

OVERVIEW

Guyana is located on the north eastern coast of South America. It is bordered to the east by Suriname, west by Venezuela, north by the Atlantic Ocean and south by

of 237 (23.1.99). Women amount to 50.73% of the population. Geographically it

divided into ten regions for administrative purposes. Guyana is endowed with natural

mineral resources, including gold, diamonds and bauxite. These areas provide timber

potential for economic activities. There is considerable

The Constitution of Guyana, 1980 (Chapter 1:01) provides that the Government of Guyana, Article 29 (1), is the recognition by the Government of the principle

Equality of women and men. This has also been enforced with the ratification

of the Convention on the Prevention of Discrimination

Since the declaration of the Decade for Women gender advocates have been examining

women's position, trying to find ways for a more holistic approach for gaining major

achievements towards equality and women's development.

Some of the achievements witnessed in

and structural.

Legislation

In the realm of legislative achievement

1996 enables the police, social workers

passing of the Domestic Violence Act in

governmental and non-governmental services

domestic violence. Concern for violence

against women was one of the critical areas of the Platform for Action. Other Acts

has also been passed by Parliament. The Women's Affairs Bureau

collaboration with the Guyana Association of Women Lawyers successfully accessed

ing to assist women in representation in legal matters. In addition, the Women's

rs Bureau and the National Commission on Women organised women to give

point to note is that

two women are members of the 20 - person Constitution Reform Com

Policy and Structures

In relation to policy formulation, the Government approved the National Policy for Women in 1996. This brought into effect two mechanisms to support the work of the Bureau, namely, the National Commission on Women and the Inter-Ministry Committee.

... role at all levels of the society. To
...
... in Governance, whereby the Guyana
... and Documentation Centre have been

In addition, Government has currently allocated
... Women to enable them to play a greater
... give effect to this policy, Government will
... a project titled "Building Capacity for
... Women's Leadership Institute and the R
... established in 1997 and 1998 respective

... mainstreaming gender across all sectors.
... should be adopted thus. The national action plan for women addresses the areas of

... Challenges also are to be identified that the str

sectors not addressed the Bureau has not taken any action to determine the situation of women and girls as a basis for programme planning.

Education and Training

The number of women and girls who access education in both the formal and informal

as increased. As a result of efforts made a Cou... government...
females were 77% and 62%
tertiary level. In the Faculty of Arts and Social
Respectively, with a female...
was 84.4%.

rural and hinterland
wing human resource
ity.

In the Health Sector Training was organized for women
communities. These programmes saw the development of
base of local women capable of serving the needs in the o

men is represented at
that priority is placed

The issues of gender and equality and the advancement
cabinet level by a senior minister of Government of Asia.

the goals inadequate
funding resources allocated would deem

... in relation to the achievement of other
... of the national development

It is, however, recognised that an overall poorly functioning economy would necessitate reduced budgetary provisions across many sectors.

Access to Credit

The demand for high levels of collateral, as well as high interest rates puts formal credit

beyond the reach of women generally. It is estimated that the Institute of Private

Enterprise which has not such strict rules for lending did, during the

6. grant loans on a ratio of 3 men to 1 woman. Another response to

Women's Affairs Bureau

assist women is the Revolving Loan Fund Programme

which funds women to implement micro projects.

The National Plan of Action

al areas of concern which

The Government of Guyana has identified the following

also link with the Platform for Action

1. Women and poverty
2. Education and training
3. Women and health
4. Violence against women
5. Women in power and decision
6. Women with disabilities
7. Situation of indigenous women

and disabilities and the situation of indigenous women are of special concern for Guyana. The National Commission on Women has initiated action

Gender Mainstreaming

1995 Committee of Experts on Gender and Development states that a key objective of Government should be to integrate gender in all Government agendas,

policies and programmes, thus creating a culture within Government which is gender

sensitive. The Government has become the

Women's Movement.

of the participation of Gender.

formulation of the draft National

has also initiated action to remove

Guyana has adopted this strategy by the National

application of this strategy is to train the

and Development consultants and officials

Development Strategy. The Ministry of Edu

sex stereotyping in text books.

be provided in the national debate.

and in public debate to create an

The issue of mainstreaming gender will continue

There have been efforts in seminars, workshops

awareness of this strategy.

There is currently a greater recognition that women have a role to play in development and are making a meaningful contribution. By the same token, there is concern for the situation of boys and men, especially in relation to their education.

The Media

Change has not been significant especially with respect to the perception of the women in the media which continues to portray them in a negative mode.

Academic Institutions

Academic institutions have been addressing gender equality. Changes in the curriculum have been made in order to ensure this. Students in the Faculty of Social Sciences at the University of Guyana are encouraged to select optional courses designed

development projects will be sharpened. This should lead to readership development and the empowerment of women. This partnership will address local needs within a comparative and global experience.

Other Departments of the University like the Institute of Distance and Continuing

number of women.

Education continue to attract to their programmes a sig

and Development issues.

The Cyril Potter College of Education have addressed C

in its curriculum offerings. Programmes of the Technical Institute now feature an increased enrolment of women. NGOs, such as the Bahais, and the Adult Education

Association of Guyana are offering courses dealing with issues of concern to women.

Women and Globalization (Structural Adjustment)

ally the current environment of open economics, new trade regimes and competitive industries rely significantly on female labour both waged and unwaged. Research indicates that protectionist economic policies contribute to the external debt crisis, and human condition in negative ways.

IMF conditionalities need to be

It has been the views of many developing countries

human dimensions of economic

modified in ways which will give consideration

adjustment. With globalization as with structural adjustment evidence shows an increase in poverty levels, the most disadvantaged being women, children and older persons.

The structural adjustment programme of the late 1980s brought untold hardships especially to women. Guyana has not escaped those hardships, the prolonged economic decline which lasted for about two decades has contributed to the country being rated in 1991 as one of the poorest countries in the Western Hemisphere. This drastic decline of Guyana's economic performance led to further adverse consequences. As a result, this crisis augmented poverty and the Guyanese society was plunged into extensive systemic

POVERTY -

The Human Development Report (1996) states that the ability of a pre-determined minimum basket of goods (as a measure of affordability) is used. 78% of the population had incomes below the absolute poverty line. Other factors contributed to a greater negative impact on women than men, particularly single female parents and their families. Poverty therefore, for women is a special gender related problem that has rendered them much more vulnerable than men in society. Special attention must also be given to the situation of older persons, the majority of whom are women.

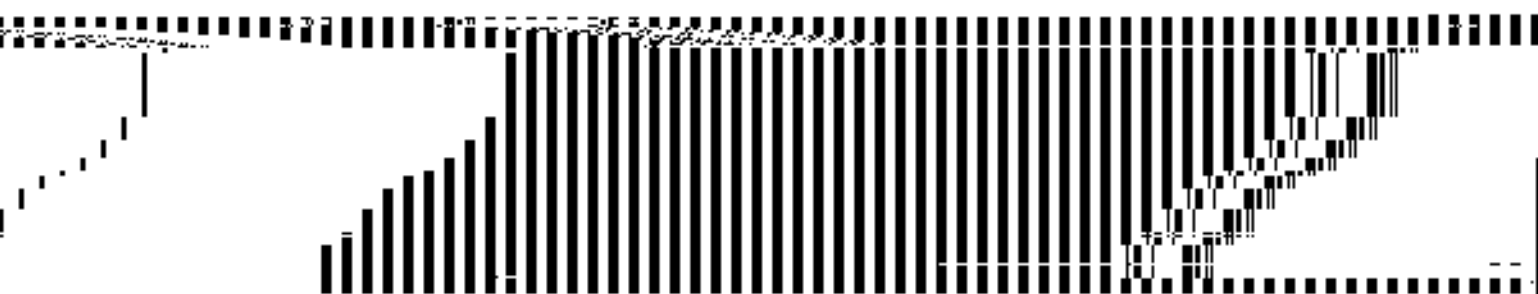
The Women's Affairs Bureau and the National Commission on Women have a critical role to play in monitoring the impact of adjustment programmes and globalisation so that timely intervention can be taken where necessary.

Conclusion..

Women's empowerment are central to development. The ability to create this awareness nation-wide in order to increase the capacity for social development is one of the main tasks of the Women's Affairs Bureau. The staff of this Unit should be increased to a level which would make intervention and programming match the needs of the female population which the Bureau is mandated to serve. As mentioned earlier, training and education should be intensified in order to ensure that women gain the necessary skills and confidence to pursue economic activities in the interest of national development.

It is important also that all stakeholders at the policy level be sensitized to be able to ensure that in their sectoral plans consideration is given to flexible forms of employment.

in the new millennium programmes for women will address this urgent need more effectively.



PART II- FINANCIAL AND INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES

A: Financial Measures

2. The Structural Adjustment Programme

ment Programme of the late 1980s brought untold hardship

especially to women. Guyana has not escaped those hardships. In addition, the

substantial prolonged economic decline which lasted for about two decades has

contributed to the country being rated in 1991 as one of the poorest countries in the

Western Hemisphere.

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consequences. As a result, this crisis augmented poverty and the Guyanese society was

plunged into extensive systemic poverty.

According to the Human Development Report (1996) when income as a measure of

the minimum basket of goods is used, 70% of the population lives below the affordability or a

relative poverty line and 35% fell below the critical poverty line.

This has contributed to a greater negative impact on women than men.

These problems affect the parents and their families. Poverty, therefore, for women has

become a problem that has rendered them much more vulnerable than

men. Attention must also be given to the situation of older persons,

especially women.

affordability or a

incomes below the

These and other factors

particularly single

special gender-re-

men in society.

the majority of w

Under these circumstances, specific financial measures to take women's equality and
 ment into account have been inadequate. Government established a Poverty
 on Programme 1995-1998, out of which C\$45 million was allocated and

ered by the Women's Affairs Bureau in efforts to address the specific situation

and poverty recognising that women are the larger number of the poor. This

I provision represents 2.8% of the national programme funds for Poverty

of practical and strategic gender

te population. Programme were organised for women across the needs of the

Small Business Management

Consciousness awareness and Needs Assessment

Gender Training for Managers and Executives

Computer Literacy Training

Gender in Policy and Planning

Political Leadership for Women and

Gender Analysis in Policy and Planning

There were other programmes targeting various groups

from specific funding, such as:-

ons to the various women's non-governmental organisations.

33% of the Department's Budget for 1999. The percentage seems negligible.

of the remaining 67% only 40% go to direct programmes to benefit women.

ning 27% is directed in other support services such as materials and other office

Inflation and depreciation of the Guyana Dollar will make it almost impossible

Department to complete the work programme formulated for 1999. Hence, the

work of the Women's Affairs Bureau will be to determine the priorities of its work

within its limited financial resources.

al resources have been accessed from bilateral donor agencies for specific

ness/projects in 1996-1998 as listed below:-

Small Business Training Manual for Micro-Enterprise Management

funded by Canada-CARICOM Gender Equity Fund (CCGEF)

ed by

Training for Trainers in Gender in Policy and Planning (CCGEF).

ed by

Women's Human Rights Campaign against violence to women
UNDP/UNICEF

initiated by various agencies to monitor and quantify the contribution of women to the advancement of women. It is proposed to address the issue of the contribution of women to the advancement of women in the current work programme of the WAB or the NCW, subject to the availability of funds.

for two mechanisms: Ministry. These are the: titles. However, each has been made difficult.

B. Institutional Measures

The passing of the National Policy for Women has paved the way for the implementation of the policy. It is proposed to be put in place in order to give support to the National Commission on Women and the Inter-Ministry

Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a monitoring role through the setting up of inter-agency committees, comprising representatives of civil society and government to assist and report on follow-up actions. The National Commission on Women has responsibility

for the preparation of the country report to CEDAW.

The Ministry's involvement across the range of institutional measures is integrated into its national agenda for women.

The Women's Affairs Bureau liaises with one hundred and five non-governmental organisations. Its staff are also members of at least five national non-governmental organisations. There are also national committees comprising non-g

Access to credit is still out of the reach of many women. During 1996-1998 a new initiative, of the Commonwealth Youth Programmes in the establishment of a Small Business Credit Scheme. 50 women and 39 men have so far benefitted. Similar programmes are run by public and private agencies such as the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Institute of Private Enterprise Development (IPED)..

Though there has been improvement in women's representation at some levels of senior public office between 1993 and 1998, their numbers are still unacceptably low. At the level of Permanent Secretary there is a significant decrease in female representation from 1993 (33.3%) to 1998 (14.3%). This follows a trend of lower representation of women in higher Government office compared to previous years. There is on the other hand a positive indication of women overtaking their male counterparts in 1998 at the levels of

and Assistant Secretary in

Deputy Permanent Secretary, Principal Assistant Se

PART III

A. Development of improved services and future actions

The Government of Guyana, in consultation with key NGO's has prepared a draft 5 year Programme of Action, 1999-2003. The formation of relevant policies, programmes, projects and positive action is expected. The key agents for actions in this forth-coming period will be the Women's Affairs Bureau, the Guyana Women's Leadership Institute (GWLII), and the National Resource and Documentation Center, supported by appropriate NGO's and NGO's as well as the specialized United Nations agencies

In addition, it is expected that the Women's Affairs Bureau, supported by the National

Commission on Women and the Honor Community, a recommendation of the issue papers commissioned in 1997/1998, a needs assessment statement as a basis for advising on policy formulation.

Awareness Creation

There is evidence of a gradual acceptance within the Government of the significance of mainstreaming. Women are becoming recognised as contributors to

development, and representation on committees and Boards is being sought

NGWO's. To illustrate- The National Development Strategy Committee

Constitution Review Committee 1998-1999;

Nevertheless, there is the on-going need for awareness creation in the nation, across age groups.

One factor is the emergence of new groups such as the rural women's network, the Political Party Across Differences (WAD), Community based Organisations e.g.

participation of representatives of some women's organisations on Committees

role for drafting the National Development strategy provided opportunity for

process and for raising awareness in the national development strategy.

Constitution Review Commission was also invited from women's

are also made by NGWO's calling for enforcing equality

the proposed revised Constitution of Guyana.

in the sectoral policies

Representation on the C

organisations. Submiss

and women's human ri

Legislation

islation has been passed!!!

In the post-Beijing peri

The Domestic Violence

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1995

The Prevention of Discrimination Act 1997

Under the Termination of Pregnancy and Contraception Act 1997, pregnancy of a woman is not to be regarded as a ground for dismissal unless the reason connected with pregnancy does not constitute good or sufficient for dismissal.

In Guyana, 1980 of the importance of gender equality was made before the Constitution Review Commission. However, representation of women was not recognised as a Fundamental right and not merely as a social goal.

The Commission set up a Committee for gender equality to monitor the legal status of women. The larger project, "Status of Women in Guyana", was funded by the NCW and the CCGEE. The project was coordinated by Women Lawyers and the Help and Shelter Agency. A detailed examination of the legislation passed over the last two decades was made.

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Of particular interest is the report on the "Status of Women in Guyana". This study was a component of the "Monitoring, Research and Policy" conducted by the Commission. Consultants were the Guyana Association of Women Lawyers and the Help and Shelter Agency.

A detailed examination of the legislation passed over the last two decades was made. Recommendations were made for amendments to the laws as well as for improved implementation measures.

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Research and Information Collection

The National Commission on Women, in support of the work of the Bureau has made

available a series of Issue Papers on the following areas of concern:

- Women and Poverty
- Women, the Environment and Sustainable Development
- Women and Human Rights
- The Girl Child
- Indigenous Women
- Women and Health
- Women and Disabilities

In addition, the project catered for a detailed examination of the legal status of women.

Recommendations have been made for the amendment of some provisions in the Acts

as well as for improved implementation e.g. education and sensitization of legal

personnel, and the public including women themselves. This project was funded by the

Canada CARICOM Gender Equality Fund.

to CEDAW for the period

2011

The Commission has also completed the Guyana Report

2004-2009

This has been approved by the Cabinet

B. Obstacles to be overcome are:

1. The inordinant constraint of inadequate human and financial resources continues to be a limitation for the establishment of effective institutional mechanisms. Acknowledging this limitation, it becomes imperative for the Women's Affairs Bureau to address this problem creatively.

2. Weak and infrequent liaison with support agencies, both government and non-government.

3. Inadequate co-ordination with relevant NGO's to support implementation of programmes and projects.

4. Non-existence of a national umbrella women's organisation.

New areas/commitment

1. Analysis of the budgetary provisions at national level which benefit

2. Programs to address the situation of indigenous women and women with disabilities

3. Strengthening the liaison with Ministry of Health and Ministry of Education in terms of mainstreaming gender in policy and programmes.

Targets

1. A strengthened Women's Affairs Bureau
2. A stronger commitment to the National Thrust for Women.
3. Coordination of Human, Financial and Technical support for Women's Programmes.

Priority Areas of Concern

1. Women and Poverty
2. Women and Health
3. Human Rights of Women
11. Women and the Environment
12. The Girl Child

General Comments

cal support to ...

as of concern

to policy and

y the Canada

uation of the

In 1997-1998, the National Commission on Women, in terms of the Women's Affairs Bureau (WAB), commissioned Issue Papers on listed above. These papers were to provide the Bureau with information for programme formulation. In addition, the project, which was funded by the CARICOM Gender Equity Project (CEGP), provided for the collection of information in the Issue Papers through the conduct of...

(a) round table discussions with women's groups in rural and urban hinterland areas

key trainers and representatives of key

(b) a high-level seminar for

agencies

to key agencies engaged in programmes

(c) dissemination of the issue p

related to gender and develo

sions, the problem encountered was a

the implementation of the round table

and time is needed to ensure attendance

relation to attendance at the sessions. M

high level seminar was very disappointing un

Secretariat

most important calling for public education programmes for women and men, and targeting the Police Force and the legal practitioners at all levels of the judicial system. Initial educational programmes for officers and ranks of the Police Force have been conducted on funds provided by Canada CARICOM Gender Equity Fund (CCGEF). A special booklet on the Domestic Violence Act has been prepared by The Red Thread, a NGWO.

Commission on Women (NCW) addressed the issue of Women's Rights as Human Rights, requesting provisions relating to recognition of the unwaged labour of women.

The Girl Child

Action by Government (Child Services)
 Appointment of a Commission for
 of Children 1993
 Appointment of a drop-in Centre for
 Ministry of Education programme for

Government has ratified the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women

The National Policy on Women was approved by Parliament in 1996. An important feature of that policy was the establishment of

- A National Commission on Women
- The establishment of the Inter-Ministry Committee
- The policy also indicated approval of the strategy of mainstreaming gender in all Government policies and programmes.

The national focal point, designated the Women's Affairs Bureau, was established in

1981. It currently functions within the Ministry of Human Services and Social Security.

The National Commission on Women has responsibility for maintaining a national

dialogue on issues of concern to women, for advising the Minister of Human Services

and Social Security on needed policies and programmes to address these issues, to bring

them to the attention of the Women's Affairs Bureau in programme formulation and

draft Report to UN/CEDAW on the status of the programme in Guyana.

to prep

The Inter-Ministry Committee has responsibility for technical and professional support to Women's Affairs Bureau and to support relevant measures for mainstreaming gender in the ministries represented on the Committee and in Government agencies as a whole.

An evaluation of the functioning of these two bodies would reveal an acceptable level of fulfilment of their terms of reference, but more in-depth knowledge of issues, and greater participation would enhance that level of achievement.

The Government of Guyana, on funding accessed from the UNDP, has implemented the project titled "Building Capacity for Gender in Governance".

This project has seen the establishment of two institutions, namely the Guyana Women's Leadership Institute and the National Resource and Documentation Center. This project which is currently in its implementation phase has the potential for significantly enhancing the leadership capability of Guyanese women, and of providing an improved information base for on-going programme formulation.

Since Beijing 1995, efforts have been made to strengthen the Regional Women's Affairs

Commission established in 1986. The Commission comprises representatives of Non-Governmental Women's Organisations and agencies in each Region.

Give Commission on Women
 Program with Progress
 Equipment, and will
 share with other
 Comment and non-
 financial activities

In the past, the Commission on Women has been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights. The Commission has also been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights. The Commission has also been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights.

The Commission on Women has been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights. The Commission has also been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights. The Commission has also been successful in its efforts to bring about legislative changes in the area of women's rights.

Areas of Concern
 Examples of successful projects
 Wives of obstacles
 Wives of obstacles
 Wives of obstacles

Women and Poverty
 Health
 Rights of Women
 Guyana
 Men and the
 Women
 Girl Child

<p>Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned.</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned.</p>	<p>Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned.</p>
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Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned.

Useful in-tatari capacities issues paper use.

Examples of successful business programmes and strategies to implement the political areas of concern of People's Platform for Action contribute any targets and

to the

of obstacles
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Completed success
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strategies set and ref
Achievements)

Concern

Womens care
Bleeding
the

oping

Legislation enacted in
Public Education
Training of
Production of
Production
Agricultural
Industries
Women

Education

regnancy and marriage
nformation for teachers
is in remote areas are
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Law enforcement
and public Authorities
old traditional views
Law superior

Support for Hinterland
to the Tertiary
Institutions.

World maintain shelters
housed by houses
Surgical Aid
System of Data
Trust Police Stations,
Health Facilities
Legislation
Society and persons
mentary points
Family Court
support services

strengthen
networks to handle
of Abuse and Violence

any targets and
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 = 8

Commitment to fur
 action/program initiative

Examples of obstacles
 encountered/lessons learned.

of successful
 programmes and

...set of... (and...)

Critical Areas of Concern
Example: policies, prospects, critical Beijing (Indicate strategically achieved)



Examples of obstacles encountered/lessons learned.

...programmes
...to implement

8. Institutional Mechanism for the Advancement of Women

The Ministry of Women's Affairs was established by the Government in 1986. An important element of the strategy was the establishment of the Commission on Women. A National Commission on Women was established in 1987. The establishment of the Commission on Women was the result of the approval of the strategy of mainstreaming gender through the policy of the Government.

The Women's Affairs Bureau was established in 1981. It currently functions within the Ministry of Education and Social Security. The national focal point for women's affairs is the National Commission on Women. The Commission on Women is a permanent body that deals with issues related to women's affairs. It is headed by the Minister of Human Services and Social Security. The Commission on Women is responsible for the implementation of the National Policy on Women and the National Strategy on Women. The Commission on Women is also responsible for the preparation of the draft Report to UNCEDAW on the status of women in the country. The Commission on Women is also responsible for the implementation of the National Policy on Women and the National Strategy on Women. The Commission on Women is also responsible for the implementation of the National Policy on Women and the National Strategy on Women. The Commission on Women is also responsible for the implementation of the National Policy on Women and the National Strategy on Women.



Population Distribution (selected years)

Guyana

Year % Urban % Rural

1991¹ 30.8 69.2

1992 31.1 68.9

1996 36.6 63.4

1998 37.1 62.9

1 & 2. -- Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana.

3. -- PAHO, 1997

4. -- PAHO, 1998.

As the population continues to be a predominantly rural one, the data shows a steady increase of the urban population.

Population growth rate

The population growth rate between census periods 1980-1991 has been 0.44% and is reflected as - 0.44% (Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana).

(1997) estimates an Annual Rate Population Growth for the period

1995-2000 of 1.04%.

(1998) estimates an Annual Rate Population Growth for the period 1995-2000 of 1.0%.

1998 of 1.0%

1b. Total Fertility rate

The indication is that the total fertility rate maintains a steady 2.3 as follows:-

	Total Fertility rate (per woman)	Time Period
Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana	2.36	1991-1996
PAHO (1997)	2.3	1995-1998
PAHO (1998)	2.3	1998

1c. Fertility rate for women aged 15-19 (no date available)

II. MORTALITY

Table II.1: Life Expectancy by sex (selected years), Guyana

Year	Female	Male
1994 ¹	70	63
1996 ²	69	63
1997 ²	67.9	61.1

Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana

Ministry of Health, Guyana

PAHO (1998)

Sources

Table II.2: Infant, Under-five and Maternal Mortality Rates by (available) year, Guyana

Year	1995	1996	1997	1998	Description
(Per 1,000 live births)	27.8	24.2	32.0	22.9	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
	27.8	24.2	32.0	22.9	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)
	172.9	200.0	124.0	124.0	Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)

Sources: Ministry of Health (MCH Unit) & Bureau of Statistics

PAHO (1997)

III. HEALTH

Table III.1: Health Care access by year, Guyana

Description	Year		
	1995	1996	1997
Number of Physicians per ten thousand population	3.0	3.8	2.8
Number of Nurses per ten thousand population	8.0	8.0	9.4
Number of Hospital beds per ten thousand population	38.8		

Source: Bureau of Statistics, State Planning

Reproductive Health

Table III.2: Contraceptive use (all m

Year	% Contracep
1995	31.0
1996	31.0

Sources: PAHO (1997)
PAHO (1998)

Table III.3: Births attended by train Guyana

Year	Pre-natal	Y
1995	95	93
1996	95	93

Sources: PAHO (1997)
PAHO (1998)

Table III.4: HIV adult prevalence rates, Guyana

Year	Prevalence Rates	
1989	Commercial Sex Workers	25%
1992-95	Male STD patients	21%
1993	Pregnant women	3.7%
1995	Pregnant women	7.1%
1997	Blood Donors	3.2%
1998	General Adult Population	3 to 5%
1998	14-24 years old pregnant women	3%

IV. GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

Table IV.1: Primary and Secondary Education by Sex, 1990/91
Guyana

Level	Total	Female	Male
Primary	102,000	50,225	51,775
Secondary	62,043	31,845	30,198
Combined Total	164,043	82,070 (50.1%)	81,973 (49.9%)

Source: Ministry of Educational Statistics of Guyana, 1996-1997

The female/male ratio, therefore

15-24

IVa

*1991 Ratio literate females to males a

F : M

7 : 3

* This is the latest data available.

Ministry of Statistics

Source: Ministry of Education and
Guyana and Census, 1991.

ment Ratio (1998)

: M

: 3.4



Value Un...

Bureau of Statistics, Guyana

Source

Labour Force engaged in Agriculture, Industry and Services
 and Estimated % of Labour Force engaged in
 Agriculture, Industry and services by Sex, Guyana, 1993*

Table V.1

Total Number	% of Force	% Female	% Male	
245,492	100.0	31.7	68.3	Total Labour Force
36,889	15.0	34.5	65.5	Agriculture
64,019	26.1	21.3	78.7	Industry
136,652	55.7	44.9	55.1	Services



**Table V2 : % of Labour Force by Employment Status
Estimated Labour Force by employment Status and
Sex, Guyana, 1993**

Employment Status	Total Number	% of Total labour Force	% Female	% Male
Total Labour force	245,492	100.0	31.7	68.3
Self-employed	96,085	39.1	35.2	64.8
Regular Salaried	128,718	52.4	33.9	66.1
Casual Labour	19,685	8.0		

Source: HIES, 1993, Table 1.8.1

Please note that Tables V.1 and V.2 are based on
Income Expenditure

IX. HUMAN SECURITY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

Table IX.1 Total # of serious crimes by year, Guyana

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>
	3425	3676	3233

Source: Criminal Investigation Department, Guyana.

Table IX.2 # of persons in prison by-sex and year, Guyana

	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Male	1553	1633	1695
Female	<u>70</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>70</u>
Total	<u>1623</u>	<u>1713</u>	<u>1765</u>

Source: Prison's Head Office, Georgetown, Guyana

HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENT

Floor area per person (1998)

Minimum size for habitable room is 100 sq. ft for 2 persons.

or habitable room is 50 sq. ft for 1 person.

Year of Housing Guyana

Source: M

PERSONS PER ROOM

1992 No. Of persons per room excluding kitchen & bathroom: 1.4 persons

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana.

SOURCES

Bureau of Statistics, Georgetown, Guyana.

Household Income and Expenditure Survey (HIES), 1993, Bureau of Statistics, Guyana.

The Planning Unit, Ministry of Education, Georgetown, Guyana.

State Planning Secretariat, Georgetown, Guyana.

Ministry of Health, Georgetown, Guyana.

Prison's head Office, Georgetown, Guyana.

Criminal Investigation Department

Prison's head Office, Georgetown, Guyana.

Prison's head Office, Georgetown, Guyana.

World Health Organisation

Pan American Health Organisation (PAHO/WHO)

Americas - Basic Indicators, 1997

Health Situation

Americas - Basic Indicators, 1998

Health Situation

Xd Population relying on traditional fuels for energy use - 90-95%

source: women's Affairs Bureau