



JAMAICA

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

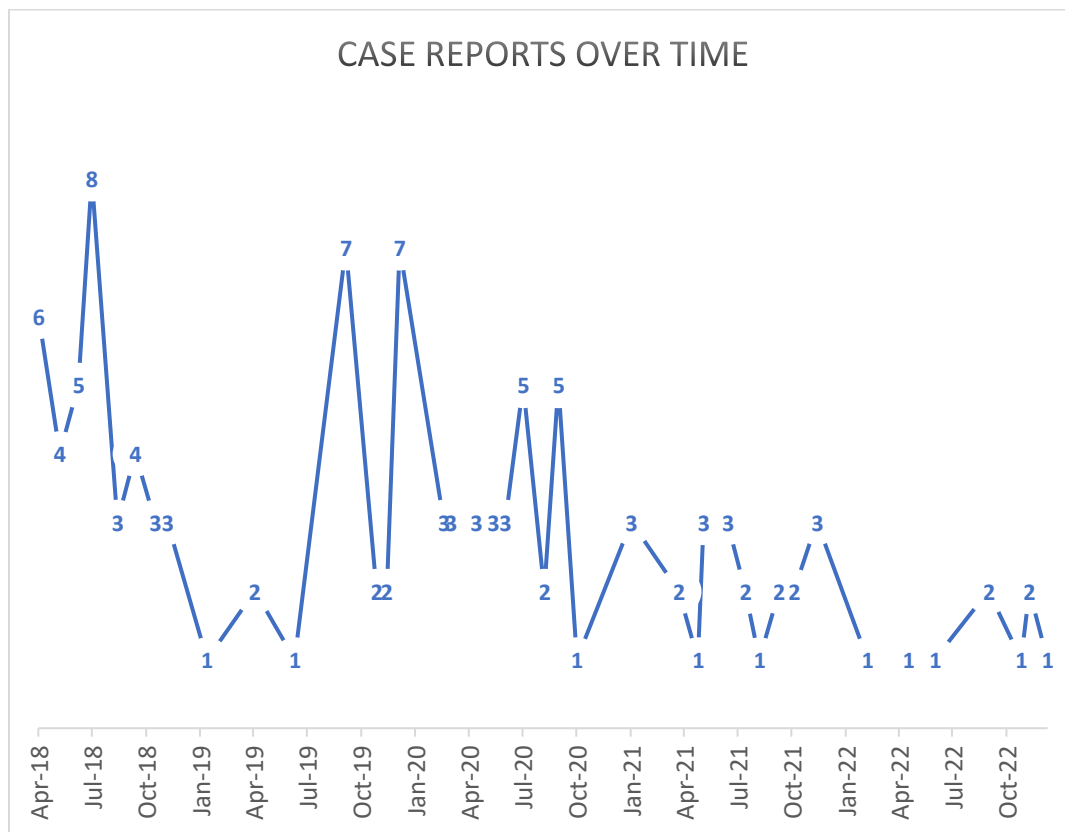
REPORTING CSOs in JAMAICA

1. Jamaican Network of Seropositives (JN+)
2. JASL Jamaica AIDS Support for Life
3. J-FLAG
4. Stand Up for Jamaica
5. Transwave

TOTAL CASES: 117

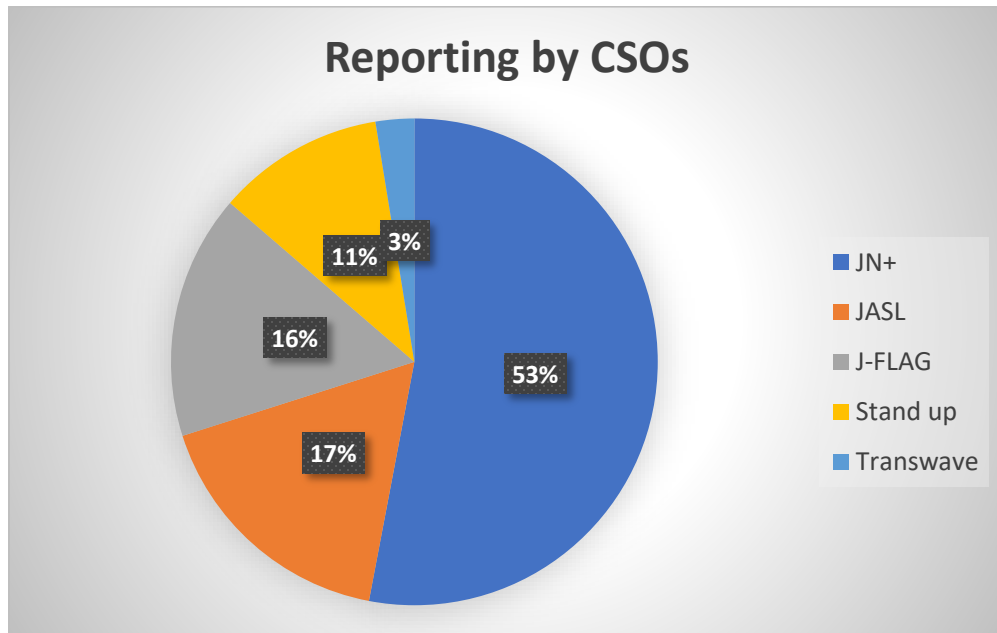
Jamaica recorded a total of 117 incidents to the SID for the period April 2018 to December 2022 representing 14.9% of the total number of incidents (784) that were recorded in the region. There was one case flagged as a duplicate, but since the original of this case could not be confirmed, it was included in all analyses.

CASES OVER TIME



The number of cases has gradually decreased during the period under consideration. From a peak of 8 cases in July 2018, only 1 to 3 cases have been reported monthly between October 2020 and December 2022. Increased reporting has occurred around July in 2018, 2019 and 2020.

REPORTING BY CSO



The majority of the reports were made to JN+ (53%; 62), followed by JASL (17.1%; 20), J-FLAG (16.2%; 19), Stand up for Jamaica (11.1%; 13) and Transwave (2.6%; 3).

REPORTING BY DISTRICT

Incidents were reported from all the parishes in Jamaica except for Trelawny. Overall, more reports came from Kingston (28.2%; 33), St. James (14.5%; 17) and St Catherine (12%; 14). The least number of reports were from St Thomas (1.7%; 2), Westmoreland (1.7%; 2) and Portland (0.9%; 1).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Clarendon	13	11.1	11.1
Hanover	3	2.6	13.7
Kingston	33	28.2	41.9
Manchester	6	5.1	47
Portland	1	0.9	47.9
St Andrew	6	5.1	53
St Ann	8	6.8	59.8
St Catherine	14	12	71.8
St Elizabeth	10	8.5	80.3
St James	17	14.5	94.9
St Mary	2	1.7	96.6
St Thomas	2	1.7	98.3
Westmoreland	2	1.7	100
Total	117	100	

Similarly, J-FLAG (57.8%; 11), Stand up for Jamaica (69.2%; 9), and Transwave (100%; 3) got their largest number of reports from Kingston. However, for JN+ the largest numbers emerged from St James (22.5%; 14) and for JASL from St. Catherine (30%; 6).

AGE BREAKDOWN

There were 19 instances of ages reported as single digits and these were discarded from the analysis. Of the remaining 98 cases, the mean age was 38.2 years, with the youngest person aged 18 and the oldest aged 63. When grouped into categories, persons aged 36 to 40 formed the largest group (15.4%; 18), closely followed by the 21 to 25 age group (14.5%; 17).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
20 and less	2	1.7	2
21-25	17	14.5	19.4
26-30	13	11.1	32.7
31-35	9	7.7	41.8
36-40	18	15.4	60.2
41-45	9	7.7	69.4
46-50	14	12	83.7
>50	16	13.7	100
Total	98	83.8	

Most common age range for JN+ (21%; 12) and JASL (33.3%; 2) was over 50, and 26 to 30 for Transwave (66.6%; 2). It is uncertain whether this is indeed the most common age range for JASL as they had the largest number of discarded ages. The 21 to 25 age group was most common for J-FLAG (36.8%; 7), while this age group shared the most reports with those 36 to 40 and 46 to 50 in Stand up for Jamaica (23%; 3).

GENDER BREAKDOWN

The reports were mostly made by women (59.8 %; 70), in numbers that almost doubled those of men (30.8%; 36); trans women (8.5%; 10) and one non-binary person (0.9%) made up the rest of the reports.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Woman	70	59.8	59.8
Man	36	30.8	90.6
Trans woman	10	8.5	99.1
Non-binary	1	0.9	100
Total	117	100	

At the organizational level, more women made reports to JN+ (70.9%; 44), JASL (80%; 16) and Stand up for Jamaica (76.9%; 10). All the reports to J-FLAG were from men (63.1%; 12) or trans women, and more trans women reported to Transwave (66.6%; 2).

KEY POPULATION BREAKDOWN

Multiple options were possible for this variable, therefore the totals presented are more than the number of cases. Persons living with HIV (PLHIV) was the largest key population (46.9%; 60), followed by women (17.2%; 22) and men who have sex with men (MSM) (15.6%; 20), and trans persons (7.8%; 10).

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
MSM	20	15.6	19.8
Women	22	17.2	21.8
Elder	1	0.8	1
Trans	10	7.8	9.9
PWD	4	3.1	4
Sex workers	5	3.9	5
Youth	1	0.8	1
Low SES	3	2.3	3
Inmate	1	0.8	1
PLHIV	60	46.9	59.4
Displaced	1	0.8	1
TOTAL	128	100	126.7

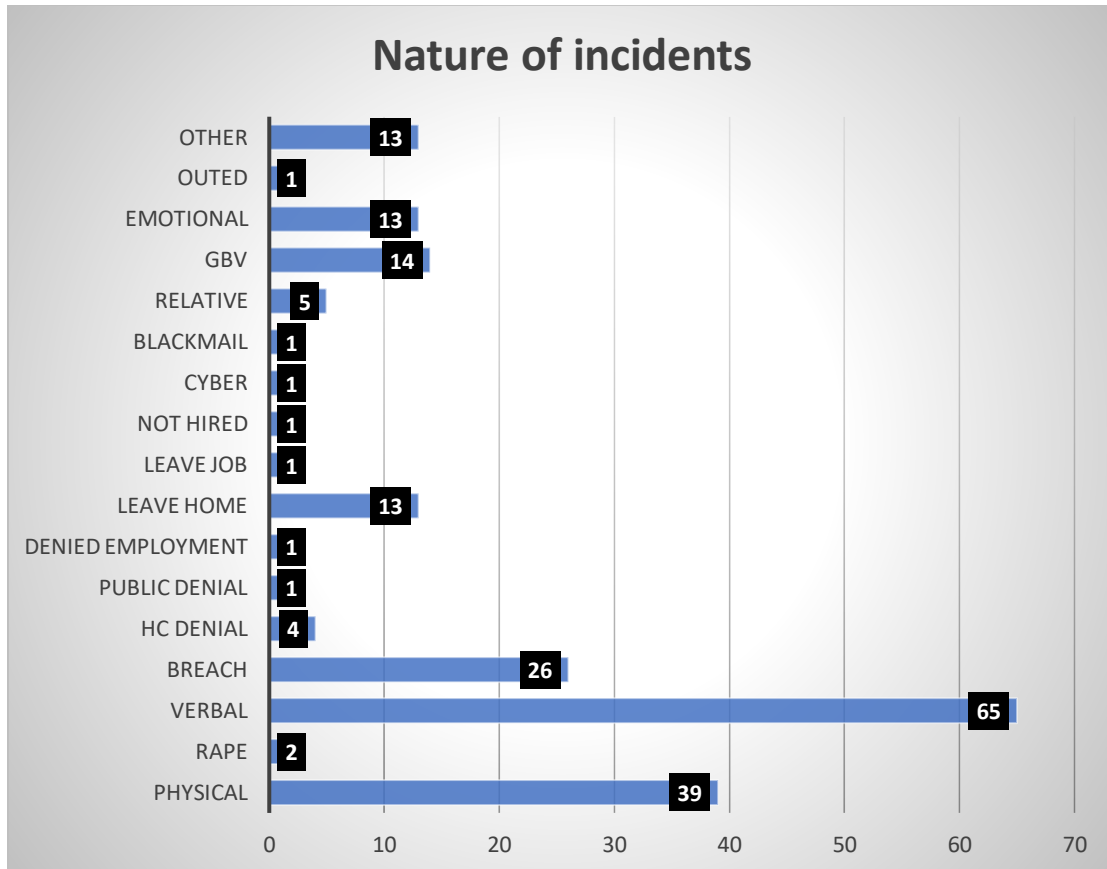
PLHIV were the largest key populations reporting to JN+ (93.7%; 45) and JASL (70%; 14), while more MSM reported to J-FLAG (78.9%; 15), more trans persons to Transwave (100%; 3), and more women to Stand up Jamaica (81.8%; 9).

DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

NATURE OF INCIDENTS

Verbal harassment was by far the most common type of incident (32.3%; 65), followed by physical abuse (19.4%;39) and breach of confidentiality (12.9%; 26). Gender based violence (7%; 14) and being forced to leave home (6.5%; 13) were also fairly common reports.

Verbal harassment or physical abuse was the most common complaint at all the CSOs.



INCIDENT LOCATION

Most of the incidents occurred in the workplace (48.7%; 57) or in the community (30.8%; 36). Incidents at educational establishments, in the house, online or at private health care facilities were the least reported. Only one instance of settings (public) was recorded for the Jamaica dataset, therefore this variable was not subjected to further analysis.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational establishment	1	0.9	0.9
House	1	0.9	1.7
Online	1	0.9	2.6
Other	6	5.1	7.7
Private business	5	4.3	12
Private health care	1	0.9	12.8
Public health care	9	7.7	20.5

Within community	36	30.8	51.3
Workplace	57	48.7	100
Total	117	100	

Workplace incidents were also most common for JN+ (59.6%; 37) and J-FLAG (68.4%; 13), with community incidents being the most frequent for JASL (55%; 11) and Stand up for Jamaica (84.6%; 11). At Transwave there was one incident each at a private business, in the workplace and 'Other'.

INCIDENT FREQUENCY: Mostly singular - 82.9% (97)

ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Most times there was no additional action taken (43.4%; 59), but the most common action was legal or other redress (23.5%; 32). All the cases for Jamaica were classed as "resolved".

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
NAA	59	43.4	50.4
Referral	21	15.4	17.9
Sensitization	15	11	12.8
Legal	32	23.5	27.4
Notify supervisor	1	0.7	0.9
Other	8	5.9	6.8
Total	136	100	116.2

No additional action was most common at JN+ (50%; 31), J-FLAG (94.7%; 18) and Transwave (66.6%;2). At JN+ the second most common was sensitization (20.9%; 13). At JASL almost all persons sought legal or other redress (80%; 16), while most persons were referred to counselling or social services at Stand up for Jamaica (53.8%; 7).

ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER

How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the women and men were over 36 years, while half of the trans women were 30 years or younger. Given the small number of non-binary 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
Women	2	6	6	7	10	5	10	10	56
Men	0	7	4	1	7	3	4	6	32
Trans women	0	4	2	1	1	1	0	0	9

How was gender distributed by district?

As expected, the most common district for each gender was Kingston, but a significant number of women (22.8%, 16) were also from St. James. Given the small number of trans and non-binary persons, their districts are not reported to preserve anonymity.

	Clarendon	Hanover	Kingston	Manchester	Portland	St Andrew	St Ann	St Catherine	St Elizabeth	St James	St Mary	St Thomas	Westmoreland	Total
Woman	9	3	12	3	1	6	5	7	5	16	1	0	2	70
Man	4	0	13	3	0	0	3	4	5	1	1	2	0	36

How were key populations distributed across gender?

Of the persons living with HIV, most were women (76.6%; 46), followed by men (23.3%; 14). The majority of sex workers were also women (80%; 4).

	MSM	Women	Elder	Trans	PWD	Sex wor	Youth	Low SES	Inmate	PLHIV	Displaced	Total
Woman	1	22	1	0	2	4	0	3	1	46	0	62
Man	14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	28
Trans woman	5	0	0	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Non binary	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	20	22	1	10	4	5	1	3	1	60	1	101

What incidents were more common depending on gender?

Verbal harassment was the most common incident for men (74.2%; 26), women (42.8%; 30), and trans women (80%; 8). This was followed by physical abuse for all three genders as well – men (34.2%; 12), women (30%; 21) and trans women (60%; 6). Most breaches of confidentiality were reported by women (69.2%), and this was also the third most common incident for that gender (25.7%; 18). Women also reported all instances of gender based violence (GBV) (14) and rape (2). Comparatively, women reported more cases of physical violence than men (53.8%; 21 vs 30.7%; 12). But looking at reporting within the genders shows that the percentage is slightly higher for men (34.2%) compared to women (30%), and highest in trans women (60%).

	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Breach	HC denial	Public denial	Denied employ	Leave home	Leave job	Not hired	Cyber	Blackmail	Relative	GBV	Emotional	Outed	Other	Total
Woman	21	2	30	18	3	1	0	6	0	0	1	0	3	14	12	0	11	70
Man	12	0	26	8	1	0	1	7	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	35
Trans woman	6	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10
Non binary	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	39	2	65	26	4	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	5	14	13	1	13	116

Were there any gender trends based on location of incident?

No. As with the reports overall, for all the genders except non-binary, the most common location for incidents was the workplace and community.

	Education House	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total
Woman	1	0	1	5	2	1	8	27	70
Man	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	8	36
Trans woman	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	10
Non binary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Total	1	1	1	6	5	1	9	36	117

How did the action taken vary by gender?

No additional action was the most common outcome for women (41.4%; 29), men (58.3%; 21) and trans women (90%; 9). Of the legal actions taken, most were utilized by women (71.8%; 23), followed by men (21.8%; 7).

	NAA	Referral	Sensitization	Legal	Notify supervisor	Other	Total
Women	29	15	10	23	1	7	70
Men	21	6	5	7	0	1	36
Trans woman	9	0	0	1	0	0	10
Non binary	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	59	21	15	32	1	8	117

ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

How did the incidents vary by age?

As expected from the overall breakdown of incidents, for all age groups except 36 to 40, the most common incidents were verbal harassment and physical abuse. Breach of confidentiality was the most common report for the 36 to 40 year olds (52.9%; 9). Interestingly, every age group apart from 41 to 45 made reports about being forced to leave home.

	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Breach	HC denial	Public denial	Denied employ	Leave home	Leave job	Not hired	Cyber	Blackmail	Relative	GBV	Emotional	Outed	Other	Total
20 and less	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	10	1	13	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	17
26-30	7	0	8	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	0	13
31-35	1	0	7	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	9
36-40	5	0	8	9	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	17
41-45	2	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	9
46-50	3	0	9	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	0	14
>50	4	0	9	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	2	16
Total	32	1	60	24	4	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	5	12	12	1	6	97

How did the incident location vary by age?

Across all age groups the most common locations were the workplace and community. It is noteworthy that for the 36 to 40 age group the second most common location was public health care (22.2%; 4).

	House	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total
20 and less	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
21-25	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	10	17
26-30	0	0	1	2	0	1	3	6	13
31-35	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	2	9
36-40	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	11	18
41-45	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	9
46-50	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	5	14
>50	0	0	2	0	0	2	3	9	16
Total	1	1	3	4	1	9	29	50	98

Were there any trends in action taken by age?

For each age group (except for the 46 to 50 years old), the most common action was 'no additional action'. For the 46 to 50 group, the most common action was legal or other redress (50%; 7).

	NAA	Referral	Sensitization	Legal	Other	Total
20 and less	2	0	0	0	0	2
21-25	13	2	0	3	0	17
26-30	6	4	3	1	2	13
31-35	7	1	1	0	1	9
36-40	9	5	2	3	1	18
41-45	4	0	2	3	0	9
46-50	4	3	2	7	1	14
>50	8	2	2	3	2	16
Total	53	17	12	20	7	98

ASSOCIATIONS BY DISTRICT

How did the incidents vary by district?

In almost all the parishes the most common incidents were verbal harassment or physical abuse. The exceptions were Hanover where GBV was the most common (66.6%; 2), St Andrew (66.6%; 4), Portland (100%; 1) and Westmoreland (100%; 2) where 'Other' was most common. Breach of confidentiality was also the second most common report in Manchester and St James.

	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Breach	HC denial	Public denial	Denied employ	Leave home	Leave job	Not hired	Cyber	Blackmail	Relative	GBV	Emotional	Outed	Other	Total
Clarendon	3	0	9	6	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	13
Hanover	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Kingston	19	0	19	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	6	3	1	0	32
Manchester	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	6
Portland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
St Andrew	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
St Ann	4	1	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	8
St Catherine	4	0	10	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	14
St Elizabeth	2	0	9	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
St James	3	0	4	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	0	2	17
St Mary	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
St Thomas	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Westmoreland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total	39	2	65	26	4	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	5	14	13	1	13	116

Kingston vs Non-Kingston incidents

When the parishes were grouped into the capital and areas outside of the capital, verbal harassment still remained the most common incident. However, breaches in confidentiality were comparatively more common outside of Kingston (92.3% vs 7.7%), as was health care denial (75% vs 25%), being forced to leave home (84.6% vs 15.4%) and discrimination by relative (which only occurred outside Kingston).

		Non-Kingston	Kingston	Total
Physical		20	19	39
	%	51.3	48.7	
Rape		2	0	2
	%	100	0	
Verbal		46	19	65
	%	70.8	29.2	
Breach		24	2	26
	%	92.3	7.7	
Health care denial		3	1	4
	%	75	25	
Public denial		1	0	1
	%	100	0	
Denied employment		1	0	1
	%	100	0	
Leave home		11	2	13
	%	84.6	15.	
Leave job		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Not hired		1	0	1
	%	100	0	
Cyber		1	0	1
	%	100	0	

Blackmail		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Relative		5	0	5
	%	100	0	
GBV		8	6	14
	%	57.1	42.9	
Emotional		10	3	13
	%	76.9	23.1	
Outed		0	1	1
	%	0	100	
Other		13	0	13
	%	100	0	
Total		84	32	116

How did the incident location vary by district?

In all the parishes except for Portland the most common location was in the workplace and/or the community. In Portland the single incident occurred at a private business.

	Education House	Online	Other	Private biz	Private HC	Public HC	Community	Workplace	Total	
Clarendon	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	9	13
Hanover	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
Kingston	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	13	15	33
Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	6
Portland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
St Andrew	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	6
St Ann	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	8
St Catherine	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	9	14
St Elizabeth	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	7	10
St James	0	0	0	3	0	0	4	2	8	17
St Mary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
St Thomas	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Westmoreland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Total	1	1	1	6	5	1	9	36	57	117

Were there any trends in action taken by district?

In eight of the parishes the most frequent action taken was 'No additional action'. However, in Hanover (66.6%; 2), St Andrew (83.3%; 5), St Catherine (50%; 7) and Westmoreland (50%; 1) legal action was the most common. The sole report from Portland resulted in supervisor notification.

	NAA	Referral	Sensitization	Legal	Notify supervisor	Other	Total
Clarendon	12	1	2	1	0	0	13
Hanover	1	1	0	2	0	0	3
Kingston	14	12	2	9	0	3	33
Manchester	4	0	1	1	0	0	6
Portland	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
St Andrew	2	1	0	5	0	0	6
St Ann	5	2	1	4	0	0	8
St Catherine	4	3	0	7	0	2	14
St Elizabeth	5	0	4	0	0	1	10
St James	9	0	4	2	0	2	17
St Mary	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
St Thomas	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Westmoreland	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	59	21	15	32	1	8	117

OTHER CORRELATIONS OF INTEREST

How did the nature of incidents vary by key population?

For key populations with more than one representative physical abuse and verbal harassment were the most common, as seen in MSM, trans persons, persons with disabilities, sex workers and women. Verbal harassment (53.3%; 32) was also the most common incident for PLHIV, but breaches in confidentiality was second (31.6%; 19). Persons living with HIV were the only population to report rape, and formed the majority of those who experienced health care denial (66.6%; 2), and being forced to leave home (66.6%; 8). Mostly women reported GBV (50% of GBV reports), although 66.6% of those from lower economic means also reported GBV. It is noteworthy that 60% (3) of sex workers reported physical abuse.

	Physical	Rape	Verbal	Breach	HC denial	Public denial	Denied employ	Leave home	Leave job	Cyber	Blackmail	Relative	GBV	Emotional	Outed	Other	Total
MSM	13	0	15	1	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	19
Women	9	0	9	7	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	7	5	0	1	1	22
Elder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
Trans	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	10
PWD	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Sex worker	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
Youth	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Low SES	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
Inmate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
PLHIV	11	2	32	19	2	1	1	8	0	0	0	3	6	9	0	12	60
Displaced	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	36	2	58	20	3	1	1	12	1	1	1	4	14	12	1	13	100

Which key populations most often had action taken?

For all key populations except inmates/formerly incarcerated and those of lower socioeconomic status, 'no additional action' was the most frequent action. PLHIV (62.9%; 17) and women (14.8%; 4) made up the majority of those who had legal or other redress. These were also the two groups most commonly referred to counselling or social assistance (46.6%).

	NAA	Referral	Sensitization	Legal	Notify supervisor	Other	Total
MSM	16	1	1	2	0	0	20
Women	10	7	3	4	0	0	22
Elder	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trans	8	0	0	2	0	0	10
PWD	3	1	0	2	0	0	4
Sex worker	3	0	0	3	0	0	5
Youth	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Low SES	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
Inmate	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
PLHIV	29	7	11	17	1	4	60
Displaced	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	55	15	12	27	1	4	101

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

The most common type of workplace incident was verbal harassment (73.2%; 41), followed by breaches in confidentiality (30.3%; 17) and physical abuse (30.3%; 17).

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

The most frequent incident in the community was also verbal harassment (52.7%; 19), followed by physical abuse (50%; 18), GBV (33.3%; 12) and emotional abuse (30.3%; 10).

Which incidents were most often subject to some redress?

Of all the incidents, GBV had the highest percentage of resultant action in the form of legal redress (57.1%) or referral to counselling or social services (50%). Many persons reporting emotional abuse (46.1%) and physical abuse (33.3%) were also referred to counselling.

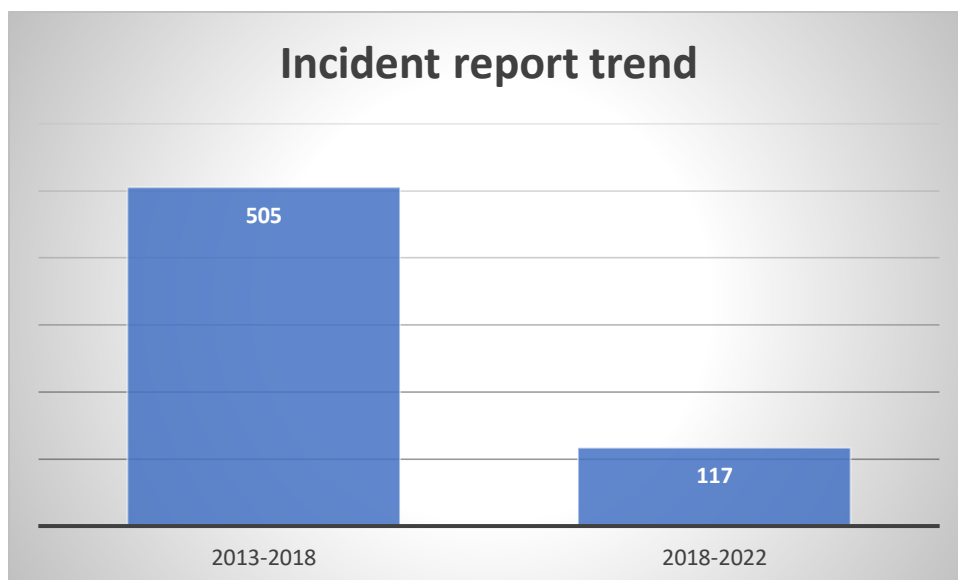
	NAA	Referral	Sensitization	Legal	Notify supervisor	Other	Total
Physical	20	13	5	11	0	0	39
Rape	1	1	0	2	0	0	2
Verbal	40	10	7	14	0	3	65
Breach	14	0	6	3	0	4	26
HC Denial	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Public denial	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Denied employ	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Leave home	8	1	3	3	0	0	13
Leave job	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Not hired	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cyber	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Blackmail	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Relative	4	1	1	0	0	0	5
GBV	4	8	0	7	0	0	14
Emotional	7	6	1	2	0	1	13
Outed	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Other	2	1	1	8	1	1	13
Total	58	21	15	32	1	8	116

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

A little over half of the workplace incidents (57.8%) had “no additional action”, and 44.4% of those in the community had the same outcome. There was therefore not much difference in rate of redress, although community incidents were somewhat more likely to have redress.

COMPARING THE RESULTS TO THE PREVIOUS ANALYSIS

The reporting period for the last analysis was slightly longer (2013 to 2018), but had almost four times as many cases, with 505 incidents.



There were two fewer reporting CSOs, with Jamaicans for Justice (JFJ) and Jamaica Community of Positive Women (JCW+) not being represented in this current analysis. In the previous report, J-FLAG, then JN+, recorded the highest number of incidents, a situation which has now been reversed.



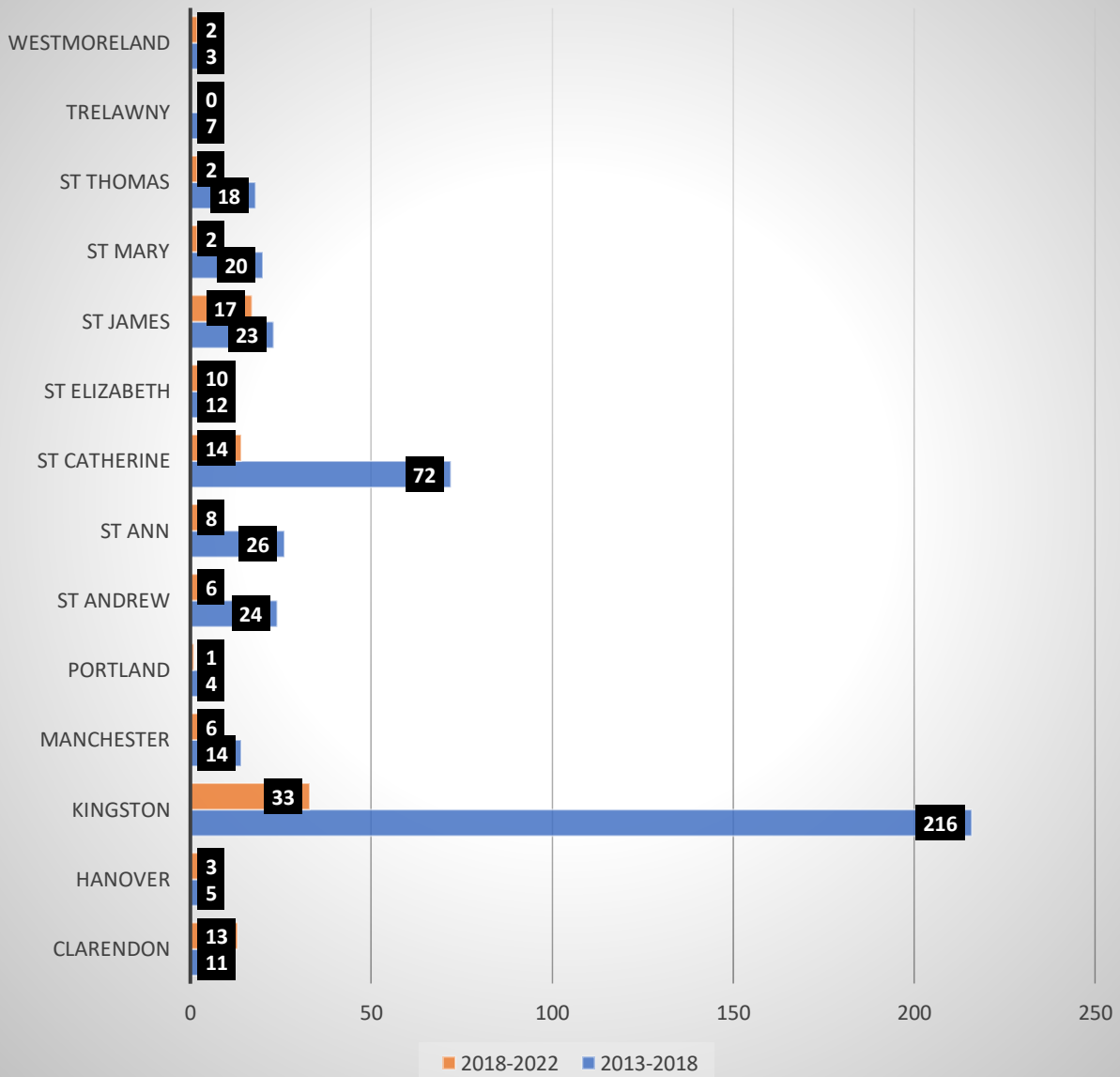
AGE

There were less incorrectly entered ages compared to the last report (14.8% vs 30%). The mean age of clients has increased from 29.65 years in the previous analysis. There were slight differences in the age groupings, therefore a direct comparison isn't possible, but the largest number of reported incidents has shifted upwards to the 36 to 40 age group, and the previously most common age group -20/21 to 24/25 – is now second.

DISTRICT

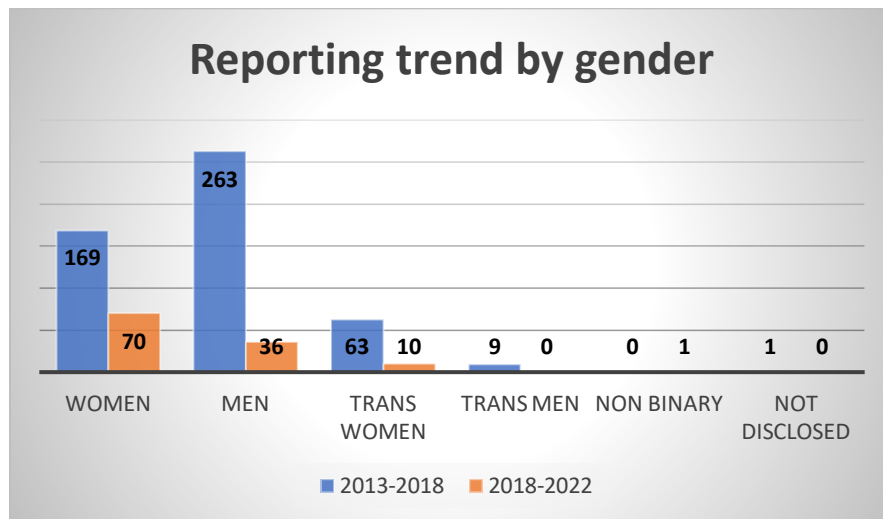
The parish of Trelawny logged 7 incidents in the last analysis, but zero in this current analysis. Kingston has remained the parish with the most reports, but St James has now taken the number two spot from St Catherine.

Reporting trend by parish



GENDER

In the previous analysis most of the reports were made by males, (52.1%; 263) compared to (30.8%; 36) in the present analysis. There were no trans men making reports for 2018 to 2022, compared to nine (9) who did so in 2013 to 2018.



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 that ‘harassment or verbal abuse’ (24% in 2013 to 2018) and ‘physical violence’ (19% in 2013 to 2018) are the most common types of incidents. In the current analysis, the percentage of verbal harassment has increased to 32.3%, while physical violence remains at 19.4%.

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.

As in the past, breaches of confidentiality remained mostly reported by women (69.2%) compared to men (30.7%). When looking at the percentage of women and men who reported confidentiality breaches however, there is a minimal difference (25.7% of women vs 22.8% of men). In the past more men reported verbal harassment compared to women, but this difference has been lost, with almost equal numbers reporting (46.1% women vs 40% men). In the past analysis physical abuse was more than 1.5 times higher in men (46.9%; 45) compared to women (29.2%; 28) and much higher than in trans women (17.7%; 17). n=6). This present analysis shows that women now reported more cases of physical violence (53.8%; 21 vs 30.7%;12). If one looks at the rate of reporting within the genders however, the percentage is slightly higher for men (34.2%) compared to women (30%), and highest in trans women (60%).

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting through the SID has decreased significantly from the previous time period, and has also dropped off from 2018 to 2022. While data entry errors have been less than in the past, issues with entering age remain. The incident setting variable was also severely underutilized.

It is noteworthy that the gender distribution of reports is now mostly by women. Given that none of these women were assigned lesbian or bisexual in the key population variable, it can be assumed that they identified as heterosexual. While all reporters of GBV were women, the dominant reports by women were verbal harassment and breaches in confidentiality. Given that most PLHIV were women, and most persons reporting confidentiality breaches were PLHIV, it can be concluded that a significant number of heterosexual women living with HIV are utilizing the SID to report their human rights violations. Interconnected with this is the troubling level at which breaches in confidentiality occur for PLHIV (31.6%), and within the workplace (30.3%).

Verbal harassment and physical abuse in the two most common locations – the workplace and in the community – are a significant issue. While reports from health care institutions were generally low, it is concerning that public health care (7.7%; 9) had many more reports compared to private health care (0.9%; 1). This could reflect the preference and affordability of public health care, such that not many persons utilized private health care, but it is an area for intervention.

Although almost half of the incidents had no further action taken, it is heartening to note that half or more of GBV cases were either subject to legal redress or referral to counselling or social services; emotional abuse (46.1%) and physical abuse (33.3%) also received fairly high levels of action.

Given the above, recommendations include:

- Interventions to improve the declining use of SID. Targeting use and awareness among MSM and trans persons.
- Implementing interventions to raise awareness about the need for general confidentiality in health care and workplaces, but especially as it relates to health information and HIV status.
- Accelerating campaigns addressing stigma and discrimination in relation to HIV in the community and workplace
- Conducting sensitization sessions with personnel in public health care around sexual and gender diversity
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease verbal harassment
- Including information on the perpetrator's relationship to the complainant can help identify the frequency of intimate partner violence compared to other types of violence. This could in turn assist with determining the scope of intimate partner violence (IPV) in various populations, with more tailored responses.
- 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.