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

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Community Report

Franklyn Town

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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 Franklyn Town.

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 community 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
Franklyn Town	23-26,32-38	11	6	23, 24, 25, 33, 35, 37

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey,

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

COMMUNITIES	Number of Households		Number of Establishments	
	listed	sampled	listed	sampled
Franklyn Town	351	35	115	8
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 6 of 11 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 seven 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 57.6 percent female and 42.4 percent male (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Franklyn Town	311	42.4	421	57.6	732	100.0
Total	**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.	%
Franklyn Town	-	-	67	9.1	133	18.2	177	24.2	200	27.3	155	21.2	**732**	**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.	%
Franklyn Town	288	46.4	333	53.6	**621**	**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 follows the pattern of the overall sex distribution of household respondents, as female heads of household represented the majority at 53.6 percent (**Table 5**).

2.0. OVERVIEW

The Franklyn Town community is part of the Downtown Development Area. This community consists of five districts and is bordered by Langston Road and Deanery Road in the North, Portland Road and St James Street in the East, Windward Road in the South and South Camp Road in the West[1]

2.1. Description of Community Boundaries

The description of the community boundaries is as follows:

East along Deanery from South Camp Road onto Langston Road to St. James Street.

North along South Camp Road to Deanery Road, East along Deanery Road to upper Elletston Road to Deanery Road.

West along Windward onto Victoria Avenue to south Camp Road.

South along St. James Street cutting across Giltress Street on to Portland Road to its intersection with Windward Road.

2.2. Estimated Population

These baseline studies show that the estimated population of Franklyn Town is 2,307[2] which is 58.6 percent male and 41.4 percent female (see **Tables 6 and 7** below) an usually unbalanced ratio with a higher percentage of men. Less than half of the population (44.2%) is aged 30 and younger.

Table 6: Estimated Population by Sex

	Estimated Population	Estimated population by Sex	
	Total	Male	Female
Number	2307	1353	954
Percentage	100	58.6	41.4

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

[1]From the Franklyn Town Community Profile, Social Development Commission, September 2008.
[2]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 7: Estimated Population by Age Group %

Community	Age Group (Yrs)													
	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
Franklyn Town	1.9	6.7	11.5	8.7	9.6	5.8	1.9	10.6	11.5	6.7	9.6	4.8	10.6	2307

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

2.3. Housing Characteristics

Ninety-seven percent of households occupy dwellings that are separate houses or semi- detached apartment buildings. Approximately 94.0 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made with concrete and block. The main material used for constructing the roofs of dwellings was metal sheeting (93.9%).

Fifty-five percent of the household respondents reported that their dwelling is owned by members of their household. The data also shows that 61.0 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 3 persons and an average of 1.17 persons per habitable room[3]. This statistic indicates some overcrowding when compared with the standard for adequate housing of 1.01 persons per habitable room.

Seventy-three percent of households reported that they received public water supply piped into their dwelling. All households reported that electricity from the grid is their main source of lighting and 52.0 percent experienced regular public garbage collection.

2.4. Development Priorities

Main development priorities[4] in this community are:

1. High levels of unemployment and youth unemployment,
2. Limited/no opportunity for training and employment,
3. Low skill levels,

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

[4]Social Development Commission, ***Franklyn Town Community Profile*** (Kingston, September 2008).

4. Poor Roads,
5. High levels of High school dropouts.

The list of interventions and projects through which Franklyn Town 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**.

3.0. PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA

3.1. GOVERNANCE

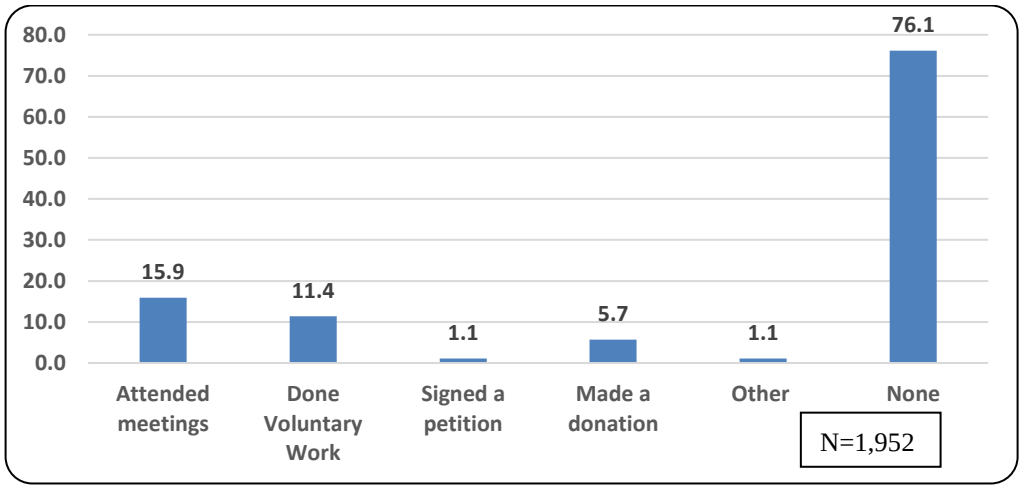
Effective Governance is a critical outcome of the Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. This outcome, which is also a pillar of the CRP, supports Goal # 2, ***Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just***. Within the governance pillar of the CRP three results are expected – (1) Strengthened 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 23.9 percent of residents in Franklyn Town engaged in community activities during the past 12 months (**Figure 1** below).

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



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

Engagement included attending community and other meetings (15.9%), voluntary work (11.4%), and making donations to community initiatives (5.7%).

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 Councillor / Caretaker was identified by 27.3 percent of the household respondents followed by 21.2 percent who identified the Member of Parliament, and 9.1 percent who identified the church among the most influential in community decision-making (**Table 8 below**). Only 3.0 percent of household respondents identified the CDC among the most influential in community decision-making. Almost a quarter (24.2%) of household respondents did not know of any group that was most influential in the decision-making process in Franklyn Town.

Table 8: Groups or Institutions considered "Most Influential" in Community Decision-Making (Sorted from Highest to lowest percentage)

Categories	Considered "Most influential in decision-making"	
	#	%
Councillor / Caretaker	200	27.3
Member of Parliament	155	21.2
The Church	67	9.1
Area Leader	44	6.1
Other	44	6.1
The CDC	22	3.0
Other CBOs	22	3.0
Don't Know	177	24.2

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[5].

[5] 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.

Examination of the current list of community-based organisations operating in Franklyn Town shows that 58.3 percent of existing CBOs are part of the CDC structure. The Franklyn Town CDC is also part of the Downtown DAC.

The Franklyn Town CDC / Police Consultative Committee[6]has been in operation in the communities of Franklyn Town, Woodford Park, Lower Vineyard Town, Allman Town, and Rollington Town for eighteen years. This organisation meets every month and the last occasion it had a meeting was in April 2019 (at the time of the field research) with an attendance of 20 persons, which was reported as the norm.

Currently, this organisation finances its activities through its own resources, public donations, and funds from the Jamaica Social Investment Fund (for a community centre) and the Universal Access Fund (for an Internet Café).

The focus groups also identified the Franklyn Town Benevolent Society (mainly patronised by the older citizens according to the young men), the PNP YO (Do the Right Thing), active church groups and All Saints Steppers, a marching band. The young men provided a detailed list of the many activities organised by the Police Youth Club, the CDC, the Police Consultative Committee and the Councillor and ending with the comment, *"The human resource in the community is great."*

Frequent incidences of violence as well as limited financial and human resources have been identified as key constraints that impact on the work of the Franklyn Town CDC / Police Consultative Committee.

Some of the achievements that this organisation[7] include:

1. Community Centre completed successfully - the CDC wrote a successful project proposal to JSIF.
2. Internet Cafe established and functioning.
3. Annual Summer Camp running for 15 years.
4. Corner (football) League - restarted after it was stopped by violence.

[6]The Police Consultative Committee functions closely with the Community Development Committee (CDC) and both are often regarded as a single entity.
[7]From telephone interview with President of the Franklyn Town Police Consultative Committee / CDC.

5. Summer Employment with the National Youth Service
6. Capacity Building and Training projects completed.
7. Homework Programme to assist children preparing for GSAT.
8. Partnership with the PMI to work with at risk youth (as violence interrupters).

There are several strong organisations in Franklyn Town. The feedback from the focus group participants was that there is broad consultation and then decisions are made by the executive or board members of organisations. The Police Youth Club has a hierarchy and important decisions must be agreed at the JCF divisional level or higher. The community also relies on the Councillor (who is also a JP) to get certain things done - the Councillor/JP *" is at the station on a Friday. Persons go to her or you can call her and let her know what is happening. Persons say also if there is an incident in the community e.g. a light wire needed to be fixed, you can get to the Councillor to inform her about the problem, because you get through faster than calling JPS themselves."* Well respected individuals named in this community include leaders of the CDC. The older focus group indicated that there was no single 'don' in that community although various young men lay claim to the title. The young men's focus group indicated that there were individuals, good and bad, "*with big influence. When they talk you listen. But we just can't call names. For the good side, it's the positive change - progress, development - that they bring to the community. On the bad side, it's fear and intimidation. It's the fear of what might happen if you don't listen."*

3.1.3. Service Delivery

A high proportion of residents who used selected services delivered in their community were satisfied (**Figure 2** below).

Figure 3: Level of Satisfaction with Selected Services

	NWC	JPS	PATH	NIS	Overseas Employment	JFLL	SLTOP	Street Lights	The Police	Garbage Collection	Fire Services	Health (Clinics/Hospitals)	Schools	NWA	Internet Services	Cell Services
Never Used Service	0.0	3.0	47.6	47.6	14.3	28.6	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	30.0	3.3	3.0	0.0	14.3	0.0
Very Satisfied	13.3	42.4	19.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	33.3	62.5	21.2	12.1	16.7	36.7	45.5	20.8	35.7	48.4
Satisfied	36.7	36.4	4.8	23.8	0.0	42.9	0.0	31.3	33.3	18.2	16.7	13.3	33.3	12.5	21.4	35.5
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	16.7	9.1	14.3	0.0	0.0	14.3	33.3	0.0	21.2	21.2	13.3	16.7	6.1	25.0	10.7	9.7
Dissatisfied	16.7	3.0	4.8	9.5	42.9	0.0	33.3	0.0	6.1	21.2	10.0	26.7	6.1	8.3	7.1	3.2
Very Dissatisfied	16.7	6.1	9.5	4.8	28.6	0.0	0.0	6.3	15.2	27.3	13.3	3.3	6.1	33.3	10.7	3.2

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Most residents were satisfied with the streetlights (93.8%), cell services (83.9%), schools (78.8%), and the JPS (78.8%). Lower proportions of residents, however, were satisfied with the fire service (33.4%), the HEART Trust /NTA's School Leaver's Opportunity Training Programme (SL-TOP) (33.3%), the NWA (33.3%), garbage collection (30.3%), and overseas employment (14.3%)

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 below**). The majority of residents gave a good and excellent rating for the JDF (65.2%), HEART Trust /NTA (64.7%), the NHT (64.7%), and the Jamaica Constabulary Force (51.7%).

Table 9: Residents' Assessment of the Work of Government Institutions in Franklyn Town

Government Institutions	Very Poor		Poor		Neither Good nor Bad		Good		Excellent		Never Used Service		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
HEART Trust NTA	22	5.9	22	5.9	0	0.0	133	35.3	111	29.4	89	23.5	**377**
SDC	44	20.0	22	10.0	22	10.0	44	20.0	0	0.0	89	40.0	**222**
MOJ (Victim Support/Med./RJ)	67	21.4	22	7.1	67	21.4	22	7.1	44	14.3	89	28.6	**311**
JCF	44	6.9	111	17.2	133	20.7	266	41.4	67	10.3	22	3.4	**643**
MoH (Hospitals and Clinics)	22	4.0	111	20.0	111	20.0	177	32.0	89	16.0	44	8.0	**555**
NHT	22	5.9	44	11.8	22	5.9	89	23.5	155	41.2	44	11.8	**377**
NYS	22	6.3	44	12.5	0	0.0	89	25.0	22	6.3	177	50.0	**355**
JSIF	22	7.7	44	15.4	44	15.4	67	23.1	0	0.0	111	38.5	**288**
JDF	0	0.0	67	13.0	44	8.7	177	34.8	155	30.4	67	13.0	**510**
MLSS	22	5.9	67	17.6	44	11.8	89	23.5	22	5.9	133	35.3	**377**
CPFSA (formerly CDA)	44	12.5	22	6.3	89	25.0	22	6.3	44	12.5	133	37.5	**355**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019.

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

Appendix 2 lists nine (9) projects and initiatives implemented by government and non-government organisation in Franklyn Town, 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 (PMI) East;
- Poverty Reduction Programme III, European Union;
- Inner City Community Forum (ICCF), Multiple Donors.

These and other support 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 six (6) projects in Franklyn Town. One project is also in implementation and one was terminated before completion. Projects completed by JSIF valued J$91.5M while the project in implementation valued J$46.6M. These projects bring the total value of JSIF investment in this community to J$138.1M.

Closer examination of these projects by JSIF indicated that they fell in the categories of two school rehabilitation projects valuing J$4.1M, two organisational Strengthening (OS) projects valuing J$0.79M, one summer camp valuing J$1.5M, two other projects valuing J$96.1M.

In light of these various projects and initiatives that were implemented in Franklyn Town, it can be confirmed that there is some alignment between these initiatives and the development priorities the community identified in its 2008 Community Profile. 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

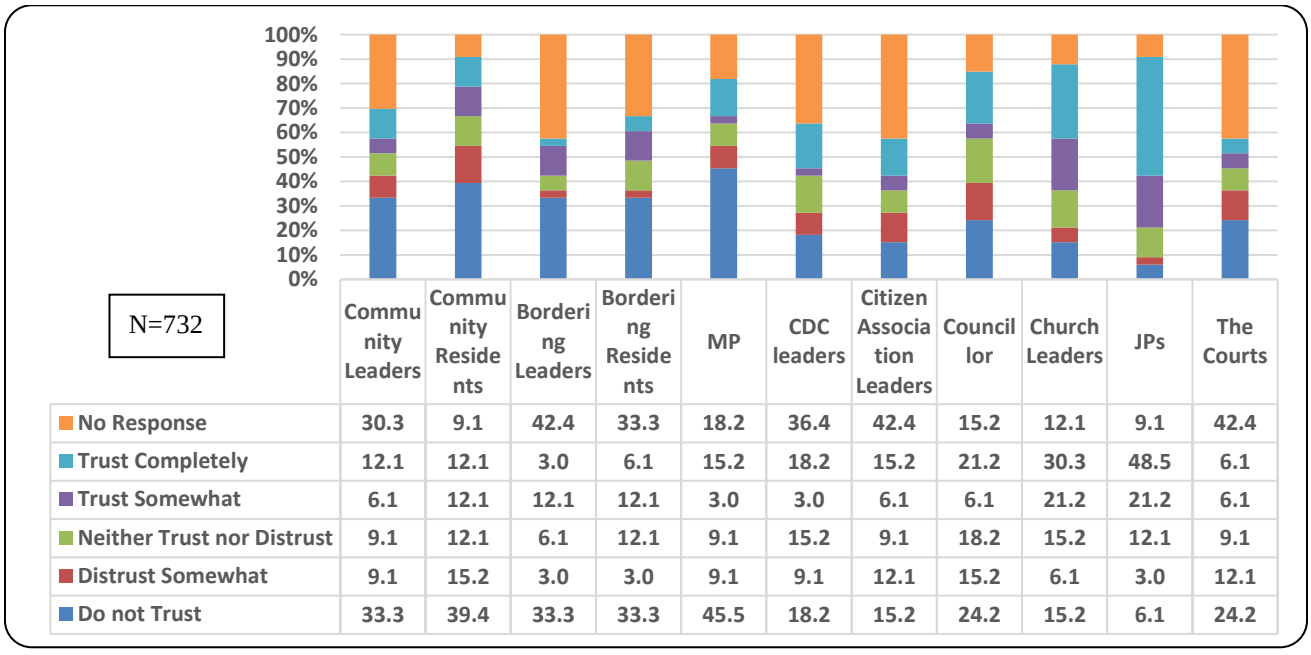
Within the Community Renewal Programme, six results have been identified that would support these higher-level national outcomes. These related results are (1) improved social skills among target population, (2) reduced inter and intra community conflict, (3) improved quality of service to target population, (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 Franklyn Town varies depending on the state and non-state actors in question.

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



	Community Leaders	Community Residents	Bordering Leaders	Bordering Residents	MP	CDC leaders	Citizen Association Leaders	Councilor	Church Leaders	JPs	The Courts
No Response	30.3	9.1	42.4	33.3	18.2	36.4	42.4	15.2	12.1	9.1	42.4
Trust Completely	12.1	12.1	3.0	6.1	15.2	18.2	15.2	21.2	30.3	48.5	6.1
Trust Somewhat	6.1	12.1	12.1	12.1	3.0	3.0	6.1	6.1	21.2	21.2	6.1
Neither Trust nor Distrust	9.1	12.1	6.1	12.1	9.1	15.2	9.1	18.2	15.2	12.1	9.1
Distrust Somewhat	9.1	15.2	3.0	3.0	9.1	9.1	12.1	15.2	6.1	3.0	12.1
Do not Trust	33.3	39.4	33.3	33.3	45.5	18.2	15.2	24.2	15.2	6.1	24.2

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The majority of residents reported that they trusted the Justice of the Peace (JPs) (69.7%) and church leaders (51.5%). Few residents, however, reported that they trusted fellow residents (24.2), the CDC leaders (21.2%), Member of Parliament (18.2%), the residents from bordering communities (18.2%), Community leaders (18.2%), and the courts (12.2%). It is noted from **Table 10** below that although church leaders are trusted, they are trusted by a higher proportion of females than males (28.6 percent of whom expressed distrust for these leaders).

Table 10: 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	28.6	36.8	7.1	10.5	14.3	5.3	0.0	10.5	21.4	5.3	28.6	31.6
Residents in your Community	28.6	47.4	7.1	21.1	28.6	0.0	7.1	15.8	21.4	5.3	7.1	10.5
Leaders in Bordering Community	28.6	36.8	0.0	5.3	14.3	0.0	7.1	15.8	7.1	0.0	42.9	42.1
Residents in Bordering Community	14.3	47.4	0.0	5.3	21.4	5.3	14.3	10.5	14.3	0.0	35.7	31.6
Members of Parliament	42.9	47.4	7.1	10.5	7.1	10.5	7.1	0.0	14.3	15.8	21.4	15.8
Community Development Committee leadership	28.6	10.5	0.0	15.8	21.4	10.5	0.0	5.3	14.3	21.1	35.7	36.8
Citizen Association Leaders	14.3	15.8	0.0	21.1	14.3	5.3	7.1	5.3	14.3	15.8	50.0	36.8
Councillor	35.7	15.8	7.1	21.1	14.3	21.1	7.1	5.3	21.4	21.1	14.3	15.8
Church Leaders	28.6	5.3	0.0	10.5	21.4	10.5	21.4	21.1	21.4	36.8	7.1	15.8
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	7.1	5.3	0.0	5.3	14.3	10.5	21.4	21.1	50.0	47.4	7.1	10.5
The Courts	28.6	21.1	14.3	10.5	7.1	10.5	7.1	5.3	14.3	0.0	28.6	52.6

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=732 (M=311, F=421)

Table 11: Age Distribution of Residents Who Reported that they Trust State and Non-State Actors

Groups	20-<30	30-<40	40-<50	50-<60	60+	Total who Trust
Leaders in the Community	0.0	0.0	3.0	9.1	6.1	18.2
Residents in your Community	0.0	3.0	3.0	12.1	6.1	24.2
Leaders in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.1	15.2
Residents in Bordering Community	0.0	3.0	0.0	9.1	6.1	18.2
Members of Parliament	0.0	0.0	6.1	3.0	9.1	18.2
Community Development Committee leadership	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	9.1	21.2
Citizen Association Leaders	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.1	6.1	21.2
Councillor	0.0	0.0	6.1	9.1	12.1	27.3
Church Leaders	0.0	6.1	15.2	18.2	12.1	51.5
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	6.1	12.1	18.2	18.2	15.2	69.7
The Courts	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	6.1	12.1

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=732

3.2.2. Community Cohesion

The household survey indicates the low level of trust between community residents and between the residents and their community-based organisations. All the focus group participants agreed that the levels of trust were low, although the young men said the level of trust of the Police Youth Club had increased with parents who are now more willing to send their children to the group. This change in trust came as the group refocused attention on more community development work. The young men, however, reported that *"Generally, trust levels are low. There is significant division within the community."* Nevertheless, as the other communities reported, when emergencies arise people forget the divisions and work together.

3.2.2.1. Perceived Barriers

The young men reported that generally, there is indiscipline and most young people do not respect seniors and sometimes are downright rude to them. Other perceived barriers to cohesion were lack of trust due to past violence /robberies, and poor parenting[8]. According to the mixed and young women focus groups, some youth are still respectful and carry out small tasks for the senior citizens in the community. They also reported that parents get offended if anyone tries to correct their children; similar feedback is received in most other communities. The older group expressed the view that the "*2000 children*" are different from the 1980-1990's children; they are more aware of technology, yet many not getting proper parenting. The young men expressed the same view; "*morality*" started to break down from the 90s and proper parenting is critical: *"Wi affi work on the parents dem mind set, so that they can work on their kids. Parents are the problem."*

Young men expressed concern for the environment in which they had to raise their children*: "Wi just want to cut*[9]*. Wi tiad a di violence in di community. We are trying to raise our kids and protect them from certain things. Me grow up a run from gunshot. When me a go school, man run mi dung wid gun an mi affi tek yaad. Me nuh waan my kids go through dat. Yuh nuh curse bad word round your kids, but yet still your kids a hear bad word every day. Yuh nuh play certain songs round your kids, but yet still dem a hear dem every day."*

The older participants in the focus group were very concerned about poor parenting and traced some of the aggression and violence back to this. They suggested that not all the young men feel accepted. "*Some are not being loved and are feeling unappreciated which causes them to have a negative impact on others and go the wrong way and hurt others without any remorse."* Older groups in some other communities have expressed the same view. In Franklyn Town the young men were also expressing the same view, that without this appreciation the youths are lost: *"Nuff a di yutes dem waan fi know say somebody believe in them; somebody is there for them; and something is there for them to do. Otherwise, deh juss a go do whatever. Dem need somebody who believe betta can come from dem. Otherwise dem laas. Some people juss need help, yah man, through more personal interactions."*

[8] These were identified by participants from Franklyn Town at the Validation Workshop.
[9] Leave.

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

PEER participants reported that people on the 'ends' felt a sense of belonging in the community. They, however, indicated that more activities such as dances and parties can unite the community. Projects that would occupy youth, social recreation spaces and more opportunities to earn money and support a family were also important. They also indicated that peace, fair play, and justice are important to community cohesion.

Educating children on the right social behaviour at the basic and primary school level, focusing on activities that build confidence in the youth, showing appreciation for them and their talents, more training and employment opportunities for them, and parenting education activities are all needed to bring the community together again, according to feedback from the focus groups.

People on the 'ends' also indicated that they would feel more included in the community if they were more respected and trusted. They also suggested that having the people do more for them (the persons on the 'ends') and getting more jobs were important to their sense of belonging.

3.2.3. Willingness to shift to another method of community management

Jungle justice and violence were the most common means of dealing with conflict in Franklyn Town. Violence could include a beating, a warning, exile, or killing. The police sometimes got involved and sometimes the 'don' would speak to the people who were causing trouble. Participants on the 'ends' indicated that conflict was dealt with in this way because '*some youth too bad so bad man haffi deal wid dem*' or because the politicians and 'dons' got respect and could deescalate a situation. Participants indicated that people on the 'ends' could manage small conflicts among themselves but larger conflicts would require government intervention including intervention from the police.

Putting good systems in place such as the police and prevention activities could cause people on the 'ends' to change how they dealt with conflict. Having the police live in the community was also an option.

On the question of what could reduce violence, there were various responses. These included deescalating issues when they just started, having the police and soldiers on every corner, fixing the system so police were no longer corrupt, respecting each other, and understanding that peace was the focus.

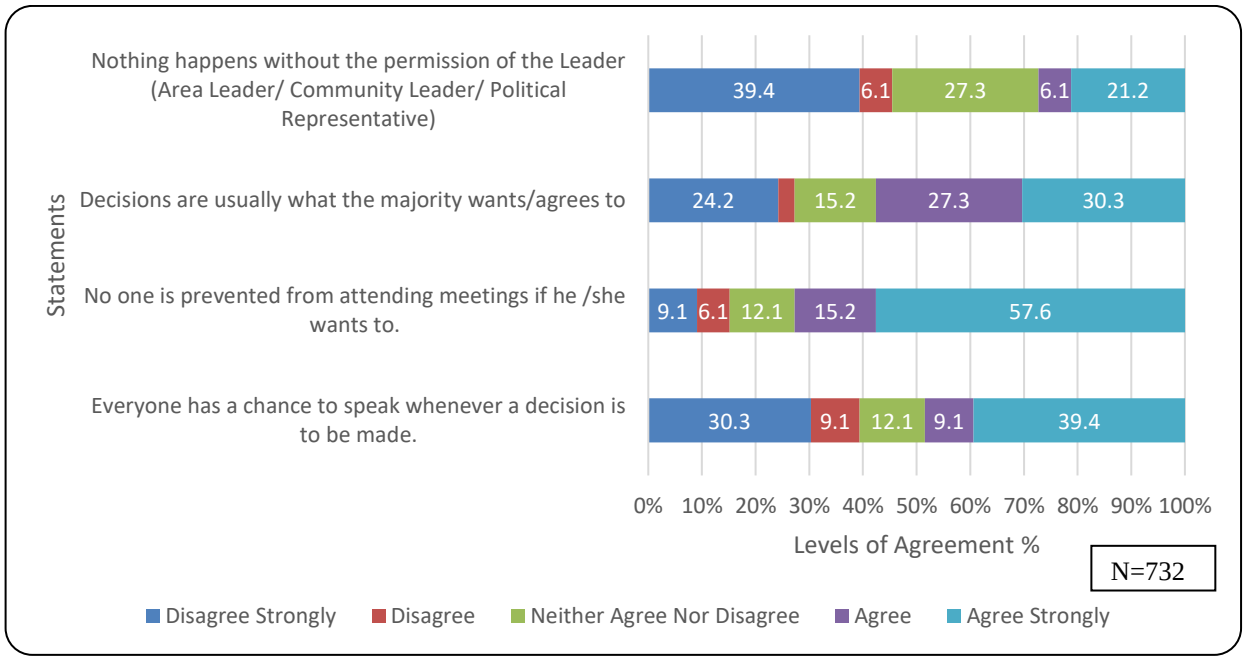
Political representatives, community leaders, private sector, the school, churches, the community itself, and government were considered most likely to create change in the community.

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 Franklyn Town is assessed at 51.6 percent[10] (see **Appendix 1: Indicator Tables)**.

[10] 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: Levels of Agreement on Inclusive and Responsive Decision-making



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Less than half (48.5%) of the residents agreed that everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made (**Figure 5** above). This is unusual as in most communities this has been a clear majority. Nearly three quarters (72.8%) believed that no one is prevented from attending meeting if he /she wants to. Just over half of the residents (57.6%) agreed that decisions are usually what the majority wants / agrees to. A higher proportion of residents (45.5%) disagreed rather than agreed (27.3%) that nothing happens without the permission of the leader (area leader / community leader / political representatives).

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

PEER interviewees indicated that political representatives and government representatives made the big decisions in Franklyn Town. Some participants also mentioned the 'don' and the police as big decision-makers in the community. Persons on the 'ends' did not feel that they had a say in big decisions although most of them would like to.

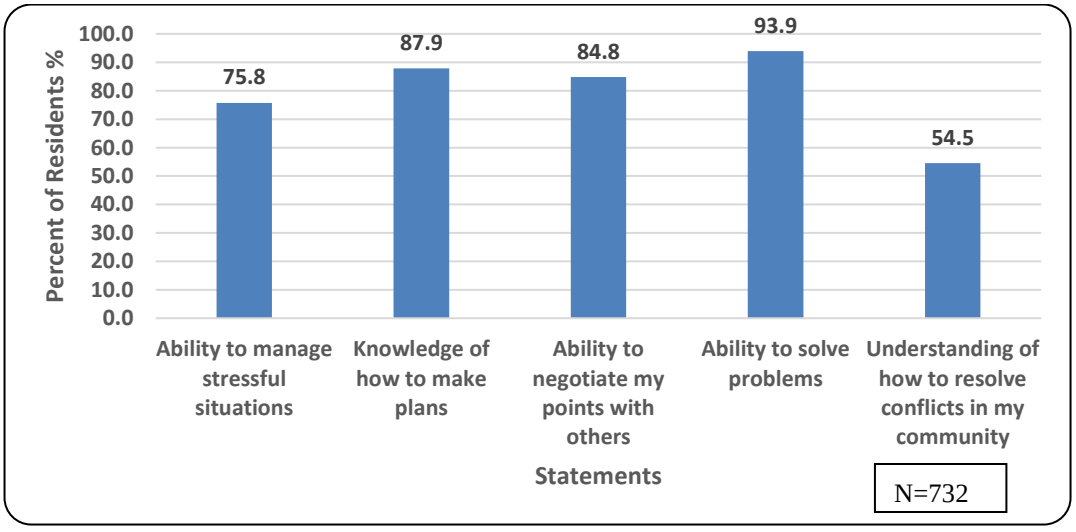
PEER participants believed that the decisions were bad and that these decision-makers were the wrong ones to make decisions for the community. They expressed the view that the decisions were not made with the people's best interest at heart.

Participants on the 'ends' indicated that they would be willing to join a decision-making group if they could trust the other members, and that they would be respected. Being allowed to speak their mind was also important. Persons on the 'ends' did not think they replaced other decision-making groups.

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. Residents in Franklyn Town were confident about their ability to solve problems (93.9%), knowledge of planning (87.9%), negotiation (84.8%), and managing stress (75.8%). A lower percentage (54.5%), however, was confident about their understanding of conflict resolution in their community (**Figure 6** below).

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

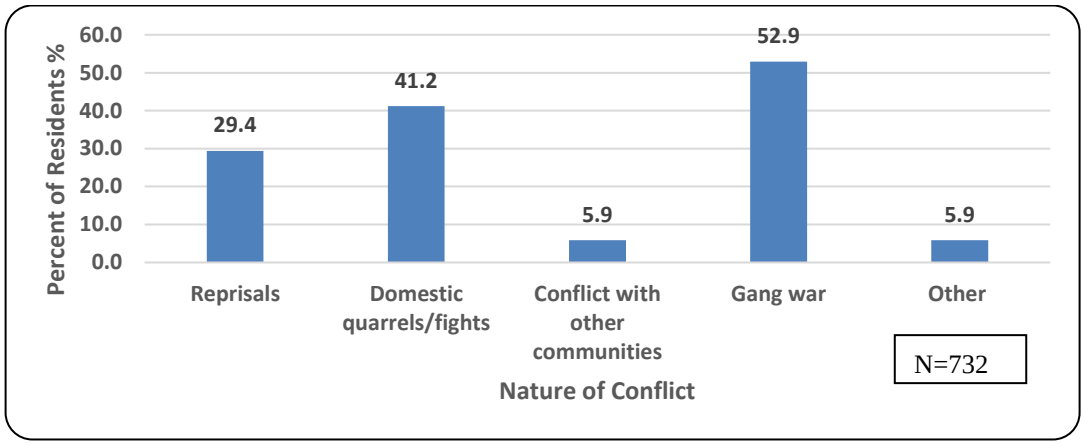


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.7. Conflict and Safety

The conflicts most frequently identified by residents as occurring within the last 12 months were gang war (52.9%) followed by domestic quarrels or fights (41.2%), and reprisals (29.4%) (**Figure 7** below).

Figure 7: Nature of Conflict Reported in Franklyn Town during the Last 12 Months



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

The data also suggest that the police was effective in resolving the conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them. As **Table 12** below shows, 66.7 percent of residents indicated that the police resolved the conflict and disagreement that were reported from their community, while 22.2 percent did not know whether the police had resolved such matters.

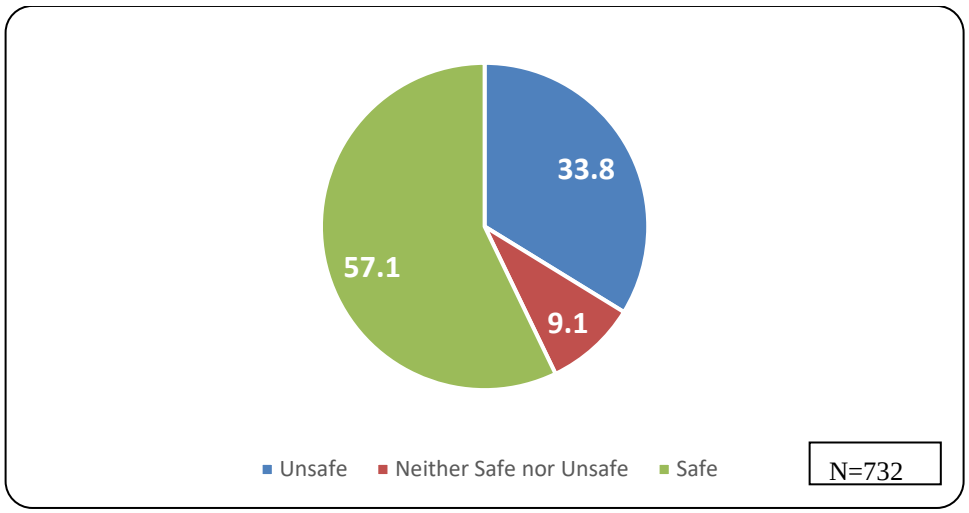
It is also evident from the household survey and other information that Franklyn Town is considered safe by most residents despite its challenges. On aggregate, the mean percentage of residents in Franklyn Town who reported that they felt safe under various circumstances was 57.1 percent (**Figure 8** below). An average of 33.8 percent of residents, however, reported that they did not feel safe in this community.

Table 12: 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

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 females were less likely than males to feel safe doing various activities in Franklyn Town (**Table 13** below). Less than ten percent of females reported feeling safe in this community under all but two circumstances. The exceptions were for walking alone in the daytime (51.5%) and spending time alone after dark (27.3%).

Table 13: Perception of Safety by Sex of Resident

Statements	Safe		Unsafe		Neither Safe nor Unsafe		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1. I feel safe walking alone in my community after dark	39.4	9.1	0.0	42.4	3.0	6.1	**100.0**
2. I feel safe spending time alone after dark	42.4	27.3	0.0	27.3	0.0	3.0	**100.0**
3. I feel safe using public transportation after dark	42.4	9.1	0.0	42.4	0.0	6.1	**100.0**
4. I feel safe shopping alone after dark	42.4	9.1	0.0	39.4	0.0	9.1	**100.0**
5. I feel safe to go out to a restaurant and eat out after dark	33.3	9.1	3.0	36.4	6.1	12.1	**100.0**
6. I feel safe to go to the nightclubs, bar or stage show after dark.	36.4	9.1	3.0	39.4	3.0	9.1	**100.0**
7. I feel safe walking alone in my community during the daytime.	39.4	51.5	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	**100.0**
Mean	39.4	17.7	0.9	32.9	2.2	6.9	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=732

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

All the persons on the 'ends' perceived themselves as responsible for keeping the community safe. They perceived themselves as leaders, protectors and supporters of the community. They also regarded themselves as educators who make '*sure everything alright'*.

They were also aware that the community had mixed feelings about them. They were viewed as protectors, also the *'root of the problem', 'careless and bad', 'good youth' 'rude youth but we help'.* Family members were perceived as having the same mixed feelings about persons on the 'ends' and their roles in the community.

Most persons on the 'ends' believed that the community needed them as protectors, to reach the other youths, and to stand up for other community members. All persons on the 'ends' also believed the community could not have safety and justice without them. One comment was that persons on the 'ends' invested much energy in preventing rape, robbery and offering protection.

Some participants, however, thought that persons on the 'ends' hurt the community - for example children were unable to go to school during war times. They also admitted that they did '*illegal activities in the community to finance ourselves*'.

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. Seventy-one percent (71.0%) of these youngsters have used alcohol while just over fourteen percent (14.3%) tried smoking. From **Table 9** below, it is noted that no youth reported that they tried smoking marijuana, although 14.3 percent reported trying other non-cigarette smoking (such as e-cigarette vaping). No one indicated that they had experienced drug use.

Table 14: 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	14.3	85.7
Alcohol	71.0	29.0
Drugs	0	100

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

This finding should, however, be treated with caution as other evidence[11] suggested that, as in most vulnerable and volatile communities, marijuana use among youths in this age group has been observed in this community. The same can be said of evidence of drug use among the youth population although none of the youth respondent in this household survey identified with using drugs such as heroin, cocaine, and other hard or party drugs.

[11] 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 15: Proportion of Youth 14 – 17 who have ever tried Smoking Marijuana, other Non-Cigarettes, and Cigarettes

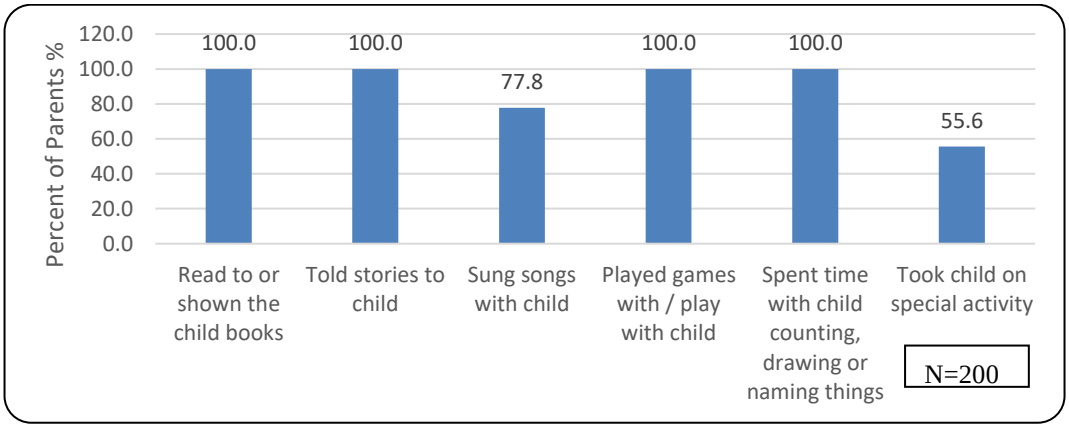
Communities	Marijuana (Weed/ Ganja)		Other Non-Cigarette		Cigarettes		None		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Delacree Pen	25	9.2	0	0.0	24	8.9	222	81.9	**271**	**100**
Denham Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	11.2	143	88.8	**161**	**100**
Fletchers Land	20	16.7	0	0.0	20	16.7	80	66.7	**120**	**100**
Franklyn Town	0	0.0	22	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

Respondents in households in which there were children under nine years old were asked to indicate the amount of time they spent with children during the last month, as well as the type of activities conducted. All the households reported that during the past month adult members had spent six or more times with children under nine years old. No other community has had all respondents report this. The next highest was Greater Allman Town with 95.5% and this is still uncommon.

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

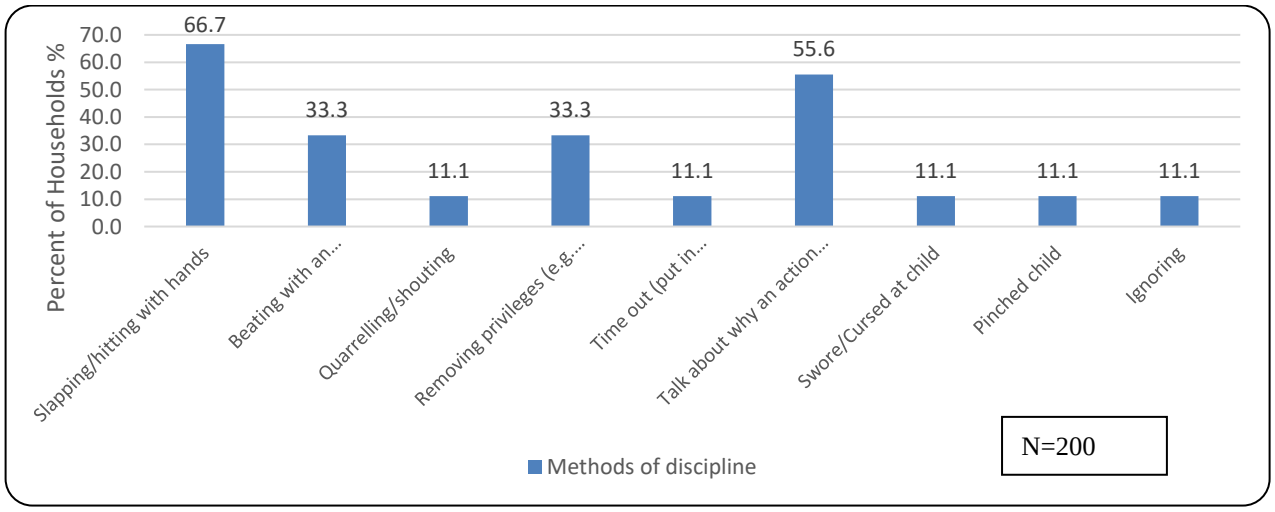


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

All households reported that members read to or shown the child(ren) books, told stories, played with, and spent time counting, drawing or naming things with child(ren) (**Figure 9** above). No other community has shown 100% on even one of these activities. This suggests a high level of parental awareness of the needs of young children. At this age level some good parenting practices seem to be taking place. Almost seventy-eight percent (77.8%) also reported that they sang songs with their child(ren), while 55.6 percent indicated that they took their child on special activities.

Approximately 6.3 percent of respondents in households with children under nine years reported that they received training on positive parenting practices.

Figure 10: 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.*" However, as **Figure 10** shows, slapping or hitting (66.7%) and beatings (33.3%) are violent disciplinary methods still used by members in households. The young men in the focus groups suggested, "*There is also lots of child abuse being passed off as discipline"*, while the young women commented that there are parents who mistreat children.

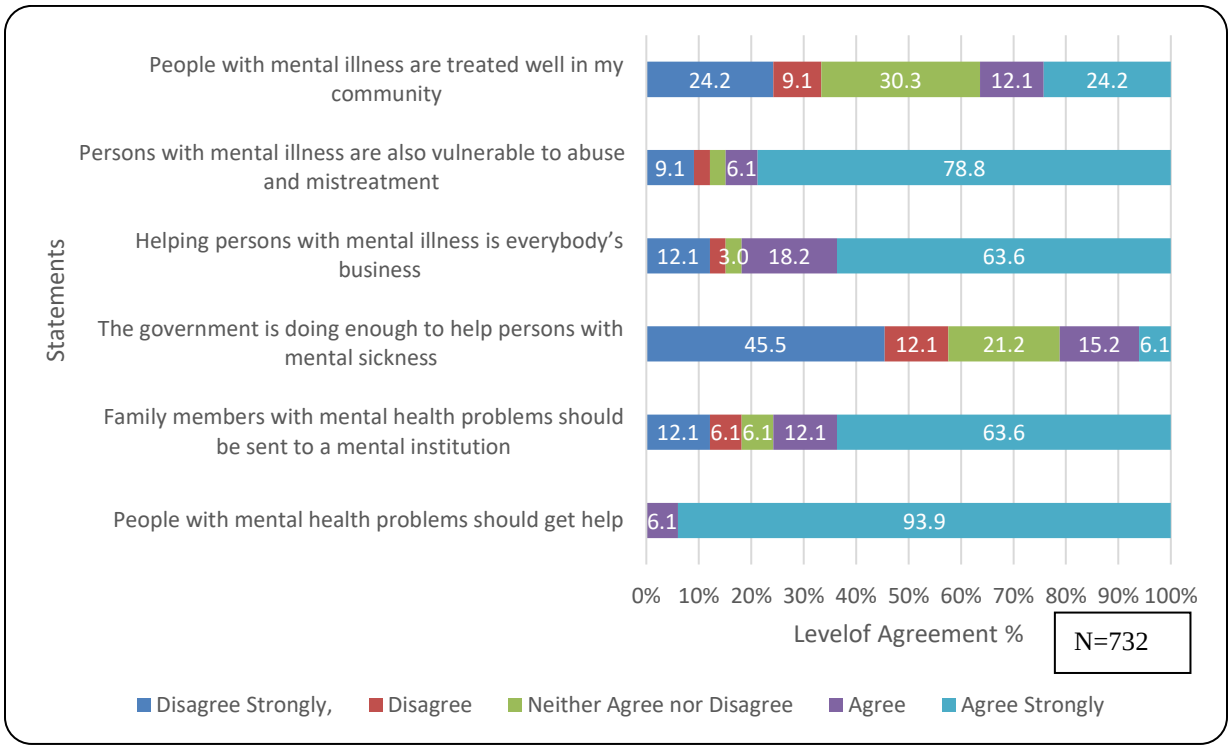
The data suggest that while adults in households were more inclined to use slapping and hitting as a form of discipline for children under nine years old, and beating with an implement (to a lesser extent), they also used positive methods such as talking to their child(ren).

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 11** 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 Franklyn Town.

Figure 11: Level of Agreement with Statements on Mental Health



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

All residents agreed that people with mental health problems should get help (**Figure 11** above). Four in five residents (81.8%) also shared the view that helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business. Almost seventy-six percent (75.7%) also agreed that family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution. While 84.9 percent of residents agreed that persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment, only 21.3 percent believed the government is doing enough to help them. Only 36.3 percent of residents believed that the community treats persons with mental illness well.

3.2.12. Health Status

Approximately 79.0 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 14.0 percent of residents reported that they were affected by hypertension which is a chronic non-communicable disease. Hypertension was also a leading cause of morbidity for residents in this community as the data show that the morbidity rate for this disease was 15.4 percent. Diabetes (7.7%) and Asthma (5.8%) were the other top causes of morbidity in this community.

The household survey also indicated that a high proportion of residents who fall ill sought care (83.3%). Persons who did not seek health care for illness, when asked their reason indicated that they could not afford to do so. Approximately 19 percent of residents were covered by some form of health insurance. (**Appendix Selected Tables (Table 7) in Main Report**).

3.2.13. Gender Norms and Gender Based Violence

On the question on who should lead in intimate relationships, only one participant in the PEER interviews suggested that the man should be in charge. All other respondents thought it should be a partnership or that whoever was strongest should take the lead. Not wanting to be ruled by a man and everybody playing their roles were the reasons for these responses.

Feedback on whether couples fight, and men beat their partners was not uniform among the focus groups. The young men estimated that about six out of every 10 men beat their partners. The young women offered a higher estimate, between eight to nine out of ten men. The older focus group suggested that men beating their partners used to happen very frequently but not as much again. They did not give an estimate, indicating that, *"The man and woman big fight all outa road nah gwan again. Is modern days now."*

The young men suggested that men beat their partners as a result of infidelity. The young women suggested that jealousy, insecurity, stress, and frustration may cause this behaviour among the men.

Only the young women answered "*Yes"* to the questions, *"Are there some women who beat their men? (If yes) Why?"* They suggested that this happened when necessary such as when the man is trying to hurt the children. The young men's response was "*Not really*", as the women knew how to control them in other ways – such as disorienting them – "*Have them head a way*" – or controlling their pay-check.

3.2.14. Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons

In their focus group discussion, the young men pointed to the abuse of some "*girls*", although their ages were not clear: *"There are girls that are seen as little 'batters' and so everybody juss tek dem fi dat. That is, if they feel or know that a girl gives it up easy, a man might see her and just decide that he wants his share too and take it. If she reports it as rape, everyone will turn on her and tell her she is lying; that she gave him."*

People on the 'ends' had mixed responses to men hitting their women. Most believed that it was wrong but necessary in some instances. One mentioned that '*bad man don't tek disrespect from nobody*' also sometimes women were publicly embarrassing.

Responses were divided in terms of when it was okay to hit a partner. The most popular response was that it was never okay, but anything could happen when people were upset. Others understood that when there was serious disrespect, or a persons have to defend themselves violence could be understood.

Infidelity and disrespect were perceived to be the most common causes of violence in relationships. Poverty, and lack of understanding were also reasons.

Trying to talk it out and fighting when necessary were the most popular means of dealing with intimate partner conflict. One person mentioned that the 'don' or another 'ends man' that the female partner respected might talk to the male partner.

When there was conflict between intimate partners in the community people on the 'ends' were most likely to stay out of it.

3.2.15. Social Expectations of Men and Impact on Criminal Behaviour

People on the 'ends' in Franklyn Town understood being a man to mean being responsible for themselves and being worthy of respect. Having children was mentioned by some respondents as well as standing up for themselves and others.

PEER participants also indicated that persons on the ‘ends’ were there for social interaction, to ‘hold a vibes’ with their friends, and for protection and resources. All persons on the ‘ends’, men and women, felt they were expected to be there.

Young men were on the ‘ends’ because they have nowhere else to go and ‘hold a vibes.’ In that space they can feel like a man and, also their friends treat them better than other people in the community. One person indicated that the ‘ends’ was the safest part of the community.

Generally, feelings towards men who were not on the ‘ends’ were neutral. It was understood that people were different, and the ‘ends’ were not for everybody. In the instances that negative terms like ‘*waste man*’ were used it was only to describe some men who were not on the ‘ends.’

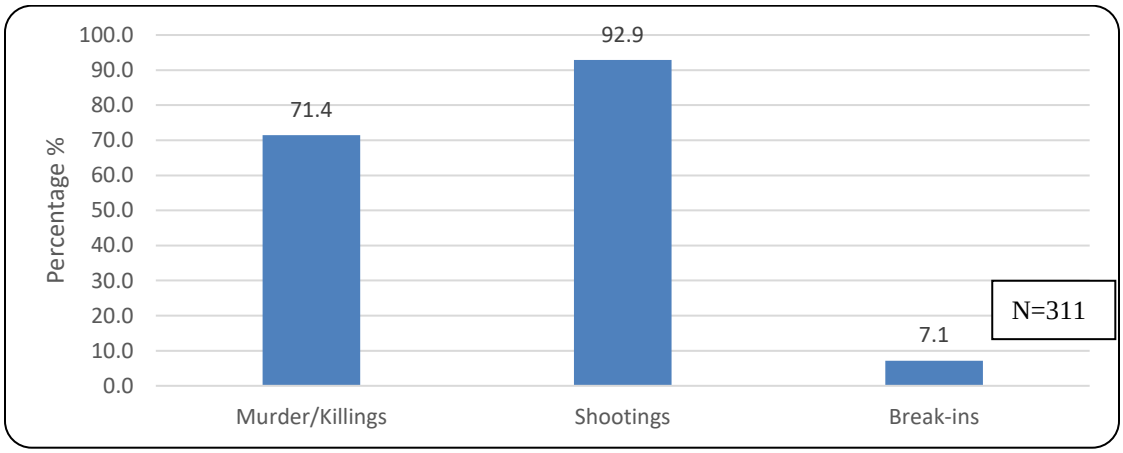
3.3. SAFETY AND JUSTICE

For Franklyn Town, 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 category one 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 92.9 percent (shootings) and 71.4 percent (murders/killings). Approximately 7.1 percent also indicated that Break-ins occurred.

Figure 12: Nature of Crimes Occurring within Last 12 Months



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

The likelihood of citizens reporting 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-six percent of households have no member that has ever reported crime to the police. Only 2.0 percent ever reported break-ins, and 1.0 percent ever reported murder, aggravated assault, and robbery 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 16: 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	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0
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 low proportion of residents reported that the police resolved crime related matters through investigations and arrests. As **Table 10** above shows, 42.9 percent of residents reported that the police resolved crime matters reported to them while the same percentage reported 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.

Table 17: Z Normal Test Proportion of Persons Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Nights

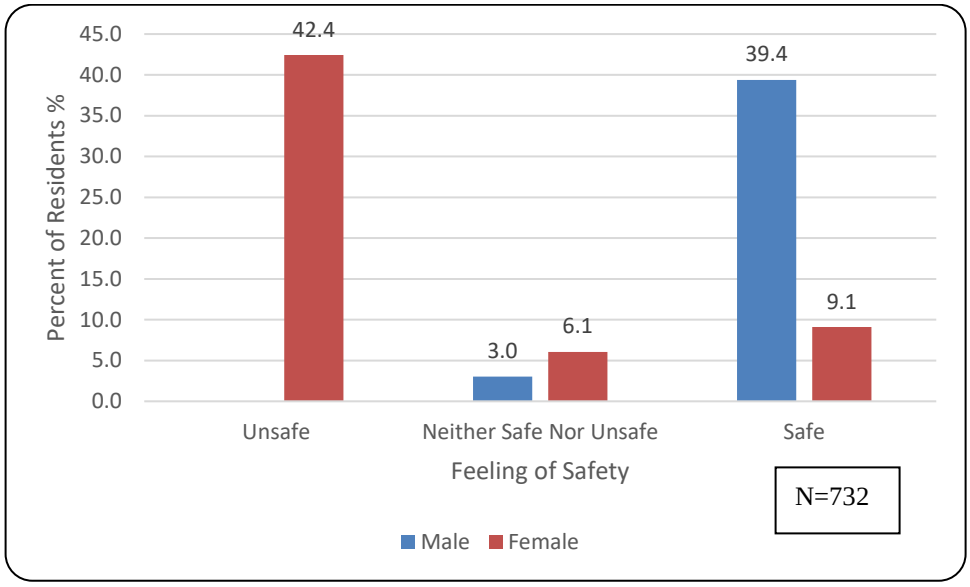
Response (Proportion of Total)		**Diff**	**Z**	**Significant Difference**		
Feel Safe	Feel Unsafe			0.05	0.01	0.001
0.60	0.40	0.20	5.16	1.96	2.58	3.29

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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 $z=5.16$, $p<0.001$).

When the sex of the population is taken into consideration, the results show that the higher proportion of residents who reported that they felt safe walking alone after dark in Franklyn Town were males (39.4%). Approximately 42.4 percent of residents who reported feeling unsafe walking alone in this community were females.

Figure 13: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Feeling Safe Walking Alone After Dark, by Sex

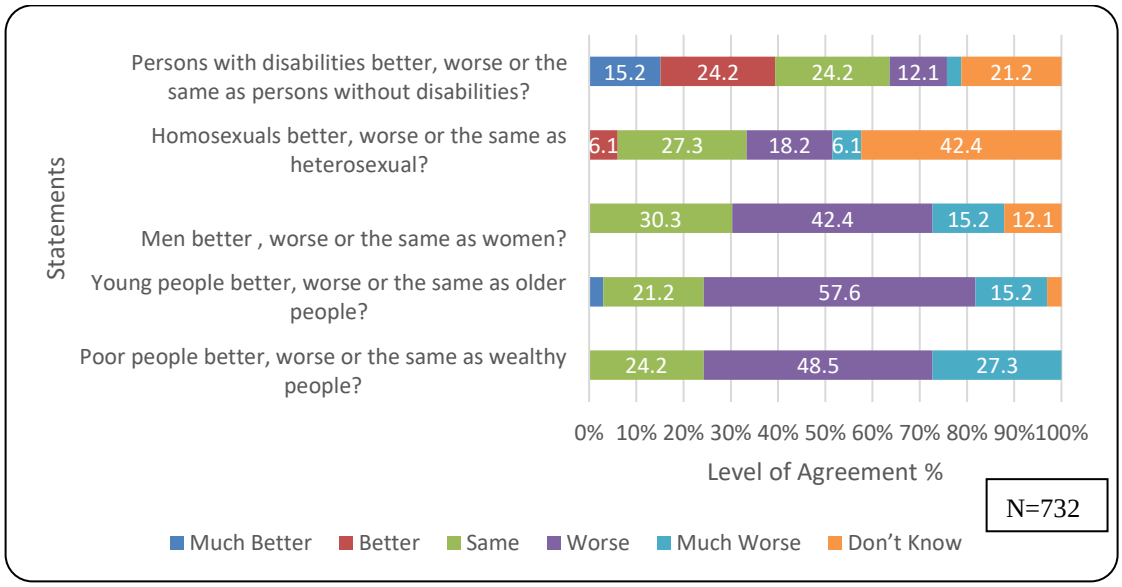


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.3.3. Community perception of the police

Household survey respondents were also asked to indicate their perception of how the Jamaican police treat certain categories of persons, some of whom can be regarded as vulnerable. As **Figure 14** below shows, residents in Franklyn Town believed that the police treat persons with disabilities better or much better than persons without disabilities (39.4%). Approximately 24.2 percent, however, believed that persons with disabilities were treated the same as persons without disabilities. Approximately 42.4 percent of residents did not know whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals. The remaining proportions of residents were divided with 27.3 believing that there was no difference in police treatment of both groups, while 24.3 percent indicated that the police treated homosexuals worse or much worse than heterosexuals.

Figure 14: Residents' Perception of how the Police Treat Certain Categories of Persons



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

More than half of the residents (57.6%) believed that the Jamaican police treated men worse or much worse than women. Almost three quarters of residents (72.8%) also believed that the police treated the youth badly compared with their treatment of older persons. Similarly, 75.8 percent of residents also believed that the police treated the poor worse or much worse than the wealthy.

Residents' perception of the police is also dependent on or related to the age of the resident (Chi-Square Test x^2_{18}=331.62, p<0.05, 18 degrees of freedom).

Table 18: 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	50.0	31.6	28.6	21.1	14.3	47.4	7.1	0.0
Responding quickly when they are called (within 15 minutes)	21.4	21.1	21.4	5.3	21.4	57.9	35.7	15.8
Being approachable and easy to talk to	64.3	47.4	7.1	15.8	21.4	31.6	7.1	5.3
Supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime	42.9	15.8	0.0	15.8	28.6	47.4	28.6	21.1

Statements	A Good Job (%)		An Average Job (%)		A Poor Job (%)		Don't Know / No Response (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Ensuring the safety of the people who live in your Community	57.1	36.8	14.3	15.8	21.4	42.1	7.1	5.3
Treating people fairly and with respect	57.1	42.1	14.3	10.5	21.4	42.1	7.1	5.3
Patrolling your neighbourhood	71.4	52.6	7.1	21.1	14.3	26.3	7.1	
Managing or fighting criminal gangs	35.7	36.8	28.6	10.5	21.4	36.8	14.3	15.8
Preventing police brutality	35.7	21.1	14.3	21.1	21.4	31.6	28.6	26.3
Preventing corruption and crime among police officers	14.3	10.5	0.0	5.3	28.6	52.6	57.1	31.6
Dealing with public complaints	64.3	26.3	0.0	21.1	21.4	36.8	14.3	15.8
Dealing with domestic disputes and violence	78.6	26.3	0.0	21.1	7.1	36.8	14.3	15.8
Mean	**49.4**	**30.7**	**11.3**	**15.4**	**20.2**	**40.8**	**19.0**	**13.2**
Mean both sexes	**40.1**		**13.3**		**30.5**		**16.1**	

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: n=732 (M=311, F=421)

Regarding the job performance of the police, the data show that a mean of 40.1 percent of residents believed that the police were doing a good job in their community. A higher mean proportion of males (49.4%) compared to females (30.7%) believed that the police were doing a good job. Conversely, a higher proportion of females (40.8%) believed that the police were doing a poor job overall compared to males (20.2%). Approximately 30.5 percent of residents of both sexes also believed that the police were doing a poor job overall.

Focus group participants were asked: *"How you feel about the service you get from the police?"* The young women complained that it was poor and that the Elletson Police Station closed as early at 8.00 pm on some days. The young men reported that the service was poor and that it was worse for some (unspecified) areas of the community: *"The police not showing up when you call them, until everything done and a body is there."* One complained of being in the middle of one and a half hours of shooting, with the community close to Elletson Road Police Station and Mobile Reserve, but no-one arrived until everything was over. Another young man defended them: *"In fairness, me think the police them try them best; not to stem crime, because them caan fight the bad man dem round yah so. So dem just lock the station door and stay inside and call who fi call."*

The older mixed group felt the police were reactive not proactive and needed to do more. They also felt that they needed more resources to support their activities. They had three recommendations:

- Do more investigation
- More communication with the people in the community
- More attention to domestic violence and disputes

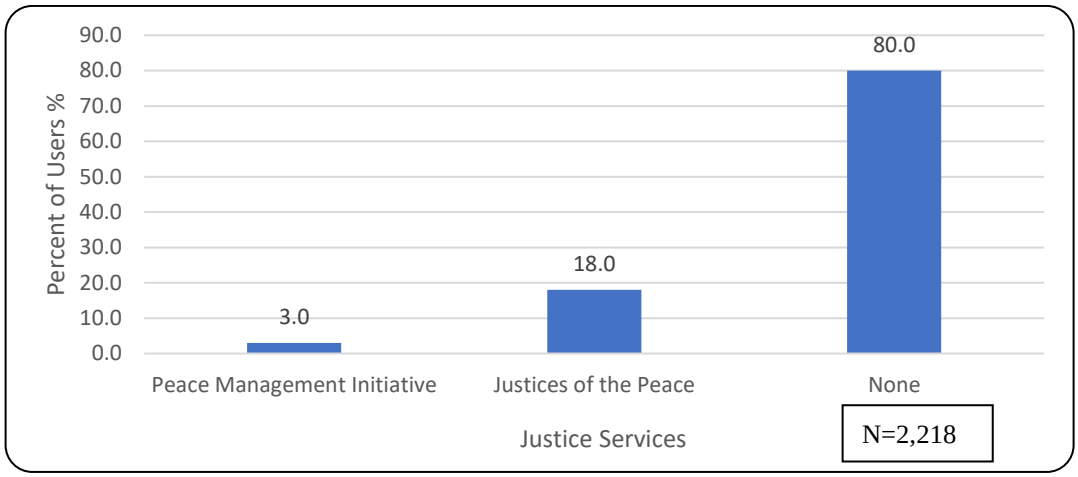
None of the participants indicated that most community members would ever report complaints about the police. The young women suggested that the local police were corrupt. When pressed they responded that reports might be made to other stations, but they did not usually get satisfaction. The response of the young men was that it was highly unlikely that community members would do this for fear of deadly repercussions: *"The police will come and kill you faster than the bad men and nothing will come out of it. Once you report dem, dem start tek set pon yuh."* There was no response from the older group to this question.

3.3.4. Community Justice and Safety

People on the 'ends' understood justice to mean a fair chance. They also referred to justice as someone not getting away with doing something wrong. Some PEER participants also pointed out that justice did not exist in the ghetto and that it only existed for people with money (to pay a lawyer). Justice also exists for those who had a big link (connections).

Notwithstanding that response, respondents identified the JP, the MP, the police, and the 'don' as justice points. Pastors, parents and 'the man them that stand up for justice in the community' were also sources of justice. They also considered these justice points as doing a good job but suggested that they could do more. Respondents indicated that they chose which justice point they went to according to their needs.

Figure 15: Proportion of Residents who Used Selected Justice Services



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

Data from the household survey also indicated that 20.0 of residents used a justice service during the past twelve months (**Figure 15** above). The service used by most residents was that of the Justices of the Peace (JPs), at 18.0 percent.

3.3.5. Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice

The 'don' and people on the 'ends' were perceived as bringing justice to the community. Some participants noted that the community did not get any justice although persons on the 'ends' were also perceived as providing fair justice sometimes. PEER participants indicated that persons on the 'ends' were useful when a two 'small man' had problems but may be biased when a 'big man' and a 'small man' had a dispute.

3.3.6. Perception of accessibility of justice points

The young men in their focus group discussion noted that some persons in the community had been trained in dispute resolution but there are underutilized because of the culture. They explained: *"If I tump John in a him face, John nah go sit down fi me an him discuss matters. If him do that John become the laughing stock of Franklyn Town. So John affi defend himself. Our understanding of justice is that wi fi defend wi self."*

People on the ‘ends’ were most comfortable accessing justice primarily from the ‘don’. Other responses were the JP, and political representatives (if you were politically aligned). Some noted that their level of comfort depended on what kind of problem they had.

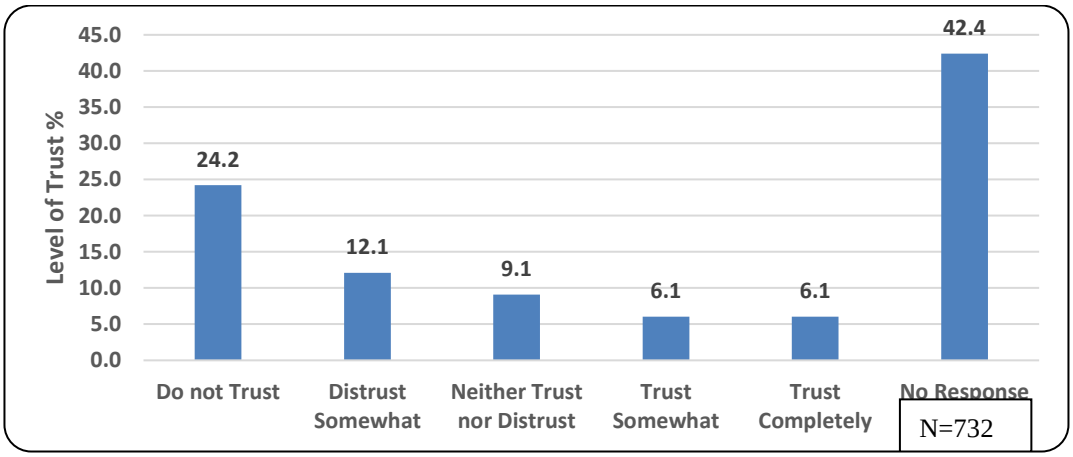
The ‘don’ was perceived as being more useful than the police as well as having strong links to the political representatives, police, and JPs.

All the people on the ‘ends’ believed that the community could not have safety and justice without them. One person noted that there was an inadequate justice system, so the people needed persons on the ‘ends.’

3.3.7. Level of trust and confidence in the justice system

A high proportion of residents (36.3%), however, reported that they do not trust (or distrusted somewhat) the justice system – i.e. the courts (Criminal Court, Traffic Court, Coroners Court, Family Court, Gun Court, Supreme Court). Twelve percent (12.2%) of residents reported that they trusted the justice system. The non-response rate to this question is, however, high at 42.4 percent.

Figure 16: Level of trust in the Justice system



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Focus group participants were also negative in relation to trusting the justice system. All groups were of the view that the court system works best for those with money. The younger groups thought status, like being a professional, also helped. The young men, in addition, felt women had a better chance of justice than men.

All persons on the 'ends' also expressed negative views about the justice system. The perception was that the whole system should be 'thrown out' and that it was not fair to people on the 'ends.'The police were generally distrusted and thought to specifically dislike people on the 'ends.' They were also perceived as wicked. One person thought their 'presence is necessary, but their power is abusive at times.'

The government was also viewed negatively by all participants on the 'ends' as *"not doing anything for the youths"*, and *"not having the people's interest at heart."*

3.3.8. Perception of self in relation to the justice system

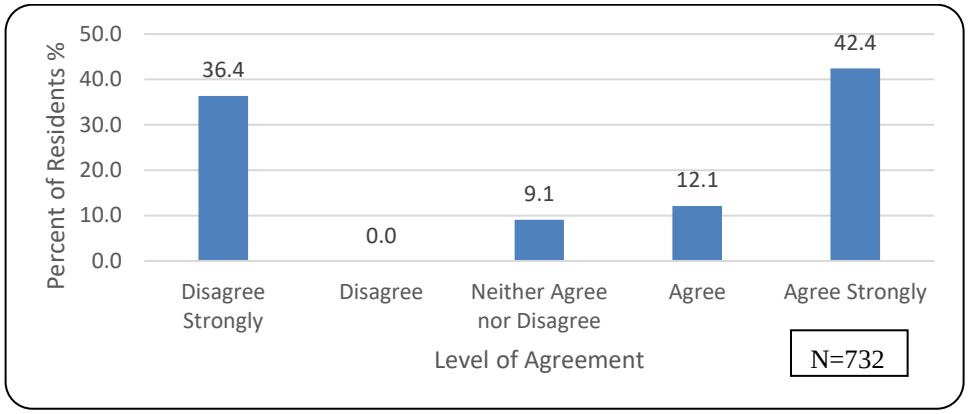
People on the 'ends' perceived themselves to be negatively affected by the justice system. They did not trust the system which was regarded as unequal and unfair. They believed that poor people were wrongfully imprisoned and that they '*punish the weak and poor for the most part*'. Some participants, however, indicated that the justice system could be both good and bad.

3.3.9. Willingness to report crimes to the police

Figure 17 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 Franklyn Town reported that they were willing to report any incident or crime (including Category One offences[12]) to the police if they occurred in the community. Approximately 54.5 percent agreed or strongly agreed that they were willing to report crime that occurred in the community to the police. On the other hand, 36.4 percent disagreed that they would report crime to the police.

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

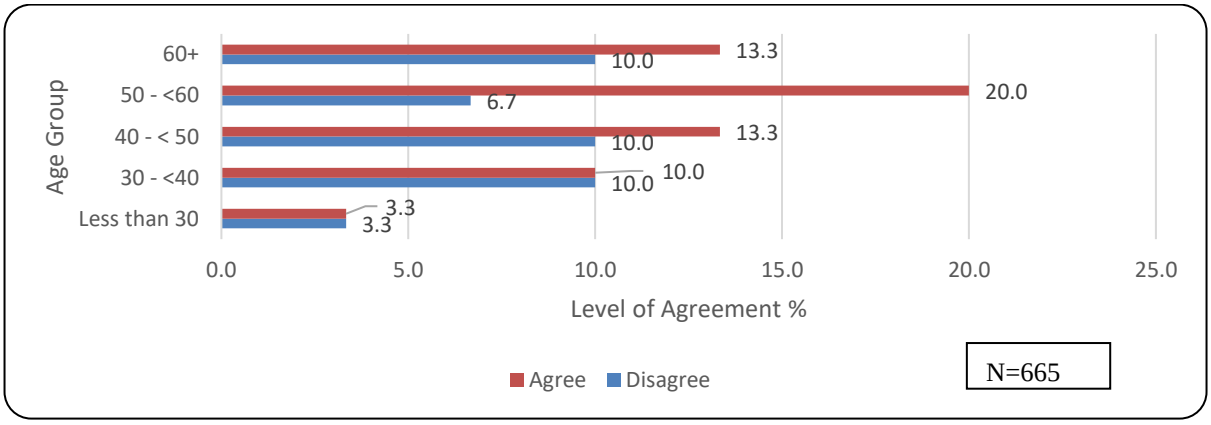
Figure 17: Proportion of Franklyn Town Residents who are Willing to Report Crime to the Police



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= 129.32, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). **Figure 18** below presents the proportion of residents who are willing to report crimes to the police by age of respondent[13].Residents were not unanimous in their agreement that if anything happened in their community that they should report to the police, they were willing to do so. Persons in the under 30 and 30 - < 40 age cohorts were equally divided on whether they would be willing to report crimes to the police.

Figure 18: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Age of Residents

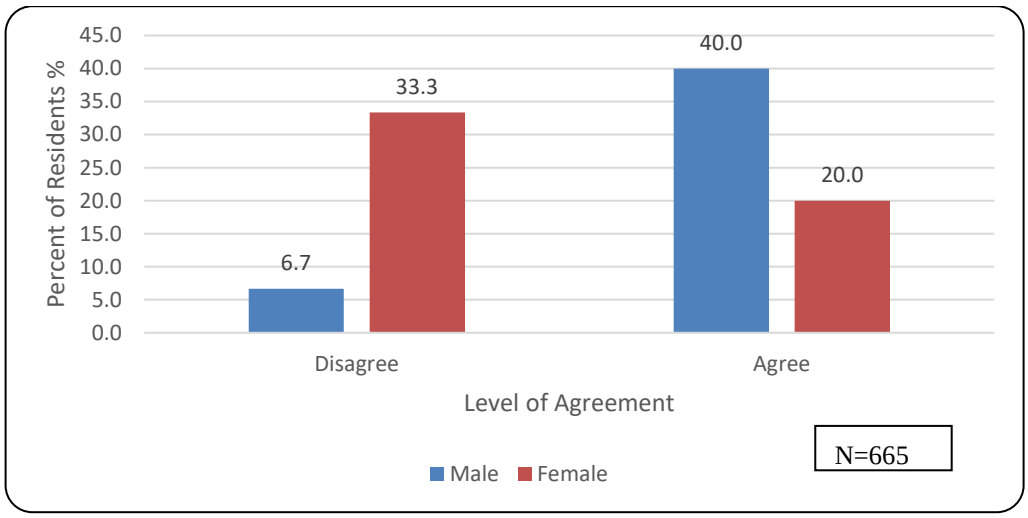


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[13]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.

Willingness to report crimes to the police is also dependent on or related to the sex of the respondent (Chi-Square Testx_1^2= 161.14, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). A high proportion of residents who agreed that they were willing to report crimes to the police if these occurred were males (40.0%). A high proportion of residents who disagreed that they were willing to report crimes to the police were females (33.3%) (**Figure 19** below). That proportion was also higher than the proportion of female residents who expressed willingness to report crime to the police.

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.4. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION

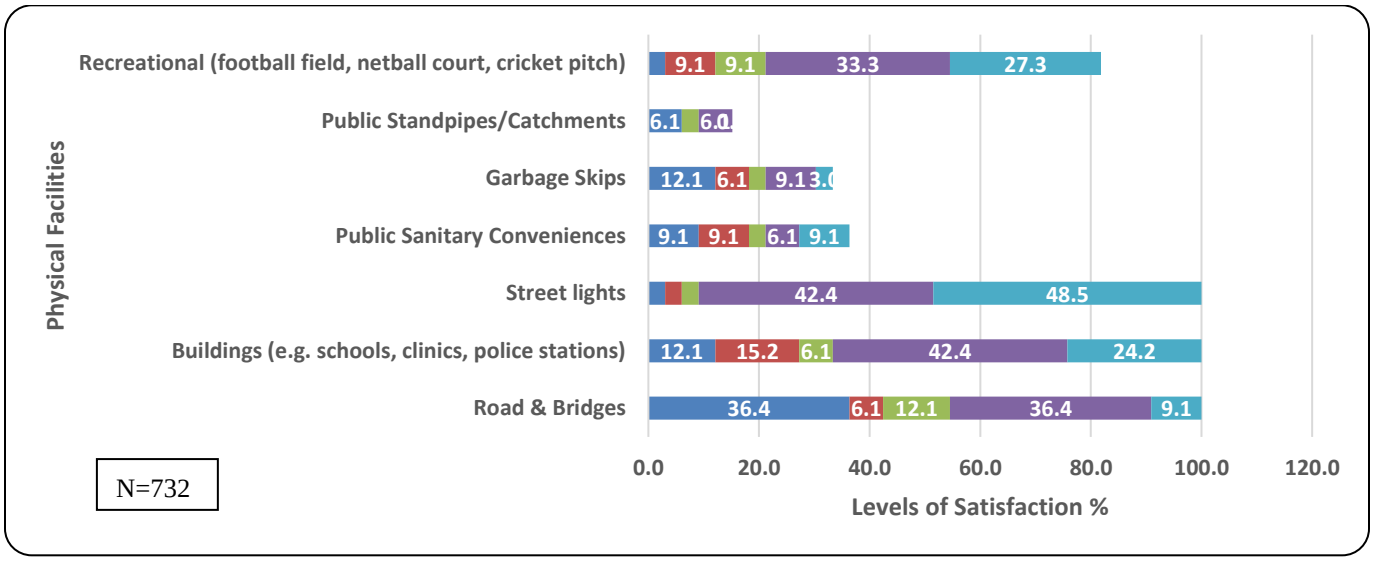
One of the more tangible pillars under the Community Renewal Programme is the physical transformation of vulnerable and volatile communities. The complete transformation from depressing living conditions to a more empowering and uplifting environment is also supported by Jamaica's Vision 2030 National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

A high proportion of residents in Franklyn Town were satisfied with their streetlights (90.9%),buildings such as schools, clinics, and police stations (66.6%), recreational spaces (60.6%), and roads and bridges (45.5%).Fewer residents were satisfied with their public sanitary conveniences (15.2%),garbage skips (12.1%), and public standpipes (6.1%). It is to be noted that in most areas, public standpipes, garbage skips, and public sanitary conveniences do not exist.

Figure 20: Levels of Satisfaction with Physical Facilities

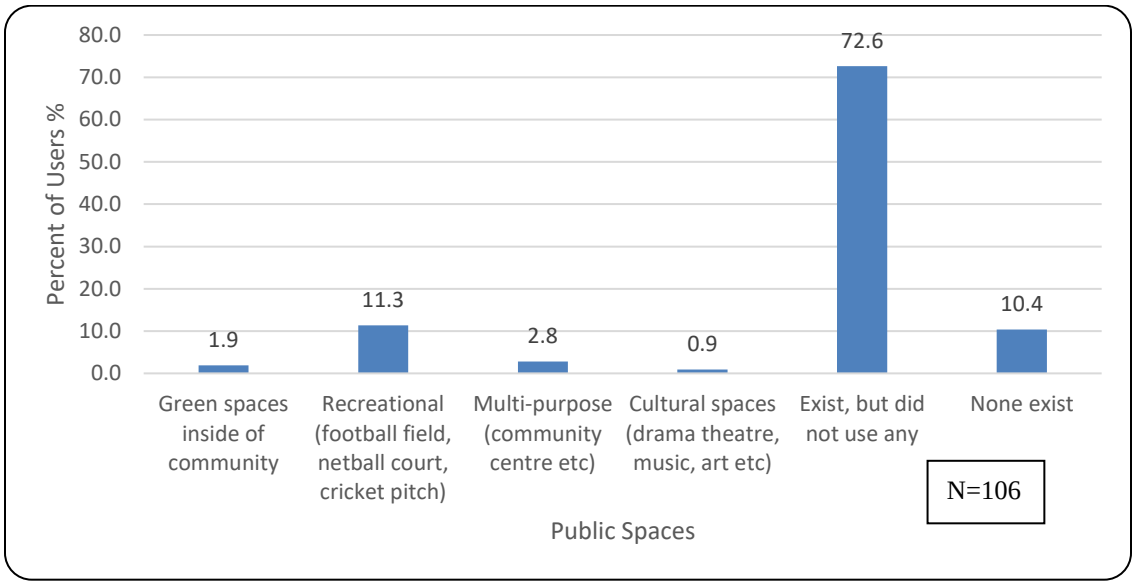


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Persons who never used the public sanitary conveniences, garbage skips, public standpipes, and recreational spaces are excluded.

3.4.2. Use of Public Spaces

Only17.0 percent of residents used recreational and multi-purpose spaces within the last 12 months. It is noted, however, that 72.6 percent of residents reported that although public facilities exist in the community, they did not use them. Approximately 10.4 percent of residents also reported that no public facility exist in their section of the community (F**igure 21** below).

Figure 21: Proportion of Users of Public Spaces Within the Last 12 Months



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

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 Franklyn Town was fair as **Table 19** below illustrates. It is also noted that the criteria for fair and poor conditions are also presented in the table. In general, the physical facilities observed in Franklyn Town required repair and maintenance to be restored to their optimal state.

Table 19: Field Assessment of Franklyn Town

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Criteria
Drain/Gullies/Culverts	Poor	In need of significant repairs Dilapidated condition Overrun by plants and animals (rodents, goats, etc.) Contains mountains of garbage / waste material. Prone to flooding. Unable to channel water effectively.
Bridges	Unable to rate	
Condition of Public Buildings	Poor	In need of significant repairs Dilapidated condition (broken windows, doors, decayed or damaged grills)
Condition of Community Centre	Poor	
Condition of Unoccupied Dwellings	Poor	Uninhabitable, not fit for human habitation. Abandoned / Vandalized. Overrun by plants and animals (rodents, goats, etc.) Leaking roof, facilities -e.g. kitchen, bathroom, are vandalized and need major repairs.
Proposed Shelters (for natural disasters)	Fair	Condition neither good nor poor. Minor repairs needed. Walls, floors, ceilings, roof in need of minor repairs and painting needed.
Schools	Fair	
Private fences	Fair to Poor	Fencing material are somewhat sound. Fence requires minor repairs/ maintenance.
Roads (Main roads)	Fair	Road / bridge requires minor repairs to make them functional.
Roads (Secondary roads)	Fair	
Roads (Lanes)	Fair	
Parks and other open spaces	Fair	Reasonably well kept Contains some garbage and debris Requires minor maintenance Is somewhat useable by residents.
Open Lots	Fair	
Streetlights (Missing)	Fair	At least three streetlights are missing and malfunctioning.
Streetlights (Malfunctioning)	Fair	
Waste water/sewer systems	Fair	Sometimes functional and not well maintained.

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Criteria
Informal Settlements	Fair	Contains some amenities (water, electricity, for garbage disposal) but insufficient for persons wellbeing. Consists of houses that are somewhat well constructed. Some evidence of illegal electricity and water connections (throw ups, etc.)
Garbage Disposal	Fair	Insufficient number of receptacles for garbage disposal. Garbage are infrequently collected.
Presence of homeless persons	Fair	Homeless or mentally ill persons are hardly seen (e.g. less than once or twice per week) at the location.
Presence of mentally ill persons	Fair	

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. As **Table 20** below shows, a high proportion of both males and females indicated that they had knowledge of how to respond during disasters. Males, however, recorded a consistently higher proportion for knowledge of flood, earthquake, and fire responses.

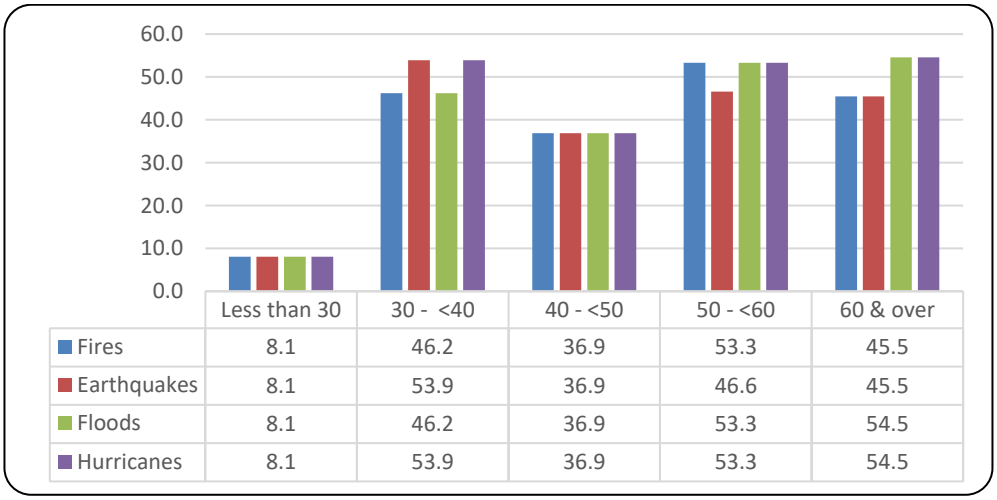
Table 20: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Knowledge of Disaster and Risk Response by Sex

Risks	Males			Females		
	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes	No	Not stated
Hurricanes	92.9	7.1	0.0	94.7	5.3	0.0
Floods	92.9	7.1	0.0	89.5	10.5	0.0
Earthquakes	92.9	7.1	0.0	84.2	15.8	0.0
Fires	92.9	7.1	0.0	84.2	15.8	0.0
Other	0.0	57.1	42.9	0.0	84.2	15.8
Mean	74.3	17.1	8.6	70.5	26.3	3.2

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=732 (M=311, F=421)

A higher proportion of older residents reported knowledge of how to respond to these disasters. Approximately 8.1 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 (45.5%) indicated knowledge of how to respond in fires and earthquakes. A similar observation is made for the 50 - < 60 age group where 46.6 percent indicated knowledge of how to respond in earthquakes. Approximately 46.2 percent of residents in the 30 - <40 age group indicated knowledge of how to respond in fires and floods.

Figure 22: 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	8.1	46.2	36.9	53.3	45.5
Earthquakes	8.1	53.9	36.9	46.6	45.5
Floods	8.1	46.2	36.9	53.3	54.5
Hurricanes	8.1	53.9	36.9	53.3	54.5

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 (100%),Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water (73.0%),Exclusive water closet (flush toilet) (90.6%), Exclusive kitchen (96.9%), Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel (94.0%), and Number of persons per habitable room (1.17).

Table 21: 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 Franklyn Town is currently 86 percent. This is fifteen percentage points above the overall HQI of 71 percent for the 17 communities. This HQI indicates that more than four in five 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 Franklyn Town, the proportion of household members who indicated that they were employed at the time of this survey was 51.0 percent.

Table 22: 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 23** below shows, the Crude Job Seeking Rate[14] of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 2.6 percent. This is a very low rate when compared with the other communities.

3.5.2. 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, 35.1 percent of that segment of the labour force in Franklyn Town were certified. The sex breakdown shows 64.9 percent male and 35.1 percent female. The higher proportions of persons with certification were in the 20 – 60 age ranges.

The total proportion of the labour force in Franklyn Town with certification compared closely with the mean for all communities. This result for Franklyn Town also indicates that the proportion of certified persons in the labour force was in the range typical of these vulnerable communities.

Table 23: 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**

[14] Formula used:

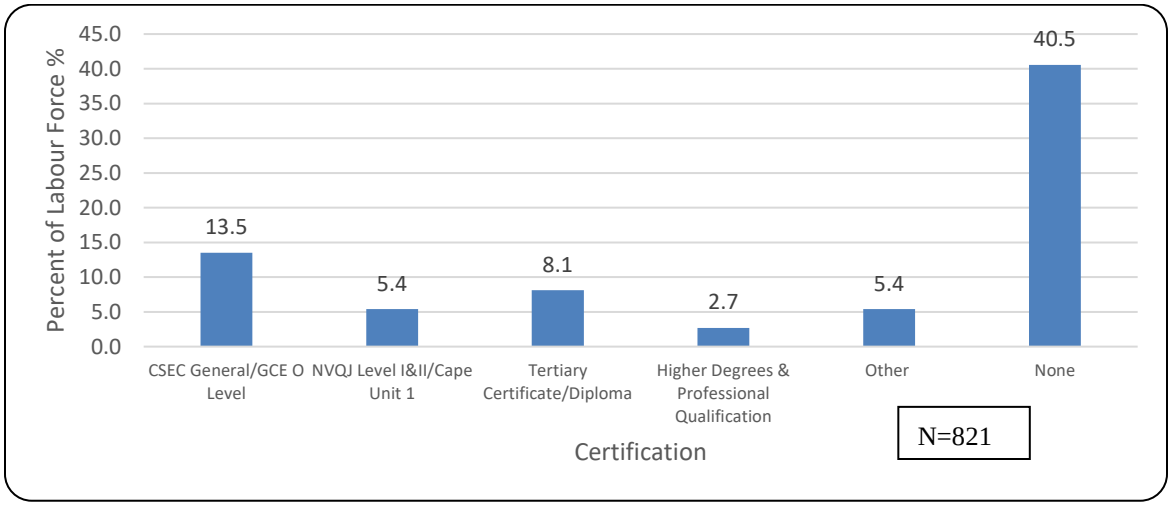
$$\text{Crude Job Seeking Rate} = \frac{\text{Looking for Work}}{(\text{Looking for Work} + \text{With Job not Working} + \text{Working}} \text{x } 100$$

Communities	Age Group (Yrs)						Sex		Total Certified	N Value
	Less than 20	20 -< 30	30 -< 40	40 -< 50	50 -< 60	60 & over	Male	Female		
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**
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 23 below also shows the proportion of persons aged 17 and over in the labour force in Franklyn Town who reported that they have secondary and tertiary certification. Approximately 13.5 percent reported that their highest certification is CSEC General / GCE O Levels, while 8.1 percent are certified with tertiary certificate / diploma. Approximately 40.5 percent of the Labour Force in this community did not have any form of certification.

Figure 23: Percent of Persons in the Labour Force with Secondary and Tertiary Level Certification



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.5.3. Means of Socio-Economic Survival

People on the 'ends' were most likely to make money through contract and project work including road work and drain cleaning. Selling drugs, extortion, depending on a man for money, depending on women for money, and legitimate means were also mentioned.

PEER participants, however, indicated that they were prepared to do skilled work such as welding, plumbing, machine operator and other construction jobs. They were also interested in working as taxi drivers, security guards, and bar tenders.

They estimated that amounts between J$15,000 and J$20,000 per week were fair wages.

Most persons on the 'ends' perceived themselves as being able to get out of poverty. Some indicated that people could try but not all would make it out of poverty. One noted that escaping poverty was difficult but possible. Getting a job and receiving family support were understood to be ways out of poverty. Education, working hard and robbing a rich person were also mentioned.

Running a small business or working for others would be the most likely things done if not hustling or on the 'ends.' Family support and construction work were also mentioned.

There were mixed responses to the question of surviving off the 'ends.' Most participants thought they could survive away from the 'ends', while some felt they might be unable to. PEER

participants indicated that they would leave the 'ends' given the opportunity. In order to leave the 'ends' participants needed another viable option. Work, migrating, and getting money were considered necessary. Having an influential person encourage them, social intervention, security, and justice were also deemed necessary.

On the other hand, one participant indicated that he did not understand why he would leave the 'ends' since he would need protection later. Another participant indicated that even if he got money he would be staying on the 'ends.'

3.5.4. Attitudes to "hustling" and informal activities

People on the 'ends' understood hustling to mean anything that can make 'a quick money'. Selling weed, begging loading taxis, and having a stall were examples of hustles.

People hustled for various reasons, mostly for survival. They did not have enough money to buy the things they wanted and might not have the necessary skills. One person indicated a refusal to work for minimum wages. Some participants referred to buying clothes, partying and having fun.

Most persons on the 'ends' thought it was okay to 'tax'[15] people. Only one thought it was not. It was acceptable to 'tax' people because of poverty and need. Some participants felt it was okay to 'tax' people because they had protected the community and now could not find work or leave the community. In order to survive they would need to depend on the people from the community.

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

All persons on the 'ends' agreed that gang activity was linked to poverty and that gang activity was caused by poverty. The 'don' gave youths things to do which allowed them to afford items they would not afford otherwise. Being a part of a gang allowed young people to feel of service, to feel a part of a system, to be protected, and to finance themselves.

[15]This refers to the act of extorting money from residents in exchange for protection.

They indicated that the don and top men on the 'ends' were most likely to take care of the persons on the 'ends.' Political representatives and family members were also sources of support. One person mentioned girls, persons in 'foreign' and hustling as the most likely sources of support.

3.5.6. 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[16] were selected after being processed using a Regression Model to determine the R-Square (R^2).

Table 24: 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

[16]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.

Franklyn Town currently has a poverty prevalence of 10.6 percent, which is relatively low. This poverty prevalence rate indicates that a little more than one in ten households is living below an adult equivalent poverty line of JA$211,660.0 applicable to the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA)[17]. It is noted, however, that the poverty prevalence for Franklyn Town is 17.1 percentage points below 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

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

3.5.7. 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 25: Proportion of Residents in Debt

	Yes		No		Not stated		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Ever borrowed	266	15.2	1286	73.4	200	11.4	**1752**
Currently owe	133	50.0	133	50.0			**266**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

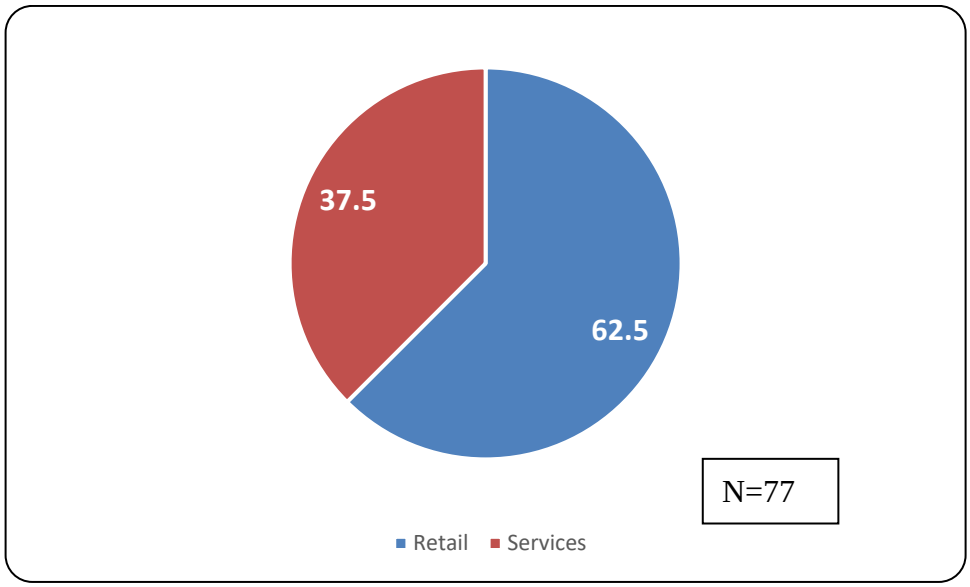
3.5.8. Entrepreneurship

The business establishment survey found that businesses[18] within Franklyn Town were started in order to meet a need in the community (62.5%), to make money (25.0%), and as a result of inheriting the business from family (12.5%).Fifty percent (50.0%) of businesses have been operating for less than 5 years while 12.5 percent have been in operation for more than 20 years.

Females owned 75.0 percent of the businesses in Franklyn Town, while males owned 25.0 percent. Almost sixty-three percent (62.5%) of businesses were sole proprietorships, 25 percent were partnerships, and 12.5 percent are family owned. On average these businesses employed approximately two persons.

[18]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.

Figure 24: Sector in which Business Operates



Source: CRP Baseline Business Survey, 2019

These businesses operated mainly in the retail (62.5%) and services (37.5%) sectors (**Figure 24** above) and offered a range of goods and services including:

- woodwork, furniture making and repairs (25.0%)
- sale of sweets and condiments (12.5%)
- sale of alcoholic beverages and spirits (12.5%)
- hair, nail care and other beauty services (12.5%)

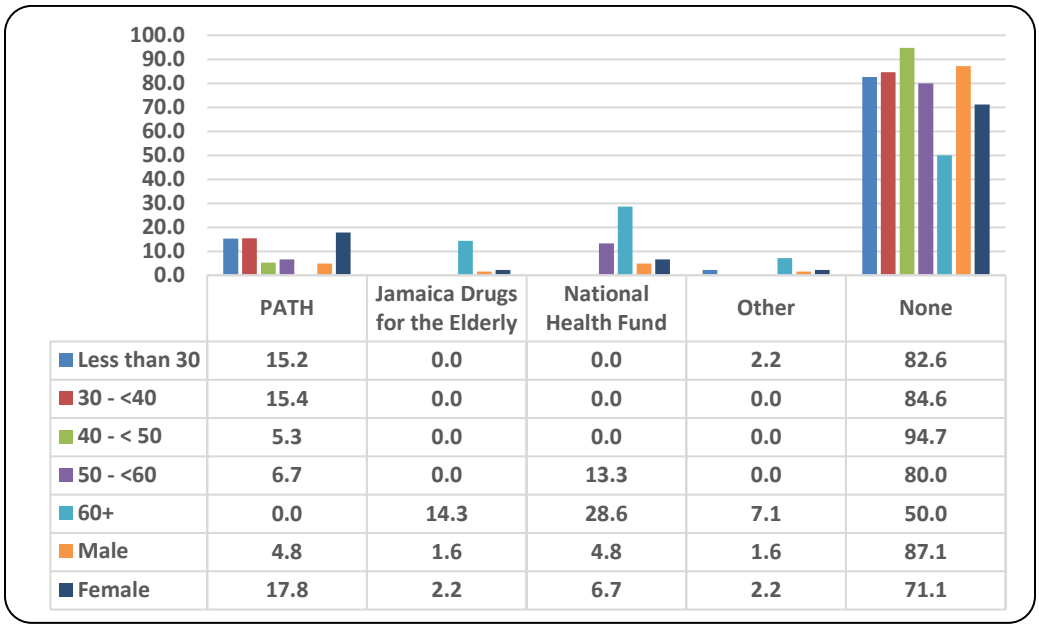
Over a third of the businesses (37.5%) in Franklyn Town are registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica.

During the past 12 months, twenty-five percent (25.0%) of business operators and employees received some form of training in Business Management/ Operations. Twenty-six percent (26.0%) also received other forms of support during the same period namely additional training and seed funding.

3.5.9. Social Protection

Data also show that 19.6 percent of residents were beneficiaries of the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) and other social protection programmes. Approximately five percent of males and 18 percent of females were beneficiaries of PATH. The majority (87.1% and 71.1% respectively) were not benefitting from any social protection programme.

Figure 25: Beneficiaries of PATH and Other Social Protection Programmes



	PATH	Jamaica Drugs for the Elderly	National Health Fund	Other	None
Less than 30	15.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	82.6
30 - <40	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.6
40 - < 50	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.7
50 - <60	6.7	0.0	13.3	0.0	80.0
60+	0.0	14.3	28.6	7.1	50.0
Male	4.8	1.6	4.8	1.6	87.1
Female	17.8	2.2	6.7	2.2	71.1

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

PATH Programme beneficiaries [19] covered all age groups except the 60 and older age cohort.

Eighteen percent (18.0%) of PATH beneficiaries in Franklyn Town no longer received benefits. Fifty percent of these beneficiaries stopped receiving benefits more than five years ago while the remaining 50.0 percent ceased benefitting one year ago. Half of these beneficiaries also ceased benefitting as a result of being ineligible for PATH support.

[19] 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 were asked to indicate whether they have ever heard of the Child Care and Protection Act. Youth aged 14 – 17 were also asked directly whether they have heard of this Act. As **Table 26** below illustrates, 78.8 percent of households with children under nine years have members who have ever heard of this piece of legislation. Approximately 14.3 percent of youth in the 14 – 17 age group have ever heard of this Act.

Table 26: 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.	577	78.8	155	21.2	0	0.0	**732**	**100.0**
Youth aged 14 - 17 years.	22	14.3	133	85.7	0	0.0	**155**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.6.2. Youth Participation in Governance

Information gathered from an interview with the president of the Franklyn Town Police Consultative Committee indicated that a half of the six members of the executives are persons under the age of 30 years. Other youth clubs include police youth clubs in Franklyn Town that allow youth leadership.

3.6.3. 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[20]. As **Table 27** below illustrates, however, just over a quarter (26.1%) of the youth who are aware of the male condom used[21] it. Condom non-use among youth in this community is 73.9 percent. The awareness of male condoms and the use of male condoms are statistically significant (Chi-Square Testx_1^2= 8.11, p<0.005, 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 27: Awareness and Use of Male Condoms among Youth 14 -24 Years

	Used Male Condoms		**Did not Use Male Condoms**		**Total**	
	#	**%**	**#**	**%**	**#**	**%**
Aware of Male Condoms	133	26.1	355	69.6	**488**	**95.7**
Not Aware of Male Condoms	0	0.0	22	4.3	**22**	**4.3**
Total	**133**	**26.1**	**377**	**73.9**	**510**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[20]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.

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

Table 28: Awareness and Practice of Abstinence among Youth 14 – 24 Years.

	Practiced Abstinence		Did not Practice Abstinence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Know about Abstinence			1,553	84.3	**1,553**	**84.3**
Did not know about Abstinence			288	15.7	**288**	**15.7**
Total			**1,841**	**100.0**	**1,841**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

No youth 14 – 24 reported that they practiced abstinence. The data are inadequate for a valid Chi-Square test. The survey, however, found that 20.8 percent of youth in the 14 – 24 age group were not sexually active (females 16.7% and males 4.2%).

3.6.4. Child Labour and Sexual Exploitation

No focus group reported that they knew of children who had to work to help their family or to go to school. The older group suggested that some children go behind their parents' back to beg "*which is a big problem"*. It is unclear whether they were expressing their concern for the nature of the activity or describing the number of children who do this.

In answer to the question *"Do some of the girls have relations with older men in order to stay on at school or to help their younger siblings go to school?"* all focus group participants agreed. The young men estimated that about seven out of 10 girls do this while the young women focus group indicated that this behaviour was in the majority. The older group's comment was: "*Yes, you have a lot of that, but not to go to school or look after the young ones",* a comment that has been made by older groups in other communities. One young man commented on the very young ages of some of these girls: "*Nowadays the man dem a go between 12 and 14 fi get a virgin."*

The older group also commented on relationships between young boys and older women, in which the latter "*support the young boys which cause them to become lazy."*

Franklyn Town also showed men being ambivalent about sex with girls under the age of 16. Primarily they placed responsibility on the girls saying they were 'force ripe'[22]. Most people on the 'ends' felt that sex with girls under 16 was wrong but that it happened because the girls were '*big in body'* or the men did not ask their age. They noted that some men supported the behaviour and one person said the man should not be locked up if he did not know the girl and she was big.

The general response from the PEER interviews was that people in Franklyn Town were against rape. One participant indicated that if the girl was over age 12 it should not be considered rape. All participants were, however, clearly against incest in all instances.

3.6.5. 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 approximately 91.7 percent of shooting victims were males. One hundred percent of homicide victims were males while 60 percent of robbery victims were females. All victims of sexual assaults were females.

Fifty percent (50.0%) of sexual assault victims and 20.0 percent of robbery victims were aged 20 years and younger. The data also showed one shooting victim who was in the 16 – 20 age group.

[22]Precocious.

4.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the 17 communities surveyed for these Baseline Studies, Franklyn Town shares the demographic characteristics associated with vulnerable and volatile communities. It is a densely populated community with numerous districts that require attention for interventions. It is noted, however, that not all the communities linked to Franklyn Town are included in this baseline survey, although residents regarded themselves as similarly affected by the same challenges. The population is not as young as that of some of the other communities and it faces much of the same 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 Franklyn Town:

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 was, however, relatively high. The CDC is, however, not widely regarded as an influential decision-making mechanism in this community.

2. Residents were generally satisfied with public services but were less satisfied with garbage collection, National Works Agency (NWA), and fire services.

3. Respondents were also generally positive in their rating of government service delivery in their community particularly the health services (hospital and clinics), HEART Trust / NTA, Jamaica Defence Force (JDF), and the National Youth Service (NYS), the National Housing Trust (NHT) and the Jamaica Constabulary force (JCF).

4. Some alignment was observed between the projects and initiatives implemented in Franklyn Town and the development priorities identified in the community's profile.

Social Transformation

1. The level of trust among residents varies depending on the state and non-state actors being assessed. Justices of the Peace (JPs) and Church Leaders 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. Feedback from the community residents, however, indicated that the level of trust in this community was low.

2. Increased trust was identified as a factor that contributed to community cohesion. Recreational activities such as dances and parties were also cited as enabling community cohesion and fostering a sense of belonging. Barriers to cohesion include lack of trust and poor parenting.

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

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

5. Gang war, domestic quarrels and fights, and reprisals were the main conflicts reported in Franklyn Town 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. Franklyn Town is, however, considered a relatively safe community for both males and females despite its challenges. Females were more likely to feel unsafe in this community than males.

7. All 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 beatings as forms of discipline, they also used positive parenting methods, such as talking, with their children.

Safety and Justice

1. Shootings and Murders/ killings were the violent crime events that most residents reported as occurring during the past 12 months, an indication of the vulnerability and volatility of Franklyn Town. 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. Data also suggest that the police were not effective in resolving 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, youth, 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 could not indicate whether the police treated homosexuals any better or worse than heterosexuals.

3. The police were assessed by residents to be doing a 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. A notable proportion of residents believed that the police were doing a poor job in the community.

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 several entities such as the police, Justices of the Peace (JPs), and the church as 'justice points.' More residents did not trust the formal justice system than those who trusted it. (Few residents answered this question though.)

Physical Transformation

1. While residents were generally satisfied with most physical facilities, few were satisfied with their garbage skips, public standpipe, and public sanitary conveniences. Recreational spaces, although they existed, were underutilised. The physical amenities within the sections of the community that interviews were conducted were fair which indicates that 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 very 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. Fewer residents in the 60 and over age group were aware of how to respond to fires and floods.

Socio-Economic Development

1. Just over a half of members in households reported being employed. The proportion of persons in the labour force actively seeking work (Crude Job Seeking Rate) was, however, very low.

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

3. Poverty prevalence as measured by the Poverty Prevalence Rate was relatively low.

4. Most businesses in Franklyn Town were started to meet a need in the community and most have been in operation for less than five years. Most of these businesses were owned by females who were also the sole proprietors. These businesses operated primarily in the retail and services sectors. Many of these businesses were registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. Many business operators or employees also 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 all age groups except the 60 years and over 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 very high while awareness among youth aged 14 – 17 years was low.

2. Condom use among sexually active youth age 14 – 24 years in this community was relatively low, and the practice of sexual abstinence among youth in this age cohort was extremely poor. 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. 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 were more likely to become victims of sexual assault.

Recommendations

Opportunities exist for the improvement of the baseline conditions identified in the baseline study for Franklyn Town. 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. Introduce programmes to address the overwhelming effects of trauma and conflict in this community. This will also require capacity strengthening of institutions and programmes working in this community to assist residents in conflict resolution.

5. 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.

6. 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:	23.9%	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.)	15.9% **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 15.9 percent of residents reported that they attended community-based meetings.
	Percentage of recognised organisations represented at various tiers of the Participatory Governance Framework.	58.3% of existing CBOs are part of the CDC structure. The CDC is part of the Downtown DAC [23].	
	Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making[24].	• Councillor/Caretaker: 27.3% • Don't Know: 24.2% • Member of Parliament: 21.2% • The church: 9.1% • Area Leader: 6.1% • Other: 6.1% • The CDC: 3.0% • Other CBOs: 3.0%	Responses from the household survey show that very few residents regarded 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	See list above	Responses from the household survey show that residents regarded

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

[24] 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
	and/or influencing decision-making		the political leadership as influential in decision-making.
	Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups[25]	Top institutions rated "Excellent" and "Good": • The JDF (65.2%) • HEART Trust /NTA (64.7%) • the NHT (64.7%) • The Jamaica Constabulary Force (51.7%)	
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: • Streetlights (93.8%) • Schools (78.8%) • The JPS (78.8%) Public services / facilities with which fewer residents are satisfied and very satisfied: • The fire service (33.4%), • The HEART Trust /NTA's School Leaver's Opportunity Training Programme (SL-TOP) (33.3%), • The NWA (33.3%), • Garbage collection (30.3%)	
	Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities.	There is an alignment between partner programmes and community priorities.[26]	

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

[26] 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:** • Justice of the Peace (JPs) (69.7%) • Church leaders (51.5%)	
	% residents (adolescents, adults) that feel a sense of belonging to Community.	The qualitative research shows that people on the 'ends' felt a sense of belonging in the community. They, however, indicated that more activities such as dances and parties can unite the community. Projects (for youth), social recreation spaces, more opportunities to earn money and support a family were also important. Peace, fair play, and justice are important to community cohesion.	
	Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	Residents noted that the level of trust in the community was low. The level of trust of the Police Youth Club had increased with parents more willing to send their children to the group. This change in trust came as the group refocused attention on more community development work.	
	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.	PEER indicated that more activities such as dances and parties can unite the community. Projects that would occupy youth, social recreation spaces and more opportunities to earn money and support a family were also important. They also indicated that peace, fair play, and justice are important to community cohesion.	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Educating children on the right social behaviour at the basic and primary school level, focusing on activities that build confidence in the youth, showing appreciation for them and their talents, more training and employment opportunities for them, and parenting education activities are all needed to bring the community together again, according to feedback from the focus groups.	
	Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	Various barriers exist – violence and conflict, lack of respect and indiscipline among youth, and poor parenting.	
	Gender norms within intimate partner relationships	See discussion in report.	
	Social expectations of men and impact on criminal behaviour – gang membership and gang violence.	There is a distinct social expectation to which men operating in the gang culture adhere. It is not, however, clear how such social expectations impact gang membership and criminal behaviour.	
	Inter-generational relationships - perceptions of youth & youth perception of others -elders		
	Proportion of residents who believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive.	51.6% • Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 48.5% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 72.7% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 57.6% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Leader/ Political Representative): 45.5 %[27]	
	Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them	PER interviewees indicated that political representatives and government representatives made the big decisions in Franklyn Town. Some participants also mentioned the don and the police as big decision-makers in the community. Persons on the 'ends' did not feel that they had a say in big decisions although most of them would like to.	
	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.[28]	• Stress Management: 75.8% • Planning: 87.9% • Negotiating: 84.8% • Problem Solving: 93.9% • Conflict Resolution: 54.5%	
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: 52.0%	
	Perceived Safety	57.1% • Agree Strongly: 45.5% • Agree: 11.7% • Neither Agree nor Disagree: 9.1% • Disagree: 9.5% • Disagree Strongly: 24.2% **Also see graph**	
	Willingness to shift to another method of community management.	Jungle justice and violence were the most common means of dealing with conflict in Franklyn Town. The police	

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

[28]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
		sometimes got involved and sometimes the don would speak to the people who were causing trouble.	
	Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons.	See discussion in the report.	
	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[29].	95.2%	
2.2. Reduced vulnerability to abuse / victimization	Number / percentage of persons reporting victimization / abuse[30]	• Victimization 1.0% • Abuse: 1.9%	
	2. Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies.	Justices of the Peace (JPs) :18.0% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 3.0% Mediation: 0.0% This is related to use during the last 12 months.	

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

[30]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?"

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
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[31].	0.0%	
	Perception of general health status	Proportion of residents reporting that they are in good health: 79%	
	Experiences, attitudes towards mental health	Percent of population in agreement[32]: • People with mental health problems should get help: 100% • Helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business: 81.8% • Family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution: 75.8% • The government is doing enough to help persons with mental sickness: 21.2% • Persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment: 84.8% • People with mental illness are treated well in my community: 36.4%.	
	Incidence of intimate partner violence	Feedback on whether couples fight, and men beat their partners was not uniform among the focus groups. Estimates range from six out of every 10 men to eight to nine out of ten men. The young men suggested that men beat their partners as a result of infidelity. The young women suggested that jealousy, insecurity, stress, and frustration may cause this behaviour among the men.	
	Experiences using health services	Community experiences using health services are generally	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		negative owing to the poor attitudes of service providers.	
	Incidence of smoking among youth	14.3%	
	Incidence of use of alcohol among youth[33]	71.0%	
	Incidence of drug use among persons 14 years and older	0%[34]	This finding is to be treated with caution in light of other evidence that suggests that drug use among youth occurs.
	Number of residents with knowledge of healthy lifestyle practices.	83.3% 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.	100% Regarding how the time was used, the following are the responses to related questions: • 100% Read to or shown the child books • 100% Told stories to child • 77.8% Sung songs with child • 100% Played games with / played with child • 100% Spent time with child counting, drawing or naming things • 55.6% 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 corporal punishment as a method of discipline.	6.3% exposed to training on positive parenting practices. 33.3% of parents beat child with implement/ belt/ stick in last month.	
2.2.3. Reduced intra familial	Reported incidence of domestic violence,	• 41.2% reported quarrels/ fights	

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

[34] 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
conflict / abuse / violence	family feuds etc. originating in CRP communities.	• 0.0% 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.	42.4% [35] The nature of the Category One Crimes reported by residents to have occurred within last 12 months. • Murder: 71.4% • Shootings: 92.9% • Rapes: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 0.0% • Robbery: 0.0% • Break-in: 7.1% • 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: 48.5% Males: 92.9% Females: 15.8% Age %: < 30: 66.7 30 - 35: 50.0 36 - 40: 40.0 41 - 45: 33.3 46 - 50: 40.0 51 - 55: 40.0 56 - 60: 100 60 +: 42.9	
	Community perception of police	• Proportion of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law': 39% • Proportion of households whose members think that police treat poor people worse than wealthy people: 76%	
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.	
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:**20.0% Justices of the Peace: 18.0% Restorative Justice: 0.0%	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Peace Management: 3.0% Mediation: 0.0%	
	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.	The don and people on the 'ends' were perceived as bringing justice to the community.	
	Perception of accessibility of justice points such as church groups, community groups, social groups	Various 'justice points' have been identified which residents can access.	
	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		
	Level of trust and confidence in the justice system	• Trust Completely: 6.1% • Trust somewhat: 6.1% • Neither trust nor distrust: 9.1% • Distrust somewhat: 12.1% • Do not trust: 24.2% • No response: 42.4%	
	Perception of self in relation to the justice system	People on the 'ends' perceived themselves to be negatively affected by the justice system. They do not trust the system which is regarded as unequal and unfair. They believed that poor people were wrongfully imprisoned and that they '*punish the weak and poor for the most par*t'.	
	Effectiveness of justice mechanisms	The data collected did not allow for the analysis of the effectiveness of the justice mechanisms.	
	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: 42.9%	
	Willingness to report	54.5%reported a willingness to report incidents to the police. **Actual reporting[36]: 5.0%** • Murder: 1.0% • Shooting: 0.0% • Rape: 0.0%	

[36]Question used: Has {name} ever reported any of the following crimes to the police?

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• Aggravated Assault: 1.0% • Robbery: 1.0% • Break-in: 2.0% • 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[37] of residents with their area as a place to live.	• Road & Bridges: 45.5% • Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations, etc.): 66.7% • Streetlights: 90.9% • Public Sanitary Conveniences: 15.2% (63.6% indicated that none exists). • Garbage Skips: 12.1% (66.7% indicated that none exists.) • Public Standpipes/Catchments: 6.1% (84.4% indicated that none exists.) • Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch etc): 60.6%	
4.1.1. Improved access to quality housing in targeted CRP communities	Proportion of residents participating in the housing contribution schemes.	• Contributed to NHT: 35.0% • Contributed to other housing schemes: 0.0% • Received benefits from NHT: 0.0%	
	Housing quality index[38]	86.0%	
4.1.2. Reduced informal settlements in targeted CRP communities	Percentage of households with security of tenure	• Owners of the dwelling: 55.0% • Owners of the land on which building is constructed: 61.0%	
4.1.3. Enhanced connective infrastructure	Percentage of dwellings with legal utility connections by type (water and electricity).	• Dwellings with legal water connection: 73.0% • Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity from grid: 100%[39]	
4.1.4. Improved water and sanitation	Percentage of households with access to potable water[40].	45.0%	
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.	• Inside: 93.9% • Outside: 3.0% • Exclusive Use: 90.6% • Shared: 9.4%	

[37]Satisfied and very satisfied are combined.

[38] 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.

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

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

4.1.5. Healthy public spaces within communities	Number of areas covered by abandoned / derelict sites.	Condition of unoccupied dwellings and open lots: Poor/ Fair[41]	
	Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational).	• Recreational spaces: 11.3% • Multi-purpose spaces: 2.8% • Green spaces: 1.9% • Cultural spaces: 0.9%	
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: o Hurricanes: 93.9% o Fires: 87.9% o Floods: 90.9% o Earthquakes: 87.9% **See Graphs**	
	Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.		

[41] Condition of unoccupied dwellings: **Poor** (a) In need of significant repairs. (b) Dilapidated condition (broken windows, doors, decayed or damaged grills). (c) Uninhabitable, not fit for human habitation. (d) Abandoned / Vandalized. (e) Overrun by plants and animals (rodents, goats, etc.) (f) Leaking roof, facilities -e.g. kitchen, bathroom, are vandalized and need major repairs. Open Lots: **Fair** (a) Reasonably well kept, (b) Contains some garbage and debris, (c) Requires minor maintenance, (d) Is somewhat useable by residents.

5. Socio Economic Development

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
5.1 Economic self-sufficiency among community members	Unemployment rate[42] (disaggregated by age, sex, vulnerable and special need groups).	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 2.6%	The Crude Job Seeking Rate of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 2.6 percent. This is a very low rate when compared with the other communities.
	Barriers to employment	Barriers to employment were not discussed in this community.	
	Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community (link between gang membership and personal socio-economic development)	All persons on the 'ends' agreed that gang activity was linked to poverty and that gang activity was caused by poverty. The don gave youths things to do which allowed them to afford items they would not afford otherwise. Being a part of a gang allowed young people to feel of service, to feel a part of a system, to be protected, and to finance themselves.	
	Percent of households in poverty	10.6% Poverty Prevalence Rate.	
	Means of socio-economic survival	People on the 'ends' identified contract and project work including road work and drain cleaning, selling drugs, extortion, depending on a man for money, depending on women for money, and legitimate means as ways they made money. They, however, indicated that they were prepared to do skilled work such as welding, plumbing, machine operator and other construction jobs. They were also interested in working as taxi drivers, security guards, and bar tenders. They estimated that amounts between J$15,000 and J$20,000 per week were fair wages.	

[42] 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.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Number of persons in debt[43]	133 or 7.6% (or 50.0% 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 transitioning from PATH or other social protection programmes.	50.0%	
5.1.1. Improved employability	Percentage of individuals completing secondary level education or higher[44].	62.5% • Basic/Primary / preparatory/Junior High: 25.0% • Secondary and higher: 62.5% • Other adult education: 6.7% • Other: 3.8% • None: 1.9%	
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).	35.1% • CSEC Basic/JSC-5/SSC 3rd JL: 0.0% • CSEC General/GCE O Level: 13.5% • NVQJ Level I&II/Cape Unit 1: 5.4% • CAPE Unit 2/GCE A'Level: 0.0% • Tertiary Certificate/Diploma: 8.1% • NVQJ – Level-III: 0.0% • Associate Degree/NVQJ –Level IV: 0.0% • Degree/NVQJ-Level 5: 0.0% • Higher Degrees & Professional Qualification: 2.7% • City & Guilds: 0.0% • Other: 5.4% **See graph for age and sex disaggregation**	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing	21.7%	

[43]Statement used: "I currently owe money" The response should be "true" or "false".
[44]Question used: What type of School did {0} last attended?

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	programmes to increase employment opportunities.	• HEART/NTA Academy/Workforce College: 6.0% • HEART/NTA -VTC/TVET institutes: 4.8% • HEART/NTA -SL-TOPS/Apprenticeship: 1.2% • HEART/NTA – Other: 3.6% • Private institutions: 3.6% • Public institutions: 2.4%	
	Percentage of community members reporting they are either employed or in further education or training after leaving a skills training programme.	1.8%[45] • Accessing employment: 1.3% • Accessing further education / training: 0.5%	
5.1.3. Entrepreneurship promoted	Number of MSMEs established.	Approximately 39 (or 50.0%) 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.	19 (25.0%) of 77 businesses received training for employees. 20 (26.0%) received additional training and seed funding.	

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 at standard examinations (Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy, GSAT, CXC.	• **Grade 4 Literacy**: 71.1% mastery, 15.6% almost mastery, 13.3% non-mastery ○ **Males**: 64.3% mastery, 17.9% almost mastery, 17.9% non-mastery ○ **Females**: 82.4% mastery, 11.8% almost mastery, 5.9% non-mastery	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• **Grade 4 Numeracy**: 46.7% mastery, 35.6% almost mastery, 17.8% non-mastery ○ **Males**: 39.3% mastery, 39.3% almost mastery, 21.4% non-mastery ○ **Females**: 58.8% mastery, 29.4% almost mastery, 11.8% non-mastery • **GSAT**: N/A • **CXC/CSEC**: 62.5% passes ○ **Males**: 60.5% ○ **Females**: 64.0% • **CAPE**: Unit 1: 84.0%, Unit 2: 88.9% ○ **Males**: Unit 1 80.0% , Unit 2: 91.7% **Females**: Unit 1: 90.3%, Unit 2: 86.7%	
	Number / percentage of residents with knowledge about Childcare and Protection Act.	78.8%[46] among H/H with children <9 years. 14.3% 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: 3 % of Young Victims[47] Shootings: 100%[48] Homicides: 0.0% Robbery: 20.0% Sexual Assaults: 50.0%	
6.1.2. Increased participation of youth in legitimate governance frameworks and positive development initiatives	Percentage of youth actively participating as executives in CDCs or other community governance structures. (Disaggregated by Age, sex).	50.0%[49] <u>Below age 30 yrs</u> Males: 33.3% Females: 66.7% <u>Above 30 yrs</u> Males: 100% Females: 0.0%	
6.1.4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health	Proportion of youth* practicing safe sex (KAPB).	Overall: 25.0% Males: 20.8% (primarily the male condom) Females: 4.2% (contraceptive injection)	

[46]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 between the ages of 14 – 17.

[47]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.

[48]This relates to a single individual.

[49]This result is from a telephone interview with the President of the Franklyn Town Police Consultative Committee.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
practices among youth	***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.**		
	Proportion of youth* practicing abstinence (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.**	Overall: 0.0% Males: 0.0% Females: 0.0% Not sexually active: 20.8% Males: 4.2% Females: 16.7%	
	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 Franklyn Town

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	96.3%, 76.8%, and 81.2%	These data are based on the performance of students in the Alpha Primary, Clan Carty Primary, and Rollington Town Primary schools respectively.
		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[50]: Overall Passes** : 62.5% ○ **Males**: 60.5% ○ **Females**: 64.0%	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	27.2% • CSEC General/ GCE O Level: 6.1% • CAPE Unit 2/GCE 'A' Level: 3.0% • Tertiary Certificate/ Diploma:	

[50] Performance of 632 students from Clan Carty High School who sat the CSEC examinations in 2018.

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
			3.0% • NVQJ – Level-III: 3.0% • Other: 12.1%	
	1.2. Health status	1.2.1. Life expectancy at birth (years)	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 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 100 women in that age group		Household data was insufficient to allow for a calculation of adolescent birth rate.
		1.2.3. Morbidity rate, by cause	• Hypertension 15.4% • Diabetes 7.7% • Asthma 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	9.54	
		2.1.2. Major crimes per 1,000 population, excluding murders and shootings	38.58	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	0	No active gangs were recorded for this community.
	2.2. Community safety	2.2.1. Perceived safety	48.5%	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	People on the 'ends' felt a sense of belonging in the community. They, however,	

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
			indicated that more activities such as dances and parties can unite the community. Projects (for youth), social recreation spaces, more opportunities to earn money and support a family were also important. Peace, fair play, and justice are important to community cohesion.	
	3.2. Governance	3.2.1. Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision- making	Yes	Approximately 75.8 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	51.6%	The percentage represents the mean of the responses for four statements as follows: • Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 48.5% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 72.7% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 57.6%

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
				• Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative): 45.5 %[51]
4. Justice Mechanisms	4.1. Access to justice	4.1.1. Degree of existence of justice points or community mediation	Yes	
	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) 2.6%	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	10.6%	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 accessing formal loan/credit sources	25.0%	This data relates to access to grant resources only.
		5.3.2. Number of businesses, with total turnover	77 businesses (estimated).	

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

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
6. Healthy environment	6.1. State of the physical environment	6.1.1. Condition of the **built/physical environment** (social infrastructure)	Fair to Poor	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**	Fair	
	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 Franklyn Town

Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Project Thematic Focus								
				Social Services	Youth &Educational	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community	Community	Community	Community Sports & Recreation	Franklyn Town
Citizen Security Initiative (CSI)	UK Department for International Development	Ministry of National Security	Merged with CSJP	*	*		*	*	*	*	*	1
Community Renewal Programme	Multi Donors	Planning Institute of Jamaica	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1
Peace Management Initiative (PMI)	Ministry of National Security	Ministry of National Security	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
New Horizons for Primary Schools /Expanding Educational Horizons	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education	Completed		*			*				1
Poverty Reduction Programme III	European Union	Jamaica Social Investment Fund	In implementation	*	*			*	*	*		1
Inner City Community Forum (ICCF)	Multiple Donors	Benevolent Societies and Community Development Councils	In implementation							*		1
Digicel Foundation	Digicel				*							1
Social Development Commission (SDC)	Government of Jamaica		Community Development Mandate		*				*	*	*	1
Total				3	7	1	2	6	4	6	3	9

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.