



# PROPOSAL FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING PEACEFUL DOMINICA

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## **PROPOSAL FOR MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING PEACEFUL DOMINICA**

### **PURPOSE**

The purpose of this proposal is to provide recommendations to the Government and People of Dominica through the Prime Minister, and Minister of National Security, on addressing matters of crime, violence, and their related troubles in the Nation.

### **BACKGROUND**

This proposal was prepared by Principal Investigator, Criminologist and Sociologist, Dr. Peter K. B. St. Jean who is the founder and CEO of the Chicago based research and development firm Quality of Life Solutions, Inc, the company through which this submission and proposed project is being undertaken. The mission of Quality of Life Solutions is to reduce suffering and improve quality of Life through research, development, evaluation, and implementation of issues that affect quality of life on individual, family, community, organizational, and societal levels. The primary assistants on this projects are, Sociologist L. Daisy Henderson, and Crime Victim Specialist, Athenia Benjamin.

### **THE ISSUES OF CONCERN**

Dominica rightfully boasts of being the Nature Island of the World, and one of the most peaceful places known to mankind. Dominica nationals from all walks of life, both locally and abroad, commonly express a sense of pride about themselves and their homeland in ways that could have only become possible from being rooted in a tradition of great quality of life punctuated by peaceful existence, notwithstanding intermittent challenges. Any astute social observer who closely examines the spirit of the Dominica people will likely agree with these observations. This is a status that needs to be preserved for all future generations. That premise is the main point of departure for this proposal.

In recent times, however, the status of Dominica as a peaceful and loving nature isle which is deserving of maintaining this status for all future generations, has been under challenge

by some social commentators and other citizens alike. To what extent are those concerns true? This begs for verification.

The manners in which these loudly expressed concerns are broadcasted around the world in this modern age of mass communication, leaves little time for clarification of truth, and incite moral panics from pundits and apologists alike. From a social scientific point of view, image and impression forms a major part of reality, and sometimes create perceptions of reality that make the true reality itself seem irrelevant, and to the very least, less important. This is potentially quite a dangerous position for any community or nation, especially if those perceptions are so unflattering and constant that they diminish the capacities of hope among the populace, leading to mentalities that undermine the core functions of stability and peace of mind.

To be clear, in a thriving democracy, it is imperative the citizens openly and freely express their concerns about the welfare of their nations. However, such information must be very accurate in order to avoid what Dr. St. Jean refers to as the *Moral Panic Factor (MPF)*. MPF is defined as the seeming paranoia that residents and visitors alike express in connections to concerns about levels of crime. Those concerns are often rooted in fear of becoming a victim of crime, especially under random circumstances. If citizens and others are crippled by an inaccurate perception about the status of crime in a nation, their actions and reactions are more likely to increase rather than decrease crime.

However, citizens who express concerns about crime should not be easily dismissed as being agents of moral panic, or otherwise characterized in derogatory ways. Their concerns must be taken seriously and serve as hypothesis building, or to inform empirical research aimed at robust verification. Moreover, when determined to be accurate, those concerns must be urgently addressed in the most practical and beneficial ways for the nation.

Moreover, even in instances when crime may actually be on a statistical decrease, it is important to take such concerns very seriously. This is mainly because the concerns may be less about the *quantitative* nature of crime, and more about its *qualitative* nature. In other words, more than simply referring to the number of crimes, the factors that drive heightened concerns about crime may be more associated with the manner in which, and circumstances around, how certain crimes are being committed, particular new types of crime or criminal and deviant behavior, newly emerging types of offenders and victimized neighborhoods, and inadequate responses of the police, courts, corrections or central government to instances of crime.

While it is true that the MPF can be detrimental to the security and stability of a nation, equally dangerous is what Dr. St. Jean refers to as the *Ticking Time Bomb Factor (TTF)*. The TTF is defined as the lack of accurate knowledge about, or the severe “downplaying” of the

true extent of crime and violence in a nation. Such reactions will fuel long-term problems because adequate prevention, intervention, or interdiction will not be adequately and appropriately mobilized on time to successfully resolve the problem. It is often said that the first step to resolving any problem is to accept that the problem exists. Denial of existing problems, therefore, is often the beginning of a series of spiraling negative downturns.

In the same way that certain social commentators are often agents of the MPF, the agents of TBF are often representatives of the criminal justice system, government, or any other entity overly concerned about the negative images of crime and or moral panic.

Under such conditions when the image of peace and tranquility of a nation is under moderate to severe challenge, it is very important for there to be a close analysis of the realities, and for a plan of action to be implemented with sensitivity to the complexities involved. It is from this point of view that this proposal builds its foundation, seeking to use the *Crime Profile Scorecard (CPS)* that Dr. St. Jean has developed as the central reference point for discussions about the statistical state of crime in Dominica.

In either case, the remedy to the undermining forces of MPF and TBF is to develop a scientific approach to analyzing trends of crime in a nation or community of concern, and to use intelligence as the central point of reference for any and all conversations regarding the true status of crime. However, it is important that the statistical depictions are only part of the whole picture: the quantitative component. Efforts still need to be made to analyze the qualitative realities surrounding concerns about crime in Dominica.

## **TRENDS OF CRIME IN DOMINICA**

### ***Historical Trends***

For the sake of brevity, this proposal will not rehash a detailed analysis of the historical trends of crime in Dominica. Such an analysis can be reviewed in Dr. St. Jean's 2006 publication entitled, *Lessons from Grand Bay: Prospects for Maintaining Low Crime in Dominica, Nature Island of the Caribbean*, and from his paper entitled "More Money More Crime: Trends in Dominica over the Last 21 Years" available on the internet through a search of Google. However, more recent trends in crime will be outlined primarily for the purpose of putting suggested recommendations in context. It is important to note that for the first 21 years that reliable statistics about crime in Dominica became available (1984 to 2004), total indictable crimes in Dominica increased by 100.1% from 95.6 such crimes per 10,000 residents in 1984 to 191.3 per 10,000 residents in 2004. Burglaries have historically been the most common indictable crimes, averaging about 78 percent of such crimes during that 21 year period. Should this 21 year trend be repeated in the year 2024, the total indictable crime rate in Dominica will approach or exceed 200% of the 1984 level.

## ***Contemporary Trends in Crime***

At the time of preparing this proposal, statistics for the 2010 crimes in Dominica were not readily available from the Dominica police. Therefore, based on the trends of crime in the previous five years, estimates are proposed for the year 2010, and furthermore, certain predictions for 2011 are made.

One of the major ongoing debates in reference to crime in Dominica revolves around the question of whether or not there is a crime problem on the Island. As former Prime Minister Pierre Charles indicated during the 2003 Dominica Crime Symposium organized then Minister of National Security, Rayburn Blackmoore, and Dr. Peter K. B. St. Jean, “one homicide is one too many.” The question still remains, what is a crime problem, how do we know when it is present, and what do we do about it? These questions will partially be answered here, keeping in mind that crime problems are empirical and subject to interpretation. Here, an empirical basis for questioning the extent of crime problems is presented; however, such analyses need to be complemented by results from victimization and offender surveys. In other words, crime problems are both quantitative (numerical) and qualitative (non-numerical) and while the quantitative profiles here presented here, they need to be expediently be matched with qualitative findings.

Although crime in Dominica is often broadcasted as being relatively low compared to other countries in the region, for many Dominica nationals, comparisons are best made against the realities of crime in the nation over time, instead of comparing Dominica crime with other nations. This is because many Dominica nationals believe that Dominica, as the Nature Isle of the World, should be in a peaceful class by itself. In other words, many Dominican nationals are not interested in how high or low crime is in other nations; instead, they are concerned about how the everyday real experiences and perceptions of crime change or remain constant over time in the nation itself. They often seek the nostalgic experiences of a peaceful paradise of which the elders boast, and even current youth express from time to time. To them, Dominica needs to have its own standard for tolerable crime. After all, this is nature’s capital, many argue.

By and large, it is accurate to say that certain crime problems in Dominica are not as bad as they are elsewhere. But is this a reasonable point of reference for the Nature Isle of the World? Many Dominica nationals seem to believe that the answer to this question is a resounding no.

Therefore, considering first that most nations do not take serious actions to directly reduce crime until the problems have risen to severe levels of concern; and second, when crime problems raise to such very high levels it has been proven to be practically impossible to return communities and nations to the point of tranquility that they once enjoyed, what is

the most sensible way to address Dominica's current dilemma? This proposal provides an answer.

To clarify, this dilemma is one where relatively speaking, some may argue that Dominica has not yet experienced the severity of crime which often motivates policy makers, private and public agents alike to devote considerable amounts of resources toward solutions. On the other hand, the problems are severe enough that they appear to be one of the most dominant discourses in national media, in everyday street talk, rum shops, social clubs, churches, workplaces, and the like. How then should the nation respond to these tensions that accurately define its current reality? This tension is a) being frightened about perceived high levels of crime, and b) insisting that Dominica does not have a crime problem – at least not one to the extent stressed by social commentators. Dr. St. Jean contends that the first order of business is to respond empirically to this growing tension. This is best done by examining contemporary crime trends in Dominica, and recommendations for amassing an approach to resolve them.

In what follows, statistics are presented to clarify the tension regarding the presence and extent of crime related problems in Dominica.

### ***Interpretation of Data***

Indictable crimes are crimes of serious matters. They are the crimes that are punishable to the highest extent of the law. By contrast, summary crimes are ones categorized as being less severe and usually subject to less punishment. In this proposal, focus is placed on indictable crimes. This is not to suggest that summary offenses need not analyzed. Hopefully these crimes will be analyzed in a similar fashion in the near future.

In interpreting the charts, it is important to note the following:

1. Line charts show the trends of crime over time, reflecting fluctuations and stabilizations as they are reflected in the official statistics. The line graphs are the horizontal lines. The left side of each line graph is blue in color and is a solid line (—) to indicate that this is based on observed (existing) crime statistics (2000-2009). The right side of the line graph is dotted (----) to show that the figures are estimated (predictions based on particular algorithms used by Dr. St. Jean).
2. Bar graphs are the ones that depict the statistics vertically. For each of those charts, colors<sup>1</sup> are used for particular purposes:

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<sup>1</sup> Be forewarned that the main colors used in the charts happen to also be consistent with colors used by various political parties in Dominica. This is merely a coincidence, and noteworthy in the relatively politically charged atmosphere currently characterizing Dominica. The color scheme used in this proposal is one that Dr. St. Jean has

- a. Green depicts the Low Estimate (LE) of crime expected for that year based on trend in crime for the immediately preceding 5 years.
- b. Red depicts the High Estimate (HE) for the year based on trend in crime for the immediately preceding 5 years.
- c. Yellow depicts the **actual** crimes reflected in the police statistics for that year.
  - i. For example, in Figure 1.1, “05LE” means 2005 Low Estimate (1446 indictable crimes).
  - ii. “05HE” means 2005 High Estimate (1900 indictable crimes).
  - iii. “2005” represents the actual number of the particular crimes in question recorded in police statistics for the year 2005 (1446 Total Indictable Crimes recorded in 2005).

### **Total Indictable Crimes**

During the ten year period of 2000-2009, approximately 15,496 total indictable crimes were reported to the police. As Figure 1.1 shows, the 2000-2009 trends in indictable crimes reveal an increase between 2001 and 2002, then two consecutive years of decrease from 2002-2004, then annual fluctuations to 2009.

Based on the trends of crime for the five<sup>2</sup> years preceding 2009 (2005-2009), trend analysis was used to estimate the normal expected range of crime in 2010, and subsequently for 2011. The point of reference used to calculate expected and predicted crime influences the eventual results. For instance, using a ten year period will yield a different result than using a five year period. To demonstrate this example, Figures 1.1 and 1.2 can be compared. Figure 1.1 reports analysis based on a 10 previous year<sup>3</sup> (2000-2009)

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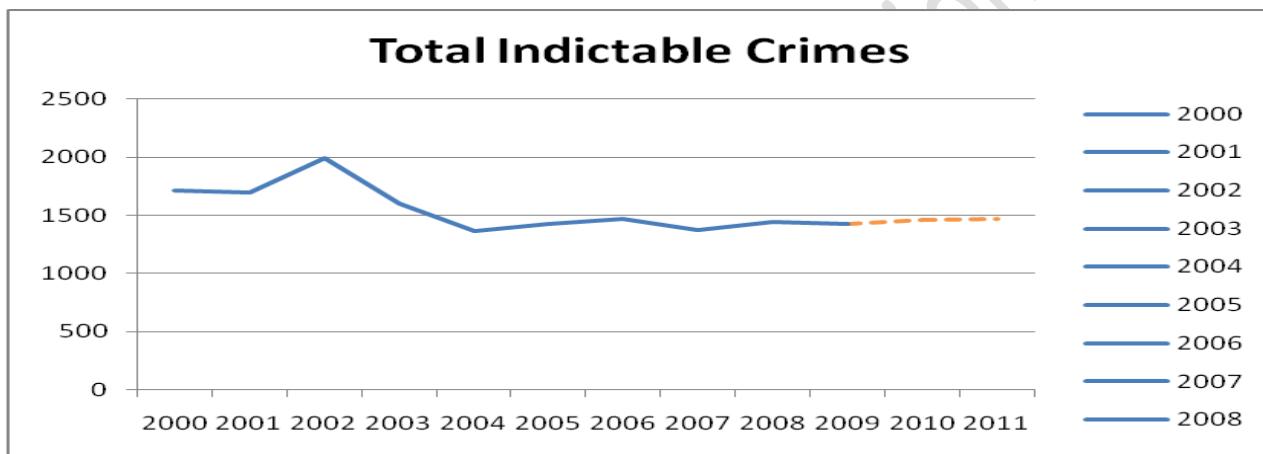
used for over a decade in his research. See his dissertation entitled *Not on My Block; The Criminogenic Life-course of Space on Chicago’s Southside*, and his subsequent book deriving from the dissertation and entitled *Pockets of Crime: Broken Windows, Collective Efficacy, and the Criminal Point of View*. Dr. St. Jean refers to those colors as the “traffic light effect” where green represents low, red represents high, and yellow representing midrange. The color blue is a pleasant visual complement to the traffic light colors.

<sup>2</sup> Criminologists often use the period of 5 years to analyze trends in crime because such a period is long enough to account for dominant causal factors, but not so long that factors that are no longer dominant are analyzed as part of future predictions.

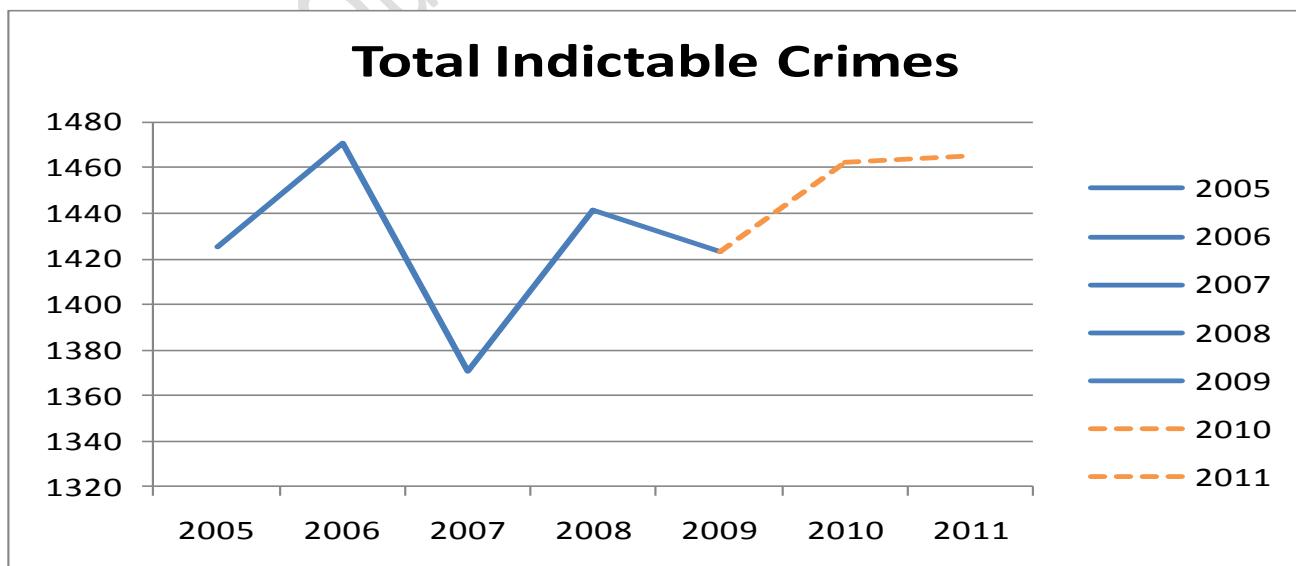
<sup>3</sup> Inclusive of the first year; for example, 2000-2009 is a period of 10 complete years of reported crime.

of crime and Figure 1.2 is based on five previous years. Note from Figure 1.1 that when a 10 year span is used, crimes between 2005 and 2009 look relatively stable, and provide a stable prediction for 2010 and 2011 indictable crimes. However, when predictions are based on a 5 year basis, the fluctuations are much sharper, and show predictions for increased indictable crimes for both 2010 and 2011. This sort of crime intelligence is very important for policy makers. However, it is very important that crimes become analyzed beyond the aggregate of total indictable crimes. This is what is done throughout the remainder of this proposal.

**Figure 1.1**  
**Total Indictable Crimes 2000-2009 with 2010 and 2011 Predictions**

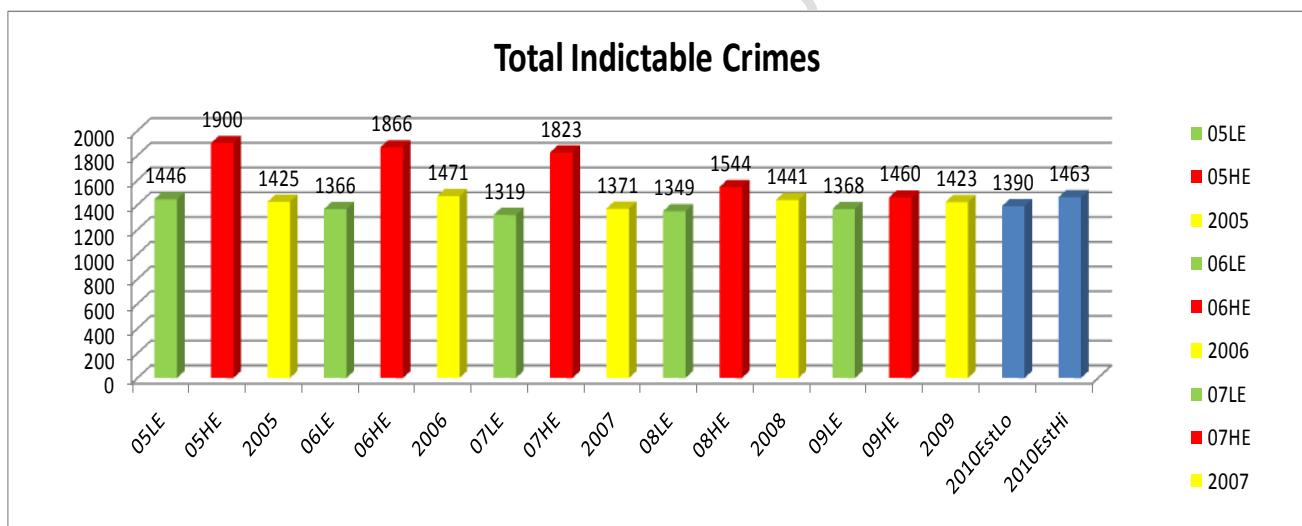


**Figure 1.2**  
**Total Indictable Crimes 2005-2009 with 2010 and 2011 Predictions**



While Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show trends and predictions of total indictable crimes over given time periods, they are not able to assess the extent of crime problems over a given time periods. For this sort of analyses, Figure 1.3 is used. As mentioned earlier, the green bars represent the lowest statistically predicted level of crime based on the levels of crime reported for the immediately preceding five years. Note from Figure 1.3 that between 2005-2009, total indictable crimes were **not** statistically overboard for any of the years. However, as the years progressed, the gap between the highest predicted level of crime and the observed (reported) level of crimes become closer. While in 2005 the difference between the highest predicted indictable crimes (1900) and the reported crime (1425) was 425 (1900-1425), that difference was diminished to 37 (1460-1423) for the year 2009. As a result of the trends of those differences, the algorithm predicts that total indictable crimes in Dominica will be at a low of 1390 to a high of 1463 in 2010. Note that the highest predicted level of indictable crimes for 2010 (1463) is higher than the reported level of 2009 (1423) (Figure 1.3).

**Figure 1.3**



Essentially, the level of total indictable crimes in 2005 and 2009 are quite similar, with a difference of only two crimes, but that difference is predicted to increase in 2010. Moreover, when the official police statistics are obtained for 2010, any level of total indictable crimes that are above 1463 will be interpreted as a high crime problem compared to the previous five preceding years. Any number of total 2010 indictable crimes reported to be below 1390 will be considered exceptionally or significantly low for that year. Due to the fact that the highest expected number of indictable crimes for 2010 is expected to be higher than the total number of crimes reported for 2009, total indictable crimes in Dominica are also predicted to increase in 2011. It is important to note that this

2011 prediction is based on a 2010 prediction that is subjected to change when the actual counts of crime for 2010 are obtained from the Dominica Police Force.

However, the number of total indictable crimes provide only part of the story of crime conditions in Dominica. While it is important to get a sense of the “big picture” by knowing the general trends in total crimes, it is critical to disaggregate the total crimes into various categories in order to obtain a better picture of daily realities.

For this reason, in what follows, crimes are examined in more disaggregated categories such as violent, property, and by some of the individual crimes that seem to be of most concern to the Dominica public.

### ***Trends in Violent Crimes***

Violent crimes are actions by persons that cause bodily harm or inappropriate physical contact with others. This includes crimes such as murder, manslaughter, rape, grievous bodily harm, indecent assault, unlawful carnal knowledge, shooting with intent, kidnapping, assault with intent to rob, and robbery.

Note from Figure 2.1 that violent crimes have fluctuated in Dominica between 2000 and 2009 with the steepest increase in 2005. Based on this trend, violent crime is predicted to increase in 2010 but decrease in 2011.

**Figure 2.1**

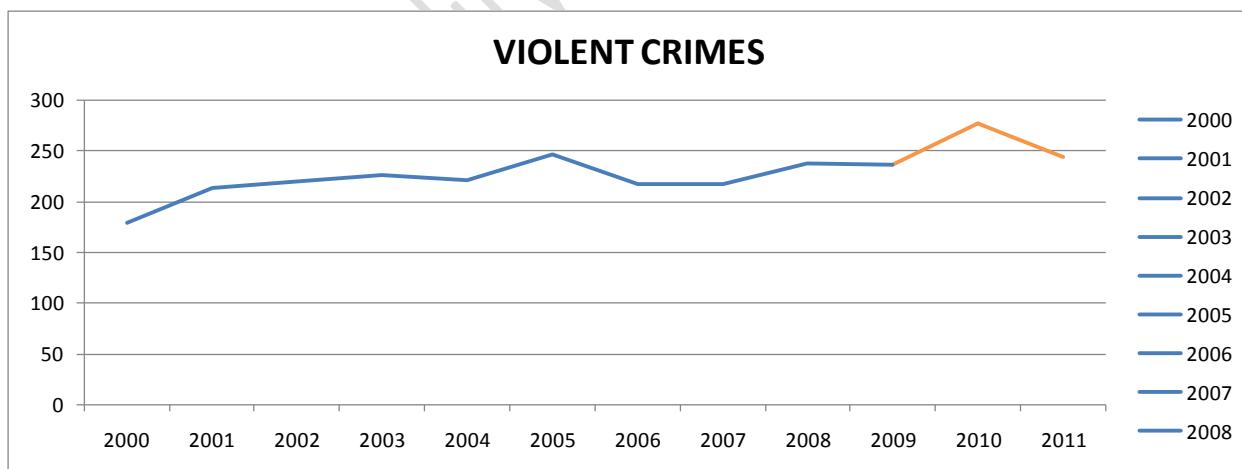
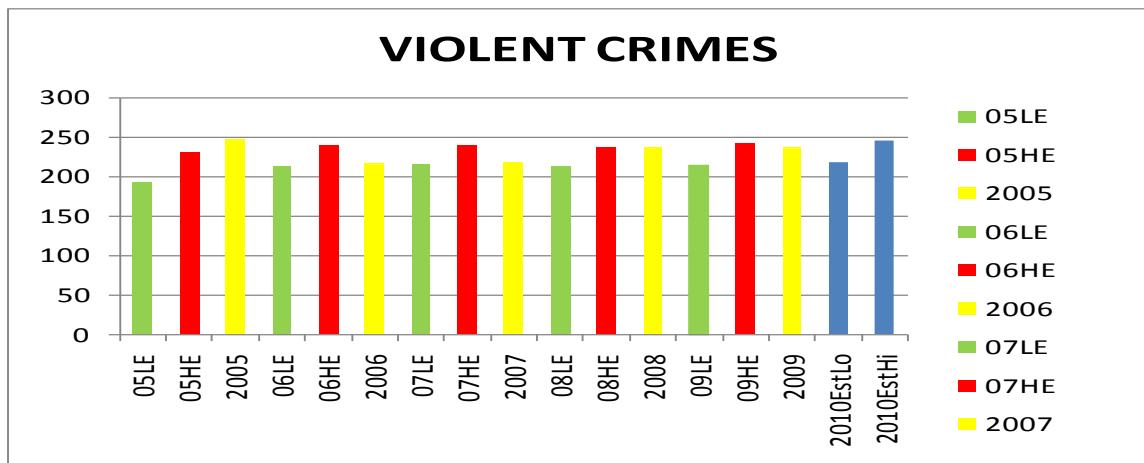


Figure 2.2 shows that Dominica experienced significantly higher violent crimes in 2005, and were almost at the highest expected thresholds in the years of 2008 and 2009.

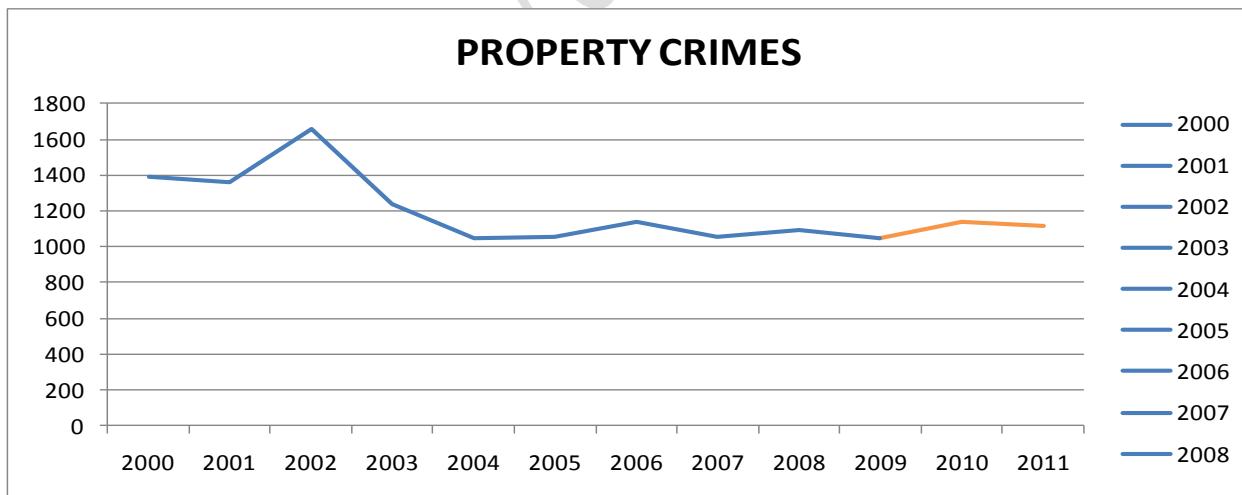
**Figure 2.2**



### ***Trends in Property Crime***

Property crimes are illegal actions in reference to the property of others. Such crimes include burglary, taking conveyance (vehicle or vessel theft), and arson. Figure 3.1 shows that property crimes sharply decreased in 2003, and trended downward with some fluctuations up until 2009. Property crimes are expected to continue fluctuating for the years 2010 and 2011.

**Figure 3.1**



A closer analysis of property crime trends since 2005 show that such crimes were not statistically overboard for any of the years. However, as the years progress, the reported property crimes became closer to the highest expected levels. Hence, for 2010 it is predicted that property crimes will increase in Dominica. The results of the police 2010 statistics will contextualize that prediction, and the meaning of such results will require further analyses.

**Figure 3.2**

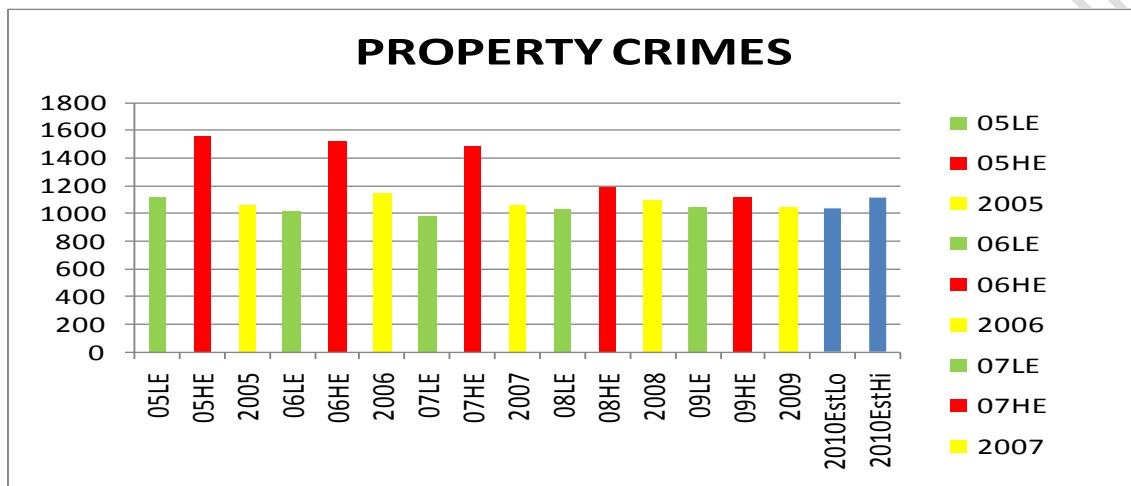
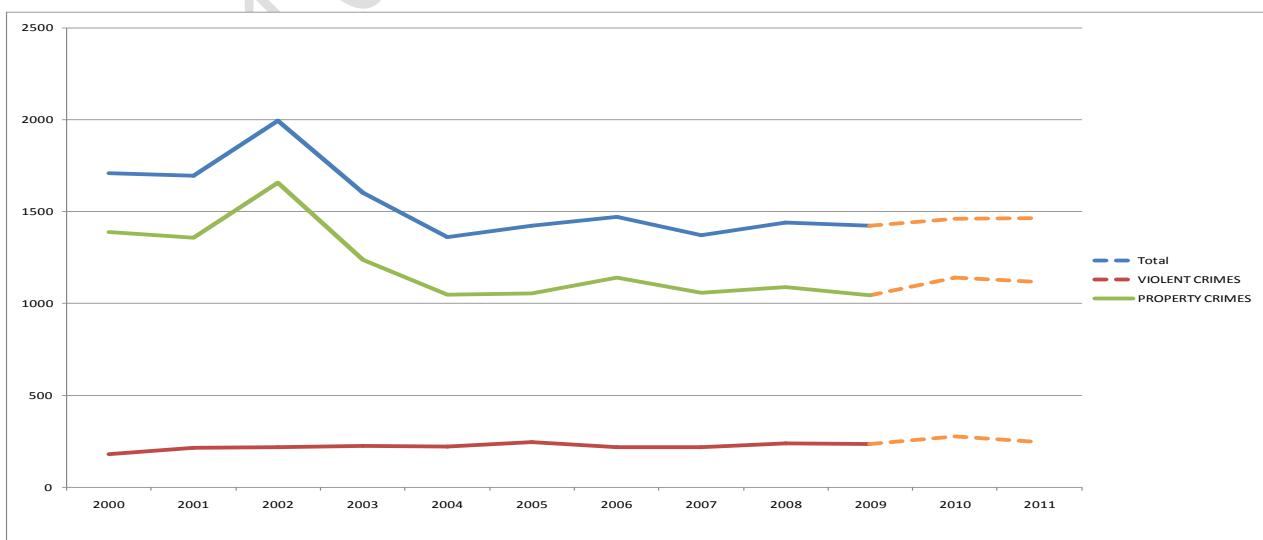


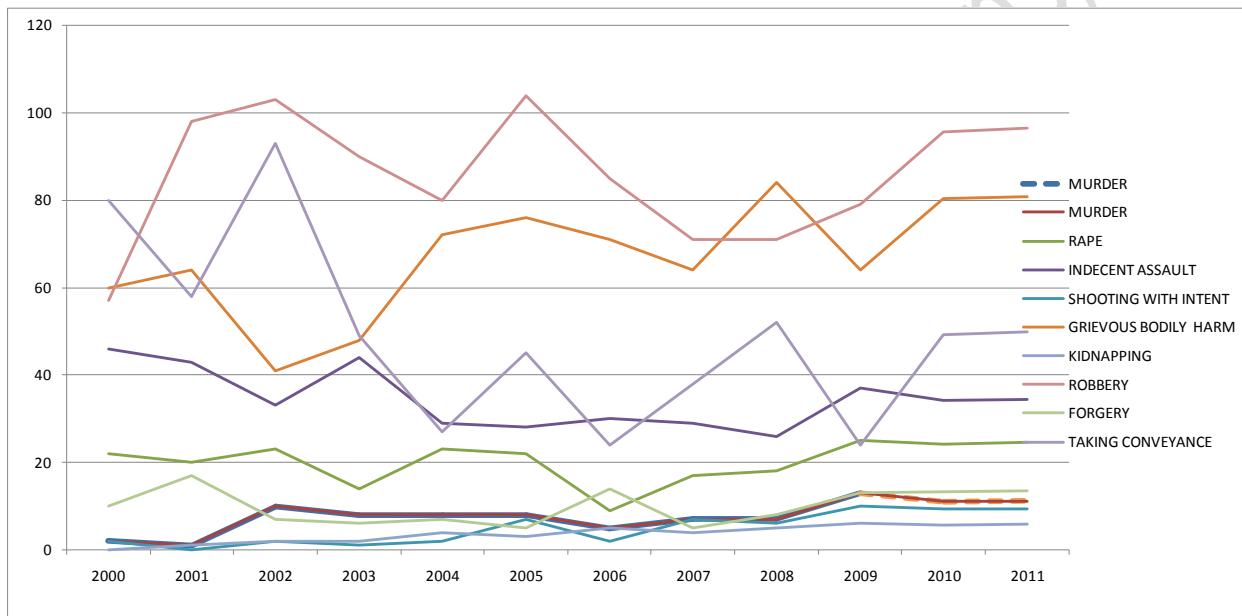
Table 3.3 gives a graphic depiction of the trends in total, violent, and property crimes in Dominica for the last 10 years, with predictions for 2010 and 2011. Note that property crimes are much higher than violent crimes. This is largely due to the fact that burglaries account for a very high proportion of total indictable crimes.

**Figure 3.3**



It is also important to get a sense of trends of individual crimes. Figure 4.1 shows the trends in some of the crimes of most concern to the Dominica public. Burglaries are not included in this figure because the levels are so high that they would dominate the trends. Note that Robbery consistently hover in the range of 60 to slightly over 100, while other crimes fluctuate at different levels. Therefore, it is important that in addition to discussing trends in crime on aggregated levels such as indictable, violent, and property, attention is given to trends of individual categories of crime. Such an approach will be useful to prioritize problems and strategically allocate funds accordingly.

**Figure 4.1**



### **Trends in Murder**

During the ten year period of 2000-2009 in Dominica, a total of 69 murders were reported to the police. Figure 5.1 show that murders in Dominica began at two in the year 2000, dropped to one in 2001, rose sharply to 10 in 2002, hovered at eight during 2003-2005, dropped in 2006, dropped to five in 2006, rose to seven in 2007 and 2008, then rose sharply by 87% to 13 in 2009, the most murderous year in Dominica's history after independence.

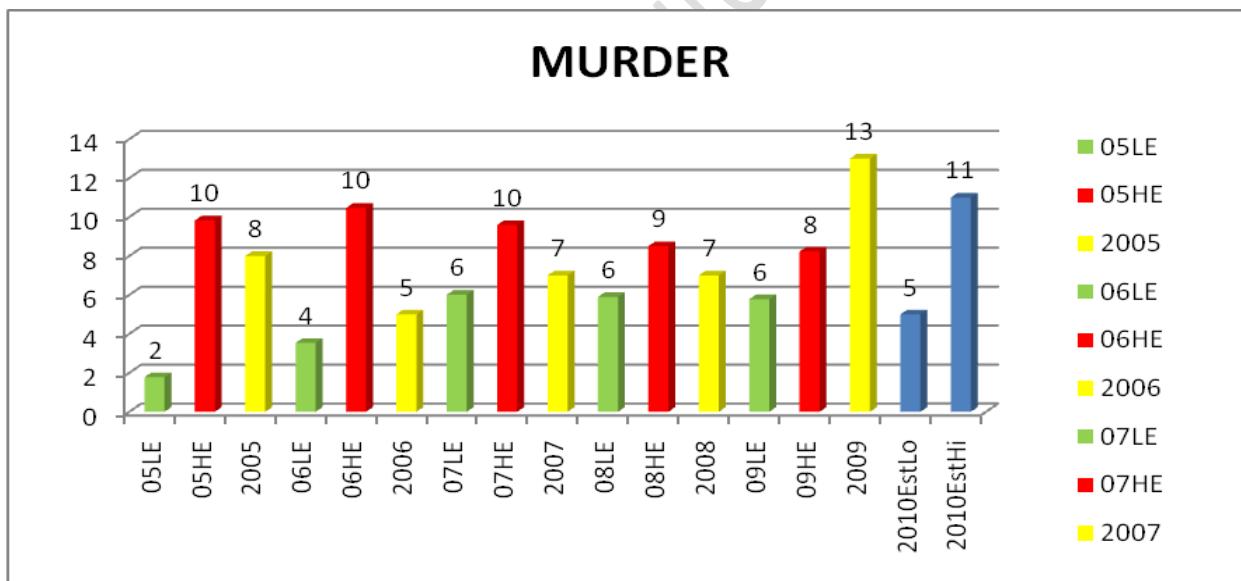
Based on the trend of the previous five years, 2010 murder in Dominica is predicted to drop into a range of a minimum of five to a maximum of eleven (Figure 5.2). Any reported number of murders higher than 11 for the year 2010 will be an indication of a statistically higher level of murder than expected for that year.

**Figure 5.1**

**Murder: 2000-2009 with 2010 and 2011 Predictions**



**Figure 5.1**



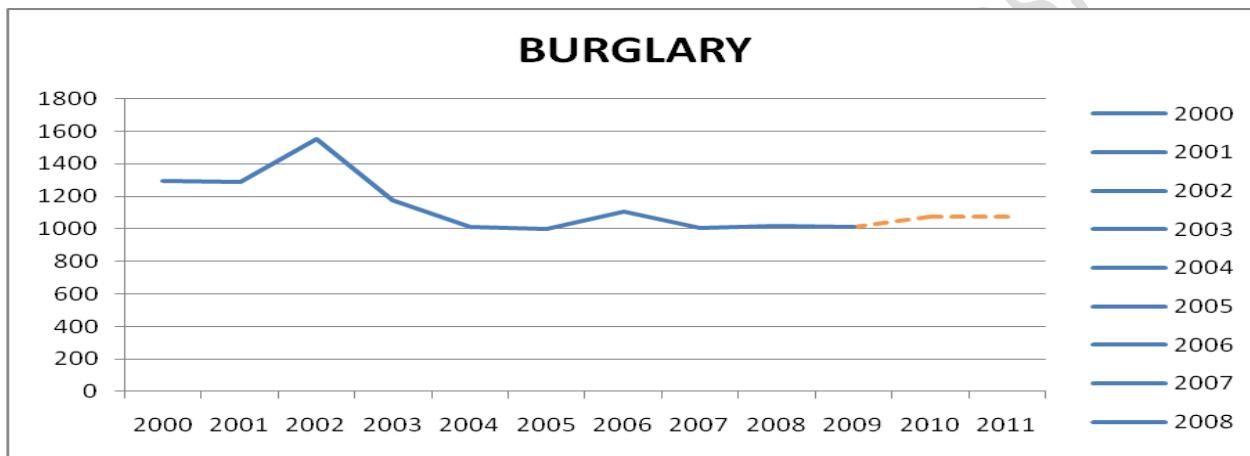
***Trends in Burglary***

Over the last 10 years, a total of 11,468 burglaries were reported to the Dominica police, accounting for an average of 74 percent of total crimes each year for that time period, and dominating trends of total indictable crime in Dominica. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that any reference to trends of total indictable crime in Dominica during that time period is a reflection of the status of burglary more than that of any other crime. See Figure 3.3 for further verification.

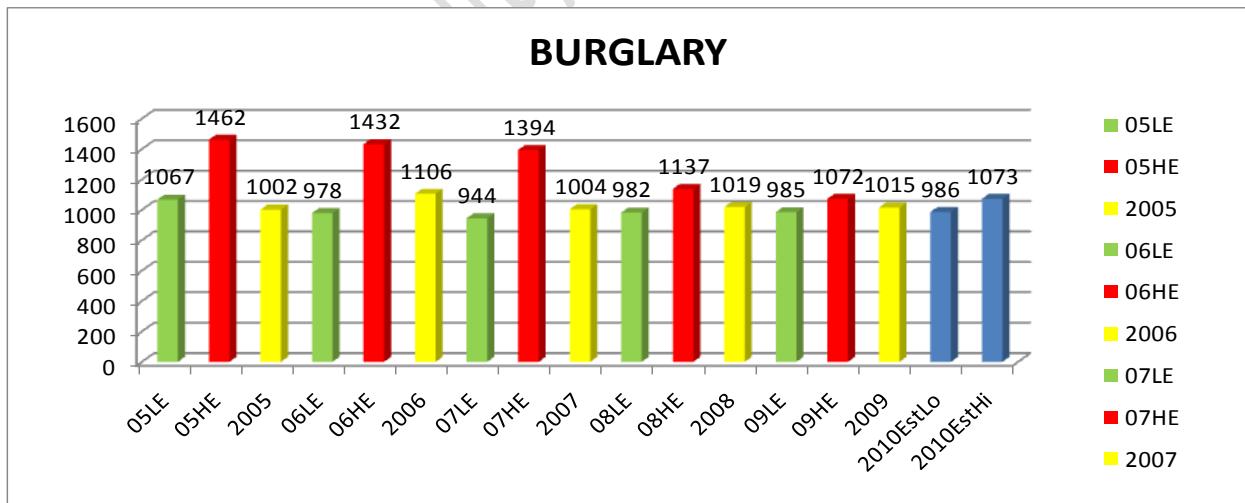
Figure 6.1 shows trends in burglar that mirror that of total indictable crimes, with a rise in 2002 followed by decreases and stabilization thereafter until 2009. However, similar to the trend in total indictable crimes, over the period of 10 years, burglaries were never statistically overboard, but the differences between the highest expected levels and the reported levels diminished over time. This resulted in a prediction of increased burglaries in 2010 (Figure 6.2).

**Figure 6.1**

**Burglary: 2000-2009 with 2010 and 2011 Predictions**



**Figure 6.2**

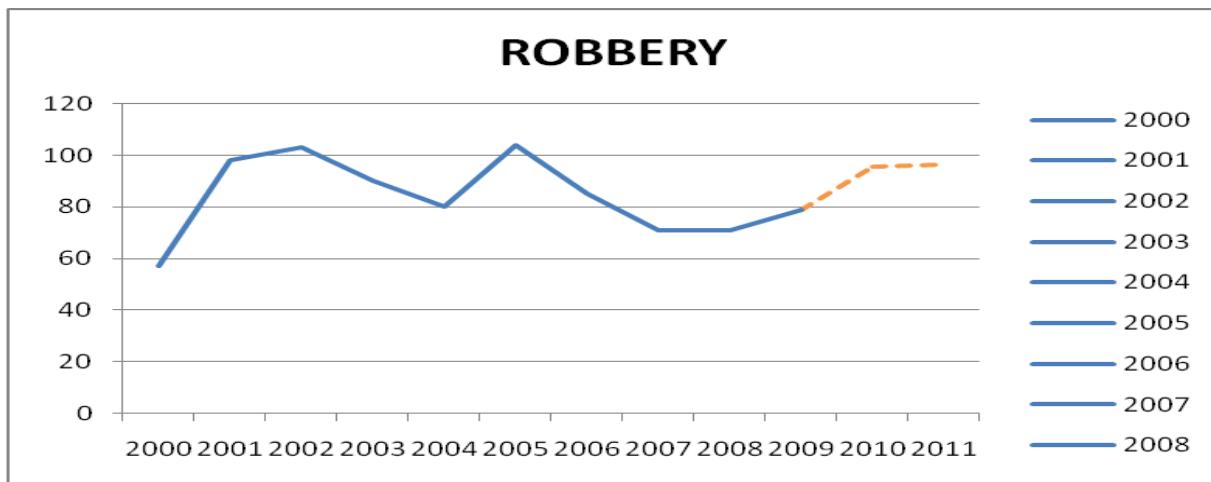


### ***Trends in Robbery***

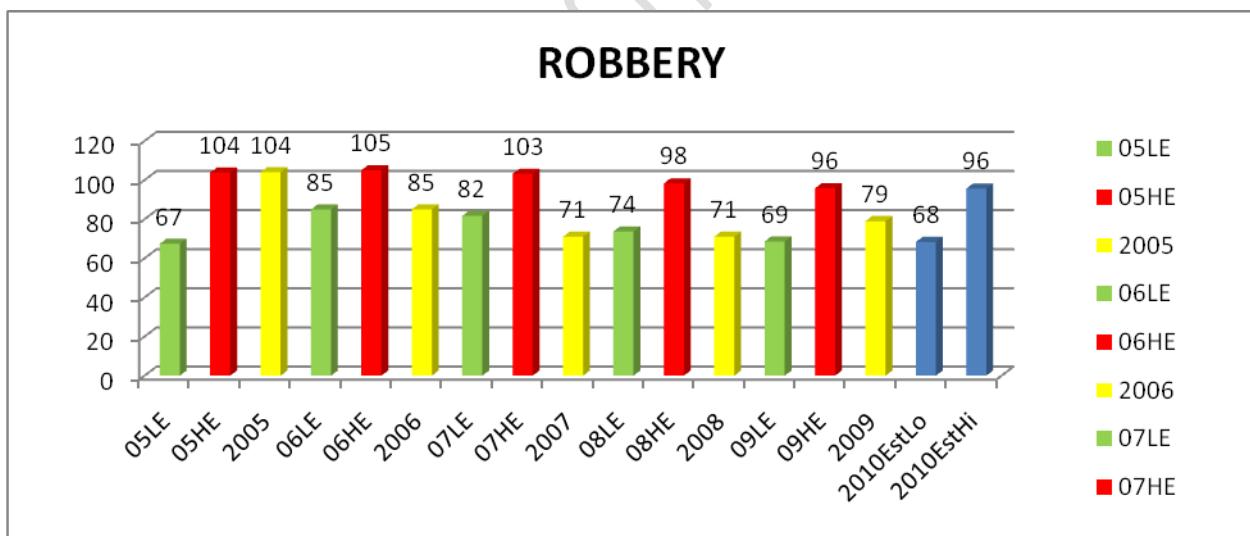
During 2000-2009, 838 robberies were reported to the Dominica police. Figure 7.1 shows the fluctuation of incidents of robbery for that time period, and projects increases in

robbery for the years 2010 and 2011. Figure 7.2 shows that reported robberies were not statistically higher than predicted for any of those ten years, and between 68 to 96 robberies are projected for 2010.

**Figure 7.1**



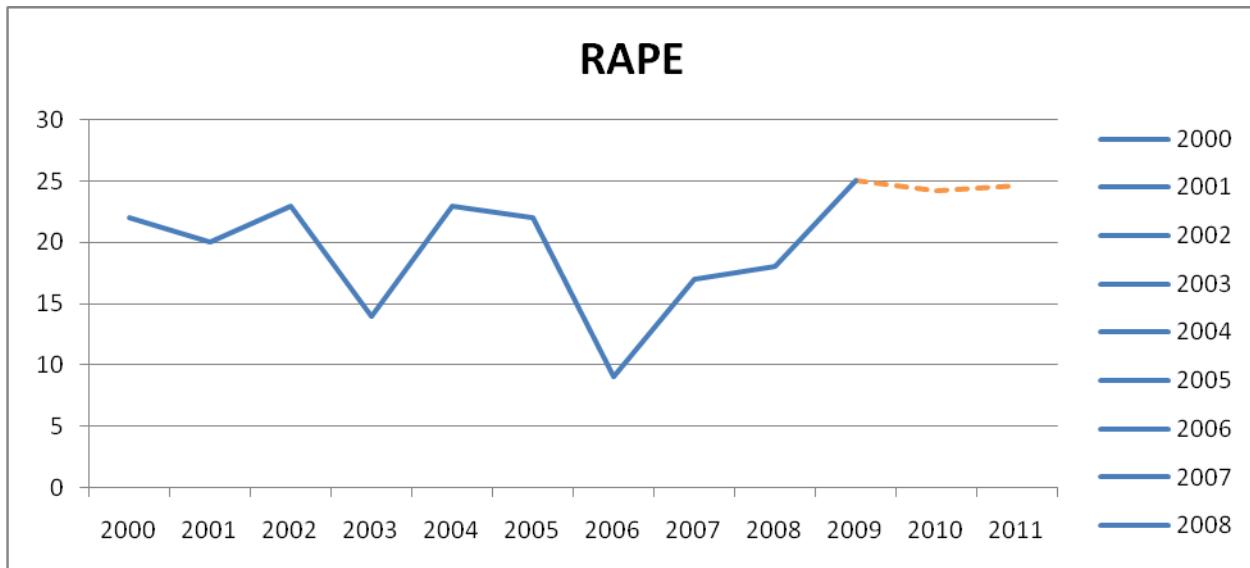
**Figure 7.2**



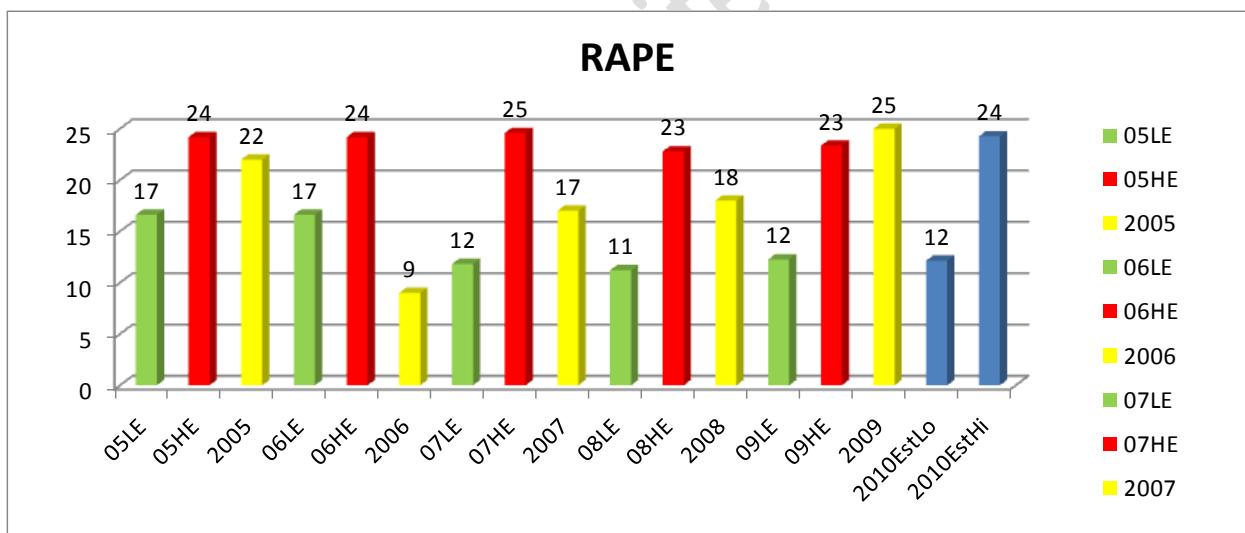
### ***Trends in Rape***

For the 2000-2009 period, 193 rapes were reported to the Dominica police. Figure 8.1 shows that rapes have sometimes fluctuated sharply over that time period, but have been increasing steadily since 2006, and are predicted to stabilize for 2010 and 2011. In 2009, the number of rapes reported to the Dominica police (25) was higher than the highest predicted level of 23 (Figure 8.2). This is evidence of a significantly high rape problem in 2009.

**Figure 8.1**



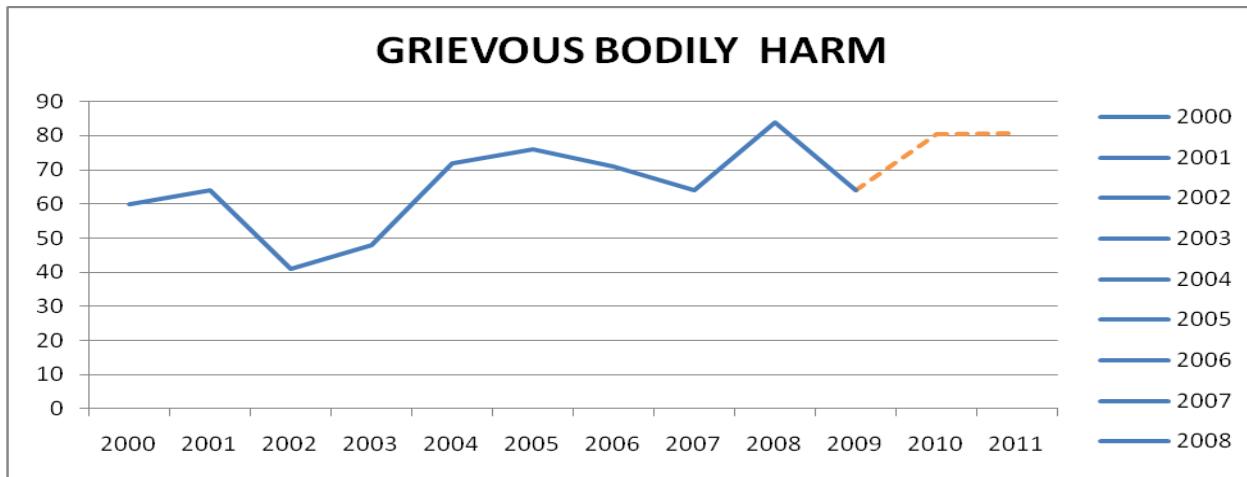
**Figure 8.2**



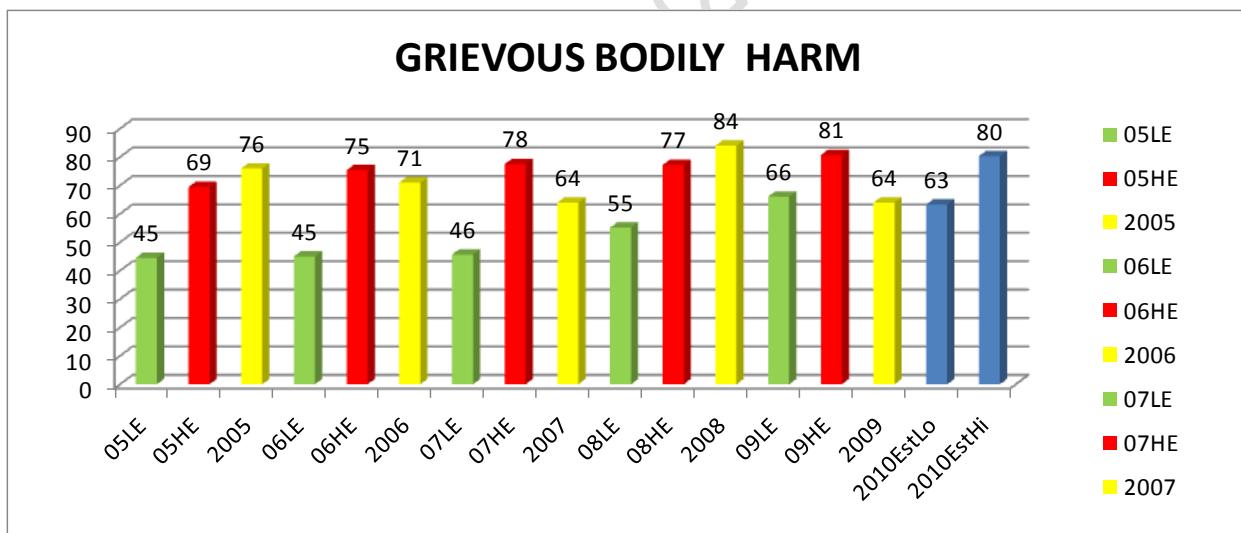
### ***Trends in Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH)***

During 2000-2009, 644 incidents of grievous bodily harm were reported to the Dominica police. Figure 9.1 shows the trend of those reports, reflecting increases with some fluctuations throughout the defined period. Figure 9.2 indicates that GBH was significantly high in 2005, and 2008. Between 63 to 80 instances of GBH are projected for 2010, although 64 were reported in 2009.

**Figure 9.1**



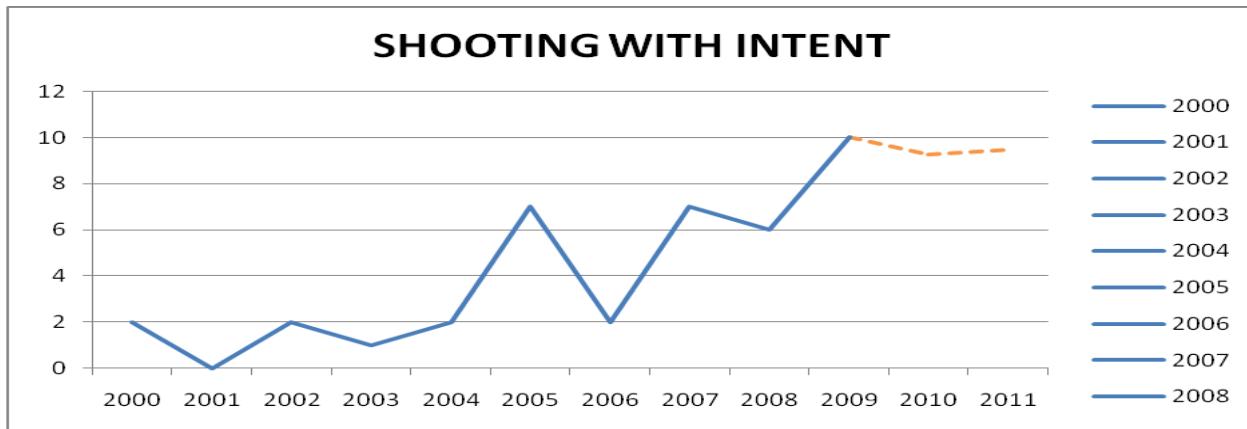
**Figure 9.2**



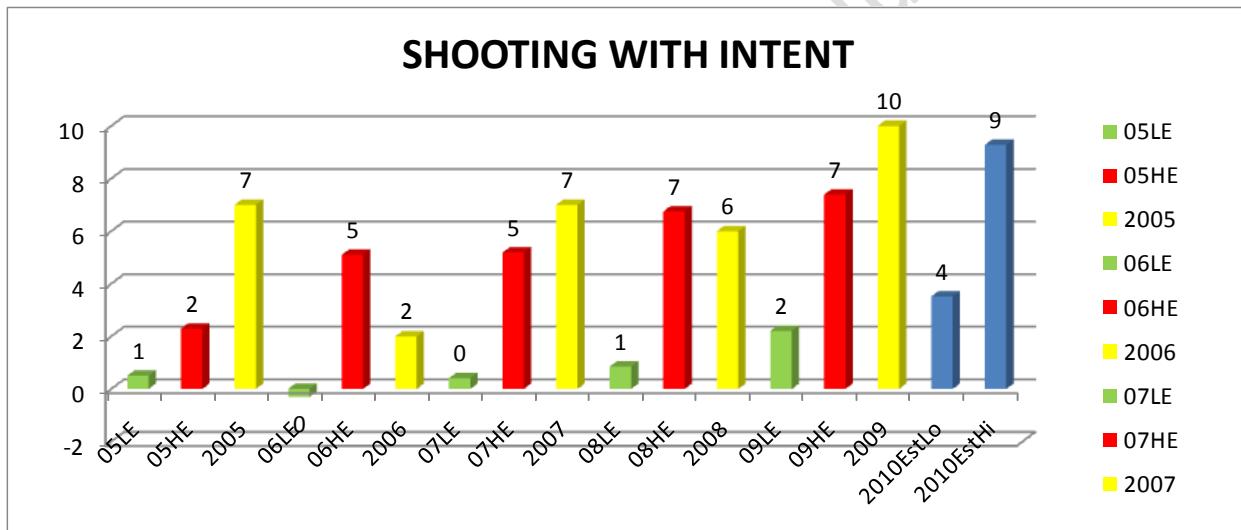
### ***Trends in Shooting with Intent***

A total of 39 instances of shooting with intent were reported to the Dominica police during 2000-2009. Note from Figure 10.1 that this crime has been on a steady increase with intermittent decreases throughout that time period, but expected to drop slightly in 2010, and stabilize in 2011. Shooting with intent was statistically overboard for the years of 2005, 2007, and 2009. Between four and nine shootings with intent are predicted for 2010 (Figure 10.2).

**Figure 10.1**



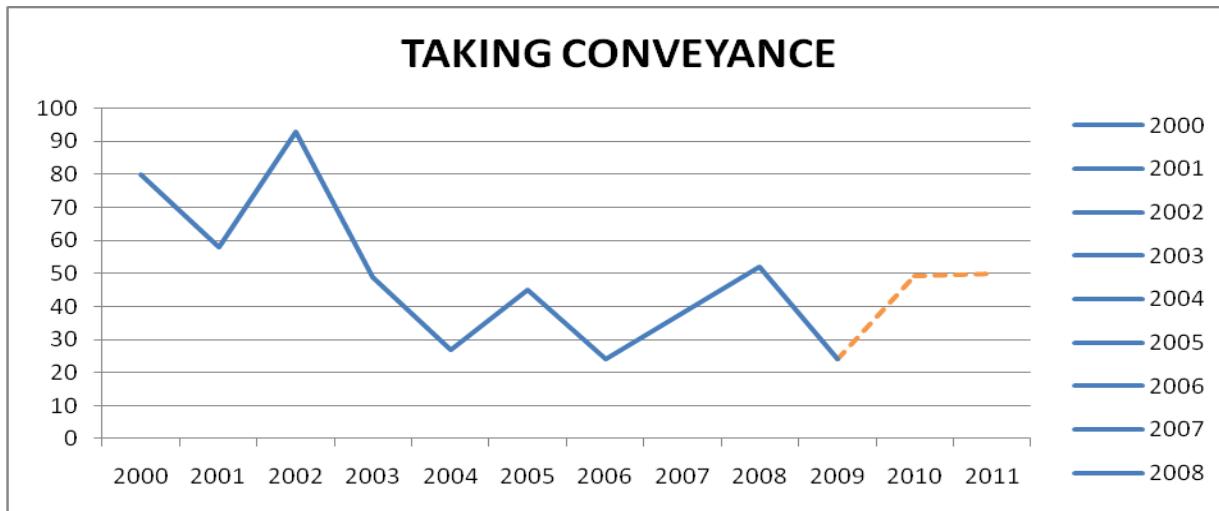
**Figure 10.2**



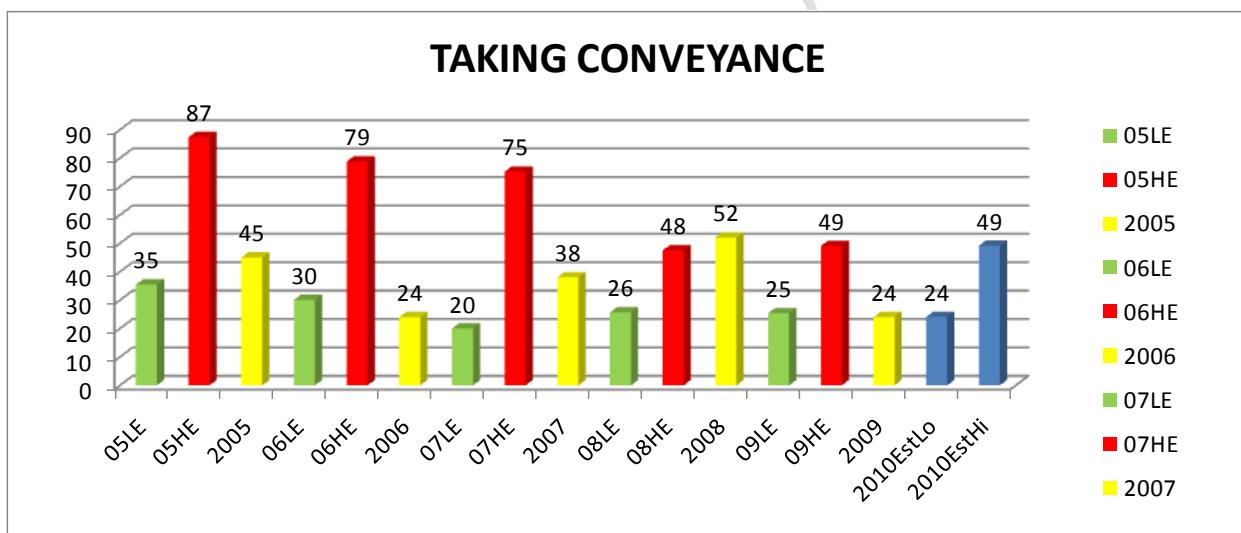
### ***Trends in Taking Conveyance***

During 2000-2010, 490 instances of taking conveyance were reported to the Dominica police. Figure 11.1 shows that these crimes reduced consecutively in 2003 and 2004, then fluctuated each subsequent year accordingly with a last decrease in 2009. However, the fluctuating trend is expected to continue in 2010 with an increase in that crime. Taking conveyance was exceptionally higher than expected in 2008, but for all of the other years, the reported counts were much lower than predicted when trends of previous five years were considered. Between 24-49 instances of taking conveyance are expected in 2010 (Figure 11.2).

**Figure 11.1**



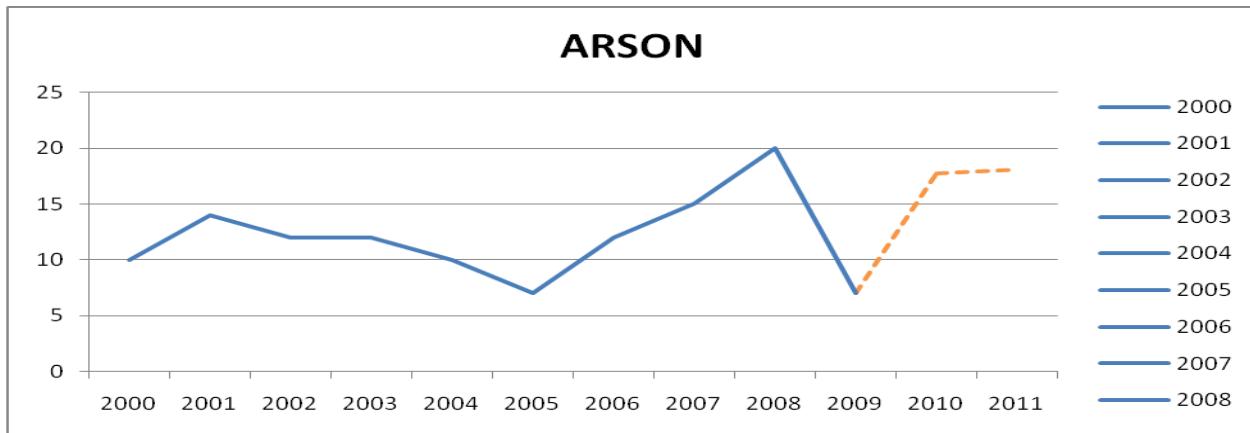
**Figure 11.2**



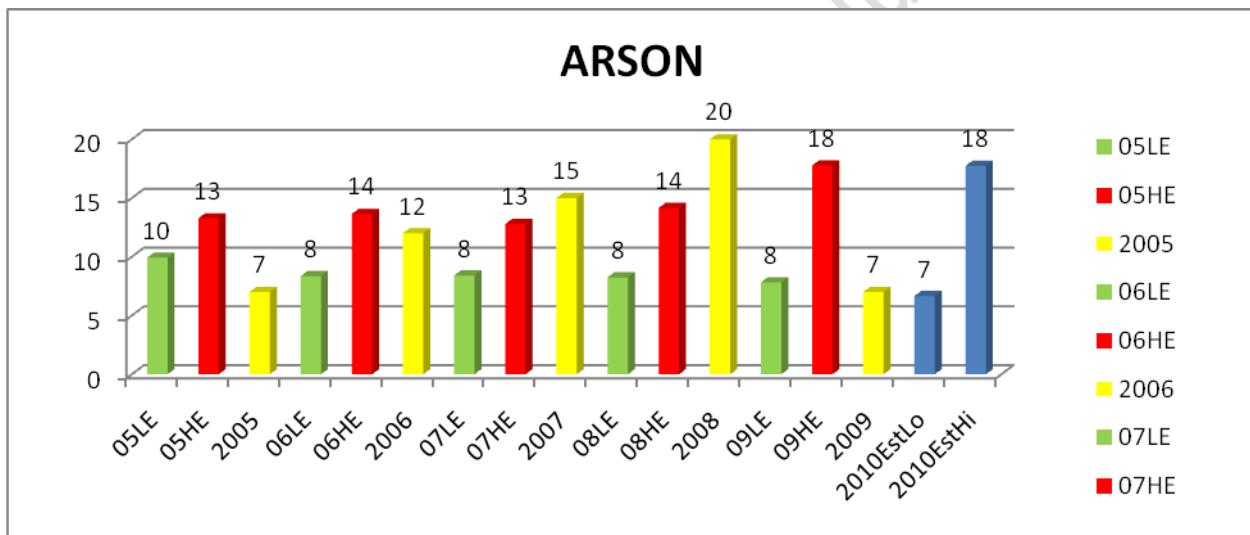
### ***Trends in Arson***

A total of 119 instances of arson were reported to the Dominica police during 2000-2009. Steady decreases in arson were observed between 2002-2005, followed by steady increases from 2006-2008, with yet another decrease in 2009 (Figure 12.1). The prediction is that an increase in arson will be reflected in the 2010 crime statistics. Figure 12.2 shows that arson was unusually high in 2007 and 2008. Between seven and 18 instances of arson are projected for 2010.

**Figure 12.1**



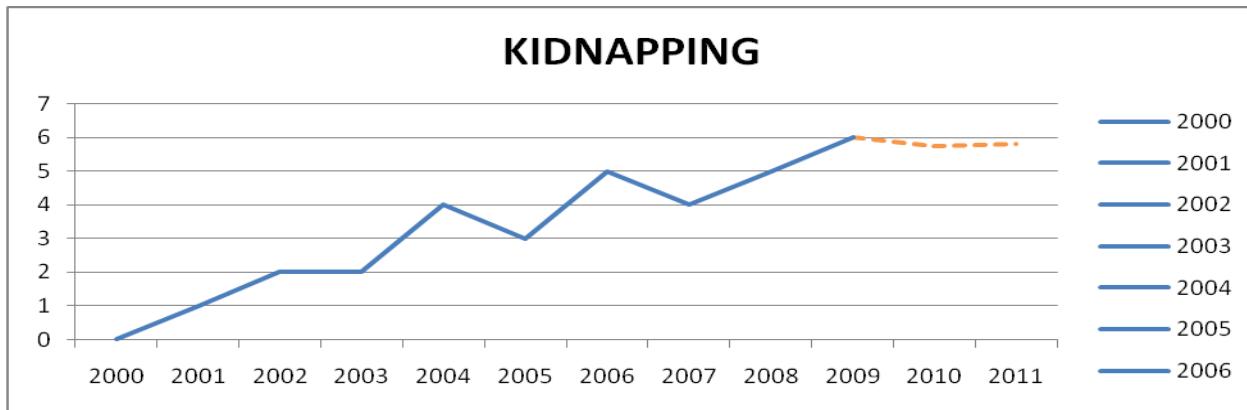
**Figure 12.2**



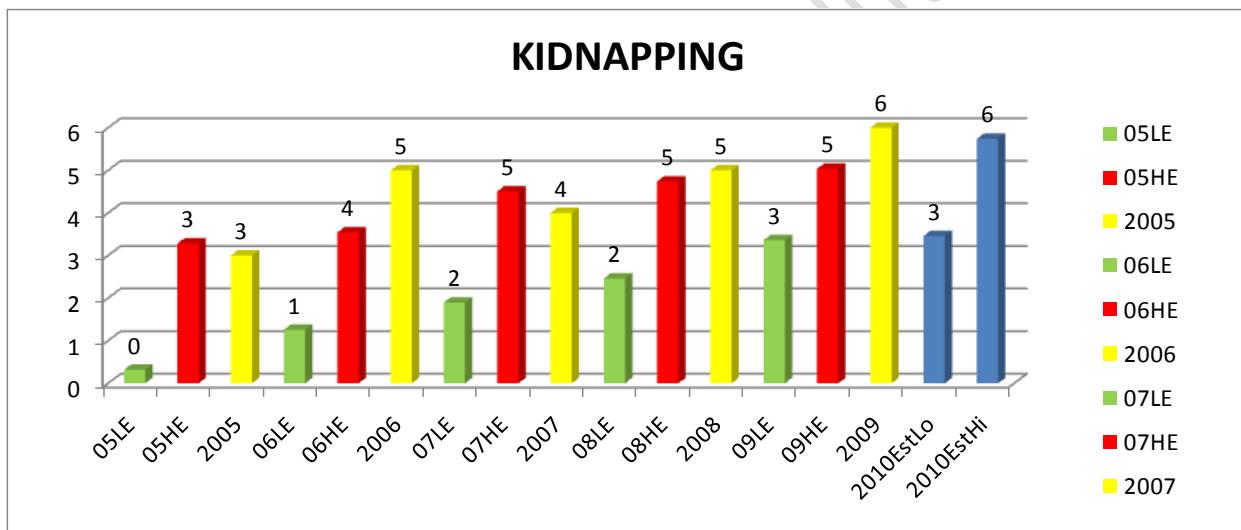
### ***Trends in Kidnapping***

A total of 32 kidnappings were reported to the Dominica police during 2000-2009. This crime has been on a steady increase with slight fluctuations since 2000 but are projected to stabilize in 2010 (Figure 13.1). Figure 13.2 shows that 2006 and 2009 were the only years during that time period where kidnapping was reported at a level over the highest expected count.

**Figure 13.1**



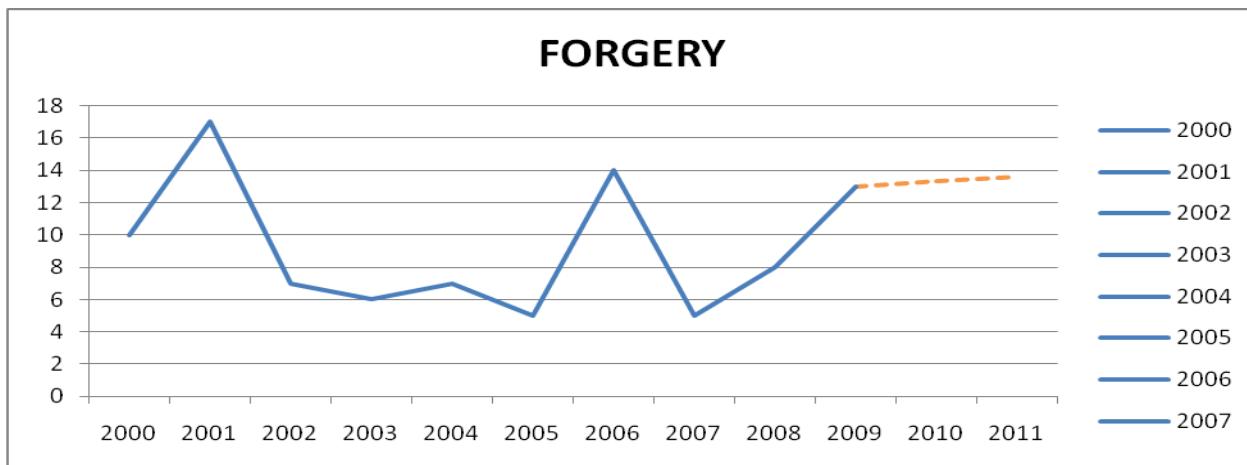
**Figure 13.2**



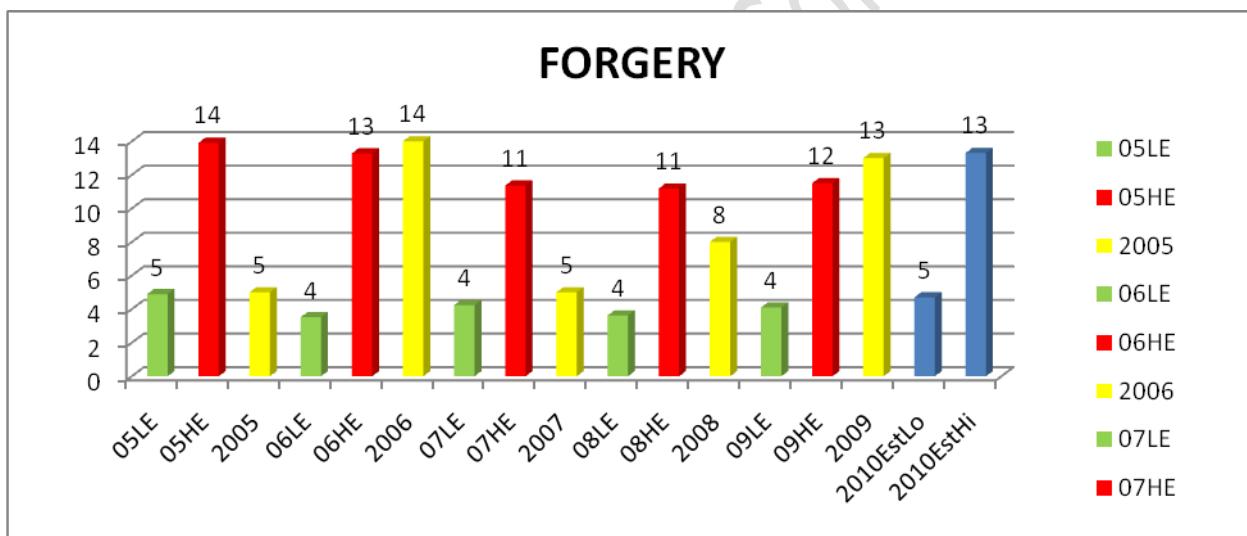
### ***Trends in Forgery***

Between 2000-2009, a total of 92 instances of forgery were reported to the Dominica police. This crime decreased between 2002-2005 with a slight increase in 2004 (Figure 14.1). Forgery reported in 2006 and 2009 were above the highest predicted levels for that period (Figures 14.1 and 14.2). Between five to 13 incidents of forgery are predicted for 2010 (Figure 14.2).

**Figure 14.1**



**Figure 14.2**



### ***Trends in Indictable<sup>4</sup> Drug Related<sup>5</sup> Crimes***

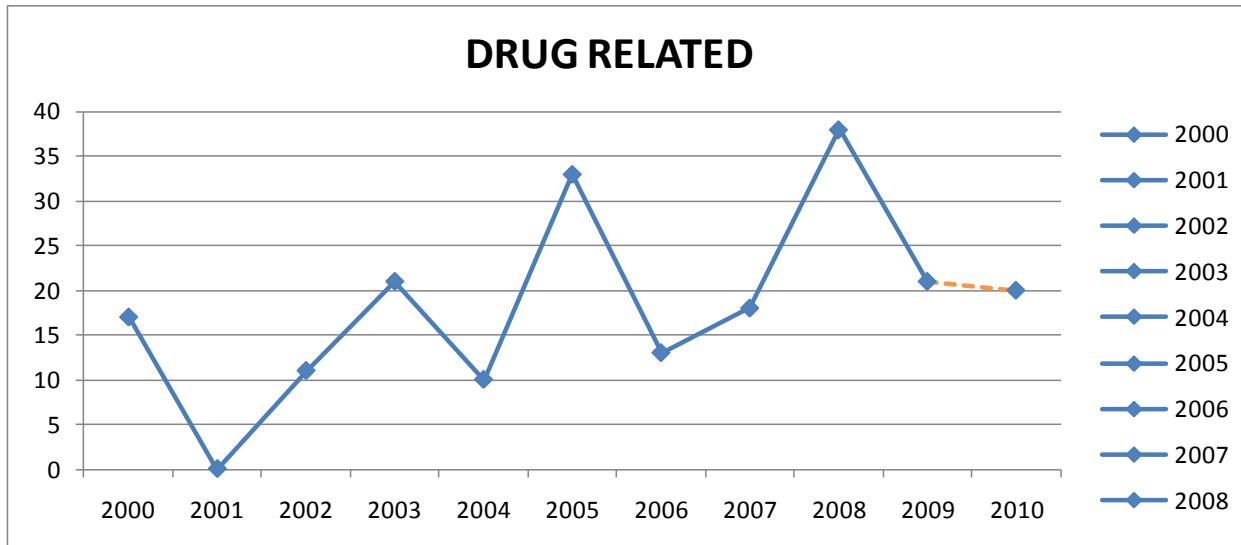
During 2000-2009, a total of 182 drug related offences were reported to the police. The trend in this category of crime indicates that drug related offences have been on an increase since 2001, with fluctuations in the process (Figure 15.1). In 2007 and 2008, levels of indictable drug related crimes as reflected on police records were significantly

<sup>4</sup> This analysis does not include summary drug related offences. Such omissions should be taken into consideration when reading this section. Future research needs to include summary matters for a more complete picture of drug related crimes in Dominica.

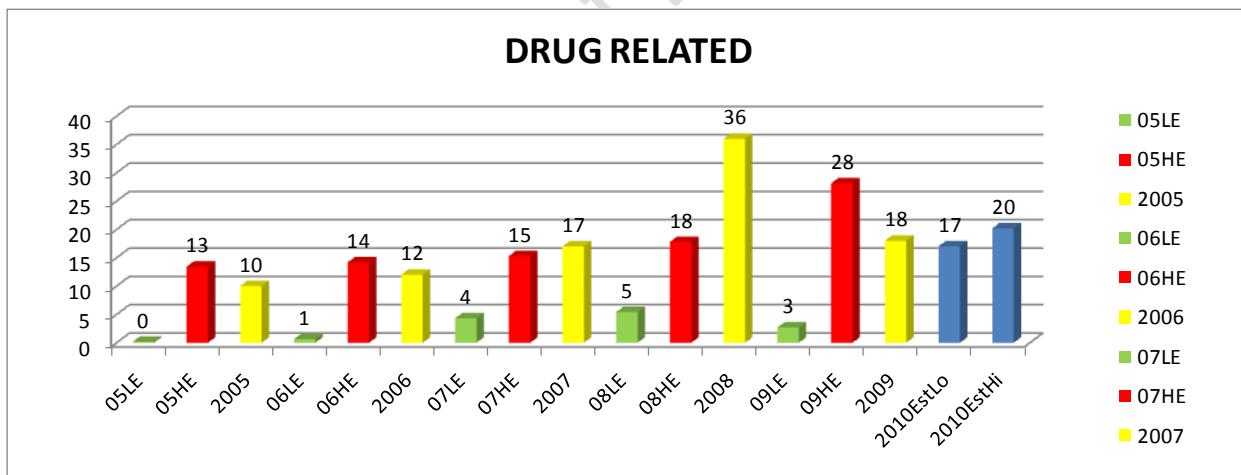
<sup>5</sup> Importation and trafficking of cocaine; importation, cultivation, and trafficking of cannabis.

higher than which was projected for those years (Figure 15.2). Between 17 to 20 drug related offences are predicted for 2010 (Figure 15.2).

**Figure 15.1**



**Figure 15.2**



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The findings show that while the total number of indictable crimes in Dominica has decreased over the last ten years (2000-2009), trends in individual categories of crime have varied considerably. Therefore, it is imperative that such reality is taken into consideration when reference is made to conditions of crime and violence in Dominica. Moreover, levels, trends, and causes of crime and violence in Dominica need to be further analyzed to allow for deployment of more effective curative strategies.

As was mentioned earlier in this proposal, Dominica needs to set its own standards about what levels of crime are considered acceptable (if any at all) instead of comparing its realities to those of other nations. Dr St. Jean proposes that, based on his 15 years of intensive research and action in Dominica, and observing the levels of difficulties that other nations and communities have experienced with addressing problems of crime and violence, Dominica should lead the world with a new approach to addressing such problems.

Instead of being *reactive* to the dominant concerns of crime and violence, Dominica needs to be *proactive* at maintaining the Peaceful Nature Isle as the focal point of its maneuvers. This is primarily because the nature of the crime related problem in Dominica can be argued as not being one of extremely high crime, but rather one that is quite disturbing to the peace and tranquility that Dominica is known for, and that its nationals want to preserve eternally for the benefits of future generations. It is critical that at this phase of its national development, Dominica avoids finding itself in a situation where like some other Caribbean and other nations, it is primarily attempting to control conditions of high crime. The national agenda in Dominica needs to be framed in the context of being primarily proactive; addressing conditions of relatively midrange to low crime problems to further improve harmony and quality of life for locals and visitors alike.

Therefore, the main focus must be placed on restoring and preserving peace and quality of life instead of purely “fighting crime.” To be certain, this is not to suggest that attempts should not be made to persistently and aggressively eradicate crime. Instead, it is to suggest that even efforts to aggressively eradicate crime should be framed in the context of preserving Dominica’s peaceful existence.

Moreover, any potentially successful crime reduction strategy must address three main aspects: prevention, intervention, and interdiction. An analysis must be conducted to determine the extent to which these three dimensions are engaged in the Dominica society, and adjustments must be made according to suit the local demands of everyday life.

During Dr. St Jean’s recent trip to Dominica (January 20<sup>th</sup>-24<sup>th</sup> 2011) his intelligence gathering and qualitative analysis of the current state of affairs as they relate to crime and violence in Dominica suggest that there are a few volatile forces and factors that will render as inefficient any static approach to address existing problems and their associated threats. In other words, the dynamics surrounding real and perceived crime and violence related realities in Dominica beg for a creative approach which is structured, predictable, and organized on the one hand, yet fluid and spontaneous on the other hand. Such a hybrid approach is recommended because some of the underlying causal factors are rooted in real and/or perceived social, ideological, economic, cultural, spiritual, political, and

psychological factors that must be addressed by forward movements on short term, midrange, and long term plans of action. However, from time to time, certain extreme crime and violence related events will be so critical that they will demand strategic and immediate responses that if not properly executed will drastically undermine the success of existing short term, midrange, and long term strategies. For instance, during the time that a well planned drug prevention, intervention, or interdiction initiative may be deployed, a particular drug related incident may occur on the island and become sensationalized through local media. The manner in which governmental agents, including the police chooses to respond to (or not respond to) those sensitive issues will either assist or undermine an existing drug related initiative. Therefore, effective guidance during such times will be paramount for short-term midrange, and long-term success.

Thus, the following recommendations are proposed to maintain and improve a more peaceful Dominica:

1. ***Enlistment of a Peace Czar***<sup>6</sup>: The main thrust of the recommendation is for Dominica to become the first nation in the world to enlist a **Peace Czar** to provide professional guidance and hands-on assistance to the government and people of Dominica (criminal justice system, civic society, businesses, and ordinary citizens) for the purpose of enhancing, maintaining, and benefiting from Dominica's most possible peaceful status. Beyond simply responding to threats of crime, it is recommended herein that Dominica leads the world with a bold and refreshing paradigm shift: Fully implementing Dr. St. Jean's ideas of developing a Peace Industry as a sustainable antidote to the problems of crime, violence, delinquency, and their associated troubles. The idea is to invest in the Nation's future by fully embracing and aggressively implementing the notion of ***peace as an economic product*** in the manner as Dr. St. Jean has already outlined in the 2010 formation of the Peaceful World Movement launching in Dominica, and in the establishment<sup>7</sup> of the Peaceful Dominica Initiative<sup>8</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> Although the term czar derived from ancient Russian political rule, in modern contexts, czars have become defined as primary persons responsible for getting things done in particular domains, and reporting directly to a head of state or other governing body.

<sup>7</sup> Establishment in this case refers to the formulation of organizing committees in various communities (Trafalgar, Portsmouth, Carib Territory, Grand Bay, La Plaine, Woodford Hill, and Wesley). The formal and legal establishment of the Initiative is still in the making.

<sup>8</sup> See [www.stjeanpeacefulworld.com](http://www.stjeanpeacefulworld.com) or [www.peacefulworldmovement.org](http://www.peacefulworldmovement.org) for more information on this matter.

The function of the Peace Czar will be to oversee and manage this new Initiative. However, the functions and office of the Peace Czar ought not to be by governmental appointment but rather through contract as an external entity. In other words, the Peace Czar and his staff should not be employees of the Government of Dominica, but rather that of a private company. This is recommended to allow for the most functioning autonomy when dealing with the sort of sensitive matters that will require persons from all different walks of life, beliefs, and affiliations to unite for the common purpose of developing a peace industry for the benefits of the nation as a whole. It is recommended that, considering his extensive and ongoing work on this subject matter in Dominica, and the fact that the idea if a Peace Industry is his intellectual creation, Dr. Peter K. B. St. Jean should serve as the Peace Czar. This should be done through his Chicago based company, Quality of Life Solutions, Inc., which, upon execution of contract, should also register for business in Dominica. The functions and duties of the Peace Czar and his office are recommended as follows:

1. **Complete a report on the state of crime and violence in Dominica by continuing the sort of data analysis included in this proposal, but to include accounts of 2010 crime statistics.** One of the key deliverables of this report ought to be a Crime Profile Scorecard (CPS) which makes available to the public accurate information about levels and trends in various types of crime in Dominica over a given time period. Such analyses should include accounts of both indictable and summary offenses. This information will help guard against the spreading of misinformation which can result in moral panics and increased fear of crime, which in turn diminish capacities for effective capacities for social control and peace. Accurate information about levels and trends in crime should be used to encourage national dialogue and collective action aimed at reducing prioritized problems of concern.
2. **Completion of a Dominica crime victimization survey to obtain a solid understanding of crimes not reported to the police.** This is very important because the nature and extent of unreported crimes have considerable impacts on fear of crime even when crimes reflected in police statistics seem to be trending downward. It is also critical to gather qualitative data on crime, victimization, and peace in Dominica. Such intelligence will be paramount to better forecast future trends in crime, and deploy preventative and curative strategies accordingly. Such a survey should be completed every three years.

3. ***Engage in an aggressive agenda to fully implement peace as an economic product in Dominica.*** This involves supporting the foundation of the Peaceful Dominica Initiative that began in 2010 and embracing its agenda. The prioritized item of this agenda is the organizing and executing of a Peaceful Dominica Week of events scheduled to coincide with the first year anniversary of the launching of the Peaceful Dominica Initiative (April 12<sup>th</sup> 2011), or another date that is more logically feasible. The proposed schedule of events for the Peaceful Dominica Week are as follows:

- a. Thursday evening 6-8pm: formal opening ceremony; premiere of Dr. St. Jean's 45 minutes documentary entitled *Peaceful Dominica: Prospects and Concerns*. After the movie screening, there will be comments from a panel to include representatives from the Dominica government (preferably the Prime Minister and or Minister of National Security, Dominica criminal justice system, private sector, religious community, youth, and the filmmaker. Those comments will be followed by a question and answer period addressing the same panel.
- b. Friday evening: Peaceful Dominica Talent Showcase featuring musical selections and other performances within the theme of developing a Peace Industry in Dominica, and leading the world with this new approach of transforming peace into an economic product for the purpose of being an antidote to crime, violence, delinquency and their associated troubles.
  - i. The performances are not intended to be strictly for entertainment. Instead, they will serve as part as an educational campaign to sensitize the public about the important roles that music and entertainment play as commodities within the Peace Industry.
  - ii. The idea of the Talent Showcase is to popularize the theme of peace as an economic product within a context where people are being educated about the various aspects of this new industry through presentations of music and performance.

- iii. This first event should also set the stage for an annual Peaceful Dominica Talent Showcase as part of the economic engine of the local Peace Industry. The performances are also intended to motivate the youth to see the Peace Industry as an exciting career opportunity within which they can become Peace Artists, for the dual benefits of creating a better world and achieving economic prosperity.
- c. Saturday morning to afternoon: 2011 Dominica Peace Industry Symposium featuring a plenary session on “The Value of Peace as an Economic Product” and various workshops aimed at developing various sectors within the Dominica Peace Industry. These sectors include Peace Tourism, Peace Cuisine, Peace Art and Entertainment, Peace Athletics and Recreation, Peace Intelligence Education, and other aspects of Peace Entrepreneurship. The Symposium is intended to not only facilitate discussions and planning around the development of those sectors, but to allow serious participants to begin developing and activating their business plans.
- d. Sunday: Day of spiritual enrichment and call to service. In the weeks leading to the Peaceful Dominica Week, all churches, religious and spiritual entities in Dominica will be asked,
  - 1. To include during their worships for the week a peaceful theme in any way that they choose.
  - 2. To kindly read a particular statement in support of the Peaceful Dominica Initiative in its quests to develop peace as an economic product in Dominica, a movement expected to be emulated in other parts of the world. Reading of the statement can be one way of ask them to include a “peace theme” in at least one of their services for that week. Members of those congregations will also be asked to conduct special acts of kindness the elderly, youth, and others in situations of disadvantage. Sabbath keepers will be asked to participate in times most conducive to their faith.

Sunday afternoon will feature a peace-focused sporting activity at a place and time most logically feasible for the known circumstances.

- e. Monday –Wednesday: Peace Intelligence Mini Workshops will be conducted in selected schools in the mornings and various communities during the evenings. The purpose of those mini workshops will be to enlighten the public about the developments of the new Initiative, and to provide a sample of peace intelligence workshops that are intended to be conducted in their communities by Peace Intelligence Instructors who are to be trained as part of this new Industry. All of those engagements are to be evidenced based and evaluated to provide feedback useful for further development of the Initiative.
- f. A brief closing ceremony will be conducted at the end of the final community event scheduled for the Wednesday evening of that week. The events of the Peaceful Dominica Week are intended to set the stage for development of the sort of activities intended to promote the Peaceful Industry in Dominica. That week of activities is intended to become an annual event to reenergize the public for the further development and boosting of this new Industry.

4. ***Establish a Peaceful Dominica Institute*** as a local base of Quality of Life Solutions, Inc. in Dominica. The purpose of the Institute will be to develop and maintain a Dominica based empirical approach to the sustainable development of peace as a social reality, and economic industry in Dominica.
  - a. The work conducted within the Institute shall set the stage for establishing the tradition of an empirical approach to issues of crime, violence, delinquency and associated social problems in Dominica in the context of promoting peace and quality of life development.
  - b. The Institute shall manage a Mobile Peace Intelligence Academy which will conduct educational outreach in various communities around Dominica, and elsewhere. Such education shall cover subjects such as Peace Intelligence, Peace Entrepreneurship, and other areas relevant to the Peaceful Dominica Initiative in particular, and the Peaceful World Movement in general.

- c. The Institute shall serve as a clearing house for research, information, and the focal point for the gathering and analyzing of intelligence relevant to developing and sustaining Dominica's peaceful status.
- d. Research conducted at the Institute shall be undertaken not only in reference to crime, violence and delinquency in Dominica, but to further understand the logic of peace in the Nation, and transform such knowledge into economic and social commodities.
  - a. For instance,
    - i. What works to keep Dominica as a peaceful nation?
    - ii. How can the peaceful capacities that are so prominent in some Dominica communities be recorded and further developed among the rest of its population?
    - iii. How can the receipts of Dominica's peaceful realities be packaged and distributed to the socioeconomic, cultural, spiritual, psychological, and other benefits of the Nation and its people?
    - iv. In essence, how can Dominica export peace as a lucrative product in the world's marketplace where peace is in such high demand?
  - b. These are some very important questions whose answers will strengthen the foundation and purpose of the Institute, and place Dominica on the world stage as the Peaceful Nature Isle of the World, with potentially tremendous socioeconomic and other benefits.
- e. The Institute shall serve as a regional and international training hub for students, law enforcement agencies, and other practitioners from professions where training in Peace Intelligence, Peace Entrepreneurship, and other areas relevant to the Peaceful World Industry and Peaceful World Movement are concerned.

- f. The Institute shall maintain a special relationship with the Dominica State College (DSC) so that its research findings and intellectual creations can be used for curriculum development at the College.
    - i. Beginner, intermediate, and advanced classes in Peace Intelligence and other associated subjects shall be taught at the College in collaboration with staff from the Institute.
    - ii. The Institute and DSC shall collaborate to seek funding to fulfill their missions.
- 5. ***Evaluate the current state of Community Policing in Dominica.*** Dr. St. Jean and his team trained Dominica police in community policing strategies during 2008. Efforts made to evaluate the implementation of community policing in Dominica have not resulted in the evaluation being undertaken. Such evaluation is long overdue and is critical to address current issues related to police function within itself, and with the general community that it serves. This needs to be done with extreme urgency.
- 6. ***Provide guidance for reducing the problems and threats of illegal drug consumption within Dominica, and trafficking across the Island.*** Such guidance should be aimed at developing appropriate strategies in the following areas of prevention, intervention, and interdiction:
  - a. **Prevention:** Avoiding onsets of illegal drug consumption, sales, and trafficking. Such efforts must focus on the following:
    - i. Promoting healthy ways of addressing depression, stress, and other mental health issues.
    - ii. Reducing attractions to the demands for illegal drugs as means of recreation and self-medication.
    - iii. Reducing the temptations of working in the illicit drug industry.
    - iv. Develop culturally sensitive and cutting edge **drug prevention strategies** (to include visual and performing

arts) that will be most effective with particular Dominica youth, and implement those strategies within schools, families, communities, and the broader society.

- v. Developing and maintaining an evidence-based approach to illicit drug prevention.

- b. **Intervention:** Reducing problems associated with existing onsets of illegal drug consumption, sales, and trafficking. Such efforts must focus on the following:

- i. Responding to drug addiction as a public health issue without averting associated legal ramifications for offenders.
- ii. Develop culturally sensitive and cutting edge **drug intervention strategies** (to include visual and performing arts) that will be most effective with particular Dominica youth, and implement those strategies within schools, families, communities, and the broader society.
- iii. Instituting appropriate drug rehabilitation services to adults and juveniles.
- iv. Facilitating remedial and other education for youth to facilitate gainful workforce participation.
- v. Enhancing entrepreneurship training, micro financing, and other opportunities for youth to help reduce their participation in the illicit drug trade industry.
- vi. Strengthening capacities for families and communities to play more active roles in the intervention process.
- vii. Promote and maintain social justice to ensure that the rule of law, and confidence in the criminal justice system, are not compromised by lucrative financial temptations in the illicit drug industry.
- viii. Developing and maintaining use an evidence-based approach to illicit drug intervention.

c. **Interdiction:** Reducing as much as possible the negative impacts and social costs of chronic drug consumption, sales, and trafficking problems. This entails,

- i. Sustainably reducing illicit drug cultivation, importation and trafficking.
- ii. Increasing public safety and security through boosting of specialized police services.
- iii. Strengthening regional and international collaborations aimed at reducing and eradicating illicit drug activities.
- iv. Obtain appropriate transportation, supplies, equipment, command and control capabilities, counternarcotics intelligence capabilities, and training aimed at reducing and eradicating illicit drug activities.
- v. Developing and maintaining an evidence-based approach to drug interdiction.

7. ***Provide guidance to reduce problems and threats of violence in Dominica.*** Such guidance should be aimed at developing appropriate strategies to address violence from various approaches such as public health<sup>9</sup>, and illicit work hazard<sup>10</sup> perspectives.

- a. Conduct research using the methodological protocols of Participatory Action Research (PAR)<sup>11</sup> to appropriately understanding the critical processes and underpinnings of various forms of violence in the Dominica society. Such research can be collaborative with the crime victimization survey, but will include

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<sup>9</sup> Interpersonal and other forms of violence that are related to social stressors, mental health complications, chemical imbalances, and physiological and psychological dysfunctions.

<sup>10</sup> Violence related to forms of illicit work such as drug trafficking, prostitution, and predatory crimes.

<sup>11</sup> Participatory action research is a methodological and conceptual approach which uses community participants as active players in all stages of the research process which aims to seek and implement solutions to observed problems. For instance, participants help to formulate the research question(s), robust scientific techniques are used to gather and analyze data, research participants play an active role in devising curative strategies aimed at addressing prioritized problems, and the researcher analyses the impacts of her or his active participation in the process.

additional focus groups and town-hall style meetings aimed at disseminating research findings, and formulating curative strategies that are most likely to be embraced by members of the service populations who themselves will be part of the research process.<sup>12</sup> The results of the PAR process should be used to address root causes of violence problems along the continuum of primary<sup>13</sup>, secondary<sup>14</sup>, and tertiary<sup>15</sup> interventions:

- i.* The primary and secondary interventions will be based on avoiding and limiting onsets of violence through efforts which teach the logic of violence, non-violence approaches to addressing conflicts, Peace Intelligence<sup>16</sup>, and Peace Efficacy<sup>17</sup>. Factors such as gender power and control, adaptations to economic difficulties, and cultural adaptations that directly and indirectly result in violence will receive special attention for intervention.
- ii.* These violence prevention and peace development intervention strategies will include culturally sensitive, and cutting edge approaches (to include visual and performing arts) that will be most effective with particular Dominica youth, and implemented within schools, families, communities, and the broader society.
- iii.* Such interventions will be based on collaborations with the Pink and Blue Arts and for Violence Prevention Project administered by Dominica native Delmance Moses (Ras

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<sup>12</sup> For a good example of participatory action research in the Dominica context, refer to Dr. St. Jean's book entitled, *Lessons from Grand Bay: Prospects for Maintaining Low Crime in Dominica, Nature Island of the Caribbean*.

<sup>13</sup> Preventing onsets of violence.

<sup>14</sup> Preventing involvement in violence from escalating to severe levels.

<sup>15</sup> Reducing as much as possible offenders' severe involvement in violence; and restricting the impacts of such severe involvements in violence on individuals, families, communities, organizations, and the broader society.

<sup>16</sup> Knowledge about the working logic of peace.

<sup>17</sup> The ability to put Peace Intelligence into action to obtain results that further develop peace.

Mo), Dr. St. Jean's Peace Intelligence Curriculum, and other approaches which have been vetted for potential inclusion.

iv. Tertiary intervention will include some techniques used for primary and secondary intervention but will have an advanced therapeutic component to secure mental health counseling for persons according to their various needs

8. ***Develop additional prevention, intervention, and interdiction strategies*** to address alcohol abuse, sexual abuse, and other challenges directly affecting Dominica youth in particular, and the larger population in general. The logics for such interventions will be derived based on data analyzed from the victimization survey and qualitative research that provide in-depth understanding of the particular underlining factors associated with those problems.

9. ***Utilize the crime reduction framework that is already in existence as a result of the 2003 Dominica Crime Symposium.*** Dr. St. Jean and Hon. Rayburn Blackmoore have already provided guidelines for the establishment of a Crime Commission as a structure for crime reduction in Dominica. That structure needs to be revisited, further developed, and maintained. Such oversight can fall within the responsibilities of the Peace Czar.

10. ***Establish a Peaceful Dominica Awards<sup>18</sup>, to do the following:***

- a. Provide a structure to give annual recognition and incentives to persons in various aspects of society (such as youths, adults, elders, peace entrepreneurs) who take noted actions in keeping with the agenda to establish a more Peaceful Dominica.
- b. Recommendations for such an award will be obtained from a variety of sources that include public and private sector agents, and the general public.

## **CONTRACTUAL SCHEDULE**

To ensure that the Peaceful Dominica Initiative receives adequate initial attention and the necessary follow-up which will be required for its success, the contractual schedule is

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<sup>18</sup> A suggestion of Athenia Benjamin.

recommended to be an initial three years, and subject to renewal review for subsequent three year increments. Such Contract renewal considerations should begin exactly two years and three months from the date of initial Contract signing. Renewal determination is to be conducted for no more than three months. Contract renewal determination shall be made exactly two years and six months from date of initial Contract signing.

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## PEACEFUL DOMINICA INITIATIVE BUDGET: PART A

Items	# Hours	Hourly	Daily	Other	Comments	Total Year	Total Year	Total Year
		Rate (\$US)	Rate (\$US)	Cost (\$US)		1	2	3
Data cleaning, analysis and presentation for	212	\$600				\$127,200		
Completion of Annual Crime Analysis report	120	\$600			Item 1. of Recommendations (Rec); estimated	\$72,000	\$72,000	\$72,000
Completion of Crime Victimization Survey			70	\$6,000	Item 2. of Rec; 10 hour work days; 6 member research team; done	\$420,000		
<b><i>Subtotal Research, Data Analysis, and</i></b>						<b>\$619,200</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>	<b>\$72,000</b>
PEACEFUL DOMINICA WEEK								
Marketing and Promotion		37		\$8,000.00	Marketing campaign 30 days before, and	\$8,000	\$8,000	\$8,000
Thursday formal opening and movie premiere		1		\$4,000	Venue rental, VIP accommodation, give-aways, incidentals	\$4,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Camera Crew for documentation				\$7,000		\$7,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Friday evening Talent Showcase		1		\$4,000	Venue rental, VIP accommodation, give-aways,	\$4,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Saturday Dominica Peace Industry		1		\$3,000	Venue rental, transportation	\$3,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Monday-Wednesday Mini Peace Intelligence Workshops and closing		3		10,000	Transportation, meals, giveaways, venue rental	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$15,000
<b><i>Peaceful Dominica Week Subtotal</i></b>						<b>\$36,000</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>	<b>\$47,000</b>
Peaceful Dominica Institute Seed funding				\$25,000	for location allocation, and start-up	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$25,000
Evaluation of Community Policing in Dominica		10	\$3,000		Item 5. of Rec; 10 hour work days; 3 member research team	\$30,000	\$20,000	\$20,000

## PEACEFUL DOMINICA INITIATIVE BUDGET: PART B

Items	# Hours	Hourly	Daily	Other	Comments	Total Year	Total Year	Total Year
		Rate (\$US)	Rate (\$US)	Cost (\$US)		1	2	3
Illicit Drug Prevention, Intervention, Interdiction				\$200,000	Item 6. in Rec	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Intervention to reduce instances and treats of violence				\$200,000	Item 7. in Rec	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Intervention to reduce alcohol abuse, sexual abuse				\$200,000	Item 8. in Rec	\$200,000	\$200,000	\$200,000
Revisiting and Dominica Crime Commission and follow-up with 2003				\$50,000	Item 9. in Rec	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Peaceful Dominica Award				\$10,000	Item 10. in Rec	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000
Legal Advice and Representation				\$50,000		\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Marketing and Promotion other than Peaceful Dominica Week				\$50,000	Commercials, giveaways, info-mercials, PSAs	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
Air Travel, Transportation,				\$50,000	Research team,	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000
<b>PERSONNEL</b>								
Fulltime Administrative Assistant		\$15.00			Includes salary, fringe, benefits	\$35,190	\$35,190	\$35,190
Fulltime Project Assistant		\$20.00			Includes salary, fringe,	\$46,920	\$46,920	\$46,920
<b>Total Personnel</b>						<b>\$82,110</b>	<b>\$82,110</b>	<b>\$82,110</b>
<b>Total Overhead (indirect) Costs (25% of Total)</b>						\$1,602,310	\$1,056,110	\$1,056,110
<b>Grand Total</b>					(Taxes, fees, incidentals)	\$400,578	\$264,028	\$264,028
						<b>\$2,002,888</b>	<b>\$1,320,138</b>	<b>\$1,320,138</b>

## PEACEFUL DOMINICA INITIATIVE BUDGET DISBURSTMENT SCHEDULE

DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE for Year One (12 Month Cycle)	Amount Due (\$US)	Comments
25% due upon approval and acceptance of Proposal	\$500,721.88	
Additional 25% due upon completion and signing of Contract (within 30 days of approval and acceptance)	\$500,721.88	
Remaining 50% to be paid on a monthly basis, due on the first day of every month , beginning with the month immediately following date of signing of Contract, and ending on first day of 12th month of Year One Contract date.	\$100,144.38	Assuming payment over period of 10 months
DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE for Year Two (12 Month Cycle)		
50% of total amount due on first day of Year Two of Signing of Contract	\$660,068.75	Assuming payment over period of 11 months
Remaining 50% to be paid on a monthly basis, due on the first day of every month , beginning with the month immediately following date of 50% deposit for Year Two, and ending on first day of 12th month of Year Two Contract date.	\$60,006.25	Assuming payment over period of 11 months
DISBURSEMENT SCHEDULE for Year Three (12 Month Cycle)		
50% of total amount due on first day of Year Three of Signing of Contract.	\$660,068.75	Assuming payment over period of 11 months
Remaining 50% to be paid on a monthly basis, due on the first day of every month , beginning with the month immediately following date of 50% deposit for Year Three and ending on first day of 12th month of Year Three Contract date.	\$60,006.25	Assuming payment over period of 11 months

## **POTENTIAL DRAWBACKS FOR NOT EMBRACING THIS PROPOSAL**

Some of the potential setbacks associated with not embracing this proposal are as follows:

1. Allowing the moral panic and ticking time bomb factors to dominate Dominica's society while daily references to the state of crime, violence, delinquency and their associated troubles are left to emotional pontifications, inaccurate statistical analyses, and other non-empirical maneuvers that are destabilizing to the nation as a whole.
2. Relying on less progressive and promising approaches to address the crime and violence related problems that threaten Dominica's peaceful reputation.
3. Allowing another country to be the first to see the promise of the ideas and plans herein, and capitalize on the opportunity to lead the world with this new Peace Movement, and realize the tremendous benefits as predicted by a Dominica national.

## **BENEFITS TO THE PEOPLE OF DOMINICA FOR EMBRACING THIS PROPOSAL**

Fully embracing and funding the proposed Peaceful Dominica Initiative as a cutting edge, refreshing, and promising approach to addressing social concerns related to crime, violence, delinquency, while introducing an exciting new industry to Dominica and the world, has the following benefits:

1. Placing Dominica on the world stage as the first nation to embrace the idea of peace as an economic industry, and setting the trend for several nations to follow.
2. Embracing a progressive approach which shows considerable promise for not only reducing crime and violence in the nation, but building capacities for peace, and further propelling Dominica to its rightful place as the Peaceful Nature Island of the world.
3. Introducing to Dominica, the Caribbean region, and the world by extension, an exciting approach of developing peace as an economic product, thereby creating new lines of work for persons ranging from highly skilled professionals to youths at risk.

4. Providing Dominica with an opportunity to add revenue from Peace Products as part of its Gross Domestic Products (as a result of foundations to be set during the proposed annual Peaceful Dominica Industry Symposium).
5. Increasing the sense of peace, tranquility, and harmony in the Nation.
6. Securing for the current Dominica Government a place in history as progressive team with the sort of foresight capable of approving such a promising approach created by one of the sons of its soil.
7. Developing an empirical approach to crime, violence, delinquency, and their associated problems, to avoid the dangerous moral panics and ticking time bomb factors that often accompany reference to the noted social problems without solid empirical basis.
8. Embracing a solid holistic agenda to preserve Dominica's peace and tranquility for several future generations.
9. Establishing Dominica as the Peace Intelligence capital of the world with tremendous social, economic, psychological, spiritual, cultural, and political benefits for the Nation.
10. Setting the foundations for boosting Dominica's tourism and other sectors as a result of an established dominant consciousness of peace, unity and their associated benefits.

For any comments or questions, Dr. St. Jean can be reached at 716-603-0992, [doctorpeterstjean@yahoo.com](mailto:doctorpeterstjean@yahoo.com), or [peter@qualityoflifesolutions.net](mailto:peter@qualityoflifesolutions.net).

## **References:**

St. Jean, Peter K. B., 2006. *Lessons from Grand Bay: Prospects for Maintaining Low Crime in Dominica, Nature Island of the Caribbean*. Toronto. Pond Casse Press.