



**GUYANA**

# **SHARED INCIDENT DATABASE ANALYSIS**

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## BACKGROUND

CVC is a regional coalition of over 40 civil society organizations (CSOs) working with populations vulnerable to HIV/AIDS. These include sex workers, men who have sex with men, transgender persons, people who use drugs, people living with HIV/AIDS, migrant populations, incarcerated persons and ex-prisoners, and marginalized youth. CVC has a long-standing commitment to community systems strengthening, the use of rights-based approaches and advocating for duty bearers to take action to reduce human rights violations.

People living with HIV (PLHIV) and key populations often experience human rights violations including violence and the denial of access to health, housing, and employment. They lack the legal and social protection afforded other members of society and are highly stigmatized and socially excluded on account of their behavior being deemed deviant or criminal.

In 2016, CVC established the Shared Incident Database (SID), the first regional civil society-led human rights reporting mechanism. SID facilitates comprehensive data collection through standardized intake procedures to document human rights violations, for which the data can be used to support redress, as well as to inform strategic priorities and program activities, policy development and legislative reform. SID has been instituted in eight (8) Caribbean countries: Barbados, Belize, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, and Suriname. As of March 31, 2018, there were 28 CSOs that are registered SID users.

This analysis aimed to assess the overall use of the database and conduct a comprehensive data analysis on human rights violations reported by key populations and documented by CSOs in the SID. This was in order to determine relationships between variables, identify trends, patterns and key issues, and present findings and recommendations that can inform decision-making at the national and regional level.

## METHODOLOGY

The period under review from the SID was April 2018 to December 2022. CVC approached CSOs in the relevant countries to obtain signed consent forms approving the use of non-identifying aggregate data collected by the CSO and documented in SID. Data analysis was performed using quantitative software SPSS v. 29 and MS Excel.

Variables in the database included: Case ID; Country; Region/Parish/District; CSO; Gender; Age; Key population group; Incident date, type, location and setting; Redress type requested; and Case status. Following simple descriptive analyses and frequencies at the CSO and country level, cross tabulations were performed to ascertain patterns, trends, and demographic correlations. The results of this analysis were then compared to the previous report from 2018 to determine emerging patterns overtime with a view to guiding interventions and strategies in-country

# RESULTS

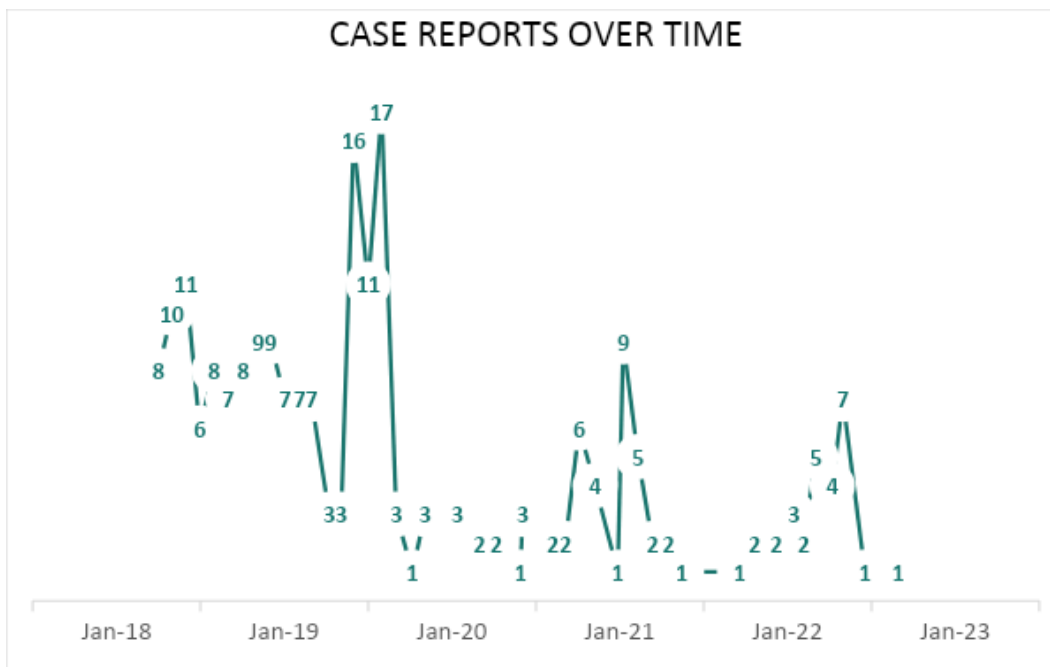
## REPORTING CSOs in GUYANA

1. Comforting Hearts (CH)
2. Guyana Trans United (GTU)
3. Society against Sexual Orientation Discrimination (SASOD)
4. United Bricklayers (UBL)

## TOTAL CASES: 227

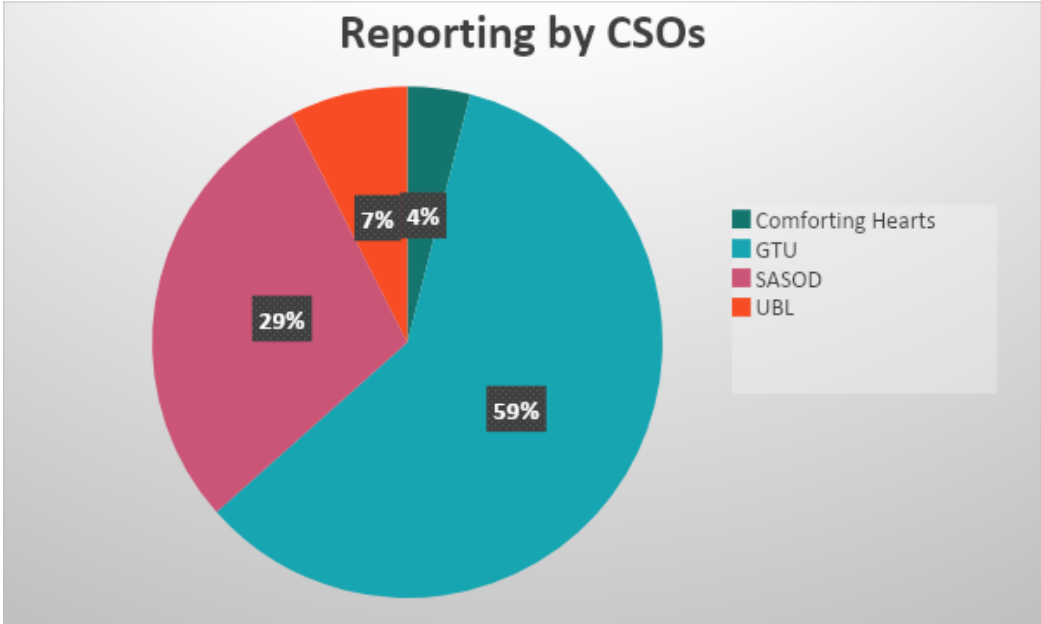
Guyana recorded a total of 227 incidents to the SID for the period April 2018 to December 2022 representing 29% of the total number of incidents (784) that were recorded in the region. There were five cases flagged as duplicates and were removed from all analyses.

## CASES OVER TIME



The number of cases has gradually decreased during the period under consideration. From an average of 7 per month between 2018 and 2019 to an average of 2 per month between 2020 to 2022. Increased reporting occurred around June and July 2018 and 2019.

**REPORTING BY CSO**



The majority of the reports were made to Guyana Trans United (59.4%; 135), followed by SASOD (29.1%; 66), UBL (7.5%; 11), and Comforting Hearts(4.0%; 9).

**REPORTING BY DISTRICT**

Incidents were reported from six (6) of the ten administrative regions in Guyana. Overall, most reports came from East Berbice-Corentyne (38.3%; 87), followed by the region where the capital is located – Demerara-Mahaica (36.1%; 82), and Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (20.3%; 46). The least number of reports came from outlying regions Barima-Waini and Pomeroon-Supernaam (0.4%; 1 each).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Demerara-Mahaica</b>	82	36.1	36.1
<b>Mahaica-Berbice</b>	10	4.4	40.5
<b>East Berbice-Corentyne</b>	87	38.3	78.9
<b>Essequibo-Islands West Demerara</b>	46	20.3	99.1
<b>Barima-Waini</b>	1	0.4	99.6
<b>Pomeroon-Supernaam</b>	1	0.4	100
<b>Total</b>	227	100	

Similarly, Comforting Hearts (88.8%; 8) and UBL (94.1%; 16)received their largest number of reports from East Berbice-Corentyne, which is unsurprising since those organizations are based in that region. GTU however, which is located in Demerara-Mahaica also received more reports from East Berbice-Corentyne (45.2%; 61), followed by Essequibo Islands-West Demerara (28.8%; 39), and then Demerara-Mahaica (20%; 27). SASOD, also located in Demerara-Mahaica received the most reports from that same region (83.3%; 55).

## AGE BREAKDOWN

There were 4 instances of ages reported as single digits and these were discarded from the analysis. Of the remaining 223 cases, the mean age was 32.3 years, with the youngest person aged 16 and the oldest aged 61. When grouped into categories, persons aged 26 to 30 formed the largest group (33.5%; 76), closely followed by the 21 to 25 age group (19.4%; 44). This 26 to 30 age group was also the most common for GTU (36.5%; 49) and SASOD (35.9%; 23).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 and less	5	2.2	2.2
21-25	44	19.4	22
26-30	76	33.5	56.1
31-35	36	15.9	72.2
36-40	24	10.6	83
41-45	17	7.5	90.6
46-50	7	3.1	93.7
>50	14	6.2	100
Total	223	98.2	

## GENDER BREAKDOWN

The reports were mostly made by men (40.1%; 91), followed by trans women (30.4%; 69) and women (20.3%; 46). Trans men (1.8%; 4), gender queer (0.4%; 1), undisclosed gender (3.1%; 7) and other (4.0%; 9) made up the rest of the reports.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Man	91	40.1	40.1
Woman	46	20.3	60.4
Trans woman	69	30.4	90.7
Trans man	4	1.8	92.5
Genderqueer	1	0.4	93
Undisclosed	7	3.1	96
Other	9	4	100
Total	227	100	

At the organisational level, more men made reports to Comforting Hearts (55.5%; 5) and SASOD (54.5%; 36), while more trans women made reports to GTU (44.4%; 60) and more women to UBL (70.5%; 12).

## KEY POPULATION BREAKDOWN

Multiple options were possible for this variable, therefore the totals presented are more than the number of cases. Men who have sex with men (MSM) was the largest key population (39.60%; 101), followed by transgender persons (27.50%; 70), and sex workers (10.20%; 26).

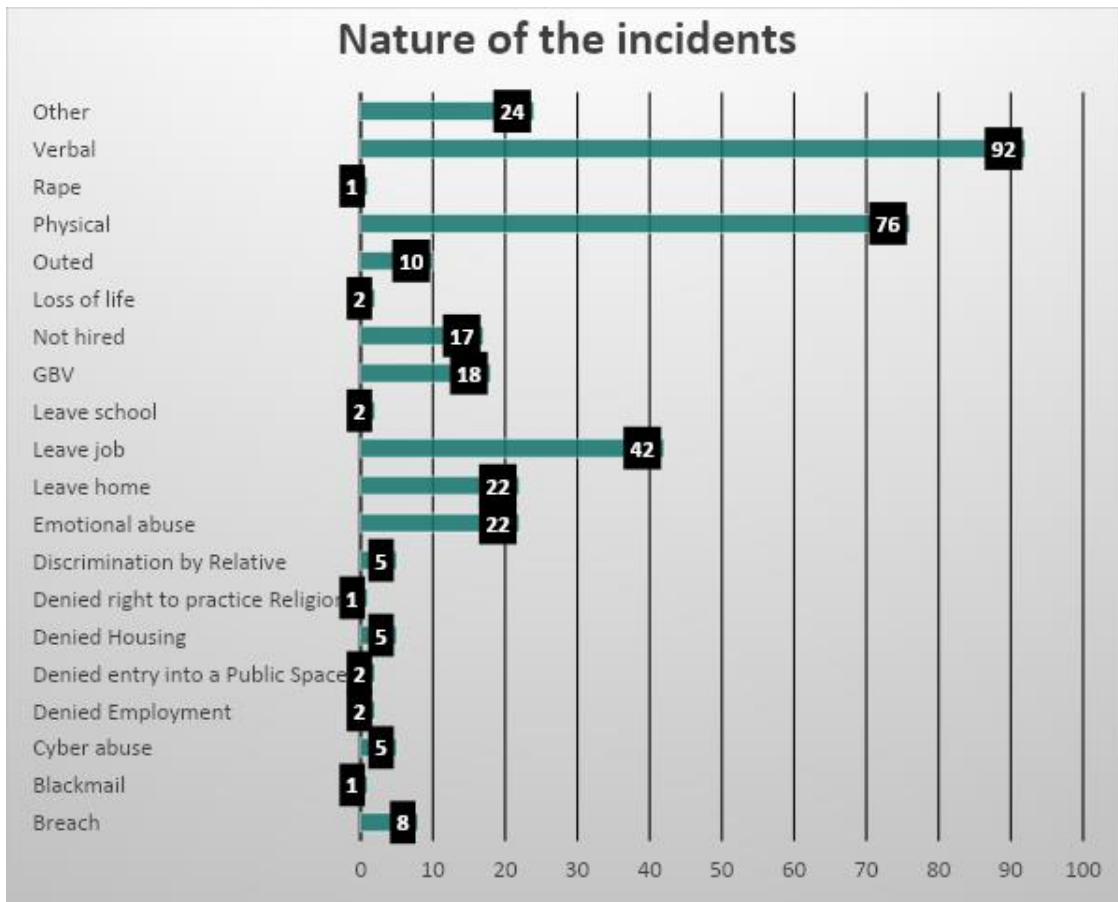
	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
<b>MSM</b>	101	39.6	44.5
<b>Transgender</b>	70	27.5	30.8
<b>PLHIV</b>	5	2	2.2
<b>Sex Workers</b>	26	10.2	11.5
<b>Women</b>	6	2.4	2.6
<b>Lesbian/Bisexual women</b>	2	0.8	0.9
<b>Marginalized Children &amp; Youth</b>	3	1.2	1.3
<b>Mobile/Migrant Pop.</b>	4	1.6	1.8
<b>Low Socioeconomic background</b>	1	0.4	0.4
<b>Indigenous Peoples</b>	6	2.4	2.6
<b>PUD</b>	2	0.8	0.9
<b>Inmate/Formerly Incarcerated</b>	2	0.8	0.9
<b>Student</b>	1	0.4	0.4
<b>PWD</b>	1	0.4	0.4
<b>None</b>	25	9.8	11
<b>Total</b>	255	100	112.3

At both Comforting Hearts, GTU and SASOD the largest key population reporting to that CSO were MSM. At UBL however, migrants and mobile populations (23.5%; 4) made the largest number of reports, followed by marginalized children and youth (17.6%; 3) .

## DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

### NATURE OF INCIDENTS

Verbal harassment was by far the most common type of incident (40.5%; 92), followed by physical abuse (33.6%;76) and forced to leave job (18.6%; 42). Emotional abuse and forced to leave home/community were also commonly reported, both at 9.7% (n=22).



Verbal harassment was also the most common complaint for Comforting Hearts (77.7%; 7), SASOD (60%; 39) and UBL (52.9%; 9). At UBL physical abuse also had the same number of reports. At GTU being forced to leave the job (28.1%; 38) narrowly edged out verbal harassment (27.4%; 37) as the most common complaint.

## INCIDENT **LOCATION**

Most of the incidents occurred in the workplace (33.5%; 76), in the community (27.8%; 63), or at a private business (22.9%; 52). Incidents at educational establishments, in public transportation, in the house, online or at public health facilities were the least reported.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Education Establishment	3	1.3	1.3
House	1	0.4	1.8
Law Enforcement	7	3.1	4.8
Online	4	1.8	6.6
Other	13	5.7	12.3
Outdoors	1	0.4	12.8
Place of Worship	1	0.4	13.2
Private Business	52	22.9	36.1
Public Health Facilities	3	1.3	37.4
Public Transportation	3	1.3	38.8
Within Community	63	27.8	66.5
Workplace	76	33.5	100
Total	227	100	

Workplace incidents were most common at GTU (37%; 50) and Comforting Hearts (55.5%; 5), while community incidents were common for SASOD (33.3%; 29) and UBL (88.2%; 15).

**INCIDENT FREQUENCY:** Mostly singular - 93.8% (213)

## ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Most times there was no additional action taken (38.7%; 110), but the most common action was referral to counselling or social assistance (23.20%; 66), followed by notify supervisor (12.30%; 35), and legal or other redress (10.60%; 30). All the cases for Guyana were classed as “resolved”.

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Legal	30	10.6	13.2
Notify Supervisor	35	12.3	15.4
Referral	66	23.2	29.1
Sensitisation	25	8.8	11
NAA	110	38.7	48.5
Other	18	6.3	7.9
Total	284	100	125.1

‘No additional action’ also most common for Comforting Hearts, GTU and SASOD, while for UBL it was legal or other redress. At GTU the second most common action was referral to counselling or social services, while second most common at SASOD was legal or other redress.

## ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER



## How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the men and women were younger than 36 years, while the majority of trans women were 30 years or younger. Given the small number of trans men and gender queer persons, their age range is not reported to preserve anonymity.

	20 and less	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
Men	0	16	33	16	11	7	1	5	89
Women	3	4	10	11	8	3	3	3	45
Trans women	0	23	26	6	2	5	2	5	69
Undisclosed	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	6
Other	1	0	3	1	2	1	0	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>223</b>

## How was gender distributed by district?

The most common region for most genders was East Berbice-Corentyne, but more men (48.3%, 44) were from Demerara-Mahaica. Given the small number of trans men and gender queer persons, their regions are not reported to preserve anonymity.

	Demerara-Mahaica	Mahaica-Berbice	East Berbice-Corentyne	Essequibo Islands- West Demerara	Barima-Waini	Pomeroon-Supernaam	Total
Women	14	1	29	2	0	0	46
Men	44	3	32	11	0	1	91
Trans women	19	5	22	22	1	0	69
Undisclosed	2	0	1	4	0	0	7
Other	1	1	1	6	0	0	9

## How were key populations distributed across gender?

The majority of transgender people were trans women (28.1%; 64). Similarly, the majority of men who have sex with men (MSM) were males (36.1%; 82). The majority of sex workers were female (7.9%; 18), while 3.0% (7) sex workers were trans women.

	MSM	Trans	PLHIV	Sex workers	Women	Lesbian/bi	Youth	Migrants	Low SES	Indig. Peoples	PUD	Inmates	Student	PWD	None	Total
Men	82	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	6	91
Women	0	1	0	18	6	1	3	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	14	46
Tran women	7	64	3	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	69
Trans men	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
Genderqueer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Undisclosed	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	7
Other	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>227</b>

## What incidents were more common depending on gender?

Verbal harassment was the most common incident for men (42.8%; 39), followed by physical abuse (31.5%; 24). For women and trans women this pattern was inverted, with physical abuse most common followed by verbal abuse - women 21.5% (16) and 20.6% (19) with trans women 35.5% (27) and 27.1% (25). All cyber abuse

incidents (5) were reported by men, and the majority of those forced to leave job (59.5%; 25) or home (40.9%; 9) were also men. Trans women reported half of the cases of GBV (9).

	Breach	Blackmail	Cyber	Denied Employ	Denied PubSpace	Denied Housing	Denied Religion	Relative	Emotional	Leave home	Leave job	Leave school	GBV	Not hired	Loss of life	Outed	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Other	Total
Men	2	1	5	1	0	2	0	1	7	9	25	1	4	5	2	2	24	0	39	5	91
Women	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	4	6	1	5	9	0	1	16	1	19	2	46
Tran women	4	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	8	6	10	0	9	3	0	4	27	0	25	12	68
Trans men	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	4
Genderqueer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Undisclosed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	2	7
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	4	3	9
Total	8	1	5	2	2	5	1	5	22	22	42	2	18	17	2	10	76	1	92	24	226

### Were there any gender trends based on location of incident?

As with the reports overall, for most of the genders the most common location for incidents was the workplace and/or community. For genderqueer, undisclosed and other genders private businesses were the most common location.

	Education	House	Law Enforcement	Online	Other	Outdoors	Place of Worship	Private Business	Public Health	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
Men	2	0	4	3	4	1	0	24	0	2	24	27	91
Women	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	10	0	0	22	8	46
Tran women	1	1	2	0	2	0	0	11	2	1	16	33	69
Trans men	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
Genderqueer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Undisclosed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	7
Other	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	9
Total	3	1	7	4	13	1	1	52	3	3	63	76	227

### How did the action taken vary by gender?

No additional action was the most common outcome for men (57.19%; 52), and trans women (44.9%; 31). The second most common outcome for men was referral to counselling or social services (25.2%; 23). For trans women the second most common action was notifying supervisor (34.7%; 24) and they did this the most of any gender (68.5% of those notifications). The most common outcome for women was referral to counselling or social services (43.4%; 20).

	Legal	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Total
Men	11	3	23	6	52	5	91
Women	11	2	20	4	17	5	46
Trans women	8	24	20	11	31	6	69
Trans man	0	1	0	0	3	1	4
Gender queer	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Undisclosed	0	3	1	0	3	0	7
Other	0	2	2	4	3	1	9
Total	30	35	66	25	110	18	227

## ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

### How did the incidents vary by age?

As expected from the overall breakdown of incidents, for all age groups the most common incidents were verbal harassment and physical abuse. The majority of cases for forced to leave job were reported by those 21-25 (21.9%; 9) and 26-30 (39.0%; 16).

	Breach	Blackmai	Cyber	Denied Employ	Denied PubSpace	Denied Housing	Denied Religion	Relative	Emotional	Leave home	Leave job	Leave school	GBV	Not hired	Loss of life	Outed	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Other	Total
20 and less	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	5
21-25	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4	9	0	2	4	1	1	14	0	17	6	44
26-30	5	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	6	7	16	1	5	2	1	3	26	1	32	6	76
31-35	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	7	5	5	1	7	4	0	3	14	0	12	1	35
36-40	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	5	0	1	5	0	1	6	0	12	2	24
41-45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	5	3	17
46-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	2	1	7
>50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>222</b>

### How did the incident location vary by age?

Across all age groups except for those 46 and older, the most common location was in the workplace. For those 46 and older community incidents were more common but closely followed by ones in the workplace. For those younger than 45 community and private businesses were the next most common locations.

	Education	House	Law Enforcement	Online	Other	Outdoors	Place of Worship	Private Business	Public Health	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
20 and less	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5
21-25	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	11	1	0	9	17	44
26-30	2	1	3	1	4	0	1	18	1	3	19	23	76
31-35	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	8	0	0	11	14	36
36-40	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	8	0	0	6	6	24
41-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	5	6	17
46-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	7
>50	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	6	3	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>223</b>

### Were there any trends in action taken by age?

For most age groups the most common action was 'no additional action'. For the 46-50 group most common action was referral to counselling or social services (42.8%; 3) while for >50 years it was legal or other redress (35.7%; 5).

	Legal	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Total
<b>20 and less</b>	0	1	0	2	2	1	5
<b>21-25</b>	4	5	15	5	23	3	44
<b>26-30</b>	9	15	19	9	36	6	76
<b>31-35</b>	6	6	9	3	22	2	36
<b>36-40</b>	3	2	9	2	11	2	24
<b>41-45</b>	2	3	6	2	8	1	17
<b>46-50</b>	1	0	3	1	2	1	7
<b>&gt;50</b>	5	3	3	1	4	2	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>223</b>

## ASSOCIATIONS BY DISTRICT

### How did the incidents vary by district?

In almost all 6 administrative regions covered in this report the most common incidents were physical and verbal abuse with the majority of incidents occurring in Demerara-Mahaica. Being forced to leave job was the most common complaint for East Berbice-Corentyne (36.7%; 32) and was the region where most of this complaint (76.1%; 32) and 'not hired' (94.1%; 16) came from. The majority of the incident 'outed based on sexual orientation or gender' came from Essequibo-Islands West Demerara (60.0%; 6).

	Breach	Blackmail	Cyber	Denied Employ.	Denied PubSpace	Denied Housing	Denied Religion	Relative	Emotional	Leave home	Leave job	Leave school	GBV	Not hired	Loss of Outed	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Other	Total	
Demerara-Mahaica	3	1	5	2	1	4	0	3	6	11	6	1	6	1	2	2	34	1	45	9	81
Mahaica-Berbice	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	3	0	0	2	5	0	7	0	10
East Berbice-Corentyne	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6	2	32	1	7	16	0	0	22	0	19	3	87
Essequibo-Islands West Dem	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	7	3	0	2	0	0	6	14	0	19	12	46
Barima-Waini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pomeroon-Supernaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>226</b>

### How did the incident location vary by district?

In almost all the administrative regions the most common location was in the workplace and/or the community. Those in East Berbice-Corentyne were more likely to report private business as an incident location (43.6%; 38).

	Education	House	Law Enforcement	Online	Other	Outdoors	Place of Worship	Private business	Public Health	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
Demerara-Mahaica	3	0	5	4	8	1	0	4	0	1	30	26	82
Mahaica-Berbice	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	10
East Berbice-Corentyne	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	38	1	0	21	22	87
Essequibo-Islands West Dem	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	10	2	2	8	21	46
Barima-Waini	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pomeroon-Supernaam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>227</b>

### Were there any trends in action taken by district?

In most of the regions the most frequent action taken was 'No additional action', except for Mahaica-Berbice where it was 'notify supervisor (60%; 6).

	Legal	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Total
<b>Demerara-Mahaica</b>	17	6	15	2	41	7	82
<b>Mahaica-Berbice</b>	3	6	4	1	3	1	10
<b>East Berbice-Corentyne</b>	4	8	39	10	44	6	87
<b>Essequibo-Islands West Dem</b>	5	14	8	11	22	4	46
<b>Barima-Waini</b>	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Pomeroon-Supernaam</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>227</b>

## OTHER CORRELATIONS OF INTEREST

### How did the nature of incidents vary by key population?

For most key populations with more than one representative physical abuse and verbal harassment were the most common, as seen in MSM, trans persons, and sex workers. Emotional abuse was most common for lesbian/bi women (100%; 2), while physical abuse was most common for Indigenous peoples (66.6%; 4), persons who use drugs and inmates or formerly incarcerated (100%; 2 each). More MSM (66.6%; 28) reported 'forced to

leave job' than any other group, more sex workers (41.1%; 7) reported 'not hired', and more trans persons reported GBV (44.4%; 8)

	Breach	Blackmail	Cyber	Denied Employment	Denied PubSpace	Denied Housing	Denied Religion	Relative	Emotional	Leave home	Leave job	Leave school	GBV	Not hired	Loss of lift	Outed	Physica	Rape	Verbal	Other	Total
MSM	2	1	5	1	0	2	1	1	10	10	28	1	4	5	1	5	29	0	39	10	101
Transgender	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	1	7	7	9	0	8	4	0	5	27	0	28	12	69
PLHIV	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	4	2	5
Sex workers	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	7	1	1	7	0	2	8	0	9	0	26
Women	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	1	6
Lesbian/bi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Youth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
Migrants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
Low SES	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Indig. Peoples	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	4	0	1	1	6
PUD	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Inmates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2
Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
PWD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
None	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	2	1	1	0	9	1	14	2	25
Total	8	1	5	2	2	5	1	5	22	22	42	2	18	17	2	10	76	1	92	24	226

### Which key populations most often had action taken?

For many key populations 'no additional action' was the most frequent action. Sex workers however were most often referred to counselling or social service (42.3%). MSM (36.3%; 24), trans people (28.7%; 19), and sex workers (16.6%; 11) made up the majority of those who were referred for counselling or social assistance. MSM (33.3%; 10) and trans persons (26.6%; 8) also formed the bulk of those utilizing legal or other redress. Trans people (68.5%; 24) were more likely to have the action 'notify supervisor' taken.

	Legal	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitization	NAA	Other	Total
MSM	10	6	24	11	56	4	101
Transgender	8	24	19	10	33	8	70
PLHIV	0	1	0	2	3	1	5
Sex workers	4	4	11	2	10	6	26
Women	3	1	2	1	3	0	6
Lesbian/bi	0	1	0	0	1	1	2
Youth	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Migrants	2	0	1	0	1	1	4
Low SES	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Indig. Peoples	2	3	0	2	3	0	6
PUD	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
Inmates	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Student	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
PWD	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
None	5	2	7	1	11	0	25
Total	30	35	66	25	110	18	227

### What was the most frequent type of incident in the workplace?

The most common type of workplace incident was verbal harassment (46.6%; 35), followed by physical abuse (36.0%; 27).

### What was the most frequent type of incident in the community?

The most frequent incident in the community was also verbal harassment (58.7%; 37), followed by physical abuse (52.3%; 33), and forced to leave home/community (23.8%; 15).

## What was the most frequent type of incident at private business?

The most frequent incident at private business was forced to leave job (59.6%; 31), followed by not hired (15.3%; 8), and physical violence (11.5%; 6).

## Which incidents were most often subject to some redress?

Of all the incidents, verbal harassment had the highest percentage of resultant action in the form of legal redress, notify supervisor, sensitisation session with alleged offender, or referral to counselling or social services. Many persons reporting forced to leave job (50%) were referred to counselling or social assistance.

	Legal	Notify supervisor	Referral	Sensitisation	NAA	Other	Total
Breach	1	2	1	0	6	0	8
Blackmail	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cyber	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
Denied Employ.	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Denied PubSpac	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Denied Housing	1	1	4	1	2	0	5
Denied Religion	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Relative	3	1	2	1	3	0	5
Emotional	5	7	5	4	12	3	22
Leave home	6	5	9	3	10	3	22
Leave job	2	4	21	5	16	3	42
Leave school	1	1	1	1	2	0	2
GBV	4	7	5	4	14	1	18
Not hired.	0	0	11	1	8	1	17
Loss of life	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Outed	2	5	2	4	5	2	10
Physical	13	11	17	5	45	7	76
Rape	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Verbal	18	17	16	10	39	9	92
Other	2	5	5	7	10	1	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>226</b>

## How often were incidents in the community and workplace subject to some redress?

Almost half of the workplace incidents (48.6%; 37) had “no additional action”, and 41.2% of those in the community had the same outcome. Incidents occurring at private business were likely to refer to counselling (46.1%; 24), although equal amount also saw ‘no additional action’ taken.

## What does the data tell us about Indigenous people’s experience of violence?

Indigenous persons accounted for 2.6% (n=6) of all reported incidents. The majority of incidents were from Essequibo-Islands West Demerara (66.6%; 4), one (1) from Demerara-Mahaica and one (1) from East Berbice-Corentyne. The gender breakdown is as follows: male (50%; 3), female (16.6%; 1), trans woman (16.6%; 1) and trans man (16.6%; 1). Indigenous people reported being outed because of their sexual orientation or gender identity (n=2), physical violence (n=4), emotional abuse (n=2), verbal abuse (n=1), breach of confidentiality (n=1) and GBV (n=1). Further analysis revealed that these incidents were more likely to occur in a private business (n=2), in the community (n=2), on public transport (n=1) and at place of work (n=1). Action taken for these incidents included 'notifying supervisor' (n=3), 'seeking legal redress' (n=2), 'sensitization' (n=2) and 'no additional outcome' (n=3).

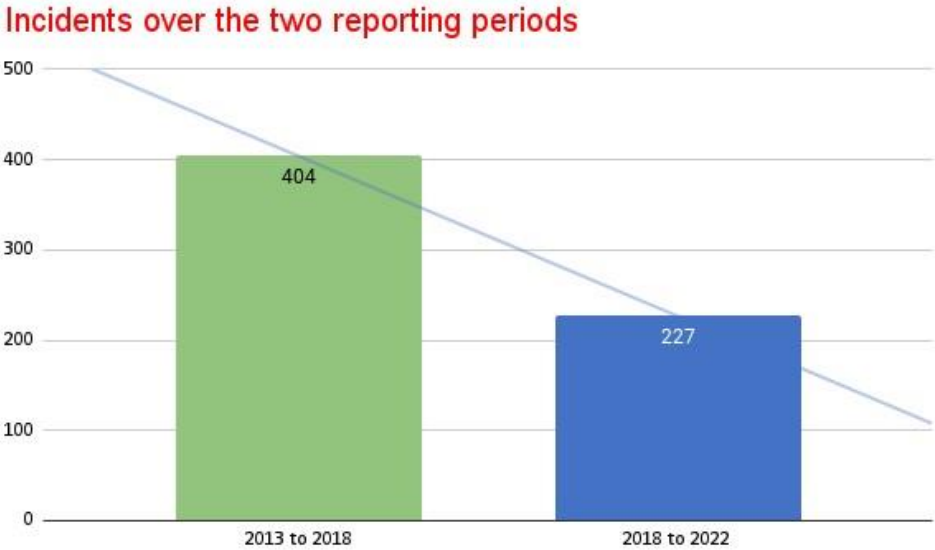
## What does the data tell us about the migrant population’s experience of violence?

The migrant population accounted for 1.8% (n=4) of all reported incidents. All four incidents occurred in East Berbice-Corentyne. The gender breakdown includes 2 males and 2 females. There were two incidents of physical

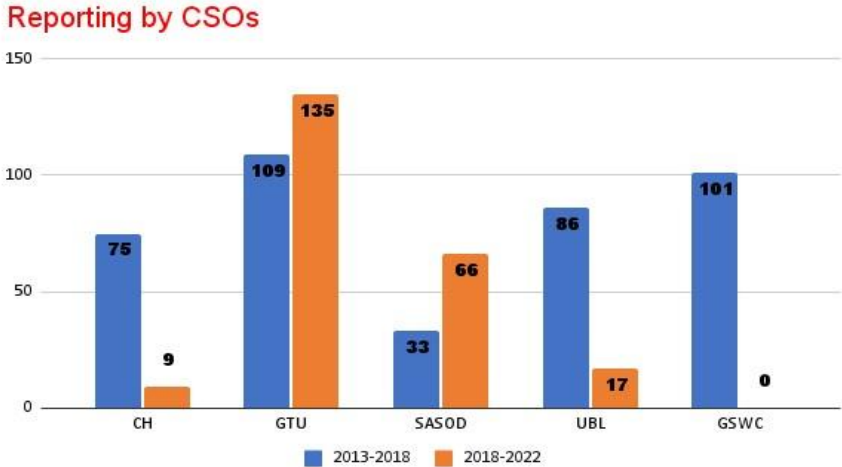
abuse (n=2) and two incidents of verbal abuse (n=2). All four incidents occurred in the community. Actions taken were 'legal redress' (2), 'referral to counselling and social assistance' (1), and one (1) was 'other'.

## COMPARING THE RESULTS TO THE PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

The reporting period for the last analysis was slightly longer (2013 to 2018), but had almost twice as many cases, with 404 incidents.



In the previous report, Guyana Trans United recorded the highest proportion of incidents (26.5%, n=109) followed by Guyana Sex Work Coalition (24.9%, n=101); and United Bricklayers (21.2%, n=86). In this report, the Guyana Sex Work Coalition (GSWC) was not part of the dataset. There was also a significant decline in reporting for Comforting Hearts and UBL over the two reporting periods. SASOD’s number of incident doubled over the two periods.



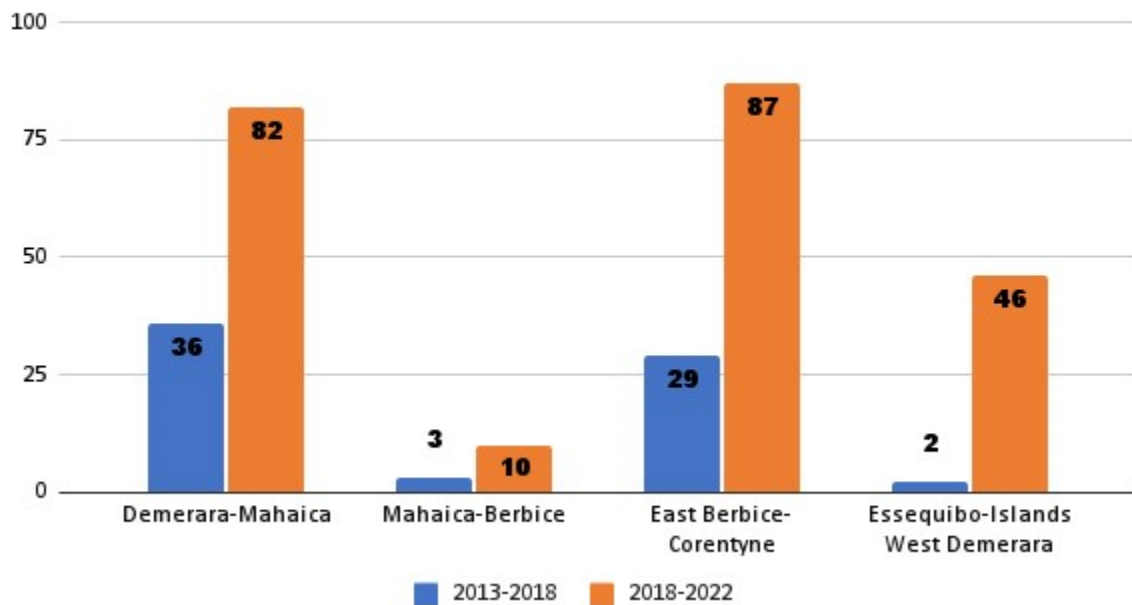
## AGE

There were less incorrectly entered ages compared to the last report (2.4.6% vs 1.7%). The mean age of clients has slightly increased from 29.9 in the last report to 32.3 in the present analysis. In previous report, the largest number of reported incidents was in the 20-24 (24.4%) age range. In this report, the largest number of reported incidents was from the 26-30 age range (33.0%).

## DISTRICT

East Berbice-Corentyne and Demerara-Mahaica continue to be the regions with the most logged incidents, although Demerara-Mahaica had more reports in the last reporting period. The region Essequibo-Islands West Demerara saw a significant increased in logged incidents since the last reporting period from 2 incidents to 45. Mahaica-Berbice, a region geographically positioned between Demerara-Mahaica and East Berbice-Corentyne continued to see few incidents.

### Reporting trend by regions

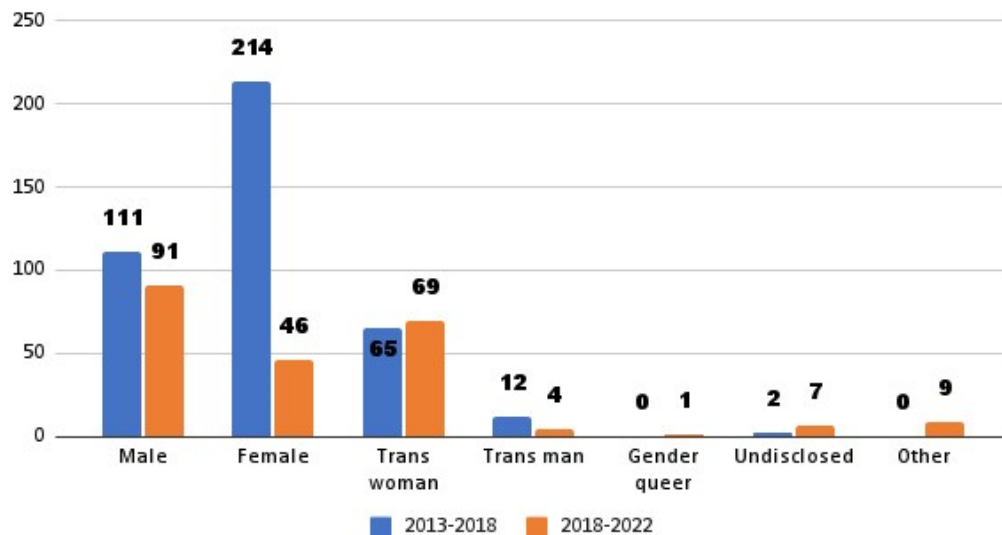




## GENDER

In the previous analysis most of the reports were made by women, (53.0%; 214) compared to (20.1%; 46) in the present analysis. The number of trans women making reports over the two periods were slightly similar, while the number of trans men in this present report was two times less than the number of trans men making reports in 2013 to 2018.

### Reporting trend by gender



## NATURE OF INCIDENT

Because some of the incidents were grouped into “two types of violations including/not including violence” for the previous analysis, a direct comparison is difficult. However, the trend remains ‘harassment and verbal abuse’ were the most frequently reported incidents (36.9% n=149) followed by ‘physical violence’ (16.1%, n=65) in 2013 to 2018. In the current analysis, the percentage of reported physical violence has increased to 21.3%, while the percentage of reported verbal harassment were less (25.8% 2018 to 2022). Notably, the number of persons reporting ‘forced to leave job’ has doubled from 5.0% (n=20) between 2013-2018 to 11.8% (n=42) between 2018-2022.

## CORRELATIONS

Reporting and data base access did not allow the capture of several variables in the last analysis. The resulting associations and analyses were therefore constrained. Within these limitations however, some comparisons were still possible.

In the past, ‘physically violent’ incidents were much higher in women (69.2%) compared to the men (16.9%), given women made up 53.0% of all cases in the past. However, in the present analysis, physical ‘physical violence’ was much higher among men (31.0%) and trans women (35.5%) compared to women (21.0%).

In the past, more women (49.7%) reported ‘verbal harassment’ than men 34.2%; however, in this present analysis men (42%) reporting almost double the percentage of verbal harassment as in women (20.6%).

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting through the SID has decreased significantly from the previous period, and has also decreased from 2018 to 2022. While there were fewer data entry errors than in the past, there are still issues with age entry. The incident setting variable was also heavily underused. Unlike the other countries, the regions were not divided into capital region vs non capital as more reports came from outside the capital region, and this division could not be used as a proxy for urban vs rural in any case.

It is noteworthy that the gender distribution of reports is now dominated by men who have sex with men (MSM) and transgender women. Indigenous people accounted for 2.6% (n=6) of all reported incidents, while migrants comprised 1.8% (n=4) of all reports. The number of reported incidents of gender-based violence (GBV) among MSM (4) and trans women (8) remains low. Due to the intersectional nature of violence, it is likely that other types of violence, such as physical and verbal abuse, were prioritised for documentation over the form of 'GBV'. Nevertheless, it would have been useful if GBV incidents had been more widely reported.

Verbal harassment and physical abuse in the two most common locations - the workplace and the community - is a significant problem. Incidents in private businesses are also noteworthy. Similarly, the number of people who reported being forced to leave their job doubled from 5.0% (n=20) between 2013 and 2018 to 11.8% (n=42) between 2018 and 2022. An observable correlation was that the most common incident in the private sector was 'forced to leave job' (59.6%; 31), followed by 'not hired' (15.3%; 8) and 'physical violence' (11.5%; 6). This may indicate a high level of employment-related discrimination in the private sector of Guyanese society.

The majority of actions taken for the range of human rights violations included 'no additional action' (38.7%; 110). However, many (23.2%; 66) were referred to 'counselling and social assistance,' while (12.3%; 35) were 'notify supervisor' and (10.6%; 30) were referred for 'legal redress'.

Given the above, recommendations include:

- Interventions to improve the declining use of SID. Targeting use and awareness among sex workers, PLHIV, MSM and trans persons.
- Implement key populations-specific gender-based violence awareness campaign utilising traditional media/ social media to reduce incidents of verbal harassment, physical violence, and employment-discrimination. Given the higher rates reported in trans women, this population should receive special focus.
- Although these reports were in the minority, 3.1% of reports occurred with law enforcement, therefore sensitization sessions around sexual and gender diversity with personnel in law enforcement should be considered.
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease verbal harassment, forced to leave job.
- Conduct workplace sensitization sessions on employment discrimination especially in private businesses in East Berbice-Corentyne where the majority of being forced to leave the job or not hired occurred.
- While action on reports will always depend on the wishes of the reporter, awareness about redress measures and procedures for efficiently initiating the process could be strengthened.