

Crime and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

IDB Series on Crime and Violence in the Caribbean

Randy Seepersad
Series Editor: Heather Sutton

Institutions for Development and
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Abstract

This report is part of an IDB Technical Note series on crime and violence in the Caribbean. The overall aim is to establish a baseline of the crime prevention arena against which progress can be assessed. The report compiles the available data from multiple sources in order to provide a diagnosis of the size, characteristics, and changing nature of the problem in Trinidad and Tobago. In addition, the report provides a survey of the various crime prevention and suppression policies, programmes, and projects adopted by government, private and non-governmental organisations in recent years. In performing the above-mentioned tasks, the report offers an assessment of the data collection, analysis, and crime response capabilities in Trinidad and Tobago, and makes suggestions about the most effective way forward.

JEL Codes: I39, Y80, J12, O54

Key words: violence, crime, Trinidad and Tobago, prevention

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report examined official crime data as well as other sources of data that indicate the extent of criminal activity in Trinidad and Tobago. It looked at the institutional framework and the programmes and interventions currently in place for dealing with crime and violence. The report also examined recent laws, policies, and strategies for dealing with crime and violence.

Generally it has been found that official crime statistics underestimate the level of victimization when compared to self-reported victimization data. For example, victimization reported on the 2010 UNDP Citizen Security Survey revealed incidence of domestic violence was 6.3 times higher, and the number of robberies 4.6 times higher, than in official crime data. Despite their shortcomings, however, official crime data are important in estimating the level of victimization, since the most serious crimes tend to be captured in such data. It is widely accepted, for example, that murder statistics tend to be fairly accurate because of the seriousness of the crime. Both self-reported victimization and official statistics are analysed in this report.

Official crime data for the period from 1990-2013 indicate an annual average of 242 murders, 553 woundings and shootings, 4,217 robberies, 5,747 burglaries and break-ins, 247 rapes, and 127 kidnappings. During the final five years of this period there was an annual average of 423 murders, 594 woundings and shootings, 4,445 robberies, 4,492 burglaries and break-ins, 232 rapes, and 139 kidnappings. Data for 2013 indicate that there were 30.4 murders, 40.5 woundings and shootings, 221 robberies, 222 burglaries and break-ins, 16 rapes, and 8.7 kidnappings per 100,000 inhabitants in Trinidad and Tobago.

The annual number of murders was stable from 1990 to 2000, but steadily increased after 2000 and reached a peak of 547 murders in 2008. Murders thereafter began to decline until 2011, when the number of murders was 532. After 2011, murders started to increase again until 2013 when 407 murders were recorded. In 2013 the majority of victims were young, 74.7 per cent were of African descent, 17.9 per cent were of East Indian descent, and 6.4 per cent were of mixed descent. Most perpetrators were of African descent, 26.1 per cent were of East Indian descent, 6.3 per cent of mixed decent, and 0.7 per cent of other ethnicities.

Wounding and shootings exhibited two clear periods when there was a discernible increase and then decrease in the number of incidents. During the first period the number of woundings and shootings increased from 1990 to 1993, and thereafter began to decline until 1998. During the second period woundings and shootings increased from 1998 to 2005, and then began to decline until 2013. In 1990, there were 391 woundings and shootings, while in 1993 there were 608, an increase of 55 per cent. In 1998, there were 319 recorded woundings and shootings, while in 2005 there were 801, an increase of 151 per cent. In 2013, there were 542 woundings and shootings.

Robbery trends also exhibited two discernible periods during which there was an increase and then a decrease in annual numbers. The first period was from 1990 to 1998 and the second period from 1998 to 2013. During the first period, robberies increased from 3,115 in 1990 to 4,722 in 1993, and thereafter declined to 2,780 in 1998. During the second period robberies increased to 6,040 in 2009, but then decreased to 2,958 in 2013.

Time trends for serious indecency indicate that there was an increase from 1990 to 1997 and then a decline until 2004. In 1990, 67 incidents of serious indecency were recorded, while in 1997, 206 incidents were recorded. In 2004, 52 incidents were recorded. After 2004, serious indecency showed some level of stability.

Rapes increased from 1993 to 2005, and thereafter began to decline, with the only exception to this trend being a spike in the number of rapes in 2012. In 1993, 192 rapes were recorded, while in 2005, 334 rapes were recorded and in 2013, 212 rapes were recorded. Incest and other sexual offences increased from 1993 to 2004, and thereafter exhibited an even more dramatic increase until 2006, and thereafter began to decline. Time trends for several other crimes were also examined in this report.

Noted decreases in crimes, as indicated in the data above, may be due to an increasing emphasis on preventative interventions, although in the absence of rigorous evaluations of the bulk of interventions it cannot be concluded with certainty that this is the reason for the noted decreases. However, crime prevention is now recognized as an indispensable component of any meaningful approach to dealing with crime. While suppression was the primary response to crime in Trinidad and Tobago in the past, successive governments have recognized that this approach has met with little success, as crime figures continued to rise despite the many initiatives put in place. Within the last decade there has been a proliferation of preventative interventions, and an increasing recognition within state and non-state agencies that preventative approaches are just as important as, or even more important than, suppressive approaches to crime control.

There is a robust institutional framework in Trinidad and Tobago for dealing with crime and violence. This framework includes a wide range of state and non-state agencies. Quite importantly, the state provides subventions to a large number of non-state agencies that are involved in preventative work. While there are many agencies and actors involved in crime control efforts, at the time of writing this report in early 2015, there appeared to be a lack of coordination among the various agencies with respect to the approaches taken. This was one of the main reasons for the creation of the Ministry of Justice, which was given the mandate to coordinate agencies and programmes in the fight against crime.¹

Legislation is constantly being developed to deal with crime. It is evident, however, that much of the legislation that has been developed or is in development is suppressive in nature and focuses on increasing penalties and criminalizing a wider range of behaviours. At the time of this report there were no laws that govern the collection or sharing of data related to crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago, and each organisation determines what data are useful to them, how those data are utilized, and what aspects of them, if any, can be shared

This report has noted a lack of evaluation of crime intervention programmes in Trinidad and Tobago. Typically, evaluations that were conducted were neither systematic nor carried out by independent consultants, but rather were anecdotal in nature and relied on the comments of participants as evidence of success.

¹ Since the drafting of this report, under the restructuring by the new administration elected in 2015, the Ministry of Justice no longer exists.

I. INTRODUCTION

Crime is one of the leading social problems in Trinidad and Tobago and one of the most important threats to public safety. Concerns about crime and violence are expressed daily in the news media and rank high among citizens' concerns in public opinion polls. An increase in crime and violence, particularly since 2000, has intensified perceptions of insecurity among citizens. The result has been a decline in the public's trust in the capacity of government, and specifically law enforcement agencies, to deal with this problem. This in turn has intensified the public's sense of insecurity and weakened the country's social fabric. From 2000 to 2010, the average annual murder rate in Trinidad and Tobago was 25.1 murders per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to an average of 20.9 for the Caribbean as a whole and 5.4 for the United States. The only Caribbean countries with murder rates higher than that of Trinidad and Tobago during the period were Jamaica, with an average rate of 50.3, Belize, with 31.2, and St. Kitts/Nevis, with 27.1. In the case of the latter two countries, the absolute number of murders was small compared to that of Trinidad and Tobago. Belize averaged 86 murders per year for the period while St. Kitts/Nevis averaged 14. Trinidad and Tobago, in contrast, averaged 328 murders per year, and Jamaica averaged 1,349.

The only crime that declined in Trinidad and Tobago over the 20-year period ending in 2014 was burglary. Murders, woundings and shootings, robberies, and kidnapping showed some level of stability from 1990 to 2000, but then began to increase. More recently there have been notable declines in murders, woundings and shootings, robberies, and kidnappings – since 2005 in the case of kidnappings, and since 2008-2009 in the case of murders, woundings and shootings, and robberies. The annual number of sexual offences increased from 1990 to 2006, but thereafter, with the exception of 2012, started to decline. Despite these recent declines, crime levels in Trinidad and Tobago are still relatively high compared to the rest of the Caribbean, particularly for violent crimes, and accordingly, public perception remains fixated on crime as the country's most pressing concern.

The present study is a baseline mapping exercise that aims to gather comprehensive data on crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago. Similar studies are being conducted in other Caribbean countries, and collectively these studies contain a wealth of information important for understanding and dealing with crime and violence in the region.

Section II of this study compiles and describes official crime data as well as data from other relevant sources such as victimization surveys and academic research. Section III identifies the main stakeholders and the existing institutional framework for suppressing and preventing violence and crime in Trinidad and Tobago, and Section IV explores programs and projects currently being implemented by these institutions. An important focus of the report, presented in Section V, is a review and assessment of the country's data generation and analysis capabilities. The report concludes with conclusions and recommendations in Section VI.

Methodology

Data for this study were collected from a wide range of stakeholders (see Appendix 1). All stakeholders were contacted by the Inter-American Development Bank, and specific data requests were made of them. Relevant follow-ups were conducted to ensure the timely and complete supply of information. The institutions and organizations identified were asked to

share data collected on the incidence of crime and violence, as well as information on any related programs currently being implemented. Semi-structured interviews were preceded by a request that a uniform questionnaire (see Appendix 2) be filled out for each program on violence and crime prevention that the participating agencies and organizations are implementing. Interviews were conducted in cases where additional information or clarification was required. Although several programs and initiatives were identified, it is important to note that these programs do not represent an exhaustive inventory of all such programs in Trinidad and Tobago. Official national crime data were provided by the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. These data can be found in the appendices to this report.

II. A CLOSER LOOK AT CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Official crime data provide one means to assess a country's level of crime. Official data here refer to crimes reported to the police. At the outset it should be noted that crime victimization can be assessed in different ways, and contrasting measures may offer very different indications of the extent of victimization. Generally it has been found that official crime statistics underestimate the level of victimization when compared to self-reported victimization data gathered through surveys. A large proportion of crimes is never reported to the police and thus is not included in official statistics. The 2013 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey, for example, found that less than 15 per cent of all incidents of violent criminal victimization were reported to the police (Wortley and Seepersad, 2013). Comparison of self-reported victimization data from the UNDP Citizen Security Survey with police data in Trinidad and Tobago shows that reported incidence of many crimes were significantly higher than police statistics (Table 1). Non-reporting of crimes may occur for a number of reasons – for example, people may think that the police will not be able to solve the crime or that the crime is not serious enough to report, people may lack confidence in the criminal justice system, or victims may be afraid of retaliation from perpetrators.

Despite their shortcomings, however, official crime data are important in estimating the level of victimization, since the most serious crimes tend to be captured in such data. It is widely accepted, for example, that murder statistics tend to be fairly accurate because of the seriousness of the crime. As the seriousness of the crime diminishes, or if there is only a minor loss sustained by the victim, then such crimes may not be reported and official crime statistics become less reliable as a measure of victimization.

In Trinidad and Tobago, official crime data are collated by the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS) (Box 1). Trinidad and Tobago is divided into nine police divisions, and within each division there are several police station districts. A police station district refers to the geographical area that is served by the police station located in that district. As of 2013, there were 77 police stations and police station districts in Trinidad and Tobago. Each police station records the crimes that are reported within its district. The crimes for all districts within each division are collated to form divisional crime statistics, while the crimes from all nine divisions are collated to form national crime statistics. Appendix 4 shows the complete list of police stations and police divisions in Trinidad and

Tobago as of 2013.² Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 shows the number of serious crimes for the period from 1990 to 2013, and Table A5.2 shows crime rates for serious crimes for this period. Table A5.3 shows the number of minor crimes for the period from 1990 to 2013 and Table A5.4 shows crime rates for minor crimes.

² A map showing the police stations and divisions for Trinidad can be downloaded here:
<https://www.dropbox.com/s/5edfdxbdk1n0yw/Police%20Stations%20and%20Divisions%20in%20Trinidad.jpg?dl=0>

Box 1. Data Sources on Crime and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (CAPA/TTPS): This agency collects data on the country's reported crimes. Crimes are classified as major and minor crimes, and as property and violent crimes. Serious violent crimes include murder, woundings and shootings, rapes, incest and sexual offences, serious indecency, kidnapping, and robberies. Serious property crimes include burglaries and break-ins, fraud, larceny and larceny of motor vehicles, and larceny in dwelling houses. Narcotic offences are also recorded as a serious crime. Minor violent crimes include indecent assault, assault on police and peace officers, and malicious wounding. Minor property crimes include embezzlement and false pretense, larceny, larceny in dwelling houses, praedial larceny, and unlawful possession. Other minor crimes include possession of firearms and ammunition and possession of narcotics. Official crime data for the period from 1990 to 2013 were made available for this study. Definitions of the various crimes are provided within this document as footnotes.

Victimization Surveys: Two major victimization surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago and have been utilized in this study. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) collected data from a nationally representative random sample of 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago for its 2012 publication, the *Caribbean Human Development Report: Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security*. Among other things, this study collected data on self-reported victimization for 18 separate crimes. The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) conducted a victimization survey in 2007. Data were collected from a sample of 2,919 respondents in 19 CSP communities. The communities selected were urban high-crime communities that were in receipt of CSP intervention services. Such communities are not representative of all communities in Trinidad and Tobago. The UNDP dataset and the CSP Victimization Survey Report were made available for this study.

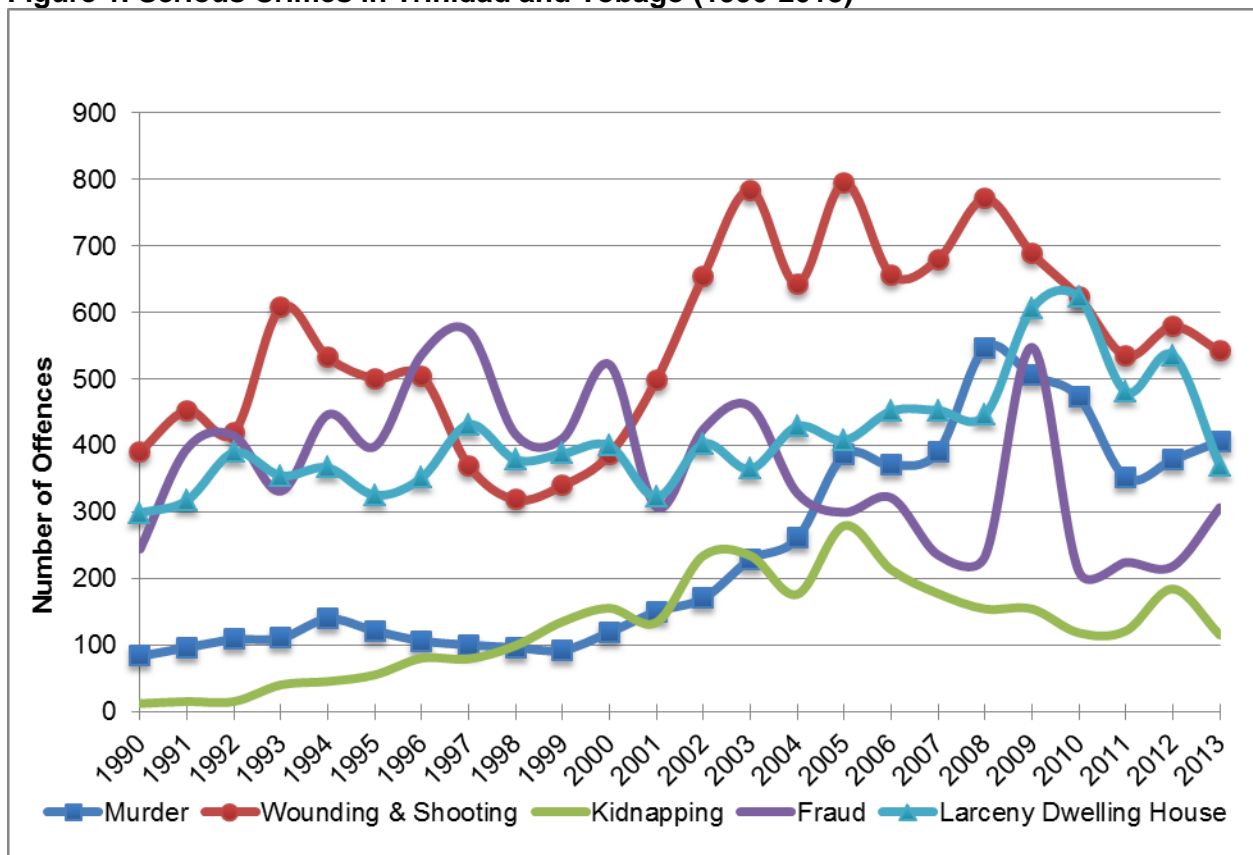
Other: This report also draws from a wide range of academic literature that has collected data on crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago. Studies include Lall (2007) and Seepersad (2014), who collected data on delinquency and victimization in primary schools; Deosaran and Chadee (1997), who examined youths in secure institutional facilities; St. Bernard (2009), who looked at homicide; Maguire et al. (2008), who looked at the spatial concentrations of violence in Trinidad and Tobago; and Katz and Choate (2006, 2010), King (2012), and Montoute (2010), who looked at criminal gangs.

The Big Picture

Major and Minor Crimes

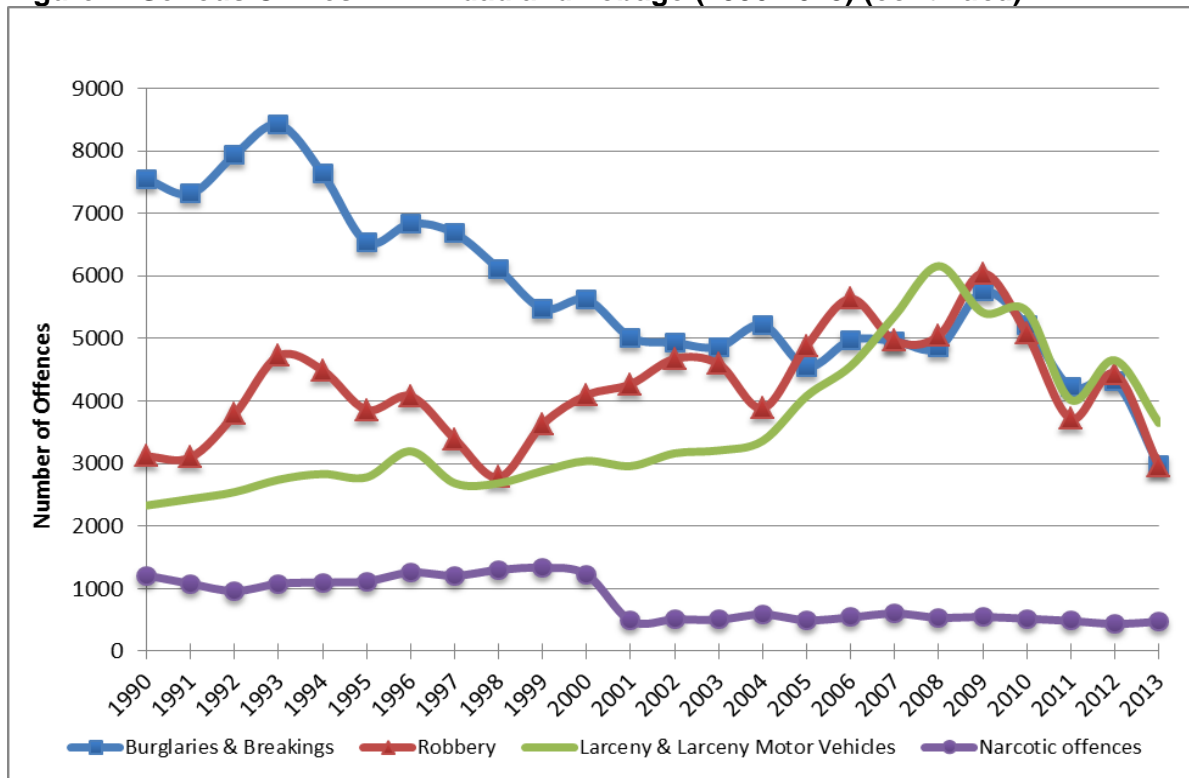
Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago are categorized as major crimes (Table A5.1 and A5.2 in Appendix 5) and minor crimes (Tables A5.3 and A5.4 in Appendix 5). Major crimes include murder, woundings and shootings, rape, incest, serious indecency, kidnapping, burglaries and break-ins, robbery, fraud that exceeds \$TT 2000, larceny that exceeds \$TT 2000, larceny of motor vehicles, larceny in dwelling houses when the value of the goods stolen exceeds \$TT 2000, and narcotics offences beyond a specified quantity. Minor crimes include indecent assault, assault on police and peace officers, possession of housebreaking implements, embezzlement, false pretence, fraud that is less than \$TT 2000, larceny that is less than \$TT 2000, larceny in dwelling houses in which the value of the goods stolen is less than \$TT 2000, praedial larceny, unlawful possession of goods (i.e., goods that one does not own), malicious wounding, possession of firearms and ammunition, possession of narcotics in which the quantity is less than a specified amount, and possession of apparatus that may be used for the consumption of illegal drugs. Figures 1 and 2 show the number of serious crimes in Trinidad and Tobago for the period from 1990 to 2013, and Figure 3 shows sexual offense from 1993 to 2013. Figures 4, 5, and 6 show minor crimes in Trinidad and Tobago from 1990 to 2013.

Figure 1. Serious Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013)



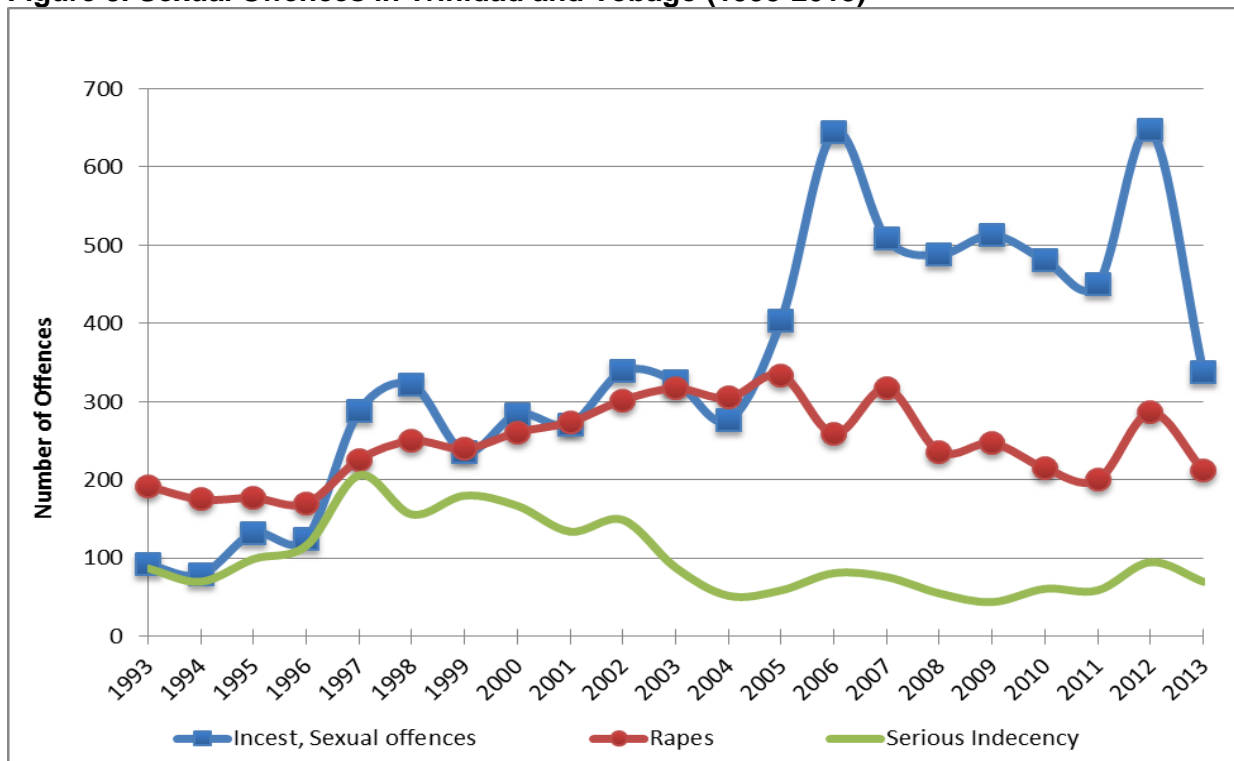
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 2- Serious Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013) (continued)



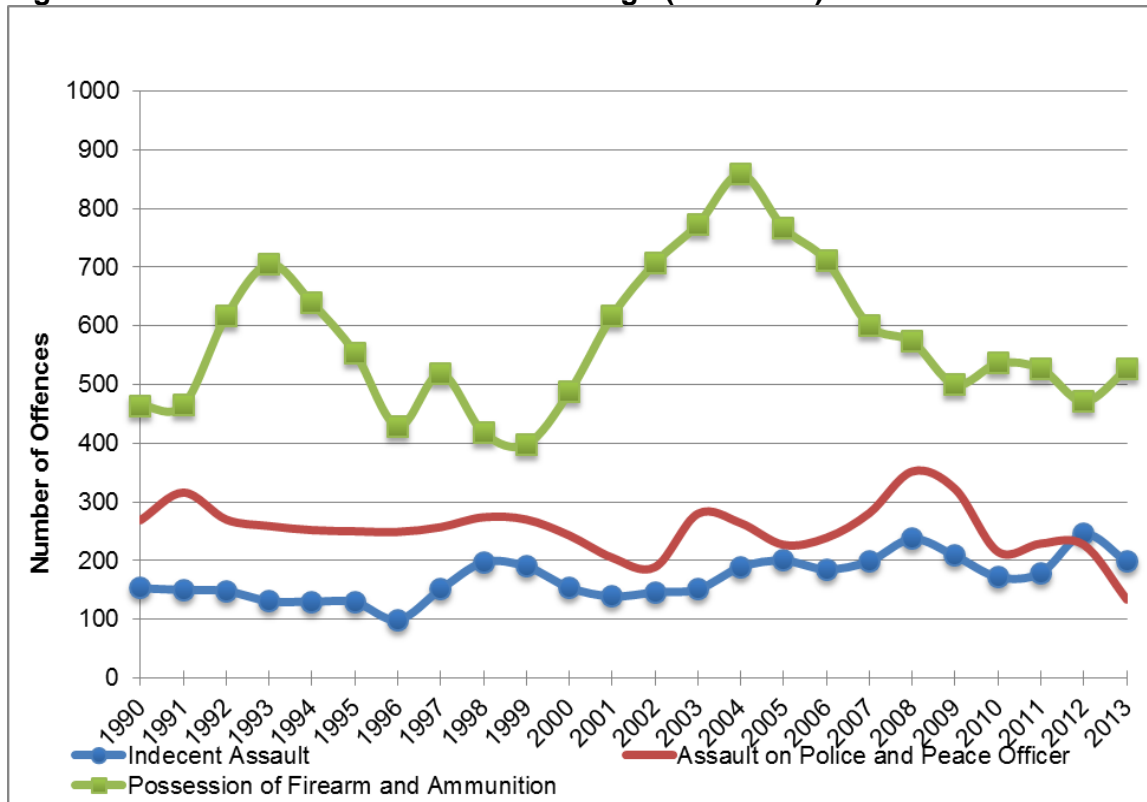
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 3. Sexual Offences in Trinidad and Tobago (1993-2013)



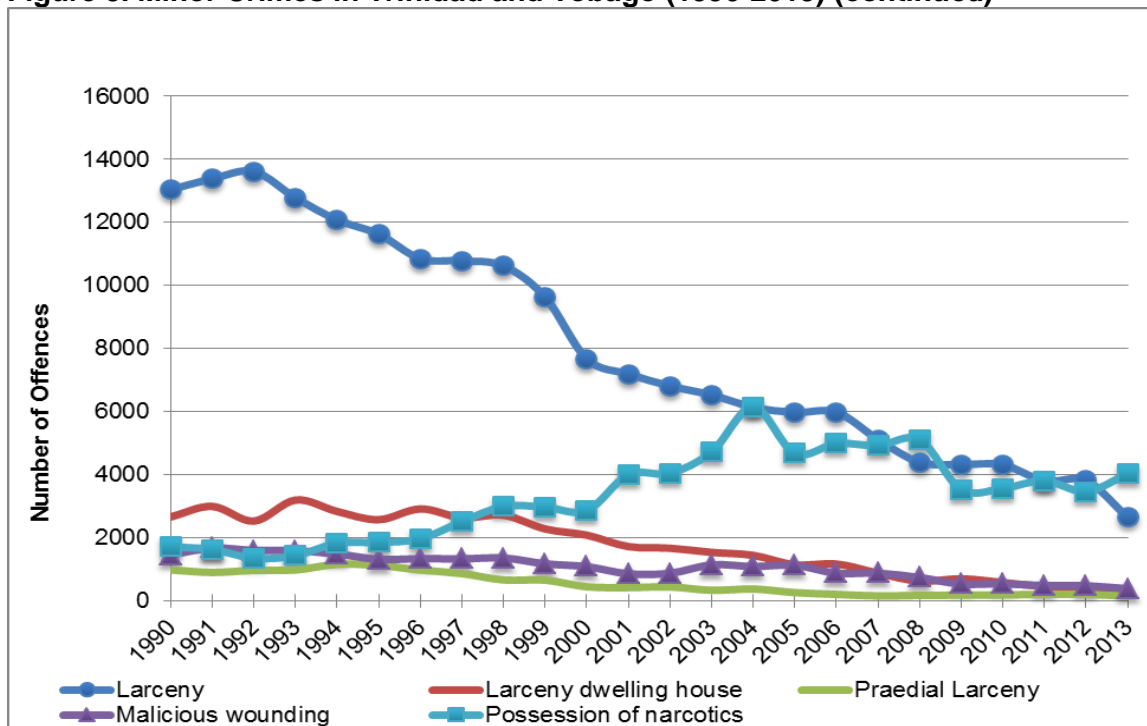
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 4. Minor Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013)



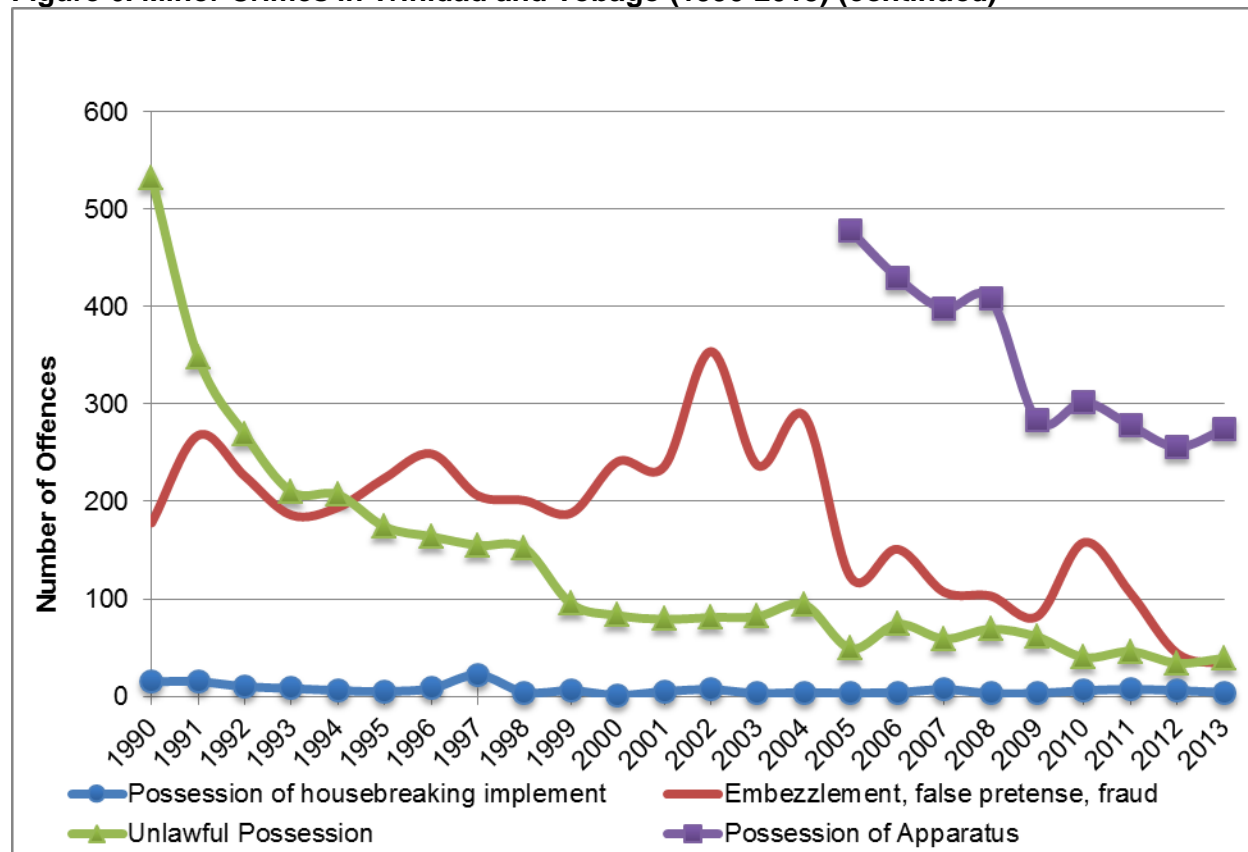
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 5. Minor Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013) (continued)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 6. Minor Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013) (continued)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

From 1990 to 2013 in Trinidad and Tobago there was an annual average of 242 murders, 553 woundings and shootings, 576 incidents of possession of arms and ammunition, 1,057 incidents of malicious wounding, 4,217 robberies, 570 cases of rape, incest, and other sexual offences (apart from serious indecency and indecent assault), 98 acts of serious indecency, 170 acts of indecent assault,³ 127 kidnappings, 5,747 burglaries and break-ins, 7 incidents of possession of housebreaking implements, 367 major frauds, 183 incidents of minor embezzlement, false pretence, and fraud, 3,591 major larcenies and larcenies of motor vehicles, 8,043 minor larcenies, 413 major larcenies in dwelling houses, 1,749 minor larcenies in dwelling houses, 133 incidents of unlawful possession, 541 incidents of praedial larceny, 817 major narcotics offences, 3,336 minor narcotics offences, 345 incidents of possession of drug apparatus, and 253 assaults on police and peace officers.

From 2009 to 2013, there was an annual average of 423 murders, 594 woundings and shootings, 512 incidents of possession of arms and ammunition, 482 incidents of malicious wounding, 4,445 robberies, 718 cases of rape, incest, and other sexual offences (apart from serious indecency and indecent assault), 66 acts of serious indecency, 200 acts of indecent assault, 139 kidnappings, 4,492 burglaries and break-ins, 5 incidents of possession of housebreaking implements, 302 major frauds, 85 incidents of minor embezzlement, false pretence, and fraud, 4,635 major larcenies and larcenies of motor vehicles, 3,776 minor

³ Sexual offence data date from 1993.

larcenies, 523 major larcenies in dwelling houses, 482 minor larcenies in dwelling houses, 44 incidents of unlawful possession, 183 incidents of praedial larceny, 493 major narcotics offences, 3,678 minor narcotics offences, 279 incidents of possession of drug apparatus, and 225 assaults on police and peace officers.

As shown in Figure 1, the annual number of murders remained stable from 1990 to 2000. The number of murders then steadily increased after 2000 to a peak of 547 murders in 2008. Murders thereafter began to decline until 2011, but subsequently increased until 2013. With respect to woundings and shootings (Figure 1), trends exhibit two clear periods when there was a discernible increase and then decrease. The first occurred from 1990 to 1998, and the second from 1999 to 2013. Robbery trends (Figure 2) also indicate two discernible periods during which there was an increase and then a decrease in the annual number of robberies. The first period occurred from 1990 to 1998, while the second occurred from 1999 to 2013. Time trends for sexual offences (Figure 3) indicate that serious indecency increased from 1990 to 1997, and then began to decline until 2004. After 2004, serious indecency showed some level of stability. Rapes increased from 1993 to 2005, and thereafter began to decline, with the only exception to this trend being a spike in the number of rapes in 2012. Incest and other sexual offences increased from 1993 to 2004, and thereafter showed an even more dramatic increase until 2006, and then began to decline. Details of time trends are discussed subsequently in this report.

Property and Violent Crime

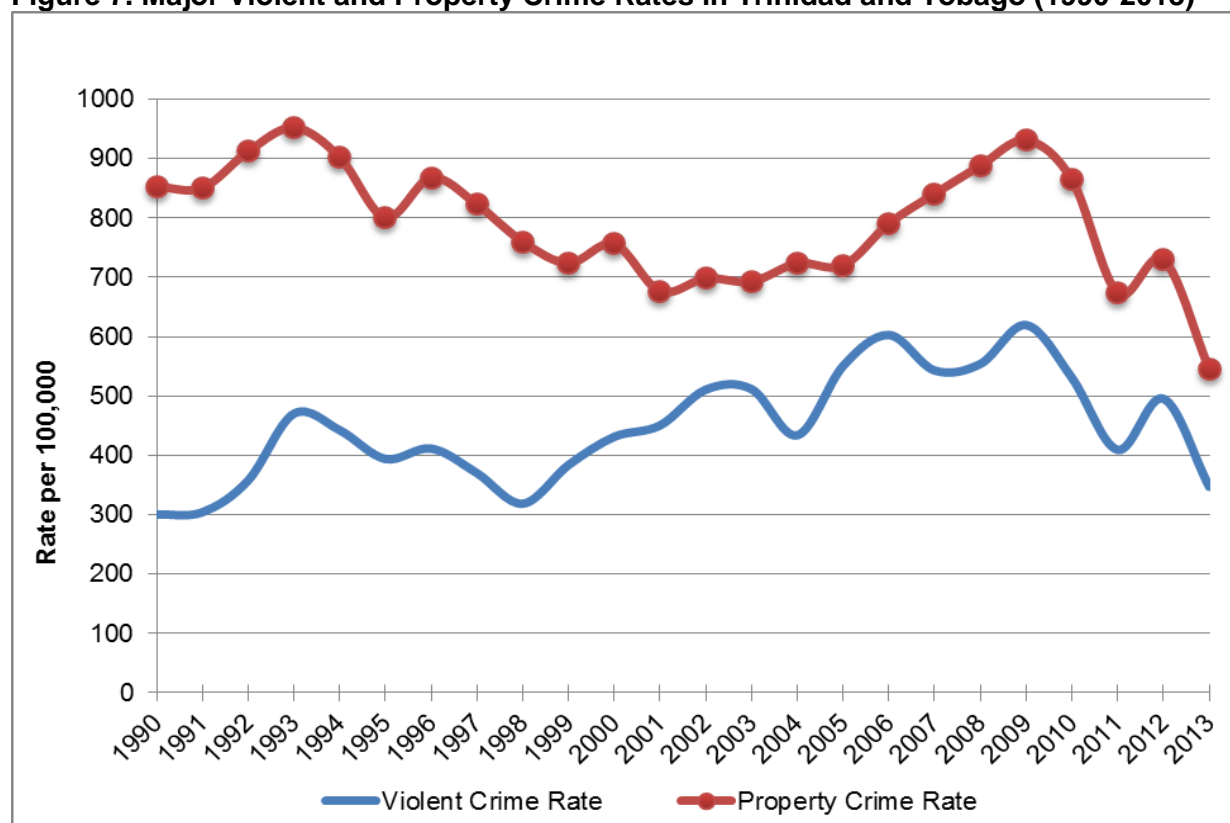
The total number of major violent and property crimes as well as crime rates from 1990 to 2013 are shown in Table A5.5 in Appendix 5. Violent crimes include murder, wounding and shooting, rape, incest, serious indecency and other sexual offences, kidnapping, and robbery. Property crimes include burglaries and break-ins, fraud, general larceny, larceny of motor vehicles, and larceny in dwelling houses.

For the period 1990 to 2013, there was an average of 5,755 major violent crimes and 10,119 major property crimes per year. The average violent crime rate for this period was 447.7 major violent crimes per 100,000 inhabitants per year. The average major property crime rate for this period was 790.7 major property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants per year. For the period from 1990 to 2013 the average rate of property crimes was 1.77 times higher than the average rate of violent crimes.

From 2009 to 2013 there was an average of 6,385 major violent crimes and 9,952 major property crimes per year. The average violent crime rate during the period was 480.5 major incidents of violent crime per 100,000 inhabitants per year, while the average property crime rate was 748.8 major property crimes per 100,000 inhabitants per year. From 2009 to 2013, the rate of major property crimes was 1.56 times higher than the rate of major violent crimes.

Figure 7 compares violent and property crime rates for major crimes for the period from 1990 to 2013. There is general similarity in the overall pattern of change for both types of crime from 2001 to 2013, and at no time does the violent crime rate exceed the property crime rate. Property crime rates declined from 1990 to 2001 and then increased from 2001 to 2009. Thereafter, property crime rates strongly declined up until the end of the period for which data were available. Violent crime rates showed a general increase from 1990 to 2009, and then began to decline from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 7. Major Violent and Property Crime Rates in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013)

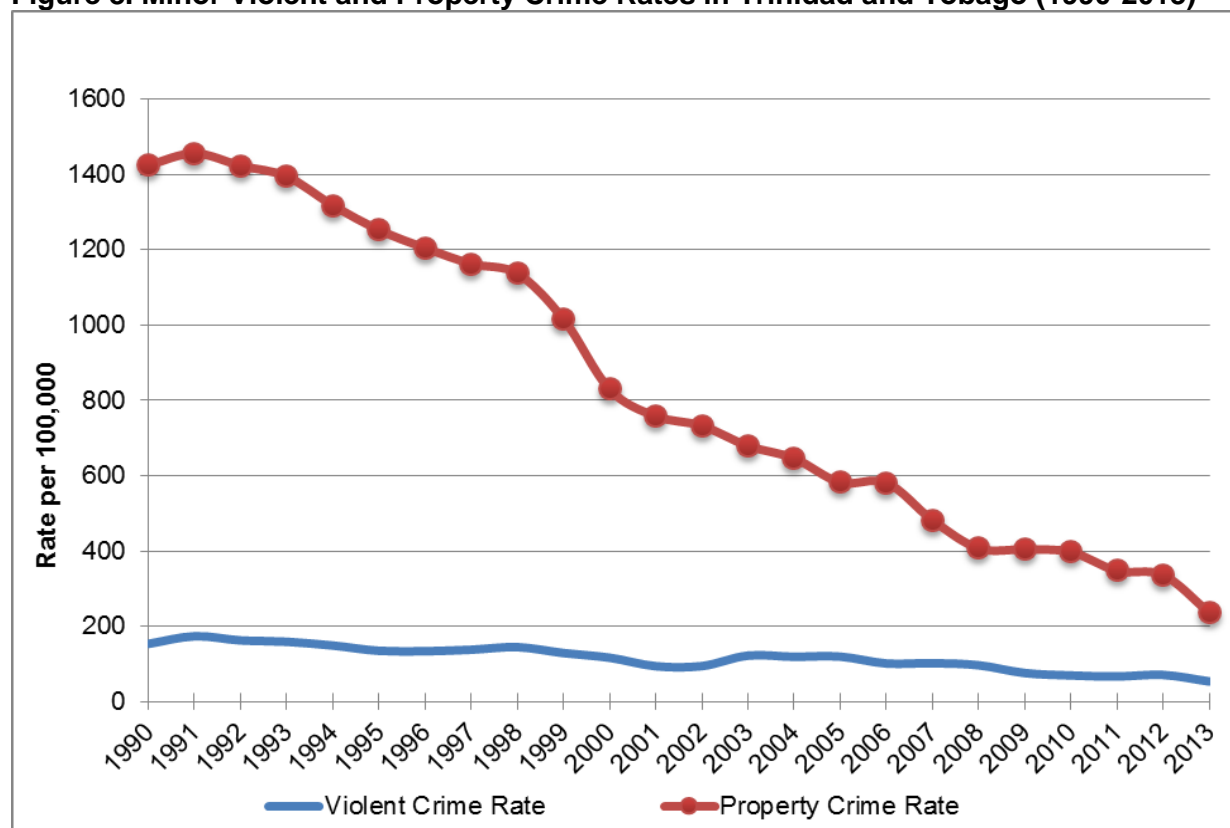


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

The total number of minor violent and property crimes as well as crime rates for the period from 1990 to 2013 are shown in Table A5.6 in Appendix 5. Minor violent crimes include indecent assault, assault on police and peace officers, and malicious wounding. Minor property crimes include possession of housebreaking implements, embezzlement, false pretence, fraud, larceny, larceny in dwelling houses, praedial larceny, and unlawful possession.

For the period from 1990 to 2013, there was an average of 1,476 minor violent crimes and 10,655 minor property crimes per year. During this period the average minor violent crime rate was 116 per 100,000 inhabitants, while the average minor property crime rate was 841.9 per 100,000 inhabitants. For the period from 1990 to 2013, the minor property crime rate was 7.3 times higher than the minor violent crime rate. From 2009 to 2013, there was an average of 897 minor violent crimes and 4,575 minor property crimes per year. During this period the average minor violent crime rate was 67.5 per 100,000 inhabitants per year while the minor property crime rate was 344.2 per 100,000 inhabitants per year. From 2009 to 2013, the minor property crime rate was 5.1 times higher than the minor violent crime rate. Figure 8 graphs the changes in minor violent and property crime rates for the period from 1990 to 2013. During this period there was a steady decline in the minor property crime rate. The crime rate for minor violent crimes also declined during this period, but the decline was very gradual compared to the decline in property crimes.

Figure 8. Minor Violent and Property Crime Rates in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013)

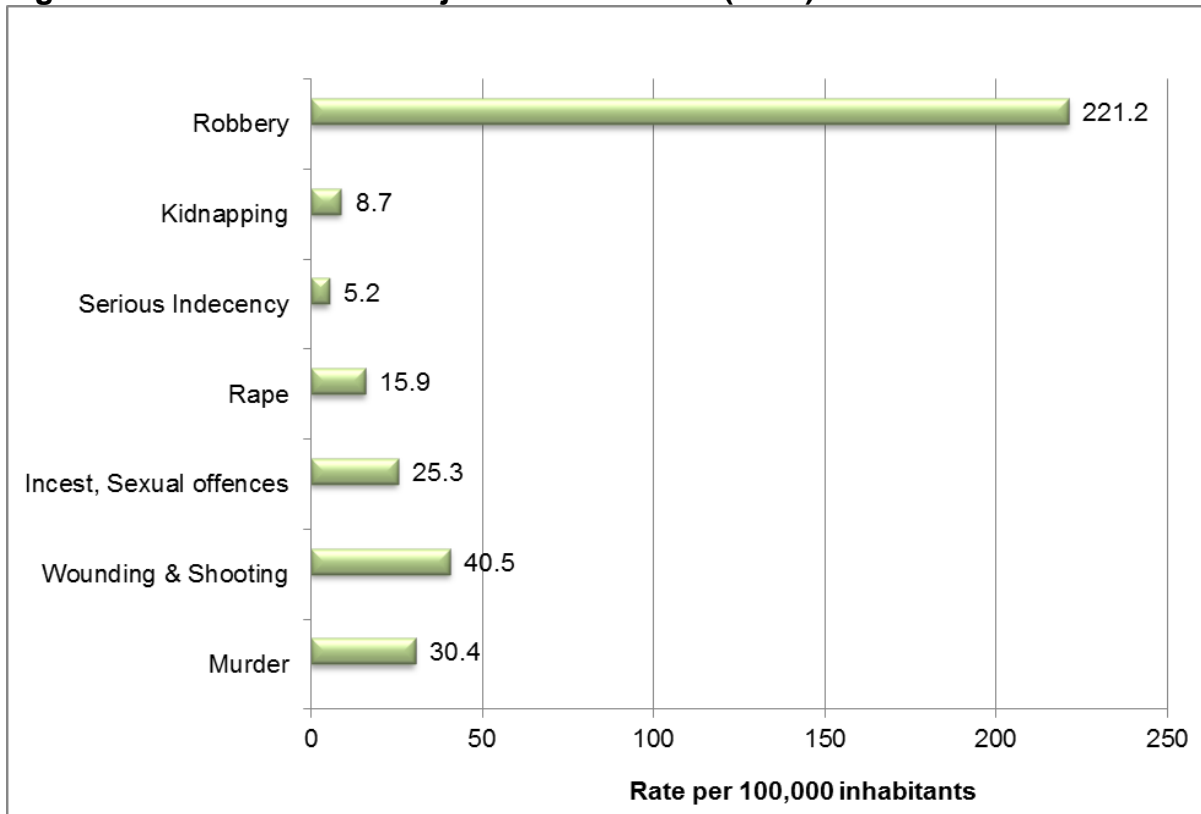


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figures 9 and 10 show the crime rates in 2013 for major violent and property crimes, respectively. In 2013, the major violent crime with the highest rate was robbery (221.2 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by woundings and shootings (40.5), murder (30.4), incest and other sexual offences (25.3), rape (15.9), kidnapping (8.7), and serious indecency (5.2). In 2013, the major property crime with the highest rate was general larceny and larceny of motor vehicles (272.9 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by burglaries and break-ins (221.8). Fraud (23) and larceny in dwelling houses (27.7), in contrast, had much lower rates.⁴

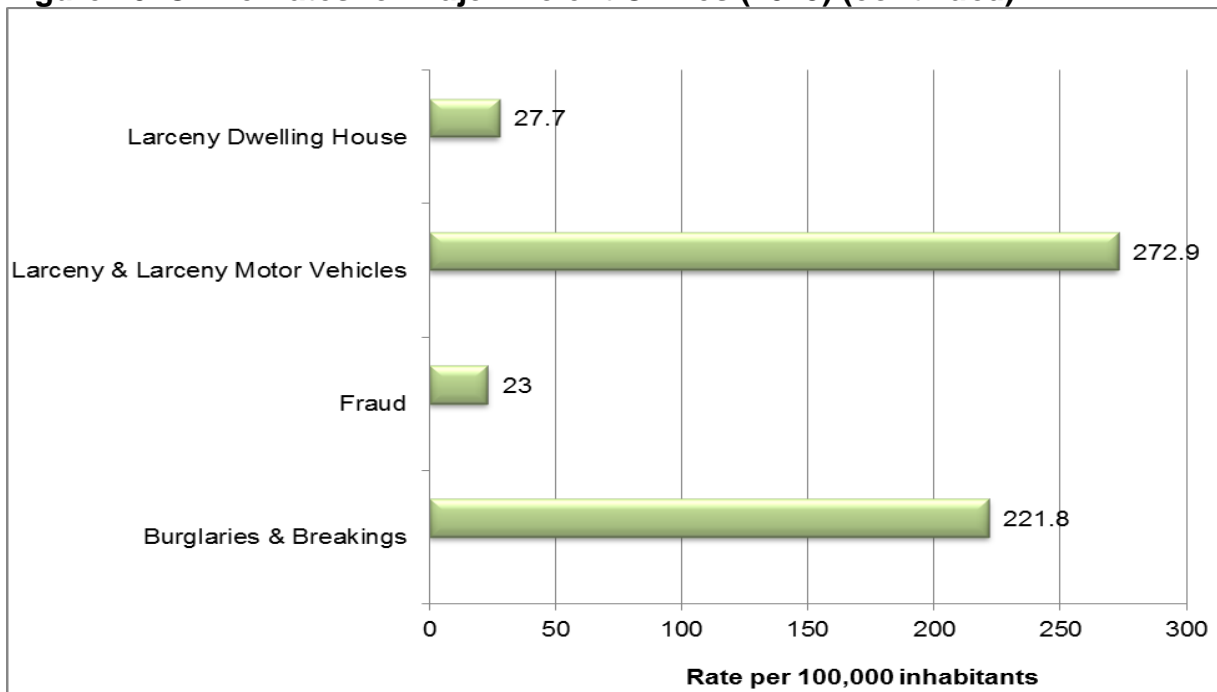
⁴ Larceny in dwelling houses refers to stealing anything worth more than \$TT 25 in value from a dwelling house, while burglary and break-in refers to illegally entering or exiting a dwelling house (during the night and day, respectively) having entered with the intent to commit any arrestable offence. Larceny in dwelling houses is distinct from general larceny, which refers to theft that has occurred in locations other than dwelling houses.

Figure 9. Crime Rates for Major Violent Crimes (2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

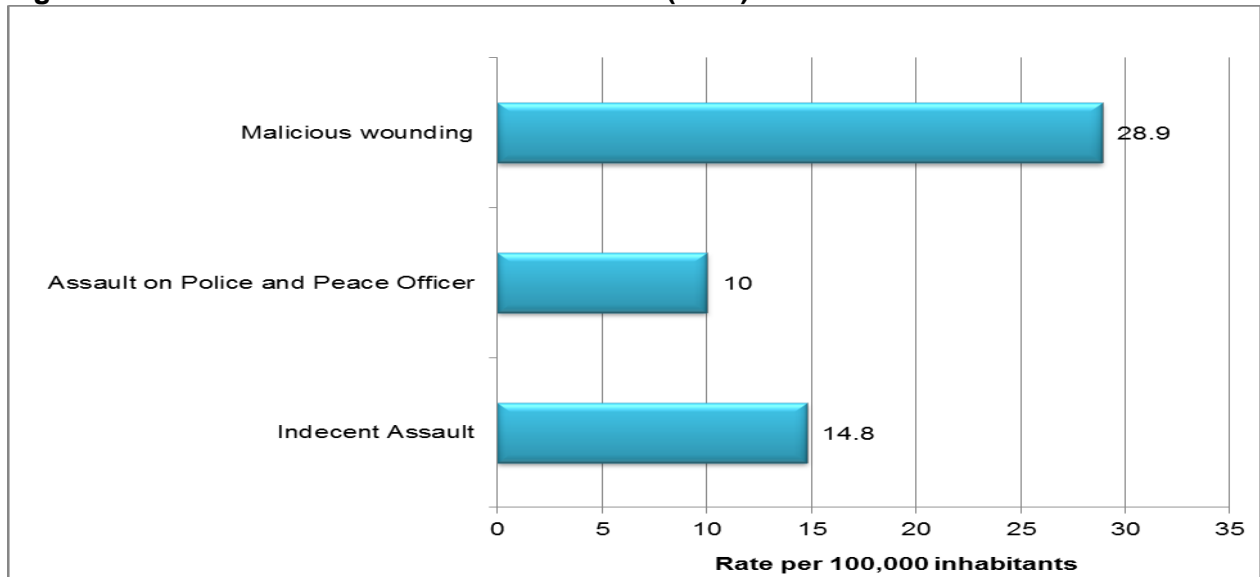
Figure 10. Crime Rates for Major Violent Crimes (2013) (continued)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

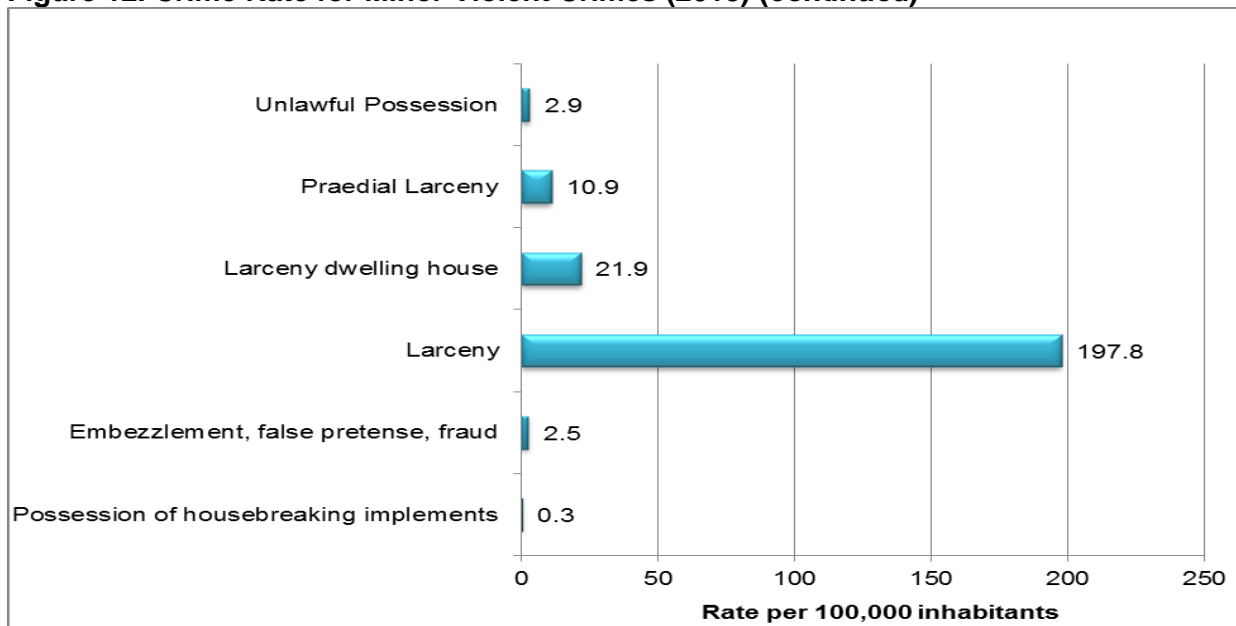
Figure 11 and 12 show the crime rates in 2013 for minor violent and property crimes, respectively. In 2013, the minor violent crime with the highest rate was malicious wounding (28.9 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by indecent assault (14.8) and assault on police and peace officers (10.0). In 2013, the minor property crime with the highest rate was larceny (197.8 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants). All other minor property crime rates were much lower in comparison. For example, there were 21.9 minor larcenies in dwelling houses per 100,000 inhabitants, while the rate was 10.9 for praedial larceny, 2.9 for unlawful possession, 2.5 for embezzlement, false pretence and minor fraud, and 0.3 for possession of housebreaking implements.

Figure 11. Crime Rate for Minor Violent Crimes (2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 12. Crime Rate for Minor Violent Crimes (2013) (continued)



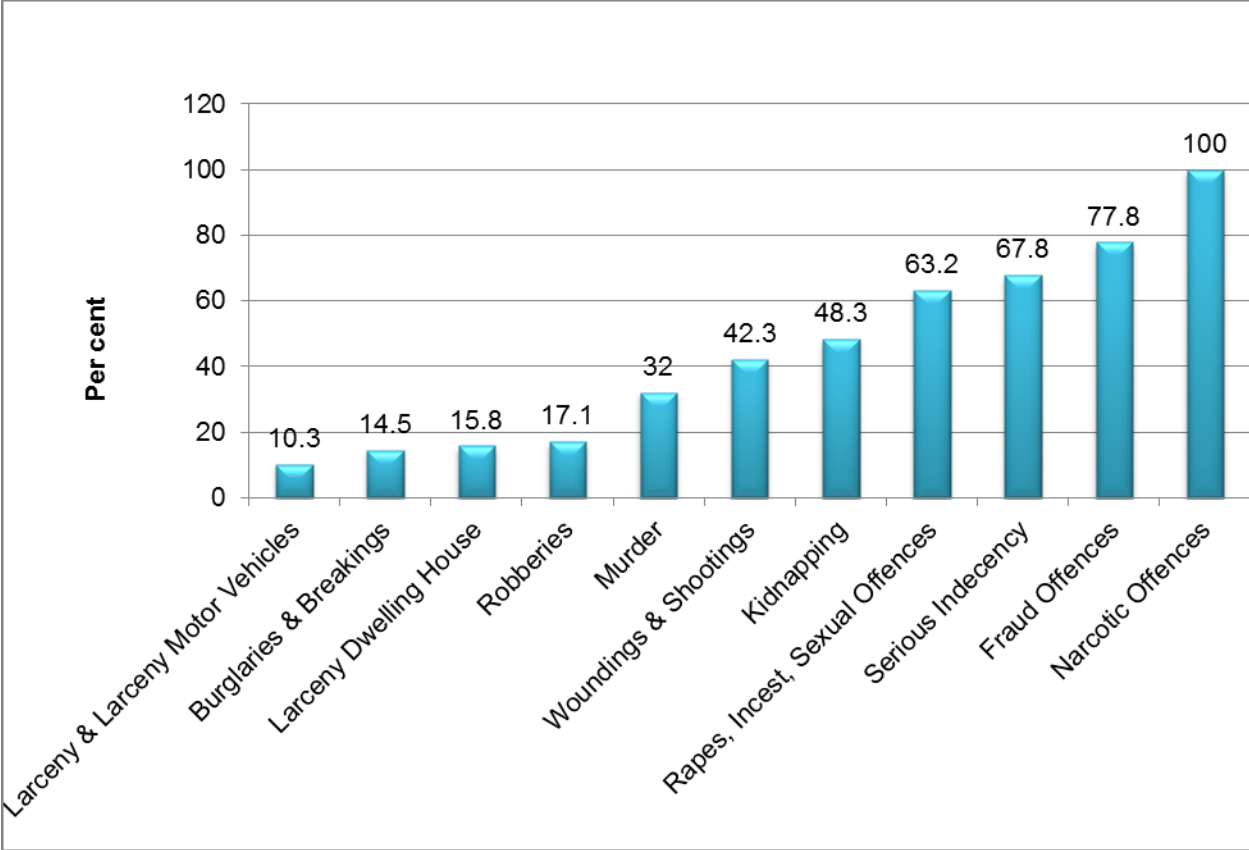
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Detection and Conviction Rates

Detection rates for serious crimes for the period from 1990 to 2013 are graphically represented in Figure 13, while detection rates for 2009 to 2013 and for 2013 are shown in Figure 14. Raw data for the number of crimes reported and detected for this period are provided in Table A5.7 in Appendix 5. In Trinidad and Tobago, detection indicates that an alleged perpetrator has been charged for the crime committed. This person may eventually be released pending the outcome of a trial in a court of law. In the case of narcotics offences, the use of the phrase “detection” may be misleading, since an offence is recorded only if a perpetrator is arrested with illegal drugs.

For the period from 1990 to 2013, 8,816 fraud cases were reported. Of these, 6,855 or 77.8 per cent of all cases were detected. For the same period, 2,346 cases of serious indecency were reported. Of these, 1,591 or 67.8 per cent were detected. Detection rates were also similarly high for rapes, incest, and sexual offences. Of the 13,168 reported cases, 8,325 or 63.2 per cent were detected. For kidnappings, arrests were made in 48.3 per cent of all cases. For woundings and shootings, 42.3 per cent of all cases were detected, while for murder the detection rate stood at 32 per cent. The detection rates for robberies, larcenies in dwelling houses, burglaries and break-ins, and general larceny and larceny of motor vehicles were all under 20 per cent for the period from 1990 to 2013.

Figure 13. Percentage of Serious Crimes Detected (1990-2013)

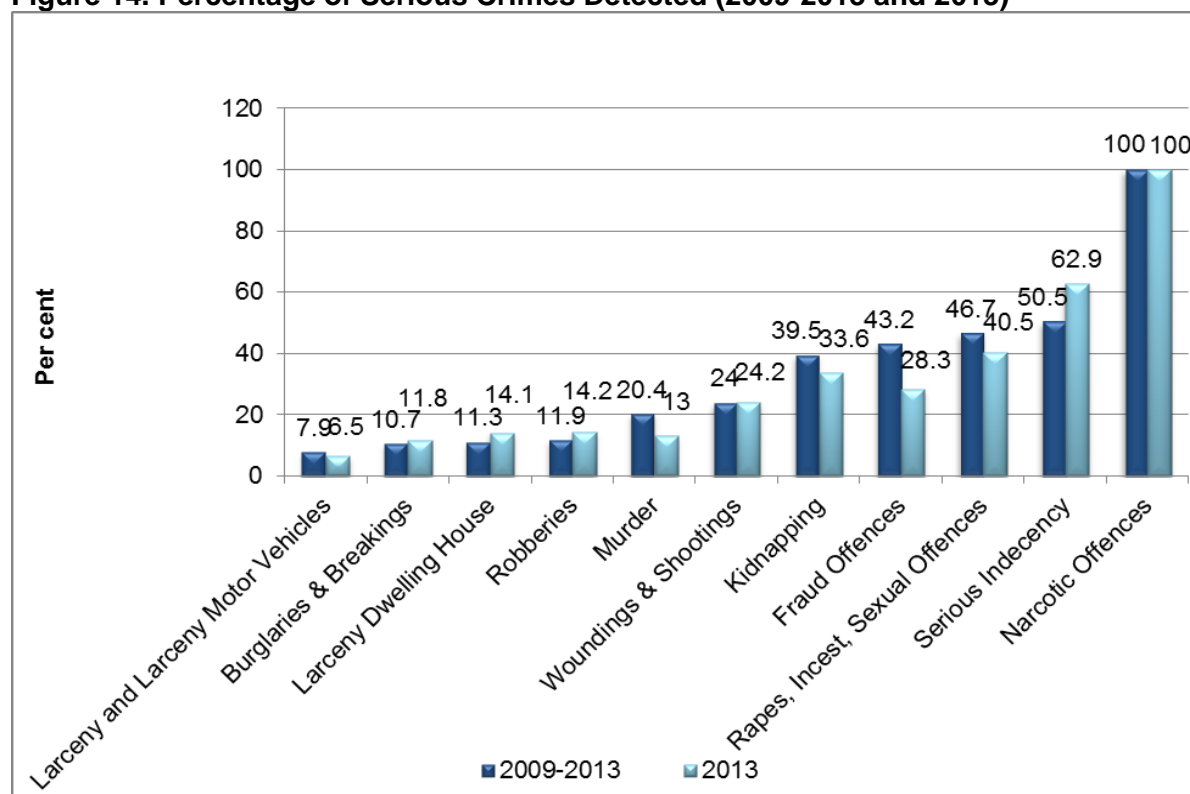


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 14 indicates that the detection rate for larceny and larceny of motor vehicles was 7.9 per cent from 2009 to 2013 and stood at 6.5 per cent in 2013. From 2009 to 2013, the detection

rate for burglaries and break-ins was 10.7 per cent. The rate in 2013 was 11.8 per cent. For larcenies in dwelling houses, the rate for the same period was 11.3 per cent, while the rate in 2013 was 14.1 per cent. The data in Figure 14 indicate that in recent years, the detection rates for larcenies and larceny of motor vehicles, burglaries and break-ins, larcenies in dwelling houses, robberies, murder, and woundings and shootings were all under 25 per cent. In contrast, detection rates for other offences shown in Figure 14 were over 25 per cent. It is also interesting to note that the rankings of various crimes in terms of detection rates remain almost identical regardless of whether detection rates are used for 1990-2013, 2009-2013, or 2013.

Figure 14. Percentage of Serious Crimes Detected (2009-2013 and 2013)

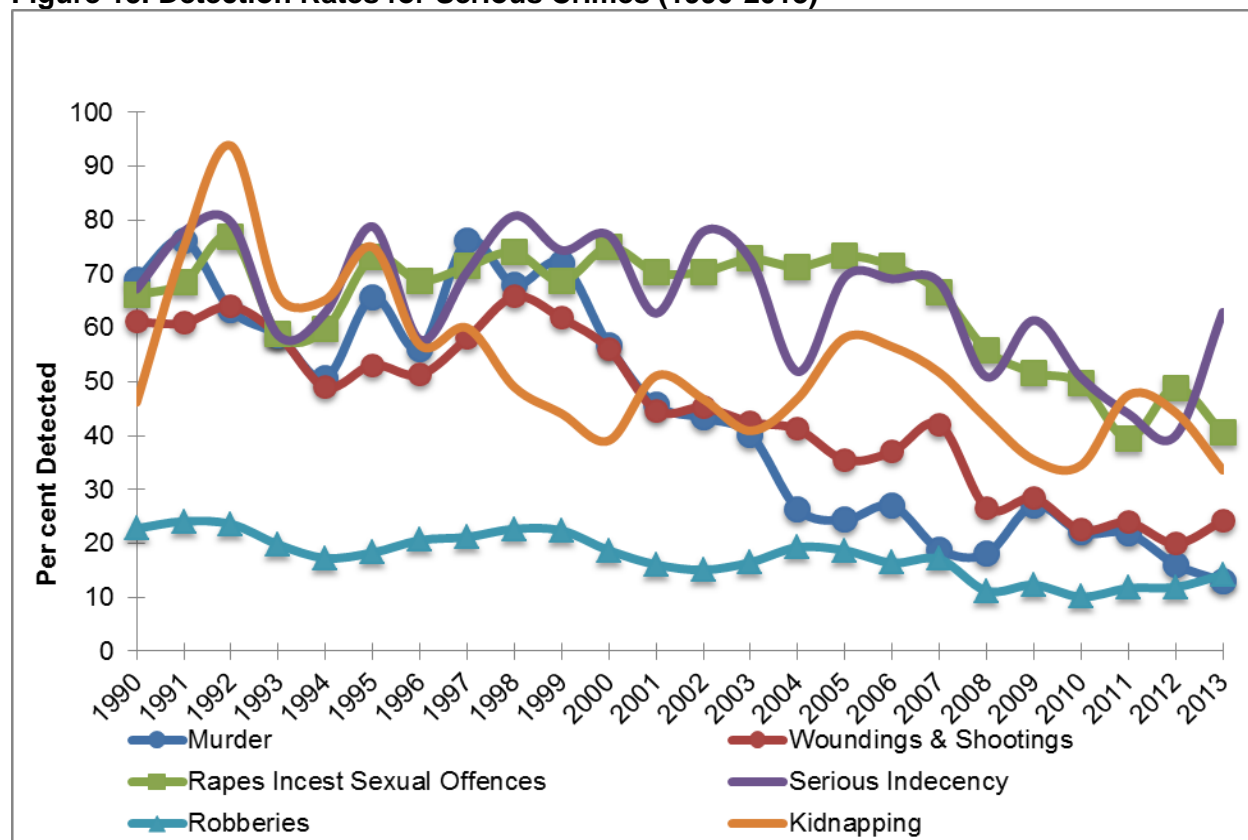


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figures 15 and 16 show the trends in detection rates for serious crimes for the period from 1990 to 2013. In the case of murder, detection rates were fairly stable and high from 1990 to 1999 (a detection rate of 64.8 per cent during this period), but after 1999 the detection rate consistently declined up until when data were available in 2013. In 2013, the detection rate for murder was 13 per cent. Similar to murder trends, detection rates for woundings and shootings remained relatively stable between 1990 and 1998 and thereafter began to decline up until when data were available in 2013. The detection rates for rapes, incest, and sexual offences remained relatively stable between 1990 to 2005. During this period the overall detection rate stood at 70.9 per cent. Subsequent to 2005, the detection rate for rapes, incest, and sexual offences began to decline. For the period from 2006 to 2013, the detection rate for such offences was 54.2 per cent. Trends for serious indecency indicate a fluctuating but discernable decline in detection rates for the period from 1990 to 2013. Detection rates for robberies very gradually declined over the same period, with the number of robberies detected, on average, declining by 0.4 per cent per year for the period. The detection rate for kidnapping increased from 1990 to 1992, but thereafter consistently declined until 2013. For the period from 1992 to 2013 the

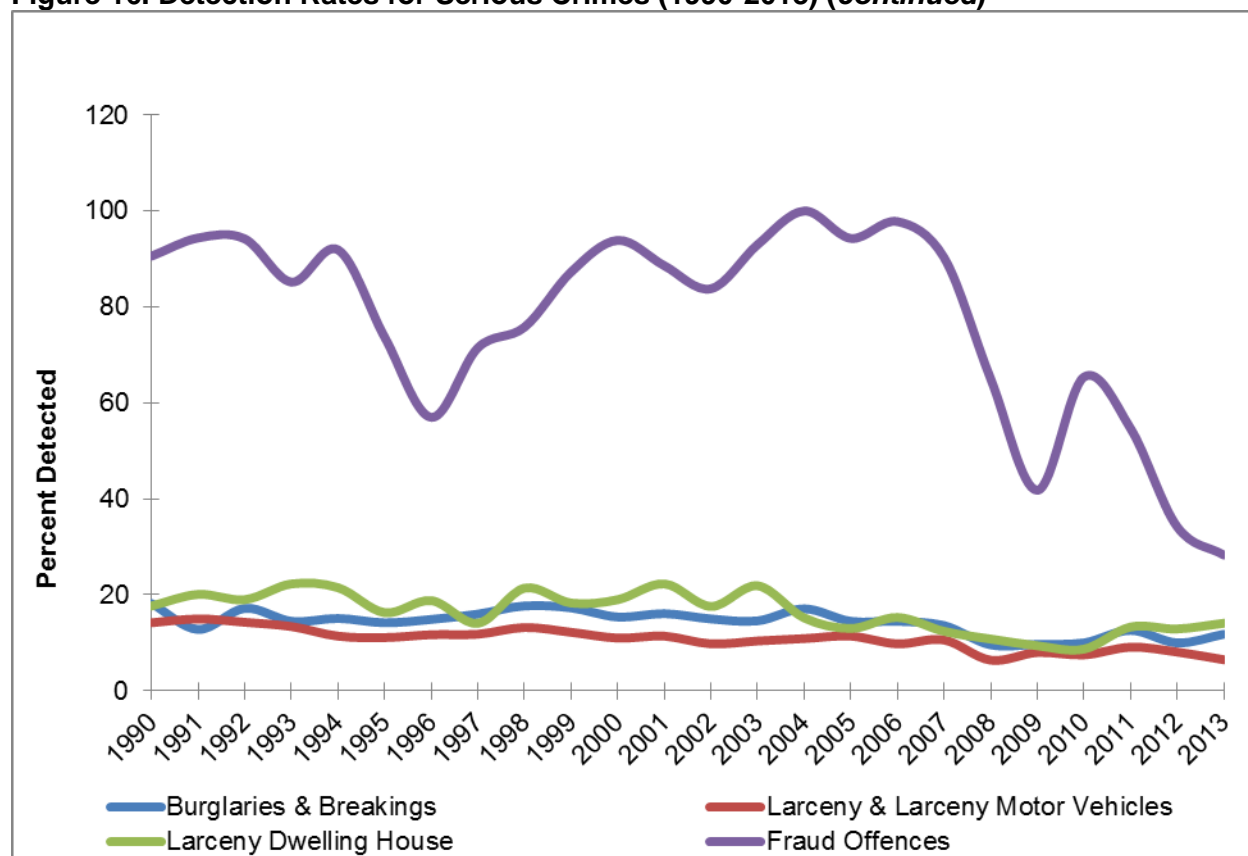
detection rate for kidnapping declined by an average of 2.9 per cent per year. In 2013, the detection rate stood at 33.6 per cent. The detection rate for fraud declined from 1990 to 1996 by an average of 5.6 per cent per year, but from 1996 to 2006 there was a reversal in this trend, with the detection rate increasing by an average of 4 per cent per year. From 2006 to 2013, however, there was once again a decline in the detection rate for fraud offences, with an average annual decline of 9.9 per cent. The detection rates for burglaries and break-ins, larcenies, and larceny of motor vehicles and larcenies in dwelling houses remained stable during the period from 1990 to 2013.

Figure 15. Detection Rates for Serious Crimes (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 16. Detection Rates for Serious Crimes (1990-2013) (continued)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.41 in Appendix 5 shows dispositions of criminal matters in the Magistrates' Courts in Trinidad for the period from 2010 to 2014.⁵ During this period, 50,023 cases were handled in the Magistrates' Courts. Of these, defendants were found not guilty in 1,031 cases or 2.1 per cent of all cases. Another 20,777 persons or 41.5 per cent pleaded guilty, while 3,949 persons or 7.9 per cent were found guilty. In addition, 1,595 persons or 3.2 per cent were reprimanded and discharged, while 3,205 cases were discharged. Another 15,010 cases or 30 per cent were dismissed.

Table A5.42 in Appendix 5 shows the number of guilty pleas and convictions after trial for the Supreme Courts of Trinidad and Tobago for the period from 2006 to 2013.⁶ During this period, 784 cases were handled in the Supreme Courts. Of these, guilty pleas were made in 184 cases or 23.6 per cent, while convictions after trial were made in 296 cases or 37.8 per cent of all cases.

Victimization Survey Data

Two major victimizations surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago, one by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 2012,⁷ and the other by the Citizen

⁵ At the time of writing, data for Tobago were not available.

⁶ At the time of writing, data for the 2013-2014 law term were not available.

⁷ UNDP (2012). This document is available for download (see Appendix 3).

Security Programme (CSP) in 2007.⁸ This section will examine the findings of these surveys and compare them with official crime data that were previously examined.

UNDP Victimization Survey

The UNDP Victimization Survey collected data from a random sample of 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.⁹ Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they were victimized within the last 10 years (Table A5.8 in Appendix 5).¹⁰ Over this period, 23.9 per cent of the sample (number of respondents = 381) indicated that they had been victims of a crime. Of these, 48.5 per cent were victimized once, 27.3 per cent were victimized twice, and 24.2 per cent were victimized three or more times. Of those who were victimized within the last 10 years, 27.6 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 30, 33.6 per cent were between 31 and 45, 30.2 per cent were between 46 and 65, and 8.6 per cent were older than 65 (Figure 17). A larger proportion of males were victims of crime within the last 10 years (57 per cent) than females (43 per cent). With respect to ethnicity, the majority of victims were of African descent (40.7 per cent), while 25.5 per cent were of East Indian descent, 28.1 per cent were mixed, and 5.7 per cent were of other ethnicities. Table A5.8 in Appendix 5 shows the prevalence of victimization within the last 10 years. The most frequent crime was robbery at gunpoint (5.6 per cent of the sample), followed by robbery with other types of weapons (3.8 per cent), break-ins to homes during the day (3.4 per cent), break-ins at night (2.5 per cent), assault with a weapon (2.3 per cent), theft from a motor vehicle (1.9 per cent), and motor vehicle theft (1.1 per cent). For 11 other crimes that respondents reported, prevalence rates of victimization were less than 1 per cent.

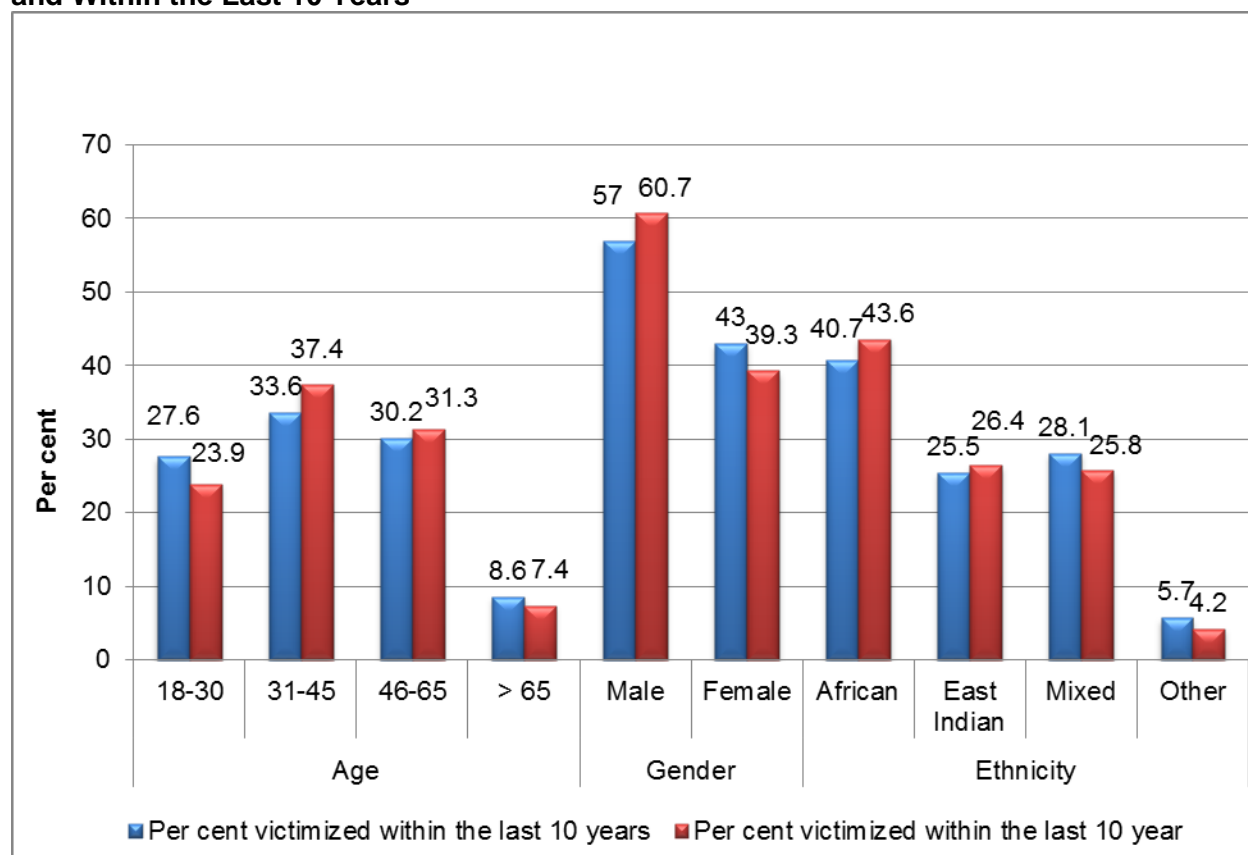
Respondents in the UNDP survey were also asked to indicate whether they were victimized within the last year (this refers to crimes committed in 2009) and, if they were victims of a crime, to indicate which crime (Table A5.8 in Appendix 5). In the survey, 10.2 per cent of the sample were victims of a crime within the last year. Of those, 23.9 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 30, 37.4 per cent were between 31 and 45, 31.3 per cent were between 46 and 65, and 7.4 per cent were older than 65 (Figure 17). A larger proportion of males (60.7 per cent) were victims of crime within the last year than females (39.3 per cent). With respect to ethnicity, 43.6 per cent of the persons victimized were of African descent, 26.4 per cent were of East Indian descent, 25.8 per cent of mixed descent, and 4.2 per cent of other ethnicities. As indicated in Table A5.8 in Appendix 5, the most prevalent offences within the last year were break-ins during the day (1.8 per cent of the sample), robbery with other types of weapons (1.1 per cent), assault with a weapon (1.1 per cent), robbery at gunpoint (1 per cent), praedial larceny (0.9 per cent), and theft from a motor vehicle (0.8 per cent).

⁸ This document is available for download (see Appendix 3).

⁹ The age breakdown of the sample was as follows: 14.7 per cent between the ages of 18 and 24, 14.1 per cent between 25 and 30, 7.2 per cent between 31 and 35, 18.1 per cent between 36 and 45, 13.7 per cent between 46 to and 55, and 32.2 per cent older than 55. In addition, 49.7 per cent of the sample was male and 48.9 per cent was female. The gender of 1.4 per cent of the sample was not stated. With respect to ethnicity, 46.3 per cent of the sample was of African descent, 28.5 per cent of East Indian descent, 21.3 per cent of mixed descent, and 3.9 per cent of other ethnicities.

¹⁰ Measures of crimes taken with long time frames may be inflated by the “tunnelling” phenomenon, whereby crime incidents that occurred prior to the specified time period may be included, since crime incidents tend to be very vivid in respondent’s memories, and they may think that they happened more recently than they actually did.

Figure 17. Demographic Characteristics of Persons Victimized within the Last Year (2009) and Within the Last 10 Years

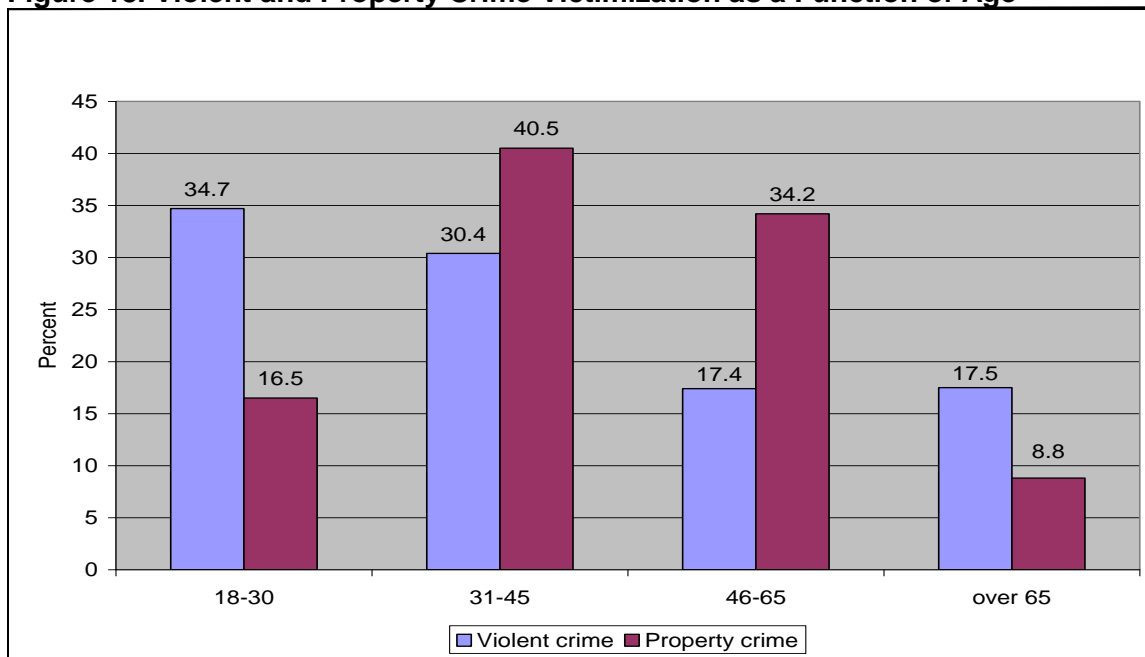


Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.

Overall, in 2013, 1.4 per cent of survey respondents were victims of violent crimes, while 5 per cent were victims of property crimes, and 0.5 per cent were victims of financial crimes. Data collected indicate that younger people were more likely to become victims of violent crime than older people. In contrast, older people were more likely to be victims of property crime than younger people (Figure 18). Interestingly, males and females were almost as likely to be victims of violent crimes (52.2 per cent vs. 47.8 per cent), while males were more likely to be victims of property crimes than females (59.5 per cent vs. 40.5 per cent). Slightly more than half (52.2 per cent) of all victims of violent crimes within the last year were of East Indian descent, while 17.4 per cent were of African descent, 26.1 per cent mixed, and 4.3 per cent of other ethnicities. In contrast, persons of African descent were more likely than any other group to be victims of property crimes (Figure 19).

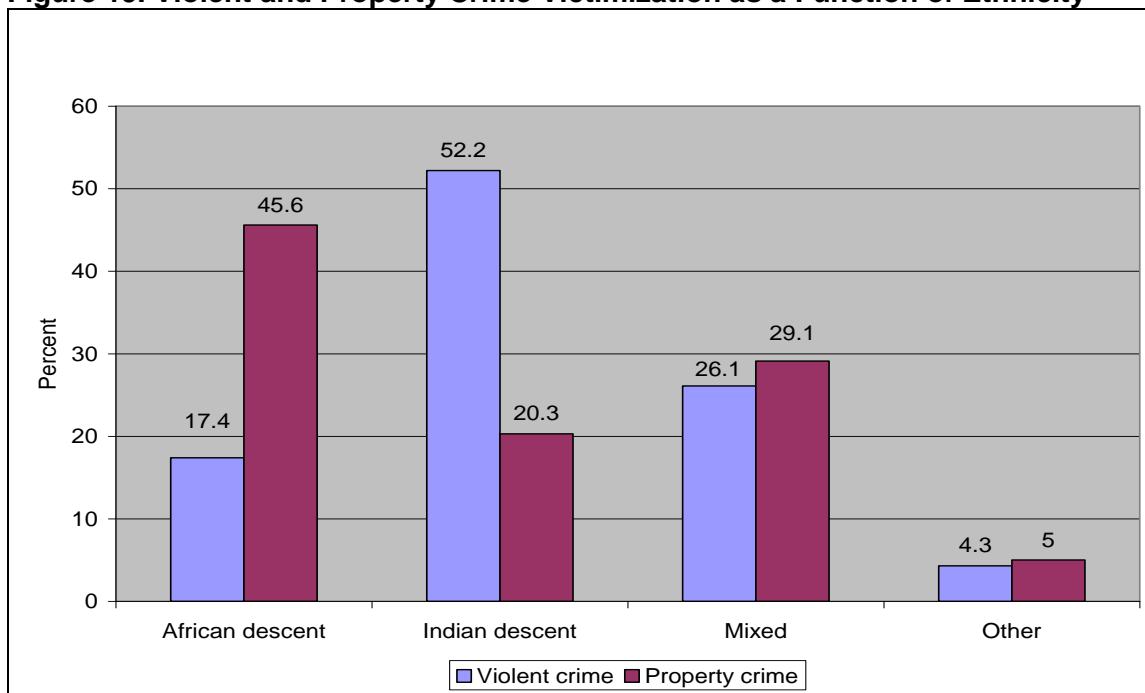
Figure 18. Violent and Property Crime Victimization as a Function of Age



Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.

Figure 19. Violent and Property Crime Victimization as a Function of Ethnicity



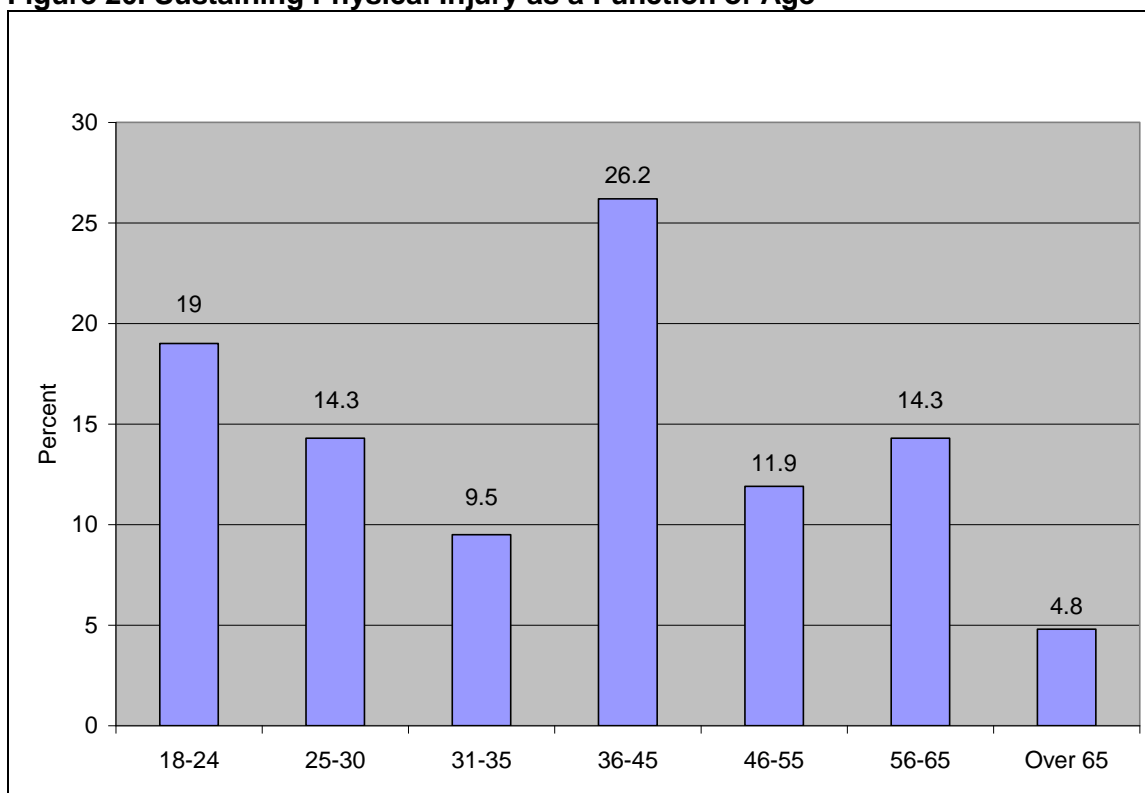
Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.

Within the last year, 2.6 per cent of survey respondents were physically harmed when they were victimized, and for 1.9 per cent of the sample the harm sustained was serious enough to seek

medical attention. For those who were physically harmed, 50 per cent were harmed by a stranger, 10.8 per cent by an acquaintance, 15.2 per cent by a friend, and 24 per cent by other persons. Data collected indicate that younger persons, especially those in the 18-24 and 25-30 age groups, were more likely than older persons to sustain physical injury when they were victimized (Figure 20). On average, as persons became older, the chance of being physically harmed during the victimization incident decreased.¹¹ Males were more likely to be physically harmed during an incident of criminal victimization than females (59.5 per cent vs. 40.5 per cent). With respect to ethnicity, of those physically harmed, 38.1 per cent were of African descent, 40.5 per cent of East Indian descent, 19 per cent mixed, and 2.4 per cent of other ethnicities.

Figure 20. Sustaining Physical Injury as a Function of Age



Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether other persons in their households (i.e., not including themselves) were victims of crime within the last 10 years and within the last year (Table A5.9 in Appendix 5). Within the last 10 years, 16.5 per cent of survey respondents indicated that one other person in the household had been a victim of crime, 4.8 per cent indicated that two persons had been victims, 1.5 per cent indicated that three persons had been victims, and 1.3 per cent indicated that more than three persons had been victims. Overall, 24.1

¹¹ Note that while some of the older age groups appear to have a higher incidence of physical harm than younger age groups in Figure 20, the age ranges for the older age groups are wider (a span of 10 years) than those of the younger age groups (a span of five years). When the older age groups are disaggregated into five-year time spans to ensure comparability with the younger age groups, the data indicate that older persons are less likely to be physically harmed than younger persons.

per cent of households had been victims of crime within the last 10 years. Within the last year, 11.5 per cent of households had one person other than the respondent who was victimized, 3.4 per cent had two persons who were victimized, 0.9 per cent had three persons who were victimized, and 0.6 per cent had more than three persons who were victimized. Overall, 16.4 per cent of households were victims of crime within the last year. Within the last year, the most prevalent types of victimization at the household level were robbery (11.5 per cent of households), assault with a weapon (3.9 per cent), motor vehicle theft (2.7 per cent), a threat on life (2.6 per cent), theft from a motor vehicle (2.5 per cent), and domestic violence involving a partner (1.9 per cent).

Victimization data can be used to compute victimization rates for the population. Such rates can be compared to the rates indicated in official crime data to assess the extent to which official crime data underestimate criminal victimization.¹² With the exception of kidnapping, self-reported data for Trinidad and Tobago indicate that victimization levels are substantially higher than indicated by official crime statistics (Table 1). The largest discrepancy occurs with praedial larceny, which is 66.7 times higher in self-reported data than in that reported in official crime statistics. This is followed by assault with a weapon, which is 11.9 times higher than indicated in official crime statistics. In making this comparison it should be noted that the UNDP Victimization Survey asked respondents to indicate whether they were a victim of “assault with a weapon.” In the case of official crime data, the rate given was computed using the number of woundings and shootings (689) and malicious woundings (530) that occurred in 2009. The combination of these crimes is roughly equivalent to “assault with a weapon,” though it is possible that some malicious woundings could have taken place without the use of a weapon. Data from the TTPS, however, do not allow for disaggregation. Where financial crimes are concerned, UNDP victimization survey data indicate that the actual number of financial crimes is 7.2 times higher than reported in official crime statistics. Sexual assault and rape victimization survey data indicate that the actual number of such offences is 6.6 times higher than indicated in official statistics. This is compounded by the fact that the prevalence of rape, sexual assault, and intimate partner violence is more difficult than other types of violence and crime to measure, for multiple reasons.¹³ Surveys on crime generally do not take the extra steps needed in terms of survey design and implementation to address these barriers, leading to significant underestimation of the prevalence of this problem. It should be noted that in computing the rate for rape and sexual assault using official crime data, the computation was based on the number of rapes (247), incidents of incest and sexual offences (513), and incidents of serious indecency (44) that occurred in 2009. The UNDP Victimization Survey asked respondents to indicate whether they had been a victim of “sexual assault and/or rape.” Both sets of terms are considered to be roughly equivalent and therefore comparable.

¹² This comparison is based on victimization data and official crime data for 2009, since the “last year” in the survey refers to 2009.

¹³ Women are less likely to report crimes to the police, may not view violence perpetrated by a spouse as a criminal offense, may worry about losing the family’s wage earner if he is arrested, may be unwilling to be labeled as victims, etc.

Table 1. Crime Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants Based on Official Crime Data versus Self-Reported Victimization Data for 2009

	Rates Based on Self-reported Survey Data (UNDP)	Rates Based on Official Crime Data (TTPS)	Ratio of Self-reported Rates versus Official Crime Data Rates
Crimes That Are Directly Comparable			
Praedial larceny	900	13.5	66.7
Assault with a weapon/wounding and shooting, and malicious wounding	1,100	92.1	11.9
Financial crime or scam/fraud	300	41.4	7.2
Sexual assault and/or rape	400	60.8	6.6
Domestic violence involving a partner	600	95.0	6.3
Robbery	2,100	456.7	4.6
Break-in and burglary	1,800	434.3	4.1
Motor vehicle theft	300	124.2	2.4
Kidnapping	0	11.7	-
Crimes That Are Not Directly Comparable			
Attempted murder/murder	300	38.3	7.8

Sources: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey; Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago. The use of “/” in the left column indicates that different names were used to describe the crimes committed in official crime data vs. victimization survey data. Wherever “/” occurs, the first phrase comes from the UNDP Victimization Survey while the second phrase is used in official crime data. In some cases, while comparisons are provided, the crimes being compared are not the same. This applies to attempted murder/murder.

The data in Table 1 indicate that the incidence of domestic violence is 6.3 times higher than indicated in official crime statistics. In the case of official crime statistics, domestic violence data include incidents of 10 different types of violence, including murder, sexual abuse, wounding, assault by beating, malicious damage, etc. In all cases this involves a partner. In the case of the UNDP survey, respondents were asked to indicate whether they were the victim of “domestic violence involving a partner,” though a specific definition of domestic violence was not offered unless respondents asked for one.

The data in Table 1 indicate that the number of robberies is 4.6 times higher than in official crime data. While official crime data indicate the number of robberies that occur annually, the UNDP Victimization Survey distinguished between robberies committed with firearms and those committed with other types of weapons. Both categories were combined to compute the robbery rate from the UNDP data. The data in Table 1 also indicate that the number of break-ins and burglaries is 4.1 times higher than indicated in official crime data, while the number of motor vehicles thefts is 2.4 times higher.

Table 1 makes a comparison of attempted murder with murder, though the crimes being compared are not equivalent. Attempted murder rates are 7.8 times higher than actual murder rates. This indicates that attempts are made on the lives of many more persons than the actual number of persons who are murdered.

Citizen Security Programme Victimization Survey

The Ministry of National Security's Citizen Security Programme (CSP) conducted a victimization survey in Trinidad and Tobago in 2007. The survey collected data from a sample of 2,919 respondents who resided in 19 communities.¹⁴ The communities surveyed included Cocorite, Gonzales, Embacadere, Covigne, River Estate/Rich Plain/Bagatelle, Dibe/Belle Vue, Sogren Trace, St. Barbs, Mon Repos, Beetham Estate, Never Dirty, Mount D'or, Bangladesh, Samaroo Village, Pinto Road, Enterprise, La Romain, Quash Trace and North East Settlement. At the outset it should be noted that these communities are not representative of the population of Trinidad and Tobago, as they were specifically chosen for intervention purposes by the CSP because of their high crime levels.

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they had experienced or witnessed a number of different types of victimization incidents within the last 12 months (Table A5.10 in Appendix 5). The most prevalent type of victimization reported was having a family member mistreated by the police (7.9 per cent of respondents indicated this). On average, family members experienced such mistreatment 2.08 times within the last 12 months. Of those who experienced mistreatment, 45 per cent reported the incident to the police. The next most prevalent type of incident was witnessing someone being wounded by a sharp weapon or firearm (6.8 per cent of respondents). The average number of times this occurred was 1.94 times per respondent. Only 28 per cent of respondents reported such acts to the police. In addition, 5.3 per cent of the sample witnessed an armed robbery within the last year. The average number of times each person witnessed armed robbery was 2.12, and 42 per cent of respondents reported the incident to the police. The survey found that 5.3 per cent of the sample received death threats, or had close relatives who received death threats, within the last 12 months. The average number of times that this was experienced by each respondent was 2.93, and 46 per cent of respondents reported this to the police when it occurred. The next most prevalent type of victimization was armed robbery, described in the victimization survey as having something taken from respondents by someone who was armed (5.1 per cent of the sample experienced this). Respondents indicated that they experienced this an average of 1.53 times, and 59 per cent of persons who experienced armed robbery reported the incident to the police. The next most prevalent incident was having a close relative murdered: 3.8 per cent of the sample experienced this. The average number of times that each person experienced this was 1.15, and 56 per cent indicated that they reported such incidents to the police. In addition, 2.9 per cent of the sample indicated that they were mistreated or beaten by the police, with each person experiencing this an average of 2.25 times within the last year. When this occurred, 40 per cent of respondents reported the incident to the police. Other types of victimization incidents were less frequent, with 2 per cent or fewer experiencing each type.

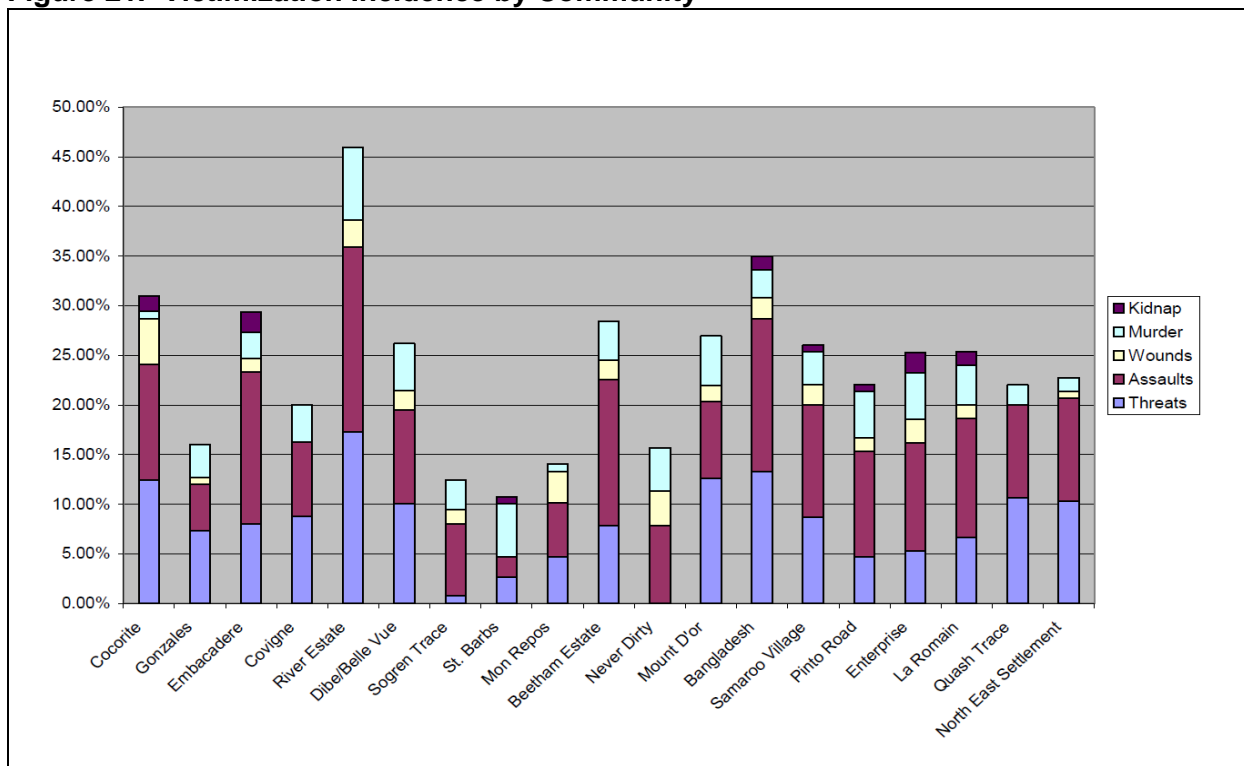
The data in Table A5.10 in Appendix 5 allow for a comparison of victimization rates in CSP communities compared to victimization rates in Trinidad and Tobago based on official crime data. As previously stated, the crime rates in the targeted communities are not representative of all communities in Trinidad and Tobago, and as such, disparities between official crime rates and crime rates in CSP communities cannot be utilized to estimate the extent of under-reporting of criminal offences in the nation as a whole. It should also be stated that comparisons are only

¹⁴ Of these, 56 per cent were female and 44 per cent were male. With respect to age, 22 per cent of the respondents were between the ages of 16 and 24, 21 per cent between 25 and 34, 17 per cent between 35 and 44, 21 per cent between 45 and 59, and 20 per cent older than 59. A total of 56 per cent were of African descent, 22 per cent East Indian descent, 22 per cent mixed, and 1 per cent of other ethnicities. In terms of employment, 52 per cent of the sample was employed, 9 per cent unemployed, 16 per cent homemakers, 12 per cent retired or disabled, 7 per cent in school, and 4 per cent had other statuses.

for 2007. Two crimes that are directly comparable from both data sources are woundings and shootings and robbery (Table A5.11 in Appendix 5). In CSP communities, the rate for woundings and shootings was 1,900 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants, compared to a rate of 51.9 based on official crime data. This indicates that the rate for woundings and shootings is 36.6 times higher in CSP communities than in the nation as a whole. With respect to robberies, the rate in CSP communities was 5,100 incidents per 100,000 inhabitants compared to 379 according to official crime data. This indicates that the rate of robberies in CSP communities is 13.5 times higher than in the nation as a whole. While other crimes in Table A5.11 appear comparable to official crime data, comparisons may be problematic. For example, one question asks respondents “Have you or a close relative been kidnapped in the past 12 months?” while another item asks “Has a close relative of yours been murdered in the past 12 months?” Such questions may inflate the true rate of offending, since multiple persons could report on the same crime (for example, if multiple persons who were related to a crime victim were interviewed).

The CSP victimization survey created a number of indices to further explore the prevalence of criminal victimization at the community level. Using the items in Table A5.10 in Appendix 5, indices were created for threats, assaults, wounding, murder, and kidnapping. Figure 21 offers a graphical representation of the prevalence of kidnapping, murder, wounding, assaults, and threats by community. The communities with the highest overall prevalence of victimization were River Estate, Bangladesh, Cocorite, Embacadere, Beetham Estate, and Mount D’or.

Figure 21. Victimization Incidence by Community



Source: Citizen Security Programme (2007).

Note: The measure for “threats” was created as the sum of the responses to items 3, 4, 5, and 11 in Table A5.10 in Appendix 5. “Assaults” was created as the sum of the responses to items 6, 7, and 14. “Wounding” was created as the sum of the responses to items 8, 9, and 10. “Murder” was defined as the responses to item 13, while “kidnapping” was defined as the responses to item 12

Violence and Violent Crimes

Murder

The number of murders and the murder rates for several Caribbean countries for the period from 2000 to 2010 are shown in Tables 2 and 3, respectively, while the average murder rates for the listed countries are graphed in Figure 22.

Table 2. Number of Murders in Caribbean Countries, 2000-2010

	Trinidad & Tobago	Jamaica	Barbados	Grenada	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Grenadines	St. Kitts & Nevis	The Bahamas	Dominica	Belize	Guyana	Antigua & Barbuda
2000	120	887	20	15	20	20	6	74	2	47	74	4
2001	151	1,139	25	6	33	12	6	43	1	64	79	7
2002	171	1,045	25	14	33	20	5	52	10	87	142	9
2003	229	975	33	8	28	11	10	50	8	67	206	6
2004	261	1,471	22	6	36	21	11	44	8	79	131	7
2005	386	1,674	29	11	37	24	8	52	8	81	142	6
2006	371	1,340	35	11	39	13	17	61	5	92	163	14
2007	391	1,583	25	11	27	36	16	78	7	97	115	19
2008	547	1,618	23	16	36	27	23	73	7	103	158	14
2009	506	1,682	19	7	37	20	27	86	13	97	117	16
2010	473	1,428	31	10	44	25	20	94	11	132	139	7
Average	328	1,349	26	10	34	21	14	64	7	86	133	10
Average rate	25.1	50.3	9.5	10.2	20.2	19.1	27.1	19.4	10.3	31.2	17.5	11.9

Sources: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; Royal Barbados Police Force; Royal Bahamas Police Force; Belize Police Department; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force; Royal Grenada Police Force; Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Guyana; Statistics Department of the Jamaican Constabulary Force; Royal St. Kitts and Nevis Police Force; Royal St. Lucia Police Force; Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force; and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago stand out as the two countries with the highest number of murders. For the period from 2000 to 2010, there was an average of 328 murders per year in Trinidad and Tobago and an average of 1,349 per year in Jamaica. All of the other countries listed in Table 2 except Guyana had an average of less than 100 murders per year. Guyana had an average of 133 murders per year.

Murder rates allow for the comparison of the level of murder across various countries. While countries with larger populations may have a higher number of murders, this does not necessarily mean that the risk of being murdered is higher than in smaller countries. Indeed, the rates in smaller countries can exceed the rates in larger countries. Table 3 computes murder rates using yearly population estimates from the United Nations.¹⁵ These data indicate that over

¹⁵ These population estimates can be downloaded at <https://www.dropbox.com/s/bq41wzfozqj5qh/UN%20population%20estimates%202010%20to%202100.xls?dl=0>

2000-2010, Jamaica had the highest murder rate of all the countries for which data were provided. Jamaica had an average of 50.3 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. Belize (31.2), St. Kitts and Nevis (27.1), and Trinidad and Tobago (25.1) had the next highest average murder rates, followed by St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, The Bahamas, and Guyana, which had average murder rates that ranged from 17.5 to 20.2 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. The countries with the lowest average rates were Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, and Barbados. These countries had rates lower than 12 murders per 100,000 inhabitants. By way of comparison, the average murder rate in the United States for the 2000-2010 period was 5.4 murders per 100,000 inhabitants.¹⁶ Figure 22 graphically shows the average murder rates for Caribbean countries, with the countries grouped according to similar murder rates.

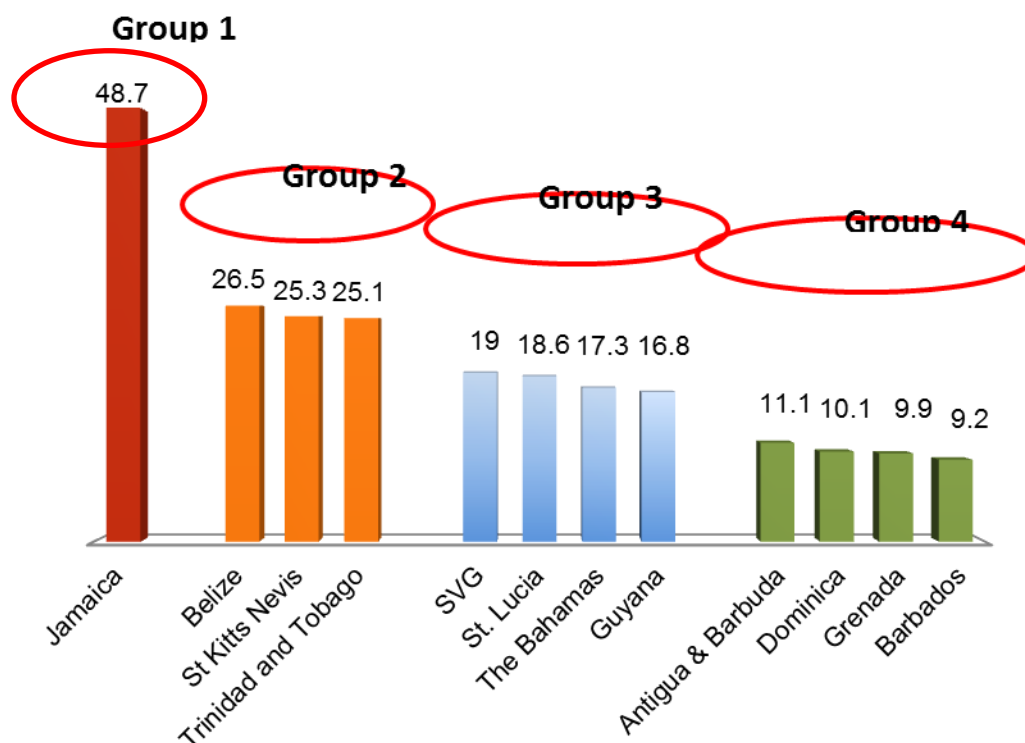
Table 3. Murder Rate in Caribbean Countries, 2000-2010

	Trinidad & Tobago	Jamaica	Barbados	Grenada	St. Lucia	St. Vincent & Grenadines	St. Kitts & Nevis	The Bahamas	Dominica	Belize	Guyana	Antigua & Barbuda
2000	9.5	34.4	7.5	14.8	12.7	18.5	13.2	24.9	2.9	19.7	9.9	5.2
2001	11.9	43.7	9.3	5.9	20.8	11.1	13.0	14.2	1.4	26.1	10.6	8.9
2002	13.4	39.8	9.3	13.7	20.6	18.5	10.7	16.8	14.3	34.6	18.9	11.2
2003	17.8	36.8	12.2	7.8	17.3	10.2	21.0	15.8	11.4	25.9	27.3	7.4
2004	20.2	55.2	8.1	5.8	22.0	19.3	22.7	13.6	11.4	29.8	17.3	8.6
2005	29.8	62.4	10.6	10.7	22.4	22.1	16.3	15.8	11.3	29.8	18.7	7.3
2006	28.5	49.7	12.7	10.7	23.3	11.9	34.1	18.2	7.1	33.0	21.3	16.8
2007	29.8	58.5	9.0	10.6	15.9	33.0	31.7	22.8	9.9	33.9	14.9	22.5
2008	41.6	59.5	8.3	15.4	20.8	24.7	45.0	21.0	9.9	35.1	20.4	16.4
2009	38.3	61.6	6.8	6.7	21.1	18.3	52.2	24.3	18.3	32.2	15.0	18.5
2010	35.6	52.1	11.1	9.6	24.8	22.9	38.2	26.1	15.5	42.8	17.7	8.0
Average rate	25.1	50.3	9.5	10.2	20.2	19.1	27.1	19.4	10.3	31.2	17.5	11.9

Sources: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; Royal Barbados Police Force; Royal Bahamas Police Force; Belize Police Department; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force; Royal Grenada Police Force; Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Guyana; Statistics Department of the Jamaican Constabulary Force; Royal St. Kitts and Nevis Police Force; Royal St. Lucia Police Force; Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines Police Force; and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹⁶ FBI Uniform Crime Reports, 2000 to 2010.

Figure 22. Average Murder Rates for Caribbean Countries by Group, 2000-2010

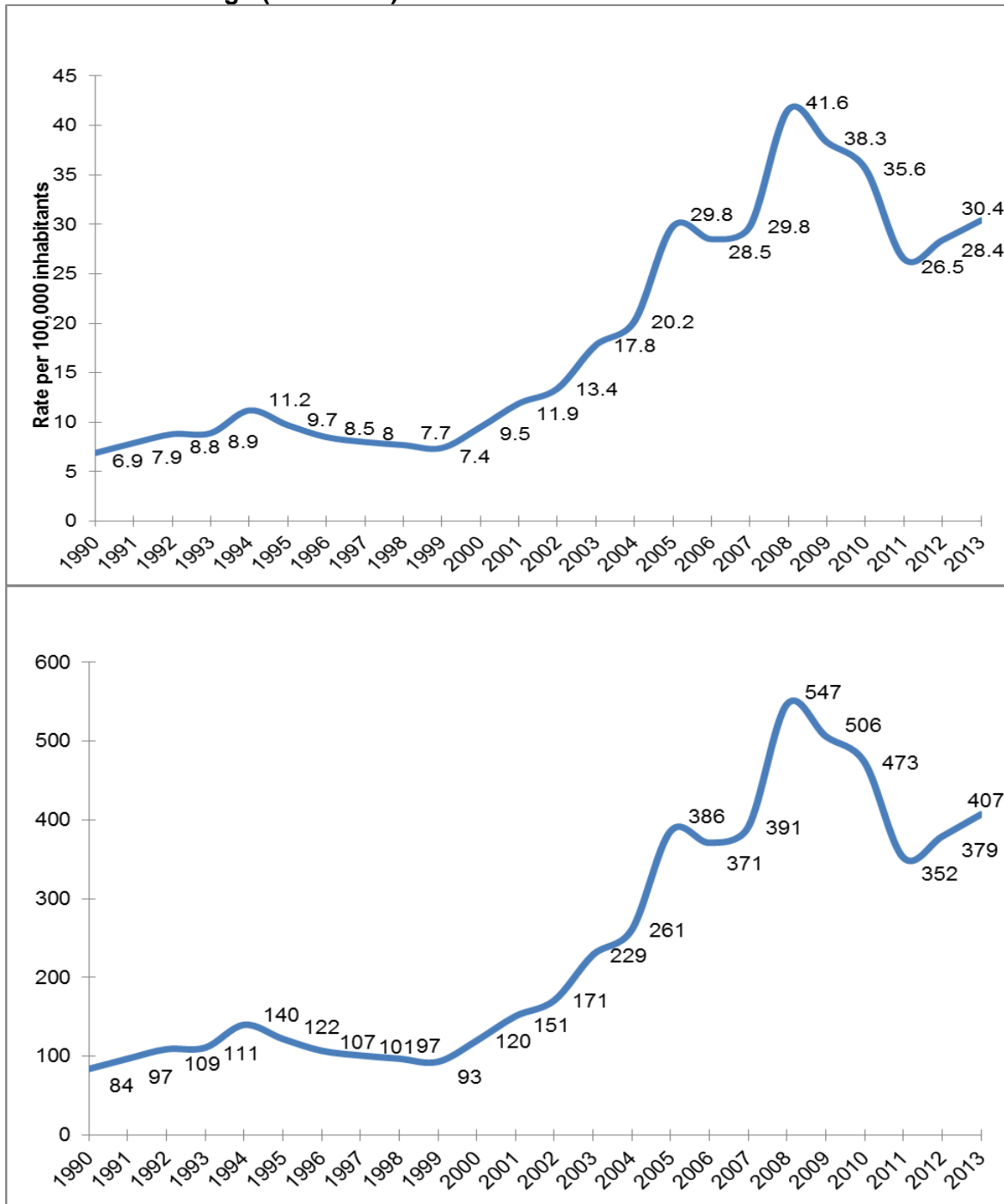


Sources: Royal Antigua and Barbuda Police Force; Royal Barbados Police Force; Royal Bahamas Police Force; Belize Police Department; Commonwealth of Dominica Police Force; Royal Grenada Police Force; Ministry of Home Affairs of the Government of Guyana; Statistics Department of the Jamaican Constabulary Force; Royal St. Kitts and Nevis Police Force; Royal St. Lucia Police Force; Royal St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) Police Force; and the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

The number of murders and murder rates for the period in Trinidad and Tobago from 1990 to 2013 are provided in Tables A5.1 and A5.2, respectively, in Appendix 5. During this period there was an average of 242 murders per year, with the average rising to 423 per year during the most recent five years of the period. On average, the number of murders increased by 14 per year during the period from 1990 to 2013. The average murder rate in Trinidad and Tobago over the entire period was 18.6 murders per 100,000 inhabitants, but within the last five years of that period the murder rose to 31.8. Murder trends are shown in Figure 23. Murder trends indicate stability in the annual number of murders from 1990 to 2000, with the number of murders increasing by an average of 3.6 per year during this period. For the period from 1990 to 2000, there was an average of 107 murders per year. The number of murders steadily increased after 2000 to a peak of 547 murders in 2008. During this period, the number of murders in Trinidad and Tobago increased by an average of 53 per year. Murders thereafter began to decline until 2011, but subsequently increased from 2011 to 2013.

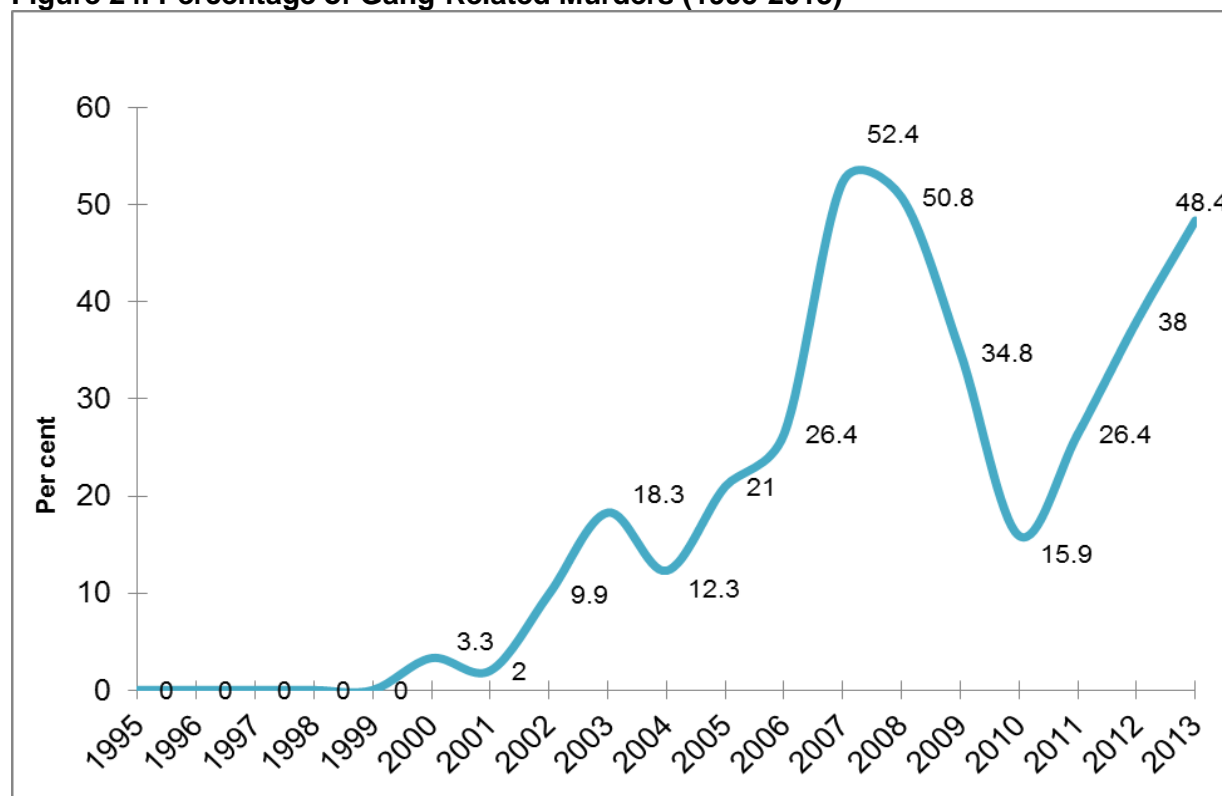
The primary factor related to the increase in murders subsequent to 2000 is criminal gangs. Figure 24 shows the proportion of gang-related murders for the period from 1995 to 2013. Subsequent to 2000, there was an increase in the number of criminal gangs, and with that an increase in the number of gang-related murders. For the 2000-2013 period there were 4,743 murders in Trinidad and Tobago. Of these, 1,445 or 30.5 per cent were gang-related. The issue of criminal gangs will be discussed in a subsequent section of this report.

Figure 23. Number of murders in Trinidad and Tobago (2000-2013) and Murder Rate in Trinidad and Tobago (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 24. Percentage of Gang-Related Murders (1995-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

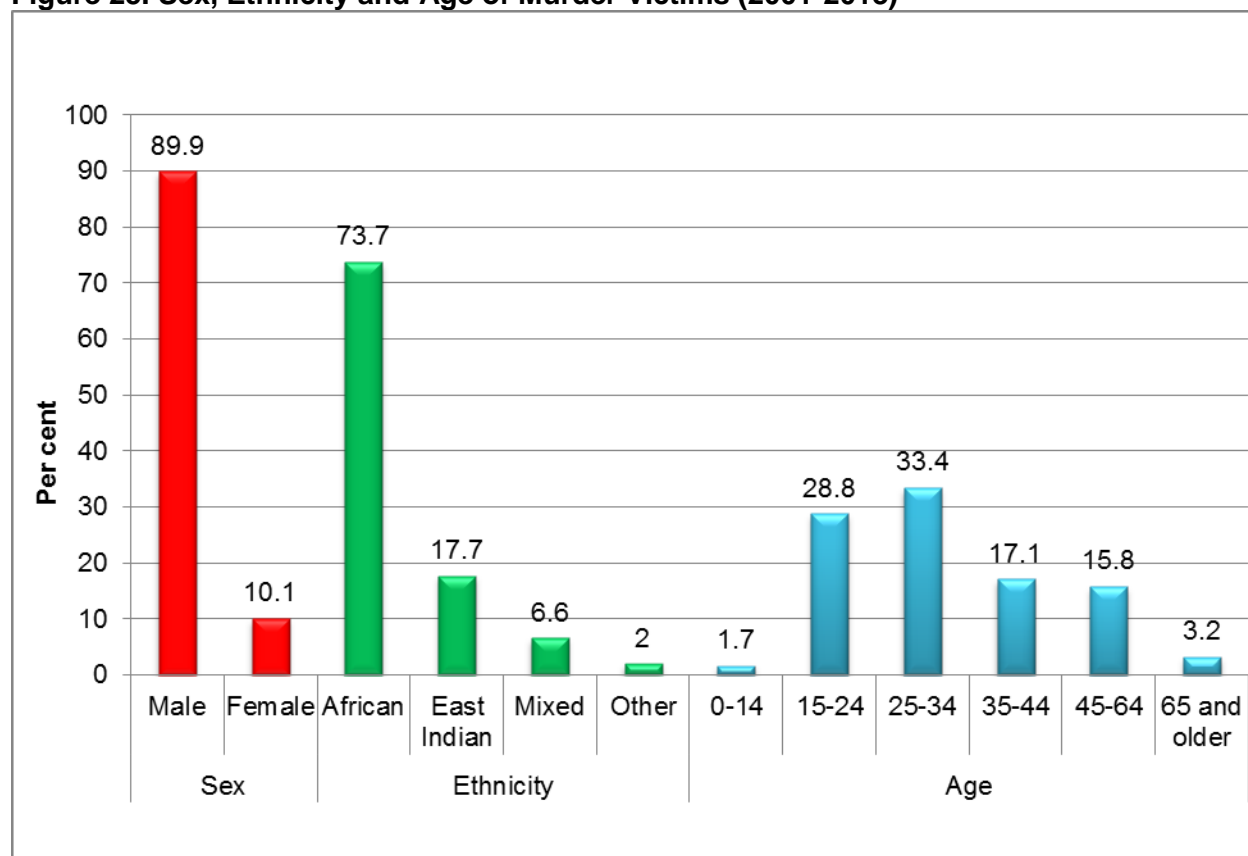
Who, When, Where, Why?

- Profile of Murder Victims

Table A5.12 in Appendix 5 shows the sex, ethnicity, and age of murder victims for the period from 2001 to 2013. The data indicate that males very consistently outnumber females as murder victims. When all murders for the period under review are considered, 89.9 per cent of the victims were male, while 10.1 per cent were female. Almost three-quarters (73.7 per cent) of all murder victims for the period were of African descent. Persons of East Indian descent made up the next largest group of victims (17.7 per cent) followed by persons of mixed descent (6.6 per cent) and “other” ethnicities (2 per cent). Persons of Caucasian (number = 19 or 0.4 per cent), Chinese (number = 15 or 0.3 per cent), and “Spanish” descent (number = 11 or 0.2 per cent) were the numerically largest groups within the “other” category. Age trends were fairly stable during the 2001-2013 period: 1.7 per cent of murder victims were age 14 or younger, 28.8 per cent were 15-24, 17.1 per cent were 35-44, 15.8 per cent were 45-64, and 3.2 per cent were 64 or older.

In 2013, 90.4 per cent of victims were male while 9.6 per cent were female. In terms of ethnicity, 74.7 per cent were of African descent, 17.9 per cent were of East Indian descent, and 6.4 per cent were of mixed descent. In terms of age, 1.8 per cent were 14 or younger, 23.7 per cent were 15-24, 36.2 per cent were 25-34, 17.5 per cent were 35-44, and 20.9 per cent were older than 44. The demographic characteristics of murder victims for 2009-2013 are graphically represented in Figure 25.

Figure 25. Sex, Ethnicity and Age of Murder Victims (2001-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

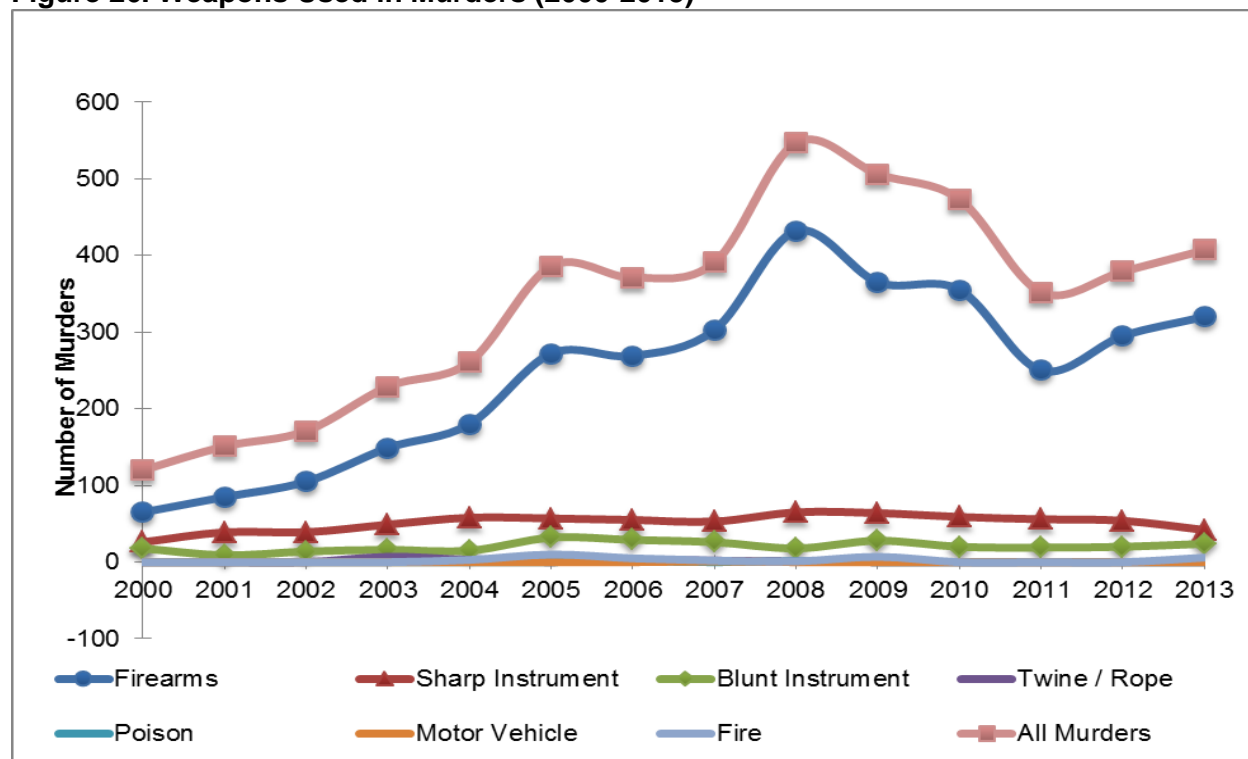
Maguire et al. (2008) compared the demographic profile of murder victims in seven high-crime police station districts with that of murders that occurred in all other police station districts (Table A5.22 in Appendix 5). Their data were official crime data for all murders that occurred from 2001 to 2007. The high-crime districts chosen were the ones with the highest total number of murders during this period. Maguire et al. (2008) discovered that the average age of murder victims in high-crime stations was younger (mean = 31.14 years old) than in other stations (mean = 34.96 years old). More males (93.3 per cent) were victims in the high-crime stations than in the other stations (83.6 per cent). Accordingly, fewer females were victims in the high-crime stations (6.7 per cent) than in the other stations (16.4 per cent). With respect to ethnicity, a larger proportion of persons of African descent (85.5 per cent) were victims in high-crime stations than in other stations (54.7 per cent), while a lower proportion of persons of East Indian descent (7.4 per cent) were victims in high-crime stations compared to other stations (33.6 per cent). All of the demographic differences were statistically significant.

- *Weapons Used*

The types of weapons used in the commission of murders in Trinidad and Tobago are shown in Table A5.13 in Appendix 5. By far, the most common weapon used is firearms. For the period from 2000 to 2013, 3,445 murders or 72.6 per cent of all murders were committed with firearms. Sharp instruments were used in 15.1 per cent of all murders while blunt instruments were used in 6 per cent of all murders. Trends in the usage of firearms in the commission of murders indicate that such usage increased steadily from 2000 to 2008, but thereafter began to decline

from 2008 to 2011, with a reversal of this trend from 2011 to 2013. This trend mirrors the trend in murders (Figure 26). This is not surprising, since firearm murders account for the majority of all murders in Trinidad and Tobago. Trends in the use of sharp instruments indicate a very subtle increase from 2000 to 2009, and thereafter a gradual decline until 2013. The use of blunt instruments had a somewhat fluctuating but relatively stable trend from 2000 to 2013.

Figure 26. Weapons Used in Murders (2000-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

St. Bernard (2009) conducted a demographic analysis of all murders committed with firearms for 2000-2006 (Table A5.14 in Appendix 5) and found that 94.6 per cent of all victims of firearm homicide were male and 5.4 per cent were female. With respect to ethnicity, 82.4 per cent were of African descent, 10.7 per cent of East Indian descent, and 6.9 per cent of other ethnicities. With respect to age, 1 per cent were under 15 years of age, 31.3 per cent were between 15 and 24, 54.6 per cent between 24 and 44, 12.6 per cent between 45 and 64, and 0.5 per cent older than 65.

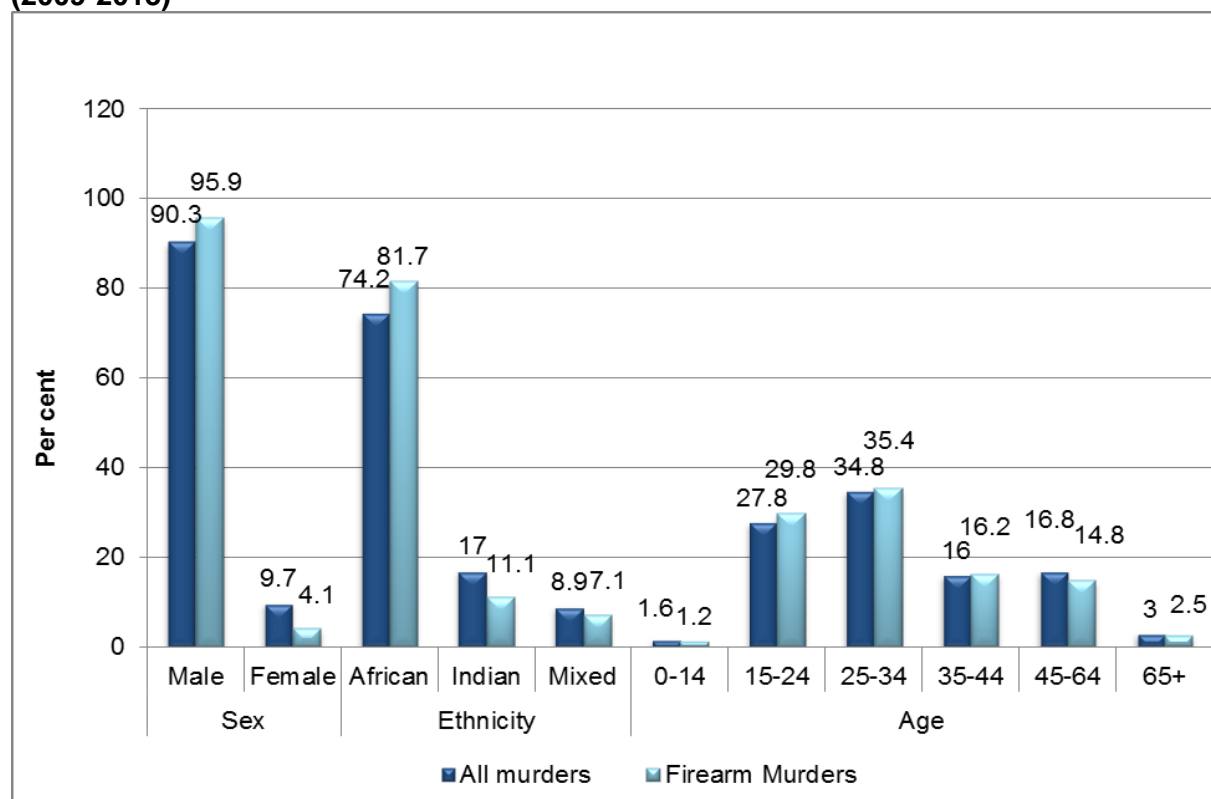
A comparison of the data in Tables A5.12 and A5.14 in Appendix 5 indicates that the demographic profile of victims of firearm homicide is somewhat different from the demographic profile of all murder victims. Comparisons are made using the most recent data from St. Bernard (2009), which are for 2004-2006. With respect to gender, where firearms were used in the commission of murders, a higher proportion of the victims were males when compared to the proportion of males for all murders committed. For example, in 2004, 89.5 per cent of all victims were male. When 2004 data are restricted to murders committed with firearms, 95.6 per cent of victims were males. Similar differences apply to data for 2005 and 2006. With respect to ethnicity, a greater proportion of persons of African descent, and a smaller proportion of persons of East Indian descent, were victims when firearms were used. For example, in 2004, 71.8 per cent of all murder victims were of African descent. When this is restricted to murders where

firearms were used, 88.5 per cent were of African descent. In contrast, in 2004, 19.8 per cent of all murder victims were of East Indian descent. This figure drops to 5.5 per cent when murders are restricted to those committed with firearms. Similar patterns are observed in 2005 and 2006. When firearms were used in the commission of murders, the proportion of persons in the youngest (0-14) and older age ranges (45 and over) declines, while the proportion of young adults (15-24 and 25-44) increases. Taken together, these data indicate that the victims of firearm homicide are more likely to be male, of African descent, and between the ages of 15 and 44.

More recent data for 2009-2013 indicate similar trends. When all murders for this period are considered, 90.3 per cent of the victims were males while 9.7 per cent were female. When murders for this period are restricted to those committed with firearms, 95.9 per cent of the victims were male while 4.1 per cent were female. With respect to ethnicity, a greater proportion of persons of African descent were victims of firearm murders (81.7 per cent) than all murders (74.2 per cent). In contrast, fewer persons of East Indian descent (11.1 per cent) were victims of firearm murders than all murders (17 per cent). With respect to age, a greater proportion of young adults (ages 15-24 and 25-34) were victims of firearm murders than all murders. In contrast, younger persons (14 or younger) and older persons (35 and above) were less likely to be victims of firearm murders than all murders. These findings are shown in Table A5.15 in Appendix 5. These data once again reinforce the finding that victims of firearm murders are more likely to be male, of African descent, and between the ages of 15 and 44 (Figure 27).

Maguire et al. (2008) compared the weapons used against murder victims in seven high-crime police station districts with that of murders that occurred in all other police station districts (Table A5.22 in Appendix 5). Their data were official crime data for all murders that occurred from 2001 to 2007. The high-crime districts chosen were the ones with the highest total number of murders during this period. The data in Table A5.22 indicate that there were differences in weapons used across station type. Firearms were used much more often in high-crime districts (in 83.5 per cent of all murders for the period under review) compared to other districts (53 per cent). In contrast, other means such as sharp instruments, asphyxiation, blunt objects, fire, body force, and poison were used more frequently in districts other than high-crime districts.

Figure 27. Sex, Ethnicity and Age of All Murder Victims and Firearm Murder Victims (2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

- *Profile of Murder Perpetrators*

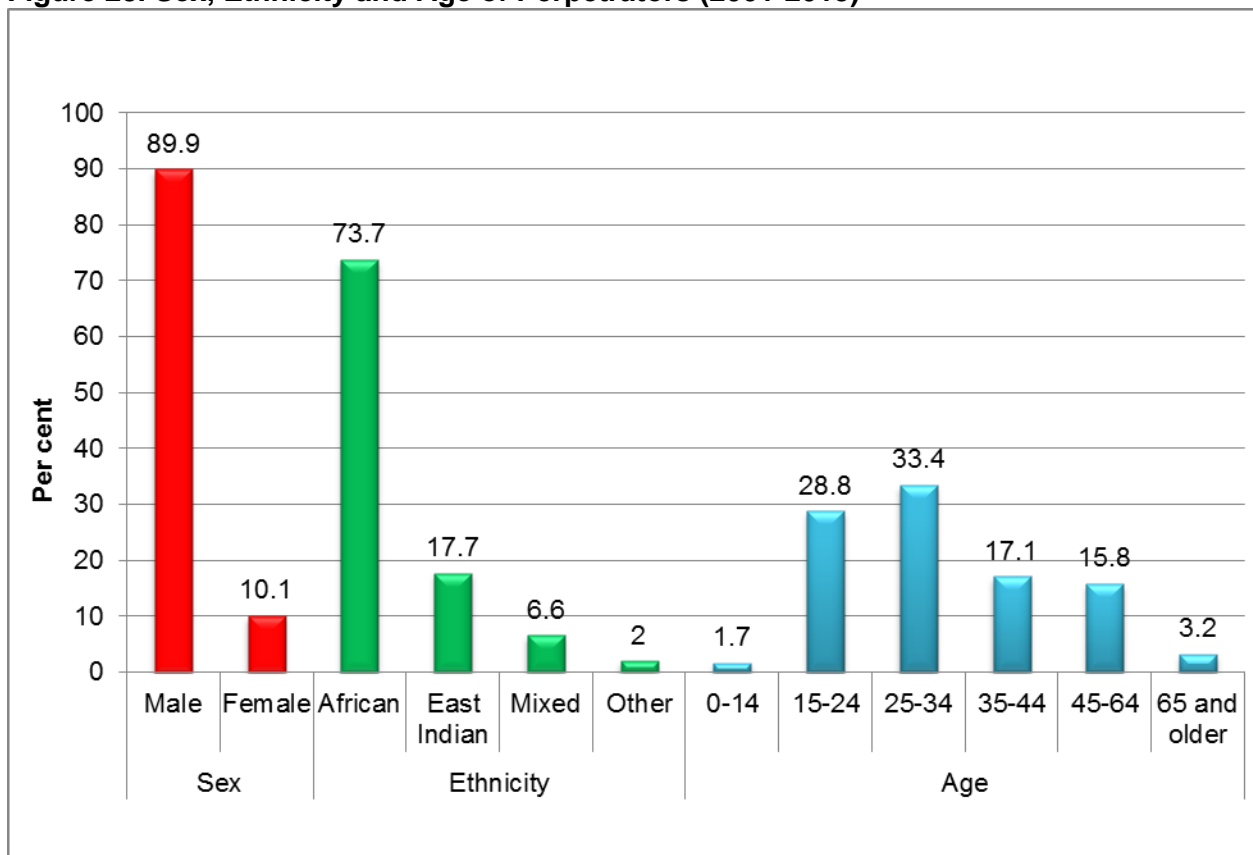
In examining the demographic profile of the perpetrators of murder, it must be noted that data are derived from both convicted and accused persons who have been arrested and charged with a murder. The available data do not allow for disaggregation into those who have been convicted and those who have been charged but not convicted (some of whom may be innocent). It should also be noted that data on perpetrators are not available for a large proportion of murders that occur because in many cases the perpetrators are not identified. From 2001 to 2013, during which time 4,624 murders occurred, data on the age of the perpetrator were available for 24.1 per cent of all murders, data on the sex of the perpetrator were available for 17.5 per cent of all murders, and data on the ethnicity of the perpetrator were available for 21.8 per cent of all murders. The data in Table A5.16 in Appendix 5, which show the demographic profile of perpetrators of murder from 2001 to 2013, include the number of persons for whom data were available, so that the reader is aware that the computations are based only on a subset of all perpetrators. The final row in Table A5.16 gives the total number of murders that occurred in each year for the period under consideration so that the reader is aware of the proportion of murders for which demographic data on perpetrators are available.

In cases where multiple persons were accused or convicted of a murder, data on the ethnicity of the perpetrator (but not the age and sex) were available. In such cases, the data were simplified to reflect the demographic characteristic that was in the majority. For example, if three persons of specified ethnicities committed a murder and two of these were of one ethnicity and the other of a different ethnicity, then the ethnicity recorded would be that of the two

persons with the same ethnicity. In cases where there was a balance of the ethnicities, ethnicities were allocated such that the allocation balanced out across races. For example, if the records for two separate murders indicated that one was carried out by one person of East Indian and the other by one person of African descent, then “East Indian” would be recorded for one and “African” for the other.

The data in Table A5.16 indicate that the majority of perpetrators of murder are males. When all data for the period 2001 to 2013 are considered, 94.9 per cent of perpetrators are shown to be male and 5.1 per cent female. This gender disparity holds for each year for the period under consideration, with some years having no female perpetrators. With respect to ethnicity, for the same period, 66.9 per cent of perpetrators were of African descent, 26.1 per cent were of East Indian descent, 6.3 per cent of mixed decent, and 0.7 per cent of other ethnicities. A similar distribution holds for each year of the period under consideration. With respect to age, the majority of perpetrators were between 15 and 24 years of age (34.5 per cent) and 25 and 34 years of age (33.8 per cent). The data in Table A5.16 also indicate that 0.6 per cent of perpetrators were 14 or younger, 16.6 per cent were between the ages of 35 and 44, 12.3 per cent were between 45 and 64, and 2.2 per cent were 65 and older. A similar distribution holds for each year of the period under consideration, although the proportion of persons in the 35-44 age range fluctuates somewhat from year to year. Figure 28 gives a graphic representation of the demographic profile of perpetrators of murder for the period from 2001 to 2013.

Figure 28. Sex, Ethnicity and Age of Perpetrators (2001-2013)

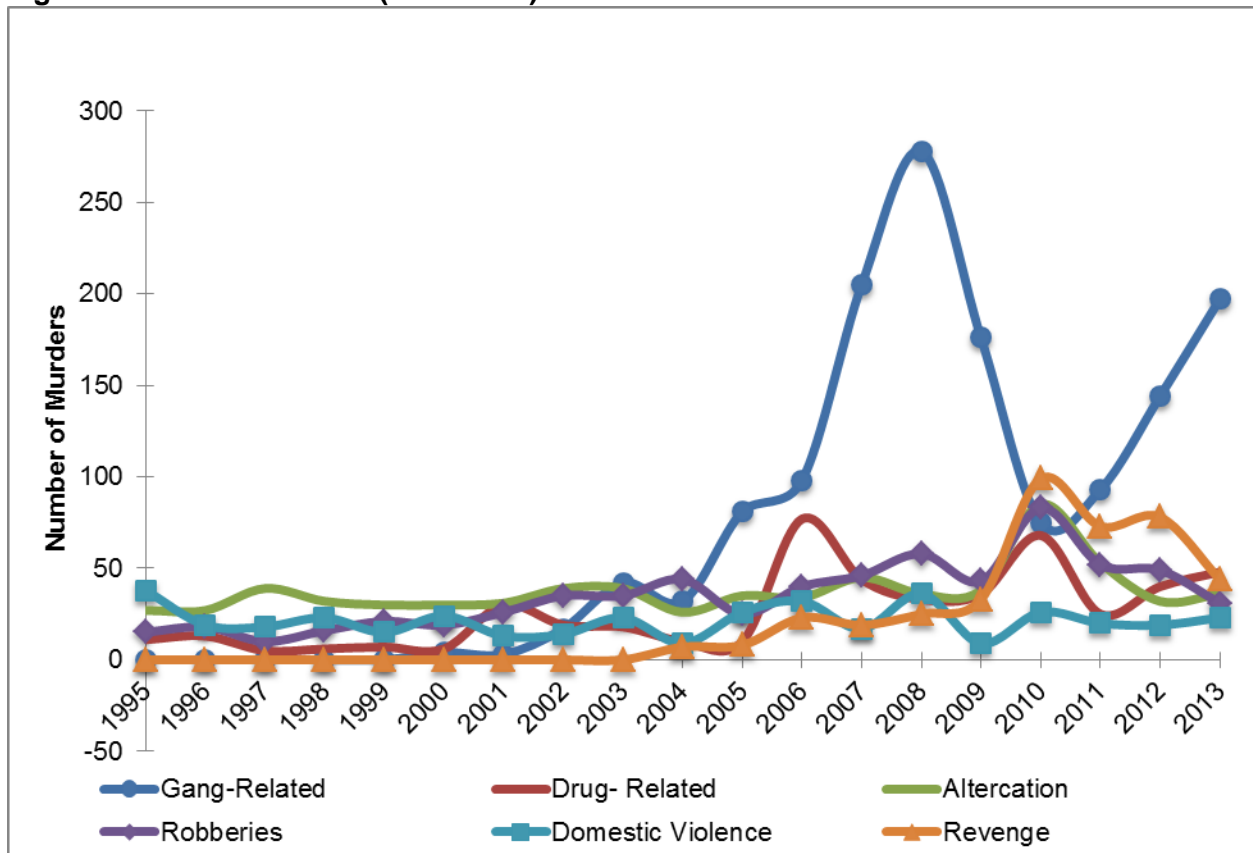


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

- *Murder Motives*

Murder motives for the period from 1995 to 2013 are shown in Table A5.17 in Appendix 5. By far the most prevalent category is gang-related,¹⁷ which accounted for 1,445 murders or 27.5 per cent of all murders in Trinidad and Tobago for the period under consideration.¹⁸ This was followed by altercations (which accounted for 13.6 per cent of all murders), robberies (12.7 per cent), drug-related murders (9.6 per cent),¹⁹ domestic violence (7.7 per cent), and revenge (7.7 per cent). Other motives were less frequent. For the period under consideration, 20.3 per cent of all murders remained unclassified in terms of motive. Time trends for murder motives indicate that the number of gang-related murders consistently increased from 1995 to 2008, then declined from 2008 to 2010, with a reversal after 2010. Time trends for drug-related murders, and for murders related to robberies and altercations, are remarkably similar (Figure 29). The level of all three motives was comparatively lower during the 1995-2005 period, but from 2005 to 2010 all three increased dramatically. Subsequent to 2010 there was a decline in all three motives, a trend that for the most part continued until 2013 for altercations and robberies, but reversed for drug-related murders after 2011.

Figure 29. Murder Motives (1995-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹⁷ Gang-related murders refer to any murder in which gang members are involved either as perpetrators or victims.

¹⁸ Gang-related murders are dealt with in more detail in a subsequent section of this report.

¹⁹ Drug-related murders are defined as those in which illegal drugs are implicated in some form or another, for example, fights for drug turf or altercations between suppliers and consumers. Where gang members are involved, however, these are classified as gang-related.

Maguire et al. (2008) compared the motive for murder victims in seven high-crime police station districts with that of murders that occurred in all other police station districts (Table A5.22 in Appendix 5). Their data were official crime data for all murders from 2001 to 2007. The high-crime districts chosen were the ones with the highest total number of murders during this period. The study found that murder motives differed between high-crime districts and other districts. The proportion of murders that were the result of domestic violence was lower in high-crime districts (4.9 per cent) than in other districts (17.6 per cent). Similarly, fewer murders were caused by robberies in high-crime districts (15 per cent) than in other districts (27.5 per cent). Maguire et al. (2008) also discovered that a larger proportion of homicides in high-crime districts were classified as those that occurred on the streets (77.7 per cent) than in other stations (49.8 per cent). The study did not examine differences in gang-related murders across station district type.

- *Spatial Distribution of Murders*

Table A5.18 in Appendix 5 shows the number of murders by police division for each year from 1990 to 2013. During this period there were 5,805 murders in Trinidad and Tobago. Of these, the majority (25 per cent) occurred in the Port of Spain Police Division, followed by the Northern Division (19.3 per cent), North Eastern Division (13.2 per cent), and Western Division (11.3 per cent). All other divisions recorded less than 10 per cent each for the period. The least number of murders occurred in Tobago (1.9 per cent).

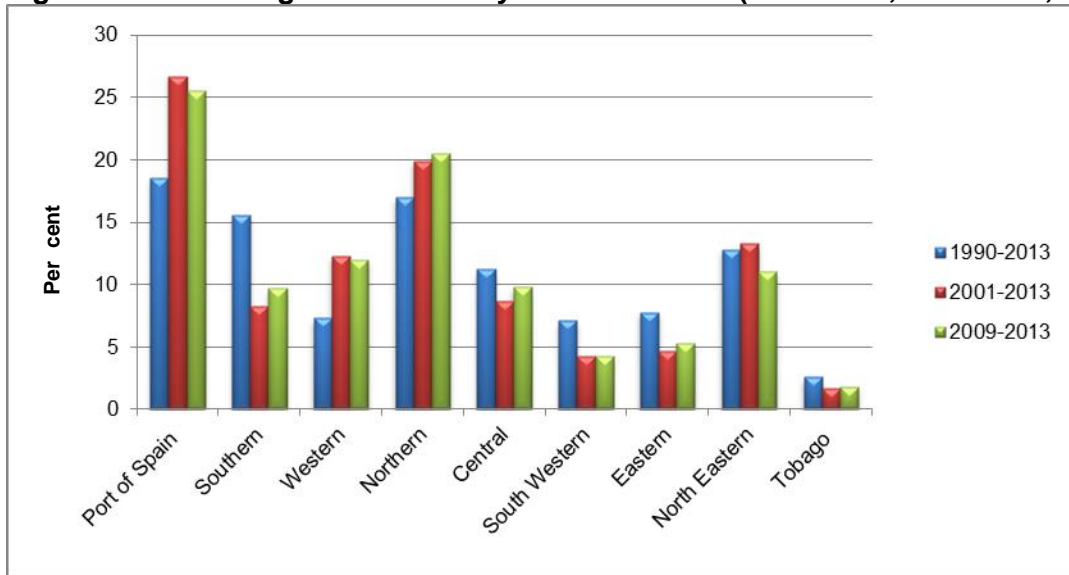
Figure 30 shows the proportion of murders that occurred in each police division for the periods 1990-2000, 2001-2013, and 2009-2013. When murder data are restricted to 2001-2013, the largest proportion of murders in Trinidad and Tobago took place in the Port of Spain Division (26.7 per cent). This was followed by the Northern Division (19.9 per cent), North Eastern Division (13.3 per cent), and Western Division (12.3 per cent). From 2009 to 2013, these police divisions remained the ones with the highest proportion of murders.

The police divisions with the highest number of murders are isolated in Table A5.19 in Appendix 5, which gives the number of murders by police station district within each of the divisions.²⁰ The final column in Table A5.19 shows the percentage of murders for the period from 2006 to 2013 that took place within each of the listed police station districts. The percentages are computed using the total number of murders that occurred in Trinidad and Tobago for the 2006-2013 period (number = 3,426). The police station district with the highest number of murders in Trinidad and Tobago for the period was the Besson Street District, which accounted for 20.7 per cent of all murders, followed by Morvant (7.1 per cent), Arima (6.3 per cent), West End (5.2 per cent), St. Joseph (4.1 per cent), Belmont (3.5 per cent), and Barataria (2.9 per cent) (Figure 31). From 2009-2013, the spatial distribution of murders was very similar (see Figure 31).

When we consider the police station districts with the highest number of murders in Trinidad and Tobago, two of the districts (Besson Street and Belmont) are located within the Port of Spain Division, three (St. James, West End, and Carenage) within the Western Division, four (Arima, St. Joseph, Arouca, and Maloney) within the Northern Division, and three (Morvant, San Juan, and Barataria) within the North Eastern Division.

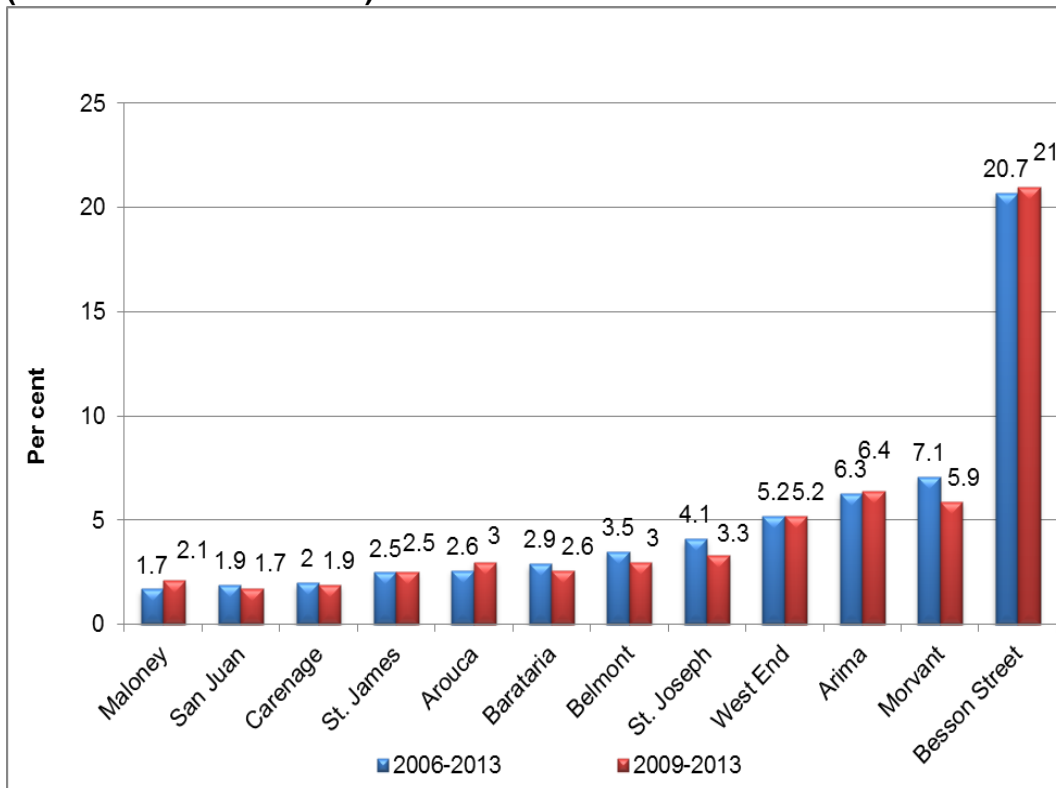
²⁰ Data for other crimes according to police station district are available for download. See Appendix.3.

Figure 30. Percentage of Murders by Police Division (1990-2000, 2001-2013, 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 31. Police Station Districts with the Highest Number of Murders (2006-2013 and 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Maguire et al. (2008)²¹ examined the spatial distribution of murders in Trinidad and Tobago. Using official crime data, they found that the police station districts with the highest concentrations of murders were Besson Street (which accounted for 20.4 per cent of the nation's homicides from 2001 to 2007), Morvant (8.9 per cent), Arima (5.5 per cent), West End (5 per cent), Belmont (4.6 per cent), St. Joseph (4.6), and St. James (2.8 per cent) (Table A5.20 in Appendix 5). Together, the seven police station districts identified by Maguire et al. (2008) accounted for approximately 50 per cent of all homicides in Trinidad and Tobago for the period 2001 to 2007, though they constituted only 9.9 per cent of the station districts in the nation, 16.2 per cent of the population, and 5.5 per cent of the land mass. The significant concentration of homicides occurring in the Besson Street Police Station District (one-fifth of the nation's homicides) is even more striking considering that this area constitutes only 0.25 per cent of the nation's land mass and houses only 3 per cent of the population. All of the police station districts identified by Maguire et al. are represented in Figure 31, which is based on official crime data from 2006 to 2013. This indicates that areas with high concentrations of murders have remained stable for the period 2001 to 2013. Figure 32 gives a spatial representation of the concentration of murders in Trinidad for 2001 to 2007.

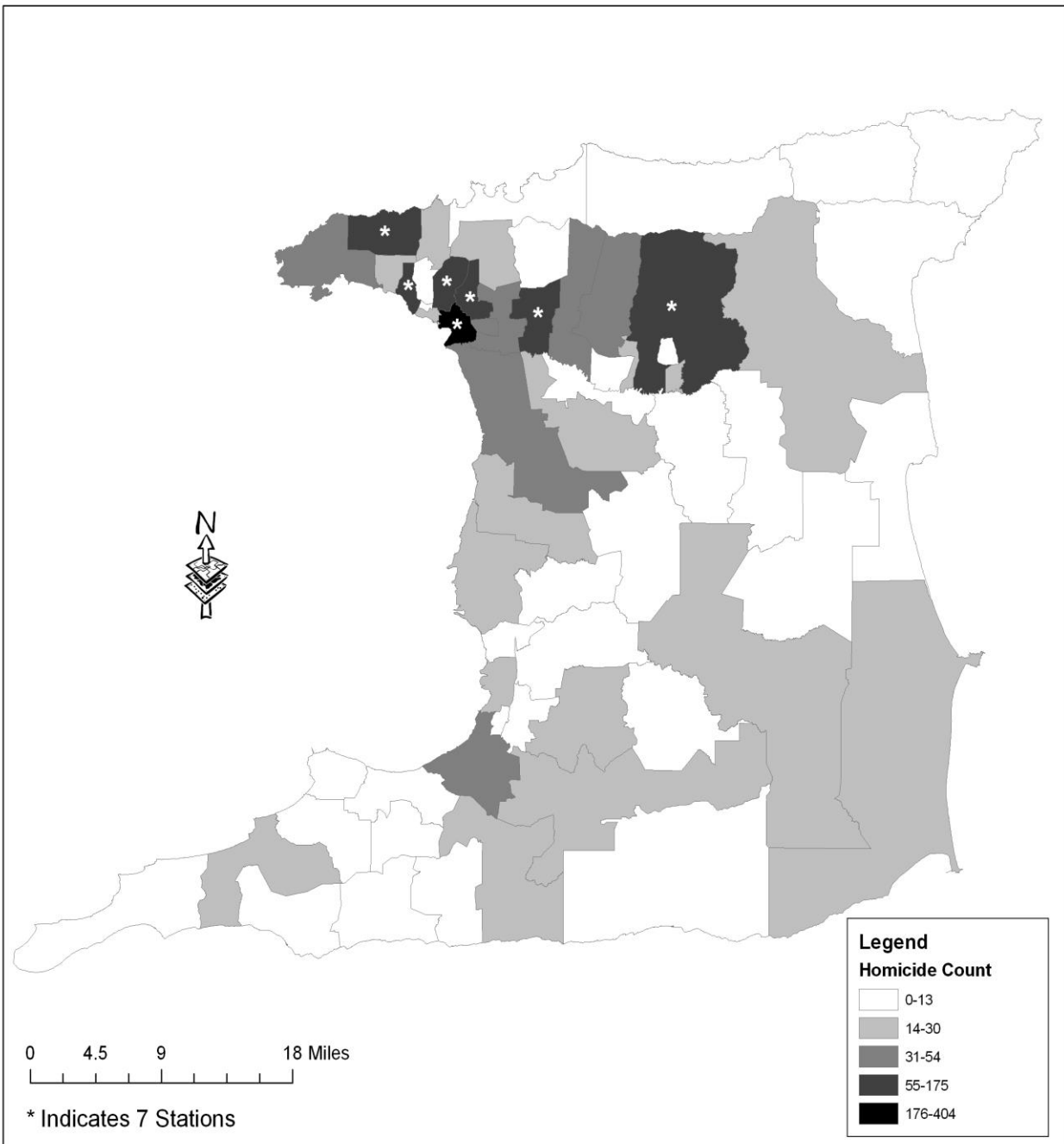
Maguire et al. (2008) go on to explore the spatial concentration of murders within three police station districts using several different methods. The major question examined was whether there were smaller concentrations of violence within high-crime communities, or whether violence tended to be more endemic or diffused throughout these communities. To determine this, the authors utilized statistical tests that assessed the extent to which homicides are spatially clustered. In addition, the study employed spatial analysis methods to identify a handful of micro-level homicide hot spots and explored the nature of those hot spots using both quantitative and qualitative data.²² The analysis indicated that murders within the selected police station districts were spatially clustered. The second step in their analysis aimed to identify micro-level places (i.e., hot spots) where murder was concentrated. This analysis utilized GPS data for murders that occurred between January 2006 and December 2007.²³ The analysis detected four hot spots, all within the Besson Street Police Station District. Three of these hot spots were within one mile of each other. Maguire et al. (2008) go on to provide brief descriptions of each hot spot based on homicide intelligence data, interviews with police officers, and video footage and photographs.

²¹ Maguire et al. (2008) utilized three primary data sources. The first was official crime data for all murders for the period 2001 to 2007. The second was based on a data capture protocol that they set up in three high-crime police station districts (Besson Street, Morvant, and Belmont) to capture homicide intelligence information from criminal investigators and task force officers working closely with gangs. The third was data from GPS devices that captured the location of 209 murders that occurred between January 2006 and December 2007 (i.e., 27.4 per cent of all murders during this period).

²² Nearest neighbour analysis was applied together with Ripley's *K* analysis to test the hypothesis that homicides in the three police station districts were spatially clustered against the null hypothesis that they were randomly distributed in space. Maguire et al. (2008) discovered that the mean distance between homicide incidents in the three districts was 138.8 meters, compared with an expected distance of 247.1 meters if the murders were randomly distributed ($z = 12.7$, $p < .0001$). The study further utilized Ripley's *K* analysis using 100 simulations and no border correction and discovered that the *L* value for murders was significantly different from what would be expected for a randomized pattern, providing further evidence that murders are spatially clustered.

²³ Nearest neighbourhood hierarchical clustering was utilized within CrimeStat (a spatial statistics software program) to identify hot spots. Here a hot spot was defined as any ellipse 600 feet or less in length where at least five murders occurred.

Figure 32. Spatial Distribution of Homicides in Trinidad from 2001-2007



Source: Reproduced with permission from Maguire et al. (2008).

- *Day of the Week When Murders Occur*

Table A5.21 in Appendix 5 shows the percentage of murders that occurred during each day of the week for all police divisions for the period 2001-2013. When the total figures are examined there appears to be little variation in terms of day of the week when murders occur. The one exception to this is Saturdays. When all murders for the period 2001 to 2013 are considered, 16.7 per cent occurred on a Saturday. In contrast, 14.4 per cent occurred on Monday, 13.9 per cent on Tuesday, 13.2 per cent on Wednesday, 13.3 per cent on Thursday, 14.6 per cent on

Friday, and 13.9 per cent on Sunday. A closer examination of the data in Table A5.21 reveals that the majority of murders take place on Saturdays across all police divisions except one (Port of Spain Division), with the largest proportion of murders in Tobago (32.1 per cent of all murders for the period under consideration) taking place on a Saturday. Fridays also have a disproportionate number of murders in four police divisions (Central, Eastern, South Western, and Southern) and Sundays have a disproportionate number of murders in three police divisions (North Eastern, South Western, and Western). Mondays have a disproportionate number of murders in three police divisions (Eastern, North Eastern, and Northern). Cells in Table A5.21 in which more than 15 per cent of murders occurred are highlighted for ease of reference.

Maguire et al. (2008) compared the time of day when murders occurred for murder victims in seven high-crime police station districts with that of murders that occurred in all other police station districts (Table A5.22 in Appendix 5). Their data were official crime data for all murders that occurred from 2001 to 2007. The high-crime districts chosen were the ones with the highest total number of murders during this period. The data in Table A5.22 indicate that there were statistically significant differences in three times of day when murders occurred when high-crime districts were compared to other districts. A larger proportion of murders in high-crime districts took place between the hours of 8 p.m. and 12 a.m. (34.6 per cent) than in other districts (26.9 per cent). In contrast, a larger proportion of murders in other districts took place during the hours of 4 a.m. and 8 a.m. and 12 p.m. and 4 p.m. than in high-crime districts. There were no statistically significant differences for the other times listed in Table A5.22.

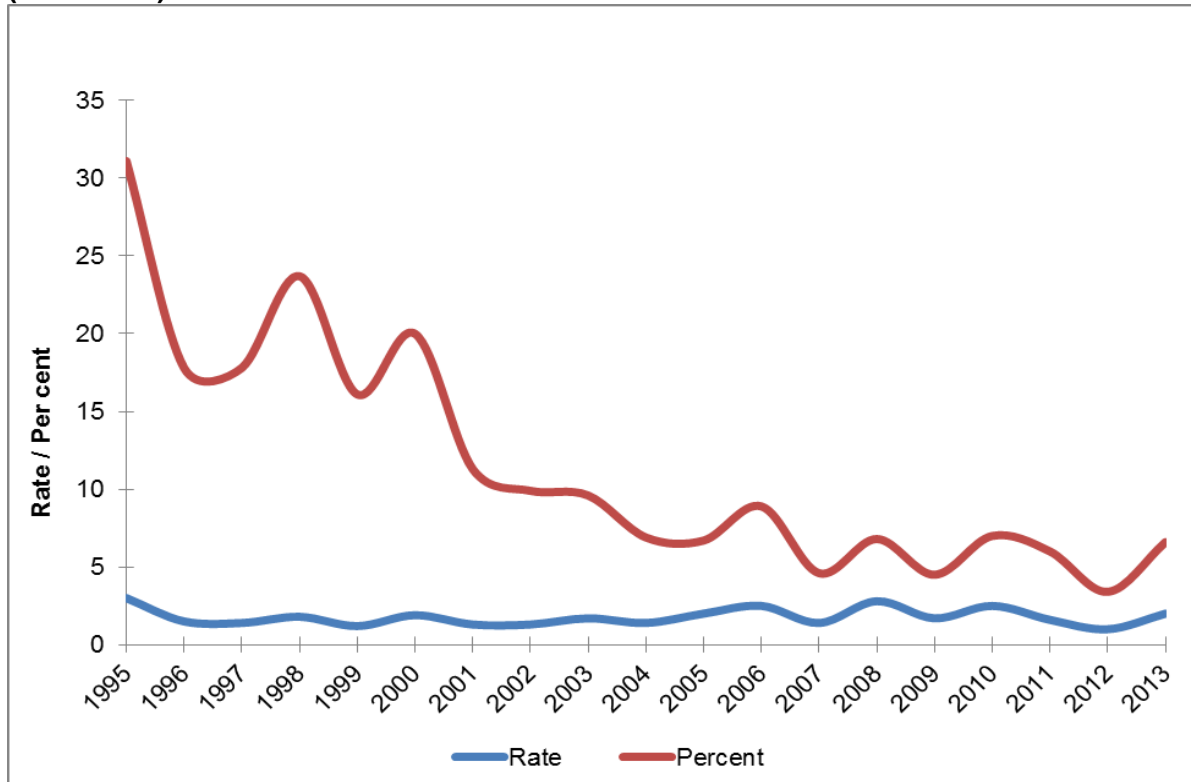
Violence in the Home

Domestic violence refers to physical, psychological, or sexual violence that occurs in families. Handwerker (1997, p. 30) clarifies that violence “encompasses anything that an individual experiences as the illegitimate exercise of what may be variously described as coercion, force, control or exploitation.” This definition includes, but is not limited to, kicking, shoving, pushing, slapping, clubbing, stabbing, shooting, or verbal and psychological terrorization of the individual concerned. As well as causing physical damage, domestic violence can lead to psychological distress and trauma, with effects possibly lasting a lifetime. In addition, females who have been sexually abused as young girls may be in an especially vulnerable state, even many years later, and may never be able to make a full recovery (Browne et al., 1998). Abused women are often debilitated by anxiety, may suffer post-traumatic stress disorder, have higher consumption levels of alcohol, tobacco, and illegal drugs, and are more prone to experience depression and attempt suicide (Andrews and Brown, 1998; Koss, 1990; Plichta, 1992; Rawlins, 2000). Other researchers have found that victims of domestic violence are more prone to health complications because they have lowered immunity brought about by the stress of experiencing domestic abuse (WHO, 1997). Domestic violence negatively affects the lives of everyone who experiences it, witnesses it, or becomes aware of it. It “affects society negatively, causing fear among those close to it, and a sense of helplessness among those who are unsure as to what needs to be done to reduce its incidence” (Rawlins, 2000, p. 168).

Official crime data allow for an assessment of the incidence of reported domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago (Tables A5.23 and A5.24 in Appendix 5). For the period from 1995 to 2013, a total of 5,264 people were murdered in Trinidad and Tobago, and of these, 442 cases or 8.4 per cent of all murders were because of domestic violence. From 2009-2013, there were 117 murders due to domestic violence, which represents 5.5 per cent of all murders during this period. Time trends (Figure 33) indicate that the proportion of murders due to domestic violence declined from 1995 to 2013. This decline was not because of an actual decline in the number of murders due to domestic violence, but because of an increase in the overall number of murders

over time. Figure 33 also shows the rates of murders due to domestic violence per 100,000 inhabitants for 1995-2013. The rates indicate stability for the period under consideration. For the period 1995 to 2013 there were 1.4 murders due to domestic violence per 100,000 inhabitants in Trinidad and Tobago. From 2009 to 2013 the rate stood at 1.8.

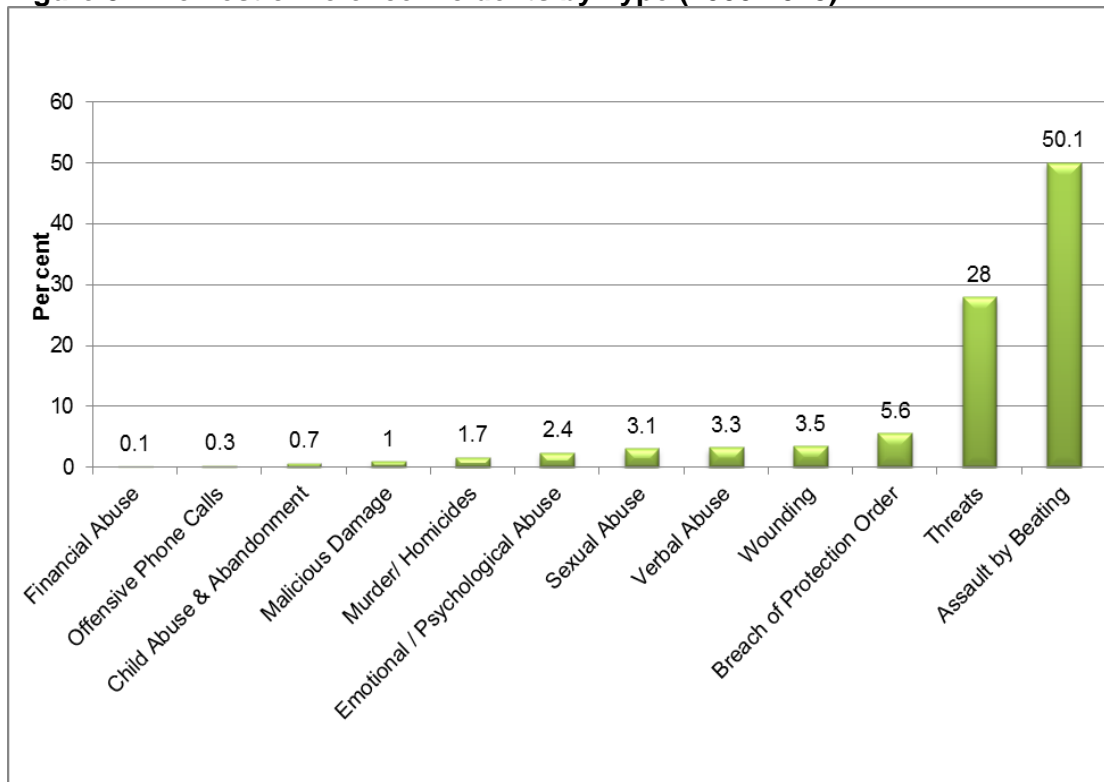
Figure 33. Percentage of Murders Due to Domestic Violence and Rate per 100,000 (1995-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

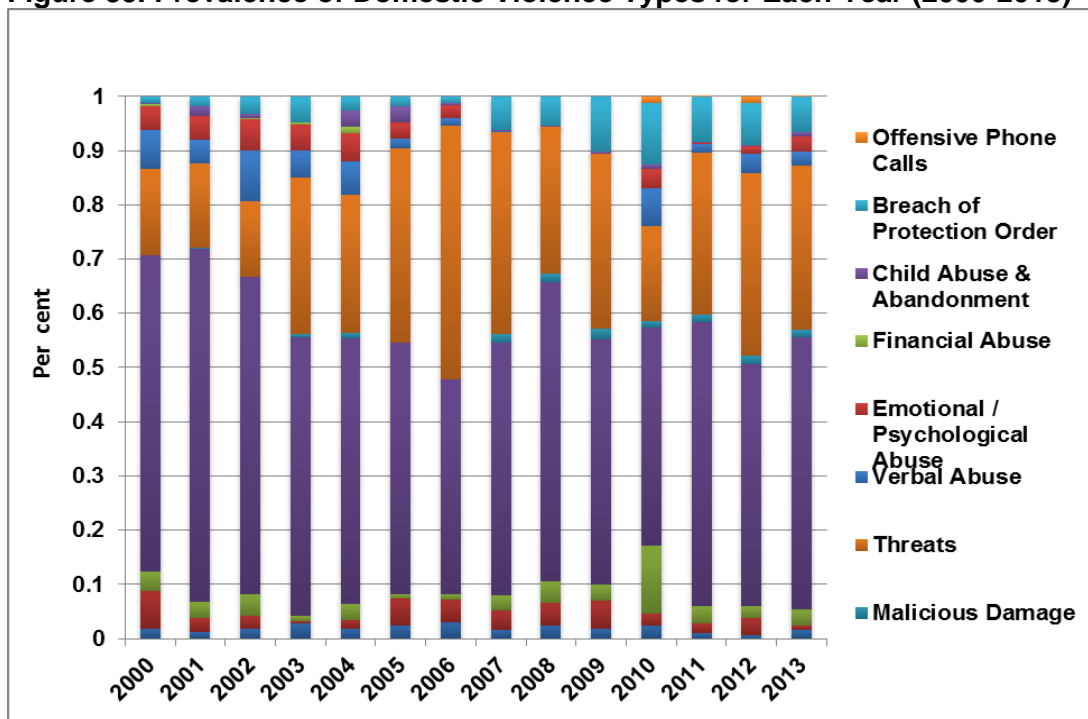
The data in Table A5.24 in Appendix 5 provide more details about all reported domestic violence incidents for the period 2000 to 2013. During this period, a total of 19,078 incidents of domestic violence were reported. Of these, the majority (50.1 per cent) were due to assault and beatings. This was followed by threats, which accounted for 28 per cent of all reported cases. Breach of protection orders accounted for 5.6 per cent of cases, while woundings accounted for 3.5 per cent. Figure 34 gives a graphical representation of the various reasons for reports of domestic violence, with the data sorted according to prevalence. The data represent the collated data for the period from 2000 to 2013. Figure 35 gives a graphical representation of the prevalence of each type of domestic violence incident for each year for the period under consideration. Here again the most frequently occurring types of incidents stand out.

Figure 34. Domestic Violence Incidents by Type (2000-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

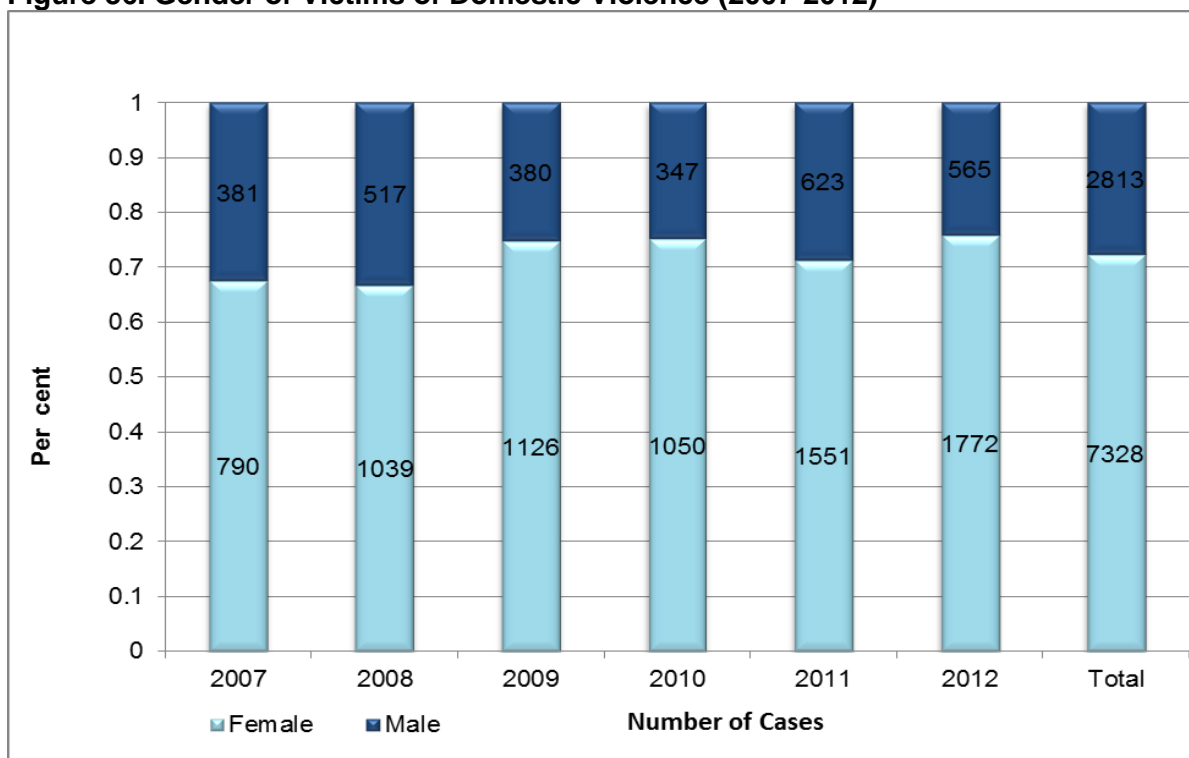
Figure 35. Prevalence of Domestic Violence Types for Each Year (2000-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.25 in Appendix 5 shows the gender of victims of domestic violence for the period from 2007 to 2012, while Figure 36 offers a graphical representation of the number of males and females who were the victims of domestic violence for each of those years.²³ For this period there were 10,141 reported cases of domestic violence. Of these, in 7,328 or 72.3 per cent of the cases, the victims were female, while in 2,813 or 27.7 per cent of the cases the victims were male. As Figure 36 shows, this gender disparity applies for each of the years for which data are available. The Women and Development Studies Group (1994, p. 90) reported that from 1990 to 1992, 1,436 persons reported offences under the Domestic Violence Act. Of these, 2.6 per cent were males and 97.4 per cent were female. At the time this report was being prepared, the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the TTPS was unable to provide data on the gender of victims for this period. If the data cited by the Women and Development Studies Group are accurate, this implies that in more recent times a larger proportion of males are reporting incidents of domestic violence than in the past.

Figure 36. Gender of Victims of Domestic Violence (2007-2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.26 in Appendix 5 shows the age of victims of domestic violence for 2010 to 2012. During this period there were 5,909 reported cases of domestic violence: 6.6 per cent of the victims were under 19 years of age, 29.2 per cent were between 20 and 29, 27 per cent were between 30 and 39, 17.2 per cent were between 40 and 49, 10.2 per cent were between 50 and 59, and 9.9 per cent were older than 59. This is graphically represented in Figure 37.

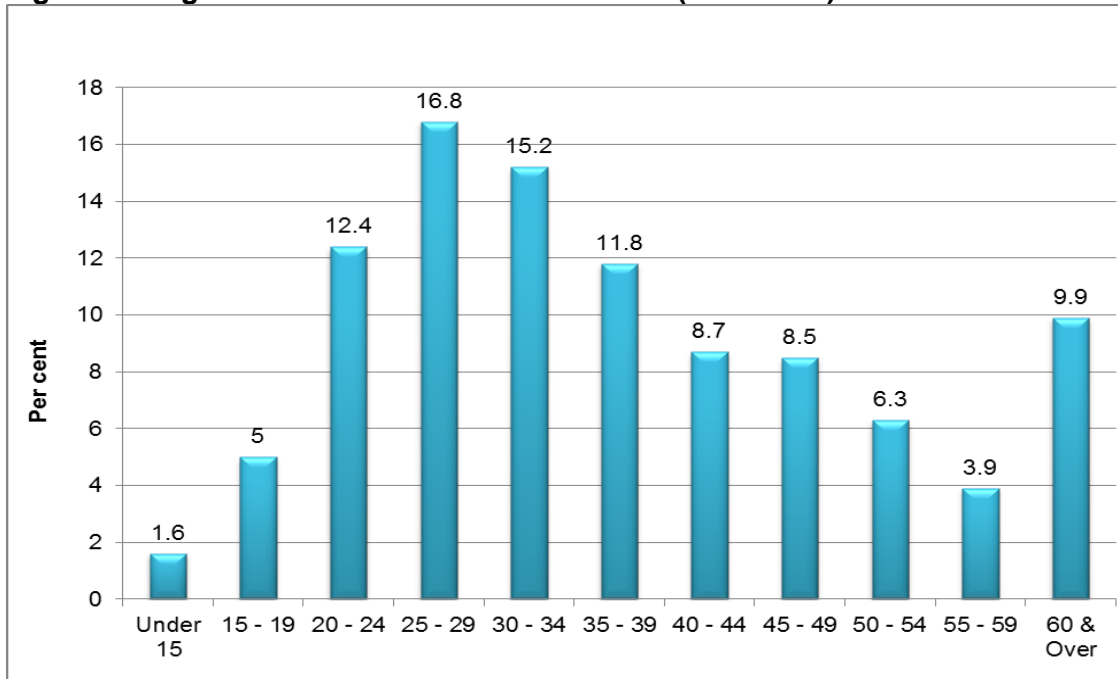
Table A5.27 in Appendix 5 shows the ethnicity of victims of domestic violence for the period from 2009 to 2012.²⁴ During this period there were 7,415 reported cases of domestic violence. Of these, 3,058 of the victims or 41.2 per cent were of African descent, 2,987 or 40.3 per cent

²³ Data for 2013 were not available at the time this report was written.

²⁴ Data for 2013 were not available at the time this report was written.

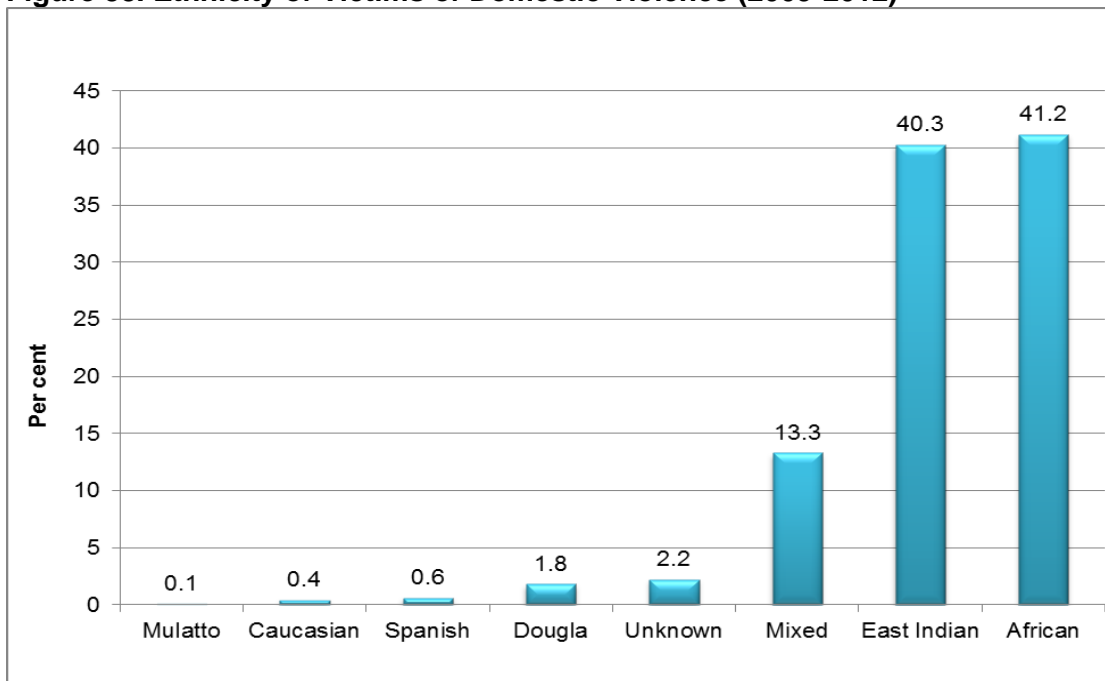
were of East Indian descent, and 987 or 13.3 per cent were mixed. Another 3 per cent of victims were of other ethnicities, while the ethnicities of 2.2 per cent of the victims were unknown.

Figure 37. Age of Victims of Domestic Violence (2010-2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 38. Ethnicity of Victims of Domestic Violence (2009-2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

It is important to note at this point that the incidence of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago is in all likelihood higher than that indicated in official statistics. For example, the UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on domestic violence in 2009. Those data indicate that the actual rate of domestic violence is 6.3 times higher than indicated in official crime data. Cultural norms that serve to justify male domination within the family, and which encourage the tolerance of domestic violence and decrease the willingness of victims to seek the intervention of the criminal justice system, decrease the likelihood that abused women will report their abuse. Indeed, as self-reported data from Anyanwu (2011), Rawlins (1998, 2000), and the Women and Development Studies Group (1994) indicate, the prevalence of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago is substantially higher than that indicated in official statistics.

Rawlins (1998) estimates that one in four women in Trinidad and Tobago has experienced some form of domestic violence. In a later study, Rawlins (2000) sampled 200 women in two communities in Trinidad, Barataria, and Chaguanas, and found that 27 per cent of the sample had lived in homes where they witnessed domestic violence when they were children. Eight per cent of the sample reported being a victim of abuse in the home when they were children. Respondents indicated that their fathers were most likely to be the perpetrators of acts of domestic violence (61 per cent), followed by other males in the family (32 per cent). Rawlins also found that 16 per cent experienced domestic violence in adulthood. In adulthood, the majority of victims (77 per cent) were women, with the main perpetrator being their husbands. These data further indicate that there were no ethnic differences in the experience of domestic violence in childhood or adulthood. Other research has found that over one-quarter of the men on death row in Trinidad and Tobago have been charged with killing their wives, girlfriends, or common-law spouses (Women and Development Studies Group, 1994). Domestic violence has also been linked to child abuse (Anaya, 2004; Humphreys et al., 2001; Jouriles et al., 2008). As such, where women are abused, other family members may also be at risk. Indeed, a study conducted in Trinidad and Tobago by Patel et al. (1999) revealed that of 200 antenatal women who were interviewed, 9.2 per cent had experienced abuse during their most recent pregnancy.

One of the more recent studies to assess the prevalence of domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago is Anyanwu (2011).²⁵ Importantly, this study attempted to determine whether economic dependence is related to the level of domestic violence, as well as the willingness of abused women to leave their abusive relationships. Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they were the victims of nine different abusive acts within their relationships with male partners. Responses ranged from never to frequently. Of the respondents, 17.6 reported a lifetime prevalence for being attacked with a weapon; 26.2 per cent, threatened with violence; 33 per cent, punched/shoved; 34.6 per cent, hit; 16.5 per cent, forced to have sex; 19.3 per cent, having their life threatened; 25 per cent, being dominated; 8.5 per cent, experiencing violence against their children; and 18.8 per cent, being stopped from pursuing their choices and interests. Table A5.28 in Appendix 5 summarizes these findings.

Anyanwu (2011) pooled the responses from all items listed above to compute a scale to reflect the total lifetime prevalence of domestic violence. While a number of predictors were used in this study (including age, number of children in the family, income, and level of education), the only significant predictor of total domestic violence was the willingness to leave the abusive relationship. Consistent with the findings of Rawlins (2000), there were no ethnic differences in

²⁵ Anyanwu (2011) utilized a survey instrument that was administered via face-to-face interviews by a female doctor in a women's clinic in Trinidad and Tobago. The study collected data from a sample of 176 women between the ages of 18 and 61.

the level of domestic violence experienced by participants. Transforming the total domestic violence variable to compensate for positive skewness did not change the findings.

Anyanwu (2011) also examined the factors that predicted the willingness of respondents to leave abusive relationships. Important predictors were subordination and economic inequality. It was found that women who felt that their partners' actions made them subordinate in the relationship, and women who experienced higher levels of financial equality, expressed greater willingness to leave abusive relationships. This latter finding may be explained by the fact that women who are economically independent may have the means to allow them to leave such relationships.

Interestingly, Anyanwu (2011) found that perceptions of the ability of the criminal justice system to assist in cases of domestic violence were unrelated to the willingness of women to leave abusive relationships. In Trinidad and Tobago, the family is seen as a private sphere, and even in cases of domestic violence, the society and women themselves more often resort to personal solutions to resolve family disputes, rather than seeking the intervention of the criminal justice system. This cultural influence extends to personnel in the criminal justice system who may be unwilling to intervene when incidents of domestic violence occur. The findings of Anyanwu (2011) are consistent with data uncovered by Rawlins (2000), who found, in her sample of 200 women from Trinidad that of those who experienced domestic violence, only 35 per cent reported the incident to the police. Rawlins further discovered that in cases brought to the police, the police did nothing in 64 per cent of the cases, took a report in 18 per cent of the cases, and arrested the perpetrator in 18 per cent of the cases.

One of the most important factors that prevents abused women from seeking help is a disadvantaged economic position. Strube and Barbour (1983) found that abused women's economic dependency is associated with a decreased likelihood of terminating an abusive relationship. Gelles (1976) and Hilberman and Munson (1978) found that women who are more economically dependent on their partners may be more tolerant of abuse and, therefore, less likely to leave abusive relationships. Many abused women lack the education and skills to obtain employment. This is exacerbated in Trinidad and Tobago by the lack of equality in job opportunities and remuneration. The responsibility for child care likewise can preclude the acquisition of work outside the home (Strube and Barbour, 1983).

More recent studies suggest that the combination of poverty and violence in the household creates particular difficulties for women's well-being and ability to achieve self-sufficiency (Lyon, 2002). In essence, abused women may never be empowered unless they are allowed sufficient access to obtain resources (Busch and Valentine, 2000). If a woman is not financially secure or lacks the opportunity to become financially secure, she may be unable to leave the abusive relationship. As such, the empowerment of women should be a central strategy to enable women to leave abusive relationships. Unfortunately, these efforts have a limited impact on changing abused women's status in the family, since in many cases empowering women is difficult to achieve in practice, and especially so in patriarchal societies (Peled et al., 2000).

While economic dependency and the related factors of patriarchal socio-cultural values and beliefs are important factors that increase women's vulnerability, other Caribbean research has linked domestic violence to a number of additional risk factors. These include alcoholism, drug abuse, and the breakdown of the family structure. Significant changes to family structure have led to matri-focality in the case of families of African descent and changes in the extended family in the case of families of East Indian descent (Gopaul and Reddock, 1994). Other research suggests that women who have been involved in situations of domestic violence are

more likely to perceive their present situation as hopeless. They tend to adapt instead of leaving or exploring meaningful alternatives. Despite the fact that a number of risk factors have been identified, many service providers that are developing programs and innovations to help with the problem fail to address the perceived and real difficulties of the changing internal dynamics of the family, the unavailability of social support, the lack of necessary social and economic resource programs for abused women and their children, and the lack of enforcement of existing laws (McDonald, 1989).

Where women are concerned, vulnerabilities exist both within the society and the family. Despite increases in the educational level of females relative to males in Trinidad and Tobago, available data indicate that for comparable occupations, women earn an average of 65 cents on the dollar compared to men. Data from the Trinidad and Tobago Central Statistical Office (2002) show, for example, that in 2000, women who were legislators and senior office managers earned 52.8 per cent of what males in similar jobs earned. For other occupations the earnings of women were similarly lower than that of men (57.7 per cent for service workers including defence force and shop sales workers, and 55.2 per cent for craft and related workers). Table 4 summarizes the relevant data for the period from 1998 to 2000.

Table 4. Women's Average Income as a Percentage of Men's by Occupational Groups, 1998-2000

Occupational group	1998	1999	2000
Legislators, Senior Officers, and Managers	52.9	52.3	52.8
Professionals	75.6	80.6	73.5
Technicians and Associate Professionals	76.7	79.7	84.1
Clerks	86.6	85.9	87.8
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	50.2	53.5	57.7
Agricultural, Forestry, and Fishery Workers	52.9	67.3	68.7
Craft and Related Workers	50.0	47.3	55.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	54.9	64.8	64.9
Elementary Occupations	61.9	64.1	64.4
Per cent average	62.4	66.1	67.7

Source: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago 2000 Census.

A further examination reveals that the problem of lower earnings within the same occupation is compounded by the fact that women are concentrated in lower-paying jobs compared to men. For example, Central Statistical Office data for 2000 (Table A5.29 in Appendix 5) indicate that while 22.4 per cent of the female workforce are clerks, only 4.2 per cent of males are employed in this occupation. Similarly, 22.9 per cent of employed females are either service workers or involved in shop sales, while only 10.8 per cent of males are in similar occupations. With respect to some of the higher-paying occupations, females are making some headway relative to males. For example, among those who are employed, legislators and senior officers and managers account for 6.6 per cent of women and 6.3 per cent of men. However, it is important to note that while the number of females is increasing relative to males for some of the higher-paying occupations, these occupations account for only a small proportion of all occupations, indicating that many females are still restricted to low-paying jobs. In addition, as Table 4 indicates, where there are females in high-paying jobs, they still only earn a fraction on the dollar compared to males. Table A5.30 in Appendix 5 further indicates that, overall, there are fewer females than males in the labour force, and the unemployment rate for females is higher than that for males for the entire period for which data are available.

Economic vulnerability is a reflection of culture and a belief system that perpetuates and accepts inequality. Such vulnerability is also reflective of a legislative system that has not adequately addressed the issue of gender equality. While economic vulnerabilities have far-reaching implications in and of themselves, cultural factors that perpetuate such inequality can also be conducive to other forms of inequality that serve to reinforce the vulnerability of females relative to males. Such a cultural system implicitly devalues females and their worth and offers less to them in the way of opportunities for improvement and equality of treatment when they require assistance.

Child Abuse and Corporal Discipline

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines a child as “every human being below the age of eighteen years unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier” (United Nations, 1989; Article 1). Since 1973, the age of majority in Trinidad and Tobago has been 18 (Age of Majority Act, section 2(1)). In Trinidad and Tobago, “child” has been defined as “a person under the age of fourteen years” and a “young person” means “a person who is fourteen years of age or upwards and under the age of sixteen years” (Children Act, section 2). Given that in Trinidad and Tobago adulthood is attained at the age of 18, this section will focus on abuse and corporal discipline of persons younger than that age.

Child abuse may take many forms and there is no fixed or unique definition of the term. It is widely acknowledged to be a socially defined phenomenon, and categories of child abuse have broadened over time (Smart, 1999). Most of the literature on child abuse in Trinidad and Tobago has focused on child sexual abuse, and there is also some information on corporal punishment. There is far less research on other forms of abuse, though the International Labour Organization (Hunte and Lewis, 2002; Dunn 2002) has focused on child labour in Trinidad and Tobago and has examined other issues that can be considered to amount to child abuse. This section will focus on child sexual abuse and corporal punishment.

- Child Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse may or may not involve actual physical contact and includes penetrative acts (e.g., rape or buggery) as well as non-penetrative and non-contact activities, such as involving children in watching sexual activities, encouraging children to behave in sexually explicit ways, and exposing them to inappropriate sexual material. Child sexual abuse also includes involving children in prostitution and pornography. The age of sexual consent is 16 years for both males and females (Sexual Offences Act, sections 6(1) and 8(1)). As such, all acts of sexual contact with children under the age of 16 are unlawful regardless of whether such acts are consensual. Child sexual abuse occurs in all racial, ethnic, religious, and socio-economic groups and affects children of all ages, including infants. Both boys and girls are sexually abused, although in all reported studies girls outnumber boys (Jones and Trotman Jemmott, 2009, p. 223).

Definitions of child sexual abuse are generally based on the concepts of harm and responsibility for that harm (Gough, 1996; Archard, 1999). The Children Act of Trinidad and Tobago was first enacted in 1925. Section 15(1) of that act addresses the court’s duty to protect a child or young person who has “suffered or is suffering harm so as to cause concern for the welfare of that child or young person, or is likely to suffer such harm” (Children Act, section 15(1)). For the purposes of that section, “harm” includes physical, sexual, or mental abuse (Children Act, section 11(d)). Article 34 of the UN’s Convention on the Rights of the Child imposes a duty on

state parties to take all necessary steps to protect children from “all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.” It also requires that state parties prevent the “exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices” (United Nations, 1989, Article 34(b)). It is with a view to meeting these provisions that the 2012 Children Bill was passed in Parliament. The purpose of the bill was to replace the current Children Act Chapter 46:01 as amended. Previous Children Bills lapsed as a result of the dissolution of Parliament. Important aspects of the bill include Part V (abuse of children through prostitution), Part VI (other sexual offences), and Part VIII (child pornography and trafficking for sexual exploitation). Section 18 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act (2000) provides for mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of minors. Any parent or guardian, or someone with actual custody, charge, or control of a minor who has reasonable grounds for believing that a sexual offence has been committed with respect to that minor is required to make a report to the police as soon as reasonably practical. The section 18 amendments now form section 31 and 31A–31E of the Sexual Offences Act, Chapter 11:28 of the Laws of Trinidad and Tobago. These sections provide for prosecution of persons who prevent a minor from giving a statement to the police or from testifying in court.

The effects of child sexual abuse are “invisible scars” that its survivors often carry throughout their lives (Hoyano and Keenan, 2010, p. 225). Survivors of such abuse often require on-going medical treatment and are sometimes unable to maintain employment as a result of psychological and/or physical problems caused by the abuse. Children who are sexually abused may experience irreparable damage to their self-esteem (Jones, 2013). Studies on female survivors of abuse have consistently found a number of disturbing outcomes, including a sense of powerlessness and loss of identity (Leenerts, 1999), feelings of anger, shame, impotence, guilt, inferiority, worthlessness, and depression (Caputi, 2003, p. 2), and violent and non-violent criminal behaviour (Herrera and McCloskey 2003, p. 319). Studies of both men and women survivors found a greater likelihood of being diagnosed with substance abuse disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, and borderline personality disorder (Medrano et al., 2003). The research that focuses specifically on male survivors of incest and sexual abuse has shown that many of these men later in life suffer from fear, anger, depression, self-destructive behaviour, feelings of isolation, shame and stigma, and a tendency towards re-victimization and possibly sexual offending against children, as well as antisocial sexual and aggressive activity, suicide attempts, and addiction to alcohol, drugs and sex (Ray, 2001).

Many factors have been cited as contributing to the continued perpetration of child sexual abuse in the Caribbean, though it is not as yet known which of these factors are important in the case of Trinidad and Tobago. These include the at-risk characteristics of the child, parent, and perpetrator, and the impact of the socio-economic and cultural environment of the Caribbean on families (Le Franc, 2002; Jones and Trotman Jemmott, 2009). It is believed that girls are particularly at risk for child sexual abuse in female-headed, single-parent households where a step-father or mother’s boyfriend is present in the home. This belief is supported by recent research conducted in the Caribbean (Jones and Trotman Jemmott, 2009). Bolen (2001) notes that the presence of a stepfather in the home has been found to be a factor that makes a child more vulnerable not only to abuse by the stepfather himself but to abuse by others. However, there are other studies that have not supported this finding. Wyatt et al. (1995), who conducted research in Jamaica, and Rock (1997) and Barrow (2003), who conducted research in Barbados, did not find evidence of this in their studies.

It has also been reported in the literature that there are situations in which mothers in low-income families engage in transactional sex to supplement household resources, or allow their under-age daughters to be exploited by men for financial support (Barrow, 2003; UNICEF, 2006). Other factors of a socio-cultural nature constitute risk to children for abuse and neglect,

including the risk of child sexual abuse. For example, research has found that children may be placed in informal foster and adoptive situations with friends and relatives when their parents emigrate (Crawford-Brown, 2002; Jones, Sogren, and Sharpe, 2004), or that child-care responsibilities may be shifted to relatives and older siblings as a strategy for economic and social survival of the mother and child (Russell-Brown, Norville, and Griffith, 1997). In these arrangements children find themselves being cared for by someone other than their own parents. It has been suggested that children who do not live with their parents are more vulnerable to risk of abuse and neglect from relatives, neighbours, and others (Powell, 1986; Crawford-Brown, 2002; Jones, Sogren, and Sharpe, 2004). Another situation associated with risk for child sexual abuse in Caribbean families is the patriarchal nature of Caribbean societies. It has been argued that this presents a challenge in securing respect for the “incest taboo” (Le Franc, 2002). Thus, as suggested by Coleman and Collins (1990), incest that takes place in the family may be viewed as an expression of the male’s need to dominate and control his household. Barrow (2003, p. 36) notes that “recent research has exposed disturbing evidence of a historical tradition and cultural acceptance of child abuse in the Caribbean,” particularly in relation to physical and sexual abuse.

While official data on sexual offences against children are available (Tables A5.63 and A5.64 in Appendix 5), the true prevalence of child sexual abuse in Trinidad and Tobago is not known. Generally this type of abuse is under-reported. There is no uniform system for collecting data about such abuse and there is no known co-ordination of data collection between the police service, educational institutions, health and medical institutions, and social services departments (Barrow, 2003). In the absence of an established reporting system, and given that access to documentation concerning crimes involving sexual abuse is usually restricted, whatever statistics provided would most likely represent only a proportion of the true number of cases.

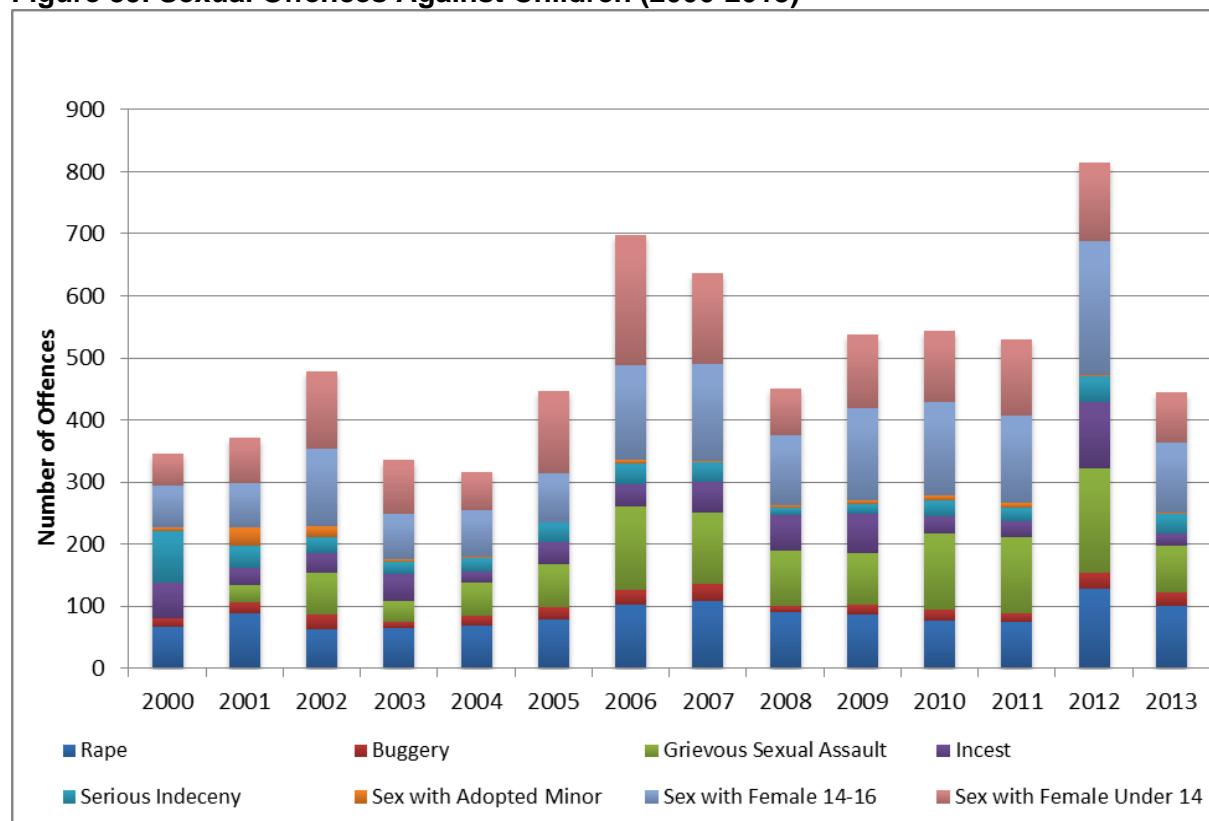
Tables A5.63 and A5.64 in Appendix 5 show the number of sexual offences committed against children for the period from 2000 to 2013. During this period there were 6,950 reported offences. Of these, the largest proportion were sex with a female between the ages of 14 and 16 (which accounted for 24.2 per cent of all sexual offences against children), sex with a female under 14 (21.9 per cent), rape (17.2 per cent), and grievous sexual assault (16.7 per cent). When data are restricted to between 2009 and 2013, the same offences are the most prevalent: sex with a female between the ages of 14 to 16 accounted for 26.8 per cent of all reported offences, followed by grievous sexual assault (20 per cent), sex with a female under 14 (19.6 per cent), and rape (16.2 per cent).²⁶ Time trends in sexual offences against children show a general increase in sexual offences from 2000 to 2012, followed by a decline from 2012 to 2013. Figure 39 shows the number of sexual offences reported in each offence category each year from 2000 to 2013.

While the present report focuses on Trinidad and Tobago, statistics from other Caribbean countries may be useful, as similar situations may exist in other Caribbean nations because many of them share similar histories and cultures. In Guyana, it has been reported that 86 per cent of 14-17 year-old girls, 50 per cent of 10-13 year-old girls, and 6 per cent of 6-9 year-old girls have been sexually harassed (Cabral and Speek-Warnery, 2005). In Jamaica, out of a total of 1,389 reported sexual offences in 2006, close to a third were committed against children younger than 16. Women and girls remain silent victims of most major crimes in Jamaica, where

²⁶ It was not possible to compute sexual offence rates against children, since the most reliable source of data – census data – do not disaggregate age in such a way that children can be distinguished from adults. The age bands used in the census are 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19, etc.

only 20 per cent of rapes are reported to the police (Jones, 2013). In the Eastern Caribbean, a nine-country survey of school-age children found that 11 per cent of girls and 9 per cent of boys reported that they had been sexually abused, including through incest (UNICEF, 2007, p. 1). In the same survey, 40 per cent of girls reported they had their first sexual experience forced upon them. In Jamaica, 20 per cent of adolescent girls in Jamaica reported the same.

Figure 39. Sexual Offences Against Children (2000-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Hernandez-Ramdwar (2008) examined the linkage between increasing levels of violence and abuse against children/youth in Trinidad and Tobago and the detrimental after-effects of such abuse on survivors. The study posits that a history of childhood sexual abuse may be linked to addictive behaviours and a propensity to engage in prostitution and/or transactional sex. Hernandez-Ramdwar argues that there appears to be an increasing rate of child sexual abuse, including incest, in Trinidad and Tobago. This conclusion is based on a textual analysis of newspaper reports between 2004 and 2006 that showed an increasing societal focus on and concern with child abuse. The author cites Patricia Bernard, Executive Director of the Rape Crisis Centre in Trinidad, who argues that there is a large number of sexual crimes against children in the country. She also cites Dr. Karen Moore, who in 2004 stated that child molestation cuts across class lines, and that there had been a sharp increase in reported incidents of older children abusing younger ones. Beverly King, an HIV counsellor, indicated that there was widespread incest, child sexual abuse, youth sexual activity, drug abuse, and even prostitution among minors in Trinidad and Tobago (Martin, 2005a). At a 2006 seminar on child sexual abuse awareness, child psychiatrist Dr. Samuel Shafe stated that although there had been more reported cases of sodomization of children and adolescents in recent years, the exact rate was difficult to determine due to underreporting and lack of awareness of what constitutes abuse (Mackhan, 2006). Child rights activist Gregory Sloane-Seale stated that

“...over the last two decades the problem has really mushroomed into what you see now.... For every story that is found out or reported, there may be ten more” (Martin, 2005b).

Hernandez-Ramdwar (2008) goes on to examine the impact of tourism on levels of child abuse and argues that it is particularly relevant to Tobago more so than Trinidad. She cites a report by Gibbings (1997) on sex tourism in Tobago that stated that, along with the increase of Tobagonians prostituting themselves to foreign tourists and an alarming increase in resulting HIV infection and AIDS, there was a correlating problem of incest. Hernandez-Ramdwar stated that men are expected to have more than one woman at a time, and incest is common in Tobago. The Gibbings (1997) report came out of a conference on “Youth, Family Life, Mental Health and AIDS” held after the death of a 14-year-old HIV-positive girl who confessed to having had sexual relations with more than 30 adult men.

Baboolal et al. (2007) investigated the importance of childhood sexual abuse on outpatients attending adult psychiatric outpatient clinics. The aim of the study was to explore the differences in childhood sexual abuse between psychiatric patients and a control sample who were not psychiatric patients.²⁷ Analyses revealed several significant differences between the cases and control group. Twenty-six per cent of patients and 12.1 per cent of controls experienced childhood sexual abuse. Of the patients who experienced such abuse, 39.7 per cent had their experiences between the ages of 4 to 8, while 44.8 per cent of the controls who experienced such abuse had their experiences between the ages of 9 and 12. It was also discovered that patients were abused more frequently than controls and were more likely to experience force and manipulation during such abuse. More specifically, 41.3 per cent of patients and 10.3 per cent of the controls had been abused at least five times. Seventeen abused controls (58.6 per cent) reported having been sexually abused as a child only once. Childhood sexual abuse with both force and manipulation was reported by 47.6 per cent of the patients, and 20.7 per cent of controls experienced such abuse with force and manipulation. The abused patients reported having a smaller social network of two persons on average compared to the abused controls, who had a social network of more than four persons. Of the 92 abused participants, 73.9 per cent were women, and only 52.2 per cent had told someone about the abuse. In the majority of abuse cases for both patients and controls, the abuse involved one abuser.

The study by Baboolal et al. (2007) has some important findings. Among other things it indicates that patients at psychiatric clinics may be more likely to have suffered from childhood sexual abuse than the average person who is not a psychiatric patient. In addition, the study discovered that psychiatric patients were more likely to experience more severe sexual abuse, and that such abuse was likely to happen at a younger age. Importantly, the study also yields insight into the nature of childhood sexual abuse for non-psychiatric patients. While it is difficult to estimate the extent to which the control sample was representative of the general population in Trinidad, the study discovered that 12.1 per cent of controls experienced childhood sexual abuse, and of these 20.7 per cent experienced it with force and manipulation. If these figures generalize to the population of Trinidad, this indicates that the prevalence of childhood sexual abuse may be much higher than many persons assume.

²⁷ Data were collected from 12 psychiatric outpatient clinics located throughout Trinidad. A questionnaire covering demographic and social variables as well as sexual abuse components was administered by semi-structured interview to 566 participants, of whom 242 were patients attending psychiatric outpatient clinics and 239 were controls.

Hunte and Lewis (2002) interviewed 40 children for an assessment of children in the worst forms of child labour in Tobago.²⁸ Of those interviewed, 27 were males (67.5 per cent) and 13 were females (32.5 per cent). Of the 40 children, 25 (62.5 per cent) were working. This included 22 males (88 per cent) and three females (12 per cent). Among the children who were working, 28 per cent were between 10 and 13 years old and 72 per cent were between 14 and 17. The majority of the working children lived in a single female-headed household with their mother or grandmother and two or three siblings. In general, the socio-economic status of their families was low, indicating a possible correlation between child labour and poverty. Hunte and Lewis (2002) also discovered that the parents of working children tend to be unemployed, seasonally employed, or in low-paying jobs. Table A5.31 in Appendix 5 provides details about the profile of the children who were working.

Hunte and Lewis (2002) also examined children's earnings for selected activities and found that income was higher from activities associated with the worst forms of child labour. For example, children who were sexually exploited through sex tourism and prostitution earned significantly more than their counterparts in trades and services. Their income varied between US\$36 and US\$143 a day with the possibility of earning US\$300 per session. Selling drugs ranged between US\$36 and US\$42 a day, and income from child labour activities ranged from less than US\$1 to US\$12.60 a day. The study also discovered that children worked long hours, ranging between 8 and 12 hours daily, which limited their time for play, leisure, and education. The report argued that the long hours and low pay below the minimum wage were indicative of exploitation.

Hunte and Lewis (2002) also examined incest and collected data from 14 reported cases. It was found that girls were more at risk than boys and that abuse started as early as seven years of age. The issue of incest was discussed with stakeholders using focus groups. Participants were of the view that incest was a major problem in Tobago and that girls were the main victims. It was also determined that in many cases children were unaware that this was wrong. Participants were of the view that incest is often associated with violence, threats of violence, and intimidation, and that the main perpetrators were fathers, stepfathers, uncles, grandfathers, and other males such as the mother's boyfriend, or a male fulfilling the role of family provider. Locations with a high prevalence of incest included Mason Hall, Belle Garden, Roxborough, Mt. St. George, and Buccoo. There were also problems of denial, complacency, and tolerance by some women because of economic dependency, as well as incidents of families paying off authorities to get cases dropped. Police officers noted that the progress of investigations was impeded by a lack of reporting from victims, absence of a policy for handling such cases, and absence of adequate support programmes and services such as safe homes for victims. Convictions were reportedly few because of the difficulty of securing evidence from victims, who were often unwilling to take the perpetrator to court because he was usually the main or sole breadwinner, or was violent. However, the small non-random samples used by Hunte and Lewis (2002), while providing useful insight into child abuse, do not provide a sufficient basis for estimating the prevalence of incest in Tobago.

²⁸ A convenience sample was used for data collection, with key informants providing access to other informants and locations to be visited. Hunte and Lewis (2002) conducted 55 interviews with key stakeholders and eight focus groups and observed 24 locations thought to be sites where child labour occurred. A total of 111 persons were consulted, including 40 children between the ages of 7 and 17. Research instruments included a short guide for focus group discussions with children and three questionnaires designed for use with children, institutions and parents, and the police.

- Corporal Punishment

Corporal punishment continues to be an accepted mode of child rearing in many areas of the world, including the Caribbean, although severe forms of punishment leading to injury are generally not condoned (Payne, 1989). Similarly, surveys of children's views report that the majority of children themselves believe that physical punishment is a valid and necessary form of discipline (Rosberg, 2005; Cabral and Speek-Warnery, 2005). It has been argued that the widespread use of corporal punishment is a result of a complex interplay of cultural and social norms, including the belief that children are born "bad" or "wicked" and need correcting, the view of children as "property" of their parents, the belief that punishment is necessary for character and moral development, the importance placed on obedience, lack of parenting skills (including a lack of knowledge about non-violent approaches to discipline), and the widespread belief of adults that they were not harmed by the physical punishment they received as children (UNICEF, 2006).

In Trinidad and Tobago, section 22 of the Children Act specifically provides that a parent, teacher, or other person having lawful control or charge over a child or young person has the right to administer reasonable punishment to that child or young person. The determination of what is reasonable involves making a value judgment and is subjective. However, children have some protection from violence under other provisions in the Children Act and under the Domestic Violence Act (1999). The Second Schedule Part B of the Children (Amendment) Act states that parents and others acting *in loco parentis* must "guide and direct the child without the use of any cruel, inhuman or humiliating punishment" and "protect the child from unlawful physical violence and all forms of physical or emotional abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the parent's care" (sections 4 and 7).

Corporal punishment of children is lawful in public and private schools under section 22 of the Children Act (see above). But it is prohibited by the Children (Amendment) Act, which states that for teachers, "reasonable punishment" does not include corporal punishment (section 10A). However, this latter act was not yet in force as of March 2015, and there have been numerous calls from teachers, parents, and teaching unions for corporal punishment to be reintroduced into schools. In June 2004, the Education Minister released government-commissioned research into indiscipline in schools that recommended the reintroduction of corporal punishment. That research notwithstanding, as of November 2014 the official position of the Ministry of Education was that corporal punishment should not be administered in schools. In a flyer downloadable from its website, the ministry states that it "...wishes to issue a strong reminder to all Principals, teachers, parents and other guardians of children that using violence in any form as a means of disciplining children at home or in schools is strictly prohibited....Further, the use of violence as a form of discipline in schools is also a direct violation of the Ministry of Education's National School Code of Conduct, which explicitly states that corporal punishment should not be used in the Nation's schools."

In Trinidad and Tobago corporal punishment is prohibited as a sentence for crime by young offenders under the age of 18 in the Miscellaneous Provisions (Children) Act (2000), in force since November 2000, which repeals the Corporal Punishment (Offenders Not Over Sixteen) Act and amends the Children Act (section 83) and the Corporal Punishment (Offenders Over Sixteen) Act. Under the Constitution (1976, amended 2000), Parliament may not "impose or authorize the imposition of cruel and unusual treatment or punishment" (Article 5). Children convicted of offences may be sent to a certified industrial school or a certified orphanage (Children Act). However, corporal punishment is lawful as a disciplinary measure in these

institutions under the provisions relating to “reasonable punishment” in section 22 of the Children Act (see above).

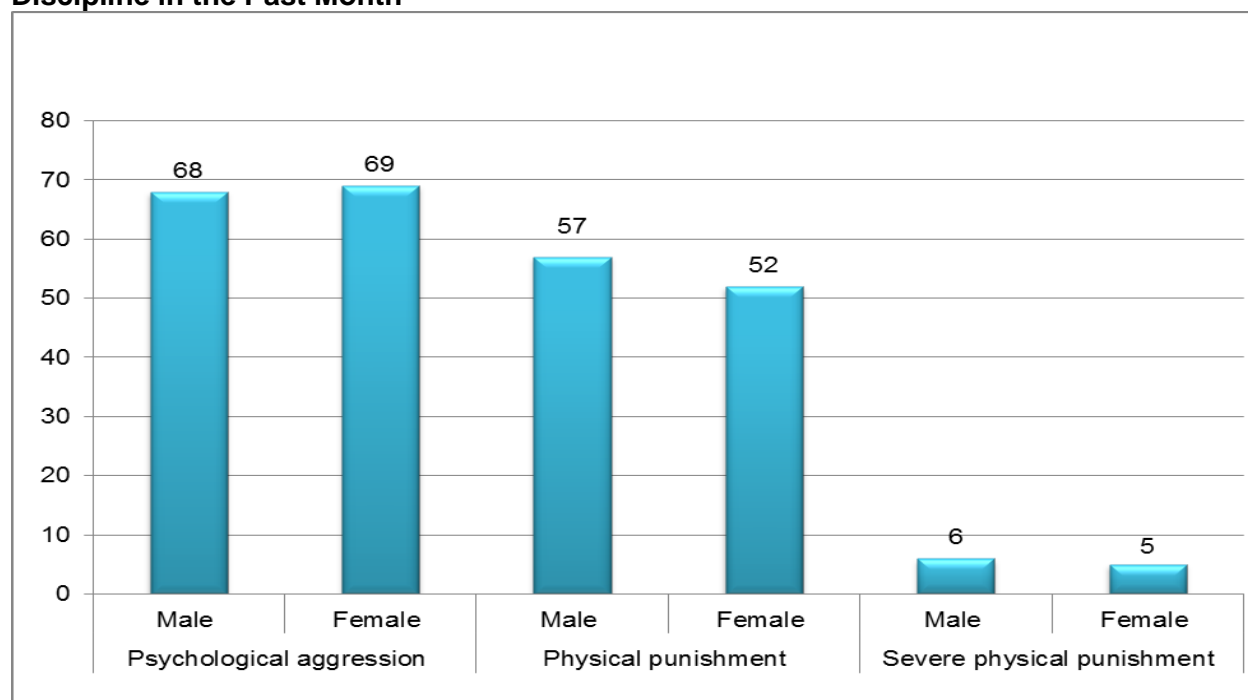
Clarke (2011) utilized qualitative methods to explore the perceptions of children's rights in Trinidad.²⁹ These were examined in relation to articles stated in the UN's Convention on the Rights of the Child. The themes that emerged from the adult interviews revealed ambivalent attitudes towards the use of corporal punishment in schools and at home, fear that the removal of corporal punishment would result in the absence of discipline or lack of control of children, and strong feelings about parental control. Parents viewed the government as having little authority over parenting practices. Child participants also showed ambivalent attitudes towards corporal punishment, both endorsing and at the same time condemning its use. Participants indicated that corporal punishment was still used in some schools. Overall, participants' responses revealed support for an authoritarian parenting style conducive to the use of corporal punishment. Participants believed that corporal punishment was beneficial and functional within Trinidad and Tobago society.

According to UNICEF (2010), 77 per cent of children aged 2-14 experienced violent discipline (physical punishment and/or psychological aggression) in 2005-2006 in Trinidad and Tobago.³⁰ When these results are disaggregated by gender and type of punishment (Figure 40), the data indicate that 68 per cent of males and 69 per cent of females experienced psychological aggression (being shouted at, yelled at, screamed at, or insulted), while 57 per cent of males and 52 per cent of females experienced physical punishment. In addition, 6 per cent of males and 5 per cent of females experienced severe physical punishment (being hit or slapped on the face, head, or ears or being hit over and over with an implement). It was also discovered that 25 per cent of mothers and caregivers thought that physical punishment was necessary in child rearing. Non-violent discipline was also widely used and was experienced by 89 per cent of children. Children aged 2-4 were more likely to experience violent discipline than older children: 83 per cent of children aged 2-4 compared to 79 per cent of children aged 5-9 and 74 per cent of children aged 10-14. No significant differences in children's experience of violent discipline were found according to sex, household size, level of education of adults in the household, or engagement in child labour. It was found, however, that violent discipline was more common in single-parent households than in other types of households.

²⁹ The author conducted in-depth interviews with 17 participants and focus group sessions with 14 boys from a group home for socially displaced children. The sample was comprised of parents, teachers, child-care providers, and children.

³⁰ In this survey, data were collected from 2,063 children in Trinidad and Tobago. The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale was the primary instrument utilized to gather data on corporal punishment.

Figure 40. Percentage of Children Aged 2-14 Who Experienced Different Forms of Violent Discipline in the Past Month



Source: UNICEF (2010).

The Ministry of Social Development of Trinidad and Tobago (2008), in collaboration with UNICEF, conducted a Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey with data collected in 2006.³¹ Mothers and caretakers of children aged 2-14 years were asked a series of questions to determine what disciplinary measures they employ with their children. It was found that 75.1 per cent of households with at least one child aged 2-14 used psychological or physical punishment to discipline their children (Table A5.32 in Appendix 5). More importantly, 4.4 per cent of such cases were subjected to severe physical punishment. It was also found that 25.4 per cent of mothers/caretakers believed that physical punishment was a necessary form of discipline. Altogether, more than half (55.8 per cent) of the children for whom data were collected were subjected to either minor or severe forms of physical discipline. When these results are disaggregated by gender, more males (5.2 per cent) than females (3.6 per cent) were likely to experience severe forms of physical punishment. Older children were more likely than younger children to experience severe punishment. More specifically, 2.9 per cent of 2-4 year olds, 4.5 per cent of 5-9 year olds and 5 per cent of 10-14 year olds experienced severe physical punishment. There was also a systematic relationship between mothers' level of education and the use of severe physical punishment. More specifically, as the mothers' level of education increased, the use of severe physical punishment decreased. Interestingly, the use of severe physical punishment was more prevalent in Tobago than in Trinidad. In Tobago, 12.3 per cent of households used severe physical punishment on their children. The level of severe physical punishment in the various Regional Health Authority regions in Trinidad ranged from 2.9 to 4.9 per cent.

³¹ Data were collected from 5,557 randomly selected households in Trinidad and Tobago. Data from children were collected from one randomly selected child aged 2-14 years from each household that had children within this age range. In total, data were collected from 2,064 children.

Sexual Violence

Figures 41 and 42 show the number of sexual offences and rates per 100,000 inhabitants for sexual offences for the period from 1990 to 2013. Data for rapes, incest, and other sexual offences are available for the period from 1993 to 2013, while data for serious indecency and indecent assault are available from 1990 to 2013 (Table A5.33 in Appendix 5).

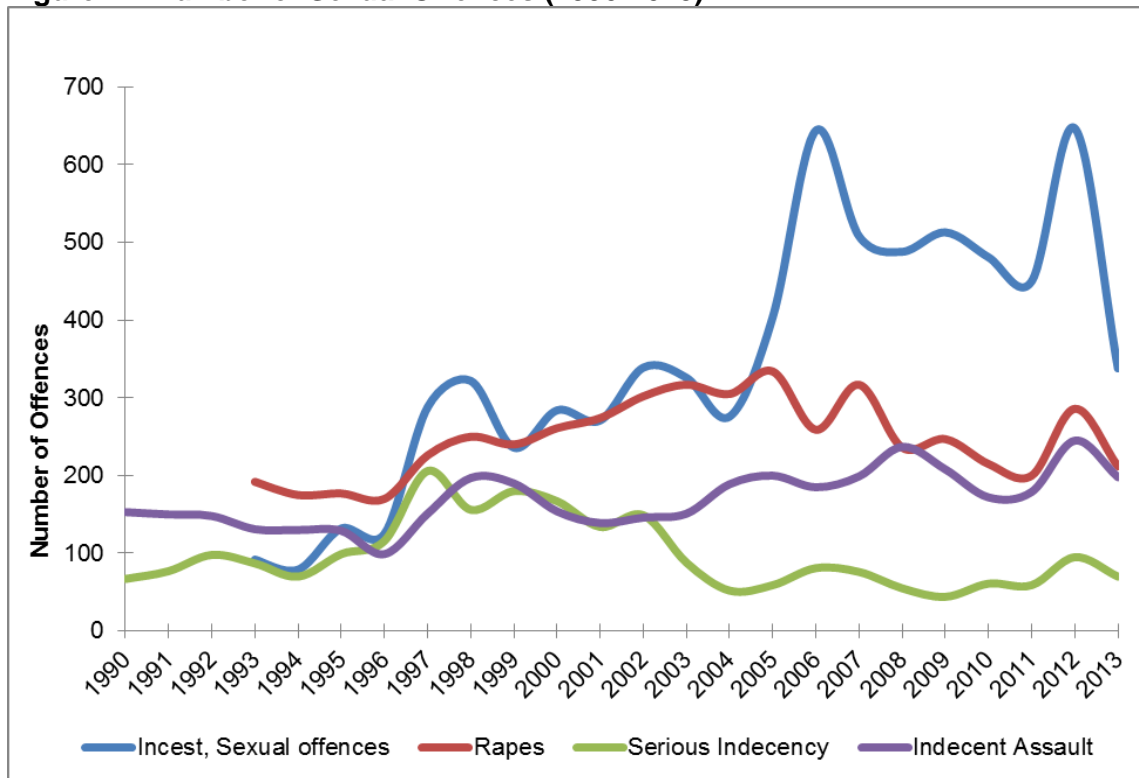
For the respective periods, there was an average of 247 reported rapes, 98 acts of serious indecency, 345 acts of incest and other sexual offences, and 170 acts of indecent assault per year. The annual average number of rapes reported to the police decreased to 232 from 2009 to 2013, while the annual number of acts of serious indecency reported decreased to an average of 65.8 over that period. In contrast, the annual number of reported acts of incest and other sexual offences increased to an average of 485.8 from 2009-2013, while the number of acts of indecent assault increased to an average of 200.4. In the case of incest, Section 18 of the Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act (2000) of Trinidad and Tobago provides for mandatory reporting of suspected abuse of minors. This, coupled with greater awareness of the issues surrounding child sexual abuse, could plausibly have resulted in greater willingness to report acts of incest.

For the respective periods, there was an average of 19.2 reported rapes, 7.7 acts of serious indecency, 26.5 acts of incest and other sexual offences, and 13.2 acts of indecent assault per 100,000 inhabitants. From 2009-2013 these averages were 17.4 rapes, 4.9 acts of serious indecency, 36.5 acts of incest and other sexual offences, and 15.1 acts of indecent assault per 100,000 inhabitants. It should be noted, however, that victimization survey data on rape collected by the UNDP (2012) for 2009 indicate that the actual rate of rape is 6.6 times higher than indicated in official crime data.

Time trends in Figures 41 and 42 indicate that serious indecency reports increased from 1990 to 1997, and then began to decline until 2004. After 2004, serious indecency exhibited some level of stability. Reports of rape increased from 1993 to 2005, and thereafter began to decline, with the only exception being a spike in 2012. Reports of incest and other sexual offences increased from 1993 to 2004, and then increased even more dramatically until 2006 before declining. As with rape, the only exception to this decline was a spike in incest and other sexual offences in 2012. Time trends for indecent assault indicate that there was a very gradual decline in the number of such assaults reported from 1990 to 1996, and then a very gradual increase from 1996 to 2013. The noted increase in reported sexual offences in 2012 was particularly dramatic for incest and other sexual offences, but is also clearly discernible for the other sexual offences in Figures 41 and 42.

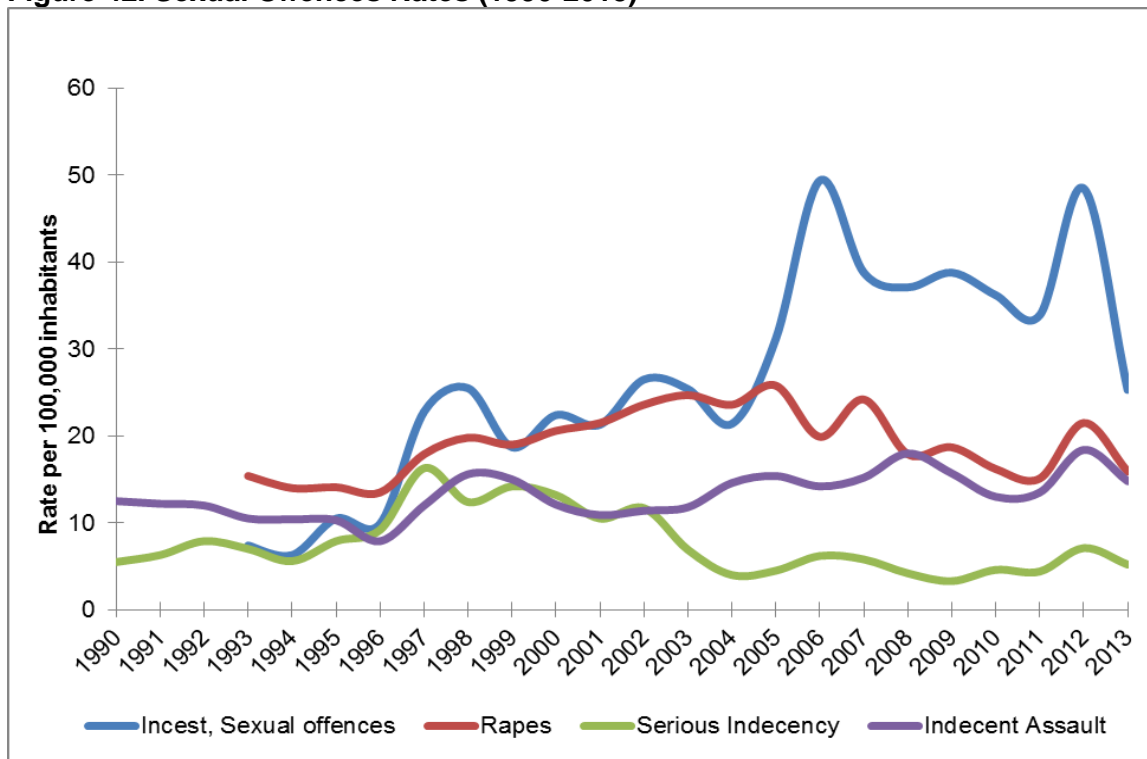
The increase in rape, incest, and other sexual offences in 2012 could be explained by the state of emergency declared from August 21 to December 5, 2011 to reduce crime. During the state of emergency it was illegal to be outdoors at night. Past research has shown that a large proportion of sexual offences are committed by persons known to the victim. In this case, an unintended consequence of the state of emergency may have been that it put potential victims and perpetrators in close proximity for longer periods, increasing the possibility that sexual offences would have occurred. Many of the sexual offences that would have occurred in the latter half of 2011 during the state of emergency would have been officially reported and recorded in 2012.

Figure 41. Number of Sexual Offences (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 42. Sexual Offences Rates (1990-2013)



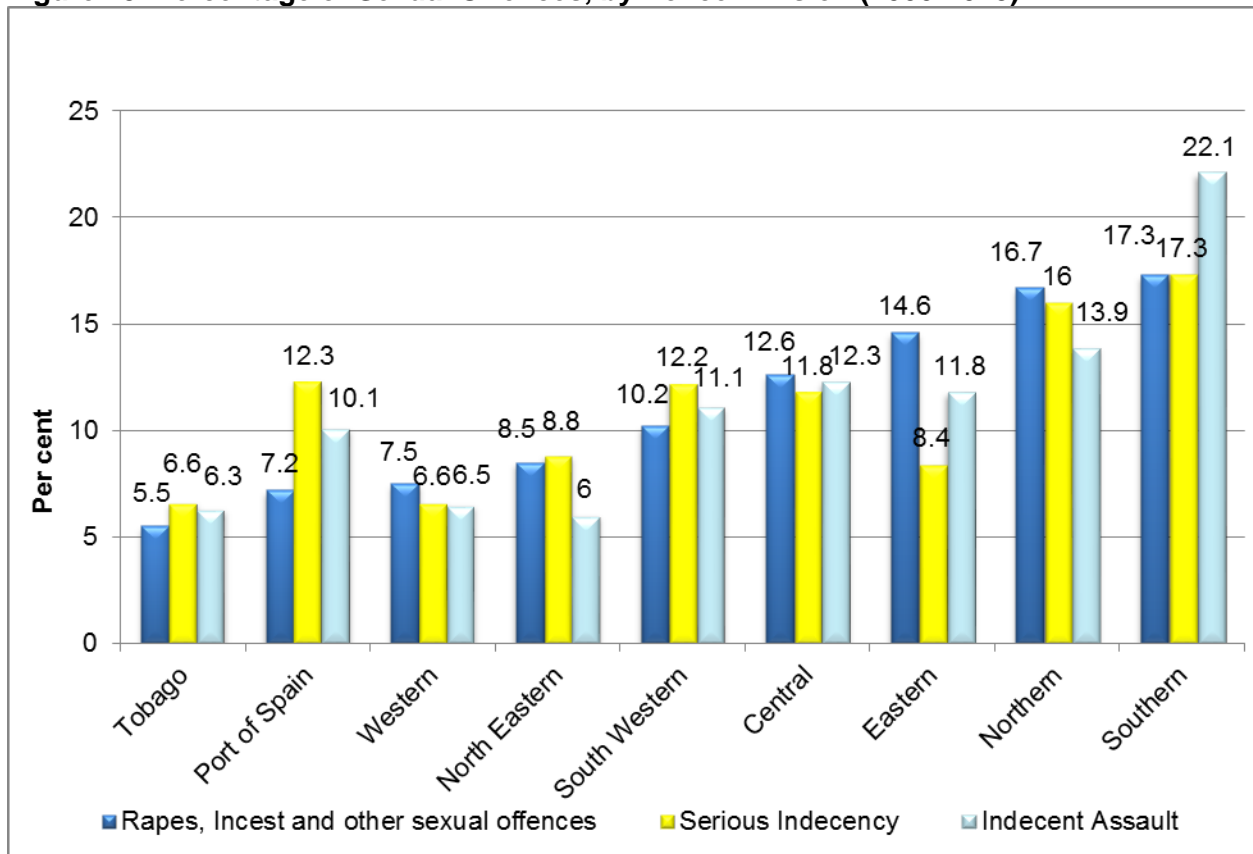
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

The number of sexual offences reported and detected within each police division for 2000 to 2013 is shown in Tables A5.34, A5.35, and A5.36 in Appendix 5. For this period there were a total of 15,688 reported rapes, acts of incest, and other sexual offences (apart from serious indecency and indecent assault). Of these, the highest proportion occurred in the Southern Division (17.3 per cent of all reported cases), followed by the Northern Division (16.7 per cent), Eastern Division (14.6 per cent), and Central Division (12.6 per cent). The lowest proportion of such offences occurred in Tobago (5.5 per cent). For the period from 2000 to 2013 there were 1,952 reports of serious indecency. Of these, the largest proportion occurred in the Southern Division (17.3 per cent) and the Northern Division (16 per cent). The lowest proportion occurred in Tobago (6.6 per cent) and the Western Division (6.6 per cent). During this period there were 4,014 reported cases of indecent assault. The largest proportion of these was reported in the Southern Division (22.1 per cent) and the Northern Division (13.9 per cent).

The number of sexual offences reported and detected within each police division from 2009 to 2013 is shown in Tables A5.37, A5.38, and A5.39 in Appendix 5. For this period there were 3,590 reported rapes, acts of incest, and other sexual offences (apart from serious indecency and indecent assault). Of these, the highest proportion occurred in the Southern Division (16.5 per cent of all reported cases), followed by the Northern Division (16.2 per cent), Eastern Division (13.8 per cent), and North Eastern Division (11.2 per cent). The lowest proportion of such offences occurred in the Port of Spain Division (6.2 per cent) and in Tobago (6.9 per cent). In 2013, the divisions with the highest proportion of reported rapes, incest, and other sexual offences were the Southern and Northern Divisions. During the 2009-2013 period there were 328 reports of serious indecency. Of these, the largest proportion occurred in the Southern Division (17.7 per cent) and Northern Division (16.5 per cent), and the lowest proportion occurred in the Eastern Division (5.5 per cent). In 2013, the divisions with the highest proportion of reported acts of serious indecency were the Southern and Northern Divisions. From 2009-2013, there were 1,004 reported cases of indecent assault, with the largest proportion of these reported in the Southern Division (26.4 per cent) and the Northern Division (14.5 per cent). Again, in 2013, the divisions with the highest proportion of reported acts of indecent assault were the Southern and Northern Divisions.

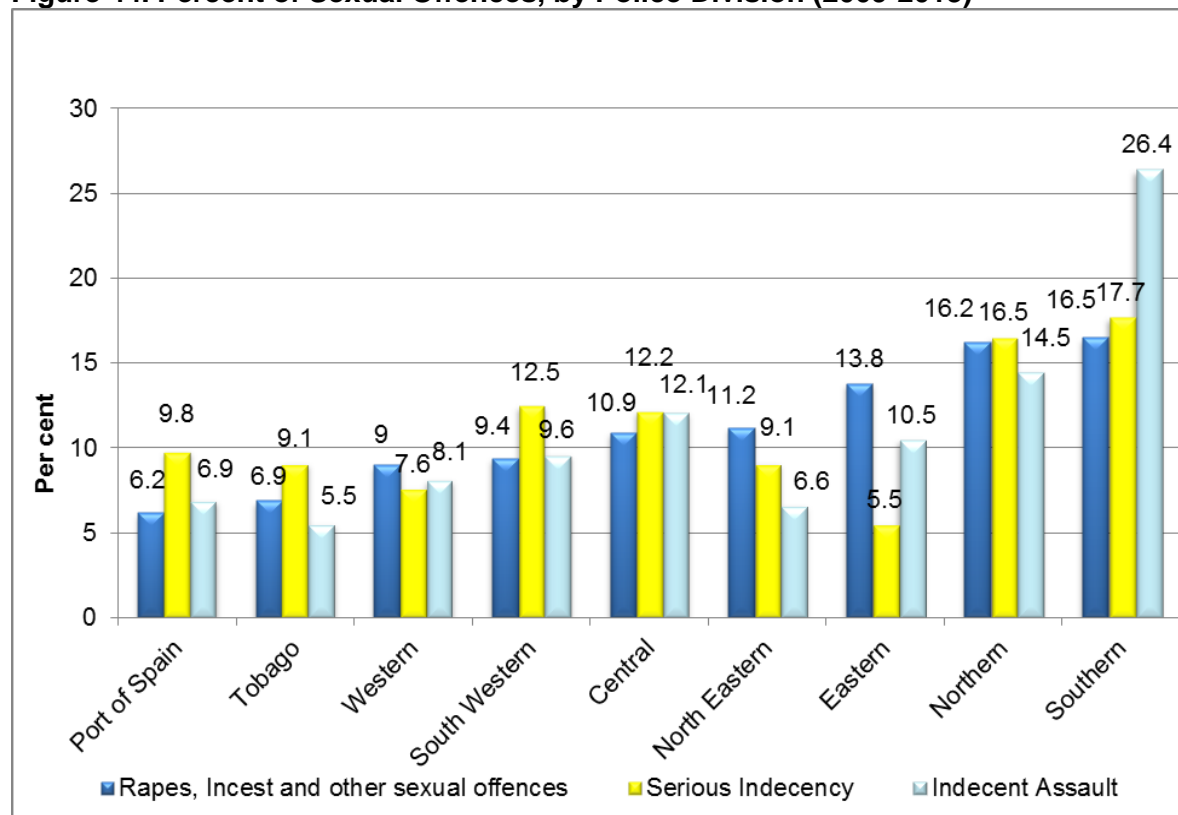
As can be seen from the data in the previous two paragraphs, the Southern and Northern Divisions consistently stand out as those with the highest proportion of sexual offences in Trinidad and Tobago during the time periods examined. Figure 43 presents a graphical representation of the proportion of sexual offences that occurred in each police division for the period from 2000 to 2013, while Figure 44 shows data for the period from 2009 to 2013.

Figure 43. Percentage of Sexual Offences, by Police Division (2000-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

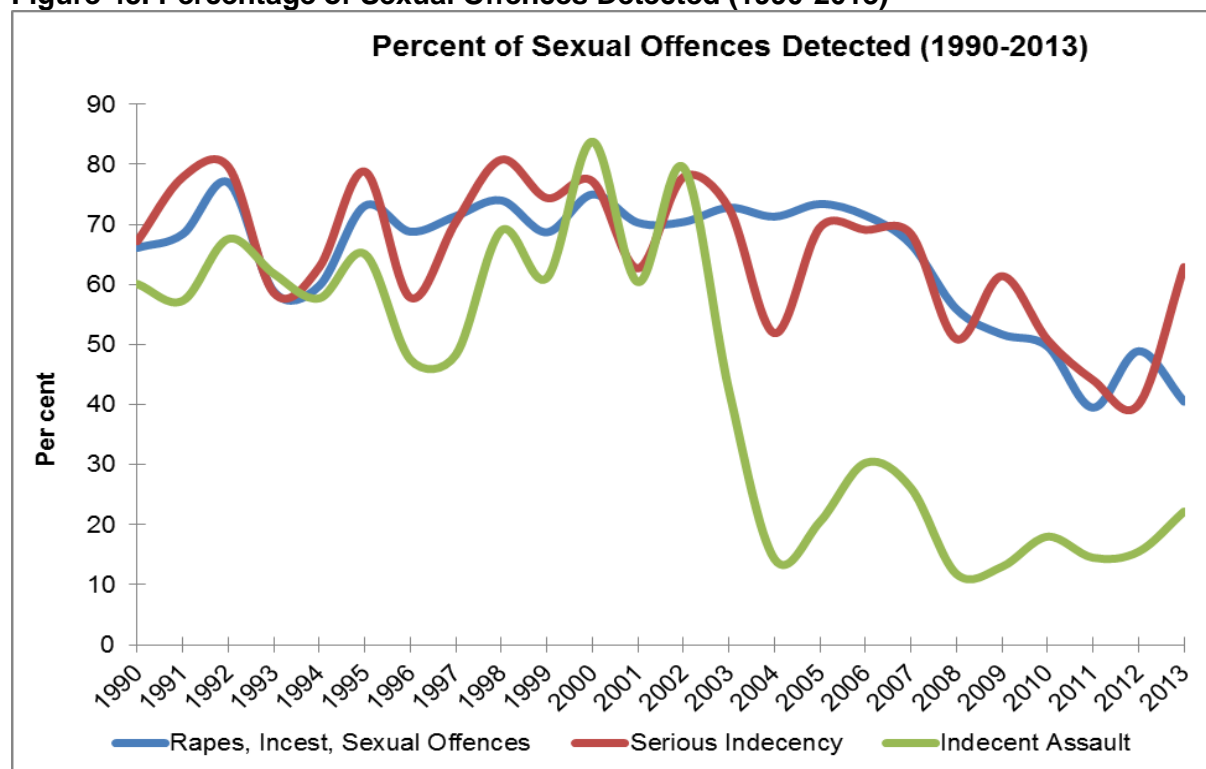
Figure 44. Percent of Sexual Offences, by Police Division (2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.40 in Appendix 5 shows the number of sexual offences reported and detected from 1990 to 2013. During this period there were 13,168 reports of rape and other sexual offences (excluding serious indecency and indecent assault). Of these, 8,325 or 63.2 per cent were detected. Trends in detection rates (Figure 45) were relatively stable from 1990 to 2005, but then declined until 2013. For the period under consideration, there were 2,346 acts of serious indecency. Of these, 1,591 or 67.8 per cent were detected. Trends in detection rates for serious indecency gradually declined from 1990 to 2002, and then declined more rapidly until 2013. For the period under consideration there were 4,080 acts of indecent assault. Of these, 1,653 or 40.5 per cent were detected. Trends in detection rates for indecent assault gradually increased from 1990 to 2002, then rapidly declined until 2013. Overall, detection rates for all categories of sexual offences were relatively stable during the period from 1990 to 2002. Subsequent to 2002 there was a decline in detection rates for all sexual offences, with the decline being more pronounced for indecent assault than for rapes, incest, and other sexual offences and for serious indecency.

Figure 45. Percentage of Sexual Offences Detected (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Disaggregated data for the number of crimes detected for rapes, incest, and other sexual offences (excluding serious indecency and indecent assault) were not available.

Youth Violence, Violence in Schools, and Risky Behaviour

Youth violence and victimization represent special areas of concern with respect to public safety. Media reports, often based on isolated events, give the impression that youth crime is spiralling out of control in the Caribbean, and in Trinidad and Tobago specifically. One of the dangers of this is that the media may affect public perceptions, which in turn may fuel governmental strategies to deal with the issue of youth violence. Such strategies, almost invariably, call for increasing levels of punishment. Evidence gathered in this section indicates that youth violence is the exception rather than the rule, even among institutionalized youth in Trinidad and Tobago. Despite this, the headlines in the news media suggest that the public's perception of youth violence may be at odds with the reality. For example, the media regularly trumpet news about violence in schools – for example, a headline in the *Guardian* on April 24, 2011 proclaimed “Two choices: Educate or incarcerate them.” While such headlines may improve readership, youth violence is not as commonplace in Trinidad and Tobago as the public is led to believe.

This section will draw upon available empirical evidence to assess the nature of youth crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago and determine whether public perception is in line with the evidence. The section provides useful data that will be important to developing reasonable interventions. It is argued here that a preventative as opposed to a reactive approach to reducing youth violence may be the most cost-effective and appropriate approach for Trinidad and Tobago. Where preventative approaches fail, policymakers should use incapacitative strategies only in the most extreme cases, and only as a last resort where youth are concerned.

Indeed, much criminological and psychological evidence indicates that many youths are more amenable to rehabilitation than adult offenders (Moffitt, 1993). Stigmatizing youthful offenders reduces available alternatives and encourages adaptations that may force youths into a criminal lifestyle.

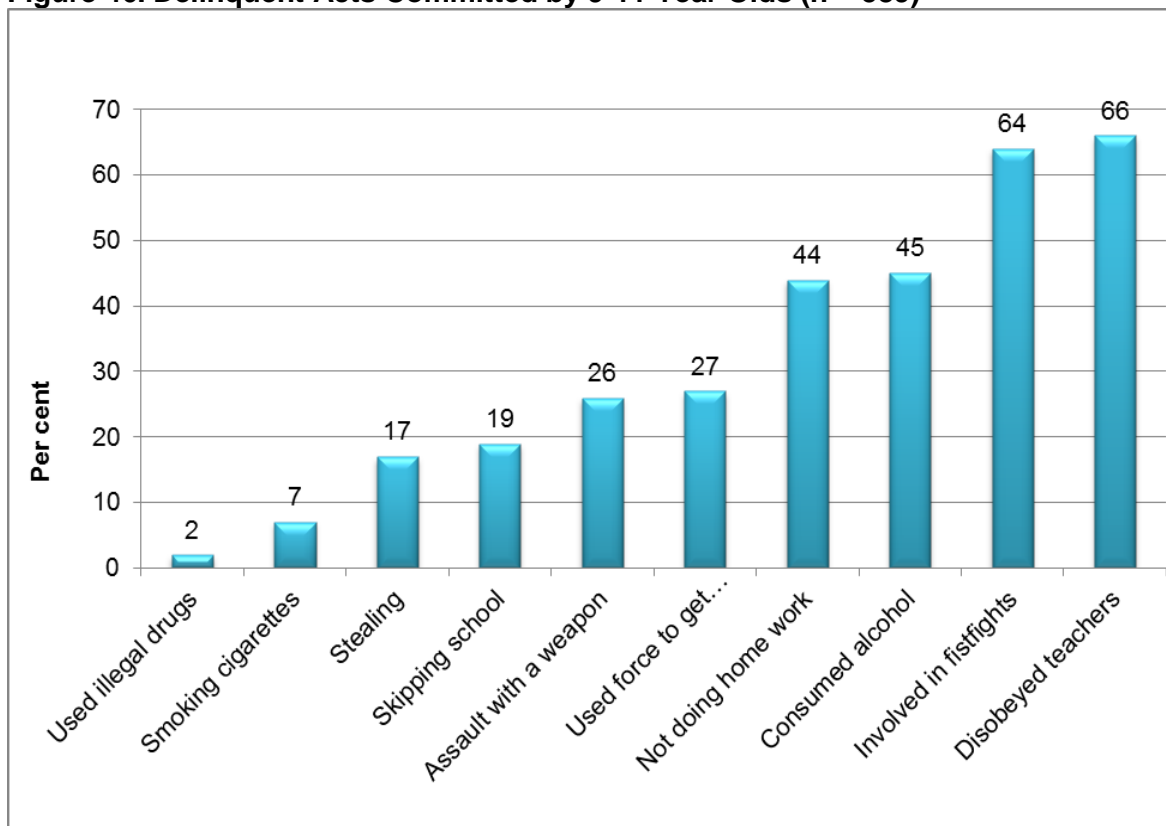
Data from Trinidad and Tobago indicate that youth delinquency may start even while children are in primary school. Lall (2007) interviewed 589 students between the ages of 9 and 11.³² The study was motivated by a recognition that, internationally and locally, it appears that children are engaging in delinquent and even illegal action at younger and younger ages. Indeed, Lall (2007, p. 157) writes:

“[I]n Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean generally from the data gathered thus far, combined with media coverage and official police statistics, we are witnessing increasing acts of sexual deviance, substance use and abuse (that is, use of illegal drugs, smoking, drinking alcohol), students going to school armed with weapons (e.g., guns, knives, cutlasses), wounding/physical assaults/stabbing with intent — many now ending in death in and outside many of our formal school settings.”

Lall assessed delinquency using a 12-item self-reporting scale. Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which they had engaged in each of the specified delinquent acts within the last six months. The most prevalent acts were disobeying and answering back to teachers (66 per cent) and being involved in a fist fight (64 per cent). In addition, 45 per cent of students said that they drank alcohol, 2 per cent said they used illegal drugs, 7 per cent said they smoked cigarettes, 17 per cent said that they stole something, 19 per cent skipped school or class, 26 per cent fought using a weapon, 27 per cent said that they used force to get something, and 44 per cent said that they got into trouble for not doing their homework. Figure 46 summarizes these findings

³² Data were collected in March 2006. The author administered a questionnaire that collected the following information: demographic data, students' involvement in delinquency, student victimization at school, fear of being bullied or victimized, school readiness and comfort, academic performance, occupational aspirations, and a psychological profile that included self-perception measures, locus of control, and civic attitudes.

Figure 46. Delinquent Acts Committed by 9-11 Year Olds (n = 589)

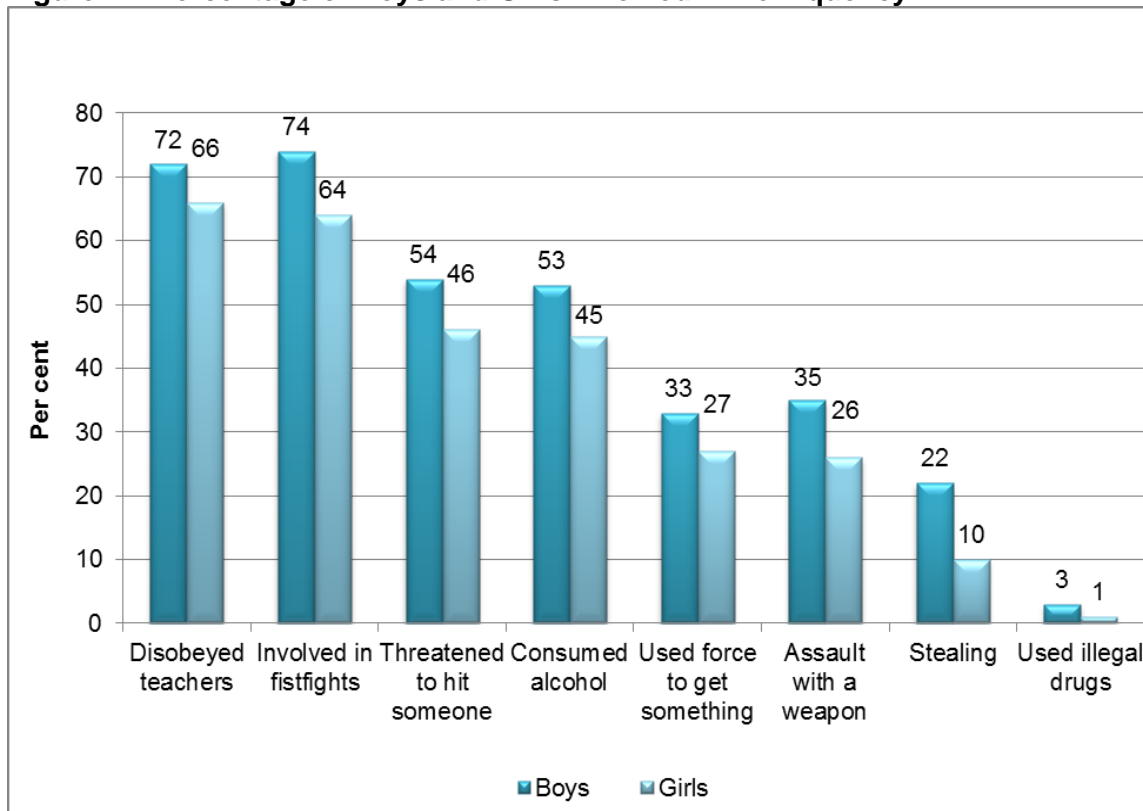


Source: Lall (2007).

Lall (2007) also examined gender differences in the prevalence of delinquency and found that while boys were on average more delinquent than girls, the girls were not very far behind in some categories of delinquency: 72 per cent of boys and 66 per cent of girls disobeyed their teachers, 74 per cent of boys and 64 per cent of girls were involved in fistfights, 54 per cent of boys and 46 per cent of girls threatened to hit someone, 53 per cent of boys and 45 per cent of girls drank alcohol, 33 per cent of boys and 27 per cent of girls used force to get something, 35 per cent of boys and 26 per cent of girls fought using a weapon, 22 per cent of boys and 10 per cent of girls stole something, and 3 per cent of boys and 1 per cent of girls used illegal drugs. These data are graphed in Figure 47.

Lall's findings are indeed troubling, given the young age at which the respondents engaged in a wide range of delinquent acts, many of them quite serious. It is also important to note that the measures used captured delinquency "within the last six months." The short time period used ensures that the estimates of delinquency are not inflated merely by capturing incidents of delinquency that occurred over an extended time period.

Figure 47. Percentage of Boys and Girls Involved in Delinquency



Source: Lall (2007).

Lall (2007) also collected data on self-reported victimization using a five-item measure. She discovered that when the sample was considered as a whole, 18 per cent of respondents said that they were sexually molested (fondled, interfered with, etc.), 49 per cent said they were pushed around/taken advantage of/picked on, 50 per cent said they were wrongfully punished by a teacher, 58 per cent said they were wrongfully punished by a parent or guardian, and 62 per cent said they were cursed or insulted for no reason. Figure 48 graphs this data and shows the percentage of males and females who experienced each type of victimization. The findings indicate that a larger proportion of males than females were victims of all the types of victimization examined.

Figure 48. Percentage of Boys and Girls Who Experienced Various Types of Victimization



Source: Lall (2007).

There are a number of important implications of Lall's findings. Many of the acts of delinquency were directed at other children within the school setting. The consequences of such acts may include subsequent involvement in crime and delinquency as students get older, even progressing into adulthood. Such behaviour also affects the ability to maintain positive relationships, both with peers and within the family. Students who are victimized are afraid to attend school and may have high rates of truancy, which subsequently affect their level of academic achievement and the development of other skills. Even when such students attend school, they may have difficulty concentrating, be fearful, and remain isolated and withdrawn. Indeed, Lall (2007) found that 20 per cent of her sample did not feel safe for fear of being bullied or victimized at school.

Quite apart from the victims of such acts of delinquency, we must also consider the perpetrators. International research has suggested that there is a strong link between delinquency in the early years and later acts of criminality. In addition, researchers have found a link between substance abuse, delinquency, and crime and violence (Farrington, 1987; Loeber and Dishion, 1983). Substance abuse early in life may also be related to the use of more potent illegal substances later in life, which in turn are associated with several other forms of deviant behaviour including gang involvement, drug dealing, and a range of property as well as violent crime (Spivak and Cianci, 1987). The high prevalence of sexual victimization is also cause for concern. The section on sexual victimization in an earlier part of this report addressed many of these negative consequences.

The World Health Organization's Global Student-Based Health Surveys in Trinidad and Tobago in 2007 and 2011 collected data from school-aged youths between the ages of 11 and 16. In 2007, data were collected from a sample of 2,969 students with a mean age of 14.2 years, and

with 49.8 per cent of the sample being male. In 2011, data were collected from 2,811 youths with a mean age of 13.6 years, and with 54.6 per cent of the sample being male.

In 2007, 39.8 per cent of respondents indicated that they were physically attacked by someone and 42 per cent indicated that they were involved in physical fights (Table A5.43 in Appendix 5). In 2011, in contrast, 33 per cent reported being physically attacked by someone and 36.2 per cent said they were involved in physical fights. When asked whether they were seriously injured within the last 12 months, 47.9 per cent of the students in 2007 and 40.9 per cent in 2011 responded in the affirmative. In 2007, 5.1 per cent of respondents were seriously injured because they were involved in fights or were attacked, assaulted, or abused by someone. In 2011, this figure declined to 2.7 per cent. In 2007, 9.2 per cent of respondents sustained a cut, puncture, or stab wound when they were seriously injured, while 1.6 per cent were injured by a gunshot wound. In 2011, these figures declined to 7.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively.

The surveys also asked about bullying within the last 30 days. In 2007, 20.8 per cent of students said they were bullied within the last month, while in 2011 that figure declined to 14.8 per cent (Table A5.44 in Appendix 5). The survey asked about six specific kinds of bullying, and in all cases, there was a decline in the proportion of students bullied from 2007 to 2011. In 2007, 3.6 per cent of respondents were kicked, pushed, shoved around, or locked indoors, compared to 2.4 per cent in 2011. In 2007, 1.9 per cent of students were made fun of because of their race or colour, compared to 1.6 per cent in 2011. Similarly, in 2007, 2.1 per cent were made fun of with sexual jokes, comments, or gestures, but this figure declined to 1.5 per cent in 2011. The proportion of students who experienced other forms of bullying is shown in Table A5.44 in Appendix 5 (WHO, 2007, 2011).

Seepersad (2014) collected data on victimization and self-reported delinquency from a sample of 1,248 students in 10 primary schools in north Trinidad.³³ Table 5 shows the percentage of students who were victims of specified acts within the last term. The most prevalent acts were children laughing at each other (81.7 per cent of respondents indicated that this happened to them), children calling each other names (81.1 per cent), children hitting each other (78.6 per cent), children saying bad things about each other (78.1 per cent), children pushing each other (76.9 per cent), and children saying hurtful things to each other (71.5 per cent). Seepersad (2014) supplies more specific details indicating the frequency with which each act was experienced. The data indicate that all of the acts listed were experienced multiple times by students.

³³ This study is available for download (see Appendix 3). Students who participated in the survey ranged in age from 8 to 14, with an average age of 10.3. There were slightly more males (55.7 per cent) than females (44.3 per cent).

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Were Victims of Specific Acts within the Last Term

	Total Percentage Who Were Victims	Percentage of Males Who Were Victims	Percentage of Females Who Were Victims
A child laughed at me	81.7	81.0	84.7
A child called me names	81.1	81.6	82.5
A child hit me	78.6	82.5	78.0
A child said something bad about me	78.1	80.9	79.5
A child pushed me	76.9	79.6	76.7
A child said something hurtful to me	71.5	70.5	76.4
A child was unkind to me	71.3	71.3	73.4
A child said something bad about my family	69.0	76.8	64.4
A child kicked me	65.2	75.2	55.4
A child stole something from me	61.6	64.5	59.9
A child punched me	59.5	71.6	46.6
Other students left me out of their games	57.7	58.0	60.5
A child damaged my property	57.1	60.2	55.9
Other students picked on me	56.6	58.3	57.0
A child used something to hurt me (e.g., a stick)	55.2	58.8	53.0
Other children made me cry	54.8	50.2	62.4
Other children did not want to play with me	53.9	51.2	59.5
Other children ganged up on me	48.3	51.7	46.5
A child made me frightened	47.8	48.4	47.9
A child took something from me by force	46.9	48.3	46.6
A child tried to take my money	40.4	46.6	33.4
Sample Size	1,248	695	553

Source: Seepersad (2014).

Table 5 also shows the percentage of males and females who were victims of specific acts within the last term. Of the 21 types of victimization listed, the rates were higher for males in 14 and higher for females in seven. The most pronounced gender differences where male victimization rates exceeded those of females occurred with children punching other children (71.6 per cent of males indicated that this happened to them within the last term compared to 46.6 per cent of females), children kicking each other (75.2 per cent of males vs. 55.4 per cent of females), children trying to take each other's money (46.6 per cent of males vs. 33.4 per cent of females), children saying bad things about each other's families (76.8 per cent of males vs. 64.4 per cent of females), children using something (e.g., a stick) to hurt each other (58.8 per cent of males vs. 53 per cent of females), and children ganging up on each other (51.7 per cent of males vs. 46.5 per cent of females). The most notable gender differences where female victimization rates exceeded that of males occurred with children making other children cry (62.4 per cent of females vs. 50.2 per cent of males), children not wanting to play with each other (59.5 per cent of females vs. 51.2 per cent of males), children saying hurtful things to each

other (76.4 per cent of females vs. 70.5 per cent of males), and children laughing at each other (84.7 per cent of females vs. 81 per cent of males).

When the overall pattern of victimization by gender is examined, the data indicate that where males are victims, the act more often than not is one that involves physical force (e.g., children taking something by force, pushing, property damage, hitting, stealing, ganging up on each other, hurting each other with sticks and other objects, kicking, punching etc.). Where females are victims, in contrast, the acts typically are non-physical in nature, such as making each other cry, not wanting to play with each other, saying hurtful things, laughing at each other, being unkind to each other, calling each other names, etc. These findings indicate that there is a need to tailor intervention strategies differently for males and females. More specifically, intervention strategies that target males should focus on physical forms of aggression, whereas those that target females should place emphasis on verbal and psychological elements. This is not to imply that the bullying situation in the participating schools is more of a male than a female problem. Indeed, psychological and social forms of bullying can be just as harmful as physical forms of bullying. It should also be noted that the data collected indicate that physical forms of bullying do occur among females, while verbal and psychological forms also occur among males.

Seepersad (2014) also asked students to indicate for the 21 different types of victimization the extent to which they engaged in each, that is, the extent to which they victimized others. Table 6 shows the percentage of students who self-reported that they engage often or very often in specified activities. Fully 93.8 per cent of students indicated that they victimized other students. Students who had victimized other students had perpetrated an average of 8.4 acts of victimization each within the last term.

The findings indicate that the most prevalent type of victimization involves students getting into fights when they are angry (20.2 per cent indicated that this happens to them often or very often). This was followed by being mean to others when they got angry (19.6 per cent), getting into physical fights (19.2 per cent), ignoring other students on purpose (18.4 per cent), calling other students names (16.3 per cent), cursing other students when they got angry (16.1 per cent), and making fun of other students (15.4 per cent). When the top 10 forms of self-reported bullying are considered, four were forms of physical bullying, three were forms of verbal bullying, and another three were forms of social bullying. In contrast, property-related forms of victimization were the least prevalent. More specifically, the four types of property-related victimization had lower prevalence rates than all other types of victimization.

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Self-Reported That They Engage Often or Very Often in Specified Activities

Physical Victimization	I get into physical fights	19.2
	I fight with students who I can easily beat up	10.7
	I threaten to hit or hurt other students	11.3
	I encourage other people to fight	9.6
	I get into a physical fight when I am angry	20.2
	I pick on other students	8.2
	I gang up on other students	7.5
Verbal Victimization	In a group I tease other students	8.8
	I spread rumours about other students	8.4
	I curse other students when I get angry	16.1
	I call other students names	16.3
	I make fun of other students	15.4
Social Victimization	I stop other students from joining my group of friends	11.5
	I make other students cry	10.3
	I ignore other students on purpose	18.4
	I make other students feel sad on purpose	9.0
	I am mean to others when I get angry	19.6
Property- related Victimization	I damage other students' property	7.1
	I take things from other students without their permission	6.2
	I force other students to give me their things	4.2
	I force other students to give me their money	4.0

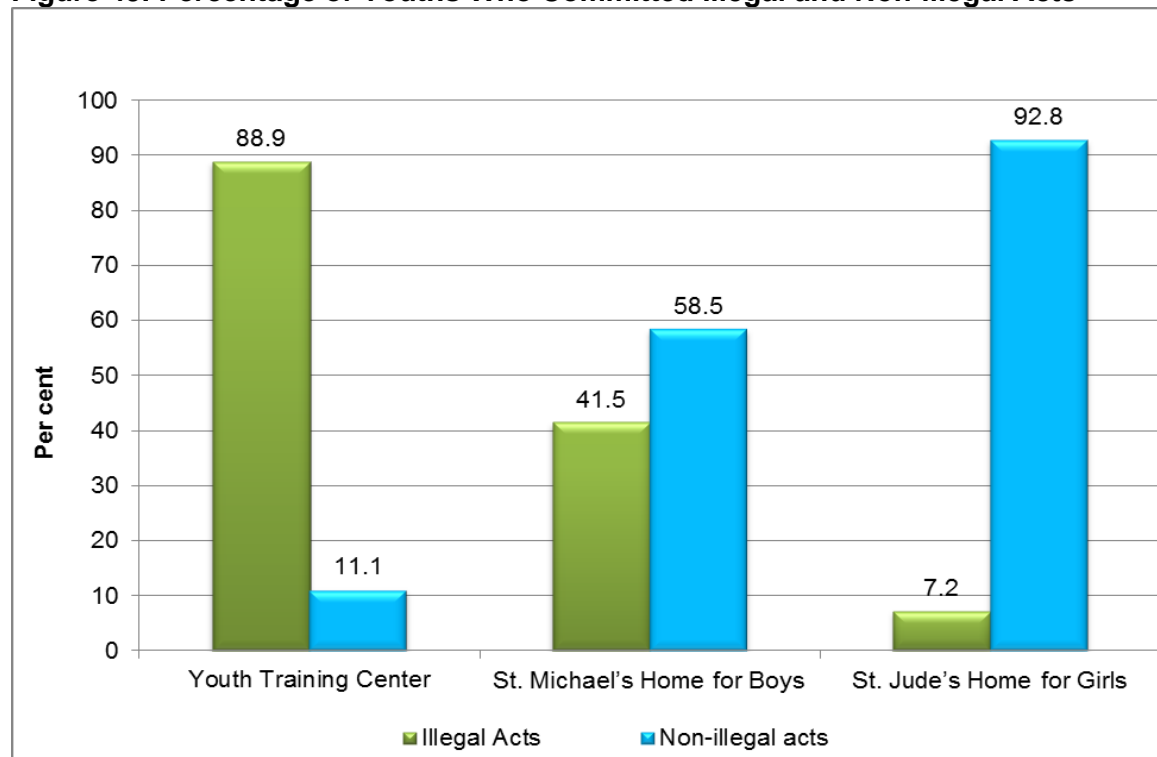
Source: Seepersad (2014).

Deosaran and Chadee (1997) employ a somewhat older sample than Lall (2007) and Seepersad (2014) and offer a rare glimpse into the characteristics of youthful offenders in Trinidad and Tobago. They interviewed the entire population of youths incarcerated (number = 486) in three youth institutions in Trinidad and Tobago. They classified these institutions as housing older boys (16-18 years of age; number = 232), younger boys (less than 16 years of age; number = 134), and young girls (less than 16 years of age; number = 120). The institutions utilized were the Youth Training Center, St. Michael's Home for Boys, and St. Jude's Home for Girls. Interviews with the youths in these juvenile facilities sought to gather data in five areas: (1) offences committed, (2) social and demographic characteristics of the youths, (3) psychological characteristics of the youths, (4) feelings of remorse, self-responsibility, and the potential for rehabilitation, and (5) risk factors for delinquency.

When the total youth population is considered, 37.9 per cent were institutionalized for robbery or robbery-related crimes, 6.1 per cent for drug-related crimes, 3.3 per cent for possession of arms and ammunition, 2.9 per cent for assault, 1.9 per cent for murder or attempted murder/manslaughter, 0.4 per cent for rape, 0.4 per cent for kidnapping, and 0.4 per cent for larceny. Fully 44.5 per cent of the youths in the three institutions, however, were there because of "offences" that are not illegal but which are considered unacceptable for youths. For

example, out of the total population, 27.3 per cent of the youths were institutionalized because they were “beyond control,” 13.6 per cent because they ran away from home, 2.6 per cent because they were victims of abuse, and 0.4 per cent because there was no one willing to take care of them. While only 11.1 per cent of the youths in the home for older boys were there for acts that were not illegal, fully 58.5 per cent of the youths in the home for younger boys and 92.8 per cent of the youths in the home for young girls were institutionalized for such status offences, or because they were in need of protection (Figure 49). The public are often of the view that youths from such homes are dangerous and a threat to society. These data are contrary to such opinions, particularly regarding younger children who are institutionalized.

Figure 49. Percentage of Youths Who Committed Illegal and Non-illegal Acts



Source: Deosaran and Chadee (1997).

Table A5.45 in Appendix 5 shows the number of crimes committed by youths between the ages of 11 and 17 in Trinidad and Tobago for the period from 2007 to 2013. During for this period, male youths committed an average of 6.4 murders per year while females committed an average of 0.1. Male youths committed an average of 7.9 woundings and shootings per year, while females committed an average of 0.7. And male youths committed an average of 21.9 rapes and sexual offences per year compared to an average of 0.1 for females. Data for other crimes are shown in Table A5.45 in Appendix 5.

Table A5.46 in Appendix 5 shows the proportion of crimes committed by youths aged 11 to 17 for the period 2007 to 2012. Invariably, youth in this age category commit only a very small proportion of crimes in Trinidad and Tobago. For example, for the period under consideration youths committed only 1.6 per cent of all murders³⁴ and 1.5 per cent of woundings and

³⁴ For the period from 2007 to 2012, 2,648 murders were committed, or an average of 441 per year. Of these, youths committed 43 or an average of seven murders per year.

shootings.³⁵ Similarly, youths were responsible for only 3.1 per cent of rapes and sexual offences, 2.4 per cent of kidnappings, 1.2 per cent of burglaries, 1.9 per cent of robberies, 0.5 per cent of general larcenies, and 6 per cent of narcotics offences.

The proportion of crimes committed by youth in Trinidad and Tobago pales in comparison to other countries such as Jamaica. Crime data for Jamaica for the period from 1996 to 2005 indicate that 20 per cent of all murders, 23.9 per cent of shootings, 22.5 per cent of robberies, and 32.2 per cent of burglaries were committed by persons under the age of 20 (Seepersad, 2007). It should be noted here, however, that data for Jamaica represent crimes committed by persons between the ages of 12 to 20. The inclusion of persons between the ages of 18 to 20 (ages not included in the Trinidad and Tobago data) serve to inflate the figures for Jamaica.

The data cited indicate that youth ages 11 to 17 in Trinidad and Tobago are not heavily involved in delinquent and illegal activities. As such, media portrayals of youths as violent and dangerous are misguided. Given that it is only a small minority of youths who engage in serious violence, for the most part, the response to youth involved in criminal or status offences in general should be one that is more preventative and restorative in nature, as opposed to one that is punitive. In the small number of cases where serious crimes are committed, stronger measures may be required. Institutionalization should be used only as a last resort where youths are concerned. The many potential negative effects of placing youths in secure institutions (such as labelling, stigmatization, socialization into pro-criminal values and attitudes, etc.) indicate that in cases where youths require protection (for example, when they are abused in the family), they should not be placed in such institutions, but should be given the care that is required in a non-custodial setting.

Gangs

This section examines the nature and extent of the gang problem in Trinidad and Tobago and offers an assessment of the impact of criminal gangs on violent crime. The analysis draws from a range of data sources including official crime and gang data, criminal history data, the police, expert survey data, and data gathered from a nationally representative sample of 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago (UNDP, 2012). Although there are controversies about the definitions of gangs, a distinction must be made between social groupings that may refer to themselves as gangs but do not engage in illegal activity, and social groupings that do engage in such activity. This section is concerned solely with the latter. It adopts the definition of gangs used by Klein, Weerman, and Thornberry (2006, p. 418), who define them as “any durable, street oriented youth group whose involvement in illegal activity is part of their group identity.” Here, “durable” refers to the persistence of the group beyond just a few months, while “street oriented” means that the group spends a substantial amount of time on the streets and in public places.

Katz and Choate (2010) reported that in 2006, there were approximately 95 gangs and approximately 1,269 gang members in Trinidad and Tobago, with the majority concentrated in the Port of Spain, Western, and Northern Police Divisions. The study indicated that approximately 83 per cent of gang members were of African descent, 13 per cent of East Indian descent, and 4 per cent of other ethnic backgrounds. All of the gangs in Trinidad and Tobago were male-dominated, and about 87 per cent were comprised of adults over 18 years of age.

³⁵ A total of 3,877 woundings and shootings, an average of 646 per year, were committed in Trinidad and Tobago. Youths ages 11 to 17 committed 60 of these or an average of 10 woundings and shootings per year during this period.

Two-thirds of gangs had between 6 and 50 members, while 95 per cent of gangs were comprised of citizens of Trinidad and Tobago. The majority of gangs (86 per cent) had a group name; 61 per cent referred to themselves as a gang, 26 per cent as a crew, and 4.2 per cent as a clip or unit. A large proportion (88 per cent) claimed turf, while 75 per cent defended their turf. The vast majority (85 per cent) did not have special symbols or identifying clothing, and almost without exception illegal activity was accepted by all gang members. More recent data from the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police indicate that as of 2012 there were 102 criminal gangs in Trinidad and Tobago.

Of the gangs in Trinidad and Tobago, 26 per cent trace their date of origin prior to 2000, while the remainder originated after 2000. Gangs in Trinidad and Tobago are typically smaller than gangs in Latin America and the United States and typically do not have linkages with gangs in other parts of the region or in other countries. This contrasts with some of the larger gangs in Latin America, which have connections to other gangs within their region and in the United States (Wells, Katz, and Kim, 2010; Katz and Choate, 2010).

The Besson Street Gang Intelligence Criminal History Project conducted by Katz and Choate (2006) offers additional insight into the nature and composition of gangs in Trinidad and Tobago. In this project, 368 gang members were interviewed with data collected in 2005.³⁶ The age distribution of the sample gives an indication of the typical age ranges of gang members.³⁷ The majority of gang members were young adults between the ages of 18 and 45. More specifically, 26.1 per cent were between the ages of 18 and 21, 25.4 per cent were between 22 and 25, and 33.7 per cent were between 26 and 35. Only a small proportion (5.3 per cent) of the members in the sample were 17 or younger at the time of interview, whereas 8 per cent were between the ages of 36 and 45, and 1.5 per cent were between the ages of 46 and 55. Of the gang members in the sample gathered by the Besson Street Project, 87.5 per cent were of African descent, 0.8 per cent of East Indian descent, and 1.9 per cent of mixed descent, while the ethnicities of 9.5 per cent were unknown. Gang members were almost exclusively male (95.3 per cent).

Gang Involvement in Illegal Activities

In examining data from the Besson Street Gang Intelligence Criminal History Project, Katz and Maguire (2006) discovered that 51.4 per cent of gang members had been previously arrested, with each member having an average of 2.09 arrests. This compares with a non-gang sample (number = 878) in which 20.2 per cent had previous arrests, with the mean number of arrests being 0.68. Not surprisingly, arrest data indicated that gang members had committed a larger number of crimes than persons who were not in gangs. Arrest data in Table 7 indicate that gang members committed violent offences at approximately three times the rate of persons who were not in gangs (31.5 vs. 10.4 per cent). Almost 26 per cent of gang members were arrested for firearm-related offences compared with 8.7 per cent of non-gang members. Similarly, 15.2 per cent of gang members were arrested for drug trafficking compared with 3.2 per cent of non-gang members. Similar over-representation in criminal offences for gang members holds for property offences, sexual offences, and drug use/possession.

³⁶ Gang members were defined as persons who self-reported that they belonged to a gang or who were known by the TTPS to belong to a gang. Data were collected from persons who were detained, and who consented to take part in the study.

³⁷ These data derive from 264 respondents for whom ages were known.

Table 7. Percentage of Gang Members and Non-gang Members Previously Arrested

	Gang Members (number = 368)	Non-gang Members (number =878)
Ever arrested	51.4	20.2
Arrest by crime type		
Violent offences	31.5	10.4
Firearm-related	25.8	8.7
Drug trafficking	15.2	3.2
Drug use/possession	23.4	8.0
Property offences	13.9	7.6
Sexual offences	2.7	1.8
Other	12.5	5.7

Source: Katz and Maguire (2006).

Data on the mean number of arrests also support the argument that gang membership is associated with a disproportionately high crime rate (Table 8). As previously stated, the average number of arrests for gang members was 2.09, whereas the average number of arrests for non-gang members was 0.68. The mean number of arrests for gang members for violent crimes was 0.81 compared with 0.33 for non-gang members. When only firearm-related offences are considered, gang members had almost twice the average number of arrests (0.45) compared with non-gang members (0.22). The disparity becomes much larger when drug trafficking is considered. Gang members had an arrest rate that was almost five times that of non-gang members (0.24 vs. 0.05). Similarly, the arrest rates for gang members exceeded that of non-gang members for drug use/possession and property offences. Only in the case of sexual offences were the arrest rates similar for gang and non-gang members. The above findings are consistent with previous research that points to an association between gangs, guns, illegal drugs, and other illegal activities (Katz and Choate, 2010; Katz and Fox, 2010; Montoute, 2010; UNODC and World Bank, 2007; Wells, Katz, and Kim, 2010).

Table 8. Mean Number of Arrests for Gang Members and Non-gang Members

	Gang members (number = 368)	Non gang members (number = 878)
Number of arrests	2.09	.68
Number of arrests by crime type		
Violent offences	.81	.33
Firearm-related	.45	.22
Drug trafficking	.24	.05
Drug use/possession	.32	.12
Property offences	.36	.17
Sexual offences	.03	.03
Other	.20	.16

Source: Katz and Maguire (2006).

TTPS data on the spatial distribution of gangs and crime suggest that gang members may be responsible for a significant proportion of violent crimes that occur in Trinidad and Tobago. Gangs are concentrated in certain areas of the country, and violent crimes tend to be

concentrated in the same areas where gangs are located.³⁸ TTPS data indicate that the police divisions with the largest number of gangs are the Port of Spain, Western, and Northern Divisions. Other areas with a notable gang presence include the Eastern Division and the North Eastern Division. The number of gangs in each police division is shown in Table 9.

According to Katz and Choate (2010), the five police station districts with the most gangs are, in order of priority, Besson Street, San Juan, Sangre Grande, St. Joseph, and Belmont. The five police station districts with the highest number of gang members in order of priority are Besson Street, Belmont, San Juan, Caranage, and Sangre Grande (Table 10).

Table 9. Number of Gangs in Trinidad and Tobago, by Police Division

Police Division	2009	2012
Port of Spain	16	44
Southern	3	04
Western	12	16
Northern	12	13
Central	2	3
South Western	1	2
Eastern	6	3
North Eastern	5	12
Tobago	3	5
Total	60	102

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table 10. Police Station Districts with the Highest Number of Gangs and Gang Members

Police Station Districts with the Highest Number of Gangs		
	Number of gangs	Number of gang members
Besson Street	19	385
San Juan	8	130
Sangre Grande	8	90
St. Joseph	7	55
Belmont	6	165
Police Station Districts with the Highest Number of Gang Members		
Besson Street	19	385
Belmont	6	165
San Juan	8	130
Caranage	4	100
Sangre Grande	8	90

Source: Katz and Maguire (2006).

The spatial distribution of gangs can be compared with the spatial distribution of crime to assess the extent to which areas with a higher concentration of gangs have higher levels of crime. It

³⁸ Subsequent analyses in this report are based on the proportion of gangs by police division compared to the proportion of crimes committed in each division. Another way to examine this would be to compare the rate of gangs to the rate of crime in each police division. Unfortunately, population data are not available for police divisions, hence it is not possible to compute rates.

should be noted, however, that data for the spatial distribution of gangs are only available for 2009 and 2012. Table 11 provides data on gang-related murders for the period from 2001 to 2012, while Figures 50 and 51 indicate the percentage of gangs and gang-related murders by police division for 2009 and 2012, respectively.

Analysis of the data in Table 11 shows that the spatial distribution of gang-related murders in Trinidad and Tobago bears a striking similarity to the spatial distribution of gangs. For the period from 2001 to 2012, 1,244 gang-related murders occurred in Trinidad and Tobago. Of these, 568 or 45.6 per cent occurred in the Port of Spain Police Division, 183 or 14.7 per cent occurred in the Northern Division, 212 or 17 per cent occurred in the Western Division, and 218 or 17.5 per cent occurred in the North Eastern Division. These are the same divisions with a disproportionately large number of gangs. In contrast, divisions with fewer gangs account for a smaller proportion of gang-related murders. One possible explanation for this may be that gang-related murders may be higher in areas with more gangs, since in such areas there may be a greater amount of inter-gang rivalry.

Table 11. Gang-related Murders by Location

Police Division	Number of Gang-related Murders												Per cent of Gangs by Location	
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2012
Port of Spain	3	10	28	14	33	37	61	116	87	40	59	80	26.7	43.1
Southern	0	1	2	1	0	0	4	3	1	4	1	2	5.0	3.9
Western	0	0	3	5	27	18	22	47	42	15	13	20	20.0	15.7
Northern	0	1	5	1	9	17	55	44	23	5	10	13	20.0	12.7
Central	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	10	0	0	2	5	3.3	2.9
South Western	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1.7	2.0
Eastern	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	6	1	3	0	2	10.0	2.9
North Eastern	0	4	4	11	10	25	53	52	22	8	8	21	8.3	11.8
Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5.0	4.9

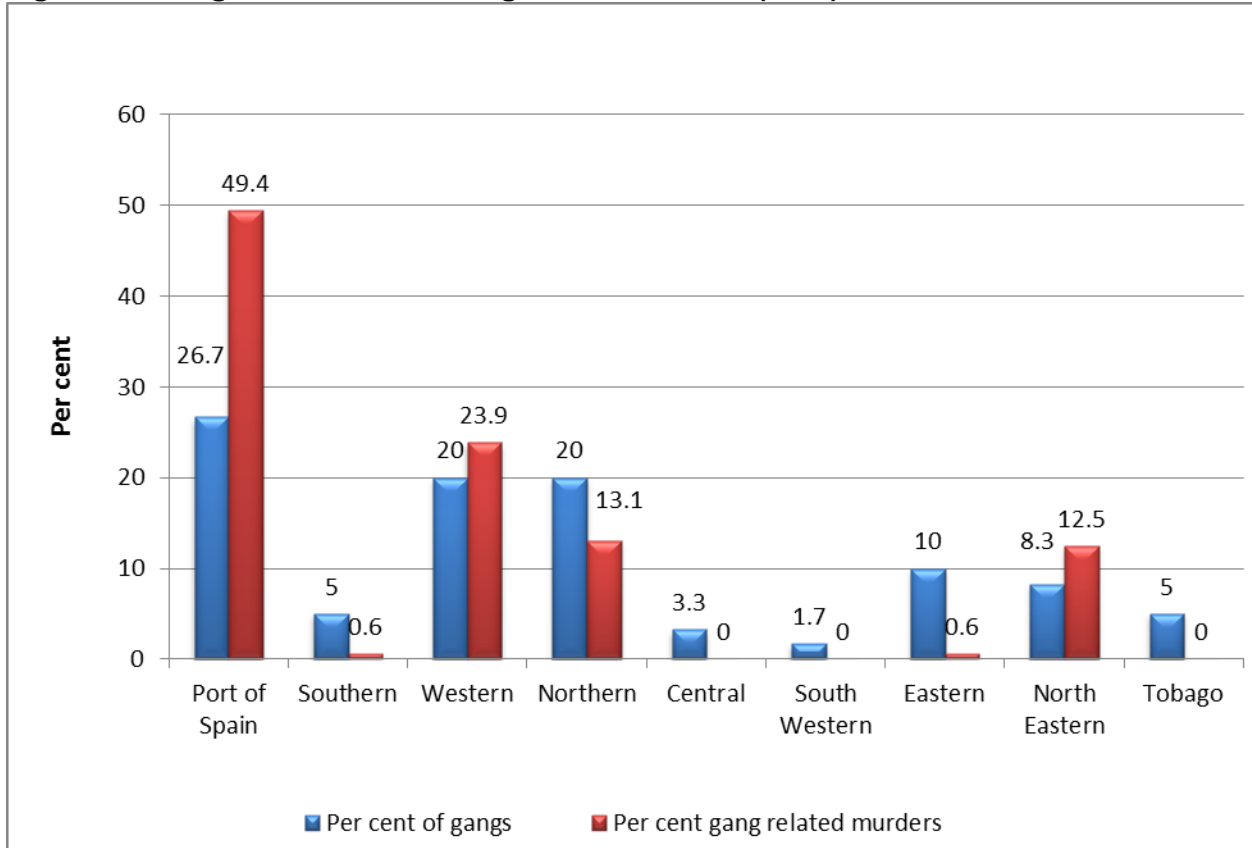
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

When gang locations and gang-related murders are restricted to 2009, the spatial distribution of such murders closely resembles the spatial distribution of gangs (Figure 50).³⁹ In 2009, 49.4 per cent of all gang-related murders took place in the Port of Spain Division, which is also the division with the largest proportion of gangs (26.7 per cent). The Western and Northern Police Divisions also had a disproportionately large number of gang-related murders and a correspondingly large number of gangs. More specifically, in 2009, 20 per cent of all gangs were located in the Western Division, and this division accounted for 23.9 per cent of all gang-related murders. The Northern Division accounted for 20 per cent of all gangs, and 13.1 per cent of all gang-related murders. As shown in Figure 50, police divisions with fewer gangs correspondingly have fewer gang-related murders.

³⁹ The correlation between the number of gang-related murders and the per cent of gangs by police division for 2009 is $r = 0.891$, $p < .001$.

Data for 2012 also exhibit similar spatial consistency (Figure 51).⁴⁰ In 2012, the divisions with the largest proportion of gangs (Port of Spain Division – 43.1 per cent of all gangs; Western Division – 15.7 per cent of all gangs; Northern Division – 12.7 per cent of all gangs; and North Eastern Division – 11.8 per cent of all gangs) were also the divisions with the highest proportion of gang-related murders.

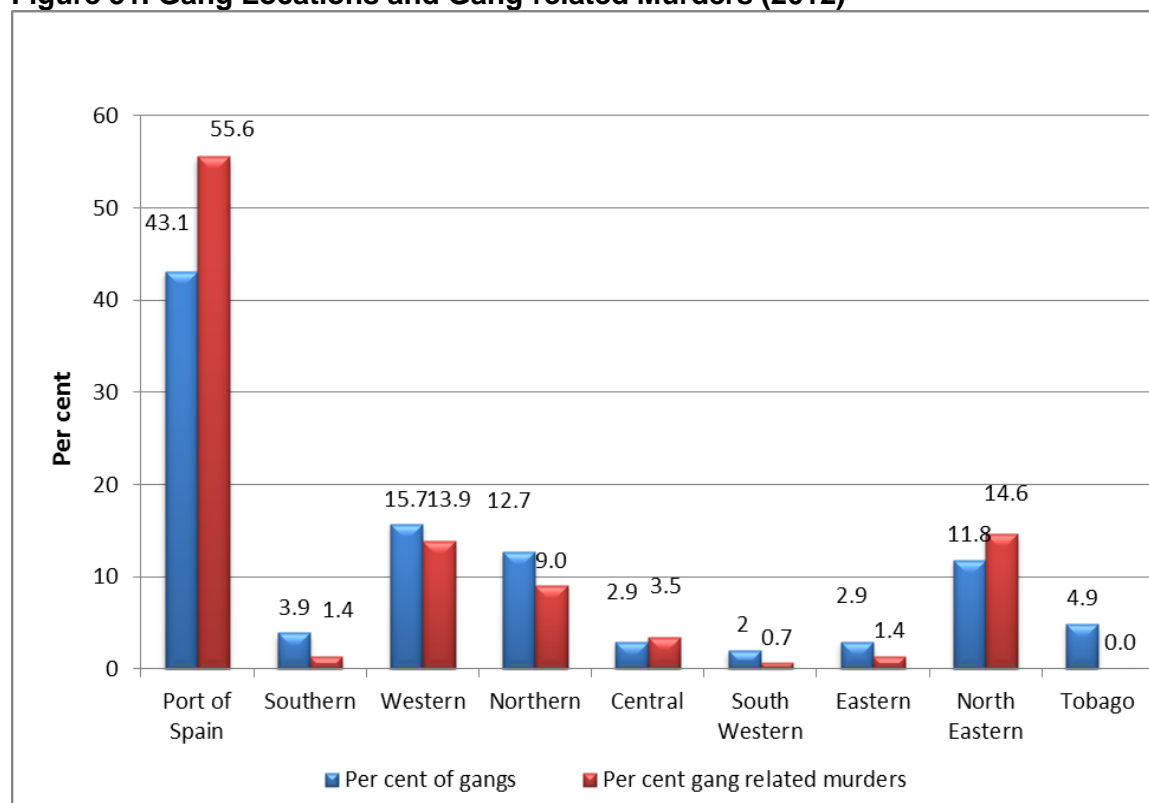
Figure 50. Gang Locations and Gang-related Murders (2009)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

⁴⁰ The correlation between the number of gang-related murders and the per cent of gangs according to police division for 2012 is $r = 0.987$, $p < .001$.

Figure 51. Gang Locations and Gang-related Murders (2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

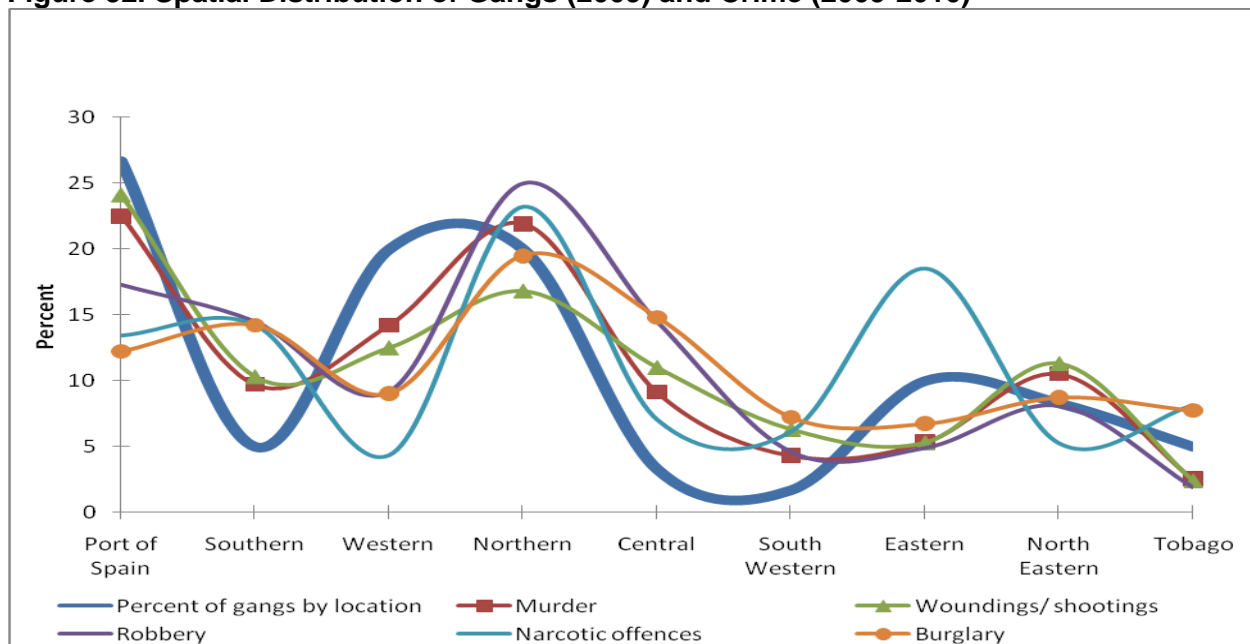
Although a close association between gang presence and gang-related murders should be expected, similar spatial patterns are observed for a range of other crimes, even where no distinction is made between crimes committed by gang members and crimes committed by other persons.⁴¹ The spatial distribution of a range of crimes, compared with the spatial distribution of gangs, supports the possibility that perpetrators may in fact be gang members, even though official records are unable to verify whether such crimes were committed by gang members. Table A5.47 in Appendix 5 indicates the distribution of gangs in Trinidad and Tobago as of 2009, and also indicates the percentage of distribution of various crimes, by police division, for the period from 2009 to 2010. The spatial distribution of gangs most closely resembles, in priority order, the spatial distribution of murder, woundings and shootings, robbery, narcotics offences and burglary (Figure 52). The spatial distribution of gangs is unrelated to the distribution of sexual offences and kidnapping.⁴²

Table A5.48 in Appendix 5 indicates the spatial distribution of gangs in Trinidad and Tobago as of 2012, and also indicates the percentage of distribution of various crimes for 2012 by police division. The spatial distribution of gangs most closely resembles, in priority order, the spatial distribution of murder, woundings and shootings, and robbery (Figure 53). The spatial distribution of gangs is unrelated to the distribution of sexual offences, kidnappings, narcotics offences, and burglary.

⁴¹ Data that indicate whether other major crimes are gang-related are not available from the Ministry of National Security.

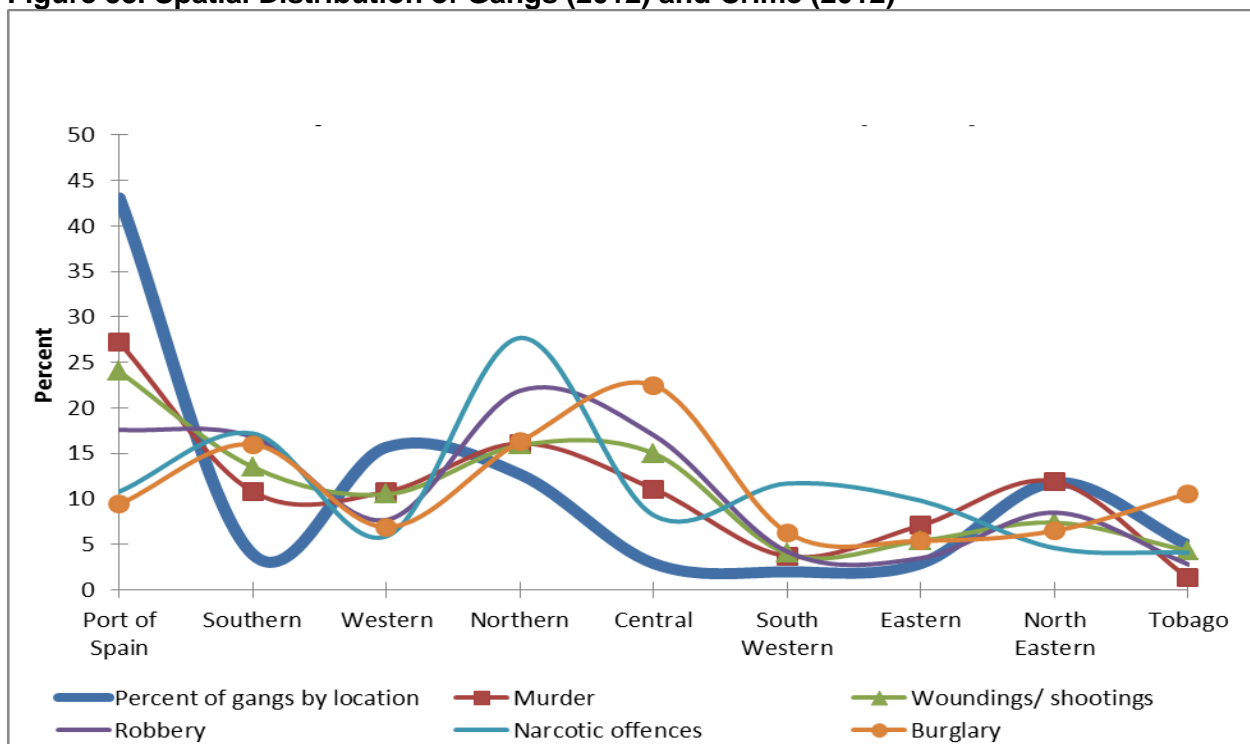
⁴² Comparison of the rank ordering of gangs and crimes by police division used Spearman's correlation to determine which crimes are most closely associated with the location of gangs.

Figure 52. Spatial Distribution of Gangs (2009) and Crime (2009-2010)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Figure 53. Spatial Distribution of Gangs (2012) and Crime (2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

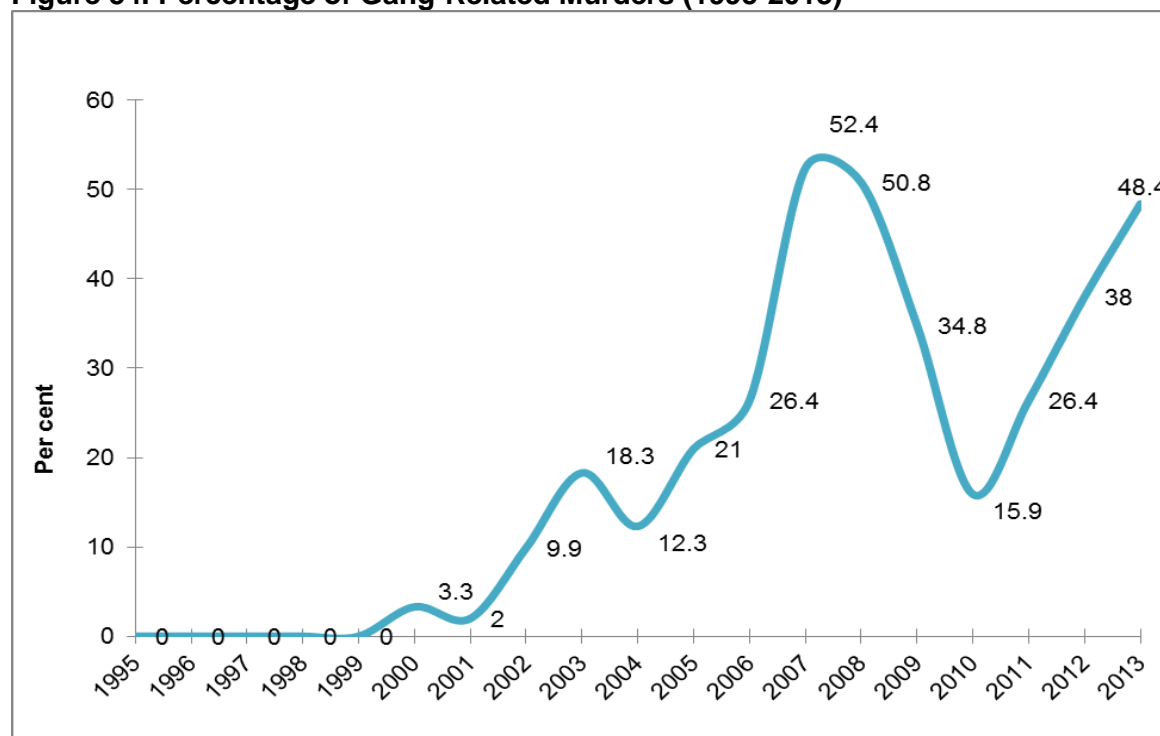
The above data indicate that locations with a higher concentration of gangs tend to have higher crime rates, particularly for murder, shootings and robbery, and, to some extent, burglary and narcotics offences. In the case of sexual offences, while these may have been committed by gang members, the distribution of such offences was not concentrated only in areas with a high

gang presence. Similarly, kidnapping was distributed throughout the country, although it may be the case that some kidnappings were committed by gang members, but that such persons moved to locations outside of their areas of residence to commit such crimes.

Although the above data suggest the possibility that gangs were responsible for a disproportionate number of crimes and that they tend to commit crimes within their areas of residence, caution is warranted in drawing these conclusions. Data on the location of gangs were limited to 2009 and 2012. Ideally, the distribution of gangs and the distribution of crime should be mapped on a year-to-year basis, both with and without a lag on crime data. It may also be useful to map the location of gangs, even where such data are restricted to 2009 and 2012, to crime data that temporally precede that period. The spatial distribution of crime in Trinidad and Tobago has been stable over the last 10 years, and thus, to the extent that the spatial distribution of gangs is also stable, it may be reasonable to use data for the period 2001-2012 in examining the relationship between gang location and crime. Given that gangs in Trinidad and Tobago tend to be localized in terms of territory or turf (Katz and Choate, 2010), the assumption of stability in the location of gangs is a reasonable one. It should be noted, however, that such analysis will be open to the criticism that the occurrence of the crimes precedes the presence of the gangs in the specified locations, at least based on the time period for which data on gang locations are available. Another issue that must be considered is that of causal order. The reasoning above implies that gangs influence crime rates in various places, but it may be the case that gangs gravitate to places with high crime rates for various reasons, or it may be that other factors such as the number of illegal opportunities or economic deprivation influence both the crime rates and the density of gangs in various places.

Additional evidence that gangs are responsible for a disproportionate number of violent crimes derives from TTPS homicide data (Table A5.49 in Appendix 5). Fully 27.5 per cent of all murders for the period from 1995-2013 are attributed to gangs. Even more troubling is the finding that the proportion of murders being committed by gang members is increasing over time (Figure 54). Whereas the proportion of murders committed by gang members for the period from 1995 to 2001 was 0.9 per cent, the proportion rose dramatically to 32.2 per cent for the period from 2002 to 2013. From 2009 to 2013, 32.3 per cent of all murders were gang-related. Gang murders consistently increased from 2001-2008, with a decrease from 2008 to 2010 and an increase thereafter (Figure 54). Note, however, that the observed increase in gang-related murders could be due to increasing awareness and emphasis on gangs or to the improved ability to solve murder cases. This argument implies that the proportion of gang-related murders may have been high even in the past, but is only now coming to light due to greater awareness of gang involvement in violent crime. At the same time, given the limitations in Trinidad and Tobago in assessing whether murders are gang-related (King, 2012), it is quite possible that official data underestimate the proportion of murders that are committed by gangs.

Figure 54. Percentage of Gang-Related Murders (1995-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Some of the most recent data on gangs in Trinidad and Tobago come from a UNDP (2012) survey of 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago,⁴³ in which 14.5 per cent of respondents indicated that gang violence occurred in their neighbourhoods in 2009, and 13.9 per cent indicated that there was a criminal gang in their neighbourhood. Fully 18.4 per cent of respondents indicated that gang violence was a somewhat serious, serious, or very serious problem in their neighbourhood. When the sample is restricted to persons who indicated that there is a criminal gang in their neighbourhood, fully 71.7 per cent indicated that gang violence was a somewhat serious, serious, or very serious problem. When the entire sample is considered, 12 per cent of the respondents indicated that gangs made their neighbourhoods less safe, while only 0.6 per cent indicated that gangs made their neighbourhoods safer. When the sample was restricted to neighbourhoods with criminal gangs, 82.4 per cent indicated that gangs made their neighbourhoods less safe, while 3.2 per cent indicated that gangs made their neighbourhoods safer. Overall, 15.2 per cent of the sample indicated that their neighbourhoods experienced a small amount of gang violence, while 8.1 per cent lived in neighbourhoods with some gang violence, and 2.3 per cent lived in neighbourhoods with a large amount of gang violence. When the sample was restricted to neighbourhoods with criminal gangs, 34.2 per cent of the sample indicated that their neighbourhoods experienced a small amount of gang violence, while 45.5 per cent indicated that their neighbourhoods had some gang violence, and 14.4 per cent indicated that their neighbourhoods had a large amount of gang violence. Quite importantly, it was found that 16 per cent of respondents in neighbourhoods with gangs reported some form of criminal victimization, as opposed to 9.6 per cent of respondents in neighbourhoods without gangs. Persons in neighbourhoods with gangs were almost three times more likely to be victims of violent crimes compared with persons in neighbourhoods without gangs (10.1 per cent vs. 3.7 per cent). Where property victimization is concerned, 5.3 per cent of persons in neighbourhoods

⁴³ Respondents were 18 years and older, and data were collected in November 2010.

with gangs reported such victimization compared with 4.2 per cent of persons in neighbourhoods without gangs.

Robbery

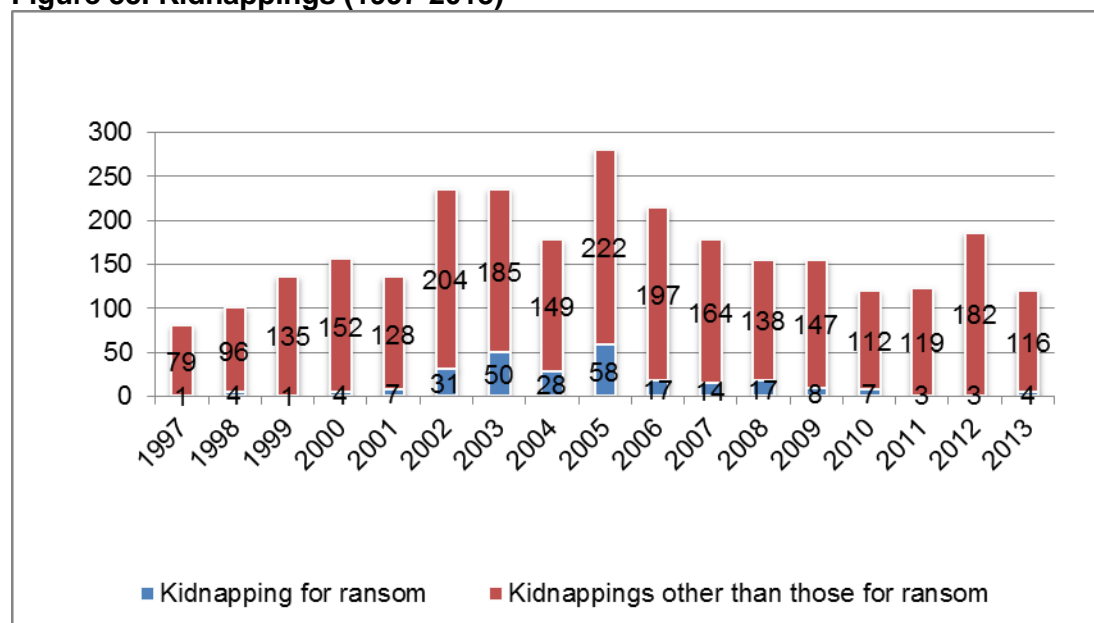
For the period from 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 4,217 robberies per year in Trinidad and Tobago, with the average increasing to 4,445 per year during the last five years of that period (Tables A5.1 and A5.2 in Appendix 5). On average, over the 1990-2013 period there was a modest decrease of 6.8 robberies per year. The average rate of robberies in Trinidad and Tobago from 1990 to 2013 was 329 robberies per 100,000 inhabitants, with the rate increasing to 335 during the last five years of that period. The UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on robbery in 2009 that indicated that the actual rate of robbery was 4.6 times higher than indicated in official crime data. Robbery trends indicate that there are two discernible periods during which there was an increase and then a decrease in the annual number of robberies. The first period occurred from 1990 to 1998, and the second period from 1999 to 2013. During the first period, robberies steadily increased from 1990 to 1993, and then declined until 1998. In the second period, robberies increased from 1999 to 2009, and then decreased until 2013.

Kidnapping

Tables A5.1 and A5.2 in Appendix 5 shows total kidnappings (i.e., kidnappings for ransom and kidnappings for other purposes) from 1990 to 2013. During this period there was an average of 127 kidnappings per year, with the average rising to 139 per year during the last five years of the period. On average there were 9.8 kidnappings per 100,000 inhabitants per year in Trinidad and Tobago from 1990 to 2013. During the last five years of that period the rate of kidnappings rose to 10.5 per 100,000 inhabitants. Kidnapping trends indicate that there was a rise in kidnappings from 1990 to 2005, with the latter year having the highest number of kidnappings ever to be recorded in Trinidad and Tobago (280). For the period from 1990 to 2005, the number of kidnappings in Trinidad and Tobago increased by an average of 17.8 per year. Subsequent to 2005, there was a consistent decline in the number of kidnappings, with the only exception to that trend occurring in 2012. For the period 2005 to 2013, there was a decline in the number of kidnappings by an average of 20.5 per year.

Table A5.50 in Appendix 5 and Figure 55 show the total number of kidnappings and kidnappings for ransom from 1997 to 2013. For this period there were 2,778 kidnappings, of which 257 or 9.3 per cent were for ransom. During the last five years of the period there were 697 kidnappings, of which 25 or 3.6 per cent were for ransom. Time trends for kidnapping for ransom indicate that the number of such kidnappings was stable from 1997 to 2001, but increased dramatically from 2001 to 2005. In the latter year, 58 kidnappings for ransom were recorded, the highest number on record for the period for which data are available. Subsequent to 2005 there was a consistent decline in the number of kidnappings for ransom, with the number being less than 10 per year after 2008.

Figure 55. Kidnappings (1997-2013)



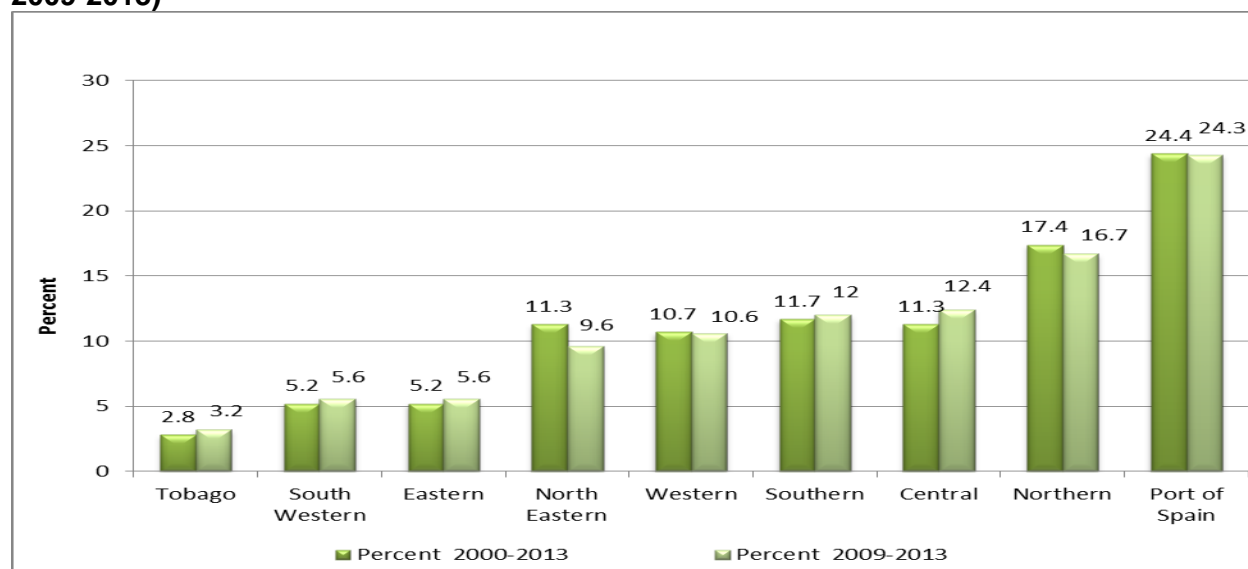
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Assault and Injury

Data for woundings and shootings for the period from 1990 to 2013 are shown in Table A5.1 in Appendix 5, while the number of woundings and shootings by police division for the period from 2000 to 2013 is shown in Table A5.51 in Appendix 5. From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 553 woundings and shootings, with the average rising to 593.6 per year during the last five years of the period. During the same 1990-2013 period there were 43 woundings and shootings per 100,000 inhabitants in Trinidad and Tobago, with an average annual increase of 6.6 woundings and shootings per year. The rate for woundings and shootings increased to 44.6 per 100,000 inhabitants during the last five years of the period.

The percentages of woundings and shootings that occurred in each police division for the periods 2000-2013 and 2009-2013 are shown in Figure 56. For 2000-2013, the divisions with the largest proportion of woundings and shootings were the Port of Spain Division (which accounted for 24.4 per cent of all woundings and shootings), Northern Division (17.4 per cent), and Southern Division (11.7 per cent). During the last five years of the period, the spatial distribution of woundings and shootings was similar to that observed for the entire 2000-2013 period.

Figure 56. Percentage of Woundings and Shootings, by Police Division (2000-2013 and 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Time trends for woundings and shootings (along with assaults on police and peace officers and malicious wounding) are shown in Figure 60. These trends indicate that there was an increase in the number of woundings and shootings from 1990 to 1993, and then a decrease from 1993 to 1998. The latter year recorded the lowest number of woundings and shootings for the period for which data are available. The number of woundings and shootings increased rapidly from 1998 to 2003, fluctuated from 2003 to 2008, and then steadily decreased until when data were available in 2013. Overall, these trends exhibit two clear periods when there was a discernible increase and then decrease in woundings and shootings. The first occurred from 1990 to 1998, and the second from 1999 to 2013.

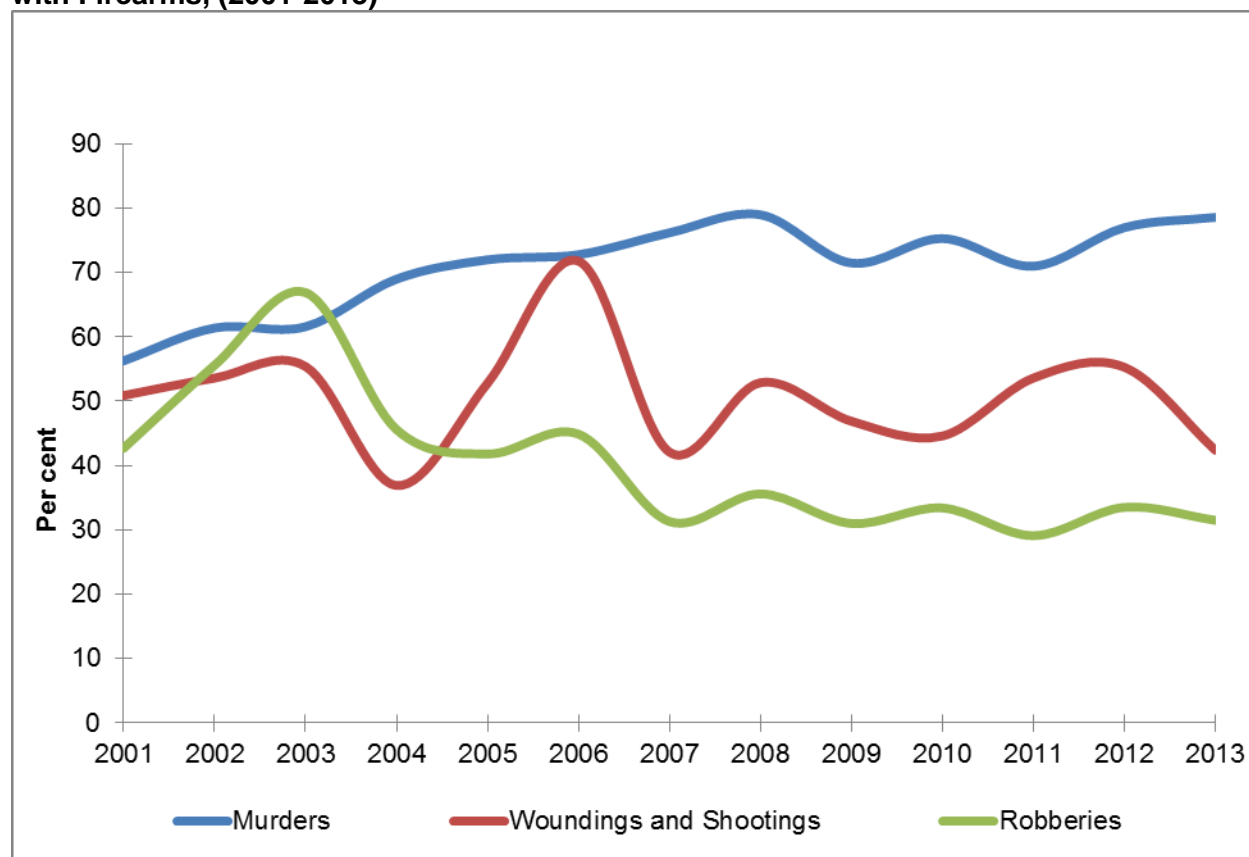
Table A5.55 in Appendix 5 and Figure 57 show the proportion of murders, woundings and shootings, and robberies committed with firearms for the period 2001 to 2013. The sharpest increase in the use of firearms occurred with murder, with an average of 19.6 additional murders every year being committed with firearms. From 2001 to 2004, less than 70 per cent of all murders were committed with firearms, while for each year after 2004 more than 70 per cent of all murders were committed with firearms. In 2013, 320 out of a total of 407 murders or 78.6 per cent were committed with firearms, while in 2012, 292 out of a total of 379 murders or 77 per cent were committed with firearms. For the period 2001 to 2013, 72.9 per cent of all murders were committed with firearms.

For the period 2001 to 2013, 8,452 woundings and shootings occurred. Of these, 4,300 or 50.9 per cent were committed with firearms. For the same period, 40.3 per cent of all robberies in Trinidad and Tobago were committed with firearms. On average, the number of woundings and shootings committed with firearms decreased by an average of 2 per year for the period under consideration. During this period there was also an average annual decrease of 74 robberies per year committed with firearms.

For the period 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 578 cases of possession of firearms and ammunition per year, with the average decreasing to 512 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5). Possession of firearms and ammunition increased by an

average of 2.7 per year over the period for which data are available. For the period 1990 to 2013, there were 45.1 incidents of possession of firearms and ammunition per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of that period there were 38.5 such incidents (Table A5.4 in Appendix 5). Time trends for possession of firearms and ammunition indicate that there were two clear periods of increase then decrease during the period for which data are available. The first period occurred from 1990 to 1999, with the increasing phase from 1990 to 1993 and the decreasing phase from 1993 to 1999. In the second phase, possession of firearms and ammunition increased from 1999 to 2004, but then began to decline until 2009. From 2009 to 2013 there was stability in the number of such offences per year.

Figure 57. Percentage of Murders, Woundings and Shootings, and Robberies Committed with Firearms, (2001-2013)

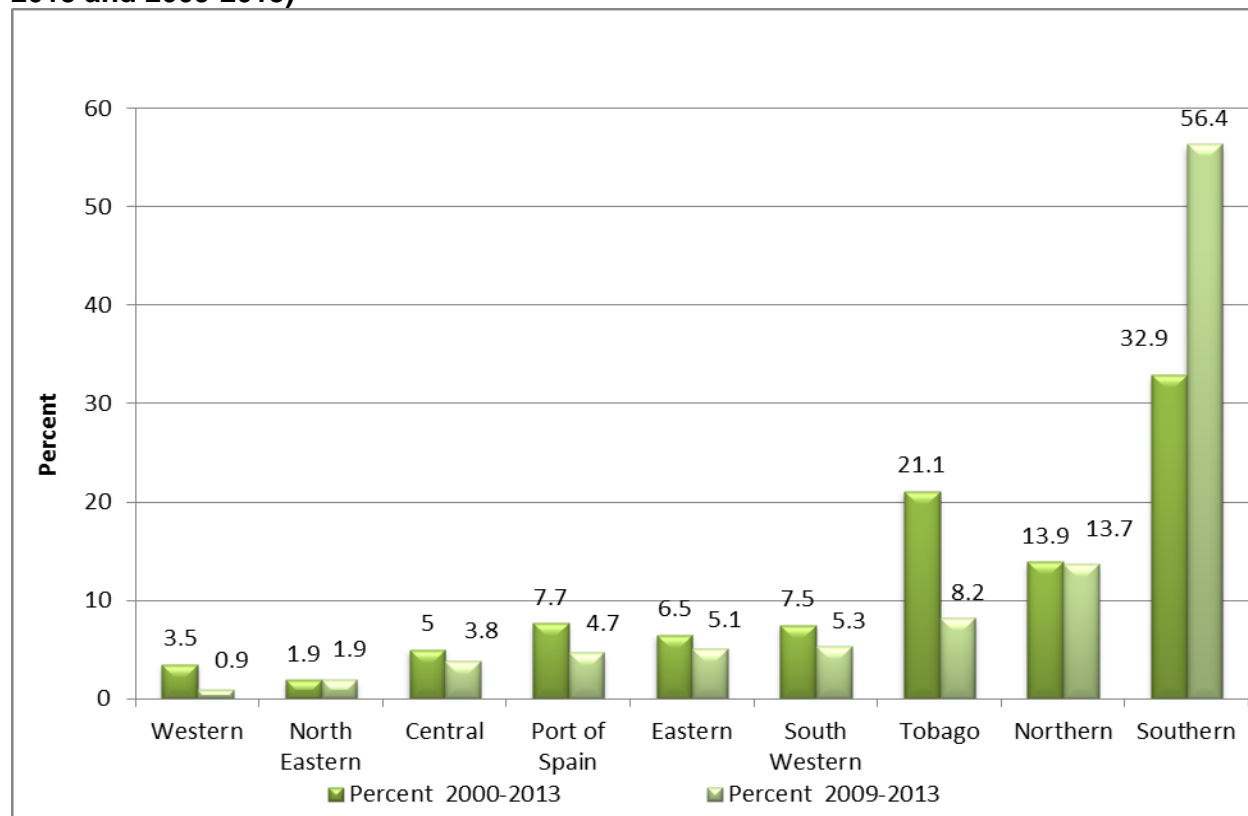


Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Data for assaults on police and peace officers for the period 1990 to 2013 are shown in Table A5.3 in Appendix 5, while the number of assaults on police and peace officers by police division for the period 2000 to 2013 is shown in Table A5.52 in Appendix 5. For the period 1990 to 2013, there was an average of 252 assaults on police and peace officers per year, with the average decreasing to 224 per year during the last five years of that period. This offence decreased by an average of 6 per year over the period for which data are available. For the period from 1990 to 2013, there were 19.7 assaults on police and peace officers per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of that period there were 16.8 such offences. Time trends for assaults on police and peace officers indicate that there was a decrease in such offences from 1990 to 2002, and then an increase until 2009 followed by a decline until 2013 (Figure 60). The police divisions with the highest proportion of assaults on police and peace officers during the last five years of the period were the Southern Division (which accounted for

56.4 per cent of all assaults on police and peace officers during this period), Northern Division (13.7 per cent), and Tobago (8.7 per cent) (Figure 58).

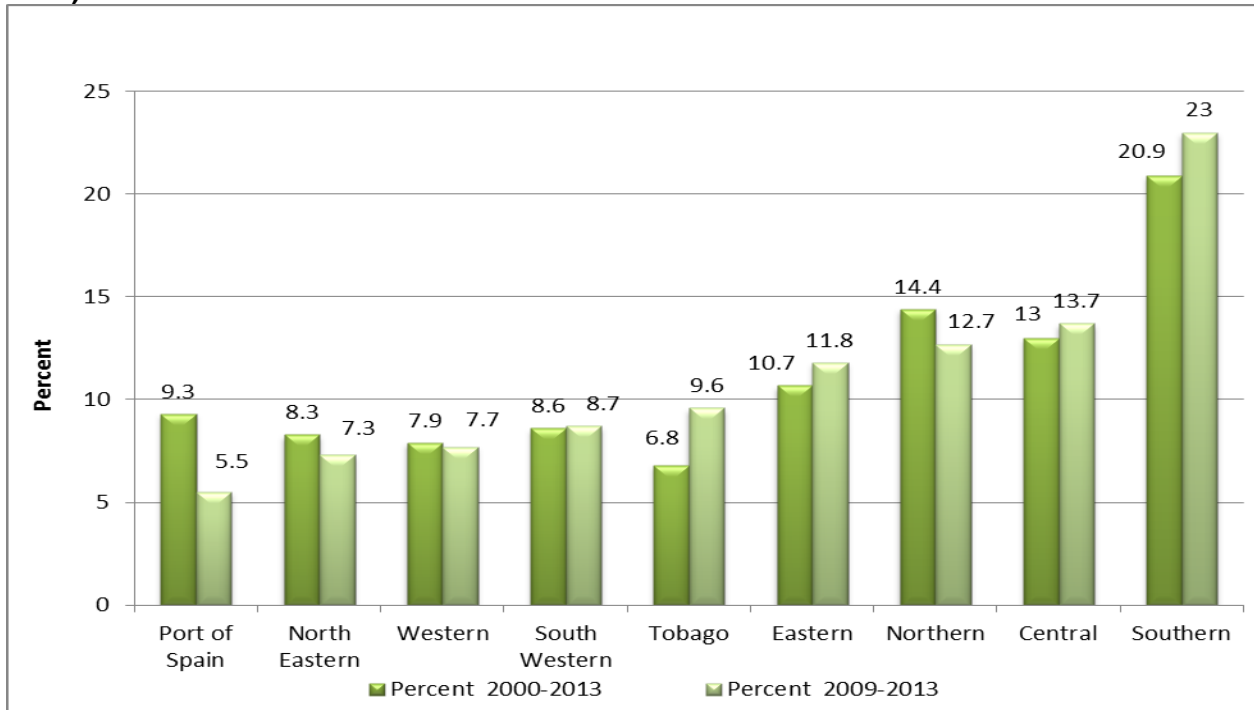
Figure 58. Percentage of Assaults on Police and Peace Officers, by Police Division (2000-2013 and 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

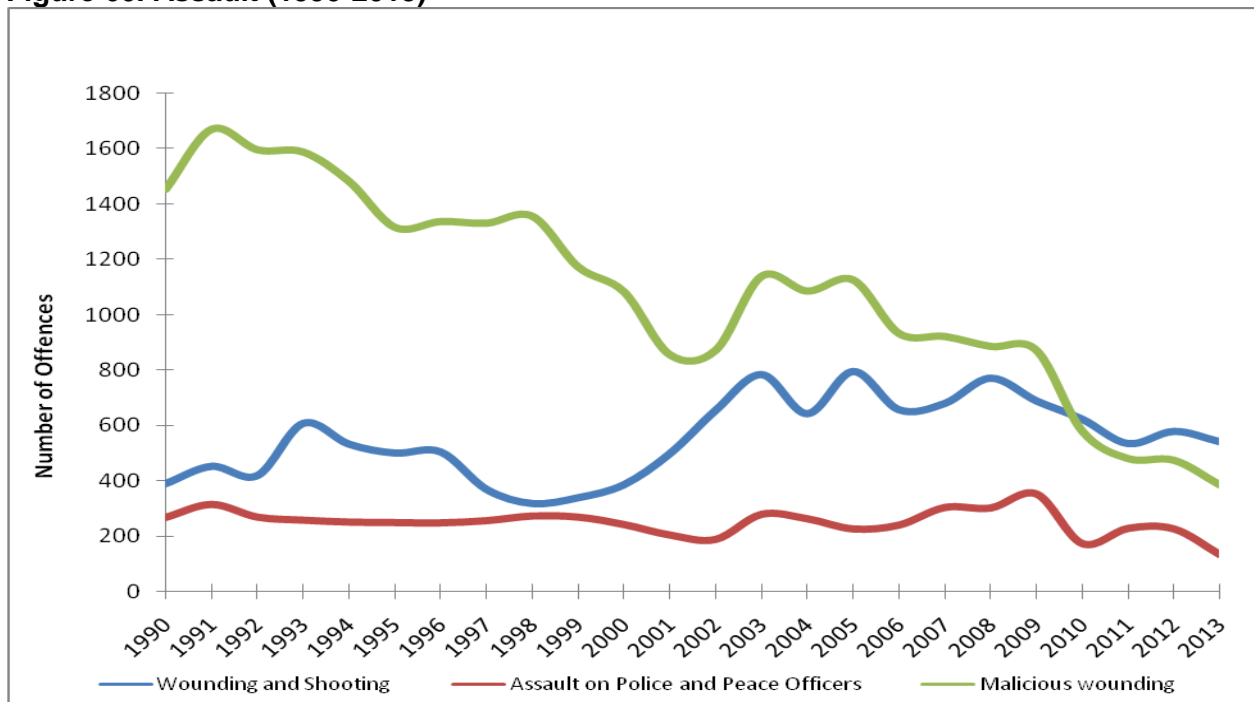
Data for malicious wounding for the period from 1990 to 2013 are shown in Table A2.3 in Appendix 5, while the number of malicious wounding by police division for the period from 2000 to 2013 is shown in Table A5.53 in Appendix 5. For the period from 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 1,083 malicious wounding per year, with the average decreasing to 559 per year during the last five years of the period. Malicious wounding decreased by an average of 46.4 per year over the period for which data are available. From 1990 to 2013 there were 85.3 malicious wounding per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of that period there were 42.1. Time trends for malicious wounding indicate that there was a gradual but consistent decline in the number of such offences over the 1990-2013 period (Figure 60). The proportion of malicious wounding within each police division for the period 2000 to 2013 is shown in Figure 59. During the last five years of the period, the highest proportion of malicious wounding occurred in the Southern Division (which accounted for 23 per cent of all malicious wounding), followed by the Central Division (13.7 per cent) and the Northern Division (12.7 per cent).

Figure 59. Percentage of Malicious Woundings by Police Division (2000-2013 and 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

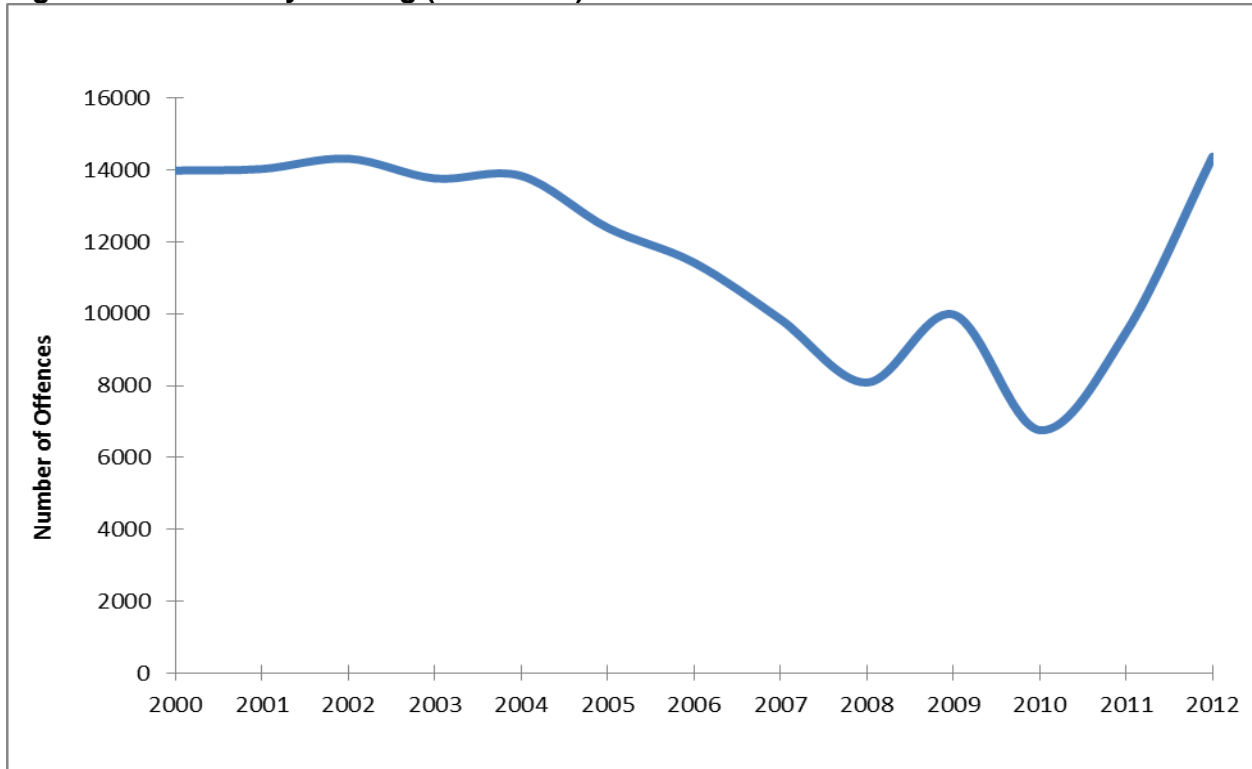
Figure 60. Assault (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

The number of assaults by beating in each police division for the period from 2000 to 2012 is shown in Table A5.54 in Appendix 5.⁴⁴ During this period there was an average of 11,714 assaults by beating per year, with this average declining to 9,738 during the last five years of the period (i.e., 2008 to 2012). Time trends for assaults by beatings indicate that there was a steady decline in the number of such offences from 2000 to 2010, but then a reversal in this trend from 2010 to 2012 (Figure 61). The police divisions with the highest proportion of assaults by beating during the last five years of the period were the Southern Division (which accounted for 25.1 per cent of all assaults by beating during this period), Central Division (23.4 per cent), and Northern Division (13 per cent) (Figure 62).

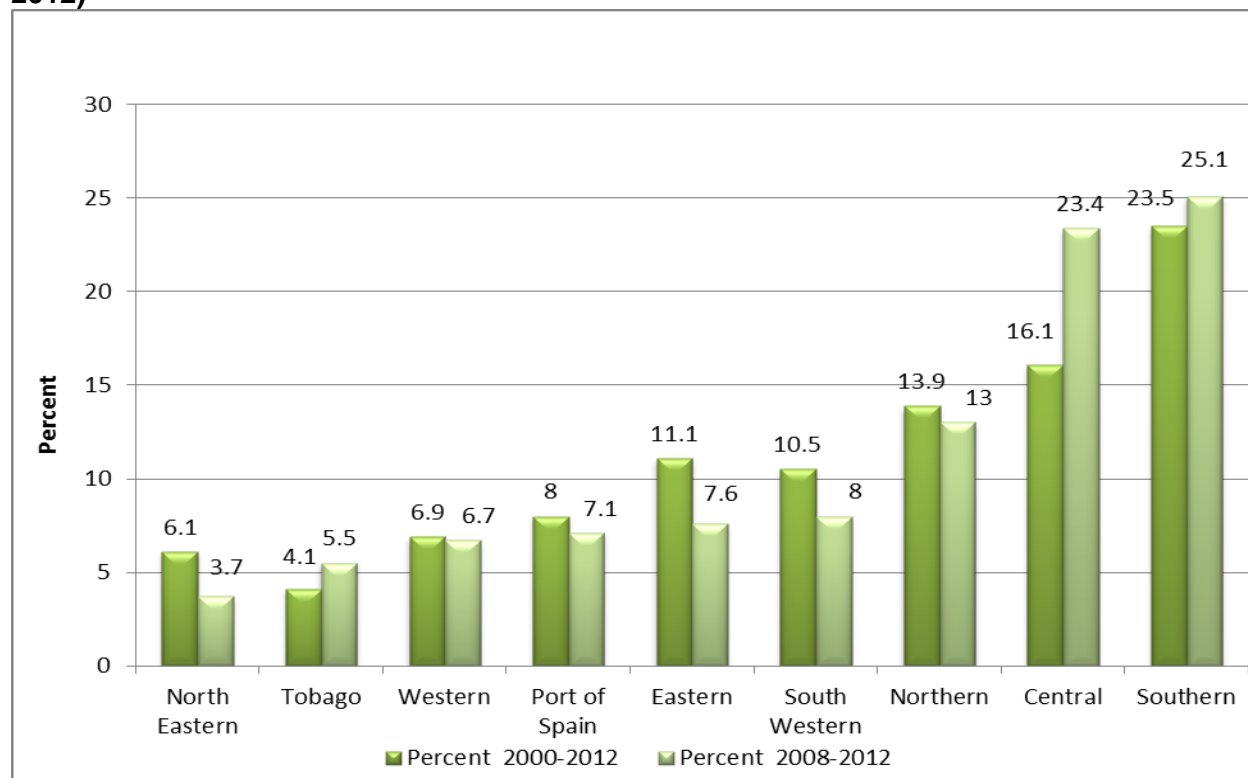
Figure 61. Assault by Beating (2000-2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

⁴⁴ At the time of this writing, data for 2013 were not as yet available.

Figure 62. Percentage of Assaults by Beating by Police Division (2000-2012 and 2008-2012)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Property Crimes

Theft and Larceny

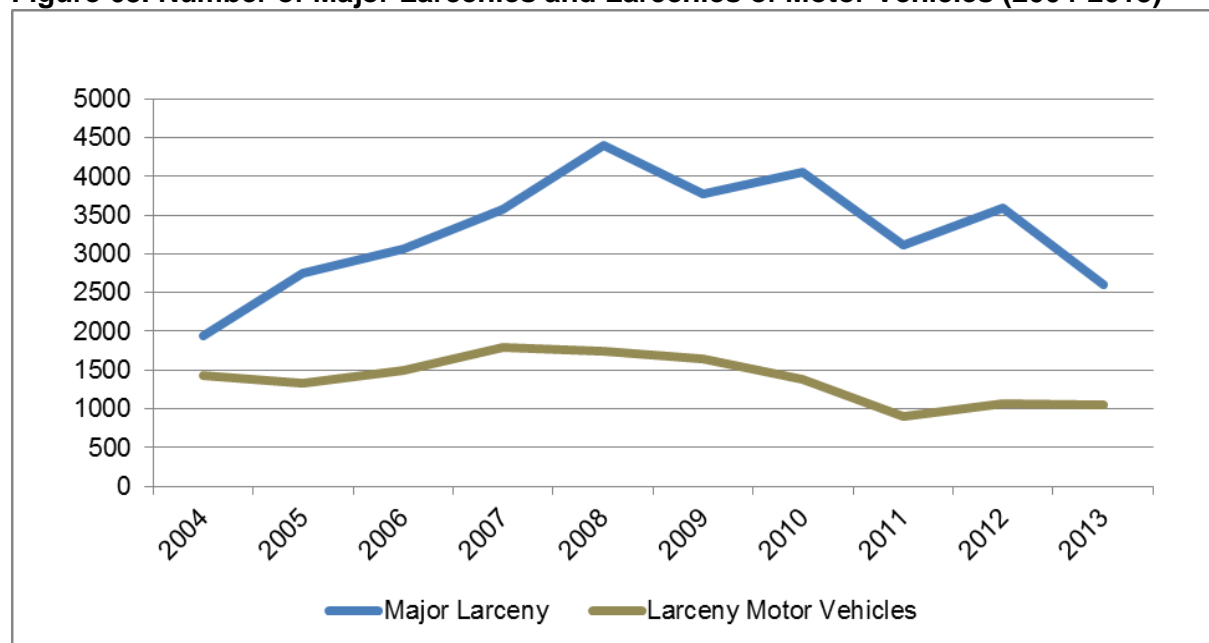
Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 shows the number of major larcenies⁴⁵ and motor vehicle thefts for 1990 to 2013 in Trinidad and Tobago. For this period there was an average of 3,592 such offences per year, with the average increasing to 4,635 per year during the last five years of the period. For the period from 1990 to 2013, there were 279 major larcenies and motor vehicle thefts per 100,000 inhabitants. The rate for such offences increased to 349 per 100,000 inhabitants during the last five years of the period (Table A5.2 in Appendix 5). Major larceny and motor vehicle theft increased by an average of 57.3 per year over the period 1990 to 2013. Time trends for major larceny and larceny of motor vehicles indicate that this offence increased from 1990 to 2008, and thereafter began to decline (Figure 63). During the period of increase, there was a gradual increase from 1990 to 2004, and then a much sharper increase from 2004 to 2008.

As of 2004, the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the TTPS began to collect separate statistics for major larceny and motor vehicle theft (Table A5.56 in Appendix 5 and Figure 63). For the period from 2004 to 2013 there was an average of 3,287 major larcenies and 1,383 motor vehicle thefts per year. Major larcenies increased from 2004 to 2008, and thereafter began to decline, whereas motor vehicle thefts increased from 2004 to 2007 and thereafter began to decrease until 2011. After 2011, there was stability in the number of such offences.

⁴⁵ Major larcenies are those in which the value of the property stolen is \$TT 2000 or more.

The UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on motor vehicle theft in 2009 indicating that the actual rate of motor vehicle theft is 2.4 times higher than indicated in official crime data.

Figure 63. Number of Major Larcenies and Larcenies of Motor Vehicles (2004-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 8,043 minor larcenies per year, with the average decreasing to 3,776 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5).⁴⁶ Minor larcenies decreased by an average of 452 per year over the period for which data are available. For the period from 1990 to 2013, there were 635 minor larcenies per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 284. Time trends for minor larcenies indicate that there was a very consistent decrease in the number of offences for the period from 1990 to 2013 (Figure 64).

Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 shows major larcenies committed in dwelling houses from 1990 to 2013.⁴⁷ During this period there was an average of 413 such offences per year, with the average increasing to 523 per year during the last five years of the period. For the period 1990 to 2013, major larcenies in dwelling houses increased by an average of three per year. There were 32.1 major larcenies in dwelling houses per 100,000 inhabitants from 1990 to 2013, and the rate rose to 39.4 during the last five years of the period. Time trends for major larceny in dwelling houses indicate a consistent increase from 1990 to 2010, and thereafter a decline until when data were available in 2013 (Figure 64).⁴⁸

From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 1,749 minor larcenies in dwelling houses per year, with the average decreasing to 482 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5).⁴⁹ Minor larcenies in dwelling houses decreased by an average of 103 per year over the period for which data are available. From 1990 to 2013, there were 138 minor

⁴⁶ Minor larcenies are those in which the value of the property stolen is less than \$TT 2000.

⁴⁷ Major larcenies in dwelling houses refer to thefts in which the value of the property stolen is \$TT 2000 or more.

⁴⁸ This pattern is not readily discernible because of the scale used, though the pattern is clear in the data in Table A5.1 in Appendix 5.

⁴⁹ Minor larcenies in dwelling houses refer to thefts in which the value of the property stolen is less than \$TT 2000.

larcenies in dwelling houses per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 36.3. Time trends for minor larcenies in dwelling houses indicate that there was a consistent decline in the number of offences for the period 1990 to 2013 (Figure 64).

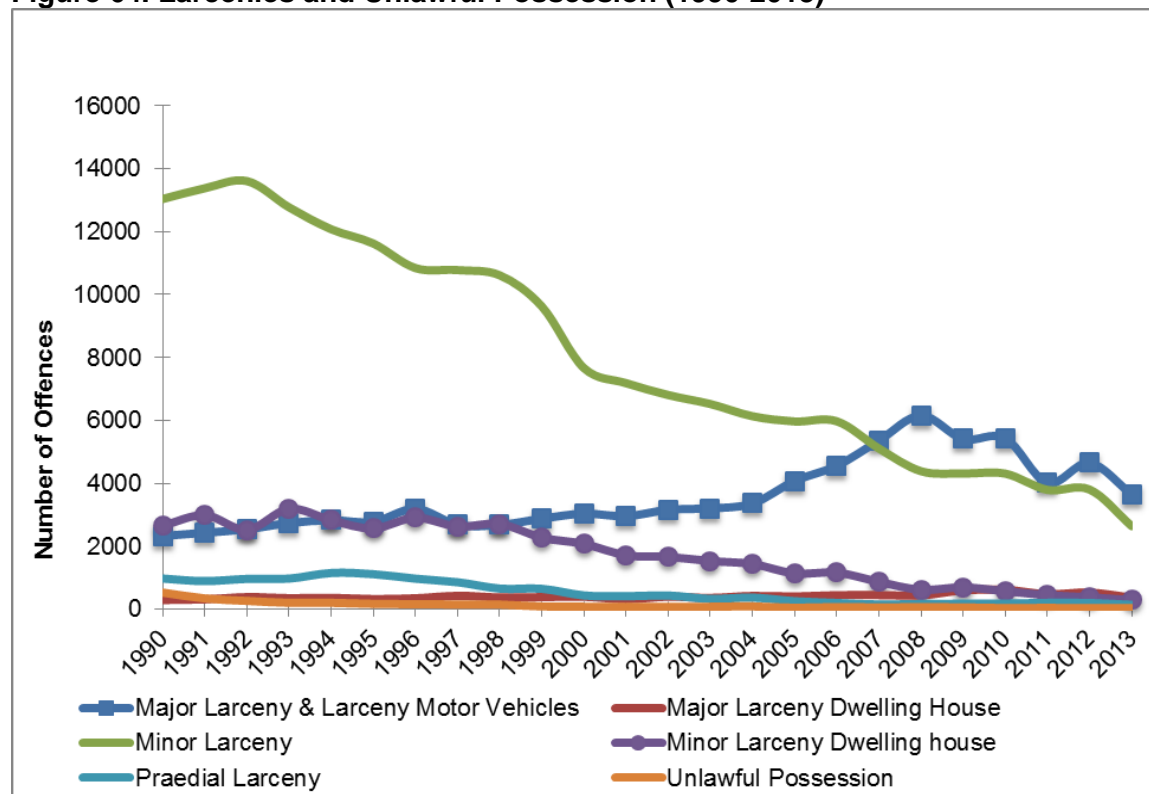
From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 133 incidents of unlawful possession per year, with the average decreasing to 44 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5).⁵⁰ Unlawful possession decreased by an average of 21.4 incidents per year over the period for which data are available. From 1990 to 2013, there were 10.6 incidents of unlawful possession per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 3.3 incidents. Time trends for unlawful possession indicate that there was a very pronounced decline in the number of offences from 1990 to 1999, and thereafter a relatively more gradual decline until 2013 (Figure 64).⁵¹

From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 541 incidents of praedial larceny per year, with the average decreasing to 183 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5). Praedial larceny decreased by an average of 36 per year over the period for which data are available. From 1990 to 2013, there were 42.9 incidents of praedial larceny per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 13.8. The UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on praedial larceny in 2009 indicating that the actual rate of praedial larceny is 66.7 times higher than indicated in official crime data. Time trends for praedial larceny indicate that there was a gradual but consistent decline in the number of such offences over the period from 1990 to 2013 (Figure 64).

⁵⁰ Unlawful possession refers to the possession of something that does not lawfully belong to the person who was held in possession of the object. The object in question must be something that was allegedly stolen, regardless of whether theft can be proven.

⁵¹ This pattern is not readily discernible because of the scale used, though the pattern is clear in the data in Table A5.3 in Appendix 5.

Figure 64. Larcenies and Unlawful Possession (1990-2013)



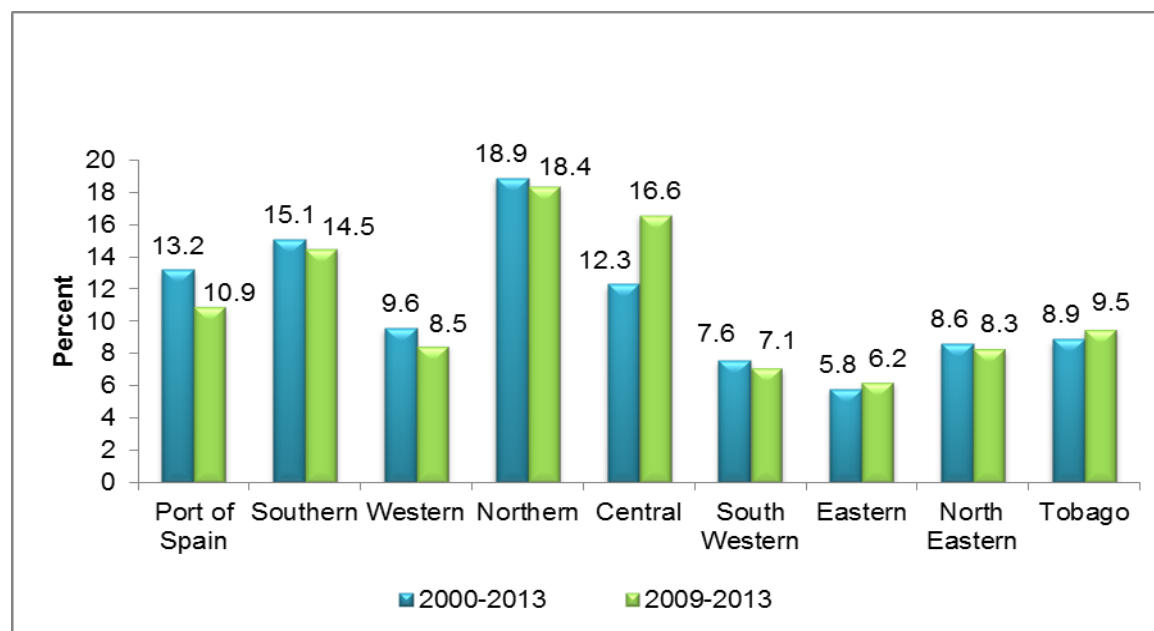
Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Burglaries and Break-ins

Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 shows the number of burglaries and break-ins from 1990 to 2013. During this period there was an average of 5,747 such offences per year, with the average declining to 4,492 per year during the last five years of the period. From 1990 to 2013, the number of burglaries and break-ins declined by an average of 199 per year. During this period, there were 451 burglaries and break-ins per 100,000 inhabitants, with the rate declining to 338 during the last five years of the period. The UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on burglaries and break-ins in 2009 that indicated that the actual rate of burglaries and break-ins is 4.1 times higher than indicated in official crime data.

Table A5.57 in Appendix 5 shows the number of burglaries and break-ins by police division from 2000 to 2013. For this period, the largest proportion of burglaries and break-ins occurred in the Northern Division (18.9 per cent of the national total), followed by the Southern Division (15.1 per cent) and the Port of Spain Division (13.2 per cent). These three divisions retain their position when data are restricted to the last five years of the period, during which time the highest proportion of burglaries and break-ins occurred in the Northern Division (18.4 per cent), Central Division (16.6 per cent), Southern Division (14.5 per cent), and Port of Spain Division (10.9 per cent). The division with the most dramatic increase during the last five years of the period was the Central Division. The proportion of burglaries and break-ins by police division is shown in Figure 65.

Figure 65. Percentage of Burglaries and Break-ins by Police Division (2000-2013 and 2009-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

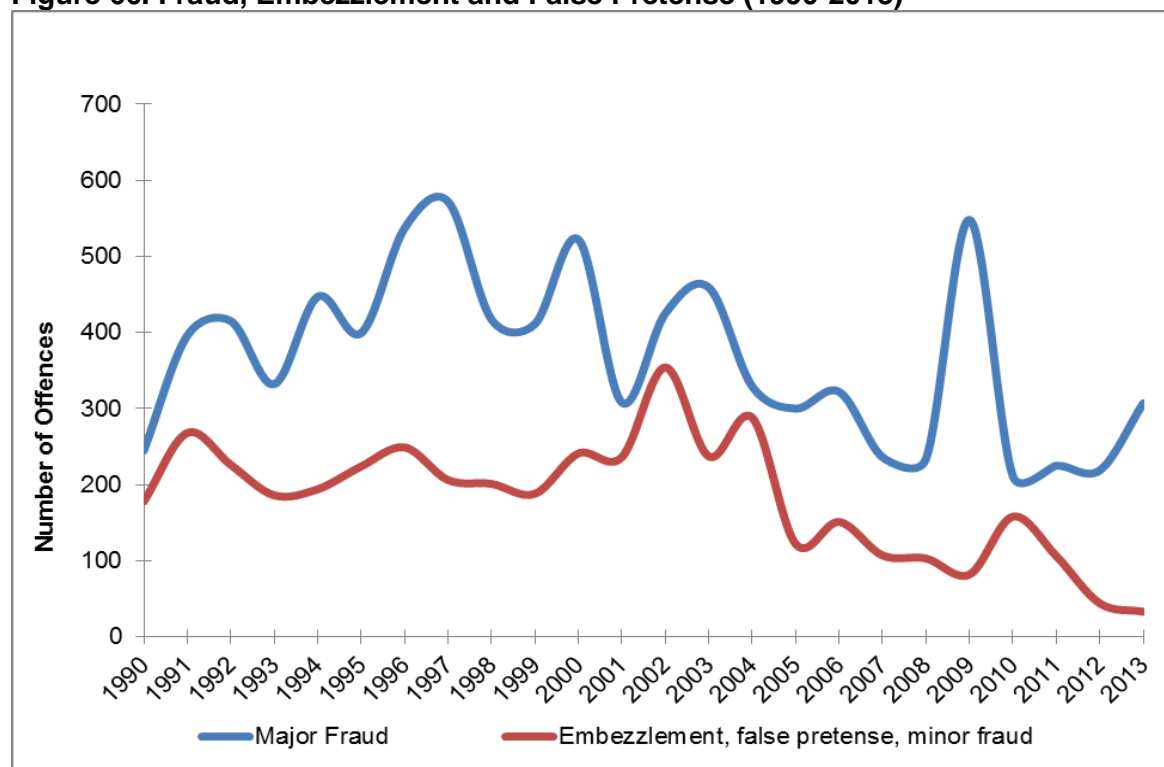
For the period from 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 6.8 incidents of possession of housebreaking implements per year, with the average decreasing to 5.2 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5). This offence decreased by an average of 0.5 per year over the period for which data are available. From 1990 to 2013, there were 0.5 incidents of possession of housebreaking implements per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 0.4 incidents. Time trends for possession of housebreaking implements indicate that the level for such offences remained stable and very low for the 1990-2013 period.

Fraud

Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 shows the number of major fraud offences from 1990 to 2013.⁵² During this period there was an average of 367 such offences reported per year, with the average decreasing to 302 offences per year during the last five years of the period. From 1990 to 2013, major fraud increased by an average of 2.7 offences per year, and there was an average of 28.8 fraud offences per 100,000 inhabitants. The rate decreased to 22.7 offences per 100,000 inhabitants during the last five years of the period. The UNDP (2012) collected victimization survey data on fraud in 2009 that indicated that the actual rate of fraud is 7.2 times higher than indicated in official crime data. Time trends for fraud indicate that while there were fluctuations from year to year, there was a discernible increase in such offences from 1990 to 1997, and thereafter a discernible decrease until 2013 (Figure 66). The only exception to this decrease was the spike in fraud offences in 2009.

⁵² Major fraud refer to frauds in which the loss was \$TT 2000 or more.

Figure 66. Fraud, Embezzlement and False Pretense (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 183 reported embezzlement, false pretence, and minor fraud offences per year,⁵³ with the average decreasing to 84.6 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5). Such offences decreased by an average of 6.3 per year over the period for which data are available. For the period from 1990 to 2013, there were 14.4 embezzlement, false pretence, and fraud offences per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period there were 6.4 such offences per 100,000 inhabitants. Time trends for embezzlement, false pretence, and fraud offences indicate that there was a very gradual increase in the number of such offences from 1990 to 2002, and thereafter a consistent decline until 2013 (Figure 66).

Narcotics Offences

The data in Table A5.1 in Appendix 5 show major drug offences for the period from 1990 to 2013. These data indicate a dramatic decrease in major drug offences after 2000 (Figure 67). Subsequent to 2000, the distinction between “major” and “minor” crimes in terms of narcotics offences was amended. The distinction is determined by the weight of the narcotics seized during operations. The Dangerous Drug Act 11:25 Section 5(9), amended in 2000, allows for charging persons found in possession of more than 20 grams of heroin, 10 grams of cocaine, 500 grams of opium, 30 grams of morphine, or 1 kilogram of cannabis or cannabis resin with a major crime. Persons found with less than the specified amount are charged with a minor crime. Prior to the amendment of the Dangerous Drugs Act, persons found with more than 2 grams of heroin, 1 gram of cocaine, 55 grams of opium, 3 grams of morphine, or 15 grams of cannabis or cannabis resin were charged with a major drug offence. Increasing the threshold at which a

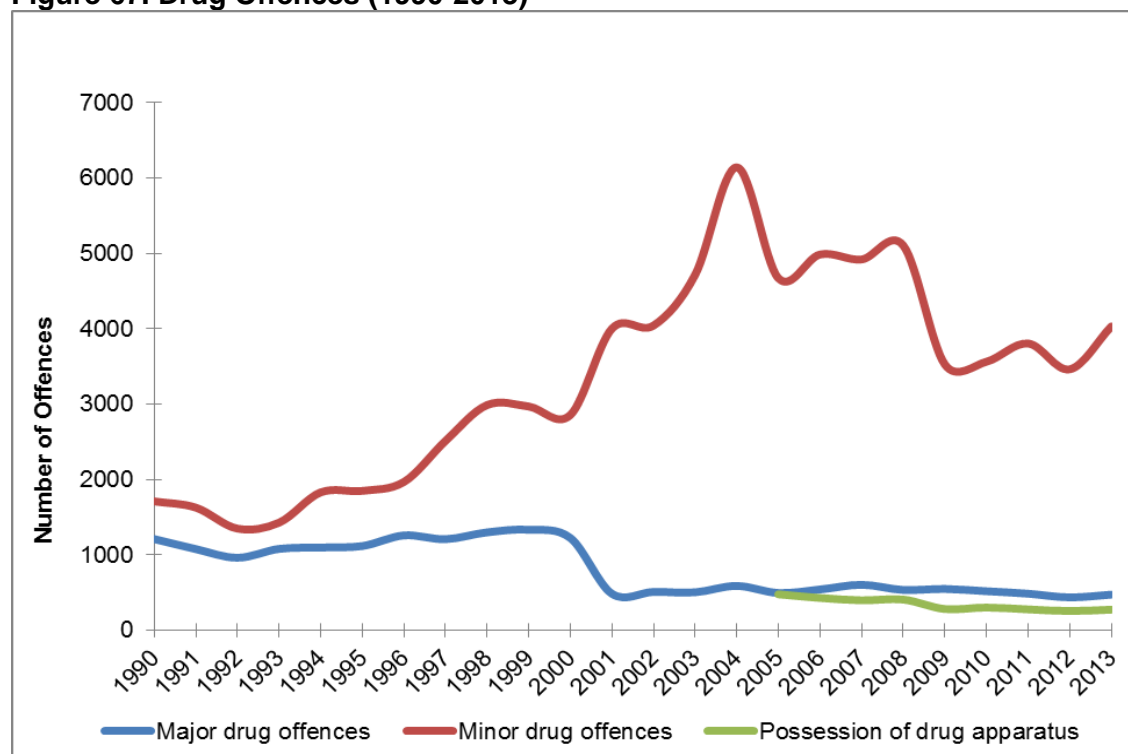
⁵³ Minor fraud refer to frauds in which the loss was less than \$TT 2000 or more.

crime could be classified as a major drug crime resulted in the dramatic decrease in major drug offences after 2000. From 1990 to 2000 there was an average of 1,170 major drug offences per year, while from 2001 to 2013 there was an average of 518 major drug offences per year. The annual number of drug offences remained relatively stable both before and after 2000.

The data in Table A5.3 in Appendix 5 show the number of possession of narcotics offences (or minor drug offences) from 1990 to 2013. These data indicate that there was an increase in minor drug offences from 1990 to 2003, and thereafter a decline until 2013 (Figure 67). It was indicated previously that the Dangerous Drug Act 11:25 Section 5(9) was amended in 2000 to increase the threshold at which persons could be charged with a major drug offence. Apart from dramatically reducing the number of major drug offenses recorded subsequent to 2000, this amendment also had the consequence of increasing the number of minor drug offences recorded subsequent to 2000. As such, part of the increase in minor drug offences subsequent to 2000 must be attributed to those cases that previously would have been classified as major drug offences. From 1990 to 2013 there was an average of 3,336 minor drug offences per year, while during the last five years of the period there was an average of 3,678 minor drug offences per year.

From 2005 to 2013 there was an average of 345 incidents of possession of drug apparatus per year, with the average decreasing to 279 per year during the last five years of the period (Table A5.3 in Appendix 5). During 2005 to 2013, there were 26.2 incidents of possession of drug apparatus per 100,000 inhabitants, while during the last five years of the period that figure dropped to 21. Time trends for possession of apparatus indicate that there was a steady decline in this offence from 2005 to 2013 (Figure 67). More specifically, possession of drug apparatus decreased by an average of 25.5 incidents per year over the period for which data are available. Prior to 2005, the TTPS did not record data on the possession of drug apparatus.

Figure 67. Drug Offences (1990-2013)



Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

A study by Seepersad (2013), using a sample of imprisoned adults, indicated that there was a strong linkage between drug use and criminal offenses.⁵⁴ More specifically, 30.7 per cent of the sample (30.1 per cent of males and 40 per cent of females, and 46.1 per cent of convicted persons and 13.1 per cent of remanded persons) indicated that the crime that they committed was linked to drug use. It was further discovered that the commission of specific types of crimes such as malicious damage, stealing, attempted murder, manslaughter, and robbery were more closely related to drug use than other crimes. Of those convicted, 22.3 per cent (36.5 per cent of males and 16.7 per cent of females) were found to be under the influence of illegal drugs when they committed the crime for which they were imprisoned, while 8.7 per cent of the sample (8.2 per cent of males and 17.1 per cent of females, and 14.5 per cent of convicted persons and 2.1 per cent of remanded persons) committed the crime in order to get drugs for personal use. Some crime types, such as drug-related crimes, robbery, stealing, attempted murder, and manslaughter, were more closely related to getting drugs for personal use than other types of crime. An additional 17.2 per cent of the sample indicated that the crime that they committed was linked to the production or trafficking of drugs, while 9.3 per cent indicated that their crime was related to activities intended to maintain the drug market. Quite importantly, regression analysis indicated that the use of drugs (operationalized as age of first use, receiving medical treatment for drug use, and total drug use) was related to a number of indicators of criminal activity (operationalized as sentence length, number of times imprisoned, number of current offences, number of previous offences, and total number of offences committed).

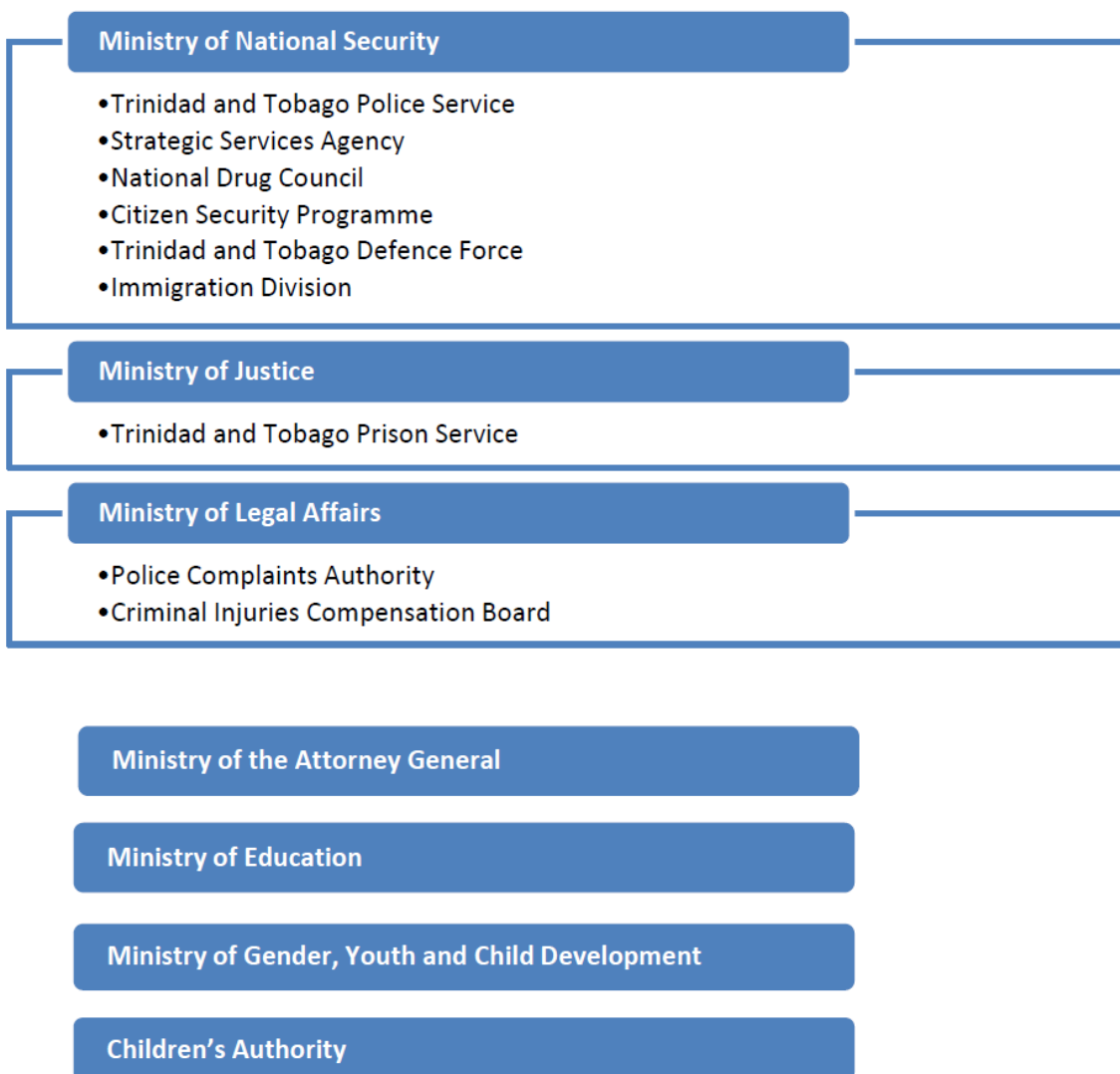
⁵⁴ This study utilized data from a stratified random sample of 623 adult prisoners from all of the adult prisons in Trinidad and Tobago. The average age of the sample was 35.9 years, with 15.4 per cent of the sample between 18 and 24 years of age, 41.9 per cent between 25 and 35, 19.9 per cent between 36 and 45, 15.4 per cent between 46 and 54, and 7.4 per cent older than 54. In the sample, 94.4 per cent were male while 5.6 per cent were female, and 53.3 per cent were convicted prisoners, while 46.7 per cent were persons being held on remand. Only 9.6 per cent of the sample was unemployed prior to imprisonment, while 95.3 per cent were nationals of Trinidad and Tobago.

These findings indicate that there is a strong linkage between drug use and criminal offenses, and that a large proportion of offenders are habitual drug users. This implies that successful drug treatment within prisons should lead to a reduction in recidivism rates, and ultimately a reduction in crime rates in the wider society. Many inmates interviewed by Seepersad (2013) indicated that they would willingly undergo drug treatment if it were made available to them. Indeed, many persons recognized that drug usage was related to their crime, and that such usage had ruined their family relationships and personal lives. The information in Table A5.61 in Appendix 5 indicates that drug rehabilitation treatment is currently not provided with the frequency that may be adequate.

III. INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR ADDRESSING VIOLENCE AND CRIME

Public Institutions⁵⁵

A number of state agencies are responsible, either directly or indirectly, for the control of crime, violence, or delinquency in Trinidad and Tobago. These include:



Ministry of National Security

The mission of the Ministry of National Security is “to create an environment which ensures public safety and security through the maintenance of law and order and the commitment of all available resources to the protection of life and property.” This ministry has three main areas of responsibility. Of these, the one of relevance to the current document is the “Maintenance of

⁵⁵ Note that the 2015 elections occurred between the writing and publication of this report. Subsequent changes have been made to the structure and arrangement of government ministries and departments discussed in this chapter.

Law and Order, Public Safety and Defence against Aggression.” Other functions relate to immigration and disaster preparedness. The Ministry of National Security has a number of divisions and agencies, of which the following function to reduce crime and violence:

- Trinidad and Tobago Police Service
- Strategic Services Agency
- National Drug Council
- Citizen Security Programme
- Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force
- National Drug Council
- Immigration Division
- Cyber Security

For 2015, a total of \$TT 6.994 billion has been allocated to the Ministry of National Security. This represents 10.5 per cent of total projected national expenditure. In 2014, \$TT 6.497 billion was allocated to the Ministry of National Security (10.58 per cent of national expenditure). In 2013, the ministry received \$TT 5.503 billion (9.42 per cent of expenditure) and in 2012 it received \$TT 5.170 billion (9.46 per cent of expenditure).⁵⁶ From 2012 to 2013, the budgeted allocation to the Ministry of National Security increased by 6.4 per cent, while from 2013 to 2014 it increased by 18.1 per cent and from 2014 to 2015 it increased by 7.6 per cent. The programmes and initiatives of the Ministry of National Security will be discussed further in a subsequent section on programmes and projects for reducing crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago.

Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)

The TTPS has approximately 6,500 police officers of varying ranks along with special reserve officers. This represents a rate of 483.5 officers per 100,000 inhabitants. It is important to note, however, that the TTPS has indicated that it plans to recruit an additional 1,000 police officers and 5,000 special reserve officers and is currently in the process of training additional personnel. Since 2011, the budget of the TTPS has been allocated separately from the budget of the Ministry of National Security, despite the fact that the TTPS is within this ministry. The annual budget for the TTPS in 2011 was \$TT 1.4 billion while in 2012 it was \$TT 1.7 billion. In 2012, this represented 2.56 per cent of national expenditure. Total budget allocations to the TTPS subsequent to 2012 were not available. The TTPS mandate is to:

- Maintain law and order
- Preserve peace
- Protect life and property
- Prevent and detect crime
- Apprehend offenders
- Enforce all laws and regulations with which it is charged.

The TTPS is organized into nine divisions that cover Trinidad and Tobago as well as 18 branches, squads, and units. These include:

- Community Police
- Police Complaints

⁵⁶ 2012, 2013, and 2014 Budget Statements from the Ministry of Finance.

- Special Branch
- Guard and Emergency Branch
- Criminal Investigation Division and Criminal Records Office
- Organized Crime Narcotics and Firearms Unit
- Homicide
- Fraud Squad
- Court and Process
- Police Band
- Mounted and Canine Branch
- Transport and Telecom
- Crime Scene Investigation
- Audio Visual Unit
- Criminal Gang Intelligence Unit

Strategic Services Agency

The Strategic Services Agency was established through Act No. 24 of 1995 and is the central coordinating agency for the suppression of illicit drug trafficking. The main responsibilities of this agency are to:

- Centralize information that could facilitate the detection and prevention of illicit traffic in narcotics, psychotropic substances, and precursors
- Co-ordinate operations for the suppression of traffic
- Prepare and update a supply control/demand reduction drug programme
- Negotiate foreign technical assistance for the supply control/demand reduction programme
- Co-operate and liaise with the corresponding organisations or services of other countries.

National Drug Council

The National Drug Council was established by the Cabinet in July 2000 and comes under the purview of the Ministry of National Security. The council serves as a coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating body for the implementation of the National Drug Master Plan, as well as a conduit for interaction with the international community. Its primary role is to provide a forum for stakeholders to meet and exchange information on all drug-related initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago. The composition of the National Drug Council reflects agencies that are involved in demand reduction, supply control, security issues, enforcement, and financial monitoring. Locally, the National Drug Council is mandated to monitor, evaluate, and co-ordinate implementation of the National Plan for Drug Control 2014-2018. The council has also played a leading role in the development of a Pilot Drug Treatment Court. The first court was established in San Fernando in 2013 and it is anticipated that a second court will be established in Tunapuna. Additionally, the council has completed a draft policy and operational document to guide the implementation of a Juvenile Drug Treatment Court. The council secretariat is manned by a staff of seven persons including a manager, programme officer, research

specialist, research assistant, and business operations assistant. In 2013, the council received funding in the amount of \$TT 1,943,000.⁵⁷

Citizen Security Programme

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) Project Execution Unit is administratively located within the Ministry of National Security and is funded by a loan agreement with the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB). The primary aim of the CSP is the reduction of crime and violence in specially selected at-risk communities (details will be provided in a subsequent section of this report on projects and programmes). The CSP operates with 12 core staff members (programme manager, community and youth specialist, procurement, finance, monitoring and evaluation specialists, etc.) and with several support staff (e.g., community action officers) who go into communities to implement the various CSP initiatives. In 2013 the CSP received \$TT 30 million while in 2014 it received \$TT 23 million.

Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force was established in 1962 under the Defence Force Act 14:01 and is administratively located within the Ministry of National Security. The Defence Force consists of the Regiment, Coast Guard, and Air Guard. Their responsibilities include:

- Defending the sovereign good of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago
- Cooperating with and assisting the civil power in maintaining law and order
- Assisting the civil authorities in times of crisis or disaster
- Assisting in the prevention of trafficking of narcotics and other illegal goods.

The Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring the costal borders and is involved in the interdiction of drugs and weapons that enter Trinidad and Tobago through sea routes. In 2012 and 2013, the Regiment joined the TTPS to patrol high-crime areas with the hope of reducing crime and violence, and there were plans to provide additional training to Regiment personnel so that it could function effectively in this capacity. This initiative has been temporarily abandoned because there is inadequate legislation to properly support the use of joint patrols. In 2013, the Defence Force received \$TT 173 million.

Immigration Division

The Immigration Division became a Civilian Department within the Government Service in 1954. The division is administratively within the Ministry of National Security. Previous to this, the Police Service handled the functions of the Immigration Division, with the Commissioner of Police being the Chief Immigration Officer. Among other things, the Immigration Division is responsible for the control of persons entering and leaving Trinidad and Tobago and plays a role in cases where deported persons enter the country. Barnes and Seepersad (2008) have shown that deported persons are involved in criminal offending subsequent to entering the receiving country. While the extent of offending is still debated, the Immigration Division is responsible for collecting information on deported persons once they enter Trinidad and Tobago and is required to pass this information on to the TTPS, which monitors the activities of such persons for specified periods depending on the specific reasons for which they were deported.

⁵⁷ Report on the Work of the National Drug Council January to December 2013, p. 16. The Social Sector Investment Report 2014 (p. 222) indicates that in 2013 actual expenditure of the council was \$TT 2.583 million while in 2014 it was \$TT 2.796 million.

Ministry of Justice

The Ministry of Justice was created in June 2010 with the mandate to reform the criminal justice system of Trinidad and Tobago. In order to do this the ministry is pursuing two main strategies: legislative reform and the upgrading of delivery systems. The objectives of the Ministry of Justice are accomplished through the work of key agencies (Criminal Injuries and Compensation Board and the Legal Aid and Advisory Authority) and divisions and units (Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Center, Penal Reform and Transformation Unit, and Legal Unit) that are critical to criminal justice and penal reform. The ministry works to strengthen institutional operations by improving programmes, providing modern equipment and infrastructure, and building new plants and facilities. The Ministry of Justice also plans and co-ordinates efforts of the various arms of the criminal justice system. It seeks to provide the necessary policy, legislative, infrastructural, and systemic support to improve the fairness and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, and also develops policy to inform legislative transformation of the system. Currently the ministry is a strong advocate for a restorative justice approach in the criminal justice system. In 2014, \$TT 767 million was allocated to the Ministry of Justice. The ministry's divisions, units, and statutory bodies are shown in Table A6.2 in Appendix 6.

Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service

The Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service was initially established in the then-capital of Trinidad and Tobago, St. Joseph, in 1592. Overall, the Prison Service is made up of eight prisons and one juvenile facility, as follows:

- Golden Grove Prison
- Carrera Convict Prison
- Women's Prison
- Remand Prison
- Maximum Security Prison
- Port of Spain Prison
- Tobago Prison
- Eastern Correctional and Rehabilitation Center
- Youth Training Center

In 2002, the government appointed a task force to review the penal system. A report listing more than 40 recommendations was submitted for the Cabinet's approval. One of the key recommendations was to implement a restorative justice philosophy throughout the criminal justice system. Under such a system, offenders are held accountable and responsible for offences and are provided with mentors, teachers, and coaches. They are empowered, retooled, and encouraged. A restorative justice approach also aims to rehabilitate and reintegrate ex-offenders into society. Offenders are encouraged to admit their wrongdoing, seek forgiveness, and make reparation to victims.

The average daily number of inmates in the various prisons in Trinidad and Tobago during 2013 is shown in Table 12. As of 2012, the Prison Service had a total of 2,654 employees.

Table 12. Average Daily Number of Inmates, by Prison, 2013

Prison	Total Number of Inmates	Total Convicted	Total Remanded
Port of Spain	490	95	395
Carrera	291	291	0
Golden Grove	461	461	0
Maximum Security Prison	1,089	701	388
Tobago	47	23	24
Remand (Golden Grove)	1,051	0	1,051
Women's Prison	115	47	68
Eastern Correction and Rehabilitation Center	105	105	0
Total	3,649	1,723	1,926

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

Ministry of the Attorney General

The Ministry of the Attorney General provides legal services to the government and its various agencies. The ministry's obligations are primarily derived from the constitutional directives given to the attorney general, which are to (a) act as an independent guardian of the public interest, and ensure that the rights of all citizens are protected, (b) represent the state in civil proceedings in the name of the attorney general, and (c) represent the state in criminal proceedings in the name of the state. The key services offered and the clients who are beneficiaries of these services are shown in Table A6.1 in Appendix 6. Among the services provided by the ministry, the following relate to reducing crime and violence: (a) Representing the state in civil matters; (b) Arranging for legal officers and attorneys to prosecute in criminal matters on behalf of the state; (c) Drafting legislation on behalf of the government; (d) Reviewing the nation's laws with a view to their systematic development and reform; and (e) Assisting foreign national law and justice authorities in prosecuting criminals. Departments within the ministry that have functions related to reducing crime and violence include the Criminal Law Department, the Civil Law Department, and the Law Reform Commission.

Ministry of Education

The Ministry of Education oversees educational matters at the early childhood, primary, and secondary levels in Trinidad and Tobago. The ministry has established four strategic objectives to achieve its goals: (a) Educate and develop the children of the nation; (b) Design and develop a quality education system; (c) Understand and satisfy the needs of key stakeholders; and (d) Develop a high-performing and dynamic organisation. The Student Support Services Division is the arm of the Ministry of Education that assists with the reduction of violence in schools. This division came into being on January 29, 2004. It consists of the unification of the former Central Guidance and Special Education Units and a School Social Work component at the primary school level. The mission of the Student Support Services Division is "to provide ongoing support for all students to maximize their learning potential, do well at school, achieve to their capabilities and develop holistically." This division has a number of strategic goals, as follows: (a) Increase student success by providing support through counselling and specialized intervention strategies for students on extended suspension and for other at-risk students; (b) Increase student success by providing specialized services for students with moderate and severe special educational needs as well as mainstreamed students with special educational

needs; (c) Increase student success by providing social work services for students with psychosocial and behavioural difficulties at selected primary schools in each educational district; (d) Increase student success by providing support through early intervention, diagnosis, and remediation for selected primary schools in each educational district; and (e) Increase student success by providing guidance and counselling services for all students at the secondary level. In 2014, the Ministry of Education received funding of \$TT 4.860 billion.

Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development

The primary function of this ministry is to promote and protect the rights of all citizens, particularly children and young people, while improving the overall human development status of the people of Trinidad and Tobago. The ministry does considerable work with youth in an effort to prevent crime and violence. This includes the provision of Social Life Skills Training in the following areas: on-the-job training; decision-making and problem-solving; substance use and abuse; crisis and anger management; and interpersonal relationships. The ministry also has a Youth on the Block programme that targets youths between 12 and 29 years of age who congregate on street corners. This intervention is geared to mobilizing youths to engage in the constructive use of leisure time through “block games” while simultaneously addressing developmental issues through psycho-social support and maximizing opportunities for economic independence. The ministry plans to partner with relevant community-based organisations to directly implement after-school centres in all of its nine administrative districts. These centres, which will also offer services on weekends, will be designed to provide an environment that stimulates creativity and enjoyment and facilitates positive relationship-building among peers. Among other things, these centres will provide supervision for youths in an effort to keep them out of trouble. The ministry has not as yet set a date for implementation of the centres. The ministry has also indicated that it intends to host 48 vacation camps, with each camp accommodating between 25 to 60 campers. The vacation camps have functions similar to those of the after-school centres. Specific dates for the provision of these camps have not been provided. Other initiatives related to youths are the Break the Silence Campaign and the Gatekeeper Programme. Both are related to reducing crime and violence and will be discussed subsequently in this report.

The Gender Affairs Division of the ministry is the focal point to advance gender mainstreaming initiatives in Trinidad and Tobago. The overall objective is to effectively promote gender equity and equality through gender mainstreaming and policies, plans, and programmes in all government sectors. One area of focus is gender violence (rape, domestic violence, sexual harassment).

In 2014 the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development received funding of \$TT 211,380,640.

Ministry of Legal Affairs

The Ministry of Legal Affairs has several divisions, as follows: (a) Law Revision Commission; (b) Legal and Advisory Authority; (c) Police Complaints Authority; and (d) Criminal Injuries Compensation Board. The divisions described below perform functions related to reducing crime and violence.

Police Complaints Authority

The Police Complaints Authority (PCA) is an independent corporate body mandated, among other things, to independently investigate complaints against police officers involved in criminal offences, police corruption, and serious police misconduct. The PCA was established by the Police Complaints Authority Act of 2006 to provide civilian oversight of law enforcement in Trinidad and Tobago. No member of the Police Complaints Authority's staff is attached to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Special Reserve Police, or Municipal Police Force.

The functions of the PCA are to (a) investigate criminal offences involving police officers, police corruption, and serious police misconduct; (b) undertake inquiries into or audits of police activities to ascertain whether there is police corruption or serious police misconduct or circumstances that may apply to both; (c) monitor an investigation being conducted in relation to criminal offences involving police officers, police corruption, and/or serious police misconduct, and undertake audits of these investigations; (d) advise and make recommendations to the Police Service and other authorities (e.g., the Police Service Commission) on ways in which police corruption and serious police misconduct may be eliminated; (e) gather evidence that may be admissible in the prosecution of a person, who is not a police officer, for a criminal offence in relation to the Police Service and to furnish that evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions, or in the instance where an authority outside the state is concerned, the Attorney General; (f) gather evidence that may be used in investigating serious police misconduct and furnish such evidence to the Commissioner of Police or the Police Service Commission for appropriate action; (g) gather evidence that can be used in the prosecution of a police officer involved in a criminal offence and furnish such evidence to the Director of Public Prosecutions; and (h) perform any other functions that may be conferred on the authority by any other written law.

Members of the public may submit complaints via the PCA website or in person. Once complaints are received, the Legal Council and Compliance Unit (LCCU) reviews the complaint, informs the complainant of the action to be taken, and forwards the complaint for investigation. The Investigations Unit has the legal authority to conduct investigations and collect any evidence required for the conduct of investigations. Once the investigation is conducted, the findings are passed back to the LCCU. At that point the PCA determines what action should be taken. Possible courses of action include taking the matter to the Director of Public Prosecution, the Commissioner of Police, or the Police Service Commission for further action.

The PCA is staffed by a director and deputy director, head of operations, head of the LCCU, and head of investigations, as well as several other officers within each unit. In 2012, the PCA was allocated \$TT 16 million, of which \$TT 15,810,500 was spent. In 2013, \$TT 16,405,850 was allocated to the PCA, of which \$TT 14,266,808 was spent. The PCA investigated 255 complaints in 2011, 340 complaints in 2012, and 470 complaints in 2013.

Criminal Injuries Compensation Board

The Criminal Injuries Compensation Board was created with the mandate to adequately evaluate and provide compensation to victims of crime and/or their dependants pursuant to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1999. The roles and functions of the board include (a) receiving applications for compensation by victims of crime and their dependants; (b) conducting casework assessments and evaluation of applications on behalf of the board; (c) undertaking timely research and investigating all applications for compensation; and (d) advising clients and making referrals when necessary if a client issue cannot be addressed by the board

Ministry of the People and Social Development

The Ministry of the People and Social Development (MPSD) is the core social sector ministry with responsibility for coordinating implementation of the government's social and human development objectives. The MPSD is mandated with responsibility for addressing the social challenges of poverty, social inequality, and social exclusion. Particular emphasis is placed on developing and executing programmes and services that protect and assist vulnerable and marginalized groups in society such as women, children, persons with disabilities, the elderly, the poor/indigent, the socially displaced, ex-prisoners, deportees, and persons living with HIV/AIDS. The ministry seeks to empower persons through rehabilitative and skill enhancement initiatives. The MPSD is also responsible for developing, coordinating, monitoring, and evaluating social sector policies and programmes to ensure sustainability, cultural relevance, and economic viability. Some of the functions of the MPSD have an impact either directly or indirectly on crime and violence, including those functions related to providing social services and support for vulnerable groups and reducing substance abuse.

Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago

The Children's Authority of Trinidad and Tobago is being established to promote the welfare, care, and protection of all children in Trinidad and Tobago, safeguard them from all forms of abuse and neglect, and, in particular, provide care and protection for vulnerable and at-risk children. The Children's Authority is a child-centred, family-focused organization that advocates for the rights of children and works collaboratively to provide early intervention for children in need of care and protection, ensuring that they are nurtured, protected, supported, and empowered. As of 2014, several pieces of legislation were still required before the Children's Authority can become functional. Some of the core services that the authority will provide include (a) receiving reports or expressions of concern from children and adults about the treatment of any child; (b) investigating and treating reports regarding children who are in need of care and protection; (c) managing places of safety for children; (d) making applications to the courts for appropriate orders to further the welfare of children; and (e) providing assistance to the Counter-Trafficking Unit with respect of child victims. In 2013, the Children's Authority received \$TT 18.730 million, while in 2014 it received \$TT 21.436 million.

Budget Allocations

According to the Public Sector Investment Programme 2014 Report, \$TT 727.8 million was invested in projects and programmes in 2013 to upgrade infrastructure and construct and refurbish facilities. Budgetary allocations for public safety and citizen security in the Ministry of National Security totalled \$TT 403.8 million, while national security agencies received \$TT 717.8 million for undertaking projects and programmes that enabled these agencies to better address crime issues and engender a sense of security among citizens.

The IDB-assisted Citizen Security Programme received \$TT 30 million in 2013 to continue its programme of activities to reduce crime and violence in high-risk communities, while the sum of \$TT 23 million was used in 2014.

The Air Guard received \$TT 152.8 million, of which \$TT 100 million was used to meet contractual obligations related to maintenance of aircraft and training of officers, while \$TT 17 million was used for logistics for helicopters.

The Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard received \$TT 132.2 million. Of this, \$TT 48.2 million was invested in physical infrastructure and to increase its fleet of vessels. It also completed tender procedures to initiate acquisition of four high-speed interceptors, estimated to cost \$TT 84 million, to enable the provision of safe and reliable surveillance and law enforcement capability in both open waters and shallow waters along the coastline.

The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment received \$TT 46.4 million to undertake extensive construction and to upgrade works at various camps.

The Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force received \$TT \$173 million. Of this, \$TT 7 million was used to improve facilities. Another \$TT 163 million was used for the reconstruction of the Defence Force Headquarters Administration Building, and \$TT 3 million was used for the procurement of vehicles and equipment for the Defence Force Headquarters and the Defence Force Engineering Corps.

The Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service received \$TT 24.5 million to purchase vehicles and equipment and to upgrade facilities.

The Trinidad and Tobago Police Service received \$TT 656.2 million. Of this, \$TT 325.1 million was used to implement its planned programme of work in keeping with its goal to provide professional policing services. Another \$TT 256 million was used for construction of police stations, while \$TT 40.1 million was allocated for other infrastructural works. Purchase of vehicles, equipment, and furniture in 2013 amounted to \$TT 30 million. The transformation of the Police Service continued in 2013 with an allocation of \$TT 5 million. In 2013, \$TT 10 million was allocated to the Improvement in Law Enforcement initiative while \$TT 7 million was allocated to the Electronic Monitoring Programme. Another \$TT 3 million was allocated to the Offender Management Programme. A number of municipal police units were established at a cost of \$TT 1.9 million. Social rehabilitation services also received financial support in 2012-2013. Facilities that house and provide rehabilitative services to former offenders and drug abusers received \$TT 14.2 million, while the Mediation Services Project received \$TT 1.5 million.

According to the Public Sector Investment Programme 2015 Report, \$TT 820.6 million was invested in 2014 reduce crime and support law and order. In 2014, the TTPS utilized \$TT 35 million for Global Positioning System technology for 797 vehicles, while infrastructural improvements to police stations cost \$TT 29 million. Another \$TT 163.8 million was used for the continued construction of eight new police stations. Furniture and furnishings were also procured at a cost of \$TT 10 million. The construction of a Firearm Simulator Training Facility at the Police Training Academy was advanced in 2014 along with other minor upgrade works incurring expenditure of \$TT 2.3 million.

The Defence Force continued development of physical facilities with an allocation of \$TT 4 million, while another \$TT 1 million was provided for training of personnel. Almost half of this sum was used for the completion of a Bullet Proof Manager Course, which was aimed at improving leadership qualities among personnel. The sum of \$TT 2.2 million was used for the development of Defence Force facilities at Chaguaramas, while \$TT 2 million was used for the purchase of vehicles and equipment. The sum of \$TT 42.7 million was utilized for the improvement of prison facilities.

The Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard (TTCG) benefited from investments totalling \$TT 93.1 million in 2014. The Trinidad and Tobago Regiment (TTR) received an allocation of \$TT 49.5

million in 2014 for the continuation of its upgrade and construction programme at its various camps. In 2014, the Trinidad and Tobago Air Guard utilized \$TT 2.9 million for to upgrade its base at Piarco and for the acquisition of vehicles. Additionally, \$TT 222.1 million was allocated for the acquisition of four MTH helicopters, including training and maintenance support.

A total of \$TT 3 million was expended for the development of conceptual and architectural designs for two Remand Facilities, one for young men and another for women. In addition, \$TT 1 million was allocated to undertake preliminary work at the St. Michael's Home for Boys.

Non-Governmental Organisations

A number of non-governmental organisations in Trinidad and Tobago implement programmes to reduce crime and violence by reducing the possibility that persons would commit offences. Such organizations primarily focus on persons who are at risk of offending, or on at-risk communities. There are also a number of NGOs that provide services to victims or potential victims to reduce their vulnerability and thus decrease the likelihood that they will be victimized in the future. Several NGOs have a broader focus and engage with the crime and violence problem at several levels.

A number of NGOs that serve to reduce crime and violence focus on special populations considered at risk. For example, Vision on Mission provides accommodation and assists with the reintegration of ex-prisoners and other vulnerable groups such as deported persons and delinquent youths. It does this through the provision of a number of services, including training and re-training opportunities, workshops, counselling, mediation services, references, referrals, and legal and civil representation. Similarly, Transformed Life Ministry focuses on ex-prisoners and provides training so that they can find employment. NGOs such as Vision on Mission serve a large number of clients, in this case approximately 700 to 800 annually, but many NGOs serve much fewer clients.

A number of NGOs also provide services to victims of crime or persons who have an elevated risk of victimization. For example, the Rape Crisis Society provides counselling and training to victims of sexual and domestic violence and attempts to empower them so that they become less vulnerable and more self-sufficient. Similarly, Madinah House provides accommodation and support to women and children who have been victims of domestic violence. Other NGOs that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence include The Shelter, Nekevah Rescue Center, The Halfway House, The Hope Shelter, and Mizpeh Halfway House. The Credo Foundation for Justice provides social assistance and accommodation to socially displaced children to reduce the likelihood that they will be victimized, join gangs, or otherwise engage in criminal behaviour as a means of survival.

Several NGOs provide drug rehabilitation services, including Families in Action, Rebirth House, the Piparo Empowerment Center, Serenity Place Empowerment Center for Women, HEAL Center for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation and Development of Healthy Lifestyles, and New Life Ministries Drug Rehabilitation Center. These providers differ in the range of services that they offer. While all have drug rehabilitation programmes, some have an expanded range of services to complement the rehabilitation work. For example, the Piparo Empowerment Center provides vocational and remedial skills training, social reintegration training, occupational therapy, assistance in accessing medical treatment, psychiatric support, dental care, optical services, job placement, and follow-up and after-care services. In many cases drug rehabilitation centres serve clients who pay for the services that are rendered. There are, however, some centres that are supported by government funding and that also serve

substance abusers who are socially displaced or were past offenders. The Piparo Empowerment Center is one such example. In some cases, NGOs work within other institutions to serve similar clients. For example, New Life Ministries runs a drug rehabilitation programme that targets prisoners within the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service. Its work is focused on the Eastern Correctional Rehabilitation Center, which houses prisoners who are near release, and who require treatment and other services to facilitate successful reintegration into society.

Other NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago have a broader focus and may engage in several activities with the aim of reducing crime and violence. The Loveuntil Foundation, for example, focuses on Laventille, a community that has large numbers of socially displaced persons and criminal gangs, and that accounts for a disproportionate number of crimes. The foundation employs 13 staff members and over 100 volunteers and has several distinct parts, each with specific purposes. For example, Raffa House is a Children's Home, while the R.E.A.D.I Center provides a model for training, counselling, and personality development. Heart Touch Ministries, another component of the Loveuntil Foundation, focuses on HIV/AIDS, gang-related violence, and grief counselling. Friends Forever is the anti-drug arm of the Loveuntil Foundation.

The Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) is another example of an NGO with a number of focus areas. While its work initially focused on issues of gender, including domestic violence, the focus has expanded to include issues of gangs as well as small arms. WINAD has conducted research and published work in the areas of small arms and provided several recommendations to governments across the region for dealing with issues related to reducing the prevalence and use of small arms. Additional details on specific NGOs can be found in Appendix 7.

Laws, Policies, and Strategies to Reduce Violence and Crime

Laws

A number of legislative initiatives have been undertaken or are planned for Trinidad and Tobago with the aim of reducing crime and violence. The Ministry of the Attorney General provides support to the government's legislative agenda, which is mainly focused on the priority area of crime. For the period from 2011 to 2014 the ministry focused on several areas meant to improve the criminal justice system, including DNA, fingerprinting, the judicial system, and cybercrime. An examination of recent legislation indicates that there is a strong focus on the suppression of criminal activity, but far less emphasis on prevention. Examples of legislation intended to suppress crime include the 2013 Bail (Amendment) Bill and the 2011 Anti-Gang Act. While the suppression of criminal activity is an important component in reducing crime and violence, suppression merely addresses the symptoms of underlying problems, while prevention deals with the root causes of the problem. Dealing with the root causes will translate into a reduced need for suppression.

A number of pieces of legislation are more progressive in nature in that they recognize that suppression alone may not be the solution to the nation's crime problem. Examples include the 2014 Administration of Justice (Parole) Bill, the Youth Justice Act (in development), and the 2012 Children Act. These pieces of legislation respectively make provision for offenders to be eligible for parole after serving six years in prison, for youths to be treated separately in the justice system, and for the protection of children.

It is nevertheless the case that there are very few examples of legislation that are not suppressive in nature. It is important to also note here that the country's recent legislative

agenda does not contain any additional legislation on intimate partner violence or sexual violence, even though data cited in this study indicate that these are areas of concern in Trinidad and Tobago, and especially since the under-reporting of such offences may lead to fewer arrests and convictions. Legislation and public awareness campaigns are needed so that victims become aware that there is legal recourse available and are encouraged to report offences when they occur. Having said that, a wide range of domestic violence acts are indeed criminalized in Trinidad and Tobago, as was shown earlier in this report in Figure 34.

In the case of violence that involves children as victims, the 2012 Children Act offers some protection. Important pieces of recent legislation, presented with the most recent first, include:

- Youth Justice Act (in development)
- Bill introducing the Offender Management System (in development)
- Administration of Justice (Parole) Bill 2014
- Cybercrime Bill, 2014, and the Trinidad and Tobago Cyber Security Agency Bill, 2014
- Indictable Offences (Committal Proceedings) Bill, 2014
- Miscellaneous Provisions (Administration of Justice) Bill, 2014
- Private Security Industry Bill, 2014
- Miscellaneous Provisions (Proceeds of Crime, Anti-Terrorism, Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago) Act, 2014
- Bail (Amendment) Bill, 2013
- Administration of Justice (Deoxyribonucleic Acid Act No. 5 of 2012)
- Legal Aid and Advice (Amendment) Act, 2012
- Children Act, 2012
- Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011
- Anti-Gang Act, 2011
- Miscellaneous Provisions (Kidnapping and Bail) Act, 2011
- Firearms (Amendment) Act, 2011

Youth Justice Act (in development)

Although the Youth Justice Act is still in development, the Ministry of Justice has identified a number of priorities where youth justice is concerned, and it is anticipated that the act will address some of these concerns. A major issue is that there is no separate youth justice system in Trinidad and Tobago. According to the ministry, youth justice can be defined as the criminal justice system as it relates to children and young persons, who here are defined as persons under 18 years of age. A youth justice system affects the arrest and police custody of children, court proceedings involving children, and the detention of children both on remand and following sentencing. Such a system also explores special sentencing options for children who are convicted of a criminal offence, including probation and community service. Another focus is on the treatment of records and information relating to child offenders, and on initiatives geared toward the reintegration and overall rehabilitation of children. Other possible areas of focus include youth diversion and the provision of a separate youth court. The Ministry of Justice has already developed a draft Youth Justice Policy and has revised the policy based on stakeholder feedback.

A youth justice system has systems and organisational structures designed to specifically treat young offenders. According to the Ministry of Justice, such a system should attempt to divert youths from more formalized court systems and develop criminal justice policies to prevent them from further offending. Currently there is a distinctively punitive approach to youth justice in

which the focus is on punishment and forced “training” rather than the development and empowerment of youths who exhibit deviant behaviour. Given the above, the Ministry of Justice has embarked on a mission to overhaul the system to bring the institutions, procedures, and processes relating to young offenders in line with international best practices.

Another important initiative relates to the creation of appropriate facilities to cater to the needs of youths who have committed status offences, or who are in need of care and protection. The Ministry of Justice has indicated a willingness to decriminalize status offences (i.e., activities that are not illegal for adults, but which are considered unacceptable for youths, such as the consumption of alcohol), and to house youths who are in need of care in facilities not simultaneously used for housing youths who have committed criminal offences. Currently, youths who are in need of care or who have committed status offences are housed together with youths who have committed criminal offences. Statistics from the Ministry of Justice show that as of February 2013, 76 per cent of the boys held at the St. Michael’s School for Boys were being held for status offences; and 97 per cent of the girls held at the St. Jude’s School for Girls were being held for status offences or for safe keeping (as a result of having a sexual offence committed against them); 92 per cent of the girls being held at the Women’s Prison were being held for status offences or for safe keeping (such as no parent willing to provide for them); and 9 per cent of the boys being held at the Youth Training Center were being held for status offences. A previously cited study by Deosaran and Chadee (1997) reported similar findings.

Bill for an Offender Management System (in development)

A bill to implement an Offender Management System, which includes the establishment of a National Offender Management Information System, is currently being drafted by the Office of the Attorney General. On October 4, 2012, the Cabinet approved the Offender Management Policy to establish an approach to offender management that facilitates the coordination of the entities involved. The proposed structure and the job descriptions of the various personnel proposed for the Offender Management Division have been submitted to the Public Management Consultation Division for comments from the Ministry of Public Administration prior to submission to the Cabinet. The Ministry of Justice hosted a National Offender Management Information System Workshop on 26-27 May 2014 that allowed for knowledge-sharing and exchange regarding the establishment of similar databases in Chile, El Salvador, Uruguay, the United Kingdom, Canada, and Barbados. At present the Ministry of Justice is engaged in an information-gathering exercise and continuing collaboration with the identified key stakeholders. In order to put in place an operational Offender Management System, the following steps will be required: (1) Passage of offender management legislation, (2) Procurement and establishment of a National Offender Management Information System, (3) Establishment of a National Offender Management Division, (4) Continued collaboration with stakeholders, and (5) Implementation.

Administration of Justice (Parole) Bill 2014

The Ministry of Justice proposes that offenders serving a sentence in excess of six years may be eligible for parole, and the 2014 Administration of Justice (Parole) Bill has been approved by the Legislation Review Committee. The bill has been submitted to stakeholders as part of the consultative process. It is anticipated that the comments of stakeholders will be presented to and discussed with the Legislation Review Committee. The introduction of a parole system will require a number of steps, including (1) passage of legislation, (2) continued collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to identify, develop, and implement suitable systems and procedures,

(3) establishment of required infrastructure, and (4) implementation. It is anticipated that the bill will become law in 2015 and that implementation will follow.

Cybercrime Bill, 2014, and the Trinidad and Tobago Cyber Security Agency Bill, 2014

The purpose of the 2014 Cybercrime Bill is to provide for the creation of offences related to cybercrime in Trinidad and Tobago. The bill has attempted to identify and criminalize offences in four broad categories: (1) Offences against the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of computer data and computer systems, (2) Content-related offences, (3) Copyright-related offences, and (4) Computer-related offences. Offences that will be specified under the bill include illegal access to a computer system, illegally remaining in a computer system, illegal interception, illegal data interference, illegal acquisition of data, illegal system interference, offences affecting critical infrastructure, illegal devices, unauthorized receiving or granting of access to computer data, computer-related forgery, computer-related fraud, identity-related offences, child pornography, luring or using a computer to set up a meeting with a child for the purpose of abusing the child, violation of privacy, multiple electronic mail messages, and harassment utilizing electronic communication.

The 2014 Cyber Security Agency Bill aims to establish a Trinidad and Tobago Cyber Security Agency to act as a national point of contact for all cyber security-related concerns and other related matters and to mitigate and manage all cyber security-related issues. The bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 21, 2014.

Indictable Offences (Committal Proceedings) Bill, 2014

The 2014 Indictable Offences (Committal Proceedings) Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on May 9, 2014.⁵⁸ The bill would provide that judges exercise concurrent jurisdiction with magistrates to issue search warrants under the act, receive complaints, issue summons' or warrants, grant bail, remand accused persons to custody, and administer oaths. The bill would empower a magistrate to issue a summons or warrant to compel any person to appear before him/her, where the person is accused of committing an indictable offence. The bill also empowers a magistrate to issue a warrant at any time on any day, including Saturdays, Sundays, or public holidays, authorizing any constable to search and seize any building, ship, vessel, vehicle, box, receptacle, or location under specified conditions.

Miscellaneous Provisions (Administration of Justice) Bill, 2014

The 2014 Miscellaneous Provisions (Administration of Justice) Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives on March 21, 2014. The purpose of the bill was to amend the Administration of Justice (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) Act, 2012, the Jury Act, Chapter 6:53, the Criminal Offences Act, Chapter 11:01, the Dangerous Drugs Act, Chapter 11:25, the Young Offenders Detention Act, Chapter 13:05, the Police Service Act, Chapter 15:01 and the Immigration Act, Chapter 18:01.

The 2012 Administration of Justice (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) Act was amended by introducing definitions for the terms "DNA record," "exonerated," and "private security officer," as well by amending the existing definitions of the terms "intimate sample," "non-intimate sample," and

⁵⁸ This bill relates to committal proceedings with respect to indictable offences by magistrates and for ancillary matters. This bill seeks to repeal the Indictable Offences (Preliminary Enquiry) Act, Chapter 12:01, repeal the Administration of Justice (Indictable Proceedings) Act, No. 20 of 2011, and provide for indictable offences.

“qualified person.” It was also amended to ensure that a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago who has been deported from any place outside the country shall submit to the taking of a non-intimate DNA sample upon arrival in Trinidad and Tobago.

The Jury Act, Chapter 6:53, was amended to change the process for the selection and qualification of jurors by increasing the maximum age limit from 65 to 70 and abolishing the link between property ownership, marriage for women, and eligibility. The act was also amended to eliminate the exception from jury service of spouses of judges, members of Parliament, mayors and deputy mayors, magistrates, justices of the peace, attorneys-at-law, and members of the police service. The amendment also makes provisions for the qualifications of special jurors to be based on persons who have expertise and specialized knowledge in the areas of finance, banking, accounting, business, economics, management, securities, and other areas, and for the striking of special juries where complex cases are concerned. Amendments also make for an increase in the fine from \$TT 1,000 to \$TT 50,000 and to one-year imprisonment for an employer who either dismisses an employee who serves on a jury, or tries to dissuade or prevent an employee from serving as a juror.

The Criminal Offences Act, Chapter 11:01, was amended to create a number of new offences. It is now illegal to (a) use force, threats, or any other means to intimidate or dissuade any person assisting in an investigation, (b) use force, threats, or any other means to dissuade a potential juror from serving, (c) misconduct oneself or behave in any other manner such that it would prejudice the outcome of a case if serving as a juror, (d) injure, cause to be injured, or create fear of being injured to any person who has served as a juror or has assisted in an investigation because they have agreed to a particular verdict or because of their role in the investigation or trial, and (e) use threats, bribery, or other means to intimidate or influence a judicial officer acting in relation to any civil or criminal proceeding.

Section 5(7B) of the Dangerous Drugs Act, Chapter 11:25, will be amended by increasing the penalty for the offence of drug trafficking to \$TT 50,000 or, where there is evidence of the street value of the dangerous drug, three times the street value of the dangerous drug, whichever is greater, and to imprisonment for a term of 10 years.

The Young Offenders Detention Act, Chapter 13:05, will be amended by repealing section 7(3), which would remove the restriction that the minister must give his approval before a sentence passed by a Court of Summary Jurisdiction can be carried out. This means that the administration of justice can proceed in a more efficient manner, since typically long delays are incurred while awaiting ministerial approval.

The Police Service Act, Chapter, 15:01, will be amended by repealing section (50) and substituting a new section (50) that would give a police officer the power to take and record, for the purpose of identification, the measurement and photograph of a person who is a detainee or an accused suspect. In instances where a person is discharged or acquitted by a court, all the records relating to the measurement and photograph would be kept by the commissioner. The act will also be amended to give a police officer, or an immigration officer in the case of a deported person, the power to take and record fingerprints of a person without consent where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person was involved in the commission of an offence or where a person has been deported to Trinidad and Tobago. In all cases, fingerprint information will be entered into the National Fingerprint Database. The act will also be amended to include a new section to establish a National Fingerprint Database.

The Immigration Act, Chapter 18:01, will be amended by inserting sections 4(3) and 4A such that section 4(3) would require a citizen of Trinidad and Tobago who has been deported to have his/her fingerprint taken. Section 4A would require a non-Trinidad and Tobago citizen who has been permitted to enter the country to have his/her fingerprint taken upon entering.

Private Security Industry Bill, 2014

The purpose of this bill is to establish the Private Security Services Authority and to regulate the private security industry in Trinidad and Tobago. The functions of the authority are to regulate the private security industry and ensure compliance with the act; issue, revoke, suspend, cancel, and differentiate private security licenses; establish training and practical standards for the certification of security officers; establish and maintain a public register of all holders of operator licenses and security officer licenses; monitor and inspect the operations of licensees to ensure compliance with the act; establish National Private Security Standards; conduct character investigations and background checks; make recommendations to the minister on policies and procedures that may be necessary to improve the authority and the private security industry; appoint a committee to hear and determine complaints from the public in relation to the private security industry; and carry out a number of other functions designed to ensure transparency, professionalism, and high standards of conduct and service within the private security industry in Trinidad and Tobago. Apart from legislation pertaining to the Private Security Services Authority, other areas of focus in the bill include (a) security services operators (i.e., private security companies), (b) security personnel, (c) a Private Security Services Tribunal, (d) financial provisions, and (e) offences and penalties.

Miscellaneous Provisions (Proceeds of Crime, Anti-Terrorism, Financial Intelligence Unit of Trinidad and Tobago) Act, 2014

The Proceeds of Crime Act was amended to include the indictable offence known as money laundering. The act attempts to ensure that where a financial institution has reasonable grounds to suspect that funds being used for the purpose of a transaction are the proceeds of criminal conduct, the financial institution is required to make a suspicious transaction report to the Financial Intelligence Unit. This, along with the requirement to implement a compliance programme within the financial institution, indicates the seriousness with which the offence is to be taken.

Bail (Amendment) Bill, 2013

The 2013 Bail (Amendment) Bill seeks to amend the First Schedule of the Bail Act, Chapter 4:60, and substitute a new list of offences for which a person who is charged with any such offence and has a previous conviction for any such offence during the last 10 years will not be entitled to be granted bail. This has been commonly viewed as “second strike” legislation that increases the difficulty of receiving bail for repeat offenders of serious and violent crimes. However, where the matter has not started after 120 days of the reading of the charge, the person is entitled to apply to a judge to be granted bail. The specified offences are possession of an imitation firearm in pursuance of any criminal offence; larceny of a motor vehicle; perverting or defeating the course of public justice; arson; receiving stolen goods; gang membership; coercing or encouraging gang membership; preventing a gang member from leaving a gang; participation in criminal activity in association with a gang; possession of a bullet-proof vest, firearm, or ammunition for benefit of a gang; harbouring or concealing gang members; recruiting gang members; threatening to publish with intent to extort; demanding money with menaces; manslaughter; shooting or wounding with intent to do grievous bodily

harm; unlawful wounding; robbery; robbery with aggravation; robbery with violence; assault occasioning actual bodily harm; possession and use of a firearm or ammunition with intent to endanger life; possession of a firearm or ammunition without a license, certificate, or permit; trafficking in a dangerous drug or being in possession of a dangerous drug for the purpose of trafficking; rape; grievous sexual assault; buggery; sexual intercourse with a mentally subnormal person; incest; kidnapping; kidnapping for ransom; knowingly negotiating to obtain a ransom; and any offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 10 years or more.

Amendment of the Administration of Justice-Deoxyribonucleic Acid Act No. 5 (DNA Act), 2012

The Administration of Justice (DNA) Act, Chapter 5:34 became operational on May 10, 2012. The act creates a legal framework within which forensic DNA evidence can be used in the investigation and prosecution of criminal matters. A bill to amend the 2012 Administration of Justice (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) Act was debated before Parliament as of 2014. A Note seeking approval for the staffing of the DNA Custodian Unit has also been submitted to the Cabinet. Technical assistance is being provided by the U.S. Embassy through the recruitment of a DNA forensic expert in Trinidad and Tobago for a period of one year to assist in the start-up of an appropriate DNA Custodian Unit.

Legal Aid and Advice (Amendment) Act, 2012

This act seeks to increase access to justice through the creation of a panel of duty counsel, who are attorneys-at-law who provide legal representation for a minor as soon as possible after the minor is detained and provide legal representation for persons detained on suspicion of having committed a capital offence or other such indictable offences. This act is currently in force.

Children Act, 2012

This act was enacted with the aim of protecting children. It seeks to codify the law on prevention of cruelty against children and the related penalties; abuse of children through prostitution and other sexual offences; employment of young persons; and offences relating to dangerous drugs, tobacco, and alcohol. Apart from the protection of children, the act also sets out the requisite criminal procedure when dealing with child offenders. It specifies the law on bail and sentencing and authorizes the court to order the person with responsibility for the child to pay any fine the court may deem fit. Notably, the act also provides for the establishment of a Juvenile Court when hearing charges against children, or applications relating to a child at which the attendance of the child is required, in different circumstances from those at which the ordinary sittings are held, unless the child is charged jointly with any other person not being a child. The development of a Juvenile Court in Trinidad and Tobago is in the planning phases. The judiciary held working sessions in January and March 2015 to discuss the concept of a Juvenile Court and hopes to implement the court as a pilot project with two courts to be established initially. The pilot project was to be implemented over a three-year period starting in 2014.

Trafficking in Persons Act, 2011

This act is intended to give effect to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and for other related matters. The act aims to prescribe measures to fight and control trafficking in persons including children, protect and assist victims of trafficking, investigate cases of trafficking in persons, prosecute offenders involved in trafficking in persons, and promote cooperation between Trinidad and

Tobago and other states in order to prevent and suppress trafficking in persons and to punish offenders.

Anti-Gang Act, 2011

The objective of this act is to make provision for the maintenance of public safety and order by discouraging membership in criminal gangs and suppressing criminal gang activity. The first schedule codifies a series of gang-related offences, but while the act was proclaimed in August 2011, no person has been convicted under it to date.

Miscellaneous Provisions (Kidnapping and Bail) Act, 2011

This act seeks to increase the severity of the penalty for kidnapping for ransom by increasing it from 25 years to the rest of the offender's natural life, highlighting the seriousness of the offence. This act is currently in force.

Firearms (Amendment) Act, 2011

This act is yet to be proclaimed by the president to be given the force of law. Its major objective is to update the currently existing Firearms Act, Chapter 16:01, to create stiffer penalties for offences related to arms and ammunition.

Policies, Plans, and Strategies

Recent policies show a shift from a punitive suppressive approach to a more preventative approach to controlling crime and violence. This is in contrast with recent laws that have a more suppressive emphasis. Examples of policies with a preventative approach include the National Parenting Policy (Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development), Youth Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice), National Youth Mentorship Policy (Ministry of National Security), and Restorative Justice Policy (Ministry of Justice). The Ministry of Justice has been a strong advocate for the adoption of a restorative justice and less punitive approach to dealing with crime and violence. This shift appears to be consistent across various ministries in their approaches to dealing with crime and violence. Details on recent policies, plans, and strategies follow.

National Parenting Policy

The National Parenting Policy is an initiative of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development. The Cabinet, by Minute No. 450 of February 2013, agreed to the formulation of the National Parenting Policy. The policy is expected to guide parenting programmes and support services and standards for best practices regarding parents, children, and families. Consultations conducted in 2014 will guide the development of the policy, which is expected to be put in place in 2015. The strategy to engage civil society organisations will continue into 2015, and manuals on the standards/guidelines regarding implementation of the policy and programmes will be released at a subsequent time. The National Parenting Programme was developed as a result of the National Parenting Policy, with one of the aims being the improvement of parenting such that delinquency and youth criminal offending is reduced.

Youth Justice Policy

The Youth Justice Policy is an initiative of the Ministry of Justice. The ministry has developed a Draft Youth Justice Policy that seeks to introduce new legislation in a proposed Youth Justice Act. This legislation will relate specifically to children and young persons in conflict with the law and will seek to divert youths away from institutional settings where non-criminal acts have been committed. The Ministry of Justice recognizes that at present a large proportion of youths in institutions such as the St. Michael's Home for Boys and the St. Jude's Home for Girls have not committed any illegal acts, but rather are there for status offences or because they are in need of protection. Among other things, the policy aims to create opportunities and avenues for other dispositions where youths come into conflict with the law or are in need of protection. The Draft Youth Policy was circulated for stakeholder comment at the end of 2013. The policy has been revised taking into consideration the feedback received. However, further consultation on certain areas will continue with the relevant key stakeholders. In 2015, the Ministry of Justice proposes to continue discussions with the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development and the Children's Authority to settle outstanding issues with this policy and ensure that there is no duplication of roles and functions. It also intends to submit a revised Youth Justice Policy to the Cabinet for approval, pass the legislation required for this policy, and begin the implementation process.

National Youth Mentorship Policy

The Ministry of National Security has developed a National Youth Mentorship Policy to guide the functioning of the National Mentorship Programme, which was implemented in April 2011. The programme is designed to reduce youth offences by supporting youths in challenging circumstances by pairing them with positive role models, providing them with fundamental life skills, and instilling in them civic responsibility and positive approaches to engage with their peers. In 2012, the Mentorship Unit hosted two national consultations to review the National Youth Mentorship Policy. Twenty-three Mentoring Centres have been established throughout Trinidad and Tobago and mentoring sessions commenced on February 27, 2012.

Restorative Justice Policy

The Ministry of Justice has embarked on developing a Restorative Justice Policy to transform the criminal justice system from a retributive model to one that is more restorative. The aim of the ministry is to aid in the rehabilitation of offenders and promote healing for victims and communities where possible. This policy promotes a shared understanding of restorative justice as well as a model and practice that are suited to Trinidad and Tobago. In an effort to begin crafting the policy, the Ministry of Justice has already begun the process of public consultation with stakeholders to determine whether, or how, restorative justice can be utilized in Trinidad and Tobago. Roundtable discussions with stakeholders were conducted in 2014 to obtain feedback on the restorative justice system and philosophy and its application to Trinidad and Tobago, and on the vision of each organisation with respect to its role in a restorative justice system and its recommendations for introducing such a system. The roundtable participants included representatives from the judiciary, Tobago House of Assembly, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, Probation Services Division, Legal Aid and Advisory Authority, Mediation Board of Trinidad and Tobago, stakeholder ministries of government involved in the criminal justice system, civil society and rehabilitative institutions, practitioner associations, and religious/faith-based organisations.

The Ministry of Justice has also initiated a national survey to get the views of the population on restorative justice. Areas of data collection include demographic characteristics of respondents, crime victimization, and perceptions of the criminal justice system, perpetrators of crime, victims of crime, and restorative justice. The findings of this survey are not as yet available. The ministry has also started to produce weekly newsletters available through the ministry's website that aim to provide information on restorative justice.

More recently, the ministry hosted a National Restorative Justice Conference in October 2014. Participants included international practitioners, regional and local policymakers, activists, academics in the field of restorative justice, and other interested stakeholders. The aim of the conference was to explore how the principles of restorative justice could be implemented in order to transform the criminal justice system in Trinidad and Tobago. The conference will serve as a platform for crafting an official Restorative Justice Policy that will guide the Ministry of Justice in the implementation of practical solutions for the criminal justice system. In the lead-up to this conference, the Ministry of Justice engaged in several public consultations in order to gain broad participation of the citizenry in this process.

The National Drug Policy 2014⁵⁹

This policy, an initiative of the Ministry of National Security, seeks to address the issue of drug control through a balanced and multi-pronged approach. It proposes to curb demand, reduce supply, disrupt trafficking networks, and promote healthy, drug-free lifestyles. The policy is developed around a number of key areas, including institutional strengthening, research, reduction of supply and demand, control measures, and monitoring and evaluation. Legislative issues are also covered in the policy. Institutional strengthening aims to develop and maintain appropriate institutional mechanisms that facilitate coordination, planning, execution, monitoring, and evaluation of the National Drug Policy and its associated interventions. The focus of research is on developing the knowledge for the comprehensive understanding of the nature and extent of the drug problem that is required to make informed decisions. Demand reduction efforts will provide enhanced focus through four action components: prevention, treatment, rehabilitation, and reduction of harm. Supply reduction seeks to ensure efficient interdiction and reduction in the supply of illegal drugs through law enforcement. Control measures aim to help relevant authorities apply countermeasures to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing, the sale of counterfeit and unregistered drugs, and the diversion of precursor chemicals.

Electronic Monitoring

The Electronic Monitoring Programme is being developed by the Ministry of Justice to provide a means of constant monitoring to ensure that offenders are acting in accordance with conditions of their sentence and obeying curfew restrictions. It is usually achieved through the use of a tamper-resistant electronic device attached to the offender's wrist or ankle. Actions required to put this programme into effect include drafting of Electronic Monitoring Regulations, establishment of an Electronic Monitoring Unit, procurement of electronic monitoring devices, identification of a service provider, proclamation of legislation, and continued stakeholder consultation regarding introducing the programme as a pilot, all leading toward full implementation.

⁵⁹ The National Drug Policy 2014 and the Operational Plan for Drug Control 2014-2018 are available for download. See Appendix 3.

National Offender Programme

The establishment of a National Offender Programme is another initiative of the Ministry of Justice. Activities to be carried out include the passage of offender management legislation, procurement and establishment of a National Offender Management Information System, establishment of a National Offender Management Division, and continued collaboration with stakeholders toward the implementation of the strategy and eventually full implementation.

System of Parole

The Ministry of Justice is working on introducing a system of parole. Proposed activities for 2015 include the passage of relevant legislation (the Administration of Justice Parole Bill); continued collaboration with all relevant stakeholders to identify, develop, and implement systems and procedures for making risk assessments and decisions on the implementation of parole; establishment of required infrastructure such as community and work release centres and halfway houses; and full implementation.

Trinidad and Tobago Police Service

The Ministry of National Security will continue its oversight of and provision of assistance to the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, which will continue to build on the foundation of projects that were launched in 2013/2014 as well as initiate some new ventures. In 2015, the focus will continue to be on public trust and confidence, community relations, the Canine Unit, the Police Band, and training.

Trinidad and Tobago Cadet Force

In 2015, the Trinidad and Tobago Cadet Force aims to expand the Cadet Movement into the following secondary schools: Belmont North Secondary, Mt. Hope Secondary, San Juan South Secondary, St. Anthony's College, San Fernando Central Secondary, Point Fortin East Secondary, Chaguanas West Secondary, El Dorado East Secondary, and Valencia Secondary.

Counter Trafficking Unit

The Counter Trafficking Unit of the Ministry of National Security is expected to undertake the following initiatives in 2015: implementation of a National Public Awareness Campaign; establishment and operation of a national hotline; development of a National Plan of Action; development of a policy to address issues of child trafficking; and the provision of adequate facilities to screen potential victims of trafficking.

Citizen Security Programme

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP), which comes under the purview of the Ministry of National Security, will undertake or continue the following initiatives in 2015: development of Youth Friendly Spaces (in collaboration with the Ministry of Community Development); the Community Media Production Programme; the Cease Fire Initiative; expansion of the CSP into eight new communities; development of an injury surveillance system; and on-going community-based social interventions, including NGO assignments in CSP communities and a crime and victimization survey.

Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development Initiatives

The Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development will embark on a number of initiatives in 2015 that focus on domestic violence, youth, and family services.⁶⁰ Many of these initiatives have the potential to affect crime, violence, and delinquency. The initiatives include the following:

- Domestic Violence
 - National campaign on gender-based/domestic violence
 - Establishment of a central registry on domestic violence data
 - Management of the national domestic violence hotline
 - Implementation of the action plan to reduce gender-based violence
 - Conducting of five training workshops for law enforcement officers and support service providers in treating domestic violence cases;
 - Government's contribution to the mechanism for implementation of the Convention of Belem do Para (MESECVI) to help reduce gender-based violence
 - Operationalization of one shelter for abused women and the Resource Center for Men and Boys.

- Youth

The Cabinet, by way of Minute No. 3099, dated 22 November 2012, approved the National Youth Policy of Trinidad and Tobago 2012-2017. Within the National Youth Policy are practical frameworks that outline strategies for national youth development. The implementation plan includes:

 - Convening of a Cabinet-appointed committee to establish the National Youth Commission of Trinidad and Tobago. This committee will organize consultations in both Trinidad and Tobago and also proposes to hire a consultant to develop the National Youth Commission.
 - Public consultation on the National Youth Employment Strategy that will inform the finalization of the strategy.
 - A recommendation emanating from the Cabinet Appointed Committee on Youth in Especially Challenging Circumstances to collect baseline data on areas such as crime, teenage pregnancy, school dropouts, drug usage, and violent crimes. It is expected that this data will inform targeted ministerial interventions.
 - A Youth Empowerment/Entrepreneurship Programme designed to develop model citizens and encourage leadership among young men and women between the ages of 12 and 29 using a targeted holistic youth development intervention, which will be implemented in two pilot communities in Trinidad.
 - The two existing Youth Development and Apprenticeship Centres in Persto Praesto and Chatham, which will continue to cater to young men who have either dropped out of the formal education system or come from especially challenging circumstances. It is proposed that the centres be renamed and redesigned as Youth Empowerment Centres. A Modernization Committee was established and will continue to work toward updating the centres. A business plan was developed and will continue to be implemented over the next year to guide the re-engineering of the centres to improve the infrastructure and the approach to teaching and care, and to move toward an approach that is more holistic and aims to impact the trainees' sense of empowerment.

⁶⁰ The National Parenting Policy comes under the area of family and was already discussed.

- The National Youth Volunteerism Programme launched in May 2012, which will be expanded in 2015 to target 2,000 individuals and 200 organisations registered as volunteers, as well as 200 organisations registered as hosts for volunteers by the end of 2015.

IV. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS TO REDUCE CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

This section focuses on programmes and projects whose explicit aim is to reduce crime and violence. Such initiatives can be grouped into four categories, as described below.

Primary prevention programs include those that target the population in general in order to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors, promote social non-violent and non-criminal behaviour, strengthen communities, and address environmental factors that help to prevent crime and violence from occurring. Primary prevention programmes that have been identified have been classified into those that focus on the situational and community levels (Table 13) and on individual behaviours (Table 14).

Secondary prevention programs are those that target children, youth, women, or families specifically identified as being at risk of becoming victims or perpetrators of violence and crime. These initiatives aim to intervene before early behaviours turn into serious delinquency, or to prevent a victim from being further victimized. Such interventions may use many of the strategies utilized in primary prevention, though the intervention is more targeted in the sense that only at-risk populations or groups are focused upon, and the strategies utilized are usually designed to be specific to the populations that are being served. Secondary prevention programmes can target victims or early delinquent or violent behaviours (Table 15). In the case of Trinidad and Tobago there has been an absence of programmes that target victims.

Suppression initiatives are those that aim to improve the functioning of the criminal justice system (police, judiciary, and prisons) or create innovative new practices in controlling crime and violence (Table 16).

Finally, *tertiary prevention (rehabilitation)* programs or projects target individuals or families who have already been involved in harmful, violent, or criminal activities (as victims or perpetrators) in order to help them develop strategies and support networks to avoid perpetuating violence and crime in the future (Table 17).

Tables 13 to 17 provide summaries of the various programmes in Trinidad and Tobago, while Appendix 8 provides further details of each of the listed projects and programmes.

Primary Prevention

Table 13. Primary Prevention: Situational and Community Prevention

Agency/ Organization	Initiative	Duration	Description	Beneficiaries	Cost	Evaluation
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	National Parenting Programme	October 2013 to May 2014	Offered parents the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies to meaningfully address common parenting challenges. The aim of the programme was to help strengthen parent-child relationships and improve parenting, with one of the outcomes being a reduction in delinquency and criminal offenses among youth.	361 participants from eight communities	Information not provided	None conducted
Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)	Empowering Women and Girls to Prevent and Address the Impact of Small Arms in Communities Across Trinidad and Tobago	2009 (duration unknown)	This project aimed to fill a void in evidence-based research and planning on the impact of small arms on women and communities in Trinidad and Tobago. The overall goal of this project was to provide a policy framework for integrating women into decision-making on conflict resolution, including developing a national action plan to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325.	Women within 12 identified communities, women's organisations, and other specially selected groups	\$TT 656,975	None conducted
WINAD	Our Story: Women, Peace and Security in Trinidad and Tobago	2010 (duration unknown)	Development of a documentary that provided women with the opportunity to air their thoughts on the impact of violence on their personal and family lives. The documentary aimed to examine the challenges of losing a direct relative to violence and to document the impact of such a loss to established family structures, as well as emotional injuries. A secondary aim was to utilize the information gathered to help develop plans and policies that are responsive to the needs of victims, and which recognize the realities of the impact of crime on families in Trinidad and Tobago.	38 women from the South and East of Port of Spain participated in the documentary and received counselling. While individuals participated in this initiative, it is classified as a situational/community initiative because the intention was to create a documentary that would have an impact on the wider society and on policy.	\$TT 80,000	None conducted

Ministry of Community Development	Public Education and Sensitization	October 2013 to April 2014	This initiative was aimed at disseminating information on issues such as bullying, anger management, and conflict resolution in order to (1) encourage behaviour modification toward positive conflict management, (2) build partnerships and encourage stakeholder and citizen involvement, (3) build awareness of the benefits of mediation and the services offered by the ministry and how they can be accessed, and (4) create champions for peace building.	763 attendees benefited from 11 workshops, while another 2,131 persons benefited from other public outreach activities	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development	Defining Masculine Excellence Programme	October 2013 to April 2014	This programme had three distinct components: skills development, leadership training, and community awareness and sensitization education. The objectives were to foster and improve gender relations between men and women, reduce the incidence of domestic and other forms of violence, and encourage men to pursue excellence.	65 males from two communities	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of Education	Peace Promotion Programme and Skill-Based or Alternative Education Project	Unknown	The long-term goal of the Peace Promotion Programme is to create a culture of peace in the individual, school, home, community, and society at large. It aims to build up a defence and resilience against any tendency or inducement to violence and indiscipline.	Activities in the programme are directed at students, teachers, parents, and communities; the exact number of beneficiaries was not provided	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, UNICEF, and the Institute of Gender and Development Studies	Break the Silence Campaign	January 2014 to date	National media campaign and community workshops designed to raise awareness and build community-based mechanisms to address child abuse. The campaign aims to foster new thinking and action related to child sexual abuse, as well as influence leaders to increase their commitment to gender-sensitive, evidence-based and human-rights-based services and interventions that prevent and address child sexual abuse.	Nation as a whole	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development and the Toco Foundation	The Gatekeeper Programme	June 2014 (duration unknown)	The objectives of the programme are to (1) equip a cadre of young men to become Community Gate Keepers whereby young men will be provided with skills and competencies to be positive leaders within their community, and (2) develop community mobilization programmes to strengthen conflict resolution and social action in the targeted communities.	The Toco community	Information not provided	None conducted

Table 14. Primary Prevention: Individual Behaviours

Agency/ Organization	Initiative	Duration	Description	Beneficiaries	Cost	Evaluation
Citizen Security Programme (CSP) and Ministry of Education	Specially funded CSP project	Six months	Design and implementation of a bullying intervention programme. The design was based on the findings of a survey that collected data from 1,248 students and 45 teachers on modifiable risk factors and self-reported bullying as well as victimization. Risk factors that were strong predictors of bullying and victimization were focused upon in the intervention.	Students in nine primary schools in Port of Spain	\$TT 125,000	None conducted

Secondary Prevention

Table 15. Secondary Prevention: Targeting Early Delinquent or Violent Behaviours

Agency/ Organization	Initiative	Duration	Description	Beneficiaries	Cost	Evaluation
Citizen Security Programme (CSP)		2008 to date	The CSP has three main functions: (1) institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security by improving its ability to plan, coordinate, manage, and execute violence and crime prevention projects, and monitoring crime and violence trends; (2) institutional strengthening of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service to increase public confidence by improving performance, training, management, and supervision, thus enhancing the quality of police interaction with the public and victims of crime and complementing the ongoing transformation of the service; and (3) co-ordination and implementation of community-based preventive strategies through 11 separate but inter-related interventions with the overall aim to reduce the number of homicides, robberies, and woundings in partner communities; increase the perception of safety in partner communities; reduce injuries related to firearms, child maltreatment, domestic violence, and youth violence; and increase collective efficacy to prevent violence in partner communities.	30 high-crime communities	US\$35 million (2008-2015).	Evaluation conducted in 2007 shows that the CSP is having an impact in terms of its intended outcomes; another evaluation is scheduled for April 2015
Citizen Security Programme and the Anatol Institute of	Cure Violence	2015-2018	This is an adaptation of the Chicago Cease Fire model. The objectives are to reduce murders, woundings and shootings, and other crimes committed with firearms. The Cure Violence model achieves its objectives through five core components: (1) street	Communities in East Port of Spain	Information not provided	None conducted

Research and Social Sciences			outreach to at-risk youth, (2) public education, (3) faith leader involvement, (4) community mobilization, and (5) collaboration with law enforcement agencies.			
Youth Business Trinidad and Tobago	Youth Micro-Entrepreneurship Programme	January to November 2013	The programme was established based on the recognition that levels of unemployment and underemployment, especially among young persons, are a risk factor for engagement in criminal or anti-social behaviour. This is a secondary prevention programme, since it specifically targets at-risk youths in high-crime communities. The programme was designed to support young entrepreneurs within the 18-35 age group to establish or develop business ventures. Its main objectives were to (1) identify and train potential young entrepreneurs from the beneficiary communities; (2) equip young entrepreneurs with the skills and resources necessary to establish a sustainable business venture; and (3) decrease the likelihood that youth participants would engage in anti-social or criminal behaviour.	Youths in three Citizen Security Programme partner communities; 22 participants were approved for grants to establish 21 small businesses; 48 participants attended at least six of nine training sessions	Information not provided	An evaluation based on participants' opinions was conducted, but a more rigorous evaluation was not conducted.
Ministry of National Security/ Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force	Military-Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT)	Unknown – to date	The mission of MILAT is to alter, in a quasi-military environment, the attitude and response of young persons between the ages of 16 and 20 toward the value of instruction and accepting personal responsibility to enable their attainment of a full certificate of secondary education. This programme focuses on at-risk youth, with a primary aim being reduction of crime and violence for such youths. MILAT offers academic studies in English, mathematics, social studies, and other areas such as sport, art, agriculture, craft, and music. There is also instruction in life, physical, and social skills. Strategic objectives include increasing productive human capital, creating attitudes conducive to accepting responsibility for life choices and their consequences, and fostering greater awareness of the need to contribute to national development.	At-risk young persons between the ages of 16 and 20; the programme accepts approximately 75 trainees annually.	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of National Security/ Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force	Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Reorientation Training (MYPART)	Unknown – to date	The programme seeks to provide a safe, structured, and regulated setting within which at-risk young men receive positive mentoring and reinforcement and rebuild their ambitions, hopes, and dreams. The goals are to help trainees (1) develop a positive character, (2) learn and enhance their vocational and military-based training skills, and (3) attain their academic certification in order to improve their chances of attaining a better quality of life.	At-risk young men from 16 to 20 years old; the programme accepts approximately 75 trainees annually.	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of	Civilian	Unknown –	The CCC is designed to provide an intervention mechanism to help	Socially marginalized	Information not	None conducted

National Security/ Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force	Conservation Corps (CCC)	to date	empower participants improve their overall quality of life by adopting attitudinal and behavioural changes stimulated through the catalyst of discipline. In selecting participants, preference is given to persons with limited or no education, from households with no parent or one parent or who are without economic means, who seem to be at high risk of engaging in criminal activity, and who have limited or no employment experience. CCC programmes focus on skills that increase employability as well as life skills.	young adults between the ages of 16 and 25. To date the CCC has accepted approximately 1,600 trainees.	provided	
Ministry of National Security with the support of other ministries	National Mentorship Programme	2011 to date	This is a social intervention programme designed to provide one-on-one mentoring as a strategy to aid at-risk youth in their holistic development and steer them away from a life of crime. The programme aims to provide support systems for youths to transform their lives by taking responsibility for their thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and behaviours.	315 mentees for the period from October 2013 to March 2014	Information not provided	None conducted
Ministry of National Security, National Basketball Federation of Trinidad and Tobago, and others	Hoop of Life	October 2012 to date	The project is designed to provide opportunities for advancement toward a positive sustainable future for young people in at-risk communities. The programme incorporates professional trainers in various fields, and is also designed to develop and identify talent, including exposing participants to numerous life skills that could lead to opportunities for a sustainable future.	Young persons between the ages of 16 and 35 in high-crime communities; 60 teams from 12 communities in Trinidad and Tobago were utilized	\$TT 12 million per year	None conducted

Suppression

Table 16. Suppression

Agency/ Organization	Initiative	Duration	Description	Beneficiaries	Cost	Evaluation
Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)	Increased Police Presence	October 2013 to date	Since October 2013, the police presence has been increased throughout Trinidad and Tobago, particularly in hotspot areas. Joint army/police patrols have been conducted and are continuing to date via initiatives such as Operation HOPE (Harmony, Opportunity, Peace and Enforcement). In October 2013, the TTPS commenced operations with 1,152 mobile patrols and 198 foot patrols. There were 1,126 mobile patrols (an increase of 6.4 per cent) and 400 foot patrols recorded in March 2014. The TTPS also enhanced the E-999 and rapid response	Primary focus is on high-crime communities	Unknown	None conducted

			service to provide real-time responses to all emergency calls.			
Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)	Recruitment and Training	October 2013 to date	Between October 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014, 368 police officers and 427 Special Reserve Police (SRP) officers were recruited by the TTPS. An additional 173 SRPs were sworn in on May 8, 2014. An additional 700 police officers and 783 SRPs are expected to be recruited by end-2014. Another 162 police officers were trained in evidence-based policing and crime scene investigation techniques. Another 200 officers are currently receiving training.	Citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	Unknown	None conducted
Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	Establishment of the National Security Training Agency (NSTA)	2013 to date	The NSTA was established to provide members of the national security community with competencies required to successfully overcome security and safety challenges. The key strategy is the continuous training of national security personnel. In 2013/2014, 582 national security officers were trained in courses on courtroom procedures and practices, cybercrime awareness, investigative interviewing, use of force and conflict management, crime scene investigation, and email and cell phone forensics.	Security providers such as police officers	Unknown	None conducted
Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU)	January 2013 to date	The CTU was formally established in January 2013 and is charged with investigating and prosecuting traffickers, as well as rescuing, rehabilitating, and repatriating victims as necessary. The CTU is operational, but not yet fully staffed. During the reporting period of October 2013 to March 2014, the CTU rescued and assisted 12 victims of trafficking and charged 11 Trinidad and Tobago nationals with human trafficking-related offences. Presently, the unit is investigating several cases of human trafficking, and during the period January to March 2014 the CTU investigated 10 reports and interviewed 41 women.	Persons who are victims of human trafficking	Unknown	None conducted
Trinidad and Tobago Police Service	Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit	May 2012 to date	The Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit of the Police Service was officially formed in May 2012 to deal with the escalation in gang-related crimes, which includes shootings and killings. It has two sub-units, one which deals with intelligence and the other with criminal gangs.	Residents of communities with criminal gangs	Unknown	None conducted
Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)	Arms Trade Treaty	2010 to 2014	WINAD was contracted to coordinate four regional workshops related to the Arms Trade Treaty. The general objective of the project was to enhance the participation of CARICOM member states in the Arms Trade Treaty process to ensure that the region's interests were strongly expressed and protected in the negotiations. The treaty establishes common international standards for the movement across borders of	CARICOM member states	US\$120,000	None conducted

			conventional arms and ammunition. The treaty will be a useful tool for member states to access international assistance and cooperation and develop programmes to effectively respond to the proliferation of illegal small arms and ammunition in the region.			
U.S. government	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI)	May 2010 to date	Under the CBSI, assistance is being provided in (1) maritime and aerial security cooperation; (2) law enforcement capacity building; (3) border/port security and firearms interdiction; (4) justice sector reform; and (5) crime prevention and at-risk youth.	Law enforcement agencies and citizens of Trinidad and Tobago	US\$263 million from 2010 to 2014	Evaluation currently under way; results to be known in 2016

Tertiary Prevention/Rehabilitation

Table 17. Tertiary Prevention/Rehabilitation						
Agency/Organization	Initiative	Duration	Description	Beneficiaries	Cost	Evaluation
Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service	Rehabilitation Programmes	Ongoing	Inmate rehabilitation programmes that currently offer courses and interventions in education, prison ministries, sport, technical vocational training, life skills, music, culture, agriculture, and several other areas. Drug rehabilitation treatment is also offered on a limited basis. The Prison Service is in the process of training for the use of the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI), a risk/need assessment system for offender treatment planning, placement, and case management.	Prisoners	Unknown	None conducted; the recidivism rate as of 2012 was 50 per cent
Ministry of the People and Social Development	Thinking for a Change Programme	Ongoing	This programme targets young offenders and is aimed at impacting the lives of parents and juvenile offenders of varying social, emotional, and intellectual abilities. It contains 22 lessons, emphasizes two main parts (social skills training and problem solving), and is based on the premise that "thinking affects behaviour." It represents an intervention strategy that can help the process of correcting dysfunction within families and improve the lives of affected citizens. The explicit aim of the programme is to contribute toward the reduction of recidivism in Trinidad and Tobago.	Young offenders (118 offenders were served in 2014)	Unknown	None conducted

V. DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

There are several sources for crime and crime-related data in Trinidad and Tobago. The primary source is the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch (CAPA) of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The data from CAPA represent crimes reported to the police. Official crime statistics from CAPA go as far back as 1990, when the crime records housed at police headquarters were destroyed during an attempted coup. For many years it was thought that all of the crime data prior to that time were lost, but the data were recently discovered in old Central Statistical Office reports. The TTPS is currently in the process of digitizing these statistics. These statistics were not available at the time that this report was written.

While official crime data from CAPA represent one of the most systematic sources of data, these data represent crimes reported to the police. Self-reporting and victimization surveys have consistently demonstrated that many crimes are under-reported. Such surveys provide an alternate – and some argue more accurate – means of assessing the true extent of crime. Unfortunately victimization surveys have not been carried out with any regularity in Trinidad and Tobago. One of the most representative surveys, conducted by the UNDP (2012), utilized a random sample of 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago. This was part of a larger study that collected similar data from seven Caribbean countries with a total sample size of 11,155 persons. In addition, the Global Student-Based Health Survey was conducted in Trinidad and Tobago in 2007 and 2011 by the World Health Organisation.

These studies also provided useful information from nationally representative samples. The only other large-scale survey conducted in Trinidad and Tobago was by the Citizen Security Programme in 2007, but participants were from CSP partner communities and the findings were not representative of the country as a whole. The CSP plans to conduct a similar survey in the near future and advertised a Terms of Reference for this survey in late 2014. It is anticipated that this survey will be conducted in 2015. The Department of Behavioural Sciences at the University of the West Indies is also in the planning stage for a nationally representative victimization survey to be conducted in 2015. Apart from these data sources, academic studies and research dissertations at the various tertiary institutions also contain useful information. However, researchers and students normally lack the resources to conduct surveys that produce nationally representative findings, and the quality of such studies may vary widely.

Public health data represent another potentially useful source of data. Many crimes, especially serious ones, result in injuries that require medical attention. Systematic recording of such data can provide useful insights into the nature and extent of serious crimes, and depending on the data collected, can offer other insights such as the demographic and other characteristics of victims. While the Ministry of Health has produced an Annual Statistical Report (of which the reports from 1994 to 2005 are available on the ministry's website), the data contained in the reports are not disaggregated in such a way that the reader can determine which injuries were a result of crime-related incidents. Several attempts were made to get up-to-date information from the Ministry of Health, but up to the time that this report was finalized no information was supplied. Other government ministries collect data, but those data are usually for internal purposes and full reports containing such data are not normally published. The data also are not normally released. Such data typically relate to specific programmes or interventions.

In Trinidad and Tobago there has been an increasing openness to the collection and use of data for the formulation of policy and strategies, and evidence-based interventions are gaining more credence. Increasingly, government ministries are utilizing expert consultants to analyse data and provide recommendations for action. Over time, there has been a decrease in the tendency to utilize "common sense" or subjective ideas of what works and what does not work as a basis for political decisions and action.

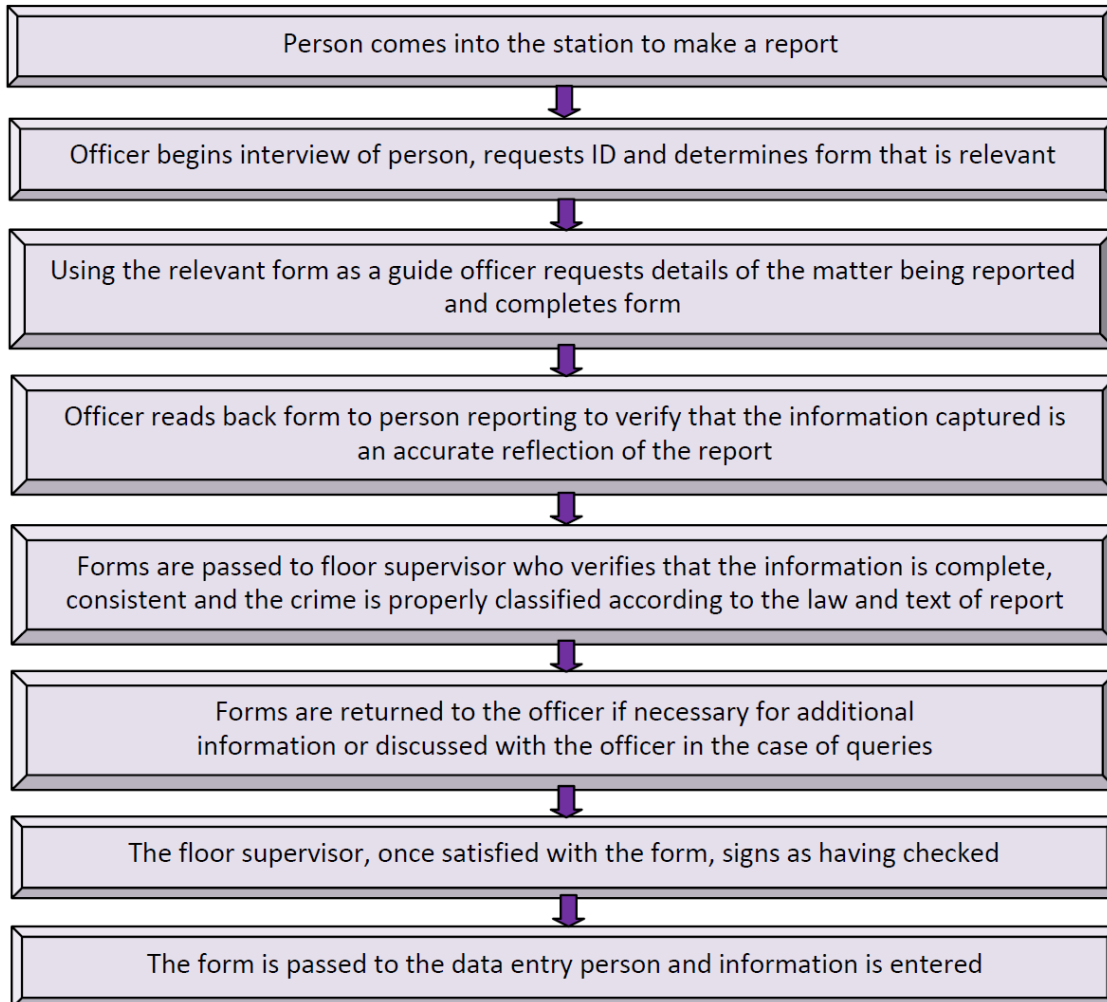
Currently there are no laws that govern the collection or sharing of data in Trinidad and Tobago, and each organisation determines what data are useful to them, how those data are utilized, and what aspects of them, if any, can be shared. Given that the data collection protocols of CAPA are well documented, and that they are the main source of official crime data, the rest of this section will focus its attention on issues surrounding the collection of data by the TTPS.

CAPA is responsible for the collation, processing, analysis, and dissemination of crime data generated by the TTPS. This mandate therefore places CAPA at the forefront of crime analysis and consequently makes it a critical agency for the formulation of crime and violence reduction policies and strategies. Crime analysts monitor crime in their respective police divisions and report at weekly COMPSTAT meetings. The focus of the COMPSTAT meetings is on crime

statistics for the previous week, with monthly reviews. Longer-term monitoring of trends is done by CAPA's statistical officer, who produces quarterly and annual reviews. The crime analysts also respond to requests for other data from division commanders. This may be, for example, a Christmas or Carnival analysis, special analysis of cars stolen in Trincity mall, or analysis of crimes committed at lotto booths in a certain area. The information is used to implement strategic responses such as increased patrols in an identified area, or special operations to curb upsurges in specific crimes as they arise. It also informs preventative measures, such as town meetings where residents are warned of an increase in break-ins and information is shared on target hardening and safety. GIS systems that complement CAPA's analytical capability are able to examine and analyse the spatial distribution of crimes and other events and factors that may be related to criminal offending.

Figure 68 shows the data entry process used by the TTPS. Once a person comes to a station to make a report of an alleged offence, the officer who is receiving reports determines the type of crime and selects the appropriate paper form to enter details of the offence. There are different forms for different types of offences. In many cases greater detail about the crime is entered in the Station Register, though many of these details are not captured in the reporting form used for computerized data entry of the information. The form that is utilized attempts to capture the most relevant information, and contains fields that are important for data analysis. Once the supervisor is satisfied that the form is accurate and complete, and that the crime has been correctly classified, the data on the form are entered into the VERSEDEX database system, which allows for the collation of crime data from all police stations in Trinidad and Tobago. As of 2009, 93 per cent of police stations were networked to this system, though data entry took place in only 28 out of an approximate 77 stations. These stations function as the data entry points for the surrounding stations. Every two days the stations that are not data entry points send forms manually to their point station for data entry. CAPA has expressed the desire to expand by another 20 data entry points. Random data checks are conducted by divisional IT supervisors to detect any violations in the data entry procedures. Since the database has confidential information, requisite security protocols are in place and different offices have different levels of privilege in terms of accessing the data.

Figure 68. TTPS Data Collection and Recording Process



Source: Citizen Security Programme Needs Assessment of the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS).

The CSP Needs Assessment of the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the TTPS pointed to a number of strengths and weaknesses in the current system and provided recommendations for addressing the weaknesses. The key findings were as follows:

1. The General Occurrence Incident Report Form is the source of data entered into the VERSEDEX database and therefore is a critical factor in the comprehensiveness and quality of data available for analysis. However, these forms are (a) not used consistently in all stations, and (b) used in conjunction with Station Registers in many stations (with some information not being transcribed to the forms). This results in a significant loss of information at the first stage in the process and affects the input and, consequently, the reliability of analysis.
2. Since data are usually transferred from notes to the form and then entered into the database, there are many opportunities for human error within the system, therefore compromising data integrity. Data entry officers report that in more than 50 per cent of cases they have to estimate what the author intended to write or have encountered errors on the form.
3. Data validation and verification procedures are not stringently followed. This has consequences for the reliability and accuracy of the data output.
4. The lack of integrated information systems within the Ministry of National Security impedes a more detailed and informed analysis and diagnosis of the complex crime situation facing the country.
5. There has been particular progress in training, especially in terms of building capacity. A training curriculum is taught in coordination with George Mason University and has benefited CAPA staff. However, there is a need to diversify in terms of topics covered and to continue to expand coverage.

A number of additional issues were also raised. With regard to under-reporting of domestic violence incidents, it was mentioned that persons may come into the station to report a domestic violence offender wanting only for the police to warn the offender, but not wanting to file an official report. Besson Street was noted as one station where this was apparently prevalent. Linkages with other Ministry of National Security systems were also a concern. For example, the E99 (CAT system) is not connected to COMPSTAT and is not directly accessible to CAPA. As such, CAPA currently does not conduct analysis of data emanating from E99 reports. In addition, CAPA has approximately 40 GPS handsets, when ideally each station should have one. Street maps being used now were acquired from the Central Statistical Office. However, there are more updated maps available but not currently in use. Another important issue is that the fingerprint database is not linked to CAPA's VERSEDEX database.

CAPA has a GIS department that is supported by two staff trained in the use of ArcGIS. Within the unit there are two desktop computers, each with an installation of ArcGIS 9.2 (Desktop) and dual 19-inch monitors. Computer systems sometimes become unresponsive due to a lack of system resources and cannot properly display large images due to the small size of the monitors in use. GIS Unit staff have expressed their desire to upgrade the desktop computers, as they are not efficient in supporting their high-end processing requirements. Most of the staff at CAPA cannot access the GIS system; nor can they access data generated and stored by it. This creates a challenge because data are not readily accessible and cannot be accessed outside of the GIS Unit. Data therefore have to be transported manually to other users who may need them. This also poses a challenge because data cannot be easily shared between the two stand-alone systems. GIS Unit staff have also identified a need for an enterprise-class GIS system that can support multiple users and provide added functionality. In addition, the GIS Unit is not provided with storage resources to back up its data, and staff fear that they might face a serious challenge if these data get lost or damaged. Another major challenge is uploading data collected by the hand-held GPS devices to the ArcGIS system. Because the GIS systems are not networked or accessible over the network, all hand-held devices have to be brought into Port of Spain in order to download data stored on the device. This causes major delays in data submission and sometimes causes data to be lost due to replacement by more recent data. Currently, CAPA does not have access to the GIS data it needs to complement its GIS systems. The system does not contain up-to-date maps and/or layers/shape files depicting current data such as roads, streets, population counts, etc. This causes some confusion in cases where housing areas or new roads are not depicted, or when crime hotspots cannot be mapped because of the inaccurate geographical maps.

CAPA currently relies primarily on MS Excel to perform most of its data analysis. However, MS Excel is limited in its capability in areas of projecting and forecasting data and creating futuristic models. CAPA is currently served by two installations of SPSS, one of which is not functional. These installations are not accessible to everyone. CAPA relies heavily on SPSS for creating forecast models and projections. CAPA needs nine SPSS installations to meet its needs. Until recently, CAPA had to visit the NIC to use software known as I2 IBase, an analytical and mapping software with intelligent problem analysis. CAPA recently acquired a copy of the software, which was sponsored by the Citizen Security Programme. CAPA also wants to acquire software known as Automated Tactical Analysis of Crime (ATAC), which will assist in its data analysis needs and provide it with functionality it does not presently have. ATAC is expected to enable CAPA to produce intelligent analysis and more accurate projections and predictions based on improved data analysis methods.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

This report has examined official crime data as well as other sources of data that indicate the extent of criminal activity in Trinidad and Tobago. It has also looked at the institutional framework and the programmes and interventions currently in place for dealing with crime and violence. The report has examined recent laws, policies, and strategies for dealing with crime and violence. Several government-run and NGO-run programmes and interventions explicitly target crime reduction or prevention.

Noted decreases in crimes, as reflected in crime data from the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, may be due to an increasing emphasis on preventative interventions, although in the absence of rigorous evaluations of the bulk of interventions it cannot be concluded with certainty that this is the reason for the noted decreases. However, crime prevention is now recognized to be an indispensable component of any meaningful approach to deal with crime, whereas in the past the emphasis was placed on suppression, and prevention was neglected. This report concluded by examining data collection capabilities and limitations.

Official crime data for the period from 1990-2013 indicate that there was an average of 242 murders per year, 553 woundings and shootings, 4,217 robberies, 5,747 burglaries and break-ins, 247 rapes, and 127 kidnappings. During the final five years of this period there was an annual average of 423 murders, 594 woundings and shootings, 4,445 robberies, 4,492 burglaries and break-ins, 232 rapes, and 139 kidnappings. Data for 2013 indicate that there were 30.4 murders, 40.5 woundings and shootings, 221 robberies, 222 burglaries and break-ins, 16 rapes, and 8.7 kidnappings per 100,000 inhabitants in Trinidad and Tobago.

The annual number of murders was stable from 1990 to 2000, but steadily increased after 2000 and reached a peak of 547 murders in 2008. Murders thereafter began to decline until 2011, when the number was 532. After 2011, murders started to increase again until 2013 when 407 murders were recorded.

Wounding and shootings exhibit two clear periods when there was a discernible increase and then decrease in the number of incidents. During the first period the number of woundings and shootings increased from 1990 to 1993, and thereafter began to decline until 1998. During the second period woundings and shootings increased from 1998 to 2005, and then began to decline until 2013. In 1990, there were 391 woundings and shootings while in 1993 there were 608, an increase of 55 per cent. In 1998, there were 319 recorded woundings and shootings, while in 2005 there were 801, an increase of 151 per cent. In 2013, there were 542 woundings and shootings.

Robbery trends also exhibited two discernible periods during which there was an increase and then a decrease in annual numbers. The first period was from 1990 to 1998 and the second period from 1998 to 2013. During the first period, robberies increased from 3,115 in 1990 to 4,722 in 1993, and thereafter declined to 2,780 in 1998. During the second period robberies increased to 6,040 in 2009, but then decreased to 2,958 in 2013.

Time trends for serious indecency indicate that there was an increase from 1990 to 1997 and then a decline until 2004. In 1990, 67 incidents of serious indecency were recorded, while in 1997, 206 incidents were recorded. In 2004, 52 incidents were recorded. After 2004, serious indecency showed some level of stability.

Rapes increased from 1993 to 2005, and thereafter began to decline, with the only exception to this trend being a spike in the number of rapes in 2012. In 1993, 192 rapes were recorded, while in 2005, 334 rapes were recorded. In 2013, 212 rapes were recorded. Incest and other sexual offences increased from 1993 to 2004, and thereafter exhibited an even more dramatic increase until 2006, and thereafter began to decline. Time trends for several other crimes were also examined in this report.

While suppression was the primary response to crime in Trinidad and Tobago in the past, successive governments have recognized that this approach has met with little success, as crime figures continued to rise despite the many initiatives put in place. Within the last decade there has been a proliferation of preventative interventions, and an increasing recognition within state and non-state agencies that preventative approaches are just as important as, or even more important than, suppressive approaches to crime control. However, preventative approaches have generally not been monitored and evaluated in such a way that allows us to draw any firm conclusions about their direct impact on crime and violence. Official crime data examined in this study indicated that where major crimes are concerned, there was a decrease in serious property and violent crimes beginning around 2009 (Figure 7). This decrease is consistent with the observed decrease in murders, woundings and shootings, and robberies around 2008/2009 and a decrease in sexual offences and kidnappings around 2005.⁶¹

Preventative approaches seek to stop crimes before they occur, whereas suppressive measures, aside from their potential deterrence function, come into effect only after crimes have occurred. Utilizing a public health model, criminologists since Brantingham and Faust (1976) have argued that an exclusive reliance on suppressive approaches will fail because such approaches do not address the root causes of crime and violence, and criminal justice systems become quickly overwhelmed because the rate of illegal behaviour may increase to the point where the system lacks the capacity to adequately deal with the number of cases. A wide range of international research has consistently shown that a combination of suppression and prevention is superior as a means to combat crime. The present emphasis on preventative approaches in Trinidad and Tobago, therefore, represents an approach that should be continued.

There is a robust institutional framework in Trinidad and Tobago for dealing with crime and violence. This framework includes a wide range of state and non-state agencies. Quite importantly, the state provides subventions to a large number of non-state agencies that are involved in preventative work. In addition, requisite legislation is constantly being developed to deal with crime. It is evident, however, that much of the legislation that has been developed or is in development is suppressive in nature and focuses on increasing penalties and criminalizing a wider range of behaviours. On the other hand, there is also evidence of a more progressive approach to crime control in recent years. An example of this is the adoption of a restorative justice approach by the Ministry of Justice.

While there are many agencies and actors involved in crime control efforts, at the time of this report, there appeared to be a lack of coordination among the various agencies with respect to the approaches that are taken. This was one of the main reasons for the creation of the Ministry of Justice, which was given the mandate to coordinate agencies and programmes in the fight against crime. A coordinated approach to crime prevention and suppression involves identifying all of the agencies involved and directing them in a coordinated manner that avoids duplication of effort and uses data-driven best practices to guide their functioning. Using such an approach allows for technical oversight of interventions and for the systematic provision of data-driven research and information on best practices. In addition, specific guidelines and standards for interventions (such as mandatory evaluation, or using only those interventions that are evidence-based and have a demonstrated capacity to work) could be enforced as a condition of eligibility for funding. A coordinated approach could mean that a wider range of actors and agencies could be involved in a more meaningful way in the fight against crime. This would include bodies that would traditionally not have been thought of as central agencies in the fight against crime, such as community organizations and schools. Technical expertise from the coordinating agency could be utilized to develop interventions suited to such organizations. In the case of schools, for example, interventions such as the Gang Resistance Education and Training Programme (GREAT) or other relevant programmes could be implemented. Such an approach would effectively widen the reach of crime-fighting institutions such as the Ministry of Justice.

⁶¹ It was noted that in the case of murders, there was once again an increase from 2011 to 2013.

This report has noted a lack of evaluation of crime intervention programmes in Trinidad and Tobago. Typically, the evaluations conducted were neither systematic nor carried out by independent consultants, but rather were anecdotal in nature and relied on the comments of participants as evidence of success. The number of participants was also typically used as evidence of success. The impact of interventions, however, was not usually assessed in any rigorous manner. As such, systematic evaluation data were found to be lacking. Monitoring and evaluation is critical to the success of any effort to combat crime and violence. While many programmes may be well-intentioned, or may seem to employ reasonable approaches, they may in fact not have the intended impact. Systematic monitoring would ensure that the deliverables of the programme are on target, while proper evaluation would take the guesswork out of determining whether programmes are successful in fighting crime and would suggest possible modifications (or in some cases that programmes be discontinued). Expending taxpayer dollars on non-performing programmes is counterproductive, and it is better that such resources be carefully invested in programmes with a demonstrated capacity to be effective and that continually use data-driven approaches to achieve better results.

Appendix 1

Stakeholders Who Provided Information for This Report

Title	Name	Organization
Government		
Senior Social Worker	Aileen Bruce	Children's Authority
Judge	Geoffrey Henderson	Judiciary
Judge	Justice Anthony Gafoor	Judiciary
Judge	Justice Devan Rampersad	Judiciary
		Ministry of Community Development
Student Support Services	Beryl Riley	Ministry of Education
Acting Superintendent	Mr. Davis	Ministry of Education
Permanent Secretary	Jennifer Daniel	Ministry of Education
School Social Worker	Kathy-Ann Felix John	Ministry of Education
Director of Education Planning	Lenor Baptiste-Simmons	Ministry of Education
	Owen Hender	Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development
Permanent Secretary	Sandra Jones	Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development
Chairperson of the Ministry of Health Committee on Injury Surveillance	Dr. Neal Hinds	Ministry of Health, Port of Spain Hospital
Permanent Secretary	Agnes James	Ministry of Justice
Director of Strategic Alliance Unit	Jason Francis	Ministry of Justice
Deputy PS, Acting	Joycelyn Hunte	Ministry of People and Social Development
Senior Research Officer	Peggy Batiste	Ministry of People and Social Development
Monitoring Officer of National Mentorship Program	Elizabeth Cheenibass	Ministry of National Security (MNS)
Director, National Mentorship Program	Kathleen Joseph	MNS
Deputy PS	Wendy Quamina-Yorke	MNS
Statistical Specialist	Brionne Antoine	MNS, Crime and Problem Analysis Branch (CAPA)
Statistical Specialist	Kavita Bassarath	MNS, CAPA
Head of CAPA	McDonald Jacob	MNS, CAPA
Coordinator, Citizen Security Programme (CSP)	Gregory Sloane-Seale	MNS, CSP
Community and Youth Specialist	Ryssa Braithwaite	MNS, CSP
Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	Tonya Pierre-Gopaul	MNS, CSP
	Julie Browne	MNS, SSA
Deputy Director, SSA	Keron Ganpat	MNS, SSA
	Andre Norton	MNS, Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS)
Deputy Commissioner	Glen Hackett	MNS, TTPS
	Kent McFadzien	MNS, TTPS
Victim Support Unit Director	Margaret Sampson Brown	MNS, TTPS
	Neal Rawlins	MNS, TTPS
Acting Commissioner	Stephen Williams	MNS, TTPS
	Cherly St Louis	National Drug Council
Director	Esther Best	National Drug Council
Monitoring Officer	Elizabeth Cheenibass	National Mentorship Programme
Former Director, Prison Transformation Unit	Gordon Husbands	Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service
	Grell Sammy	Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service
Non-governmental Organisations/Inter-governmental Organisations		
Executive Director	Folade Mutota	Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)
Programme Coordinator	David Anyanwu	WINAD
General Manager	Nathalie O'Grady	T&T DV Coalition/Rape Crisis Center
Director of Projects	Dr. Lucretia Gabriel	Scientific Information Services, Ltd.

Title	Name	Organization
Director	Wayne Chance	Vision on Mission
Academia		
	Derek Chadee	University of the West Indies (UWI)
	Ramesh Deosaran	UWI
	Godfrey St Bernard	UWI
	Selwyn Ryan	UWI

Appendix 2

Questionnaire for IDB Baseline Mapping Study of Violence and Crime Prevention Programs

Trinidad and Tobago Country Data

Programme Name: _____

Complete a separate questionnaire for each program

Guidance Note: Thank you for completing the following questionnaire. In providing your answers, please be *guided* by (but not limited to) the suggested options listed under some of the questions. You can select more than one option and if you need to add another, please use the “*Other (Specify)*” option to indicate this. ***Feel free to add information that you think might better aid in understanding the program.***

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago has given the Inter-American Development Bank permission to collect this information. Dr. Randy Seepersad (randy.seepersad@sta.uwi.edu; 754-7753), Head of the Criminology Unit at UWI, is conducting this exercise on behalf of the IDB. In addition to providing the requested information, you may supply any documents which you think may be able to provide further details.

	Question	Answers
1.	Name of program	
2.	Year that program started	
3.	Objective (<i>Describe precisely the purpose/ goal of the program</i>)	
4.	Implementing agency (<i>Indicate which Ministry/Agency/organization is directly responsible for the program</i>)	
5.	Type of program or intervention (indicate a corresponding number below and briefly explain) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Mobilization around Crime and Violence: <i>Involvement of local citizens, including youth, community groups, churches, agencies, former gang-members and coordination of programs and staff functions within and across agencies.</i> 2. Primary Social Prevention: <i>Aggression reduction, conflict resolution, peace promotion <u>targeted at entire communities in high-risk neighbourhoods.</u></i> 3. Situational Prevention: <i>Reducing opportunities for crime to occur through rehabilitation of public spaces and the use of new technologies (i.e., cameras, environmental design, etc.).</i> 4. Secondary Social Prevention: <i>Targets children, youth, women or families <u>specifically identified as at-risk</u> and intervenes before early behaviours turn into serious delinquency and/or gang involvement.</i> 5. Intervention: <i>Targeted at <u>children, youth or families who have been identified as already being involved in harmful, violent or criminal activities</u> and using aggressive outreach combined with appropriate support services.</i> 6. Support Services: <i>Providing support services to women, children or men who are victims of violence or crime and/or their families.</i> 7. Suppression: <i>Identifying, targeting, arresting, trying perpetrators of violence and crime</i> 8. Re-entry: <i>Targeted at offenders who are re-entering the community after confinement, providing counselling and social services and monitoring reintegration into the community.</i> 9. Other (specify) 	

	Question	Answers
6.	Target Group/s (<i>Who/what is the program aimed at?</i>) 1. <i>At-risk youth</i> 2. <i>Youth in conflict with the law</i> 3. <i>Gang members</i> 4. <i>Former gang members</i> 5. <i>Abused women</i> 6. <i>Abused/neglected children</i> 7. <i>Victims of violence</i> 8. <i>Family of victims</i> 9. <i>Elderly victims of violence</i> 10. <i>Families of perpetrators</i> 11. <i>Criminal offenders</i> 12. <i>Ex-offenders</i> 13. <i>Other (Specify)</i>	
7.	Targeting mechanism (<i>What is the method of selection of participants for the program?</i>)	
8.	Number served for 2012 and 2013 a. <i>Please specify whether this is individuals, households, projects, communities or other</i> b. <i>Please specify whether this is for the fiscal year or the calendar year</i>	
9.	Activities realized, or benefit(s) and service(s) provided in the last 1-3 years.	
10.	Duration (<i>How long has the program been going on?</i>) 1. <i>Less Than 6 Months</i> 2. <i>Six Months - under 1 Year</i> 3. <i>1-2 Years</i> 4. <i>3-4 Years</i> 5. <i>5 or More Years</i> 6. <i>No Time Limit</i> 7. <i>Other (Specify)</i>	
11.	Current state of program implementation (<i>what has already been done?</i>)	
12.	Average length that a client receives services 1. <i>Less Than 6 Months</i> 2. <i>Six months - under 1 year</i> 3. <i>1-2 years</i> 4. <i>3-4 years</i> 5. <i>5 or more years</i> 6. <i>No time limit</i> 7. <i>Other (Specify)</i>	
Program Expenditure		
13.	Sources of funding (<i>Where does the financing for the program come from? Do you have the same funding source from year to year?</i>)	
14.	Expenditure for 2012/2013 (<i>Total spending on the program in 2012/2013; spending on each activity related to violence prevention</i>) and estimated expenditure for 2014	
Management Information System		
15.	Method of information capture (<i>By what method do you collect and store information on the program?</i>) 1. <i>Manual/Paper-Based</i> 2. <i>Computer-Based (Word/Excel, etc.)</i> 3. <i>Electronic MIS</i>	
16.	Is the MIS linked to any other database? If so, which ones?	
Monitoring and Evaluation		
17.	Date and type of last, or planned future, evaluation (<i>This can be an impact or other evaluation to assess program's impact, effectiveness towards achieving its objectives and the key performance targets.</i>)	
18.	Evaluation conducted by? 1. <i>Internal Unit</i>	

	Question	Answers
	2. <i>Auditor General</i> 3. <i>External Firm</i> 4. <i>None</i>	
19.	Frequency of evaluations 1. <i>None</i> 2. <i>Semi-annually</i> 3. <i>Annually</i> 4. <i>Every 2-5 years</i> 5. <i>Less than every 5 years</i>	
20.	Is there a program hotline (toll free telephone call line)? 1. <i>Yes</i> 2. <i>No</i>	
21.	Is the program guided by legislation? 1. If so, name and date of ratification/last amendment	
22.	2. Any other comments on the program you wish to share	
23.	Where possible, please have copies of any or all of the following for collection at the time of your interview ✓ <i>Most recent Annual Report</i> ✓ <i>Evaluation Reports</i> ✓ <i>Process Evaluations</i> ✓ <i>Guiding Legislation for Program</i> ✓ <i>Other</i>	

Name of Person(s) Completing Questionnaire:

Position:

Contact Information:

- **Email:**
- **Tel (Mobile):**
- **Tel (Office include extension):**

Date:

Thank you!

Appendix 3 Documents Available for Download

Caribbean Journal of Criminology

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/n6hodoj3goihbf9/AAB9rZRfS2NWFZCKIXkANinDa?dl=0>

Citizen Security Programme Victimization Survey (2007)

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/2vg1ekjnb81jllv/Citizen%20Security%20Programme%20Victimization%20Survey%20%282007%29.pdf?dl=0>

Maguire, Edward, Julie Willis, Jeffrey Snipes, and Megan Gantley. 2008. Spatial Concentration of Violence in Trinidad and Tobago. *Caribbean Journal of Criminology and Public Safety* 13(1-2): 48-92.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/ue57pax7na1x2ck/Maguire%20et%20al.%20%282008%29.pdf?dl=0>

Map Showing the Police Stations and Divisions for Trinidad. Source: Ministry of National Security.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/5edfdxbdk1n0yw/Police%20Stations%20and%20Divisions%20in%20Trinidad.jpg?dl=0>

Minor Crimes Reported and Detected in Trinidad and Tobago 1990-1999 (Total Figures by Year) and 2000-2013 (by Police Division). Source: CAPA.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/w3ji4z2fwdl5yue/Minor%20Crimes%20in%20Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%20%281990-2013%29.xlsx?dl=0>

National Drug Policy 2014

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/1emdybyx37nv0tv/National%20Drug%20Policy%20%282014%29.pdf?dl=0>

Operational Plan for Drug Control 2014-2018

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/xpjsykxp32h084l/Operational%20Plan%20for%20Drug%20Control%202014-2018.pdf?dl=0>

Seepersad, Randy. 2014. Bullying and Victimization in Selected Schools in North Trinidad. Citizen Security Programme and Ministry of Education.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/fqyaab6ifvqbk8q/Bullying%20in%20Primary%20Schools%20in%20North%20Trinidad%20%282014%29.pdf?dl=0>

Serious Crimes Reported and Detected by Police Division and Police Station District in Trinidad and Tobago (2000-2013). Source: CAPA.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/tjwurv2azaogv7/Serious%20Crimes%20by%20Police%20Station%20Districts%20in%20Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%20%282000-2013%29.xlsx?dl=0>

Serious Crimes Reported and Detected in Trinidad and Tobago by Police Division (1990-2013).

Source: CAPA.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/3jw6aswjia50bql/Crime%20by%20Police%20Division%20in%20Trinidad%20and%20Tobago%20%281990%20-%202013%29.xls?dl=0>

United Nations Development Programme. 2012. *Caribbean Human Development Report: Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security*. New York: UNDP.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/9lwgb2f4aadxcv7/UNDP%20Caribbean%20Human%20Development%20Report%20%282012%29.pdf?dl=0>

Appendix 4
Police Divisions and Stations in Trinidad and Tobago

DIVISION/SECTION	STATION/POST	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
PORT OF SPAIN	Divisional Headquarters	Serpentine Road, St. Clair	622 - 4565
	Belmont	Belmont Circular Road, Belmont	624 – 1848
	Besson Street	Multi Producer Building, No. 2 Picadilly Street, Port of Spain	623 – 1395
	Central Police Station	St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain	625 – 1261
	St. Clair	#1 Lamey Street, St. Clair (opposite Kapok Hotel)	622 – 1343
	Woodbrook	Cor. Fitt and Baden Powell Streets, Woodbrook	628 – 9171
	St. Barbs Police Post	Upper St. Barbs Road, Laventille	623 – 0929
	Port of Spain Special Unit	Multi Producer Building, No.2 Picadilly Street, Port of Spain	625 – 8008
WESTERN	Divisional Headquarters	Cor. Lazare Street and Western Main Road, St. James	628 – 8377
	St. James	Cor. Lazare Street and Western Main Road, St. James	622 – 3695
	Maraval	Cor. Morne Coco and Saddle Roads, Maraval	629 – 2001
	Carenage	Constabulary Street, Carenage	637 – 3123
	West End	Cor. Diamond Boulevard and Diego Martin Main Road, Diego Martin	637 – 4226
	Four Roads	LP# 24 Four Roads and Diego Martin Main Road, Diego Martin	637 – 3860
	Patna Police Post	Cor. St. Lucien Road and Diego Martin Main Road, Diego Martin	632 – 0486
CENTRAL	Divisional Headquarters	Railway Road, Chaguanas	665 – 4294
	Couva	Southern Main Road, Couva (opposite the Telephone Exchange)	636 – 2333
	Chaguanas	Railway Road, Chaguanas (opposite the Roman Catholic Church)	665 – 5271
	Caroni	Southern Main Road, Caroni (near Young Singh Factory)	662 – 4291
	Cunupia	113.5km Southern Main Road, Cunupia (opposite Low Cost Supermarket)	665 – 3080
	Brasso	Corner, Marshall Street & Mammoral Road Flanagin Town	636 – 2735
	Freeport	LP # 142 Mission Road, Freeport	673 – 0026
	Las Lomas	Las Lomas No.1 Chin Chin Road Cunupia	
	Longdenville Police Post	Longdenville Main Road, Longdenville	665 – 1826
SOUTHERN	Divisional Headquarters	#3 Knox Street, Harris Promenade South, San Fernando	652 – 2858
	San Fernando	Court Street, San Fernando	652 – 2561
	Ste. Madeleine	#120 Manahambre Road, Ste. Madeleine	652 – 3348
	Princes Town	High Street, Princes Town	655 – 2231
	Tableland	Corner Mc Sween Road and Naparima Mayaro Road, Tableland	656 – 3430
	Barrackpore	Junction of New Colonial and Papourie Roads, Barrackpore	654 – 0609

DIVISION/SECTION	STATION/POST	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
	Mon Repos	Corner Smith and Naparima Mayaro Road, Mon Repos, San Fernando	657 – 9769
	Gasparillo	Corner School Street and Bonne Aventure Main Road, Gasparillo	650 – 2193
	Moruga	La Lune Junction, Moruga	655 – 2030
	St. Margarets	Southern Main Road, Claxton Bay	659 – 2530
	Marabella	Southern Main Road, Marabella	652 – 2830
	St. Mary's Police Post	St. Mary's Village, Moruga (near Gas Station)	656 - 6606
	Debe Police Post	Lallbeharry Trace Junction, Debe	647-2124
<hr/>			
SOUTH WESTERN	Divisional Headquarters	Siparia Erin Road, Siparia	649 – 2353
	Siparia	Corner Lalla Street and Siparia Erin Road, Siparia	649 – 2333
	Point Fortin	Guapo Cap-De-Ville Main Road, Point Fortin (next to TRINMAR)	648 – 2426
	Santa Flora	16 ³ / ₄ mm, Santa Flora	649 – 5555
	Erin	Corner Siparia Erin and Buenos Ayres Road, Erin	649 – 5888
	Cedros	Southern Main Road, Bonasse Village, Cedros	648 – 2747
	Oropouche	School Road, Oropouche (opposite RC Church)	677 – 7544
	Fyzabad	#47 Fyzabad Guapo Road, Fyzabad	677 – 7777
	La Brea	La Brea Village Road, La Brea (near the Court House)	648 – 7444
	Penal	Corner Rock Road and Siparia Erin Road, Siparia	647 – 8888
	Guapo	KPO Stretch, Guapo (near the NP Gas Station)	648 – 2403
	Cap-De-Ville Police Post	Cap-De-Ville Main Road, Gun Hill, Cap-De-Ville	648 – 0283
<hr/>			
NORTHERN	Divisional Headquarters	Corner Eastern Main Road and Pasea Road, Tunapuna	645 – 0424
	Arima	Broadway Arima (roughly 100 meters north of the Dial)	667 – 3563
	Arouca	Five Rivers Junction, Arouca	642 – 4870
	St. Joseph	Abercromby & Market Street, St. Joseph	662 – 4038
	Tunapuna	Corner Eastern Main Road and Pasea Road, Tunapuna	662 – 4978
	Cumuto	LP #52 Tumpuna Road, Cumuto	643 – 9357
	San Raphael	San Raphael Junction, Tumpuna Road, Arima	643 – 8373
	Maracas/St. Joseph	LP #51 El Chorro Road, Maracas/St. Joseph	663 – 1264
	Piarco	Golden Grove Road, Piarco	664 – 4366
	La Horquetta	De Freitas Boulevard, Maloney Gardens, Arima	643 – 3857
	Pinto Police Post	#3 Pinto Road, Arima	667 – 5217
	Malabar Police Post	#10 Banyan Boulevard, Malabar	643 – 2358
	Maloney Police Post	Jacana Boulevard, Maloney Gardens	646 – 6504
<hr/>			
EASTERN	Divisional Headquarters	29 mm Eastern Main Road, Sangre Grande	668 – 2505
	Sangre Grande	29 mm Eastern Main Road, Sangre Grande	668 – 2444

DIVISION/SECTION	STATION/POST	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE NUMBERS
	Matura	10½ mm Toco Main Road, Matura	668 – 4511/4582
	Biche	15 ¼ mm Canque Village, Biche	668 – 9044
	Manzanilla	36 mm Naparima Mayaro Road, Manzanilla	668 – 2062
	Mayaro	40 mm Naparima Mayaro Road, Mayaro	630 –4 333
	Matelot	46 mm Andrew Street, Matelot	670 – 8220
	Toco	28¾ mm Paria Main Road, Toco	670 – 8256
	Rio Claro	Old Guayaguayare Rd, Rio Claro	644 – 2332
	Valencia Police Post	Eastern Main Road, Valencia	667 – 9030
<hr/>			
NORTH EASTERN	Divisional Headquarters	Corner Lady Young Avenue and Busby Street, Morvant	624 – 3066
	Morvant	Lady Young Avenue and Busby Street, Morvant	624 – 3737
	Barataria/El Socorro	Corner 3 rd Avenue and Bhagouti Trace, Barataria	674 – 4724
	San Juan	Calvary Hill, San Juan	638 – 3322
	Santa Cruz	Saddle Road, Santa Cruz (next to the RC School)	676 – 8888
	Maracas Bay	Grand Fond Road, Maracas	669 – 4136
	Blanchisseuse	North Coast Road, Blanchisseuse	669 – 3868
	San Juan Sub-Station	Eastern Main Road, Croisee, San Juan	675 – 3338
<hr/>			
TOBAGO	Divisional Headquarters	Young Street, Scarborough	639 – 2511
	Scarborough	Young Street, Scarborough	639 –2512
	Crown Point	Milford Road, Crown Point (next to the Airport)	639 – 0020
	Old Grange	LP #85 Bethel Hopeton Road, Old Grange (next to the Golf Course)	639 – 8888
	Moriah	35 mm Northside Road, Moriah	660 – 0029
	Roxborough	Station Street, Roxborough	660 – 4333
	Charlotteville	New Street, Charlotteville	660 – 4388

**Appendix 5
Data Tables**

Table A5.1. Serious Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Murder	Wounding, Shooting	Incest, Sexual offences ¹	Rapes	Serious Indecency ²	Kidnapping	Burglaries & Break- ins	Robbery	Fraud ³	Larceny & Larceny Motor Vehicles ⁴	Larceny Dwelling House ⁵	Narcotics Offences
1990	84	391	-	-	67	13	7546	3115	245	2331	299	1211
1991	97	453	-	-	77	16	7313	3099	396	2434	318	1078
1992	109	420	-	-	98	16	7938	3786	415	2545	390	963
1993	111	608	92	192	87	41	8419	4722	332	2743	355	1080
1994	140	533	79	175	70	46	7635	4490	447	2834	367	1098
1995	122	501	132	177	99	56	6542	3858	399	2781	326	1118
1996	107	505	125	170	116	81	6835	4075	537	3196	352	1259
1997	101	370	288	226	206	80	6682	3393	572	2686	432	1209
1998	97	319	322	250	156	100	6112	2780	417	2686	379	1300
1999	93	340	236	240	180	136	5475	3629	411	2882	388	1334
2000	120	387	284	261	167	156	5623	4094	522	3042	400	1225
2001	151	499	271	274	134	135	5016	4269	308	2961	323	485
2002	171	655	339	302	149	235	4930	4675	425	3164	403	509
2003	229	784	326	317	88	235	4863	4590	459	3210	365	505
2004	261	643	276	305	52	177	5214	3885	329	3364	429	589
2005	386	801	404	334	59	280	4548	4883	300	4081	408	495
2006	371	657	644	259	81	214	4973	5633	322	4560	452	542
2007	391	680	508	317	76	178	4958	4965	236	5365	453	604
2008	547	771	488	236	55	155	4855	5043	234	6157	446	536
2009	506	689	513	247	44	155	5744	6040	548	5415	606	549
2010	473	623	481	215	61	119	5207	5075	211	5438	623	519
2011	352	535	450	200	59	122	4220	3718	225	4018	481	486
2012	379	579	647	286	95	185	4321	4436	219	4652	536	437
2013	407	542	338	212	70	116	2967	2958	307	3650	370	474
Average: all years	241.9	553.5	344.9	247.4	97.8	127.0	5747.4	4217.1	367.3	3591.5	412.5	816.9
Average: last 5 years	423.4	593.6	485.8	232.0	65.8	139.4	4492.0	4445.4	302.0	4634.6	523.2	493.0
Average increase	14.0	6.6	12.3	1.0	0.1	4.5	-199.1	-6.8	2.7	57.3	3.1	-32.0

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹ Prior to 1993, data for rapes, incest, and other sexual offences (except serious indecency) were not disaggregated. The total number of rapes, incest, and other sexual offences for this period was 367 in 1990, 384 in 1991, and 485 in 1992.

² Serious indecency, which is a major crime, is “an act, other than sexual intercourse (whether natural or unnatural), by a person involving the use of the genital organ for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire.” This is distinguished from indecent assault, which is a minor crime and which means “an assault accompanied by words or circumstances indicating an indecent intention” (Sexual Offences Act of Trinidad and Tobago [Act 27 of 1986, amended in 1994 and 2000]: Chapter 11:28, Section 15 & 16).

³ Fraud over \$TT 2000 is a serious crime while fraud of \$TT 2000 and under is a minor crime.

⁴ Prior to 2004, data for general larceny and larceny motor vehicles were not disaggregated. For consistency, the data presented here for all years is the sum of both categories.

⁵ The category of “larceny dwelling house over \$TT 2000” is a serious crime while “larceny dwelling house \$2000 and under” is a minor crime.

Table A5.2. Crime Rates for Serious Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Murder	Wounding, Shooting	Incest, Sexual Offences	Rape	Serious Indecency	Kidnapping	Burglaries & Break-ins	Robbery	Fraud	Larceny & Larceny Motor Vehicles	Larceny Dwelling House	Narcotics Offences
1990	6.9	32.0	-	-	5.5	1.1	617.6	254.9	20.1	190.8	24.5	99.1
1991	7.9	36.8	-	-	6.3	1.3	594.6	252.0	32.2	197.9	25.9	87.6
1992	8.8	33.9	-	-	7.9	1.3	641.5	305.9	33.5	205.7	31.5	77.8
1993	8.9	48.9	7.4	15.4	7.0	3.3	676.5	379.5	26.7	220.4	28.5	86.8
1994	11.2	42.6	6.3	14.0	5.6	3.7	610.6	359.1	35.8	226.7	29.4	87.8
1995	9.7	39.9	10.5	14.1	7.9	4.5	521.3	307.4	31.8	221.6	26.0	89.1
1996	8.5	40.1	9.9	13.5	9.2	6.4	543.2	323.8	42.7	254.0	28.0	100.1
1997	8.0	29.3	22.8	17.9	16.3	6.3	530.0	269.1	45.4	213.1	34.3	95.9
1998	7.7	25.3	25.5	19.8	12.4	7.9	484.1	220.2	33.0	212.7	30.0	103.0
1999	7.4	26.9	18.7	19.0	14.2	10.8	432.9	286.9	32.5	227.9	30.7	105.5
2000	9.5	30.5	22.4	20.6	13.2	12.3	443.5	322.9	41.2	239.9	31.5	96.6
2001	11.9	39.2	21.3	21.5	10.5	10.6	394.2	335.5	24.2	232.7	25.4	38.1
2002	13.4	51.3	26.5	23.6	11.7	18.4	385.8	365.9	33.3	247.6	31.5	39.8
2003	17.8	61.1	25.4	24.7	6.9	18.3	378.8	357.5	35.8	250.0	28.4	39.3
2004	20.2	49.8	21.4	23.6	4.0	13.7	404.1	301.1	25.5	260.7	33.2	45.6
2005	29.8	61.7	31.2	25.8	4.5	21.6	350.7	376.5	23.1	314.7	31.5	38.2
2006	28.5	50.4	49.4	19.9	6.2	16.4	381.5	432.2	24.7	349.8	34.7	41.6
2007	29.8	51.9	38.8	24.2	5.8	13.6	378.5	379.0	18.0	409.5	34.6	46.1
2008	41.6	58.6	37.1	17.9	4.2	11.8	368.8	383.1	17.8	467.7	33.9	40.7
2009	38.3	52.1	38.8	18.7	3.3	11.7	434.3	456.7	41.4	409.4	45.8	41.5
2010	35.6	46.9	36.2	16.2	4.6	9.0	392.1	382.1	15.9	409.5	46.9	39.1
2011	26.5	40.3	33.9	15.1	4.4	9.2	317.7	279.9	16.9	302.5	36.2	36.6
2012	28.4	43.4	48.5	21.5	7.1	13.9	324.1	332.8	16.4	349.0	40.2	32.8

2013	30.4	40.5	25.3	15.9	5.2	8.7	221.8	221.2	23.0	272.9	27.7	35.4
Average: all years	18.6	43.0	26.5	19.2	7.7	9.8	451.2	328.6	28.8	278.6	32.1	64.3
Average: last 5 years	31.8	44.6	36.5	17.4	4.9	10.5	338.0	334.5	22.7	348.7	39.4	37.1

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: All crime rates were calculated using yearly population estimates from the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospectus (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition).

Table A5.3. Minor Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Indecent Assault ¹	Assault on Police and Peace Officer	Possession of Housebreaking Implement	Embezzlement, False Pretence, Fraud ²	Larceny	Larceny Dwelling House ³	Praedial Larceny	Unlawful Possession ⁴	Malicious wounding	Possession of Firearm and Ammunition	Possession of Narcotics	Possession of Apparatus
1990	153	269	15	178	13041	2659	981	532	1454	464	1710	-
1991	150	316	15	268	13382	2992	899	348	1670	465	1628	-
1992	148	270	10	226	13610	2527	968	269	1596	617	1349	-
1993	131	259	8	186	12775	3195	979	210	1588	705	1428	-
1994	130	252	6	194	12077	2832	1157	207	1482	639	1830	-
1995	129	250	5	224	11625	2572	1118	174	1316	554	1850	-
1996	99	249	8	249	10844	2914	976	164	1337	429	1968	-
1997	151	257	22	206	10780	2630	862	155	1331	518	2512	-
1998	197	274	4	201	10615	2714	661	152	1356	418	2989	-
1999	190	270	6	188	9624	2278	654	95	1173	398	2969	-
2000	154	243	1	241	7667	2080	443	83	1083	487	2857	-
2001	139	205	5	236	7188	1719	417	79	856	617	4002	-
2002	146	189	7	354	6810	1666	441	81	872	707	4044	-
2003	151	280	3	237	6525	1535	333	82	1139	773	4718	-
2004	189	264	4	288	6137	1441	374	94	1086	858	6142	-
2005	200	227	3	122	5972	1143	261	49	1126	767	4671	478
2006	185	241	4	151	5977	1167	205	74	933	711	4986	430
2007	199	305	7	107	5114	874	154	59	922	600	4920	398
2008	237	303	3	103	4389	623	171	69	886	573	5105	408
2009	208	354	3	82	4317	699	179	61	872	500	3526	283
2010	172	174	6	158	4314	578	184	40	580	536	3564	302

	Indecent Assault ¹	Assault on Police and Peace Officer	Possession of Housebreaking Implement	Embezzlement, False Pretence, Fraud ²	Larceny	Larceny Dwelling House ³	Praedial Larceny	Unlawful Possession ⁴	Malicious wounding	Possession of Firearm and Ammunition	Possession of Narcotics	Possession of Apparatus
2011	179	229	7	106	3797	451	205	46	481	527	3806	278
2012	245	227	6	44	3809	387	203	34	475	471	3462	256
2013	198	134	4	33	2645	293	146	39	386	526	4031	274
Average: all years	170	251.7	6.8	182.6	8043.1	1748.7	540.5	133.2	1083.3	577.5	3336.1	345.2
Average: last 5 years	200.4	223.6	5.2	84.6	3776.4	481.6	183.4	44.0	558.8	512.0	3677.8	278.6
Average increase	2.0	-5.9	-0.5	-6.3	-452.0	-102.9	-36.3	-21.4	-46.4	2.7	100.9	-25.5

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹Serious indecency, a major crime, is “an act, other than sexual intercourse (whether natural or unnatural), by a person involving the use of the genital organ for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire.” Indecent assault is a minor crime defined as “an assault accompanied by words or circumstances indicating an indecent intention” (Sexual Offences Act of Trinidad and Tobago [Act 27 of 1986, amended in 1994 and 2000]: Chapter 11:28, Section 15 & 16).

²Fraud over \$TT 2000 is a serious crime while fraud of \$TT 2000 and under is a minor crime.

³The category of “larceny dwelling house over \$TT 2000” is a serious crime while “larceny dwelling house of \$2000 and under” is a minor crime.

⁴Unlawful possession refers to the possession of any item that a person has but does not belong to them.

Table A5.4. Crime Rates for Minor Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Indecent Assault	Assault on Police and Peace Officer	Possession of Housebreaking Implement	Embezzlement, False Pretence, Fraud	Larceny	Larceny Dwelling House	Praedial Larceny	Unlawful Possession	Malicious Wounding	Possession of Firearm and Ammunition	Possession of Narcotics	Possession of Apparatus
1990	12.5	22.0	1.2	14.6	1067.3	217.6	80.3	43.5	119.0	38.0	139.9	-
1991	12.2	25.7	1.2	21.8	1088.1	243.3	73.1	28.3	135.8	37.8	132.4	-
1992	12.0	21.8	0.8	18.3	1099.8	204.2	78.2	21.7	129.0	49.9	109.0	-
1993	10.5	20.8	0.6	14.9	1026.6	256.7	78.7	16.9	127.6	56.7	114.8	-
1994	10.4	20.2	0.5	15.5	965.9	226.5	92.5	16.6	118.5	51.1	146.4	-
1995	10.3	19.9	0.4	17.8	926.3	204.9	89.1	13.9	104.9	44.1	147.4	-
1996	7.9	19.8	0.6	19.8	861.8	231.6	77.6	13.0	106.2	34.1	156.4	-
1997	12.0	20.4	1.7	16.3	855.1	208.6	68.4	12.3	105.6	41.1	199.3	-
1998	15.6	21.7	0.3	15.9	840.8	215.0	52.4	12.0	107.4	33.1	236.7	-
1999	15.0	21.3	0.5	14.9	760.9	180.1	51.7	7.5	92.7	31.5	234.7	-
2000	12.1	19.2	0.1	19.0	604.7	164.0	34.9	6.5	85.4	38.4	225.3	-

	Indecent Assault	Assault on Police and Peace Officer	Possession of Housebreaking Implement	Embezzlement, False Pretence, Fraud	Larceny	Larceny Dwelling House	Praedial Larceny	Unlawful Possession	Malicious Wounding	Possession of Firearm and Ammunition	Possession of Narcotics	Possession of Apparatus
2001	10.9	16.1	0.4	18.5	564.9	135.1	32.8	6.2	67.3	48.5	314.5	-
2002	11.4	14.8	0.5	27.7	533.0	130.4	34.5	6.3	68.2	55.3	316.5	-
2003	11.8	21.8	0.2	18.5	508.2	119.6	25.9	6.4	88.7	60.2	367.5	-
2004	14.6	20.5	0.3	22.3	475.6	111.7	29.0	7.3	84.2	66.5	476.0	-
2005	15.4	17.5	0.2	9.4	460.5	88.1	20.1	3.8	86.8	59.1	360.2	36.9
2006	14.2	18.5	0.3	11.6	458.5	89.5	15.7	5.7	71.6	54.5	382.5	33.0
2007	15.2	23.3	0.5	8.2	390.4	66.7	11.8	4.5	70.4	45.8	375.6	30.4
2008	18.0	23.0	0.2	7.8	333.4	47.3	13.0	5.2	67.3	43.5	387.8	31.0
2009	15.7	26.8	0.2	6.2	326.4	52.9	13.5	4.6	65.9	37.8	266.6	21.4
2010	13.0	13.1	0.5	11.9	324.8	43.5	13.9	3.0	43.7	40.4	268.4	22.7
2011	13.5	17.2	0.5	8.0	285.9	34.0	15.4	3.5	36.2	39.7	286.6	20.9
2012	18.4	17.0	0.5	3.3	285.7	29.0	15.2	2.6	35.6	35.3	259.7	19.2
2013	14.8	10.0	0.3	2.5	197.8	21.9	10.9	2.9	28.9	39.3	301.4	20.5
Average all years	13.2	19.7	0.5	14.4	635.1	138.4	42.9	10.6	85.3	45.1	258.6	26.2
Average last 5 years	15.1	16.8	0.4	6.4	284.1	36.3	13.8	3.3	42.1	38.5	276.5	21.0

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: All crime rates were calculated using yearly population estimates from the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospectus (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition).

Table A5.5. Major Violent and Property Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Total Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate	Total Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate
1990	3670	300.4	10421	852.8
1991	3742	304.3	10461	850.6
1992	4429	357.9	11288	912.2
1993	5853	470.3	11849	952.2
1994	5533	442.5	11283	902.4
1995	4945	394.0	10048	800.6
1996	5179	411.6	10920	867.8
1997	4664	370.0	10372	822.7
1998	4024	318.7	9594	759.9
1999	4854	383.8	9156	723.9
2000	5469	431.3	9587	756.1
2001	5733	450.6	8608	676.5
2002	6526	510.8	8922	698.3
2003	6569	511.7	8897	693.0
2004	5599	433.9	9336	723.5
2005	7141	550.6	9337	719.9
2006	7859	602.9	10307	790.7
2007	7115	543.1	11012	840.6
2008	7295	554.1	11692	888.1
2009	8194	619.6	12313	931.0
2010	7047	530.6	11479	864.3
2011	5436	409.3	8944	673.4
2012	6607	495.6	9728	729.7
2013	4643	347.2	7294	545.4
Average all years	5755	447.7	10119	790.7
Average last five years	6385	480.5	9952	748.8

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: All crime rates were calculated using yearly population estimates from the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospectus (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition).

Table A5.6. Minor Violent and Property Crimes in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Total Violent Crimes	Violent Crime Rate	Total Property Crimes	Property Crime Rate
1990	1876	153.5	17406	1424.5
1991	2136	173.7	17904	1455.7
1992	2014	162.7	17610	1423.0
1993	1978	159.0	17353	1394.5
1994	1864	149.1	16473	1317.5
1995	1695	135.1	15718	1252.4
1996	1685	133.9	15155	1204.3
1997	1739	137.9	14655	1162.5
1998	1827	144.7	14347	1136.4
1999	1633	129.1	12845	1015.6
2000	1480	116.7	10515	829.3
2001	1200	94.3	9644	758.0
2002	1207	94.5	9359	732.5
2003	1570	122.3	8715	678.8
2004	1539	119.3	8338	646.2
2005	1553	119.7	7550	582.1
2006	1323	101.5	7578	581.4
2007	1338	102.1	6315	482.0
2008	1274	96.8	5358	407.0
2009	1005	76.0	5341	403.9
2010	926	69.7	5280	397.6
2011	889	66.9	4612	347.3
2012	947	71.0	4483	336.3
2013	718	53.7	3160	236.3
Average all years	1476	116.0	10655	841.9
Average last 5 years	897	67.5	4575	344.2

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: All crime rates were calculated using yearly population estimates from the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospectus (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition).

Table A5.7. Crimes Reported and Detected, 1990-2013

	Murder			Woundings & Shootings			Rapes Incest Sexual Offences			Serious Indecency			Kidnapping			Burglaries & Break-ins			Robberies			Fraud Offences			Larceny and Larceny Motor Vehicles			Larceny Dwelling House			Narcotics Offences		
	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%
1990	84	58	69.0	391	239	61.1	221	146	66.1	67	45	67.2	13	6	46.2	754	137	18.2	311	709	22.8	245	222	90.6	2331	330	14.2	299	53	17.7	121	121	100.0
1991	97	74	76.3	453	276	60.9	228	156	68.4	77	60	77.9	16	12	75.0	731	936	12.8	309	746	24.1	396	374	94.4	2434	366	15.0	318	64	20.1	107	107	100.0
1992	109	69	63.3	420	269	64.0	274	211	77.0	98	78	79.6	16	15	93.8	793	136	17.2	378	892	23.6	415	391	94.2	2545	365	14.3	390	74	19.0	963	963	100.0
1993	111	65	58.6	608	357	58.7	284	167	58.8	87	51	58.6	41	27	65.9	841	121	14.5	472	935	19.8	332	283	85.2	2743	367	13.4	355	79	22.3	108	108	100.0
1994	140	71	50.7	533	261	49.0	254	152	59.8	70	44	62.9	46	30	65.2	763	115	15.1	449	777	17.3	447	411	91.9	2834	324	11.4	367	79	21.5	109	109	100.0
1995	122	80	65.6	501	266	53.1	309	226	73.1	99	78	78.8	56	42	75.0	654	926	14.2	385	706	18.3	399	294	73.7	2781	309	11.1	326	53	16.3	111	111	100.0
1996	107	60	56.1	505	259	51.3	295	203	68.8	116	67	57.8	81	46	56.8	683	101	14.9	407	839	20.6	537	306	57.0	3196	375	11.7	352	66	18.8	125	125	100.0
1997	101	77	76.2	370	215	58.1	514	367	71.4	206	145	70.4	80	48	60.0	668	107	16.0	339	719	21.2	572	409	71.5	2686	318	11.8	432	61	14.1	120	120	100.0
1998	97	66	68.0	319	210	65.8	572	423	74.0	156	126	80.8	100	49	49.0	611	107	17.7	278	630	22.7	417	316	75.8	2686	354	13.2	379	81	21.4	130	130	100.0
1999	93	67	72.0	340	210	61.8	476	327	68.7	180	134	74.4	136	60	44.1	547	946	17.3	362	812	22.4	411	359	87.3	2882	352	12.2	388	71	18.3	133	133	100.0
2000	120	68	56.7	387	217	56.1	545	409	75.0	167	129	77.2	156	61	39.1	562	867	15.4	409	767	18.7	522	490	93.9	3042	335	11.0	400	76	19.0	122	122	100.0
2001	151	69	45.7	499	223	44.7	545	383	70.3	134	84	62.7	135	69	51.1	501	807	16.1	426	689	16.1	308	273	88.6	2961	337	11.4	323	72	22.3	485	485	100.0
2002	171	74	43.3	655	296	45.2	641	451	70.4	149	116	77.9	235	110	46.8	493	740	15.0	467	704	15.1	425	356	83.8	3164	309	9.8	403	71	17.6	509	509	100.0
2003	229	92	40.2	784	333	42.5	643	468	72.8	88	64	72.7	235	96	40.9	486	710	14.6	459	758	16.5	459	427	93.0	3210	335	10.4	365	80	21.9	505	505	100.0
2004	261	69	26.4	643	265	41.2	581	414	71.3	52	27	51.9	177	83	46.9	521	894	17.1	388	751	19.3	329	329	100.0	3364	365	10.9	429	65	15.2	589	589	100.0
2005	386	94	24.4	795	282	35.5	744	546	73.4	59	41	69.5	280	163	58.2	454	659	14.5	488	911	18.7	300	283	94.3	4081	465	11.4	408	53	13.0	495	495	100.0
2006	371	100	27.0	657	243	37.0	903	646	71.5	81	56	69.1	214	121	56.5	497	719	14.5	563	921	16.4	322	315	97.8	4560	447	9.8	452	69	15.3	542	542	100.0
2007	391	74	18.9	680	286	42.1	825	550	66.7	76	52	68.4	178	92	51.7	495	676	13.6	496	849	17.1	236	213	90.3	5365	568	10.6	453	56	12.4	604	604	100.0
2008	547	99	18.1	771	205	26.6	724	405	55.9	55	28	50.9	155	67	43.2	485	464	9.6	504	567	11.2	234	152	65.0	6157	396	6.4	446	48	10.8	536	536	100.0
2009	506	137	27.1	689	196	28.4	760	393	51.7	44	27	61.4	155	55	35.5	574	560	9.7	604	743	12.3	548	229	41.8	5415	434	8.0	606	57	9.4	549	549	100.0
2010	473	104	22.0	623	140	22.5	696	346	49.7	61	31	50.8	119	41	34.5	520	521	10.0	507	515	10.1	211	138	65.4	5438	410	7.5	623	54	8.7	519	519	100.0
2011	352	77	21.9	535	128	23.9	650	257	39.5	59	26	44.1	122	58	47.5	422	533	12.6	371	435	11.7	225	123	54.7	4018	366	9.1	481	64	13.3	486	486	100.0
2012	379	61	16.1	579	116	20.0	933	456	48.9	95	38	40.0	185	82	44.3	432	431	10.0	443	528	11.9	219	75	34.2	4652	378	8.1	536	69	12.9	437	437	100.0

2013	407	53	13.0	542	131	24.2	551	223	40.5	70	44	62.9	116	39	33.6	296	349	11.8	295	420	14.2	307	87	28.3	3650	237	6.5	370	52	14.1	474	474	100.0
% detected 1990-2013	32.0		42.3			63.2		67.8		48.3		14.5		17.1		77.8		10.3			15.8		100.0										
% detected 2009-2013	20.4		24			46.7		50.5		39.5		10.7		11.9		43.2		7.9			11.3		100.0										
% detected 2013	13.0		24.2			40.5		62.9		33.6		11.8		14.2		28.3		6.5			14.1		100.0										

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Services.

Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.8. Self-Reported Victimization in Trinidad and Tobago

	Per cent Victimized Within the Last 10 Years	Per cent Victimized Within the Last Year
Attempted murder	0.8	0.3
Assault with a weapon	2.3	1.1
Robbery at gunpoint	5.6	1.0
Robbery with other types of weapons	3.8	1.1
Sexual assault and or rape	0.4	0.4
Extortion/protection	0.3	0.2
Domestic violence involving a partner	0.9	0.6
Family violence	0.8	0.4
Break-in at your house in the day	3.4	1.8
A break-in at your house at night	2.5	0.2
Motor vehicle theft	1.1	0.3
Theft from motor vehicle	1.9	0.8
Kidnapping (for ransom)	0.1	0.0
Abduction	0.1	0.1
Financial Crime/Scam	0.6	0.3
Praedial larceny	0.9	0.9
A threat on your life by someone with a weapon	0.9	0.4
A threat on your life by someone without a weapon	0.5	0.2
Overall victimization level	23.9	10.2

Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago.

Table A5.9. Not Counting Yourself, in 2009 Were Any Members of Your Household Victims of the Following Crimes?

	Per cent Victimized Within the Last Year
Robbery	11.5
Assault with a weapon	3.9
Motor vehicle theft	2.7
A threat on their life	2.6
Theft from motor vehicle (motor vehicle break-in)	2.5
Domestic violence involving a partner	1.9
Murder	1.4
Attempted murder	1.4
Other family violence (other than your partner)	1.3
Sexual assault and/or rape	1.1
Extortion and/or protection rackets	0.6
Kidnapping	0.6
Abduction	0.5

Data Source: UNDP 2012 Victimization Survey.

Note: Number of respondents = 1,595 adults in Trinidad and Tobago. The question posed was not asked specifying a timeframe of "within respondents' lifetime."

Table A5.10. Victimization Experiences by Persons in Citizen Security Programme Communities

	Per cent Yes	Average Number of Times	Per cent Reporting Incident to the Police
1) Have you had something taken from you in the past 12 months by someone who was armed?	5.1	1.53	59
2) Have you witnessed an armed robbery of some other person in the last 12 months?	5.3	2.12	42
3) Has any policeman or other public authority extorted (in other words, obtained by threat or violence) money from you in the last 12 months?	1.4	3.18	18
4) Has someone who is not a policeman or public authority threatened you in order to extort money from you in the past 12 months?	1.5	2.51	37
5) Has anyone threatened you to force you to change your place of residence, to change your opinions or to remain silent in connection with something you knew in the past 12 months?	2.0	3.77	46
6) Have you been beaten by some other person or persons in the past 12 months?	1.7	1.58	61

	Per cent Yes	Average Number of Times	Per cent Reporting Incident to the Police
7) Have you been mistreated or beaten by the police in the past 12 months?	2.9	2.25	40
8) Have you been wounded with a sharp weapon in the past 12 months?	1.4	1.56	37
9) Have you been wounded with a firearm in the past 12 months?	0.5	2.5	73
10) Have you seen someone wounded by a sharp weapon or firearm in the past 12 months?	6.8	1.94	28
11) Have you or a close relative received death threats in the past 12 months?	5.3	2.93	46
12) Have you or a close relative been kidnapped in the past 12 months?	0.7	1.14	84
13) Has a close relative of yours been murdered in the past 12 months?	3.8	1.15	56
14) Have the police mistreated a family member of yours in the past 12 months?	7.9	2.08	45

Source: Citizen Security Programme (2007).

Table A5.11. Crime Rates per 100,000 Inhabitants Based on Official Crime Data vs. Citizen Security Programme Self-Reported Victimization Data for 2007

Crimes that Are Directly Comparable	Rates Based on Self-reported Survey Data (CSP 2007)	Rates Based on Official Crime Data (CAPA 2007)	Ratio of Self-reported Rates: Official Crime Data Rates
Wounding and Shooting	1900	51.9	36.6
Robbery	5100	379.0	13.5

Sources: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Force (CAPA) and Citizen Security Programme (CSP).

Table A5.12. Demographic Profile of Murder Victims, 2001-2013

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2001-2013
Sex														
Male	82.6	89.2	89.8	89.5	90.1	88.0	92.3	90.1	92.5	89.0	91.5	88.2	90.4	89.9
Female	17.4	10.8	10.2	10.5	9.9	12.0	7.7	9.9	7.5	11.0	8.5	11.8	9.6	10.1
Ethnicity														
African	61.2	66.7	69.5	71.8	72.7	70.6	78.8	78.6	76.0	68.1	74.9	78.2	74.7	73.7
East Indian	26.5	20.9	20.5	19.8	18.5	19.5	16.4	14.6	16.7	18.7	16.5	14.5	17.9	17.7
Mixed	10.2	9.0	7.9	6.6	7.7	9.3	4.3	5.1	4.6	6.8	8.3	5.5	6.4	6.6
Other	2.0	3.4	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.8	6.4	0.3	1.8	1.0	2.0
Age														
0-14	5.4	1.1	2.9	0.4	2.6	1.8	0.3	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.7
15-24	18.1	29.9	27.4	31.9	34.5	28.6	28.8	30.6	31.9	30.8	24.5	27.0	23.7	28.8
25-34	32.2	26.4	29.5	29.2	29.5	35.4	37.0	33.2	31.3	33.9	37.2	36.5	36.2	33.4
35-44	18.8	18.4	22.0	17.7	18.1	15.0	18.3	18.1	16.6	16.2	15.6	13.9	17.5	17.1
45-64	18.8	17.2	15.8	16.5	13.5	16.3	12.6	14.1	16.1	13.7	18.2	17.2	18.8	15.8
65 and older	6.7	6.9	2.5	4.2	1.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.4	3.2	4.4	2.1	3.2
Total N	151	171	229	261	386	371	391	547	506	473	352	379	407	4624

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Percentages are given. The sex of 0.5 per cent of the victims, the ethnicities of 3.3 per cent of the victims and the ages of 5.4 per cent of the victims were unknown. These were excluded from the computation.

Table A5.13. Weapons Used in Murders, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total N	Total %
Firearms	65	85	105	149	180	272	269	303	432	365	355	250	295	320	3445	72.62
Sharp Inst.	26	39	39	49	58	57	55	53	65	64	59	56	54	42	716	15.09
Blunt Inst.	18	9	14	16	15	32	29	26	18	28	20	19	20	24	288	6.07

Twine/Rope	0	0	0	7	3	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	0.34
Poison	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.04
Motor Vehicle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.02
Fire	0	0	0	0	3	10	5	2	1	7	0	0	0	6	34	0.72
Other	11	18	13	0	0	5	4	4	0	29	39	27	10	13	173	3.65
Unknown	0	0	0	8	2	10	5	0	29	13	0	0	0	2	69	1.45
TOTAL	120	151	171	229	261	386	371	391	547	506	473	352	379	407	4744	100%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.14. Demographic Profile of Murder Victims in Firearm Murders, 2000-2006

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2000-2006
Sex								
Male	88.5	90.4	93.3	95.9	95.6	96.0	95.2	94.6
Female	11.5	9.6	6.7	4.1	4.4	4.0	4.8	5.4
Ethnicity¹								
African	78.7	72.3	81.7	81.5	88.5	84.6	80.7	82.4
East Indian	16.4	19.3	11.5	10.3	5.5	11.4	9.7	10.7
Other	4.9	8.4	6.8	8.2	6.0	4.0	9.6	6.9
Age								
0-14	1.6	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.0
15-24	21.3	21.7	26.0	29.7	33.9	37.3	31.7	31.3
25-44	65.6	62.7	60.6	55.9	53.9	50.4	51.3	54.6
45-64	11.5	14.5	12.5	11.7	10.6	11.6	15.1	12.6
65+	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.1	0.5
Number	65	85	105	149	180	272	269	1140

Source: St. Bernard (2009).

¹ St. Bernard (2009) classified persons of mixed and other descent as "other."

Table A5.15. Sex, Ethnicity, and Age of All Murder Victims and Firearm Murder Victims, 2009-2013

	All Murders	Firearm Murders
Sex		
Male	90.3	95.9
Female	9.7	4.1
Ethnicity		
African	74.2	81.7
East Indian	17.0	11.1
Mixed/Other	8.9	7.1
Age		
0-14	1.6	1.2
15-24	27.8	29.8
25-34	34.8	35.4
35-44	16.0	16.2
45-64	16.8	14.8
65+	3.0	2.5
Total	2117	1585

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.16. Demographic Profile of Murder Perpetrators, 2001-2013

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2001-2013
Sex														
Male	89.3	94.2	93.0	96.4	92.6	91.6	100.0	95.7	100.0	96.1	100.0	88.9	95.7	94.9
Female	10.7	5.8	7.0	3.6	7.4	8.4	0.0	4.3	0.0	3.9	0.0	11.1	4.3	5.1
Total N	56	69	86	56	68	83	28	46	95	76	63	45	47	818
Ethnicity														
African	56.9	75.6	62.5	61.0	66.7	52.8	64.5	73.6	77.9	61.2	60.0	77.8	72.4	66.9
East Indian	40.0	10.3	30.2	33.9	25.3	33.7	31.6	18.4	15.4	35.8	32.9	19.0	24.1	26.1
Mixed	1.5	12.8	7.3	5.1	8.0	12.4	3.9	8.0	3.7	3.0	7.1	3.2	3.4	6.3
Other	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total Number	65	78	96	59	75	89	76	87	136	67	70	63	58	1019
Age														

0-14	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.6
15-24	24.1	38.7	37.8	40.0	42.2	43.5	36.8	40.7	43.0	42.4	33.3	27.1	24.4	34.5
25-34	24.1	29.0	29.3	34.5	32.8	35.3	38.6	38.9	34.2	31.8	24.6	36.7	35.6	33.8
35-44	33.3	24.2	22.0	7.3	15.6	15.3	12.3	7.4	10.1	19.7	26.3	14.0	24.4	16.6
45-64	14.8	6.5	9.8	12.7	7.8	4.7	8.8	11.1	12.7	6.1	12.3	17.3	15.6	12.3
65 and older	3.7	0.0	1.2	3.6	1.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.4	0.0	2.2
Total Number	54	62	82	55	64	85	57	54	79	66	57	365	45	1125
Number of murders	151	171	229	261	386	371	391	547	506	473	352	379	407	4624

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.17. Murder Motives, 1995-2013

	Gang-related	Drug-related	Domestic Violence	Altercation	Robberies	Revenge	Line of Duty	Other	Unclassified	Total No. of Murders
1995	0	11	38	27	15	0	0	4	27	122
1996	0	13	19	27	18	0	0	2	28	107
1997	0	5	18	39	10	0	0	1	28	101
1998	0	6	23	32	16	0	0	0	20	97
1999	0	7	15	30	21	0	0	2	18	93
2000	4	6	24	30	19	0	0	13	24	120
2001	3	30	13	31	26	0	0	0	48	151
2002	17	19	14	39	35	0	0	0	47	171
2003	42	18	23	39	35	0	0	0	72	229
2004	32	10	9	26	44	7	0	3	130	261
2005	81	10	26	35	25	8	2	2	197	386
2006	98	77	32	34	40	23	1	5	61	371
2007	205	44	17	45	46	19	1	2	12	391
2008	278	33	36	36	58	25	0	6	75	547
2009	176	36	9	38	43	33	0	1	170	506
2010	75	68	26	85	83	99	0	0	37	473
2011	93	25	20	53	52	73	0	4	32	352
2012	144	40	19	32	49	78	0	1	16	379
2013	197	48	23	36	31	44	1	1	26	407
Total No.	1445	506	404	714	666	409	5	47	1068	5264
Total %	27.5	9.6	7.7	13.6	12.7	7.7	0.09	0.89	20.3	100%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.18. Murders, by Police Division, 1990-2013

Divisions	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Average Per cent
Port of Spain	20	9	17	14	31	27	17	16	20	24	25	39	45	67	77	117	99	86	164	127	93	94	103	122	1453	25.0
Southern	16	21	23	20	19	16	21	16	11	10	11	17	20	19	16	20	27	32	27	38	55	38	41	34	568	9.8
Western	3	11	4	7	15	7	7	11	9	5	7	7	13	29	39	70	44	44	67	74	65	31	41	44	654	11.3
Northern	9	12	21	24	13	17	18	21	24	20	22	30	34	44	45	64	65	99	104	114	100	76	61	82	1119	19.3
Central	14	14	13	12	14	15	14	13	7	9	7	17	11	18	20	16	36	27	51	45	46	39	42	36	536	9.2
South Western	6	4	9	8	15	14	6	5	4	7	6	9	9	13	12	22	15	16	13	15	27	19	14	17	285	4.9
Eastern	7	13	8	8	8	9	6	8	9	4	12	5	11	11	8	17	12	13	29	24	28	16	27	18	311	5.4
North Eastern	8	11	9	15	24	11	17	10	9	12	25	22	24	25	40	50	67	70	86	54	49	35	45	50	768	13.2
Tobago	1	2	5	3	1	6	1	1	4	2	5	5	4	3	4	10	6	4	6	15	10	4	5	4	111	1.9
Total	84	97	109	111	140	122	107	101	97	93	120	151	171	229	261	386	371	391	547	506	473	352	379	407	5805	100

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.19. Murder, by Police Station District, 2006-2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Per cent of National Total
Port of Spain										
Besson Street	75	66	123	102	73	83	81	105	708	20.7
Central	3	3	11	2	4	2	2	4	31	0.9
Belmont	20	11	25	13	15	7	20	8	119	3.5
St. Clair	0	4	3	4	0	2	0	3	16	0.5
Woodbrook	1	2	2	6	1	0	0	2	14	0.4
Western										
St. James	5	16	14	14	15	4	9	10	87	2.5
West End	27	11	29	36	28	15	15	16	177	5.2
Four Roads	0	0	4	5	6	4	9	10	38	1.1
Carenage	7	8	15	14	10	4	6	6	70	2.0
Maraval	5	9	5	5	6	4	2	2	38	1.1
Northern										
Arima	22	20	38	33	32	36	15	19	215	6.3
St. Joseph	15	32	24	25	15	8	10	11	140	4.1
Arouca	8	10	9	17	10	7	14	15	90	2.6
Tunapuna	4	19	7	9	4	4	5	1	53	1.5
San Raphael	0	2	5	1	0	2	0	2	12	0.4
La Horquetta	5	5	6	3	11	9	7	5	51	1.5
Malabar	1	4	4	4	6	2	3	11	35	1.0
Maloney	4	2	8	14	14	3	3	11	59	1.7
Cumuto	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	2	6	0.2
Maracas	0	1	0	2	2	2	2	1	10	0.3
Piarco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Pinto	6	3	2	5	5	3	2	4	30	0.9
North Eastern										
Morvant	43	32	44	33	23	18	27	23	243	7.1
San Juan	9	12	9	7	6	4	4	14	65	1.9
Barataria	10	11	24	12	13	12	9	9	100	2.9
Santa Cruz	4	12	6	1	6	1	3	2	35	1.0
Maracas	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	2	11	0.3
Blanchisseuse	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Data for other crimes by police station district are available for download. See Appendix 3.

Table A5.20. Homicides in Seven Police Station Districts, 2001-2007

Police Station District	Number of Murders	Per cent of Murders (of National Total)	Per cent of Area	Per cent of Population
Besson Street	404	20.4	0.25	3.05
Morvant	175	8.9	0.29	2.24
Arima	107	5.5	3.29	3.05
West End	97	5.0	0.69	2.50
Belmont	91	4.6	0.33	1.79
St. Joseph	90	4.6	0.56	2.24
St. James	55	2.8	0.13	1.33

Source: Maguire et al. (2008, p. 62).

Table A5.21. Percentage of Murders that Occurred on Each Day of the Week, by Police Division, 2001-2013

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total No.
Central	12.0	14.7	11.8	11.3	18.6	18.3	13.3	404
Eastern	15.8	8.6	9.5	17.1	17.6	17.1	14.4	219
North Eastern	15.7	11.8	14.7	12.9	13.2	16.5	15.2	617
Northern	15.0	13.5	13.9	14.7	12.5	18.5	11.8	918
Port of Spain	14.9	15.5	13.7	14.1	14.2	14.1	13.4	1233
South Western	12.6	12.6	9.2	13.6	18.4	17.0	16.5	201
Southern	14.4	13.1	14.9	10.1	15.6	17.1	14.9	384
Tobago	8.6	12.3	12.3	13.6	12.3	32.1	8.6	80
Western	13.8	15.8	11.9	11.7	14.5	15.9	16.3	568
Total	14.4	13.9	13.2	13.3	14.6	16.7	13.9	4624

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.22. Characteristics of Homicides, 2001-2007

	Seven High-Crime Stations	Other Stations
Demographics		
Mean age (years)	31.14	34.96
Per cent male**	93.3	83.6
Per cent female**	6.7	16.4
Per cent East Indian**	7.4	33.6
Per cent African**	85.5	54.7
Motive		
Per cent domestic**	4.9	17.6
Per cent robbery**	15.0	27.5
Per cent street**	77.7	49.8
Weapon Type		
Per cent firearm**	83.5	53.0
Per cent sharp instrument**	8.7	27.2
Per cent asphyxiation**	1.3	4.5
Per cent blunt object**	3.6	7.6
Per cent other**	2.8	7.9
Time of Day		
12 a.m. - 4 p.m.	16.6	16.4
4 a.m. - 8 a.m.*	6.8	10.7
8 a.m. - 12 p.m.	12.0	13.3
12 p.m. - 4 p.m.*	11.4	15.6
4 p.m. - 8 p.m.	18.7	17.2
8 p.m. - 12 a.m.**	34.6	26.9

Source: Maguire et al. (2008).

Note: * p < .05, ** p < .01.

Table A5.23. Percentage of All Murders that Were the Result of Domestic Violence, 1995-2013

Year	Number of Murders	Number Due to Domestic Violence	Per cent Due to Domestic Violence
1995	122	38	31.1
1996	107	19	17.8
1997	101	18	17.8
1998	97	23	23.7
1999	93	15	16.1
2000	120	24	20.0
2001	151	17	11.3
2002	171	17	9.9
2003	229	22	9.6
2004	261	18	6.9
2005	386	26	6.7
2006	371	33	8.9
2007	391	18	4.6
2008	547	37	6.8
2009	506	23	4.5

Year	Number of Murders	Number Due to Domestic Violence	Per cent Due to Domestic Violence
2010	473	33	7.0
2011	352	21	6.0
2012	379	13	3.4
2013	407	27	6.6
Total	5264	442	8.4

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.24. Domestic Violence Statistics, 2000-2013

Offences	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ¹	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total	Total (per cent)
Murder/Homicides	24	17	17	22	18	26	33	18	37	23	33	21	13	27	329	1.7
Sexual abuse	92	37	24	3	15	53	43	42	67	64	31	41	74	14	600	3.1
Wounding	48	42	37	9	29	7	12	34	61	38	176	69	53	46	661	3.5
Assault by beating	775	907	560	406	470	491	421	545	859	568	560	1140	1042	821	9565	50.1
Malicious damage	0	2	0	5	10	1	1	18	24	26	18	29	33	22	189	1.0
Threats	214	217	133	227	245	379	498	437	422	405	244	650	787	493	5351	28.0
Verbal abuse	94	60	91	40	60	18	15	3	0	0	97	34	81	44	637	3.3
Emotional /Psychological abuse	59	61	55	37	49	33	25	0	0	0	52	5	36	45	457	2.4
Financial Abuse	4	0	1	4	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0.1
Child abuse & abandonment	4	25	9	0	28	31	5	2	3	5	10	4	5	12	143	0.7
Breach of protection order	16	26	30	38	26	19	13	72	83	127	159	180	177	108	1074	5.6
Offensive phone calls	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	2	31	1	51	0.3
Total	1330	1394	957	791	962	1058	1066	1171	1556	1256	1397	2175	2332	1633	19,078	100.0

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹ In 2009, 1,506 domestic violence incidents were reported. Data were provided only for 1,256 of these offences.

Table A5.25. Gender of Victims of Domestic Violence, 2007-2012

Years	Port of Spain		Northern		Eastern		Southern		Central		N/Eastern		Western		S/Western		Tobago		Total		F / M
	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	Grand Total
2007	1	0	161	103	29	5	173	88	170	47	113	50	117	84	23	4	3	0	790	381	1171
2008	4	1	218	132	70	18	307	137	107	29	83	47	133	66	114	87	3	0	1039	517	1556
2009	3	1	185	59	27	2	451	160	122	33	92	27	127	36	117	62	2	0	1126	380	1506
2010	22	12	147	42	18	2	346	141	217	68	63	20	95	32	96	25	46	5	1050	347	1397
2011	59	22	261	86	19	4	576	228	159	36	48	12	169	112	154	87	106	36	1551	623	2174
2012	37	7	268	84	18	1	778	315	187	39	48	8	146	21	109	29	181	61	1772	565	2337
Total	126	43	1240	506	181	32	2631	1069	962	252	447	164	787	351	613	294	341	102	7328	2813	10141
Per cent	74.6	25.4	71.0	29.0	85.0	15.0	71.1	28.9	79.2	20.8	73.2	26.8	69.2	30.8	67.6	32.4	77.0	23.0	72.3	27.7	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.26. Age of Victims of Domestic Violence, 2010-2012

Age	2010	2011	2012	Total	Per cent
Under 15	27	38	30	95	1.6
15 - 19	81	133	79	293	5.0
20 - 24	189	276	266	731	12.4
25 - 29	247	369	374	990	16.8
30 - 34	208	300	388	896	15.2
35 - 39	161	222	317	700	11.8
40 - 44	112	168	233	513	8.7
45 - 49	109	162	231	502	8.5
50 - 54	52	120	201	373	6.3
55 - 59	30	80	120	230	3.9
60 & over	181	307	98	586	9.9
Total	1397	2175	2337	5909	100

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.27. Ethnicity of Victims of Domestic Violence, 2009-2012

Ethnicity	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total	Per cent
African	641	545	914	958	3058	41.2
Caucasian	2	3	12	10	27	0.4
Douglan	36	26	42	32	136	1.8
East Indian	591	569	868	959	2987	40.3
Mixed	192	204	274	317	987	13.3
Mulatto	1	1	2	3	7	0.1
Other	0	1	1	0	2	0.0
Spanish	12	14	12	10	48	0.6
Unknown	31	34	50	48	163	2.2
Total	1506	1397	2175	2337	7415	100.0

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.28. Percentage of Women Who Experienced Domestic Violence in Their Lifetime

Type of violence	Never	Once	More than Once	No response
Attacked you with weapon	79.0	7.4	10.2	3.4
Threatened you with violence	69.9	9.7	16.5	3.9
Punched/Shoved	63.6	16.5	16.5	3.4
Hit you	61.4	19.3	15.3	4.0
Forced sex	77.8	8.0	8.5	5.7
Threatened to kill you	76.7	7.4	11.9	4.0
Dominated you	69.9	11.4	13.6	5.1
Violence against your children	76.7	2.8	5.7	14.8
Stopped you from pursuing choice/interest	73.9	5.7	13.1	7.3

Source: Anyanwu (2011).

Note: Number of respondents = 176.

Table A5.29. Percentage of Economically Active Men and Women, 2000

Occupational Group	Women	Men
Legislators, Senior Officers and Managers	6.6	6.3
Professionals	3.1	2.4
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13.6	7.2
Clerks	22.4	4.2
Service Workers and Shop Sales Workers	22.9	10.8
Agricultural, Forestry and Fishery workers	1	4.1
Craft and Related workers	5.5	24.9
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	2.8	13
Elementary Occupations	21.9	27

Source: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago 2000 Census

Table A5.30. Women's and Men's Participation in the Labour Force, 1996-2000

Indicator	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Number of women as a per cent of the labour force	38.6	37.9	38.3	38.2	38.4
Number of men as a per cent of the labour force	61.4	62.1	61.7	61.8	61.6
Female unemployment rate	21.0	19.4	18.8	16.8	15.2
Male unemployment rate	13.2	12.3	11.3	10.9	10.2

Source: Central Statistical Office of Trinidad and Tobago 2000 Census.

Table A5.31. Profile of Children Working

Location	Cases	Activity	Age	Gender
Argyle	1	Hotel worker	17	M
Argyle	1	Stoneroller driver	17	M
Argyle	2	Agricultural worker	15 & 17	M
Bagatelle	1	Sex relationship with older male	15	F
Bon Accord	4	Vending fruit	10	M
Buccoo	1	Sex worker/tourists started at age 15 years	17	M
Buccoo	1	Sex worker/tourists started at age 14 years old	16	M
Calder Hall	1	Vending fruit	12	M
Canaan	1	Supermarket packer	15	M
Harmony Hall	1	Sales assistant-store	16	F
Plymouth	1	Fishing & selling marijuana	17	M
Plymouth	1	Casual worker	15	M
Plymouth	4	Casual workers	15-17	M
Scarborough	1	Vending in market	14	F
Scarborough	1	Vending in market	17	M
Scarborough	1	Supermarket packer	16	M
Scarborough	2	Selling chennets	12	M
Total	25			

Source: Hunte and Lewis (2002).

Table A5.32. Child Discipline

		Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:						Mother/ caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**	
		Only non-violent discipline	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical	Any	No discipline or punishment				
Sex	Male	17.0	67.4	53.8	5.2	77.1	5.9	.0	27.3	1013
	Female	18.8	64.0	49.1	3.6	73.2	7.6	.3	23.6	1051
Regional Health Authority	North West	17.2	64.9	56.5	4.9	77.6	5.0	.2	31.3	525
	East	15.1	74.4	54.1	2.9	81.4	3.5	.0	26.2	172
	North Central	18.5	66.0	47.9	3.2	73.8	7.6	.1	22.1	786
	South West	19.9	62.0	47.7	4.9	70.9	9.2	.0	24.6	496
	Tobago	11.1	71.6	69.1	12.3	84.0	3.7	1.2	23.5	86
Age	2-4 years	12.2	65.4	69.5	2.9	81.1	6.5	.2	26.4	427
	5-9 years	17.2	66.5	58.1	4.5	77.7	5.1	.0	25.3	747
	10-14 years	21.3	65.1	37.2	5.0	70.1	8.3	.2	25.0	890
Mother's education	None/Pre-School/Primary	17.8	66.0	51.2	6.3	73.5	8.5	.2	24.8	575
	Lower Secondary	17.3	66.2	51.8	3.8	76.1	6.4	.2	26.0	1091
	Upper Secondary/Technical-Vocational	19.7	65.0	56.3	3.6	76.7	3.6	.0	28.4	223
	University	20.1	62.2	41.6	3.1	71.4	8.5	.0	19.5	165
	Missing/DK	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10
Total		17.9	65.7	51.4	4.4	75.1	6.8	.2	25.4	2064

Source: Ministry of Social Development of Trinidad and Tobago (2008). This table is a reproduction of Table CP.2 on page 171 of that document.

Table A5.33. Sexual Offences in Trinidad and Tobago, 1990-2013

	Number of Offences				Rates per 100,000			
	Incest, Sexual Offences	Rapes	Serious Indecency	Indecent Assault	Incest, Sexual Offences	Rapes	Serious Indecency	Indecent Assault
1990	-	-	67	153			5.5	12.5
1991	-	-	77	150			6.3	12.2
1992	-	-	98	148			7.9	12.0
1993	92	192	87	131	7.4	15.4	7.0	10.5
1994	79	175	70	130	6.3	14.0	5.6	10.4
1995	132	177	99	129	10.5	14.1	7.9	10.3
1996	125	170	116	99	9.9	13.5	9.2	7.9
1997	288	226	206	151	22.8	17.9	16.3	12.0
1998	322	250	156	197	25.5	19.8	12.4	15.6
1999	236	240	180	190	18.7	19.0	14.2	15.0
2000	284	261	167	154	22.4	20.6	13.2	12.1
2001	271	274	134	139	21.3	21.5	10.5	10.9
2002	339	302	149	146	26.5	23.6	11.7	11.4
2003	326	317	88	151	25.4	24.7	6.9	11.8
2004	276	305	52	189	21.4	23.6	4.0	14.6
2005	404	334	59	200	31.2	25.8	4.5	15.4
2006	644	259	81	185	49.4	19.9	6.2	14.2
2007	508	317	76	199	38.8	24.2	5.8	15.2
2008	488	236	55	237	37.1	17.9	4.2	18.0
2009	513	247	44	208	38.8	18.7	3.3	15.7
2010	481	215	61	172	36.2	16.2	4.6	13.0
2011	450	200	59	179	33.9	15.1	4.4	13.5
2012	647	286	95	245	48.5	21.5	7.1	18.4
2013	338	212	70	198	25.3	15.9	5.2	14.8
Average: all years	344.9	247.4	97.8	170	26.5	19.2	7.7	13.2
Average: last five years	485.8	232.0	65.8	200.4	36.5	17.4	4.9	15.1
Average increase	12.3	1.0	0.1	2.0				

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: All crime rates were calculated using yearly population estimates from the 2012 United Nations World Population Prospectus (United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2013, *World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision*, DVD Edition).

Table A5.34. Rapes, Incest, and Other Sexual Offences, by Police Division, 2000-2013

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total	Total %
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det		
Port of Spain	56	35	71	37	67	23	63	29	41	23	68	46	58	28	64	33	51	34	53	28	46	20	48	9	58	22	17	2	1130	7.2
Southern	102	96	84	68	71	59	115	104	83	68	113	98	196	163	135	109	88	60	120	82	85	48	94	51	198	112	94	24	2720	17.3
Western	41	33	35	26	51	47	54	49	39	30	62	41	62	35	62	27	44	4	47	8	56	21	61	18	112	44	47	14	1170	7.5
Northern	134	71	130	75	104	52	116	77	158	94	139	85	164	105	130	69	134	56	104	21	117	31	138	32	124	32	99	27	2618	16.7
Central	50	44	51	46	84	58	61	40	61	43	108	81	164	142	156	124	105	33	80	25	75	26	67	19	101	37	67	29	1977	12.6
South Western	40	36	72	65	68	56	71	48	84	68	68	55	87	51	76	54	47	18	90	63	58	32	45	20	70	36	74	47	1599	10.2
Eastern	57	48	38	27	116	92	77	52	42	34	107	95	86	74	106	71	158	130	106	85	133	99	73	53	126	109	58	41	2293	14.6
North Eastern	43	32	51	26	57	44	65	51	46	31	44	19	62	29	71	45	49	24	118	46	74	26	76	21	88	35	46	7	1326	8.5
Tobago	22	14	13	13	23	20	21	18	27	23	35	26	24	19	25	18	48	46	42	35	52	43	48	34	56	29	49	32	855	5.5
Total	545	409	545	383	641	451	643	468	581	414	744	546	903	646	825	550	724	405	760	393	696	346	650	257	933	456	551	223	15,688	100.0%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.35. Serious Indecency, by Police Division, 2000-2013

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total	Total %
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det		
Port of Spain	33	28	27	11	19	9	11	6	3	1	7	5	8	6	11	6	3	0	4	2	10	4	4	1	10	7	4	0	240	12.3
Southern	22	19	9	6	38	34	11	11	11	3	10	4	23	14	12	9	8	3	5	4	13	7	12	6	19	9	9	6	337	17.3
Western	15	14	10	7	6	5	10	10	3	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	1	6	1	12	10	129	6.6
Northern	36	14	19	8	25	15	22	13	15	4	15	10	11	4	12	6	6	1	4	0	14	7	8	4	15	8	13	4	313	16.0
Central	21	21	9	2	10	9	7	5	3	3	9	7	11	11	13	10	16	12	6	1	6	3	7	0	15	3	6	5	231	11.8
South Western	13	10	28	26	20	17	6	2	7	4	5	5	5	3	7	7	5	1	12	8	3	2	8	5	13	6	5	5	238	12.2
Eastern	12	12	10	7	18	18	9	7	3	3	5	5	6	3	4	1	5	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	7	6	163	8.4
North Eastern	9	6	12	9	9	5	8	7	2	1	2	1	13	11	15	11	6	2	7	7	5	2	6	2	9	1	3	1	172	8.8
Tobago	6	5	10	8	4	4	4	3	5	5	3	2	3	3	1	1	6	6	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	1	11	7	129	6.6
Total	167	129	134	84	149	116	88	64	52	27	59	41	81	56	76	52	55	28	44	27	60	31	59	26	95	38	70	44	1,952	100.0%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.36. Indecent Assault, by Police Division, 2000-2013

	2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total	Total %
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det		
Port of Spain	23	14	31	13	13	6	14	7	19	7	39	27	25	15	18	5	31	12	11	5	0	0	13	1	30	11	15	0	405	10.1
Southern	17	13	14	10	22	20	28	16	33	17	34	20	45	36	29	24	85	32	58	42	30	6	39	20	73	18	65	40	886	22.1
Western	8	4	7	4	21	14	13	7	18	12	5	4	11	6	11	9	0	0	14	2	10	0	12	3	27	7	18	13	260	6.5
Northern	31	18	25	10	19	10	17	5	45	35	24	22	24	14	30	18	25	8	25	2	28	11	31	4	34	10	28	4	557	13.9
Central	18	11	11	5	12	9	27	20	16	12	13	11	23	22	55	43	31	8	20	11	27	6	31	3	22	3	21	2	493	12.3
South Western	25	11	16	13	21	17	16	12	4	0	28	17	26	19	28	26	18	7	19	12	28	16	10	6	21	6	18	6	446	11.1
Eastern	16	11	18	17	22	16	25	18	18	11	12	8	17	15	14	10	25	21	29	27	31	20	22	12	12	9	11	7	474	11.8
North Eastern	12	3	11	5	11	5	8	3	24	21	11	8	9	7	7	7	6	4	18	3	13	1	10	3	15	3	10	1	239	6.0
Tobago	4	2	6	6	5	2	3	3	12	8	34	31	5	5	7	7	16	10	14	12	7	6	11	3	11	4	12	8	254	6.3
Total	154	87	139	83	146	99	151	91	189	123	200	148	185	139	199	149	237	102	208	116	174	66	179	55	245	71	198	81	4014	100.0%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.37. Rapes, Incest, and Other Sexual Offences, by Police Division, 2009-2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total Rep	Total % Rep	Total Det	Total % Det
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det				
Port of Spain	53	28	46	20	48	9	58	22	17	2	222	6.2	81	36.5
Southern	120	82	85	48	94	51	198	112	94	24	591	16.5	317	53.6
Western	47	8	56	21	61	18	112	44	47	14	323	9.0	105	32.5
Northern	104	21	117	31	138	32	124	32	99	27	582	16.2	143	24.6
Central	80	25	75	26	67	19	101	37	67	29	390	10.9	136	34.9
South Western	90	63	58	32	45	20	70	36	74	47	337	9.4	198	58.8
Eastern	106	85	133	99	73	53	126	109	58	41	496	13.8	387	78.0
North Eastern	118	46	74	26	76	21	88	35	46	7	402	11.2	135	33.6
Tobago	42	35	52	43	48	34	56	29	49	32	247	6.9	173	70.0
Total	760	393	696	346	650	257	933	456	551	223	3590	100.0	1675	46.7

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.38. Serious Indecency, by Police Division, 2009-2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total Rep	Total (%) Rep	Total Det	Total (%) Det
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det				
Port of Spain	4	2	10	4	4	1	10	7	4	0	32	9.8	14	43.8
Southern	5	4	13	7	12	6	19	9	9	6	58	17.7	32	55.2
Western	0	0	2	0	5	1	6	1	12	10	25	7.6	12	48.0
Northern	4	0	14	7	8	4	15	8	13	4	54	16.5	23	42.6
Central	6	1	6	3	7	0	15	3	6	5	40	12.2	12	30.0
South Western	12	8	3	2	8	5	13	6	5	5	41	12.5	26	63.4
Eastern	2	1	3	2	3	3	3	2	7	6	18	5.5	14	77.8
North Eastern	7	7	5	2	6	2	9	1	3	1	30	9.1	13	43.3
Tobago	4	4	4	4	6	4	5	1	11	7	30	9.1	20	66.7
Total	44	27	60	31	59	26	95	38	70	44	328	100.0	166	50.6

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.39. Indecent Assault, by Police Division, 2009-2013

	2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		Total Rep	Total (%) Rep	Total Det	Total (%) Det
	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det	rep	det				
Port of Spain	11	5	0	0	13	1	30	11	15	0	69	6.9	17	24.6
Southern	58	42	30	6	39	20	73	18	65	40	265	26.4	126	47.5
Western	14	2	10	0	12	3	27	7	18	13	81	8.1	25	30.9
Northern	25	2	28	11	31	4	34	10	28	4	146	14.5	31	21.2
Central	20	11	27	6	31	3	22	3	21	2	121	12.1	25	20.7
South Western	19	12	28	16	10	6	21	6	18	6	96	9.6	46	47.9
Eastern	29	27	31	20	22	12	12	9	11	7	105	10.5	75	71.4
North Eastern	18	3	13	1	10	3	15	3	10	1	66	6.6	11	16.7
Tobago	14	12	7	6	11	3	11	4	12	8	55	5.5	33	60.0
Total	208	116	174	66	179	55	245	71	198	81	1004	100.0	389	38.7

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. Note: rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.40. Sexual Offences Reported and Detected, 1990-2013

	Rapes Incest Sexual Offences			Serious Indecency			Indecent Assault		
	rep	det	%	rep	det	%	rep	det	%
1990	221	146	66.1	67	45	67.2	153	92	60.1
1991	228	156	68.4	77	60	77.9	150	86	57.3
1992	274	211	77.0	98	78	79.6	148	100	67.6
1993	284	167	58.8	87	51	58.6	131	81	61.8
1994	254	152	59.8	70	44	62.9	130	75	57.7
1995	309	226	73.1	99	78	78.8	129	84	65.1
1996	295	203	68.8	116	67	57.8	99	47	47.5
1997	514	367	71.4	206	145	70.4	151	73	48.3
1998	572	423	74.0	156	126	80.8	197	136	69.0
1999	476	327	68.7	180	134	74.4	190	116	61.1
2000	545	409	75.0	167	129	77.2	154	129	83.8
2001	545	383	70.3	134	84	62.7	139	84	60.4
2002	641	451	70.4	149	116	77.9	146	116	79.5
2003	643	468	72.8	88	64	72.7	151	64	42.4
2004	581	414	71.3	52	27	51.9	189	27	14.3
2005	744	546	73.4	59	41	69.5	200	41	20.5
2006	903	646	71.5	81	56	69.1	185	56	30.3
2007	825	550	66.7	76	52	68.4	199	52	26.1
2008	724	405	55.9	55	28	50.9	237	28	11.8
2009	760	393	51.7	44	27	61.4	208	27	13.0
2010	696	346	49.7	61	31	50.8	172	31	18.0
2011	650	257	39.5	59	26	44.1	179	26	14.5
2012	933	456	48.9	95	38	40.0	245	38	15.5
2013	551	223	40.5	70	44	62.9	198	44	22.2
Per cent detected	63.2			67.8			40.5		

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Disaggregated data for the number of crimes detected for rapes, incest, and other sexual offences (excluding serious indecency and indecent assault) were not available. rep = reported; det = detected.

Table A5.41. Number of Persons Whose Criminal Matters Were Determined in the Magistrates' Courts in Trinidad for the 2010 to 2014 Law Terms

Law Term	Manner of Disposition								
	Found not guilty	Pleaded guilty	Found guilty	Committed to stand trial	Reprimanded and discharged	Discharged	Dismissed	Other	Total
2013-2014	142	4858	1120	263	438	722	4595	653	12,791
2012-2013	234	5436	1142	267	317	948	3241	928	12,513
2011-2012	286	5258	688	337	382	740	3413	751	11,855
2010-2011	369	5225	999	562	458	795	3761	695	12,864
Total	1031	20777	3949	1429	1595	3205	15010	3027	50,023
Per cent	2.1	41.5	7.9	2.9	3.2	6.4	30.0	6.1	100.0

Source: Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago, Department of Court Administration, Statistical Unit.
Note: At the time of writing, data for Tobago were not available.

Table A5.42. Number of Guilty Pleas and Convictions after Trial for Criminal Matters at the Supreme Courts in Trinidad and Tobago for the 2006 to 2011 Law Terms

Year	Total Cases Disposed	Manner of Disposition			
		Guilty pleas	Per cent	Convictions after trial	Per cent
2012-2013	101	36	35.6	23	22.8
2011-2012	64	16	25.0	29	45.3
2010-2011	97	17	17.5	35	36.1
2009-2010	70	13	18.6	24	34.3
2008-2009	101	22	21.8	44	43.6
2007-2008	168	35	20.8	64	38.1
2006-2007	183	45	24.6	77	42.1
Total	784	184	23.6	296	37.8

Source: Judiciary of Trinidad and Tobago, Department of Court Administration, Statistical Unit.
Note: At the time of writing, data for the 2013-2014 law term were not available.

Table A5.43. Victimization of 11-16 Year-olds in 2007 and 2011

	2007	2011
During the past 12 months, how many times were you physically attacked?	39.8	33.0
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight?	42.0	36.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you seriously injured?	47.9	40.9
Per cent of persons who were fighting with someone or who were attacked, assaulted or abused by someone when they were seriously injured	5.1	2.7
Per cent of persons who sustained a cut, puncture or stab wound when they were seriously injured	9.2	7.8
Per cent of persons who sustained a gunshot wound when they were seriously injured	1.6	0.9
Total number	2,969	2,811

Source: World Health Organization Global Student-Based Health Surveys (WHO, 2007, 2011).

Table A5.44. Bullying Experiences of 11-16 Year-olds in 2007 and 2011

Specific Types of Bullying	2007	2011
Hit, kicked, pushed, shoved around or locked indoors	3.6	2.4
Made fun of because of their race or colour	1.9	1.6
Made fun of because of their religion	0.8	0.6
Made fun of with sexual jokes, comments or gestures	2.1	1.5
Purposefully left out of activities or completely ignored	0.8	0.4
Made fun of because of how their body or face looks	3.3	2.5
Bullied in some other way	8.3	3.9
Total per cent of students who were bullied in the last 30 days	20.8	14.8
Total number	2,969	2,811

Source: World Health Organization Global Student-Based Health Surveys (WHO, 2007, 2011).

Table A5.45. Serious Crimes Committed by 11-17 Year-olds, 2007-2013

	Murder		Woundings and Shootings		Rape and Sexual Offences		Kidnappings		Burglaries		Robberies		General Larceny		Narcotics Offences	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2007	9	0	14	0	18	0	4	0	73	5	110	1	26	4	34	5
2008	7	0	10	0	14	0	3	0	47	1	94	2	21	1	29	4
2009	12	0	9	3	24	0	8	0	68	2	103	1	27	0	18	4
2010	9	0	3	0	22	0	2	1	64	1	93	0	27	1	34	4
2011	3	0	6	2	38	0	0	1	54	0	81	2	17	1	25	6
2012	2	1	13	0	23	1	3	0	43	5	64	2	16	3	24	2
2013¹	3	0	0	0	14	0	1	0	24	0	34	0	20	2	15	0
Average	6.4	0.1	7.9	0.7	21.9	0.1	3.0	0.3	53.3	2.0	82.7	1.1	22.0	1.7	25.6	3.6

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

¹ Data for 2013 are from January 1 to August 31, 2013.

Table A5.46. Total Number of Crimes, and Crimes Committed by 11-17 Year-olds from 2007-2012

	Murder	Wounding & Shooting	Rape & Sexual Offences	Kidnapping	Burglaries	Robberies	General Larceny	Narcotics Offences
All crimes (number committed)	2648	3877	4588	914	29305	29277	31045	3131
All crimes (average annual number)	441	646	765	152	4884	4880	5174	522
Youth crimes (number committed)	43	60	140	22	363	553	144	189
Youth crimes (average annual number)	7	10	23	4	61	92	24	32
Per cent of crimes committed by youths	1.6	1.5	3.1	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.5	6.0

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.47. Spatial Distribution of Gangs (2009) and Crime (2009-2010)

Police Division	Per cent of Gangs by Location	Murder	Woundings/ Shootings	Sexual Offences	Kidnapping	Robbery	Narcotics Offences	Burglary
Port of Spain	26.7	22.5	24.1	6.8	14.2	17.3	13.4	12.2
Southern	5.0	9.7	10.3	14.1	16.4	14.5	14.2	14.2
Western	20.0	14.2	12.5	7.1	6.6	9.2	4.3	9.0
Northern	20.0	21.9	16.8	15.2	15.7	25.0	23.2	19.5
Central	3.3	9.1	11.0	10.6	15.0	14.5	7.0	14.8
South Western	1.7	4.3	6.3	10.2	13.9	4.6	6.1	7.2
Eastern	10.0	5.3	5.3	16.4	8.0	4.9	18.5	6.7
North Eastern	8.3	10.5	11.3	13.2	4.4	8.1	5.2	8.7
Tobago	5.0	2.5	2.4	6.4	5.8	1.9	8.1	7.7

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Crime figures indicate the percentage of crime that occurred in each police division.

Table A5.48. Spatial Distribution of Gangs and Crime, 2012

Police Division	Per cent of Gangs by Location	Murder	Woundings/ Shootings	Sexual Offences	Kidnapping	Robbery	Narcotics Offences	Burglary
Port of Spain	43.1	27.2	24.0	6.2	5.9	17.6	10.8	9.4
Southern	3.9	10.8	13.5	21.2	17.8	16.8	17.2	16.0
Western	15.7	10.8	10.5	12.0	7.6	7.7	5.9	6.9
Northern	12.7	16.1	15.9	13.3	7.6	21.9	27.7	16.3
Central	2.9	11.1	15.0	10.8	20.5	17.0	8.2	22.5
South Western	2.0	3.7	4.0	7.5	10.8	4.2	11.7	6.3
Eastern	2.9	7.1	5.4	13.5	15.7	3.5	9.8	5.4
North Eastern	11.8	11.9	7.4	9.4	3.8	8.5	4.6	6.5
Tobago	4.9	1.3	4.3	6.0	10.3	2.8	4.1	10.6

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Note: Crime figures indicate the percentage of crime that occurred in each police division.

Table A5.49. Total Murders and Gang-related Murders, 1995-2013

Year	Total Murders	Gang-related	Per cent Gang-related
1995	122	0	0
1996	107	0	0
1997	101	0	0
1998	97	0	0
1999	93	0	0
2000	120	4	3.3
2001	151	3	2.0
2002	171	17	9.9
2003	229	42	18.3
2004	261	32	12.3
2005	386	81	21.0
2006	371	98	26.4
2007	391	205	52.4
2008	547	278	50.8
2009	506	176	34.8
2010	472	75	15.9
2011	352	93	26.4
2012	379	144	38.0
2013	407	197	48.4
Total (all years)	5,263	1,445	27.5
Total (last 10 years)	4,072	1,379	33.9

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.50. Total Kidnapping and Kidnapping for Ransom, 1997-2013

Year	Total Number of Kidnappings	Kidnapping for Ransom	Per cent of Kidnappings that Are for Ransom
1997	80	1	1.3
1998	100	4	4.0
1999	136	1	0.7
2000	156	4	2.6
2001	135	7	5.2
2002	235	31	13.2
2003	235	50	21.3
2004	177	28	15.8
2005	280	58	20.7
2006	214	17	7.9
2007	178	14	7.9
2008	155	17	11.0
2009	155	8	5.2
2010	119	7	5.9
2011	122	3	2.5
2012	185	3	1.6
2013	116	4	3.4
Total	2778	257	9.3

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.51. Woundings and Shootings, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2000- 2013	Per cent 2000- 2013	Total 2009- 2013	Per cent 2009- 2013
Port of Spain	67	112	166	191	119	234	180	117	249	154	162	124	139	141	2155	24.4	720	24.3
Southern	52	67	79	93	67	83	57	114	70	69	66	63	78	81	1039	11.7	357	12.0
Western	40	51	61	93	91	78	83	66	64	92	72	43	61	47	942	10.7	315	10.6
Northern	75	84	89	136	116	142	111	147	140	112	109	109	92	75	1537	17.4	497	16.7
Central	21	42	79	85	106	69	71	94	68	81	63	74	87	62	1002	11.3	367	12.4
South Western	27	28	52	42	23	47	34	17	27	49	34	28	23	33	464	5.2	167	5.6
Eastern	20	17	32	50	31	44	34	29	34	39	31	34	31	30	456	5.2	165	5.6
North Eastern	73	84	83	83	70	87	74	75	83	78	70	47	43	48	998	11.3	286	9.6
Tobago	12	14	14	11	20	17	13	21	36	15	16	13	25	25	252	2.8	94	3.2
Total	387	499	655	784	643	801	657	680	771	689	623	535	579	542	8845		2968	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.52. Assaults on Police and Peace Officers, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2000- 2013	Per cent 2000- 2013	Total 2009- 2013	Per cent 2009- 2013
Port of Spain	38	22	15	20	26	13	36	19	18	27	3	5	9	9	260	7.7	53	4.7
Southern	30	28	33	34	40	62	37	91	126	181	87	170	141	51	1111	32.9	630	56.4
Western	12	18	21	21	5	7	8	11	4	5	1	1	3	0	117	3.5	10	0.9
Northern	30	25	15	22	25	31	38	61	69	73	27	13	21	19	469	13.9	153	13.7
Central	17	10	11	14	28	7	21	15	4	7	3	5	12	16	170	5.0	43	3.8
South Western	35	18	21	29	19	22	10	13	26	9	10	10	12	18	252	7.5	59	5.3
Eastern	13	11	16	16	28	27	17	23	11	16	17	11	4	9	219	6.5	57	5.1
North Eastern	3	8	14	7	3	4	2	2	0	10	3	2	4	2	64	1.9	21	1.9
Tobago	65	65	43	117	90	54	72	70	45	26	23	12	21	10	713	21.1	92	8.2
Total	243	205	189	280	264	227	241	305	303	354	174	229	227	134	3375		1118	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.53. Malicious Woundings, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2000- 2013	Per cent 2000- 2013	Total 2009- 2013	Per cent 2009- 2013
Port of Spain	127	133	99	105	105	105	110	78	75	44	37	28	28	17	1091	9.3	154	5.5
Southern	211	142	181	179	154	258	185	278	212	186	106	128	130	94	2444	20.9	644	23.0
Western	72	70	78	96	119	77	69	74	57	79	46	35	29	26	927	7.9	215	7.7
Northern	161	140	118	187	221	148	126	131	99	153	63	42	47	51	1687	14.4	356	12.7
Central	127	104	113	141	124	139	140	102	146	99	91	72	68	52	1518	13.0	382	13.7
South Western	100	67	78	143	61	103	74	82	56	57	66	39	45	36	1007	8.6	243	8.7
Eastern	108	91	92	109	83	136	104	92	113	103	61	56	64	45	1257	10.7	329	11.8
North Eastern	115	77	83	115	158	98	49	25	49	84	53	33	16	18	973	8.3	204	7.3
Tobago	62	32	30	64	61	62	76	60	79	67	57	48	48	47	793	6.8	267	9.6
Total	1083	856	872	1139	1086	1126	933	922	886	872	580	481	475	386	11697		2794	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.54. Assaults by Beating, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total 2000- 2012	Per cent 2000- 2012	Total 2008- 2012	Per cent 2008- 2012
Port of Spain	1282	1191	1089	1042	1196	990	919	964	695	848	253	575	1064	12108	8.0	3435	7.1
Southern	2966	2790	3088	2918	3231	3220	2950	2308	2191	2622	1475	1604	4354	35717	23.5	12246	25.1
Western	1025	1109	1139	1031	920	708	584	673	390	573	666	619	1029	10466	6.9	3277	6.7
Northern	1586	2043	2155	2234	1966	1893	1715	1264	967	938	709	1664	2029	21163	13.9	6307	13.0
Central	1949	1919	1785	1695	1539	1427	1454	1350	977	1976	1910	3584	2944	24509	16.1	11391	23.4
South Western	1612	1559	1600	1639	1761	1526	1241	1121	870	810	455	615	1124	15933	10.5	3874	8.0
Eastern	1664	1718	1725	1786	1898	1478	1525	1354	1294	1517	534	196	143	16832	11.1	3684	7.6
North Eastern	1284	1182	1143	1001	930	808	604	498	374	393	440	284	303	9244	6.1	1794	3.7
Tobago	616	518	592	419	395	343	430	312	327	302	319	353	1383	6309	4.1	2684	5.5
Total	13984	14029	14316	13765	13836	12393	11422	9844	8085	9979	6761	9494	14373	152281		48692	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table 2.55. Percentage of Crimes Committed with Firearms, 2001-2013

Year	Murders			Woundings & Shootings			Robberies		
	Total Committed	Total with Firearms	Per cent with Firearms	Total Committed	Total with Firearms	Per cent with Firearms	Total Committed	Total with Firearms	Per cent with Firearms
2001	151	85	56.3	499	254	50.9	4269	1822	42.7
2002	171	105	61.4	655	351	53.6	4675	2598	55.6
2003	229	141	61.6	784	434	55.4	4590	3072	66.9
2004	261	180	69.0	643	237	36.9	3885	1773	45.6
2005	386	278	72.0	795	420	52.8	4883	2041	41.8
2006	371	270	72.8	657	472	71.8	5633	2529	44.9
2007	391	298	76.2	680	286	42.1	4965	1552	31.3
2008	547	432	79.0	771	408	52.9	5043	1795	35.6
2009	506	362	71.5	689	323	46.9	6040	1872	31.0
2010	473	356	75.3	623	278	44.6	5075	1693	33.4
2011	352	250	71.0	535	287	53.6	3718	1083	29.1
2012	379	292	77.0	579	320	55.3	4436	1488	33.5
2013	407	320	78.6	542	230	42.4	2958	932	31.5
Total	4,624	3,369	72.9	8,452	4,300	50.9	60,170	24,250	40.3

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.56. Larceny and Motor Vehicle Theft, 2004-2013

	General Larceny	Larceny Motor Vehicles
2004	1936	1428
2005	2752	1329
2006	3064	1496
2007	3570	1795
2008	4407	1750
2009	3772	1643
2010	4058	1380
2011	3118	900
2012	3589	1063
2013	2603	1047
Average	3287	1383

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.57. Burglaries and Break-ins, 2000-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2000- 2013	Per cent 2000- 2013	Total 2009- 2013	Per cent 2009- 2013
Port of Spain	713	737	803	753	805	659	681	647	639	703	630	384	405	322	8881	13.2	2444	10.9
Southern	772	793	811	744	774	618	772	906	760	832	720	586	690	424	10202	15.1	3252	14.5
Western	607	528	477	433	565	459	464	527	532	492	491	375	298	251	6499	9.6	1907	8.5
Northern	1301	1022	903	1037	1084	877	839	750	784	1169	965	829	706	464	12730	18.9	4133	18.4
Central	531	470	438	488	513	402	512	646	582	810	813	688	974	438	8305	12.3	3723	16.6
South Western	436	355	426	349	351	334	403	432	428	343	443	348	272	195	5115	7.6	1601	7.1
Eastern	272	259	305	264	265	258	296	287	309	415	319	256	234	179	3918	5.8	1403	6.2
North Eastern	516	437	426	451	450	487	443	378	348	518	432	335	283	303	5807	8.6	1871	8.3
Tobago	475	415	341	344	407	488	563	385	473	462	394	419	459	391	6016	8.9	2125	9.5
Total	5623	5016	4930	4863	5214	4582	4973	4958	4855	5744	5207	4220	4321	2967	67473		22459	

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.58. Daily Average Number of Inmates in the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, 2012

Station	Total Number of Inmates	Total Convicted	Total Remand
Port of Spain	490	95	395
Carrera	291	291	0
Golden Grove	461	461	0
MSP	1089	701	388
Tobago	47	23	24
Remand	1051	0	1051
Women's Prison	115	47	68
Eastern Correctional Rehabilitation Center	105	105	0
Youth Training Center (YTC) ¹	106	-	-
Total	3,755	1,723	1,926

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

¹The figure for YTC is the number of inmates as of February 1, 2013.

Note: The figures for the adult facilities represent daily average figures for 2012, except for YTC, which represents the number of inmates as of February 1, 2013. The number of lads who were convicted and on remand at YTC were not known. As such, the totals given under Total Convicted and Total Remand categories exclude youths from YTC. The term "lad" is used to describe youths at the Youth Training Center. They are not described as "inmates." The latter term is reserved for adult prisoners.

Table A5.59. Non-governmental Organisations that Assisted with the Provision of Rehabilitation Services for the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, 2013

Organisation/Facilitator	Programme/s	Station
Mr. Brian Skinner	Moral Cognitive Enhancement Masculinity, Me & Society	POSP, MSP
Mrs. Skinner	Cosmetology	WP
Nu Clair Consulting (Garth St. Clair)	Rise Maximum Radio Station	MSP
National Academy of Business Arts & Computing (Clyde Haynes)	Academics (CSEC, CAPE)	CCP
New Life Ministries	Drug Rehabilitation and Addiction	ECRC
New Hope Prison Ministries (Mr. Barker) (Co-sponsor programme)		WP,
Carleden Empowerment Resource Associates		MSP
Patrick Mc Kain	Music- practical	POSP
Prison Fellowship (Co-sponsor programme, e.g., Angel Tree)	Angel Tree	WP, YTC, MSP, CCP, GGP, ECRC

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

Note: CCP = Carrera Convict Prison; ECRC = Eastern Correctional and Rehabilitation Centre; MSP = Maximum Security Prison; POSP = Port of Spain Prison; WP = Women's Prison; YTC = Youth Training Centre; GGP = Golden Grove Prison.

Table A5.60. Faith-Based Organizations that Provide Services to Inmates, 2013

Station	Ministry	Chaplain/Head
Women's Prison	Aglow International	Jasmine Parker
	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Fundamental Baptist	Dominic Elder
	Muslim	Not Available
	Raja Yoga	Kawalee Narinesingh
	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
	Emmanuel Ministries International	Kerlina Niles
Golden Grove Prison	Alpha and Omega	Edward Phillip
	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Raja Yoga	Kawalee Narinesingh
	Prison Fellowship	Wayne Rajaram
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
	Way of Holiness	Wilma Kelly
G. G. P. Remand	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
	The Empowerment Programme	David Chase
Maximum Security Prison	AGAPOA Christian Assembly	Ray Martin Cummings
	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Ebenezer Prison Ministries	Ajosingh Antoine
	Fundamental Baptist	Dominic Elder
	Raja Yoga	Kawalee Narinesingh
	Presbyterian	Anthony Rampersad
	Way of Holiness	Wilma Kelly
	Church of Christ	Dominic Dos Santos
Youth Training Centre	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Fundamental Baptist	Dominic Elder
	Raja Yoga	Kawalee Narinesingh
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
	Way of Holiness	Wilma Kelly

Station	Ministry	Chaplain/Head
	Born Again Assembly	Brother Merrick
Carrera Convict Prison	AGAPOA Christian Assembly	Ray Martin Cummings
	Anglican	Fr. Jeff L. Elder
	Fundamental Baptist	Dominic Elder
	Raja Yoga	Kawalee Narinesingh
	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
Port of Spain Prison	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)
Tobago Prison	Prison Fellowship	Daniel Parks
	Roman Catholic	Archbishop Joseph Harris
	Seventh Day Adventist	Lloyd Cadogan
	Spiritual Baptist	Leonard Hamilton (acting)

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

Table A5.61. Rehabilitation Programmes Offered by the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, 2013

Programme	Certifying Organisation	No. of Participants
Carrera Convict Prison		
CSEC (CXC Classes)	Ministry of Education	4
CAPE (A Levels)	Ministry of Education	2
Primary School Leaving	Ministry of Education	4
Eastern Correctional Rehabilitation Center		
Orientation	Prison Officer	NA
Vision on Mission	Wayne Chance	20
Authentic Manhood	Brian Skinner	20
Golden Grove Prison		
Literacy	Mrs. Denise Paul	25
Masonry/Carpentry	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Welding	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Masonry/Tiling	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Information Technology	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Plumbing	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Electrical Installation	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Grow Box	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	10
Life Skills	Youth Training and Rehabilitation Programme	70
Primary School Leaving	Ministry of Education	47
Life-Skill	Vision on Mission	10
Orientation	Brother Richard Barker	varying
Port of Spain Prison		
Literacy	Officer	28
Computer Literacy	Programmes Officer	16
Resettlement Programme	Vision on Mission	5
Orientation	Brother Richard Barker	Varying
Remand Intervention Programme	Pastor Kelly	120
Remand Intervention Programme	Ms. Sheila Prince	12
Remand Intervention Programme	Mr. David Muhammed	110
12 Step Programme	Mr. Clayton De Freitas	12
Moral Cognitive Enhancement	Pastor Brian Skinner	100
Remand Prison		
Literacy	Officers	14
Primary School Leaving	Officers	16
CSEC (CXC Classes)	Officers	21
CAPE (A Levels)	Officers	1
Raj Yoga Program	Raj Yoga Organisation	24
Self Esteem Program	Dr. Andrea Palmer-Chase	30
Maximizing use of Mind and Potential	Inmate	4
Orientation	Brother Richard Barker	Varying
Women's Prison		
Electrical Installation	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	7
Information Technology	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	7
Life Skills	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	7
Beauty Culture	National Examination Council	7
Agriculture	Ministry of Agriculture	7
Garment Construction	National Examination Council	7

Programme	Certifying Organisation	No. of Participants
Music	Associated Board of the Royal School of Music	5
CSEC	Ministry of Education	20
Youth Training Center		
CSEC (CXC Classes)	Ministry of Education	131
Primary School Leaving	Ministry of Education	125
Tailoring	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	2
Barbering	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	4
Food Preparation	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	15
Plumbing	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	6
Electrical	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	5
Masonry & Carpentry	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Mechanics/Small Engine Repairs	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	2
Counselling for All Remanded Lads ¹	Project Coordinator, Counselling Department	120
Computer Literacy & Video Editing	Life Line, Roman Catholic Organisation Facilitator, Lucy Gabriel	25
Counselling & Religion	Apart House Ministries , Ms M. Charles-Gordon	15
Empowerment Programme (Life skills)	Marlon Bob Semple	10
Life Skills	Ms. Allison Joseph, Ms. Allison Callender	25
Counselling for All Inmates	Prisons' Physiologist, Mrs. C. Cyrus and staff	
Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme Prisons Retraining Programme	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	24
Public Speaking/Mentoring	Rydeus Solutions	17
Money Management	Mr. Wayne Jordan	20
Real Talk	Ms. Arlene Hamblin	40
Preparing for Purpose /Freedom Within/ Youth Alpha/Boys On the Way	Caribbean Body Umbrella for Restorative Behaviour (C.U.R.B)	40
Preparing for Purpose /Freedom Within/ Youth Alpha/Boys On the Way	Caribbean Body Umbrella for Restorative Behaviour (C.U.R.B)	35
Maximum Security Prison		
Plumbing	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Grow Box/Plant Propagation	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	10
Masonry/Tile Laying	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Upholstery & Furniture Design	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Electrical Installation	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Woodworking & Furniture Design	Youth Training and Entrepreneurship Partnership Programme	12
Walk Tall (Lifeskills)	Crazy Catholic Organisation	12
Literacy	Inmate Tutors	30
Primary School Leaving	Inmate Tutors	30
CSEC 'O' Level	Inmate Tutors	53
CAPE 'A' Level	Inmate Tutors	10
Music (Grades I-VIII)ABRSM	Mrs. Maureen Clement (BGTT)	30
Anger Management (Lifeskills)	Evans Vision & Sound Ministry	12
Drug Rehab & Counselling	Evans Vision & Sound Ministry	40
Orientation	Brother Richard Barker/ Officers	varying

Programme	Certifying Organisation	No. of Participants
Lifers' Empowerment Programme (Life skill)	Dr. Andrea Palmer-Chase	41
Masculinity, Me & Society	Brian Skinner	30
Red Cross HIV Awareness	Trinidad and Tobago Red Cross Society	16

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

¹ The term "lad" is used to describe youths at the Youth Training Center. They are not described as "inmates." The latter term is reserved for adult prisoners.

Table A5.62. Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) Subjects and Grades for 2013 for Incarcerated Inmates and Lads

ALL STATIONS									
SUBJECTS	GRADES								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	Abs	Ungd	Totals
Caribbean History	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
English A	1	3	16	19	4	0	2	0	45
English B	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
EDPM	0	1	7	3	5	0	8	0	24
Food & Nutrition	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Hum. & Soc. Biology	0	2	3	4	1	0	1	0	11
Integrated Science	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Info. Technology	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	1	9
Office Administration	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Principles of Accounts	0	2	1	3	8	0	6	0	20
Economics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Principles of Business	0	4	11	7	4	0	2	0	28
Mathematics	1	3	1	3	2	0	1	0	11
Social Studies	0	5	16	8	4	1	4	0	38

Source: Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service.

Note: The term "lad" is used to describe youths at the Youth Training Center. They are not described as "inmates." The latter term is reserved for adult prisoners.

Table A5.63. Sexual Offences against Children, 2000-2013

Rape	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
0-5	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
6-11	3	7	7	3	1	5	8	3	15	6	5	2	13	24	102
12-17	64	81	57	62	66	73	94	105	75	81	71	72	115	76	1092
Total	67	88	64	65	69	78	102	108	90	87	76	74	128	100	1196
Buggery	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	2	4	2	15
6-11	5	6	7	5	6	7	11	13	3	9	4	5	5	10	96
12-17	9	13	16	5	10	13	13	12	7	5	14	7	18	10	152
Total	14	19	23	10	16	20	25	28	11	15	19	14	27	22	263
Grievous Sexual Assault	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5		3	5	4	4	2	8	11	4	4	11	12	18	5	91
6-11		6	9	9	17	9	31	28	35	25	35	46	64	21	335
12-17		19	53	21	33	59	94	76	49	54	77	66	86	49	736
Total		28	67	34	54	70	133	115	88	83	123	124	168	75	1162
Incest	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5	1	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	1	2	12
6-11	2	7	3	2	1	6	6	10	25	11	7	5	58	6	149
12-17	55	19	29	40	15	29	29	39	32	50	20	20	47	12	436
Total	58	26	32	43	18	36	36	49	58	63	27	25	106	20	597
Serious Indecency	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5	5	2	2	5	3	1	5	3	2	1	3	2	5	4	43
6-11	34	9	5	8	10	14	11	8	2	3	9	11	23	13	160
12-17	43	26	19	7	7	16	19	22	7	12	13	9	13	15	228
Total	82	37	26	20	20	31	35	33	11	16	25	22	41	32	431
Sex with Adopted Minor	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
6-11	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	3	0	0	1	2	0	7
12-17	7	30	18	4	2		4	0	2	6	8	6	0	1	88
Total	7	30	18	4	2		5	1	5	6	8	8	2	1	97

Sex with Female 14-16	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
12-17	67	71	124	72	76	80	153	157	112	149	150	140	217	114	1682
Total	67	71	124	72	76	80	153	157	112	149	150	140	217	114	1682
Sex with Female Under 14	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	
0-5	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	3	5	2	0	15
6-11	9	7	0	18	8	30	9	19	14	22	13	16	37	12	214
12-17	41	66	124	68	53	101	199	127	61	97	100	101	87	68	1293
Total	50	73	124	88	62	132	208	146	76	119	116	122	126	80	1522
Grand Total	345	372	478	336	317	447	697	637	451	538	544	529	815	444	6950

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Table A5.64. Sexual Offences against Children, 2000-2013 and 2009-2013

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total 2000-2013	Per cent 2000-2013	Total 2009-2013	Per cent 2009-2013
Rape	67	88	64	65	69	78	102	108	90	87	76	74	128	100	1196	17.2	465	16.2
Buggery	14	19	23	10	16	20	25	28	11	15	19	14	27	22	263	3.8	97	3.4
Grievous sexual assault	-	28	67	34	54	70	133	115	88	83	123	124	168	75	1162	16.7	573	20.0
Incest	58	26	32	43	18	36	36	49	58	63	27	25	106	20	597	8.6	241	8.4
Serious indecency	82	37	26	20	20	31	35	33	11	16	25	22	41	32	431	6.2	136	4.7
Sex with adopted minor	7	30	18	4	2		5	1	5	6	8	8	2	1	97	1.4	25	0.9
Sex with female 14-16	67	71	124	72	76	80	153	157	112	149	150	140	217	114	1682	24.2	770	26.8
Sex with female under 14	50	73	124	88	62	132	208	146	76	119	116	122	126	80	1522	21.9	563	19.6
Total	345	372	478	336	317	447	697	637	451	538	544	529	815	444	6950	100%	2870	100%

Source: Crime and Problem Analysis Branch of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service.

Appendix 6. Law Enforcement Services and Entities

Table A6.1. Services Offered and Clients of the Ministry of the Attorney General

Key Services Offered	Clients
Legislative drafting services	Parliament, Cabinet, All Ministries
Criminal prosecution and mutual legal assistance	Ministry of National Security, International Law and Justice Bodies
Representing the state in civil matters	All Ministries, Statutory bodies and State Enterprises
Law reform	Parliament, Cabinet, all Ministries, Civil Society
Contract preparation and vetting	All Ministries, Statutory bodies and State Enterprises
Conveyancing	All Ministries, Statutory Boards and State Enterprises
Letters of Administration and Public Trustee	Citizens

Source: Ministry of the Attorney General.

Table A6.2. Divisions, Units, and Statutory Bodies in the Ministry of Justice

<p><i>Divisions and Units in the Ministry of Justice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinidad and Tobago Forensic Science Center • Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service • Legal Unit • Penal Reform and Transformation Unit • Special Projects Unit • Client Issues Resolution • Project Management Unit • Monitoring and Evaluation Unit • Strategic Alliance Unit • Research and Policy Unit • Corporate Communications Unit • Human Resources Unit • Corporate Services Unit
<p><i>Statutory Bodies in the Ministry of Justice</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criminal Injuries Compensation Board • Legal Aid and Advisory Authority • Police Complaints Authority

Source: Ministry of Justice.

Appendix 7

Non-Governmental Organisations Working to Prevent Crime and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

Vision on Mission

Vision on Mission is a non-governmental organisation that has been in existence since 1995 and was incorporated on 17 August 2001 under the Trinidad and Tobago Companies (1995) Act. Its Vision Statement is as follows: “To be the principal provider of rehabilitation, reintegration and resettlement services for prisoners, ex-offenders, deportees, delinquent youth and socially displaced persons. To be the cornerstone from which lives are transformed by the power of the Holy Spirit of The Almighty God.” Its Mission Statement is “to reach out to every prisoner, ex-offender, deportee, delinquent youth and socially displaced person, irrespective of race or religion, going beyond the offence, reaching out to the offender, to restore a positive, productive, law-abiding citizen to the communities and by extension, the nation and the world at large.” Vision on Mission assists approximately 700 to 800 persons annually. On December 3, 2014 Vision on Mission opened a new facility, a Rehabilitation and Reintegration Estate at Wallerfield, Arima.

Vision on Mission aims to help the reintegration and rehabilitation of deportees/returning nationals, prisoners, ex-prisoners, delinquent youth, and socially displaced persons. The organisation promotes a restorative justice philosophy and provides transitional housing, employment opportunities, rental facilities, and training and re-training opportunities. It also assists with banking issues such as money management and with acquiring government grants and loans, and provides workshops, counselling, mediation services, references, referrals, and legal and civil representation for its clients.

Vision on Mission achieves its objectives in a number of ways. The organisation offers a 12-month pre-release training programme at all of the adult prisons in Trinidad and Tobago. Modules and services in this training programme include anger management, relationship dynamics, money management, risk and needs assessments, psychiatric and psychological services, group sessions, substance abuse programmes, cognitive behavioural therapy, critical thinking, and financial support for religious, cultural and sporting activities.

A number of services are also provided for ex-offenders, deported persons, and other persons in similar circumstances. These services are provided in a residential setting. Services include a transitional housing programme (3-24 months), the provision of food, clothing and tools, government and private sector training programmes, employment opportunities and financial assistance programmes, a money management programme via First Citizen’s Bank, result-oriented referrals, free legal advice, assistance with identification documents, individual and group counselling, mediation/reconciliation services, a loan-assistance programme with fund-aid, and an apartment rental assistance programme. In 2013, Vision on Mission received \$TT 2 million from the government while in 2014 it received \$TT 1.919 million.

Transformed Life Ministry

Transformed Life Ministry was established by Pastor Glen Awong, an ex-prisoner. The organization’s vision is “to provide accommodation for ex-prisoners and their families so that they need not be separated any longer after discharge; to build a Trade Center to empower ex-prisoners so that they can find lawful gainful employment; to see the lives of the poor and destitute as well as offenders transformed by the power of God.” Transformed Life Ministry operates a transitional accommodation facility for ex-prisoners at its base in Arouca, Trinidad. It is located very close to the main prisons on the island and provides food, clothing, medical care, spiritual support, and academic and skills training for residents of the facility. It also conducts worship services.

Women’s Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD)

The Women’s Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) was founded in 1999. Its purpose statement is as follows: “WINAD is a women’s organisation committed to strengthening the capacity and social consciousness of women and girls to lead social transformation in Trinidad and Tobago.” All aspects of WINAD’s work are influenced by the principles of the gender framework. Members are trained in gender analysis and the organisation’s outreach projects are

designed with the intention of introducing and/or enhancing gender analysis. The objectives of WINAD are to (a) build sisterhood among women; (b) promote women's participation in all decision-making processes; (c) promote respect for women's human rights and gender justice; (d) promote initiatives to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women; (e) promote initiatives to encourage women's conscious and collective action; (f) promote initiatives for the social and political transformation of Trinidad and Tobago; (g) collaborate with state and non-state actors to build a just society; and (h) develop alternative learning and social institutions.

WINAD's small arms control work began in 2001 with an internal attempt to analyse the increasing gun violence in Trinidad and Tobago. The work continued in 2002 when the organisation hosted a national meeting for the state and NGOs in a further attempt to analyse the impact that gun violence was having on society. This meeting was followed by a regional meeting of 10 countries from the Caribbean and Latin America. The conference called for regional research to be conducted. WINAD has also collaborated with community organisations to raise awareness about the social impact of gun violence and to develop intervention strategies. In 2003, WINAD collaborated with the American Friends Service Committee and the Quaker UN Office to host a roundtable for Caribbean NGOs to formulate a plan of action for cooperation in the region. In the same year, WINAD partnered with the Pan American Health Organisation, East Port of Spain Council of Community Organisations, Success Laventille Networking Committee, and Desperadoes Steel Orchestra to mobilize women in Laventille (a community plagued by gun violence) for discussions on the impact of gun violence on women's lives.

In September 2006, WINAD mobilized civil society partners from across the region and, following two days of discussions and analysis, the Caribbean Coalition of Civil Society Organisations was formed. The participating countries/regions are Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Puerto Rico, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago. Following formation of the coalition, members embarked on a study tour to Brazil visiting favelas and NGOs in São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro. The coalition lobbied CARICOM governments to support the Resolution on the Arms Trade Treaty, which was debated and voted on in the First Committee of the United Nations in October 2006. The resolution won overwhelming international support, with all CARICOM governments supporting the resolution.

WINAD has developed a number of projects in pursuit of its goal to sensitize the population about issues affecting human development. These projects have included interventions in schools and communities, and with state institutions. WINAD initiatives include the following activities and research papers:

- 2004 - No Guns for Christmas media campaign
- 2005 - Gang/Community Leaders Meeting
- 2006 - A Human Security Concern: The Traffick, Use and Misuse of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Caribbean
- 2007 - Youth, Peace and Justice School-based Project
- 2007 - Caribbean Dynamics Related to Agreeing and Implementing Global Principles for Small Arms Transfers
- 2008 - Small Arms Proliferation and Misuse: Towards a Caribbean Plan of Action
- 2009 - Empowering Women and Girls to Prevent and Address the Impact of Small Arms in Communities Across Trinidad and Tobago
- 2010 - Our Story: Women, Peace and Security in Trinidad and Tobago (documentary)
- 2013 - Non Violent Communication Workshop
- 2011-2014 - Inter-generational Women's Leadership Programme

WINAD continues to research and publish on issues related to arms control such as human security, gender, and violent crime in the Caribbean.

Families in Action

Families in Action was founded to address the problem of drug addiction in Trinidad and Tobago. The organisation was incorporated in 1988 as a non-profit, non-governmental organisation and has grown in both services and physical size. Families in Action initially operated as a drop-in centre for persons with alcohol and other drug addictions, working out of facilities located at 82 Maraval Road, Port of Spain. It has since expanded its range of services and dedicated itself to the uplifting and healing of families and individuals through counselling and group support. Families in Action offers programmes and services at its headquarters and

in other institutional settings. A number of programmes are often conducted in schools, with community groups, and at corporate offices. Programmes offered include Collaborative Child Development, Confident Parenting Programme, and an Employee Assistance Programme.

The Confident Parenting Programme helps parents establish their own style of parenting; understand their children's behaviour; find alternative methods of discipline; communicate better with their children and spouse; provide ways to reduce the stress of parenting; reflect on how they are relating to their children and caring for themselves; and experiment with new skills that can be applied both within family and working relationships. One of the aims of this programme is to improve parenting skills in order to reduce the likelihood of delinquency and illegal behaviour in children.

Families in Action also has a Youth Education Department that was founded on the belief that teenagers can be empowered to assist their peers and help them develop positive attitudes and behaviours. The aim of this department is to help students and young people achieve holistic development of themselves and their peers and reduce the likelihood that they will engage in delinquent behaviours. The department provides students with information about programmes relevant to them; provides a comfortable forum for young people to share their opinions and experiences; and helps students become leaders. The Youth Education Department currently offers services in primary and secondary schools, the SERVOL Parent Outreach Programme, Youth Training, Employment Partnership Programme, and other youth-oriented organisations across Trinidad and Tobago.

Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago

The Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago is a non-profit, non-governmental organisation established in 1984. It began as an informal group in 1983 known as the Rape Crisis Committee. In 1986, the organisation sought legal advice to develop a constitution and register as a charitable organisation. Its constitution was adopted in 1986, and in November 1986 the organisation was legally registered. It was henceforth referred to as the Rape Crisis Society of Trinidad and Tobago. It was established to address the issues of sexual and domestic violence, particularly as they impact the most vulnerable members of society, through counselling and public education. The Rape Crisis Society is a focal point for active work toward change in all areas affecting these issues. The objectives of the society are to:

- Lobby for the development of laws, institutions, and procedures to protect women and children and deter would-be offenders
- Educate the public and would-be offenders about sexual violence issues through outreach programmes (lectures, workshops, panel discussion, videos)
- Improve the quality of service and support provided by the centre, especially in the counselling of volunteers and clients
- Maintain and establish links with organisations devoted to the empowerment and advancement of women and with other institutions concerned with social development and research.

The Rape Crisis Society performs a number of functions designed to cater to the needs of the survivors of abuse. The society offers free face-to-face professional counselling and referral services to persons affected by rape, child sexual abuse/incest, domestic violence, family problems, and personal conflicts.

The Rape Crisis Society also offers education and outreach programmes that assist the public in understanding and dealing effectively with the issues of rape, child sexual abuse/incest, buggery, human sexuality, and wife beating. These programmes take the form of videos/discussion, lectures/discussion workshops, and/or interactive theatrical presentations. Volunteers and staff members of the Rape Crisis Society facilitate these programmes. Requests come from schools, church groups, service organisations, universities, other NGOs, community groups, and other organisations.

The society also runs an Agro Processing Project, which began in 1993 to give support and impart skills to survivors of rape and sexual violence. This component was initiated because it was found that survivors of abuse were usually not skilled and were therefore not in a position to take control of their lives and move away from the abusive environment. This 10-week programme develops culinary skills and has individual and group counselling sessions, a health education workshop, and a small business training component. On average, 12-15 women participate in this programme, which is run three to four times per year.

The Rape Crisis Society also offers basic and advanced counselling courses once a year to sensitize staff and the public about issues of sexual and domestic abuse. In addition, the society provides public speaking and outreach workshops to train personnel (volunteer members) in the art of public speaking on the issues of sexual violence. This enables the society to facilitate the many requests for outreach programmes. A Survivor's Support Group has also been established to provide support to survivors of sexual abuse. Meetings are held every fourth Thursday of the month at the society's office. The society also has a Community Caravan established in 1995 to stimulate community action and programmes that focus on family life and values, non-violent forms of conflict management and resolution, and improving levels of self-esteem.

ParentingTT

ParentingTT, formerly known as Trinidad and Tobago Innovative Parenting Support, is a non-profit organisation registered with the Ministry of Legal Affairs since 2001. The primary functions of ParentingTT focus on parent education and support and family empowerment. The organisation aims to address issues and provide information and support on all topics relating to parenting. It operates around a number of key principles: *empower* parents to be effective in their parenting role; *inform* the parent population of current trends and research related to child development and parenting; *encourage* parents to continue personal development; *inspire* innovation in parenting practices for the holistic development of children; and operate with *optimism* as the basis for the future of parents, children, and the nation. The mission of ParentingTT is "to empower, inform and encourage innovative parenting," and its vision is "a safe and peaceful home for every child in our lifetime."

In 2012 the organisation partnered with the Ministry of National Security's Citizen Security Programme to deliver parent education and support projects in Beetham Gardens and Gonzales. British Gas has also sponsored ParentingTT's work with the Blanchissuse Secondary School, where projects addressed student social and emotional learning, peer helper training, and mentoring, as well as teacher training and community engagement through what is called an "appreciative inquiry" project. The work of ParentingTT is facilitated through the provision of the following services:

- **Media presentations:** The organisation frequently conducts parenting segments on radio and television. Since 1994, Barbara King, the director, has hosted the Baby Talk programme, which is currently aired on Music Radio 97 on weekdays. In November 2013 Parenting 911 radio features began airing on local stations with tips published in the three daily papers as part of the Conscious Parenting promotion.
- **Quarterly newsletter:** The organisation produces the 12-page Parenting Support Newsletter that provides information on current trends and research on child development and parenting. The newsletter is in its 18th year of production, and 3,000 copies are distributed to homes throughout Trinidad and Tobago each quarter through a number of NGOs, schools, community groups, and medical practitioners, as well as via email.
- **Networking:** A major aspect of the work of ParentingTT is developing strong networks with other organisations to provide parenting education and support nationwide. Networking also provides critical support to the counselling and referral services.
- **Counselling services and referrals:** The organisation provides counselling services by trained professionals, at minimal cost, for anyone who has any parenting or personal concerns. Referral services are also available.
- **Facilitator training for parent empowerment groups:** Training is conducted to prepare trainers to set up and lead parent empowerment groups and parenting programmes. The training is participatory and is designed for participants to share experiences and receive information on research and best practices in the field of parent education and support. To date more than 60 facilitators have been trained.
- **Parent empowerment groups:** ParentingTT has initiated the development of small support groups called parent empowerment groups, in which parents support and learn from each other. These groups offer a safe and comfortable environment where parents

can explore issues related to their ability and effectiveness as parents as well as their personal development as individuals.

- **Workshops:** In an effort to disseminate information, ParentingTT has recruited a number of trained facilitators who conduct short training workshops on request. These workshops bring parents together to share experiences and information and explore the development of new parenting skills. The organisation accesses parents through Parent Teachers Associations, health centres, and other relevant public events.
- **Parenting courses:** The organisation offers courses that consist of four or more training sessions in the areas of anger management, effective parenting, and “how to talk so kids will listen and listen so kids will talk.” ParentingTT also collaborates with other organisations that deliver parent education programmes.

Rebirth House

Rebirth House was founded in 1988 in recognition of the need to engage with drug addicts and assist with treatment and rehabilitation. Its main office is located in Port of Spain. In addition, the organisation runs three residential centres in North-West Trinidad. Rebirth House responds to persons who require assistance, whether for themselves or for family members who are addicted. It utilizes a team of professional staff under the governance of its Board of Directors. While treatment and rehabilitation is the primary focus, Rebirth House is also in the forefront of primary prevention of drug abuse in Trinidad and Tobago, with regular visits to schools. The organisation also hosts an annual seminar with secondary school children, where it offers peer counselling through competitive presentations of themes related to substance abuse. Rebirth House has also been a major force in developing an understanding of harm reduction policies nationally and in the region and for sustaining the Oasis Drop-in Center, in collaboration with DO-International. This collaboration has also led to organizing a series of capacity-building workshops with regional and international participation.

Piparo Empowerment Center

The Piparo Empowerment Center provides rehabilitation and skills training for male substance abusers who are socially displaced, past offenders, or those requiring long-term treatment. The centre provides live-in rehabilitation services over a 9-12 month period. The center receives referrals from all divisions of the Ministry of the People and Social Development as well as external organisations and walk-in clients. It targets male citizens of Trinidad and Tobago who are 18 and older, who are socially displaced, or who voluntarily seek treatment or have a referral to receive treatment, and persons who are chronic substance abusers. The center aims to provide a comprehensive array of rehabilitation services, vocational and remedial skills training, opportunities for clients to benefit from training, research and other academic situations, a safe physical environment, and the means to effectively foster re-integration of clients into society. The center utilizes the Therapeutic Community Model and provides the following services:

- Intake/Assessment and referrals
- Therapeutic community counselling
- Peer counselling
- Individual and group counselling
- Family therapy
- Social re-integration training
- Remedial education
- Vocational counselling
- Occupational therapy
- Vocational and occupational skills development
- Assistance in accessing medical treatment, psychiatric support, dental care, and optical services
- Job placement
- Accessing transitional housing for graduating residents
- Follow-up and after-care services

Other drug rehabilitation centres in Trinidad and Tobago include Serenity Place Empowerment Center for Women, HEAL Center for Drug Prevention, Rehabilitation and Development of Healthy Lifestyles, Families in Action, and New Life Ministries Drug Rehabilitation Center.

Madinah House

Madinah House, which began operations in June 1999, is a non-profit company incorporated under the Companies (1995) Act. The Ministry of the People and Social Development began to assist Madinah by way of subvention in 2009. This organisation helps women and children who are victims of domestic violence. Its main objective is to provide temporary shelter and a secure environment for female victims and children who suffer from domestic violence and abuse. Madinah House can accommodate up to 18 women at a time. Its vision is “to be a non-profit organisation that effectively addresses the issue of violence and abuse in families through empowerment of women.” Its mission is that “the company will exercise the highest ethical and moral standards to reduce the effects of family violence through services for survivors, educate the community and support non-abusive self-reliant families and advocate for women’s rights.”

Over the past 10 years Madinah House has given temporary shelter of up to six months to many women and children. It is run by a group of female Muslim volunteers and is open to all women of Trinidad and Tobago. Madinah House has attempted to be more than just a shelter by providing a sanctuary for the survivors of domestic violence together with support services. Services include the provision of food, shelter, clothing, counselling, client advocacy, schooling, assistance with accessing government grants and medical care, job placement, and skill enhancement, including training in computer skills and a variety of crafts.

Other NGOs in Trinidad and Tobago that provide assistance to victims of domestic violence include The Shelter, Nekevah Rescue Center, The Halfway House, The Hope Shelter and Mizpeh Halfway House.

The Credo Foundation for Justice

The Credo Foundation for Justice was established by members of the Holy Faith Sisters and partners in 1993. The foundation considers itself a substitute family whose purpose is to protect children and reduce the number of children who are socially displaced and abused. It provides places of safety with developmental and remedial opportunities, empowers families, and creates awareness of social injustices against children. The aims of the Credo Foundation for Justice are to:

- Offer socially displaced children a safe home away from the drugs, crime, and gangs on the streets and other abusive situations, and help them to acquire the personal, social, and educational skills they need to become self-reliant and contributing citizens, and responsible parents in the future
- Empower families and facilitate re-integration where possible
- Provide a safe place with positive activities for the boys and girls of the Nelson/Duncan Street area as an antidote to the perceived need to join gangs
- Create awareness of the reality of socially displaced children and injustices against children
- Make an impact on the national systemic problems of homelessness, crime, and violence.

The foundation’s goals are to:

- Be highly sensitised to injustices and human rights violations and, within its resources, to have a plan and respond with direct action
- Study documents, constitutions, periodicals, and articles related to justice and human rights issues
- Conduct training programmes, seminars, and workshops
- Periodically produce a newsletter
- Liaise with existing groups and access and facilitate opportunities for coming together to share common concerns and vision
- Set up local justice groups that would identify injustices and take appropriate action
- Create public awareness of social services and their functions and make referrals to relevant parties

Facilities operated under the Credo Foundation for Justice include the Credo Drop-In and Residential Development Center, Sophia House, Aylward House Transitional Facility for Boys, and the Ruah Transitional Facility for Girls.

The Loveuntil Foundation

The Loveuntil Foundation was incorporated on July 26, 2004 and is located at Upper Church Street, Laventille. The foundation employs 13 staff members and over 100 volunteers. Operations began on 28 August 2005. The foundation provides services to the community of Laventille with the aim of reducing crime and violence.

The mission of the Loveuntil Foundation is “to enhance the quality of life and empower the people of the community in order to achieve their objectives physically, spiritually and emotionally.” Its vision is to “provide a better way of living to the community physically, spiritually, emotionally, mentally and socially...offer services to individuals irrespective of ethnicity, religious or political affiliation...[and be] the leading NGO in the community providing a holistic approach to the well-being of families with special emphasis on health and education.” The foundation operates out of a number of facilities and programmes as described below.

Raffa House is the children’s home arm of Loveuntil Foundation. Raffa’s home for girls opened in December 2009, while the home for boys opened a few months later in May 2010. These homes serve residents ranging in age from 4 to 18. Since commencing operations Raffa House has accommodated over 40 residents, empowering, educating and mentoring them on their way to becoming well-adjusted men and women.

The Loveuntil R.E.A.D.I Center opened on April 2009, and has accommodated 31 residents to date. The Friends Forever arm of Loveuntil intends to use the R.E.A.D.I Center as an administrative headquarters for expanding chapters as well as the model for training, counselling, and personality development. It will also provide special training for 50 volunteer workers annually, particularly in the area of family intervention therapy.

The Heart Touch Ministries is a support group that operates out of the Loveuntil Foundation. It is comprised of four groups, each dealing with a specific set of problems ranging from HIV/AIDS to gang-related violence, drugs, and grief counselling

Friends Forever, the anti-drug arm of the Loveuntil Foundation, conducts a multi-faceted programme and is dedicated to the task of fighting all forms of chemical dependency.

The Loveuntil Foundation has a holistic, integrated approach to help the community with a comprehensive structure of services, programmes, and projects, including:

- Homes and centres: RAFFA House, the children’s home arm for abandoned and abused boys and girls, the R.E.A.D.I. Center, which strives to rehabilitate males with addiction issues, and Myrtle’s Place, a shelter for battered and abused women.
- Peer leadership: This school-based programme has been introduced in 16 schools so far and focuses on life skills training, counselling, student support groups, and rap sessions and drama presentations. In 2010, the Loveuntil Foundation entered into a partnership with the Youth Training, Employment Partnership Programme to offer classes. Initial programmes offered included patient care assistant and soft furnishings training.
- Early childhood education: Loveuntil Pre-school registered with the Ministry of Education, Early Childhood Education Centres in 2004. This was the first service offered by the foundation to parents of pre-schoolers in Laventille. The school currently houses 40 children.
- Counselling: Counselling services were offered as of 2010.
- Social programmes: A food distribution programme serves hundreds of individuals and families every year. Recipients are encouraged to participate in vocational skill building programmes offered by Loveuntil as well as government-sponsored training programmes. Loveuntil also supported the efforts of the Citizen Security Programme to conduct community-building initiatives in the community of Never Dirty, Morvant and more recently in Enterprise, Chaguanas.

AV and Associates Counselling and Consultation Services Ltd.

Founded in 2013, AV and Associates Counselling and Consultation Services Limited (AV & Associates) operates as a private consultancy company that provides a range of psychological, social, and developmental needs services in Trinidad and Tobago and in the region. From its location in Santa Cruz, AV & Associates offers treatment to adolescents, adults, and the elderly for a variety of emotional and behavioural issues, including anger, stress, anxiety, low self-confidence, intimacy problems, marital distress, and parenting. AV & Associates places emphasis on the mind, body, and spirit, and utilizes a multi-disciplinary approach to enhance the intellectual well-being of its clients. Its approach also integrates current research-supported cognitive, spiritual, and behavioural intervention practices for psychological and behavioural disorders.

In 2014, AV & Associates partnered with the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service with the objective of transforming inmates from a life of crime to citizens who were contributing positively to society. This was done through the Making a Difference, Changing Lives Programme, which carries out its mission to equip and develop inmates with the practical tools necessary for reintegration into society. This 48-contact-hour programme, specifically tailored for the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service, is designed to fully utilize the efficiency, effectiveness, and appeal of instructional and other learning experiences. The workshop was developed after holding initial interviews with ex-inmates who identified attributes that channel them to reengagement in criminal activity. The sessions ultimately assist inmates in coping with life's challenges, preparing them for employment, understanding themselves and others, and building meaningful relationships.

Appendix 8

Programmes and Projects for Reducing Crime and Violence in Trinidad and Tobago

Primary Prevention Programs

Bullying Intervention in Primary Schools in Port of Spain

The Student Support Services Division of the Ministry of Education implemented a bullying intervention programme in nine primary schools in Port of Spain in March 2014. This programme was made possible by funding from the Citizen Security Programme. The Student Support Services Division, which came into being on January 29, 2004, consists of the unification of the former Central Guidance Unit and Special Education Unit and a school social work component at the primary school level. The primary objective of the current intervention is to reduce the incidence of bullying and victimization by focusing on individual as well as school factors that encourage children to bully others, and also on factors to improve children's ability to be assertive and resist attempts by others to bully them. The personnel responsible for this programme include staff from the Student Support Services Division (primarily school social workers) and the teachers of the nine schools. Parents were also involved in the initiative. The project began in March 2014 and was ongoing as of December 2014.

The bullying intervention programme is a primary prevention programme because the schools targeted are not schools specifically identified as at-risk schools or as schools having an unusually high level of bullying. The first step in the intervention involved conducting a thorough analysis of the nature and extent of bullying in the selected schools as well as an analysis of modifiable risk and protective factors.⁶² Data were collected using a survey with different instruments designed for students and teachers.⁶³ The proportion of students who indicated that they were victims of various types of bullying is shown in Table 5 in the main text, while the proportion of students who self-reported that they engaged in different types of bullying is shown in Table 6. The intervention was designed taking into consideration the nature and extent of bullying, the characteristics of victims and offenders, the places and times when bullying occurred, existing bullying intervention strategies in place at each school, the risk and protective factors that had a demonstrated link to victimization and the perpetration of bullying, and international best practices as they relate to reducing bullying.

The intervention has several components. The first is a *whole school component*, which includes hosting an art and literature competition to elicit school-wide participation on the issue of bullying. The goal is to create awareness, promote education about the issue, and generate genuine concern about bullying among the school population. The whole school component also involves creating a bullying prevention and management team in each school to assist with implementation of the intervention. Implementation is carried out with the involvement of parents. This component also attempts to create an improved school social climate of safety and learning. The final element in the whole school component is a district march against bullying with the theme "The End of Bullying Begins with Me."

The whole school component utilizes several of the findings from the data collection exercise. The data indicated that intervention strategies that target males should focus on physical forms of aggression, whereas those that target females should focus on verbal and psychological elements. The findings also indicated that emphasis should be placed on the classes with younger children, since the frequency of bullying and victimization was greater there than in classes with older children. The data suggested that, on average, bullying incidents were perpetrated by groups of students. Relevant intervention strategies attempt to alter group dynamics in such a way that groups of students become less likely to victimize others.

⁶² This analysis, which was conducted by Seepersad (2014), contained data from 1,248 students and 45 teachers from 10 primary schools. One school opted out of participating in the intervention phase, so only nine schools received the intervention.

⁶³ The instrument for the students included a self-referral form as well as a questionnaire that collected data on demographic variables, victimization, acts perpetrated against others, and a range of risk and protective factors. Risk and protective factors assessed included alienation from school and family, class and peer relations, violence at home, self-esteem, depression, locus of control, self-efficacy, self-control, social support, anger, academic performance, and a range of factors specific to the school (e.g., the times and locations where bullying occurred, the class levels of bullies, etc.). The instrument for teachers collected data on demographic and work-related factors, teacher perceptions of bullying, locations and times when bullying occurred, bullying prevention initiatives that were in place at the time, the school environment (with a specific focus on factors that may encourage or discourage bullying), and how staff responds to bullying when it occurs.

Locations with higher-than-average levels of bullying are also identified and measures are taken to improve surveillance at these locations. A number of risk factors are also identified as important predictors of bullying and victimization. These include anger, alienation from school, violence at home, peer relations, peer approval of bullying, self-control, and teacher response to bullying. The intervention strategies focus on each of these areas.

The second component of the intervention involves *targeting students for treatment*. Students who identify themselves through the self-referral forms as being directly affected by bullying participate in group treatment sessions. The findings from the data analyses from the school survey inform the treatment conducted by school social workers.

Individual counselling and family intervention is a third component. Students who present with extreme psycho-social issues are recommended by the school social worker for this component, which involves getting a comprehensive social history of the student and his or her family as well as developing an individual care plan specific to each student. The school social workers have primary responsibility for developing and implementing these plans.

The fourth component is *consultation and referral*, which is done in cases where the school social workers determine that the required services needed resources and capabilities beyond those currently available at the Student Support Services Division.

The anti-bullying intervention is ongoing and a summative evaluation has not yet been conducted. The Citizen Security Programme (Ministry of National Security) provides funding of up to \$TT 50,000 per school for such interventions, though only a portion of this has been accessed by the implementation team because the intervention will be implemented in phases, with funding provided as each phase rolls out.

National Parenting Programme

The National Parenting Programme, an initiative of the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, was developed as a result of the National Parenting Policy. This programme aims to support and strengthen parenting in Trinidad and Tobago by offering parents the opportunity to acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies to meaningfully address common parenting challenges. Parenting workshops were held in eight communities across Trinidad from October 2013 to May 2014. To date, 361 participants (47 in Chaguanas, 243 in Princes Town, 57 in San Juan/Laventille, and 14 in Tunapuna/Piarco) have received training in parenting strategies and solutions to common parenting challenges. The goal of the National Parenting Programme is to help strengthen parent-child relationships and better parenting, with one of the outcomes being a reduction in youth delinquency and criminal offenses.

Empowering Women and Girls to Prevent and Address the Impact of Small Arms in Communities across Trinidad and Tobago (WINAD)

This project aimed to fill a void in evidence-based research and planning on the impact of small arms on women and communities in Trinidad and Tobago. It also promised to introduce gender analysis with a specific focus on this group, largely excluded to date, in the national discourse on security and governance. The project sought to engage women within 12 identified communities, women's organisations, and other specially selected groups. Following the identification and analysis of the issues through a series of community meetings, the project attempted to contribute to the empowerment of participants by encouraging them to becoming active change agents and advocates against gun violence within their communities. The project encouraged targeted communities to build on informal peace-building activities that women are already undertaking in response to national and community violence. In as much as crime and violence are localized, the project highlighted the impact at a national level and served to enhance networks with other women leaders throughout the region to exchange information and best practices within the region.

The overall goal of this project was to provide a policy framework for integrating women into decision-making on conflict resolution, including developing a national action plan to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325. As such, community workshops took the form of facilitated discussions to:

- Hear the perspective of women who live in violence-afflicted communities on the issue of armed violence and its consequences and implications
- Gather recommendations to alleviate and prevent armed violence

- Analyse perspectives and recommendations to inform future programme planning and implementation in the communities
- Assess the needs of the communities from the women's perspectives in order to inform public policy, programme planning, and implementation
- Provide advocacy training and capacity-building around informal peace-building initiatives
- Strengthen positive activities that women have been involved in as a response to increased crime and violence within their communities
- Create a resource of primary qualitative data based on women's narratives on the impact of crime on the realities of various communities.

The need to hear the voices of women and girls from a large cross-section of the population informed the following criteria for selecting communities: (a) History of violence, (b) Geographic diversity, (c) Emerging trends of crime and violence, and (d) Low levels of crime and violence. A Steering Committee was established to develop, monitor, and evaluate implementation. The committee was comprised of women from each of the communities selected and of women representatives from business, labour, law, politics, business management, public relations, education, faith-based organisations, and other women's organisations. This multi-sectoral group allowed for WINAD to capitalize on a range of expertise throughout implementation of the project. It also allowed for ongoing transparency and accountability throughout the dialogue process. The dialogue facilitated the identification and definition of forms of violence that women were forced to confront at the personal, household, community, and state/institution levels. Specific findings are highlighted below.

- At the personal level, issues included guns, rape, fear, grief, denial, household violent language, domestic abuse, incest, and abuse of children; at the community level, issues included robberies, guns, and boys loitering on the block; and at the level of the state and other institutions, issues included police brutality and corruption.
- Discussion of domestic violence during the meetings in El Dorado, Penal/Debe, and Enterprise largely focused on gun violence.
- An example of state planning contributing to the creation of an insecure space within the El Dorado community was discussed at the meeting there.
- There was discussion of the issue of incest and abuse as a major problem affecting youth and causing them to resort to violence within the Mayaro community.
- The trauma and intense fear caused by the sound of gun shots was discussed by participants in Port of Spain.
- The outcomes of the discussion held at the St. Jude's Home for Girls introduced the following into the definitions of violence: unwanted pregnancy, parry shots (gang rape), statutory rape, school violence, and the killing of informers. In further discussion around forms of violence the topic of ranking emerged. Ranking created much insight into the hierarchical nature of the social lives of these young persons. The inherent violence that goes with establishing oneself at the top of the ranking system and the gendered nature of the system of rank were persistent and noteworthy themes in the discussion.
- In the discussions on the causes of violence, the absentee father was established as a persistent cause of violence
- The inefficiency of the education system was explored at length at Scarborough.
- The non-implementation of the Children's Authority Bill, the Children's Community Residences, and the Foster Homes and Nurseries Bill was highlighted at El Dorado.
- The effect of migration, especially by mothers, and the resulting creation of "barrel children" emerged as an important cause of violence in Fyzabad.

In the discussions on the impact of violence, the following common themes emerged:

- Fear of going out and returning late
- Fear, as single mothers, of having relationships with men (fear of incest and other violent activity)
- Trauma of being an eyewitness to fatal armed violence
- Fear of intervening in situations of violence
- Loss of the right to be free
- Feelings of hopelessness
- Disruption of daily routines
- The reality of children becoming orphans
- Stigmatization of communities

- Increasing incidents of both young persons and the elderly being forced to lie face down on hot asphalt during law enforcement initiatives
- High-risk communities not being served with simple amenities
- Creation of border lines because of gang conflict
- Political and institutional inability to deal with the issues
- Loss of confidence in the capacity of the systems to protect victims.

A total of \$TT 656,975 in funding for this project was provided by UNICEF.

Our Story: Women, Peace and Security in Trinidad and Tobago (WINAD Documentary)

The motivation for this project came from recognition that hearing the voices of women and providing them with the opportunity to air their thoughts on the impact of violence on their personal and family lives would facilitate the development of plans and policies that are responsive to the needs of victims, and that recognize the realities of the impact of crime on families in Trinidad and Tobago. Women are well placed as mothers and sisters to maximize support at a grassroots level against crime, but they rarely have the opportunity to give their perceptions on how they wish to contribute to this fight. A comprehensive understanding of the plight of women who have lost children to violence is critical for a sustainable peace process in many communities ravaged by violence. This project was also undertaken within the context of improving public safety.

The primary aim of this project was to investigate the challenges of losing a direct relative (child, son, daughter, husband, etc.) to violence and to document the impact of such a loss on established family structures, as well as the emotional injuries. The project also sought to capture the views of women on crime and violence in Trinidad and Tobago and on the fight against crime and violence.

The project identified women who were secondary or indirect victims of gun violence as a consequence of the homicidal death of partners or children. A total of 44 women agreed to participate after they were contacted. Most women who declined to participate following the first contact (40 in all) felt that they were not quite ready to talk about their loss and as such could not participate. Given that many of these women had not received any formal counselling after the loss and had been managing the grieving process on their own, some agreed to attend counselling sessions offered by WINAD but opted not to be filmed for the documentary. Some other women were not willing to be involved in the documentary because they felt that they could be identified by certain members of the public and, more importantly, by the police, whom many alleged were partly or wholly responsible for the loss of their relatives. Altogether, 38 women were willing to proceed with both the counselling sessions and the interview for the documentary. Residents in the South and East of Port of Spain participated. Counselling was provided over three weeks and involved four different groups of women. Three of the groups met in Port of Spain while one group met in South Trinidad.

Some common themes that emerged from the focus group discussions were anger and confusion, impact of the loss on family life, and faith in God. Funding of \$TT 80,000 was provided by the European Development Fund. This project was implemented in 2010.

Public Education and Sensitization (Ministry of Community Development)

This initiative is aimed at disseminating information on issues such as bullying, anger management, and conflict resolution with the aim of (1) encouraging behaviour modification towards positive conflict management, (2) building partnerships and encouraging stakeholder and citizen involvement, (3) building awareness of the benefits of mediation and of the services offered by the ministry and how they can be accessed, and (4) creating champions for peace building. During the period from October 2013 to April 2014, approximately 10,600 brochures and other materials relating to bullying, abuse, family violence, school violence, and parenting were distributed. Eleven workshops dealing with peaceful conflict resolution, anger management, and stress management were attended by 763 people. The ministry hosted/attended approximately 40 community events, including outreaches, open houses, stakeholder meetings, and community walks. An estimated 2,131 persons benefited from these events.

Defining Masculine Excellence Programme (Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development)

This programme has three distinct components: skill development, leadership training, and community awareness and sensitization education. The objectives are to foster and improve gender relations between men and women, reduce the incidence of domestic and other forms of violence, and encourage men to pursue excellence. For the period October 2013 to April 2014, two sessions of the Defining Masculine Excellence Programme were conducted in La Gloria Community Center, Princes Town (January 21-March 25, 2014) with a total of 25 men from 14-60 years of age, and at the Central Regional Indoor Sporting Arena in Chaguanas (February 20-April 17, 2014) with a total of 40 men from 16-70 years of age. In total, approximately 52 men graduated from the programme.

Peace Promotion Programme and Skill-based or Alternative Education Project

The Peace Promotion Programme, an initiative of the Ministry of Education, was created specifically to address increasing levels of violence in schools. The long-term goal of the programme is to create a culture of peace in the individual, the school, the home, the community, and the society at large. It aims to build up a defence and resilience against any tendency or inducement to violence and indiscipline. Activities in the programme are directed at students, teachers, parents, and communities. The programme distinguishes itself from others in the Ministry of Education by its almost exclusive use of non-governmental organisations and its collaboration with other government ministries and the private sector. Projects include training in mediation, peer counselling, conflict resolution and the pre-Carnival preparation programme. The Peace Promotion Programme also includes a project in parenting in which community leaders are trained to go back to their communities to organize courses, workshops, and other educational activities to improve parenting skills in families. A Joint Action Plan with the Ministry of National Security has led to placing school safety officers in schools to help school principals provide a safe and secure environment. The plan also includes a project in mentoring.

The Skill-Based or Alternative Education Project is another Ministry of Education initiative designed to reduce violence and indiscipline caused by students with problems assimilating into the conventional secondary school curriculum. The project is designed particularly to meet the needs, special interests, and learning styles of students who perform poorly in conventional academic subjects.

Break the Silence Campaign

Given the seriousness of the issue of child sexual abuse, the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development in collaboration with UNICEF has identified the need to launch the Break the Silence campaign on a national government-led level in Trinidad and Tobago. The ministry will be partnering with the Institute of Gender and Development Studies (IGDS) at the University of the West Indies to revamp the campaign in Trinidad and Tobago. This campaign was initiated by the IGDS in 2008 but has been temporarily discontinued due to lack of funding. The ministry will conduct a series of capacity-building workshops with key stakeholders to include targeted training to police, media, and civil society organisations. This will be accompanied by a national media campaign and community workshops designed to raise awareness and build community-based mechanisms to address child abuse. The Break the Silence Campaign is intended in part to foster new thinking and action related to child sexual abuse, as well as influence leaders (including key policymakers, service providers, stakeholders, and partners) to increase their commitment to gender-sensitive, evidence-based, and human rights-based services and interventions that prevent and address child sexual abuse. It will provide a forum for initial discussions between key stakeholders on the challenges faced in child protection service delivery, the identification of service gaps and areas for capacity-building, and the need for information-sharing and networking. Some of the key activities for 2014 that the ministry has undertaken as part of the campaign include capacity-building workshops with key stakeholders including media, police, and civil society organizations, a national mass media campaign, community workshops, and year-long advocacy.

The Gatekeeper Programme

The Gatekeeper Programme, which is supported by the Ministry of Gender, Youth and Child Development, is a proactive approach to dealing with the effects of society's ills through family life initiatives involving the community. This programme is an initiative of the Toco Foundation.

The first phases of the programme include conducting community research, setting up an office in the community staffed by Community Gatekeepers, and providing rigorous training along with continuous support. Participants are encouraged to take the lead in improving their own community while the Toco Foundation provides support required for them to succeed. The programme has two objectives. The first is to equip a cadre of young men to become Community Gate Keepers by providing them with skills and competencies to be positive leaders within their community, with the support of each other and the Toco Foundation. Participants will go through a rigorous process of self-introspection as well as exposure to training in areas that are deemed necessary for the community to develop. The second objective is to develop community mobilization programmes to strengthen conflict resolution and social action in the targeted communities.

Secondary Prevention Programmes

Citizen Security Programme

The Citizen Security Programme (CSP) implements crime prevention initiatives in high-need communities in Trinidad and Tobago. These are defined as communities with a disproportionate number of offences, particularly murders, woundings and shootings, and incidents of domestic violence. In 2014, the CSP received a loan from the Inter-American Development Bank (amended IDB Loan Agreement 1965/OC-TT) that enabled an expansion of the scope of the project beyond the original 22 partner communities to 30. Since then the CSP has been engaging partners and stakeholders in an effort to fast-track expansion of the programme.

The CSP aims to significantly reduce crime using a holistic sustained approach to address the root causes of crime, reduce the involvement of young people in crime, instil a culture of law, order and respect for human life among all citizens, and restore public trust and confidence in the protective services. The programme has four main objectives:

- Reduce the number of homicides, robberies, and woundings in partner communities
- Improve the perception of safety in partner communities
- Reduce injuries related to firearms, child maltreatment, domestic violence, and youth violence
- Increase collective efficacy to prevent violence in the partner communities.

The CSP has three components to improve the capacity of three key stakeholders involved in the public safety process, which are the Ministry of National Security, the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service, and members of the targeted communities. The three components are:

- 1) Institutional strengthening of the Ministry of National Security by improving its ability to plan, coordinate, manage, and execute violence and crime prevention projects, and to monitor crime and violence trends
- 2) Institutional strengthening of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service to increase public confidence by improving performance, training, management, and supervision, thus enhancing the quality of police interaction with the public and victims of crime and complementing the ongoing transformation efforts of the service, and
- 3) Co-ordination and implementation of community-based preventive strategies through 11 separate but interrelated interventions, as follows:
 - Community Action Councils/Community Engagements
 - Rapid Impact Projects
 - Community Peace Promoters (Outreach Services)
 - Community-based Social Intervention
 - School-based Violence Reduction Programmes
 - Youth Friendly Spaces
 - Public Education Messages
 - Inspiring Confidence in Our Neighbourhood Fund
 - Community Violence Prevention Training
 - Institutional Strengthening of NGOs
 - Police-led Community Activities

In 2014, the CSP also:

- Mobilized community members to develop and implement community projects and support Community Action Councils
- Played a lead role in organizing and building capacity within the NGO sector
- Provided financial and technical support to TTPS social workers and the Victims Support Unit
- Provided support for data analysis training for the TTPS
- Conducted the evaluation of the Rapid Impact Project – Community Mural, Cocorite
- Supervised the evaluation of eight community-based social interventions.

One of the key strategies employed by the CSP is sponsoring crime intervention projects. The CSP has specific guidelines for projects that can be funded, and persons and companies can apply to the CSP for funding. Among the projects recently or currently (as of December 2014) funded are:⁶⁴

- 1) Adult Literacy Training Programme (Adult Literacy Tutors Association)
- 2) Therapeutic Intervention for Young Males – “Boys Nature/Nurture Camp” (Dolly and Associates)
- 3) Therapeutic Family Intervention for La Romaine (Dolly and Associates)
- 4) Parent Education Programme (Esimaje Foundation)
- 5) Conflict and Anger Management Programme – “Together We Achieve Growth” (Families in Action)
- 6) Collaborative HIV/AIDS Management Programme (Family Planning Association of Trinidad and Tobago)
- 7) Academic Enrichment Programme – “Home Work Center” (Human Development Foundation)
- 8) Community Building Programme: Never Dirty (Loveuntil Foundation)
- 9) Primary School Intervention – “Save a Child” (Rape Crisis Society)
- 10) Life Skills Programme (Reaction Productions, Loveuntil Foundation)
- 11) Parent Outreach Programme (SERVOL)
- 12) Social Investment Programme (The Rose Foundation)
- 13) Capacity Building for Community-Based Organisations (The Rose Foundation)
- 14) Sport for Development (Trinidad and Tobago Alliance for Sport and Physical Education)
- 15) Parent Education Programme (Trinidad and Tobago Innovative Parenting Support)
- 16) Women’s Leadership Programme (WINAD)
- 17) Male Mentorship Programme – “Shoot to Live” (YMCA)
- 18) After-School Programme (YMCA)
- 19) Gender-Based Violence Prevention Programme (Young Women’s Christian Association)
- 20) Youth Micro-Entrepreneurship Programme (Youth Business Trinidad and Tobago).

Over the past two years, 43 community engagement events received an average of \$TT 7,500 each in sponsorship in 16 of the CSP’s partner communities. Many of these events were undertaken in collaboration with other ministries, members of Parliament, and local government councillors. Approximately 3,387 persons are reported as having benefited. The CSP continues to fulfil its mandate to reduce crime and violence in high-risk communities. CSP communities benefited from several projects aimed at providing youth with alternatives to deviant behaviour. Among the initiatives implemented were:

- Completion of after-school projects for conflict management at three primary and secondary schools
- Establishment of an Information Technology Center at Mt. D’Or Road, Champ Fleurs
- Rehabilitation of a recreational facility at Sogren Trace, Laventille and La Romain
- Completion of three Street Education projects in Tobago
- Launching of a Lyrical Caravan, a competition in artistic expression among residents of CSP partner communities.

It was indicated earlier that the CSP also provides support to the TTPS and Ministry of National Security. The support provided is detailed below.

Support to the TTPS:

- Seventy computers were supplied to the TTPS.
- Three TTPS IT facilitators received “Train the Trainer” training.

⁶⁴ Details of each of these projects can be found at <https://www.dropbox.com/s/kbni0u4dim9kk0p/Profiles%20of%20CSP%20projects.pdf?dl=0>

- Office equipment and furniture were purchased for five TTPS Victim Support Units to strengthen the provision of specialized victim support services in CSP partner stations.
- Six social workers and two social work supervisors were assigned to the TTPS to support officers with respect to stress reduction and coping skills.
- The Roxborough and Scarborough Police Stations were assisted with the formation of the Bon Accord Police Youth Club and Plymouth/ Bethesda Police Youth Club.

Support to the Ministry of National Security:

- A one-day Data Systems Workshop was held at the Ministry of National Security in July 2009 to identify opportunities to integrate data collection systems and maximize the strategic use of information generated by the various ministry agencies.
- A Needs Assessment of the Crime and Problem Analysis Branch (CAPA) of the TTPS was conducted from July-November 2009 to identify CAPA's requirements in order to increase its capacity to support the Ministry of National Security and other partner agencies.
- The Crime Observatory Committee prepared monthly reports on murder trends and quarterly reports with analysis and comparison of quarterly trends. This is based on data from 14 police stations.
- A report on domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago over the 2007-2009 period was completed.
- Twelve software packages were purchased for CAPA for investigative crime analysis.
- SPSS software was purchased for CAPA and the Ministry of National Security Research Division to facilitate statistical analysis of crime data.

To date, the government of Trinidad and Tobago has spent US\$35 million to develop the programme. Of this sum, US\$24.5 million came from an IDB loan, while the other US\$10.5 million was funded by the government.

CureViolence (An Adaptation of Chicago CeaseFire)

CureViolence programme is a secondary prevention programme to be implemented in Trinidad and Tobago starting in 2015. This programme is patterned after the Chicago CeaseFire model.⁶⁵ The programme will be implemented by the Citizen Security Programme (CSP) in the Ministry of National Security and is funded by the IDB. The objectives are to reduce murders, woundings and shootings, and other crimes committed with firearms. The beneficiaries are the residents in 20 high-crime communities within the East Port of Spain area. Communities were selected by the CSP based on the number of murders and woundings and shootings, and the intervention will focus on those and other incidents within these communities. The CureViolence intervention has been evaluated for its suitability to Trinidad and Tobago, and specifically as it applies to violence in the East Port of Spain area, and has been found to be a suitable model for implementation (Decker, Arthur, and Kerr, 2011).

CureViolence is a secondary prevention programme because its approach is preventative in nature and it targets at-risk persons and communities. The programme is in its planning phase. The key technical team received training at the University of Illinois in Chicago in January 2015. The implementation staff will include a technical team of four persons, six administrative, office and accounting staff, an outreach worker supervisor and several outreach workers, and a violence prevention officer and a several "violence interrupters."

Suitable individuals will be selected to hold positions as violence interrupters and outreach workers. Violence interrupters work on the street, mediating conflicts between gangs and intervening to stem the cycle of retaliatory violence that threatens to break out following a shooting. Outreach workers counsel young clients and connect them to a range of services. At the same time, a strong public education campaign saturates targeted communities with anti-violence messages and uses other relevant strategies to change collective and individual attitudes toward crime and violence, especially as they relate to the use of firearms to resolve conflicts. CureViolence interventions are theory-driven. The programme is built upon a coherent theory of behaviour that specifies how change agents could be mobilized to address some of the immediate causes of violence, including (1) norms regarding violence, (2) on-the-spot decision-making by individuals at risk of triggering violence, and (3) the perceived risks and costs of involvement in violence among the targeted population. The programme works by changing behaviours, attitudes, and social norms most directly related to gun violence. The

⁶⁵ This model is distinct from the Boston CeaseFire model, which uses a suppressive approach and depends heavily on police activity. The Chicago model is distinctive in that it takes a secondary prevention approach.

programme will target communities with some of the highest rates of gun violence and will use community-based organisations that are best positioned to work with high-risk youth in those areas.

In Trinidad and Tobago, the five core components of the CureViolence model will be emphasized: (1) identification and detection, (2) engagement of outreach workers and violence interrupters, (3) public education, (4) community mobilization (including hospitals, law enforcement, and other stakeholders), and (5) monitoring and evaluation.

Identification and detection: Prior research suggests that a small number of people, places, and guns are disproportionately responsible for gun violence. By targeting resources on these focal points, implementers can direct interventions toward those people, places, and guns that need the greatest attention. The CureViolence model, therefore, emphasizes thorough analysis to identify those individuals and neighbourhoods that are most at risk for imminent violence. In order to be successful at this task, the implementation team intends to use existing relationships with non-governmental, community-based, and faith-based organisations to carefully and collaboratively select individuals from the various communities to assume positions as violence interrupters and outreach workers. The team will maintain constant on-the-ground contact with the community leaders/activists to keep abreast of, and anticipate, potentially violent events in the various communities.

Outreach workers and violence interrupters: The individuals appointed to these positions must possess unique street knowledge and credibility. They are typically from the targeted neighbourhood and are often former gang members and drug dealers who were involved in serious criminality and violence, but who have since turned their lives around and have assumed mentoring roles in the community. Outreach workers hold more complex and personalized relationships with clients in that they are largely responsible for case management, conflict mediation, and mentoring. They help clients find jobs, counsel them on alternative methods for dealing with conflict, and help them address underlying risk factors for violence. Outreach workers work with gangs, subgroups within gangs, and other violent youth to help them transform their values and norms. Violence interrupters are largely responsible for identifying and responding to retaliatory violence before it intensifies. They typically possess more legitimacy among street youth than outreach workers, often because the violence interrupters were more criminally involved at one time and have a working knowledge of who is currently involved in violence.

Public education: This is a critical component in the effort to interrupt the cycle of violence and change the norms of behaviour in communities. Public awareness and education refers to the process of informing groups and communities in order to influence attitudes and beliefs to achieve a defined purpose or goal. Public education and awareness are also considered constructive and catalytic mechanisms that can generally lead to positive changes in behaviour and actions. This component has been shown to produce positive effects on knowledge, attitudes, and behaviours in communities.

Community mobilization: This focuses on the inclusion of the community as a whole, which is vital to making intervention efforts successful and sustainable. CureViolence staff encourage community mobilization by informing and interacting with residents, faith-based community, service organisations (both public and private), local businesses, and other interested partners. Communities where gun violence is most prevalent need to change community norms related to violence. Improving the understanding of social and personal costs of violence, particularly gun violence, and making people aware of consequences and alternatives, can have a profound impact on changing those norms. This kind of outreach can be particularly effective when involving youth and the faith-based community.

Hospital component: The hospital's emergency department can be used as an alternative centre for recruiting potential clients. When the emergency department receives gunshot victims arriving from the target neighbourhood, violence interrupters will attempt to intervene to reduce the possibility of retaliatory violence. Additionally, the hospital can serve as a community outreach partner and contribute to the public education component. It may even be possible for hospital staff to function as outreach workers in the emergency department of the hospital. For example, they could serve as a liaison between the CureViolence team and shooting victims and their families.

Collaboration with law enforcement: The implementing team for CureViolence intends to work with the Community Policing Secretariat of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service. The

secretariat was created as a result of collaboration between law enforcement and the community. Its goal is to identify problems and areas of concern to communities and work together to find solutions to these problems. In essence, Community Police Officers and members of the community work together to solve problems such as crime, violence, fear, insecurity, and community decay. The overlap in objectives of the Community Policing Secretariat and the CureViolence model implies that partnering with this secretariat could help avoid duplication of services and strengthen the capacity to implement CureViolence.

Involvement of other stakeholders: This project's success will be based on the ability of stakeholders to work together as one cohesive unit. In the Port of Spain region there are 106 non-governmental organisations, 24 community-based organisations, and two faith-based organisations registered with the Ministry of Social Development. The implementing unit intends to identify organisations and persons who are particularly important to the current project, and partner with such organisations and persons in implementation.

Monitoring and evaluation: These procedures will assess both the processes and outcomes of the CureViolence initiative in all communities in which the intervention is implemented. An overall evaluation as well as evaluations of particular communities will be conducted. The evaluations will, among other things, assess the degree of success or lack thereof of the intervention and offer recommendations to allow for a better fit between the CureViolence model and the Trinidad and Tobago context. The evaluations will focus primarily on the levels of murders and woundings and shootings, as well as on perceptions of safety in target communities. Time series analyses and comparisons of crime levels in target communities and matched control communities will be conducted. Monitoring and Evaluation Reports will be produced every six months, while an Evaluation Report will be produced at the mid-point and end of the intervention.

Youth Micro-Entrepreneurship Programme

The Youth Micro-Entrepreneurship Programme was implemented by Youth Business Trinidad and Tobago during the period from January to November 2013 in three of the Citizen Security Programme's partner communities. The programme was designed to help young entrepreneurs from 18-35 years old establish or develop business ventures. The programme was established based on the recognition of the level of unemployment and underemployment, especially among young persons, as a risk factor for engagement in criminal or anti-social behaviour. This was a secondary prevention programme because it specifically targeted at-risk youths in high-crime communities. The main objectives of the programme were to:

- Identify and train potential young entrepreneurs from the beneficiary communities
- Equip young entrepreneurs with the skills and resources necessary to establish a sustainable business venture
- Decrease the likelihood that youth participants would engage in anti-social or criminal behaviour.

Training sessions within the Youth Micro-Enterprise Programme included sessions on life skills, personal financial management, and business plan development. In addition to facilitating the core course of 36 contact hours, the programme also offered three additional training days to persons who submitted business plans and were selected for funding. This training included sessions on customer service, marketing, financial management, and record keeping. An important component of the programme was the development of individual business plans. Forty per cent of the participants completed business plans, out of which 22 participants were approved for grants to establish 21 small businesses (including one joint venture). Seventeen grants were disbursed up to the time of the writing this report.

The original target established for the programme was 35 entrepreneurs equipped with the skills and resources necessary to establish a sustainable business venture, with the criteria being attendance at six of nine training sessions and participant feedback indicating that this had been achieved. In this regard, 48 participants attended at least six of nine training sessions, and 100 per cent of the participants stated that they had acquired new skills and resources necessary to establish viable businesses. In addition, 62 per cent of participants agreed that their income earning capacity had increased.

The indicators for reduced risk of anti-social or criminal behaviour centred on participant feedback in the following areas: (a) 60 per cent of participants completing a business plan report, (b) the programme enabling participants to see a more positive future, (c) participants

not being in conflict with the law once they started the programme, and (d) participants' communications with other persons being more positive since starting the programme. Evaluation of the programme indicated that 100 per cent of the respondents agreed with all of the statements above. Overall, the cost per beneficiary was \$TT 6,366. The cost per participant successfully completing the programme was \$TT 10,416.

Military-Led Academic Training Programme

The mission of the Military Led Academic Training Programme (MILAT) is to alter, in a quasi-military environment, the attitude and response of young persons between the ages of 16 and 20 to the value of instruction and to accepting personal responsibility to enable their attainment of a full certificate of secondary education. This programme is conducted under the Ministry of National Security and focuses on at-risk youth. Participants are selected from a pool of applicants who are asked to provide information in a range of areas including several factors used to determine whether they can be considered at risk. MILAT offers academic studies in English, mathematics, and social studies as well as in other areas such as sport, art, agriculture, crafts, and music. There is also life, physical, and social skills instruction. Strategic objectives include increasing productive human capital, creating attitudes conducive to accepting responsibility for life choices and their consequences, and fostering greater awareness of the need to contribute to national development. Information on the number of participants, budget, and evaluations were not available.

Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Reorientation Training

The Military-Led Youth Programme of Apprenticeship and Reorientation Training (MYPART) is a social intervention programme designed to help at-risk young men aged 16-20. As with the MILAT programme, participants are selected based on a number of factors used to determine whether they can be considered at risk. The programme seeks to provide a safe, structured, and regulated setting within which at-risk young men receive positive mentoring and reinforcement, and rebuild their ambitions, hopes, and dreams. The goals of MYPART are to help trainees develop positive character, learn vocational and military-based training skills, and attain their academic certification in order to improve their chances of attaining a better quality of life.

MYPART offers a three-year programme. The first year starts with a three-month induction period during which participants are introduced to the programme and staff. This period also includes mandatory participation in an activities-based developmental project. The developmental projects that are offered include community service, environmental maintenance, culinary duties, gardening, and fish farming. The first year also involves a nine-month foundation period during which students receive training in remedial reading, English, math, life skills, social studies, music, computer literacy, physical education, human and social biology, and religious education. Cadets are also introduced to a military curriculum of drills, physical training, first aid, navigation, CPR, survival training, and lifesaving. Cadets must also participate in a vocational course.

During their second year, cadets may choose to train in a vocational area. Choices include plumbing, masonry, carpentry, welding, and electrical installation. Cadets must also participate in another compulsory developmental project and continue their military training. In their third year cadets must participate in another compulsory developmental project activity, and complete their vocational and military training. At the end of their third year, cadets may enrol in on-the-job training or enlist in one of the Ministry of National Security's Protective Services.

Civilian Conservation Corps

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), administered by the Trinidad and Tobago Defence Force, is designed to provide an intervention mechanism to assist in the empowerment of socially marginalized young adults between the ages of 16 and 25. The aim is to improve their overall quality of life through the adoption of attitudinal and behavioural changes stimulated through the catalyst of discipline. Participants are selected from a pool of applicants who are asked to provide information on a range of areas used to determine whether they can be considered at risk. In selecting participants for the CCC, preference is given to persons with limited or no education, from households with no parent or one parent or who are without economic means, who seem to be at high risk of engaging in criminal activity, and who have limited or no employment experience. The CCC offers a non-residential programme that takes six months to complete.

The CCC's mission is "to positively alter attitudes and behaviours of socially marginalized young adults," while its vision is "to be Trinidad and Tobago's most prominent programme for transforming socially marginalized young adults into empowered citizens, improving their quality of life through the collaborative use of best practices in developing their self-esteem, employability, sensitivity to the natural environment and sense of national pride." The objectives of the CCC are to:

- Raise the self-esteem of young people at risk
- Initiate interventions that would assist in fostering socially desirable behaviours among youth and create well-balanced citizens
- Train and develop unemployed young adults between the ages of 16 to 25 to prepare them for employment
- Curb the rising incidents of crime committed by youths between the ages of 16 and 25
- Provide temporary employment for unemployed youths
- Develop in young adults an understanding and sensitivity to the natural environment
- Collaborate with the Forestry Division to assist in its re-forestation and environmental conservation programmes
- Foster a sense of national pride and improve the civic-mindedness of participants.

The programmes offered at the CCC focus on skills that increase employability as well as life skills. The CCC offers a wide range of courses including air conditioning and refrigeration, auto electrical, auto mechanics, barbering, building maintenance, cable-laying, carpentry, literacy, child care, clerical assistant, computer training, conservation, and culinary arts. The life skills that the CCC strives to impart include anger management, conflict resolution, conservation and agriculture, disaster preparedness, entrepreneurship and financial literacy, gender issues, goal setting, HIV/AIDS awareness, incest and rape awareness, obeying the law, occupational health and safety, personal hygiene, professional image, proper parenting, self-esteem building, sexual/reproductive health, and team building.

The National Mentorship Programme (Ministry of National Security)

Launched on April 11, 2011, the National Mentorship Programme is a social intervention initiative designed to provide one-on-one mentoring to young people as an effective strategy to aid at-risk youth in their holistic development and steer them away from a life of crime. The programme aims to provide support systems for youths to transform their lives by taking responsibility for their thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and behaviours. The programme targets at-risk young people between the ages of 9 and 25. Five government ministries are involved in the programme: Ministry of National Security, Ministry of the People and Social Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Sport, and Ministry of Science, Technology and Tertiary Education.

In January 2014, the National Mentorship Programme hosted the inaugural National Mentorship Month, which served to increase national awareness of the programme. Through interviews and newspaper articles, the public was informed about the programme, resulting in approximately 300 applicants seeking to become mentors. Additionally a one-day Mentoring Symposium was held on January 15, 2014. The theme was "Establishing a Mentorship Programme: Solutions, Challenges and Lessons Learned from the National Mentorship Programme." Eighty NGOs and community- and faith-based organisations participated. On February 4 2014, the inaugural Mentorship Village was hosted on the Brian Lara Promenade, Port of Spain, with approximately 2,500 persons participating. A robust advocacy approach was utilized to build national awareness and attract mentors and mentees to the programme.

For the period from October 2013 to March 2014, 315 young persons (245 male and 70 female) were enrolled in the programme. Another 181 persons (104 women and 77 men) filled the role of mentors. A total of 39 mentees attended a one-day development training session with the Youth Training Employment Partnership Programme (YTEPP), and 19 mentors and mentees completed their one-year mentorship and were included in the 26 mentorships that graduated in June 2014. Data on evaluations and budget were not available.

Hoop of Life (Ministry of National Security)

Hoop of Life was launched at the St. Barbs Basketball Court on October 17, 2012 and is a collaborative effort among the Ministries of National Security, Local Government, Sport,

Housing, Land and Marine Resources, the People and Social Development, Community Development, and Food Production, along with stakeholders such as the Association of Basketball Officials of Trinidad and Tobago and the National Basketball Federation of Trinidad and Tobago. The project is designed to provide opportunities for advancement toward a positive and sustainable future for young people between the ages of 16 and 35 in at-risk communities. The programme incorporates professional trainers in various fields and does not consist only of basketball, but rather is designed to develop and identify talent, including exposing participants to numerous life skills that could lead to opportunities for a sustainable future.

Suppression

Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Initiatives

The primary organisation in Trinidad and Tobago responsible for the suppression of crime is the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service (TTPS). The TTPS is mandated to:

- Maintain law and order
- Preserve peace
- Protect life and property
- Prevent and detect crime
- Apprehend offenders
- Enforce all laws and regulations with which it is charged

The initiatives described below were undertaken in 2012/2014 to enhance the effectiveness of the TTPS.

Increased police presence: Since October 2013, police presence has been increased throughout Trinidad and Tobago, particularly in hotspot areas. Joint Army/Police patrols have been conducted, and are continuing to date via initiatives such as Operation HOPE (Harmony, Opportunity, Peace and Enforcement). In October 2013, the TTPS commenced operations with 1,152 mobile patrols and 198 foot patrols. During March 2014 there were 1,126 mobile patrols (an increase of 6.4 per cent) and 400 foot patrols. The TTPS also enhanced the E-999 and rapid response service to provide real-time responses to all emergency calls with linkages to all police vehicles outfitted with GPS tracking technology. Since October 2013, the TTPS has procured 335 additional police vehicles, all of which have been equipped with GPS tracking systems. The E-999 Command Center recorded a real-time response of four to 10 minutes for approximately 50 per cent of the calls for service in areas where mobile patrols were readily available.

Recruitment and training: Between October 1, 2013 and March 31, 2014, 368 police officers and 427 Special Reserve Police (SRP) officers were recruited by the TTPS. An additional 173 SRPs were sworn in on May 8, 2014. It is expected that by the end of 2014, an additional 700 police officers and 783 SRPs will be recruited. Additionally, 162 police officers were trained in evidence-based policing and crime scene investigation techniques. An additional 200 officers are currently receiving training.

Establishment of the National Security Training Agency: This agency was established to provide members of the national security community with the competencies required to successfully overcome security and safety challenges. The key strategy is the continuous training of national security personnel. As of 2013/2014, 582 national security officers had been trained in the following courses:

- Courtroom procedures and practices
- Cybercrime awareness
- Investigative interviewing
- Use of force and conflict management
- Crime scene investigation
- Email and cell phone forensics.

Human trafficking: The Counter Trafficking Unit (CTU) was formally established in January 2013 and is charged with investigating and prosecuting traffickers, as well as rescuing, rehabilitating, and repatriating victims as necessary. The CTU is operational, but not yet fully staffed. During the reporting period from October 2013 to March 2014, the CTU rescued and assisted 12 victims of trafficking and charged 11 Trinidad and Tobago nationals with human-trafficking-

related offences. Presently, the unit is investigating several cases of human trafficking, and during the period from January to March 2014 the CTU investigated 10 reports and interviewed 41 women.

Construction of police stations: In order to ensure a greater police presence in communities and reinforce a greater sense of security among citizens, the number of police stations throughout the country has been increased. During 2013/2014, eight police stations were built in the areas of Arima, Piarco, Maloney, Cumuto, Brasso, La Brea, Oropouche, and Moruga.

Criminal Gang and Intelligence Unit: This Police Service unit was officially formed in May 2012 to deal with the escalation in gang-related crimes, including shootings and killings. It has two sub-units, one of which deals with intelligence and the other with criminal gangs. Several officers within the Second Division were selected to be part of the new anti-gang unit.

Arms Trade Treaty/Women's Institute for Alternative Development

The Arms Trade Treaty establishes common international standards for the movement across borders of conventional arms and ammunition. Illegal guns that end up in the hands of criminals will be traced, via records kept on the movement of guns from the manufacture, across borders to end users. The treaty will be a useful tool for the treaty's member states to access international assistance and cooperation and develop programmes to effectively respond to the proliferation of illegal small arms and ammunition in the region. The regional seminars for CARICOM member states enabled the region to have more focused discussions about the possible and desired nature of an Arms Trade Treaty, develop strategies for securing CARICOM's interests at the United Nations and identify regional priorities and challenges related to the scope, content, implementation, and implications of such a treaty.

The Women's Institute for Alternative Development (WINAD) was contracted to coordinate four regional workshops. WINAD, which is the Secretariat of the Caribbean Coalition for Development and the Reduction of Armed Violence (CDRAV), had responsibility for implementing this project on behalf of CDRAV's members in 10 CARICOM countries. The general objective of the project was to enhance the participation of CARICOM member states in the Arms Trade Treaty process to ensure that the interest of the region was strongly expressed and protected in the negotiations. The specific objectives were to (a) increase awareness among key governmental experts about the Arms Trade Treaty initiative, (b) strengthen the capacity of national experts from the region to participate in the negotiations, and (c) articulate CARICOM priorities.

WINAD coordinated four regional workshops for governmental and civil society experts as well as practitioners. During these workshops, which were held from 2010 to 2014, a CARICOM negotiating position was agreed upon and CARICOM's visibility as a key bloc for negotiating the Arms Trade Treaty was established. The beneficiaries of the exercise were CARICOM and the workshop participants, including Permanent Representatives to the United Nations, experts from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and National Security/Justice, the Regional Immigration Authority, the Regional Customs Authority, and civil society experts and practitioners.

The Arms Trade Treaty was agreed upon in 2013 and CARICOM played a leading role in securing the inclusion of small arms in the treaty. All CARICOM member states subsequently signed the treaty and eight have ratified it.

The funding agency was the Australian government. The total funds for this project amounted to US\$120,000. The locations for the Arms Trade Treaty meetings were Trinidad and Tobago and St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

Caribbean Basin Security Initiative

The Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) aims to combat the drug trade and other transnational crimes that threaten regional security. The initiative follows a commitment by U.S. President Barack Obama in April 2009 to partner for the creation of a regional framework with Caribbean states. The initiative was launched in May 2010, and under it Trinidad and Tobago partnered with other Caribbean states and the United States to combat the drug trade and other transnational crimes. Funding is provided by the U.S. government, and an evaluation is currently being conducted by DevTech, an independent U.S. firm under the sponsorship of the U.S. Department of State. Evaluation results will become available in 2016. Under the CBSI assistance is being provided in the following areas:

- *Maritime and aerial security cooperation:* The aim is to support regional maritime and aerial coordination by improving radar coverage in strategic locations and sharing radar information, and to provide equipment and training that will enable Caribbean governments to carry out maritime and aerial operations.
- *Law enforcement capacity-building:* The objective is to enhance law enforcement effectiveness through police professionalization, anti-corruption training, community-based policing, and the sharing of regional ballistics and fingerprint information. Equipment and training augment the region's polygraph capacity and support vetted units in conducting complex investigations, implementing anti-gang initiatives, and combating money laundering and other financial crimes.
- *Border/Port security and firearms interdiction:* This initiative provides technical support, technology upgrades, and training on techniques for intercepting smuggled narcotics, weapons, bulk cash, and other contraband at commercial airports and seaports. Funding will also support the interdiction of firearms and secure management of weapons and ammunition stockpiles.
- *Justice sector reform:* The aim here is to reform and strengthen juvenile justice systems through alternative sentencing and rehabilitation services. Regional justice advisors are providing technical assistance to judges and prosecutors, advising on legal reform, and developing a task force to address critical crime issues. Funding will assist host governments in improving prison conditions.
- *Crime prevention and at-risk youth:* The aim is to increase educational opportunities and provide workforce development and entrepreneurship training for at-risk youth as an alternative to crime and other harmful behaviour. Funding also will support drug demand reduction through the training of treatment and rehabilitation professionals. The program provides training to develop and enhance law enforcement professional capacity, such as forensics capabilities and the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, including terrorism financing, and money laundering.
- *Promoting coordination at the working level among the justice sector and institutions in order to harmonize policies, procedures, and systems* across the Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States as well as Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago.
- *Increasing port security and maritime interdiction capability* through technical support, technology upgrades, and training.
- *Supporting youth education programs* to facilitate workforce entry and the promotion of entrepreneurship training and increased access to microfinance.

Tertiary Prevention Programs

Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service Rehabilitation Programmes

The Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service is a division of the Ministry of Justice and is responsible for tertiary prevention (rehabilitation) programmes for offenders. The mission of the Prison Service is "to protect society and reduce crime through the reduction in re-offending by facilitating the opportunities for the rehabilitation of offenders, while maintaining control under safe, secure and humane conditions." The vision of the Prison Service is "to be a more efficient and effective Prison Service committed to protecting society, adhering to the dictates of the court and reduce re-offending." The Prison Service has nine prisons: Port of Spain Prison, Carrera Convict Prison, Golden Grove Prison, Maximum Security Prison (MSP), Tobago Convict Prison, Remand Prison, Women's Prison, Eastern Correctional Rehabilitation Center (ECRC), and the Youth Training Center. All of the prisons listed are for adult inmates, with the exception of the Youth Training Center which houses males between 16 and 18 years of age. In 2012, there was a daily average of 3,649 prisoners in all of the adult prisons in Trinidad and Tobago, while in 2013 there were 106 young males at the Youth Training Center. Table A5.58 in Appendix 5 shows the daily average number of inmates in the various stations. The Programmes Department of the Prison Service is responsible for oversight of rehabilitation and training in the various prisons.

In 2002, the government of Trinidad and Tobago appointed a task force to review the penal system. The task force was headed by the then-Commissioner of Prisons Cipriani Baptiste. A report was submitted for the Cabinet's approval listing more than 40 recommendations. One of the key recommendations was to implement a restorative justice philosophy throughout the criminal justice system. The Penal Reform and Transformation Unit of the Prison Service is responsible for transforming the Prison Service into one which is accepting of, and utilizes, the principles of restorative justice. The Prison Service is currently in the planning phases with

respect to implementing a restorative approach. The Ministry of Justice has strongly supported such an approach for use both in the wider society and in other arms of the criminal justice system. Currently the ministry is engaged in public sensitization and extensive consultation on the applicability of a restorative justice approach to the penal system specifically, and to the criminal justice system more generally. A number of principles of the restorative approach are applicable to the Prison Service. According to the Prison Service, under a restorative approach offenders are:

- Held accountable and responsible for offences
- Provided with mentors, teachers, and coaches
- Empowered, retooled, and encouraged
- Rehabilitated and reintegrated into society
- Trained and used as mentors to other inmates
- Given compassion and support, and shown patience
- Allowed to work, train, learn, earn, and repay
- Encouraged to admit, seek forgiveness, and make reparation to victims

Currently the Prison Service offers a range of programmes for inmates, including:

- Education
- Prison ministries
- Sport
- Technical vocational training
- Life skills
- Music
- Culture
- Agriculture
- Aquaculture
- Live stock
- Inmate radio station
- Candle-making project

Each of the seven prisons hosts ongoing programmes and special events with the goal of affording the opportunity for reformation and rehabilitation to the inmates. This is generally done by the staff of the Programmes Department of the Trinidad and Tobago Prison Service as well as a number of non-governmental organisations and faith-based organisations. All prison programmes are structured within three phases: orientation, main stream, and pre-release. The orientation phase incorporates the provision of prison awareness, academic and vocational assessment, counselling, and introduction to spiritual programmes. During the main stream phase, inmates or lads⁶⁶ are taken through specific programmes tailored where possible to their need or desired interest, both academic and vocational and in some cases sports. The pre-release phase offers programmes in preparation for the release of the inmate. It is aimed at de-institutionalizing inmates and geared ultimately toward their successful re-integration into society. This includes programmes such as anger management, stress management, self-esteem enhancement, adult development, welfare intervention, and further counselling. In 2013, 1,899 inmates or approximately 50 per cent of the inmates in prisons in Trinidad and Tobago participated in some type of rehabilitation programme. It is also noteworthy that 197 inmates obtained passes at the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examinations in 2013.

The Prison Service collaborates with a number of non-governmental organisations to provide rehabilitation services. Table A5.59 in Appendix 5 contains information on these organisations, the programmes they provide, and the prisons that are beneficiaries. A number of faith-based organisations also provide services in the form of religious instruction and guidance. Organisations that assisted in this capacity in 2013 are listed in Table A5.60 in Appendix 5. Table A5.61 in Appendix 5 shows the range of intervention programmes that were offered in each prison in 2013, the providing agency or person, and the number of participants. The data indicate that a wide range of intervention programmes are provided. The data also indicate that several inmates and lads received educational training and that 197 CSEC passes were obtained in 2013 (Table A5.62 in Appendix 5).

⁶⁶ The term "lad" is used to describe youths at the Youth Training Center. They are not described as "inmates." The latter term is reserved for adult prisoners.

The Prison Service is currently putting systems in place to better cater to the rehabilitative needs of prisoners. One of the main initiatives involves the usage of the Level of Service/Case Management Inventory, a risk/need assessment system for offender treatment planning, placement, and case management. The LS/CMI system is a comprehensive measure of risk and need factors, as well as a fully functional case management tool. It is designed to assist professionals in management and treatment planning with adult and late adolescent male and female offenders. The LS/CMI includes integrated general and specific risk/need components, and addresses other client issues (e.g., social, health, and mental health) and responsivity concerns (e.g., cultural concerns or communication difficulties). The LS/CMI allows for data collection in specific areas as follows:

- General Risk/Need Factors: criminal history, education/employment, family/marital, leisure/recreation, companions, and alcohol/drug problems
- Specific Risk/Need Factors: personal problems with criminogenic potential, history of perpetration
- Prison Experience/Institutional Factors: crucial institutional considerations including history of incarceration and barriers to release
- Other Client Issues: supplementary psychological and physical health, financial, accommodation, and victimization
- Special Responsivity Considerations: dominant responsivity considerations from clinical research and correctional opinion
- Risk/Need Summary and Override: summarizes risk/need scores and allows for overriding score-based on risk/need level
- Risk/Need Profile: graphically summarizes the risk/need level scores
- Program/Placement Decision: record of major classification decisions such as programme placement
- Case Management Plan: lists criminogenic needs, non-criminogenic needs, and special responsivity considerations
- Progress Record: log of activities designed to measure change resulting from case management strategies
- Discharge Summary: summarizes information useful if the offender returns to custody or community supervision.

The use of the LS/CMI allows for the development of rehabilitation strategies tailored to the individual needs of each inmate. The use of such inmate-specific rehabilitation strategies should result in a reduction in recidivism and better post-release outcomes, including reintegration. As of 2014, the Prison Service had already begun to use the diagnostic instrument and was in the process of training personnel in its usage. Full-scale usage of the LS/CMI has yet to be implemented.

Thinking for a Change Programme (Ministry of the People and Social Development)

This programme targets young offenders and is aimed at impacting the lives of parents and juvenile offenders with varying social, emotional, and intellectual abilities. It contains 22 lessons and emphasizes two main parts – social skills training, and problem-solving. The programme is based on the premise that “thinking affects behaviour.” It represents an intervention strategy that can aid in the process of correcting dysfunction within families and improve the lives of affected citizens. The explicit aim of the programme is to contribute toward the reduction of recidivism in Trinidad and Tobago. In 2014, five cycles of the Thinking for a Change Programme were conducted, with 118 persons graduating from the programme.

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