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

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Community Report

Rose Gardens

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1.0. INTRODUCTION

The Baseline Study of 17 Vulnerable and Volatile Communities in support of the Community Renewal Programme commenced on September 11, 2018. Over the course of ten months, to 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 Rose Gardens.

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
Rose Gardens	42 - 55	14	7	42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51

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
Rose Gardens	801	82	132	29
TOTAL	**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 7 of 14 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 22 percent of the number of businesses listed in all the Enumeration Districts identified for the community.

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

Figure 1 : Formula for Sample Weighting

Sampling Weight for the household Survey – CRP

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

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

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

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

M_i is the number of dwelling units in the ith community

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

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

1.2. Demographic Profile of Household Respondents

The sex distribution of the household respondents in the baseline study was 60.0 percent female and 40.0 percent male (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Sex Distribution of Household Respondents (Weighted)

Communities	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Rose Gardens	633	40.0	950	60.0	1583	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.	%
Rose Gardens	68	4.3	520	32.9	407	25.7	204	12.9	158	10.0	226	14.3	**1583**	**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.**	**%**
Rose Gardens	611	45.0	746	55.0	**1357**	**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 45.0 percent male and 55.0 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 Rose Gardens is situated in Central Kingston. The community boundaries for Rose Gardens is described as follows:

2.1. Description of Community Boundaries

North - Travelling in a westerly direction along North Street and East Street Intersection along North Street to South camp Road.

East: Continuing in a southerly direction from North Street and South Camp Rd. Intersection along South Camp Road to East Queen Street.

South: Then moving toward an easterly direction from East Queen Street and South Camp Road intersection along East Queen Street to East Street.

West: From northerly direction from East Street and North Street Intersection along East to East Queen Street.

2.2. Estimated Population

These baseline studies show that the estimated population of Rose Gardens is 2,963[1] which is 45.8 percent male and 54.2 percent female (see **Table 6 and 7** below). Just over half (50.4%) of the population is aged 30 years and younger.

Table 6: Estimated Population by Sex

	Estimated Population	**Estimated population by Sex**	
	Total	Male	Female
Number	2963	1357	1606
Percentage	100	45.8	54.2

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

[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 7: Estimated Population by Age Group %

Community	Age Group (Yrs)													
	0 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	50 – 54	55 - 59	60 & over	N Value
Rose Gardens	4.6	9.2	5.3	5.3	8.4	17.6	9.9	11.5	3.1	6.1	4.6	5.3	9.2	2963

Source: Estimated from Population and Housing Census, 2011

2.3. Housing Characteristics

Forty-four percent (44.0%) of households occupied dwellings that are separate houses or semi-detached apartment buildings. Approximately 53 percent of households occupied dwellings with outer walls made with concrete and block while 45.7 percent of households occupied dwellings with concrete and wood outer walls. The main material used for constructing the roofs of dwellings was metal sheeting (97.1%).

Twenty-six percent of the household respondents reported that their dwelling is owned by members of their household. The data also shows that 23.0 percent of household respondents reported that the land on which their dwelling was constructed is owned by members of their household. Households in this community had an average of 2 persons and an average of 1.50 persons per habitable room[2]. This statistic indicates some overcrowding when compared with the standard for adequate housing of 1.01 persons per habitable room.

Thirty-one percent (31.0%) of households reported that they received public water supply piped into their dwelling. Ninety-nine percent (99.0%) of households reported that electricity from the grid is their main source of lighting and all households experienced regular public garbage collection.

2.4.Development Priorities

The main development priorities[3] for this community outlined in its 2008 community profile are:

1. High levels of unemployment and youth unemployment,
2. High Levels of High School dropouts,

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

[3] Social Development Commission, ***Rose Gardens Community Profile*** (Kingston, October 2008)

3. Low water pressure/no water supply,
4. Low skill levels,
5. Crime and Violence.

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

3.0. PRESENTATION OF BASELINE DATA

3.1. GOVERNANCE

Effective Governance is a critical outcome of the Vision 2030 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. Citizen's Engagement in Governance

The household survey shows that 9.4 percent of residents in Rose Gardens engaged in community activities during the past 12 months. They were primarily involved in attending community and other activities.

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 48.6 percent of the household respondents followed by 34.3 percent who identified the church, and 5.7 percent who identified the Councillor / Caretaker 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 almost six percent (5.7%) indicated that no group was most influential in the decision-making process.

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

Categories	Considered "Most influential in decision-making"	
	#	%
Member of Parliament	769	48.6
The Church	543	34.3
Councillor / Caretaker	90	5.7
Area Leader	23	1.4
None	90	5.7
Don't Know	68	4.3

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

With regards to the presence of alternative mechanisms for decision-making, or those that influence community decision-making, these are presumed to exist based on the household survey responses[4]. It is also to be noted that the response "none" (by 5.7% of respondents) to this question indicates that the household respondent did not consider any of the existing decision-making persons or institutions as "most influential", not that no decision-making mechanism exists.

The focus group participants did not mention many community groups. The young men identified a police youth club which had been dormant since 2017. The young women also referred to the police youth club and mentioned the CDC from which a representative had come to speak to the community about the gully. The older mixed group identified Hot Spot, a Seventh Day Adventist outreach programme, and the Abundant Life (programme?).

Some of the older focus group participants were members of the Hot Spot group and were very enthusiastic. The list of its activities includes: the building of a homework centre; they currently operate a homework centre at the church, weekly feedings of over 70 elderly persons, also assisting them in other ways, such as. with medication, Saturday workshops with Counsellors or Doctors covering current health, and setting up of a phone charging station in 'the park.' The older focus group participants indicated that these services were for the entire community and that the programme was democratically run: *"There is no one individual with a big voice. If Woody say*

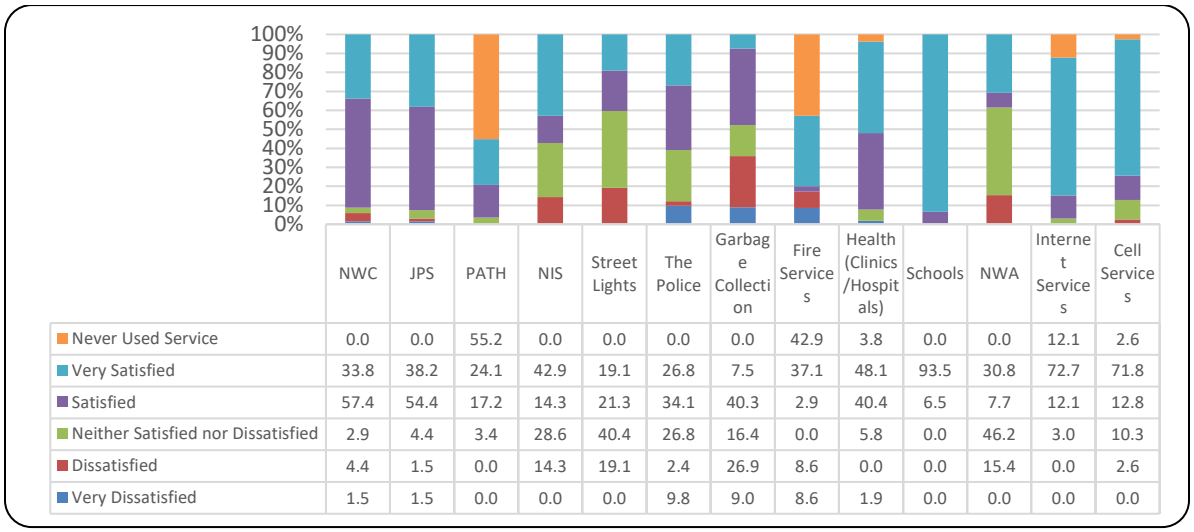
[4] Household respondents were not asked to distinguish between what they considered to be primary and alternative decision-making mechanisms. The responses provided revealed the persons or institutions that influenced community decision making.

something and we hear it and see that if make sense, then we gel. If another man come up with a next idea and we bounce it off and like it, we gel. So, it's not like a one individual with a big voice. We work from positive energy."

3.1.3. Service Delivery

A high proportion of residents who used selected services delivered in their community were satisfied (**Figure 2** below). The level of satisfaction ranged from a high of 100 percent for schools to a low of 38.5 percent for the National Works Agency (NWA).

Figure 2: Level of Satisfaction with Public Service



	NWC	JPS	PATH	NIS	Street Lights	The Police	Garbage Collection	Fire Services	Health (Clinics /Hospitals)	Schools	NWA	Internet Services	Cell Services
Never Used Service	0.0	0.0	55.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	12.1	2.6
Very Satisfied	33.8	38.2	24.1	42.9	19.1	26.8	7.5	37.1	48.1	93.5	30.8	72.7	71.8
Satisfied	57.4	54.4	17.2	14.3	21.3	34.1	40.3	2.9	40.4	6.5	7.7	12.1	12.8
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	2.9	4.4	3.4	28.6	40.4	26.8	16.4	0.0	5.8	0.0	46.2	3.0	10.3
Dissatisfied	4.4	1.5	0.0	14.3	19.1	2.4	26.9	8.6	0.0	0.0	15.4	0.0	2.6
Very Dissatisfied	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	9.0	8.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The services the majority of residents were satisfied with were schools (100%), the JPS (92.6%), the NWC (91.2%), health services (88.5%), internet services (84.8%), and cell services (84.6%). Lower proportions of residents, however, expressed satisfaction with streetlights (40.4%), and the National Works Agency (NWA 38.5%).

Respondents in the household survey who were aware of selected government services were also asked to rate the work of government institutions using a scale from "excellent" to "very poor" (**Table 9 below**). The majority of residents gave a good or excellent rating for the Ministry of Justices Victim Support, Mediation, and Restorative Justice service (100%), the Ministry of Health's hospitals and clinics (94.3%), and the HEART Trust /NTA (84.7%). A lower proportion of residents gave a good or excellent rating for the National Youth Service (NYS 50.0%), but none gave it a poor rating unlike some other services.

Table 9: Residents' Assessment of the Work of Government Institutions in Rose Gardens

Government Institutions	Very Poor		Poor		Neither Good nor Bad		Good		Excellent		Never Used Service		Total
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
HEART Trust NTA	23	3.8	0	0.0	68	11.5	226	38.5	271	46.2	0	0.0	**656**
SDC	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	20.0	113	50.0	68	30.0	0	0.0	**226**
MOJ (Victim Support/Med./RJ)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	136	75.0	45	25.0	0	0.0	**181**
JCF	0	0.0	23	3.0	249	33.3	317	42.2	136	18.2	23	3.0	**746**
MoH (Hospitals and Clinics)	0	0.0	0	0.0	23	2.9	385	48.6	362	45.7		2.9	**792**
NHT	0	0.0	0	0.0	158	43.8	113	31.3	90	25.0	0	0.0	**362**
NYS	0	0.0	0	0.0	45	50.0	23	25.0	23	25.0	0	0.0	**91**
JSIF	0	0.0	0	0.0	68	37.5	68	37.5	45	25.0	0	0.0	**181**
JDF	0	0.0	45	6.9	181	27.6	294	44.8	136	20.7	0	0.0	**656**
MLSS	0	0.0	23	7.1	68	21.4	136	42.9	90	28.6	0	0.0	**317**
CPFSA (formerly CDA)	0	0.0	23	5.9	23	5.9	158	41.2	158	41.2	23	5.9	**385**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019.

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

Appendix 2 lists four (4) projects and initiatives implemented by government and non-government organisation in Rose Gardens, often with support from the International Development Partners (IDPs). Notable projects include:

- Safe School Programme, United States Agency for International Development;
- Career Advancement Programme, Government of Jamaica;
- Inner City Community Forum (ICCF), Multiple Donors.

These interventions covered thematic areas such as youth education and empowerment, crime reduction, community capacity building, community infrastructure, and community sports and recreation.

In light of these various projects and initiatives that were implemented in Rose Gardens, it can be confirmed that there is some alignment between these initiatives and the development priorities the community identified in its 2008 Community Profile. It is also evident that these initiatives were also somehow aligned with the development priorities that residents have identified during this study.

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

3.2. SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

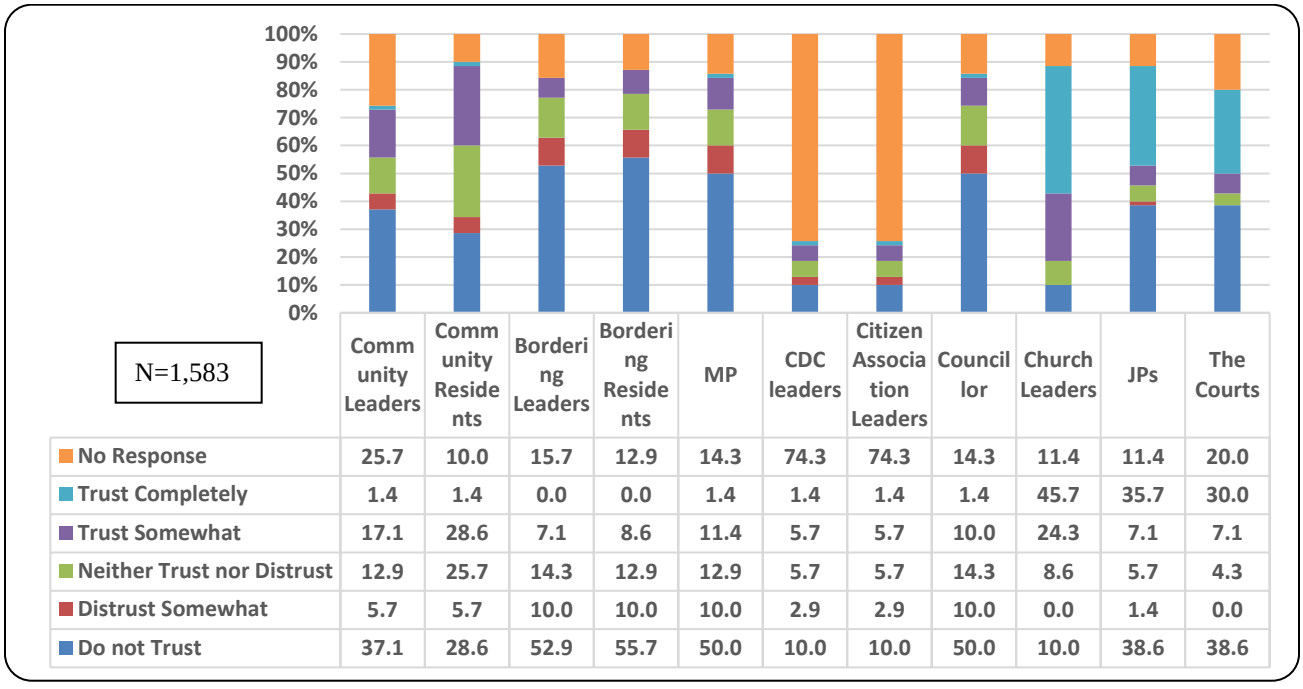
Within the Community Renewal Programme, six results have been identified that would support these higher-level national outcomes. These related results are (1) improved social skills among target population, (2) reduced inter and intra community conflict, (3) improved quality of service to target population,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

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

3.2.1. Level of Trust

The level of trust reported by residents in Rose Gardens varies depending on the state and non-state actors in question.

Figure 3: Level of Trust between community members and state and non-state actors



N=1,583

	Community Leaders	Community Residents	Bordering Leaders	Bordering Residents	MP	CDC leaders	Citizen Association Leaders	Councillor	Church Leaders	JPs	The Courts
No Response	25.7	10.0	15.7	12.9	14.3	74.3	74.3	14.3	11.4	11.4	20.0
Trust Completely	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	45.7	35.7	30.0
Trust Somewhat	17.1	28.6	7.1	8.6	11.4	5.7	5.7	10.0	24.3	7.1	7.1
Neither Trust nor Distrust	12.9	25.7	14.3	12.9	12.9	5.7	5.7	14.3	8.6	5.7	4.3
Distrust Somewhat	5.7	5.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	2.9	2.9	10.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Do not Trust	37.1	28.6	52.9	55.7	50.0	10.0	10.0	50.0	10.0	38.6	38.6

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Those trusted most by more than half the respondents were Church Leaders (70.0%) and Justices of the Peace (42.8%). Those with the highest levels of distrust among the majority of-respondents were

the residents of bordering communities (65.7%), leaders from bordering communities (62.9%) and the MP and Councillor (60%). Almost three out of every four respondents (74.3%) did not give any response for the CDC and Citizens' Association leaders.

Table 10: Level of Trust by Sex of Residents

	Do not Trust		Distrust Somewhat		Neither Trust nor Distrust		Trust Somewhat		Trust Completely		No Response	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Leaders in the Community	32.1	40.5	3.6	7.1	14.3	11.9	14.3	19.0	3.6	0.0	32.1	21.4
Residents in your Community	25.0	31.0	7.1	4.8	21.4	28.6	21.4	33.3	3.6	0.0	21.4	2.4
Leaders in Bordering Community	53.6	52.4	10.7	9.5	3.6	21.4	10.7	4.8	0.0	0.0	21.4	11.9
Residents in Bordering Community	53.6	57.1	10.7	9.5	3.6	19.0	10.7	7.1	0.0	0.0	21.4	7.1
Members of Parliament	35.7	59.5	3.6	14.3	17.9	9.5	14.3	9.5	0.0	2.4	28.6	4.8
Community Development Committee leadership	7.1	11.9	0.0	4.8	3.6	7.1	10.7	2.4	0.0	2.4	78.6	71.4
Citizen Association Leaders	7.1	11.9	0.0	4.8	3.6	7.1	10.7	2.4	0.0	2.4	78.6	71.4
Councillor	39.3	57.1	7.1	11.9	14.3	14.3	7.1	11.9	3.6	0.0	28.6	4.8
Church Leaders	3.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.1	28.6	21.4	35.7	52.4	21.4	4.8
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	42.9	35.7	0.0	2.4	7.1	4.8	10.7	4.8	17.9	47.6	21.4	4.8
The Courts	39.3	38.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.8	10.7	4.8	10.7	42.9	35.7	9.5

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,583 (M=633, F=950)

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	8.6	2.9	1.4	1.4	14.3
Residents in your Community	1.4	1.4	7.1	8.6	5.7	2.9	27.1
Leaders in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.4	2.9
Residents in Bordering Community	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	4.3
Members of Parliament	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	2.9	8.6
Community Development Committee leadership	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9
Citizen Association Leaders	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9
Councillor	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.9	2.9	7.1
Church Leaders	1.4	1.4	22.9	18.6	10.0	7.1	61.4
The Justices of the Peace (JPs)	1.4	1.4	12.9	8.6	7.1	4.3	35.7
The Courts	0.0	0.0	12.9	7.1	7.1	4.3	31.4

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,583

3.2.2. Community Cohesion

In terms of the trust in community groups, it is the church groups who seem to be trusted the most, as indicated in the survey. The mixed group reported that there is a high level of trust in Hot Spot but that this trust is also extended to other churches, even from outside the community. M.P means "Mr. Promise", according the young men. The young people spoke more about trust between residents which they regarded as low. The older focus group estimated that residents can trust from three to five persons out of every 10. Persons will however come together in disasters, as reported by the other communities in their focus groups. The young men also reported that even during normal times people will contribute something for cooking if needed. The older group also reported that "*if you have something to do in your yard and you call in some men and ask them to help - everybody just join in."* These are examples of a community spirit that has not been heard from the other communities.

As elsewhere the relationship between the youth and the older community members is not always good. According to the young men from as young as four years old some will *"disrespect the older people…tell you sey 'Mi father sey nuhbody nuh fi sey nutten to mi!'"*. They claim from 14 years old to about 21 years "*dem wickeder, not tekking nuh chat from persons over 34 years."* The older group spoke generally along the same lines although putting the disrespect as starting at age 10 but said not all youth were like that. They suggested that those whose parents gave them no guidance were the ones who were worst behaved. According to this group, even the youth understood that they must respect the old persons over 60 in the community: "*As simple the little ones are, them know if them cross an elder, is the whole community a come at them."*

The focus group participants conveyed that they felt some sense of belonging to the community. Three young men indicated the following when asked if they felt a sense of belonging to the community:

1. "*For the time, but if the chance come up to leave I will leave."*
2. "*Move to different communities and return."*
3. *"If I even have a house in Cherry Gardens, I would still buy a house in the area and fix it up."*

The older group discussed the difficulties faced by some young men in the community: *"Most of them cannot go anywhere else but here. Dem fear fi them life."* The situation is related to gang violence, but it is not always because they themselves are gang members. *"Not everybody is bad. But because me and you are friends from school days, even though [I know that you are a bad ma], mi naah stop talk to you."* The group indicated that during wars persons associated with those involved in the war would be watched and as a result can only walk in certain areas. They further elaborated that there are other persons, who have been involved (with "badness"), but have now found a job. *"So, they start to relax, go into new areas to buy clothes or go to a party, but they are being watched."* According to the focus group participants, eventually the opposing gang *"nab him…So him jump in a sup'n early; don't know the value of it; and when you start find out who you are and start making waves to improve – it comes back and bite you."* They reported that others wanted to work for what they have but cannot risk leaving the community to look for work.

Participants in the older focus group expressed a sense of belonging but indicated that some would leave if they could find "*somewhere quiet and peaceful*", but "*wi nuh waan come out of hot fire and go into another hot fire*". They also yearned to have "*something that you can say 'is my own.'*". The survey indicated that only a minority, virtually one in four (26%), owned their own home and 23% the land on which they lived.

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

Sports – netball, football, competitions – as well as some programmes to prepare people for work are suggestions from the young women. They stressed that they must *"go on for long, not start today and end tomorrow."* If more persons were working, there would be less conflict.

Some of the young men suggested that more education is needed. Others believed that dependency on a strong man can improve trust and unity in the community: *"You have to have a Don who is educated, with money and street smart."* Others pointed out, however, that *"Bigger heads want to get rid of the Dons",* to which they answer*: "Every M.P. has someone that they relates to" [i.e. a don).*

The older group focused on the young people, especially the young women who need "*exposure".* One older woman related the difficulties she had with some young women when she gave them some applications from the HEART/NTA to do hairdressing and even gave them the bus fare to take the interviews. They all tried to avoid her afterwards because they never went to the interview. Another participant described their plight as "*a mental situation*" which she related to when she herself was unemployed. "Sometimes you have to help one who is willing and who the others will follow once they see their success", the participant concluded.

Most people on the 'ends' reported that they did not feel a sense of belonging in Rose Gardens. They suggested that unity, love, peace and community projects were necessary to bring the community together. Participants also indicated that community activities and organisations, people showing them love, more jobs, and being shown more respect would make people on the 'ends' feel more included in the community.

3.2.3. Willingness to shift to another method of community management

People on the 'ends' primarily deal with conflict by defending themselves, walking away and in some instances reporting the matter to the police. Participants reported that they dealt with conflict in that way because they have nobody to defend them, to prevent things from escalating, and because the police should be the peace officers.

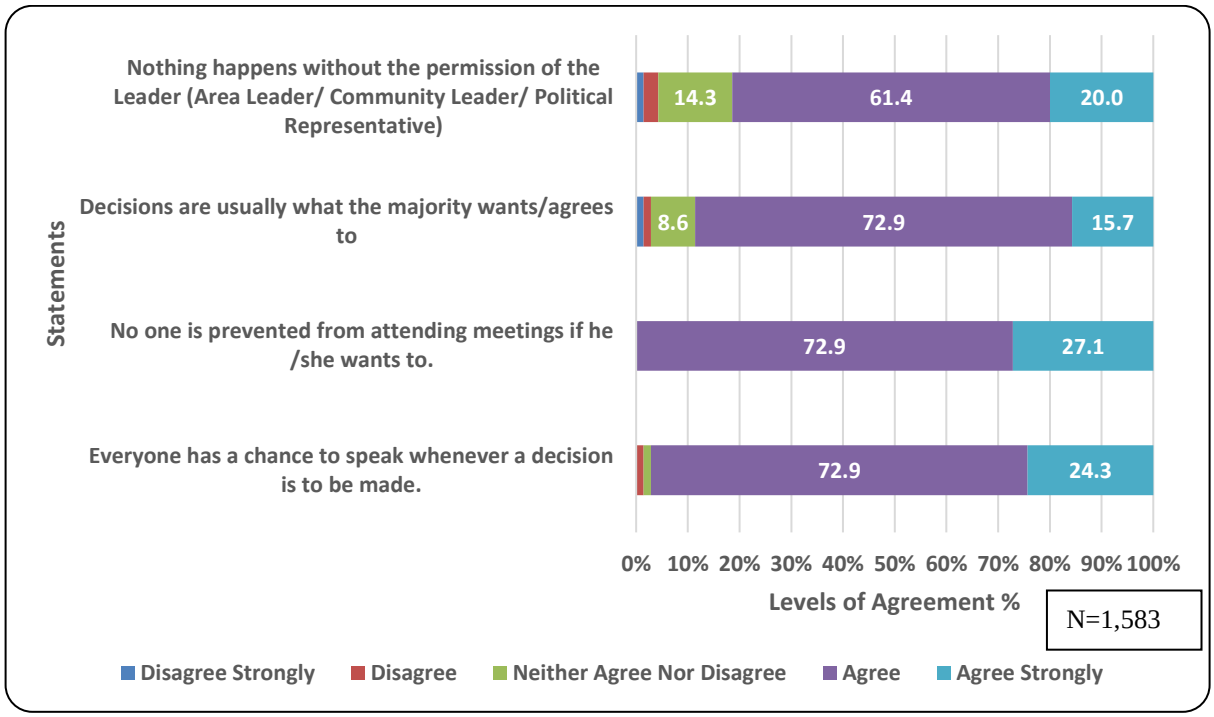
Moving to another means of managing conflict would depend on the person getting hurt, changing the justice system, and more help from the police.

All persons on the 'ends' agreed that violence was bad. They suggested that reducing violence would require giving people work, taking better care of the youths, teaching the youth about love and peace, and more good police. They also agreed that the police, government and people on the corner were most likely to create change in the community.

3.2.4. Inclusiveness and Responsiveness in Decision-Making

Respondents in the household survey were asked to indicate their level of agreement or disagreement with four statements that were used to measure inclusiveness and responsiveness in decision making. The results show that inclusiveness and responsiveness in decision making in Rose Gardens is assessed at 72.5 percent[5] (see **Indicator Tables)**.

Figure 4: Levels of Agreement on Inclusive and Responsive Decision-making



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Almost all residents (97.2%) agreed that everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made (**Figure 4 above**). All also agreed that no one is prevented from attending meeting if he /she wants to. A very high percentage (88.6%) believed that decisions are usually what the majority wants / agrees to. The majority of residents (81.4%), one of the highest percentages in any community, agreed, however, that nothing happens without the permission of the leader (area leader / community leader / political representatives).

[5] 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.

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

The government and the political representatives were regarded as the primary decision makers by persons on the 'ends.' Participants on the 'ends' also expressed negative views about these decision makers, citing them as pretenders, not caring for the youths, killing off the youths, and only looking out for themselves.

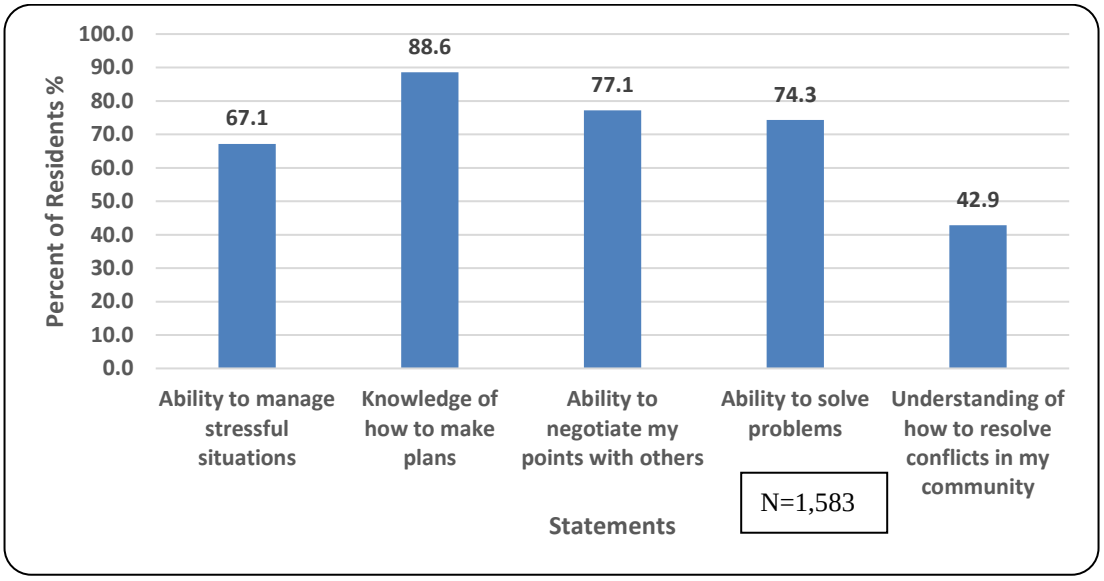
Participants also reported that they did not have a say in decision-making although they wanted to. People on the 'ends' also did not perceive themselves as replacing other decision-making groups.

They believed that support from the government would be necessary for people on the 'ends' to join decision making groups.

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 Rose Gardens were confident about their planning (88.6%) and negotiation (77.1%) skills. A reduced majority also expressed confidence in their problem solving (74.3%) and stress management (67.1%) abilities. Only 42.9 percent, however, felt confident about their understanding of how to resolve conflicts in their community (**Figure 5** below). This is always the lowest percentage in any community.

Figure 5: Proportion of Residents in Rose Gardens who Reported Knowing How to Manage Stress, Plan, Negotiate, Problem Solve, and Resolve Conflicts

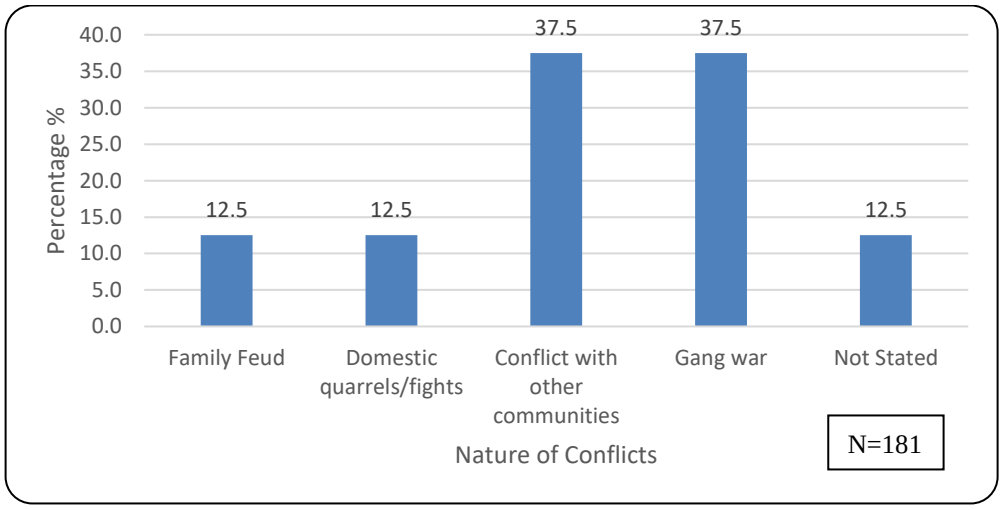


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.2.6 .Conflict and Safety

Figure 5 shows that the conflicts most frequently reported as occurring in Rose Gardens within the last 12 months were gang wars (37.5%) and conflict with other communities (37.5%). These were followed by domestic quarrels or fights (12.5%) and family feud (12.5%).

Figure 6: Nature of Conflict Reported in Rose Gardens within 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

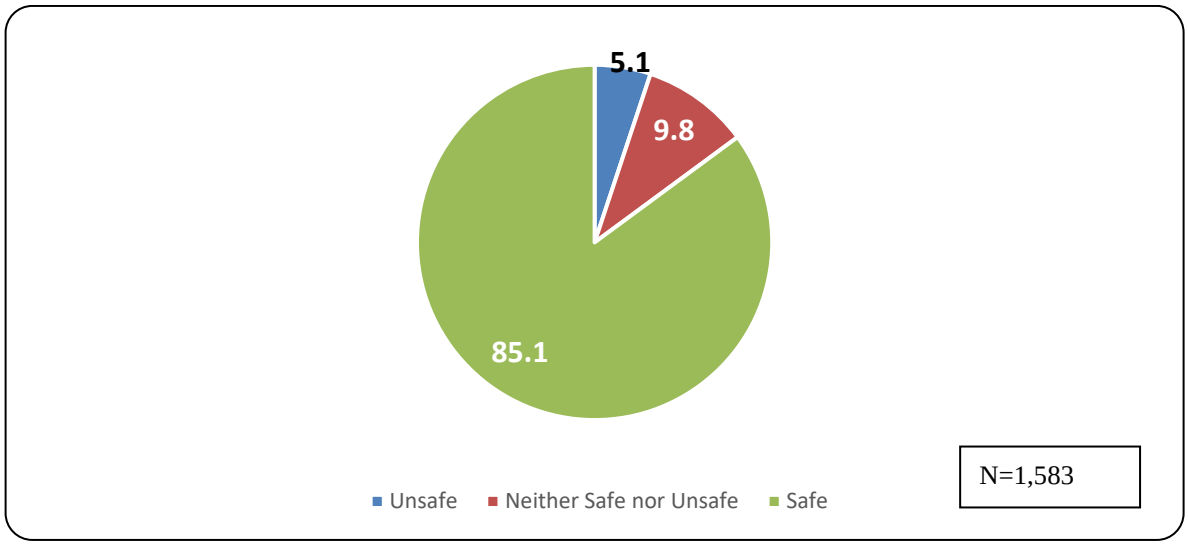
Communities	Resolved		Not Resolved		Don't Know		N Value
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
Central Downtown	22	25.0	45	50.0	22	25.0	90
Delacree Pen	148	60.0	49	20.0	49	20.0	247
Denham Town	125	87.5	0	0.0	18	12.5	143
Fletchers Land	80	66.7	0	0.0	40	33.3	120
Franklyn Town	133	66.7	22	11.1	44	22.2	200
Greater Allman Town	0	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 effective in resolving the conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them. As **Table 12** above shows, 100 percent of residents indicated that the police resolved the conflict and disagreement that were reported from their community.

It is also evident from the household survey and other information that Rose Gardens is considered safe by most residents despite its challenges. On aggregate, the mean percentage of residents in Rose Gardens who reported that they felt safe under different circumstances was 85.1 percent (**Figure 7** below). Only an average of 5.1 percent of residents reported that they did not feel safe in this community.

Figure 7: Mean Percentage of Residents Reporting their Perception of Safety



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

When disaggregated by sex, the data showed that while both males and females reported that they felt safe, a higher proportion of residents who reported that they felt unsafe were females. These proportions ranged from 2.9 percent for walking alone in the daytime, shopping alone and going out to a restaurant to eat out after dark to 7.1 percent for spending time alone after dark (**Table 13** below).

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	38.6	44.3	1.4	4.3	0.0	11.4	**100.0**
2. I feel safe spending time alone after dark	34.3	47.1	1.4	7.1	4.3	5.7	**100.0**
3. I feel safe using public transportation after dark	37.1	45.7	0.0	4.3	2.9	10.0	**100.0**
4. I feel safe shopping alone after dark	35.7	51.4	1.4	2.9	2.9	5.7	**100.0**
5. I feel safe to go out to a restaurant and eat out after dark	38.6	48.6	1.4	2.9	0.0	8.6	**100.0**
6. I feel safe to go to the nightclubs, bar or stage show after dark.	34.3	52.9	1.4	4.3	4.3	2.9	**100.0**
7. I feel safe walking alone in my community during the daytime.	37.1	50.0	0.0	2.9	2.9	7.1	**100.0**
Mean	36.5	48.6	1.0	4.1	2.4	7.3	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,583

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

Most persons on the 'ends' in Rose Gardens perceived themselves as uplifting the community, helping young people, building the community, and protecting themselves. They also believed that other community members and family members held negative views of them: idlers, careless, bad people.

Most persons on the 'ends' felt that the community needed them to motivate and teach the youth, to uplift and build the community, and to protect community members. They believed that they kept the community safe. Some participants indicated that the police also kept the community safe.

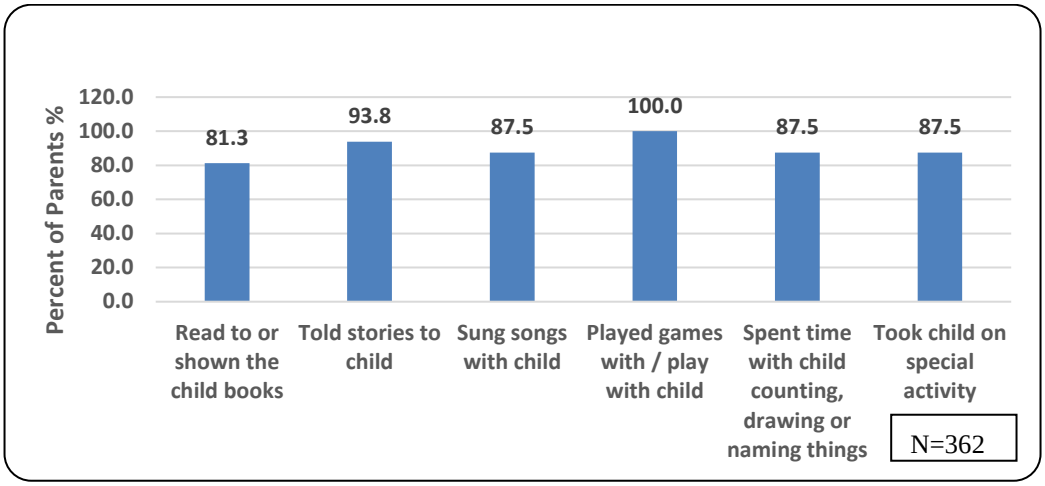
3.2.8. Smoking, Alcohol and Drug use among Youth

There was insufficient data from the household survey to carry out an analysis.

3.2.9. Parenting and Child Development Skills

Respondents in households in which there were children under nine years old were asked to indicate the amount of time they spent with children during the last month, as well as the type of activities conducted. All households reported that during the past month members had spent six or more times with children under nine years old. **Figure 8** below shows that a high proportion of households reported that members participated in a range of activities with these children. Not many communities have such consistently high percentages.

Figure 8: Proportion of Households that Participated in Activities with Children Under 9 Years Old

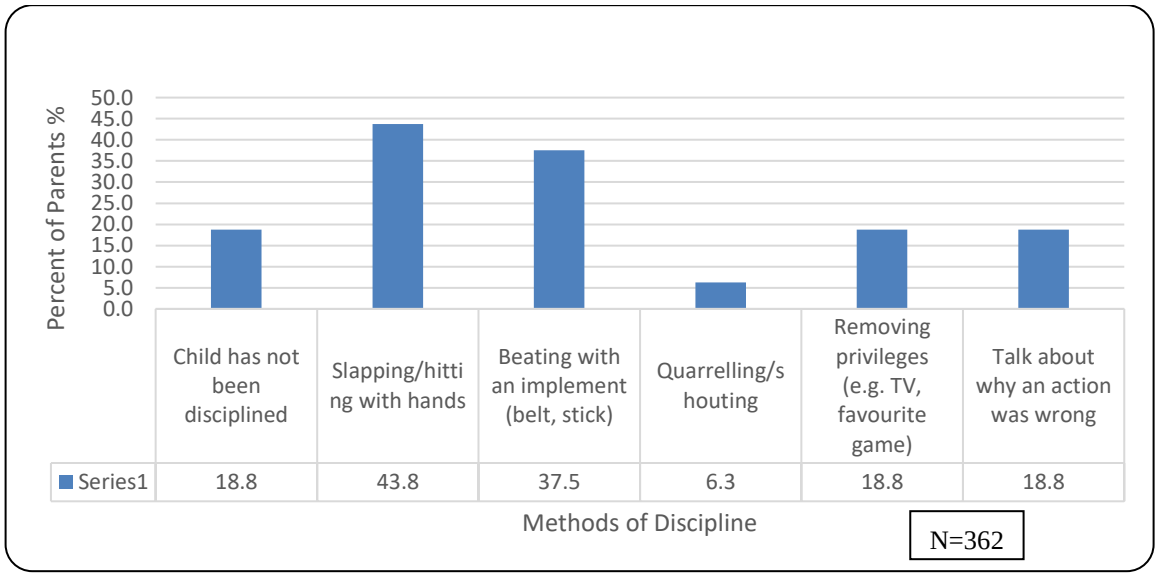


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: Multiple responses were allowed.

The majority of households reported that members did all the activities listed with their children. The highest was 100 percent who played games with children and the lowest was 81.3 percent who read or showed books to the child.

No respondent in households with children under nine years reported that they received training on positive parenting practices. Although most communities report low percentages (5-12%) of respondents who had received training, no other community has reported none.

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.*" Slapping and hitting were used as a disciplinary method by 43.8 percent of households, while beating with an implement (37.5 %) was also used. Less than twenty percent of households also used positive parenting methods such as talking with the chid about the behaviour and removing privileges (18.8% each).

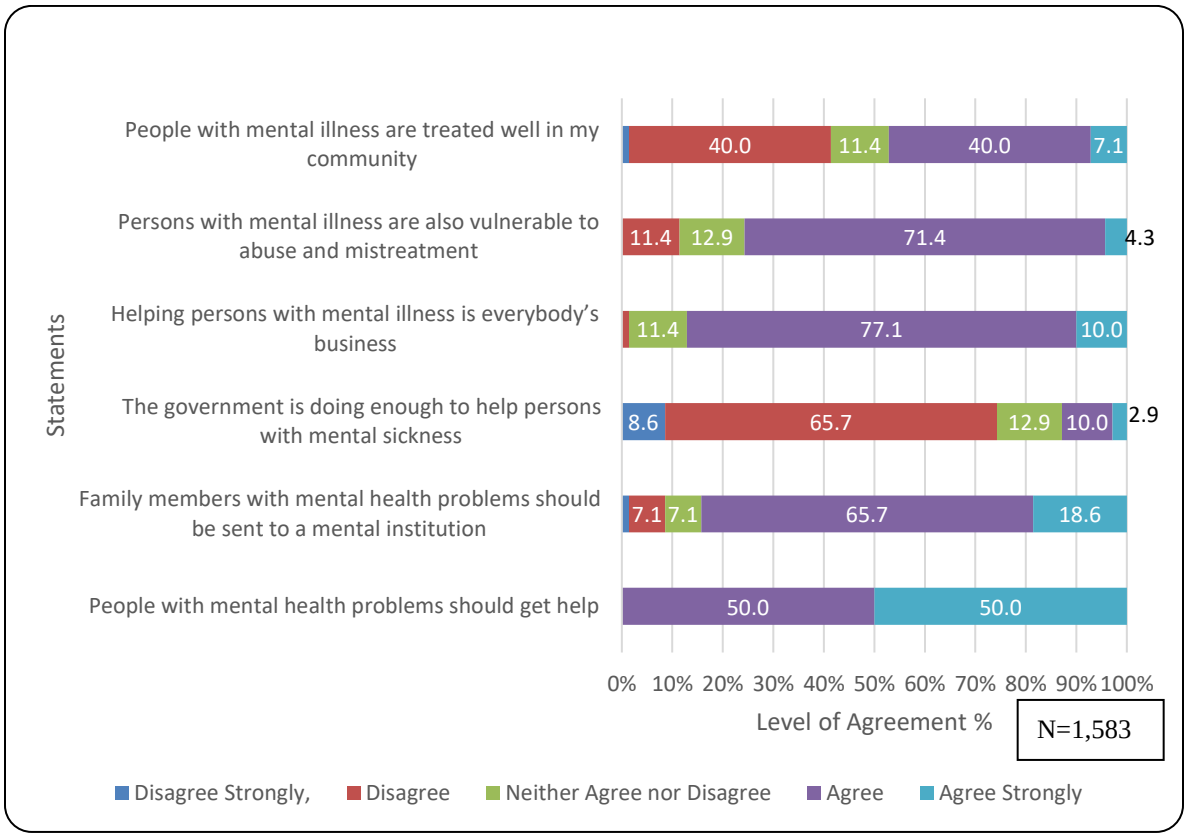
The data suggest that while adults in households were more inclined to use slapping and hitting as a form of discipline for children under nine years old, and beating with an implement (to a lesser extent), they also used positive methods such as talking to their child(ren).

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

3.2.10. 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 10** 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 Rose Gardens.

Figure 10:Level of Agreement with Statements on Mental Health



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

All residents agreed that people with mental health problems should get help and 87.1 percent agreed that helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business (**Figure 10 above**). More than four out of five residents (84.3%) agreed that family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution. Seventy-four percent (74.3%) of residents, however, disagreed that the government was doing enough to help persons with mental illness. Although 75.7 percent of residents agreed that persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment, they were divided regarding whether they were treated well in the community.

3.2.11. Health Status

Approximately 96 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 16.0 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 16.0 percent. Diabetes (6.9%) and Asthma (4.6%) were the other top causes of morbidity in this community. Only 2.0 percent of residents were covered by some form of health insurance. (**Appendix Selected Tables (Table 7) in Main Report**).

3.2.12. Gender Norms and Gender Based Violence

The beating of women by their men is a regular event in Rose Gardens as it is in many other communities. Both young people's focus groups estimated that a very high proportion of men do it – seven or eight out of 10 (men), nine out of 10 (women), noting that some fathers beat their baby mothers in front of the children. As in many communities the estimate of the older group is lower – three or four out of 10. They usually emphasised that it is not as prevalent as it used to be - nor as bad.

The young men did not offer reasons other than that some women love the beating: "*They work for it; dem will do things just for you to lick them."*[6] The young women indicated that men beat their women when they are 'broke', when they are frustrated and when they have not had sex. The older group also spoke of finance (or lack of) but added the lack of reasoning skills and jealousy or cheating as reasons for this behaviour.

One the reasons the older women indicated behind the reduction in beatings was that the tables have turned and "*Right now the woman them a beat the man them!"* Everyone acknowledged this. The young women indicated that the incidents were few, while the young men estimated that three to four out of 10 women do this. No-one discussed the reasons.

Most PEER participants, however, agreed that the man should be the head of the household. Their reason was that men were 'the ruler' 'the king' and because God decreed it. This gender norm was also linked to culture and reality of men providing the money.

[6] This is not a complete myth. For various reasons, some women yearn for these dysfunctional relationships; some men cannot in fact relate to these women. See Jennifer Jones/Violence Prevention Alliance. 2017. "*Findings from Residents' Feedback on Women and Children's Safety and Security in 13 Volatile Communities*." CSJP, Ministry of National Security.

They also believed that it was not okay for men to hit women. Other participants indicated that women should get hit sometimes and that there was nothing wrong with this act. It is noted that women who participated in the PEER interviews agreed that it was okay to hit a partner when defending herself. On the other hand, the men believed that hitting a woman was okay if she was disrespectful.

Jealousy, infidelity, and dishonesty were identified as the main causes of violence in intimate partner relationships. Participants suggested that walking away from the argument, leaving the relationship, and talking it out were ways to deal with disrespect or disagreements. They further suggested that training in counselling and exposure to new environments would support change in how conflict in intimate partner relationships is managed.

Participants also reported that most people on the ends would turn a blind eye to conflict between intimate partners in the community although some would intervene.

On the question of men having sex with girls under the age of 16 years, participants expressed their objections to that idea. They also expressed negative views about the acts of rape and incest.

3.2.3. Violence against other vulnerable persons

The older focus group reported that child abuse is happening but not on a wide scale. Two of the women described cases they have intervened in. In one the woman has warned the mother that she is going to report her. It seems to have stopped; she is currently watching the situation. In another case the mother was starting to beat her little boy because she had found him with another little boy fondling each other. *"But when I heard the beating, I had to run over the house and tell her she can't do that."* The woman got in touch with a social worker to advise and guide the mother.

The young men indicated that it is rare for a child to be beaten these days. This observation, however, is inconsistent with the household survey which found that 43.8% of parents or guardians slap or hit their young children under nine years old, while 37.5% beat their young children with an implement such as a belt or stick. The young women indicated that "*We don't too believe in beating*" but some persons do report if they were concerned while others did not want to be accused of interfering in people's personal business.

3.2.4. Social Expectations of Men and Impact on Criminal Behaviour

People on the ‘ends’ believed that being a man meant taking cate of children and themselves, being responsible, and having children. Participants also indicated that persons on the ‘ends’ were there to hang with friends, to counsel youth, and because they had nothing else to do. Many indicated that they did not think they were expected to be on the ‘ends.’

PEER participants reported that young men were on the ‘ends’ because they had no job and had nowhere else to go. They also had no guidance. Most participants expressed positive views towards men who were not on the ‘ends.’ They were perceived as being sensible.

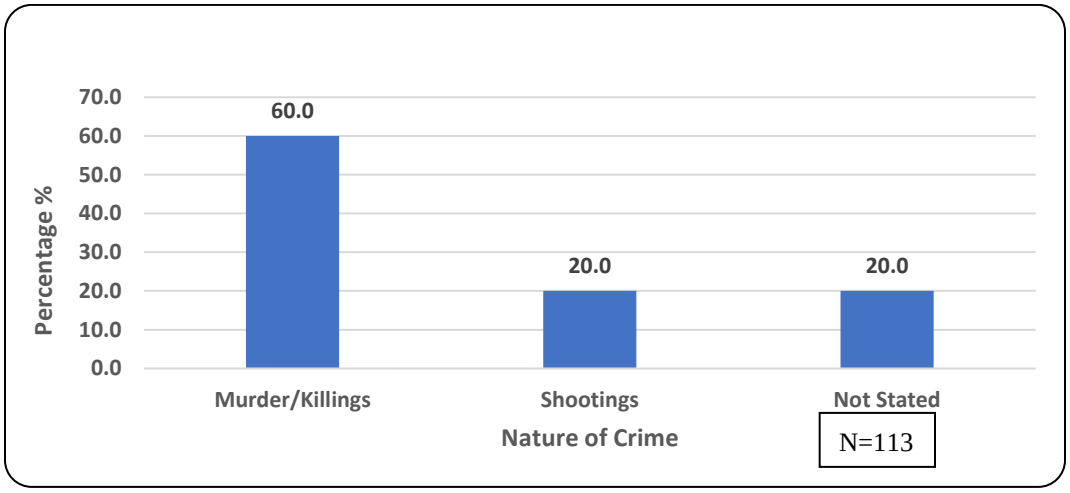
3.3. SAFETY AND JUSTICE

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

3.3.1. Rate of reported category one crimes

The household survey also indicated that the proportion of persons who reported that violent crimes took place in the community during the last twelve months were 60.0 percent (murders/killings) and 20.0 percent (shootings).

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 category one crimes to the police is, however, extremely low. This low likelihood is demonstrated by the results from the question on whether any member of the household has ever reported such incidents to the police. Just over ninety-nine percent (99.2%) of households has no member that has ever reported crime to the police. Only 0.8 percent ever reported other crimes to the police.

Table 14: 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 14** above shows, 50.0 percent of residents

reported that the police resolved crime matters reported to them while 50.0 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 15: Z Normal Test Proportion of Persons Feeling Safe Walking Alone at Nights

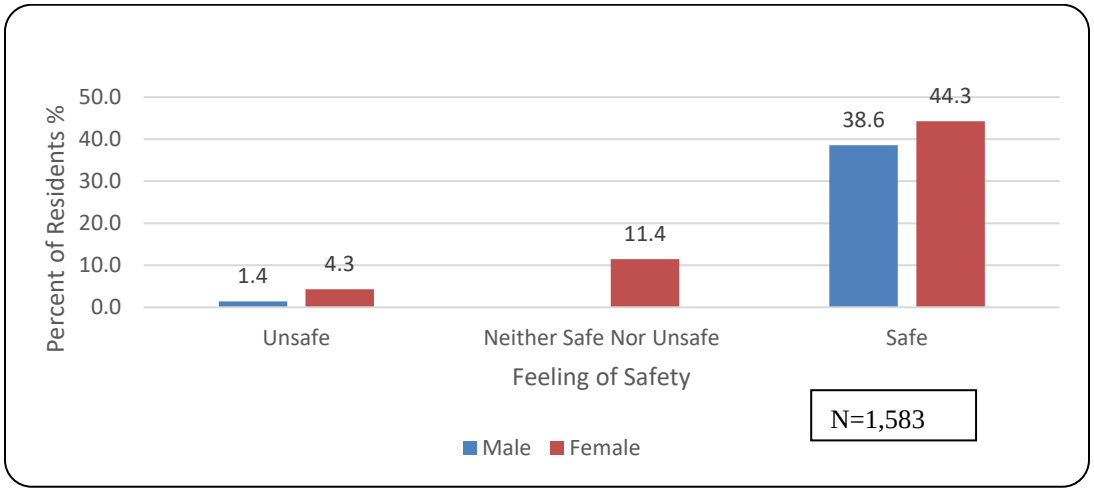
Response (Proportion of Total)		**Diff**	**Z**	**Significant Difference**		
Feel Safe	Feel Unsafe			0.05	0.01	0.001
0.609	0.391	0.218	8.59	1.96	2.58	3.29

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 $z=8.59$, $p<0.001$).

When the sex of the population is taken into consideration, the results show that both males (38.6%) and females (44.3%) reported that they felt safe walking alone after dark in Rose Gardens.

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

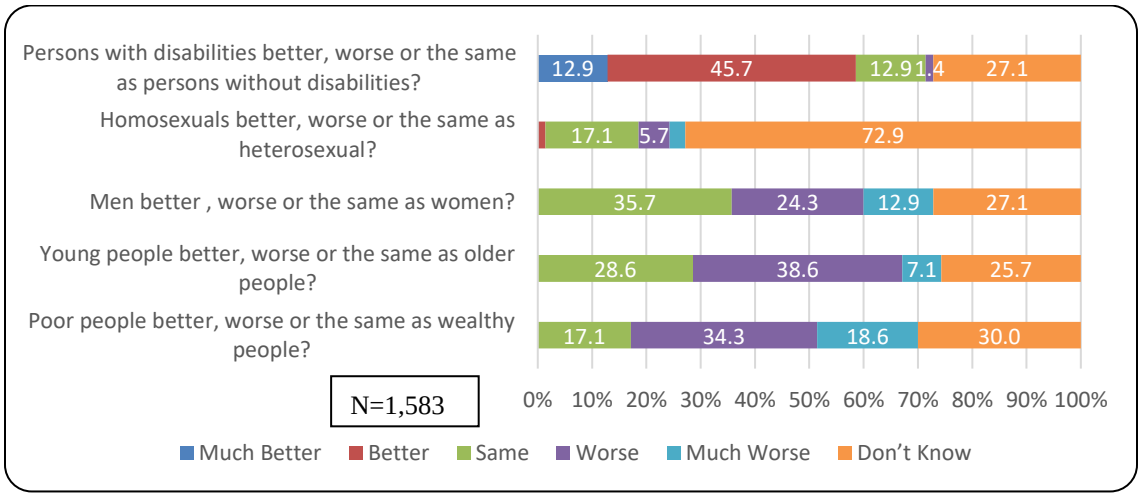


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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 13** below shows, more than half of the residents in Rose Gardens (58.6%) believed that the police treated persons with disabilities better or much better than persons without disabilities (30.9%).

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



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The majority of residents (72.9%), however, did not know whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals although 17.1 percent indicated that the treatment meted out to both groups was the same. While 35.7 percent of residents held the view that the police treated men the same way as women, slightly more residents (37.2%) believed that men were treated worse or much worse than women. Almost forty-six percent (45.7%) of residents in Rose Gardens also believed that the police treated the youth worse or much worse than older persons. Approximately 29 percent of residents, however, were of the view that men and women received the same treatment from the Jamaican police. More than half of the residents, 52.9 percent, believed that the police treated the poor worse or much worse than the wealthy.

Residents' perception of the police is also dependent on or related to the age of the resident (Chi-Square Test x_{21}^2=649.64, p<0.05, 21 degrees of freedom).

Focus group participants are asked "*How you feel about the service you get from the police*?" In most communities it is uniformly negative. Occasionally one or two people will praise the regularity of patrols. But in none of the other 16 communities has the criticism been so strong, so long, and with so many concrete examples to justify the criticism, as in Rose Gardens. The end result of this behaviour, which will be described below, is tragic*:* "*Them lacking; them have no behaviour. The truth is that the majority of the community would have sold out these gunmen a long time ago. But they have no trust in the police."* – Older man

The complaints can be divided into three categories:

<u>Their manner of approaching and talking to citizens</u>.

"*Dem tell yu bad words*" – Young man

"*Call elder 'Bway'*" – Young man

"*Them don't know how to talk to people. Them come in the community and them see you – 'Hey Bway' or 'Come yah, Bway."* – Older man

No war nah gwaan and them come and sometimes is even some elders and them just "*Guh inna yuh yaad!!!*" – Older man

"Them nuh come to yuh nicely and say, 'Good evening' and tell you they'd like you to come off the road. Now how you fi respond to a man wey a bway, bway you up? And a p'hole you up?" – Older man

Their behaviour in general.

"*Police will empty out your bag on the ground just to search it"* – Young man

"*You have a certain set a police who, when them come through, them nah talk to yuh, them just waan beat everybody. If them have pepper spray them use that too"* - Older woman

Their behaviour with women

"I ask police already for a ride and they said they not carrying me cause I'm not their woman. They eventually carried me after an argument."

"The police them sleep with the women."

The groups are asked: "Are community members willing to report complaints about police?"

1. Young men
   - *"Yes! Dem nuh fraid!"*
   - Who do they go to make the complaints: "*INDECOM"*
   - Do they usually get satisfaction? "*When yu and a police have a case, they will come and kill yu."*

2. Young women
   - "*We nuh fraid a them!"*

- Do they usually get satisfaction (after making the complaint)? "*No satisfaction from complaints. I reported one already and all they did was move him temporarily to Tivoli and now he is back at Central."*

3. Older Mixed Group

- *"Sometimes people go and make reports by Kingston Central, but nothing happens."* Older woman
- *"Some go to the Police Complaints office either on King or Duke Street."* – Older man
- *"I reported an incident with a police who always strap up, so you can't see his number at all. Eventually I saw him there and pointed him out. The only thing they did was to move him and put him at Tivoli Gardens. But right now, he's back in the community. They did nothing about it. But once he sees me now though he turns away his head."* – Older person
- "*The other day them did waan kill a youth in a him yaad. So mi tek up mi phone fi try video it. So, them fire shot over my head because mi try fi stop them."* – Older man
- "*Right now, like sey out of every 50 police, we might can find three who wi can really relate to."* – Older woman
- "*The good police them gone. These now ever hot."* – Older woman

Table 16: 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	32.1	28.6	7.1	21.4	35.7	33.3	25.0	16.7
Responding quickly when they are called (within 15 minutes)	32.1	21.4	28.6	42.9	14.3	19.0	25.0	16.7
Being approachable and easy to talk to	25.0	19.0	35.7	52.4	14.3	11.9	25.0	16.7
Supplying information to the public on ways to reduce crime	25.0	23.8	32.1	31.0	10.7	26.2	32.1	19.0
Ensuring the safety of the people who live in your Community	46.4	47.6	25.0	26.2	3.6	9.5	25.0	16.7
Treating people fairly and with respect	32.1	33.3	35.7	33.3	7.1	16.7	25.0	16.7
Patrolling your neighbourhood	64.3	52.4	3.6	21.4	7.1	9.5	25.0	16.7
Managing or fighting criminal gangs	32.1	26.2	17.9	16.7	25.0	40.5	25.0	16.7
Preventing police brutality	28.6	19.0	7.1	9.5	35.7	40.5	28.6	31.0

Statements	A Good Job (%)		An Average Job (%)		A Poor Job (%)		Don't Know / No Response (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Preventing corruption and crime among police officers	32.1	21.4	7.1	9.5	25.0	35.7	35.7	33.3
Dealing with public complaints	25.0	38.1	35.7	28.6	10.7	16.7	28.6	16.7
Dealing with domestic disputes and violence	35.7	33.3	25.0	35.7	14.3	11.9	25.0	19.0
Mean	**34.2**	**30.4**	**21.7**	**27.4**	**17.0**	**22.6**	**27.1**	**19.6**
Mean both sexes	**32.3**		**24.6**		**19.8**		**23.4**	

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019. Note: n=1,583 (M=633, F=950)

Regarding the job performance of the police, the data show that a mean of 32.3 percent of residents believed that the police were doing a good job in their community. A higher mean proportion of males (34.2%) compared to females (30.4%) believed that the police were doing a good job. Approximately 25 percent of residents of both sexes also believed that the police were doing an average job overall, while 20 percent indicated that the police were doing a poor job.

3.3.4. Community Justice and Safety

The young women indicated that they get no justice at Central but at least one has experienced justice in the court system. They, however, believed that Restorative Justice and Dispute Resolution would benefit the community.

The young men felt that they must work out their own justice. According to them, only women get justice in the Family Court and homosexuals get even more justice in court than women and other men. When the police hold a community meeting "*The real people nah come out; is only the big people and de business people."*

People on the 'ends' understood justice to mean fairness, getting a fair trial and getting satisfaction. Participants on the 'ends' listed the police, church, JP, MP, lawyer, court and the don as 'justice points.' They noted that the JP was only signing papers for friends and commented that the corner youths stepped in where others only looked out for themselves. They indicated that when they had issues with the police, they dealt with it themselves or complained to the Independent Commission of Investigations (INDECOM).

From the household survey it was found that approximately 15 percent of residents used a justice service during the past twelve months, primarily that of the Justices of the Peace (JPs).

3.3.4.1. Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice

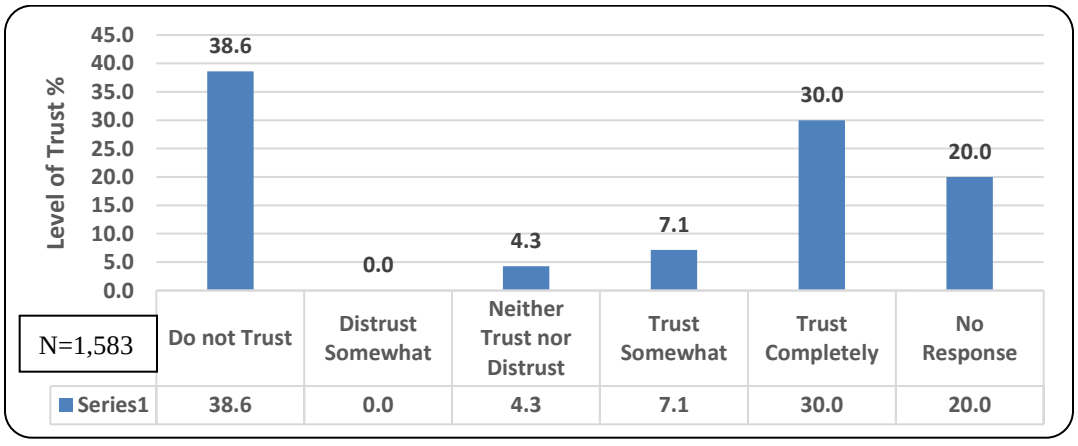
Persons on the 'ends' indicated that they were comfortable seeking justice from within their group or from the leader, as well as from a lawyer, the court, and the police. They indicated that the police were perceived as peacemakers while the don was seen as quick and fair. Persons on the 'ends' also believed that they provided fair justice and that the community could not have safety and justice without them.

Views were mixed on the question of whether people on the 'ends' hurt the community. Some believed that they hurt the community if they did not make the right decisions.

3.3.4.2. Level of trust and confidence in the justice system

Figure 14 below shows that a little more than one in three respondents (38.6%) in the household survey indicated that they did not trust the justice system, that is, the courts (Criminal Court, Traffic Court, Coroners Court, Family Court, Gun Court, Supreme Court). Approximately one in three residents (37.1%) also indicated that they trusted the justice system.

Figure 14:Level of trust in the Justice system



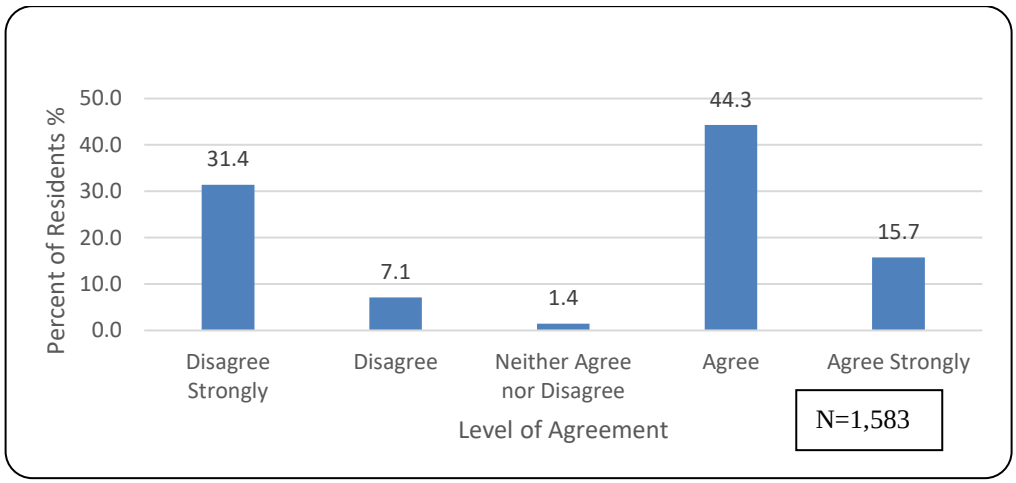
Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Participants on the 'ends' also regarded the justice system as slack, foolishness, in need of fixing, not treating poor people well, and not offering justice. They also believed that the justice system was unfair and wicked to them and that there was no justice for the corner youth. This group also regarded the police as corrupt, wicked, and like criminals. Specific officers were, however, regarded as doing the best they could and were good people.

3.2.4. Willingness to report crimes to the police

Figure 15 below presents the proportion of residents who reported that they were willing to report crimes to the police if they occurred in their community. The majority of the population in Rose Gardens were willing to report any incident or crime (including Category One offences[7]) to the police if they occurred in the community. Approximately 60 percent agreed or strongly agreed that they were willing to report crime that occurred in the community to the police. On the other hand, 38.5 percent disagreed, most strongly disagreeing, that they would be willing to report crime to the police.

Figure 15:Proportion of Rose Gardens Residents who are Willing to Report Crime to the Police

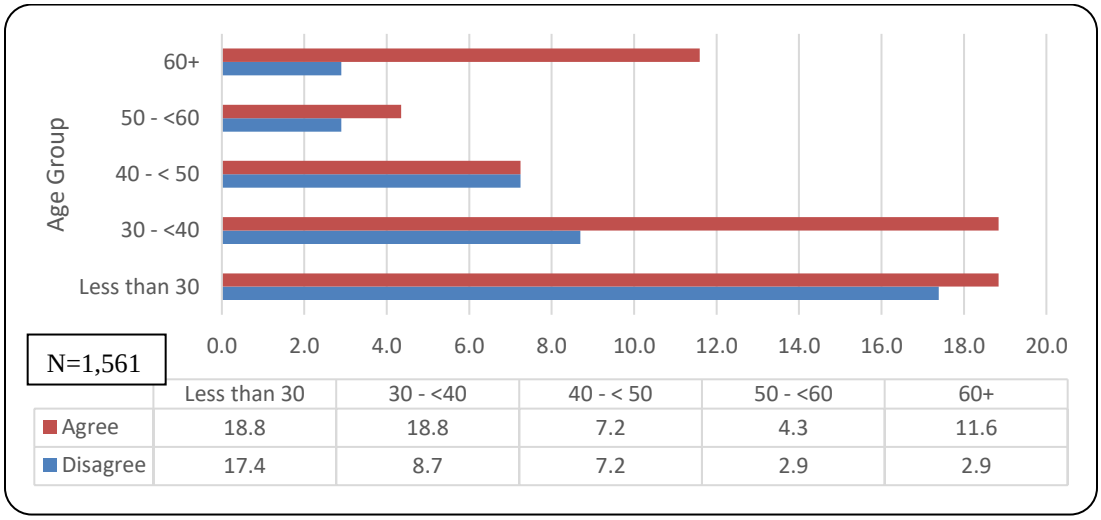


Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

[7] 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 Test x_1^2= 139.24, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). **Figure 16** below presents the proportion of residents who were willing to report crimes to the police by age of respondent[8]. Residents across age groups were not unanimous in their agreement that if anything happened in their community that they should report to the police, they were willing to do so. The under 30 age group and the 40 - <50 age groups were least likely to be willing to report crime to the police.

Figure 16: Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Age of Respondent



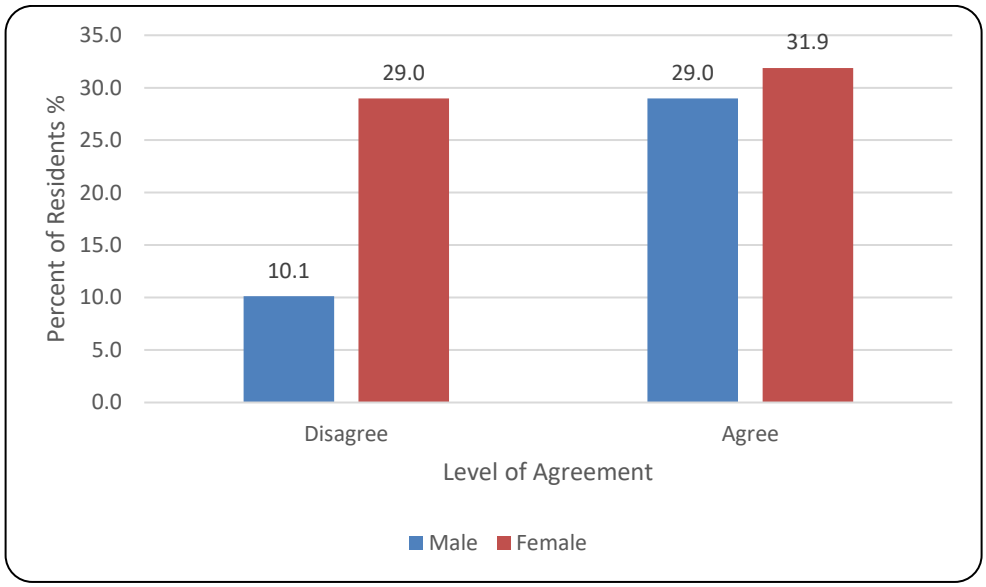
	Less than 30	30 - <40	40 - < 50	50 - <60	60+
Agree	18.8	18.8	7.2	4.3	11.6
Disagree	17.4	8.7	7.2	2.9	2.9

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

Willingness to report crimes to the police is also dependent on or related to the sex of the respondent (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 73.31, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). As **Figure 17** below also shows, 31.9 percent of residents were females who agreed that they were willing to report crimes to the police, while 29.0 percent of the residents were females who disagreed that they would report crimes to the police.

[8] 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 17:Willingness to Report Crimes to the Police by Sex of Residents



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.4. PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION

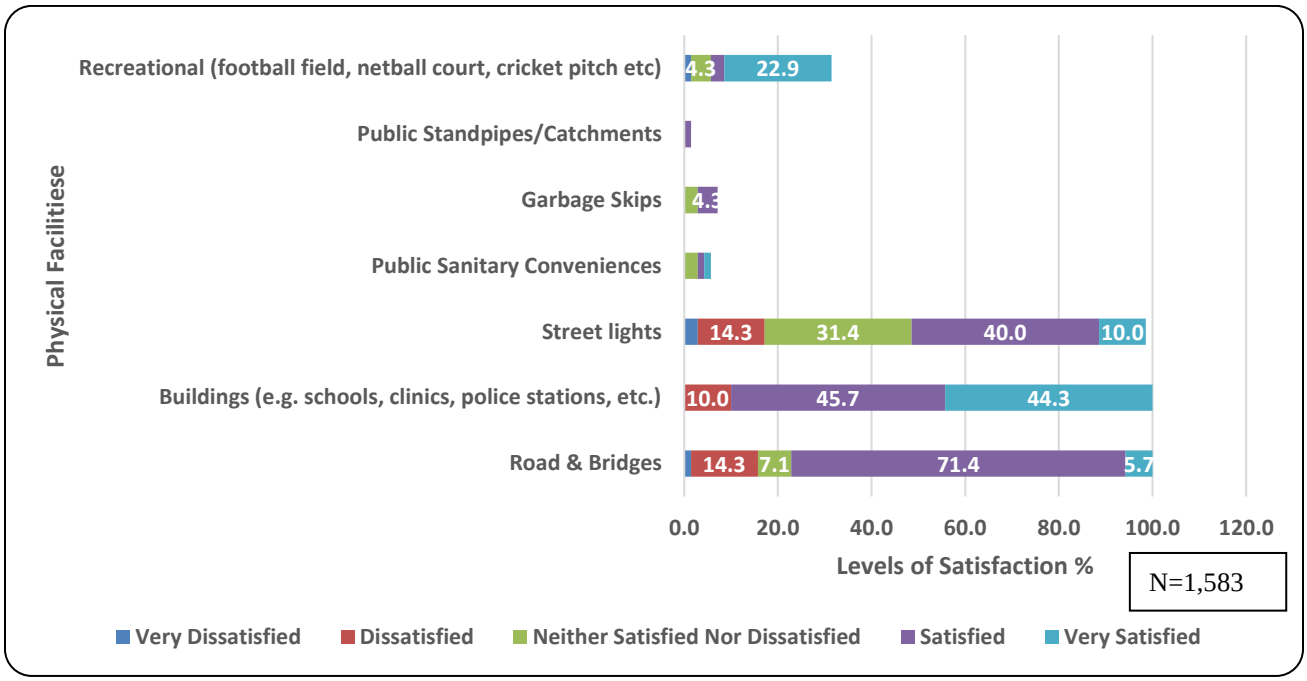
One of the more tangible pillars under the Community Renewal Programme is the physical transformation of vulnerable and volatile communities. The complete transformation from depressing living conditions to a more empowering and uplifting environment is also supported by Jamaica's Vision 2030 National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

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

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

The majority of residents in Rose Gardens were satisfied their buildings (schools, clinics, and police stations - 90.0%), roads and bridges (77.1%), and streetlights (50.0%). Fewer residents were satisfied with their recreational spaces (25.8%), garbage skips (4.3%), and public standpipes (1.4%). Survey respondents, however, indicated that public standpipes, garbage skips, and public sanitary conveniences do not exist in their section of the community.

Figure 18: 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

Data from the household survey indicate that residents in Rose Gardens did not use public facilities during the past 12 months. Approximately 61 percent of resident reported that no public facility exist in the community, while 39 percent reported that although public spaces exist in their community, they did not use them.

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 Rose Gardens was, however, generally good to fair as **Table 17** 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 Rose Gardens require repair and maintenance to be restored to their optimal state.

Table 17: Field Assessment of Rose Gardens

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	
Condition of Unoccupied Dwellings	Fair	
Proposed Shelters (for natural disasters)	Fair	
Schools	Good to Fair	
Private fences	Fair	a) Fencing material are somewhat sound. b) Fence requires minor repairs/ maintenance.
Roads (Main roads)	Fair	Road / bridge requires minor repairs to make them functional.
Roads (Secondary roads)	Fair	
Roads (Lanes)	Fair	
Bridges	Fair	
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)	Good	
Streetlights (Malfunctioning)	Fair	At least three streetlights are missing and malfunctioning.
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	Good to Fair	Although homeless or mentally ill persons are never seen at most locations, they were observed in other sections of the community.
Presence of mentally ill persons	Good to Fair	

Source: CRP Baseline Field Observation, 2019

3.4.3.Knowledge about Disasters and Risk Management

Household survey respondents were asked to indicate whether members of their households knew how to prepare for four disasters – namely fires, earthquakes, floods, and hurricanes. As **Table 18** 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.

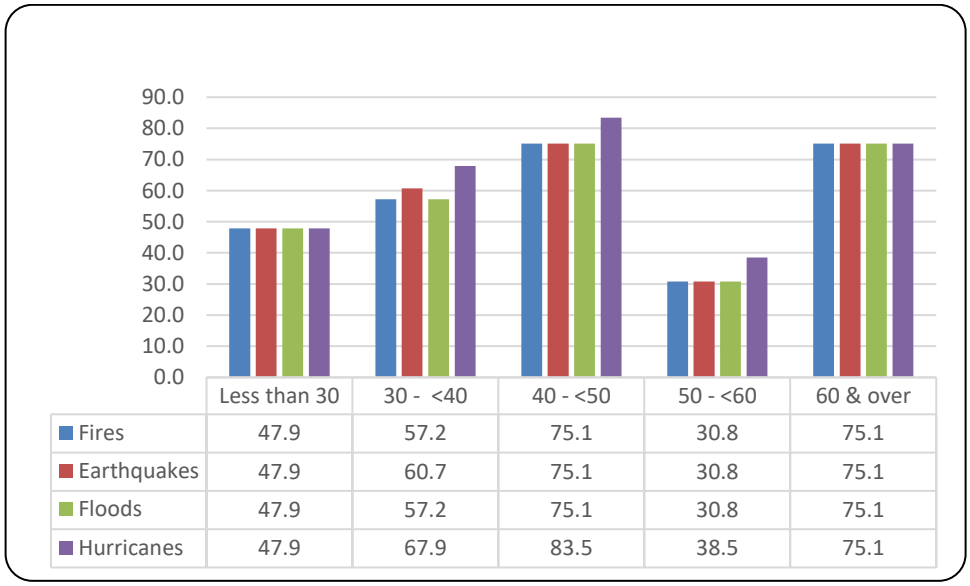
Table 18: Proportion of Residents Who Reported Knowledge of Disaster and Risk Response by Sex

Risks	Males			Females		
	Yes	No	Not stated	Yes	No	Not stated
Hurricanes	92.9	7.1	0.0	95.2	4.8	0.0
Floods	85.7	14.3	0.0	88.1	11.9	0.0
Earthquakes	85.7	14.3	0.0	90.5	9.5	0.0
Fires	85.7	14.3	0.0	88.1	11.9	0.0
Other	0.0	28.6	71.4	0.0	42.9	57.1
Mean	70.0	15.7	14.3	72.4	16.2	11.4

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019 Note: n=1,583 (M=633, F=950)

A high proportion of residents in the 40-<50 and the 60 and over age groups reported knowledge of how to respond to these disasters. Approximately 47.9 percent of residents in the youngest age group – persons aged 30 and younger - indicated knowledge of how to respond to disasters. Slightly more residents in each age cohort indicated knowledge how to respond in hurricanes.

Figure 19:Proportion of Residents who Reported Knowing How to Respond to Disasters by Age



	Less than 30	30 - <40	40 - <50	50 - <60	60 & over
Fires	47.9	57.2	75.1	30.8	75.1
Earthquakes	47.9	60.7	75.1	30.8	75.1
Floods	47.9	57.2	75.1	30.8	75.1
Hurricanes	47.9	67.9	83.5	38.5	75.1

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.4.4. Housing Quality

The Housing Quality Index (HQI) measures the housing quality in the community and is a composite index. The components of the Housing Quality Index were Electricity for Lighting (99.0%), Indoor tap (piped water) main source of drinking water (31.0%), Exclusive water closet (flush toilet) (18.6%), Exclusive kitchen (56.1%), Outer wall of dwelling constructed with block and steel (53.0%), and Number of persons per habitable room (1.50).

Table 19: 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 Rose Gardens is currently 52 percent, which is the lowest among the 17 communities. This is 19 percentage points below the overall HQI of 71 percent for the 17 communities. This HQI also indicates that a little more than a half 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 Rose Gardens, the proportion of household members who indicated that they were employed at the time of this survey was 48.0 percent.

Table 20: Crude Job Seeking Rate by Community (Sorted from Highest to Lowest)

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

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

As **Table 20** above shows, the Crude Job Seeking Rate[9] of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 8.6 percent.

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 21** below shows, only 15.5 percent of that segment of the labour force in Rose Gardens were certified. The sex breakdown shows 48.3 percent male and 51.7 percent female. The majority of persons with certification are in the 20 – 40 age groups.

The total proportion of the labour force in Rose Gardens with certification is 20.3 percentage points below the mean for all communities. This result for Rose Gardens also indicates that the proportion of certified persons in the labour force is the lowest compared with the other communities.

Table 21: 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**

[9] Formula used:

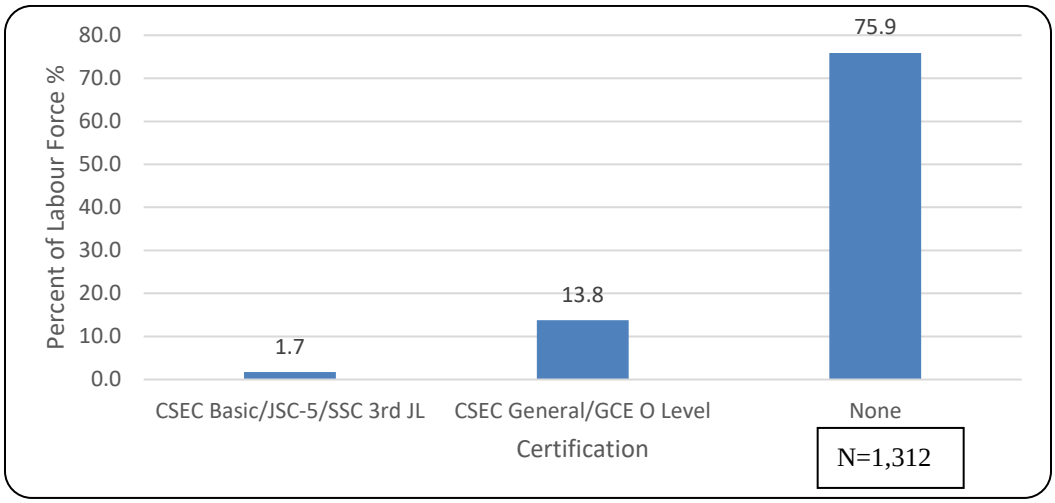
$$\text{Crude Job Seeking Rate} = \frac{\text{Looking for Work}}{(\text{Looking for Work} + \text{With Job not Working} + \text{Working}} \text{x } 100$$

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 20 below also shows the proportion of persons in the labour force in Rose Gardens who reported that they had secondary and tertiary level certification. Approximately 14 percent reported that their highest certification was CSEC General / GCE O Levels, while two percent were certified with CSEC Basic or JSC-5 / SSC 3rd JL. More than three quarters (75.9%) of the labour force in this community did not have any form of certification.

Figure 20:Percent of Persons in the Labour Force with Secondary Certification



Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

3.5.3. Means of Socio-Economic Survival

All participants on the 'ends' believed they could get out of poverty through getting a good job, education, remaining focused and uplifting themselves. They also suggested that working a traditional job such as a nurse, chef, or farming is what they would do if they were not on the 'ends.' Participants on the 'ends' indicated that they were prepared to various jobs if the chance arose. These included mason, electrician, customer service, soldier, and chef.

They estimated that amounts between $9,000 and $25,000 per week was a fair wage.

Participants also believed they could survive away from the 'ends' and getting a job and other opportunities were integral for them to move away from the 'ends.'

3.5.4. Attitudes to "hustling" and informal activities

Persons on the 'ends' in Rose Gardens understood hustling to mean making quick money through selling things, getting a job, and robbing people sometimes. They reported that persons hustled in order to feed their family and to make ends meet.

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

Persons on the 'ends' were divided as to whether there was a link between gang activity and poverty. They, however, noted that gang leaders were most likely to take care of people on the 'ends' and that 'ends men' were most likely to take care of themselves. It is noted that people on the 'ends' made their money from hustling, stealing, from friends, and from illegal activities.

3.5.5. 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[10] were selected after being processed using a Regression Model to determine the R-Square (R^2).

Table 22: Poverty Prevalence Index, All Communities (Sorted from highest to lowest)

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

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

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

Rose Gardens currently has a poverty prevalence of 22.9 percent, which is high. This poverty prevalence rate indicates that a little more than one in five households is living below an adult equivalent poverty line of JA$211,660.0 applicable to the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA)[11]. It is noted, however, that the poverty prevalence for Rose Gardens is 4.8 percentage points below the poverty prevalence rate for all seventeen communities.

Box 1: List of Variables Used in Regression Model.

Data Dictionary

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

3.5.6. Entrepreneurship

The business establishment survey found that businesses[12] within Rose Gardens were started in order to meet a need in the community (48.1%) and to make money (33.3%). Almost 41 percent of

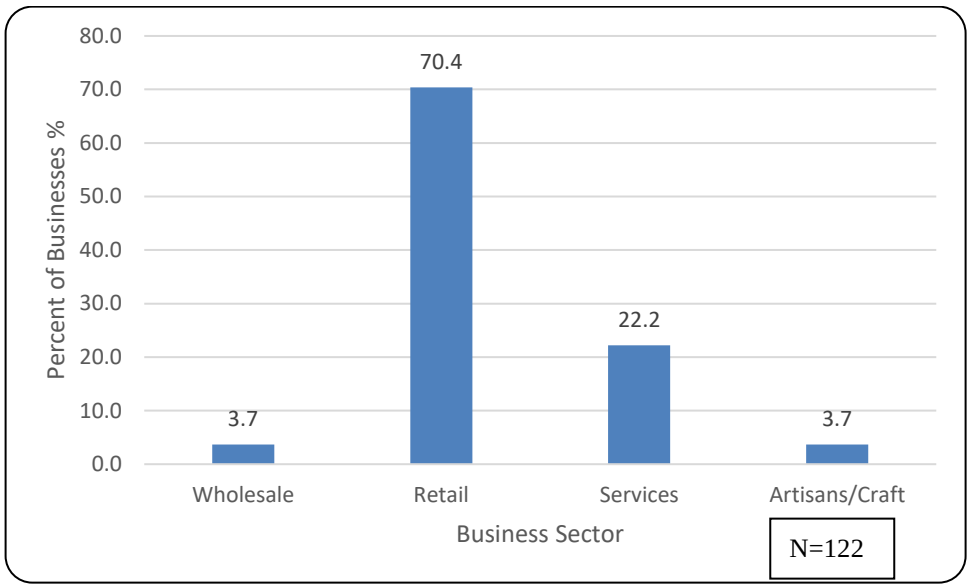
[11] These adult equivalent poverty lines were provided by the PIOJ for calculating the poverty estimates. KMA (JA $ 211,660.0), Other Towns (JA$ 201,720.5), Rural Areas (JA$ 187,834.9) and Jamaica (JA$ 199,567.5).

[12] 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.

businesses have been operating for less than 5 years while 26 percent have been in operation for more than 20 years.

Females owned 51.9 percent of the businesses in Rose Gardens, while males owned 48.1 percent. Approximately 70 percent of businesses in Rose Gardens were sole proprietorships, 19 percent were family owned, and 11 percent were partnerships. On average these businesses employed approximately two persons.

Figure 21: Sector in which Business Operates



Source: CRP Baseline Business Survey, 2019

These businesses operated mainly in the retail (70.4%) and the services (22.2%) sectors (**Figure 21** above) and offered a wide range of goods and services including:

- sale of water and juices (37.0%)
- sale of sweets and condiments (14.8%)
- woodwork, furniture making and repairs (11.1%)
- auto sales, repairs, and accessories (11.1%).

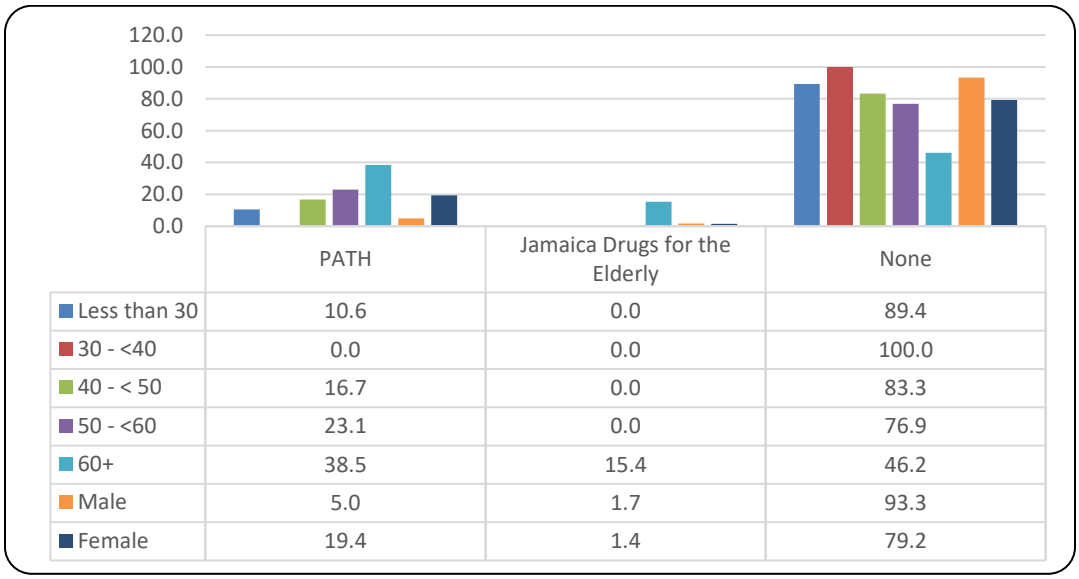
Eleven percent (11.1%) of businesses in Rose Gardens were registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica.

Approximately seven percent of business operators and employees received some form of training in Business Management / Operations within the last 12 months. Approximately four percent of business operators also received other forms of support (unspecified) during the same period.

3.5.8. Social Protection

Data also show that 14.4 percent of residents were beneficiaries of the Programme of Advancement through Health and Education (PATH) and other social protection programmes. Only 5.0 percent of males and 19.4 percent of females were beneficiaries of PATH. The vast majority (93.3% and 79.2% respectively) were not benefitting from any social protection programme.

Figure 22: Beneficiaries of PATH and Other Social Protection Programmes



	PATH	Jamaica Drugs for the Elderly	None
Less than 30	10.6	0.0	89.4
30 - <40	0.0	0.0	100.0
40 - < 50	16.7	0.0	83.3
50 - <60	23.1	0.0	76.9
60+	38.5	15.4	46.2
Male	5.0	1.7	93.3
Female	19.4	1.4	79.2

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The majority of the under 30 (10.6%), 40 - <50 (16.7%), 50 - <60 (23.1%), and the 60 and over (38.5%) age cohorts were beneficiaries under PATH[13]. No PATH beneficiary in Rose Gardens has transitioned from the Programme.

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

3.6. CHILDREN AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

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

These are:

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

3.6.1. Knowledge about the Childcare and Protection Act.

Households with children under nine years were asked to indicate whether they have ever heard of the Child Care and Protection Act. Youth aged 14 – 17 were also asked directly whether they have heard of this Act. As **Table 23** below illustrates, 40.0 percent of households with children under nine years had members who have heard of this piece of legislation. There were no data for youth in the 14 – 17 age group.

Table 23: 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.	**633**	**40.0**	**950**	**60.0**	**0**	**0.0**	**1583**	**100.0**
Youth aged 14 - 17 years.		**N/A**		**N/A**		**N/A**		**N/A**

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[14]. As **Table 24** below illustrates, however, less than a third (32.5%) of the youth who were aware of the male condom used[15] it. Condom non-use among youth in this community was 65.0 percent. The awareness of male condoms and the use of male condoms are statistically significant (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 65.29, p<0.001, 1 degree of freedom). That is, there is an association between knowledge of male condoms and its use among youth in the 14 – 24 age group.

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

	Used Male Condoms		**Did not Use Male Condoms**		**Total**	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Aware of Male Condoms	294	32.5	407	45.0	701	77.5
Not Aware of Male Condoms	23	2.5	181	20.0	204	22.5
Total	317	35.0	588	65.0	905	100.0

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

The practice of sexual abstinence among youth 14 – 24 is also low as no youth in this age group reported being aware of abstinence or practicing it. Practice of abstinence among this group is currently at 2.0 percent. The awareness of and practice of abstinence are statistically significant, (Chi-Square Test x_1^2= 19.00, p<0.05, 1 degree of freedom). That is, there is an association between knowledge of abstinence and its practice among youth in the 14 – 24 age group.

[14] 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.

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

Table 25: Awareness and Practice of Abstinence among Youth 14 – 24 Years

	Practiced Abstinence		Did not Practice Abstinence		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Know about Abstinence	0	0.0	679	30.0	**679**	**30.0**
Did not know about Abstinence	45	2.0	1,538	68.0	**1,583**	**70.0**
Total	**45**	**2.0**	**2,217**	**98.0**	**2,262**	**100.0**

Source: CRP Baseline Household Survey, 2019

4.0. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As one of the 17 communities surveyed for these Baseline Studies, Rose Gardens 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 Rose Gardens:

Governance

1. Citizen's engagement in their community is relatively low and the primary channel for engagement observed were community meetings. 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. Residents were generally satisfied with public services but were less satisfied with the streetlights and the National Works Agency (NWA).

3. 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 National Youth Service (NYS).

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

Social Transformation

1. Church Leaders and Justices of the Peace (JPs) were the most trusted actors in this community. The other actors assessed, including the CDC leadership, did not enjoy a high level of trust among residents.

2. 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.

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, domestic quarrels and fights, and conflicts with other communities, and family feuds 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 effective in resolving conflicts and disagreements that were reported to them.

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

6. All households had adults who spent time with their children during the past month (at least once). No parents / guardians of children under nine years received training in positive parenting practices. The data, however, suggest that while adults were more inclined to use slapping and hitting, and beatings as forms of discipline, they also used positive parenting methods, such as talking, with their children.

Safety and Justice

1. 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 Rose Gardens. 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 residents had mixed views on the effectiveness of the police 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. 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 were not able to indicate whether the police treated homosexuals better or worse than heterosexuals.

3. Residents gave the police a mixed assessment of their job performance in the community in areas 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.'

Physical Transformation

1. While residents were generally satisfied with most physical facilities, few were satisfied with their recreational spaces, garbage skips, and public standpipes (which were also reported as non-existent in some sections of the community). Recreational spaces, although they existed, were underutilised. The physical amenities within the sections of the community that interviews were conducted were good to fair 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 among the poorest of the 17 communities.

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, however, 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 high.

4. Most businesses were started to meet a need in the community and to make money and have been in operation for less than 5 years. Most of these businesses were owned by females who were also the sole proprietors. These businesses operated primarily in the retail and services sectors. Few of these businesses were registered with the Companies Office of Jamaica. Few business operators and employees received business development assistance and training during the last 12 months.

5. Access to social protection through PATH and other social protection programmes is relatively high. Individuals in the under 30, the 40 – 50, and the 60 and over age groups were the main beneficiaries of PATH.

Children and Youth Development

1. Awareness among members of households with children under nine years old about the Child Care and Protection Act was relatively high. There was no data on awareness among youth aged 14 – 17 years about this Act.

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 Rose Gardens. 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.	9.4%	Citizen participation in community-based activity is low 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.)	9.4%	By way of a proxy indicator – the percentage of the population who attended meetings during the last 12 months, it was determined that only 9.4 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 a part of the Downtown DAC[16]. The CDC is currently inactive.	
	Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision making[17].	• Member of Parliament: 48.6% • The church: 34.3% • Councillor/ Caretaker: 5.7% • None: 5.7% • Don't Know: 4.3% • Area Leader: 1.4% • 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 decision-making	See list above.	Responses from the household survey show that residents regarded the

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	and/or influencing decision-making		political leadership as influential in decision-making.
	Attitudes towards GOJ and other power holding groups[18]	Top institutions rated "Excellent" and "Good": • MoJ Victim Support, Mediation, and Restorative Justice service (100%) • MoH hospitals and clinics (94.3%) • HEART Trust /NTA (84.7%).	
i. Increased transparency and accountability in governance. 2.1.3. Improved quality of service by MDAs to target populations (under Social Transformation)	Level of satisfaction with public service delivery.	Public services / facilities with which most residents are satisfied and very satisfied: • Schools (100%) • the JPS (92.6%) • the NWC (91.2%) • Health services (88.5%) Public services / facilities with which fewer residents are satisfied and very satisfied: • Streetlights (40.4%) • The NWA (38.5%)	
	Level of alignment of partner programmes / projects with community priorities.	There is some alignment between partner programmes and community priorities.[19]	

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	**Most trusted actors:** • Church Leaders (70.0%)	

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

[19] 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
	neighbouring communities.	• Justices of the Peace (42.8%).	
	% residents (adolescents, adults) that feel a sense of belonging to Community.	Participants in the older focus group expressed a sense of belonging but indicated that some would leave if they could find "*somewhere quiet and peaceful*". Young men in their focus group expressed a similar feeling of belonging. Most persons on the 'ends', however, did not feel a sense of belonging in this communities.	
	Existing events/activities geared towards cohesion.	Communities use sporting events and recreational activities to bring about cohesion.	
	Perceived activities that would improve cohesion and or what they use to gauge the feeling of "belonging" – e.g. the use of the arts- dance groups, fashion.	Various activities to improve cohesion were identified. Almost every group identified the huge impact of organised sports on building community unity and engaging the youth.	
	Perceived barriers to cohesion and willingness to join cohesion building activities.	Various barriers exist – violence & conflict, poor police behaviour, unemployment.	
	Gender norms within intimate partner relationships	The results from qualitative research show that there was no agreement on the gender norms within intimate partner relationships.	
	Social expectations of men and impact on criminal behaviour – gang membership and gang violence.	There is a distinct social expectation to which men operating in the gang culture adhere. It is not, however, clear how such social expectations impact gang membership and criminal behaviour.	
	Inter-generational relationships - perceptions of youth & youth perception of others -elders	The feedback is mixed although tending towards poor inter-generational relationships.	
	Proportion of residents who believe that decision making is	72.5%	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	inclusive and responsive.	• Everyone has a chance to speak whenever a decision is to be made. 97.1% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 100% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 88.6% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative): 4.3%[20]	
	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.[21]	• Stress Management: 67.1% • Planning: 88.6% • Negotiating: 77.1% • Problem Solving: 74.3% • Conflict Resolution: 42.9%	
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: 11%	
	Perceived Safety	85.1% • Agree Strongly: 23.1% • Agree: 62.0% • Neither Agree nor Disagree: 9.8% • Disagree: 5.1% • Disagree Strongly: 0.0% **Also see graph**	

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

[21] 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
	Willingness to shift to another method of community management.	See discussion in the report.	
	Gender-based violence against women and other vulnerable persons.	See discussion in the report.	
	Social expectations of men regarding criminal behaviour (for survival).	Certain activities that are criminally sanctioned are regarded in some communities as normal "hustling" that is acceptable. An example is the sale of marijuana. Men are expected to hustle for survival, and this may include engagement in behaviour regarded as criminal.	
	Attitudes toward "hustling" and formal and informal activities.	Attitudes toward "hustling" are mainly positive as it is regarded as a necessary means of economic survival in these communities.	
	Perceived necessity of gangs and criminal leaders for community safety.	Gang members and persons on the 'ends' regard themselves as central to community safety.	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities reporting ability to traverse freely across (invisible) community lines[22].	99.2%	
2.2. Reduced vulnerability to abuse / victimization	Number / percentage of persons reporting victimization / abuse[23]	• Victimization 2.3% • Abuse: 0.8%	
	2. Percentage of population reporting use of violence prevention strategies.	Justices of the Peace (JPs) : 15.1% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.0% Mediation: 0.0% This is related to use during the last 12 months.	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
2.2.1. Improved health practices 6.1.3. Increased support for vulnerable children and youth (from Children and Youth Development)	Reported cases of teenage pregnancies[24].	0.0%	
	Perception of general health status	Proportion of residents reporting that they are in good health: 96%	
	Experiences, attitudes towards mental health	Percent of population in agreement[25]: • People with mental health problems should get help: 100% • Helping persons with mental illness is everybody's business: 87.1% • Family members with mental health problems should be sent to a mental institution: 84.3% • The government is doing enough to help persons with mental sickness: 12.9% • Persons with mental illness are also vulnerable to abuse and mistreatment: 75.7% • People with mental illness are treated well in my community: 47.1%.	
	Incidence of intimate partner violence	See discussion in the report.	
	Experiences using health services	Community experiences using health services are generally negative owing to the poor attitudes of service providers.	
	Incidence of smoking among youth	There were no responses from the household survey.	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
	Incidence of use of alcohol among youth[26]	Data not available	
	Incidence of drug use among persons 14 years and older	0%[27]	This finding is to be treated with caution in light of other evidence that suggest that drug use among youth occurs.
	Number of residents with knowledge of healthy lifestyle practices.	Existing secondary data were not received at the time of writing.	
2.2.2. Increased parenting skills and practices	Percentage of reported incidents of child abuse originating in CRP communities.	Requested data from CISOCA were not received at the time of writing this report.	
	Percentage of parents who report spending time with children.	100% Regarding how the time was used, the following are the responses to related questions: • 81.3% Read to or shown the child books • 93.8% Told stories to child • 85.7% Sung songs with child • 100% Played games with / played with child • 87.5% Spent time with child counting, drawing or naming things • 87.5% Took child on special activity	
	Rate of utilisation of parent places in CRP communities.	Data from the National Parenting Support Commission (NPSC) not received.	
	Number of parents exposed to training in disciplinary techniques who reject the use of corporal punishment as a method of discipline.	0.0% exposed to training on positive parenting practices. 37.5% 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.	• 12.5% reported quarrels/ fights • 12.5% reported family feuds	

[26] Variable used: Proportion of persons (14 < 17 yrs.) who tried/experimented with drinking alcohol.
[27] 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.	7.1% [28] The nature of the Category One Crimes reported by residents to have occurred within last 12 months. • Murder: 60.0% • Shootings: 20.0% • 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: 82.9% Males: 96.8% Females: 73.8% Age (%) <30 (73.1%) 30-35 (100%) 36 – 40 (100%) 41-45 (100%) 46-50 (80.0%) 51-55 (66.7%) 56-60 (100%) 60+ (70.0%)	
	Community perception of police	• Proportion of households reporting that the police are 'doing a good job in enforcing that law': 30% • Proportion of households whose members think that police treat poor people worse than wealthy people: 53%	
3.1.3. Increased school safety	Number of reported cases / incidences of disruptive behaviour in school.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit was not received.	
	Number / percentage of students reporting victimization / abuse.	The data requested from the Ministry of Education Guidance and Counselling Unit was not received.	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
3.1.4. Increased access to justice services at the community level.	Number of residents using available community level justice services.	**Use of Justice Services last 12 months** Justices of the Peace: 15.1% Restorative Justice: 0.0% Peace Management: 0.0% Mediation: 0.0%	
	Degree of existence of justice points – church groups, community groups, social groups etc.	"justice points" featured a mix of formal, established institutions and informal, community-supported entities and groups.	
	Perceived relationship between gang activity and justice.	See discussion in the 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: 30.0% • Trust somewhat: 7.1% • Neither trust nor distrust: 4.3% • Distrust somewhat: 0.0% • Do not trust: 38.6% • No response: 20.0%	
	Perception of self in relation to the justice system		
	Effectiveness of justice mechanisms	The data collected do not allow the analysis of the effectiveness of the justice mechanism.	
	Percent of complaints (police related, and non-police related resolved)	• Proportion of reported conflicts and disagreements resolved by the police: 100% • Proportion of reported recent incidents of crime resolved by the police: 50.0%	
	Willingness to report	60.0% reported a willingness to report incidents to the police.	

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Actual reporting[29]: 0.8% • Murder: 0.0% • Shooting: 0.0% • Rape: 0.0% • Aggravated Assault: 0.0% • Robbery: 0.0% • Break-in: 0.0% • Larceny:0.0% • Other crimes: 0.8%	

[29] 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[30] of residents with their area as a place to live.	• Road & Bridges: 77.1% • Buildings (e.g. schools, clinics, police stations, etc.): 90.0% • Streetlights: 50.0% • Public Sanitary Conveniences: 2.9% (94.3% indicated that none exists.) • Garbage Skips: 4.3% (92.9% indicated that none exists.) • Public Standpipes/Catchments: 1.4% (98.6% indicated that none exists.) • Recreational (football field, netball court, cricket pitch etc): 25.7% (68.8% indicated that none exists.) **See graph**	
4.1.1. Improved access to quality housing in targeted CRP communities	Proportion of residents participating in the housing contribution schemes.	• Contributed to NHT: 16.0% • Contributed to other housing schemes: 5.0% • Received benefits from NHT: 0.0%	
	Housing quality index[31]	52.0%	
4.1.2. Reduced informal settlements in targeted CRP communities	Percentage of households with security of tenure	• Owners of the dwelling: 26.0% • Owners of the land on which building is constructed: 23.0%	
4.1.3. Enhanced connective infrastructure	Percentage of dwellings with legal utility connections by type (water and electricity).	• Dwellings with legal water connection: 31.0% • Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity from grid: 99.0%[32]	

[30] Satisfied and very satisfied are combined.

[31] 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.

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
4.1.4. Improved water and sanitation	Percentage of households with access to potable water[33].	69.0%	
	Percentage of households with access to toilet facilities.	• Inside: 27.1% • Outside: 72.9% • Exclusive Use: 18.6% • Shared: 81.4%	
4.1.5. Healthy public spaces within communities	Number of areas covered by abandoned / derelict sites.	Condition of unoccupied dwellings and open lots: Fair[34]	
	Percentage of population using public spaces / facilities disaggregated by sex, age, type of space (e.g. Cultural and recreational).	• Green spaces: 0.0% • Cultural spaces: 0.0% • Recreational spaces: 0.0% • Multi-purpose spaces: 0.0%	
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: 94.3% ○ Fires: 87.2% ○ Floods: 87.2% ○ Earthquakes: 88.6% **See Graphs**	
	Percentage of communities that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted national frameworks.		

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

[34] 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[35] (disaggregated by age, sex, vulnerable and special need groups).	Crude Job Seeking Rate (proxy indicator) 8.6%	The Crude Job Seeking Rate of members of the labour force who are actively looking for work is 8.6 percent, which is relatively high when compared with the other communities.
	Barriers to employment	This subject was not discussed in this community.	
	Perceived impact of gang membership on socio-economic development of the community (link between gang membership and personal socio-economic development)		
	Percent of households in poverty	22.9% Poverty Prevalence Rate.	
	Means of socio-economic survival	See discussion in the report.	
	Number of persons in debt[36]	0.	
	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.	0.0%	
5.1.1. Improved employability	Percentage of individuals completing secondary level education or higher[37].	55.0%	

[35] 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.
[36] Statement used: ”I currently owe money” The response should be “true” or “false”.
[37]Question used: What type of School did {0} last attended?

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		• Basic/Primary / preparatory/Junior High: 26.7% • Secondary and higher: 55.0% • Other adult education: 2.3% • Other: 1.5% • None: 14.5%	
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).	15.5% • CSEC Basic/JSC-5/SSC 3rd JL: 1.7% • CSEC General/GCE O Level: 13.8% • NVQJ Level I&II/Cape Unit 1: 0.0% • CAPE Unit 2/GCE A'Level: 0.0% • Tertiary Certificate/Diploma: 0.0% • NVQJ – Level-III: 0.0% • Associate Degree/NVQJ – Level IV: 0.0% • Degree/NVQJ-Level 5: 0.0% • Higher Degrees & Professional Qualification: 0.0% • City & Guilds: 0.0% • Other: 0.0% **See graph for age and sex disaggregation**	
	Percentage of population in CRP communities accessing programmes to increase employment opportunities.	8.5% • HEART Academy/Workforce College: 6.6% • HEART-VTC/TVET institutes: 1.9% • HEART-SLTOPS/Apprenticeship: 0.0% • HEART – Other: 0.0% • 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.	0.0%[38]	

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
5.1.3. Entrepreneurship promoted	Number of MSMEs established.	Approximately 50 (or 40.7%) 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.	9 (7.4%) of 122 businesses received training for employees. 5 (4.1%) also received other forms of business development support.	

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.	Not applicable.	There were no schools serving this community that could be analysed for this report.
	Number / percentage of residents with knowledge about Childcare and Protection Act.	40.0%[39] among H/H with children <9 years. No data among Youth 14 – 17 years	
6.1.1. Reduced youth involvement in crime	Number of serious and violent crimes in which victims and / or perpetrators are under 18.	# of serious crimes: N/A % of Young Victims[40] Shootings: N/A Homicides: N/A Robbery: N/A Sexual Assaults: N/A	No data was provided by the JCF for this community.
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).	No Data available. The CDC is currently inactive.	
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: 55.6% Males: 33.3% (primarily the male condom) Females: 22.2% (contraceptive injection and pill)	
	Proportion of youth* practicing abstinence (KAPB). ***Note: Youth aged between 14 – 24 years.***	Overall: 16.7% Males: 16.7% Females: 0.0% Not sexually active: 5.6% Males: 5.6%	

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

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

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Analysis
		Females: 0.0%	
	Repeat pregnancy rate.	The data collected did not allow for the calculate the repeat pregnancy rate.	

Appendix 2: Dimensions of the Community Renewal Index Rose Gardens

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
1. Human capital	1.1. Educational Attainment	1.1.1. Percentage of students attaining Mastery on the Grade Four Literacy Test	Not applicable	There is no primary school linked to this community for which data can be collected.
		1.1.2. Percentage of students who attained the minimum standards in Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) Language Arts and Mathematics		The Primary Exit Profile (PEP) replaced the Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) in the 2018-2019 academic year.
		1.1.3. Percentage of high school graduates that have graduated with five CSEC subjects including Math and English	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	9.9% • CSEC General/ GCE O Level: 9.9%	
	1.2. Health status	1.2.1. Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.2 years (all) 70.5 years(males) 78.0 years (females)	National data used as a proxy in the absence of community level data.
		1.2.2. Adolescent birth rate (aged 10-14 years; aged 15-19 years) per 100 women in that age group		Household data was insufficient to allow for a calculation of adolescent birth rate.
		1.2.3. Morbidity rate, by cause	• Hypertension 16.0% • Diabetes 6.9% • Asthma 4.6%	These are the top three causes of morbidity for this community.
2. Security	2.1. Crime	2.1.1. Murders and	No murders	

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		shootings per 1,000 population	and shootings have been reported in this community.	
		2.1.2. Major crimes per 1,000 population, excluding murders and shootings	No data has been provided.	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	6	Number of active gangs.
	2.2. Community safety	2.2.1. Perceived safety	82.9%	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	Participants in the older focus group expressed a sense of belonging but indicated that some would leave if they could find "*somewhere quiet and peaceful*". Young men in their focus group expressed a similar feeling of belonging. Most persons on the 'ends', however, did not feel a sense of belonging in this communities.	

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
	3.2. Governance	3.2.1. Existence of legitimate broad-based mechanisms for decision-making	Yes	Approximately 90.0 percent of the household respondents were able to identify a group or individual who is influential in community decision making.
	3.3. Inclusive decision-making	3.3.1. Proportion of residents who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive	72.5%	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. 97.1% • No one is prevented from attending meetings if he /she wants to. 100% • Decisions are usually what the majority wants/agrees to: 88.6% • Nothing happens without the permission of the Leader (Area Leader/ Community Leader/ Political Representative): 4.3%[41]
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	100%	Related to conflicts and disagreements reported to the

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

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Indicator	Baseline Data	Comments
		related) resolved		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) 8.6%	The data collected did not allow for the calculation of the unemployment rate owing to the omission of the category of persons in the labour force who are interested in work should work become available.
	5.2. Poverty	5.2.1. % of households in poverty	22.9%	This is based on the Poverty Prevalence Index that has been developed.
		5.2.2. Standard of living index		
	5.3. Entrepreneurship	5.3.1. Proportion of locally owned businesses accessing formal loan/credit sources	4.1%	This data relates to access to grant resources only.
		5.3.2. Number of businesses, with total turnover	122 businesses (estimated).	
6. Healthy environment	6.1. State of the physical environment	6.1.1. Condition of the **built/physical environment** (social infrastructure)	Fair	Based on a field assessment checklist used by the Interviewers to assess the condition of amenities that they were able to observe. The scale used were "Good", "Fair", and "Poor".
	6.2. State of the natural environment	6.2.1. Condition of the **natural environment**	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 Rose Gardens

Project Name	Funding Agency	Implementing Agency	Project Status	Project Thematic Focus								
				Social Services	Youth &Educational Empowerment	Victim Support	Restorative Justice	Crime Prevention and Community	Community Infrastructure	Community Capacity Building	Community Sports & Recreation	Rose Gardens
Safe School Programme	United States Agency for International Development	Ministry of Education/Jamaica Constabulary Force (Community Safety and Security Branch)	In implementation		*			*				1
Career Advancement Programme	Government of Jamaica	Ministry of Education	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
Total				0	3	0	0	1	1	2	1	4

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.