

RCIPS ANNUAL CRIME AND TRAFFIC STATISTICAL REPORT

Full Report 2019

Our Vision	Making the Cayman Islands safer
Our Mission	Working with our communities, working for our communities
Our Value	Respect, Courtesy, Integrity, Professionalism, Service

FOREWORD



As Commissioner of Police for the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service, I am pleased to present the annual statistical report for crime and traffic 2019. This report highlights the significant achievements in 2019 and identifies the emerging challenges we need to address going forward. At the end of 2019 the RCIPS implemented a new crime recording standard that will enable us to continue delivering accurate statistics aimed at nurturing public trust.

In 2019 serious crime commissions in the Cayman Islands decreased by 14% compared to the volumes recorded in 2018

The annual statistical report is a chance to reflect on our collective successes, not solely as a police service but as a community. The RCIPS continues to contribute significantly to maintaining the safety and well-being of the communities of the Cayman Islands.

In 2019 the overall levels of crime in the Cayman Islands remained stable and controlled. Total volumes of crime have increased by less than 1%.

This marginal increase in crime in 2019 is indicative of a growing willingness on behalf of victims to report and the commitment of the RCIPS to investigate crimes which in the past went unreported.

In 2019 there was a 28% increase in the number of domestic violence referrals and a 33% increase in child safeguarding referrals dealt with by RCIPS. This is in line with steady increases in recent years

The RCIPS continued to invest significant resources into addressing crimes that impact the most vulnerable in our communities.

In 2019 less than 3% of the most serious violent crimes involved an element of domestic violence, compared to 31% for 2018. This indicates that the RCIPS is increasingly able to intervene earlier to assist victims before levels of violence escalates."

The RCIPS had ongoing success in reducing the most serious criminal offences, bringing offenders to justice and ensuring that the Cayman Islands remain a safe place to live, to work, to visit and to do business.

In 2019 there were substantial reductions in the crimes of Murder (-75%), Rape (-52%), Robbery (-37%) and Burglary (-34%) compared to the volumes recorded in 2018. The number of Murder, Rape, Robbery and Burglary crimes recorded in 2019 were at their lowest levels in the past 5 years.

These reductions have been achieved through a combination of factors; the identification and relentless pursuit of the offenders that pose the greatest threat, increasing the awareness of crime prevention through partnership work and the embedding of community policing at a local level.

The RCIPS, in partnership with other law enforcement agencies at local and international levels continued to target organised crime groups seeking to bring illegal commodities into the Cayman Islands.

In 2019, as a result of multiple investigations, RCIPS recovered 9 illegal firearms, a quantity of ammunition and drugs with an estimated street value of CI$4.2 million dollars. In addition, in intelligence led operations 4,102lbs of Ganja was seized at sea and prevented from reaching our islands.

As a result of listening to community concerns and in line with the key priority of improving safety for all road users in the Cayman Islands;

The RCIPS Roads Policing and Traffic Enforcement Department issued 3,094 tickets for speeding offences in 2019, an increase of 46% compared to the previous year.

Looking ahead in 2020, the RCIPS will seek to build on the successes achieved in 2019, listening to our communities and continuing to ensure that the Cayman Islands remain a safe place to live, work, visit and conduct business.

Derek Byrne.
Commissioner of Police.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document aims to provide an overview of the crime and traffic statistics for 2019 from Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS). The purpose it to provide communities and the government with meaningful and accurate information to allow for understanding and to assist in determining priorities for public safety so the Cayman Islands remains a safe place to live, work and visit.

2019 Crime Recording Review

The vision for the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS) is to have the best possible crime recording system in the region. A recording system that is consistently applied to allow for the delivery of accurate statistics that further nurtures public trust, putting the needs of the victim at its core and consistency in application across all incidents. This clear, transparent and victim-led approach is in line with the RCIPS Code of Ethics.

At the end of 2019 a significant review was carried out in relation to crime recording within RCIPS. The application of these new crime recording standards resulted in a number of additional crimes being identified in 2019. To allow like for like comparison this crime recording standard was applied to the historic crime data for 2018. It should be stated that previously published RCIPS annual statistical reports were factually correct at the time of publication in terms of crime recorded on police systems.

Looking to the future RCIPS will record and report all criminal offences in line with the findings of the internal review using the UK crime recording standards as a benchmark, working towards the achievement of our four core strategic goals.

Calls for Service

The volume of calls for service has remained stable over the last 2 years at approximately 35,500 in 2018 and 2019. There has been a variation of less than 1% in the total volume over the 2 year period.

Total Recorded Crime

Approximately 12% of all calls for service in 2019 resulted in a recorded crime.
Levels of total recorded crime have remained stable over the last 2 years (increase of less than +1%).
There were 63 crimes per 1,000 population in 2019, compared to 62 per 1,000 population in 2018.

Violence against the Person

Overall levels of violent crime increased by 15% in 2019 compared to 2018. The majority of these crimes fall into the less serious violence category such as Assault ABH and Common Assault. This is mirrored in an increase in the number of recorded crimes involving domestic violence.

In 2019 57% of all crimes involving an act of violence incorporated an element of domestic violence. There has been increase in the number of Domestic Violence Referrals in 2019 compared to 2018. This increase of 28% in 2019 is in line with steady increase seen in recent years.

These increases could partially be attributable to improved recording and understanding of the issues involved on the part of the RCIPS, coupled with an increased willingness on the part of victims to report these crimes and the greater range of services available such as the Family Support Unit and M.A.S.H.

Only a very small proportion (less than 3%) of the crimes of serious violence (Murder, Manslaughter, GBH and Wounding) recorded in 2019 involved domestic violence.

Overall crimes of serious violence (Murder, Manslaughter, GBH and Wounding) decreased by 7% in 2019 compared to 2018.

Sexual Crimes

Overall levels of sexual crimes increased by 24 (29%) in 2019. However, there were substantial reductions in the number of Rapes recorded 11 (-52%). The increases are mainly seen in Indecent Assault on a Female, which has increased by 21 (84%) crimes in 2019 compared to 2018.

Increased reporting and awareness of sexual crimes allows better understanding of sexual crimes. Therefore increased recording is a positive for RCIPS to allow improved prevent and deter opportunities as well as to catch and convict offenders and support victims.

In 2019 there were slight increases in the number of crimes of Possession of an Indecent Image of a Child (+4) and Grooming (+5) compared to 2018.

Firearms

In 2019 the number of firearm crimes increased by 2. This includes the seizure of firearms from individual criminals and crime groups as part of law enforcement activity.

In 2019 RCIPS recovered a total of 9 firearms – 5 revolvers, 2 pistols, 1 shotgun and 1 assault rifle.

A firearms enabled crime is any crime that has been committed where a firearm including an imitation has been discharged or seen/threatened. In 2019 there were 29 crimes believed to involve a firearm. This includes crimes of Robbery (8), Threats to Kill (5), Aggravated Burglary (2), Attempt Murder (2) and Murder (1).

Drugs

In 2019 the number of drugs related crimes reduced by 38. The reduction is mainly due to the decrease in Possession of Ganja crimes.

Over the course of 2019 drugs were seized by RCIPS, including ganja with an estimated street value in excess of CI$ 4.2 million and cocaine estimated street value in excess of CI$ 28,000.

Acquisitive Crime

The crime types which fall within this area of crime are Burglary, Criminal Trespass, Robbery and Theft.

In 2019 there was an overall reduction -163 (-12%) in the number of Acquisitive Crimes recorded. The reductions are mainly due to the decreases in Burglary.

In 2019 there were 264 recorded Burglaries or attempts, compared to 400 for 2018. Put into context there were 4 burglary crimes per 1,000 population in 2019 compared to 6 per 1,000 population in 2018.

In 2019 there were 31 recorded Robberies or attempts, compared to 49 for 2018. This equates to a year on year reduction of -37% in the volumes of Robbery.

Public Order

Public Order crimes have increased by 91 (12%) in 2019 compared to 2018, this is mainly due to increases in Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence. Of the 878 Public Order crimes recorded in 2019, 309 (35%) were Domestic related and 93 (11%) occurred at a licensed premises.

Serious and Organised Crime

RCIPS is committed to proactively pursuing Organised Criminal Groups or Networks, responsible for the importation of drugs and firearms and other organised criminality.

There were 80 proactive investigations carried out in 2019, the types of crime include importation of drugs and firearms, threats to the economic wellbeing of the island through illegal gambling and illegal immigration, those concerned in burglary and the commission of firearms enabled violent crimes.

In 2019 the Financial Crimes Investigations Unit dealt with 111 disclosures from the Financial Reporting Authority. The Financial Crimes Investigations Unit also investigated 13 reports of counterfeit currency being uttered.

In the year 2019 the Financial Crimes Investigations Unit dealt with 136 incident reports as compared to 118 in 2018 an increase of 15%. Of the 136 incident reports, 28 were complex money laundering investigations.

In 2019 the Cyber Crime Investigations Unit assisted in the forensic analysis of 28 attempted cyber-crimes and 20 committed cybercrimes or cyber enabled crimes and supported 53 criminal investigations through the use of digital forensics.

Roads Policing

In 2019 7,850 traffic tickets were issued, compared to 7,525 in 2018.

Speeding

In 2019 there were 3,094 tickets issued in relation to speeding. In 2018 the total number of tickets issued for speeding was 2,124, so there has been a year on year increase of 970 tickets, or 45.7% in 2019 compared to the previous year.

In 2019 there were 88 tickets issued for speeds of 70 mph or greater. This includes two incidents on the Esterley Tibbetts Highway where speeds of 99 mph and 102 mph were recorded.

Driving Under the Influence

In 2019 there were 272 summons issued for driving a motor vehicle under the influence (DUI) of alcohol, compared to 321 for 2018. This is 49 fewer in 2019, equating to a 15.3% reduction.

Approximately 24% of DUI's in 2019 involved a suspect shown to be at least double the legal limit when breathalysed by officers. There were 5 DUI crimes where the reading was greater than 300 mg of alcohol, over 3 times the legal limit. These were located in Bodden Town (2), West Bay (2) and George Town (1).

Motor Vehicle Accident

In 2019 there were 2806 confirmed Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVA), compared to 2409 for 2018, which represents an increase of 397 (16.4%).

In 2019 there were 8 MVA's which resulted in 9 fatalities. These fatalities were located on BT (4), GT (1), EE (1), WB (1) and CB (1).

In 2019, 21 persons were seriously injured and 438 persons slightly injured as a result of a MVA.

In 2019 there were 88 MVA's on Grand Cayman, 2 MVA's on the Sister Islands, 1 on each, where the driver of vehicle was found to be driving under the influence of alcohol.

2019 – THE YEAR IN REVIEW

35484
Incidents Reported

4146
Crimes Recorded

2525
Arrests

80
Proactive Serious & Organised Investigations

9
Recovered Firearms

Over $4.2m
Worth of Seized/ Recovered Drugs

48
Cybercrime Investigations

136
Financial Crime Investigations

2839
Domestic Violence Referrals

1036
Child Protection Referrals
(Family Support Unit)

1242
Acquisitive Crimes

974
Violence against the Person Crimes

878
Public Order Crimes

2806
Motor Vehicle Accident

373
MVA resulting in Injury

3094
Speeding Tickets

272
DUI Arrests

Our Vision	Making the Cayman Islands safer
Our Mission	Working with our communities, working for our communities
Our Value	Respect, Courtesy, Integrity, Professionalism, Service

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword 2

Executive Summary 4

2019 – The Year in Review 8

Data Collection and Interpretation 10

- Glossary of Terms 10
- Document Control 10

Demographics of the Cayman Islands 11

Calls for Service and Total Recorded Crime 12

- Incidents or Calls for Service 12
- Total Recorded Crime 12

Crime Statistical analysis 13

- Violence against the Person 13
  - Serious Violence 13
  - Domestic Related Violence 14
  - Alcohol or Drugs Related Violence 14
- Sexual Offences 15
- Firearms 16
  - Firearms Crime 16
  - Firearms Recovered 16
  - Firearms Enabled Crime 17
- Drugs 18
  - Drugs Seizures 19
- Acquisitive Crime (Property Crime) 20
- Public Order 21
- Other Crime 23

Vulnerable Persons 24

- Domestic Violence Referrals 24
- Child Safeguarding Referrals 25

Serious and Organised Crime 26

- Serious and Organised Crime 26
- Financial Crime 26
- Cybercrime 27

Roads Policing 30

- Speeding 31
- Driving under the Influence of Alcohol 33
- Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA) 35

Serious Crime Table and Total Crime Table 38

- Serious Crime Table 38
- Total Crime Tables 39

DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION

The vision for RCIPS is to have the best possible crime recording system in the region, one that is consistently applied to allow for the delivery of accurate statistics that the public can trust, putting the needs of the victim at its core and consistency in application across all incidents.[1] This clear, transparent and victim-led approach is in line with the RCIPS Code of Ethics.

At the end of 2019 a significant review was carried out in relation to crime recording within RCIPS. The application of these new crime recording standards resulted in a number of additional offences being identified in 2019. To allow like for like comparison this crime recording standard was applied to the historic crime data for 2018. It should be stated that previously published RCIPS annual statistical reports were factually correct at the time of publication in terms of crime recorded on police systems.

Looking to the future RCIPS will record and report all criminal offences in line with the findings of the internal review using the UK crime recording standards as a benchmark working towards the achievement of our four core strategic goals.

All crime and traffic data/statistics are taken from the RCIPS Records Management System and should be interpreted with the following considerations:

- A crime is defined as an illegal/reckless act or activity for which a person can be punished by law. While an incident is any single event which is reported/recorded by RCIPS. Not all incidents are crimes.
- Statistical data in this document pertaining to crime data is based on substantiated primary crimes only[2], if there is insufficient evidence to confirm a crime occurred it remains an incident.
- Total Recorded Crime has been grouped into appropriate categories based on the type of crimes, the key categories are: Violence against the Person, Sexual Offences, Drug Crime, Firearms Crime, Acquisitive Crime, Public Order and Other Crime.

For the purpose of this report the years mentioned 2018 and 2019 are full calendar years.

Glossary of Terms

TRC – Total Recorded Crime

OCG – Organised Crime Group

M.A.S.H – Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub

MVA – Motor Vehicle Accident

Document Control

Date:	Version:	Produced By:
May 2020	Final	Crime Analysis Unit

1 In line with UK Home Office Counting Rules principals.

2 Only primary crime/offences are included cumulative statistical data as per UK Home Office Counting Rules. The primary offence recorded is always the more serious under the law, any secondary offence are not included in cumulative statistics.

DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS



Grand Cayman,
Cayman Brac and Little Cayman
Total of 102 square miles

52% Female



48% Male

Total Population

65,813

400
Uniform Officers

38
Specialist Police Staff

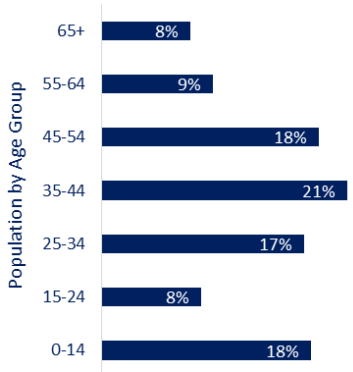
50
Civilian Staff

Population by Status

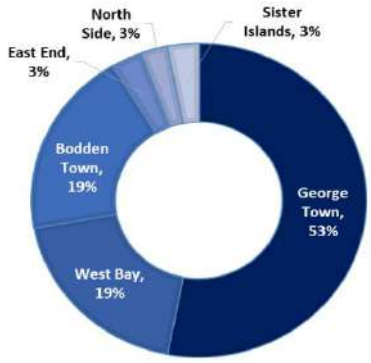
56%
Caymanian

44%
Non-Caymanian

Population by Age Group



Population by District





Households

27,050
Grand Cayman

872
Sister Islands



Banks and Trusts
250



1,831,011
Visitors by Sea



502,739
Visitors by Air



CI $ 733,000,000
Total Visitor Expenditure

All data 2018 (CIG ESO) except visitors by Air and Sea (Visit Cayman Islands) and RCIPS Staff.

Our Vision	Making the Cayman Islands safer
Our Mission	Working with our communities, working for our communities
Our Value	Respect, Courtesy, Integrity, Professionalism, Service

CALLS FOR SERVICE AND TOTAL RECORDED CRIME

Incidents or Calls for Service

Incidents or Calls for Service are recorded by RCIPS. An Incident could be any occurrence in a single event, this includes unconfirmed crimes, suspicious activity, medical emergencies, search and rescue, alarm calls and others. These incidents can be recorded from the public calling 911, non-emergency calls to police stations, in person reports by the public to officers or at police stations and officer initiated reporting during their tour of duty.

The table below shows all incidents/calls for service for 2019 v 2018 by District:

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[3]	Cayman Islands
2019	4461	793	19313	1021	6113	1081	92	2610	35484
2018	4502	725	19480	1168	5831	857	43	3094	35700
Yearly Variance	-41	68	-167	-147	282	224	49	-484	-216

There have been 216 less incidents recorded by RCIPS in 2019 compared to 2018. Whilst the volume of incidents reported within the districts on Grand Cayman have remained relatively stable, there has been noticeable increases in incidents on Cayman Brac (+224) and Little Cayman (+49).

Total Recorded Crime

The table below shows Total Recorded Crime for 2019 v 2018 by District, Total Recorded Crime is any confirmed crime on the RCIPS Records Management System:

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[4]	Cayman Islands
2019	678	138	2105	144	809	138	11	123	4146
2018	605	129	2185	140	835	125	5	87	4111
Yearly Variance	73	9	-80	4	-26	13	6	36	35

Total Recorded Crime accounts for 12% of all Calls for Service or Incidents. There has been 35 more crimes recorded in 2019 compared to 2018, an increase of 0.9%. In context, there have been 63 crimes recorded per 1,000 population in 2019 when compared to 2018 there were also been 62 crimes recorded per 1,000 population[5].

3 Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.
4 Other – as above.
5Based on 2018 population figure.

Violence against the Person[6]

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[7]	Cayman Islands
2019	184	38	498	32	195	25	1	1	974
2018	135	27	446	26	187	25	1	0	847
Yearly Variance	49	11	52	6	8	0	0	1	127

There has been a 15% increase in Violence against the Person crimes, the majority fall into the less serious violence category such as Assault ABH and Common Assault account for 915 (94%) of all Violence against the Person crimes in 2019. In context there were 15 crimes of Violence against the Person per 1,000 population in 2019 compared to 13 per 1,000 population in 2018[8].

Serious Violence[9]

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[10]	Cayman Islands
2019	4	1	35	0	11	1	0	0	52
2018	7	5	24	1	17	2	0	0	56
Yearly Variance	-3	-4	11	-1	-6	-1	0	0	-4

While overall Violence against the Person has increased, offences of Serious Violence has decreased by -7%. This decrease includes a reduction in the number of Murders (-3) in 2019 compared to 2018. However it should also be highlighted that there was an increase in the number of Manslaughters (+2) in 2019 compared to the previous year.

6 The crime types within the category of Violence against the Person are as follows: Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Assault GBH, Wounding, Assault ABH, Assault Police and Common Assault.
7 Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.
8 Based on 2018 population figure.
9 Serious Violence as part of Violence against the Person is a sub-category of Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Assault GBH and Wounding.
10 Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, they are an internet based incidents, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

Domestic Related Violence

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[11]	Cayman Islands
2019	114	26	270	17	117	14	1	0	559
2018	89	17	215	16	107	14	0	0	458
Yearly Variance	25	9	55	1	10	0	1	0	101

There has been a significant increase in the number of recorded offences involving domestic violence. This increase is partially attributable to improved recording and understanding of the issues, coupled with an increased willingness to report on the part of the victim and the greater range of services available, such as the Family Support Unit and M.A.S.H. In 2019, 57% of violent offences involved an element of domestic violence.

In 2019 less than 3% of the recorded offences of serious violence involved an element of domestic violence. This indicates the vast majority of offences involving domestic violence are related to Common Assault and Assault ABH. An increased level of reporting for less serious violent crime involving domestic violence provides the opportunity for earlier intervention by law enforcement and partner agencies before the threat increases to more serious violence.

An overview in relation to all domestic violence referrals is covered in the Vulnerable Persons section of this document[12].

Alcohol or Drugs Related Violence

There are currently no alcohol or drugs related markers within RCIPS crime data to easily identify crimes linked to these issues. For 2020 there is on-going development of data quality to allow for a better understanding of how alcohol and drugs impact on all types of violence. Currently, it is only possible to identify where a violent crime has occurred at licensed premises[13].

During 2019 there were 88 Violence against the Person crimes recorded at licenced premises this is compared to 74 in 2018. Crimes at licensed premises in 2019 accounts for 9% of all Violence against the Person crimes.

11 Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

12 Page 19

13 Licence Premise includes, bar, nightclub, restaurants, liquor stores as well as the associated parking lots.

Sexual Offences[14]

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[15]	Cayman Islands
2019	14	8	52	7	17	2	0	6	106
2018	9	4	46	5	9	2	0	7	82
Yearly Variance	5	4	6	2	8	0	0	-1	24

There has been an increase in Sexual Offences during 2019 of 24 (29%) compared to 2018. However Rape has reduced significantly -11 (-52%). The increases are mainly focused on the increases in Indecent Assault on a Female which has increased by 21 crimes in 2019 compared to 2018.

Crime	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Rape	10	21	-11
Attempted Rape	3	3	0
Defilement Of Girl Under Sixteen/Twelve	10	9	1
Indecent Assault On A Male	1	0	1
Indecent Assault On Boy	5	3	2
Indecent Assault On Female	46	25	21
Gross Indecency	0	3	-3
Publicly Doing An Indecent Act	1	1	0
Indecent Exposure	15	11	4
Grooming - Abuse Of Position Of Trust	2	1	1
Grooming - Causing A Child To Watch A Sexual Activity	1	0	1
Grooming - Sexual Assault Of A Mentally Impaired Person	2	0	2
Grooming - Sexual Communication With A Child	1	0	1
Possession Of Indecent Photograph Of A Child	9	5	4
Total	106	82	24

Increased reporting and awareness of sexual offences allows better understanding of sexual crimes. Therefore increased recording is a positive for RCIPS to allow improved prevent and deter opportunities, as well as to catch and convict offenders and support victims.

In 2019 there were slight increases in the number of crimes of Possession of an Indecent Image of a Child (+4) and Grooming (+5) compared to 2018.

14 Sexual offences includes Rape, Attempt Rape, Defilement of a Girl U12/16, Indecent Assault, Grooming, Indecent Exposure and Possession of Indecent Photograph of a Child

15 Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

Firearms

Firearms Crime[16]

Firearms crime is specific to a firearm offence such as possession of, or importation of a firearm. They are not necessarily crimes which have a firearm involved in the commission of that offence. This is covered in firearms enabled crime section.

Crime	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Discharge in Public a Firearm	2	3	-1
Possession of Firearm to Commit Offence	1	0	-1
Possession of Ammunition	2	5	-1
Possession of Imitation Firearm	2	0	2
Possession of Unlicensed Firearm	8	5	4
Unlawful Use of a Firearm	1	1	0
Total	16	14	2

The recording of firearms crime is often driven by proactive policing and investigations targeting organised crime, therefore increases in firearms crime which result in the seizure of a firearm or of ammunition is a positive outcome for the Cayman Islands.

Firearms Recovered

Over the course of 2019 the RCIPS recovered 9 firearms, plus a Taser. These recoveries were as a result of proactive investigation or due to a reactive investigation to a recorded crime. The types of firearm recovered are:

- 5 Revolvers
- 2 Pistols
- 1 Shotgun
- 1 Assault Rifle

In addition, in 2019 a quantity of ammunition was also recovered. These were a number of 7.62 rounds, .38 rounds and .22 rounds.

As a result of the firearms recoveries in 2019, 1 suspect has been charged with firearms offences and an investigation into 2 further suspects remains active. In a number of instances no one has been directly linked to the recovery of the firearms.

[16] The crime types within the category of Firearms are Discharge Firearm in Public, Import an Unlicensed Firearm, Possession of Ammunition, and Possession to Commit Offence, Possession of Imitation, Possession of Unlicensed or Unlawful Use.

Firearms Enabled Crime

A firearms enabled crime is any crime that has been committed where a firearm including an imitation has been discharged or seen/threatened. In 2019, there were 29 crimes recorded as involving a firearm:

Crime Type	2019
Robbery	8
Threats to Kill	5
Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence	3
Aggravated Burglary	2
Attempt Murder	2
Attempt Burglary	1
Attempt Robbery	1
Importation of Ganja	1
Consumption of Ganja	1
Drunk and Disorderly Person	1
Illegal Landing	1
Intentional Harassment	1
Murder	1
Threat to Cause Serious Harm	1
Total	29

These crimes range from the only recorded Murder 2019 to Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence and drugs related crime.

During 2019 the RCIPS Firearms Unit responded to 1697 Incidents, carried out 842 searches and executed 56 search warrants. There were 131 firearms deployments and over 20,000 business or premises checked as part of prevent and deter activity in 2019.

Drugs[17]

Drug crimes tend to be as a result of proactive or targeted investigations or due to police interactions with persons for non-drug related reasons.

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[18]	Cayman Islands
2019	11	1	81	9	48	11	2	4	167
2018	32	3	105	10	45	7	0	3	205
Yearly Variance	-21	-2	-24	-1	3	4	2	1	-38

There has been a reduction 38 (-19%) in the number of recorded Drugs crimes in 2019 compared to 2018, this is mainly due to the reductions in Possession of Ganja.

Crime	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Consumption - Cocaine	13	4	9
Consumption - Ecstasy	1	0	1
Consumption - Ganja	31	35	-4
Consumption - Other	3	0	3
Cultivation - Ganja	5	2	3
Failure to Provide	1	0	1
Importation - Cocaine	0	1	-1
Importation - Ecstasy	1	0	1
Importation - Ganja	7	7	0
Possession - Cocaine	12	13	-1
Possession - Ganja	71	113	-42
Possession - Other	4	0	4
Possession Utensils - Cocaine	1	2	-1
Possession Utensils - Ganja	0	2	-2
Supply - Cocaine	7	8	-1
Supply - Ganja	8	18	-10
Supply - Other	2	0	2
Total	167	205	-38

[17] The crime types within the category of Drugs are Consumption, Cultivations, Importation, Possession, Possession of Utensils, Supply and Failure to Provide (a specimen)

[18] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

Drugs Seizures

Over the course of 2019 various drugs were seized by RCIPS in separate or joint investigations in the Cayman Islands:

- 2159kg/4759lbs of Ganja. The value of the ganja is dependent on the quality and availability, the estimated street value of the ganja seized is in excess of CI$ 4.2 million.
- 320.9/0.7lb grams of Cocaine. The value of the cocaine is dependent on the quality and availability, the estimated street value of the cocaine seized is in excess of CI$ 28,000.
- Other drugs seized includes:
    - 2 paper squares of LSD
    - 0.0359 grams of MDMA/Ecstasy

During 2019 various proactive investigations in collaboration with regional partners were carried out to prevent drugs reaching the Cayman Islands from elsewhere and as part of this activity 4102lbs of Ganja was seized.

Acquisitive Crime (Property Crime)[19]

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[20]	Cayman Islands
2019	195	34	680	57	222	32	3	19	1242
2018	205	50	761	50	288	36	3	12	1405
Yearly Variance	-10	-16	-81	7	-66	-4	0	7	-163

Crime Type	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Burglary	264	400	-136
Criminal Trespass	108	129	-21
Robbery	31	49	-18
Theft	560	686	-126
Theft - Deception	49	59	-10
Theft - Go Equipped	1	0	1
Theft - Vehicle Related	229	82	147
Total	1242	1405	-163

There has been an overall reduction 163 (-12%) in the number of Acquisitive Crimes recorded. The reductions are mainly due to the decreases in Burglary. It should be noted that Theft from a Motor Vehicle is a new crime type recorded in 2019 and therefore the increases are more reflective of the new recording methods than an increase in Theft from Motor Vehicle. Theft overall is up slightly by 12 crimes, however Robbery is down -12 which including Attempted Robbery is down by -7 crimes.

Crime	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Aggravated Burglary	6	4	2
Attempted Burglary	40	68	-28
Burglary	218	328	-110
Total	264	400	-136

In context there were 4 burglary crimes per 1,000 population in 2019 compared to 6 per 1,000 population in 2018[21]. The continuing reductions again for another year in burglary, they are the result of proactive and reactive police investigations and arrests in 2019, however there is also likely to be a legacy effect from previous years successes where known repeat offenders are currently in prison.

[19] The crime types within the category of Acquisitive Crime (Property Crime) are Burglary, Attempt Burglary, Robbery, Attempt Robbery, Criminal Trespass and Theft.

[20] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

[21] Based on 2018 population figure.

Public Order[22]

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[23]	Cayman Islands
2019	144	28	438	22	167	38	4	37	878
2018	105	25	417	19	168	30	0	22	786
Yearly Variance	39	3	21	3	-1	8	4	14	91

Public Order crimes have increased by 12% in 2019 compared to 2018, this is mainly due to increases in Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence. Of the 878 Public Order crimes recorded 309 (35%) were Domestic related and 93 (11%) occurred at licensed premises.

In context there were 13 Public Order crimes per 1,000 population in 2019 compared to 12 per 1,000 population in 2018[24].

The increases in Public Order offences mirrors the increases seen in the crimes of lower level Violence against the Person where Common Assault has increased in 2019, many of the Public Order offences could be considered the precursor to Common Assault and could indicate increased reporting and earlier intervention by RCIPS.

[22] The crime types within the category of Public order include Affray, Threats or Causing Harassment Alarm or Distress. Disorderly Conduct and other Disorderly Behaviour, Insulting the Modesty of a Woman and Threats to Kill.
[23] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.
[24] Based on 2018 population figure.

The table shows a breakdown on Public Order crime types for 2019 compared to 2018 and there is an overall increase in most crime types. The largest increases are in Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence and Insulting the Modesty of a Woman however there are some decreases in Harassment Alarm or Distress.

Crime	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Affray	8	6	2
Breach Of The Peace	2	1	1
Causing Fear Or Provocation Of Violence	365	282	83
Common Nuisance	4	5	-1
Disorderly Conduct	41	41	0
Disorderly Conduct At Licensed Premises	10	17	-7
Disorderly Conduct At Police Station	7	5	2
Dog Dangerously Out Of Control	1	0	1
Drunk And Disorderly Persons	22	17	5
Harassment Alarm Or Distress	143	166	-23
Idle And Disorderly Person	2	6	-4
Insulting The Modesty Of A Woman	76	54	22
Intentional Harassment	13	8	5
Persons Found Drunk In Streets	0	3	-3
Obstructing Police	1	0	1
Resisting Arrest	3	7	-4
Rogues And Vagabonds	1	0	1
Threat Of Injury To Person Employed In Public Service	3	0	3
Threat To Cause Serious Harm	61	68	-7
Threat To Kill	104	89	15
Threaten To Damage Or Damage Property	10	11	-1
Total	877	786	91

Other Crime

Other Crime is all crimes not otherwise included in the key crime categories, there are around 70 different crimes types in Other Crime. Including crimes of Criminal Damage or Arson, ICT Offences, Money Laundering as well as Weapons - Other than Firearms.

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[25]	Cayman Islands
2019	128	28	342	16	157	30	1	61	763
2018	117	20	403	29	133	24	1	43	770
Yearly Variance	11	8	-61	-13	24	6	0	18	-7

In 2019 390 (51%) of Other Crime were Damage to Property or Arson, this is a reduction on 2018 of -55 Damage to Property crimes and Arson has reduced by -8 crimes. There is also a decrease in ICT Crimes of -18 in 2019 compared to 2018 and an increase in Possession of a weapon (non-firearm) by 10 crimes in 2019.

For 2020 there is on-going development of data quality to allow for a better understanding of how other crimes issues such as Financial Crime or Cybercrime impact RCIPS and the Cayman Islands.

[25] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

VULNERABLE PERSONS

The RCIPS Family Support Unit (FSU) incorporates the police section of the Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (M.A.S.H), the Child Safeguarding Investigation Unit (CSIU) and the Domestic Violence Unit (DVU).

The FSU aim is to provide all persons requiring their service with an efficient, professional and caring commitment to assess all referrals, investigate relevant crimes and seek fair justice for victims of child abuse and domestic violence. The definition of domestic violence is "the physical, sexual, emotional or financial abuse of one person by another who is in or has been in a personal relationship with them. The relationship may be between partners, ex-partners or other family members"[26].

Understanding and accurately representing statistics regarding what are often considered hidden crimes within the home or involving children can be challenging. The nature of these crimes mean that they can, depending on the circumstances be a wide range of crime types, not just a physically violent crime. As a result RCIPS has a process which has been undertaken to create a domestic violence (DV) referral submitted to the FSU, a similar process is carried out for child safeguarding (CS). Referrals into the M.A.S.H can not only be made by RCIPS but also other mandated reporters such as counsellors, teachers and others in youth serving organisations. Mandated reporters are required by law to make an official referral to M.A.S.H if a situation involving a child meets certain criteria (reasonable suspicion of abuse). For both domestic violence and child safeguarding members of the public are also able to submit a referral based on any concerns.

Increases in awareness, understanding and therefore recording of domestic or child related crimes is a positive for RCIPS to allow for early prevent and deter opportunities .

Domestic Violence Referrals[27]

There has been an increase in the number of Domestic Violence Referrals in 2019 compared to 2018. This increase of 28% in 2019 is in line with steady increases seen in recent years.

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Other[28]	Cayman Islands
2019	614	96	1304	84	625	77	3	43	2846
2018	390	79	1011	61	498	55	1	129	2224
Yearly Variance	224	17	293	23	127	22	2	-86	622

[26] RCIPS Domestic Violence Policy.
[27] Family Support Unit Data.
[28] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided.

The main incident types for domestic violence referrals are Civil Disputes with 1341 (47%) of all referrals, this is not a recorded crime type but will still be considered by FSU for early prevent and deter opportunities. The most common types of crime where domestic violence referrals occurred make up just over a quarter of all referrals, they are Common Assault with 346 (13%) and Assault ABH with 239 (8%), these are Violence against the Person crimes. The majority of the other recorded crimes are all Public Order crimes including Causing Fear or Harassment, Threats or Harassment/Alarm/Distress with 403 (14%).

The offender/suspect profile for DV related incidents and crimes is mainly male with 74% and female 26%, and victims are more likely to be female with 71% and male 29%.

Child Safeguarding Referrals[29]

As previously mentioned child safeguarding referrals can come from a variety of sources including RCIPS, and similar to domestic violence the referrals can span multiple crime or incident types, many may not actually be criminal, however they are still investigated for child safeguarding and welfare concerns.

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands			
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Overseas /Other[30]	Cayman Islands
2019	266	49	375	72	221	21	0	32	1036
2018	162	34	294	37	174	11	0	35	747
Yearly Variance	104	15	81	35	47	10	0	-3	289

There has been an increase of 259 (33%) child safeguarding referrals in 2019 compared to 2018, this is in line with the steady increase seen in recent years.

[29] Family Support Unit Data.

[30] Other is all incidents with no specific district location, this may be for various reasons for example because the incidents were at sea, it is an internet based incident, or the address cannot be confirmed based on the location provided. Overseas are reports which related to children abroad with links to the Cayman Islands.

Serious and Organised Crime

RCIPS is committed to proactively pursuing Organised Criminal Groups or Networks with the aim to dismantle and disrupt those responsible for the importation of drugs and firearms and other organised criminality.

There were 80 proactive investigations carried out in 2019 the types of crime include importation of drugs or firearms, threats to the economic wellbeing of the island through illegal gambling and illegal immigration, those concerned in burglary and the commission of firearms enabled violent crimes.

Where relevant, RCIPS works with partner agencies to assist in these investigations both nationally and internationally. During 2019 large quantities of drugs and various firearms were seized as part of often long-term or complex investigations.

As part of these proactive investigations monies CI$ 9674.00 and US$ 1722.00 was seized during the course of drugs investigations and monies CI$ 119,666.05 and US$ 68,945.00 was seized during the course of illegal gambling investigations. See drugs and firearms sections for more details on drugs seized and firearms recovered.

Financial Crime[31]

Financial Crimes Investigation Unit in RCIPS aims to effectively and robustly investigate financial crime in order that the Cayman Islands is able to be considered internationally as a safe and ethical place in which to invest or undertake financial business. The Financial Crime Investigation Unit is responsible for proactive and reactive investigations.

In addition, the Financial Crimes Investigations Unit core role is to continue to support investigations into serious and organised crime including drugs importation or illegal gambling. The aim of the financial liaison officers to these serious and organised crime investigations is to actively pursue the mandate of removing the benefit of crime.

In 2019 the Financial Crimes Investigation Unit dealt with 111 disclosures from the Financial Reporting Authority. The Financial Crimes Investigations Unit also Investigated 13 reports of counterfeit currency being uttered. In addition the Financial Crimes Investigation Unit received and replied to two (2) requests for beneficial ownership information from UK law enforcement authorities.

In 2019 the Financial Crimes Investigations Unit dealt with 136 incident reports as compared to 118 in 2018 an increase of 15%. Of the 136 incident reports, 28 incident reports were complex money laundering investigations. These investigations feature the cross border movement of illicit funds and the use of Cayman registered complex and sophisticated legal entities and arrangements.

[31] Data from Financial Crime Unit.

Activity	2019
Incidents Reports (RMS)	136
Letters of Request (LORS)	199
Restraints Orders	7
Cash Seizures (KYD $111.386.00 / USD $61,067.00)	18
Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT)	28
Production Order Matters	19
Counterfeit Currency USD	13
Disclosures (FRA Suspicious Activity Reports)	111
Assistance to Local Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	17
Assistance to Overseas Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs)	19
Beneficial Ownership Requests	2
Pro-Active Task Force / Parallel Investigations	25
Arrest for Pro-Active Task Force / Parallel Investigations	12

In 2019 the RCIPS began the establishment of a dedicated Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations, given the identified risk profile of the Cayman Islands as a major International Financial Centre. This is as a result of the implementation of a National Strategy in response to the adoption of the Cayman Islands Mutual Evaluation Report (MER) by the Caribbean Financial Action Task Force (CFATF) in November 2018. The Bureau has a mandate to investigate complex international cases, proactively seeking transnational offending. This includes the investigation of cross border money laundering, complex financial crime and terrorist financing. It is envisioned that upon the establishment of the Bureau during 2020 the FCIU will be rebranded to the Economic Crime Unit (ECU) with a mandate to investigate domestic financial crime.

As part of this development, Financial Crimes Investigations Unit has undertaken 42 cross-border investigations, of which 39 of the cases involve potential money laundering offences and 3 involved potential Terrorist Financing. Of the 39 money laundering investigations, 36 involved standalone money laundering offences with 35 of these involving the proceeds of crime being generated through a predicate offence committed overseas. Of the 39 money laundering investigations 3 involved the commission of domestic predicate offences from which the proceeds of crime have been moved overseas as well as being laundered within the jurisdiction.

As a result of the mentioned investigations, sums in excess of US$15 million were subject to Restraint Orders.

Cybercrime[32]

The RCIPS Cyber Crime Investigations Unit aims to effectively and robustly investigate crime through the use of digital forensics.

[32] Data from Cyber Unit

Interpol defines cybercrime in 2 ways:

- Cybercrime: This refers to crimes against computers and information systems, where the aim is to gain unauthorized access to a device or deny access to a legitimate user.
- Cyber-enabled crime: Traditional forms of crime have also evolved to use the Internet to facilitate crime. These are not necessarily new crimes, such as theft, fraud, illegal gambling, the sale of fake medicines but they have taken on a new online dimension.

In 2019 the Cyber Crime Investigations Unit:

- Assisted in the forensic analysis of 28 attempted cyber-crimes and 20 committed cybercrimes or cyber-enabled crimes.
- Supported 53 criminal investigations through the use of digital forensics.

In context 187 digital devices were examined by the Cyber Crime Investigations Unit.

There have been 48 cybercrime incidents reported in 2019:

Cybercrime Types	2019	2018	Yearly Variance
Advanced Fee Scam	2	0	2
Business Email Compromise (BEC) Only	3	0	3
Business Email Compromise / Wire Fraud	13	11	2
Business Email Spoofing (BES)	2	6	-4
Email Account Compromise	1	0	1
Extortion Email	1	0	1
Fake News Article	1	0	1
Fraudulent Business Email	0	1	-1
Fraudulent Online Advertisement	3	4	-1
Fraudulent Website	1	1	0
Lottery Scam (Nigerian 419)	0	2	-2
Network Compromise	2	0	2
Online Employment Scam	3	1	2
Online Investment Scam	1	4	-3
Phishing	4	6	-2
Romance Scam (Social Media)	0	2	-2
Sextortion by Social Media and Instant Messenger	0	2	-2
Sextortion with Password Email	2	12	-10
Smishing / Vishing (Scam mobile texts and calls)	1	3	-2
Social Engineering	0	2	-2
Social Media Impersonation / Fraud	6	12	-6
Spear-Phishing	2	2	0
Tech Support Scam	0	1	-1
Total	48	72	-24

The Business Email Compromise (BEC) was the primary reason for the rise in cybercrime incidents and continues to be the primary cybercrime incident reported in the Cayman Islands in 2019. Reported losses related to incidents of Business Email Compromise are estimated to be over $3.6 million Cayman Islands dollars.

Cyber criminals are always developing and changing their approach and the types and methods used evolve. In 2019 the RCIPS established the new state-of the-art Digital Forensic Hub to address digital forensic and cyber investigation gaps within the Cayman Islands and assist other British Overseas Territories. The Digital Forensic Hub Project was started in January of 2019 with the support of the UK FCO and NCA and the Digital Forensic Hub was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor of the Cayman Islands, Martyn Roper on the 11th of December 2019.

For 2020 there is on-going development of data quality to allow for a better understanding of how issues such as Cybercrime impact RCIPS and the Cayman Islands.

ROADS POLICING

Tickets 2019 vs 2018 by District

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		
District	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Cayman Islands
2019	704	70	4882	219	1776	181	18	7850
2018	853	61	4639	436	1413	122	1	7525
Yearly Variance	-149	9	241	-217	363	59	17	325

2019 Tickets by Type and District

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	Cayman Islands
Speeding- Exceeds Maximum Speed Limit In Zone	208	48	1791	137	817	60	2	3063
Using A Disapproved Piece Of Equipment (Tint	135	0	1167	7	257	7	0	1573
Using A Mobile Phone While Operating A Vehicle	53	1	482	3	67	10	0	616
Failing To Comply With Traffic Signs/Signal	19	0	114	0	277	3	1	414
Driving Without Insurance	51	5	176	8	75	3	3	321
Driving A MV Under The Influence Of Alcohol	28	2	160	4	67	9	2	272
Using A Vehicle With Expired Registration	43	0	154	9	27	6	1	240
Driving Without Wearing A Seat Belt	29	0	87	17	17	13	4	167
Using/Keeping On A Road A Veh Required To Be Licensed	31	0	82	4	37	3	1	158
Careless Driving	32	2	60	4	22	9	0	129
Parking Or Loading A Vehicle Where There Is A Yellow Line On	1	0	77	0	23	2	0	103
All Other Tickets	74	12	532	26	90	56	4	794

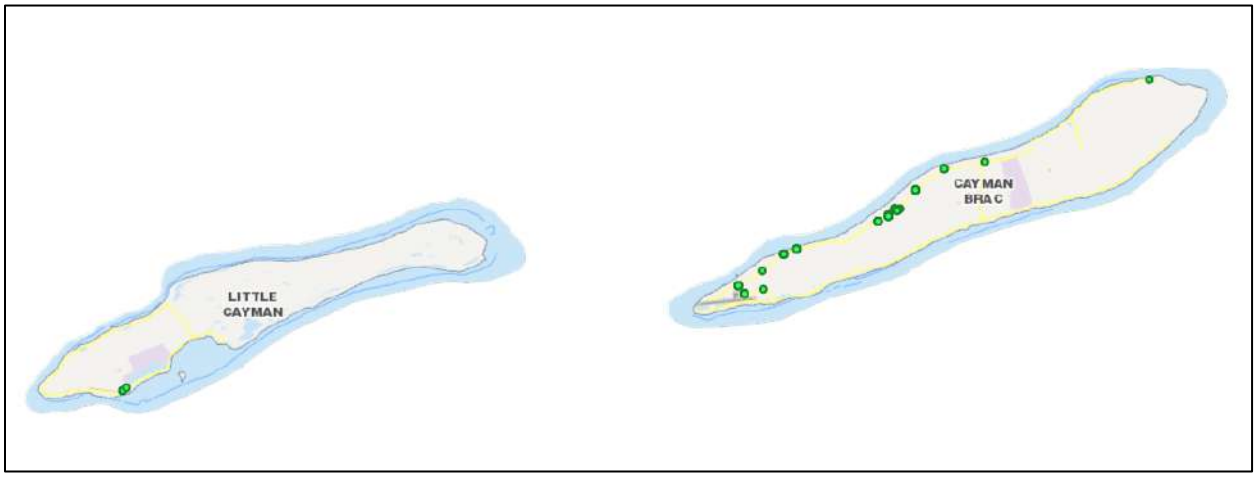
Speeding

In 2019 there were 3,094 tickets issued in relation to speeding. This total applies to both exceeding the maximum speed limit in zone (3,063) and maximum speed limit in vehicle class (31). In 2018 the total number of tickets issued for speeding was 2,124, so there has been a year on year increase of 970 tickets, or 45.7% in 2019 compared to the previous year. The number of speeding tickets by district is as follows:

- George Town - 1791
- West Bay - 819
- Bodden Town - 208
- North Side - 137
- Cayman Brac - 88
- East End - 48
- Little Cayman - 3



The primary hotspot roads for speeding are the key arterial routes on the island. As might be expected there are significant groupings of offences at locations on these roads where vehicles can achieve the greatest speeds. The top 5 locations where speeding were recorded in 2019 were Esterley Tibbetts Highway, South Sound Road, Shamrock Road, Linford Pierson Highway and West Bay Road.



The hotspot locations for speeding offences on the Sister Islands are Dennis Foster Road, Gerrard Smith Avenue and Cotton Tree Bay Road on Cayman Brac and Guy Bank Road on Little Cayman.

The below table shows the average speed recorded where tickets were issued in 2019 related to specific speed zones:

Speed Limit (mph)	Average Speed Recorded (mph)
15	34
25	42
30	48
40	59
50	66

In 2019 there were 88 tickets issued where the recorded speed was 70 mph or greater. This includes two offences on the Esterley Tibbetts Highway where speeds of 99 mph and 102 mph were recorded.

Driving under the Influence of Alcohol

In 2019 there were 272 summons issued for Driving a Motor Vehicle under the Influence (DUI) of alcohol, compared to 321 for 2018. This is 49 fewer in 2019, equating to a 15.3% reduction. The number of DUI's by district is as follows:

- George Town – 160
- West Bay – 67
- Bodden Town – 28
- Cayman Brac – 9
- North Side – 4
- East End – 2
- Little Cayman - 2



The primary hotspot areas for offences of DUI in 2019 were central George Town and the West Bay Road, along the Seven Mile Beach corridor.

The peak days for DUI offences in 2019 was Saturday (95), Sunday (45) and Friday (42).

The peak times for DUI offences in 2019 was overnight (140) and evening (114).

The peak day and time combined for DUI offences in 2019 is overnight on a Saturday (62)

(Overnight – 00:00-05:59, Evening – 18:00-23:59)

Alcohol Reading (100 mg in 100 ml)	% of DUI's
100-149	40%
150-199	37%
200-249	17%
250-299	5%
300-349	2%
Total	100%

Approximately 24% of DUI summons issued in 2019 involved an offence where a suspect was shown to be at least double the legal limit when breathalysed by officers. There were 5 DUI's where the reading was greater than 300 mg of alcohol, three times the legal limit. These were located in Bodden Town (2), West Bay (2) and George Town (1).

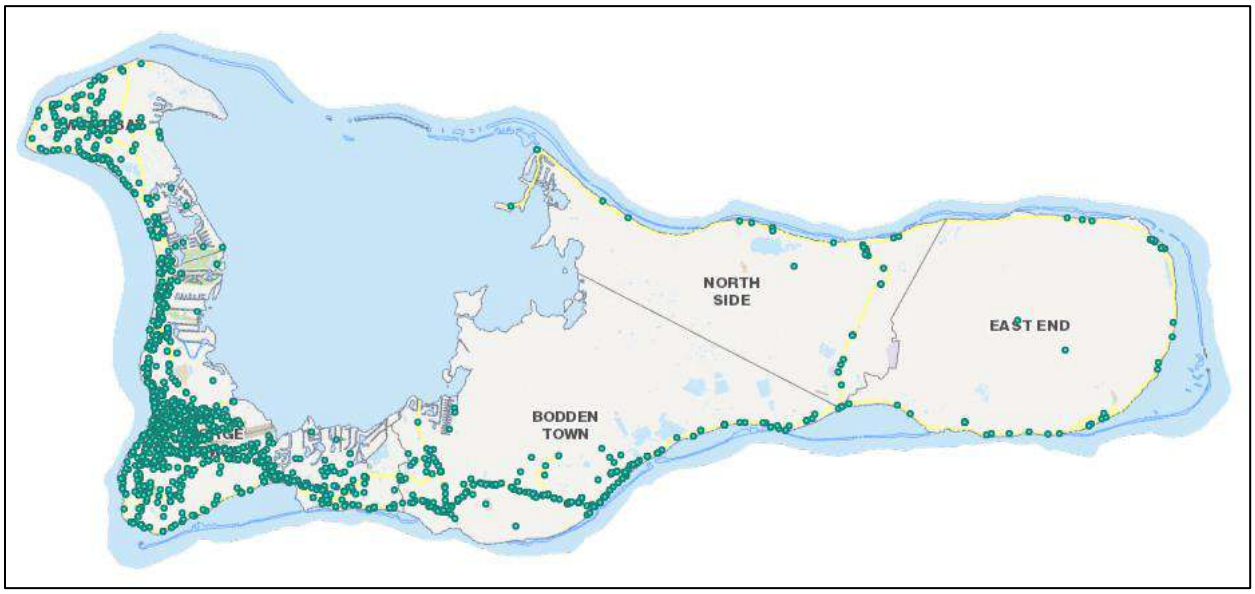
In addition to DUI, 28 summons were issued in 2019 related to suspects failing or refusing to provide a sample of Breath, Blood or Urine when requested by officers:

Offence	No. of Summons
Refusing to Supply a Breath Specimen	13
Failing to Provide a Specimen of Breath	7
Failing to Provide a Specimen of Blood	6
Refusing to Supply a Blood Specimen	1
Failing to Provide a Specimen of Urine	1
Total	28

Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA)

In 2019 there were 2,806 confirmed MVA's, compared to 2,409 for 2018, which represents an increase of 397 or 16.4%. The number of MVA's by district is as follows:

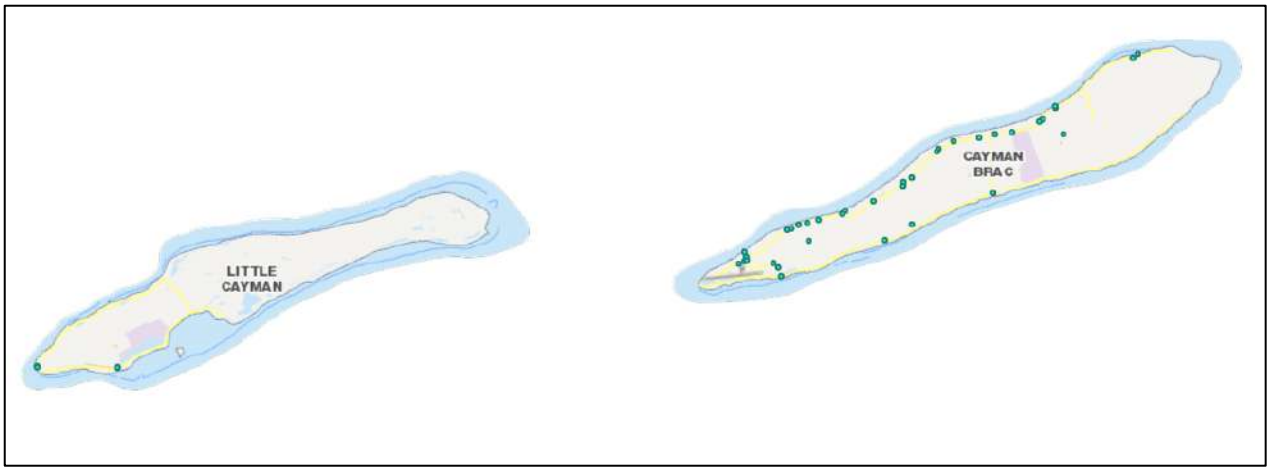
- George Town - 2105
- West Bay - 294
- Bodden Town - 285
- Cayman Brac - 43
- East End - 39
- North Side - 36
- Little Cayman - 4



As might be expected the key hotspot areas for MVA's in 2019 were in central George Town and along the key arterial routes through the most densely populated areas of Grand Cayman. The locations where the highest number of accidents are taking place closely corresponds to the hot spots for speeding offences in 2019.

The peak day for a MVA in 2019 was Friday (18.1%), followed by Saturday (15.5%) and Monday (14.9%)

The peak timeframe for a MVA in 2019 was between 17:00-17:59 (9.2%). Combining peak day and time for a MVA is Friday between 17:00-17:59.

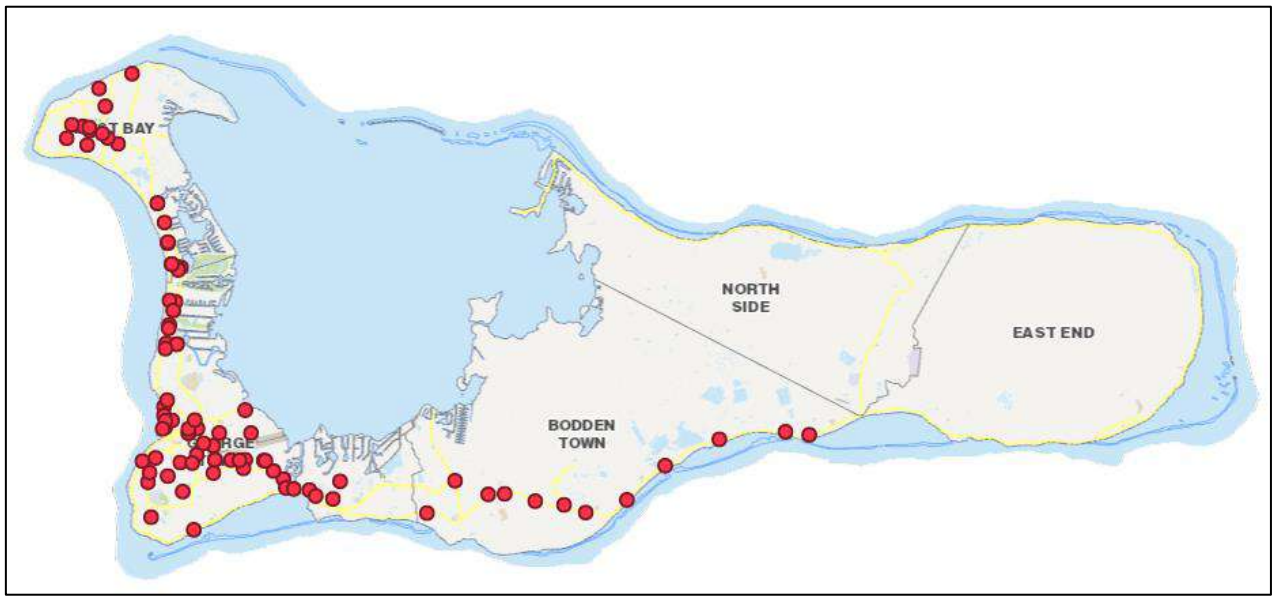


In total there were 47 MVA's on the Sister Islands in 2019. These incidents are primarily located on the main arterial route on the north side of the islands encompassing Dennis Foster Rd, Stake Bay Rd and Creek Rd.

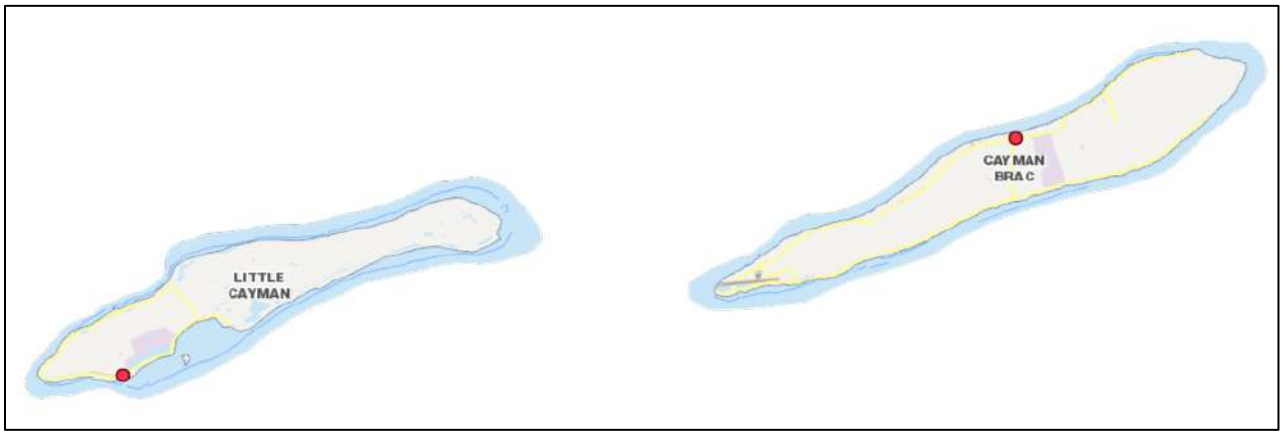
In 2019 there were 8 MVA's which resulted in 9 fatalities. The details of these are as follows:

Date	Time Reported	Location	District
22-Mar-19	0332	Watering Place Road	CB
15-Apr-19	0503	North Church Street	GT
4-Aug-19	1820	Watercourse Road/Ruby Lane	WB
1-Sep-19	0024	Shamrock Road/Doubloon Drive	BT
7-Sep-19	0243	Sea View Road	EE
24-Nov-19	1904	Anton Bodden Drive/Leroy Frederick Drive	BT
25-Nov-19	0656	Shamrock Road/Mimosa Lane	BT
30-Dec-19	0108	East West Arterial	BT

Whilst the vast majority of MVA's in 2019 have taken place during the day in the George Town district, it should be noted that in the case of a MVA where a fatality has occurred it was generally during the hours of darkness in the Eastern districts.



In 2019 there were 88 MVA on Grand Cayman where the driver of the vehicle was found to be driving under the influence of alcohol. These MVA have primarily taken place in George Town, with noticeable hotspot areas around North Church Street and West Bay Road in George Town and in the vicinity of Hell Road, West Bay.



In 2019 there were 2 MVA on the Sister Islands, 1 on each, where the driver of the vehicle was found to be driving under the influence of alcohol.

SERIOUS CRIME TABLE AND TOTAL CRIME TABLE

In previous years of annual statistical reports a table of 'serious crime' was used to group together key crimes impacting the Cayman Islands. For comparison this table has been included for reference only to previous years. However, moving forward RCIPS will, as in this report, group crimes by key categories of similar crimes types. This allows for better comparison and analysis. Tables have also been included below as an overview to all key crime categories which are detailed in sections of this report.

Serious Crime Table

Crime Type	2019	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Murder	1	4	-3	-75%
Attempted Murder	4	9	-5	-56%
Manslaughter	2	0	2	N/A
Rape	10	21	-11	-52%
Attempted Rape	3	3	0	0%
Robbery	29	40	-11	-28%
Attempted Robbery	2	9	-7	-78%
Assault GBH/Wounding	45	43	2	5%
Firearms	16	14	2	14%
Drugs/Smuggling	170	205	-35	-17%
Aggravated Burglary	6	4	2	50%
Burglary with Intent to Rape	0	0	0	N/A
Burglary	218	328	-110	-34%
Attempted Burglary	40	68	-28	-41%
Aggravated Criminal Trespass	0	0	0	N/A
Criminal Trespass (Damage/Non-Damage)	108	128	-20	-16%
Abduction/Kidnapping/Wrongful Confinements (inc attempts)	0	3	-3	-100%
Human Smuggling	0	0	0	N/A
Arson	9	18	-9	-50%
Defilement of a Girl U16/U12	11	9	2	22%
Assault Police	7	10	-3	-30%
Assault ABH	446	471	-25	-5%
Indecent Assaults	52	27	25	93%
Other Sexual Offences (Pornography/exposure/gross indecency/grooming etc)	31	21	10	48%
Child Cruelty & Neglect	12	15	-3	-20%
Financial (Deception/Money Laundering/Forgery etc)	100	84	16	19%
Serious Crime Total	1322	1534	-212	-14%

Total Crime Tables

Crime Category	2019	2019 % of TRC	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Total Recorded Crime	4146	100%	4111	35	0.9%
Crime Category	**2019**	**2019 % of TRC**	**2018**	**Yearly Variance**	**Yearly % Variance**
Murder	1	0.02%	4	-3	-75%
Attempt Murder	4	0.1%	9	-5	-56%
Manslaughter	2	0.05%	0	2	N/A
Assault GBH (Inflicting)	27	1%	29	-2	-7%
Assault GBH (Causing)	14	0.3%	6	8	133%
Wounding	4	0.1%	8	-4	-50%
Assault ABH	446	11%	471	-25	-5%
Assaulting Police/Customs Officer	7	0.2%	11	-4	-36%
Common Assault	469	11%	309	160	52%
Violence against the Person (VatP) Total	974	23%	847	127	15%
Crime Category	**2019**	**2019 % of TRC**	**2018**	**Yearly Variance**	**Yearly % Variance**
Rape	10	0.2%	21	-11	-52%
Attempted Rape	3	0.1%	3	0	0%
Defilement of a Girl Under Twelve/Sixteen	10	0.2%	9	1	11%
Grooming - Child/impaired Person/Position of Trust	6	0.1%	1	5	500%
Gross Indecency	0	0%	3	-3	-100%
Indecent Assault On Boy/Male	6	0.1%	3	3	100%
Indecent Assault On Female	46	1.1%	25	21	84%
Indecent Exposure	15	0.4%	11	4	36%
Possession of an Indecent Image Of A Child	9	0.2%	5	4	80%
Publicly Doing An Indecent Act	1	0%	1	0	0%
Sexual Offences Total	106	3%	82	24	29%
Crime Category	**2019**	**2019 % of TRC**	**2018**	**Yearly Variance**	**Yearly % Variance**
Discharge - Public	2	0.0%	3	-1	-33%
Possession - Ammunition	2	0.0%	5	-3	-60%
Possession - Commit Offence	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A
Possession - Imitation	2	0.0%	0	2	N/A
Possession - Unlicensed	8	0.2%	5	3	60%
Unlawful Use	1	0.0%	1	0	0%
Firearms Offences Total	16	0.4%	14	2	14%

Crime Category	2019	2019 % of TRC	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Consumption - Cocaine	13	0.3%	4	9	225%
Consumption - Ganja	31	0.7%	35	-4	-11%
Consumption - Other	4	0.1%	0	4	N/A
Cultivation Ganja	5	0.1%	2	3	150%
Importation - Cocaine	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%
Importation - Ganja	7	0.2%	7	0	0%
Importation - Other	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A
Possession - Cocaine	12	0.3%	13	-1	-8%
Possession - Ganja	71	1.7%	113	-42	-37%
Possession - Other	4	0.1%	0	4	N/A
Possession Utensils - Cocaine	1	0.0%	2	-1	-50%
Possession Utensils - Ganja	0	0.0%	2	-2	-100%
Supply - Cocaine	7	0.2%	8	-1	-13%
Supply - Ganja	8	0.2%	18	-10	-56%
Supply - Other	2	0.0%	0	2	N/A
Failure to Provide	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A
Drug Crime Total	167	4%	205	-38	-19%

Crime Category	2019	2019 % of TRC	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Burglary	218	5%	328	-110	-34%
Aggravated Burglary	6	0%	4	2	50%
Attempt Burglary	40	1%	68	-28	-41%
Criminal Trespass	108	3%	129	-21	-16%
Robbery	29	1%	40	-11	-28%
Attempt Robbery	2	0%	9	-7	-78%
Theft (All)	839	20%	827	12	1%
Acquisitive Crime (AC) Total	1242	30%	1405	-163	-12%

Crime Category	2019	2019 % of TRC	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Affray	8	0%	6	2	33%
Breach Of The Peace	2	0%	1	1	100%
Causing Fear Or Provocation Of Violence	365	9%	282	83	29%
Common Nuisance	4	0%	5	-1	-20%
Disorderly Conduct	41	1%	41	0	0%
Disorderly Conduct At Licensed Premises	10	0%	17	-7	-41%
Disorderly Conduct At Police Station	7	0%	5	2	40%
Dog Dangerously Out Of Control	1	0%	0	1	N/A

Drunk And Disorderly Persons	22	1%	17	5	29%
Harassment Alarm Or Distress	143	3%	166	-23	-14%
Idle And Disorderly Person	2	0%	6	-4	-67%
Insulting The Modesty Of A Woman	76	2%	54	22	41%
Intentional Harassment	13	0%	8	5	63%
Persons Found Drunk In Streets	0	0%	3	-3	-100%
Obstructing Police	1	0%	0	1	N/A
Resisting Arrest	3	0%	7	-4	-57%
Rogues And Vagabonds	1	0%	0	1	N/A
Threat Of Injury To Person Employed In Public Service	3	0%	0	3	N/A
Threat To Cause Serious Harm	61	1%	68	-7	-10%
Threat To Kill	104	3%	89	15	17%
Threaten To Damage Or Damage Property	10	0%	11	-1	-9%
Public Order Total	877	21%	786	91	12%
Crime Category	2019	2019 % of TRC	2018	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance
Arson	9	0%	18	-9	-50%
Damage to Property	378	9%	427	-49	-11%
Child Neglect & Cruelty	12	0%	15	-3	-20%
Fraud (Money Laundering & Forgery)	52	1%	27	25	93%
ICT Offence - Harass, Annoy, Threatened to Defraud	97	2%	115	-18	-16%
Marine	3	0%	5	-2	-40%
Weapon - Other (Possession etc)	22	1%	12	10	83%
All Other	191	5%	153	38	25%
Other Offences Total	764	18%	772	-8	-1%