

Jamaicans for Justice

Social and Economic Justice Project Survey Report

September 2006- March 30, 2008

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Summary of General Findings

SEJ Survey

Section 1: General Information

1. Identify the respondents gender
 - Masculine (male) 35.6 %
 - Feminine (female) 64.4 %
2. How old are you?
 - Under 18 years 7.3
 - 18-24 years 21.3
 - 25-31 years 14.6
 - 32-38 years 7.3
 - 39-45 years 11.8
 - 46-52 years 8.4
 - 53-59 years 8.4
 - 60 and over 20.8
3. What is your relationship status?
 - Married 27.7
 - Common-law relationship 14.7
 - In multiple relationships 1.1
 - Single 48.0
 - Widowed 5.1
 - Divorced 0.6
 - Other 2.8

Section 2: Adequate Standard of Living

4. For how long have you been living in this community?
 - Under 1 year 1.1
 - 1-5 years 9.6
 - 6-10 years 6.8
 - 11-20 years 23.7
 - More than 20 years 58.8
5. How many times have you and your family moved house in the last 5 years?
 - Moved 0 times [**skip to 7**] 89.0
 - Moved once 7.1
 - Moved 2 times 2.6
 - Moved 3 times 0.6
 - Moved 5 times or more 0.6
6. What caused/ motivated you and your family to move house:

7. How many persons do you currently live with, in your household, who are under the age of 12 years?
 - None 34.5
 - 1 person 21.4
 - 3 persons 8.3
 - 4 persons 4.8
 - 5 persons or more 4.8

8. How many persons do you currently live with, in your household, who are between the ages of 12 and 18 years?	
○ None	44.1
○ 1 person	29.2
○ 2 persons	17.4
○ 3 persons	6.2
○ 4 persons	2.5
○ 5 persons or more	0.6
9. How many persons do you currently live with, in your household, who are between the ages of 18 and 60 years?	
○ None	13.3
○ 1 person	22.0
○ 2 persons	28.3
○ 3 persons	16.8
○ 4 persons	13.3
○ 5 persons or more	6.4
10. How many persons do you currently live with, in your household, who are over the age of 60 years?	
○ None	62.1
○ 1 person	22.1
○ 2 persons	14.3
○ 3 persons	0.7
○ 5 persons or more	0.7
11. How many bedrooms does your house have?	
○ 1 bedroom	15.9
○ 2 bedrooms	33.5
○ 3 bedrooms	31.3
○ 4 bedrooms	13.1
○ 5 bedrooms or more	6.3
12. Do you have toilet and bathroom facilities at home?	
○ Yes	94.4
○ No (Go to 13)	5.6
a. Where are your toilet facilities located at your home?	
○ Inside my home	59.5
○ Outside my home	40.5
b. What kind of toilet facility do you use at home?	
○ Pit latrine	39.3
○ Flush toilet	60.7
13. Would you describe your housing conditions as “adequate”?	
○ Yes (Go to 14)	55.9
○ No	44.1
a. Why do you think that your housing conditions are not adequate?	
○ Lack of space	34.2
○ Lack of facilities	28.8
○ Poor conditions	34.2
○ Other	2.7
14. Does your house have piped water that is available for use most times?	
○ Yes (Go to 15)	56.3
○ No	43.8
a. How do you source your water?	
○ Community Tanks	14.1
○ Rivers (including all other natural sources)	19.2
○ Personal Tanks (including drums)	56.4
○ Other	34.6

15. Does your household have water reserves (e.g. black tank, etc.)?	
o Yes	66.5
o No	33.5
16. Would you describe your household's ability to provide food for its members as "adequate"?	
o Yes (Go to 17)	81.4
o No	15.3
a. Why do you think that your household cannot adequately provide food for members?	

17. Would you describe your household's ability to provide clothing for its members as "adequate"?	
o Yes (Go to 18)	84.7
o No	15.3
a. Why do you think that your household cannot adequately provide clothing for members?	

18. Have you ever tried to access any kind of loan from an official lending agency, e.g. bank, RADA, MIDA, JBDC?	
o Yes	17.8
o No (Go to 19)	82.2
a. Were you successful?	
o Yes (Go to 19)	76.7
o No	23.3
i. What were the barriers/ problems that you experienced?	
o Bad attitude by loan officer/ banking representative	16.7
o Inability to meet the financial requirements	16.7
o Inability to meet other loan requirements	66.7
o Fear and lack of knowledge about using lending agencies	16.7

Section 3: Work

19. Have you had a job, for which you were paid for at least a day, in the last month?	
o Yes	34.1
o No	65.9
20. What is your current work status?	
o Part time (Go to 21)	12.3
o Full time (Go to 21)	12.3
o Self employed (Go to 21)	17.8
o Other (Go to 21)	10.4
o Not employed (Go to 22)	47.2
21. What is your current occupation/ job	
o Construction	19.0
o Agriculture	33.3
o Teacher	9.5
o Service industry	17.5
o Vendor	6.3
o Nurse	1.6
o Other	12.7
a. Would you describe the environmental conditions in your workplace as safe (health and physical safety)?	
o Yes (Go to 21b)	69.0
o No	31.0
i. Why do you think that your workplace is not safe for your health?	

b. Are you satisfied that your working conditions are "just and favourable"?	
o Yes (Go to 21c)	70.7
o No	29.3

i. Why do you think that your working conditions are not just and favourable?	
<hr/>	
c. Do you feel secure in your job?	
o Yes (Go to 23)	72.7
o No	27.3
i. What are the reasons for your insecurity?	
<hr/>	
22. Are you interested in having a job?	
o Yes (Go to 23)	72.7
o No	27.3
a. Why aren't you interested in having a job?	
<hr/>	
23. Do you go looking, applying, or seeking for work?	
o Yes	50.3
o No (Go to 24)	49.5
a. When was the last time that you tried to get work? _____	
b. Do you experience difficulties in attempting to get a job?	
o Yes	88.5
o No (Go to 24)	11.8
i. What difficulties do you experience in attempting to get a job?	
o No response back from employers	15.2
o Age issues	2.2
o Physical limitations	8.7
o Need assistance with applications	4.3
o Lack of jobs	39.1
o Other	10.9
o Qualification issues	13.0
o Distance to work	6.5
24. How many employed persons are currently living in your household?	
o No employed persons	22.7
o 1 person	42.2
o 2 persons	25.3
o 3 persons	7.1
o 4 persons	2.6
25. What are the age(s) of the employed persons in your household?	
o Under 18 years	1.1
o 18-24 years	14.2
o 25-31 years	17.0
o 32-38 years	15.3
o 39-45 years	11.9
o 46-52 years	10.2
o 53-59 years	6.8
o 60 and over	7.9

26. What are the occupations/ jobs of the employed persons in your household?	
○ Teacher	10.7
○ Accountant	0.8
○ Agriculture	28.9
○ Self-employed	2.5
○ Service industry	27.3
○ Vendor	3.3
○ Nurse	2.5
○ Domestic helper	6.6
○ Construction	13.2
○ Police officers	1.7
○ Security guard	0.8
○ Government worker	1.7
27. About how much money does your family earn each month?	
○ Less than Ja. \$10,000	37.5
○ Ja \$10,000-20,000	29.9
○ Ja \$21,000-30,000	13.2
○ Ja \$31,000-40,000	6.9
○ Ja \$41,000-50,000	5.6
○ More than Ja \$53,000	6.9
28. From which sources besides your household's income do you receive financial support?	
○ Relatives and/or friends living abroad	46.1
○ Relatives and/or friends living in Jamaica	13.3
○ Relatives and/or friends living in your local community	6.7
○ Pension (local)	1.2
○ Pension (foreign)	0.6
○ Church	0.6
○ Other (state sources other than those listed)	1.2
○ No other source of income	30.3

Section 4: Education

29. What is the highest level of education that you have completed?	
○ Primary	36.4
○ Secondary/ High School	39.3
○ Tertiary	8.7
○ Other training (name training institution)	15.6
30. How many persons, in your household, have completed primary school education?	
○ None	4.9
○ 1 person	16.0
○ 2 persons	27.8
○ 3 persons	21.6
○ 4 persons	16.0
○ 5 persons or more	13.6
31. How many persons, in your household, have completed secondary school education (including high school)?	
○ None	19.6
○ 1 person	24.7
○ 2 persons	24.7
○ 3 persons	16.5
○ 4 persons	7.6
○ 5 persons or more	7.0

32. How many persons, in your household, have received educational training after high/ secondary school?	
o None	40.9
o 1 person	34.8
o 2 persons	17.4
o 3 persons	2.6
o 4 persons	3.5
o 5 persons or more	0.9
33. How many persons are currently living in your household, who are of school age (3-16 years)?	
o None (Go to 35)	31.8
o 1 person	27.3
o 2 persons	19.5
o 3 persons	11.0
o 4 persons	3.9
o 5 persons or more	6.5
34. How frequently do child(ren) attend school?	
o Every day (Go to 35)	82.9
o Most days (Go to 35)	14.4
o Occasionally	1.8
o Rarely	0.9
a. What are the main reasons for absence from school?	
o Illness	0.6
o Costs	0.6
35. Can all adults (over age 18 years) read and understand newspapers, books, letters, government documents, can figure out and add up a grocery bill, receipt for goods etc.	
o Yes	88.4
o No	11.6

Section 4: Property Ownership

36. Do you (or does your family) own the house and property in/on which you currently live?	
o Yes	74.3
o No	25.7
37. Have you or any other family members attempted to buy a house or purchase land in the community in the past 3-5 years?	
o Yes	17.6
o No (Go to 38)	82.4
a. Was the attempt at buying house or land successful?	
o Yes (Go to 38)	32.1
o No	67.9
i. What were the difficulties experienced in attempting to buy house or land?	
o No money to meet the financial requirements	70.0
o Other	30.0

Section 5: Healthcare

38. How would you rate the level of, health and physical, safety of the surroundings and conditions of your community?	
o Extremely safe (Go to 39)	31.6
o Fairly safe	55.9
o Unsafe	12.4

- a. What are the health and physical safety problems that exist?
 - o Improperly disposed garbage 50.6
 - o Air pollution from factories, mining, etc. 10.1
 - o Water pollution from commercial farms, factories, etc. 1.1
 - o Uncollected and poor garbage disposal services 20.2
 - o On-going or sporadic (from time to time) gang feuds 5.6
 - o Other 12.4
 - b. Do other residents or family members know that these health and safety problems exist?
 - o Yes 67.8
 - o No 32.2
39. Are the members of your household able to receive medical care when it is needed?
- o Yes 88.3
 - o No 11.7
40. Which of the following medical services does your family use currently or from time to time?
- o Regular/ routine medical visits 95.5
 - o Emergency medical visits 15.2
 - o Specialised medical care (for disabled, elderly, HIV+, etc.) 6.2
 - o Dental/ optical and other special services 24.9
 - o Other services 0.6
 - o No medical services used 2.8
41. Can your household readily/ easily afford to pay the costs associated with accessing the following medical services:
- | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|------|----|------|--------|------|
| o Regular/ routine medical visits | Yes | 60.9 | No | 27.6 | Unsure | 11.5 |
| o Emergency medical visits | Yes | 50.0 | No | 39.6 | Unsure | 10.4 |
| o Specialised medical care (for disabled, etc.) | Yes | 34.5 | No | 58.6 | Unsure | 6.9 |
| o Dental/ optical and other special services | Yes | 52.3 | No | 41.5 | Unsure | 6.2 |
| o Other services | Yes | 66.7 | No | 33.3 | | |

Section 6: Social Security

42. Does your household receive any social security (e.g. PATH, NHF, etc.) from the Jamaican government?
- o Yes 35.4
 - o No (Go to 43) 64.6
- a. Which social security benefits do you receive?
- o PATH 62.9
 - o NHF 38.7
 - o Other 8.1
43. Does your household currently have disabled dependents?
- o Yes 11.0
 - o No **(Skip all other questions)** 89.0
- a. How many members of your household are currently disabled?
- o 1 person 100.0
44. Do disabled family members currently receive social security benefits from the Jamaican government?
- o Yes **(Go to 45)** 38.9
 - o No 61.1
- a. Why are disabled members of your household not receiving benefits?
- o No application for benefits were made 27.3
 - o Fears and misconceptions about enrolment in social security programmes 18.2
 - o Lack of knowledge and information about social security programmes 54.5
 - o Other 45.5
45. Are you are satisfied with social security provided by the Jamaican government?
- o Yes **(Skip 45a)** 23.5
 - o No 82.4
- a. What are you dissatisfied with? _____

Description

Overview

The Social and Economic Justice Situation (SEJ) Survey was designed to gather information about household's experiences in realising key development rights. The survey was divided into seven core sections which asked respondents general and specific questions on the adequacy of their living standard (housing, food, and clothing) and their ability to realise the right to work, education, property ownership, healthcare, and social security. The Survey was designed to: complement qualitative data gathered through discussion sessions, provide us with the capacity to measure specific economic and social rights (ESR) indicators, and enable us to make informed guesses about the availability of and peoples' access to particular resources. We did not strive to make the data representative of the communities from which they were gathered, neither was there an attempt to represent the national population.

Issues of validity and reliability were not pre-planned and therefore any measure for such will be based on my articulation of the activities towards and during the data collection process. Simple random sampling was the technique used to select community organisations from the Social Development Commission (SDC) database of over 700 communities. Questionnaires were executed at our assessment workshops with participants—they were members of local groups and communities. The decision to participate in the Survey was entirely up to them—they were advised of their rights, the aims of the survey, and potential harm via a short discussion, letter, and consent form.

I wanted to separate myself from the data collection process because I felt that respondents would be more willing to share personal information with someone who they did not know—by the time of the execution of the Survey, I was actively interacting with many participants due to the previous facilitation of the education workshop. The numbers of respondents to the questionnaire in each community varied based on: workshop participants' interest to be interviewed, numbers of participants attending the assessment workshop, and the presence of a volunteer to execute questionnaires. There were two data collectors on two of 15 occasions (in Stewart Town and Springfield). On one of those occasions I worked with a volunteer to gather data. The assessment workshop held with residents of Rockfort was not attended by a volunteer—this accounted for only one participant being interviewed by me. This situation made it difficult to make informed guesses about the ESR situation of residents in that community, and therefore while the data is presented in the tables, much is not said of it in the narrative.

The individuals surveyed were treated as representatives of unique households and they are the core units of focus and comparison. The information presented about each respondent is cumulated with others from the same community and used to paint a bigger picture of it, thus enabling comparison with other communities using the same indicators. Not all respondents represented unique households in each community, in some instances more than one member of the same household attended the workshop and responded to the questionnaire. No plan was made for avoiding this duplication, therefore there is no way of knowing how many times a single household was surveyed. Further, we did not seek to find out responders' position within their households, therefore their position as head was not a consideration. Respondents were therefore not compared on the basis of male versus female headed households, rather male respondents were compared to females where it concerned a limited number of questions—those relating to individual information rather than household information.

This survey was not originally conceptualised as part of the SEJ Project, therefore no specific budget was requested for data collection independent of Project events. Although an allocation of US\$900 was made in year two for data analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), this was far below the actual cost for the software, leaving us no option but to outsource technical services to do the analysis using the software—this further restricted us to a specific number of questionnaires, 200.

General Information

Overview

Respondents were asked to identify their community, gender, age group, and relationship status in this section of the questionnaire. This was done to get a general understanding of some of the demographics of respondents. The attainment of such data also facilitated opportunities for disaggregating the data based on community, gender, age group, and relationship status. For the purposes of our evaluation, data was disaggregated primarily on the basis of respondents' community of residence, but gender disaggregation is also evident at specific points throughout this report. In describing the respondents to the SEJ questionnaire, I will take into consideration the following information: gender, community of residence, parish, age, and relationship status.

Respondents by Community & Gender

A total of 178 persons responded to the SEJ survey, executed over September 2006 to March 2008. Respondents represented a total of 15 communities drawn from 7 parishes and the 3 counties in Jamaica. On average there were more than 11 respondents from each participating community. Of the total number of participants 63 were males and 114 were females. At the community level Cuffie Ridge had the largest turn-out of males, with 9 of 14 respondents being male. Other communities, like Cuffie Ridge are the blind community and Fletcher's Land. One community, Deeside, had equal numbers of male and female respondents. All remaining 11 communities are dominated by female responders, with Freeman's Hall, Morant Bay, Albion Mountain, and Jackson Town having a significantly higher number of female respondents. Springfield recorded the highest number of respondents, 22 persons, while Rockfort recorded 1 respondent.

Table 1: Survey Respondents (disaggregated by community and gender)

Community Name	Identify the respondents gender				Group Total	
	Masculine (male)		Feminine (female)		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%
Albion Mountain	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	14	100.0%
Daniel Town	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	11	100.0%
Deeside	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	1	9.1%	10	90.9%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	10	45.5%	12	54.5%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	5	38.5%	8	61.5%	13	100.0%
Group Total	63	35.6%	114	64.4%	177	100.0%

Respondents by Relationship Status

The majority, 48 percent, of respondents are single followed by 27.7 and 14.7 percent of respondents saying that they are married and in a common-law relationship respectively. Single, as a relationship status, was in the majority in 7 of the 15 communities surveyed. This relationship category also dominated amongst males with 58.1 percent. Females dominated in common-law relationship with 18.4 percent. More females were also made single by widowhood than males, while more males were officially married.

Table 2: Survey Respondents (disaggregated by relationship status and gender)

Gender	What is your relationship status?														Group Total	
	Married		Common-law relationship		Multiple relationships		Single		Widowed		Divorced		Other		Co unt	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Co unt	% row
Male	18	29.0%	5	8.1%	1	1.6%	36	58.1%	1	1.6%			1	1.6%	62	100.0%
Female	31	27.2%	21	18.4%	1	.9%	48	42.1%	8	7.0%	1	.9%	4	3.5%	114	100.0%
Group Total	49	27.8%	26	14.8%	2	1.1%	84	47.7%	9	5.1%	1	.6%	5	2.8%	176	100.0%

Respondents by Age

The ages of respondents ranged from under 18 years to over 60 years. Thirteen respondents were younger than 18 years; there were 38 youth (18-24 years), 90 persons were between ages 25 and 59 years, and 37 persons over 60 years. Cuffie Ridge, Fair Prospect, and Albion were the communities with the largest percentages of youth respondents—57.1, 50.0, and 36.4 respectively.

Table 3: Survey respondents (disaggregated by age group)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Under 18 years	13	7.3	7.3	7.3
	18-24 years	38	21.3	21.3	28.7
	25-31 years	26	14.6	14.6	43.3
	32-38 years	13	7.3	7.3	50.6
	39-45 years	21	11.8	11.8	62.4
	46-52 years	15	8.4	8.4	70.8
	53-59 years	15	8.4	8.4	79.2
	60 and over	37	20.8	20.8	100.0
	Total	178	100.0	100.0	

Adequate Living Standard

Overview

This is the largest section of the Survey, containing 15 of the 45 questions that were posed to respondents. This section sought to gather data about respondents' residential stability; the numbers of persons living in each household according to specific age groups; housing infrastructure; perceptions of household's ability to provide food, clothing, and shelter; and access to business/ development loans. All the data presented in this section is disaggregated by community because the unit of comparison is the household.

Residential stability

Residential stability is assessed using three indicators: duration of residence in the named community, number of times moved in the past five years, and the reasons for moving. The majority of respondents, 58.4 percent, said they have been living in their current residential community for more than 20 years. This was followed by 23.6 percent reporting 11 to 20 years. More than 50 percent of respondents of ten of the 15 communities reported that they had been living in their residential communities for more than 20 years. 89 percent of the respondents have not moved once in the past five years, and all 15 communities recorded very high percentages of respondents saying that they have not moved once over the past five years.

Members of household by age cohort

87 of 140 respondents said they had no household members in the over 60 age group. 49 of 173 respondents said that they had two household members who were in the 18-60 years age cohort. 71 of 161 respondents reported that they had no household members who were between 12 and 18 years. 34.5 percent, the largest single majority, of respondents noted that there were no individuals between 0 and 12 years in their households.

Housing infrastructure

In gathering information about the housing infrastructure of respondents, we sought to find out the number of bedrooms, toilet facilities, and water resources. 33.5 percent of respondents said they had two bedroom homes, followed by 31.3 percent with three bedrooms. 44.4 percent of members of the blind community live in one bedroom homes, followed by 40.9 in Springfield, and 40.0 in Morant Bay. High percentages, ranging from 66.7 to 42.9 percent, of two bedroom houses were reported in five communities: Albion Mountain, Freeman's Hall, Watt Town, Daniel Town, and Fletcher's Land. Albion, Fair Prospect, Cuffie Ridge, and Jackson Town dominated in the three bedroom category. Albion and Jackson Town were also dominant in the four and five bedroom houses respectively.

Table 4: Number of bedrooms in respondents' houses

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 bedroom	28	15.7	15.9	15.9
	2 bedrooms	59	33.1	33.5	49.4
	3 bedrooms	55	30.9	31.3	80.7
	4 bedrooms	23	12.9	13.1	93.8
	5 bedrooms or more	11	6.2	6.3	100.0
	Total	176	98.9	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.1		
Total		178	100.0		

168 persons or 94.4 percent of all respondents said that they had toilet facilities at their houses. Of those persons with toilet facilities 40.4 percent said that it is located outside of their house. 39.3 percent of those who have toilet facilities identified a pit latrine as the sole type of toilet available at their homes. The 10 respondents who had no toilet facilities at their houses of residence came from five communities: Daniel Town, Blind, Springfield, Freeman's Hall, and Fair Prospect. Albion Mountain and Springfield had the majority of respondents with toilets located outside their homes as well as pit latrines.

Table 5: Existence of toilet facilities (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Do you have toilet and bathroom facilities at home?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	14	100.0%			14	100.0%
Daniel Town	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	100.0%
Deeside	16	100.0%			16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Morant Bay	10	100.0%			10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	19	86.4%	3	13.6%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	16	100.0%			16	100.0%
Watt Town	13	100.0%			13	100.0%
Group Total	168	94.4%	10	5.6%	178	100.0%

Table 6: Location and type of toilet facility (disaggregated by community)

	Where are your toilet facilities located at your home?				What kind of toilet facility do you use at home?			
	Inside my home		Outside my home		Pit latrine		Flush toilet	
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%					11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	10	83.3%	2	16.7%
Cuffie Ridge	11	78.6%	3	21.4%	3	21.4%	11	78.6%
Daniel Town	7	87.5%	1	12.5%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%
Deeside	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	8	50.0%
Disabled/ blind	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	1	12.5%	7	87.5%
Fair Prospect	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	2	18.2%	9	81.8%
Fletcher's Land	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	5	71.4%
Freeman's Hall	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	8	80.0%	2	20.0%
Jackson Town	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	11	91.7%
Morant Bay	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	3	30.0%	7	70.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%					1	100.0%
Springfield	4	21.1%	15	78.9%	14	73.7%	5	26.3%
Stewart Town	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	4	25.0%	12	75.0%
Watt Town	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	9	69.2%	4	30.8%
	100	59.5%	68	40.5%	66	39.3%	102	60.7%

56.6 percent of respondents reported that they had piped water that is available most times. All respondents from Albion, Morant Bay, and Fletcher's Land reported that piped water was available for use most times. On the contrary all respondents from Cuffie Ridge, Watt Town, and Freeman's Hall reported that their houses had no piped water that was available for use most times. All the respondents from Cuffie Ridge and Watt Town primarily sourced their water from personal tanks and drums. The majority of respondents, 72.7 percent, from Freeman's Hall source their water from rivers and other natural sources.

Table 7: Availability of piped water for use

Community Name	Does your house have piped water that is available for use most times?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge			13	100.0%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	100.0%
Deeside	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Morant Bay	10	100.0%			10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	13	59.1%	9	40.9%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16	100.0%
Watt Town			13	100.0%	13	100.0%
Group Total	99	56.3%	77	43.8%	176	100.0%

Table 8: Water sources other than piped system

Community Name	How do you source your water?							
	Community Tanks		Rivers (including all other natural sources)		Personal Tanks (including drums)		Other	
	Cases	% resp. row	Cases	% resp. row	Cases	% resp. row	Cases	% resp. row
Albion Mountain	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	9	90.0%		
Cuffie Ridge	3	23.1%	4	30.8%	13	100.0%		
Daniel Town					1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Deeside					1	50.0%	1	50.0%
Disabled/ blind							1	100.0%
Fair Prospect					1	10.0%	9	90.0%
Freeman's Hall	4	36.4%	8	72.7%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%
Jackson Town					1	100.0%		
Springfield			1	11.1%			9	100.0%
Stewart Town			1	25.0%	1	25.0%	3	75.0%
Watt Town					13	100.0%		
Total	11	14.5%	15	19.7%	44	57.9%	27	35.5%

66.5 percent of all respondents said that they had water reserves at their homes. The majority of respondents from the blind community, Fletcher's Land, Morant Bay, Freeman's Hall, and Albion Mountain do not have water reserves at their houses. All respondents from Albion, Fair Prospect, and Watt Town said that they had water reserves.

Table 9: Existence of water reserve system (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Does your household have water reserves (e.g. black tank, etc.)?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	4	33.3%	8	66.7%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	100.0%
Deeside	10	66.7%	5	33.3%	15	100.0%
Disabled/ blind			10	100.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	18	85.7%	3	14.3%	21	100.0%
Stewart Town	15	93.8%	1	6.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	6	100.0%			6	100.0%
Group Total	111	66.5%	56	33.5%	167	100.0%

Perceptions of adequate housing, food, and clothing

More than half, 55.9 percent, the respondents described their housing condition as adequate. Sentiments of satisfaction with the level of adequacy of housing conditions were strongest amongst residents of Albion, Daniel Town, and Jackson Town. Perceptions of inadequacy of housing conditions were strongest amongst the respondents from Freeman's Hall, Springfield, and the blind. The main reasons for such a high rate, 44.1 percent, of perceptions of inadequate housing conditions are: lack of space, poor conditions, and lack of facilities.

Table 10: Perception of the adequacy of housing conditions (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Would you describe your housing conditions as "adequate"?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Deeside	9	56.3%	7	43.8%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	7	31.8%	15	68.2%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	8	50.0%	8	50.0%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	13	100.0%
Group Total	99	55.9%	78	44.1%	177	100.0%

Table 11: Reasons behind perceptions of inadequate housing conditions

Why do you think that your housing conditions are not adequate?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Lack of space	25	14.0	34.2	34.2
	Lack of Facilities	21	11.8	28.8	63.0
	Poor Conditions	25	14.0	34.2	97.3
	Other	2	1.1	2.7	100.0
	Total	73	41.0	100.0	
Missing	System	105	59.0		
Total		178	100.0		

More than 80 percent of all respondents described their household's ability to provide food for its members as adequate. High costs for goods and unemployment were cited as the main reasons for the inadequacy of the households of the remaining 18 percent of respondents. The blind community, Stewart Town, Springfield, and Morant Bay were the main communities articulating difficulties in providing food.

Table 12: Perception of the households' abilities to provide food for members

Community Name	Would you describe your household's ability to provide food for its members as "adequate"?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	13	100.0%			13	100.0%
Daniel Town	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Deeside	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Morant Bay	7	70.0%	3	30.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	12	54.5%	10	45.5%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	11	68.8%	5	31.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Group Total	144	81.4%	33	18.6%	177	100.0%

84.7 percent of all respondents indicated that they could adequately provide clothing for family members. Lack of employment and money were the most popular reasons for difficulties in providing clothing adequately for householders. The majority of respondents who indicated difficulties in providing clothing adequately represented the community of Springfield.

Table 13: Perception of the households' abilities to provide clothing for members

Community Name	Would you describe your household's ability to provide clothing for its members as "adequate"?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	13	100.0%			13	100.0%
Daniel Town	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Deeside	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Morant Bay	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	10	45.5%	12	54.5%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	15	93.8%	1	6.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	13	100.0%			13	100.0%
Group Total	150	84.7%	27	15.3%	177	100.0%

Access to loan for Business/ Development

31 persons or 17.8 percent of respondents have attempted to get a loan for business/ development in the past. The majority of respondents who have attempted to get a loan come from Albion, Daniel Town, Stewart Town, and Morant Bay. None of the respondents of Albion Mountain, Fair Prospect, Jackson Town, Watt Town, and Rockfort have attempted to get such a loan. 23 of 31 respondents who have sought business/ development loans were successful, representing a 76.7 percent success rate. All respondents from Cuffie Ridge, Deeside, and Morant Bay who sought loans were successful. All respondents who applied from the blind community, Fletcher's Land, and Freeman's Hall were unsuccessful. The main reasons for failure were identified as: bad attitude of loan or bank officer, inability to meet financial requirements, fear and lack of knowledge about using lending agencies, and inability to meet other loan requirements. A higher percentage of male respondents have attempted to access business/ development loans—23.3 compared to 16.1 percent, but almost equal percentages of male and female respondents were successful in their attempts.

Table 14: Respondents' attempt to obtain a business/ development loan

Community Name	Have you ever tried to access any kind of loan from an official lending agency, e.g. bank, RADA, MIDA, JBDC?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	2	15.4%	11	84.6%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	100.0%
Deeside	4	25.0%	12	75.0%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
Jackson Town			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	3	13.6%	19	86.4%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	16	100.0%
Watt Town			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Group Total	31	17.8%	143	82.2%	174	100.0%

Table 15: Respondents' success upon seeking a business/ development loan

Community Name	Were you successful?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	2	100.0%			2	100.0%
Daniel Town	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Deeside	4	100.0%			4	100.0%
Disabled/ blind			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Fletcher's Land			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Freeman's Hall			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Morant Bay	3	100.0%			3	100.0%
Springfield	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
Stewart Town	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Group Total	23	76.7%	7	23.3%	30	100.0%

Work

Overview

The questions in this section were designed to get an understanding of the personal and household employment situation of respondents in each community. The indicators of the personal employment situation of respondents are: recent income history, employment status, current occupation/ job, perception of work environment, perception of work conditions, perception of job security, interest in having a job, attempt to seek work, last time work was sought, and problems seeking work. The personal employment situation of respondents will be disaggregated by community and gender. Household employment situation will be assessed based on: number of employed persons, ages of employed persons, occupation/ job of employed persons, average monthly family income, and supplemental income. This data will be disaggregated by community.

Personal Employment Situation

65.9 percent of all respondent said that they have not had a job for which they were paid in the last month when the survey was conducted. The majority of the respondents who were in this position were from the communities of Jackson Town, Freeman’s Hall, Cuffie Ridge, Albion Mountain, Fair Prospect, and Springfield. The data also showed that more female than male respondents—79 compared to 36 persons—did not receive an income over the month leading up to the survey.

Table 15: Recent income history of respondents (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Have you had a job, for which you were paid for at least a day, in the last month?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	3	23.1%	10	76.9%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	6	54.5%	5	45.5%	11	100.0%
Deeside	6	37.5%	10	62.5%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12	100.0%
Fletcher’s Land	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%
Freeman’s Hall	2	18.2%	9	81.8%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	1	8.3%	11	91.7%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	6	28.6%	15	71.4%	21	100.0%
Stewart Town	7	43.8%	9	56.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	100.0%
Group Total	60	34.1%	116	65.9%	176	100.0%

69 of 168 respondents identified themselves as part-time, full-time, or self-employed persons, making up a cumulative percentage of 42.3. The majority of self employed persons were found in Albion Mountain and Deeside. The majority of unemployed persons were found in Fair Prospect, Freeman’s Hall, and Springfield. More females than males were found in the other and unemployed categories. Those who chose other identified themselves as: student, retired person, housewife, redundant, and volunteer.

Table 16: Current work status of respondents (disaggregated by gender)

Respondents Gender	What is your current work status?										Group Total	
	Part time		Full time		Self employed		Other		Not employed		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Masculine (male)	8	13.6%	11	18.6%	14	23.7%	5	8.5%	21	35.6%	59	100.0%
Feminine (female)	12	11.7%	9	8.7%	15	14.6%	12	11.7%	55	53.4%	103	100.0%
Group Total	20	12.3%	20	12.3%	29	17.9%	17	10.5%	76	46.9%	162	100.0%

Table 17: Current work status of respondents (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	What is your current work status?										Group Total	
	Part time		Full time		Self employed		Other		Not employed		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	1	9.1%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%			6	54.5%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	2	16.7%			7	58.3%			3	25.0%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge			1	8.3%	2	16.7%	4	33.3%	5	41.7%	12	100.0%
Daniel Town	2	22.2%	3	33.3%	1	11.1%	2	22.2%	1	11.1%	9	100.0%
Deeside	3	21.4%	1	7.1%	5	35.7%	2	14.3%	3	21.4%	14	100.0%
Disabled/blind	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect			1	8.3%					11	91.7%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	2	28.6%	2	28.6%			1	14.3%	2	28.6%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	1	10.0%					1	10.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Jackson Town					2	20.0%	5	50.0%	3	30.0%	10	100.0%
Morant Bay	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%			4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort					1	100.0%					1	100.0%
Springfield	1	4.5%	2	9.1%	3	13.6%			16	72.7%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	2	12.5%	4	25.0%	1	6.3%			9	56.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	2	28.6%			2	28.6%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	7	100.0%
Group Total	20	12.3%	20	12.3%	29	17.8%	17	10.4%	77	47.2%	163	100.0%

The main jobs/ occupations of employed respondents are in the construction, agriculture, education, service, and vending sectors.

Table 18: Current occupation/jobs of employed respondents (disaggregated by community)

What is your current occupation/ job?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Construction	12	6.7	19.0	19.0
	Agriculture	21	11.8	33.3	52.4
	teacher	6	3.4	9.5	61.9
	Service Industry	11	6.2	17.5	79.4
	Vendor	4	2.2	6.3	85.7
	Nurse	1	.6	1.6	87.3
	Other	8	4.5	12.7	100.0
	Total	63	35.4	100.0	
Missing	System	115	64.6		
Total		178	100.0		

29 of 42 respondents said that the health and physical environment of their workplaces were safe. A higher percentage of males, 75 compared to 65.4 percent females, rated the health and physical environment of their workplaces as safe.

Table 19: Perception health and physical safety of workplace

Respondents' gender	Would you describe the environmental conditions in your workplace as safe (health and physical safety)?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Masculine (male)	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16	100.0%
Feminine (female)	17	65.4%	9	34.6%	26	100.0%
Group Total	29	69.0%	13	31.0%	42	100.0%

27 of 41 respondents said that they were satisfied that their working conditions were just and favourable. The respondents who felt that they had just and favourable working conditions represented: Albion, Cuffie Ridge, Deeside, and Daniel Town. A higher percent, 70.6, of males compared to females were satisfied that their working conditions were just and favourable.

Table 20: Satisfaction that working conditions are just and favourable (disaggregated by gender)

Identify the respondents gender	Are you satisfied that your working conditions are "just and favourable"?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Masculine (male)	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	17	100.0%
Feminine (female)	15	62.5%	9	37.5%	24	100.0%
Group Total	27	65.9%	14	34.1%	41	100.0%

Table 21: Satisfaction that working conditions are just and favourable (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Are you satisfied that your working conditions are "just and favourable"?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	100.0%
Albion Mountain			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Daniel Town	4	100.0%			4	100.0%
Deeside	2	100.0%			2	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	100.0%
Fair Prospect	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
Morant Bay	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	3	100.0%			3	100.0%
Stewart Town	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	100.0%
Watt Town			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Group Total	27	65.9%	14	34.1%	41	100.0%

29 of 41 respondents said that they felt secure in their jobs, the majority of whom were males. The strong level of job security felt by males was shared by the employed respondents from 8 communities.

Table 22: Feelings about job security (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Do you feel secure in your job?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	5	100.0%			5	100.0%
Albion Mountain			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Daniel Town	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Deeside	2	100.0%			2	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	1	20.0%	4	80.0%	5	100.0%
Fair Prospect	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	3	100.0%			3	100.0%
Morant Bay	6	100.0%			6	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	100.0%
Stewart Town	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	100.0%
Watt Town			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Group Total	29	70.7%	12	29.3%	41	100.0%

The majority, 80 respondents of 110, said they were interested in having a job. The respondents who were most interested in getting a job were from: blind community, Springfield, Fair Prospect, Daniel Town, and Morant Bay. Male and female respondents had roughly the same level of interest in getting a job.

Table 23: Interest in getting a job (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Are you interested in having a job?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	100.0%
Albion Mountain	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	9	100.0%
Daniel Town	5	83.3%	1	16.7%	6	100.0%
Deeside	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	9	100.0%			9	100.0%
Fair Prospect	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	7	63.6%	4	36.4%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	100.0%
Morant Bay	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	16	94.1%	1	5.9%	17	100.0%
Stewart Town	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	100.0%
Watt Town	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8	100.0%
Group Total	80	72.7%	30	27.3%	110	100.0%

Almost equal numbers of respondents have sought or attempted to get work as those who have not. A higher percent of males, 54.3, than females, 47.9, reported that they actively sought work. Respondents from Fletcher's Land and Jackson Town reported that all of them were seeking work. No one from Albion Mountain was seeking work, and one person from Morant Bay was seeking work.

Table 24: Respondents' active attempt to get work (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	Do you go looking, applying, or seeking for work?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%
Albion Mountain			2	100.0%	2	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9	100.0%
Daniel Town	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	8	100.0%
Deeside	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	4	50.0%	4	50.0%	8	100.0%
Jackson Town	2	100.0%			2	100.0%
Morant Bay	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	17	100.0%
Stewart Town	2	16.7%	10	83.3%	12	100.0%
Watt Town	4	80.0%	1	20.0%	5	100.0%
Group Total	55	50.5%	54	49.5%	109	100.0%

46 of 52 respondents said that they experienced difficulties in attempting to get work in the past. More females, 94.1 percent, than males, 82.4, report that they experience difficulties in attempting to get work. Respondents of 14 of the 15

communities articulated a number of difficulties in attempting to get work: lack of jobs, no response from employers, qualification issues, physical limitations, distance from work, need assistance with applications, and age issues.

Table 25: Barriers to work

What difficulties do you experience in attempting to get a job?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Response back from Employers	7	3.9	15.2	15.2
	Age issues	1	.6	2.2	17.4
	Physical Limitations	4	2.2	8.7	26.1
	Need Assistance with Applications	2	1.1	4.3	30.4
	Lack of Jobs	18	10.1	39.1	69.6
	Other	5	2.8	10.9	80.4
	Qualification issues	6	3.4	13.0	93.5
	Distance to work	3	1.7	6.5	100.0
	Total	46	25.8	100.0	
Missing	System	132	74.2		
Total		178	100.0		

Household Employment Situation

We sought to get an informed understanding of householders' ability to source income and provide for all its members. 42.2 percent of respondents reported that one employed person is currently living in their household. This was followed by 25.3 percent reporting two employed persons in their household. 22.9 percent of respondents said that they had no employed persons in their household. Community disaggregated data revealed that Springfield and members of the blind community had the highest percentages of households with no employed members. Albion Mountain had the highest percent of households with 1 employed person, 80.0, and Fletcher's Land boasted the highest percentages of households with 2 employed persons, 75.0.

Table 26: Number of employed persons per household (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	How many employed persons are currently living in your household?										Group Total	
	No employed persons		1 person		2 persons		3 persons		4 persons		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion			3	27.3%	5	45.5%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	1	10.0%	8	80.0%	1	10.0%					10	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	2	14.3%	6	42.9%	6	42.9%					14	100.0%
Daniel Town			3	27.3%	7	63.6%	1	9.1%			11	100.0%
Deeside	1	7.7%	7	53.8%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	4	40.0%	1	10.0%	3	30.0%	2	20.0%			10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	4	36.4%	3	27.3%	3	27.3%	1	9.1%			11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land			1	25.0%	3	75.0%					4	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	3	33.3%	5	55.6%	1	11.1%					9	100.0%
Jackson Town	2	28.6%	4	57.1%					1	14.3%	7	100.0%
Morant Bay	3	30.0%	2	20.0%	3	30.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%							1	100.0%
Springfield	8	50.0%	8	50.0%							16	100.0%
Stewart Town	4	26.7%	7	46.7%	3	20.0%	1	6.7%			15	100.0%
Watt Town	3	25.0%	6	50.0%	3	25.0%					12	100.0%
Group Total	35	22.7%	65	42.2%	39	25.3%	11	7.1%	4	2.6%	154	100.0%

Respondents reported that there were employed persons in all age groups ranging from under 18 years to over 60 years. The age group with the highest reports of employment were amongst persons in the 25-31 years age cohort, 17.0 percent. Persons under 18 years accounted for 1.1 percent of employed householders—this percent increases to 14.0 percent amongst 18-24 year olds. After 31 years there is a decline to 15.3 percent amongst 32-38 year olds, 11.9 percent amongst 39-45 year olds to single digits amongst persons who are 53 years and older. The main occupation/ job sectors of employed persons with the represented households are: agriculture, service, construction, and education.

Table 27: Occupations/ jobs of employed persons within households surveyed

What are the occupations/ jobs of the employed persons in your household?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Teacher	13	7.3	10.7	10.7
	Accountant	1	.6	.8	11.6
	Agriculture	35	19.7	28.9	40.5
	Self-employed	3	1.7	2.5	43.0
	Service Industry	33	18.5	27.3	70.2
	Vendor	4	2.2	3.3	73.6
	Nurse	3	1.7	2.5	76.0
	Domestic helper	8	4.5	6.6	82.6
	Construction	16	9.0	13.2	95.9
	Police officers	2	1.1	1.7	97.5
	Security guard	1	.6	.8	98.3
	Government worker	2	1.1	1.7	100.0
	Total	121	68.0	100.0	
Missing	System	57	32.0		
Total		178	100.0		

37.5 percent of 144 respondents said that their households earned less than Ja\$10,000.00 per month. As incomes increased, beyond \$10,000, the number of households within each higher income group decreased. Albion Mountain, Watt Town, and Springfield had high percentages of households earning below Ja\$10,000 per month. Fair Prospect and Stewart Town had higher percentages of households in the \$10,000-20,000 income group; while Fletcher's Land was dominated the \$31,000-40,000 group and Albion dominated in the highest income group. 46.1 percent of 165 respondents reported that relatives and or friends living abroad supplemented their income. This was followed by 30.3 saying that they had no other income sources and 13.3 percent reporting support from relatives and or friends living in Jamaica.

Table 28: Average family earnings per month (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	About how much money does your family earn each month?												Group Total	
	Less than Ja. \$10,000		Ja \$10,000-20,000		Ja \$21,000-30,000		Ja \$31,000-40,000		Ja \$41,000-50,000		More than Ja \$53,000		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row		
Albion			2	18.2%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	5	45.5%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	10	90.9%	1	9.1%									11	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	3	25.0%	5	41.7%	3	25.0%	1	8.3%					12	100.0%
Daniel Town	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Deeside	5	38.5%	5	38.5%	2	15.4%	1	7.7%					13	100.0%
Disabled/blind	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	1	14.3%	1	14.3%			7	100.0%
Fair Prospect	4	36.4%	5	45.5%			1	9.1%			1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land			1	20.0%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	1	20.0%			5	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	3	50.0%	2	33.3%	1	16.7%							6	100.0%
Jackson Town	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	2	40.0%							5	100.0%
Morant Bay	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%											1	100.0%
Springfield	11	61.1%	7	38.9%									18	100.0%
Stewart Town	3	21.4%	6	42.9%	2	14.3%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	1	7.1%	14	100.0%
Watt Town	7	77.8%			2	22.2%							9	100.0%
Group Total	54	37.5%	43	29.9%	19	13.2%	10	6.9%	8	5.6%	10	6.9%	144	100.0%

Education

Overview

The questions in this section were designed to garner information about respondents' education level and their household's education experiences. The following indicators were used to get a better understanding of household's education experiences: number of persons completed primary level, number of persons completed secondary level, number of persons receiving post secondary education or training, number of school-aged children, respondent perception of the regularity of children's school attendance, and adult literacy. Data will be appropriately disaggregated according to gender and community.

Respondents' Education Level

173 respondents completed this question, with 68 persons reporting that the secondary level was the highest education level completed—This was followed by 63 persons saying primary. Those completing tertiary level education represented 8.7 percent of all respondents. The majority of persons who completed tertiary level education were from Jackson Town, 40.0 percent, followed by Cuffie Ridge, 28.6, then Albion, 18.2 percent Fair Prospect and Fletcher's Land were dominant at the secondary level and Albion Mountain, Watt Town, and Stewart Town had the highest percentages of respondents at the primary level of education. More males than females said they completed secondary and tertiary education, while more females than males said they completed primary education and other training.

Table 29: Highest level of education completed (disaggregated by community)

Community Name	What is the highest level of education that you have completed?								Group Total	
	Primary		Secondary/ High School		Tertiary		Other training (name training institution)		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	1	9.1%	7	63.6%	2	18.2%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	8	72.7%	3	27.3%					11	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge			7	50.0%	4	28.6%	3	21.4%	14	100.0%
Daniel Town	6	54.5%			1	9.1%	4	36.4%	11	100.0%
Deeside	7	46.7%	6	40.0%			2	13.3%	15	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	2	20.0%	3	30.0%			5	50.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	1	8.3%	9	75.0%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	1	14.3%	5	71.4%			1	14.3%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	6	54.5%	5	45.5%					11	100.0%
Jackson Town	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	3	30.0%	10	100.0%
Morant Bay	3	30.0%	4	40.0%			3	30.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%					1	100.0%
Springfield	5	22.7%	14	63.6%	1	4.5%	2	9.1%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	10	66.7%	2	13.3%	2	13.3%	1	6.7%	15	100.0%
Watt Town	11	84.6%	1	7.7%			1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Group Total	63	36.4%	68	39.3%	15	8.7%	27	15.6%	173	100.0%

Households' Education Experiences

The largest percentages of persons who completed primary school education within the households of respondents were two persons. In the case of secondary level education the majority of household members who completed were either 1 or 2 persons. 40.9 percent of respondents to this question noted that no one in their houses had completed education or training after completing the secondary level of education.

31.8 percent of 154 respondents indicated that they had no school-aged (3-16 years) children in their homes. The largest percentage, 27.3, of respondents who had school-aged children had only one child. This was followed by 19.5 percent with 2 children and 11.0 percent with three children within the household. The majority of households with no children were from Cuffie Ridge and the blind community. Fletchers Land had the most households with one school aged child.

82.9 percent of 111 respondents said that children attended school every day, followed by 14.4 percent attending school most days. Whenever there were absences transportation, costs, and illnesses were identified as the barriers.

11.6 percent of respondents said that they had family members living in their households who could not read and understand newspapers, books, letters, and so on. The majority of these persons came from blind respondents and those from Watt Town.

Table 30: Number of school aged children in respondents' households

Number of school aged (3-16 yrs) children in household		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None (Go to 35)	49	27.5	31.8	31.8
	1 person	42	23.6	27.3	59.1
	2 persons	30	16.9	19.5	78.6
	3 persons	17	9.6	11.0	89.6
	4 persons	6	3.4	3.9	93.5
	5 persons or more	10	5.6	6.5	100.0
	Total	154	86.5	100.0	
Missing	System	24	13.5		
Total		178	100.0		

Table 31: Number of school aged children in respondents' households

How frequently do children attend school?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Every day	92	51.7	82.9	82.9
	Most days	16	9.0	14.4	97.3
	Occasionally	2	1.1	1.8	99.1
	Rarely	1	.6	.9	100.0
	Total	111	62.4	100.0	
Missing	System	67	37.6		
Total		178	100.0		

Table 32: Ability of adult members of households to read and understand newspapers, books, etc.

Community Name	Can all adults (over age 18 years) read and understand newspapers, books, letters, government documents, can figure out and add up a grocery bill, receipt for goods etc.				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	14	100.0%			14	100.0%
Daniel Town	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Deeside	13	92.9%	1	7.1%	14	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	8	88.9%	1	11.1%	9	100.0%
Fair Prospect	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	9	81.8%	2	18.2%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	9	90.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	17	85.0%	3	15.0%	20	100.0%
Stewart Town	16	100.0%			16	100.0%
Watt Town	9	69.2%	4	30.8%	13	100.0%
Group Total	153	88.4%	20	11.6%	173	100.0%

Property

Overview

This section was designed to find out respondents ownership of and access to property. This data is disaggregated only by community. The indicators it uses to measure ownership of and access to property are: ownership of current residence, attempt to purchase property, success/ failure at purchase attempt, and problems experienced in attempting to purchase land or house.

Ownership of and Access to Property

74.3 percent of 175 respondents said that either they or their families were the owners of the property on which they currently lived. Communities with low rates of ownership were primarily from the blind community, Springfield, Fletcher's Land, Fair Prospect, and Albion.

Table 33: Ownership of current place of residence (disaggregated by community)

Community Name		Do you (or does your family) own the house and property in/on which you currently live?				Group Total	
		Yes		No		Count	% row
		Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%	
Albion Mountain	11	100.0%			11	100.0%	
Cuffie Ridge	12	85.7%	2	14.3%	14	100.0%	
Daniel Town	10	90.9%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%	
Deeside	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	16	100.0%	
Disabled/ blind	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	100.0%	
Fair Prospect	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	12	100.0%	
Fletcher's Land	4	57.1%	3	42.9%	7	100.0%	
Freeman's Hall	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	100.0%	
Jackson Town	11	91.7%	1	8.3%	12	100.0%	
Morant Bay	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%	
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%	
Springfield	12	57.1%	9	42.9%	21	100.0%	
Stewart Town	13	81.3%	3	18.8%	16	100.0%	
Watt Town	11	84.6%	2	15.4%	13	100.0%	
Group Total	130	74.3%	45	25.7%	175	100.0%	

82.4 percent of 165 respondents said that neither they nor another family member has attempted to buy a house or land in the past 3 to 5 years. Fletcher's Land and Freeman's Hall were the communities whose respondents had the highest reports of attempts at purchasing property. 32.1 percent of 28 respondents affirmed that their attempts at purchasing property in the past 3 to 5 years were successful. The majority of unsuccessful persons/ households felt that the main barrier was their inability to meet the financial requirements.

Table 34: Attempt at purchasing property

Community Name	Have you or any other family members attempted to buy a house or purchase land in the community in the past 3-5 years?				Group Total	
					Count	% row
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	1	8.3%	11	91.7%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	2	15.4%	11	84.6%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Deeside	2	15.4%	11	84.6%	13	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	1	10.0%	9	90.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	3	33.3%	6	66.7%	9	100.0%
Jackson Town			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Morant Bay	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	5	25.0%	15	75.0%	20	100.0%
Stewart Town	3	18.8%	13	81.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	2	18.2%	9	81.8%	11	100.0%
Group Total	29	17.6%	136	82.4%	165	100.0%

Healthcare

Overview

The questions on healthcare were designed to get a general understanding of the environmental conditions within participating communities and the ability of households within each community to access health services. The indicators used to measure the environmental conditions of communities were: perceptions of the health and physical safety of surroundings and conditions of the community, existing health and physical problems, and other peoples' knowledge of the existence of such problems. Access to health services was measured with three indicators: the ability to receive health services when needed, health services used from time to time, and the affordability of health services used. Both issues will be disaggregated according to community.

Perception of Community Safety

The majority of respondents said that their communities were fairly safe. 12.4 percent of the 177 respondents to this question said that their communities were unsafe. The majority of respondents from Springfield said that the community was unsafe—Springfield was also rated the most unsafe of all participating communities. 89 of 178 respondents cited environmental problems in their communities. 63 of 89 respondents cited garbage disposal problems. Other unsafe environmental conditions cited were: air pollution from dump, factories etc., water pollution from farms etc., and violence and gang feuds. The majority, 67.8 percent, of 121 respondents affirmed that other residents or family members knew of the environmental problems that existed.

Table 35: Perception of the health and physical safety of community surroundings and conditions

Community Name	How would you rate the level of, health and physical, safety of the surroundings and conditions of your community?						Group Total	
	Extremely safe		Fairly safe		Unsafe		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row	Count	% row
Albion	5	45.5%	5	45.5%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	8	66.7%	4	33.3%			12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	3	21.4%	9	64.3%	2	14.3%	14	100.0%
Daniel Town	2	18.2%	9	81.8%			11	100.0%
Deeside	1	6.3%	14	87.5%	1	6.3%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	1	10.0%	7	70.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	12	100.0%					12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	3	42.9%	4	57.1%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	2	18.2%	8	72.7%	1	9.1%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town			12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Morant Bay	7	70.0%	2	20.0%	1	10.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%					1	100.0%
Springfield	1	4.8%	8	38.1%	12	57.1%	21	100.0%
Stewart Town	9	56.3%	5	31.3%	2	12.5%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	1	7.7%	12	92.3%			13	100.0%
Group Total	56	31.6%	99	55.9%	22	12.4%	177	100.0%

Table 36: Shared knowledge of community health and safety problems

Do other residents or family members know that these health & safety problems exist?		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	39	21.9	32.2	32.2
	Yes	82	46.1	67.8	100.0
	Total	121	68.0	100.0	
Missing	System	57	32.0		
Total		178	100.0		

Access to Health Services

88.3 percent of 171 respondents affirmed that members of their households were able to receive medical care when it was needed. All the representatives of Albion, Albion Mountain, Daniel Town, Deeside, Fletcher's Land, Jackson Town, Watt Town, and Rockfort said that they were able to receive medical care when they needed it. The majority of respondents whose households were unable to receive medical care when it was needed came from Springfield and the blind community. 95.5 percent of 177 respondents said that regular or routine medical visits were the services that they used currently or from time to time. This was followed by 24.9 percent reporting that dental/ optical and other special services were currently used or used from time to time by their households. 15.5 and 6.2 percent of respondents' noted that emergency medical services and specialised medical care, respectively, was used currently or from time to time by their households. The majority of respondents, 106 or 174 persons said their households could readily or easily afford to pay the costs associated with accessing regular/ routine medical services. Specialised medical care for the disabled etc. was the only service that a larger majority of respondents said that they could not afford—17 of 29 respondents.

Table 37: Ability to receive medical care when it is needed

Community Name	Are the members of your household able to receive medical care when it is needed?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row		
Albion	11	100.0%			11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	12	92.3%	1	7.7%	13	100.0%
Daniel Town	10	100.0%			10	100.0%
Deeside	16	100.0%			16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	100.0%
Fair Prospect	10	83.3%	2	16.7%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	7	100.0%			7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	9	100.0%
Jackson Town	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Morant Bay	8	80.0%	2	20.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort	1	100.0%			1	100.0%
Springfield	13	61.9%	8	38.1%	21	100.0%
Stewart Town	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	12	100.0%			12	100.0%
Group Total	151	88.3%	20	11.7%	171	100.0%

Overview

This section was designed to capture information about the distribution of social security benefits to households and disabled members of households. The distribution of social security benefits is measured with the following indicators: households' receipt of benefits, type of benefit received, presence of disabled dependents, number of disabled dependents, receipt of social security benefits by/ for disabled dependents, barriers to social security benefits, satisfaction with social security benefits, reasons for dissatisfaction with benefits.

Distribution of Social Security Benefits

35.4 percent of all respondents said that their households received social security benefits from the Government of Jamaica (GoJ). 62 of the 63 respondents who received social security benefits identified PATH followed by NHF as the main security schemes for supporting needy households. Albion is the only community with no respondent receiving social security benefits, while Watt Town, Albion Mountain, and Jackson Town have high percentage of households receiving such benefits.

11.0 percent of 173 respondents said that they had disabled members in their households. Aside from the blind and visually impaired respondents who participated in the study as a distinct community, the communities that reported having disabled dependents were: Stewart Town, Watt Town, Springfield, and Morant Bay. 16 of 19 respondents who have disabled dependents in their households said that they had only one such person. Most respondents with disabled members of their households said that the majority of them, 61.1 percent, did not receive social security benefits from GoJ. The barriers to receiving social security benefits included: lack of information about programmes, no application for benefits made, and fear and misconceptions about enrolment. The majority of respondents 82.4 percent of 18 persons expressed dissatisfaction with the benefits provided by GoJ. Respondents were primarily dissatisfied with the effort made by Government to assist those in need, and the amount of benefits provided.

Table 38: Households' receipt of social security benefits

Community Name	Does your household receive any social security (e.g. PATH, NHF, etc.) from the Jamaican government?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row		
Albion			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge	6	42.9%	8	57.1%	14	100.0%
Daniel Town	2	18.2%	9	81.8%	11	100.0%
Deeside	5	31.3%	11	68.8%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Fair Prospect	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land	2	28.6%	5	71.4%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	100.0%
Jackson Town	8	66.7%	4	33.3%	12	100.0%
Morant Bay	4	40.0%	6	60.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	4	18.2%	18	81.8%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	3	18.8%	13	81.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	10	76.9%	3	23.1%	13	100.0%
Group Total	63	35.4%	115	64.6%	178	100.0%

Table 39: Presence of disabled dependents

Community Name	Does your household currently have disabled dependents?				Group Total	
	Yes		No		Count	% row
	Count	% row	Count	% row		
Albion			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Albion Mountain			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Cuffie Ridge			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Daniel Town			10	100.0%	10	100.0%
Deeside			16	100.0%	16	100.0%
Disabled/ blind	10	100.0%			10	100.0%
Fair Prospect			12	100.0%	12	100.0%
Fletcher's Land			7	100.0%	7	100.0%
Freeman's Hall			10	100.0%	10	100.0%
Jackson Town			11	100.0%	11	100.0%
Morant Bay	2	20.0%	8	80.0%	10	100.0%
Rockfort			1	100.0%	1	100.0%
Springfield	2	9.1%	20	90.9%	22	100.0%
Stewart Town	3	18.8%	13	81.3%	16	100.0%
Watt Town	2	15.4%	11	84.6%	13	100.0%
Group Total	19	11.0%	154	89.0%	173	100.0%

Interpretation

Female respondents outnumbered males by 51 persons. In the Jamaican nongovernment sector, it is a frequent lament that males are absent or show limited interest in community development initiatives. Their participation in this survey does not paint an accurate picture of their involvement in the Project or community development initiatives. In the case of this survey it maybe that more males than females opted not to participate. It is therefore important to check their participation rates in the survey against that in the assessment workshops, if any judgement is to be made about female versus male involvement. If we as human rights practitioners are to involve all our citizens in national development, we should be aware of their participation rates in local governance. In making a heartfelt appeal for greater male involvement in local and national development there is need for sound data on the situation, and the formulation of an appeal based on those findings. Issues of community security and the maintenance of local infrastructure will require the keen participation of our male citizens, therefore the need to use research to guide programming that targets them.

The findings revealed that Cuffie Ridge, Freeman's Hall, and Albion had the largest numbers of youth participating in the survey. This was primarily because all three communities were introduced to the Project through their youth clubs and members therefore became the primary target for participating in the workshops. Youth are an important stakeholder group to national development, as it is they who will become the leaders of tomorrow—by increasing their involvement in human rights programming and community development we are poising them for leadership and empowering them to address various social challenges.

The data revealed that the majority of respondents have lived in their residential communities for more than 11 years and have not moved once in the past 3 to 5 years. In addition, it was found that most households that are represented in the survey owned their residential properties. This seeming stability is encouraging if people are satisfied that the conditions under which they live are adequate for their existence and growth, but on the other hand, if people do not have the skills for personal and community development this seeming stability is merely an illusion hiding such problems as:

- High percentages of people who did not have piped water that was available for use most times
- Very few persons could access business/ development loans that would enable them to change their income situation
- High level of feelings of inadequacy about current housing conditions
- Low rates of participation in tertiary education
- High percentages of persons who did no additional training after completing the secondary education
- The ever-present challenge of overcoming illiteracy
- Low incomes of households and
- The small numbers of working adults per household

The situation described above does not stimulate improvements in peoples' living conditions; neither do they enable them the chance for personal growth and development, which would contribute to a stronger community structure. There is a definite need to improve the living conditions and standards of many Jamaicans, as a failure to do so will lead to the gradual deterioration of the communities and the nation, in the same fashion that peoples' living standard has deteriorated with the passage of time. By empowering Jamaicans and improving their living condition, we can benefit from their active participation in local and by extension national governance, and thereby improve accountability and transparency.

The right to adequate living standard should be addressed not only for Jamaicans with low income and educational levels, but also for persons who are disabled. Our survey revealed that of all participating communities, those of the blind in the Kingston Metropolitan Region (KMR) were found to have: the largest percentage of people living in one bedroom housing; one of the largest numbers of persons living in homes that lacked toilet or bathroom facilities; one of the highest percentages of unemployment; and households with the highest percentages of illiteracy. The fact that persons who are disabled live in such poor conditions, and live in households that have limited capacity to improve themselves indicates that the disabled family member is much less able to contribute to local and national development—good governance requires the active participation of all citizens, including the disabled, and their realisation of basic human rights.

Evaluation

This research is a qualitative survey, designed to complement existing data on the ESR situation of residents of local communities and provide opportunities to measure and address peoples' ability to realise their human rights. While we are not able to make generalisations from this data, I believe that it provides good information that can be used in making comparisons with national data collected by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) on ESR situations.

From my experience managing the research process I believe it is important to recommend that specific changes be made in order to improve the quality of data collection and analysis. It is critical that volunteers be retrained to collect data and convert it to a digital format. There is need to improve answer selections on the paper-based and digital forms, plan for issues of validity and reliability from early in the research process, and put steps in place to limit the duplication of a household and ensure that the respondent's position in the household is known.

From the information articulated above I believe there are several important points about ESR that are worth making judgements about—Poor living conditions of members of the blind community, high rates of persons without piped water, low rates of persons accessing loans, significantly lower male than female participation rate in local governance, high rates of residential stability but low rates of satisfaction with housing conditions, high demand for work, low tertiary education rates, and continued existence of illiteracy in households despite realising universal primary education since the 1980s are not to be ignored. The fact that our survey showed the existence of these problems indicates how far we as a country are from realising economic and social justice. We must address—through further and more focussed action research—existing inequities if we are to develop progressively as a country and realise the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).