



# RCIPS ANNUAL CRIME AND TRAFFIC STATISTICAL REPORT

## Full Report 2021

**Our Vision**  
**Our Mission**  
**Our Value**

Making the Cayman Islands Safer  
Working with our communities, working for our communities  
Respect, Courtesy, Integrity, Professionalism, Service



## FOREWORD



As Commissioner of Police for the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS), I am pleased to present the annual crime and traffic statistical report for 2021. Its main purpose is to provide our communities and the government of the Cayman Islands with factual and meaningful information to assist in determining priorities for public safety. This report highlights the significant achievements in 2021 and identifies the existing and emerging challenges we need to address going forward.

The annual statistical report is a chance to reflect on our collective successes, not solely as a police service but as a community. In 2021 the RCIPS had on-going 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.

Over the course of 2021 the RCIPS continued to work towards our vision of making the Cayman Islands Safer. In 2021 levels of recorded crime remained controlled and stable. Overall, we found that we are returning to a consistently more normal state of policing and security operations. There was a small increase of 3.9% (140 crimes) in total recorded crime in 2021 year compared to 2020, while the volumes of crime recorded in 2021 remained below the levels of 2019 (prior to the COVID-19 pandemic).

In 2021 there was a concerning increase in the number of offences involving firearms. Gang related shootings and firearms enabled robberies targeting those involving in illegal gambling contributed to this increase. RCIPS responded quickly by making a number of significant arrests and disrupting and dismantling the groups involved in organised criminal activity primarily in the George Town and West Bay districts, through proactive patrols and intelligence-led policing, and 6 illegal firearms were seized.

In response to community concerns regarding road safety, the RCIPS initiated Operation QUAKER to tackle driving offences and pursue offenders with heightened and targeted enforcement across the Cayman Islands. This resulted in substantial increases in arrests for DUI and persons being ticketed for using a mobile phone when driving, and high levels of vehicles with illegal tint.

In 2021 the RCIPS enhanced the capabilities of the Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations (CIBFI) and Digital Forensics' Hub (DFH) to reduce vulnerability from cyber enabled crimes, all types. The RCIPS continues to evolve the response to these increasingly complex threats through developing collaboration with private and public sector partners.

The RCIPS has 488 personnel including police officers, specialist staff and administrative support staff who are dedicated to delivering our strategic policing goals of understanding the threats, ensuring safer communities and securing the Cayman Islands, while delivering a modern, progressive, professional policing service. In 2021 the on-going development of our personnel through local recruitment and the promotion of officers to Sergeant and Inspector ranks, with the addition of specialist staff enabled the RCIPS to continue protecting the vulnerable while addressing community concerns and relentlessly tackling the perpetrators of crime.



In the coming year the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service will continue to implement our strategic policing plan through our vision of making the Cayman Islands Safer. Our mission remains working with our communities and working for our communities by maintaining our values of Respect, Courtesy, Integrity, Professionalism, and Service.

We will continue to deal with traditional crime types while we develop our leadership cadre and build competence, capacity and capability in the areas of protecting the vulnerable, in our Bureau of Financial Investigations and in our Digital Forensic Hub.

***Derek Byrne.***  
***Commissioner of Police.***



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Total Recorded Crime accounts for just under 11% of all Incidents or Calls for Service. There have been 140 more crimes (3.9%) recorded in 2021 compared to 2020. In 2021 overall levels of serious crime remained stable when compared to 2020 with an increase of 13 offences, a change of less than 1%.

- There have been 809 violent crimes recorded in 2021 compared to 854 recorded in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of 164 crimes (17%).
- There have been 55 crimes of Serious Violence in 2021 compared to 49 in 2020. Serious Violence has increased by 12% or 6 crimes compared to 2020 and by 6% or 3 crimes compared to 2019. During 2021 there were 77 Violence against the Person crimes recorded at licenced premises this is compared to 91 in 2020. There have been 406 Domestic Violence crimes in 2021 compared to 469 in 2020.
- There were 1,735 Domestic Violence referrals in 2021 compared to 2295 in 2020. There were 1,399 Child Safeguarding referrals in 2021 compared to 1146 in 2020, this is an increase of 22%. This is a continuation of the recent year on year increases compared to 2019 for Child Safeguarding referrals.
- There have been 90 sexual offences in 2021 compared to 82 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of 15 crimes or (14%).
- There have been 57 Firearms Enabled Crimes in 2021 compared to 30 in 2020. Of the 57 firearms crimes 30 were specific firearms related crimes and the remaining were other crimes in which a firearm was seen or used in the commission of the crime.
- There have been 165 Drug Crimes in 2021 compared to 183 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of 5 crimes or (3%).
- There have been 1030 Acquisitive Crimes in 2021 compared to 926 in 2020. There have been 131 burglaries in 2021 compared to 157 in 2020 and 264 in 2019, this includes attempted and aggravated burglary.
- There have been 863 Public Order Crimes in 2021 compared to 861 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of 17 crimes or (2%).

## TRAFFIC

- In 2021 RCIPS issued 9,097 tickets for traffic offences. This is an increase of 1,446 tickets or 19% compared to 2020.



- In 2021 there were 3,730 tickets issued in relation to speeding a reduction of 267 or (7%) on 2020.
- In 2021 there were a total of 312 summons in relation to DUI offences, an increase of 84 or 37% compared to 2020.
- In 2021 officers attended 2,633 MVA's, an increase of 466 or 22% compared to 2020. There were 9 fatalities on the roads of the Cayman Islands in 2021, the same total as 2020. In 2021, 27 persons suffered serious injury and 292 persons suffered slight injury as a result of an MVA.



## 2021 – THE YEAR IN REVIEW – AT A GLANCE



**34,093**  
Incidents  
Reported



**3,696**  
Crimes  
Recorded



**2,247**  
Arrests



**Over 50**  
Proactive  
Serious & Organised  
Investigations



**6**  
Recovered Firearms



**\$4m**  
Worth of Seized/  
Recovered Drugs



**86**  
Cyber Related  
Investigations



**Over 250**  
Financial Crime  
Investigations or  
Assessments  
(Domestic & International)



**1,735**  
Domestic Violence Referrals  
**1,399**  
Child Protection Referrals  
(Family Support Unit)



**1,030**  
Acquisitive  
Crimes



**809**  
Violence  
against the  
Person Crimes

**863**  
Public Order  
Crimes



**2,633**  
Motor Vehicle Accident

**328**  
MVA resulting in  
Injury/Death



**3,730**  
Speeding Tickets

**312**  
DUI Arrests





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## DATA COLLECTION AND INTERPRETATION

The vision of RCIPS in relation to data 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 and crimes.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>, 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 2020 and 2021 are full calendar years. The data for 2020 has been refreshed in January 2022. This is to give a more accurate picture of crime, as for example from 2020 some investigations would have been on-going, therefore there are slight changes to the overall numbers for crimes in this report compared to 2020 RCIPS Annual Crime and Traffic Statistical Report.

## Glossary of Terms

OTHER (location) is all incidents/crimes 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.

<sup>1</sup> In line with UK Home Office Counting Rules principles.

<sup>2</sup> 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 is not included in cumulative statistics.

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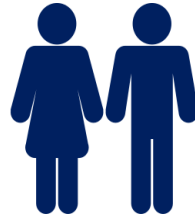


# DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE CAYMAN ISLANDS



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

50%  
Female



50%  
Male

Total Population

65,786



394  
Uniform Officers

30  
Specialist  
Police Staff

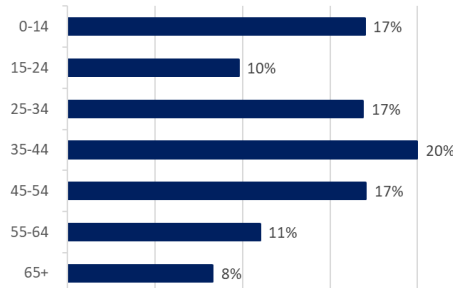
64  
Civilian  
Staff

## Population by Status

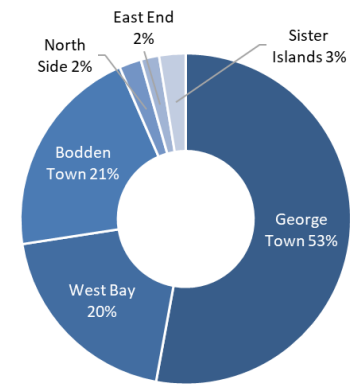
57%  
Caymanian

43%  
Non-Caymanian

## Population by Age Group



## Population by District



Households  
26,197 Grand Cayman  
888 Sister Islands



Banks and  
Trusts  
227



36,615  
Vehicles Inspected  
(Passed & Imported)

All data 2020 (CIG ESO) and RCIPS Staff January 2022.

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# RCIPS STRATEGIC POLICING PLAN 2021-23 – AT A GLANCE

## What are we going to deliver?

### Our Goals

Understanding the threats.  
 Securing the Cayman Islands.  
 Ensuring safer communities.  
 Delivering a professional policing service.

### Our Policing Priorities

Protecting the vulnerable.  
 Addressing community concerns.  
 Relentlessly tackling the perpetrators of crime.  
 Targeting illegal commodities.  
 Terrorism.  
 Emergency & Disaster management.  
 Support for operational policing.

## How are we going to deliver?

Listening to our communities.  
 Working with our communities.  
 Preventing crime and intervening at the earliest opportunity.  
 Develop our strategic partnerships to provide a whole system solution.  
 Design services to meet the needs of victim and communities.  
 Investment in our people, capabilities and infrastructure.  
 Transform to meet current and future challenges.

## How will we know we have delivered?

We will exploit intelligence to protect the Cayman Islands.  
 We will respond to the needs of the communities of the Cayman Islands to provide a safe place to live.  
 We will make the Cayman Islands a hostile environment for criminals.  
 We will work in partnership to safeguard the vulnerable and reduce opportunities for crime.  
 We will deny criminals the proceeds of crime.

Each section of this report will highlight how it links to the RCIPS Strategic Policing Plan, using the coloured chart below.





## CALLS FOR SERVICE AND TOTAL RECORDED CRIME

### Incidents or Calls for Service

Incidents or Calls for Service are recorded by RCIPS. An Incident can 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 2021 v 2020 by District:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	4354	715	19201	823	5879	985	47	2089	34093
2020	4529	824	16801	939	5875	1140	101	1864	32073
Yearly Variance	-175	-109	2400	-116	4	-155	-54	225	2020

In 2021 the 5 most common<sup>3</sup> types of incident or calls for RCIPS service response were, Civil Dispute, Public/Environmental, MVA, Alarm and Person in Distress/Danger they make up 36%. Early intervention and prevention are important to RCIPS to prevent crime however, these incidents or calls for service highlight some of the number of non-crime and non-police related matters RCIPS respond to. Of these 12,227 incidents or calls for service only 12 were classified as police related and recorded as crimes.

### Total Recorded Crime

The table below shows Total Recorded Crime for 2021 v 2020 by District (Total Recorded Crime is any confirmed crime on the RCIPS Records Management System):



District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other <sup>4</sup>	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	637	154	1941	105	660	114	7	78	3696
2020	563	118	1850	101	745	99	7	73	3556
Yearly Variance	74	36	91	4	-85	15	0	5	140

<sup>3</sup> Excluding incidents created by officers such as traffic ticket, proactive stops or property lost/found report from the top 5 but not the overall total.

<sup>4</sup> OTHER is all incidents/crimes 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.



**3,696 Crimes**  
+3.9% Change

Total Recorded Crime (TRC) accounts for just under 11% of all Incidents or Calls for Service. There have been 140 more crimes recorded in 2021 compared to 2020 equating to an increase of 3.9%, while comparing 2021 to 2019 there has been a reduction of -441 crimes equating to a reduction of -10.7%. In context, there have been 56 crimes recorded per 1,000 population in 2021 when compared to 2020 there were 51 crimes recorded per 1,000 population<sup>5</sup>.

An overview of the key themes<sup>6</sup> within crime in 2021 found:

- 9% (321) of TRC was confirmed or suspected as alcohol related<sup>7</sup>. 6% (209) of TRC was confirmed or suspected as drugs related<sup>8</sup>.
- 7% (257) of TRC was confirmed as cyber-enabled crime, most of these 58% (149) were use of an ICT service to defraud, abuse, annoy, threaten or harass. 19% (50) linked to acquisitive crime, money laundering or stalking and 18% (45) crimes linked to Public Order offences such as harassment, alarm or distress.
- 7% (262) of TRC was confirmed as being youth involved<sup>9</sup>, this can be both as the offender or the victim. 42% (110) of all youth involved crime was violence against the person, followed by sexual offences with 22% (56).
- In 2021 there were 57 recorded crimes that involved the use of a firearm or ammunition. Excluding the 30 firearms specific crimes, 27 crimes which were recorded as enabled by firearms used to commit serious violence, public order, drugs and serious acquisitive crime.
- 7% (257) of TRC involved a bladed weapon<sup>10</sup>, while 15% (127) of public order and 9% (76) of violence against the person involved a bladed weapon, this includes 30 crimes of serious violence<sup>11</sup>.
- Approximately 60% of all blade enabled and 40% of firearms enabled crime occurred within a residential address. 8% of blade enabled and 21% of firearms enabled crime occurred at Licensed Premises.

5 Based on 2019 & 2020 population figure from ESO - CIG.

6 Using Markers: alcohol, drugs, youth, tourist, cyber enabled, firearms enabled and blade enabled as well as domestic violence and gang related.

7 Where a marker is unknown it has not been possible to confirm if something was or was not involved – mainly in relation to alcohol and drugs.

8 Where a marker is unknown it has not been possible to confirm if something was or was not involved – mainly in relation to alcohol and drugs.

9 Youth involved is classified as any victim, offender or suspect who is under 18 years old at the time of offence.

10 Bladed weapon includes knives, machetes, screwdrivers and other sharp instruments.

11 Serious violence is GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm) to Murder.



## CRIME STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

This section provides an overview of the analysis for key crime categories. A full breakdown of crime by district and offence can be found in the appendix at the end of this document.

### Violence against the Person<sup>12</sup>



**809 Crimes**  
-5% Change

There have been 809 violent crimes in 2021 compared to 854 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of -17% or -164 crimes. In 2021 of 93% of all Violence against the Person were offences of less serious violence – Assault ABH and Common Assault. In context there were 12 crimes of Violence against the Person per 1,000 population in 2021 the same as in 2020<sup>13</sup>.



The key geographic location is the George Town District for the number of crimes however, there was a reduction of 67 crimes, there were also decreases in West Bay while there were increases in the Eastern Districts and Sister Islands. Analysis shows just over 1% involved a firearm, 9% a bladed weapon while alcohol/drugs were involved or suspected in 18% while 10% occurred at a licensed premises. Compared to 2020 there have been decreases in crimes involving alcohol/drugs while there have been increases in weapons involved especially firearms involved.

### Serious Violence<sup>14</sup>



**55 Crimes**  
+12% Change

There have been 55 crimes of Serious Violence in 2021 compared to 49 in 2020. Serious Violence has increased by 12% or 6 crimes compared to 2020 and by 6% or 3 crimes compared to 2019. In 2021 there were a series of firearms enabled violent crimes which



resulted in the murder of 3 persons in 2 separate incidents, with an additional 6 crimes of attempted murders.

As mentioned above in mid-2021 there were a series of linked firearms enabled crimes, 16% of serious violence involved a firearm. There was noticeable increase in the proportion of serious violence which involved a firearm in 2021. There was a small decrease in blade enabled crime with 2 less in 2021 compared to 2020. Around 25% of serious violence is linked to licensed premises in 2021 including the firearms enabled murders. The reactive investigations to the serious firearms related crimes targeted the key offenders and the proactive intervention and prevention assisted in preventing further serious violent crimes in late 2021.

<sup>12</sup> The crime types within the category of Violence against the Person are as follows: Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Assault GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm), Wounding, Assault ABH (Actual Bodily Harm), Assault Police and Common Assault.

<sup>13</sup> Based on 2019 & 2020 population figure.

<sup>14</sup> Serious Violence as part of Violence against the Person is a sub-category of Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter, Assault GBH (Grievous Bodily Harm) and Wounding.



## Domestic Related Violence



**406 Crimes**  
**-13% Change**

There have been 406 Domestic Violence<sup>15</sup> crimes in 2021 compared to 469 in 2020. There has again been a slight decrease in the number of recorded offences involving domestic violence, specifically physical violence. In 2021, 50% of violent offences



involved an element of domestic violence, this is also a decrease proportionally compared to 59% in 2020. In 2021 18% of the recorded offences of serious violence involved an element of domestic violence. This is compared to 24% in 2019. This indicates the vast of offences involving domestic violence are related to Common Assault and Assault ABH and that the proportion of serious violence which is Domestic Violence related has reduced. Overall in 2021 96% of incidents of violence against the person which were reported as DV were recorded as crimes while in 2020 it was 94%. There were 74 less incidents of DV reported in 2021 compared to 2020. This indicates that while overall numbers of incident and crimes are down a higher proportion of incidents are becoming crimes in 2021.

The proactive work of the Family Support Unit and Multi-Agency Safeguarding Hub (M.A.S.H) to focus on high risk victims and offenders and the continued referral process for early intervention are likely to have impacted the levels of domestic violence. An overview in relation to all domestic violence referrals is covered in the Vulnerable Persons section of this document<sup>16</sup>.

## Alcohol or Drugs Related Violence

During 2021 there were 77 Violence against the Person crimes recorded at licenced premises<sup>17</sup> this is compared to 91 in 2020. Crimes at licenced premises in 2021 accounts for around 10% of all Violence against the Person crimes, this includes 2 murders and an attempted murder which took place in and around late-night licenced premises. The reductions are likely part due to proactive patrols and static patrols on key day and times at night-time economy locations in Grand Cayman.



17% of all crimes of violence in 2021 involved or potentially involved alcohol, whilst specifically in relation to DV 8% of all violence involved or potentially involved alcohol. In contrast less than 1% of violence against the person crimes involved or potentially involved drugs and under half of these were domestic related.

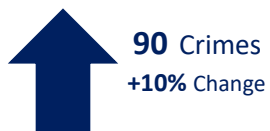
<sup>15</sup> Physical domestic violence crimes.

<sup>16</sup> Page 17

<sup>17</sup> Licence Premise includes, bar, nightclub, restaurants, liquor stores as well as the associated parking lots.



## Sexual Offences<sup>18</sup>



There have been 90 sexual crimes in 2021 compared to 82 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was also a reduction of 15 crimes or (14%). There is little change on the number of Rape crimes with an increase of 1 crime in 2021 compared to 2020, when compared to 2019 there is an increase of 4 crimes. There has been an increase in Indecent Assault on a Female by 40% or 12 crimes compared to 2020 however compared to 2019 there is a reduction of 3 crimes, while most other crimes levels remained similar or reduced. The reporting of sexual offences often involves historic reporting and not all crimes will have occurred in 2021.

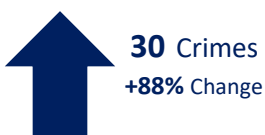


In 2021, 6 of the 90 sexual crimes were domestic violence related, while 56 of the 90 offences involved a youth. The youth involved marker includes a young person as both the victim and/or offender. Where an offence location could be confirmed 47% were related to a residential location while 8% linked to an educational facility.

Throughout 2021 the average reported number of sexual crimes in 2021 remained 2 crimes per week, there was little change compared to 2020. Previously increased reporting and awareness of sexual offences has allowed for better understanding of sexual crimes. The continued reporting allows for improved prevent and deter opportunities, as well as to catch and convict offenders and to support victims.

## Firearms

### Firearms Crime<sup>19</sup>



Firearms crime is specific to the primary 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 the firearms



enabled crime section.

There have been 30 Firearms Crimes in 2021 compared to 16 in 2020. In 2019 there were 16 recorded firearms crimes. There have been increases in 2021 for the possession of an unlicensed firearm as well as ammunition. 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 possession/seizure of a firearm or of ammunition is a positive outcome for the Cayman Islands.

<sup>18</sup> Sexual offences includes Rape, Attempted Rape, Defilement of a Girl U12/U16, Indecent Assault, Grooming, Indecent Exposure and Possession of Indecent Photograph of a Child.

<sup>19</sup> 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



**57 Crimes**  
**+90% Change**

There have been 57 Firearms Enabled Crimes in 2021 compared to 30 in 2020. Of the 57 firearms crimes there were 30 which were specific firearms related crimes and the remaining were other crimes in which a firearm was seen or used in the commission of the offence. The crimes where a firearm was involved include Murder, Attempted Murder, Robbery and Drugs offences, Public Order or other weapon related offences.



Where identifiable a number of the firearms offences in 2021 are grouped into key categories<sup>20</sup>

- Gang Related – 15, Illegal Gambling Related – 5, Domestic Related – 4 and Iguana Culling – 3.

Excluding offences involving iguana culling, firearms were discharged in 19 of the 57 offences. Victims were shot, or shot at, in 11 of the 57 offences, resulting in 17 persons sustaining gunshot injuries, including 3 fatalities. Suspects have been identified in 38 of the 57 crimes.

During 2021 the RCIPS Firearms Unit were deployed to 220 incidents and were involved in nearly 80 operations or investigations, and also other incidents, arrest, execution of warrants and firearm recovery. It is of note that 66% of the weapons related incidents responded to by the RCIPS Firearms Response Unit involved a bladed weapon and 22% involved a firearm.

## Firearms Recovered

Over the course of 2021 the RCIPS recovered 6 illegal firearms. These recoveries were as a result of proactive investigations or due to a reactive investigation to a recorded crime. There were 6 Revolvers/Pistols (9mm, 0.38 & .330) recovered. In addition, in 2021 a small quantity of rounds of ammunition were also recovered or seized by police. The firearms and ammunition recovered does not include those handed in by the public for various reasons.

## Drugs<sup>21</sup>



**165 Crimes**  
**-10% Change**

There have been 165 Drug Crimes in 2021 compared to 183 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of 5 crimes or (3%). There were reductions in most types of drug crime including consumption of ganja and possession of cocaine and ganja, while there were increases in supply of ganja offences. Drug crimes tends to be as a result of proactive or targeted investigations particularly to supply or importation related crimes or due to police interactions with persons for non-drug related reasons.



<sup>20</sup> These categories are based on available overt crime intelligence taken from RMS reports.

<sup>21</sup> The crime types within the category of Drugs are Consumption, Cultivations, Importation, Possession, Possession of Utensils, Supply and Failure to Provide (a specimen).





## Drugs Seizures

Over the course of 2021 various drugs were seized by RCIPS in separate or joint investigations in the Cayman Islands:

- 3,507lbs/1590kg of ganja, with a conservative estimated street value of CI\$ 3,500,000.00.
- 55.5lbs/25.25kg of cocaine recovered during operations, and 5.5lbs/2.5kg of cocaine was recovered from the beach as wash up across all 3 islands. A conservative street value of the cocaine is CI\$ 500,000.00.

During 2021 RCIPS continued to work on various proactive investigations in collaboration with regional partners, which were carried out to prevent drugs reaching the Cayman Islands from elsewhere.

## Acquisitive Crime (Property Crime)<sup>22</sup>



**1,030** Crimes  
**+11%** Change

There have been 1,030 Acquisitive Crimes in 2021 compared to 926 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of -17% or -208 crimes. There has been an overall increase in acquisitive crime, which is mainly linked to the significant increases in theft related offences.



In relation to Acquisitive Crime, specifically theft from motor vehicle and burglary, there have been a small number of key prolific offenders who carry out a significant proportion of these crimes, often targeting multiple vehicles or properties in an area in a short period of time. This impacts the community and the overall Acquisitive Crime numbers. These persons are considered prolific priority offenders who have common themes relating to substance abuse, mental health or financial difficulties including homelessness, which impacts their behaviour on release from prison. Community policing and an offender management approaches were used to deter reoffending however, when these offenders were found to have committed crimes the intervention and prevention approach was quickly changed to apprehend and convict to protect the community.

## Burglary



**131** Crimes  
**-17%** Change

There have been 131 burglaries in 2021 compared to 157 in 2020 and 264 in 2019, this includes attempts and aggravated burglary. There were increases in aggravated burglary offences with 6 in 2021 compared to 0 in 2020, however there were also 6 in 2019. In context there were 2 burglary crimes per 1,000 population in 2021 and the same in 2020<sup>23</sup>. The continuing annual reduction

in burglary, can be inferred to be partly as a result of COVID-19 restrictions which did lessen over 2021, but also as a result of the proactive and reactive police investigations and arrests in 2021, including of recidivist offenders.

<sup>22</sup> The crime types within the category of Acquisitive Crime (Property Crime) are Burglary, Attempt Burglary, Robbery, Attempt Robbery, Criminal Trespass and Theft.

<sup>23</sup> Based on 2019 & 2020 population figure.



## Public Order<sup>24</sup>



**863 Crimes**  
0% Change

There have been 863 Public Order Crimes in 2021 compared to 861 in 2020. When compared to 2019 there was a reduction of -2% or -17 crimes. Of the 863 Public Order Crimes recorded, 266 (30%) were domestic related. This is a decrease compared to



2020 which was 304 (35%), with 67 (8%) occurring at licensed premises, similar to 2020. Given the changes to COVID-19 restrictions in 2021 and the reopening of many licensed premises the levels remaining similar highlights the impact of proactive policing of key night-time economy locations especially in the second half of 2021.

In context there were 13 Public Order Crimes per 1,000 population in 2021 compared to 12 per 1,000 population in 2020<sup>25</sup>. A breakdown of Public Order crime types for 2021 compared to 2020 shows an overall increase in Causing Fear or Provocation of Violence while Harassment Alarm or Distress has decreased.

## Other Crime



**709 Crimes**  
12% Change

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, Arson, Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Offences, Money



Laundering as well as Weapons - Other than Firearms.

In 2021 350 or (49%) of other crime recorded were Damage to Property or Arson related, this is a slight increase on 2020 with 330 crimes. It is a percentage reduction for Other Crimes from 52% in 2020 when compared to 2019 there were 386 or 51% of Other Crimes. In addition to the increases in Damage to Property there were increases in ICT Crimes of 46 in 2021 compared to 2020 and a decrease of 1 crime for Possession of a Weapon (non-firearm) in 2021 compared to 2020.

<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> Based on 2019 & 2020 population figure.



## 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)<sup>26</sup>.



### Domestic Violence Referrals<sup>27</sup>



**1,735** Referrals  
**-24%** Change

A Domestic Violence Referral can come from a variety of sources including RCIPS. There has been a decrease in the number of Domestic Violence Referrals of 1,735 in 2021 compared to 2,295 in 2020. This decrease of -24%, follows decreases in 2020 compared to 2019. The main incident types are Civil Disputes with 777 (45%) a slight decrease proportionally on 2020, this is not a recorded crime type but will still be considered by FSU for early intervention and prevention opportunities.

Of the 1,735 Referrals/Incidents 847 or 49% became crimes, the most common types of crime where domestic violence referrals are common assault with 280 (16%) a slight increase proportionally compared to 2020 and Assault ABH with 136 (8%) the same proportionally as 2020. However not all of these are recorded as crimes or as violence against the person crimes upon investigation. The majority of the other recorded referrals are all Public Order crimes and Damage to Property with 320 (18%).

### Child Safeguarding Referrals<sup>28</sup>



**1,399** Referrals  
**+22%** Change

A Child Safeguarding referral 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.

There have been 1,399 Child Safeguarding referrals in 2021 compared to 1,146 in 2020, this is an increase of 22%. This is a continuation of the recent year on year increases compared to 2019. The age of child ranges from unborn to 18 years. The peak age range is 13 years to 16 years old making up around 37% of referrals, while 20% are 5 years old and under and 45% are aged 10 years old and under. 53% of the children are female and 47% male. It should be noted that there is not always a suspect or person of interest related to Child Safeguarding referrals. Where there was a suspect or person of interest the ages showed 24% were also children 18 years old or younger, the rest being adults from 19 years old to 75 years old. Where a gender was identified 32% were female and 45% male. Around 26% of Child Safeguarding referrals were related to Domestic Violence.

When the risk was assessed the final assessment showed 3.3% were high risk, 68.3% medium risk, 21.1% low risk and 7.3% none.

<sup>26</sup> RCIPS Domestic Violence Policy - 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

<sup>27</sup> Family Support Unit Data, referrals are incidents and not all are recorded as crimes.

<sup>28</sup> Family Support Unit Data.



## SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIMINALITY

### 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 a large number of proactive and reactive investigations carried out in 2021 the types of crime include importation of drugs or firearms, threats to the economic wellbeing of the islands through illegal gambling and illegal immigration, those concerned in burglary or robbery 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 2021 large quantities of drugs and various firearms were seized as part of often long-term or complex investigations.

As part of these proactive investigation’s monies over CI\$ 7,000 and over US\$ 30,000 were seized during the course of investigations, there were over 130 warrants/searches relating to drugs, firearms and gambling with over 60 persons arrested as part of proactive investigations.

### Financial Crime<sup>29</sup>

#### Domestic Financial Crime – CID

The Criminal Investigations Division (CID) - Financial Crimes Investigation Unit (FCIU) 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 FCIU is responsible for proactive and reactive domestic investigations.



In 2021 the Financial Crimes Investigation Unit dealt with 171 Financial Criminality Report, undertook 160 Financial Investigation and 16 Money Laundering Investigations. There were 12 Restraint Orders, Cash Seizures, Production Orders, Civil Recovery and Confiscations in 2021. The value losses and the amounts recoverable include:

- Value of Financial Loss Reported USD \$14,303,818
- Value of Financial Loss Reported KYD \$2,057,544
- Amount of Recoverable Property USD \$827,661
- Amount of Recoverable Property KYD \$1,871,220

By the end of 2021 the Financial Crimes Investigation Unit had 63 active or parallel investigations with 35 cases with the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions ad 23 cases before the court in 2021, these crimes will not all have occurred in 2021. In 2021, 11 persons were charged with 27 crimes and 7 persons convicted in relation to 23 crimes.

<sup>29</sup> Data from Financial Crime Unit.

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## International Financial Crime - CIBFI

The RCIPS in 2020 established the Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations (CIBFI), as a dedicated unit to investigate complex, cross-border money laundering, counter terrorist financing and proliferation financing cases.



During 2021 the Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations carried out 99 assessments of 99 individual disclosures made to CIBFI by the Financial Reporting Authority (FRA), which resulted in 5 investigations. There were also 36 informal Law Enforcement Agencies (LEA) to LEA enquiries for assistance or advice, which resulted in 1 domestic investigation being commenced. There were 42 outgoing LEA to LEA enquiries from CIBFI. In 2021 there were 25 formal Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) requests received via the Central Authority and 24 outgoing formal Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty (MLAT) requests from CIBFI. In addition, there were 4 other investigations started in 2021. Of the 10 investigations 8 were criminal and 2 civil.

By the end of 2021 the Cayman Islands Bureau of Financial Investigations had 25 active investigations of which 14 were Money Laundering (Foreign Predicate), 4 were Money Laundering (Domestic Predicate), 4 were Civil Recovery and 3 Failure to Disclose investigations.

## Digital Forensics and Cybercrime<sup>30</sup>

The Digital Forensic Hub continues with its mission to effectively and robustly investigate crime through the use of digital forensics. This includes Cybercrime and Cyber-enabled and cyber-dependent crime.



In 2021 the Digital Forensic Hub was involved in multiple operations and investigations:

- Assisted in 86 cyber dependent investigations compared to 40 in 2020 an increase of 46.
- Supported 306 investigations with over 800 digital forensic devices examined, an increase of 157 investigations over 430 devices compared to 2020.

It should be noted that not all Cyber or Cyber-enabled/dependent crimes will be referred to the Digital Forensics Hub, however of the work carried out, the key themes were Email/Webpage Misuse, Computer Misuse Law, Sextortion, Fraud and Money Laundering as well as Cryptocurrency investigations.

In relation to digital forensics the key themes of the associated crimes were Drugs with 24%, Acquisitive Crime with 21%, Violence against the Person with 17%, Sexual Offences 17%, Firearms 9%, Serious Violence 5% and Criminal Damage 2%. 5% were other crimes types.

<sup>30</sup> Data from Cyber Unit

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## ROADS POLICING



### Tickets 2021 vs 2020 by District

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	
2021	696	65	5618	219	2272	224	3	9097
2020	885	70	4209	258	1832	385	12	7651
Yearly Variance	-189	-5	1409	-39	440	-161	-9	1446

In 2021 RCIPS issued 9,097 tickets for traffic offences. This is an increase of 1,446 tickets or 19% compared to 2020.

### 2021 Tickets by Type and District

	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC	
Speeding- Exceeds Maximum Speed Limit In Zone	270	46	2084	174	1040	115	1	3730
Using A Disapproved Piece Of Equipment (Tint)	58	2	678	6	118	17	0	879
Using A Mobile Phone While Operating A Vehicle	36	2	543	3	172	6	0	762
Using A Vehicle With Expired Registration	79	1	447	7	114	13	0	661
Using/Keeping On A Road A Veh Required To Be Licensed	34	1	349	6	81	4	1	476
Failing To Comply With Traffic Signs/Signal	19	1	130	1	287	2	0	440
Driving Without Insurance	43	3	210	4	88	1	0	349
Driving A MV Under The Influence Of Alcohol	30	3	199	4	68	8	0	312
Parking Or Loading A Vehicle Where There Is A Yellow Line On	5	0	167	0	29	0	0	201
All Other Tickets	122	6	811	14	275	58	1	1287



## Speeding



**3,730** Tickets  
-7% Change

In 2021 there were 3730 tickets issued in relation to speeding<sup>31</sup>. In 2020 the total number of tickets issued for speeding was 3997 a reduction of -267 or -7%.

On average drivers were issued speeding tickets 17 miles per hour above the speed limit. In total there were 10 tickets issued where the recorded speed was greater than 80 mph – these offences took place on Esterley Tibbetts Highway, GT (3), Linford Pearson Highway, GT (3), Yacht Drive Roundabout, WB (1), Lime Tree Bay Ave Roundabout, WB (1), Shamrock Road, GT (1) and Prospect Point Road, GT (1). The primary hotspot roads for speeding on Grand Cayman remain 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 or proactive roads policing enforcement operations are taking place. The hotspot locations for speeding offences on the Sister Islands remain Dennis Foster Road, Gerrard Smith Avenue and Cotton Tree Bay Road on Cayman Brac and Guy Bank Road on Little Cayman.

## Driving under the Influence of Alcohol



**312** Summons  
+37% Change

In 2021 there were a total of 312 summons in relation to DUI offences, an increase of 84 or 37% compared to 2020. This can be attributed in part to the proactive and targeted approach of traffic operations at key days, times and locations.

Approximately 26% of all DUI offences in 2021 involved a driver that was a least double the drink drive limit<sup>32</sup>. In 2% of DUI offences that driver was 3 times the drink drive limit. Approximately 36% of all DUI offences in 2021 also involved an MVA.

The primary hotspot areas for offences of DUI in 2021 remains central George Town and the West Bay Road, along the Seven Mile Beach corridor.

## Motor Vehicle Accident (MVA)



**2,633** MVA's  
+22% Change

In 2021 officers attended 2633 MVA's, an increase of 466 or 22% on compared to 2020. On average there are 51 MVA's a week in the Cayman Islands.

There were 9 fatalities on the roads of the Cayman Islands in 2021, the same total as 2020. These fatalities were located in George Town (3), West Bay (3), East End (1), Bodden Town (1) and Cayman Brac (1). Speeding, dangerous driving, alcohol and drug consumption are identified as factors that have contributed to the road fatalities in 2021.

In 2021 27 persons suffered serious injury and 292 persons suffered slight injury as a result of an MVA.

<sup>31</sup> Tickets for exceeding the maximum speed limit in zone and maximum speed limit in vehicle class.

<sup>32</sup> Legal Limit below 100 mg in 100 ml.



## TOTAL RECORDED CRIME TABLE

Table below gives an overview to all key crime categories which are detailed in sections of this report, it includes a comparison of both 2021 compared to 2020 and 2021 compared to 2019:

Crime Category	2021	2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)	2020	Yearly Variance (2020)	Yearly % Variance (2020)	2019	Yearly Variance (21 v 19)	Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)
Total Recorded Crime excluding COVID	3696	100%	3556	140	3.9%	4137	-441	-10.7%
Total Recorded Crime	3773	100%	4232	-459	-10.8%	4137	-364	-8.8%
<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Yearly Variance</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Yearly Variance (21 v 19)</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)</b>
Murder	2	0.1%	3	-1	-33%	1	1	100.0%
Attempt Murder	6	0.2%	2	4	200%	4	2	50.0%
Manslaughter	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A	2	-2	-100.0%
Assault GBH (Inflicting)	29	0.8%	24	5	21%	28	1	3.6%
Assault GBH (Causing)	11	0.3%	8	3	38%	13	-2	-15.4%
Wounding	7	0.2%	12	-5	-42%	4	3	75.0%
Assault ABH	333	9.0%	371	-38	-10%	444	-111	-25.0%
Assaulting Police/Customs Officer	4	0.1%	7	-3	-43%	7	-3	-42.9%
Common Assault	417	11.3%	427	-10	-2%	470	-53	-11.3%
<b>Violence against the Person (VatP) Total</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>21.9%</b>	<b>854</b>	<b>-45</b>	<b>-5%</b>	<b>973</b>	<b>-164</b>	<b>-17%</b>
<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Yearly Variance</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Yearly Variance (21 v 19)</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)</b>
Rape	13	0.4%	12	1	8%	9	4	44.4%
Attempted Rape	3	0.1%	2	1	50%	3	0	0.0%
Defilement of a Girl Under Twelve/Sixteen	11	0.3%	10	1	10%	10	1	10.0%
Grooming - Child/impaired Person/Position of Trust	6	0.2%	7	-1	-14%	6	0	0.0%
Gross Indecency	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Incest by Males	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	0	1	N/A
Indecent Assault On Boy/Male	0	0.0%	4	-4	-100%	6	-6	-100.0%
Indecent Assault On Female	42	1.1%	30	12	40%	45	-3	-6.7%
Indecent Exposure	10	0.3%	11	-1	-9%	15	-5	-33.3%
Possession/Take/Make of an Indecent Image Of A Child	3	0.1%	5	-2	-40%	9	-6	-66.7%
Publicly Doing An Indecent Act	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	1	-1	-100.0%
<b>Sexual Offences Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2.4%</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>-15</b>	<b>-14%</b>
<b>Crime Category</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>Yearly Variance</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>Yearly Variance (21 v 19)</b>	<b>Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)</b>
Discharge - Public	3	0.1%	1	2	200%	2	1	50.0%
Import - Unlicensed	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	0	0	N/A
Import - Unlicensed Ammunition	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	0	0	N/A
Possession - Ammunition	5	0.1%	4	1	25%	2	3	150.0%
Possession - Commit Offence	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Possession - Imitation	2	0.1%	0	2	N/A	2	0	0.0%
Possession - Unlicensed	14	0.4%	9	5	56%	8	6	75.0%
Unlawful Use	5	0.1%	0	5	N/A	1	4	400.0%
<b>Firearms Offences Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>88%</b>





Crime Category	2021	2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)	2020	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance	2019	Yearly Variance (21 v 19)	Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)
Consumption - Cocaine	6	0.2%	5	1	20%	13	-7	-53.8%
Consumption - Ganja	33	0.9%	46	-13	-28%	32	1	3.1%
Consumption - Other	6	0.2%	3	3	100%	4	2	50.0%
Cultivation Ganja	0	0.0%	3	-3	-100%	5	-5	-100.0%
Importation - Cocaine	2	0.1%	2	0	0%	0	2	N/A
Importation - Ganja	7	0.2%	7	0	0%	7	0	0.0%
Importation - Other	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Possession - Cocaine	8	0.2%	11	-3	-27%	12	-4	-33.3%
Possession - Ganja	76	2.1%	78	-2	-3%	72	4	5.6%
Possession - Other	0	0.0%	3	-3	-100%	5	-5	-100.0%
Possession Utensils - Cocaine	3	0.1%	2	1	50%	1	2	200.0%
Possession Utensils - Ganja	1	0.0%	1	0	0%	0	1	N/A
Supply - Cocaine	3	0.1%	4	-1	-25%	7	-4	-57.1%
Supply - Ganja	19	0.5%	14	5	36%	8	11	137.5%
Supply - Other	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	2	-2	-100.0%
Failure to Provide	0	0.0%	3	-3	-100%	1	-1	-100.0%
<b>Drug Crime Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-10%</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>-5</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Crime Category	2021	2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)	2020	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance	2019	Yearly Variance (21 v 19)	Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)
Burglary	114	3.1%	136	-22	-16%	218	-104	-47.7%
Aggravated Burglary	6	0.2%	0	6	N/A	6	0	0.0%
Attempt Burglary	11	0.3%	21	-10	-48%	40	-29	-72.5%
Criminal Trespass	122	3.3%	117	5	4%	108	14	13.0%
Robbery	16	0.4%	16	0	0%	29	-13	-44.8%
Attempt Robbery	3	0.1%	6	-3	-50%	2	1	50.0%
Theft (All)	758	20.5%	630	128	20%	835	-77	-9.2%
<b>Acquisitive Crime (AC) Total</b>	<b>1030</b>	<b>27.9%</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>1238</b>	<b>-208</b>	<b>-17%</b>
Crime Category	2021	2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)	2020	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance	2019	Yearly Variance (21 v 19)	Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)
Affray	8	0.2%	10	-2	-20%	8	0	0.0%
Breach Of The Peace	0	0.0%	0	0	N/A	2	-2	-100.0%
Causing Fear Or Provocation Of Violence	347	9.4%	329	18	5%	366	-19	-5.2%
Common Nuisance	0	0.0%	2	-2	-100%	5	-5	-100.0%
Disorderly Conduct	46	1.2%	36	10	28%	41	5	12.2%
Disorderly Conduct At Licensed Premises	18	0.5%	11	7	64%	10	8	80.0%
Disorderly Conduct At Police Station	4	0.1%	2	2	100%	7	-3	-42.9%
Dog Dangerously Out Of Control	1	0.0%	4	-3	-75%	1	0	0.0%
Drunk And Disorderly Persons	11	0.3%	12	-1	-8%	22	-11	-50.0%
Harassment Alarm Or Distress	135	3.7%	157	-22	-14%	143	-8	-5.6%
Idle And Disorderly Person	2	0.1%	5	-3	-60%	2	0	0.0%
Insulting The Modesty Of A Woman	73	2.0%	68	5	7%	76	-3	-3.9%
Intentional Harassment	10	0.3%	13	-3	-23%	13	-3	-23.1%
Publication False Statement Likely to Cause Fear/Alarm	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	0	0	N/A
Obstructing Police	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	1	0	0.0%
Resisting Arrest	2	0.1%	2	0	0%	3	-1	-33.3%
Rogues And Vagabonds	0	0.0%	1	-1	-100%	1	-1	-100.0%
Supplying Drugs to Procure Abortion	1	0.0%	0	1	N/A	0	1	N/A
Threat Of Injury To Person Employed In Public Service	4	0.1%	0	4	N/A	3	1	33.3%
Threat To Cause Serious Harm	69	1.9%	68	1	1%	61	8	13.1%
Threat To Kill	113	3.1%	114	-1	-1%	105	8	7.6%
Threaten To Damage Or Damage Property	18	0.5%	26	-8	-31%	10	8	80.0%
<b>Public Order Total</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>23.3%</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>-2%</b>

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Crime Category	2021	2021 % of TRC (ex.COVID)	2020	Yearly Variance	Yearly % Variance	2019	Yearly Variance (21 v 19)	Yearly % Variance (21 v 19)
Arson	4	0.1%	6	-2	-33%	8	-4	-50.0%
Damage to Property	346	9.4%	324	22	7%	378	-32	-8.5%
Child Neglect & Cruelty	17	0.5%	2	15	750%	12	5	41.7%
Fraud (Money Laundering & Forgery)	33	0.9%	26	7	27%	52	-19	-36.5%
ICT Offence - Harass, Annoy, Threatened to Defraud	161	4.4%	115	46	40%	97	64	66.0%
Marine	10	0.3%	3	7	233%	3	7	233.3%
Weapon - Other (Possession Etc)	22	0.6%	23	-1	-4%	22	0	0.0%
All Other (ex. COVID-19)	116	3.1%	135	-19	-14%	184	-68	-37.0%
<b>Other Offences Total</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>19.2%</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>-47</b>	<b>-6%</b>

## Crimes by Category and District

### Violence Against the Person:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	185	39	371	24	159	29	1	1	809
2020	157	27	438	17	197	15	2	1	854
Yearly Variance	28	12	-67	7	-38	14	-1	0	-45

### Sexual Offences:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	12	2	39	6	18	3	0	10	90
2020	17	3	33	8	12	5	0	4	82
Yearly Variance	-5	-1	6	-2	6	-2	0	6	8

### Firearms:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	4	1	19	0	5	1	0	0	30
2020	2	1	11	0	2	0	0	0	16
Yearly Variance	2	0	8	0	3	1	0	0	14



Drugs:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	33	6	76	9	34	4	0	3	165
2020	21	6	82	4	55	9	1	4	182
Yearly Variance	12	0	-6	5	-21	-5	-1	-1	-17

Acquisitive Crime:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	127	42	637	31	161	15	3	14	1030
2020	96	21	559	32	180	27	3	8	926
Yearly Variance	31	21	78	-1	-19	-12	0	6	104

Public Order:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	148	34	454	22	160	37	0	8	863
2020	142	40	446	22	166	30	0	15	861
Yearly Variance	6	-6	8	0	-6	7	0	-7	2

Other Crime:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	128	30	345	13	123	25	3	42	709
2020	128	20	281	18	133	13	1	41	635
Yearly Variance	0	10	64	-5	-10	12	2	1	74



### Vulnerable Persons – Domestic Violence:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	414	69	730	46	404	43	1	28	1735
2020	534	90	957	70	531	66	2	45	2295
Yearly Variance	-120	-21	-227	-24	-127	-23	-1	-17	-560

### Vulnerable Persons – Child Referrals:

District	Grand Cayman					Sister Islands		Other	Cayman Islands
	BT	EE	GT	NS	WB	CB	LC		
2021	378	69	472	83	264	50	1	82	1399
2020	321	59	370	70	243	32	0	51	1146
Yearly Variance	57	10	102	13	21	18	1	31	253

## COVID-19 RELATED INCIDENTS AND BREACHES

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact globally as well as in the Cayman Islands. COVID-19 restrictions were introduced on the 23rd of March 2020, and at time of publication limited restrictions remain in place after a gradual easing in 2021 mainly in relation to gatherings, travel and quarantine.

In 2021 there were 47 Incidents or Calls for Service related to COVID-19, this is compared to 1882 in 2020. The change in process involving Travel Cayman and restrictions relating to COVID-19 during 2021 is the reason for the significant reduction. There were 676 COVID-19 breaches recorded in 2020 this is compared to 77 in 2021. This significant reduction is again linked to changes in COVID-19 restrictions and laws.