

General Data Dissemination Project (GDDS II)

The World Bank

REPORT

Technical Assistance to the National Statistics Bureau, The Seychelles

Second mission

Justice and Security Module

August 18 - 29, 2008

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GDDS MODULE ON JUSTICE AND SECURITY (J&S):

REPORT ON SECOND EXPERT VISIT TO SEYCHELLES

The GDDS (Justice & Security) first Expert Mission to Seychelles took place over two weeks, 6th – 20th January 2008. This document reports on the follow up mission that took place 18th – 29th August 2008.

The table below summarises the main conclusions of the expert, Jon Simmons, as a result of this second mission in relation to the objectives agreed previously:

Topic Areas	Issues discussed	Outcomes
Progress to date	NSB situation Victims Surveys Statistics Publication Other agencies collections	Good. Professional and focused staff continue to show commitment to GDDS aims, in spite of limitations in resources and competing demands from other projects. See below. See below. Court case management system now in final QA Testing, and due to be installed for UA Testing early autumn. NSB also plan to work with courts on a small study drawing on case file information (see below). Additional NSB support for Prosecution and Probation is likely to provide statistical benefits in support of this project by the end of the year. Police statistics are already available although the software used is in urgent need of replacement. The single prison on the islands has good data on its prisoners.
Victimisation Survey	Tourist survey Resident household survey	First two quarters data collected. Our review on the basis of initial analyses of this data suggested a couple of minor amendments to the questionnaire. Intention is to publish full first year's results in 2009 based on four quarters' sample data. The resident victimisation survey was discussed again, and further advice provided. More planning and design work still needs to be done, but NSB confident they can use the ICVS questionnaire (with minor amendment) and carry out a survey in early 2009.
Crime and Justice statistical outputs	Data collection Publication	Discussions with all contributing agencies have been positive. Initial proposals for statistical groupings and classification of crime well received and now need to be discussed with other agencies through the Crime and Justice Statistics Committee. A set of tables have been prepared, having been tested for practicality and deliverability with the contributing agencies. A full publication in 2009 for 2008 data seems very achievable now. An early publication of more limited data for 2007 and earlier would be possible, subject to NSB resources.
Sampling of case files	Judiciary	A proposal for a small study drawing on court case files was completed during this mission, and NSB and the Courts have discussed this. The proposal is small to start, and should be

	Other Uses	<p>practical and achievable aiming to provide an initial indication of the extent and some potential reasons for delays in the courts.</p> <p>This case file study will also be useful for other agencies in providing a model that they might adopt to address particular issues in their area.</p>
Any Other Business	<p>IT developments</p> <p>Use of IT</p>	<p>DG-ICT has developed a case management system for both Family Tribunals and the Courts now. These should provide the basis for a similar system in probation, although that directorate is desperately short of computers, and it is not high on the ICT agenda at present.</p> <p>Police and the prison have their own local solutions in place, although the police system is old and in need of replacement. Neither of these agencies are connected to the government network for data sharing or for email, and there are presently logistical problems in obtaining a lease line that can reach the more isolated Prison, and district police stations. Government departments within the capital Victoria can be more easily connected.</p> <p>Attorney General's office is small, and whilst there will be benefits in connecting them to the courts and police in due course, the absence of more integrated IT should not prevent the office delivering basic statistics.</p>

1. PREPARATORY WORK FOR THE EXPERT VISIT

Preparation for this visit included the following:

Previous reports and papers outlined in the January 2008 Mission report, review of the report from the first Mission, and the GDDS2 Work Plan agreed with Seychelles National Statistics Bureau (NSB) following the April 2008 Workshop in Mauritius.

Agenda for the visit agreed beforehand and NSB set up a series of meetings. I am very grateful for the co-operation and active participation of the Seychelles NSB, the support of the NSB's Chief Executive Jude Padayachy, the NSB drivers for ensuring I arrived safely at my scheduled visits, and in particular Helena De Letourdis who has led the NSB's work on crime and justice and who helped ensure this Mission was a success.

Good facilities were available at NSB, including a desk, internet connection (although a stable and fast connection was somewhat lacking) and transport. Accommodation was arranged privately, and travel arranged by American Express on behalf of the World Bank. Thanks to the World Bank team for their assistance in these arrangements.

2. SUMMARY

This second mission to Seychelles on behalf of the World Bank GDDS project on justice and security statistics has successfully built on the first mission in January 2008.

Having started 2008 with there being no discernible crime and justice statistics, apart from a single table of police data published in the annual statistical abstract, as a result of this project I believe that Seychelles should now be able to prepare good quality and sufficiently comprehensive statistics on crime and the justice system for the first time. Delivery of this new statistical product will ensure Seychelles is represented amongst those countries able to satisfy international requirements for crime and justice statistics, their own governmental internal needs and ensure that the justice system is more accountable to its public for its performance in managing levels of crime and in dealing with offenders.

In spite of its small size and many competing priorities, the National Statistics Bureau has shown good skills and flexibility in taking forward the GDDS agenda, and in particular by implementing so swiftly the proposals for a visitor's security survey. The various justice agencies, again in spite of limited resources in some areas, have shown good commitment to the aims of the project and to the modern public sector management practices that attention to statistics should help to facilitate.

I am pleased to be leaving Seychelles with confidence that the NSB will be able to deliver on the plans set in place by March 2009, e.g. within the timeframe originally envisaged for the GDDS project.

3. PRIORITIES

The expert visit followed the priorities set during the April 2008 Mauritius workshop (detailed in the report from that workshop) with an amendment to add a fourth priority relating to the sampling of case files. Thus the amended summary of the priorities for the second Seychelles mission is below:

Three priorities	1 Assessment of progress-to-date 2 Develop victimisation survey 3 Analysis and output of crime and justice statistics [ADDED 4 Advice on sampling case files in the Courts]
Activities needed during visit	Assess recommendations from first TA visit Assessment of mechanisms already in place and identify areas for improvement Review Tourist security survey Develop structure and questionnaire Tabulations with respect to output report Topics for development in the survey Assist in preparation of report on justice and security statistics and advice on types of analysis
Training needs to be discussed during visit	Training for data collections Technical advice on sampling of case files (for ad hoc research in agencies)

All of these priorities have been addressed during this visit. My summary follows:

General comments

In the relatively short time between the first mission and this second mission, it has not been possible to address all of the priorities identified previously. However, there has been significant progress made in a number of areas. In particular the establishment of the new Tourist Security Survey is a significant achievement and worthy of note.

Additionally, there have been useful discussions held with a number of agencies which have resulted in NSB offering assistance to help those agencies capture their data, and thereby provide statistics more efficiently both for NSB's own reporting and for the agencies' own management purposes. The proposals for classifications of crime types, and the tables for the statistical report, will provide good items for discussion at the committee on crime and justice statistics, which NSB should now seek to convene at the earliest opportunity.

The case management system for the courts is nearing completion, subject to final Quality Assurance tests. There is a management information module which should be capable of being adapted to provide routine statistical information. This will however require careful attention to ensure that the system is capturing the necessary information, and in such a way that it might be analysed in due course.

Police data continues to be collated and discussions can now begin in relation to agreeing a standard form of classification and grouping for crimes for statistical purposes based on that already in use by the police. These categories and crime groups should also be shared and discussed with other justice agencies, and this subject will be an appropriate agenda item for a cross-government meeting on crime and justice statistics. Police IT systems are old and in need of replacement, and the police are looking for support in achieving this, which might also improve the flexibility and quality of the statistics they are able to produce as well as other benefits.

NSB has established data entry systems for the Attorney General's office and for Probation, to facilitate the electronic capture of their basic registry information. For Probation this has involved NSB providing a computer, whereas for the AG's office NSB's contribution is in NSB staff time to enter data. The benefits will accrue to both NSB, as it will then have accessible data for its statistical outputs, and the agencies themselves who will find it easier to produce routine management information and to analyse and retrieve their case files. NSB has also written to justice agencies, where there are clear proposals for sharing their data, to ensure that there is senior management approval in place. They have also offered to assist the courts in carrying out a small study drawing on a sample of case files, to help improve understanding of the issue of court delay.

The prison produces regular summaries of the prisons statistics, which are very clear and well presented. They will only require minor amendment, in due course, to become consistent with the NSB report and the classifications used therein.

The main challenges remaining include

- ensuring the courts are able to adopt the new system and that this system efficiently supplies comprehensive data in the format required for statistical purposes;
- establishing cross-government agreement for the statistical classification and grouping of crime types;
- completing the entry of registration data into the new databases provided for Prosecution and for Probation;
- carrying out a small survey of case file information held by the courts;
- collation of data and summarisation into a publishable report on crime and justice statistics in Seychelles, including the first year results for the Tourist Safety Survey;
- resourcing and conducting out the first Seychelles residents' crime victimisation survey in early 2009;
- further enhancement and integration of IT systems in the various agencies, generally;

The Agenda for my visit, including a list of the agencies visited and the individuals I spoke to, is included at Annex A, with more detail on the status of individual agencies at Annex B.

4. REVIEW OF RECOMMENDATIONS MADE FOLLOWING THE FIRST MISSION

The expert's recommendations for each agency were summarised in the report on the first GDDS mission on Justice and Security to Seychelles in January 2008. The short time between that mission and the second visit, necessarily short because of the need to provide advice to take forward key priorities, means that there has not been sufficient time to make progress on all of the priorities identified. My first key recommendation from the second mission is therefore that NSB is requested to report back on progress against the recommendations in the first Mission visit report in early 2010, that is two years after the visit, when it should have been possible to have made significant progress on a wide range of areas.

The following comments can be made now (August 2008), in relation to the recommendations made in January this year:

4.1 Statistics Bureau

- a. Resources have been made available within NSB to take forward the GDDS aims in relation to Justice and Security, in particular through the considerable time and effort of Helena de Letourdis and her staff in assisting data entry in certain agencies, but also by the provision of a computer (and basic database programme) for the Probation department to facilitate their own electronic record-keeping.
- b. The Governance committee for crime and justice statistics needs to be convened now, in order to ensure there is ongoing commitment and support for the aims of the project, its proposed statistical outputs and in particular to obtain cross-government support and adoption of consistent classifications.
- c. The current table on police statistics (Table 113 in the Annual Statistical Abstract) is outdated and should be dropped once the new crime and justice statistical report has been produced. It appears likely that the existing table is incomplete, being based on a standard crime listing that has now been superseded.
- d. Further planning will be required in relation to the victimisation survey, and this is still a considerable undertaking for this small bureau. It is however essential that this occurs in 2008/9, as the forthcoming Census will otherwise make it impossible to run the survey for some time. Plans for the survey are coming together now, and the intention is to run the survey in February/March 2009 and to base the questionnaire on the 2004 ICVS (face-to-face) survey.
- e. NSB should update the page on their website on the General Data Dissemination System (GDDS) programme to report in brief on both Missions and the plans for enhancing crime and justice statistics in Seychelles. As this report suggests, there is a good story to tell.

4.2 Police

- a. Proposals for a consistent cross-government set of classifications and crime groups for statistical purposes, based on those being used by the police, have been developed and should now be reviewed by the police and other justice agencies, and once agreed, adopted by all agencies and NSB as the primary standard for presenting crimes.

- b. Changes to the classifications – such as the introduction of new crime types – should be managed through the Crime and Justice Statistics Committee so that all agencies can be made aware of changes and have the opportunity to comment on the approach to data capture.
- c. The Police currently use a data entry programme at HQ for entering the crime details collected each day from the district police stations. However, this programme is very old and is now producing too many errors. The replacement of this programme is becoming a priority for the police, although at present they have no clear resource for this. A new police data capture programme would enable certain information to be captured in a way which would be more amenable to statistical analysis, such as the presence and type of weapons used in criminal incidents. A new programme would also make the compilation of statistical reports much simpler. It has been noted that the Courts appear to have been successful in obtaining assistance in this respect, and the Police might discuss with them how they achieved this.
- d. Although the police district reporting process is clear and well established, the way in which specialist units record and report on crimes that they deal with directly should be assessed and confirmation provided that the crime count is complete.
- e. The situation regarding finalisation of police recorded crime would benefit from greater clarity. The reasons for changes to annual figures (e.g. changes to a particular year's data when updated the following year) should be made clear, and recorded as a footnote to the annual statistical table.
- f. Proposals to amend the rules for recording detections of crimes, once agreed, may alter the basis for the count of detections and therefore affect comparisons with earlier years. Any presentation of detection statistics spanning the changes should refer to the policy change.
- g. Additionally, it was noted that the police use the Crime Book number to link reported crimes with subsequent arrests. The CB number is also captured in the Attorney General's case file register. This number should carry through the justice system, and also be captured in other case management systems, such as that in the courts, in order that this information can be linked at a future date.

4.3 Courts

- a. Liaison between the NSB and DG-ICT and Courts is good. NSB involvement in the development of the new courts system has been limited, primarily due to limited resources and time. This should become more active now that the system is nearing finalisation, in particular in relation to the specification of fields (and controlled entry lists for data) and the management reports which would benefit from a statistician's eye on the comparisons and counts available for presentation. A list of the specific data fields which have been identified in discussions with me as needing to be included in this system is included in Annex B of this report (under 'Courts').
- b. In addition, NSB should keep a careful eye on the completeness of the new data – in particular in relation to the coverage of all types of courts, and the conversion of legacy data and older case files and the impact this may have on the statistics being produced. With the introduction of a new system, it is possible that some areas of business will take longer to adopt the new process than others, and this may affect the statistics that are produced.
- c. Justice Department and the courts should be involved in discussions around classifications to ensure they adopt ones that are consistent with those being used by the Police and amenable to statistical analysis, including the use of the same standard offence groupings proposed for statistical reporting including those offences dealt with by the courts or other bodies but which are not required to be reported routinely as police recorded crimes (traffic offences, for example).
- d. Court data will remain limited until the case management system is in use, and in particular a significant volume of historic case files have been entered. Nonetheless, a small study

drawing on a sample of case files will provide some initial evidence to better understand the impact of delays, and the reasons. Following discussion with NSB and Courts, Annex B provides further proposals on how such a study might be undertaken.

4.4 Prosecution

- a. The loss of a key member of staff has delayed plans to introduce an electronic registry. However, NSB have provided a simple data capture screen which will provide a good basis for this in future, once DG-ICT has sufficient space in their programme to assist.
- b. The data capture programme should be enhanced to capture additional data not currently in the registers – such as date sent to prosecution, age and gender of accused.
- c. The AG's office will adopt the crime classifications used in the police, and should be party to any discussion to agree appropriate crime groupings.
- d. It should be straightforward for the AG's Office to supply information on resources – in the form of numbers of State Council, Prosecutors and Administrative staff. The statistics on these should include a footnote to explain that the State Council's work extends beyond the criminal, to include civil cases and also the drafting of legislation.

4.5 Prison

- a. Secure email links and integration with the government IT infrastructure are difficult at present, due to the isolated location of the prison. However, simple non-secure email connection should be investigated to allow the sharing of non-sensitive information (both statistical data and basic forms to the courts and other agencies).
- b. The Prison Department was able to provide the sorts of statistical information NSB is likely to wish to publish without any significant difficulty.
- c. In the time available, it was not possible to ascertain whether the prison data had been restructured in order to benefit from basic database functions, as suggested in the first mission report. However, the prompt supply of statistics did not suggest that this presented a significant problem.
- d. The prison should ensure that it adopts classifications consistent with other parts of the Justice system, e.g. police and courts. This includes using for reporting standard offence groupings, as proposed for police and court statistics.

4.6 Family Tribunals, Probation and After Care

- a. Family Tribunal Division should be asked to supply NSB with statistical information on their areas of work, including volumes of cases and by type for inclusion in a statistical report on Crime and Justice. This should be consistent with the approach taken in reporting court business.
- b. Additionally, the new Employment and Environment tribunals (and any other forms of 'justice' that exist) should be approached to supply information. NSB will need to ensure all such information is appropriately described, and that differences between criminal and civil action are clearly noted where appropriate.
- c. Probation Directorate are engaging very positively with NSB, and there is now an agreed schema, with computer resources provided by NSB, to assist with the routine electronic capture of casework data. This work is ready to commence, once clearance from the Minister has been obtained (I was informed that clearance is being sought this week).

- d. Although the absence of a proper case management system, and inter-connectivity with police and court systems, is still problematic, the initial NSB-sponsored data capture programme should provide a basis for the future development of such systems.
- e. NSB should check with DG-ICT on the categories of data captured in the court system and the degree to which these are being developed with a view to future links to other justice agencies. One example was whether the court system captured length of sentence for sentence of probation, which might allow this data to be provided from the courts to assist probation.

4.7 Other

- a. Nothing specific, although plans for the statistical outputs do now include an element of local information, for example in reporting by police district.

5. Other activities

On Thursday 28th August the GDDS Project team and some of the key representatives in other justice agencies met for lunch, to discuss the project and to further enhance the positive team spirit.

6. DELIVERABLES PRIOR AND DURING VISIT

In addition to this report on the mission, the expert provided the following:

- Draft schema for statistical tables which might make up a statistical report on Crime and Justice in Seychelles. These were drawn up by the expert from standard crime and justice outputs and in the knowledge of the recommendations in the UN Manual and regular statistical survey, as well as the discussions at the Mauritius GDDS workshop and discussions with representatives of the justice agencies in Seychelles. (See Annex D)
- Proposals for major crime types and crime grouping, based on a revised version of the existing Police classifications, to help summarise and present the separate crime types recorded under the Seychelles Penal Code within standard statistical tables, and for use by each agency in their own management information to provide a consistent presentation at three levels - individual crimes, 14 crime groupings and three main crime types - depending on the requirement of a specified output:
 - 1-5 Violent crime (24% of the total)
 - 2-9 Property crime (57%) and
 - 10-14 Other crimes (19%).

The suggested crime groups, and their respective share of all recorded crime in 2007, are:

Crime group		
1	Murder, Manslaughter and Infanticide	11 0.2%
2	More Serious Violent Offences	206 3.3%
3	Robberies	126 2.0%
4	Sexual offences	110 1.7%
5	Other Offences Against the Person	1069 16.9%
6	Burglary	1140 18.1%
7	Theft	1737 27.5%
8	Arson and criminal damage	569 9.0%
9	Fraud	141 2.2%
10	Public Order Offences	477 7.6%
11	Offences relating to the administration of justice	80 1.3%
12	Drugs	587 9.3%
13	Weapons and Ammunition	43 0.7%
14	Environment and Fisheries	11 0.2%
TOTAL RECORDED CRIME, 2007		<u>6,307 100.0%</u>

(See Annex E for full details)

Other deliverables:

- Advice and guidance on sampling information from administrative case files (see summary of discussion at the Courts at Annex B)
- Advice and guidance on the design and implementation of the Victimization survey, including copies of relevant ICVS questionnaires

7. OTHER DONOR AGENCIES

It is noted that UN and other Donor Agencies involvement with Seychelles are quite modest. This is largely because Seychelles finds itself in competition for development funds with the rest of Africa, and next to most places on that continent it looks to be a strong and relatively well run nation.

However, from the comments in this report it can be seen that this is a small country where a little change can have a big impact and there are opportunities here to develop a range of projects (not just in justice and security) that could act as lead-projects for the rest of Africa. A good example of the impact that can be achieved for very modest resource is the work that NSB has done in support of the GDDS programme, through offering small amounts of assistance to particular agencies to help them supply justice data. However, like all other agencies here, NSB resources are also limited. The Courts are in discussions with donor agencies regarding IT assistance, and I hope this request is successful. The replacement of the police crime recording system is another example where a small amount of donor investment (or sponsorship of an IT solution provider representative spending a short period of time in Seychelles) could provide a significant enhancement to a simple but important operational system.

8. FURTHER WORK NEEDED AND FUTURE SUPPORT FROM GDDS

The two missions to the Seychelles undertaken as part of the GDDS project on crime and justice have been successful in bringing Seychelles to a position where they should soon be able to offer a reasonably comprehensive statistical overview of their crime and justice system. As a result of the mission they have also undertaken some innovative work in measuring visitor security. Although the outputs from this project (the report on visitor security, the first annual statistical report on crime and justice) still need to be completed I am confident that this will be possible given the current levels of skills and resources.

Further enhancement of the crime and justice statistics will be possible with the establishment of the governance committee, which will help embed the new arrangements as well as assist in developing further the understanding of the production and use of good statistics. The adoption of IT case management systems in the various agencies will also, in time, make the collection and compilation of statistics a more routine activity.

The main outstanding output is the victimisation survey. This is a significant undertaking and if it is to be achieved will need a significant level of commitment and resourcing from the NSB. I believe the commitment is there, and the resources are within the reach of the bureau, however the survey is still at risk of not being carried out due to other competing demands placed upon the bureau, such as the recent survey of HIV awareness amongst sailors. These demands, as often as not, arise from requests from international agencies – and therefore NSB will need to take a view on the relative priorities of each of these outputs as they almost certainly not be capable of undertaking all of them. In some cases, NSB will be able to focus on those products which it judges will be of most significant immediate value to the administration and good government of Seychelles. In other cases, NSB may have to take a view on the long-term benefits to the NSB or Seychelles government in maintaining goodwill from donor agencies and other international organisations. Such choices are difficult, and it may not be possible to satisfy all.

The other key area for further work lies mainly outside of the scope of the GDDS programme, although further support from there will undoubtedly be of some assistance. This is the area of IT development, where Seychelles is probably much in advance of other nations involved in this project and yet still suffers from considerable weaknesses noted in this report – outdated software, lack of basic case management systems, interconnectivity between agencies (from simply lacking email, to incorporation within the developing single government network), and the usual issues around performance and scope of IT infrastructure. Investment in some basic IT and email connections for smaller agencies, even in advance of establishing their connections to the secure government intranet, would probably be of significant immediate value in developing familiarity with computers, providing a means to collate data and a way of sending this data and facilitating exchanges of knowledge and information between the agencies.

9. TRAVEL AND ACCOMMODATION ARRANGEMENTS

All the arrangements were acceptable. The accommodation was not of the highest standard, but proved to be perfectly acceptable. Lack of internet access at the accommodation, and the poor quality of internet access at NSB during my time there, was unfortunate but did not affect my ability to function significantly. The flights required long stop-overs in order to minimise costs, which meant that the Bank benefited in lower costs but this of course meant that my own personal commitment suffered as a result of the increased unpaid time away from home. Nonetheless, none of this was insufferable and the arrangements went smoothly.

10. ON CONTRACTING

The mission has been both productive and enjoyable and I have been pleased to have been afforded the opportunity to take part. The World Bank have provided appropriate support and assistance, including recognition of the additional burden faced as a permanent full-time employee of another statistical organisation in taking time out to assist in the GDDS programme, for which I am grateful.

11. FINAL REFLECTIONS

This has been a very enjoyable and I believe productive mission. I have been impressed by the positive approach and the commitment shown to this project in all of the agencies I have met, and in particular the determination of NSB to ensure there are a series of good quality outputs resulting from this work. Having started the year with almost nothing to show in Seychelles, publicly, on crime and justice statistics, I am confident that by early 2009 Seychelles will be well on the way to producing statistics in this field which will place this country on a par with many developed nations, and well ahead of other countries in Africa. I believe this mission has therefore been an unqualified success, and I look forward to seeing the results from this work, and continuing to offer my support to Seychelles in this way, in future years.

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1st September 2008

ANNEX A: Itinerary for expert visit

Prior to arriving in the Seychelles I was able to re-read the reports from the first visit, and the Mauritius workshop. I had previously studied the systems, data and other background information on Seychelles, including country statistics and the country's statistics bureau website.

I discussed the arrangements for the visit and the visit's objectives with Helena De Letourdis and Chris Lewis, following the initial discussions with Chris Lewis, Ronald Luttkhuizen and the Seychelles GDDS team at the Mauritius workshop. The objectives were agreed by Seychelles.

The itinerary for the visit was as follows:

Monday 18th August

Meeting with Ms Helena De Letourdis, Module Co-ordinator (National Statistics Bureau)

Meeting with Mr Jude Padayachy, Chief Executive (National Statistics Bureau)

Meeting with Mrs Lanka Dorby (DG, DG-ICT), Mr R Pandian (Director for Software Development, DG-ICT) and Mr Allan Kilindo (Department of Information Communication and Technology)

Meeting with Ms Helena De Letourdis (National Statistics Bureau) to discuss initial findings from the Tourist survey

Tuesday 19th August

Work on proposed structure and tabulations for the statistical report on crime and justice in Seychelles

Wednesday 20th August

Meeting with Mr Reginald Elizabeth (Police Department) and R Monthy (Police crime data entry clerk)

Thursday 21st August

Meeting with Mr Rene Durup (Attorney General's Office)

Meeting with Mrs Linda Williams (Director General, Probation Directorate) and Mr Marc Bonnelame (Probation, Head of Family Services Division)

Tuesday 26th August

Meeting with Mr Michel Valentin (Assistant Registrar, Magistrates Courts)

Wednesday 27th August

Meeting with Helena De Letourdis (NBS) to discuss the victimisation survey

Thursday 28th August

Meeting with Miss Louisna Legaie (Rehabilitation Officer, Prison Department)

Meeting with Mr Jude Padayachy, Chief Executive (National Statistics Bureau) and Helena De Letourdis (NSB J&S Module Co-ordinator)

Meeting with Seychelles GDDS Project Team – over lunch.

ANNEX B: Key Points from meetings with departments and agencies

National Statistics Bureau

Jude Padayachy, NSB's Chief Executive, and I discussed the priorities for this mission, with which he was entirely satisfied.

Helena De Letourdis and I discussed a variety of matters over the course of the two weeks, including tourist victimisation survey (see separate section below), statistical classifications, the content and structure of statistical tables for the planned report on crime and justice, and the questionnaire and sampling strategy for the victimisation survey.

On the latter, it is now proposed to run the victimisation survey in early 2009. This timing is ideal, as it will fit better with the availability of management time, will be in advance of the Census which would otherwise draw the attention of NSB management, and also better fits with the needs of the survey – in particular to be able to ask questions on victimisation relating to the previous calendar year sufficiently close to that year to avoid any loss of recall.

The design of the victimisation survey will be based on the 2004 ICVS face-to-face questionnaire, with some minor amendments which we discussed, to ensure it is relevant to Seychelles needs and kept within a manageable design and length. It is assumed that a sample of 2000 interviews will be adequate, and this is in line with the standard approach for the ICVS. The key issue to be addressed will be the sampling strategy – which areas to sample to ensure a random sample but one that is representative of Seychelles society as a whole, and whether to interview one household member or all (the former is likely to produce a higher response rate but will require more household contacts).

ICT Ministry

We discussed the Court system which had been completed, but was now passing through several rounds of quality assurance testing before it could be installed in the courts. The QA tests had been going on for 2 months, but I was assured were nearing completion. It is anticipated that the system will be ready for installation by end-September.

The courts all have PCs now, connected to the Government network, including email addresses for court staff at the new “@judiciary.sc” domain. The Judiciary have also recruited their own IT support person, in order to connect their IT infrastructure and offer on-site support.

It was noted that it should be possible to give NSB direct access to the Management Information module for the court system, so that NSB can obtain statistical data direct without having to request it or enter it into separate systems. Permission will need to be confirmed from the Head of the Court Administration, but the Statistics Act provides sufficient authority for NSB to request access to summary non-disclosive data.

Allan Kilindo provided a demonstration of the new court software. The system looks well-designed and modern, with a simple user-interface. Management reports are available and it should be straightforward to define additional reports. The key issue is the definition of these reports, in order that they might provide meaningful analysis – and in particular, the bases for the counts in reports could usefully supply separately measures for (1) the numbers of new cases, (2) numbers of closed or completed cases, and (3) numbers of cases currently in the system, e.g. still outstanding, for any given period. Furthermore, NSB also needs to ensure the coverage of cases is comprehensive and complete, as there may be some delay in entering old cases, and there may be some differences in the adoption of the system for entering particular types of new cases.

Of the other systems, the Family Tribunal system is in place and operational. Probation (Social services) are not yet in scope for incorporation into the Government network, and this looks some way off.

The President of the Court of Appeal has requested a link to the Judiciary systems for that higher court. This would essentially utilise the same software and seems achievable.

The two other key agencies, aside from the courts, from the perspective of justice statistics are the police and prisons. Both agencies have their own systems and processes in place and can produce routine statistics, so this should not be a problem for this programme. There are logistical difficulties in obtaining lease lines to connect these agencies to the government network in Victoria – the prison in particular being in an isolated location.

Tourist crime survey

Helena De Letourdis reported that they had completed two sweeps of the survey now – sampling all travellers leaving through the airport during one week each quarter in the first two quarters of 2008, as an additional survey to follow the economic survey of departing tourists.

Helena had prepared a one page summary of the findings from the first quarter's sample (see below), and also provided the questionnaire used and the data files, including examples of text responses to open questions.

Of those travellers completing the economic survey over two thirds went on to answer the questions in the safety questionnaire. It is not clear whether those who declined did so because crime was not a problem for them, or not. This is important, as it will affect the reliability of the denominator and therefore the estimated victimisation (risk) rates.

There was some attrition to the first question, and concern that respondents may have neglected to tick the box if no crime had occurred. This again makes interpretation of the percentages difficult. We discussed how we might address this, and propose dropping the invitation to skip questions after this initial question – so ask respondent to complete all of the questions in relation to threats and violence – and then drop question four, which

would in effect almost repeat the first question (the responses were almost identical to each).

The overall numbers who reported being victims (0.7% attacked, about 2% believe had loss due to theft) were very low, and therefore the victimisation rates are based on a very small number of respondents and may be subject to a high degree of variability. It is recognised by NSB that it will be best to wait until four quarters of data has been collected and analysed, in order to establish the reliability of patterns in the data. Once this has occurred, it may be preferable to publish the total percentages for the whole year, e.g. to group the four quarter samples. The 2% who believe they were victims of theft amounts to around nine respondents per quarter.

The responses on loss need to differentiate more between the losses due to things simply being misplaced, and those where the respondent believed they may have been stolen. In particular, the breakdown of where the items were lost or stolen should break these down between these two groups, and the proportion reported to the police should only reference those reporting items being stolen (and not include those assumed lost). This further breakdown might also clarify an issue with regard to the 'other places' category and what this entailed, as the percentage reporting this 'other' locations was quite high. I asked Helena to check this by reviewing the forms themselves to see whether respondent provided examples of these 'other' places which might help better structure the answer options to this question – most of these 'other' categories related to different forms of transportation e.g. at the airport, on boats or on connecting buses.

The questionnaire also invited people to comment on their feelings of safety or other matters. The majority of comments were positive, with a minority negative, and some offering suggestions for action. These comments cannot be considered representative but might provide some useful qualitative illustrations to include in the statistical report.

Some initial indicative findings from the Visitors Safety Survey (2008 Q1 sweep only – not for use as the full analysis should await the first four sweeps):

- Less than five per cent of surveyed visitors in Q1 2008 reported concerns over their safety during their stay.
- Less than one per cent reported actually being attacked or hit during their stay.
- Seven percent of visitors reported losing some belongings during their visit, although only in one third of these cases did they suspect the property was stolen.
- Four out of ten cases of (assumed) criminal loss were reported to the police.
- Around one half of visitors reported being offered illegal foreign exchange transactions.

Police

We discussed the need for a common classification and crime grouping, and it was reported that the police currently use a detailed classification with some groupings. It was agreed that this might serve as a basis for the statistical classification, but may require some amendment in order to present the right level of detail. Some of the groupings also appeared unusual – procuring abortion and threatening violence being included within homicide, for example. NSB and the expert would look at this police classification and provide some recommendations which might then be considered further by the group of representatives from all justice agencies, as we would be looking for them all to adopt the same crime classification. The expert emphasised that the country should ‘own’ these groupings, and they needed to reflect the way in which the justice system dealt with cases and the relative seriousness afforded to individual crimes in the Seychelles.

It was noted that the police use their Crime Book number (CBN) to link pre-existing crimes to subsequent arrests of suspects. This CBN is copied into the Attorney General’s Registry. It was not clear if it was being used by the courts, however there will be significant advantages in ensuring the CBN, like the National Identity Number (NIN) is carried through into all justice systems, so that information from each can be easily linked. For individuals, the NIN may provide a good link, but it would not recognise foreigners, and could not link those individuals to a specific criminal incident.

Detections are not being fully captured at present, and there is some frustration in the police that the completion of the police business in relation to a crime is not well-captured by these statistics. In particular, often a crime is not closed until a prosecutor has opened a case file and satisfied themselves that the crime has been solved. This is quite a robust test, and not always appropriate, and the police are currently discussing new rules in relation to recording a detection. If these rules come into effect they will affect comparisons with previous years, and a statistical table on detection (or clear ups) should add a footnote explaining these changes.

The Police described the problems they currently had with their crime recording database, which is an old system and increasingly prone to error. There are no expert staff available to support this database, and it is therefore impossible to adapt it to provide more flexible reports or to reflect changes in classification. Currently, this sort of development is low in the list of priorities for the Government’s ICT Department, and yet the police lack resources to fund this themselves. The Police would benefit from technical assistance in this respect, and it would not seem expensive to build a similar data capture system in modern software that could facilitate quicker and easier crime reporting. Helena de Letourdis agreed to contact the ICT Department to see if they could identify private contractors who might be available to look at the system and offer a quote for the cost of its replacement.

It was noted that Table 113 in the Annual Statistical Abstract has not changed for many years and it appears to be being updated on the basis of a fixed set of crimes that is no longer comprehensive. It is therefore likely that the totals reported in this table are

incomplete, and they will not match the totals reported by the police at present. The police can supply comparable totals using the current classifications, back to 2005.

The intention is to drop Table 113 and instead to publish a statistical report on crime and justice with far greater information. Some suggestions for tables for that report were discussed, and there would appear to be no significant problem in the police providing this information. The tables proposed for further consideration are listed at Annex D in this report.

Attorney General

We discussed the data captured in the current register, potential statistical tables that might be produced and the crime classifications.

It was agreed that initially, the available statistics would include the numbers of cases received (registered) in a given year, and the numbers of prosecuting staff employed. On the latter, the categories of staff were

- State Council (10) – Lawyers who work on civil cases, drafting legislation and on criminal cases heard in the Supreme Court;
- Prosecutors (7) – who prosecute the 80-90% of criminal cases heard in Magistrates Courts;
- Administrative staff (around 10, mainly Secretarial)

There is no available measure of the time taken for the AG's Office to process cases and send them to prosecution, but this is not regarded as an issue here as most cases will be prepared immediately they are allocated, and they are passed to the court within a week.

NSB are providing a data capture system for the AG's Office computer, to capture the details held on the registers electronically. This will capture basic information about the case file – when registered, the police CBN, prosecutor dealing, crime type. At present, NSB are also providing a staff resource to help capture the old registry details, and to train the secretarial staff to use the system. This will provide back data on numbers of cases and will provide the AG's office with electronic versions of the registers, and a basis for capturing this information as a starting point for a future case management system.

In future, this data capture software should be extended to capture some additional information – gender of the accused, the age of the accused, and the date the file was sent to court. This could be built into the data capture software now, and included in training, so that this data might begin to be captured directly by AG's Office staff from 1st January 2009.

Information is not routinely captured on the reasons why a case is not prosecuted. In many cases, decisions on whether to prosecute are taken on the basis of informal discussions with the police, and these occur prior to formal registration of cases, and in some cases the police will take the decision themselves without referring the case for

advice. Registration will usually only occur when a prosecutor or council has discussed the case with the police and has agreed there is sufficient evidence to prosecute.

AG's Office also offered advice on crime classifications, and agreed that some crimes classed as serious in the police list are unlikely to be so serious and might be included in lesser categories. The expert agreed to provide further advice and suggestions for change. However, the AG's Office take their crime classifications directly from those used by the police, and therefore will be happy to follow whatever system the police adopt. The onus will be on the police entering this data consistently.

Probation

Probation capture routine statistics in their monthly management report, and hope to be starting to capture this electronically in software supplied by the NSB shortly. This will enable statistics to be captured relating to cases dealt with, by type of action, by crime, for adults and youth and male/female. It should also be possible to capture this for the last 5 years.

NSB's intention to capture information on resources was noted, and the need to separately count numbers of professional caseworkers and administrative support staff.

Mrs Williams stated that it would be desirable to capture information on previous convictions, but this might be difficult to identify in probation records. However, in future, once an IT network is in place, recording the Police CBN, or the National Identity Number, might allow this information to be provided by linking to police or court records.

However, as a proxy for the risk of reconviction Mrs Williams thought that employment status should be available and recorded.

The availability of information on length of sentence was discussed. Whilst this is recorded on case files it might be burdensome to obtain this through the Probation Unit at present. This information should be available at the court, and so NSB agreed to check with DG-ICT on whether the length of sentences imposed (and amounts of fines) have been included in the new court case management system.

It was noted that the Probation Unit deals with criminal cases, but it would also be desirable to record the same data for the Family Support Unit, and to publish this in a similar format – as these cases often involved some quasi-criminal activity, were a good indication of the Directorate's workload, and if new legislation on domestic violence is adopted their statistics would provide a benchmark against which to measure any rise in criminal proceedings as a consequence of the new Act.

Probation sees no problem in adopting a standard set of crime classifications and groupings, and were aware of the issues in relation to seriousness. NSB intend to discuss these issues at a future meeting of the Crime and Justice Statistics Committee, and Mrs Williams asked to be invited to that meeting so that she could be made aware of the concerns and issues being raised by other agencies.

Courts

The Courts are awaiting delivery of the new case management system, currently in QA Testing in DG-ICT. They have also approached UNDP for assistance with their IT.

We discussed proposals for statistical tables, crime classifications and a small survey of case files – focusing on addressing the issue of delays.

The crime classifications will present no problem for the courts, as they will record whatever charge the police use on their forms. The key requirement is to ensure the police are using a standard wording which can then be captured and summarised in statistical tables and management reports, consistently in all agencies. A number of clarifications were made, which are worth debating in the Statistics Committee to establish how best to present certain crimes in statistical tables, e.g.

- Burglary: it is proposed to combine Housebreaking and Burglary and treat these as the same crime, as the difference between a breaking (during the day) and burglary (the same act under the cover of darkness) will be confusing, and it is unlikely that the boundary between the two is being consistently applied in all cases. Combining the two categories, and related ones, will provide a clearer statistical picture.
- Rape: it would be normal to include this as a separate sexual offence, but in Seychelles it is included in the numbers of sexual assaults (and possibly sexual abuse). For clarity in the statistics, if it is not a separate crime, rape should be counted in only one category and the title for that crime classification should be clarified e.g. to specify “Rape and sexual assaults” (if that is the most appropriate).
- Interfering with electric installation unit: assumed this should be categorised as a form of criminal damage, although if it is used to prosecute thefts of electricity then it would be more appropriate to include this in the ‘theft’ grouping.

On statistical tables, it was noted that the Court Year runs from the middle of September (and traditionally the Chief Justice’s annual statistical report covers this period) but that it is possible to produce some statistics on both the Court year and a calendar year basis.

Table 10 focused on a five year picture of court workloads, and this should not be problematic for the courts as the information is readily available from registers. An appropriate set of court types on which to publish statistics is:

- Magistrates Courts – Civil cases
- Magistrates Courts – Criminal cases
- Supreme Court – Civil cases
- Supreme Court – Criminal cases
- Court of Appeal
- Rent Board
- Juvenile court

Additionally, it was noted that the Family Tribunal court also exists under a separate jurisdiction and can produce data on a similar basis, and from next year two new courts, the Employment Tribunal and Environment Tribunal, will come into existence. All three of these bodies should be approached and asked to provide basic caseload statistics, and a simple breakdown to illustrate the types of cases they are dealing with.

Tables providing statistics on the time taken by cases and for different crime types will be harder to obtain at present, but should be feasible once the new case management system is in place e.g. for 2009 and beyond, and with some earlier years available if case details are entered into the system. For the first crime and justice statistical report NSB may have to compromise its requirements initially, with a view to introducing more comprehensive tables on court business for future years.

A breakdown of crimes committed in the courts (proposed Table 11) should be feasible, although will at present require a manual trawl of the court registers.

It was thought that Table 12 might be revised to separate criminal from civil cases. Basic counts of cases received and cases disposed of should be feasible, but cases outstanding would be somewhat more difficult as this data would span cases received over several years. The time to first hearing (in days) currently averages around six weeks, and it should be possible to measure this from case files. Time to disposal would require a different base (cases disposed of within the year being measured, rather than cases received) and would then be possible to measure from case files. Breakdowns by gender are not readily available and so this information would need to be taken from the files, and age of the defendant is not generally recorded. The police state that they can capture both age and gender, and do so in some cases, so a small change to the standard form supplied by the police to the courts might enable this information (age and gender) to be supplied routinely. However, extracting this information from case files for all cases could be costly as there are around 800 criminal cases heard in the Magistrates courts each year. (See below for discussion on sampling case files)

Although Table 12 would be a useful inclusion in future statistical reports, it therefore seems sensible to adopt a more modest summary of court business in the first statistical report, perhaps focusing on a single year, broken down between criminal and civil cases, and reporting on numbers of cases received, numbers disposed of, and then time to first hearing (in days) and possible time to disposal if these can be obtained manually from case files. Numbers of outstanding cases would also be a desirable routine statistic, but ideally should span cases received in all years and not just the latest year.

Tables 13, 14 and 15 will probably not be possible before case information is incorporated into the new case management system. NSB should check with DG-ICT that key fields for data have been incorporated into that system and will collect suitable data for statistical analysis and management reports. The most important fields to check mentioned in our discussion would appear to be:

- Age (or whether Adult or Juvenile)
- Gender (Males, Females, Corporations)

- Court disposal (and if so, what discrete list of codes)
- Amount of disposal e.g. months if imprisonment, rupees if fine etc)
- Crime type or charge (as above, this will ideally adopt the standard classification and grouping once agreed, rather than require a free text entry)
- Police Crime Book number
- Date case received
- Date of first hearing
- Date of subsequent hearings
- Reason why a specific hearing did not take place (e.g. whether at prosecution request, accused did not appear, judge decided etc)
- Date of judgement

Further fields may also provide additional reporting options, but these will be the most useful initially, both for the immediate statistical requirements but also to help understand the issue of 'delay' in the courts better.

We then discussed how we might use a sample of case files to provide an indication of the time taken and other information which it was hoped tables 12-15 would supply in due course. It was considered that NSB might extract certain key data from a sample of case files, probably involving around 100 cases initially. NSB would need to design a suitable randomised sampling strategy (probably every nth file) and identify the case numbers, on the basis of which the court could supply the actual file. It was anticipated that the sample would probably need to focus on

- a single year's disposed cases (which may occur over a number of years)
- criminal cases only (not civil);
- all cases heard and completed in the Supreme Court (there were 8 disposed in 2007);
- a minimum of 100 cases in the lower courts, probably split pro rata to case numbers between the three magistrates courts in Victoria, Prairlin and Anse Royale (likely to be around 50, 25 and 25 sampled cases respectively);
- Focus should be on the most serious offence or the most serious disposal in each case.

The information to be collected from each file initially should probably include the following:

- Date sworn (e.g. case received, from front of file)
- Date of 1st hearing (from front of file)
- Date of judgement (rather than disposal if the latter was at a separate hearing, from front of file)
- Number of hearings (manual count from front of file)
- Number of defendants (normally 1, but may be more)
- Defendant's gender (M, F, Various or Other if a business)

- Disposal (from front of file, but Court to agree a comprehensive but short list of disposal types)
- Length of disposal (months or Rupees)
- Crime type (probably just the major groupings from the proposed revised classifications list)

NSB could set up a spreadsheet to capture this information, and this would allow the data to be quickly analysed, including by calculating fields for the time between date sworn and first hearing (in days), the time between first hearing and judgement, and the overall time taken between receipt to disposal; and of course to produce summary tables.

This survey of files would provide an initial indication of the length of time taken to prosecute cases, an indication of the differences between different types of crimes, and also evidence for any differences between the three courts, taking into account the differences in the types of crime they would normally deal with. This should then provide a basis for further analysis, either by a similar survey or through the new case management system.

Prisons

The Prison Department supplied a detailed report with various statistics summarising the current prison population in Seychelles.

We also discussed the proposed tables relating to the prison with Miss Legaie. Miss Legaie confirmed that this information would be reasonably straightforward to supply. Back data to 2003 may be possible, for the totals if not specific breakdowns.

We noted that under 17s are dealt with by the youth justice system and it would be very rare for a juvenile to be imprisoned. A footnote should be added to the table on receptions broken down by age to describe how under 17s will be dealt with in Seychelles.

We discussed the table relating to overcrowding and resources, and agreed that a monthly breakdown would probably not be sensible given the small numbers in Seychelles (quarterly, or perhaps annual should suffice). We also thought staff numbers should differentiate between uniformed and administrative staff, and those working in the Male and Female wings (rather than between male and female staff) in order to better illustrate the support available to prisoners.

Miss Legaie suggested two additional statistics which NSB should include in the report – a table on the origin of prisoners, recording the District they mainly lived in the three years prior to their incarceration (which they now intend to collect routinely), and also to provide the incarceration rate per 1000 population for males and females, broken down by age group. These suggestions have been incorporated in the proposed tables.

Some key statistics on the prison population supplied by Miss Legaie are below:

1. Prison population at 30th July 2008

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Convicted inmates	176		167	9
Remand inmates	121		114	7
Total Population	297		281	16

2. Age of prisoners at 30th July 2008

	<u>Convicted</u>		<u>Remand</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
17-20 years	6	0	10	0
21-30	73	2	45	4
31-40	56	2	28	2
41-50	21	0	19	0
51-60	7	0	5	0
Over 60	2	0	1	0
Not known	2	3	6	1

3. Offending history of convicted prisoners at 30th July 2008

	Convicted	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
First offenders	88	5
Second offenders	42	4
Recidivists	37	0

4. Sentence lengths (before and after remission)

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Before remission</u>	<u>After remission</u>	<u>Before remission</u>	<u>After remission</u>
Less than 1 year	24	32	3	4
1-5 years	66	82	3	3
6-10 years	44	27	2	1
11-20 years	15	12	0	0
Over 20 years	3	0	0	0
Life	14	13	1	1
President's pleasure	1	1	0	0

5. Most common crimes committed by prisoners

Convicted males

Burglary, stealing or robbery	67
More than one offence	18
Homicide	18
Drug offences	15
Child maintenance/Family Tribunal	8
Non-payment of fines	6
Sexual offences against an adult	6

All other crimes had 5 or fewer prisoners.

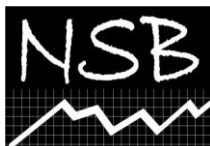
Three of the nine convicted females had been imprisoned for homicide.

Remanded males

Drug offences	54
Burglary, stealing or robbery	43
Homicide	6

All other crimes had 5 or fewer prisoners.

Six out of the seven females on remand were charged with drug offences.



NATIONAL STATISTICS BUREAU

TOURIST SAFETY AND SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE

I would now like to ask you a few additional questions regarding your safety and security while you were in Seychelles, and that of the family or group you are travelling in e.g. your immediate family group (yourself, partner and children) rather than any wider touring group.

[PERSONAL SAFETY]

1. Did you [or anybody in your group] at any time during your stay feel concerned about your personal safety?

By personal safety we mean threats to you as an individual rather than your property.

YES

NO

[IF YES go to QU.2, IF NO GO TO QU.7]

2. Were you [or anybody in your party] attacked or hit during your stay?

YES

NO

[IF YES, PLEASE COMMENT ON ANY INCIDENTS]

3. Did you feel threatened at all by anybody during your stay?

YES

NO

4. Did you feel worried for your own safety at any time, although not actually attacked or threatened?

YES

NO

5. Thinking about the most serious incident that occurred, could you tell me when it occurred?

IN DAYLIGHT

AT NIGHT

6. And thinking about the same incident, could you tell me where it occurred? Was it

AT THE BEACH

IN THE CAPITAL VICTORIA

ON THE STREET OR IN A PUBLIC PLACE OUTSIDE VICTORIA

IN A HOTEL?

IN SOME OTHER PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT (E.G. A RESTAURANT, BAR, SHOP OR CLUB?)

ANYWHERE ELSE?

7. Now I would just like to ask you a question regarding your belongings [and those of your immediate family] during your stay. Did you at any time during your stay in the Seychelles lose any property or any of your belongings?

YES

NO

[IF YES go to QU.8, IF NO go to QU.12]

8. How many separate incidents of loss did you experience? E.g. if a number of items were lost at the same time, just count this once.

NUMBER OF INCIDENTS:

9. Can you tell me what items you lost?

[RECORD ALL ITEMS E.G. MONEY, TRAVELLERS CHEQUES, CREDIT CARDS, JEWELLERY, CAMERA, CLOTHING ETC.]

10. Do you believe that any of these items were stolen, or do you believe they were lost? Just tell me your feelings regarding this, e.g. what seems most likely to you given the circumstances, even if you cannot be entirely certain whether it was stolen or lost.

STOLEN LOST

11. Do you know where this item was lost or taken? Was it

- AT THE BEACH?
- IN THE CAPITAL VICTORIA?
- ON THE STREET OR IN A PUBLIC PLACE OUTSIDE VICTORIA?
- IN A HOTEL?
- IN SOME OTHER PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT (E.G. A RESTAURANT, BAR, SHOP OR CLUB)?
- ANYWHERE ELSE? (State where).....

12. One final question. Were you at any time during your stay asked if you wanted to exchange foreign currency outside of a bank or official currency exchange facility?

YES NO

13. Was this:

- ON THE BEACH?
- IN TOWN?
- IN YOUR HOTEL OR ANOTHER PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT?
- MORE THAN ONE TYPE OF LOCATION?

Thank you very much for your assistance.
I hope you have a pleasant journey home.

ANNEX D SUGGESTED TABLES FOR INCLUSION IN THE N.S.B. STATISTICAL
REPORT ON CRIME AND JUSTICE IN SEYCHELLES

[See Spreadsheet – submitted separately]

ANNEX E SUGGESTED CRIME CATEGORIES AND GROUPINGS

C O D E	Main Heading	Crime groups	Individual Crime classifications	2007 Report -ed cases (N)	2007 Crime group totals	Notes
	Violent offences	(Total = 1522)				
1		<u>Murder, Manslaughter and Infanticide</u>			11	
1.1			Murder	5		
1.2			Manslaughter	4		
1.3			Attempted Murder	1		
1.4			Infanticide	1		
2		<u>More Serious Violent Offences</u>			206	
2.1			Abduction	2		
2.2			Act intending to cause GBH	1		
2.3			Assault on a Police Officer	63		
2.4			Assaulting a child	47		
2.5			Grievous Harm	20		
2.6			Kidnapping	0		
2.7			Physical abuse	3		
2.8			Wounding	70		
3		<u>Robberies</u>			126	
3.1			Attempted robbery	10		
3.2			Robbery involving threat of violence	59		
3.3			Robbery involving actual violence	57		
4		<u>Sexual offences</u>			110	
4.1			Attempted rape	6		
4.2			Rape			<i>NEW ITEM – alternative option if this remains included elsewhere is to specify that category more clearly (e.g. “Sexual assaults and Rape”)</i>
4.3			Child abuse	3		
4.4			Indecent assault	4		
4.5			Sexual Abuse	6		
4.6			Sexual assault	61		
4.7			Sexual interference with a child	30		
5		<u>Other Offences Against the Person</u>			1069	
5.1			Any other ABH	627		
5.2			Child neglect	6		
5.3			Common Assault	86		
5.4			Indecent act	0		
5.5			Obstructing a police officer	24		

5.6	Procuring Abortion	7
5.7	Resisting arrest	43
5.8	Seditious offences	2
5.9	Threatening Violence	274

Property Offences (Total = 3587)

6	<u>Burglary</u>		1140
6.1	Attempted breaking/burglary	26	<i>Includes Attempted Burglary - probably 'no entry' as if offender had entered would be counted as 'with intent' (e.g. 6.5) but this needs confirming.</i>
6.2	Breaking into a building other than a dwelling	33	<i>Includes 'Breaking into a building with intent to commit a felony'</i>
6.3	Breaking into a building other than a dwelling and stealing	225	
6.4	Burglary of a dwelling and house-breaking	254	<i>Includes Burglary/Stealing figures (assumes ...from a dwelling) and 'Housebreaking and stealing')</i>
6.5	House breaking or entry into a dwelling with intent to commit a felony	602	
7	<u>Theft</u>		1737
7.01	Attempted stealing	3	
7.02	Beach theft	186	
7.03	Receiving stolen property	11	
7.04	Stealing from a shop		<i>NEW ITEM</i>
7.05	Other stealing	1083	<i>Previously 'Stealing' - 'Stealing from a shop' should be separately recorded under the new item. Stealing by a servant added here - although may be better recorded under other categories.</i>
7.06	Stealing by finding	2	
7.07	Stealing from boat or vessel	19	
7.08	Stealing from dwelling house	98	<i>(N.B. Only if invited into dwelling, as otherwise it is burglary)</i>
7.09	Stealing from hotel room	6	<i>Includes previous 'Theft from a hotel room'</i>
7.10	Stealing from person	91	
7.11	Stealing from vehicle	193	
7.12	Unlawful use of a vehicle	25	
7.13	Unlawful possession of property	20	<i>Includes previous 'Retaining stolen property'</i>
8	<u>Arson and criminal damage</u>		569
8.1	Arson	16	

8.2	Attempted Arson	2	
8.3	Criminal trespass	94	
8.4	Damaging government property	6	
8.5	Damaging property	450	<i>Includes 'destroying property'</i>
8.6	Interfering with electric installation public unit	1	<i>Assumes damage is the principle offence, but if more commonly used to prosecute thefts of electricity then move to 'Theft' group.</i>
9	<u>Fraud</u>		141
9.01	Bribery	1	
9.02	Extortion	0	
9.03	False accounting	0	
9.04	Forgery	7	
9.05	Fraud	0	
9.06	Giving false information	0	<i>Combines three previous categories</i>
9.07	Importing or purchasing forged notes	0	
9.08	Issuing a cheque without provision	43	
9.09	Misappropriation of money	0	
9.10	Money laundering	5	
9.11	Obtaining money, goods or services by false pretence	70	<i>Combines four previous categories</i>
9.12	Offering a bribe to a police officer	0	
9.13	Possession of false/counterfeit currency	8	<i>Combines three previous categories</i>
9.14	Trading without a licence	3	
9.15	Unlawful possession of foreign currency	4	
	Other offences (Total = 1198)		
10	<u>Public Order Offences</u>		477
10.1	Common Nuisance and Affray	100	<i>Combines 'Common nuisance', 'affray' and 'Attempt to commit a negligent act'</i>
10.2	Consuming alcohol in a public place	102	
10.3	Cruelty to animals	4	
10.4	Defamation of the President	0	
10.5	Disorderly conduct in a Police building	96	
10.6	Entering a restricted airport attempting to board	0	
10.7	Idle and disorderly (A-i)	149	<i>Combines eight previous separate categories.</i>
10.8	Insulting the modesty of a woman	3	
10.9	Reckless or negligent act	23	
11	<u>Offences relating to the administration of justice</u>		80
11.1	Aiding and abetting the escape of a prisoner	1	<i>Includes 'Harbouring an escaped prisoner' and 'Aiding a prisoner to</i>

11.2	Attempted escape	2	
11.3	Breach of court order	0	
11.4	Escape from lawful custody	73	
11.5	Refuse to give name	4	
12	<u>Drugs</u>		587
12.1	Cultivation of controlled drugs	22	
12.2	Importation of controlled drugs	3	
12.3	Poss of syringe for consump...	1	
12.4	Possession of controlled drugs	432	
12.5	Possession of hard drugs	112	
12.6	Presumption of consumption	0	
12.7	Trafficking controlled drugs	13	
12.8	Trafficking in hard drugs	4	
13	<u>Weapons and Ammunition</u>		43
13.1	Importation of firearm and ammunition	0	
13.2	Possession of explosive	5	
13.3	Possession of offensive weapon	34	
13.4	Possession of spear gun	1	
13.5	Unlawful possession of a firearm	3	
14	<u>Environment and Fisheries</u>		11
14.01	Breadfruit and other trees protection Act	0	
14.02	Cutting or selling protected tree without a permit	0	
14.03	Dealing in nature nuts	0	
14.04	Illegal fishing in Seychelles territorial waters	0	
14.05	Possession of Coco De Mer without a permit	0	
14.06	Removal of sand without permit	0	
14.07	Stealing protected animals	0	
14.08	Throwing litter in a public place	0	
14.09	Unauthorized catching of sea cucumber in Seychelles	0	
14.10	Unlawful possession of a turtle, turtle shell, dolphin or their meat	6	
14.11	Unlawful possession of tuna crackers	1	
14.12	Driving pleasure boat in inshore water	0	
14.13	Fishing in protected area	3	
14.14	Taking or processing of sea cucumber without a licence	1	
14.15	Unlawful use of a boat or vessel	0	
CHECK TOTALS (2007)		6307	6307