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

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Community Report

Rae Town

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Submitted by:

4 Altamont Terrace, Suite #1'
Kingston 5, Jamaica W.I.
Telephone, 876-616-8040, 876-929-5736, 876- 322- 3227,
Email: brac@flowja.com or Bracconsults@gmail.com URL: www.Bracconsultants.com

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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 Rae 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
Rae Town	69 – 73	5	3	69, 70, 73

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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

Table 2: Sample Sizes for Household and Business Establishment Surveys

COMMUNITIES	Number of Households		Number of Establishments	
	listed	sampled	listed	sampled
Rae Town	412	43	66	12
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 3 of 5 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 18 percent of the number of businesses listed in all the Enumeration Districts identified for the 17 communities.

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 65.8 percent female and 34.2 percent male (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rae Town	246	34.2	474	65.8	720	100.0
All communities	**13155**	**45.0**	**16091**	**55.0**	**29246**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Table 4: Age Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	10 -< 20		20 -< 30		30 -< 40		40 -< 50		50 -< 60		60 & over		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rae Town	38	5.3	208	28.9	133	18.4	57	7.9	114	15.8	170	23.7	**720**	**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.	%
Rae Town	208	35.5	379	64.5	**587**	**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 at 35.5 percent male and 64.5 percent female follows the pattern of the overall sex distribution of household respondents, as female heads of household represented the majority (**Table 5**).

2.0. OVERVIEW

The community of Rae Town is located in the constituency of Central Kingston. Owing to its unique location/border, a small section of this community is also located within the East Kingston and Port Royal constituency. Rae Town is one of sixteen communities in the Downtown Development Area. It is bordered by Parade Gardens in the west, Springfield Gardens in the east, Franklyn Town in the north; and the seacoast /fishing beach in the south.

2.1. Description of Community Boundaries

The description of community boundaries is as follows:

North - East along Victoria Avenue & Windward Road, from the intersection of South Camp road and Victoria Avenue.

East: South along Paradise Street from the intersection of Paradise Street and Windward Road.
South: Kingston harbour from the eastern border to the western border. Along the shoreline from a point parallel to Paradise Street in a westerly direction to a point on the shore line parallel to lower South Camp Road.

West: From a point on the shoreline parallel to Lower South Camp Road, proceeding in a northerly direction on Lower South Camp Road to where it intersects with Victoria Avenue.

2.2. Estimated Population

These baseline studies show that the estimated population of Rae Town is 1,856[1] which is 51.0 percent male and 49.0 percent female (see **Tables 6 and 7** below). More than half of the population (63.2%) is aged 30 years and younger.

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

Table 6: Estimated Population by Sex

	Estimated Population	Estimated population by Sex	
	Total	Male	Female
Number	1856	947	909
Percentage	100	51.0	49.0

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

Table 7: Estimated Population by Age Group %

	Age Group (Yrs)													
Community	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 – 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 - 54	55 - 59	60 & over	N Value
Rae Town	7.1	14.3	11.2	9.2	12.2	9.2	6.1	6.1	3.1	1.0	4.1	3.1	13.3	1856

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

2.3. Housing Characteristics

Ninety-five percent of households occupied dwellings that are separate houses or semi- detached apartment buildings. Approximately 74 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made with concrete and block while 13.2 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made of wood. The main materials used for constructing the roofs of dwellings were metal sheeting (84.2%) and concrete slab (13.2%).

Sixty-six percent of the household respondents reported that their dwelling is owned by members of their household. The data also shows that 55.0 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 1.54 persons per habitable room[2]. This statistic indicates overcrowding when compared with the standard for adequate housing of 1.01 persons per habitable room.

Sixty-eight percent of households reported that they received public water supply piped into their dwelling. Ninety-five percent of households reported that electricity from the grid is their main source of lighting. Sixty-six percent of households experienced regular public garbage collection.

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

2.4. Development Priorities

The main development priorities[3] for this community outlined in its 2009 community profile are:

1. High levels of unemployment and youth unemployment
2. Low skill levels
3. Poor representation by elected political leaders
4. Limited or no opportunity for training and employment
5. Poor parenting.

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

[3]Social Development Commission, ***Rae Town Community Profile*** (Kingston: December 2009)

3.0. PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA

3.1. GOVERNANCE

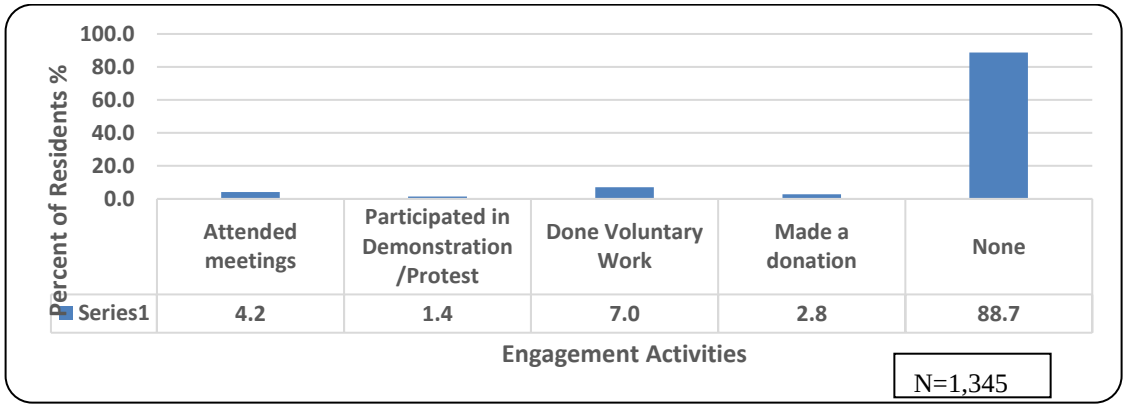
Effective Governance is a critical outcome of the Vision 2030 National Development Plan for Jamaica. This outcome, which is also a pillar of the CRP, supports Goal # 2, ***Jamaican society is secure, cohesive and just***. Within the governance pillar of the CRP three results are expected – (1) Strengthened 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. Citizens' Engagement in Governance

The household survey shows that just over eleven percent of residents (11.3%) in Rae Town engaged in community activities during the past 12 months (**Figure 2** below). They primarily engaged in voluntary work (7.0%) and in attending community and other meetings (4.2%).

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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

Responses from the household survey to the question "Who or what Institution has the most influence in how decisions that affect your community are made?" show that the Member of Parliament was identified by 18.4 percent of the household respondents followed by 10.5 percent who identified the Councillor / Caretaker, and 10.5 percent who identified the Area Leader among the most influential in community decision-making (**Table 8 below**). Household respondents did not identify the CDC among the most influential in community decision-making and 50 percent of the respondents did not know who was most influential in the decision-making process.

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"	
	#	%
Member of Parliament	133	18.4
Councillor / Caretaker	76	10.5
Area Leader	76	10.5
The CDC	0	0.0
Other	57	7.9
Don't Know	360	50.0
None	19	2.6

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

With regards to the presence of alternative mechanisms for decision-making, or those that influence community decision-making, these are presumed to exist based on the household survey responses[4]. It is also to be noted that the response "none" (by 2.6% of respondents) to this question indicates that the household respondent did not consider any of the existing decision-making persons or institutions as "most influential", not that no decision-making mechanism exists.

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

Participants in the focus group discussions felt that politics was dominant in their community. The young men, in their focus group, provided a list of organisations which were community-based or worked in the community:

- Rae Town Police Youth Club
- Rae Town Football Club, to which some of them belonged
- Salvation Army Home League for the elderly
- Salvation Army and High Holborn Street Church Youth Fellowships.
- The Marching Band
- Missionaries of Charity and Missionaries for the Poor
- Grace Kennedy

In contrast, the first emphatic responses of the young women's group and of the older mixed group were that there were no community organisations in Rae Town. One young woman indicated that she had heard of the CDC but did not know much about it except that it was linked to a certain well-known individual. The young women also mentioned the Women Empowering Women (WEW) group and indicated that it was trying to reach people. They did not provide a description of its activities. In the older group one person explained that she would go to two or three meetings of a new group trying to start and then drop out, "*because..nuff a wi, if we naa get no money we not interested."*

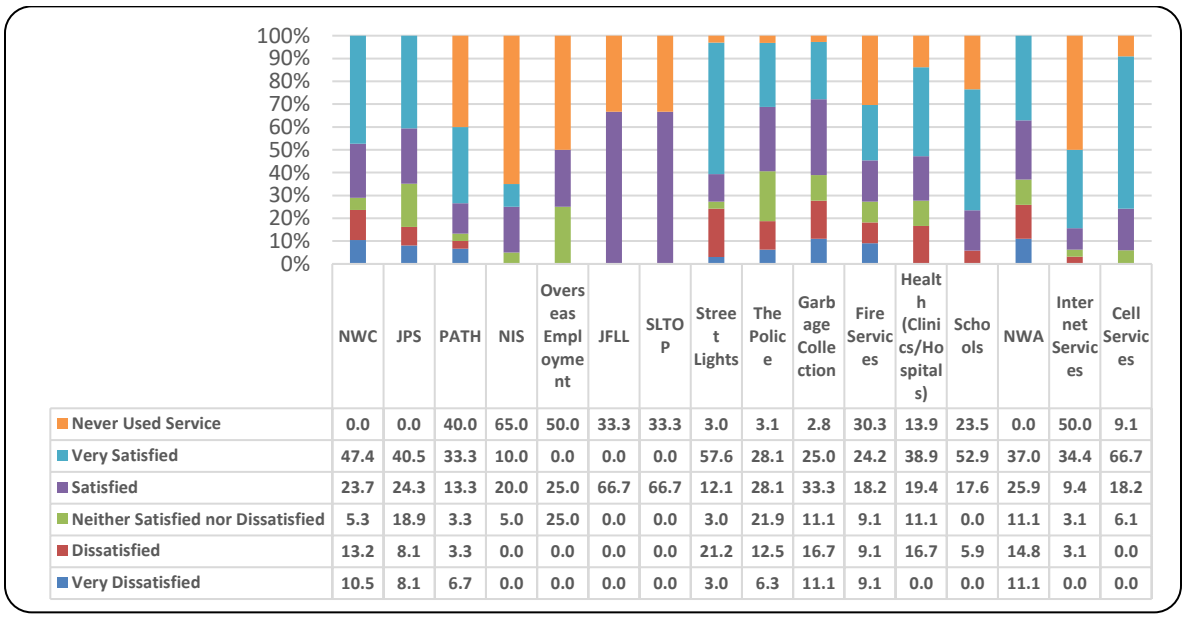
The impression given is that the community spirit is low - "*A di worse community dis. Rae Town no tek part inna nothing."* Yet the older focus group wanted activities: *"We shoulda have football, netball…"; "We want a youth centre or fix back the ball field"; "Basketball."* The football field fence, donated by Red Stripe, was damaged by the hurricane[5] many years ago and then the community allowed it to be vandalised. The young women suggested that the community needed a homework centre and an internet café.

[5]The group did not elaborate on the exact hurricane and the period.

3.1.3. Service Delivery

Findings from the household survey also indicate that the highest proportion of residents who used selected services delivered in their community were satisfied (**Figure 3** below). The majority of residents were satisfied with cell services (84.9%), the NWC (71.1%), and schools (70.5%).

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	0.0	40.0	65.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	3.0	3.1	2.8	30.3	13.9	23.5	0.0	50.0	9.1
Very Satisfied	47.4	40.5	33.3	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	57.6	28.1	25.0	24.2	38.9	52.9	37.0	34.4	66.7
Satisfied	23.7	24.3	13.3	20.0	25.0	66.7	66.7	12.1	28.1	33.3	18.2	19.4	17.6	25.9	9.4	18.2
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	5.3	18.9	3.3	5.0	25.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	21.9	11.1	9.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	3.1	6.1
Dissatisfied	13.2	8.1	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.2	12.5	16.7	9.1	16.7	5.9	14.8	3.1	0.0
Very Dissatisfied	10.5	8.1	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	6.3	11.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	0.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Respondents in the household survey who were aware of selected government services were also asked to rate the work of government institutions using a scale from “excellent” to “very poor”.

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

Government Institutions	Very Poor		Poor		Neither Good nor Bad		Good		Excellent		Never Used Service		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
HEART Trust NTA	19	5.3	0	0.0	19	5.3	0	0.0	208	57.9	114	31.6	**360**
SDC	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	10.0	0	0.0	19	10.0	152	80.0	**190**
MOJ (Victim Support/Med./RJ)	0	0.0	38	11.8	0	0.0	19	5.9	38	11.8	227	70.6	**322**
JCF	19	3.2	114	19.4	170	29.0	114	19.4	76	12.9	95	16.1	**587**
MoH (Hospitals and Clinics)	38	6.5	38	6.5	114	19.4	114	19.4	246	41.9	38	6.5	**587**
NHT	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	5.6	57	16.7	57	16.7	208	61.1	**341**
NYS	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	5.9	38	11.8	19	5.9	246	76.5	**322**
JSIF	0	0.0	0	0.0	19	7.1	38	14.3	19	7.1	189	71.4	**265**

Government Institutions	Very Poor		Poor		Neither Good nor Bad		Good		Excellent		Never Used Service		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
JDF	0	0.0	0	0.0	57	13.0	114	26.1	133	30.4	133	30.4	**436**
MLSS	19	5.9	0	0.0	19	5.9	19	5.9	19	5.9	246	76.5	**322**
CPFSA (formerly CDA)	19	6.3	0	0.0	19	6.3	38	12.5	38	12.5	189	62.5	**303**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019.

The majority of residents gave a good or excellent rating for the Ministry of Health's hospitals and clinics (61.3%), the HEART Trust / NTA (57.9%), and the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) (56.5%) (**Table 9** above). A lower proportion of residents gave good or excellent ratings for the Ministry of Justices Victim Support, Mediation, and Restorative Justice Service (17.7%), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS 11.8%).

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

Appendix 2 lists seven (7) projects and initiatives implemented by government and non-government organisation in Rae Town, often with support from the International Development Partners (IDPs). Notable projects include:

- New Horizons for Primary Schools /Expanding Educational Horizons, United States Agency for International Development
- Poverty Reduction Programme III, European Union
- Inner City Community Forum (ICCF), Multiple Donors
- Comet II, USAID which ended in 2013.

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 Rae Town. These projects valued J$38.5M.

Closer examination of these projects by JSIF indicated that they fell in the categories of two skills training projects valuing J$2.6M, one school rehabilitation project valuing J$28.4M, two summer camps valuing J$1.6M, and one other[6] project valuing J$5.3M.

In light of these various projects and initiatives that were implemented in Rae Town, it can be confirmed that there is some alignment between these initiatives and the development priorities the community identified in its 2009 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.

[6] This other project was not categorised by JSIF and it does not fall within the existing project types reported by the institution.

3.2. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

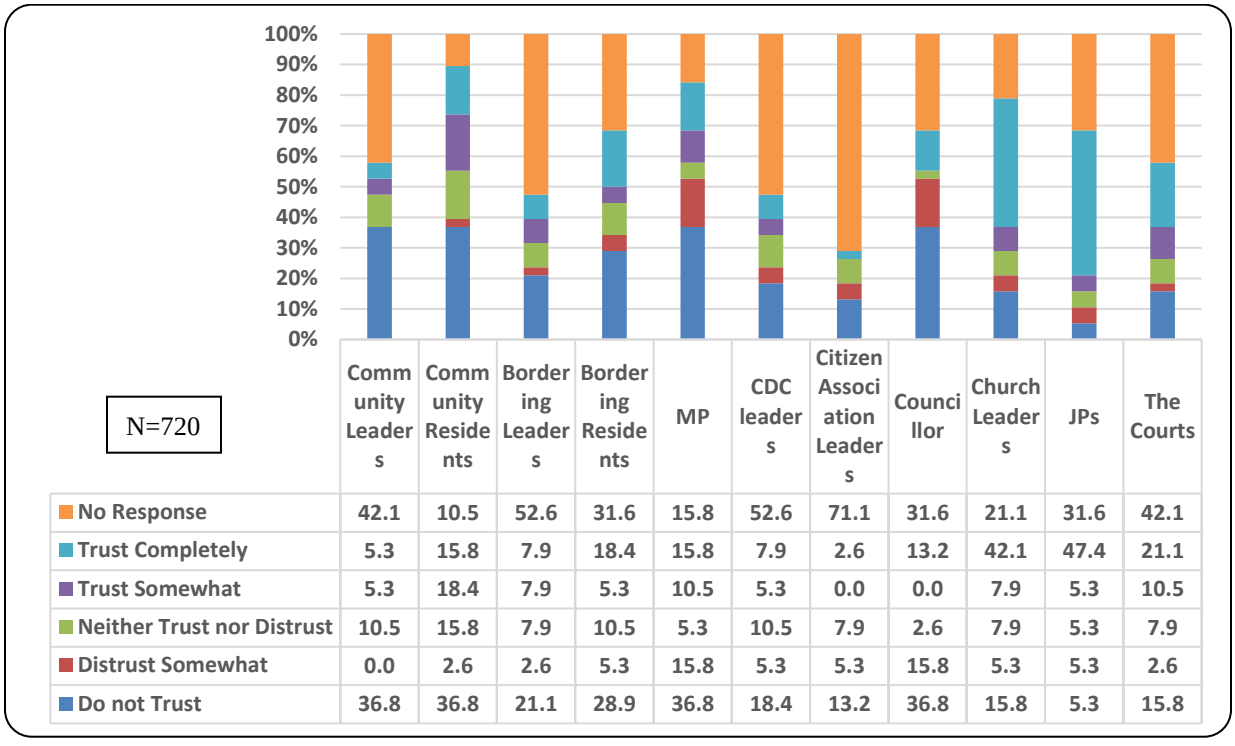
Within the Community Renewal Programme, six results have been identified that would support these higher-level national outcomes. These related results are (1) improved social skills among target population, (2) reduced inter and intra community conflict, (3) improved quality of service to target population,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



N=720

	Community Leaders	Community Residents	Bordering Leaders	Bordering Residents	MP	CDC leaders	Citizen Association Leaders	Councillor	Church Leaders	JPs	The Courts
No Response	42.1	10.5	52.6	31.6	15.8	52.6	71.1	31.6	21.1	31.6	42.1
Trust Completely	5.3	15.8	7.9	18.4	15.8	7.9	2.6	13.2	42.1	47.4	21.1
Trust Somewhat	5.3	18.4	7.9	5.3	10.5	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.9	5.3	10.5
Neither Trust nor Distrust	10.5	15.8	7.9	10.5	5.3	10.5	7.9	2.6	7.9	5.3	7.9
Distrust Somewhat	0.0	2.6	2.6	5.3	15.8	5.3	5.3	15.8	5.3	5.3	2.6
Do not Trust	36.8	36.8	21.1	28.9	36.8	18.4	13.2	36.8	15.8	5.3	15.8

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

High proportions of respondents did not respond to certain categories: 71.1% did not respond to trust in citizen association leaders, 52.6% did not respond to bordering community leaders or to CDC leaders. Those trusted most by more than half the respondents were Justices of the Peace (52.7%) and Church Leaders (50.0%). Those who were distrusted most were the MP and the Councillor, both by over half the respondents at 52.6%, other community residents (39.4%) and community leaders (36.8%). Similar proportions of males and females expressed complete trust in the church leaders and the Justices of the peace, although more males indicated either a neutral position or distrust for church leaders compared with their female counterparts (**Table 10** below).

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	7.7	52.0	0.0	0.0	15.4	8.0	15.4	0.0	15.4	0.0	46.2	40.0
Residents in your Community	23.1	44.0	0.0	4.0	15.4	16.0	30.8	12.0	30.8	8.0	0.0	16.0
Leaders in Bordering Community	0.0	32.0	7.7	0.0	7.7	8.0	7.7	8.0	15.4	4.0	61.5	48.0
Residents in Bordering Community	7.7	40.0	15.4	0.0	15.4	8.0	0.0	8.0	30.8	12.0	30.8	32.0
Members of Parliament	23.1	44.0	15.4	16.0	0.0	8.0	15.4	8.0	30.8	8.0	15.4	16.0
Community Development Committee leadership	0.0	28.0	7.7	4.0	7.7	12.0	7.7	4.0	15.4	4.0	61.5	48.0
Citizen Association Leaders	0.0	20.0	7.7	4.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	84.6	64.0
Councillor	23.1	44.0	15.4	16.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.1	8.0	30.8	32.0
Church Leaders	7.7	20.0	0.0	8.0	23.1	0.0	7.7	8.0	38.5	44.0	23.1	20.0
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	0.0	8.0	0.0	8.0	15.4	0.0	0.0	8.0	53.8	44.0	30.8	32.0
The Courts	15.4	16.0	7.7	0.0	15.4	4.0	0.0	16.0	23.1	20.0	38.5	44.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=720 (M=246, F=474)

Residents in the 40 and older age groups represented the majority of persons who trusted the Justices of the Peace, while persons aged 30 and over trusted the church leaders (**Table 11**).

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

Groups	Less than 20	20-<30	30-<40	40-<50	50-<60	60+	Total who Trust
Leaders in the Community	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	5.3
Residents in your Community	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.6	2.6	10.5	23.7
Leaders in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	5.3	10.5
Residents in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	10.5	15.8
Members of Parliament	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.3	0.0	7.9	15.8
Community Development Committee leadership	0.0	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Citizen Association Leaders	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Councillor	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.6	7.9
Church Leaders	2.6	2.6	13.2	7.9	5.3	10.5	42.1
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	2.6	2.6	7.9	10.5	5.3	10.5	39.5
The Courts	0.0	0.0	7.9	2.6	2.6	10.5	23.7

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=720

3.2.2. Community Cohesion

When asked "How much trust is there between the community and the community groups?", only the focus group consisting of young men gave any positive response, naming four groups that were trusted:

- Missionaries of Charity and Missionaries for the Poor- high level of trust
- Rae Town Police Youth Club – reasonable level of trust
- Rae Town Football Club – high level of respect for the coach. Participants also commented about the *"High level of jealousy/bad mind for other players once glory start coming your way."*

The young women's group said there was none at all.[7]

All groups reported that the trust levels among community residents were absent or very low. However, all groups agreed that in times of disasters or some other emergency the community

[7]No answer was given from the older group.

would come together. Not only fire and flood were mentioned but also the JPS: *"If light man a come - yuh know sey nobody nuh waan lose dem wire, so everybody a go run up an dung and bawl out 'Light man, light man!'"*

As in most communities, the longest discussion was in response to a question centred around the relationship between the youth and the older people in the community. Although the youth were usually criticised at first, as the discussions proceeded it emerged that not all youth were rude and that some adults did not model good behaviour. The young men indicated that children these days picked that up from young ages:

"Because dem (elders) never show them no respect when dem young, so now that them grow up and a run things, elders caan talk to dem." (Young man)
"You see some a di big people dem no have no manners so guess wah then, the smaller pickney nah go have manners to them. But you have pickney weh have manners to big people." (Young woman)
"Right ya now a pure loose pickney a born now-a-days, you know. A some different type a pickney dem." (Older man)
"Sometimes you have the adults who don't know how to talk to the pickney dem." (Older woman)

By the end of the discussion around cohesion and a sense of belonging, despite the low spirit transmitted in the earlier discussion on community, many participants, among the young women and older group, expressed a deep love for Rae Town and a view that most persons had a sense of belonging to the community. The older focus group claimed that persons were safe and the senior citizens, "*the foundation*" of the community, could sleep with their doors open. The young men were less optimistic. They indicated that some of the men in the age group 40 to under 60 wanted *"fi find a better life, cause dem tiad fi di gunshot. But dem stuck… no money."* Others in this age group who had a business and family would want to stay. Younger men would stay if they had a trade, such as fishing, but many wanted *"a better life".*

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

The dispirited mood emerged again when this subject was raised. One young man immediately commented: "*It done spoil already*." His companions suggested that there needed to be more things "*when them leave school, other than the football. If they had a homework centre"*, a point that was raised in an earlier discussion by the young women. The young men also raised opportunities for work. The young women suggested that*: "Partying, dancing. When people come together dem a friend now, but when party done dem no like each other*", implying that this was not enough to maintain community spirit. They also suggested that the police call a meeting and "*try fi build a likkle peace*." The only suggestion from the mixed group was school book vouchers. The distribution of these by the politicians seems to cause bad feelings as it is perceived as being guided by favouritism: *"Book vouchers are an issue and the persons who get them to give out either give them to friends and family or they give them to people who try to sell them".*

Treats and parties featured most frequently in the responses from persons on the 'ends' regarding the activities that would bring the community together. Participants also felt that unity within the community and speaking with one voice would be beneficial. Opportunities and donations to the community were recommended along with partnerships and healing of community members who had experienced repeated loss and wanted revenge.

Persons on the 'ends' indicated that they would feel more included if they were invited to participate in community meetings and workshops and could move freely through the community. They currently cannot move freely because of enemies. They would also feel a better sense of belonging if there were more opportunities for business, employment, and training as well as better relationships between themselves and other community members.

3.2.3. Willingness to shift to another method of community management

Persons on the 'ends' were willing to join decision-making groups if they had more information about the process. Some wanted to make a name for themselves so they would be taken seriously. Others did not trust people and their willingness to get involved depended on the community group in question.

They reported dealing with conflict through violence and "badness." Some reported leaving it alone or trying to hear all sides of the story. They utilized violence because they believed that some people only respond to that type of treatment and they were socialised in that way. Persons on the 'ends' indicated that in order to manage issues in another way they would have to trust other community members and the community would have to be more peaceful. Conflict resolution training and taking personal responsibility for '*calming down ignorance*' would also contribute to change.

All participants had a negative view of violence and believed that innocent people lost their lives and there were too many reprisal killings. They understood violence to leave scars. Some respondents expressed the view that to kill or be killed was the way people on the 'ends' viewed life. Others were of the view that violence was not right but was necessary. In order for violence to be reduced people on the 'ends' needed employment. When employment was low violence was perceived to be high. Less political influence and events such as parties would also minimize violence along with partnerships with the government and the JCF.

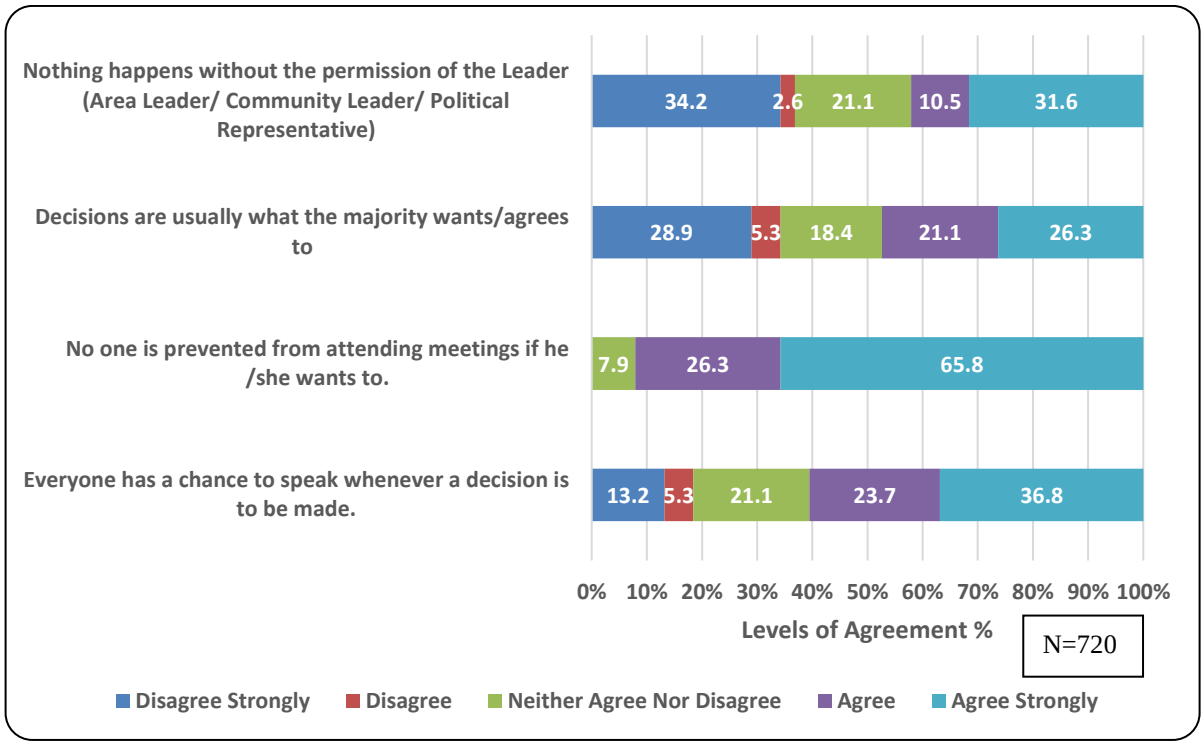
3.2.4. Inclusiveness and Responsiveness in Decision-Making

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 Rae Town is assessed at 59.0 percent[8] (see **Appendix 1: Indicator Tables**).

Just over sixty percent (60.5%) of residents agreed that everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. Even more (92.1%) agreed that no one is prevented from attending meeting if he /she wants to. Only 47.4 percent, however, believed that decisions are usually what the majority wants / agrees to. More residents agreed (42.1%) that nothing happens without the permission of the leader (area leader / community leader / political representatives) than those who disagreed (36.8%).

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

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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

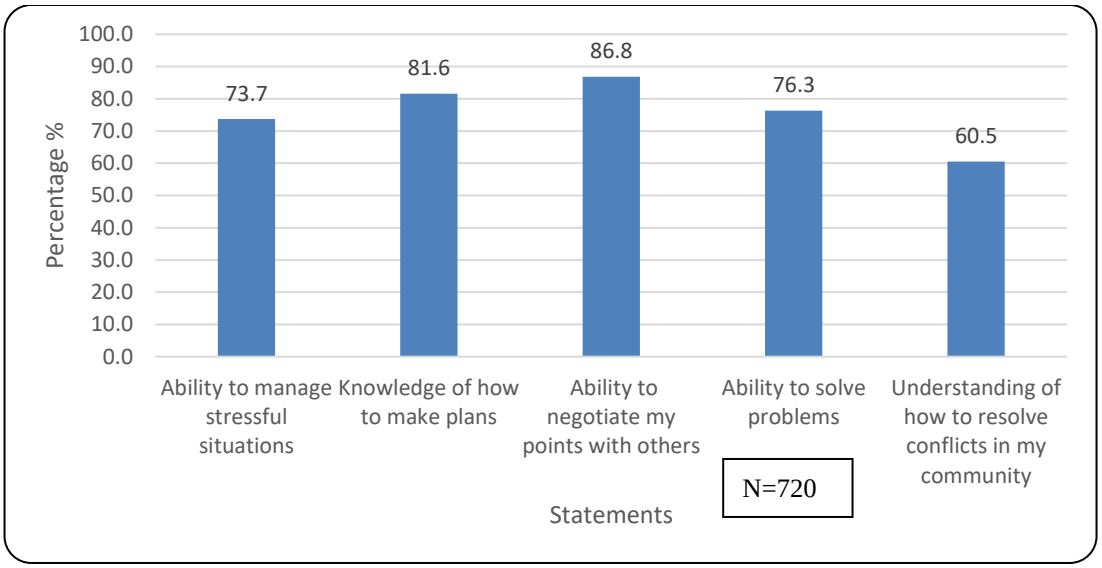
Participants in Rae Town indicated that decisions in the community were made by the dons and people on the 'ends' as well as the political representatives. The dons were perceived as largely making bad decisions. The decisions of the political representatives and government were also considered to be bad and unnecessary. The PEER participants expressed the view that they did not have a say in the decisions regardless of who made it. They indicated that they were willing to participate in decision making.

3.2.5.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 Rae Town were confident about their ability to

negotiate (86.8%), knowledge of planning (81.6%), solving problems (76.3%), and managing stress (73.7%). A smaller majority, only 60.5 percent was confident that they understood how to resolve conflict in their community. See **Figure 6** below.

Figure 6:Proportion of residents in Rae Town who Reported Knowing How to Manage Stress, Plan, Negotiate, Problem Solve, and Resolve Conflicts, 2018

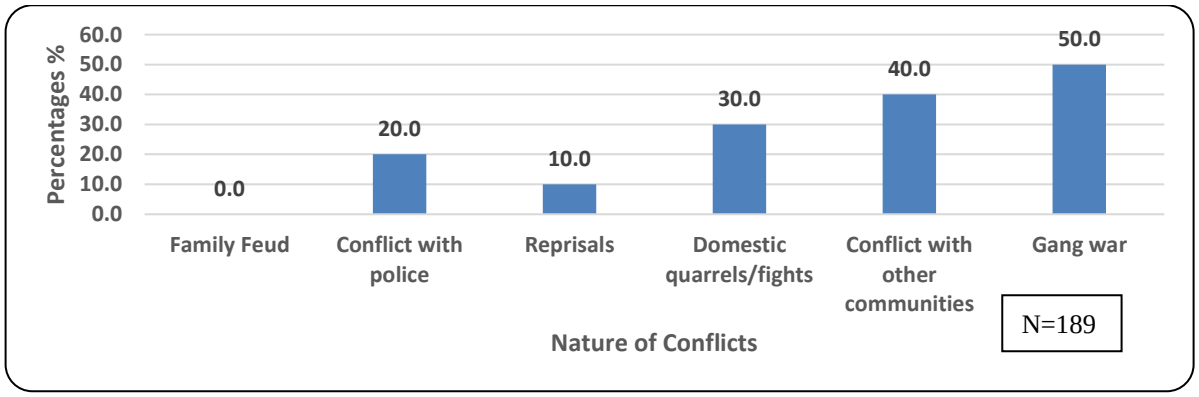


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.6. Conflict and Safety

Figure 7 below shows that the conflicts frequently reported as occurring in Rae Town within the last 12 months were gang wars (50.0%). This is followed by conflicts with other communities (40.0%), domestic quarrels or fights (30.0%) and conflict with the police (20.0%).

Figure 7:Nature of Conflicts Reported in Rae Town During the Last 12 Months



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

Table 12: Proportion of Residents who reported whether the Police Resolved Community Conflicts / Disagreements

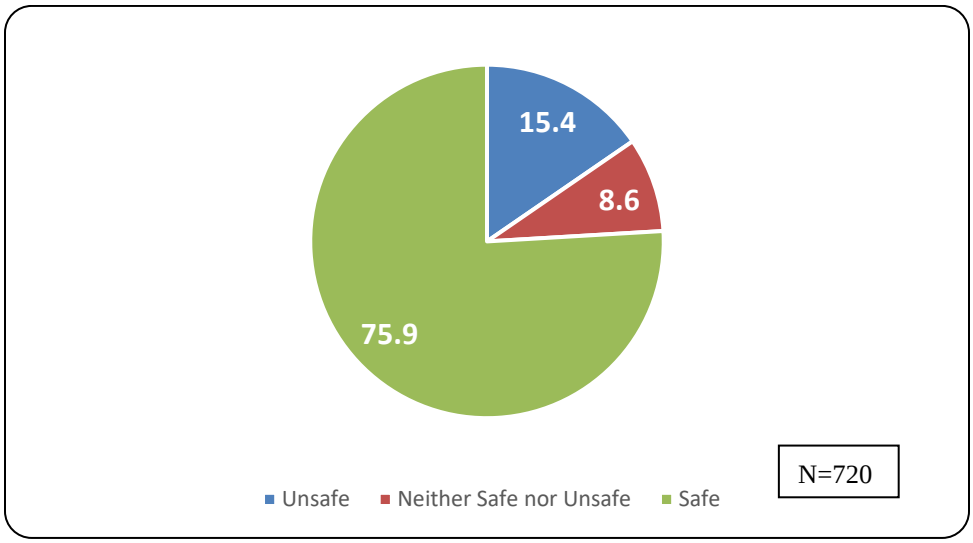
Communities	Resolved		Not Resolved		Don't Know		N Value
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Central Downtown	22	25.0	45	50.0	22	25.0	90
Delacree Pen	148	60.0	49	20.0	49	20.0	247
Denham Town	125	87.5	0	0.0	18	12.5	143
Fletchers Land	80	66.7	0	0.0	40	33.3	120
Franklyn Town	133	66.7	22	11.1	44	22.2	200
Greater Allman Town	0	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

The data also suggest that the police was somewhat effective in resolving the conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them. As **Table 12** above shows, 50 percent of residents indicated that the police resolved the conflict and disagreement that were reported from their community, while 37.5 percent did not know whether the police had resolved such matters.

It is also evident from the household survey and other information that Rae Town is considered safe by most residents despite its challenges. On aggregate, the mean percentage of residents in Rae Town who reported that they felt safe under different circumstances was 75.9 percent (**Figure 8** below). An average of 15.4 percent of residents, however, reported that they did not feel safe in this community.

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

When disaggregated by sex, the data showed that a higher proportion of residents who reported that they felt safe were females (**Table 13** below). It is also observable that a higher proportion of both males and females reported that they felt safe walking alone in the community during the daytime (65.8% females and 31.6% males).

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	26.3	52.6	2.6	7.9	5.3	5.3	**100.0**
2. I feel safe spending time alone after dark	26.3	55.3	2.6	2.6	5.3	7.9	**100.0**
3. I feel safe using public transportation after dark	21.1	47.4	13.2	7.9	0.0	10.5	**100.0**
4. I feel safe shopping alone after dark	23.7	47.4	10.5	10.5	0.0	7.9	**100.0**
5. I feel safe to go out to a restaurant and eat out after dark	23.7	44.7	10.5	10.5	0.0	10.5	**100.0**
6. I feel safe to go to the nightclubs, bar or stage show after dark.	21.1	44.7	13.2	13.2	0.0	7.9	**100.0**
7. I feel safe walking alone in my community during the daytime.	31.6	65.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**100.0**
Mean	24.8	51.1	7.9	7.5	1.5	7.1	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=720

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

Participants in the PEER interviews understood their role to be protectors of the community and helping youths in the community to progress. They understood that other members of the community might consider them 'bad man' or 'bad people'. However, they overwhelmingly believed that the community needed them for various reasons including reducing outside threats, and filling the gap created by the police not doing a good job or their absence.

Most PEER participants believed that the "corner men" kept the community safe. Some participants mentioned the police but noted that they were ineffective. Most PEER interviewees also indicated that the community could not have safety and justice without the people on the 'ends.' This view was held particularly because the police station was too far away, and things happened before the police could respond. Participants were aware that in some instances they were harmful to the community through war, killings, firing shots at the police, and having a negative impact on the youth.

3.2.7. Smoking, Alcohol, and Drug use among Youth

The household survey indicated that youth aged between 14 and 17 years old are more likely to use alcohol. Twenty-five percent (25.0%) of these youngsters have used alcohol.

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

	Percentage of Youth who tried/used	**Percentage of Youth who have not tried/used**
Smoking	0.0	100
Alcohol Use	25.0	75.0
Drug Use	00	100

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

No youth in this age group reported trying marijuana (**Table 15** below). No one indicated that they had experienced drug use. This finding is unusual and should be treated with caution as other

evidence 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.

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

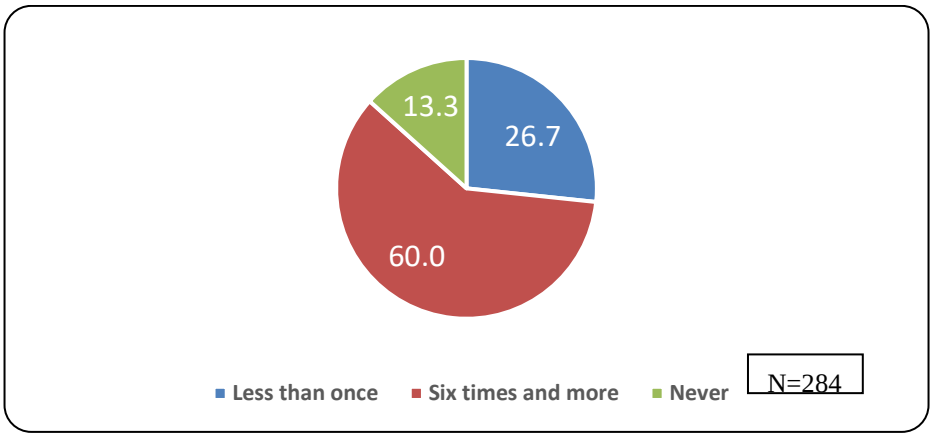
Communities	Marijuana (Weed/ Ganja)		Other Non-Cigarette		Cigarettes		None		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Delacree Pen	25	9.2	0	0.0	24	8.9	222	81.9	**271**	**100**
Denham Town	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	11.2	143	88.8	**161**	**100**
Fletchers Land	20	16.7	0	0.0	20	16.7	80	66.7	**120**	**100**
Franklyn Town	0	0.0	22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

3.2.8. 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. As **Figure 9** below shows, approximately 60 percent of households reported that during the past month members had spent six or more times with their children. This percentage is relatively low among the 17 CRP communities studied, while the percentages of those who spent less than one time or none at all is much higher than any other community.

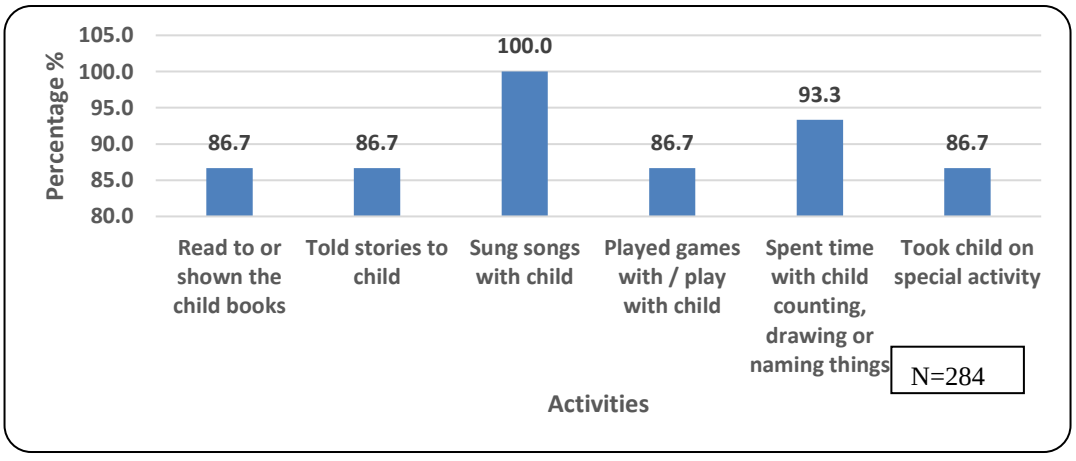
Figure 9: The Estimated Amount of Time Adults in Households Spent with Children Under 9 Years Old in the Past Month



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Figure 10 below indicates that, nevertheless, a high proportion of households reported that members participated in a range of activities with the children.

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

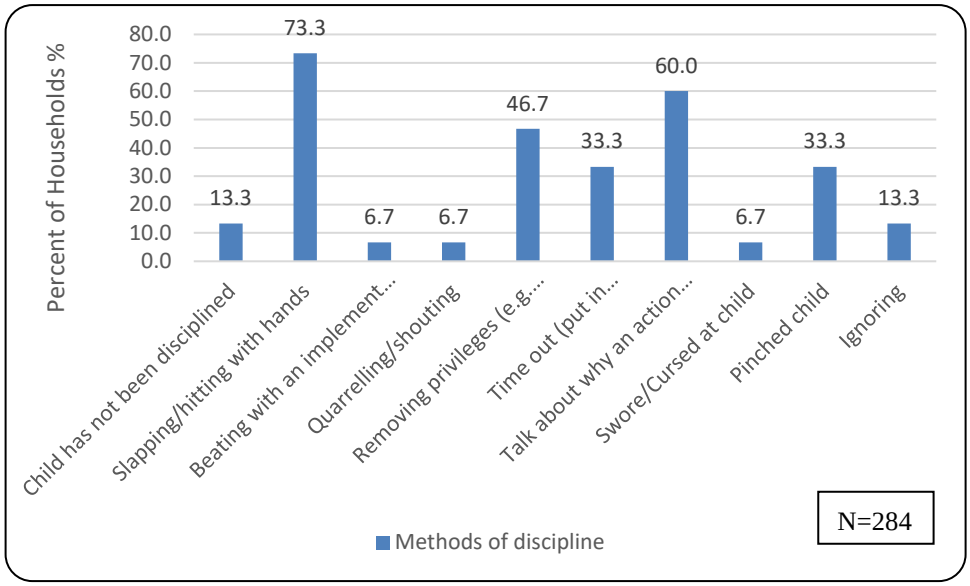


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

All households reported that members sang to the child(ren) while 86.7 percent read to or showed the child(ren) books, told stories, played with, and took their child on special activities. Ninety-three percent of households (93.3%) also spent time counting, drawing and naming things with the child.

Approximately 13 percent of respondents in households with children under nine years reported that they received training on positive parenting practices. Although low, this is double or triple the percentages of respondents in other communities.

Figure 9: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.*" Although 73.3 percent of households reported that members slapped or hit their child with their hands, and 33.3 percent pinched their child on the last occasion they disciplined child(ren) under nine years, very few used an implement such as a belt or stick[9]. (The focus group discussions, however, painted a mixed picture regarding the use of implements in discipline or the presence of child abuse).

[9] Participants in the Validation Workshop held on October 29, 2019 did not agree with this finding. It is apparent that the use of corporal punishment among households in this community is higher.

Other more frequently used options for disciplining children were more in keeping with best practices (**Figure 11 above)**. Approximately 60 percent of households reported that adult members talked to the children about why the behaviour is wrong, 47 percent removed privileges, and 33 percent used time outs.

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).

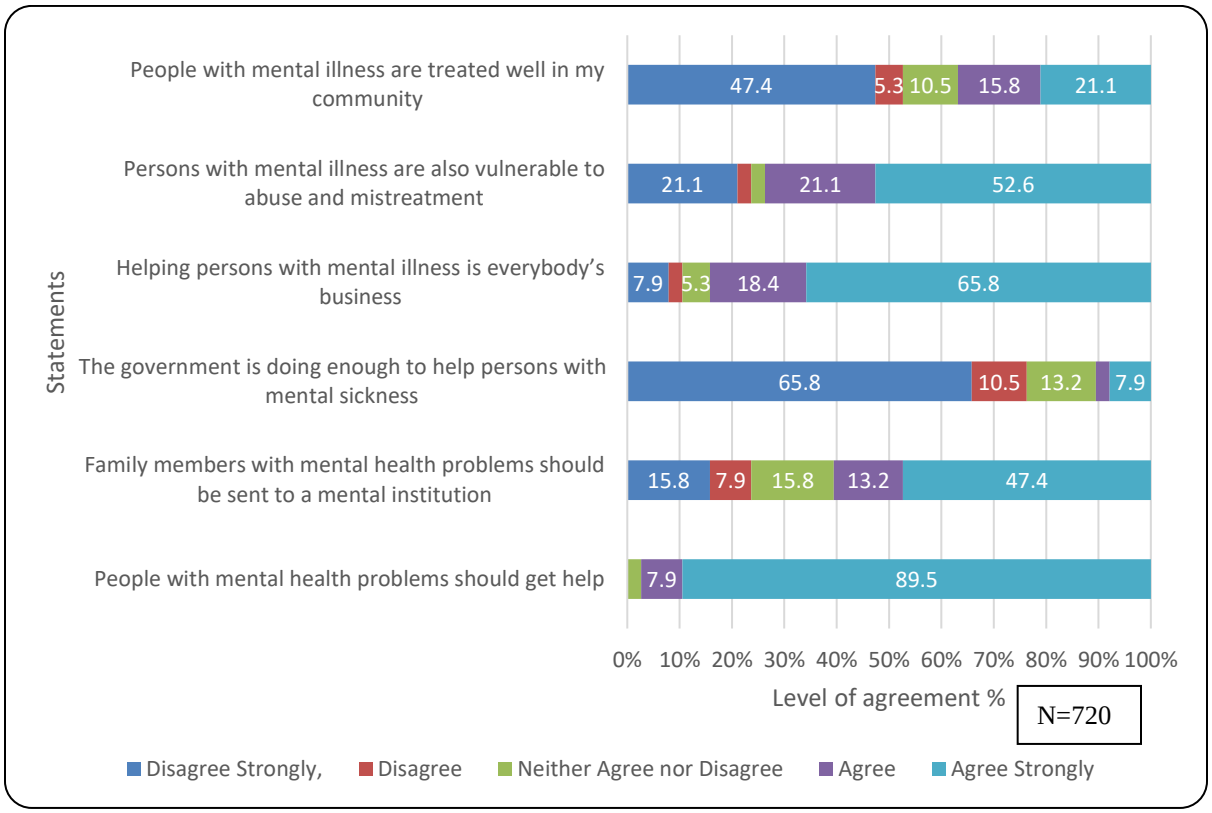
Given the relatively low proportion of residents who reported that they received training in positive parenting practices, analysis on the connection between their training and the use of corporal punishment (beating with an implement) was not conducted.

3.2.9. Attitudes towards mental health

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

Almost all residents agreed (97.4%) that people with mental health problems should get help and that helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business (84.2%). Just under sixty-one percent (60.6%) agreed that family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution. There was disagreement (76.3%) that the government was doing enough to help persons with mental illness. Although 73.7 percent of residents agreed that persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment, only 36.9 percent agreed they were treated well in the community.

Figure 10:Level of agreement on statements about mental health



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.10. Health Status

Approximately 94 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 14.3 percent. Asthma (18.4%) and Diabetes (5.1%) 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 (100%)[10]. Only 13.0 percent of residents were covered by some form of health insurance (**Appendix Selected Tables (Table 7) in Main Report**).

[10] This finding is however to be treated cautiously given the small number of responses received on this question.

3.2.11. Gender Norms and Gender Based Violence

Most participants in the PEER interviews expressed the view that the man should be in charge of the household. Some, however, believed that the woman should be in charge. Men were understood to be the natural heads of the household because they provide the money to run the house and they should always be in charge. Participants who believed that the woman should be in charge indicated that the woman does everything around the house- the man just provides the money. One female participant expressed the view that women should be head of household because her man lives in her house.

According to responses from the focus group discussion, many men in Rae Town beat their partners. The young people's focus groups estimated seven out of every 10 men. The young women's focus group estimated that eight out of every 10 men does this. The older focus group participants estimated that a minority of men do this, two to four out of 10. Many reasons were offered on why men beat their partners:

- Cheating
- Jealousy
- Women provokes him verbally or embarrasses him by raising her voice
- When he comes home the food is not cooked, and his partner is on the road chatting with her friends or gambling
- He wants sex and can't get
- Insecurity
- Frustration
- The man is too wild

Whereas in many communities all focus groups readily agreed that there are also women who beat their men, this was not so quickly accepted in Rae Town, except by the young men's group who estimated that three out of 10 women beat their partners. The reasons offered were that "*the man weak in a gal world"* or he's hopelessly in love or they "*Beat dem because of sex too".* The young women focus group, however, indicated that men were beaten because they had other women.

Most persons on the 'ends' disagreed with physical violence towards women. A small minority thought it was okay or that it might happen under certain circumstances. It was understood that it was okay to hit a woman sometimes '*if me love her and she lie to me'* or when she has been warned repeatedly about a particular behaviour but does not change. If a woman was hit, cheating and lying were identified as the most likely causes. Talking it out and quarrelling were the most common ways of dealing with disagreements in relationships. Most participants indicated that persons on the 'ends' would not get involved in a conflict between community members who are intimate partners.

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

The young women reported that there are young girls in the community that are abused by their man. It is sometimes reported by the victim and the police will put out a restraining order. Others do not usually report it because when the couple get together, she will tell him who reported it.

The young men reported that there is child abuse and abuse of the mentally ill. It is noted that the majority of respondents in the household survey (63.1%) did not agree that the mentally ill are treated well in Rae Town. The child abuse focus group participants were specifically concerned about are cases where the child (usually boys) bears a resemblance with an absent father (or one who has since had a child with other women). The son reminds his mother of his father and she takes out her anger against the father on him – *"She beat him; mash him up".*

The older group dismissed any notion of abuse: "*Not in this community, no child abuse and any other kind of abuse."*

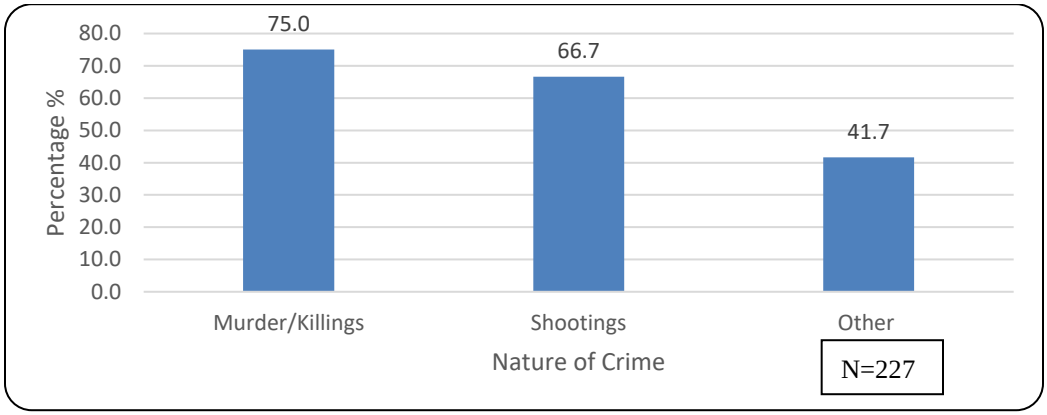
3.3 SAFETY AND JUSTICE

For Rae 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 indicated that the proportion of persons who reported that violent crimes took place in the community during the last twelve months were 75.0 percent (murders/killings) and 66.7 percent (shootings). Approximately 42 percent also reported that other non-violent crimes occurred.

Figure 11:Nature of Crimes Reported as Occurring within the 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 94 percent of households had no member that had ever reported crime to the police. Only 3.5 percent ever reported robberies and 1.0 percent ever reported shootings to the police.

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 16** above shows, only 33.3 percent of residents

reported that the police resolved crime matters reported to them while 55.6 percent 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

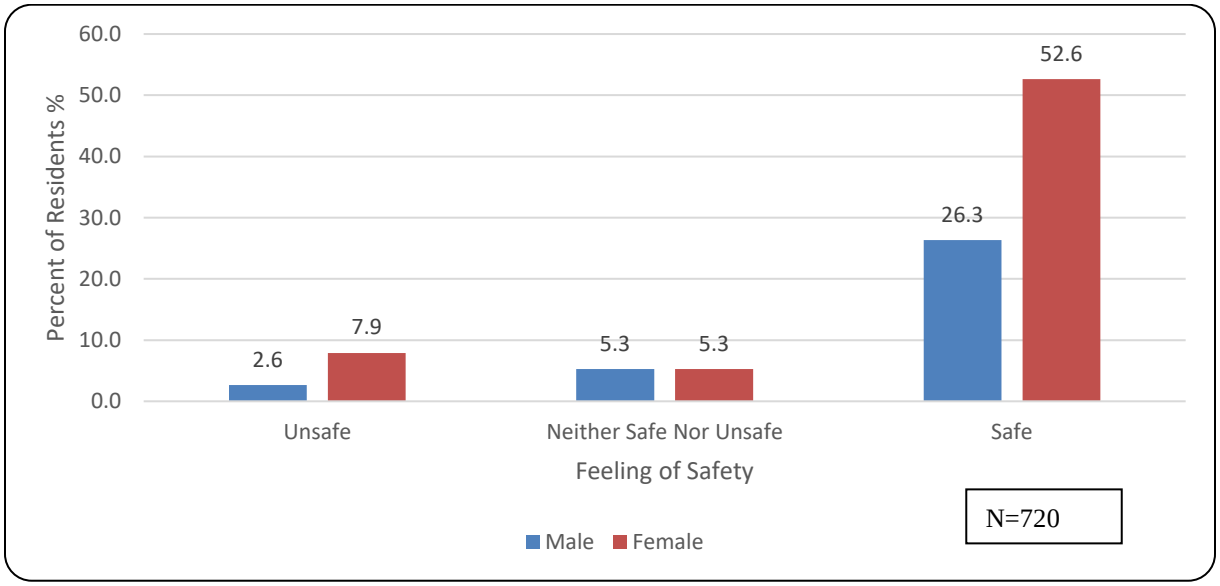
Response (Proportion of Total)		**Diff**	**Z**	**Significant Difference**		
Feel Safe	Feel Unsafe			0.05	0.01	0.001
0.75	0.25	0.50	12.31	1.96	2.58	3.29

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 $z=12.31$, $p<0.001$).

When the sex of the population is taken into consideration, the results show that both males (26.3%) and females (52.6%) reported that they felt safe walking alone after dark in Rae Town.

Figure 12:Proportion of Residents Who Reported Feeling Safe Walking Alone After Dark, by Sex

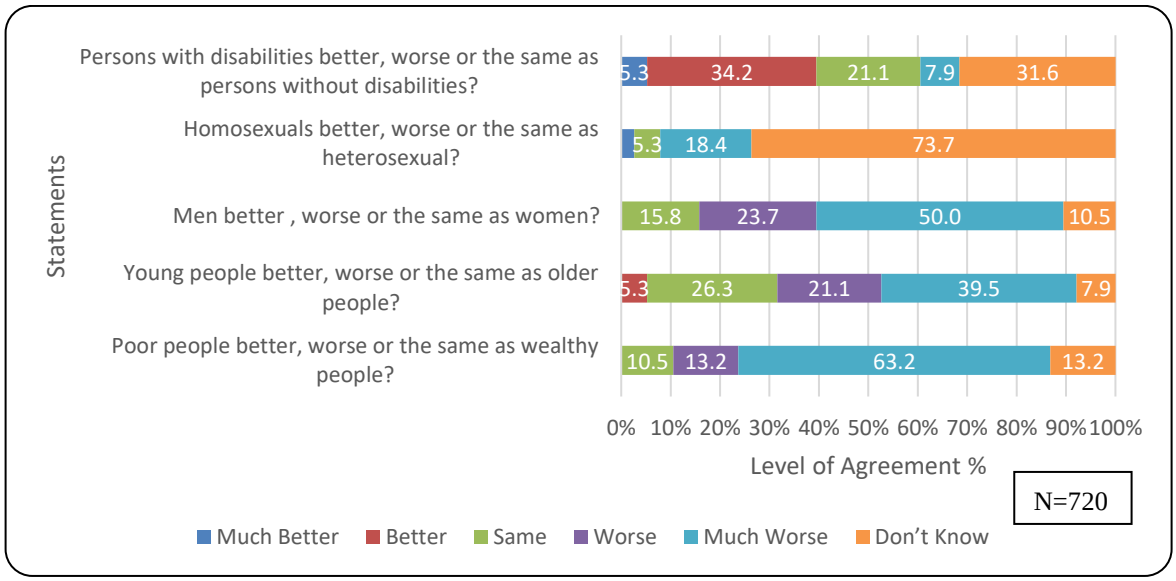


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.3.3. Community perception of the police

Household survey respondents were also asked to indicate their perception of how the Jamaican police treated certain categories of persons, some of whom can be regarded as vulnerable. As **Figure 15** below shows, 39.5 percent of residents in Rae Town believed that the police treated persons with disabilities better or much better than persons without disabilities (30.9%). Approximately 21 percent, however, believed that persons with disabilities were treated the same as those without disabilities.

Figure 13: Residents' Perception of how the Police Treat Certain Categories of Persons



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The majority of residents in Rae Town (73.7%) did not know whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals. Approximately 18.4 percent believed that homosexuals were treated much worse by the police. The majority (73.7%) also held the view that the Jamaican police treated men worse or much worse than women. Just over sixty percent (60.6%) of residents believed that the police treated the youth worse or much worse than older persons in the community. Approximately 26.3 percent of residents, however, believed that both youth and elders got the same treatment from the police. The majority of residents, 76.4 percent, also believed that the police treated the poor in the community 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_{21}=249.96, p<0.001, 21 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	15.4	40.0	53.8	40.0	23.1	12.0	7.7	8.0
Responding quickly when they are called (within 15 minutes)	23.1	44.0	38.5	4.0	30.8	40.0	7.7	12.0
Being approachable and easy to talk to	15.4	32.0	46.2	32.0	23.1	28.0	15.4	8.0

Statements	A Good Job (%)		An Average Job (%)		A Poor Job (%)		Don't Know / No Response (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime	0.0	12.0	38.5	24.0	23.1	32.0	38.5	32.0
Ensuring the safety of the people who live in your Community	7.7	32.0	30.8	36.0	46.2	20.0	15.4	12.0
Treating people fairly and with respect	15.4	28.0	38.5	28.0	23.1	32.0	23.1	12.0
Patrolling your neighbourhood	23.1	40.0	53.8	24.0	23.1	28.0	0.0	8.0
Managing or fighting criminal gangs	7.7	20.0	23.1	20.0	53.8	40.0	15.4	20.0
Preventing police brutality	15.4	16.0	15.4	24.0	46.2	32.0	23.1	28.0
Preventing corruption and crime among police officers	15.4	12.0	15.4	16.0	46.2	28.0	23.1	44.0
Dealing with public complaints	15.4	28.0	23.1	16.0	30.8	36.0	30.8	20.0
Dealing with domestic disputes and violence	15.4	28.0	23.1	28.0	38.5	24.0	23.1	20.0
Mean	**14.1**	**27.7**	**33.3**	**24.3**	**34.0**	**29.3**	**18.6**	**18.7**
Mean both sexes	**20.9**		**28.8**		**31.7**		**18.6**	

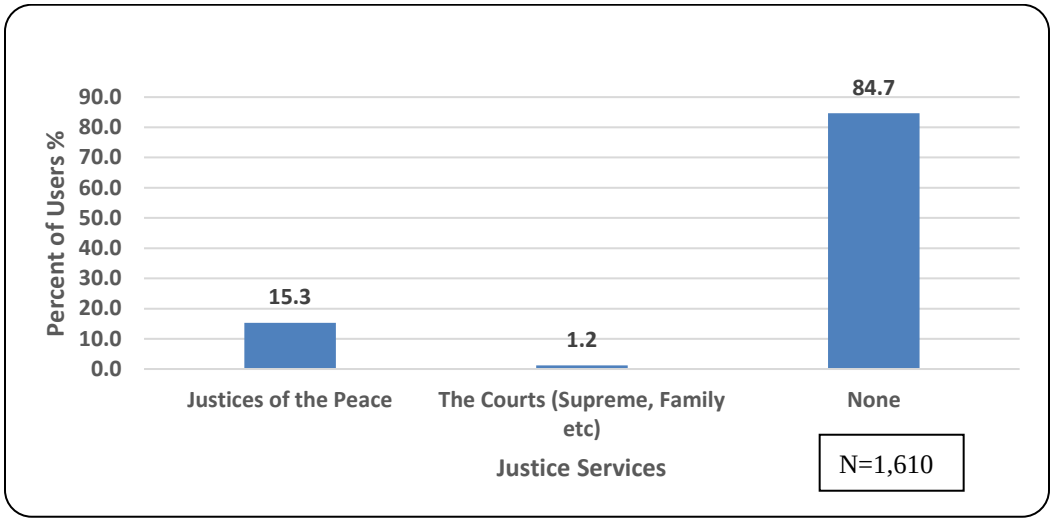
Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: n=720 (M=246, F=474)

Regarding the job performance of the police, the data show that a mean of 31.7 percent of residents believed that the police were doing a poor job in their community. A higher mean proportion of males (34.0%) compared to females (29.3%) held this view. More than a quarter of residents (28.8%) of both sexes believed that the police were doing an average job in the community. Approximately 29 percent of residents of both sexes also indicated that the police were doing an average job overall, while 21 percent believed that the police were doing a good job.

3.3.5. Community Justice and Safety

Persons on the 'ends' in Rae Town understood justice to mean getting what is deserved and fairness. They also referred to jungle justice and getting justice by whatever means necessary. Most persons identified the JPs, the dons, 'corner men', and the church as 'justice points.' The police were rarely mentioned. The JPs and the church were considered weak in offering justice in most instances. However, some participants still believed they were capable. Dons and corner men were considered effective in meting out 'justice.'

Figure 14: Proportion of Residents who Used Selected Justice Services During the Last 12 Months



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

From the household survey, it was determined that 15.3 percent of residents used a justice service during the past twelve months, primarily that of the Justices of the Peace (JPs) (**Figure 16** above).

Participants on the 'ends' were aware of JPs, legal aid, lawyers, public defenders, and Members of Parliament as those they would report to if they had an issue with the police. Some noted that they did not share such issues with anyone and would try to solve matters themselves.

3.3.5.1. Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice

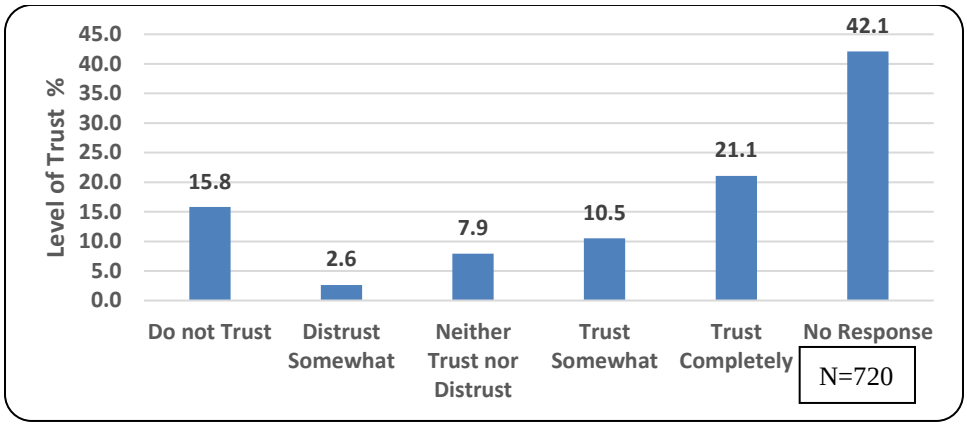
Most persons in Rae Town felt comfortable going to the people on the 'ends' or the dons for justice. Responses were mixed as to whether people on the 'ends' offered fair justice. The general sentiment was that they usually did. Despite these mixed sentiments most persons would prefer to handle matters through the people on the 'ends' or the "*corner man dem"* because they were more thorough in their investigations or were more effective.

3.3.5.2. Level of trust and confidence in the justice system

Approximately one in three residents (32%) indicated that they trusted the justice system – i.e. the courts (Criminal Court, Traffic Court, Coroners Court, Family Court, Gun Court, Supreme Court).

On the other hand, approximately 18 percent of residents indicated that they did not trust the justice system. Just over two out of every five persons (42.1%) did not respond.

Figure 15: Level of trust in the Justice system



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The focus group participants felt that the way you were treated in court was affected by favouritism, especially towards those with money. However, one young woman indicated that from her experience as a juror, this was not the case: "*Mi no see it easy pon nobody. In the court system dem no have no sympathy for nobody*." The young men referred to a prominent court case as an example of the favouritism observed in the justice system.

Feedback from the PEER interviews indicated that the level of confidence in the justice system among persons on the 'ends' was extremely low. They perceived the justice system as "*not being made for people like us*", rather for people with "big money". Their perception was that investigations were not conducted properly and that the majority of the persons in prison were innocent. On the other hand, some persons on the 'ends' considered the justice system useful to keep them in line. They, however, noted that it also "*gave people a record"* which could "*mess up their life.*"

3.3.5.3. Perception of self in relation to the justice system

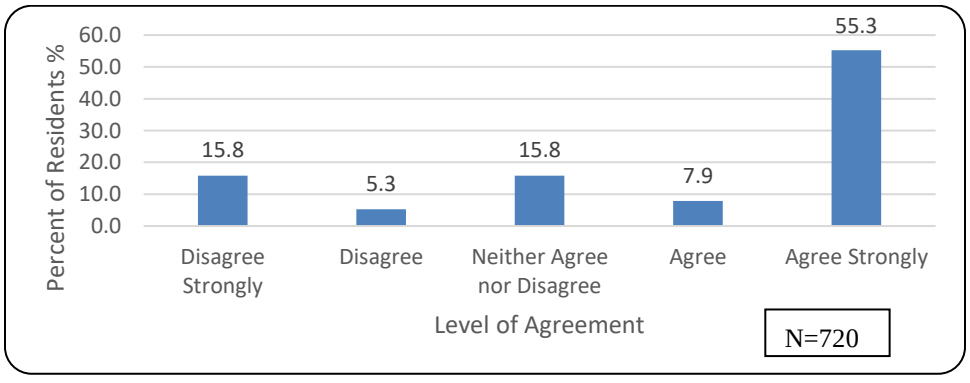
The justice system was perceived by persons on the 'ends' as corrupt and slack and only having justice for the rich. The justice system "*deal with us according to our image"* and have a clear bias against the persons in the community.

The police were overwhelmingly regarded as corrupt and not worthy of trust. The government was perceived as being there to help themselves and the upper class. They were also regarded as unnecessary and not caring about the country. Participants in the PEER interviews regarded the justice mechanisms as ineffective.

3.3.6. Willingness to report crimes to the police

Figure 18 below presents the proportion of residents who reported being willing to report crimes to the police if they occurred in their community. A high proportion of the population in Rae Town were willing to report any incident or crime (including Category One offences[11]) to the police if they occurred in the community. Approximately 63 percent agreed or strongly agreed that they are willing to report crime that occurs in the community to the police. On the other hand, 21 percent disagreed, most strongly disagreeing, that they would report crime to the police.

Figure 16: Proportion of Rae Town Residents who are Willing to Report Crime to the Police

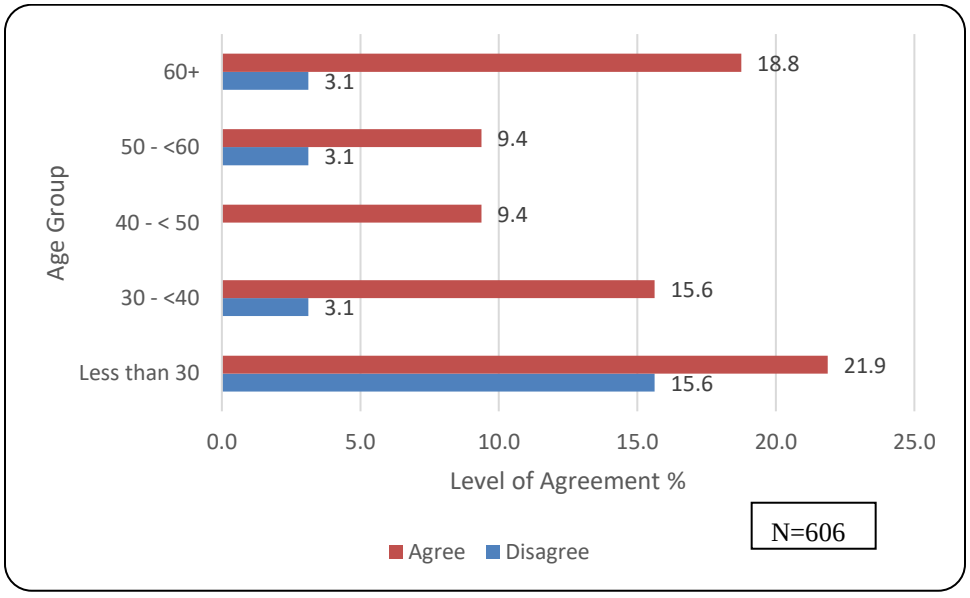


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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

There is a significant relationship between respondent's willingness to report crimes to the police and age (Chi-Square Testx_1^2= 90.48, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). **Figure 19** below presents the proportion of residents who reported that they were willing to report crimes to the police by age of respondent[12].Residents across all age groups agreed that if anything happened in their community that they should report to the police, they were willing to do so. Residents in the under 30 age group, however, were less likely to report crime to the police compared to residents in the other age cohorts.

Figure 17:Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Age of Residents

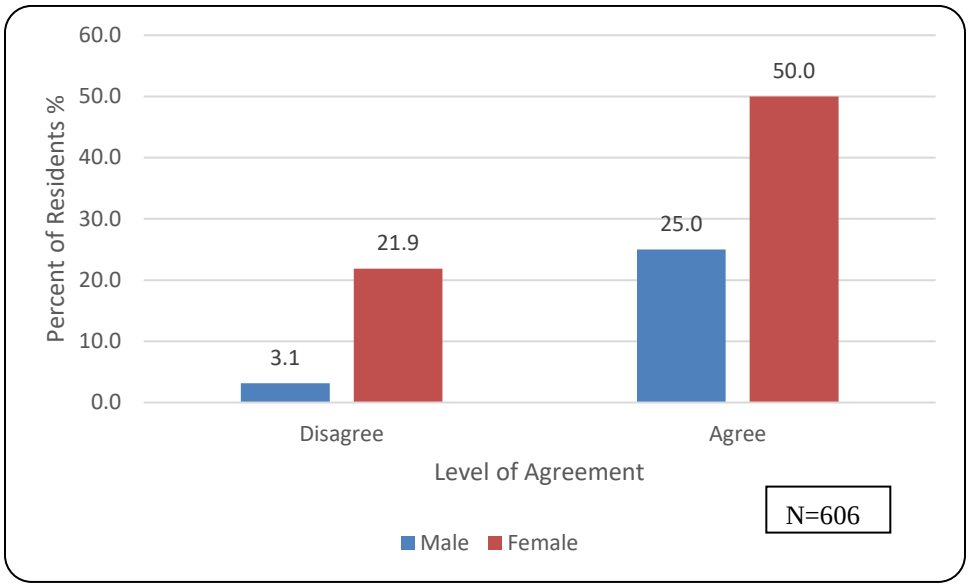


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Willingness to report crimes to the police is also dependent on or related to the sex of the respondent (Chi-Square Testx_1^2= 24.61, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). Approximately 22 percent of residents who disagreed that they were willing to report crime to the police were females (**Figure 20** below).

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

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.4. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION

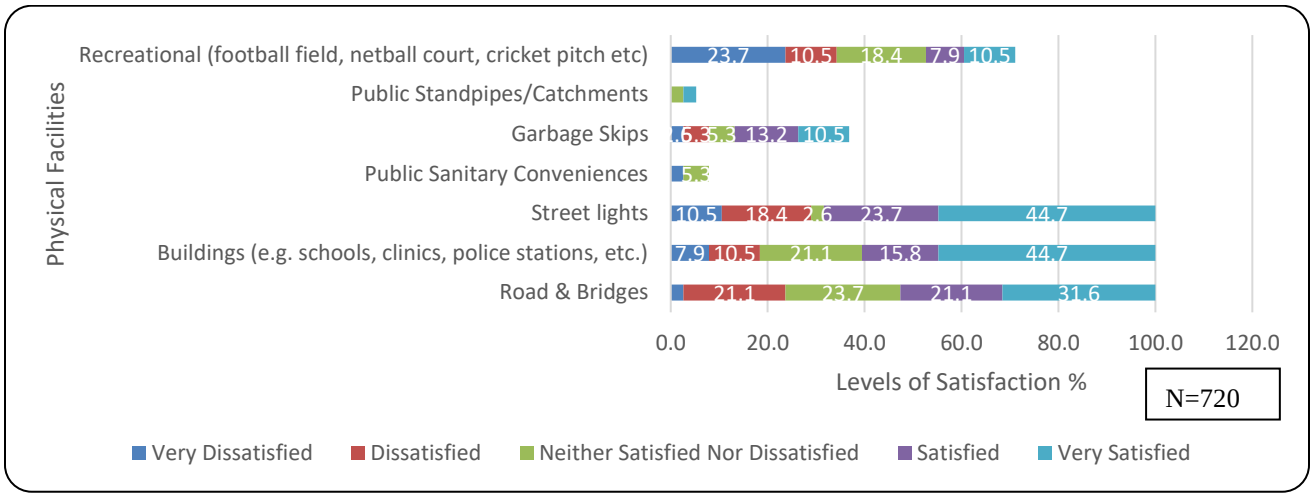
One of the more tangible pillars under the Community Renewal Programme is the physical transformation of vulnerable and volatile communities. The complete transformation from depressing living conditions to a more empowering and uplifting environment is also supported by Jamaica's Vision 2030 National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

Residents in Rae Town were satisfied with their streetlights (68.4%), roads and bridges (52.7%), buildings such as schools, clinics, and police stations (60.5%). Fewer residents, however, were satisfied with their garbage skips (23.7%), recreational spaces (18.4%), and public standpipes (2.6%)

Figure 19:Levels of Satisfaction with Physical Facilities

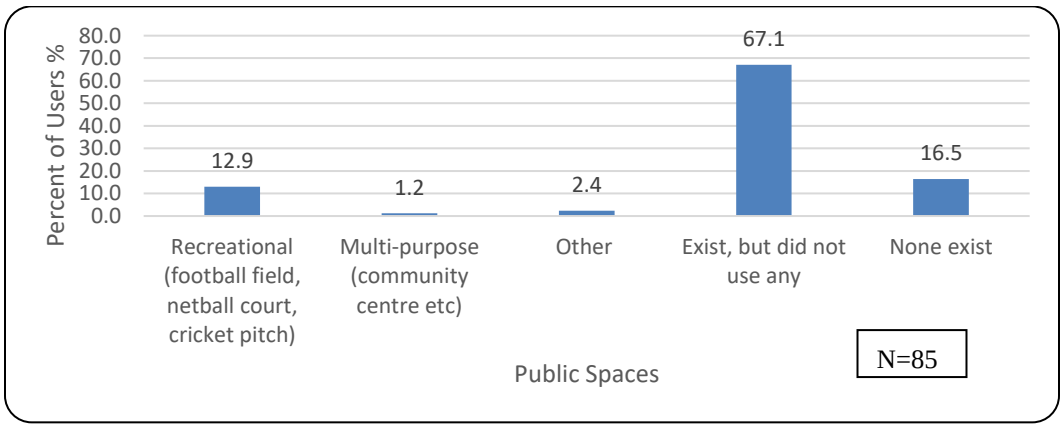


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Persons who never used the public sanitary conveniences, garbage skips, public standpipes, and recreational spaces are excluded.

3.4.2.Use of Public Spaces

Approximately 17 percent of residents used recreational and multi-purpose spaces within the last 12 months. It is noted, however, that 67.1 percent of residents reported that although public facilities exist in the community, they did not use them. Approximately 17 percent of residents also reported that no public facility exist in their section of the community (**Figure 22** below).

Figure 20:Proportion of Users of Public Spaces During the Last 12 Months



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. 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 Rae Town was generally fair to poor as **Table 19** below illustrates. It is also noted that the criteria for the conditions are also presented in the table. In general, the physical facilities observed in Rae Town require major repair and maintenance to be restored to their optimal state.

Table 19: Field Assessment of Rae Town

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Criteria
Drain/Gullies/Culverts	Fair	a) In need of minor repairs b) Contains some plants and animals (rodents, goats, etc.) c) Contains garbage / waste material. d) Prone to flooding at times.
Condition of Public Buildings	Fair	a) Condition neither good nor poor. b) Minor repairs needed. c) Walls, floors, ceilings, roof in need of minor repairs and painting needed.
Condition of Community Centre	Fair	
Proposed Shelters (for natural disasters)	Fair	
Condition of Unoccupied Dwellings	Fair to poor	
Schools	Fair to poor	

Physical Amenities / Conditions	Field Assessment	Criteria
Private fences	Poor	a) Fencing material are unsound, flimsy, and poorly maintained. b) Fence is broken or collapsed.
Roads (Main roads)	Fair	Road / bridge requires minor repairs to make them functional.
Roads (Secondary roads)	Fair	
Roads (Lanes)	Fair to poor	
Bridges	Poor	a) Very little of bridge surface remains. b) Bridge surface riddled with potholes. c) Bridge is unfit for vehicular or pedestrian traffic.
Parks and other open spaces	Fair	a) Reasonably well kept b) Contains some garbage and debris c) Requires minor maintenance d) 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.
Informal Settlements	Fair	a) Contains some amenities (water, electricity, for garbage disposal) but insufficient for persons wellbeing. b) Consists of houses that are somewhat well constructed. c) Some evidence of illegal electricity and water connections (throw ups, etc.)
Garbage Disposal	Fair	a) Insufficient number of receptacles for garbage disposal. b) Garbage are infrequently collected.
Presence of homeless persons	Fair to poor	Homeless persons are hardly seen (e.g. less than once or twice per week) at the location.
Presence of mentally ill persons	Poor	Mentally ill persons are always seen at the location.

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. Females, however, recorded a consistently higher proportion for knowledge of hurricane, flood, earthquake, and fire responses.

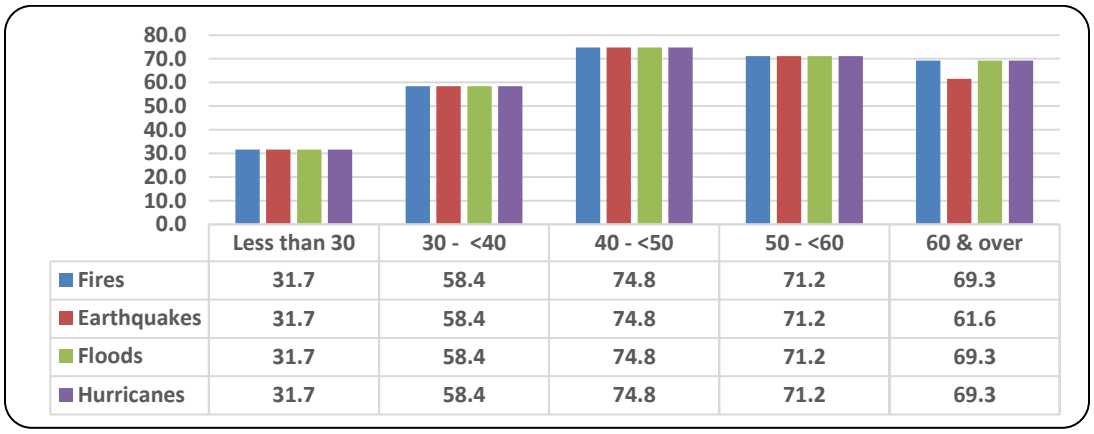
Table 20: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Knowledge of Disaster and Risk Response by Sex

Risks	Males			Females		
	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes	No	Not stated
Hurricanes	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Floods	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Earthquakes	92.3	7.7	0.0	96.0	4.0	0.0
Fires	92.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	76.9	23.1	0.0	80.0	20.0
Mean	73.8	21.5	4.6	79.2	16.8	4.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=720 (M=246, F=474)

A higher proportion of older residents reported knowledge of how to respond to these disasters. Approximately 32 percent of residents in 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 (61.6%) indicated knowledge of how to respond in an earthquake.

Figure 21:Proportion of Residents who Reported Knowing How to Respond to Disasters by Age



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 (95.0%),Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water (68.0%),Exclusive water closet (flush toilet) (54.1%), Exclusive kitchen (82.9%), Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel (74.0%), and Number of persons per habitable room (1.54).

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 Rae Town is currently 70 percent. This is one percentage point below the overall HQI of 71 percent for the 17 communities. This HQI also indicates that more than two thirds of households in this community lived under housing conditions that are consistent with acceptable housing standards.

3.5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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

3.5.1. Employment and Job Seeking

The level of employment in the 17 communities is an indicator of economic development. In the case of Rae Town, the proportion of household members who indicated that they were employed at the time of this survey was 47.0 percent.

Table 22: Crude Job Seeking Rate by Community (Sorted from the Highest to the Lowest)

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

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

As **Table 22** above shows, the Crude Job Seeking Rate[13] of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 18.9 percent, which is among the highest rates in these 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 comprised the subject of this indicator. Younger persons below age 17 were excluded since most were still in school and were least likely to have final certification. As **Table 23** below shows, 35.8 percent of that segment of the labour force in Rae Town were certified. The sex breakdown shows 49.1 percent male and 50.9 percent female. The majority of persons with certification are in the 20 – 40 age groups.

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

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

[13] Formula used:

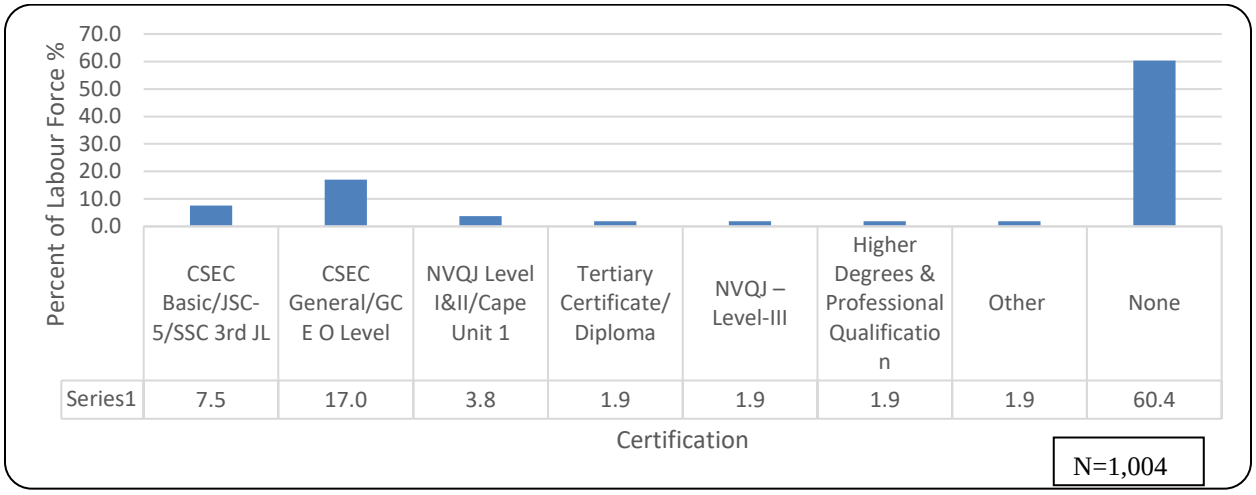
$$\text{Crude Job Seeking Rate} = \frac{\text{Looking for Work}}{(\text{Looking for Work} + \text{With Job not Working} + \text{Working}} \text{x } 100$$

Communities	Age Group (Yrs)						Sex		Total Certified	N Value
	Less than 20	20 -< 30	30 -< 40	40 -< 50	50 -< 60	60 & over	Male	Female		
Greater Allman Town	5.4	31.3	22.3	19.6	11.6	9.8	57.1	42.9	51.8	2589
Tivoli Gardens	5.9	39.6	17.8	17.8	15.8	3.0	54.5	45.5	40.6	2008
Jones Town	5.6	32.4	23.9	14.1	22.5	1.4	49.3	50.7	39.4	1418
Delacree Pen	4.3	31.6	26.5	20.5	15.4	1.7	50.4	49.6	35.9	2885
Rae Town	11.3	39.6	20.8	7.5	13.2	7.5	49.1	50.9	35.8	1004
Franklyn Town	0.0	16.2	27.0	32.4	18.9	5.4	64.9	35.1	35.1	821
Trench Town	4.3	27.1	21.5	20.5	18.5	8.3	47.5	52.5	32.3	4745
Fletchers Land	2.5	32.5	30.0	17.5	7.5	10.0	52.5	47.5	30.0	802
Hannah Town	4.0	36.4	21.2	18.2	11.1	9.1	49.5	50.5	26.3	1926
Denham Town	6.9	22.4	27.6	20.7	17.2	5.2	46.6	53.4	25.9	1039
Parade Gardens	1.6	22.6	27.4	25.8	14.5	8.1	59.7	40.3	25.8	1202
Seaview Gardens	2.5	18.3	25.0	29.2	15.8	9.2	50.8	49.2	25.0	2796
Greenwich Town	1.6	21.3	32.8	14.8	21.3	8.2	52.5	47.5	24.6	1274
Majesty Gardens	0.0	29.4	41.2	13.7	15.7	0.0	49.0	51.0	23.5	805
Rose Gardens	1.7	36.2	36.2	12.1	10.3	3.4	48.3	51.7	15.5	**1312**
All Communities (Mean)	**3.7**	**28.4**	**24.9**	**19.8**	**16.5**	**6.7**	**51.3**	**48.7**	**35.8**	**29275**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Figure 24 below also shows the proportion of persons age 17 and over in the labour force in Rae Town who reported that they have secondary and tertiary level certification. Approximately 17.0 percent reported that their highest certification is CSEC General / GCE O Levels, while 7.5 percent are certified with CSEC Basic/JSC level 5 and SSC 3rd JL. Almost two thirds (60.4%) of the labour force in this community did not have any form of certification.

Figure 22: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

Persons on the 'ends' reported making their money through work, family support, and hustling. Some also received money from persons who respect them as well as through extortion. Hustling was the most frequently given response from participants.

Being on the 'ends' and accessing opportunities along with hustling were the primary means of socio-economic survival. Participants indicated that if they were not on the 'ends' they would make money by trying to find a job, robbing, playing sports, or doing events professionally. They, however, indicated that finding a job was hard without 'links' and when the other options - including the 'ends'- are removed, committing robbery becomes the most likely means of survival.

PEER participants, however, stated that they were prepared to do various jobs: construction, accounting, trade jobs such as carpentry or plumbing. One person noted that physical jobs were best because they may lack the competence for office work. Most participants responded that they would take any job.

Most participants also believed that they could survive if they were not on the 'ends' and most would leave the 'ends' if given the opportunity. Leaving the 'ends' would be possible with employment opportunities, and opportunities to go overseas or leave the community.

3.5.4. Attitudes to "hustling" and informal activities

PEER participants also had a positive attitude towards 'hustling' - understanding that it was a necessary part of survival. Hustling was understood as raising funds by any legal means, doing anything to earn quick money, and selling items. Doing odd jobs was also a part of 'hustling'. People are understood to hustle because there are no jobs and they need to survive. Family survival is a reason to hustle.

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

Overwhelmingly, participants on the 'ends' believed that there was a link between gang activity and poverty: poverty is the main reason for gang activity. All participants believed they could get out of poverty given the right opportunities and personal commitment. Keeping focus and aiming high, persisting, getting a job and leaving the community and leaving Jamaica were primary ways out of poverty. Between $30,000 and $60,000 per month was considered a fair salary for many respondents. A proposed wage of $150,000 fortnightly was also indicated.

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

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

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%
Total	**27.7%**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Rae Town currently has a poverty prevalence of 12.2 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)[15]. It is noted, however, that the poverty prevalence for Rae Town is 15.5 percentage points below the poverty prevalence rate for all seventeen communities.

[15]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).

Box 1: List of Variables Used in Regression Model.

Data Dictionary

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

3.5.7. Debt

The household survey found that approximately 1.6 percent of persons aged 18 and older who have 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	133	11.0	1080	89.1			**1212**
Currently owe	19	14.3	95	71.4	19	14.3	**133**

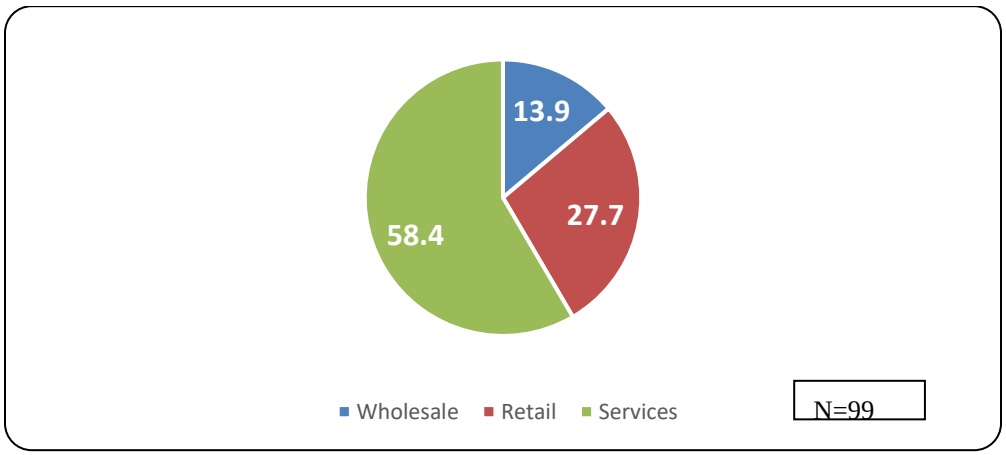
Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.5.8. Entrepreneurship

The business establishment survey found that businesses[16] within Rae Town were started in order to make money (55.4%). Approximately 28 percent of businesses have been operating for less than 5 years while two percent have been in operation for more than 20 years.

Females owned 41.6 percent of the businesses in Rae Town, while males owned 58.4 percent. Approximately 70.3 percent of businesses in Rae Town were sole proprietorships, while 13.9 percent were partnerships. On average these businesses employed one person.

Figure 23: Sector in which Business Operates



Source: CRP Baseline Business Survey, 2019

These businesses also operated mainly in the services (58.4), retail (27.7%), and in the wholesale (13.9%) sectors (**Figure 24** above). They offered a wide range of goods and services including the sale of:

- water and juices (27.7%)
- breakfast, lunches and other meals (13.9%)

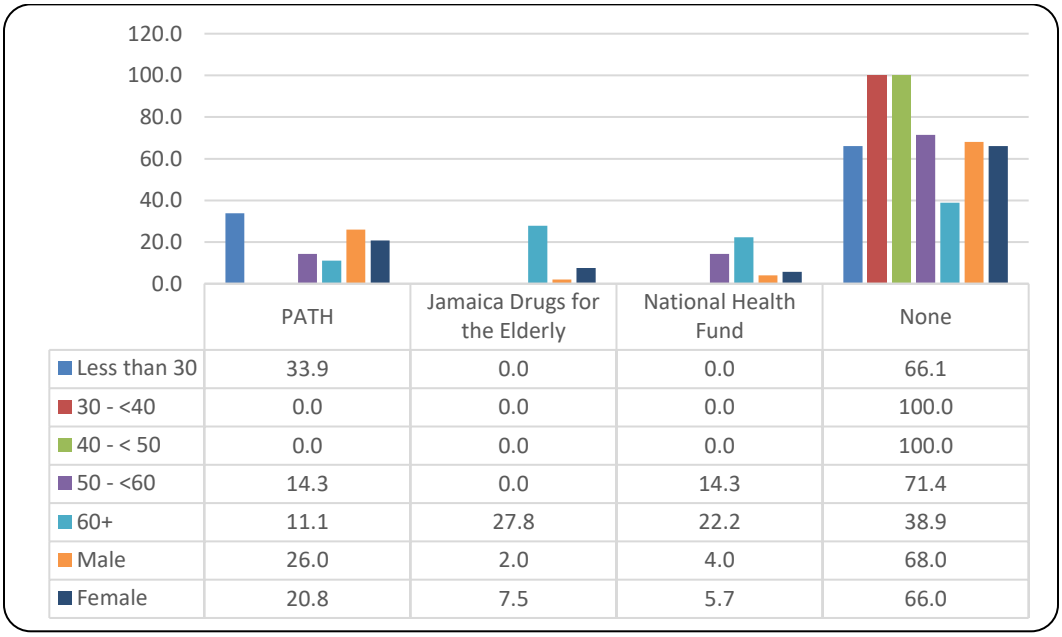
[16]The following definitions were used for this business establishment survey: **Business Definition:** any income earning enterprise both formal and informal. The business activity must be a legal enterprise. **Formal business** is defined as an officially registered business (e.g. registered by the 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.

None of the business in Rae Town is registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. No business operator or employee received any form of training in Business Management/ Operations within the last 12 months.

3.5.9. Social Protection

Data show that a third of residents (33.3%) were beneficiaries of the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) and other social protection programmes. Over a quarter of males (26.0%) and 20.8 percent of females were beneficiaries of PATH.

Figure 24:Beneficiaries of PATH and Other Social Protection Programmes



	PATH	Jamaica Drugs for the Elderly	National Health Fund	None
Less than 30	33.9	0.0	0.0	66.1
30 - <40	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
40 - < 50	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
50 - <60	14.3	0.0	14.3	71.4
60+	11.1	27.8	22.2	38.9
Male	26.0	2.0	4.0	68.0
Female	20.8	7.5	5.7	66.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The majority of the under 30 age cohort were beneficiaries under PATH[17]. Approximately 42 percent of the PATH beneficiaries in Rae Town, however, no longer received benefits. Their benefits were terminated more than one year ago on account of ineligibility and other reasons.

[17]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 about this Act. As **Table 26** below illustrates, 63.2 percent of households with children under nine years have members who have heard of this piece of legislation. Fifty percent (50.0%) of youth in the 14 – 17 age group have 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.	**455**	**63.2**	**265**	**36.8**	**0**	**0.0**	**720**	**100.0**
Youth aged 14 - 17 years.	**38**	**50.0**	**38**	**50.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**76**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.6.2.Practice of Safe Sex and Abstinence

Data for youth aged 14 – 24 were extracted to examine their awareness and use of safe sex methods as well as abstinence. Respondents were asked about their knowledge and use of a range of contraceptives including the male condom[18]. As **Table 27** below illustrates, however, less than a third (32.1%) of the youth who were aware of the male condom used[19] it. Condom non-use among youth in this community was 67.9 percent. The awareness of male condoms and the use of male condoms are statistically significant (Chi-Square Testx_1^2= 9.31, 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	170	32.1	341	64.3	**511**	**96.4**
Not Aware of Male Condoms	0	0.0	19	3.6	**19**	**3.6**
Total	**170**	**32.1**	**360**	**67.9**	**530**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The practice of sexual abstinence among youth 14 – 24 is absent. The data are inadequate for a valid Chi-Square test.

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

	Practiced Abstinence		Did not Practice Abstinence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Know about Abstinence	0	0.0	495	40.6	**492**	**40.6**
Did not know about Abstinence	0	0.0	720	59.4	**720**	**59.4**
Total	**0**	**0.0**	**1,212**	**100.0**	**1,212**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[18]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.

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

3.6.3. Child Labour and Sexual Exploitation

Focus group participants did not think many children did any kind of work to help school expenses and other reasons. If they did, it was to accompany parents to the market and did not involve them missing school. They would do this from about age 10 years old. The young men were the only ones who made these comments and estimated that perhaps about three in 10 children were involved.

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?" both younger groups affirmed but denied that it had anything to do with support for school or for their younger siblings. Both said it was done for their own interest which included money. The young men estimated that it was most girls, about seven out of every 10.

PEER participants on the 'ends', however, did not condone rape, having sex with underage girls, and incest.

3.6.4. Youth Involvement in Crime

Available data from the Jamaica Constabulary Force represent the victims of crime. Data on young crime perpetrators were not received. In 2017 all the victims of shootings and 75.0 percent of homicide victims in Rae Town[20]were males. An equal proportion of robbery victims were males and females.

Approximately eight percent of shooting victims were under the age of 20 years. During the same period a single case of sexual assault of a female under the age of 10 years was reported.

[20]In the data from the JCF, Rae Town was placed together with Passmore Town and as such is not regarded as an independent community. The data therefore reflects that of Passmore Town.

4.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the 17 communities surveyed for these Baseline Studies, Rae Town shares the demographic characteristics associated with vulnerable and volatile communities. The population is largely young (below age 30) 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 Rae Town:

Governance

1. Citizen's engagement in their community is relatively low and the primary channels for engagement observed were community meetings and voluntary work. Knowledge among residents regarding the influential mechanism for decision-making was, however, high. The CDC was not regarded as influential in decision-making in this community.

2. Respondents were also generally positive in their rating of government service delivery in their community. They were, however, less positive in their rating of the Ministry of Justice (victim support, mediation, and restorative justice), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS).

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

Social Transformation

1. 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.

2. 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, 'dons', and 'endsmen.'

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

4. Gang war, conflicts with other communities, domestic quarrels and fights, and conflicts with the police were the main conflicts reported in this community in the past 12 months, indicating that this community remained vulnerable and volatile. The data also suggest that the police were somewhat effective in resolving conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them.

5. Rae Town is, however, considered a safe community for both males and females despite its challenges. Males were, however, more likely to feel unsafe in this community than males.

6. More than half the households had adults who spent time with their children during the past month (at least once). Some 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 pinching and beatings as forms of discipline, they also used positive parenting methods, such as talking, with their children.

Safety and Justice

1. Murders/ killings and shootings were the violent crime events that most residents reported as occurring during the past 12 months, an indication of the vulnerability and volatility of Rae 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. The data also suggested that the police were 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. Residents could not indicate whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals.

3. Residents gave mixed assessments of the various aspects of police job performance that were examined such as enforcement of the law, ensuring community safety, and patrols.

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

Physical Transformation

1. While residents were generally satisfied with most physical facilities, few were satisfied with their recreational spaces, garbage skips, and public standpipes. Recreational spaces, although they existed, were underutilised. The physical amenities within the sections of the community that interviews were conducted were fair to poor which indicates that major repair and maintenance would be required to restore them to their optimal state.

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

Socio-Economic Development

1. Less than 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 very high.

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

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

4. Most businesses in Rae Town were started to make money and have been in operation for 10 years or less. Most of these businesses were owned by males who were also the sole proprietors. These businesses operated primarily in the services, retail, and wholesale sectors. None of these businesses was, however, registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. No business operator and employee received business development assistance and training during the last 12 months.

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

Children and Youth Development

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

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.

Recommendations

Opportunities exist for the improvement of the baseline conditions identified in the baseline study for Rae 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.	11.3%	Citizen participation in community-based activity is not very 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.)	4.2%	By way of a proxy indicator – the percentage of the population who attended meetings during the last 12 months, it was determined that only 4.2 percent of residents reported that they attended community-based meetings.
	Percentage of recognised organisations represented at various tiers of the Participatory Governance Framework.	79.5% of existing CBOs are part of the CDC structure. This CDC is part of the Downtown DAC[21]. The CDC is currently inactive.	
	Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making[22].	• Don't Know: 50.0% • Member of Parliament: 18.4% • Area Leader: 10.5% • Councillor/ Caretaker: 10.5% • Other: 7.9% • None: 2.6% • The CDC :0.0%	Responses from the household survey show that no residents regarded the CDC as an influential decision-making mechanism in the community.
	Existence of alternate mechanisms for	See list above	Responses from the household survey show

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	decision-making and/or influencing decision-making		that residents regarded the political leadership as influential in decision-making.
	Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups[23]	Top institutions rated "Excellent" and "Good": • MoH hospitals and clinics (61.3%) • HEART Trust / NTA (57.9%) • The JDF (56.5%)	
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: • NWC (71.1%) • Schools (70.5%).	
	Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities.	There is some alignment between partner programmes and community priorities.[24]	

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:** • Justices of the Peace (52.7%) • Church Leaders (50.0%)	
	% residents (adolescents, adults) that feel a sense of belonging to Community.	Despite the low spirit transmitted in the earlier discussion on community, many participants, among the young women and	

[23] Respondents were asked to rate the work of institutions in their community.
[24]The development priorities outlined in the community profiles / safety plans and the list of projects / interventions implemented by partner institutions were compared.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		older group, expressed a deep love for Rae Town and a view that most persons had a sense of belonging to the community.	
	Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	See discussion in report.	
	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.	See discussion in report	
	Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	See discussion in report	
	Gender norms within intimate partner relationships	See discussion in report	
	Social expectations of men and impact on criminal behaviour – gang membership and gang violence.	See discussion in report	
	Inter-generational relationships - perceptions of youth & youth perception of others -elders		
	Proportion of residents who believe that decision making is inclusive and responsive.	59.2% • Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 60.5% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 92.1% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 47.4%	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative):36. 8%[25]	
	Perceived gaps in decision making and how to address them	See discussion in report	
	Percentage of population that report that their neighbours are willing to help them.	This data was not collected in the household survey (inadvertently).	
2.1.1. Improved social skills among target populations	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting knowledge in coping, planning, negotiating, problem-solving, and conflict resolution.[26]	• Stress Management: 73.7% • Planning: 81.6% • Negotiating: 86.8% • Problem Solving: 76.3% • Conflict Resolution: 60.5%	
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: 26.0%	
	Perceived Safety	75.9% • Agree Strongly: 62.8% • Agree: 13.2% • Neither Agree nor Disagree: 8.6% • Disagree: 7.5% • Disagree Strongly: 7.5% **Also see graph**	
	Willingness to shift to another method of community management.	See discussion in report	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons.	See discussion in report	
	Social expectations of men regarding criminal behaviour (for survival).	See discussion in report	
	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.	See discussion in report	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting ability to traverse freely across (invisible) community lines[27].	99.0%	
2.2. Reduced vulnerability to abuse / victimization	Number / percentage of persons reporting victimization / abuse[28]	• Victimization 4.1% • Abuse: 0.0%	
	2. Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies.	Justices of the Peace (JPs) : 15.3% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.0% Mediation: 0.0% This is related to use during the last 12 months.	
2.2.1. Improved health practices 6.1.3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth	Reported cases of teenage pregnancies[29].	0.0%	

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

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
(from Children and Youth Development)			
	Perception of general health status	Proportion of residents reporting that they are in good health: 94.0%	
	Experiences, attitudes towards mental health	Percent of population in agreement[30]: • People with mental health problems should get help: 97.4% • Helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business: 84.2% • Family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution: 60.5% • The government is doing enough to help persons with mental sickness: 10.5% • Persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment: 73.7% • People with mental illness are treated well in my community: 36.8%.	
	Incidence of intimate partner violence		
	Experiences using health services		
	Incidence of smoking among youth	0%	This finding is to be treated with caution in light of other evidence that suggest that smoking among youth in this cohort occurs.
	Incidence of use of alcohol among youth[31]	25.0%	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Incidence of drug use among persons 14 years and older	0%[32]	This finding is to be treated with caution.
	Number of residents with knowledge of healthy lifestyle practices.	100% 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.	86.7% Regarding how the time was used, the following are the responses to related questions: • 86.7% Read to or shown the child books • 86.7% Told stories to child • 100% Sung songs with child • 86.7% Played games with / played with child • 93.3% Spent time with child counting, drawing or naming things • 86.7% 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.	12.5% exposed to training on positive parenting practices. 6.7% of parents beat child with implement/ belt/ stick in last month.	
2.2.3. Reduced intra familial conflict / abuse / violence	Reported incidence of domestic violence, family feuds etc. originating in CRP communities.	• 30.0% reported quarrels/ fights • 0.0% reported family feuds	

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

3. Safety and Justice

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
3.1. Increased safety and justice within communities	Rate of reported category 1 crimes.	31.6%[33] The nature of the Category One Crimes reported by residents to have occurred within last 12 months. • Murder: 75.0% • Shootings: 66.7% • Rapes: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 0.0% • Robbery: 0.0% • Break-in: 0.0% • 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: 78.9% Males: 76.9% Females:80.0% Age (%) <30 (76.9%) 30-35 (75.0%) 36-40 (100%) 41-45 (100%) 46-50 (100%) 51-55 (100%) 56-60 (66.7%) 60+ (66.7%)	
	Community perception of police	• Proportion of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law': 32% • 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.	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	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** Justices of the Peace: 15.3% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.0% Mediation: 0.0%	
	Degree of existence of justice points – church groups, community groups, social groups etc.		
	Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice.	See discussion in report	
	Perception of accessibility of justice points such as church groups, community groups, social groups		
	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: 21.1% • Trust somewhat: 10.5% • Neither trust nor distrust: 7.9% • Distrust somewhat: 2.6% • Do not trust: 15.8% • No response: 42.1%	
	Perception of self in relation to the justice system	See discussion in report	
	Effectiveness of justice mechanisms	The data collected did not allow for the analysis of the effectiveness of justice mechanisms.	
	Percent of complaints (police related, and non-police related resolved)	• Proportion of reported conflicts and disagreements resolved by the police: 50.0% • Proportion of reported recent incidents of	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		crime resolved by the police: 33.3%	
	Willingness to report	63.2% reported a willingness to report incidents to the police. **Actual reporting[34]: 5.9%** • Murder: 0.0% • Shooting: 1.2% • Rape: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 0.0% • Robbery: 3.5% • Break-in: 0.0% • Larceny:0.0% • Other crimes: 1.2%	

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

4. Physical Transformation

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
4.1. Improved quality of the natural and built environment	Level of satisfaction[35] of residents with their area as a place to live.	• Road & Bridges: 52.6% • Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations, etc.): 60.5% • Streetlights: 68.4% • Public Sanitary Conveniences: 0.0% (92.1% indicated that none exists.) • Garbage Skips: 23.7% (63.2% indicated that none exists.) • Public Standpipes/Catchments: 2.6% (94.7% indicated that none exists.) • Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch etc): 18.4% **See graph**	
4.1.1. Improved access to quality housing in targeted CRP communities	Proportion of residents participating in the housing contribution schemes.	• Contributed to NHT: 22.0% • Contributed to other housing schemes: 2.0% • Received benefits from NHT: 0.0%	
	Housing quality index[36]	70.0%	
4.1.2. Reduced informal settlements in targeted CRP communities	Percentage of households with security of tenure	• Owners of the dwelling: 66.0% • Owners of the land on which building is constructed: 55.0%	
4.1.3. Enhanced connective infrastructure	Percentage of dwellings with legal utility connections by type (water and electricity).	• Dwellings with legal water connection: 68.0% • Proportion of households whose	

[35]Satisfied and very satisfied are combined.

[36] The Housing Quality Index (HQI) measures the housing quality in the community and is a composite index for the following indicators: (1) Electricity for Lighting, (2) Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water, (3) Exclusive water closet (flush toilet), (4) Exclusive kitchen, (5) Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel, and (6) Number of persons per habitable room.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		main source of lighting is electricity from grid: 95.0%[37]	
4.1.4. Improved water and sanitation	Percentage of households with access to potable water[38].	68.0%	
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.	• Inside: 57.9% • Outside: 39.5% • Exclusive Use: 54.1% • Shared: 45.9%	
4.1.5. Healthy public spaces within communities	Number of areas covered by abandoned / derelict sites.	Condition of unoccupied dwellings and open lots: Fair[39]	
	Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational).	• Recreational spaces: 12.9% • Multi-purpose spaces: 1.2% • Other: 2.4%	
4.1.6. Increased resilience of households and communities to respond to natural and manmade hazards and climate change	Percentage of population that know what actions to take to prepare and respond to risks disaggregated by sex, age.	Percentage of households that know how to prepare for: ○ Hurricanes: 97.3% ○ Fires: 97.3% ○ Floods: 97.3% ○ Earthquakes: 94.7% **See Graphs**	
	Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.		

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

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

[39]Condition of unoccupied dwellings: **Fair** (a) Condition neither good nor poor, (b) Minor repairs needed, (c) Walls, floors, ceilings, roof in need of minor repairs and painting needed. 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[40] (disaggregated by age, sex, vulnerable and special need groups).	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 18.9%	The Crude Job Seeking Rate of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 18.9 percent, which is among the highest rates in these communities.
	Barriers to employment		
	Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community (link between gang membership and personal socio-economic development)	See discussion in report	
	Percent of households in poverty	12.2% Poverty Prevalence Rate.	
	Means of socio-economic survival	See discussion in report	
	Number of persons in debt[41]	19 or 1.6% (or 14.3% 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.	41.6%	
5.1.1. Improved employability	Percentage of individuals completing	60.2%	

[40] The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.
[41] Statement used: "I currently owe money" The response should be "true" or "false".

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	secondary level education or higher[42].	• Basic/Primary / preparatory/Junior High: 31.6% • Secondary and higher: 60.2% • Other adult education: 5.1% • Other: 1.0% • None: 2.0%	
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).	35.8% • CSEC Basic/JSC-5/SSC 3rd JL: 7.5% • CSEC General/GCE O Level: 17.0% • NVQJ Level I&II/Cape Unit 1: 3.8% • CAPE Unit 2/GCE A'Level: 0.0% • Tertiary Certificate/Diploma: 1.9% • NVQJ – Level-III: 1.9% • Associate Degree/NVQJ –Level IV: 0.0% • Degree/NVQJ-Level 5: 0.0% • Higher Degrees & Professional Qualification: 1.9% • City & Guilds: 0.0% • Other: 1.9% **See graph for age and sex disaggregation**	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing programmes to increase employment opportunities.	8.5% • HEART /NTA Academy/Workforce College: 6.6% • HEART/NTA - VTC/TVET institutes: 1.9% • HEART/NTA-SL-TOPS/Apprenticeship: 0.0% • HEART/NTA – Other: 0.0%	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• Private institutions: 0.0% • Public institutions: 0.0%	
	Percentage of community members reporting they are either employed or in further education or training after leaving a skills training programme.	0.6%[43] • Accessing employment: 0.6% • Accessing further education / training: 0.0%	
5.1.3. Entrepreneurship promoted	Number of MSMEs established.	Approximately 27 (or 27.7%) 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.	0	

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

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**[44]: 75.0% mastery, 25.0% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery ○ **Males**: 55.6% mastery, 44.4% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery ○ **Females**: 100% mastery, 0.0% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery • **Grade 4 Numeracy**: 50.0% mastery, 50.0% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery ○ **Males**: 33.3% mastery, 66.7% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery ○ **Females**: 71.4% mastery, 28.6% almost mastery, 0.0% non-mastery • **GSAT**: N/A • **CXC/CSEC**: Not applicable • **CAPE**: Units 1 & 2: Not applicable	
	Number / percentage of residents with knowledge about Childcare and Protection Act.	63.2%[45] among H/H with children <9 years. 50.0% among Youth 14 – 17 years	
6.1.1. Reduced youth involvement in crime	Number of serious and violent crimes in which victims and / or	# of serious crimes: 4	

[44]From the St. Michael's Primary School which had 16 pupils (9 males and 7 females) sitting the tests in 2018.

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	perpetrators are under 18.	% of Young Victims[46] Shootings: 8.3% Homicides: 0.0% Robbery: 0.0% Sexual Assaults: 100%[47]	
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).	Data not available	
6.1.4. Improved sexual and reproductive health and general health practices among youth	Proportion of youth* practicing safe sex (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.***	Overall: 57.7% Males: 30.8% (primarily the male condom) Females: 26.9% (various contraceptive options)	
	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: 11.5% Males: 7.7% Females: 3.8%	
	Repeat pregnancy rate.	The data collected did not allow for an analysis of repeat pregnancy rate.	

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

Appendix 2: Dimensions of the Community Renewal Index Rae 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	75.0%	Based on the performance of 16 students of the St. Michael's Primary School who sat the test in 2018.
		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	Not applicable	There is no high school linked to this community for which data can be collected.
		1.1.4. Percentage of household heads (>14 years) with formal/ academic qualifications, by type	29.0% • CSEC Basic/ JSC-5/SSC 3rd JL: 7.9% • CSEC General/ GCE O Level: 13.2% • NVQJ Level I&II/ Cape Unit 1: 5.3% • Other: 2.6%	
	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.

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		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 14.3% • Asthma 18.4% • Diabetes 5.1%	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	10.24	
		2.1.2. Major crimes per 1,000 population, excluding murders and shootings	30.71	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 gang was recorded for this community.
	2.2. Community safety	2.2.1. Perceived safety	78.9%	This percentage relates to the proportion of residents who reported feeling safe walking alone in the community at nights.
3. Cohesion	3.1. Community connectedness	3.1.1. % of residents that feel a sense of belonging to the community	Many participants, among the young women and older group, expressed a deep love for Rae Town and a view that most persons had a sense of belonging to the community.	
	3.2. Governance	3.2.1. Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for	Yes	Approximately 47.3 percent of the household respondents were able to identify a group or

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		decision-making		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	59.2%	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. 60.5% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 92.1% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 47.4% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative):36.8%[48]
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	50.0%	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) 18.9%	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	12.2%	This is based on the Poverty Prevalence Index that has been developed.

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

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		5.2.2. Standard of living index		
	5.3. Entrepreneurship	5.3.1. Proportion of locally owned businesses accessing formal loan/credit sources	0.0%	This data relates to access to grant resources only.
		5.3.2. Number of businesses, with total turnover	99 businesses (estimated).	
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 Rae Town

Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Project Thematic Focus								
				Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention andCommunity Safety	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity	Community Sports & Recreation	Rae Town
Community Renewal Programme	Multi Donors	Planning Institute of Jamaica	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
OBRA	United States Agency for International Development	International Youth Foundation - Private Sector of Jamaica	In implementation		*							1
Inner City Community Forum (ICCF)	Multiple Donors	Benevolent Societies and Community Development Councils	In implementation							*		1
Social Development Commission (SDC)	Government of Jamaica		Community Development Mandate		*				*	*	*	1
Comet II	USAID	Tetra Tech / DPK organization	Completed						*			1
Total				2	5	0	0	3	4	4	1	7

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.