



**OECS  
COUNTRIES**

# **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

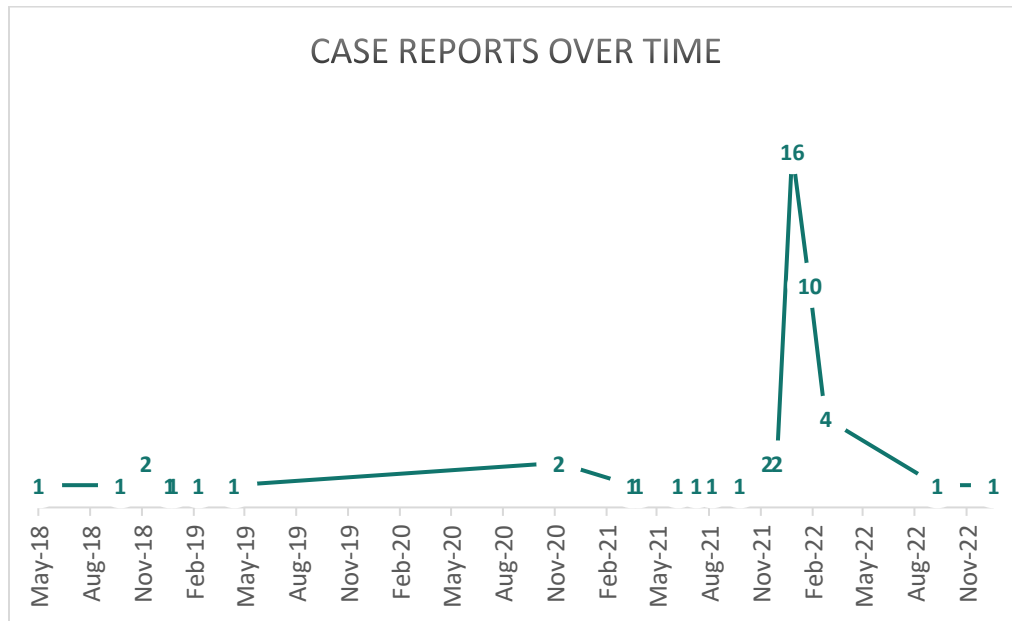
## REPORTING OECS COUNTRIES and CSOs

COUNTRY	CSOs
Antigua and Barbuda	Women Against Rape Inc.
Dominica	Dominica Planned Parenthood Association
Grenada	GrenCHAP Inc.
St Kitts and Nevis	SKN Alliance
St Vincent and the Grenadines	RedRoot SVG Inc.
St Lucia	United and Strong Inc.

## TOTAL CASES: 52

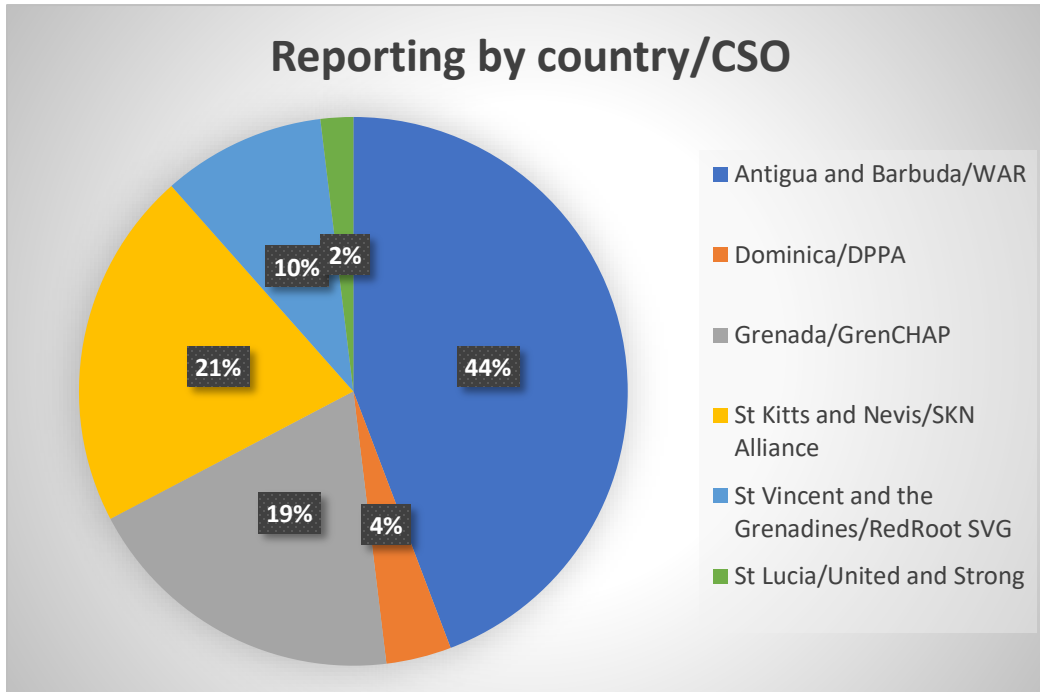
The OECS countries recorded a total of 52 incidents to the SID for the period April 2018 to December 2022 representing 6.6% of the total number of incidents (784) that were recorded in the region. There were no duplicate cases.

## CASES OVER TIME



The number of cases varied between one and two per month until January 2022 when there was a sharp increase. This increase from the baseline continued until March when the numbers again returned to 1.

## REPORTING BY **COUNTRY/CSO**



The majority of the reports were made in Antigua and Barbuda (44.2%; 23), followed by St Kitts and Nevis (21.2%; 11), Grenada (19.2%; 10), St Vincent and the Grenadine (9.6%; 5), Dominica (3.8%; 2), and St Lucia (1.9%; 1).

## REPORTING BY **DISTRICT**

In Antigua and Barbuda most of the reports came from St John (34.7%; 8) and St Mary (34.7%; 8); from St George in Grenada (70%; 10) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (60%; 3); and St Paul Capisterre (27.2%; 2) in St Kitts and Nevis. In Dominica there was one report each from St Joseph and St George, and one from Castries in St Lucia.

COUNTRY	DISTRICT	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Antigua and Barbuda	St George	4	17.4
	St John	8	34.7
	St Mary	8	34.7
	St Paul	2	8.6
	St Peter	1	4.3
Dominica	St Joseph	1	50
	St George	1	50
Grenada	St Andrew	1	10
	St David	1	10
	St George	7	70
	St Patrick	1	10
St Kitts and Nevis	St. George Basseterre	2	18.1
	St. Anne Sandy Point	1	9
	St. John Capisterre	2	18.1
	St. Paul Capisterre	3	27.2
	St. Paul Charlestown	1	9

	St. Peter Basseterre	1	9
	St. Thomas Middle Island	1	9
<b>St Vincent and the Grenadines</b>	Charlotte	1	20
	St Andrew	1	20
	St George	3	60
<b>St Lucia</b>	Castries	1	100

## AGE BREAKDOWN

There were 3 instances of ages reported as single digits and these were discarded from the analysis, along with 2 instances where age was reported as 'null'. Of the remaining 47 cases, the mean age was 31.2 years, with the youngest person aged 17 and the oldest aged 57. When grouped into categories, persons aged 26 to 30 formed the largest group (25%; 13), followed by the 31 to 35 age group (19.2%; 10).

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>20 and less</b>	5	9.6	10.6
<b>21-25</b>	8	15.4	27.7
<b>26-30</b>	13	25	55.3
<b>31-35</b>	10	19.2	76.6
<b>36-40</b>	2	3.8	80.9
<b>41-45</b>	3	5.8	87.2
<b>46-50</b>	3	5.8	93.6
<b>&gt;50</b>	3	5.8	100
<b>Total</b>	47	90.4	

This 26 to 30 age group was also the most common for Antigua and Barbuda (27.7%; 5), Grenada (30%;3)and St Vincent and the Grenadines (40%; 2). The most common age range for St Kitts and Nevis was 31 to 35 (45.4%; 5), while Dominica equally divided between 20 and less and 41 to 45.

## GENDER BREAKDOWN

The reports were mostly made by women (51.9%; 27), closely followed by men (44.2%; 23); one trans women and one gender queer person made up the rest of the reports.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
<b>Women</b>	27	51.9	51.9
<b>Men</b>	23	44.2	96.2
<b>Trans woman</b>	1	1.9	98.1
<b>Gender queer</b>	1	1.9	100
<b>Total</b>	52	100	

At the country level, more women made reports in Antigua and Barbuda (73.9%; 17), St Vincent and the Grenadines (80%; 4) and St Lucia (100%; 1). All the reports were made by men in Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis, while reports were equally divided between women and men in Grenada.

## 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) were the largest key population (30.6%; 19), followed by women (29%; 18), sex worker (16.1%;10), lesbian/bisexual women (4.8%; 3) and persons with socioeconomic status (4.8%; 3)

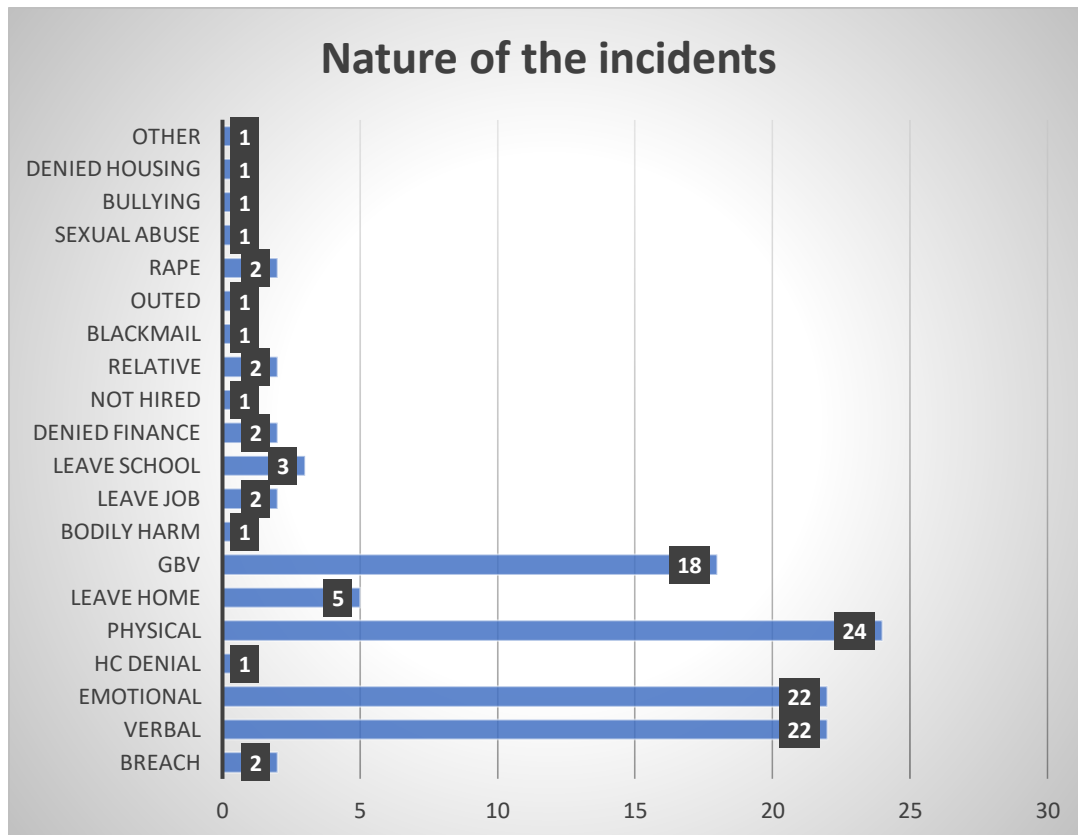
	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Inmates or previously incarcerated	1	1.6	1.9
Low SES	3	4.8	5.8
Lesbian/bi	3	4.8	5.8
Youth	1	1.6	1.9
MSM	19	30.6	36.5
PLHIV	2	3.2	3.8
Women	18	29	34.6
Migrant	1	1.6	1.9
Sex worker	10	16.1	19.2
Student	1	1.6	1.9
Transgender	1	1.6	1.9
None	2	3.2	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>119.2</b>

MSM were also the largest key population in Dominica (100%; 2), Grenada (50%; 5) and St Kitts Nevis (100%; 11), while women were largest in Antigua and Barbuda (47.8%; 11) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (80%; 4).

## DETAILS OF INCIDENTS

### NATURE OF INCIDENTS

Physical abuse was the most common type of incident (21.2%; 24), followed by verbal harassment (19.5%;22) and emotional abuse (19.5%; 22). Gender based violence (15.9%; 18) was fairly common and being forced to leave home constituted 4.4% (5) of the reports.



Verbal abuse was the most common incident in St Kitts and Nevis (81.8%; 9) and St Vincent and the Grenadines (60%; 3). Physical abuse was most common in Grenada (90%; 9), and GBV led reports in Antigua and Barbuda (68.2%; 15). GBV reports were only made in Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada (where it formed 30% of reports in that country)

### INCIDENT LOCATION

The largest number of incidents occurred in the community (40.4%; 21), followed by the workplace (25%; 13) and private businesses (13.5%; 7). Incidents with law enforcement, and in healthcare (public or private) were not reported. Only two instances of settings (both 'public') were recorded for the OECS dataset, therefore this variable was not subjected to further analysis.

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Educational establishment	2	3.8	3.8
House	4	7.7	11.5
Online	1	1.9	13.5
Other	2	3.8	17.3
Private business	7	13.5	30.8
Public transportation	2	3.8	34.6
Community	21	40.4	75
Workplace	13	25	100
Total	52	100	

In each country the most common locations were also community or workplace. Most of the incidents at private businesses were reported in Antigua and Barbuda (57.1%;4) but also Dominica, Grenada and St Vincent and the Grenadines also reported 1 case each.

**INCIDENT FREQUENCY:** Mostly singular – 65.1% (34)

## ACTIONS AND OUTCOMES

Legal or other redress and ‘no additional action’ were equally as common (29.4%; 20). The next most common action was referral to counselling or social assistance (20.6%; 14). All the cases for the OECS were classed as “resolved”.

	Responses	Percent	Percent of Cases
Legal or other redress	20	29.4	38.5
Sensitization session with alleged offender and/or community	12	17.6	23.1
No additional action	20	29.4	38.5
Notify supervisor	2	2.9	3.8
Referral to counselling or social assistance	14	20.6	26.9
Total	68	100	130.8

Antigua and Barbuda led in utilizing legal or other redress (75%; 15), and this action constituted 65.2% of that taken in the country, followed by sensitization (47.8%). Grenada utilized referrals for 50% of its reports, and referrals were also common in St Kitts and Nevis (54.5%; 6). Only one report in St Vincent and the Grenadines had any action (legal or other redress), and the sole report from St Lucia had ‘no additional action’.



## ASSOCIATIONS BY GENDER

### How was age distributed by gender?

Most of the women and men were 26 and older. Correct ages were unavailable for the trans and gender queer persons.

	20 and less	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	>50	Total
<b>Women</b>	3	3	7	3	2	1	2	3	24
<b>Men</b>	2	5	6	7	0	2	1	0	23
<b>Total</b>	5	8	13	10	2	3	3	3	47

### How were key populations distributed across gender?

A fair number of women were sex workers (25.9%; 7) as were some men (13%; 3). 78.2% of men were MSM, but most of the other key populations had too small numbers to draw any meaningful inferences.

	Inmate	Low SES	Lesbian/bi	Youth	MSM	PLHIV	Women	Migrant	Sex worker	Student	Trans	None	Total
<b>Woman</b>	0	1	2	1	0	0	16	0	7	0	0	2	27
<b>Man</b>	1	2	0	0	18	2	1	1	3	1	1	0	23
<b>Trans woman</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Gender queer</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	1	3	3	1	19	2	18	1	10	1	1	2	52

### What incidents were more common depending on gender?

GBV was the most common report by women (59.3%; 16), followed by physical (51.9%; 14) and emotional abuse (44.4%;12). In men verbal harassment was most common (60.9%; 14), followed by emotional (43.5%; 10) and physical abuse (39.1%; 9). Among those incidents with more than one report, being forced to leave school and discrimination by relative were solely reported by men.

	Breach	Verbal	Emotional	HC/Denial	Physical	Leave home	GBV	Bodily harm	Leave job	Leave school	Denied finance	Not hired	Relative	Blackmail	Dated	Rape	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Denied housing	Other	Total
<b>Woman</b>	1	8	12	1	14	2	16	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	27
<b>Man</b>	1	14	10	0	9	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	23
<b>Gender queer</b>	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	2	22	22	1	24	5	18	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	51

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

As with the reports overall, for all genders the most common locations for all gender were in the community and workplaces. Women made up the bulk of those reporting incidents as occurring in private businesses (71.4%; 5).

	Education	House	Online	Other	Private biz	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
<b>Women</b>	0	2	0	2	5	0	14	4	27
<b>Men</b>	2	1	1	0	2	2	6	9	23
<b>Trans woman</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Gender queer</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	2	4	1	2	7	2	21	13	52

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

The most common action for women was legal or other redress (48.1%; 13). Many also utilized sensitization (29.6%; 8) and referral to counselling or social services (18.5%; 5). For men, however, both 'no additional action' (39.1%; 9) and referrals were equally common; several men also used legal or other redress as well (30.4%; 7).

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
<b>Women</b>	13	8	9	0	5	27
<b>Men</b>	7	4	9	2	9	23
<b>Trans woman</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Gender queer</b>	0	0	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	20	12	20	2	14	52

## ASSOCIATIONS BY AGE

### How did the incidents vary by age?

For almost all age groups the most common incidents were emotional and physical abuse. The 26 to 30 age group were the ones who reported most instances GBV (29.4%; 5) and being forced to leave home (50%; 2), while all of those reporting being forced to leave school were 25 or younger.

	Breach	Verbal	Emotional	HC Denial	Physical	Leave home	GBV	Bodily harm	Leave job	Leave school	Denied finance	Not hired	Relative	Blackmail	Outed	Rape	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Denied housing	Other	Total	
20 and less	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
21-25	1	5	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	8
26-30	0	4	6	0	6	2	5	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
31-35	1	5	6	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
36-40	0	2	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
41-45	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
46-50	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
>50	0	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	2	20	21	1	22	4	17	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	47

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

For all age groups the most common locations were the workplace and community. Those 26 to 35 reported most of the incidents in private businesses (71.4%; 5).

	Education	House	Online	Other	Private biz	Public transport	Community	Workplace	Total
20 and less	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
21-25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
26-30	0	1	0	0	3	0	6	3	13
31-35	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	4	10
36-40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
41-45	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
46-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
>50	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
<b>Total</b>	2	3	1	2	7	2	19	11	47

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

Legal or other redress, referrals to counselling or social services, and sensitizations were most commonly undertaken for those younger than 35 years. With regards to legal action, the 26 to 35 age group utilized this option more often than other age groups (58.8%; 10).

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
<b>20 and less</b>	1	1	3	0	1	5
<b>21-25</b>	2	1	3	0	3	8
<b>26-30</b>	6	3	5	0	4	13
<b>31-35</b>	4	2	3	1	5	10
<b>36-40</b>	0	0	2	0	0	2
<b>41-45</b>	2	2	1	1	0	3
<b>46-50</b>	2	0	0	0	1	3
<b>&gt;50</b>	0	2	1	0	0	3
<b>Total</b>	17	11	18	2	14	47

## OTHER CORRELATIONS OF INTEREST

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

Three key populations constituted the majority – women, MSM and sex workers. For women, GBV (61.1%; 11) and physical abuse (61.1%; 11) were most common, followed by emotional abuse (44.4%; 8); for sex workers this pattern was reversed, with emotional abuse (70%; 7) narrowly leading GBV (60%; 6) and physical abuse (60%; 6). For MSM, verbal abuse (72.2%; 13) was most common, followed by emotional (50%; 9) and physical abuse (38.9%; 7).

	Breach	Verbal	Emotional	HC Denial	Physical	Leave home	GBV	Bodily harm	Leave job	Leave school	Denied finance	Not hired	Relative	Blackmail	Outed	Rape	Sexual abuse	Bullying	Denied housing	Other	Total
Inmates	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Low SES	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lesbian	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Youth	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
MSM	1	13	9	0	7	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	18
PLHIV	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Women	0	4	8	1	11	2	11	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	18
Migrant	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Sex worker	0	3	7	0	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10
Student	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Trans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
None	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	2	22	22	1	24	5	18	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	51

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

Of the key populations represented in the double digits, sex workers most commonly had action taken, mostly in the form of legal or other redress (60%; 6), but also by sensitization (30%; 3) and referral (30%; 3). Most of the reports by MSM and women also had action taken; for women this was largely legal or other redress (44.4%; 8), while for MSM is was referral to counselling or social services (47.4%; 9).

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Inmates	0	0	1	0	0	1
Low SES	1	0	1	1	1	3
Lesbian	0	2	1	0	0	3
Youth	0	0	1	0	1	1
MSM	4	1	9	2	9	19
PLHIV	0	0	1	1	2	2
Women	8	5	8	0	2	18
Migrant	1	1	0	0	0	1
Sex worker	6	3	1	1	3	10
Student	1	0	0	0	0	1
Trans	0	1	0	0	0	1
None	0	0	1	0	1	2
Total	20	12	20	2	14	52

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

The most common type of workplace incident was verbal harassment (84.6%; 11), followed by physical abuse (38.5%; 36) and emotional abuse (23.1%; 3).

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

The most frequent incident in the community was emotional abuse (65%; 13), followed by GBV (60%; 12), and physical abuse (55%; 11).

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

Because persons reported more than one type of incident and action, it is difficult to make definitive pronouncements on this. Nevertheless, emotional abuse (50%; 11), physical abuse (50%; 12), and GBV (55.5%; 10) all had high rates of legal or other redress taken.

	Legal	Sensitization	NAA	Notify supervisor	Referral	Total
Breach	0	0	1	0	2	2
Verbal	5	1	11	1	9	22
Emotional	11	10	5	1	5	22
HC denial	0	0	1	0	0	1
Physical	12	8	7	1	7	24
Leave home	1	1	4	0	0	5
GBV	10	9	2	1	3	18
Bodily	0	0	1	0	0	1
Leave job	1	0	2	0	0	2
Leave school	1	1	1	0	0	3
Denied finance	1	2	0	0	0	2
Not hired	0	0	1	0	0	1
Relative	1	1	1	0	0	2
Blackmail	0	0	0	1	1	1
Outed	0	0	0	0	1	1
Rape	1	0	0	0	2	2
Sexual	0	0	0	0	1	1
Bullying	0	0	1	0	0	1
Denied housing	1	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	1	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>51</b>

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

The majority of workplace incidents (76.9%) were referred to counselling or social services, while many community incidents led to sensitization (42.9%) or 'no additional action' (42.9%). Therefore it appears that workplace incidents were more likely to have redress.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This analysis shows that reporting through the SID is generally at a low level in the OECS countries, except for in Antigua. Fortunately data entry errors are rare although, as with other countries, there were a few issues with incorrectly entering age and the incident setting variable was severely underutilized. There was no previous analysis to compare the information from the OECS countries.

Most of the reported incidents were singular in nature. Physical abuse and verbal harassment were the most common incidents overall, but there were inter-country differences. Physical abuse and verbal harassment were the most common incident in St Kitts and Nevis, St Vincent and the Grenadine, and Grenada, but GBV led reports in Antigua and Barbuda. In fact GBV reports were only made in Antigua and Barbuda and Grenada. As with the other countries, the largest number of incidents overall and in each country occurred in the community and workplace. Private businesses however made up a significant minority, especially in Antigua and Barbuda, and were mostly reported by women.

The reports were mostly made by women, closely followed by men, and without much representation from trans or gender diverse persons. While more women reported in Antigua and Barbuda, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and St Lucia, all the reports in Dominica and St Kitts and Nevis were by men. Men who have sex with men (MSM) were the largest key population, followed by women and sex workers. For women, GBV, physical and emotional abuse were most common, which was similar to sex workers. For MSM, verbal abuse was most common, followed by emotional and physical abuse.

While many women had some action on their report, especially legal or other redress, most men either had 'no additional action' or referrals. Many of the different kinds of incidents and the majority of workplace ones resulted in some kind of action. Community incidents mainly led to sensitization or 'no additional action'.

Given the above, recommendations include:

- Interventions to improve the use of SID in the OECS, especially in all the other countries apart from Antigua and Barbuda. Targeting use and awareness among trans persons and gender diverse persons, and other key populations would be useful.
- Conducting sensitization sessions and exploring other interventions in workplaces in order to decrease verbal harassment, and physical and emotional abuse. Especially targeting private businesses in Antigua and Barbuda for these sensitization sessions would be useful. Given that more women reported incidents in private businesses, addressing misogyny in business/workplace seems necessary.
- Intersectional approaches with feminist, women, and sex worker focused organizations to address GBV in Antigua and Barbuda.
- 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. This should especially be done for men and MSM.