(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and Barbados)

Ref ID: 154
Notes: This paper defines domestic violence as the emotional, psychological, physical or sexual abuse perpetrated against someone by a person with whom he/she shares an intimate relationship. It seeks to ascertain the common variables/issues in domestic violence as well as identify the organised responses to address them in Trinidad and Tobago. It also examines by organised response, psychological and health issues, structural, institutional and cultural issues.

Ref ID: 149
Notes: In this paper Mahy defines incest and focuses on the interaction between incest and alcohol abuse. It refers to studies which substantiate the view that the alcohol abuser is quite often the one involved in incestuous relationships and to one study which showed that perpetrators had a record of previous criminal activity and hence saw that the act of incest almost as another expression of criminality.

Ref ID: 199
Notes: Investigated, using ethnographic methods, the experience of student video production in a Form Four Social Studies class on juvenile delinquency. A class of eighteen 14-15 year old boys and girls, in a Senior Comprehensive School in Trinidad and Tobago, were exposed to the use of a video camera as a means of observation, recording interviews, and data collection, in order to acquire a greater understanding of juvenile delinquency. The class project included classroom activities and field visits. Students were divided into groups and identified places to visit and persons to interview using video equipment. After field visits, the material was reviewed, appropriate sequences selected and a presentation made. The students' activities were recorded and analysed through participant observation and qualitative evaluation techniques, using still photography and audio and videotape recordings. The students developed many skills. They collected data, organised and analysed information, selected material and presented the results in a comprehensive manner. They became aware of the role of the media in defining evidence, and gained proficiency in video production skills. They demonstrated a high degree of self-motivation, responsibility and confidence. Working in groups they showed cooperation and leadership skills.

Ref ID: 229
Notes: Paper asserts that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago realises that legislative and social policy reform are necessary to combat the problem of domestic
violence. Cites existing and newly proposed legislation. Stresses policy and practice must be joined to have optimum benefits.

Ref ID: 216
Notes: Presents the results of eight national wide surveys done on "Crime, Justice and Politics". Focused on the death penalty, rape, drug trafficking, police performance and other issues. Assessed the fluidity of popular opinion in a democracy and their feelings on the topic. There were mixed feelings surrounding the administering of corporal punishment for particular types of crimes. However there was a high level of satisfaction for public officials who deal with crime.

Ref ID: 227
Notes: Study examines data collected in two communities in Trinidad - Barataria and Enterprise (Chaguanas). A sample random survey investigates 200 adults and comprising almost equal numbers of persons of Indian and African descent. Study reveals twenty-seven percent come from backgrounds with domestic abuse. Most respondents were women. Findings reveal secrecy surrounds the topic. Proposes domestic violence needs recognition as a public health concern.

33. Sharpe, Jacqueline and Bishop, Joan. Situation Analysis of Children in Especially Difficult Circumstances in Trinidad & Tobago. 1993. Barbados, UNICEF.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 156
Notes: In this study, it was revealed that children in especially difficult circumstances are in distress or used to be part of families that have disintegrated. The study amongst other things, looks at delinquency paying particular attention to juvenile vagrancy, assault and batter, throwing of missiles, wounding, armed with weapons just to name a few. The results indicated that these children have experienced abuse and have been involved in fights in their households. Recommendations were made towards addressing these major and other major issues identified.

Ref ID: 230
Notes: Asserts that domestic violence is an important issue concerning all of Trinidad and Tobago and the Caribbean region. In face of rising domestic violence incidents author suggests it is critical the police and social workers be suitably equipped with necessary skills and knowledge. Mentions various initiatives by the Community Policing Section. Also notes Domestic Violence Act, 1999 gives police extended entry powers. Concludes the opening of the Trinidad and Tobago Police Service Community Facility provides some alleviating of the problem.
Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago.

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Barbados and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

Ref ID: 207
Notes: Examines the patterns of crime and criminality among women in late 19th century Trinidad. Focuses on the last three decades of the nineteenth century - the golden age of the jamettes or "loose" women in Trinidad's social history. Although females constituted less than half of the total population the behaviour of this small segment managed to exasperate the ruling classes and had a stamp on the socio-cultural patterns of the emerging creole cultural complex. The essay concentrates on those women of low moral behaviour who found themselves before the court or in the persons and were labelled criminals. They were largely based in the urban centres and were crucial to the development of the "jamette" culture of the nineteenth century.

Ref ID: 231
Notes: Paper explores the definitions of domestic violence and family. Regards Trinidad and Tobago's Domestic Violence Act, 1999: physical, sexual, emotional, psychological or financial abuse. Author examines a common link, namely family. Regardless of many theories, she concludes domestic violence is no longer seen as a private family matter. It is a problem affecting all layers of society. Given policy recommendations regarding legislation clarifying the police's role, adoption of an interdisciplinary approach and treatment programmes.

Ref ID: 232
Notes: Paper focuses on developing effective responses and solutions to domestic violence in Trinidad and Tobago. Two selected strategies are international and local. Article summarises strengths and weaknesses of global international approaches and local community based efforts.
BARBADOS

   Ref Type: Generic
   Ref ID: 323
   Notes: Issue on child abuse, corporal punishment and violence against children.
   Several articles with Trinidad, Barbados, Suriname and St. Vincent and the Grenadines mentioned. Opinions and advocacy pieces.
   (See also Trinidad and Tobago, Suriname and St. Vincent and the Grenadines)

   Ref ID: 310
   Abstract: After reviewing the Barbados record of achievements in child centred social policy, the article turns attention to the unfinished business of child abuse, focusing specific attention on physical punishment in child socialization and the sexual abuse of adolescent girls. Noting that both practices are historically and culturally embedded and accepted, it is recommended that the agenda for children moves beyond conventional social policy and needs-based interventions; to contest and rethink ideological principles and cultural practices of childhood and adolescence; to re-enter family life and re-visit relationships across generation and gender; and to adjust the balance between children’s rights and the rights of caregivers.

   Ref ID: 126
   Notes: Those victims who have had face-to-face contact with criminals a massive 90.7% were subjected to actual or threatened violence. Looking at those who were actually attacked, 39.6% were slapped or knocked down and 37% suffered cuts, fractures and bruises.

   Ref ID: 131
   Notes: This chapter looks at juveniles and social policies for the young

   Ref ID: 139
   Notes: The methodological difficulties associated with the comparative analysis of crime data are underscored. The following variables are singled out as explanatory variables for the variation in violent crime: areal size, population density, population growth rates, modernization, males aged 15-24 as a percentage of all males aged 15-64, percent unemployment, tourist arrivals, and per cent change in the consumer price index for food. Both independent and dependent variables are ranked for the
countries in question and the degree of association between ranks determined. The conclusions are as follows: (1) violent crime rates in the U.S. Virgin Islands and Jamaica are comparable or even higher than those in the United States; (2) Barbados and Trinidad appear to have relatively low violent crime rates; (3) most of the dependent variables, with the exception of modernization and tourist density, are very poor predictors of violent crime; (4) patterns of violent crime appear to be changing in the Caribbean.

(See also Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago)

Notes: Examines violent and property crime trends for nine Caribbean countries and presents a case study of Barbados. While murder rates remained relatively stable for Barbados, Dominica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, they increased markedly in Jamaica and the US Virgin Islands (USVI). Since 1980, robbery rates have risen sharply in St. Kitts, Barbados, and Dominica-islands increasingly penetrated by drugs. Rape rates also show significant increases reflecting a uniform rise in violence against women. Similar increases are observed for property crime rates with some notable exceptions suggesting under reporting. Primary factors responsible for the serious crime wave include the increasing spread of the narco economy and the emergence of a violent subculture of marginalised, unemployed youth. The study of Barbados indicates that worsening local economic conditions, and visitor density levels to a lesser extent, impact both on property and violent crimes, lending some modest support for both the Durkheimian and opportunity perspectives in the general literature on crime and development.

(See also Jamaica, Dominica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago)

Notes: Article describes the United States (US) anti-crime, anti-terrorism policy as manifested via an aggressive criminal deportation policy. Attempts to assess the impact of this policy on Caribbean countries, specifically, Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Belize. Approach framework is one of complex interdependence or mutual dependence. Proposes this perspective can shed light on some unintended consequences of the US anti-terrorism campaign. Concludes Caribbean countries object to the policy of deportation since deportees contribute to increasing crime rates. Acknowledges in today's globalised world, domestic policy decisions of one country often produce unintended effects in other countries and vice versa.

(See also Belize and Trinidad and Tobago)

Ref ID: 168
Notes: This article looks reports a test of competing hypotheses about the nature of violence in Antigua and Barbados. The data for the countries consist of retrospective reports about the violence and affection experienced by the mothers of survey respondents. Antigua data came from a sample of 97 women collected in 1989 to supplement an island-wide sample of 428 women carried out in 1988. Barbados data came from an island-wide random sample of 407 men and women carried out in 1990. The article analyses the 430 cases with no missing data on key variables.

(See also Antigua and Barbuda)

Ref ID: 124
Notes: Significant increases in the rate of violent crime. In 2000 violent crimes accounted for 41% of all crimes. The Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and even St. Lucia have all at various times experienced ‘waves’ of violent crime, and recent tendencies in Barbados would seem to suggest that that country too is not immune to this problem.

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago)

Ref ID: 169
Notes: This study examines the empirical evidence of physical violence against women by men in Barbados. It sets out the data in terms of a range of factors including the nature of the problem of physical violence, the type of physical violence, the victim and the offenders, their age and location, reasons for the offences, and the society's view of physical violence against women.

Ref ID: 141
Notes: This study is based on field research in Barbados and Jamaica. It examines the factors associated with increasing crime and violence.

(See also Jamaica)

Ref ID: 147
Notes: This paper looks at perception of crime and juvenile delinquency highlighting the level of violent crimes occurring amongst young people. In its findings, the paper concludes that public perceptions of crime and delinquency in Barbados will be determined both by general beliefs about crime which are held widely within and
across cultures and by local conditions and that the mass media also plays a vital role in crime.

Notes: A total of 349 Barbadians aged between 16 and 50 years provided ratings of perceived seriousness for 50 delinquent and criminal offences. Christians tended to provide higher ratings than did subjects professing no religious affiliation, and women gave higher ratings than men, particularly for sexual and drug-related crimes. Younger subjects tended to rate those offences most commonly associated with juveniles as more serious than older subjects did. There were no major disparities between overall crime rankings and those reported in similar studies from other parts of the world. Results are discussed with reference to crime statistics for Barbados, and to current public awareness campaigns and law enforcement priorities.

Notes: A cross-national qualitative policy research study, exploring administrative procedures and frameworks for analysis practice. Research involves magistrates dealing with cases of domestic violence. Through interviews, surveys, observations and textual research in Barbados and New York, examines theoretical influences of feminism versus familism in judicial decision making. Findings suggest social norms regarding violence against women are evenly split across three phases of influence: the past; the future and the uncertain.

Notes: In the Caribbean region, public pronouncements are often made about crime and its control in complete absence of any empirical research on the effectiveness of punishment in dealing with crime. The present study empirically tested the impact of 4 different types of punishment threats on self-reports of crime in Barbados. The literature suggests that there are class-linked differences in the perception of punishment threats which is likely to affect involvement in crime. The results of the study revealed that stigma from peers was more predictive of criminality than the threat of guilt feelings, legal punishment and the perceived rewards derived from crime. In addition, the data suggests that there were no apparent differences concerning the effects of these threats on crime and delinquency between two communities that differed dramatically in social class.

Notes: Empirically tests the relationship between social class/socioeconomic status (SES) and self-reported criminal and delinquent behaviour in Barbados. Results
reveal that there was a negative relationship between parental SES and overall criminal involvement. However, this relationship is not consistent across crimes. In addition, for all types of offences other than drugs, there were no significant differences between the rates of self-reported crime in two neighbourhoods that differed dramatically in social class. Also investigates several major class related theories of crime; deterrence theory which focuses on the impact of various forms of punishment threats on criminal behaviour; social control theory with its emphasis on family relationships and the school experience; status frustration theory which also deals with the school experience, and its effect on delinquent activity; and the impact of delinquent friends on the criminal involvement of others, which is central to the differential association theory. Results reveal various theoretical factors are significant predictors of criminal behaviour, independent of the SES of the community. Although conducted in a developing society, and attempts to prove a negative relationship exists between SES and crime, demonstrates that the relationship between measures of class and self-reported delinquency appear inconsistently and is weak. These findings question the major theories of crime regarding crime and delinquency as essentially a lower class phenomenon. Introduces a Caribbean perspective to one of the most controversial issues in criminology.

Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 170
Notes: This dissertation examines the crime of rape especially in Barbados. Discusses the procedural defects in rape trials such as the difficulty of proving lack of consent and providing corroboration and the court's emphasis on the morality of the victim instead of on the offender and notes that the courts and the police should be more sensitive to the victims. Calls for extensive reform of the law to abolish the need for corroboration, recognise material rape and include boys under 14 as being capable offenders. Recommends that rape trials be held in camera and that a unit of experts be established to handle preliminary enquiries so that the present preliminary trial can be abolished because it subjects the victim to two trials.

Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines and Trinidad and Tobago)
Notes: Paper attempts to determine some of the causes of crime in Barbados from 1980-1999. Focuses on the more quantifiable social and economic aspects via reported crime statistics, a review of the prevailing literature and a model of estimates. Model involves a simultaneous crime determination model for each specified category (deterrence, pecuniary and socio-demographic factors). Results suggest prison overcrowding and unemployment are positively related to crime. Factors exerting some negative impacts on crime include: police development expenditure, police per capita and real GDP. Recommends long-term policies that include measures to combat unemployment, prison overcrowding and those designed to increase ratio and certification levels of students.

ST. LUCIA
Notes: Paper looks at findings from an evaluation of the implementation of domestic violence legislation in Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines

(See also St Kitts and Nevis, Antigua and Barbuda and St Vincent and the Grenadines)

Notes: The workshop included more than 10 separate reports on integrated programs focused on lessening violence and the demand for weapons in the Caribbean (Haiti, Jamaica, St Lucia and Trinidad and Tobago) and in Rio de Janeiro. Covers projects of different scales and stages of development. Most of the programs described employed an integrated strategy of community policing linked directly with youth work. Most found that dealing with the root causes of youth violence leads away from an emphasis on criminal justice, and punitive responses and instead focuses on inter-related actions in community economic and social development, education and alternative forms of non-violent conflict resolution (eg communication training, peer relations, victim/ offender mediation). These actions are carried out in the context of the communities understanding that it is confronting a shared involvement in a wider 'culture of violence'.

(See also Haiti, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago)
Ref Type: Report 
Ref ID: 326
Notes: A preliminary investigation on the situation of school violence in 6 CARICOM countries (Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago). Anxiety amongst participants, serious efforts by govts to curb problem.

(See also Dominica, Jamaica, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago)

Ref ID: 124
Notes: Significant increases in the rate of violent crime. In 2000 violent crimes accounted for 41% of all crimes. The Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and even St. Lucia have all at various times experienced 'waves' of violent crime, and recent tendencies in Barbados would seem to suggest that that country too is not immune to this problem.

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and Barbados)

Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago)

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA
Ref Type: Magazine Article 
Ref ID: 311
Notes: Paper looks at findings from an evaluation of the implementation of domestic violence legislation in Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines

(See also St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines)
2. Handwerker, Penn W. and Madden, Lisa J. The political economy of sexual abuse, sexual partners and STDS. 19.
Ref Type: Pamphlet
Ref ID: 204
Notes: Reports findings of research in Antigua concerning adolescent child bearing patterns and why women may adopt one of two polar tracks during adolescence distinguished by an early or late initiation of sexual activity and the formation of many or few sexual relationships. Findings suggest that sexual abuse is far more common than officially acknowledged, occurs independently of social class boundaries, and exerts a powerful influence on the number of sexual partners that women have during adolescence.

Ref ID: 168
Notes: This article looks reports a test of competing hypotheses about the nature of violence in Antigua and Barbados. The data for the countries consist of retrospective reports about the violence and affection experienced by the mothers of survey respondents. Antigua data came from a sample of 97 women collected in 1989 to supplement an island-wide sample of 428 women carried out in 1988. Barbados data came from an island-wide random sample of 407 men and women carried out in 1990. The article analyses the 430 cases with no missing data on key variables.

(See also Barbados)

Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago)

DOMINICA
Ref Type: Thesis/Dissertation
Ref ID: 303
Notes: This study investigated the biological, psychological and social factors associated with abused children, their parents, and alleged abusers that correlated
with the occurrence of child abuse in Dominica. It consisted of a case control study with individually matched pairs designed to describe the typical bio-psychosocial profile of a Dominican child who suffered abuse. The results showed significant differences between children who were reportedly abused and their control counterparts. Inadequate living arrangements, loss of parents, particularly mother, poor engagement in social activities with their parents, and limited attendance at church services were predictive of abuse. Also, children with psychological problems and mental disabilities were prone to being abused. Parents who lost their mothers before age 16 years and who used alcohol and other drugs were at risk of parenting abused children. Alleged abusers were likely to be persons who were parents themselves, but had none of their children living with them, who grew up in other homes, apart from their biological parents, and who were likely to have been arrested by the police. The families at risk of abusive experiences were characterised by parents losing their parents during childhood, with greater use of alcohol and other drugs, children losing their parents and having psychological problems and mental disability and poor social interaction with their parents.

Notes: A preliminary investigation on the situation of school violence in 6 CARICOM countries (Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago). Anxiety amongst participants, serious efforts by govts to curb problem.

(See also Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago)

Notes: Examines violent and property crime trends for nine Caribbean countries and presents a case study of Barbados. While murder rates remained relatively stable for Barbados, Dominica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago, they increased markedly in Jamaica and the US Virgin Islands (USVI). Since 1980, robbery rates have risen sharply in St. Kitts, Barbados, and Dominica islands increasingly penetrated by drugs. Rape rates also show significant increases reflecting a uniform rise in violence against women. Similar increases are observed for property crime rates with some notable exceptions suggesting under reporting. Primary factors responsible for the serious crime wave include the increasing spread of the narco economy and the emergence of a violent subculture of marginalised, unemployed youth. The study of Barbados indicates that worsening local economic conditions, and visitor density levels to a lesser extent, impact both on property and violent crimes, lending some modest support for both the Durkheimian and opportunity perspectives in the general literature on crime and development.

(See also Barbados, Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago)
Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago)

ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
Ref Type: Magazine Article
Ref ID: 311
Notes: Paper looks at findings from an evaluation of the implementation of domestic violence legislation in Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines

(See also Antigua and Barbuda, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines)

Ref ID: 124
Notes: Significant increases in the rate of violent crime. In 2000 violent crimes accounted for 41% of all crimes. The Bahamas, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago and even St. Lucia have all at various times experienced 'waves' of violent crime, and recent tendencies in Barbados would seem to suggest that that country too is not immune to this problem.

(See also Trinidad and Tobago, St. Lucia and Barbados)

Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago)
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Ref Type: Magazine Article
Ref ID: 311
Notes: Paper looks at findings from an evaluation of the implementation of domestic violence legislation in Antigua and Barbuda, St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and St Vincent and the Grenadines

(See also St Kitts and Nevis, St Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda)

Ref Type: Generic
Ref ID: 323
Notes: Issue on child abuse, corporal punishment and violence against children. Several articles with Trinidad, Barbados, Suriname and St. Vincent and the Grenadines mentioned. Opinions and advocacy pieces.

(See also Barbados, Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago)

Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 326
Notes: A preliminary investigation on the situation of school violence in 6 CARICOM countries (Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, St Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago). Anxiety amongst participants, serious efforts by govt. to curb problem.

(See also Dominica, St Lucia, Jamaica, Trinidad & Tobago)

Ref Type: Pamphlet
Ref ID: 211
Notes: Uses a variety of sources including colonial office documents, Parliamentary papers, and special magistrates' journals, to examine the ways in which crime and criminality were redefined during the years of the apprenticeship (1834-1838). Changes in the structure of law reveal the island and metropolitan authorities' perception and trepidation about the advent of full freedom, and explains the repercussions of such a legal transformation on the white, free coloured and apprentice populations in Kingstown, and the island's largest town.

Ref ID: 187
Notes: Examines international and regional conventions and commitments and child rights. Also investigates current policies and practices in the treatment of children as
victims and offenders in selected Caribbean countries. Countries looked at include Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago

(See also St. Kitts and Nevis, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, St. Lucia, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago)

BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

No available information

MONSTERRAT

No available information

TURKS AND CAICOS

No available information

CARIBBEAN

Ref ID: 160
Notes: This paper reports on a pilot survey done on the incidence of violence and the response to those types of violence. It was found that only a few women were aware of the places assistance could be acquired, what was available, their rights or felt empowered to do anything about their abusive circumstances. The paper resolved that schools should be targeted for gender sensitization programmes, corrective action should be taken to address the lack of knowledge concerning available services, modifications made in the present reporting systems of domestic violence and a larger survey be done to include both the victims and perpetrators of domestic violence. The author admits that the survey did not adequately address the possible normalcy of violence and violence related activities in the daily lives of women.

Ref ID: 225
Notes: Provides an analysis of Andrew Salkey's first novel Quality of Violence.

Ref ID: 140
Notes: This paper focuses on how children emerge out of violent experiences ready to respond with violence to situations perceived to be conflicting or presenting challenges.
Ref ID: 306
Notes: Collection of papers on children's rights issues.

Ref ID: 112
Notes: In this paper Cain looks at Caribbean Criminology as distinct from Western criminology.

6. Clarke, Roberta. Violence against women in the Caribbean: State and Non-Stated Responses. 1999. UNIFEM; CIM.
Ref Type: Report
Ref ID: 155
Notes: This report looks at violence against women in the Caribbean. It shows statistical indications and the causes of violence. It summarises a number of government intervention initiatives as well as non-governmental.

Ref ID: 312
Abstract: This theoretical paper examines the definition of domestic violence as a non-crime, individual private crime and community justice problem. Historically, in patriarchal society domestic violence was not a crime. Under some circumstances men were regulated in how, when, and where they could beat their wives. It was only recently that some societies including the US have criminalized domestic violence. That criminalization, however, has privatized woman battering. Although it is an individual woman's right not to be beaten, domestic violence continues unabatedly. This paper presents the proposition that domestic violence will continue to flourish until it is considered a community justice issue. Community justice is examined as an alternative to the individual privatization domestic violence that currently exists. Several programs including residential housing for batterers is discussed.

Ref ID: 201
Notes: Father-daughter incest is the type most-commonly reported to authorities and as a result, the type about which most is known. The article describes the characteristics of the father, mother and daughter in a family where incest occurs and the effects of incest on the daughter.

Ref ID: 205
Notes: The book reviewed is an anthology of papers developed as studies, reports,
addresses and research proposals in connection with crime in the Caribbean region. It is the end-product of a series of workshops on the subject, which was sponsored and funded by the Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (Unica).

   Ref Type: Magazine Article
   Ref ID: 142
   Notes: This paper looked at women in the Caribbean using secondary data. The findings indicate that violence against women is tolerated to some extent, and that all the issues relating to this are still not addressed.

   Ref ID: 167
   Notes: This paper focuses on four main categories of violence and highlights their legal responses: domestic violence, rape, incest and other social sexual offences. It questions whether the legal responses adequately address medical and social considerations.

   Ref ID: 143
   Notes: The author admits to having a great deal of concern over the discrepancy in sentencing practices and procedures among the many different magisterial jurisdictions in the Caribbean given their common history and heritage. Concern is also expressed with the fact that sentencing should be in the interest of the community, that is bearing some sort of relationship to the social, economic and cultural structure of each island society, and in turn bearing on the needs of the Caribbean community as a whole. The article, compares sentencing practices in the Caribbean, examining why they are not optimumly related to the social, economic and cultural realities of Caribbean society. The conclusion points to a lack of education in criminological and penological studies leading to inconsistent practices. If this were instituted as in Europe and the United States, then she feels that this would, "effect greater uniformity in sentencing procedures and to ensure a more equitable administration of the criminal justice system".

   Ref ID: 182
   Notes: This paper is based on a clinical study of four children, two girls and two boys ages 6 - 10, conducted in a private out-patient mental health clinic. The study examined the issue of empowerment through the use of Projective testing. It also provides a summary of the general findings. It concludes that to break the cycle of
child abuse, children should be helped to become more aware of their unconscious scripts and to replace them with conscious positive scenarios for their lives.

   Ref ID: 125
   Notes: Between 1977 and 2000, the rate of violent crime has increased from 254.6 incidents per 100,000 citizens to 633.4/100,000...The main findings of the study were: fear tended to centre on the risk of physical violence; the fear of criminal victimisation was generally higher among women than men, although actual victimisation was higher among men;

   Ref ID: 159
   Notes: Synthesizes the findings of studies on wife-beating and rape, two crimes of violence against women. Calls for the establishment of shelters for abused women and children in the Caribbean where, it is noted, the incidence of rape and wife-beating is excessive.

   Ref ID: 166
   Notes: This manual reviews the topics of domestic violence, sexual assault of women and children, violence related to tradition or custom, and the media and violence against women, in the context of Commonwealth countries. Presents legal, medical and community aspects of these topics to increase the awareness of policy-makers and legal, health and social service professionals.

   Barbados, Caricom Secretariat.
   Ref Type: Pamphlet
   Ref ID: 145
   Notes: This paper looks at domestic violence legislation in the Caribbean.

   Ref ID: 113
   Notes: This paper looks at rates of violent crimes and their reduction in Latin America & the Caribbean and later concludes that preventative policies can be cost-effective and can have multiple benefits.

   Ref ID: 146
   Notes: This paper is a literature review of various perspectives on domestic violence.
It examines the origins, organisation and activities of an exceptionally effective grass-roots movement against violence on the small island of St. Croix.

Ref ID: 138
Notes: This is a paper on violence issues around the world including the Caribbean.

Ref ID: 150
Notes: This paper examines the consequences of sexual abuse in Caribbean children. The paper reviews a selection of recent outcome studies which looked at relatively short term effects of child sexual abuse. It also summarises a number of studies which looked at adults to see what were the possible long term effects. It highlights that in the long-term there may be manifestations of violent behaviour in some of these children.

22. PAHO. Violence: A growing public health problem in the region. 1990. PAHO.
Ref Type: Pamphlet
Ref ID: 172
Notes: This paper looks at various types of violence in Latin America and the Caribbean. It draws on various official statistics from each country highlighting violence-related morbidity, violence-related mortality and violence and the health services. The paper concludes by calling for the countries to be active rather than passive in addressing the issue of violence.

Ref Type: Generic
Ref ID: 144
Notes: This is a study that looks at the cause of violence amongst women, how it affects them as well as the social structure of these women.

Ref ID: 96
Notes: This paper contends that in the Caribbean context the definition of child abuse and neglect is important because of child-rearing practices and the widespread use of corporal punishment. It presents statistics of the various forms of child abuse and argues that 0-4 and 5-12 age groups are at the greatest risk of being abused and that the natural rather than the step-fathers are the more frequent abusers. It details a comprehensive prevention strategy viz: legal, educational, therapeutic, community-based and culturally appropriate methods that can be used.

Ref ID: 233
Notes: Against background of domestic violence author discusses an emerging factor: the male victim undergoing verbal and psychological abuse from his female partner and his "retaliation". Article is based on preliminary findings of Master of Philosophy research. Local research is based on newspaper accounts and interviews with experienced counsellors. Concludes there is a need to investigate gender relations and to educate men on the changing roles of women.

Ref ID: 157
Notes: This article states that the October invasion of Grenada is a manifestation of mounting transnational violence which entered the Commonwealth Caribbean with the Cubana airline tragedy of 1976. The author asserts that the invasion aided the interests of the apartheid regime in South Africa and elaborates his contention that the precedent of the "rescue mission" could assist in providing cover for a US-backed invasion of Nicaragua. The article concludes by reflecting on the ineptness of US policy, including the CBI, within the context of "the social temper of Caribbean Basin peoples".

Ref ID: 127
Notes: Among other things, this study adopted media reports of crimes in Canada. The study showed that the media focused on violent street crime: 32% of all crimes covered related to homicide, 16% involved violent theft, 15% other violence and 11% sex crimes

Other Reports:


401. Ending legalized violence against children. Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment Against Children

402. Rapid Assessment ...Haiti (full title not available). In French.

403. Etude sur les fondements de la pratique de la domesticité des enfants en Haïti. 2001

404. ET SI ON CONTAIT L'ENFANCE ....Eléments pour un plan national de protection de l'Enfance en Haïti


411. Duncan N, Castillo P. CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING IN SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES : THE CARIBBEAN EXPERIENCE.


413 (Belize Violence Study NB Unable to open 3 documents.)


415. LEGISLATION ON CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING EASTERN CARIBBEAN AND SURINAME

416. REPORT ON LAW REFORM INITIATIVES RELATING TO THE CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD IN THE OECS

417. Legislative Reform Initiative. Phase II – National Study of Barbados

418. No nak mi deel 1(Suriname)

419. Number of youths taken into custody in Suriname (2000)

420. Observance of the Convention of the Rights of the Child in Suriname

421. No nak mi deel 2/Verslag van een onderzoek naan staffen opde Ingere scholen in Paramaribo (Study of Corporal punishment in primary schools in Paramaribo)
422. Number of youths taken into custody in Suriname (2003)

423. A Rapid Assessment of the worst form of Child Labour in Suriname

424. Analyse van de werkzaamheden en behoeften van organisaties die werken met kind-slauchtoffers van geweld in Suriname

425. Kinderen in Surinaamse Kinderhuizen (Children in residential care facilities in Suriname) in Dutch and A brief summary of conclusions of this study in English

426. Children in Need of Special Protection (C.N.S.P)- (Suriname)

427. Protection of children : Living conditions of children in Surinam

428. Brief summary of conclusions – Publications in Dutch from Suriname

429. Conclusions: "Situation Analysis of Children in Suriname"

430. Legislation

431. Situational Analysis of Jamaican Children. UNICEF 2005


444. Leave No Child Out: The report of a survey on why children don’t go to school and on how schools can be child-friendly. Human Rights Commission of Belize (HRCB) & UNICEF 2003

445. Regional Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean. SAVE THE CHILDREN

446. Developing Children’s Rights in the Americas. SAVE THE CHILDREN 2003


