688	4282	4694	4553	4716
TOTAL OTHER CRIMES		1602	1904	1552	1468	1380
GRAND TOTAL OF ALL CRIMES		9237	8913	8982	8786	8994

Table 7. Summary of the Categories of Crime