Conducting Baseline Studies for Seventeen Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme

Financing Agreement No.: GA 43/JAM

Community Report

Fletchers Land

June 2020

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0. INTRODUCTION 7

1.1. Sample Size 8

1.2. Demographic Profile of Household Respondents 10

2.0. OVERVIEW 11

2.1. Description of Community Boundaries 11

2.2. Estimated Population 11

2.3. Housing Characteristics 12

2.4. Development Priorities 13

3.0. PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA 14

3.1. GOVERNANCE 14

3.1.1. Citizen's Engagement in Governance 14

3.1.2. Existence of alternate mechanisms for decision-making and/or influencing decision-making 15

3.1.3. Service Delivery 16

3.1.4. Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities . 19

3.2. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION 20

3.2.1. Level of Trust 20

3.2.2. Community Cohesion 22

3.2.2.1. Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion 22

3.2.2.2. Perceived activities that would improve cohesion and or what they use to gauge the feeling of "belonging" 22

3.2.2.3. Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities. 23

3.2.3. Willingness to shift to another method of community management 24

3.2.4. Inclusiveness and Responsiveness in Decision-Making 24

3.2.5. Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them 25

3.2.6. Knowledge in stress management, planning, negotiating, problem-solving, and conflict resolution 25

3.2.7. Conflict and Safety 26

3.2.8. Perceived necessity of gangs and criminal leaders for community safety 29
3.2.9. Smoking, Alcohol, and Drug use among Youth 29
3.2.10. Parenting and Child Development Skills 30
3.2.11. Attitudes towards mental health 32
..... 33
3.2.12. Experiences using health services and health status 33
3.2.13. Gender Norms and Gender Based Violence 34
3.2.14. Social Expectations of Men and Impact on Criminal Behaviour 35
3.3. SAFETY AND JUSTICE 36
3.3.1. Rate of reported crimes 36
3.3.2. Perception of safety 38
3.3.3. Community perception of the police 39
3.3.4. Community Justice and Safety 42
3.3.4.1. Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice 43
3.3.4.2. Level of trust and confidence in the justice system 43
3.3.4.3. Perception of self in relation to the justice system 44
3.3.5. Willingness to report crimes to the police 44
3.4. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION 47
3.4.1. Level of satisfaction of residents with their area as a place to live. 47
3.4.2. Use of Public Spaces 48
3.4.3. Knowledge about Disasters and Risk Management 50
3.4.4. Housing Quality 51
3.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT 53
3.5.1. Employment and Job Seeking 53
3.5.2. Barriers to Employment 54
3.5.3. Population in the Labour Force who are Certified 54
3.5.4. Means of Socio-Economic Survival 56
3.5.5. Attitudes to “hustling” and informal activities 57
3.5.6. Perceived Impact of Gang Membership on Socio-Economic Development of the Community 57
3.5.7. Poverty 58

3.5.8. Debt 59
3.5.9. Entrepreneurship 60
3.5.10. Social Protection 61
3.6. CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT 63
3.6.1. Knowledge about the Childcare and Protection Act 63
3.6.2. Practice of Safe Sex and Abstinence 64
3.6.3. Student performance at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC). 65
3.6.4. Youth Involvement in Crime 65
4.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS 67
5.0. APPENDICES 73
Appendix 1: Indicator Tables 73
Appendix 2: Dimensions of the Community Renewal Index Fletcher's Land 88
Appendix 3: Project Intervention in Fletcher's Land 92
GLOSSARY OF TERMS 93
GLOSSARY OF QUANTITATIVE TERMS 96

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Number of EDs Selected for Household Survey 8
Table 2: Sample Sizes for Household and Business Establishment Surveys 8
Table 3: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)..... 10
Table 4: Age Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted) 10
Table 5: Sex of the Head of Household (Weighted)..... 10
Table 6: Estimated Population by Sex 12
Table 7: Estimated Population by Age Group %..... 12
Table 9: Residents' Assessment of the Work of Government Institutions in Fletchers Land 18
Table 10: Level of Trust by Sex of Residents..... 21
Table 11: Age Distribution of Residents Who Reported that they Trust State and Non-State Actors 21
Table 12: Proportion of Residents who reported whether the Police Resolved Community Conflicts / Disagreements 27
Table 13: Perception of Safety by Sex of Resident 28
Table 14: Proportion of Youth 14 – 17 who have ever tried Smoking, Alcohol, and Drugs 29
Table 15: Proportion of Youth 14 – 17 who have ever tried Smoking Marijuana, other Non-Cigarettes, and Cigarettes 30
Table 16: Proportion of Residents who reported whether the Police Resolved Crime 37
Table 17: Z Normal Test Proportion of Persons Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Nights..... 38
Table 18: Responses of Residents on Statements Regarding Police Performance 41
Table 19: Field Assessment of Fletchers Land 49
Table 20: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Knowledge of Disaster and Risk Response by Sex..... 50
Table 21: Housing Quality Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest) 52
Table 22: Crude Job Seeking Rate by Community (Sorted Highest to Lowest) 53
Table 23: Proportion of Labour Force who are Certified (sorted highest to lowest)..... 55
Table 24: Poverty Prevalence Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)..... 58
Table 25: Proportion of Residents in Debt 59
Table 26: Household with Children whose Members have Ever Heard of the Child Care and Protection Act 63
Table 27: Awareness and Use of Male Condoms among Youth 14 – 24 Years..... 64
Table 28: Awareness and Practice of Abstinence among Youth 14 – 24 Years..... 64

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Formula for Sample Weighting 9
Figure 2: Ways Citizens Engaged in Governance in the Past 12 Months 14
Figure 3: Level of Satisfaction with Selected Services 16
Figure 4: Level of Trust between community members and state and non-state actors 20
Figure 5: Levels of Agreement on Inclusive and Responsive Decision-making 24
Figure 6: Proportion of Residents in Fletchers Land who Reported Knowing How to Manage Stress, Plan, Negotiate, Problem Solve, and Resolve Conflicts 26
Figure 7: Nature of Conflict Reported in Fletcher's Land, 2018 26
Figure 8: Mean Percentage of Residents Reporting their Perception of Safety 28
Figure 9: The Estimate Amount of Time Adults in Households Spent with Children Under 9 Years Old in the Past Month 30
Figure 10: Proportion of Households that Participated in Activities with Children Under 9 Years Old 31
Figure 11: Reported Methods Used to Discipline Children Under 9 Years Old 31
Figure 12: Level of Agreement with Statements on Mental Health 33
Figure 13: Nature of Crimes Occurring within Last 12 Months 36
Figure 14: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Feeling Safe Walking Alone After Dark, by Sex 39
Figure 15: Residents' Perception of how the Police Treat Certain Categories of Persons 40
Figure 16: Proportion of Residents who Used Selected Justice Services in the Past 12 Months . 43
Figure 17: Level of trust in the Justice system 44
Figure 18: Proportion of Fletchers Land Residents who are Willing to Report Crime to the Police 45
Figure 19: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Age of Residents 46
Figure 20: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Sex of Residents 46
Figure 21: Levels of Satisfaction with Physical Facilities 47
Figure 22: Reported Use of Public Spaces Within the Last 12 Months 48
Figure 23: Proportion of Residents who Reported knowing how to Respond to Disasters by Age 51
Figure 24: Percent of Persons in the Labour Force with Secondary Level Certification 56
Figure 25: Sector in which Business Operates 60
Figure 26: Beneficiaries of PATH and Other Social Protection Programmes 61
Figure 27: Percent of Shooting and Sexual Assault Victims who are aged 20 years and younger 66

1.0. INTRODUCTION

In September 2018, the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) engaged the services of BRAC Consultants to conduct the Baseline Study of 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme.

The Baseline Study of 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme commenced on September 11, 2018. Between March 2019 and June 30, 2019, the consultants conducted research activities and data collection. These research activities culminated in the preparation of this final report that contains the baseline data and recommendations for the community of Fletcher's Land.

The baseline study aims to collect data to support a gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation system. The data collected will better inform programming decisions and provide benchmarks against which intended outcomes and impacts of various interventions are measured within the beneficiary communities. In addition, the study is designed to improve the capacity of the Community Renewal Programme (CRP) and various key stakeholders in the collection and management of data.

Specifically, the Terms of Reference for this baseline study outlines the following sub-objectives:

1. Design and plan baseline studies in collaboration with the CRP Secretariat and implementing partners.
2. Develop the overall approach and methodology for the baseline studies.
3. Design and/or revise existing data collection methodology and tools to be used during the baseline studies and for further use throughout the Programme.
4. Provide recommendations and plans for integration of data collection tools and/or other required data sets necessary for programme management and coordination into the CRP database.
5. Collect baseline data that is disaggregated by demographic characteristics, including sex, age and vulnerable groups, such as persons with disabilities.
6. Provide a comprehensive report based on the baseline data, establishing baseline values and accurate status in line with the CRP goals and outcome indicators.

The consultants used a mixed method approach to conduct the baseline study of these communities. Research strategies included a household survey, a business establishment survey, focus group

discussions, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) sessions, Participatory Ethnographic Evaluation and Research (PEER) interviews, and interviews of representatives from community and partner institutions.

A stakeholder validation workshop held on October 29, 2019 presented the opportunity for representatives of the community and partner institutions to review the Draft Community Report. Data collected for this community report have been validated and areas of disagreement addressed.

1.1.Sample Size

The sample sizes used in this survey was drawn using a two-tiered process. The first tier is the selection of Enumeration Districts from the 17 communities as shown in **Table** 1 below.

Table 1: Number of EDs Selected for Household Survey

Community	Total List of EDs	Total no. of EDs	No. of EDs selected (50% sample)	EDs selected
Fletchers Land	3 – 12	10	5	3, 6, 9, 10, 12

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The second tier in the sampling process is the selection of household and business respondents from the sampled EDs (in the case of the household survey), and all EDs (in the case of the business establishment survey). The final sample size for the household and business establishment respondents is shown in **Table 2** below.

Table 2: Sample Sizes for Household and Business Establishment Surveys

	Listed	sampled	listed	Sampled
Fletchers Land	527	77	175	17
All communities	**15,813**	**1,570**	**3,350**	**405**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The sample for the households represents 10 percent of the total number of households listed for the selected Enumeration Districts (EDs) in each community (50 percent of the EDs covering the

communities were selected in the first stage, that is 5 of 10 EDs). The sample of household respondents in each ED was selected using probability proportionate to size (pps). The sample size for the business establishment survey represents approximately 10 percent of the number of businesses listed in all the Enumeration Districts identified for the community.

Prior to the analysis of the household data, the following formula was applied to develop the sample weights that were used.

Figure 1: Formula for Sample Weighting

Sampling Weight for the household Survey – CRP

$$\hat{X}_i = \sum \left[\frac{M_i}{m_i} \frac{N_{ij}}{n_{ij}} \sum_k \sum_l x_{ijkl} \right] \Big/ r_i$$

Where x_{ijkl} is the xth characteristic for the lth person in the kth household, the jth ED and the ith community.

N_{ij} is the number of households in the jth ED and the ith community

n_{ij} is the number of households selected in the jth ED and the i^{th} community

M_i is the number of dwelling units in the ith community

r_i is the number of ED's selected in the ith community

$\hat{X}_i$ is the estimate of the x^{th} characteristic in the ith community

1.2. Demographic Profile of Household Respondents

The sex distribution of the household respondents in the baseline study was 51.9 percent female and 48.1 percent male (**Table 3)**

Table 3: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fletchers Land	742	48.1	802	51.9	1545	100.0
All communities	**13155**	**45.0**	**16091**	**55.0**	**29246**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Table 4: Age Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	10 -< 20		20 -< 30		30 -< 40		40 -< 50		50 -< 60		60 & over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fletchers Land	40	2.6	301	19.5	421	27.3	261	16.9	241	15.6	281	18.2	**1545**	**100.0**
All Communities	**661**	**2.3**	**5134**	**17.6**	**6703**	**22.9**	**5428**	**18.6**	**5679**	**19.4**	**5641**	**19.3**	**29246**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

As **Table 4** above shows, the age distribution of household respondents is spread across the age groups with persons aged 30 and over being in the majority.

Table 5: Sex of the Head of Household (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Fletchers Land	722	50.7	702	49.3	**1424**	**100.0**
All Communities	**12231**	**47.1**	**13752**	**52.9**	**25983**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The sex distribution of the head of household is not the same as the pattern of the overall sex distribution of household respondents, where female heads of household represented the majority (**Table 5**).

2.0. OVERVIEW

Fletchers Land - otherwise spelt 'Fletcher's Land' and referred to as simply 'Land' - is located in the West Kingston constituency. Fletchers Land and its surrounding environs - Hannah Town, Orange Villa among others - are oftentimes classified as 'inner-city garrisons' as a result of their violent political past. The community remains haunted due to that history and experienced frequent flare up of violence. Fletchers Land is woefully underserved; it is densely populated with a combination of brick and board houses seemingly scattered everywhere.

2.1. Description of Community Boundaries

The description of community boundaries is as follows:

North: Torrington Road & North Heroes circle.

East: From the point of South Heroes Circle, proceeding in a southerly direction, (on the right) along East Street to where it intersects with North Street.

South: From the intersection of East & North Street, proceeding in a westerly direction (on the right) to where it intersects with Orange Street.

West: From the intersection of North and Orange streets, northerly along Orange Street (on the right) to where it intersects with Torrington Road.

2.2. Estimated Population

These baseline studies show that the estimated population of Fletcher's Land is 3,430[1] which is 42.7 percent male and 57.3 percent female (see **Tables 6 and 7** below). Less than half of the population (47.4%) is aged 30 and younger.

[1] This population estimate (2018) is based on the total number and size of households in the Enumeration Districts (EDs) within the boundaries outlined in the Community Profiles (developed with help from the Social Development Commission (SDC)).

Table 6: Estimated Population by Sex

	Estimated Population	Estimated population by Sex	
	Total	Male	Female
Number	3430	1464	1966
Percentage	100	42.7	57.3

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

Table 7: Estimated Population by Age Group %

	Age Group (Yrs)													
Community	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 & over	N Value
Fletchers Land	4.1	7.6	8.2	9.4	8.2	9.9	8.8	8.8	5.3	5.8	7.6	4.1	12.3	3430

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

2.3. Housing Characteristics

Eighty-three percent of households occupied dwellings that are separate houses or semi- detached apartment buildings. Approximately 51 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made with concrete and block while 45.5 percent of households occupied dwellings with concrete and wood outer walls. The main material used for constructing the roofs of dwellings were metal sheeting (41.6%) and concrete slab (20.8%). Researchers noted that at the top section of Church Street, most of the houses are brick, sprinkled with several small apartment-style complexes and referred to as "*middle-class*". Other sections such as Board Villa, Love Lane, and Kingston Lane represent the depressed "*pavaty*" areas.

Forty-three percent of the household respondents reported that their dwelling is owned by members of their household. The data also shows that 52.0 percent of household respondents reported that the land on which their dwelling was constructed is owned by members of their household. Households in this community had an average of 2 persons and an average of 1.40 persons per habitable room[2]. This statistic indicates some overcrowding when compared with the standard for adequate housing of 1.01 persons per habitable room.

[2] Habitable room refers to that used for sleeping. Excluded are kitchens, bathrooms / toilets, verandahs, storage rooms, laundry rooms, hallways/passageways.

Approximately 55 percent of households reported that they received public water supply piped into their dwelling. Ninety-nine percent of households reported that electricity from the grid was their main source of lighting and 86.0% of households experienced regular public garbage collection.

2.4. Development Priorities

The top five development priorities[3] for this community were:

1. Poor parenting
2. Lack of social and vocational skills and poor self esteem
3. Violence
4. Unemployment
5. Poor infrastructure

The list of interventions and projects through which Fletcher's Land received support over the last ten years, covering social services, youth education and empowerment, crime reduction, community capacity building, community infrastructure, and community sports and recreation can be seen in **Appendix 3.**

[3] Social Development Commission, ***Fletcher's Land Community Priority Plan*** (Kingston, 2015)

3.0. PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA

3.1. GOVERNANCE

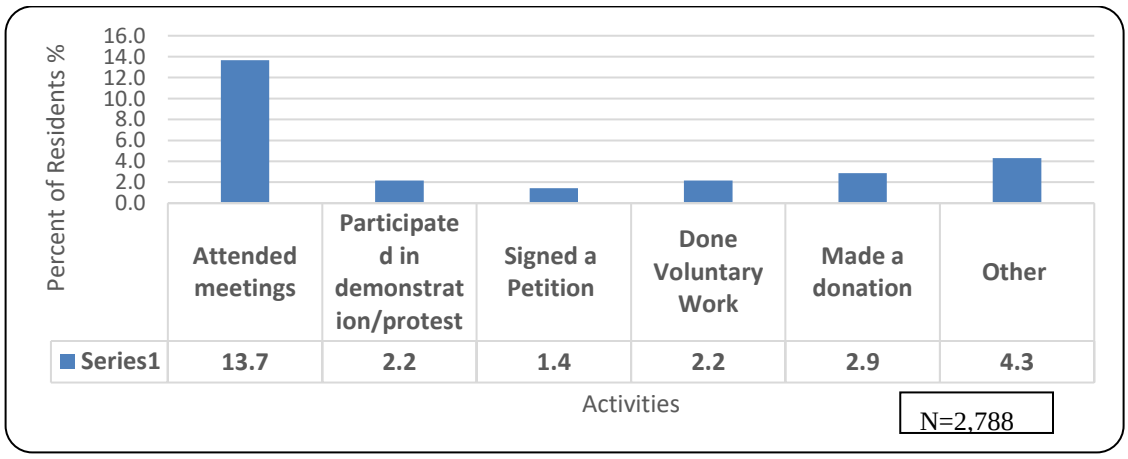
Effective Governance is a critical outcome of the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. This outcome, which is also a pillar of the CRP, supports Goal # 2, ***Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just***. Within the governance pillar of the CRP three results are expected – (1) Strengthened legitimate and participatory local governance structures and the relationship between them in CRP communities, (2) Increased transparency and accountability in governance, and (3) Strengthened community and parish development planning.

The following section presents the data and findings for several indicators that support the first two results outlined above. Indicators discussed include (i) the level to which communities are capacitated and participating in the democratic process, (ii) the number and strength of legitimate and participatory governance structures, (iii) transparency and accountability in governance, and the (iv) quality of service delivered by ministries departments and agencies to the target populations in CRP communities.

3.1.1. Citizen's Engagement in Governance

The household survey indicated that eighteen percent of residents (18.0%) in Fletcher's Land engaged in community activities during the past 12 months (**Figure 2** below).

Figure 2: Ways Citizens Engaged in Governance in the Past 12 Months



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

Citizen's engagement included attending community and other meetings (13.7%), making donations to community initiatives (2.9%), voluntary work (2.2%), participating in peaceful demonstrations or protests (2.2%), and signing petitions relating to community development (1.4%).

3.1.2. Existence of alternate mechanisms for decision-making and/or influencing decision-making

Responses from the household survey to the question *"Who or what Institution has the most influence in how decisions that affect your community are made?"* show that the Member of Parliament was identified by 26.0 percent of the household respondents followed by 6.5 percent who identified the church, and 5.2 percent who identified the Area Leader among the most influential in community decision-making (**Table 8 below**). Only 2.6 percent of household respondents identified the CDC among the most influential in community decision-making. More than a quarter of the residents (27.3%) indicated that there was no group that was most influential while 16.9 percent indicated that they did not know of any influential groups or individuals in the decision-making process.

Table 8: Groups or Institutions considered "Most Influential" in Community Decision-Making

Categories	Considered "Most influential in decision-making"	
	#	%
Member of Parliament	401	26.0
The Church	100	6.5
Area Leader	80	5.2
Councillor / Caretaker	60	3.9
The CDC	40	2.6
Don't Know	261	16.9
Not Stated	140	9.1
Other	40	2.6
None	421	27.3

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

With regards to the presence of alternative mechanisms for decision-making, or those that influence community decision-making, these are presumed to exist based on the household survey responses[4].

[4] Household respondents were not asked to distinguish between what they considered to be primary and alternative decision-making mechanisms. The responses provided revealed the persons or institutions that influenced community decision making.

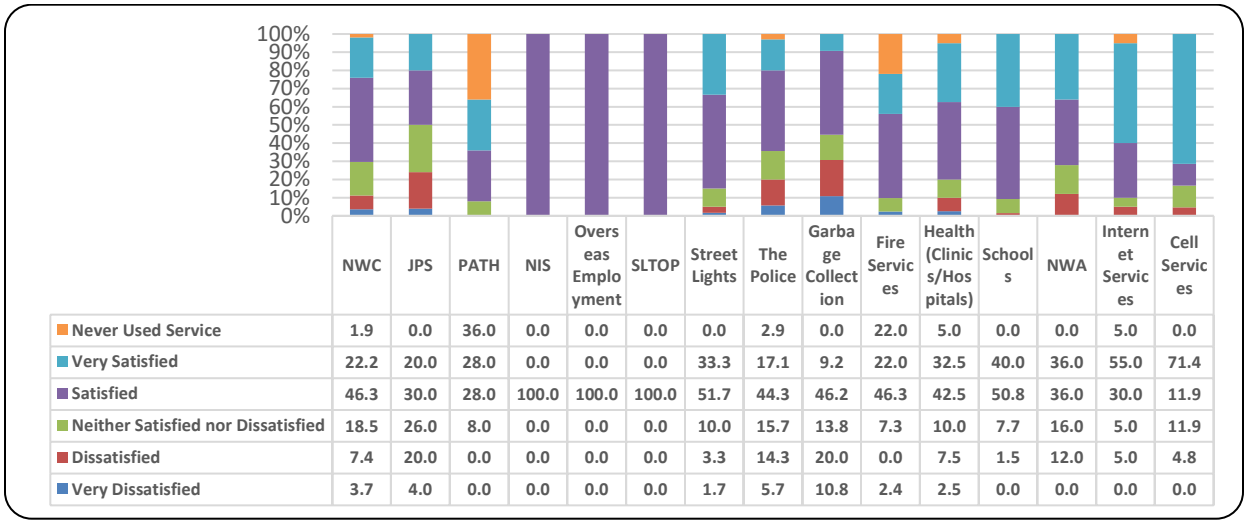
It is also to be noted that the response "none" (by 27.3% of respondents) to this question indicates that the household respondent did not consider any of the existing decision-making persons or institutions as "most influential", not that no decision-making mechanism exists.

The community of Fletcher's Land currently has six active community-based organisations (CBOs) that are also part of the community development committee (CDC). These CBOs support youth development, parenting, and culture. The CDC in this community is the Fletcher's Land Management Benevolent Society (FLMBS). The FLMBS was established on June 5, 2005 and continues to function as a liaison and supporting entity for the community. It is a key organisation to navigate economic opportunities for residents and foster meaningful relationships with entities such as the police. The Benevolent Society received the 'Most Peaceful Community Award' from the Ministry of National Security in 2006.[5]

3.1.3. Service Delivery

Findings from the household survey also indicate that the majority of residents who used selected services delivered in their community were satisfied with most of the services (**Figure 3** below).

Figure 3: Level of Satisfaction with Selected Services



	NWC	JPS	PATH	NIS	Overseas Employment	SLTOP	Street Lights	The Police	Garbage Collection	Fire Services	Health (Clinics/Hospitals)	Schools	NWA	Internet Services	Cell Services
Never Used Service	1.9	0.0	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	22.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0
Very Satisfied	22.2	20.0	28.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	17.1	9.2	22.0	32.5	40.0	36.0	55.0	71.4
Satisfied	46.3	30.0	28.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	51.7	44.3	46.2	46.3	42.5	50.8	36.0	30.0	11.9
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	18.5	26.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	15.7	13.8	7.3	10.0	7.7	16.0	5.0	11.9
Dissatisfied	7.4	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	14.3	20.0	0.0	7.5	1.5	12.0	5.0	4.8
Very Dissatisfied	3.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	5.7	10.8	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[5] Retrieved at: https://www.facebook.com/FLMBSociety/ **Fletchers Land Management Benevolent Society FB Page**

Most residents were satisfied with overseas employment (100%), the NIS (100%), the HEART Trust /NTA's School Leaver's Opportunity Training Programme (SL-TOP) (100%), schools (90.8%), streetlights (85.0%), health services (75.0%), and the NWA (72.0%). Only a half of the residents, however, were satisfied with the JPS (50.0%).

As in many other communities, water was the worst problem for most sections of Fletcher's Land. A group of residents gathered in the Square, at the intersection of Garrick Lane and Love Lane, reported that they had not had water for three weeks and that the school (perhaps a basic school) had to close as the children were falling ill. Another group, whose section had apparently just received water the night before commented: *"Stress – yuh know much drum mi full last night? Since road work the problem worse."* Another group claimed that the water pump had deteriorated, and the matter was reported to the National Water Commission (NWC) who promised to address it but to date has not done so. Residents complained that the cost of water was too high, and they could not pay the bills, especially since many were unemployed.

Regarding the Jamaica Public Service (JPS), there were no complaints about streetlights. As far as electricity in the home was concerned, most paid no light bills: *"10% have meter—90% 'borrow'."*

Two representatives from JPS and NWC participated in this aspect of the discussion (other topics under social transformation and socio-economic development were also discussed). In response to the issue of water shortage, the NWC personnel identified three main reasons for the problem. As a result of the current drought, the two main dams were "*40 percent capacity."*[6] Secondly, the construction along Three Miles involved major pipe replacements; and thirdly, the 'main line' continued to be ruptured along Mandela Highway because of the major roadwork.

The NWC representative indicated that only five percent of residents in underserved communities generally pay water bill - the other 95 percent use "*other means*" to acquire it. He pointed out that those in positions of power at the agency were "*pen and paper pushers*" who were unable to see the bigger picture. "*If the people want wata give it to dem … all dem worry 'bout is cost!*" Implementing such wide-ranging access "*will be expensive*" but in the long-term the Commission "*will recoup and profit. If dem gi di people dem a flat rate, the company cannot lose. When people know that they will pay, they will not waste wata."*

[6] April 29th. Mona dam has gone below 30% since.

The JPS contractor repeated the same concerns and recommendations as his counterpart at the NWC. He stated that the 'Pay-as-you-Go' arrangement in communities such as Majesty Gardens is reaping huge success. *"People like fi pay dem bill enu; it gives dem a sense of belonging and pride."* According to him, everybody wants their name on it: "*A bill wid dem not only fi pride*" but it serves to legitimize them as it bears an actual 'proof of address.' He went on to state that institutions such as banks, Courts Furniture, and other businesses require such proof and community people always have to go to a Justice of the Peace (JP) to have that done.

The only households satisfied with NSWMA were those on King Street which had daily garbage collection. Apparently, the garbage truck collected garbage from nearby places, "*the outskirts*"; otherwise they have no skips, garbage piled up and they dumped it "*in other places*", which was very unhealthy: "*Place full a garbage and attract insect and rat."* Residents were satisfied with the way the roads were maintained by the National Works Agency but complained that the NWA was contributing to the garbage and other problems: *"NWA need to do better wid drains - no plate to cover drain and a bare rubbish goh down in deh."*, residents stated.

Table 8: Residents' Assessment of the Work of Government Institutions in Fletchers Land

Government Institutions	Very Poor		Poor		Neither Good nor Bad		Good		Excellent		Never Used Service		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
HEART Trust NTA	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	13.3	100	33.3	140	46.7	20	6.7	**301**
SDC	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	12.5	20	12.5	40	25.0	80	50.0	**160**
MOJ (Victim Support/Med./RJ)	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	20.0	80	80.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	**100**
JCF	0	0.0	0	0.0	60	12.0	321	64.0	80	16.0	40	8.0	**502**
MoH (Hospitals and Clinics)	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	12.5	160	50.0	100	31.3	20	6.3	**321**
NYS	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	**80**
JSIF	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	40.0	0	0.0	60	60.0	**100**
JDF	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	12.5	100	62.5	20	12.5	20	12.5	**160**
MLSS	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	33.3	40	66.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	**60**
CPFSA (formerly CDA)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	**20**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019.

Respondents in the household survey who were aware of selected government services were also asked to rate the work of government institutions using a scale from "excellent" to "very poor" (**Table 9** above). They gave a good or excellent rating to all, ranging from a high of 100 percent to

the National Youth Service (NYS) to a low of 37.5 percent to the Social Development Commission (SDC).

3.1.4. Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities

Appendix 2 lists fourteen (14) projects and initiatives implemented by government and non-government organisation in Fletcher's Land, often with support from the International Development Partners (IDPs). Notable projects include:

- Citizen Security Initiative (CSI) / Citizen's Security and Justice Project (CSJP), UK Department for International Development.
- Peace Management Initiative East (PMI).
- Poverty Reduction Programme III, European Union.
- Inner City Community Forum (ICCF), Multiple Donors.

These and other support initiatives covered thematic areas such as social services, youth education and empowerment, crime reduction, community capacity building, community infrastructure, and community sports and recreation.

Between 1996 and 2018 the Jamaica Social Investment Fund, which has been delivering community development projects, completed two (2) projects in Fletcher's Land. These projects were skills training interventions valued at J$20.6M.

In light of these various projects and initiatives that were implemented in Fletcher's Land, it can be confirmed that there is some alignment between these initiatives and the development priorities the community identified in its 2015 Community Priority Plan. It is also evident that these initiatives were also somehow aligned with the development priorities that residents have identified during this study.

This study, however, did not determine whether the benefits derived from these projects and initiatives have satisfied or impacted the development priorities of vulnerable and volatile communities as such a determination is outside the scope of this research.

3.2. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

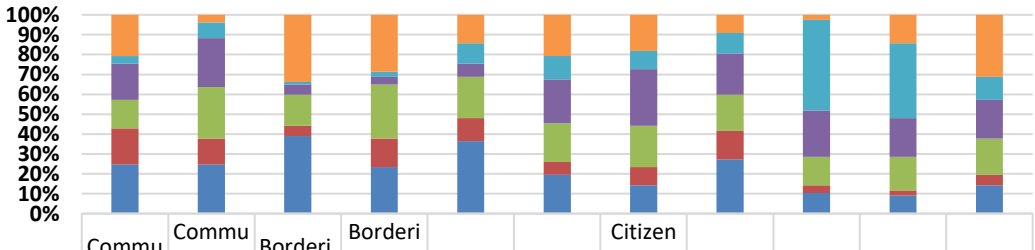
Within the Community Renewal Programme, six results have been identified that would support these higher-level national outcomes. These related results are (1) improved social skills among target population, (2) reduced inter and intra community conflict, (3) improved quality of service to target population, (4) improved health practices, (5) increased parenting skills and practices, and (6) reduced intra familial conflict/abuse/violence.

The data and findings presented in this section speak to the level of social inclusion and cohesion in the CRP communities, level of trust between the communities and state and non-state actors, barriers to cohesion, events that would bring about cohesion in vulnerable and volatile communities, among other relevant indicators.

3.2.1. Level of Trust

The level of trust reported by residents in Fletcher's Land varies depending on the state and non-state actors in question (**Figure 4** below). Those trusted most by more than half the respondents were Church Leaders (68.9%) and Justices of the Peace (57.2%). Those least trusted were the MP (48.1%), Leaders from bordering communities (44.2%), Community Leaders (42.9%), and Councillor (41.6%).

Figure 4: Level of Trust between community members and state and non-state actors



	Community Leaders	Community Residents	Bordering Leaders	Bordering Residents	MP	CDC leaders	Citizen Association Leaders	Councillor	Church Leaders	JPs	The Courts
No Response	20.8	3.9	33.8	28.6	14.3	20.8	18.2	9.1	2.6	14.3	31.2
Trust Completely	3.9	7.8	1.3	2.6	10.4	11.7	9.1	10.4	45.5	37.7	11.7
Trust Somewhat	18.2	24.7	5.2	3.9	6.5	22.1	28.6	20.8	23.4	19.5	19.5
Neither Trust nor Distrust	14.3	26.0	15.6	27.3	20.8	19.5	20.8	18.2	14.3	16.9	18.2
Distrust Somewhat	18.2	13.0	5.2	14.3	11.7	6.5	9.1	14.3	3.9	2.6	5.2
Do not Trust	24.7	24.7	39.0	23.4	36.4	19.5	14.3	27.3	10.4	9.1	14.3

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

It is notable that a higher proportion of females reported that they trusted church leaders (80.0%) while a higher proportion of males (45.9%) expressed complete trust in the Justice of the Peace (**Table 10** below).

Table 9: Level of Trust by Sex of Residents

	Do not Trust		Distrust Somewhat		Neither Trust nor Distrust		Trust Somewhat		Trust Completely		No Response	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Leaders in the Community	18.9	30.0	21.6	15.0	13.5	15.0	21.6	15.0	2.7	5.0	21.6	20.0
Residents in your Community	32.4	17.5	8.1	17.5	18.9	32.5	29.7	20.0	8.1	7.5	2.7	5.0
Leaders in Bordering Community	43.2	35.0	8.1	2.5	13.5	17.5	2.7	7.5	2.7	0.0	29.7	37.5
Residents in Bordering Community	32.4	15.0	13.5	15.0	29.7	25.0	2.7	5.0	2.7	2.5	18.9	37.5
Members of Parliament	37.8	35.0	13.5	10.0	24.3	17.5	0.0	12.5	16.2	5.0	8.1	20.0
Community Development Committee leadership	24.3	15.0	5.4	7.5	24.3	15.0	13.5	30.0	18.9	5.0	13.5	27.5
Citizen Association Leaders	18.9	10.0	13.5	5.0	24.3	17.5	24.3	32.5	8.1	10.0	10.8	25.0
Councillor	27.0	27.5	18.9	10.0	21.6	15.0	16.2	25.0	13.5	7.5	2.7	15.0
Church Leaders	10.8	10.0	8.1	0.0	18.9	10.0	0.0	45.0	56.8	35.0	5.4	0.0
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	8.1	10.0	2.7	2.5	18.9	15.0	13.5	25.0	45.9	30.0	10.8	17.5
The Courts	13.5	15.0	5.4	5.0	24.3	12.5	10.8	27.5	10.8	12.5	35.1	27.5

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,545 (M=742, F=802)

Table 10: Age Distribution of Residents Who Reported that they Trust State and Non-State Actors

Groups	Less than 20	20-<30	30-<40	40-<50	50-<60	60+	Total who Trust
Leaders in the Community	0.0	0.0	5.2	9.1	2.6	1.3	18.2
Residents in your Community	0.0	0.0	6.5	9.1	3.9	3.9	23.4
Leaders in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	5.2
Residents in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.3	1.3	0.0	5.2
Members of Parliament	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.5	1.3	1.3	13.0
Community Development Committee leadership	2.6	2.6	9.1	5.2	3.9	6.5	29.9
Citizen Association Leaders	2.6	2.6	6.5	9.1	3.9	6.5	31.2
Councillor	1.3	1.3	2.6	7.8	6.5	5.2	24.7
Church Leaders	2.6	2.6	10.4	20.8	10.4	13.0	59.7
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	2.6	2.6	10.4	16.9	7.8	9.1	49.4
The Courts	2.6	2.6	6.5	6.5	3.9	3.9	26.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,545

The findings in **Table 11** above suggest that Church Leaders were trusted most by persons in the 40 - 50 age group and by senior citizens 60 years and over, while the Justices of the Peace were trusted, and presumably used, most by the older persons 40 years and over.

3.2.2. Community Cohesion

3.2.2.1. Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion

Residents were asked during the PLA sessions to rate the level of community on a scale of one to ten, where one represents no unity and ten represents complete unity. Residents rated the level of unity in Fletcher's Land as eight which suggests that the community is experiencing close to complete unity. The residents in Fletcher's Land explained that the community is enjoying relative peace and a concerted effort is being made to preserve this trend. An example of such efforts was the 'One-Family' peace party held every Saturday at the community 'Square'. The Square is classified as a historical 'hot-spot' - it is well-known for hosting the legendary 'Dutty Fridaze' street dance. It also operated as an established intersectional borderline for the different community citadels; it was here that incidences of violence remained rampant during conflicts. The researchers were informed that "*If war did a gwaan, nobody would be inna di square."* The CSJP Spelling Competition had also helped to unite persons. When a child from the community participates in the annual competition, community members will cheer on these children with pride.

3.2.2.2. Perceived activities that would improve cohesion and or what they use to gauge the feeling of "belonging"

Football and netball competitions, stage shows, parties and employment all improve cohesion and bring greater chances of peace. The group on the Square indicated that ultimately, for peace to be achieved "*Di people have fi want it. A dat happen a 'Land'; wi get tired a di killing - too much death.*" They made it clear that the police played a critical role; the police exploited the community's fondness for 'partying' as leverage so as to "*mek deals wid wi*." For example, the police stated that if the violence subsided there would be less curfews and as a result they would "*leggo more permits*." They all concurred that this type of bargaining and cooperation worked

effectively. A distinction was expressed: "*Even though party build back vibes, nuff people prefer sports because dance keep a night and also a Selekta*[7] *might draw a certain song and it create a vibes, while sports a day, so people feel more safer."* In addition to this change in mindset, when many 'unattached' young men participated in skills-training and job-readiness programmes it took away much of the hanging out and *"idleness - all some want fi do is rub out han' middle an' drink a special."*

Residents wanted to see more of their Member of Parliament who was said to be largely absent from the community: *"Him need fi come more often. That would strengthen di people and gi dem more reason fi express dem feelings to him."*

Most respondents on the 'ends' also indicated that they felt a sense of belonging in the community. They also reported that partying and the input of powerful men helped to improve cohesion and that peace and love were necessary to increase community 'togetherness.'

3.2.2.3. Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.

Participants highlighted "*grievances*" as the major cause of conflict in the community and that these grievances were incidents that happened years ago between two parties and caused conflict that was never resolved. Participants stated that persons and families "*carried*" these grievances with them for years, and when an opportunity came up for the person/party who was wronged to retaliate, they would do so with violence.

Another cause of conflict was unequal distribution of resources. It was noted that if only one section/street of the community benefited from a particular activity, such as 'road work', then that could cause conflict. Personal conflicts like 'taking' someone else's woman or 'badmind', jealousy over possessions or other symbols of success, were also mentioned. Sports, specifically football, could also discourage unity. An example expressed was that when footballers received hard tackles during games that could cause conflict. Residents, however, indicated that sports activities were the most minor cause of conflict.

[7] Selectors/DJs in a dance setting can exercise a strong negative or positive influence through the songs they play and the words and phrases.

3.2.3. Willingness to shift to another method of community management

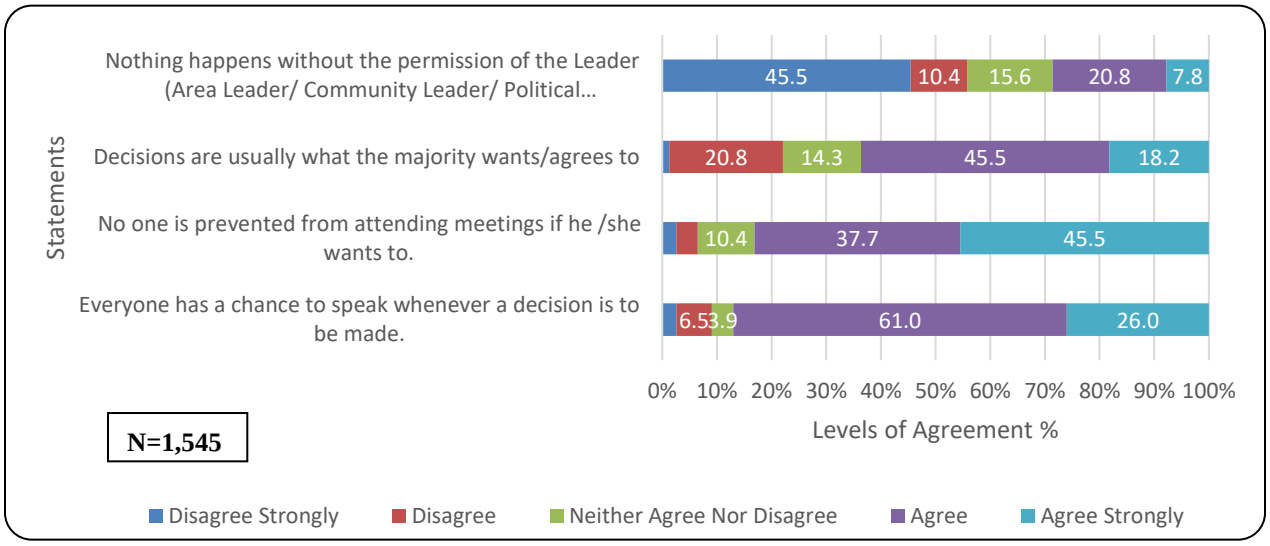
Persons on the 'ends' handled conflict through rough talk or whatever was necessary depending on the issue and the type of persons involved. They viewed violence as negative but inevitable: '*we born come see it*', and '*we have to live with it.*'

Most participants on the 'ends', indicated that employment and education are necessary to reduce violence. They also indicated that the people in the community were most likely to create change in the community. It was not clear from the responses that persons on the 'ends' were willing to voluntarily shift their method of community management.

3.2.4. Inclusiveness and Responsiveness in Decision-Making

Respondents in the household survey were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with four statements that were used to measure inclusiveness and responsiveness in decision making. The results show that inclusiveness and responsiveness in decision making in Fletchers Land is assessed at 72.4 percent[8] (see **Appendix 1: Indicator Tables**).

Figure 5: Levels of Agreement on Inclusive and Responsive Decision-making



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The great majority of citizens believed that no one was prevented from coming to meetings (83.2%) and even more (87%) held that everyone had a chance to speak when a decision is being made

[8] This assessment was arrived at by calculating the mean (average) of the percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements that suggest inclusiveness and responsiveness and those who disagreed with the statement that suggested non-inclusiveness.

(**Figure 5** above). Almost two thirds (63.8%) believed that decisions are usually what the majority wants or has agreed to. However, over half (55.8%) did not agree that nothing happens without the agreement of 'the Leader', whether Area Leader, Community Leader or Political Representative; over a quarter (28.6%) agreed, while 15.6% took a neutral position.

3.2.5. Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them

PEER participants identified the Member of Parliament and councillor as the main decision makers. They, however, believed that the decisions were not necessarily fair, but persons accepted them. These participants also indicated that people on the 'ends' do not replace other decision-making groups.

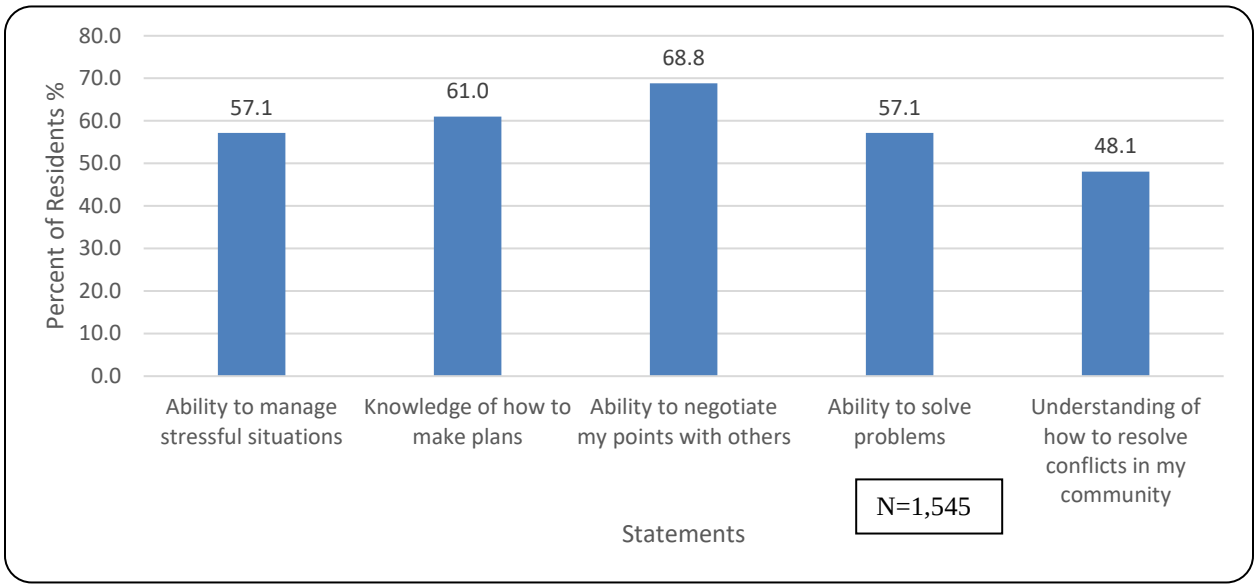
While an active CDC enables consultative decision-making at the community level, the proportion of community members actively engaged was, however, low (*see earlier discussion under Governance*).

3.2.6. Knowledge in stress management, planning, negotiating, problem-solving, and conflict resolution

Household survey respondents were also asked to use a scale from "excellent" to "poor" to rate themselves in their knowledge and ability to manage stress, plan, negotiate, solve problems, and resolve conflicts in their community.

Over half the residents (57.1%) felt confident that they could manage stressful situations and had the ability to solve problems, while even more (61.0%) were confident of their planning skills. Over two-thirds (68.8%) felt they could negotiate with others. However, a little less than half (48.1%) said they understood how to resolve conflicts in the community.

Figure 6: Proportion of Residents in Fletchers Land who Reported Knowing How to Manage Stress, Plan, Negotiate, Problem Solve, and Resolve Conflicts

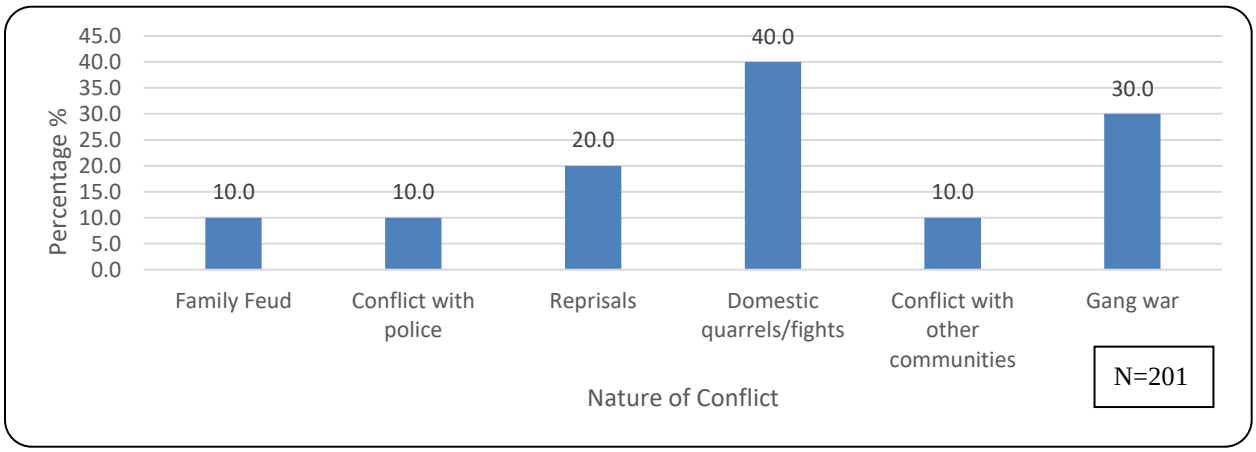


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.7. Conflict and Safety

Figure 7 below shows that the conflicts most frequently identified by residents as occurring within the last 12 months were domestic quarrels or fights (40.0%). This was followed by gang wars (30.0%) and reprisals (20.0%).

Figure 7: Nature of Conflict Reported in Fletcher's Land, 2018



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

Table 11: Proportion of Residents who reported whether the Police Resolved Community Conflicts / Disagreements

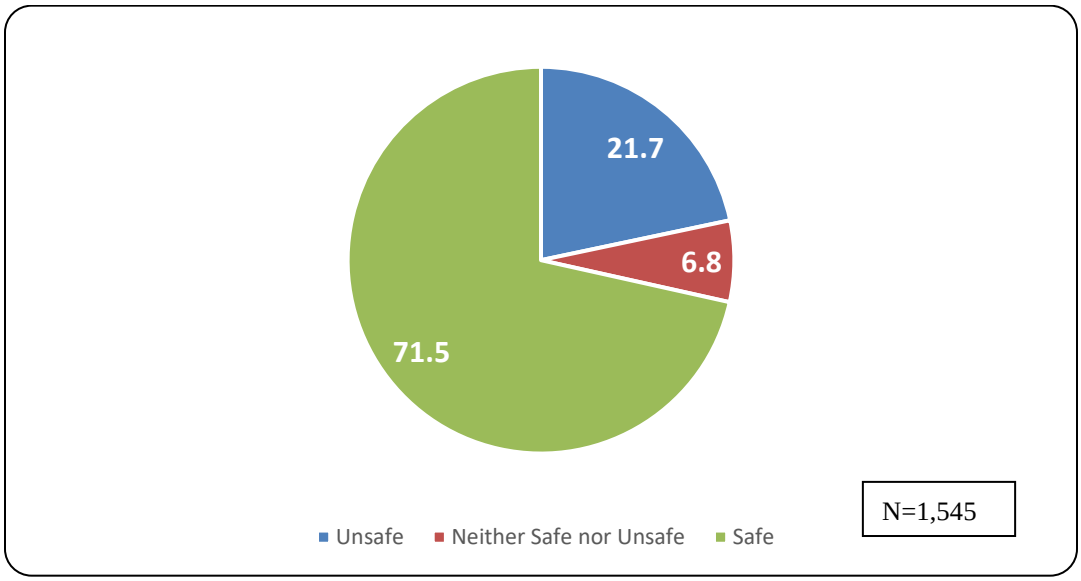
Communities	Resolved		Not Resolved		Don't Know		N Value
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Central Downtown	22	25.0	45	50.0	22	25.0	90
Delacree Pen	148	60.0	49	20.0	49	20.0	247
Denham Town	125	87.5	0	0.0	18	12.5	143
Fletchers Land	80	66.7	0	0.0	40	33.3	120
Franklyn Town	133	66.7	22	11.1	44	22.2	200
Greater Allman Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	100.0	23
Greenwich Town	21	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	21
Hannah Town	195	47.6	175	42.9	39	9.5	408
Jones Town	100	71.4	0	0.0	40	28.6	140
Majesty Gardens	47	60.0	32	40.0	0	0.0	79
Parade Gardens	78	57.1	39	28.6	19	14.3	136
Rae Town	76	50.0	19	12.5	57	37.5	152
Rose Gardens	90	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90
Seaview Gardens	23	14.3	47	28.6	93	57.1	163
Springfield Gardens	26	20.0	52	40.0	52	40.0	129
Tivoli Gardens	40	66.7	0	0.0	20	33.3	60
Trench Town	564	41.9	454	33.7	329	24.4	1347
Total	1768	49.8	933	26.3	846	23.8	3548

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The data also suggest that the police was effective in resolving the conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them. As **Table 12** above shows, 66.7 percent of residents indicated that the police resolved the conflict and disagreement that were reported from their community, while 33.3 percent did not know whether the police had resolved such matters.

It is also evident from the household survey and other information that Fletchers Land is considered safe by most residents despite its challenges. On aggregate, the mean percentage of residents in Fletchers Land who reported that they felt safe under different circumstances was 71.5 percent (**Figure 8** below). An average of 21.7 percent of residents, however, reported that they did not feel safe in this community.

Figure 8: Mean Percentage of Residents Reporting their Perception of Safety



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

When disaggregated by sex, the data showed that while both males and females reported that they felt safe, a higher proportion of residents who reported that they felt unsafe were females (**Table 13** below). These proportions ranged from 10.4 percent for walking alone and spending time alone in the community after dark to 22.1 percent for going to the nightclubs, bar, or stage show after dark.

Table 12: Perception of Safety by Sex of Resident

Statements	Safe		Unsafe		Neither Safe nor Unsafe		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
I feel safe walking alone in my community after dark	41.6	36.4	6.5	10.4	0.0	5.2	**100.0**
I feel safe spending time alone after dark	39.0	37.7	6.5	10.4	2.6	3.9	**100.0**
I feel safe using public transportation after dark	37.7	27.3	9.1	14.3	1.3	10.4	**100.0**
I feel safe shopping alone after dark	35.1	32.5	11.7	14.3	1.3	5.2	**100.0**
I feel safe to go out to a restaurant and eat out after dark	37.7	23.4	10.4	20.8	0.0	7.8	**100.0**
I feel safe to go to the nightclubs, bar or stage show after dark.	37.7	23.4	9.1	22.1	1.3	6.5	**100.0**
I feel safe walking alone in my community during the daytime.	46.8	44.7	4.3	2.1	0.0	2.1	**100.0**
Mean	39.3	32.2	8.2	13.5	0.9	5.9	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,545

3.2.8. Perceived necessity of gangs and criminal leaders for community safety

People on the 'ends' perceived themselves as being the "big man" just living for their friends. These participants also perceived community residents as having negative attitudes and assumptions toward them. They indicated that family members supported them in some ways, including being on the 'ends' themselves.

Most people on the 'ends', however, expressed the view that residents needed them to watch the community when people went to work and to help when things go wrong. They also indicated that people on the 'ends' as well as the police were responsible for keeping the community safe. Participants on the 'ends' also believed that the community could not have safety and justice without them. They, however, had mixed views as to whether they hurt the community. Some indicated that whether they helped or hurt the community depended on the situation.

3.2.9. Smoking, Alcohol, and Drug use among Youth

The household survey indicated that youth aged between 14 and 17 years old were more likely to use alcohol and to a lesser extent, smoke. Sixty-seven percent of these youngsters had used alcohol while a third tried smoking. Approximately 16.7 percent of youth in this age group also tried smoking marijuana (**Table 15** below). No one indicated that they had experienced drug use.

Table 13: Proportion of Youth 14 – 17 who have ever tried Smoking, Alcohol, and Drugs

	Percentage of Youth who tried/used	Percentage of Youth who have not tried/used
Smoking	33.3	66.7
Alcohol Use	67.0	33.0
Drug Use	0	100

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The finding that none of the youth respondent in this household survey identified with using drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and other hard or party drugs should be treated with caution. Other evidence[9] suggests that use of drugs among youth in the 14 – 17 age group occurs in this and other volatile and vulnerable communities.

[9] The 2016 National Drug Use Prevalence Survey suggest that the average age of initiation of marijuana use among youth in the 12 – 17 years is age 15 years.

Table 14: Proportion of Youth 14 – 17 who have ever tried Smoking Marijuana, other Non-Cigarettes, and Cigarettes

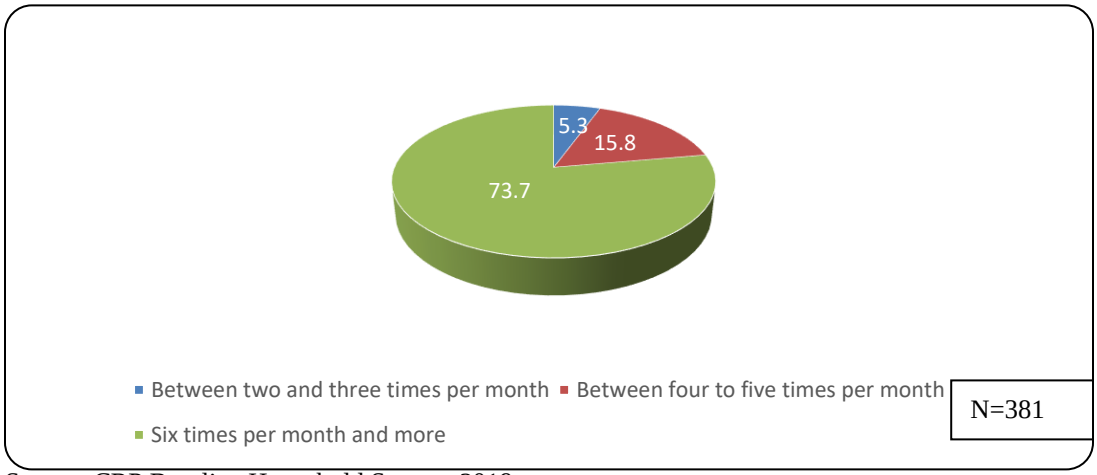
Communities	Marijuana (Weed/ Ganja)		Other Non-Cigarette		Cigarettes		None		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Delacree Pen	25	9.2	0	0.0	24	8.9	222	81.9	**271**	**100**
Denham Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	11.2	143	88.8	**161**	**100**
Fletchers Land	20	16.7	0	0.0	20	16.7	80	66.7	**120**	**100**
Franklyn Town	0	0.0	22	14.2	22	14.2	111	71.6	**155**	**100**
Greater Allman Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	185	100	**185**	**100**
Greenwich Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	21	50.0	21	50.0	**42**	**100**
Hannah Town	39	22.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	136	77.7	**175**	**100**
Jones Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	10.0	180	90.0	**200**	**100**
Majesty Gardens	16	34.0	16	34.0	0	0.0	16	34.0	**47**	**100**
Parade Gardens	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	8.2	214	91.8	**233**	**100**
Rae Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	76	100	**76**	**100**
Seaview Gardens	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	233	100	**233**	**100**
Springfield Gardens	78	21.5	0	0.0	77	21.3	208	57.5	**362**	**100**
Tivoli Gardens	20	16.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	99	83.2	**119**	**100**
Trench Town	110	19.5	16	2.8	0	0.0	438	77.7	**564**	**100**
All Communities	**308**	**10.5**	**54**	**1.8**	**221**	**7.5**	**2362**	**80.2**	**2946**	**100**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.10. Parenting and Child Development Skills

As **Figure 9 below** shows, approximately three out of every four households (73.7%) reported that during the past month they had spent six or more times with their children.

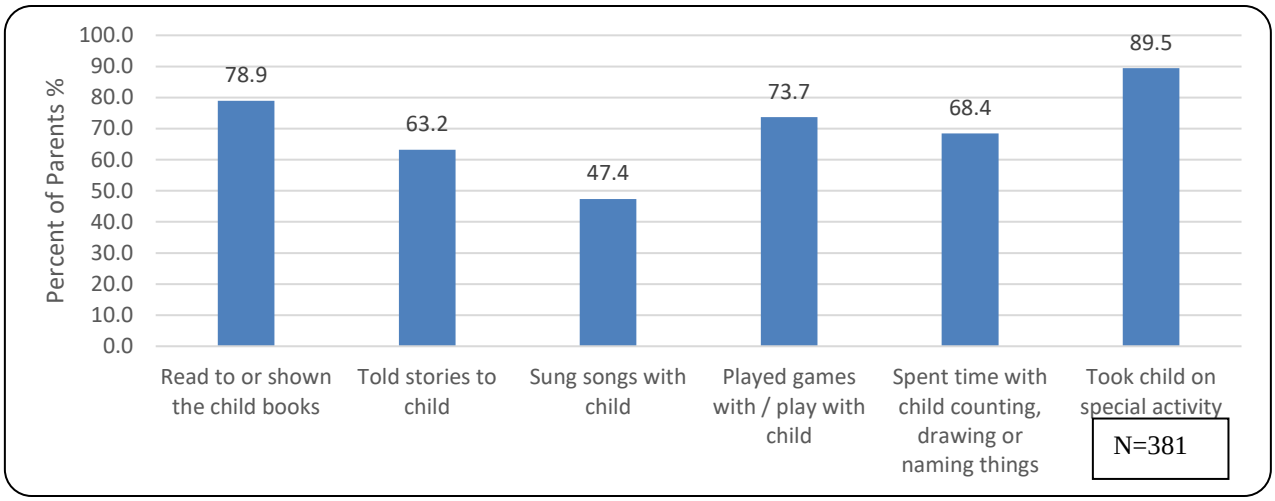
Figure 9: The Estimate Amount of Time Adults in Households Spent with Children Under 9 Years Old in the Past Month



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Figure 10 below indicates that the majority of households reported that they participated in a range of activities with children. The least popular activity was singing songs with their child - less than half the households (47.4%), while the most popular was taking the child on a special activity (89.5%), followed by reading to or showing the child books (78.9%).

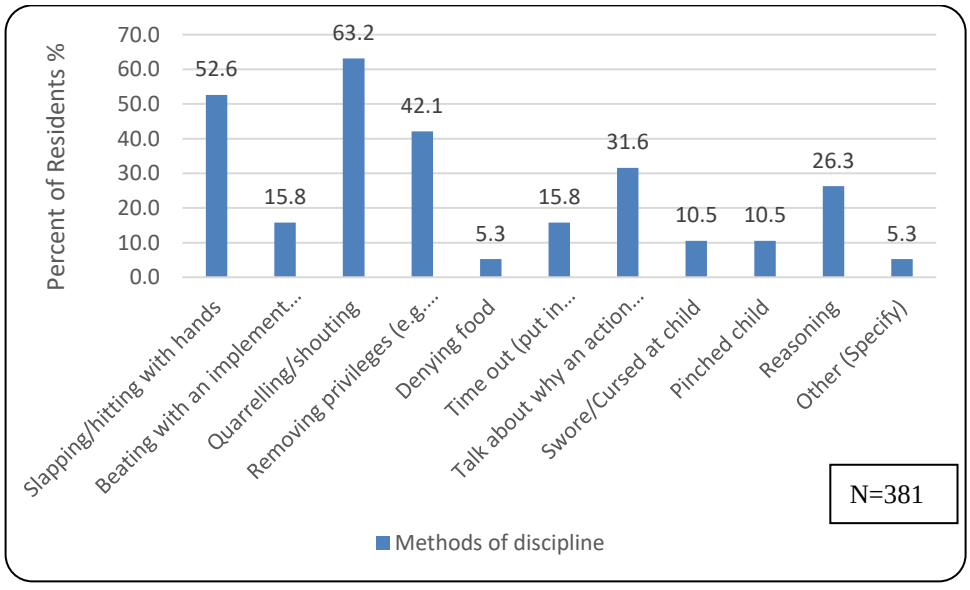
Figure 10: Proportion of Households that Participated in Activities with Children Under 9 Years Old



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note Multiple responses were allowed.

Approximately eight percent of parents in households with children under nine years reported that they received training on positive parenting practices.

Figure 11: Reported Methods Used to Discipline Children Under 9 Years Old



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

One of the indicators for which baseline data is being provided is the "*Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who strongly reject the use of corporal punishment as a method of discipline.*" The method most often used to discipline children was quarrelling or shouting (63.2%) and slapping or hitting with hands (52.6%). Households also used beatings (15.8%) as a disciplinary method. On the other hand, 31.6 percent of household members talked to the child(ren) about why a behaviour was wrong, 42.1 percent removed privileges, and 26.3 percent used reasoning in disciplining child(ren).

The data suggest that while adults in households were more inclined to use slapping and hitting as a form of discipline for children under nine years old, and beating with an implement (to a lesser extent), they also used positive methods such as talking to their child(ren).

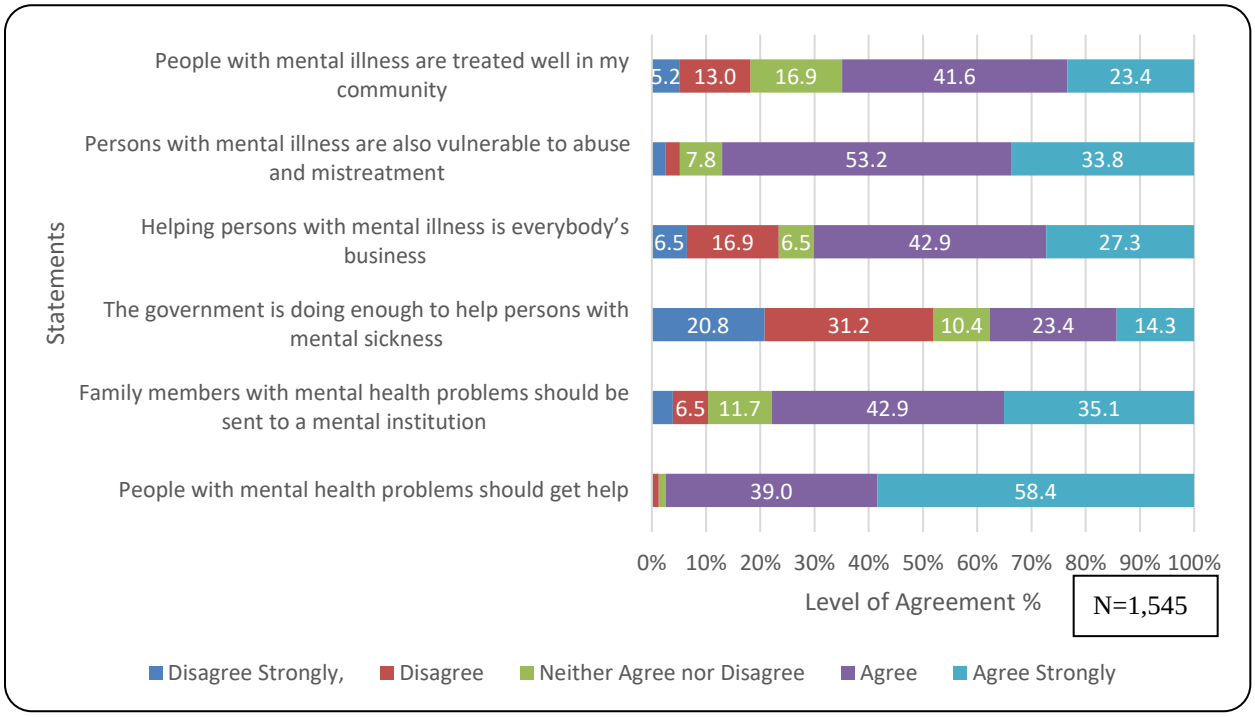
Given the low proportion of residents who reported that they received training in positive parenting practices, analysis on the connection between their training and the use of corporal punishment (beating with an implement) was not conducted.

3.2.11. Attitudes towards mental health

Respondents in the household survey were asked to indicate their level of agreement with six statements relating to mental health. The results shown in **Figure 12** below indicate a high level of support for statements relating to assistance for persons with mental health issues. The data also showed that residents were not in agreement that the government was doing enough to help persons with mental health issues, or that persons who are mentally ill are treated well in Fletchers Land.

Almost every resident agreed that people with mental health problems should get help (97.4 %) and 70.2 percent also agreed that helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business. More than three quarters of residents, 78.0 percent, agreed that family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution (**Figure 12** below). Only 37.7 percent of residents agreed that the government is doing enough to help persons with mental illness. Although 87.0 percent of residents agreed that persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment, 65.0 percent of residents believed that the mentally ill are treated well in their community.

Figure 12: Level of Agreement with Statements on Mental Health



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.12. Experiences using health services and health status

Approximately 81.0 percent of residents reported that they were in good health. Notwithstanding this high proportion of residents who perceived themselves to be in good health, the household survey also found that 10.0 percent of residents reported that they were affected by hypertension which is a chronic non-communicable disease. Hypertension is also a leading cause of morbidity for residents in this community as the data show that the morbidity rate for this disease is 9.9 percent. Diabetes (6.4%) and Arthritis (5.8%) were other top causes of morbidity in this community.

The household survey also indicated that a high proportion of residents who fall ill sought care (80.0%). Persons who did not seek health care for illness, when asked their reason indicated that

they did not have the time to do so. Only 6.0 percent of residents are covered by some form of health insurance (**Appendix Selected Tables (Table 7) in Main Report**).

Residents use the health services at the Kingston Public Hospital (KPH) and the Comprehensive Clinic. They were, however, most critical of the KPH. They complained that the way the nurses spoke to them made them feel like they were begging them something. They felt that the workers there did not care: "*You haffi a dead or full a pure shot before dem look at you*." Some were even more scathing about nurses at Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH), although others felt that the delivery services were good. They commented on the high ratio of patients to doctors at KPH and on the slow service.

Residents were more appreciative of Comprehensive Clinic in terms of the wide range of free services and blood, urine, HIV, sugar tests that they provide. One woman who had a good experience while she was pregnant related the story of how the staff made allowance for her to do a blood test although it was not the date for it. The residents also made the usual complaint about having to arrive very early. One person complained about unhygienic conditions.

The residents all wanted the VOUCH (Voluntary Organisation for the Upliftment of Children) facilities at National Heroes Circle to re-open. It had been a public-health clinic for over 50 years, but in 2014 it closed its door despite strong appeals from various politicians, including the Member of Parliament. The clinic served the health needs of Fletchers Land, Hannah Town, Allman Town, Orange Villa and surrounding environs.[10]

3.2.13. Gender Norms and Gender Based Violence

Persons on the 'ends' indicated that it was wrong for a man to hit a woman. Most agreed that it was never okay to hit a partner. They identified poverty and the cell phone (infidelity) among the

[10] *Retrieved at:*
http://www.jamaicaobserver.com/news/McKenzie-pleads-for-reopening-of-Vouch-Health-Clinic-_19227250
McKenzie pleads for reopening of Vouch Health Clinic
"VOUCH — a comprehensive social service body — is a non-profit, non-sectarian, non-governmental organisation, which provides for the total needs of children up to six years of age. However, the health clinic, which caters to all age groups, had been operated by the government for several years now."

reasons for violence in relationships. People on the 'ends' dealt with conflict between intimate partners by doing whatever was necessary to stop it.

Participants on the 'ends' also did not agree with the idea of men having sex with girls under the age of 16. One person noted that girls would over-state their age to get men and money. Participants also regarded the act of rape negatively, with some saying that rapists should be hanged. Incest was also viewed as a sick act.

3.2.14. Social Expectations of Men and Impact on Criminal Behaviour

Participants on the 'ends' defined 'being a man' as being able to manage adversity, having a child, and being financially independent.

These participants reported that most people on the 'ends' were there because they felt at home or they could hang out with friends. Most young men were, however, there because they had nowhere else to go, and because they loved the 'ends.' Participants also indicated that these individuals were expected to be on the 'ends.' On the other hand, they viewed men who were not on the 'ends' positively.

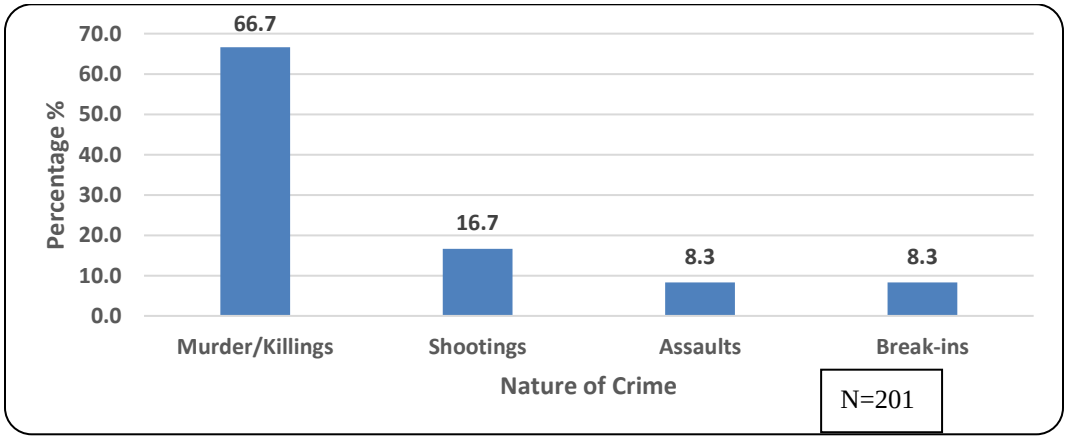
3.3. SAFETY AND JUSTICE

For Fletchers Land, safety and justice are important considerations. Within the Community Renewal Programme, four results for achieving this vital pillar are identified. These are, (1) effective community-based policing supported, (2) increased utilisation of evidence-based approaches to crime and victimisation, (3) increased school safety, and (4) increased access to justice services at the community level.

3.3.1. Rate of reported crimes

The household survey also indicated that the proportion of persons who reported that violent crimes took place in the community during the last twelve months were 66.7 percent (murders/killings) and 16.7 percent (shootings). Approximately 8.3 percent also indicated that Assaults and Break-ins occurred (**Figure 13** below).

Figure 13: Nature of Crimes Occurring within Last 12 Months



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed

The likelihood of citizens reporting category one crimes to the police is, however, extremely low. This low likelihood is demonstrated by the results from the question on whether any member of the household has ever reported such incidents to the police. Approximately ninety-nine percent of households has no member that has ever reported crime to the police and only 0.6 percent ever

reported murders to the police. While a high proportion of residents indicated their willingness to report crime to the police, few actually do because of evident distrust and fear of repercussions.

Table 15: Proportion of Residents who reported whether the Police Resolved Crime

Communities	Resolved		Not Resolved		Don't Know		N Value
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Central Downtown	0	0.0	0	0.0	67	100.0	67
Delacree Pen	247	71.4	49	14.3	49	14.3	345
Denham Town	143	61.5	0	0.0	90	38.5	233
Fletchers Land	100	55.6	40	22.2	40	22.2	181
Franklyn Town	67	42.9	22	14.3	67	42.9	155
Greater Allman Town	46	40.0	0	0.0	69	60.0	116
Greenwich Town	63	75.0	0	0.0	21	25.0	84
Hannah Town	97	29.4	117	35.3	117	35.3	331
Jones Town	100	29.4	40	11.8	200	58.8	339
Majesty Gardens	95	75.0	16	12.5	16	12.5	126
Parade Gardens	97	45.5	78	36.4	39	18.2	213
Rae Town	57	33.3	19	11.1	95	55.6	170
Rose Gardens	23	50.0	0	0.0	23	50.0	46
Seaview Gardens	23	12.5	23	12.5	140	75.0	186
Springfield Gardens	78	33.3	78	33.3	78	33.3	233
Tivoli Gardens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trench Town	517	31.7	501	30.8	611	37.5	1629
Total	1752	39.3	983	22.1	1720	38.6	4454

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

It is also indicated that a large proportion of residents reported that the police resolved crime related matters through investigations and arrests. As **Table 10** above shows, 55.6 percent of residents reported that the police resolved crime matters reported to them while 22.2 percent respectively reported that the police did not resolve reported crime and that they did not know whether the police had resolved such crime related matters.

3.3.2. Perception of safety

Respondents in the household survey were also asked to indicate their agreement with seven statements on whether they felt safe carrying out various activities in their communities after dark. One of these statements related to their feeling of safety walking alone in the community after dark. From the responses received, it was possible to determine whether the community can be characterised as 'safe' or 'unsafe.'

The results were also subjected to a Z normal test for the differences in proportion between those who agreed or strongly agreed that they felt safe walking alone after dark, and those who disagreed or strongly disagreed with that statement.

The proportion of persons who reported that they felt safe walking alone at nights is significantly greater than the proportion of residents who reported that they 'do not feel safe' (Z normal Test $z=19.55$, $p<0.001$) (**Table 17** below).

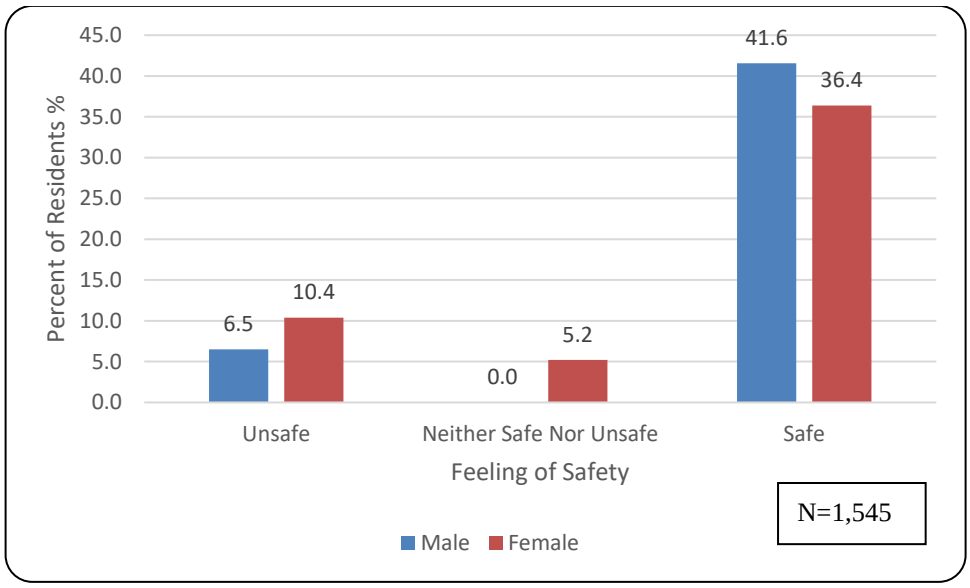
Table 16: Z Normal Test Proportion of Persons Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Nights

Response (Proportion of Total)		**Diff**	**Z**	**Significant Difference**		
Feel Safe	Feel Unsafe			0.05	0.01	0.001
0.765	0.235	0.530	19.55	1.96	2.58	3.29

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

When the sex of the population is taken into consideration, the results show that a high proportion of both sexes (41.6% male, 36.4% female) reported that they felt safe walking alone after dark in Fletchers Land. More residents reporting that they felt unsafe walking alone after dark were females (10.4%) compared to the proportion of residents who were males (6.5%).

Figure 14: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Feeling Safe Walking Alone After Dark, by Sex

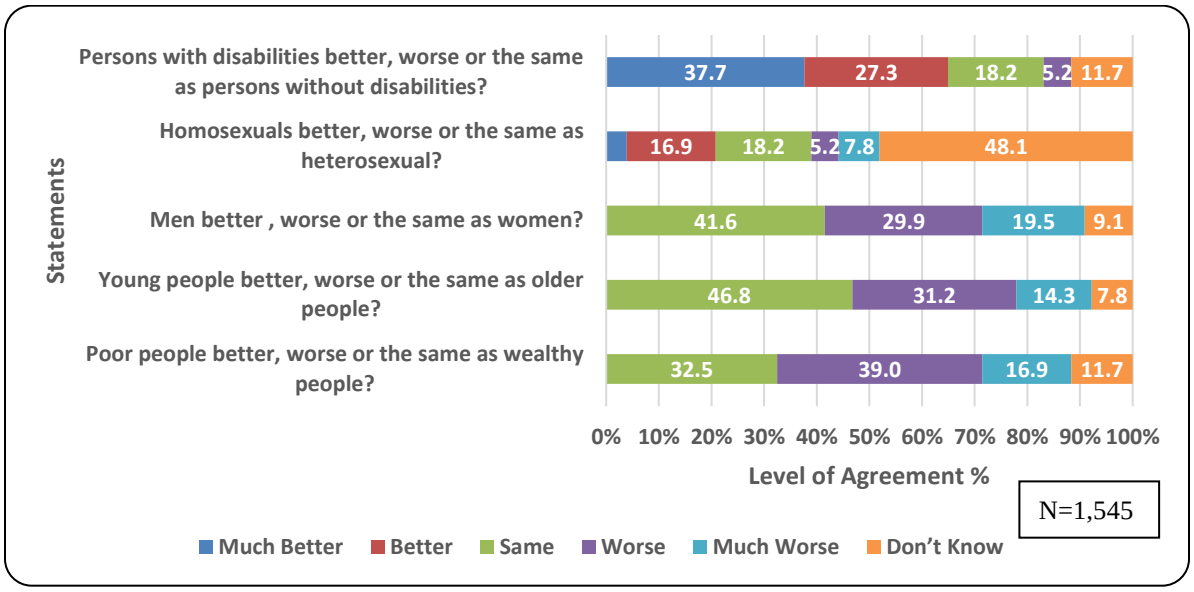


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.3.3. Community perception of the police

Household survey respondents were also asked to indicate their perception of how the Jamaican police treated certain categories of persons, some of whom can be regarded as vulnerable. As **Figure 15** below shows, 65.0 percent of residents in Fletchers Land believed that the police treated persons with disabilities better than persons without disabilities. Approximately 18 percent, however, believed that such persons were treated the same as those without disabilities. Just under a half of the residents (48.1%) did not know whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals. Approximately 16.9 percent of residents believed that the police treated homosexuals better than heterosexuals while 18.2 percent believed that there was no difference in the way police treated both groups.

Figure 15: Residents' Perception of how the Police Treat Certain Categories of Persons



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Almost a half of the residents (49.4%) believed that the Jamaican police treated men worse or much worse than women. Just over forty-one percent (41.6%) of residents who believed that the police treated men the same as they treated women. Residents expressed mixed views on the police treatment of youths. Almost forty-six percent (45.5%) were of the view that the police treated young people poorly compared to their treatment of older persons, while a marginally higher percentage (46.8%) believed that there was no difference in the way the police treated both groups.

Most residents, 55.9 percent, also believed that the police treated the poor worse than the wealthy. Just under a third of residents (32.5%), however, saw no difference in the way the Jamaican police treated the poor as opposed to the wealthy. It is also noted that residents' perception of the police is dependent on or related to their age (Chi-Square Test x^2_{14}=213.52, p<0.05, 14 degrees of freedom).

Qualitative research confirmed that the relationship between the community residents and the police has traditionally been fairly good in Fletchers Land. It is a small community with a police station located near to the community centre. In talking of the current peace, residents referred to the astute manner in which the police handled conflict and outbreaks of violence. The police were able to use this approach as the community residents trusted and listened to them.

Table 17: Responses of Residents on Statements Regarding Police Performance

Statements	A Good Job (%)		An Average Job (%)		A Poor Job (%)		Don't Know / No Response (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Enforcing the Law	35.1	37.5	29.7	32.5	29.7	22.5	5.4	7.5
Responding quickly when they are called (within 15 minutes)	29.7	12.5	37.8	40.0	32.4	37.5	0.0	10.0
Being approachable and easy to talk to	37.8	30.0	32.4	42.5	29.7	22.5	0.0	5.0
Supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime	27.0	27.5	35.1	40.0	32.4	27.5	5.4	5.0
Ensuring the safety of the people who live in your Community	43.2	35.0	27.0	35.0	27.0	25.0	2.7	5.0
Treating people fairly and with respect	32.4	20.0	32.4	45.0	35.1	32.5	0.0	2.5
Patrolling your neighbourhood	48.6	47.5	37.8	47.5	13.5	5.0	0.0	0.0
Managing or fighting criminal gangs	27.0	35.0	43.2	25.0	24.3	32.5	5.4	7.5
Preventing police brutality	27.0	10.0	27.0	55.0	37.8	25.0	8.1	10.0
Preventing corruption and crime among police officers	16.2	25.0	45.9	37.5	29.7	27.5	8.1	10.0
Dealing with public complaints	29.7	17.5	43.2	65.0	24.3	12.5	2.7	5.0
Dealing with domestic disputes and violence	35.1	40.0	37.8	45.0	18.9	7.5	8.1	7.5
Mean	**32.4**	**28.1**	**35.8**	**42.5**	**27.9**	**23.1**	**3.8**	**6.3**
Mean both sexes	**30.3**		**39.2**		**25.5**		**5.0**	

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: n=1,545 (M=742, F=802)

Regarding the job performance of the police, the data show that a mean of 39.2 percent of residents believed that the police were doing an average job, and 30.3 percent that they were doing a good job in their community. The belief that the police were doing an average job in the community was held more by females (42.5%) than males (35.8%). A higher proportion of males (32.4%) believed that the police were doing a good job overall compared to females (28.1%).

Closer examination of the data indicates that the performance of the police was good to average in patrols (M=86.4%, F=95.0%), and dealing with public disputes and violence (M=72.9%, F=85.0%).

Resident's perception of the police's performance was average to poor in relation to their response time to community calls (M= 70.2%, F=77.5%).

With regard to the police's performance in enforcing the law, their approachability, the provision of public information on crime reduction, ensuring community safety, treatment of citizens, managing or fighting criminal gangs, prevention of police brutality and corruption among the police, and dealing with public complaints residents' perception was mixed.

3.3.4. Community Justice and Safety

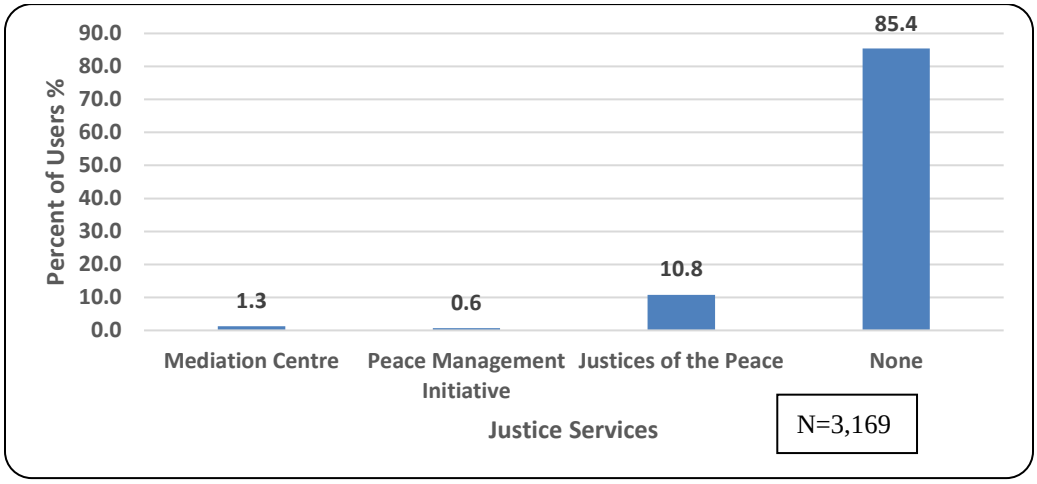
Community residents who were consulted during the PLA process identified the following as their 'justice points':

- The Police – they are always the first responders in cases of 'flare-ups', violent conflicts involving guns.
- Justices of the Peace (JP). They often play a mediatory role, especially in domestic issues such as intimate partner violence.
- Church Pastors. A few churches have very influential pastors. Some churches are also mentioned for coming out into the streets, talking on the corners and praying. The church helps to raise community morale in times of conflict.

Persons on the 'ends' regarded justice as meaning fairness, fighting back, but also saw it as 'fighting fire with fire.' They indicated that they were comfortable going to the police and friends for justice. They were comfortable with the police because they represented the law, and their friends because people respected them.

The household survey, however, showed that 14.6 percent of residents used a justice service during the past twelve months (**Figure 16** below). Most residents (10.8%) used the services of the Justices of the Peace (JPs).

Figure 16: Proportion of Residents who Used Selected Justice Services in the Past 12 Months



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

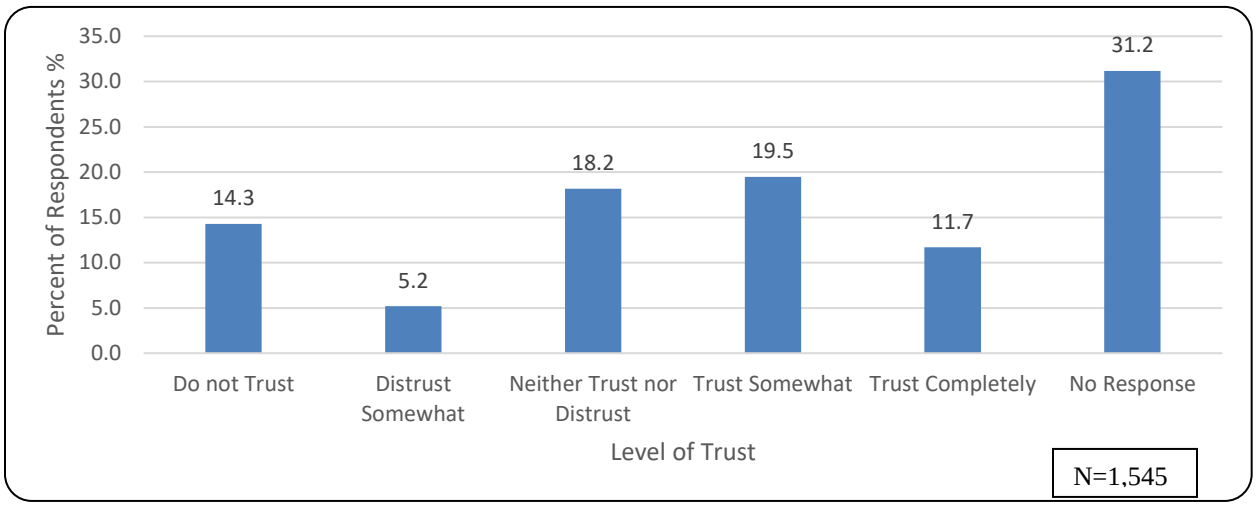
3.3.4.1. Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice

There is no relationship between gang activity and justice. While persons on the 'ends' believed that they sometimes provided 'fair justice' to the community, they regarded the relationship between justice and gang activity as "poor".

3.3.4.2. Level of trust and confidence in the justice system

Figure 17 below shows that less than one in three respondents (31.2%) in the household survey indicated that they had any trust (somewhat and completely) in the justice system, that is, the courts (Criminal Court, Traffic Court, Coroners Court, Family Court, Gun Court, Supreme Court). Approximately one in five residents (19.5%) indicated that they do not trust or distrust somewhat the justice system. This question had a very high non-response rate of 31.2 percent.

Figure 17: Level of trust in the Justice system



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Persons on the 'ends' who participated in the PEER interviews also regarded the justice system as corrupt, fraudulent, and only functioning in favour of its members. They perceived the government (politicians) as liars who only come around during election time.

3.3.4.3. Perception of self in relation to the justice system

PEER Participants perceived themselves as being treated unfairly by the justice system in some cases. Respondents noted that the police treated persons with disrespect and do not deal with the law fairly.

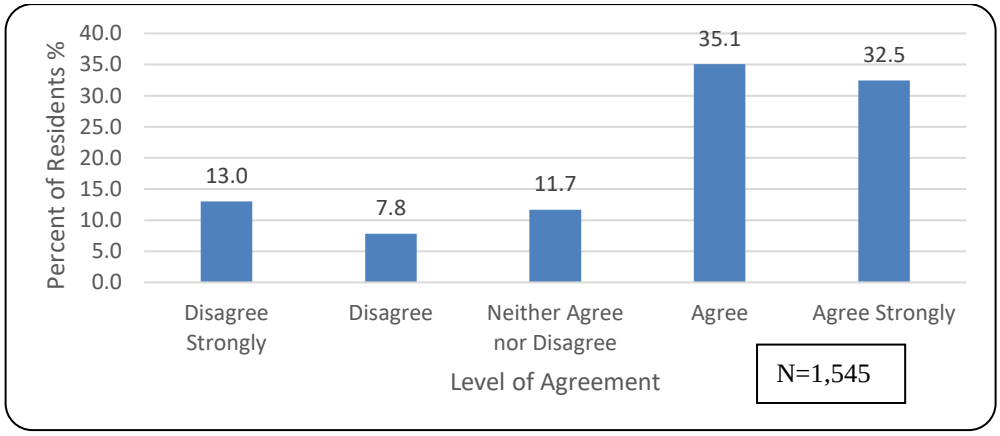
3.3.5. Willingness to report crimes to the police

Figure 18 below presents the proportion of residents who are willing to report crimes to the police if they occurred in their community. A high proportion of the population in Fletchers Land were willing to report any incident or crime (including Category One offences[11]) to the police if they

[11] These are Murder, Shooting, Rape, Aggravated Assault, Robbery, Break-in, and Larceny as classified by the Jamaica Constabulary Force.

occurred in the community. Approximately 67.6 percent agreed or strongly agreed that they were willing to report crime that occurred in the community to the police. On the other hand, 20.8 percent disagreed, most strongly disagreeing, that they would be willing to report crime to the police.

Figure 18: Proportion of Fletchers Land Residents who are Willing to Report Crime to the Police

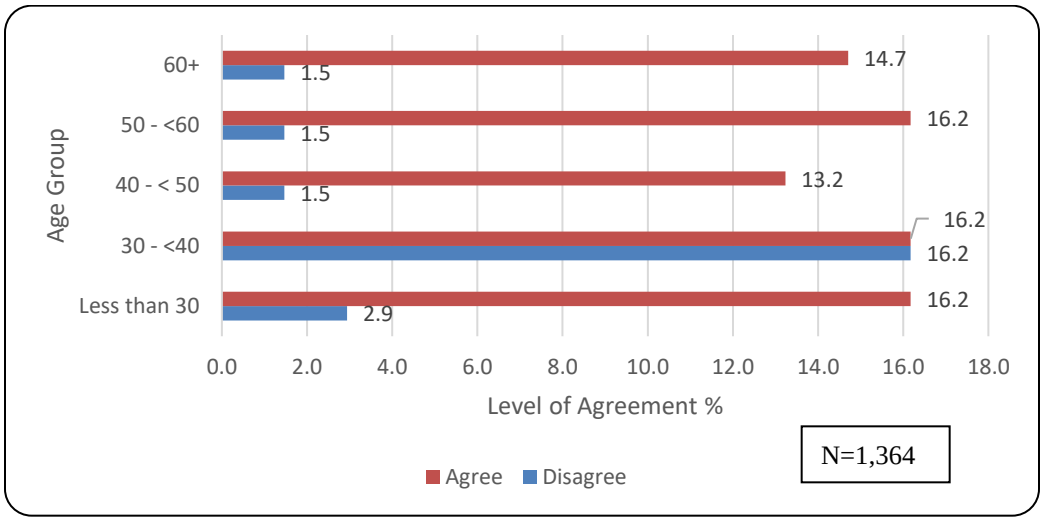


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

There is a significant relationship between respondent's willingness to report crimes to the police and age (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 299.26, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). **Figure 19** below presents the proportion of residents who were willing to report crimes to the police by age of respondent[12]. The majority of residents across age cohorts agreed that if anything happened in their community that they should report to the police, they were willing to do so. The 30 – <40 age group was, however, evenly divided on their willingness to report crimes to the police.

[12] It is noted that the age relates only to that of the household respondent rather than for the members of the entire household. The results may, therefore, not correspond with data for the entire household.

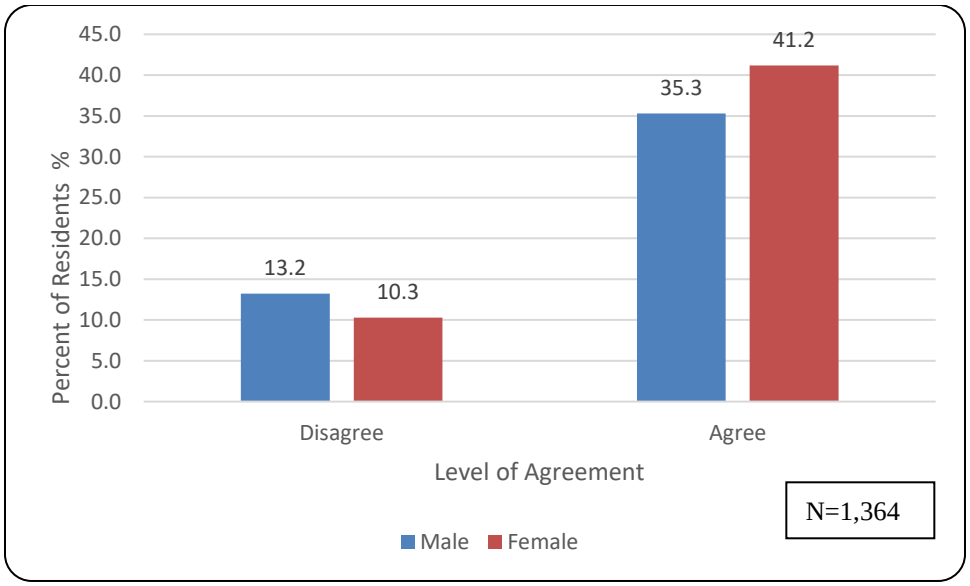
Figure 19: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Age of Residents



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Willingness to report crimes to the police is also dependent on or related to the sex of the respondent (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 10.36, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). As **Figure 20** below also shows, both sexes agreed that they were willing to report crimes to the police if they occurred.

Figure 20: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Sex of Residents



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

A higher proportion of males compared with the proportion of females disagreed that they would be willing to report crime to the police (13.2% compared to 10.3%).

3.4. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION

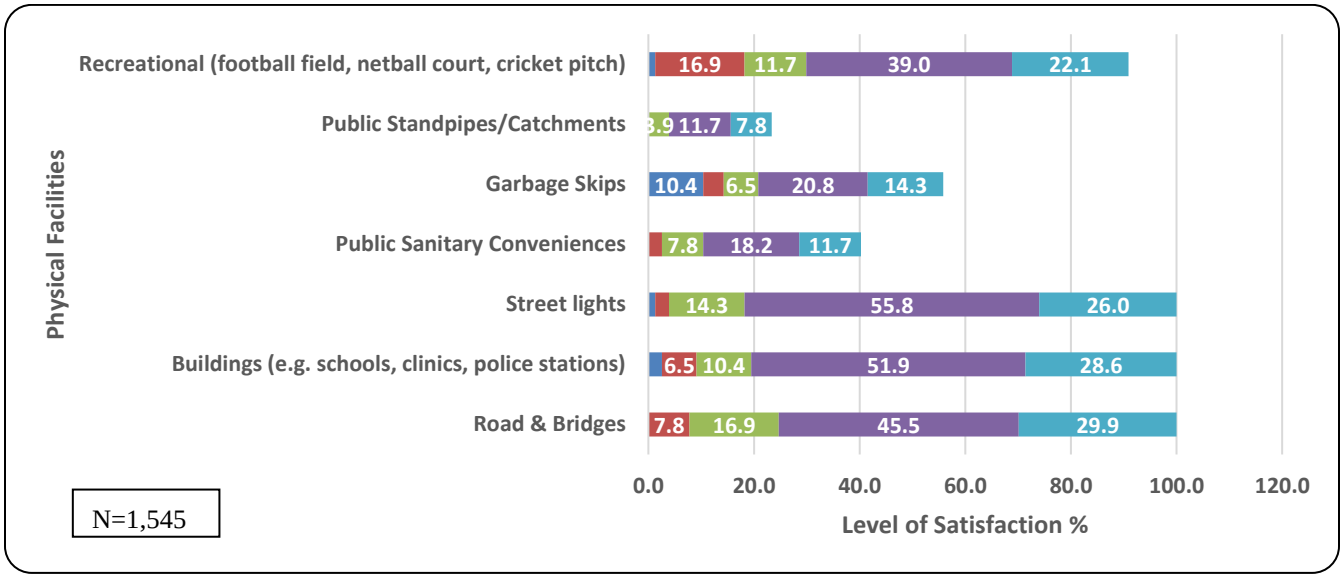
One of the more tangible pillars under the Community Renewal Programme is the physical transformation of vulnerable and volatile communities. The complete transformation from depressing living conditions to a more empowering and uplifting environment is also supported by Jamaica's Vision 2030 National Development Plan.

Six results have been identified to support the higher-level outcomes for a sustainable natural and built environments, and effective risk management and disaster mitigation. These expected results are (1) Improved access to quality housing, (2) Reduced informal settlements in CRP communities, (3) Support the enhancement of connective infrastructure, (4) Improved water and sanitation, (5) Healthy public spaces within communities, (6) Increased resilience of households and communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards and climate change.

3.4.1. Level of satisfaction of residents with their area as a place to live.

Residents in Fletchers Land were satisfied with their streetlights (81.8%), buildings such as schools, clinics, and police stations (80.5%), roads and bridges (75.4%), and recreational spaces (61.1%). They were less satisfied with their garbage skips (35.1%), public sanitary conveniences (29.9%), and public standpipes (19.5%).

Figure 21: Levels of Satisfaction with Physical Facilities

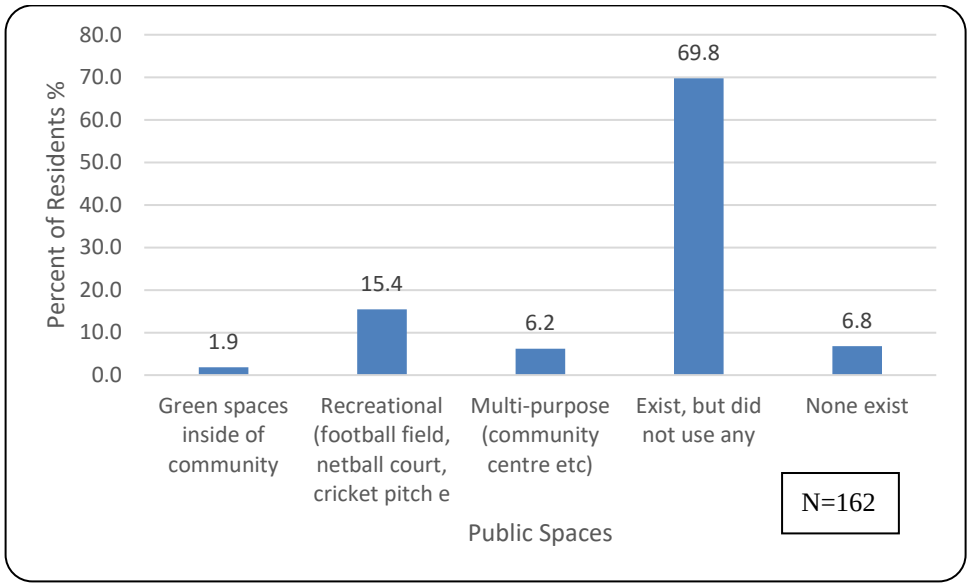


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Persons who never used the public sanitary conveniences, garbage skips, public standpipes, and recreational spaces are excluded.

3.4.2. Use of Public Spaces

Approximately 23.4 percent of residents used green spaces inside the community, recreational, and multi-purpose spaces within the last 12 months. It is noted, however, that 69.8 percent of residents reported that although public facilities exist in the community, they did not use them (**Figure 22** below).

Figure 22: Reported Use of Public Spaces Within the Last 12 Months



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Participants in the PLA research, however, suggested that there are several recreational spaces that are widely used by the community. The community centre is the primary location that hosts all types of community activities such as community meetings, cultural events such as concerts, youth club events and indoor sporting events such as the boxing training conducted by the NGO, Fight for Peace. It is also the location of an internet café. There is a football field near the Centre, while in another section of the community the Square is used for dances and other events.

During data collection, interviewers used an Observation Checklist to record the condition of physical amenities and spaces that they were able to observe. Their assessment of facilities and conditions for Fletchers Land was generally good to fair as **Table 19** below illustrates. It is also noted that the criteria for these conditions are also presented in the table. In general, the physical facilities observed in Fletchers Land require repair and maintenance to be restored to their optimal state.

Table 18: Field Assessment of Fletchers Land

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Description
Drain/Gullies/Culverts	Fair	In need of minor repairs Contains some plants and animals (rodents, goats, etc.) Contains garbage / waste material. Prone to flooding at times.
Bridges	Unable to rate	
Condition of Public Buildings	Fair	Condition neither good nor poor. Minor repairs needed. Walls, floors, ceilings, roof in need of minor repairs and painting needed.
Condition of Community Centre	Unable to rate	
Condition of Unoccupied Dwellings	Unable to rate	
Private fences	Fair	Fencing material are somewhat sound. Fence requires minor repairs/ maintenance.
Roads (Main roads)	Good to Fair	Original road surface is in place. Roads are fit for vehicular and pedestrian traffic. Roads are free from blockages and other hazards that would prevent passage by vehicles or pedestrians.
Roads (Secondary roads)	Fair	Road / bridge requires minor repairs to make them functional.
Roads (Lanes)	Fair	
Schools	Unable to rate	
Parks and other open spaces	Unable to rate	
Open Lots	Unable to rate	
Proposed Shelters (for natural disasters)	Unable to rate	
Streetlights (Missing)	Good	All streetlights are present.
Streetlights (Malfunctioning)	Unable to rate	

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Description
Wastewater/sewer systems	Unable to rate	
Informal Settlements	Unable to rate	
Garbage Disposal	Good	Adequate receptacles are in place for disposal and pickup of garbage. Residents package garbage and deposit in proper receptacles or dumping areas.
Presence of homeless persons	Unable to rate	
Presence of mentally ill persons	Unable to rate	

Source: CRP Baseline Field Observation, 2019

3.4.3. Knowledge about Disasters and Risk Management

Household survey respondents were asked to indicate whether members of their households knew how to prepare for four disasters – namely fires, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. **Table 20** below shows, a high proportion of both males and females indicated that they had knowledge of how to respond during disasters. Females, however, recorded a consistently higher proportion for knowledge of flood, earthquake, and fire responses.

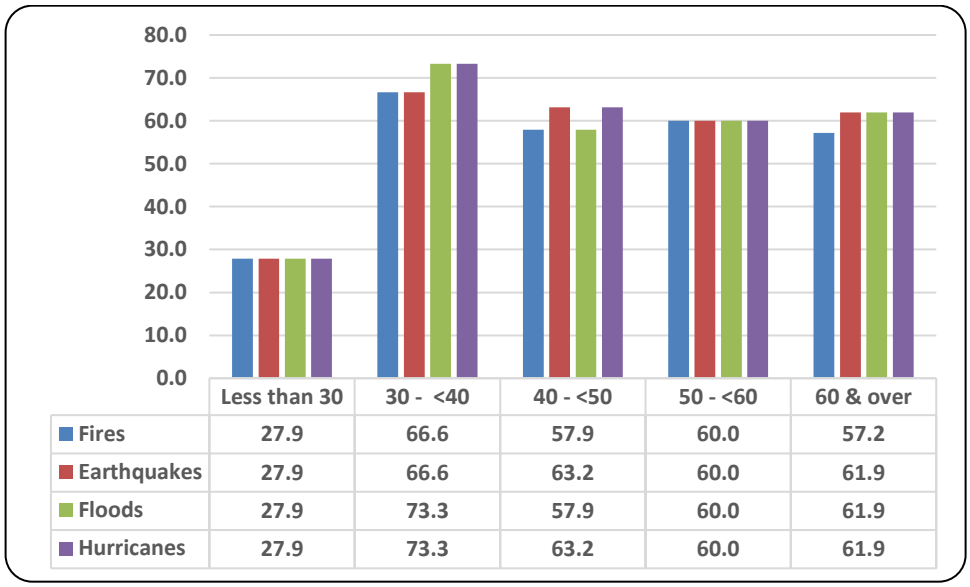
Table 19: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Knowledge of Disaster and Risk Response by Sex

Risks	Males			Females		
	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes	No	Not stated
Hurricanes	97.3	2.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Floods	94.6	5.4	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earthquakes	94.6	5.4	0.0	97.5	2.5	0.0
Fires	89.2	10.8	0.0	97.5	2.5	0.0
Other	0.0	48.6	51.4	0.0	50.0	50.0
Mean	**75.1**	**14.6**	**10.3**	**79.0**	**11.0**	**10.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,545 (M=742, F=802)

A high proportion of older residents reported knowledge of how to respond to these disasters. Approximately 28 percent of the youngest age group – persons aged 30 and younger - indicated knowledge of how to respond to disasters. The lowest proportion of persons in the 60 and over age group (57.2%) indicated knowledge of how to respond in a fire. A similar observation is made in relation to the 40 - <50 age group where fewer residents in that age group (57.9%) indicated knowledge of how to respond in fires and floods.

Figure 23: Proportion of Residents who Reported knowing how to Respond to Disasters by Age



	Less than 30	30 - <40	40 - <50	50 - <60	60 & over
Fires	27.9	66.6	57.9	60.0	57.2
Earthquakes	27.9	66.6	63.2	60.0	61.9
Floods	27.9	73.3	57.9	60.0	61.9
Hurricanes	27.9	73.3	63.2	60.0	61.9

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.4.4. Housing Quality

The Housing Quality Index (HQI) measures the housing quality in the community and is a composite index. The components of the Housing Quality Index were Electricity for Lighting (99.0%), Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water (55.0%), Exclusive water closet (flush toilet) (57.9%), Exclusive kitchen (74.6%), Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel (51.0%), and Number of persons per habitable room (1.40).

Table 20: Housing Quality Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)

Communities	Housing Quality Index (HQI)
Seaview Gardens	95.0
Franklyn Town	86.0
Springfield Gardens	85.0
Hannah Town	79.0
Tivoli Gardens	79.0
Delacree Pen	73.0
Central Downtown	72.0
Rae Town	70.0
Greenwich Town	68.0
Greater Allman Town	67.0
Fletchers Land	66.0
Majesty Gardens	65.0
Trench Town	64.0
Jones Town	62.0
Denham Town	60.0
Parade Gardens	52.0
Rose Gardens	52.0
All Communities	**71.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Housing quality in Fletchers Land is currently 66 percent. This is five percentage points below the overall HQI of 71 percent for the 17 communities. This HQI indicates that two thirds of households in this community lived under housing conditions that are consistent with acceptable housing standards.

3.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The Community Renewal Programme (CRP) identified three results for the Socio-Economic Development pillar for communities. These are (1) improved employability; (2) increased employment opportunities, and (3) entrepreneurship promoted. For this baseline study, the discussion focussed on the level of economic self-sufficiency among community members, levels of employability and access to employment opportunities (particularly for youth and other vulnerable groups in CRP communities), and the level of support provided to community-based businesses.

3.5.1. Employment and Job Seeking

The level of employment in the 17 communities is an indicator of economic development. In the case of Fletchers Land, the proportion of household members who indicated that they were employed at the time of this survey was 54.0 percent.

Table 21: Crude Job Seeking Rate by Community (Sorted Highest to Lowest)

Communities	Crude Job Seeking Rate
Tivoli Gardens	**25.7%**
Rae Town	**18.9%**
Trench Town	**13.5%**
Fletchers Land	**10.0%**
Central Downtown	**9.0%**
Denham Town	**8.6%**
Rose Gardens	**8.6%**
Jones Town	**8.5%**
Springfield Gardens	**8.4%**
Hannah Town	**8.1%**
Parade Gardens	**8.1%**
Delacree Pen	**6.8%**
Greater Allman Town	**6.3%**
Majesty Gardens	**5.9%**
Seaview Gardens	**3.3%**
Franklyn Town	**2.6%**
Greenwich Town	**1.6%**
All Communities	**9.5%**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

As **Table 22 above** shows, the Crude Job Seeking Rate[13] of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 10.0 percent, which is among the highest rates among these communities.

3.5.2. Barriers to Employment

The more objective barriers identified by the residents were poor education, the stigma of an inner-city address, and lack of 'links' or contacts. Some of the barriers identified were more self-created. They ranged from low self-esteem, resulting in a lack of confidence and a tendency to doubt oneself, to not wanting to work, having no sense of responsibility which was also associated with having *"no kids to feed".* Persons in these situations were vulnerable to peer pressure, while some had "*been involved in wrong doings"* and sometimes could not leave the community or get a clean police record.

There is also a lack of exposure and awareness among some young people, especially young women who are more sheltered in this sense. The PLA Team met six young women in their late teens and 20s, most of whom had children. They were despondent as it related to their own prospects in life. They had no knowledge of the multiple ways to look for and/or access resources such as job opportunities. They did not know where the different government agencies and ministries were located - albeit most of these agencies were less than 10 minutes from where they lived.

3.5.3. Population in the Labour Force who are Certified

The following table presents the proportion of residents in the labour force who reported being certified with secondary and tertiary level qualifications. Persons aged 17 years and older comprise the subject of this indicator. Younger persons below age 17 were excluded since most are still in school and are least likely to have final certification. As **Table 23** below shows, 30.0 percent of that segment of the labour force in Fletchers Land were certified. The sex breakdown shows 52.5

[13] Formula used:

$$\text{Crude Job Seeking Rate} = \frac{\text{Looking for Work}}{(\text{Looking for Work} + \text{With Job not Working} + \text{Working}} \text{x } 100$$

percent male and 47.5 percent female. While persons in all age cohorts possessed some form of certification, the majority were in the 20 – 50, and the 60 and over age groups.

The total proportion of the labour force in Fletchers Land with certification is 5.8 percentage points below the mean for all communities. This result for Fletchers Land also indicates that the proportion of certified persons in the labour force was in the lower ranges compared with the other communities.

Table 22: Proportion of Labour Force who are Certified (sorted highest to lowest)

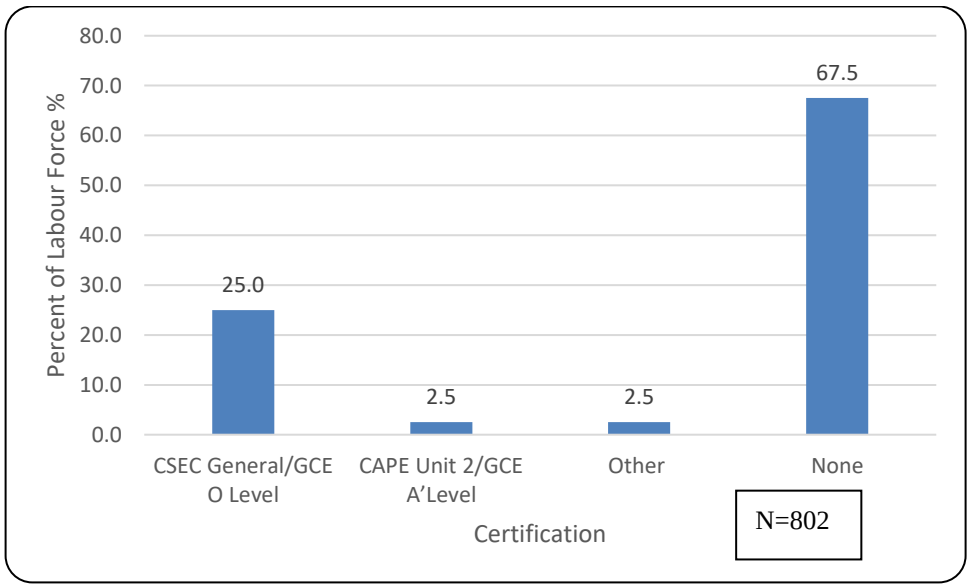
Communities	Age Group (Yrs)						Sex		Total Certified	N Value
	Less than 20	20 -< 30	30 -< 40	40 -< 50	50 -< 60	60 & over	Male	Female		
Springfield Gardens	0.0	22.9	22.9	20.5	27.7	6.0	47.0	53.0	68.7	2149
Central Downtown	0.0	14.9	26.8	20.9	14.9	22.4	61.2	38.8	68.6	501
Greater Allman Town	5.4	31.3	22.3	19.6	11.6	9.8	57.1	42.9	51.8	2589
Tivoli Gardens	5.9	39.6	17.8	17.8	15.8	3.0	54.5	45.5	40.6	2008
Jones Town	5.6	32.4	23.9	14.1	22.5	1.4	49.3	50.7	39.4	1418
Delacree Pen	4.3	31.6	26.5	20.5	15.4	1.7	50.4	49.6	35.9	2885
Rae Town	11.3	39.6	20.8	7.5	13.2	7.5	49.1	50.9	35.8	1004
Franklyn Town	0.0	16.2	27.0	32.4	18.9	5.4	64.9	35.1	35.1	821
Trench Town	4.3	27.1	21.5	20.5	18.5	8.3	47.5	52.5	32.3	4745
Fletchers Land	2.5	32.5	30.0	17.5	7.5	10.0	52.5	47.5	30.0	802
Hannah Town	4.0	36.4	21.2	18.2	11.1	9.1	49.5	50.5	26.3	1926
Denham Town	6.9	22.4	27.6	20.7	17.2	5.2	46.6	53.4	25.9	1039
Parade Gardens	1.6	22.6	27.4	25.8	14.5	8.1	59.7	40.3	25.8	1202
Seaview Gardens	2.5	18.3	25.0	29.2	15.8	9.2	50.8	49.2	25.0	2796
Greenwich Town	1.6	21.3	32.8	14.8	21.3	8.2	52.5	47.5	24.6	1274
Majesty Gardens	0.0	29.4	41.2	13.7	15.7	0.0	49.0	51.0	23.5	805

Communities	Age Group (Yrs)						Sex		Total Certified	N Value
	Less than 20	20 -< 30	30 -< 40	40 -< 50	50 -< 60	60 & over	Male	Female		
Rose Gardens	1.7	36.2	36.2	12.1	10.3	3.4	48.3	51.7	15.5	1312
All Communities (Mean)	**3.7**	**28.4**	**24.9**	**19.8**	**16.5**	**6.7**	**51.3**	**48.7**	**35.8**	**29275**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Figure 24 below also shows the proportion of persons in the labour force in Fletchers Land who reported secondary and tertiary level certification. Approximately 25 percent reported that their highest certification was CSEC General / GCE O Levels, while 2.5 percent were certified at the CAPE Unit 2 / GCE 'A' Level. More than two thirds (67.5%) of persons in the labour force in this community did not have any form of certification.

Figure 24: Percent of Persons in the Labour Force with Secondary Level Certification



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.5.4. Means of Socio-Economic Survival

Some community members, particularly men, were employed in areas such as furniture-making or upholstery workshops or as morticians in funeral homes. A few were employed as operators of heavy equipment. Some residents owned retail outlets or were involved in selling on the streets as

vendors. Some young people were being trained at HEART through support from the Citizens Security and Justice Programme (CSJP), although there were complaints that after leaving the training participants remained unemployed.

All persons on the 'ends', however, believed that they could get out of poverty. They expressed the view that getting a job is necessary for escaping poverty. Participants, however, indicated that they did not know what they would do if they were not on the 'ends' or 'hustling.' Some indicated that they might rob or hustle. Another indicated that there were no options for persons without a job or education.

Participants also indicated that they were prepared to do whatever was available to make money including working with cars. They indicated that a fair wage is between J$10,000 and J$25,000 per week.

Most respondents indicated that they could survive away from the 'ends' and would leave given the opportunity. Leaving the 'ends', however, required the security that something better was available.

3.5.5. Attitudes to "hustling" and informal activities

Participants on the 'ends' defined hustling as anything that allowed them to "*make a money*" for survival. They regarded hustling as necessary as a matter of survival. Participants also indicated that their decision to hustle kept other people safe.

All PEER participants, however, indicated that it was wrong to 'tax'[14] people because they worked hard for their money and it was wrong to take it away. One person noted that 'taxing' persons was wrong but indicated that persons on the 'ends' had no other option

3.5.6. Perceived Impact of Gang Membership on Socio-Economic Development of the Community

All participants on the 'ends' agreed that poverty was linked to gang activity although the nature of the link was not identified. They, however, indicated that people on the 'ends' made most of their money by hustling and identified family, friends, foreign links and "dons" as important for their

[14] This refers to a form of extortion.

socio-economic development. According to participants, these benefactors provided "income opportunities" through crime, odd jobs, and monies shared among men on the 'ends'. PEER participants also indicated that friends, respected persons, and family members were most likely to take care of youth on the 'ends.'

3.5.7. Poverty

An indicator that is of great concern to these baseline studies is the prevalence of poverty in the seventeen communities, referred to as the Poverty Prevalence Rate. The Poverty Prevalence Rate was developed using the consumption-based approach to poverty where variables[15] were selected after being processed using a Regression Model to determine the R-Square (R^2).

Table 23: Poverty Prevalence Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)

Communities	Poverty Prevalence Rate (%)
Tivoli Gardens	53.3%
Denham Town	43.0%
Fletchers Land	37.4%
Parade Gardens	35.4%
Greater Allman Town	33.2%
Trench Town	31.8%
Jones Town	31.5%
Majesty Gardens	28.9%
Delacree Pen	26.4%
Hannah Town	25.8%
Rose Gardens	22.9%
Greenwich Town	21.2%
Central Downtown	15.4%
Rae Town	12.2%
Franklyn Town	10.6%
Seaview Gardens	9.7%
Springfield Gardens	5.3%
All communities	**27.7%**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Fletchers Land currently has a poverty prevalence of 37.4 percent, which is high. This poverty prevalence rate indicates that more than a third of households are living below an adult equivalent

[15] The Regression Model automatically excluded insignificant variables. Also, variables had to exist on both SLC and CRP data sets and asked similarly in order to qualify.

poverty line of JA$211,660.0 applicable to the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA)[16]. It is noted, however, that the poverty prevalence for Fletchers Land is 9.7 percentage points above the poverty prevalence rate for all seventeen communities.

Box 1: List of Variables Used in Regression Model.

Data Dictionary

Name of Variable	Description of Variable
Index	Composite variable
Hhsize	How many persons (including yourself) that reside in your household?
Tertiary	Tertiary education - head
Crowd	No. of persons per room
child0_8	No. of child(ren) 0 - 8 years old
Laptop	Has working Laptop
Housety	One person household
ToiletFacilty	Exclusive use of toilet facility
LandTenure1	Land Tenure - Owned
MaleHead	Male Head of Household
Tablet	Has working Tablet
Garbage4_5	Bury/burn garbage
Crowdc	No of persons per room >= 2
Light1	Access to electricity
Wall1	Construction of Outer wall - Concrete and block

3.5.8. Debt

The household survey found that approximately 50.0 percent of persons aged 18 and older who has ever borrowed money for household and other purposes are currently in debt.

Table 24: Proportion of Residents in Debt

	Yes		No		Not stated		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Ever borrowed	281	10.7	2267	86.3	80	3.0	2628
Currently owe	140	50.0	140	50.0			281

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[16] These adult equivalent poverty lines were provided by the PIOJ for calculating the poverty estimates in 2018. KMA (JA $ 211,660.0), Other Towns (JA$ 201,720.5), Rural Areas (JA$ 187,834.9) and Jamaica (JA$ 199,567.5).

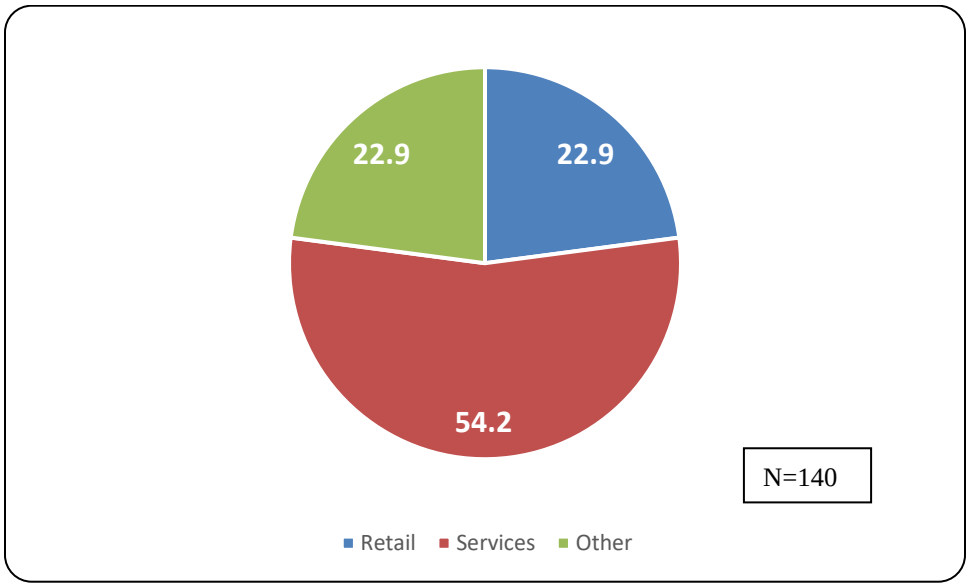
It is noted, however, that only 10.7 percent of residents reported ever borrowing money for household and other purposes.

3.5.9. Entrepreneurship

The business establishment survey found that businesses[17] within Fletchers Land were started in order to make money (30.5%), because of an absence of employment opportunities (22.9%), and to meet a need in the community (16.0%). Almost a third of businesses (31.3%) have been operating for less than 5 years while 30.5 percent have been in operation for more than 20 years.

Females owned 68.7 percent of the businesses, while males owned 31.3 percent. Approximately 92.4 percent of businesses were sole proprietorships, while 7.6 percent were family owned. On average these businesses employed approximately one person. They businesses operated in the services (54.2%), retail (22.9%), and other (29.9%) sectors.

Figure 25: Sector in which Business Operates



Source: CRP Baseline Business Survey, 2019

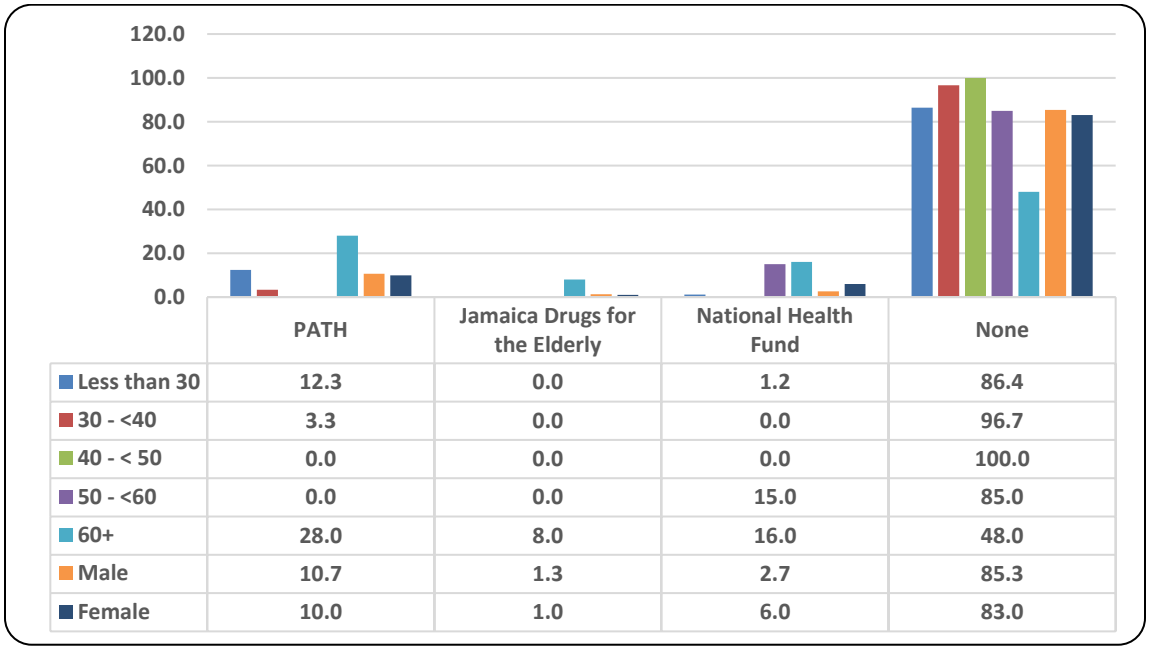
[17] The following definitions were used for this business establishment survey: **Business Definition:** any income earning enterprise both formal and informal. The business activity must be a legal enterprise. **Formal business** is defined as an officially registered business (e.g. registered by the Company Office of Jamaica). **Informal business** is defined as an unregistered business. Hence enterprises such as stalls, roadside vending, unregistered nail salons, roadside tyre shops / garages, and barbers will be included. Illegal enterprises are not included.

Approximately 16 percent of businesses in Fletchers Land were registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. Nearly eight percent (7.6%) of business operators and employees received some form of training in Business Management / Operations within the last 12 months.

3.5.10. Social Protection

Data also show that approximately 20 percent of residents were beneficiaries of the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) and other social protection programmes. Approximately 11 percent of males and 10 percent of females were beneficiaries of PATH. The vast majority (85.3% and 83.0% respectively) were not benefitting from any social protection programme.

Figure 26: Beneficiaries of PATH and Other Social Protection Programmes



	PATH	Jamaica Drugs for the Elderly	National Health Fund	None
Less than 30	12.3	0.0	1.2	86.4
30 - <40	3.3	0.0	0.0	96.7
40 - < 50	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50 - <60	0.0	0.0	15.0	85.0
60+	28.0	8.0	16.0	48.0
Male	10.7	1.3	2.7	85.3
Female	10.0	1.0	6.0	83.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Just over twelve percent (12.3%) of social protection beneficiaries in the less than 30 age group and 28.0 percent of the 60 and over age cohort are beneficiaries under PATH[18]. These two age cohorts are also the dominant groups supported by PATH.

Nearly six percent of the PATH beneficiaries (5.5%) in Fletchers Land no longer received benefits as they were no longer eligible. They stopped receiving this benefit more than two years ago.

[18] PATH, which was introduced in Jamaica in 2002 is designed to assist the following categories of beneficiaries: (1) Children: from birth to completion of secondary education, (2) Elderly: 60 years or over, and not in receipt of a pension, (3) Persons with Disabilities, (4) Pregnant and Lactating Women, (5) Poor Adults 18-59 years.

3.6. CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The development of children and youth is an important pillar for the Community Renewal Programme. It is closely aligned with goals 1-4 and Outcomes 1 – 6 and 10 – 12 of the Vision 2030 National Development Plan, Jamaica. Within the CRP, five results for children and youth development are expected.

These are:

1. Reduced youth involvement in crime,
2. Increased participation of youth in legitimate governance frameworks and positive development initiatives,
3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth,
4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health practices among youth, and
5. Increased employability and access to employment opportunities for youth in CRP communities.

3.6.1. Knowledge about the Childcare and Protection Act.

Households with children under nine years old were asked to indicate whether they have ever heard of the Child Care and Protection Act. Youth aged 4 – 17 were also asked directly whether they have heard of this Act. As **Table 26** below illustrates, just over half the proportion of households (54.5%) with children under nine years have members who have ever heard of this piece of legislation. Only 16.7 percent of youth reported that they knew about this act.

Table 25: Household with Children whose Members have Ever Heard of the Child Care and Protection Act

	Households with children whose members have heard of the Child Care and Protection Act							
	Yes		No		Not stated/No response		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Households with children under age 9 years.	843	54.5	702	45.5	0	0.0	1545	100.0
Youth aged 14 - 17 years.	20	16.7	100	83.3	0	0.0	120	100.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.6.2. Practice of Safe Sex and Abstinence

Data for youth aged 14 – 24 were extracted to examine their awareness and use of safe sex methods as well as abstinence. Respondents were asked about their knowledge and use of a range of contraceptives including the male condom[19]. As **Table 27** below illustrates, however, only a third of the youth who are aware of the male condom used[20] it. Condom non-use among youth in this community is 66.7 percent. The awareness of male condoms and the use of male condoms are statistically significant (Chi-Square test x_1^2= 58.16, p<0.001, 1 degree of freedom). That is, there is an association between knowledge of male condoms and its use among youth in the 14 – 24 age group.

Table 26: Awareness and Use of Male Condoms among Youth 14 – 24 Years

	Used Male Condoms		Did not Use Male Condoms		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Aware of Male Condoms	241	33.3	381	52.8	622	86.1
Not Aware of Male Condoms	0	0.0	100	13.9	100	13.9
Total	241	33.3	481	66.7	722	100.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The practice of sexual abstinence among youth 14 – 24 is also low. Less than one percent of youth who are aware of abstinence practice it. Practice of abstinence among this group is currently at 1.7 percent.

Table 27: Awareness and Practice of Abstinence among Youth 14 – 24 Years.

	Practiced Abstinence		Did not Practice Abstinence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Know about Abstinence	20	0.9	1,083	46.6	1,103	47.4
Did not know about Abstinence	20	0.9	1,204	51.7	1,224	52.6
Total	40	1.7	2,287	98.3	2,327	100.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[19] Safe sex, also termed 'dual protection' involves the use of a condom (male or female) along with one other contraceptive, such as the contraceptive pill, intrauterine device (IUD), hormonal implant, vaginal rings, or the Depo-Provera injection.

[20] This group excludes persons who are not sexually active.

The awareness of and practice of abstinence are, however, not statistically significant, (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 0.11, p>0.05, 1 degree of freedom). That is, there is no association between knowledge of abstinence and its practice among youth in the 14 – 24 age group. The survey, however, found that 6.3 percent of youth in the 14 – 24 age group were not sexually active (females 6.3% and males 0.0%).

3.6.3. Student performance at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC).

Student performance in standard examinations has been selected as one of indicators for children and youth development. Data from the Ministry of Education show that the performance of students attending schools that serve the CRP communities is cause for concern.

The performance of 606 students from the Kingston High School (of which 568 sat and 298 (101 males, 197 females) passed the CSEC Exams in 2018. Approximately 53 percent of these students, mainly females passed the examinations. It was not possible to distinguish from the data between children who attend from the community and those from communities outside of Fletchers Land.

The GSAT examination was replaced by the Primary Exit Profile in 2018. There was no data for the grade four Literacy and Numeracy Tests as no primary school is linked to this community from which data could be collected. See **Appendix 1: Indicator Tables**.

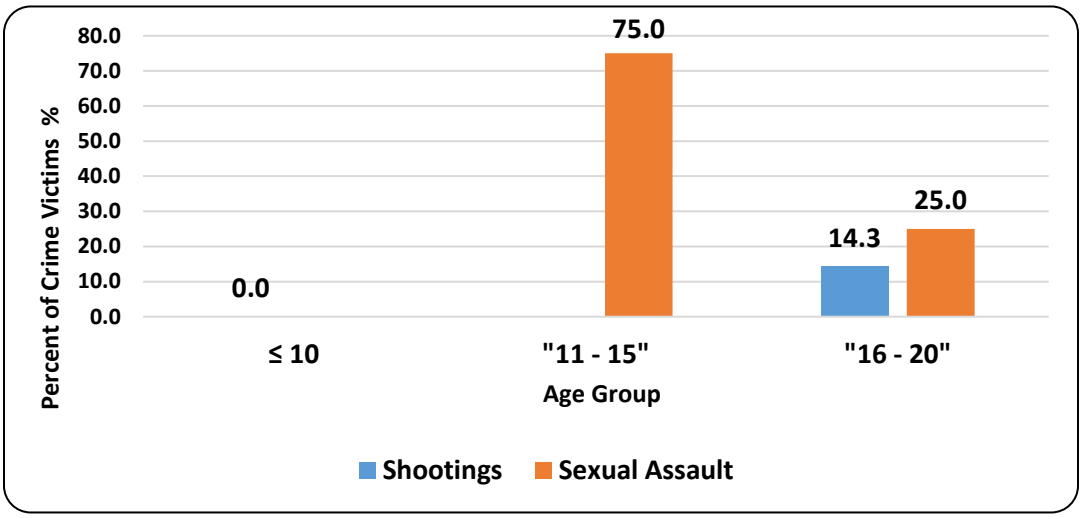
3.6.4. Youth Involvement in Crime

Available data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force represent the victims of crime. Data on young crime perpetrators were not received.

In 2017, one hundred percent of shooting and homicide victims were males, while one hundred percent of sexual assault victims were females.

One hundred percent (100%) of sexual assault victims and 14.3 percent of shooting victims were aged 20 years and younger. Of the sexual assault victims in this age group, 75 percent were between the ages of 11 and 15 years. (see **Figure 26** below).

Figure 27: Percent of Shooting and Sexual Assault Victims who are aged 20 years and younger



Source: Jamaica Constabulary Force Statistics, 2017

4.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the 17 communities surveyed for these Baseline Studies, Fletchers Land shares the demographic characteristics associated with vulnerable and volatile communities. The population is not as young as that of some of the other communities. It faces much of the same developmental challenges that the other communities encounter. As such, the data collected represent the baseline conditions of this community against which the monitoring of change within the six pillars of the Community Renewal Programme, and the dimensions of the Community Renewal Index can be done.

The following represent the baseline conditions of the community of Fletchers Land:

Governance

1. Citizen's engagement in their community is relatively high although the primary channels for engagement observed were community meetings, advocacy, and voluntary work. Knowledge among residents regarding the influential mechanism for decision-making is also high but the CDC was not widely regarded as a key mechanism for community-based decision-making as less than 2 percent of respondents identified it as such.

2. Residents were generally satisfied with public services, namely streetlights, schools, health services, HEART Trust/NTA, and the police. Poor water supply was the worst problem identified in section of Fletchers Land. Legitimate access to utilities (electricity and water supply) was also another concern for residents in this community.

3. Respondents were also generally positive in their rating of government service delivery in their community particularly the National Youth Service (NYS), health services (hospital and clinics), justice services (Victim Support, Mediation, Restorative Justice), and the Jamaica Constabulary Force. They were, however, less positive in their rating of the Social Development Commission (SDC).

4. Some alignment was observed between the projects and initiatives implemented in Fletchers Land and the development priorities identified in the community's Priority Plan.

Social Transformation

1. The level of trust among residents varies depending on the state and non-state actors being assessed. Church leaders and Justices of the Peace (JPs) were the most trusted actors in this community. The other actors assessed, including the CDC leadership, did not enjoy a high level of trust among residents.

2. Fletchers Land was experiencing relative peace and residents identified recreational events and the CSJP Spelling competition for children as factors that contributed to this community's cohesion. Age old grievances and unequal distribution of resources were, however, identified as barriers to community cohesion.

3. The data suggest a high level of inclusiveness and responsiveness in decision-making although feedback from residents also indicated that major decisions were made by political representatives.

4. While respondents were more confident of their negotiation, planning, problem solving, and stress management skills, they were less confident about their conflict resolution abilities.

5. Domestic quarrels, gang war, and reprisals were the main conflicts reported in this community in the past 12 months, indicating that this community remained vulnerable and volatile. The data also showed that most residents believed that the police were effective in their response to the conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them.

6. Fletchers Land is considered a relatively safe community despite its challenges. Females were, however, more likely to feel unsafe in this community than males owing to their greater vulnerability to sexual assaults.

7. Almost three-quarters of households had adults who spent time with their children during the past month (at least once). Very few parents / guardians of children under nine years received training in positive parenting practices. The data, however, suggest that while adults were

more inclined to use slapping and hitting, and beating with an implement as a form of discipline, they also used positive parenting methods, such as talking, with their children.

Safety and Justice

1. Murders/ killings and shootings were the violent crime events that most residents reported as occurring during the past 12 months, an indication of the vulnerability and volatility of Fletchers Land. Although residents stated a willingness to report crime to the police, the likelihood of such events being reported is extremely low based on the data on actual crime reporting behaviour in this community. Residents, however, believed that the police were effective in responding to crime related matters through investigations and arrests.

2. Citizen's perception of the police in terms of their treatment of certain categories of persons including vulnerable groups varies according to the group involved. Men and the poor were perceived to be poorly treated by the police while persons with disability were perceived to be treated better than persons without disability. Respondents also could not indicate whether the police treated homosexuals any better or worse than heterosexuals.

3. The police were assessed by residents to be doing an average to good job in the community in the various aspects of police job performance that were examined such as enforcement of the law, ensuring community safety, and patrols.

4. Citizen's use of available justice services was relatively high, and the main service used was that of the Justice of the Peace (JP). Feedback from participants in the qualitative research also indicted that the community recognised the police, Justices of the Peace (JPs), and church pastors as 'justice points.' The data also suggested a relatively high level of trust in the formal justice system among residents.

Physical Transformation

1. While residents were generally satisfied with most physical facilities, few were satisfied with their garbage skips, public sanitary conveniences, and public standpipe. Recreational spaces, although they existed, were underutilised (PLA participants, however, indicated that several

recreational spaces existed that were widely used.) The physical amenities within the sections of the community that interviews were conducted were fair to good which indicates that some repair and maintenance would be required to restore them to their optimal state.

2. Housing quality as determined by the Housing Quality Index (HQI) was good.

3. Both males and females reported awareness of disaster and risk response in the case of hurricanes, fires, floods, and earthquakes. Young residents (age less than 30 years) were, however, not as aware about how to respond to disasters.

Socio-Economic Development

1. More than half of members in households reported being employed. The proportion of persons in the labour force actively seeking work (Crude Job Seeking Rate) was also high. Various barriers to employment were, however, identified including poor education, stigma, lack of "links" or contacts, low self esteem / lack of confidence, and an inability to obtain a clean police record. Youth in this community are greatly affected by these barriers.

2. The proportion of persons in the labour force that is certified was low.

3. Poverty prevalence as measured by the Poverty Prevalence Rate was high.

4. Most businesses in the Fletchers Land were started to make an income for the owner and have been in operation for 10 years or less. Most of these businesses were owned by females who were also the sole proprietors. These businesses operated primarily in the services, retail, and other sectors. Some of these businesses were, however, registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. Few of these business operators and employees received business development assistance and training during the last 12 months.

5. Access to social protection through PATH and other social protection programmes is relatively high. Individuals in the under 30 and the 60 and over age groups were the main beneficiaries of PATH.

Children and Youth Development

1. Awareness among members of households with children under nine years old about the Child Care and Protection Act was relatively low. Awareness among youth aged 14 – 17 years about this Act was very low.

2. Condom use among sexually active youth age 14 – 24 years in this community was low. This is an area of concern for improved reproductive health outcomes for young persons (including adolescents), the practice of safer sex, and the prevention of early pregnancy.

3. Available data indicated that females continued to outperform males in the CSEC examinations although the overall performance of students in the school assessed was average.

4. Youth aged 20 years and younger remained vulnerable to become victims of certain category one crimes. Young males were highly likely to become victims of shootings, and homicides while young females in this age group were vulnerable to sexual assaults.

Recommendations

Opportunities exist for the improvement of the baseline conditions identified in the baseline study for Fletchers Land. The following are a few recommended actions:

1. Strengthen the Community Development Committee (CDC) to enable it to become an influential decision-making mechanism in the community. This activity will also require increased engagement of community members and the identification of community leaders that residents can trust.

2. Identify projects or initiatives to improve the physical conditions in this community. A collaborative approach involving the community and partner institutions would be required to achieve the best outcome.

3. Strengthen the relationship between the community and the police as a strategy to reduce the community's vulnerability to conflicts and the flare up of violent crime. Support may also be

leveraged from the church and other actors in the community who are highly trusted by residents.

4. Identify opportunities to strengthen small, medium, and micro enterprises (SMEs) in this community. Access to funding as well as the provision of appropriate training and coaching may be considered to strengthen the economic performance of the small-scale business operations that are currently operated mainly by women.

5. The area of children and youth development requires further attention. The indicators currently being used, such as the practice of safer sex and abstinence, may require further monitoring using a more targeted research instrument (such as an adolescent reproductive health survey).

5.0. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Indicator Tables

1. Governance

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
1.1. Communities are capacitated and participating in democratic processes.	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months had participated in citizens' engagements:	18.0%	Citizen participation in community-based activity is relatively high compared with the other communities.
1.1.1. Strengthened legitimate and participatory local governance structures and the relationship between them in CRP communities.	Percentage of population who are active members of a local community organisation or decision-making body. (Proxy: percentage of population who attended meetings during the last 12 months.)	12.6% **See Graph**	By way of a proxy indicator – the percentage of the population who attended meetings during the last 12 months, it was determined that 12.6 percent of residents reported that they attended community-based meetings.
	Percentage of recognised organisations represented at various tiers of the Participatory Governance Framework.	100% of existing CBOs are part of the CDC structure. This CDC is part of the Downtown DAC[21].	
	Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making[22].	• None: 27.3% • Member of Parliament: 26.0% • Don't Know: 16.9% • The church: 6.5% • Area Leader: 5.2% • Councillor/Caretaker: 3.9% • The CDC: 2.6% • Other: 2.6%	Responses from the household survey show that very few residents regard the CDC as an influential decision-making mechanism in the community. Residents were also unable to identify other legitimate decision-making mechanism of which they are aware and in which they are involved.
	Existence of alternate mechanisms for decision-making and/or influencing decision-making	See list above.	Responses from the household survey show that residents regarded the political leadership as influential in decision-making.

[21] Updated list of CDCs and CBOs provided by the SDC, 2018.

[22] Question used : *"Who or what Institution has the most influence in how decisions that affect your community are made?"*

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups[23]	Top institutions rated "Excellent" and "Good": • NYS (100%) • CPFSA (formerly CDA) (100%) • MOH (Hospitals and Clinics) (81.3%) • Heart Trust/NTA (80%) • MOJ (Victim Support/Med./RJ) (80%) • JCF (80%) • JDF (75%)	
i. Increased transparency and accountability in governance. 2.1.3. Improved quality of service by MDAs to target populations (under Social Transformation)	Level of satisfaction with public service delivery.	Public services / facilities with which most residents are satisfied and very satisfied: • Schools (90.8%) • Health services (75.0%) • The NWA (72.0%). Public services / facilities with which fewer residents are satisfied and very satisfied: • Garbage collection (55.4%) • The JPS (50.0%)	
	Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities.	There is an alignment between partner programmes and community priorities.24	

[23] Respondents were asked to rate the work of institutions in their community.

[24] The development priorities outlined in the community profiles / safety plans and the list of projects / interventions implemented by partner institutions were compared. Scale used for assessing alignment is: Excellent (meeting 4 or more development priorities), Good (meeting 3 priorities), Fair (meeting 1-2 priorities), and Poor (meeting no priority).

2. Social Transformation

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
2.1. Improved social inclusion and cohesion.	Level of trust between community members, state actors, non-state actors and neighbouring communities.	**Most trusted actors:** • Church Leaders (68.9%) • Justices of the Peace (57.2%)	
	% residents (adolescents, adults) that feel a sense of belonging to Community.	Qualitative research showed a strong sense of belonging by community residents.	
	Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	Communities use sporting events and recreational activities to bring about cohesion.	
	Perceived activities that would improve cohesion and or what they use to gauge the feeling of "belonging" – e.g. the use of the arts- dance groups, fashion.	Various activities to improve cohesion were identified. Almost every group identified the huge impact of organised sports on building community unity and engaging the youth.	
	Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	Various barriers exist – violence & conflict, poor police behaviour, unemployment.	
	Gender norms within intimate partner relationships	Responses suggest that intimate partner violence is not acceptable although men believed that they can use it under certain circumstances.	
	Social expectations of men and impact on criminal behaviour – gang membership and gang violence.	While men are expected to be responsible providers, who can manage adversity and be financially independent there is no expressed link between this expectation and gang membership.	
	Inter-generational relationships - perceptions of youth & youth perception of others -elders	There was no response on this topic from the community.	
	Proportion of residents who believe that decision making is	72.4%	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	inclusive and responsive.	• Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 87.0% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 83.1% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 63.6% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative): 55.8%[25]	
	Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them	PER participants identified the Member of Parliament and councillor as the main decision makers. An active CDC enables consultative decision-making at the community level. The proportion of community members who are actively engaged is, however, low.	
	Percentage of population that report that their neighbours are willing to help them.	Inadvertently the household survey did not collect this data.	
2.1.1. Improved social skills among target populations	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting knowledge in coping, planning, negotiating, problem-solving, and conflict resolution.[26]	• Stress Management: 57.1% • Planning: 61.0% • Negotiating: 68.8% • Problem Solving: 57.1% • Conflict Resolution: 48.1%	
2.1.2. Reduced inter and intra community conflict.	Reported incidents of inter and intra community conflict.	Proportion of households reporting conflicts/ disagreements in the community - last 12 months: 13.0%	
	Perceived Safety	71.5% • Agree Strongly: 19.8% • Agree: 51.7%	

[25] This is related to persons who disagreed with this statement.

[26] The following statements were used for each item : **Coping**: "My Ability to manage stressful situations"; **Planning:** "My Knowledge of how to make plans"; **Negotiating**: "My Ability to negotiate my points with others"; **Problem Solving**: "My Ability to solve problems"; **Conflict Resolution**: "My understanding of how to resolve conflicts in my community".

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• Neither Agree nor Disagree: 6.8% • Disagree: 15.6% • Disagree Strongly: 6.1% **Also see graph**	
	Willingness to shift to another method of community management.	Most participants on the 'ends', indicated that employment and education are necessary to reduce violence. They also indicated that the people in the community are most likely to create change in the community.	
	Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons.	Residents regard gender-based violence against women and children as wrong.	
	Social expectations of men regarding criminal behaviour (for survival).	Certain activities that are criminally sanctioned are regarded in some communities as normal "hustling" that is acceptable. An example is the sale of marijuana. Men are expected to hustle for survival, and this may include engagement in behaviour regarded as criminal.	
	Attitudes toward "hustling" and formal and informal activities.	Attitudes toward "hustling" are mainly positive as it is regarded as a necessary means of economic survival in these communities.	
	Perceived necessity of gangs and criminal leaders for community safety.	Gang members and persons on the 'ends' regard themselves as central to community safety.	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting ability to traverse freely across (invisible) community lines[27].	99.4%	

[27] Question used: "Has anyone been prevented from crossing boundaries /border line over the past 12 months?"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
2.2. Reduced vulnerability to abuse / victimization	Number / percentage of persons reporting victimization / abuse[28]	• Victimization 1.2% • Abuse: 2.3%	
	Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies.	Justices of the Peace (JPs): 10.8% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.6% Mediation: 1.3% This is related to use during the last 12 months.	
2.2.1. Improved health practices 6.1.3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth (from Children and Youth Development)	Reported cases of teenage pregnancies[29].	11.1%	
	Perception of general health status	Proportion of residents reporting that they are in good health: 91%	
	Experiences, attitudes towards mental health	Percent of population in agreement[30]: • People with mental health problems should get help: 97.4% • Helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business: 70.1% • Family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution: 77.9% • The government is doing enough to help persons with mental sickness: 37.7% • Persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment: 87.0% • People with mental illness are treated well in my community: 64.9%.	
	Incidence of intimate partner violence	Data not available.	

[28] Questions used: "Has anyone been a victim of a crime during the past 12 months?" "Has anyone been physically or verbally abused in your community during the past 12 months?"

[29] Variables used: Reports of Live Births (ages 14 - 19) during last 12 months / Reported of Still Births (ages 14 - 19) during last 12 months.

[30] Responses of "agree" and "strongly agree" are combined.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Experiences using health services	Community experiences using health services are generally negative owing to the poor attitudes of service providers.	
	Incidence of smoking among youth	33.3%	
	Incidence of use of alcohol among youth[31]	67.0%	
	Incidence of drug use among persons 14 years and older	0%[32]	This finding is to be treated with caution in light of other evidence that suggest that drug use among youth occurs.
	Number of residents with knowledge of healthy lifestyle practices.	80.0% of persons affected by illness sought care. Existing secondary data were not received at the time of writing.	
2.2.2. Increased parenting skills and practices	Percentage of reported incidents of child abuse originating in CRP communities.	Requested data from CISOCA were not received at the time of writing this report.	
	Percentage of parents who report spending time with children.	94.7% Regarding how the time was used, the following are the responses to related questions: • 78.9% Read to or shown the child books • 63.2% Told stories to child • 47.4% Sung songs with child • 73.7% Played games with / played with child • 68.4% Spent time with child counting, drawing or naming things • 89.5% Took child on special activity	
	Rate of utilisation of parent places in CRP communities.	Data from the National Parenting Support Commission (NPSC) not received.	
	Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who reject the use of	8.4% exposed to training on positive parenting practices.	

[31] Variable used: Proportion of persons (14 < 17 yrs.) who tried/experimented with drinking alcohol.

[32] The question asked was "Have you ever tried or experimented with other substances like Cocaine, Heroin, party drugs, etc.?"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	corporal punishment as a method of discipline.	15.8% of parents beat child with implement/ belt/ stick in last month.	
2.2.3. Reduced intra familial conflict / abuse / violence	Reported incidence of domestic violence, family feuds etc. originating in CRP communities.	• 40.0% reported quarrels/ fights • 10.0% reported family feuds	

3. Safety and Justice

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
3.1. Increased safety and justice within communities	Rate of reported category 1 crimes.	15.6% [33] The nature of the Category One Crimes reported by residents to have occurred within last 12 months. • Murder: 66.7% • Shootings: 16.7% • Rapes: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 8.3% • Robbery: 0.0% • Break-in: 8.3% • Larceny: 0.0%	
3.1.1. Effective community-based policing supported	Percentage of residents who report feeling safe walking alone at night in the community / area where they live, disaggregated by sex, age.	Percentage of residents who reported feeling safe: 77.9% Males: 86.5% Females: 70.0% Age %: < 30: 82.4 30 - 35: 70.6 36 - 40: 100 41 - 45: 100 46 - 50: 37.5 51 - 55: 66.7 56 - 60: 83.3 60 +: 92.3	
	Community perception of police	• Proportion of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law': 36% • Proportion of households whose members think that police treat poor people worse than wealthy people: 56% **See graph.**	
3.1.3. Increased school safety	Number of reported cases / incidences of disruptive behaviour in school.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit was not received.	
	Number / percentage of students reporting victimization / abuse.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit was not received.	

[33] Question used: "Has there been any incidents of violent crimes in your community during the past 12 months?"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
3.1.4. Increased access to justice services at the community level.	Number of residents using available community level justice services.	**Use of Justice Services last 12 months:** 12.7% Justices of the Peace: 10.8% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.6% Mediation: 1.3%	
	Degree of existence of justice points – church groups, community groups, social groups etc.	"justice points" featured a mix of formal, established institutions and informal, community-supported entities and groups.	
	Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice.	There is no relationship between gang activity and justice. Participants, however, believed that they provided 'fair justice' to the community sometimes.	
	Perception of accessibility of justice points such as church groups, community groups, social groups	Justice points are regarded as largely inaccessible. Residents turn to alternative mechanisms (including friends).	
	Knowledge of the justice system (services and duty bearers – e.g. Justices of the Peace, Legal Aid)	Knowledge of the various justice services among community residents is relatively good.	
	Community mediation	There was no response on this topic from this community.	
	Level of trust and confidence in the justice system	• Trust Completely: 11.7% • Trust somewhat: 19.5% • Neither trust nor distrust: 18.2% • Distrust somewhat: 5.2% • Do not trust: 14.3% • No response: 31.2%	
	Perception of self in relation to the justice system	PER Participants perceived themselves as being treated unfairly by the justice system in some cases. Respondents noted that the police treated persons with disrespect and does not deal with the law fairly.	
	Effectiveness of justice mechanisms	The data collected was not sufficient to determine effectiveness of justice mechanism given the low level of use of such services in the community.	
	Percent of complaints (police related, and non-police related resolved)	• Proportion of reported conflicts and disagreements resolved by the police: 66.7% • Proportion of reported recent incidents of crime resolved by the police: 55.6%	
	Willingness to report	67.5% reported a willingness to report incidents to the police.	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Actual reporting[34]: 0.6% • Murder: 0.6% • Shooting: 0.0% • Rape: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 0.0% • Robbery: 0.0% • Break-in: 0.0% • Larceny:0.0% • Other crimes: 0.0%	

4. Physical Transformation

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
4.1. Improved quality of the natural and built environment	Level of satisfaction[35] of residents with their area as a place to live.	• Road & Bridges: 75.3% • Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations, etc.): 80.5% • Streetlights: 81.8% • Public Sanitary Conveniences: 29.9% (59.7% indicated that none exists). • Garbage Skips: 35.1% (44.2% indicated that none exists.) • Public Standpipes/Catchments: 19.5% (76.6% indicated that none exists.) • Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch etc): 61.0% **See graph**	
4.1.1. Improved access to quality housing in targeted CRP communities	Proportion of residents participating in the housing contribution schemes.	• Contributed to NHT: 16.0% • Contributed to other housing schemes: 1.0% • Received benefits from NHT: 0.0%	
	Housing quality index[36]	66.0%	

[34] Question used: Has {name} ever reported any of the following crimes to the police?
[35] Satisfied and very satisfied are combined.
[36] The Housing Quality Index (HQI) measures the housing quality in the community and is a composite index for the following indicators: (1) Electricity for Lighting, (2) Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water, (3) Exclusive water closet (flush toilet), (4) Exclusive kitchen, (5) Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel, and (6) Number of persons per habitable room.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
4.1.2. Reduced informal settlements in targeted CRP communities	Percentage of households with security of tenure	• Owners of the dwelling: 43.0% • Owners of the land on which building is constructed: 52.0%	
4.1.3. Enhanced connective infrastructure	Percentage of dwellings with legal utility connections by type (water and electricity).	• Dwellings with legal water connection: 59.0% • Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity from grid: 99.0%[37]	
4.1.4. Improved water and sanitation	Percentage of households with access to potable water[38].	69.0%	
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.	• Inside: 46.8% • Outside: 51.9% • Exclusive Use: 57.9% • Shared: 42.1%	
4.1.5. Healthy public spaces within communities	Number of areas covered by abandoned / derelict sites.	Condition of unoccupied dwellings and open lots: Fair[39]	
	Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational).	• Green spaces: 4.0% • Cultural spaces: 0.0% • Recreational spaces: 35.3% • Multi-purpose spaces: 12.5%	
4.1.6. Increased resilience of households and communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards and climate change	Percentage of population that know what actions to take to prepare and respond to risks disaggregated by sex, age.	Percentage of households that know how to prepare for: ○ Hurricanes: 98.7% ○ Fires: 93.5% ○ Floods: 97.4% ○ Earthquakes: 96.1% **See Graphs**	
	Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.	Data not available.	

[37] This variable does not, however, represent whether the connection is legal.

[38] Variable used: Proportion of households whose main source of drinking water is bottled or piped – treated

[39] This may be as a result of their non-existence in the area(s) observed.

5. Socio Economic Development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
5.1 Economic self-sufficiency among community members	Unemployment rate[40] (disaggregated by age, sex, vulnerable and special need groups).	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 10.0%	The Crude Job Seeking Rate of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 10.0 percent, which is among the highest rates among these communities.
	Barriers to employment	Barriers identified included poor education, the stigma of an inner-city address, and lack of 'links' or contacts. Some of the barriers identified were more self-created. They ranged from low self-esteem, resulting in a lack of confidence and a tendency to doubt oneself, to not wanting to work, having no sense of responsibility which is also associated with having *"no kids to feed".*	
	Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community (link between gang membership and personal socio-economic development)	All participants on the 'ends' agreed that poverty was linked to gang activity although the nature of the link was not identified. They, however, indicated that people on the 'ends' make most of their money by hustling and identified family, friends, foreign links and "dons" as important for their socio-economic development.	
	Percent of households in poverty	37.4% Poverty Prevalence Rate.	
	Means of socio-economic survival	Responses indicate that hustling, small business enterprises, employment, and dependence on support from family are some of the means used in this community for socio-economic survival.	
	Number of persons in debt[41]	140 or 5.3%. They also constituted 50.0 percent of persons who have ever borrowed for household and other purposes.	
	Child employment and/or labour	Persons aged 17 years or younger are employed in a job for pay: 0%	
	Percentage of CRP households	5.5%	

[40] The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.

[41] Statement used: "I currently owe money" The response should be "true" or "false".

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	transitioning from PATH or other social protection programmes.		
5.1.1. Improved employability	Percentage of individuals completing secondary level education or higher[42].	63.2% • Basic/Primary / preparatory/Junior High: 25.1% • Secondary and higher: 63.2% • Other adult education: 2.3% • Other: 3.5% • None: 5.8%	
6.1.5. Increased employability and access to employment opportunities for youth in CRP communities. (From Children and Youth development).	Percentage of working age population in communities certified (disaggregated by age, sex).	30.0% • CSEC Basic/JSC-5/SSC 3rd JL: 0.0% • CSEC General/GCE O Level: 25.0% • NVQJ Level I&II/Cape Unit 1: 0.0% • CAPE Unit 2/GCE A'Level: 2.5% • Tertiary Certificate/Diploma: 0.0% • NVQJ – Level-III: 0.0% • Associate Degree/NVQJ –Level IV: 0.0% • Degree/NVQJ-Level 5: 0.0% • Higher Degrees & Professional Qualification: 0.0% • City & Guilds: 0.0% • Other: 2.5% **See graph for age and sex disaggregation**	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing programmes to increase employment opportunities.	16.8% • HEART Academy/Workforce College: 2.2% • HEART-VTC/TVET institutes: 10.2% • HEART-SLTOPS/Apprenticeship: 2.2% • HEART – Other: 0.7% • Private institutions: 1.5% • Public institutions: 0.0%	
	Percentage of community members reporting they are	3.4%[43] • Accessing employment: 2.3%	

[42]Question used: What type of School did {0} last attended?

[43] This percentage represents the proportion of residents who have also reported that they have received training.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	either employed or in further education or training after leaving a skills training programme.	• Accessing further education / training: 1.1%	
5.1.3. Entrepreneurship promoted	Number of MSMEs established.	Approximately 44 (or 31.3%) businesses (mainly small establishments) were started within the last 5 years. The remaining businesses have been in operation for longer periods, some for more than 20 years.	
	Number of businesses receiving business development support within the last 12 months.	11 (7.6%) of 140 businesses	

6. Children and Youth Development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
6.1. Holistic development of children and youth ensured	Reported incidents of child abuse.	Data from CISOCA was not received at the time of writing.	

	Student performance[44] at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC.	• **Grade 4 Literacy**: N/A
		• **Grade 4 Numeracy**: N/A
		• **GSAT**: N/A
		• **CXC/CSEC**: 52.5% passes
		  ○ **Males**: 47.9%
		  ○ **Females**: 55.2%
		• **CAPE**: Unit 1: N/A, Unit 2: N/A	

	Number / percentage of residents with knowledge about Childcare and Protection Act.	54.5%[45] among H/H with children <9 years. 16.7% among Youth 14 – 17 years	
6.1.1. Reduced youth involvement in crime	Number of serious and violent crimes in which victims and / or perpetrators are under 18.	# of serious crimes: 2 % of Young Victims[46] Shootings: 8.3% Homicides: 0.0% Robbery: 0.0% Sexual Assaults: 100%	
6.1.2. Increased participation of	Percentage of youth actively participating	Data not available	

[44] Student performance from the Kingston High School which had 606 students who entered of which 568 sat and 298 (101 males, 197 females) passed the CSEC Exams in 2018.

[45] The question "Have you ever heard of the Child Care and Protection Act?" was posed only to households with children under the age of 9 years, and youth between the ages of 14 – 17.

[46] The age interval used by the JCF does not use age 18 as an upper limit, it uses age 20. This measure is therefore adapted to accommodate victims aged 20 years and younger.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
youth in legitimate governance frameworks and positive development initiatives	as executives in CDCs or other community governance structures. (Disaggregated by Age, sex).		
6.1.4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health practices among youth	Proportion of youth practicing safe sex (KAPB).	Overall: 34.4% Males: 15.6% (primarily the male condom) Females: 18.8% (various contraceptive options)	
	Proportion of youth practicing abstinence (KAPB).	Overall: 1.7% Not sexually active: 6.3% Males: 0.0% Females: 6.3%	
	Repeat pregnancy rate.	The data collected did not allow for the analysis of the repeat pregnancy rate.	

Appendix 2: Dimensions of the Community Renewal Index Fletcher's Land

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
1. Human capital	1.1. Educational Attainment	1.1.1. Percentage of students attaining Mastery on the Grade Four Literacy Test	Not applicable.	There is no school linked to this community for which data could be collected.
		1.1.2. Percentage of students who attained the minimum standards in Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) Language Arts and Mathematics		The Primary Exit Profile (PEP) replaced the Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) in the 2018-2019 academic year.
		1.1.3. Percentage of high school graduates that have graduated with five CSEC subjects including Math and English	• **CXC/CSEC**[47]: **Overall Passes**: 52.5% ○ **Males**: 47.9% ○ **Females**: 55.2%	The data represent the proportion of students who passed CXC/CSEC. There was no indication whether these students have passed five or more subjects including Mathematics and English.
		1.1.4. Percentage of household heads (>14 years) with formal/ academic qualifications, by type	18.2% • CSEC General/ GCE O Level: 13.0% • NVQJ – Level-III: 1.3% • City & Guilds: 2.6% • Other: 1.3%	
	1.2. Health status	1.2.1. Life expectancy at birth (years) [48]	74.2 years (all) 70.5 years(males) 78.0 years (females)	National data used as a proxy in the absence of community level data.
		1.2.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged		Household data was insufficient to allow

[47] Student performance from the Kingston High School which had 606 students who entered of which 568 sat and 298 (101 males, 197 females) passed the CSEC Exams in 2018.

[48] Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Population and Housing Census, 2011, Jamaica General Report Volume 1 (Kingston STATIN) cited in Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2018 p. 363.

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 100 women in that age group		for a calculation of adolescent birth rate.
		1.2.3. Morbidity rate, by cause	• Hypertension 9.9% • Diabetes 6.4% • Arthritis 5.8%	These are the top three causes of morbidity for this community.
2. Security	2.1. Crime	2.1.1. Murders and shootings per 1,000 population	5.83	
		2.1.2. Major crimes per 1,000 population, excluding murders and shootings	No major crimes were reported for this community.	Major Crimes includes: Rape, Aggravated assault, robbery, break-ins and Larceny.
		2.1.3. Violence-related injuries per 1,000 population		Existing VPA data were not up to date and require data mining from community sources.
		2.1.4. Presence of gangs, disaggregated by tier ranking	5	Number of active gangs.
	2.2. Community safety	2.2.1. Perceived safety	77.9%	This percentage relates to the proportion of residents who reported feeling safe walking alone in the community at nights.
3. Cohesion	3.1. Community connectedness	3.1.1. % of residents that feel a sense of belonging to the community	Qualitative research showed a strong sense of belonging by community residents.	
	3.2. Governance	3.2.1. Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision- making	Yes	Approximately 46.8 percent of the household respondents were able to identify a group or individual who is influential in community decision making.
	3.3. Inclusive decision-making	3.3.1. Proportion of residents who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	72.4%	The percentage represents the mean of the responses for four statements as follows: • Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
				decision is to be made. 87.0% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 83.1% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 63.6% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative): 55.8%[49]
4. Justice Mechanisms	4.1. Access to justice	4.1.1. Degree of existence of justice points or community mediation	No	Justice points are regarded as largely inaccessible. Residents turn to alternative mechanisms (including friends).
	4.2. Effectiveness of justice mechanism	4.2.1. Percentage of complaints (police-related and non-police related) resolved	66.7%	Related to conflicts and disagreements reported to the police that were resolved through investigations, arrests, and other actions.
5. Economic prosperity	5.1. Employment	5.1.1. Unemployment rate	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 10.0%	The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.
	5.2. Poverty	5.2.1. % of households in poverty	37.4%	This is based on the Poverty Prevalence Index that has been developed.
		5.2.2. Standard of living index		
	5.3. Entrepreneurship	5.3.1. Proportion of locally owned businesses	15.3%	This data relates to access to grant resources only.

[49] This is related to persons who disagreed with this statement.

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		accessing formal loan/credit sources		
		5.3.2. Number of businesses, with total turnover	140 businesses (estimated).	
6. Healthy environment	6.1. State of the physical environment	6.1.1. Condition of the **built/physical environment** (social infrastructure)	Fair	Based on a field assessment checklist used by the Interviewers to assess the condition of amenities that they were able to observe. The scale used were "Good", "Fair", and "Poor".
	6.2. State of the natural environment	6.2.1. Condition of the **natural environment**	Unable to rate	
	6.3. Community resilience	6.3.1. Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to natural disasters per 1,000 population, with total cost ($)		Secondary information from the disaster preparedness authorities may be required.

Appendix 3: Project Intervention in Fletcher's Land

				Project Thematic Focus								
Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community	Community	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Fletcher's Land
Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)	Inter-American Development Bank/UK Department for International Development	Ministry of National Security	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*	*	1
Community Renewal Programme	Multi Donors	Planning Institute of Jamaica	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1
Rehabilitation of Offenders/ Community Service	Ministry of National Security	Department of Correctional Services	In implementation		*			*				1
Safe School Programme	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education/Jamaica Constabulary Force (Community Safety and Security Branch)	In implementation		*			*				1
PATH Days for Western Kingston Communities	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Labour and Social Security	In implementation	*								1
Poverty Reduction Programme III	European Union	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1
A Ganar/USAID	United States Agency for International Development/Inter-American Development Bank/Multilateral Investment Fund	Partners - Jamaica - Western New York Chapter	In implementation		*			*			*	1
OBRA	United States Agency for International Development	International Youth Foundation - Private Sector of Jamaica	In implementation		*							1
YUTE/PRIDE/USAID	United States Agency for International Development	Private Sector of Jamaica	In implementation		*							
Junior Achievement	United States Agency for International Development	United States Agency for International Development	Completed		*							1
Inner City Community Forum (ICCF)	Multiple Donors	Benevolent Societies and Community Development Councils	In implementation							*		1
Social Development Commission (SDC)	Government of Jamaica		Community Development Mandate		*				*	*	*	1
Fight for Peace	IKEA Foundation, Reebok, UNESCO, Laureus, Credit Suisse		In implementation						*			1
Rise Life Management	EU, FHI 360, CHASE Fund, OAS, Musson Foundation, Seprod Foundation, CB Facey Foundation, GoJ.	Rise Life Management	In implementation	*								1
Total				12	25	3	4	18	9	15	10	14

Source: Ministry of National Security, Crime Prevention and Community Safety Mapping
https://www.mns.gov.jm/content/crime-prevention-and-community-safety-programme-mapping

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

A so di ting set: that is just how it is. That is how things are done.
Badmine/d: Someone resentful of the fortune or success of others, wishing for their ruin, downfall, failure, etc.
Babymama drama: related to the demand for financial support for the mother of the child(ren), confrontation with mothers.
Baxide: a person's buttocks; referring to the entire body in terms of physical abuse
Big man / Top man - term of endearment used among men to refer to someone as being the most
Bout: about
BRAFF - Broke Right After Foolish Flossing
Bread - money
Buss: to be given an opportunity; burst
Caa/n: Can not
Catching men: to be promiscuous
Clown – (as in she a clown yuh) – to deceive or trick. An example is usually in relation to relationships where one party deceives the other.
Crafty - a trickster
Cross fun: unconditional fun which supersedes any precursory issues
Cruff - an uncouth person with no class
Dat: That
Deadhouse - Morgue
Dem: them
Deh: There
Di/e: the
Doh: don't
Don : The most respected or highest ranking boss in an activity or organization. An influential person in the community, a community leader.
Dong/dung: down
Dutty: dirty
Eat a food: to make money
Elder - someone who has been in the gang life for some time or someone who has achieved unexpected things. Some people become elders during their 20's because one is not expected to live long.
Endsman- a man from the 'ends'
Fah/fe: For
Floss – To flaunt, show off style, to indulge in heavy spending
Fi: to
Fry-Fry – fried products usually offered for sale.
Fulljoy- influenced by the language style of the Rastafari community – to enjoy

Gallis - a man who has numerous women as sexual interests
General - a term of respect between men. May be used to imply a man with some power or status.
Gi Weh Di Ting: to have sex with someone else. Usually used to describe women who cheat.
Gunmen: men who kill or rob for money and commit gun crimes.
Gwan: going on (and all forms of conjugation of the english phrase equates to this phrase)
Haffi: Have to
Hits: contract killing
Hold a vibes- to socialise with friends, may involve drinking and smoking. To Chill carries the same meaning, as does "hold a meds"
Inna: in the
Jungle justice: an incident in which an alleged criminal is humiliated, beaten or summarily executed by a crowd or vigilantes.
Killi/Killi-Killi - a term of endearment or community usually used between men
Leggo: let go; loose
Likkle/lickle: diminutive
Modda: mother
Noting: Nothing
Nuff: a lot
Nuh: Not; no; none; do not
Odda: other
On the ends : to be at a hangout spot; safe spot
Ooman: woman
Ova : over
Owna : own; owner
Page: to visit or check up on or to call on the phone
Pickney: child or young adult
Pon: on
Prime: a girl who is precocious and acts like a woman before her time.
Ragga raga: unkempt
Ram-up: packed to capacity with people
Round Robin: Hosting events in turns, in different sections of the community to benefit various persons. Often used for fund raising.
Rub out hand middle: to make a cannabis cigarette
Run the ground: to ensure the smooth financial running of the community
Shooter -a man who shoots people for money
Si dung: Sit down ; stay in a given place/ situation
Special -
Splitting justice: to be fair and unbiased.
Switch - to betray a person or group. Also used to refer to homosexuals.
Tax / Taxing People: to request money from people, especially in return for protection
Tek: take

Ting: thing
Throw-up wire: to steal electricity using one's own electric and tapping into the line that was already installed.
Top-up: To slap or hit a woman but with less force. A 'reminder' slap.
Trace: to exchange or express diverging or opposite views, typically in a heated or angry way.
"***Tun 21"- +***
Uptown: The affluent sections of KSA
Woulda: would have
Yuh: you; your
Yute: young man; it can also refer to one's offspring
Waste man – An idler who is up to nothing productive. A derogatory term aimed at men who do nothing.
Wata: water
Weh: What

Wey: that/ what

Wid: With

GLOSSARY OF QUANTITATIVE TERMS

Chi-squared test
This is a non-parametric test usually done on survey data. Data are often summarized into two-way tables with r rows and c columns. These tests are designed to determine if two variables are independent or otherwise.

p-value
The p value is a measure of the type 1 error in a statistical test of significance. The type 1 error is the probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true. The smaller the p value, the greater is the probability of making a correct decision when rejecting the null hypothesis.

Normal test or Z test
The Z test is a parametric test that is designed to determine if the average (or proportion) of two or several variables are significantly different.

Significant Difference
The significant difference is the value that is used to determine the type 1 error in a statistical test of hypothesis. In a Normal test between two means for example, the critical value that determines the acceptance region from the acceptance region is plus and minus 1.96 (5% error, 2- tailed test). This value is the statistical difference.

Degree of Freedom

Degrees of freedom of an estimate is **the number of independent pieces of information that went into calculating the estimate**. It is not quite the same as the number of items in the sample. In order to get the df for the estimate, you must subtract 1 from the number of items. For example, in finding the mean value of a group of 10 items, minus 1 from 10 to get 9 degrees of freedom (df) (i.e. 10 – 1 = 9 df).

Mean

The **statistical mean** refers to the **mean** or average used to calculate the central tendency of a group of data. It is calculated by adding all the data points in a sample or population and then dividing the total by the number of data points. The resulting number is known as the **mean** or the average.