

Community Profile  
and Livelihood  
Baseline Assessment

# Jeffery Town

St. Mary, Jamaica



# Acknowledgements

The Social Development Commission uses this opportunity to thank all the stakeholders whose input and contribution made the completion of this profile possible. Special thanks to the residents of the Jeffery Town community who participated in the data collection process; the technical support team, data collectors, administrative staff and other members of staff especially the Development Area Coordinators and Community Development Officers. The paramount contribution made by the Research Department is also greatly valued as well as the input made by the community facilitators.

Special thanks for the technical and financial support given by the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) through the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRFF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the completion of the Livelihood Baseline Assessment done in Jeffery Town. The assistance of the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO) is also duly noted for the editing and publication of the final reports.

Mention must also be made of the special SDC team that conducted data collection activities in June 2019, to inform the livelihood baseline assessment presented in Section 4.

Thank you all for your contribution towards the success of this process.

**Suggested citation:** CDB (2022). *Preparation of Revised Livelihood Baseline Assessment Report: Jeffery Town, Jamaica*. Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund. Caribbean Development Bank. St. Michael, Barbados.

**Prepared by:** Donovan Campbell and Marc James, Department of Geography & Geology, The University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica.

# Executive Summary

Pre-disaster information is always a key resource in post disaster response (which includes post disaster assessments). When disaster strikes, it is critical to know how many people are likely to have been affected by the event and how. This requires knowledge of the demographic breakdown of the population and the likely vulnerability of different people to the disaster. Vulnerability will determine how badly they will be affected, how quickly they can be expected to recover and what kinds of assistance they are likely to need.

In many instances however, pre-disaster planning focuses on immediate response and action to protect human life and infrastructure, but without giving sufficient attention to damage and loss to livelihoods. Yet in the post-disaster period, if people are to recover, they need to restore their livelihoods as quickly as possible. This can only happen if detailed and quantitative information has been collected in advance of potential disasters so that livelihood based contingency plans, can be created and planned for.

In 2019, the Livelihood Based Assessment (LBA) and Contingency Planning approach was applied in Jamaica to provide pre-disaster livelihood information for five of the communities being supported through community projects funded by the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF) of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). These communities included:

1. Trinityville in St. Thomas;
2. Llandewey in St. Thomas;
3. Peckham and its surrounding communities in Clarendon;
4. Jeffery Town in St. Mary; and
5. Savanna La Mar in Westmoreland.

Jeffery Town is one of the communities that were included in the LBA exercise. Jeffery Town is a small rural farming community situated in Southeast St. Mary. The community has six (6) districts, namely Jeffery Town Proper, Wallingford, Top Road, Coffee Walk Road, Barker and Decoy (Part of Guys Hill).

The estimated total population for Jeffery Town is 2,982 persons, occupying 637 dwellings and 877 households. The average household size was 3.4 persons. In terms of the distribution of the population by gender, females outnumbered their male counterparts, accounting for 52.4% of the overall total population.

Jeffery Town has a youthful population. Approximately forty-three percent (42.6%) of the community's population was 24 years or younger. Children (0-14 years) accounted for 28% of the population and youths (15-24 years) for 14.5%. The age composition of the population shows that 60.2% of the population was of working age (15-64 years). This cohort consisted of 29.8% males and 30.4% females. The elderly population (60 years and over) accounted for 16.3% of the total population and the dependent elderly age group (65 years and over) accounted for 11.8% of the total population.

## EDUCATION AND TRAINING DATA

The data indicates that 28.7% of household heads attained secondary level education whilst 26.8% of household heads' highest level of education was at the all-age level, 18.9% had an elementary level education and 13.9% had primary level education. Only 5.7% had tertiary level education.

The data on academic qualifications of household heads revealed that the majority (82.3%) of household heads had no academic qualifications; only 8.2% of household heads had at least one basic or general CXC subject or the equivalent, and an advance (GCE level) subject.

Close to forty-two percent (41.8%) of household heads were trained in a specific activity, occupation or trade. Main areas of training received being in the areas of Construction and Cabinet Making skills, Hospitality Skills and Apparel and sewn products. Approximately forty-two percent (42.6%) of household heads in Jeffery Town received training from a more experienced person while 26.4% received professional, technical or vocational certification and another 22.6% received 'on the job training.'

Data on academic qualifications of other members of the households revealed that 73.3% of residents had no academic qualifications with 34.7% being male household members and 38.7% being female household members. Close to seventeen percent (16.6%) of household members had least one basic, general or advanced level subject; 1.8% had vocational certification and 1.5% had degree/post graduate degree/professional qualifications.

## HEALTH INDICATORS

The data on long standing health problems indicates that 53.3% of the households had members who are affected by a long-standing health problem with hypertension, sinusitis, diabetes and arthritis being among the top three named health problems affecting residents of Jeffery Town.

## TENURE STATUS OF HOUSE AND LAND

Close to seventy-seven percent (76.7%) of households owned the land on which they reside whilst 58.4% of household heads in Jeffery Town owned the house in which they reside.

## HOUSING STOCK

The material of the outer walls of dwellings is indicative of the quality and longevity of housing stock. Concrete and Blocks (69.7%) and board (23%) were the main materials used in the construction of dwellings in Jeffery Town. Approximately twenty-one percent (20.8%) of houses in Jeffery Town were in a fair condition meaning there was need for minor repairs. While the majority, close to forty-three percent (43.3%), of houses was in a good condition and 19.4% of houses were in very good condition, indicating sound physical structure, freshly painted and having doors and windows intact.

## HOUSING AMENITIES

Pit latrine was the most commonly utilized type of toilet facility with 65.6% of households utilizing this method with six percent (6%) of households reporting that they shared toilet facilities.

Access to domestic water is a major indicator that can be used to measure the quality of life and well-being of people. Approximately forty percent (40.4%) of households in Jeffery Town had private catchments (tanks, wells, drums). This was followed closely by the use of public standpipe (33.8%) while 33.4% indicated that they utilized water collected from a spring/river/stream.

Household lighting was provided mainly by electricity (77.6%) and by kerosene lamp (21.5%). Food was prepared mainly using Liquid Petroleum Gas by 85.2% of household. Households also indicated the use of wood (37.5%) and charcoal (26.8%) for cooking.

Household garbage was disposed of mainly through burning (73.2%) whilst for over thirty-seven percent (36.9%) of the households garbage was also picked up by the truck.

### **EMPLOYMENT, OCCUPATION AND SKILLS**

The data indicates that 59.2% of the labour force in Jeffery Town was employed with an average of 1.6 person employed within each household. Youth (15-24) employment accounted for 10.4% of the employed labour force. The 30-44 years age grouping accounted for 37.3% of employed individuals in the community. Self-employment was the dominant category accounting for 54.9% of employed individuals.

The majority (43.8%) of workers in Jeffery Town were employed in the categories of: skilled agricultural and fisheries, service workers, shop and market sales workers (17.9%), craft and related trades (14.2%), and elementary (8.8%) occupations.

Approximately forty-one percent (40.8%) of persons in the labour force were unemployed. Of the unemployed labour force, 37.8% were males and 62.2% were females. Youths (15-24 years) accounted for 15% of the unemployed labour force. The 60 years and over age category accounted for 33.2% of unemployed persons in Jeffery Town; 20.7% of whom were females.

### **HOUSEHOLD HEAD EMPLOYMENT**

Approximately sixty-five percent (65.3%) of household heads in Jeffery Town were employed. The majority (49.5%), of household heads was employed in the categories of: skilled agricultural and fisheries, craft and related trades (17%) and service, shop and market sales (14.6%).

### **INCOME DISTRIBUTION**

The majority of household heads (36%) provided a no response answer to the question regarding their monthly income. Of the household heads who responded 20.3% earned less than \$40,000 per month, with 12.9% indicating that they received less than \$10,000 per month. Approximately 6% earned less than \$3,700 per month.

### **INVOLVEMENT IN FARMING/AGRICULTURE**

Approximately 69% of households in Jeffery Town were engaged in farming. The most common farming activities were the cultivation of ground provisions (60.6%), cash crops (30.9%) and green bananas (28.4%).

## **POVERTY LEVEL**

The data presented by the PIOJ 2008 indicates that the parish of St. Mary was ranked the fifth poorest parish in Jamaica. As it pertains to the community of Jeffery Town 56.6% of its population was living in poverty and the community being noted as Quintile 1 (worst-off).

## **LIVELIHOOD BASELINE**

Main livelihood types present in the community are Farming and Entrepreneurial (Small Business operation). The livelihoods of the community members are affected mainly by four climate related natural hazards yearly namely droughts and associated pest infestation, Bush fires, landslide/land movement and flooding. The community is mainly affected by droughts during the February to August periods and heavy rainfall and associated landslides during the rainy season (September to November). During these periods residents will experience loss of crops or lower production yields among other effects. Community members have to employ a variety of coping strategies to maintain their livelihoods during these events which include storing and harvesting of water and inter cropping.

## **COMMUNITY NEEDS**

The respondents in the household survey identified the following as the top five priority development challenges:

1. High levels of adult (25 years and over) unemployment
2. High levels of youth (14-24 years) unemployment
3. Poor road conditions
4. Low Skill levels
5. Low water pressure/no water supply

# Table of Contents

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b>	iii
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	iv
<b>ACRONYMS</b>	x
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	3



## 1 GEOGRAPHIC DATA

1.1	Location
1.2	Description of Community Boundary
1.3	Physical Features



## 2 SOCIAL DATA

5	2.1	Demographics
5	2.2	Education & Training
5	2.3	Housing
	2.4	Health & Sanitation
	2.5	Transportation & Communication
	2.6	Social Services



## 3 ECONOMIC DATA

8	3.1	Employment Data	23
11	3.2	Unemployment Data	25
14	3.3	Involvement in Farming/Agriculture	28
16	3.4	Main Economic Activities	29
20	3.5	Involvement in Social Safety Net Programmes	30



**4 LIVELIHOOD & ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT DATA** 32

4.1 Livelihood Baseline Assessment	33
4.2 Environmental Issues	36
4.3 Vulnerability to Natural Hazards/ Disaster	36
4.4 Hazard Analysis	37
4.5 Seasonal Calendar	44
4.6 Coping Strategies	46
4.7 Response Typologies	47
4.8 Recommended Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies	50



**5 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT** 51

5.1 Crime & Public Safety	52
---------------------------	----



**6 GOVERNANCE DATA** 55

6.1 Political Directorate	56
6.2 Social/Civic Organisations	56

**REFERENCES** 58

# Acronyms

<b>BMC</b>	Borrowing Member Country
<b>CDB</b>	Caribbean Development Bank
<b>CDMC</b>	Community Disaster Management Committee
<b>CDRMP</b>	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
<b>CDRRF</b>	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
<b>DRM</b>	Disaster Risk Management
<b>DRR</b>	Disaster Risk Reduction
<b>ESSJ</b>	Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>ILO</b>	International Labour Organization
<b>JADEP</b>	Jamaica Drug for the Elderly Programme
<b>JAS</b>	Jamaica Agricultural Society
<b>JDF</b>	Jamaica Defence Force
<b>JSLC</b>	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
<b>JTDRMP</b>	Jeffrey Town Disaster Risk Management Plan
<b>JTFA</b>	Jeffrey Town Farmers' Association
<b>JTFYG</b>	Jeffrey Town Farmers' Youth Group
<b>JTIDRRP</b>	Jeffrey Town Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Project
<b>JTWFG</b>	Jeffrey Town Women's Farmers Group
<b>LBA</b>	Livelihood Baseline Analysis
<b>MHH</b>	Male Headed Household
<b>MOA</b>	Ministry of Agriculture
<b>MOH</b>	Ministry of Health
<b>NDP</b>	National Development Plan
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHF</b>	National Health Fund
<b>NWA</b>	National Works Agency
<b>NWC</b>	National Water Commission
<b>ODPEM</b>	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
<b>PAD</b>	Project Appraisal Document
<b>PATH</b>	Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education
<b>PIOJ</b>	Planning Institute of Jamaica
<b>RADA</b>	Rural Agricultural Development Agency
<b>SDC</b>	Social Development Commission
<b>SPSS</b>	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>STATIN</b>	Statistical Office of Jamaica
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme

# Introduction

## THE NEED FOR A LIVELIHOOD BASELINE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Pre-disaster information is always a key resource in post disaster response (which includes post disaster assessments). When disaster strikes, it is critical to know how many people are likely to have been affected and how. This requires knowledge of the demographic breakdown of the population and the likely vulnerability of different people to the disaster. Vulnerability will determine how badly they will be affected, how quickly they can be expected to recover and what kinds of assistance they are likely to need.

In many instances however, pre-disaster planning focuses on immediate response and action to protect human life and infrastructure, but without giving sufficient attention to damage and loss to livelihoods. Yet in the post-disaster period, if people are to recover, they need to restore their livelihoods as quickly as possible. This can only happen if detailed and quantitative information has been collected in advance of potential disasters so that livelihood based contingency plans, can be created and planned for.

In 2019, the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF) of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) partnered with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to introduce Borrowing Member Countries (BMC) in the region to the Livelihood Baseline Assessment (LBA) process which was pioneered by FAO and the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

The Livelihood Assessment Tool-kit<sup>1</sup> provides well-defined guidelines for the preparation of baselines that can be used to:

- analyse and respond to the impacts of disasters on the livelihoods;
- develop and update contingency plans.

In February 2019, a one-week training and capacity building session was held in Belize and introduced persons from Belize, the British Virgin Islands, Jamaica and St. Vincent and the Grenadines on the use of the LBA methodology for their own planning purposes.

## OBJECTIVES OF THE LBA PROCESS

The objectives of the LBA approach are:

- a) To make it possible for countries to compare the livelihood context and activities for residents in the communities and local economies before and after a disaster
- b) To establish a robust basis for making estimates of the impact of disasters on livelihoods, in particular vulnerable groups, that can feed into various appeals for aid required for reconstruction and rehabilitation of the sector(s) affected.
- c) To provide a reliable basis for immediate post-disaster assessments including the initial Livelihood Impact Appraisal (Volume 3 of the Toolkit) and the more in-depth detailed Livelihood Assessment of the impact of disasters on livelihoods and identify opportunities and recovery capacities at the local, community and household levels (Volume 4).

---

<sup>1</sup> *The Livelihood Assessment Tool-kit* was published by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations and the International Labour Organisation in April 2009.

## THE LBA PROCESS IN JAMAICA

Following the February 2019 capacity building, the Social Development Commission (SDC) conducted a total of five (5) Community Profiles and Livelihood Assessment reports to provide pre-disaster livelihood information for the communities being supported through projects funded by the Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF) of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). These communities included:

1. Trinityville in St. Thomas;
2. Llandewey in St. Thomas;
3. Peckham and its surrounding communities in Clarendon;
4. Jeffery Town in St. Mary; and
5. Savanna La Mar in Westmoreland.

This report presents the LBA findings for the community of Jeffery Town, St. Mary.

A community profile provides useful information on a community; its population, economic structure and activity, social services, community organization and participation, and perceived challenges to development. This information is needed by community development agencies and individuals to guide the process of development.

It is useful to know about the community, its location and description before any sort of intervention strategies are planned. The community profile therefore serves as a practical guide for the justification of economic, social, political and environmental interventions/support for the community. Importantly, much of the data contained therein is provided by community members themselves.

Critical to the development of communities is the extent to which their livelihoods are sustainable and have systems in place for their protection. While individuals are able to control their own actions, there is very limited control over the actions over others and none over those deemed as 'Acts of God'.

In recognizing the possible impact on livelihoods and therefore the sustenance of communities, the SDC also engaged the community in an assessment of the community's main livelihoods. This assessment included looking at the hazards that affect the community, the impact of these natural and man-made hazards on livelihoods in the community, as well as existing coping strategies and desired response interventions in the event of a disaster.

# Methodology

## DATA COLLECTION METHODS

Primary and secondary data were used in the compilation of this community profile.

### PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION METHODS:

A dwelling count and socio-economic household survey was conducted over a period of two months from February to March 2009. The dwelling count provided an opportunity for the verification of community boundary descriptions. The dwelling count identified a total of 637 dwelling units.

The dwelling count facilitated the development of a community map that formed the basis of the sample frame used to select 10% of all dwellings in the community. A systematic approach was used to select all dwellings for the survey. Simple random sampling was used to select participating households. Single households were self-selected. The head of household was identified as the respondent to the questionnaire. In the absence of the head of household another individual who could speak on matters of the household was selected.

Organized meetings were held to garner any additional data not collected during the survey to support all of the activities mentioned above.

Convenience Sample survey was also conducted with members of the community examining the impact of hazards on their livelihood. A total of 40 community members participated.

### SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION

- Secondary data were gleaned from reports and publications provided by various agencies, ministries and departments.
- SDC representatives also consulted relevant stakeholders (for example schools, health centres) for supporting data.

## DATA ANALYSIS

Quantitative data analysis was conducted through the use of Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Data in the document is presented using a series of tables and graphs. Data collected through the convenience sample was entered and analyzed utilizing Kobo Toolbox and Excel.

## LIVELIHOOD BASELINE ASSESSMENT

Livelihood Baseline Assessment involved the use of a set of Qualitative Data Collection Tools conducted at a Community Meeting convened in the community. Additionally, a Community Asset Inventory Sheet which captured existing assets and businesses, and an assessment of the vulnerability of natural and man-made resources was completed through a transect/observation of the community.

Qualitative Data Tools utilized to conduct the Livelihood Baseline Assessment included:

- Livelihood Matrix
- Hazard Matrix
- Coping Strategies Inventory
- Seasonal Calendar
- Contingency Planning Tool – Response Typology Matrix

---

<sup>2</sup> Kobo Toolbox is a free open-source tool for mobile data collection. It allows users to collect data in the field using mobile devices such as mobile phones or tablets, as well as with paper or computers.

# 1 Geographic Data



## 1.1 LOCATION

Jeffery Town is a small rural farming community located in Southeast St. Mary and is one of the nine (9) communities which comprise the Gayle Development Area . The community of Jeffery Town is located approximately five (4.8 km) kilometers northwest of Guys Hill, six (6.4km) kilometers southeast of Gayle and 39.4km away from the parish capital of Port Maria. The community has six (6) districts, namely Jeffery Town Proper, Wallingford, Top Road, Coffee Walk Road, Barker and Decoy (Part of Guys Hill). The community is bordered to the north by the communities of Lucky Hill and Woodpark, to the south by the community of Guys Hill in St. Catherine, to the west by the community of Blackstonedged in St. Ann and to the east by the communities of Woodpark and Carron Hall.

## 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY BOUNDARY

Starting at a point at the Southern End of Bagnold Road. From that point move South Easterly in a straight line to where Barka Road meets Pembroke Hall Secondary Road. From that point move South in a straight line to the eastern end of Kellam Track at Wallingford. From that point move in a straight to the intersection of Maiden Hall to Pembroke Hall Secondary Road and the Guys Hill to Gayle Main Road. From that point move South Westerly in a straight line to a point along the White River near Blackstonedged. From that point follow the White River to where it meets the parish borders near Spring Garden. From that point travel North Easterly in a straight line to the western end of a track. From this point travel North Westerly in a straight line to the intersection of Coffee Walk/Red Stone Road. From that point move North Westerly in a straight line to the starting point.

## 1.3 PHYSICAL FEATURES

The terrain of the community varies throughout from gently sloping to rapid sloping, hilly/mountainous terrain and sits at an elevation of 1,700 feet. The community is drained by tributaries of the Dry River and is situated within the Rio Nuevo (mainly) and White River watersheds . As noted in the Jamaica National Integrated Watershed Management Programme document the Rio Nuevo watershed area is covered 40-59% by vegetative cover, mainly trees and is characterized by more than 50% of the area with slopes greater than 20 degrees which is reflective of the community of Jeffery Town. The importance of Rio Nuevo watershed management unit to the general water supply of the island was also noted.

The landscape of the community is characterized by springs and tributaries and has predominantly clay soils. The high altitude of the community creates a climate that allows for the growth of a variety of crops and fruit trees.

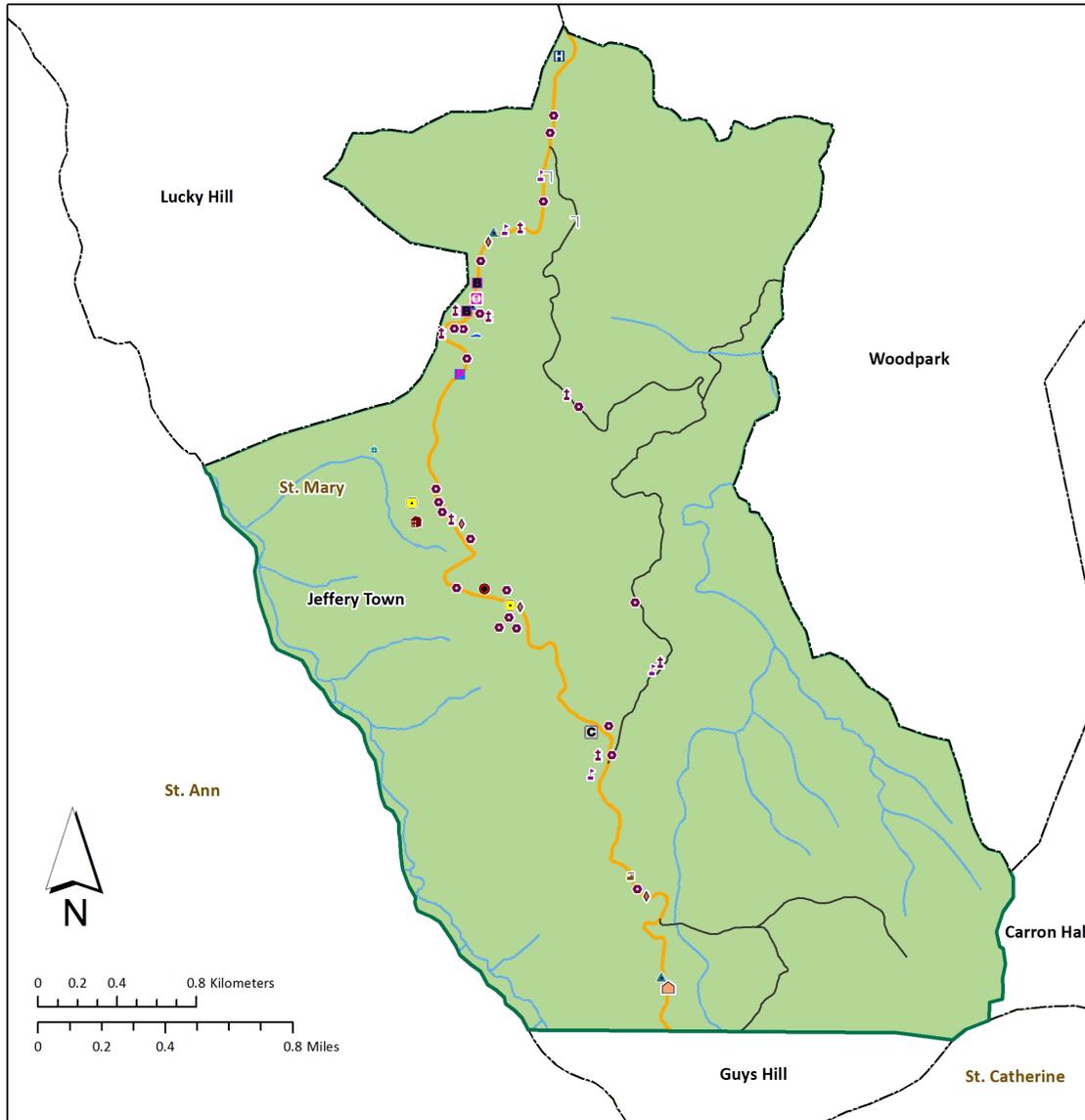
---

<sup>3</sup> A Development Area (DA) is seen as a grouping of communities based on geographic, demographic, economic, and social criteria/commonalities. The DA has the potential for growth to satisfy the needs of the people. The DA has a centre or hub where people gravitate to for socio-economic activities. The DA is usually given the name of the community which is the hub of activities for that area.

<sup>4</sup> A watershed is a land area that channels rainfall to creeks, streams, and rivers, and eventually to outflow points such as reservoirs, bays, and the ocean. <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/watershed.html>. Jamaica has 26 Watershed Management Units that cover all the land from the mountains to the sea.

Figure 1: Asset Map for the Community of Jeffery Town

# Jeffery Town - St. Mary



**Legend**

- |                   |               |                        |                         |
|-------------------|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Bar               | Cookshop      | School                 | Rivers                  |
| Bar and Grocery   | Garage        | Shop                   | Class One Roads         |
| Car Wash          | Health Centre | Solar Panel            | Class Two Roads         |
| Church            | Postal Agency | Streetlight            | Surrounding Communities |
| Community Centre  | Radio Station | Strawberry Green House | Jeffery Town Community  |
| Conference Centre | Retail        | Water Tank             | Parish Boundaries       |

Date: March 2014  
 Scale: 1:42,679  
 Projection: WGS84



# 2 Social Data



## 2.1 DEMOGRAPHICS

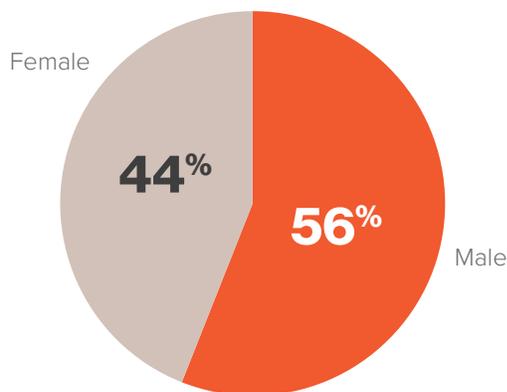
### POPULATION AND AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The estimated total population for Jeffery Town is 2,982 persons, which resulted from 637 dwellings and 877 households. The average household size is 3.4 persons per household. This mirrors the national average of 3.4 persons per household for Rural Areas in Jamaica (The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, 2007).

### AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

A gender analysis of household heads showed that 56% of the households in the community are headed by males; this surpasses the national average of 53.4% in the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC), 2007-18. See Fig. 2.

**Figure 2:** Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex



An analysis of household heads by age reveals that the single age group that account for the highest proportion of household heads is the 65+ age group, accounting for 29% of the household heads. Male household heads (65+ years) comprise 18% and female heads 11%. Only 8.5% of the household heads could be considered young, being below 30 years of age. Approximately 39.1% of the household heads are between 30-49 years of age. See Table 1.

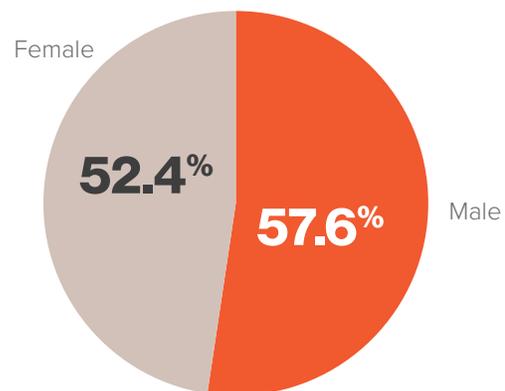
**Table 1:** Age and Gender Distribution of the Household Heads

Age Cohort (years)	% Male	% Female	% Total
15-19	0.0	0.3	0.3
20-24	1.3	1.6	2.8
25-29	2.8	2.5	5.4
30-34	4.7	3.5	8.2
35-39	2.5	5.7	8.2
40-44	7.9	4.4	12.3
45-49	5.7	4.7	10.4
50-54	5.4	3.2	8.5
55-59	4.1	0.9	5.0
60 – 64	3.8	6.0	9.8
65+	18.0	11.0	29.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF THE COMMUNITY POPULATION

Figure 3 shows that of the total Population, 52.4% are males and 47.6% are females. This varies slightly from the national figures of 50.7% females and 49.3% males in the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica (ESSJ), 2007.

**Figure 3:** Percentage Gender Distribution in Jeffery Town



It can be gleaned from Table 2 that approximately 42.6% of the population of Jeffery Town are below 25 years of age. Approximately 23.4% of these persons were males and 19.2% females. Children (0-14 years) account for 28.0%, which displays similarity to national distribution of 28.3% (ESSJ, 2007). Of the children population, Jeffery Town has a slightly higher percentage of male children than female children (30.8% male compared to 25.0% female).

Sixty percent (60.2%) of the total population is of working age (15-64 years old). Of the working age population in the community 30.4% were female and 29.8% males. The working age population in Jeffery Town is slightly lower than the national figure of 64.3% reported by the ESSJ, 2007.

Of the total population in Jeffery Town 11.8% are 65 years and older. The percentage distribution of persons in the 65+ age group in Jeffery Town is slightly above the national distribution of 10.8% (ESSJ, 2007). The elderly population of 60 years and older account for 16.3%, 8.5% being males and 7.8% being females, which is above the national figure of 12.2% (ESSJ, 2007).



### UNION STATUS

The majority (47.8%) of the household heads describe their union status as single (Fig.4), while those indicating married and common law unions are, 25.0% and 13.3% respectively. The remaining household heads indicate that they are widowed (10.8%), separated (1.9%) and divorced (1.3%).

**Table 2:** Age and Gender Distribution of the Population of Jeffery Town

Age Cohort (years)	% Male	% Female	% Total
0-4	4.2	3.2	7.3
5-9	6.3	4.8	11.1
10-14	5.6	4.0	9.6
15-19	4.0	3.8	7.7
20-24	3.3	3.6	6.8
25-29	4.2	3.6	7.7
30-34	4.0	4.0	7.9
35-39	2.0	3.5	5.4
40-44	4.5	2.8	7.2
45-49	2.1	3.4	5.4
50-54	2.0	2.5	4.5
55-59	1.9	1.0	2.9
60-64	2.1	2.5	4.6
65+	6.4	5.3	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Figure 4:** Union Status of Household Heads

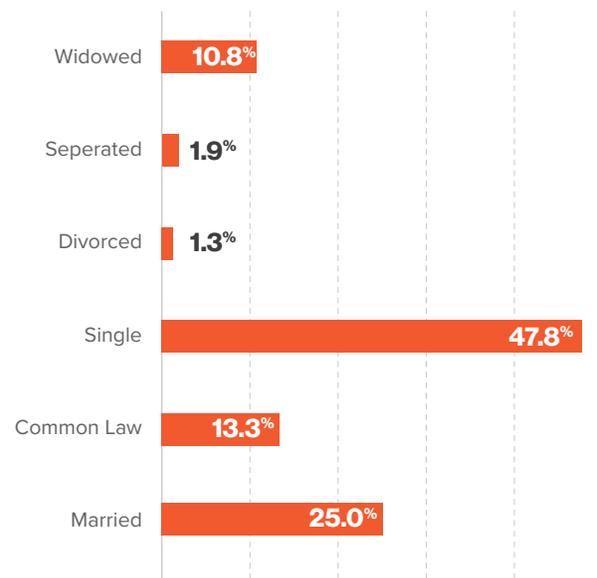
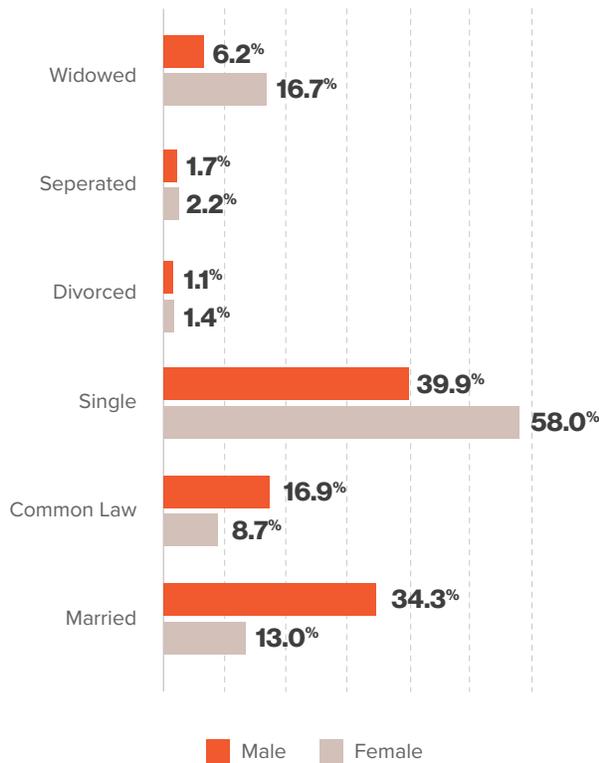


Figure 5 illustrates that there is a higher percentage (58.0%) of female heads of households who are single when compared to males (39.9%). Male heads of households are more likely to be married than female heads, 34.3% and 13.0% respectively. Male heads (16.9%) are also more likely to be in common law relationships than female heads (8.7%). Of the household heads that are widowed, females account for 16.7% while males account for 6.2%. Female heads of households who described themselves as separated account for 2.2% of the sample while males account for 1.7%. In addition, females who indicated that they are divorced account for 1.4% and males account for 1.1%.

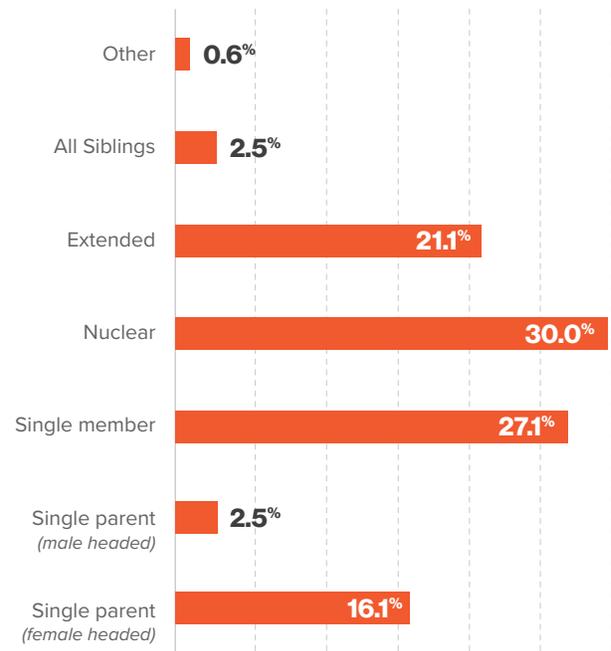
**Figure 5:** Union Status by Sex of Head of Household



## FAMILY STRUCTURE

Figure 6 shows that the main family structure that exists in Jeffery Town is the nuclear family structure (30.0%) followed by the single member family (27.1%), the extended family household (21.1%) and the single parent female household 16.1%. The least common family structures identified by households sampled are the single parent (male) household (2.5%) and the All Siblings household (2.5%).

**Figure 6:** Union Status by Sex of Head of Household



## MIGRATION PATTERNS

Approximately 80.0% of heads of households stated that they have always lived in the community, with the average number of years being 46.2 years, and the modal year being 30 years.

## 2.2 EDUCATION & TRAINING

### EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

1. Jeffery Town Basic School
2. Jeffery Town Primary School
3. Maiden Hill Basic School
4. Church of God of Prophecy Basic School
5. Wallingford Primary School

**Table 3:** Seating Capacity, Attendance in Primary Schools in Jeffery Town 2008/09

Educational Institutions	Total Enrolment	% Attendance	Seating Capacity
Jeffery Town Primary	110	83	230
Wallingford Primary	81	62	15

**Table 3:** Seating Capacity, Attendance in Primary Schools in Jeffery Town 2008/09

Educational Institutions	Percentage Distribution		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Basic/Infant	8.1	7.4	15.4
Primary/Prep	21.8	15.4	37.2
All Age	5.6	3.2	8.8
Junior High	0.7	0.7	1.4
Secondary	15.1	15.4	30.5
Tertiary	1.4	1.4	2.8
Vocational	0.7	1.8	2.5
Post -Secondary	0.7	0.7	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## ENROLLMENT AND ATTENDANCE

Fig. 7 shows that 50.2% of households in Jeffery Town contain members who are currently enrolled in an educational institution. The data further indicates that an average of 1.5 persons per household are enrolled in educational institutions.

**Figure 7:** Member of Household currently enrolled in Educational Institutions

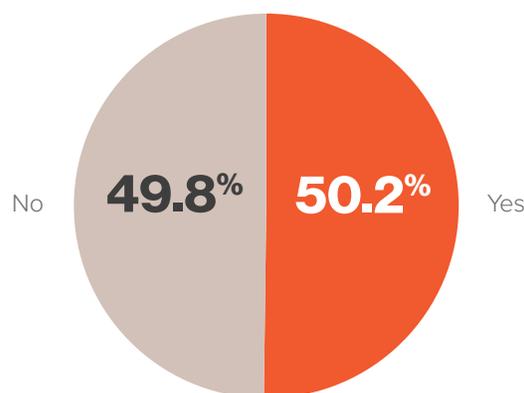


Table 3 illustrates that of members of the Jeffery Town community attending an educational institution; most (37.2%) are at the primary/prep level. This accounted for 29.9% of the males and 22.8% of the females. Enrollment at the secondary level followed with 30.5%, with 15.4% females and 15.1% being males. Approximately 15.4% are enrolled at the basic level. Males and females within the category account for 8.1% and 7.4% respectively.

The All Age level and the Junior High level have 8.8% and 1.4% respectively with males showing noticeably higher figures. The same percentage of males and females (1.4%) were enrolled at the tertiary level and 1.8% females and 0.7% males are at the vocational level. Overall the lowest percentages of enrollment for the persons attending school in the community are at the post- secondary level (1.4%).

## ATTAINMENT

Table 4 shows that the highest level of education attained by a household head is at the tertiary (university and other tertiary) level. This, however, accounted for a mere 5.7%. The majority (28.7%) of the household heads attained a secondary school education followed closely by 26.8% attaining an all age level education. Approximately 18.9% attained only elementary education and 13.9% only primary level education. A few household heads (0.3%) have attained no level of education and a similar percentage had only basic level education.

**Table 4:** Educational Attainment by Head of Household

Level of Education	Percent (%)
Pre-primary	0.3
Primary	13.9
Secondary	28.7
Elementary	18.9
All Age	26.8
University	2.2
Vocational	5.4
Other Tertiary	3.5
None	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

While 82.3% of the household heads indicated that they have no academic qualifications, the data shows that 8.2% of the respondents indicate that they have at least one basic, general or advanced level subjects. Another 2.5% received certified vocational training and less than one percent has a degree qualification. Table 5 outlines details of the academic qualifications of household heads.

**Table 5:** Highest Examination passed by the Head of Household

Qualifications	%
None	82.3
CXC Basic, JHSC, JSC, JSCE or 3rd JLCL, SSC, JC	3.8
CXC General, GCE"O", AEB 1-2 Subjects	2.2
CXC General ,GCE 'O' AEB 3-4 Subjects	0.3
CXC General, GCE 'O' AEB 5+ Subjects	1.3
GCE 'A' Level/CAPE 1-3 Subjects, HSC	0.6
College Certificate/Diploma	2.8
Vocational (Certificate)	2.5
Associate Degree/Diploma/ Other Certificates/Degrees (MOE)	0.3
Degree/Post Graduate Degree /professional Qualifications	0.6
Other Examination (State)	1.4
Not Stated	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As shown in Table 6, 73.3% of the other household members in Jeffery Town have no academic qualifications. The data also revealed that approximately 34.7% of the household members with no academic qualification were males and 38.7% females. At the same time, 9.2% of the respondents indicated that they have at least one basic, general or advanced level subject. Most of these are females (5.3%) compared to males (4%). Only 1.8% of household members have vocational certification and 1.5% have a Degree, Postgraduate Degree or Professional Qualification.

**Table 6:** Highest Examination passed by other Household Members

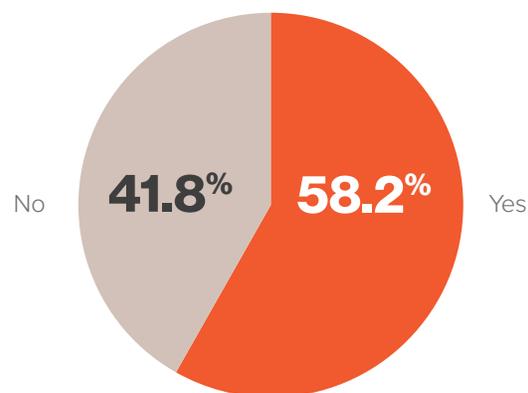
Qualifications	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No Academic qualifications	34.7	34.7	34.7
CXC Basic, JSC,JHSC,JSCE,SSC, JC or 3rd JLCL	2.8	2.8	2.8
CXC General, GCE 'O', AEB 1-2 subjects	1.2	1.2	1.2
CXC General, GCE 'O', AEB 3-4 subjects	0.9	0.9	0.9
CXC General, GCE 'O', AEB 5+ subjects	0.3	0.3	0.3
GCE 'A' level, CAPE 1-3 HSC	0.0	0.0	0.0
College Certificate/Diploma	1.2	1.2	1.2
Vocational, (Certificate)	0.9	0.9	0.9
Associate Degree/Diploma/Other Certificate	0.3	0.3	0.3
Degree/Post graduate Degree/Professional Qualification	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Programme	0.0	0.0	0.0
Academic qualifications not stated	0.9	0.9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## TRAINING

Figure 8 reveals that approximately 41.8% of the household heads in Jeffery Town received training for a specific activity, occupation or trade.

As can be seen in Table 7, 26.0% of the household heads received training in the area of construction and cabinet making, 17% in the area of hospitality and 13% each in the areas of agriculture and farming and apparel and sewn products. In addition, 9.2% have professional skills, 8.4% have machine and appliance skills and 5.3% beauty care and services skills.

**Figure 8:** Percentage Distribution of Household Heads who received training



**Table 7:** Areas in which Household Heads were trained

Skills	%
Beauty care and services	5.3
Secretarial and office clerks	2.3
Hospitality skills	17.6
Art and craft	3.1
Construction and cabinet making skills	26.0
Machine and appliance	8.4
Apparel and sewn product skills	13.0
Commercial and sales skills	1.5
Professional and technical skills	9.2
Agriculture/farming	13.0
Other skills	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

When the household heads were asked how the training was received, it was revealed that the majority (42.6%) said they learnt from a more experienced person, 22.6% indicated that they got on the job training, 13.5% obtained certified vocational training and 12.9% received professional or technical training with certification. See Table 8.

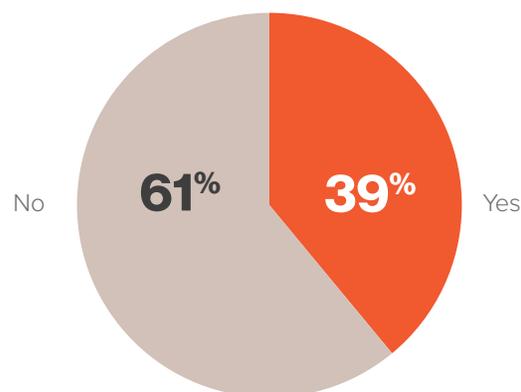
**Table 8:** Methods of Training

Methods	%
Learning from more experienced person	42.6
On the job training	22.6
Professional or Technical training with certificate	12.9
Professional or Technical training without certificate	1.9
Vocational: with certificate training	13.5
Vocational: without certificate	4.5
Other method of training	1.9

\*This Question allowed for multiple responses

Among the household heads that received training, the data shows that only 39.0% are employed using the training received (Figure 9).

**Figure 9:** Percentage Distribution of Household Heads employed Using Training Received



## 2.3 HOUSING

### HOUSING MATERIALS

Table 9 indicates that the majority (40.9%) of dwellings in Jeffery Town are made of concrete and blocks, 28.8% from concrete and 23.0% from board. The use of block and concrete in the outer walls of dwellings in Jamaica continues to be preferable with the national percentage being 66.6% (JSLC, 2007).

**Table 9:** Materials of Outer Walls of Houses

Housing Material	%
Board	23.0
Wood	0.5
Concrete	28.8
Block	0.5
Brick	-
Concrete & Blocks	40.9
Concrete & Wood	5.5
Stone and Brick	0.5
Wood & brick	0.2
Other*	0.3

## QUALITY OF HOUSING CONDITION

Table 10 indicates that 43.3% of the houses in Jeffery Town are deemed to be in a good condition; 20.8% fair, 19.4% are considered to be in very good condition and 11.1% in poor condition.

**Table 10:** Condition of Houses

Housing Condition	%
Very Good	19.4
Good	43.3
Fair	20.8
Poor	11.1

Very good	Sound physical structure, freshly painted and doors and windows are intact
Good	Structure sound, may not be freshly painted but is in good physical condition
Fair	May or may not need painting, however, may have need for minor repairs
Poor	Damages to the structure, cracked / missing window panes / blades / doors

## LAND AND BUILDING TENURE

Table 11 shows that approximately 58.4% of land in Jeffery Town is owned by the household heads and 26.5% family owned. Approximately 8.5% is rented and 3.5% leased, among other responses outlined in the table.

For building tenure, 76.7% is owned as stated by heads of households, 9.1% is rented, 12.6% lived for free and 0.6% leased the building. The high percentage of house ownership is typical of Jamaican households, where according to the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, 2007, 59.8% of households live in their own house. The data for the Jeffery Town surpasses the national average. It is interesting to note that the percentage of dwelling ownership is significantly higher than land ownership in the community.

**Table 11:** Land and Housing Tenure

Types of Tenure	Percentage Distribution (%)	
	Land Tenure	Building Tenure
Own	58.4	76.7
Rent	8.5	9.1
Lease	3.5	1.3
Capture	0.9	--
Live for free	--	12.6
Family Owned	26.5	--
Have ownership pending for	0.6	--
Don't Know	0.3	--
No Response	1.3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 2.4 HEALTH AND SANITATION

### HEALTH CARE FACILITIES IN THE COMMUNITY

There is one health care facility in the community. It is located in Jeffrey Town.

**Table 12:** Existing Health Care Facilities in the Community of Jeffrey Town

Name of Facility	Type (I, II, III, IV)	Services Offered	Condition of Building (Very Good, Good, Fair, Poor)
Jeffrey Town Health Center	I	family planning, treatment for common illnesses	Under construction with funds from CHASE and Digicel Foundation.

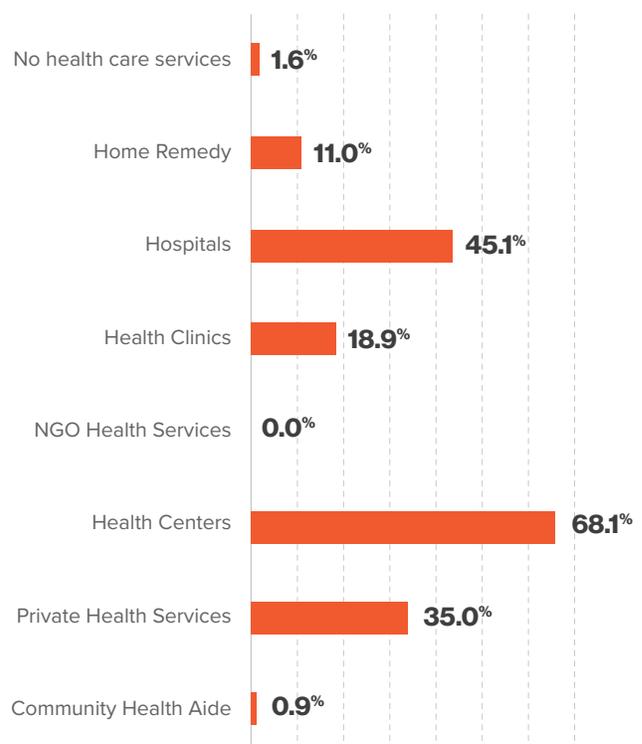
### USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Fig. 10 illustrates that approximately 68.1% of the household heads who indicated using health care services in Jeffrey Town utilize the health centres while 45.1% utilize hospitals. Another 18.9% indicate health clinics and 11.0% home remedy. The use of private health care services in the community (36.0%) is lower than both the 43.3% usage for Rural Areas and the 51.9% usage nationally (JSLC, 2007).

Fig. 11 illustrates that 45.7% of the heads of household faced no obstacles in obtaining health services. Those who noted challenges, 33.8% cited having to wait too long for services, 27.1% financial constraints, 17.4% indicated that the health facility is too far from home and 11.4% cited poor transportation service.

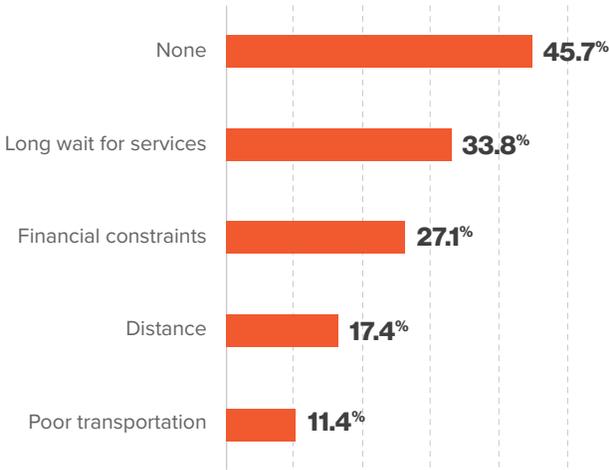
When compared to national presentation, it shows that financial constraints was cited as the number one (34.3%) national reason for not seeking health care by persons in Rural Areas. "Preferred Home Remedy" was given as the second most common reason by 32.2% of persons in Jamaica (Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, 2007).

**Figure 10:** Health Care Services



This Question allowed for Multiple Responses

**Figure 11:** Main Obstacles Experienced in Obtaining Health Services



This Question allowed for Multiple Responses

**HEALTH PROBLEMS**

Fig. 12 shows that 53.3% of households in Jeffery Town have members who are affected by a long standing health problem, 43.8% have no members with a long standing health problem and 2.8% of the household heads indicate that they do not know if there are persons in the household with long standing health problems.

**Figure 12:** Members of the Household affected by a Long Standing Health Problem

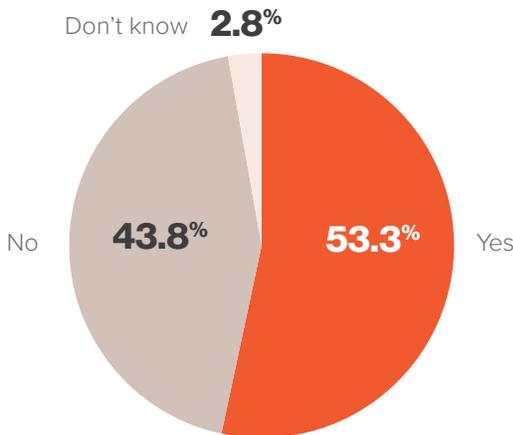


Table 13 shows that 19.9% of the heads of household who reported suffering from a long standing health problem are affected by hypertension, 9.1% are affected by diabetes, 8.5% suffer from sinusitis and 7.6% from arthritis. Of the other family members that are affected by health problems, 10.4% suffers from hypertension and a similar percentage from sinusitis, 4.7 % from diabetes and 3.8% from asthma.

The data indicates the presence of chronic and recurring health diseases in the community as in the general population. In Rural Areas 50.9% of all illnesses reported are chronic illnesses, specifically, hypertension (22.6%), diabetes (10.8\*), asthma (8.2%), and arthritis (9.3%). The problems associated with these diseases in Jeffery Town, especially among the household heads, are comparable.

**Table 7:** Areas in which Household Heads were trained

Types of Diseases	Percent Distribution (%)	
	Head of Household	Other Family Members
Hypertension	19.9	10.4
Hypotension	1.9	0.6
Heart Disease	1.9	0.6
Kidney Disease	0.6	2.2
Asthma	2.2	3.8
Diabetes	9.1	4.7
Arthritis	7.6	3.5
Glaucoma	0.0	1.3
Sickle Cell	0.3	0.6
Sinusitis	8.5	10.4
Other	3.8	0.0

This Question allowed for Multiple Responses

## HOUSEHOLD DISABILITY

Approximately 14.1% of household heads stated that they or a member of their household suffer from disability. Table 14 shows that there are persons with various types of disabilities in Jeffery Town. The most prevalent disability is sight related (5.0%).

**Table 14:** Popular Disabilities Experienced

Types of Disability	Percentage Distribution (%)
Sight	5.0
Hearing	1.9
Physical Disability	1.6
Mental Illness	2.5
Slowness of learning	1.6
Mental retardation	0.6
Multiple disabilities	0.9
Speech	0.3

This Question allowed for multiple responses

## WATER SUPPLY

Table 15 shows that the most common water source in Jeffery Town is through private catchments (tanks, wells, drums) which account for 40.4%. This is followed closely by public standpipe (33.8%) and spring/river/stream (33.4%). Public water piped into yard and water trucked to community account for 15.5% and 18% respectively among the sources of water identified among other sources outlined in the table.

The data indicates that access to piped water in the homes appears to be a problem for the community. The high percentage of households that use private catchments and spring/river/stream for domestic water indicates the possible use of unsafe drinking water in the community, if water is not treated.

**Table 15:** Household Main Water Source

Sources	% of Households
Private Catchments (tanks, drums, wells)	40.4
Public Catchment	3.2
Public piped into yard	15.5
Purchase Water	1.3
Public piped into dwelling	6.6
Private piped into dwelling	12.6
Public Standpipe	33.8
Spring, river, stream	33.4
Water trucked to community	18.0
Other	1.6

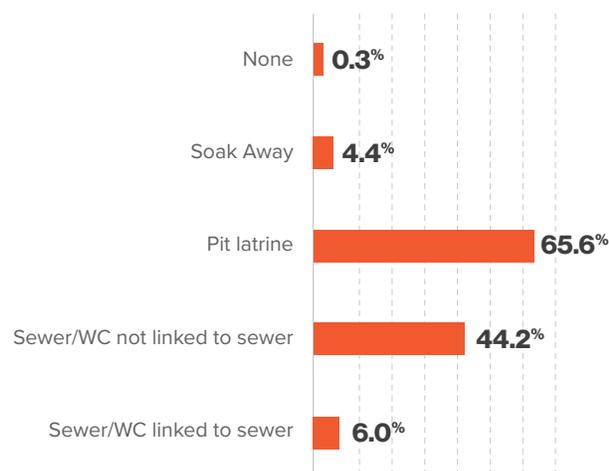
This Question allowed for multiple responses

## SANITATION

All households have access to one of four types of toilet facilities listed in Figure 13. Pit latrine is the most common type of toilet facilities used in the community (65.6%). This rate is however much higher than the national rate of 34.6%, and may be directly linked to the lack of piped water in the homes in the community. The national percentage for use of unlinked water closets was 42.4% in 2007, a slightly lower proportion than the 44.2% that exist in Jeffery town. The national rate for water closets that are linked to sewage plants, is 21.9% compared with 6.0% for Jeffery Town (Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, 2007).

When compared to Rural Areas, Jeffery Town is not faring well; the proportion of households using pit latrines in Rural Areas was 57.9% compared to 65.6% for the community. However, the use of water closets not linked to sewage plant is higher in Jeffery town (44.2%) than the 15.3% for Rural Areas, and those using water closet linked to sewer is also higher for the community (6.0%) than for Rural Areas which recorded 4.3% (JSLC, 2007). Soak-away pits are used by 4.4% in Jeffery Town.

**Figure 13:** Types of Toilet Facilities Used in Jeffery Town



This Question allowed for multiple responses

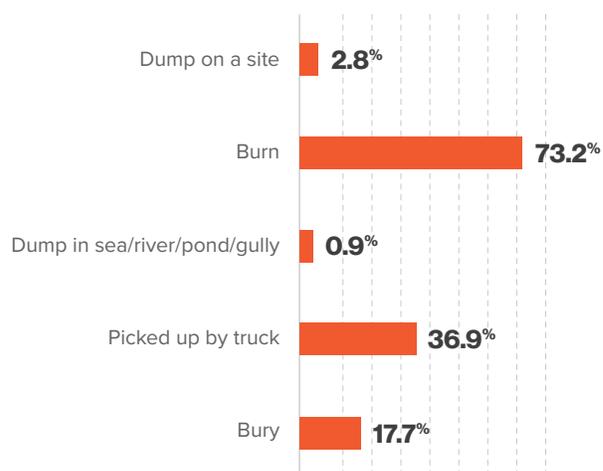
The proportion of households having exclusive use of toilet facilities in Jeffery Town is approximately 94%, as 6.0% stated that they are sharing this facility. Of those sharing toilet facilities, 43.8% share with two other households while another 37.5% share with one other households and 6.3% each share with three, four and ten other families.

### GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Fig. 14 shows that four methods are used to dispose of garbage in the Jeffery Town community. The most popular methods of disposal are burning garbage (73.2%) and picking up of garbage by trucks (36.9%). Approximately 17.7% bury garbage and few households dump garbage on a site (2.8%) and dump in sea/river/pond/gully (0.9%).



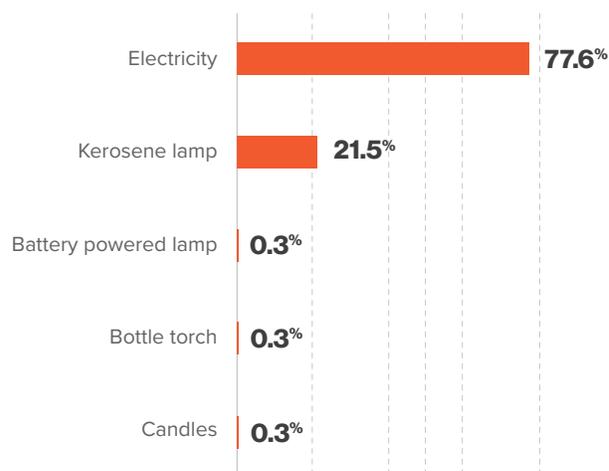
**Figure 14:** Household Garbage Disposal



### ENERGY SOURCES

Fig. 15 shows that the main source of lighting in Jeffery Town is electricity (77.6%). The other sources of lighting are kerosene lamp (21.5%). Candles, Bottle torch and battery powered lamps are the main sources of lighting for almost 1% of the households each with 0.3 percentage points. The percentage use of electricity in Jeffery Town is significantly lower than the national rate of 90.3% (and the use of kerosene is higher than the 6.3% national usage (JSLC, 2007).

**Figure 15:** Main Source of Lighting



## COOKING FUEL

Table 16 indicates that the most common source of fuel used for cooking in Jeffery Town is gas (85.2%). Wood is used by 37.5% and Charcoal (26.8%). Kerosene (1.6%) and electricity (0.6%) are among other sources identified by head of the households.

**Table 16:** Main Source of Fuel used

Sources	% of Households
Gas	85.2
Kerosene	1.6
Wood	37.5
Charcoal	26.8
Electricity	0.6
Other	0.6

This Question allowed for multiple responses

## 2.5 TRANSPORTATION & COMMUNICATION

### MAIN MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Table 17 shows that members of the Jeffery Town community predominantly uses licensed taxi (72.2%) and robot taxi (36.6%) to traverse in and out of the community. Buses (22.1%) and private motor car (12.0%) are also used as modes of transportation, among other less utilized modes outlined in the table.



**Table 17:** Main form of Transportation among Households

Transportation	% of Households
Bus	22.1
Robot Taxi	36.6
Motor cycle	0.6
Licensed taxi	72.2
Motor car	12.0
Motor cycle	0.9
Tractor	0.3
Truck	2.2
Bicycle	2.2
None	10.7

This Question allowed for multiple responses

### COMMUNICATIONS

Fig. 16 shows that 91% of households in Jeffery Town have telephone service.

**Figure 16:** Households with Telephone Service

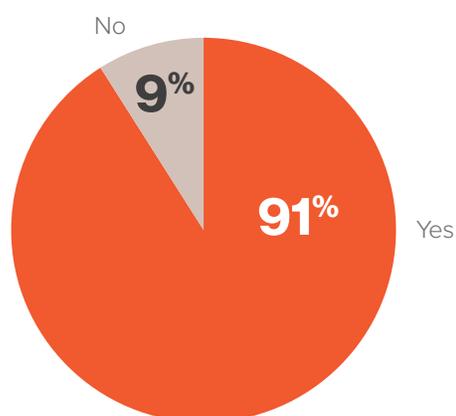


Fig. 17 shows that 99.7% of households accessed cellular phones in the Jeffery Town community while 0.3% accessed both landline and cellular phones.

**Figure 17:** Types of Telephone Services Accessed among Household

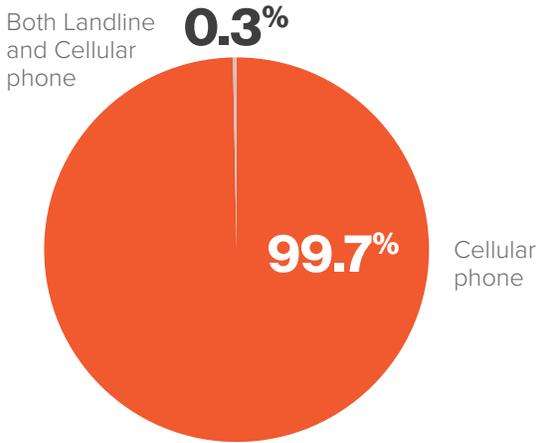
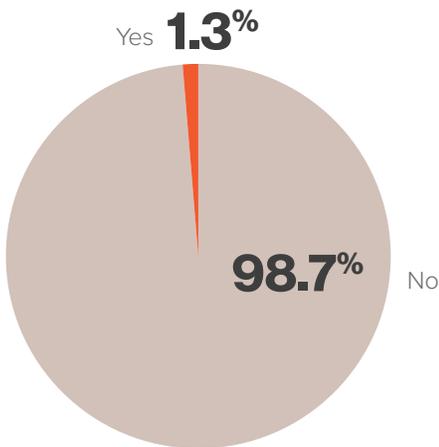


Fig. 18 illustrates that 98.7% of households in Jeffery Town do not have internet access.

**Figure 18:** Households with Internet Service



## 2.6 SOCIAL SERVICES

**Table 18:** Social Services Present within the Community

Locations	Type	Number	Condition
Jeffrey Town Proper	Health Centres	1	Under Construction
	Health Clinics		
Wallingford	Schools	2	Fair
Top Road		1	Fair
Jeffrey Town Proper		2	Fair
Barker		1	Fair
Wallingford	Churches	2	Good
Decoy			
Top Road		1	Fair
Jeffrey Town Proper		4	Fair
Barker		1	Fair
Coffee Walk		1	Fair
Jeffrey Town Proper	Post Office/Agency	1	Poor
Jeffrey Town	Playfields	1	Fair
Jeffrey Town	Community Centre	1	Poor
Wallingford	Conference Centre and Camp Site	1	Good

# 3 Economic Data



### 3.1 EMPLOYMENT DATA

#### HOUSEHOLD HEAD EMPLOYMENT

Figure 19 shows that approximately 65% of heads of households in Jeffery Town are employed. Of the household heads that are employed 63.9% of the household heads are males and 36.1% females.

**Figure 19:** Percentage Distribution of Employment Status of Head of Household

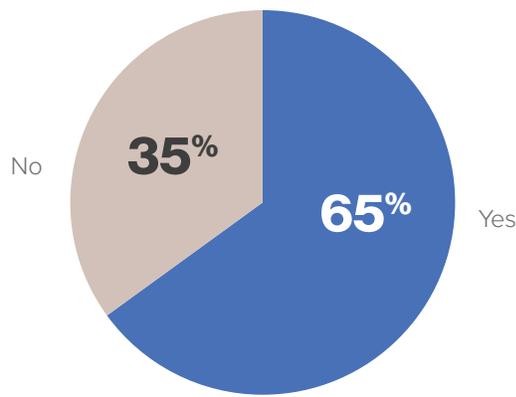


Table 19 shows that 74.4% of male heads of households are employed compared to 53.6% of female head of households.

**Table 19:** Head of household Employment Status by Gender

Employment Status	% Male	% Female	% Total
Employed	74.4	53.6	65.3
Unemployed	25.6	46.4	34.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 20 indicates that the majority (49.5%) of the household heads are employed in the skilled agriculture and fishery employment category, followed by 17.0% as Craft and related trades workers and 14.6% as service, shop and market sales workers.

Approximately 9.9% are in elementary occupations, 4.2% are professionals and clerical workers and plant and machine operators and assemblers account for 1.9% and 2.9% respectively.

**Table 20:** Occupational Classification of Head of Household

Occupations	%
Professional	4.2
Clerks	1.9
Service workers and shop and market sales workers	14.6
Skilled agricultural and fishery	49.5
Craft and related trades workers	17.0
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	2.9
Elementary occupations	9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 21 shows that approximately 49.5% of the household heads in Jeffery Town are self-employed (full time), and 10.3% self-employed (part time). Approximately 23% are employed full time, 13% employed part time and only 1.5% are seasonally employed.

**Table 21:** Employment Status of Household Heads

Employment Status	%
Employed - Full -time	23.0
Employed- Part -time	13.0
Employed – Seasonally	1.5
Self-employed - Full-time	49.5
Self-employed- Part-time	10.3
Employed- Contractually	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 22 shows that some 36% of the household heads provided a no response answer to the question regarding their monthly income range. Of the household heads who respond, 20.1% earn under \$40,000 per month, with 12.9% indicating that they received under \$10,000 per month. Approximately 6.0% earn less than 3,700 per month.

**Table 22:** Household head monthly income from employment

Income	%
Less than 3,700	6.0
3,700-5,999	2.8
6,000-9,999	4.1
10,000-19,999	3.8
20,000-29,999	2.5
30,000-39,999	0.9
40,000-79,999	1.9
80,000-129,999	0.3
No Response	36.1

Approximately 46.7% of household heads in Jeffery Town indicated that they have no additional source of income (Table 23). The main source of additional income for 25.6% of household heads in Jeffery Town is state assistance, followed by remittances (17.7%) and support from a local network of family and friends (12.6%). Very few household heads, received support from rental of property, interest from financial investments and other sources accounting for 1.3% each of household heads.

**Table 23:** Additional Sources of Income for Household Heads

Income	%
State assistance	25.6
Remittances	17.7
Support from local network of family friends	12.6
Rental of property	1.3
Interest from financial investments	1.3
Other sources	1.3
No additional sources	46.7

This Question allowed for multiple responses

**EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS**

The average number of employed persons per household is 1.6. Approximately 59.2% of the persons within working age are employed while 40.8% are unemployed. The data show that almost 60% of the employed labour force represents males and 40% females.

Table 24 indicates that the majority (54.9%) of the employed are self-employed, with males and females accounting for approximately 34.0% and 19.8% respectively. This is much higher than the 2007 national statistics which recorded “own account” workers at 31.5% (The Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2007). Full time employment accounts for 24.8% of the employed, with males accounting for 12.6% and females 11.8%. Approximately 14.4% are employed Part time while, contractual employment and seasonal employment are least represented with 3.2%, and 4.2% respectively.

**Table 16:** Impacted cultivated land (ha) in Saint-Vincent Islands based on land cover, vegetation changes (NDVI), by hazard zones, land cover and administrative units

Age Group	Self-Employed		Seasonal		Full Time		Part Time		Contractual		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
14-19	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.7
20-24	2.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	8.7
25-29	4.0	1.3	0	0.5	1.3	1.0	2.5	0.8	0.8	0.0	12.2
30-34	1.3	3.3	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	13.3
35-39	2.3	3.3	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	10.2
40-44	6.3	1.8	0.3	0.3	2.0	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	13.8
45-49	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	9.4
50-54	1.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	7.4
55-59	2.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	4.5
60+	10.7	4.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	18.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>100</b>

The age groups with the highest percentage of the employed persons are the 60+ years age group (18.8%) the 30-34 years age group 13.3% and the 40-44 years age group with 13.8%. Employment is lowest among those in the 14- 19 and 55-59 years age groups with 1.7% and 4.5% respectively. A significant majority of the employed (60.9%) is between 25 -49 years old (Table 3.4).

Table 24 indicates that only 10.4% of the employed labour force is in the youth age group (14-24 years) compared with a national average of 14.6% (ESSJ-2007 Table 21.3).

### 3.2 UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

Generally, unemployment in Jeffery Town is highest among females (62.2%) compared to males (37.8%). The unemployment rate in the community is highest among the elderly (60+ years) which account for 33.2%, with more females (20.6%) being unemployed compared to male (12.5%). Unemployment among the youth followed next with 15% and among the 25-29 years with 13.2%. See Table 25.

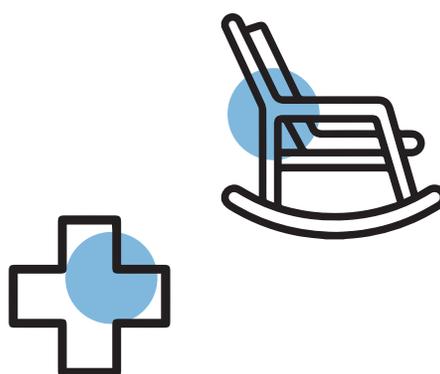
**Table 25:** Unemployment Status of Household Members by Age Group and Sex

Unemployment Status	Male	Female	Total
Unemployed 14-19yrs	1.1	0.7	1.8
Unemployed 20-24yrs	5.1	8.1	13.2
Unemployed 25-29yrs	4.4	8.8	13.2
Unemployed 30-34yrs	5.1	4.8	9.9
Unemployed 35-39yrs	1.1	5.5	6.6
Unemployed 40-44yrs	2.9	4.4	7.3
Unemployed 45-49yrs	1.5	2.9	4.4
Unemployed 50-54yrs	2.6	4.8	7.4
Unemployed 55-59	1.5	1.5	3.0
Unemployed 60+	12.5	20.7	33.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>62.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Among the main reasons for unemployment outlined in Table 3.7 are illness (11.4%), and retirement (10.7%)

Reasons outlined by the heads for other family members' unemployment are retirement and illness; with 16.7% and 16.1% respectively. Other reasons include that they cannot find work (14.8) and trying to find work (11.4%). See Table 26.



**Table 26:** Main Reasons for Unemployment

Types of Tenure	Percentage Distribution (%)	
	Head of Household	Other Family Members
No reason- Would accept if offered	2.2	7.3
Awaiting a promised job	0.9	1.9
Currently Attending School	0.0	2.5
Amount of Pay	0.3	0.3
Illness	11.4	16.1
Have to stay with sick relative	0.6	3.2
Trying to find work	0.0	11.4
Trying to find work but don't have qualification or skills	4.4	4.7
Have qualifications but cannot find suitable work	1.6	3.2
Don't want to work	0.3	0.9
Trying to start a business	0.6	3.2
Retired	10.7	16.7
Can't find work	6.0	14.8

## PERIOD OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Table 27 shows that most of the unemployed males (45.8%) and females (42.9%) have been unemployed for 5 years or more. A higher percentage of females (17.1%) compared to males (13.8%) have never worked in their adult life while a higher percentage of males (20.2%) have been unemployed in less than 12 months up to survey period than females (12.4%).

**Table 27:** Percentage Distribution of Periods of Unemployment by Gender among Households

Time Frame	% Male	% Female
Never worked in my adult life	13.8	17.1
Less than 12 months	20.2	12.4
1-2 years	12.8	18.2
3-4 years	7.4	9.4
5 years or more	45.8	42.9

## MAIN OCCUPATIONS

Table 29 illustrates that most persons (43.8%) are employed as skilled agricultural and fisheries workers; 51% of those employed are males and 33.3% are females. Other main areas of employment are service work, shop and market sales work with (17.9%); of which 31.8% are females compared to 8.2% males. Craft and Related trades account for 14.2%; most of whom are males (20.7%) compared to females (4.9%). Approximately 8% are professionals with the majority being females (females 9.7% and males 6.7); while 8.8% are elementary workers with the majority being females (females 14.6% and males 4.8%).

**Table 29:** Main Occupations by Gender

Occupation Group (Categorizations Taken from STATIN Labour Force Survey)	Number and Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Professionals, Technicians and associate professionals	6.7	9.7	8.0
Clerks	0.5	5.6	2.6
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	8.2	31.9	17.9
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	51.0	33.3	43.8
Craft and Related Trade Workers	20.7	4.9	14.2
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	8.2	0.0	4.8
Elementary Occupations	4.8	14.6	8.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>40.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## FINANCIAL SUPPORT

Table 28 illustrates that 24.9% of the unemployed household heads receive financial support from state assistance, 16.1% from remittances and 16.7% from a local network of family and friends. Salaries from other employed members of households provide financial support for 9.1% of the households.

**Table 28:** Main Sources of Financial Support Received by Unemployed Heads of Household

Main Sources of Financial Support	%
State Assistance	24.9
Remittances as an additional source of income	16.1
Local Network of family and friends	16.7
SESP	0.3
Salaries from other members of household	9.1
Savings and/or loans from Commercial Banks	1.9
Other Support	3.2

## EXISTING SKILLS

Table 30 illustrates that agricultural/farming skills (36.8%) account for the highest percentage among males and also among females. Of males in the community 26.8% have agriculture/farming skills compare to 10% females. Hospitality skill (15.2%) account for the second highest set of skills with females

(11.7%) dominating in this area. Other skills that males lead in include, construction and cabinet making skills (13.2%), machine and appliance skills (7.6%) and while females also lead in apparel and sew product skills (5.0%), secretarial/office clerk skills (4.1%), beauty care and service skills (4.3%), and professional and technical skills (7.1%).

**Table 30:** Percentage Distribution of Skills in Jeffery Town by Gender

Type of Skills	Number and Percentage (%)		
	Male	Female	Total
Beauty care and service skills	0.0	4.3	4.3
Secretarial/office clerk skills	0.4	3.7	4.1
Hospitality skills	3.5	11.7	15.2
Art and Craft Skills	0.4	0.6	1.1
Construction and cabinet making skills	12.1	1.1	13.2
Machine and appliance skills	7.1	0.4	7.6
Computing and Information Technology Skills	0.2	0.0	0.2
Apparel and sewn product skills	0.4	4.5	5.0
Commercial and sales skills	0.4	0.4	0.9
Professional and technical skills	3.2	3.9	7.1
Agricultural/farming skills	26.8	10.0	36.8
Other Skills	1.5	3.0	4.5
Skills not specified	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>56.3</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## 3.3 INVOLVEMENT IN FARMING/ AGRICULTURE

Approximately 69% of households in Jeffery Town are engaged in farming/agricultural activity. Approximately 96.3% of the farmlands used by the households are located in the community. Approximately 74.8% of the land used for farming is family owned while 13.3% is leased, 6.4% rented and 1.4% squatted. Table 31 shows that the most common farming activity in the Jeffery Town community is the cultivation of ground provisions (60.6%). This is followed by the cultivation of cash crop (30.9%) and green banana (28.4%) and the rearing of livestock (13.6%) amongst other products outlined in the table.

**Table 31:** Farming/Agricultural activities in Jeffery Town

Type of Farming Activity	%
Ground Provision	60.6
Sugar Cane	7.3
Poultry Rearing	6.3
Cash Crop	30.9
Green Banana	28.4
Live Stock	13.6
Bee Keeping	0.6
Fruits	3.8

This Question allowed for multiple responses

Table 32 indicates that roughly 69.5% of the households used the farm produce for home consumption and for sale in the local market only, while 26.4% used the farm produce for home consumption only and 3.2% for sale at the local market only. Only 0.5% of the households consume and export the produce, while a similar percent farm the produce for home use, the local market and export.

**Table 32:** Ways in which Farm Produce are Disposed of

Ways	%
Home use only	26.4
Home use and local market	69.5
Home use and export	0.5
Local market only	3.2
Home use, local market and export	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.4 MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The main economic activities in the Community are:

1. Agricultural Farming: Farming is the main source of economic activity in the community of Jeffrey Town
2. Livestock Rearing
3. Entrepreneurship

#### BUSINESSES THAT ARE OPERATING IN THE COMMUNITY

During the transect conducted in the community the businesses observed were noted and are reflected in Table 33. Entrepreneurship was noted as one of the main economic activities undertaken in the community in 2009. This is supported by the data collected during the transect in Table 33 where it is noted that the community has a significant number (57) of Small grocery shops and bars along with a number of other types of businesses being seen.

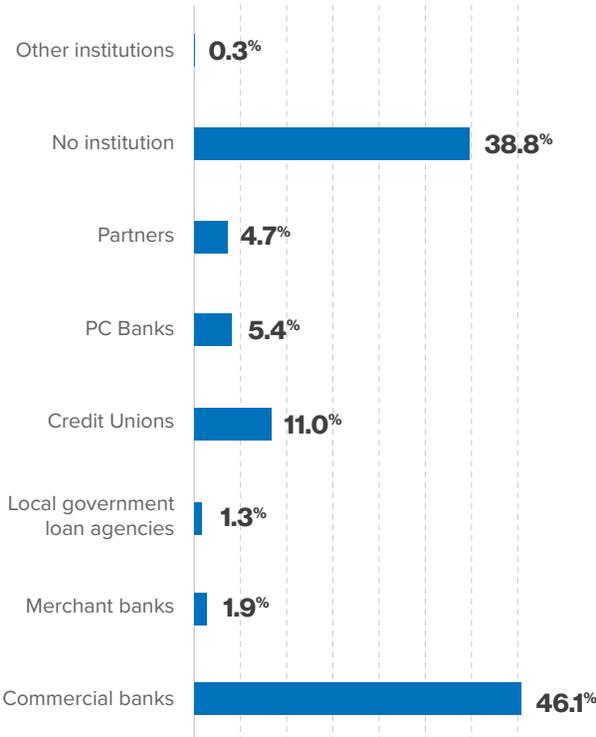
**Table 33:** Types of Local Businesses Present in the Community

Type of Business	#
Agricultural supply store	3
Beauty shop	1
Cook shop	6
Farms	14
Furniture-making shop (carpentry)	1
Hairdressing/barber shop	1
Hardware store	1
Internet Café	1
Mechanic shop/Garage	1
Small grocery shop – basic goods	43
Supermarket	1
Tailor shop	1
Ice Cream Shop	1
Leather Craft	2
Bars	14
Car Wash	2
Upholstering	1
Radio Station	1
Lumber Yard	1
Green House	2
Agro Processing	1

**FINANCIAL SERVICES**

The most common financial institution used by households in Jeffery Town is the Commercial bank (46.1%). Approximately 11.0% of households reported using Credit unions, 5.4% PC Banks and 4.7% Partners among others outlined in Figure 20. Approximately 38.8% use no financial institutions.

**Figure 20:** Popular Financial Institutions used by Residents of Jeffery Town



**3.5 INVOLVMENT IN SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES**

Figure 21 show that only 29% of households in Jeffery Town have access to a Social Safety Net.

**Figure 21:** Percentage Distribution of Households Accessing Social Safety Net

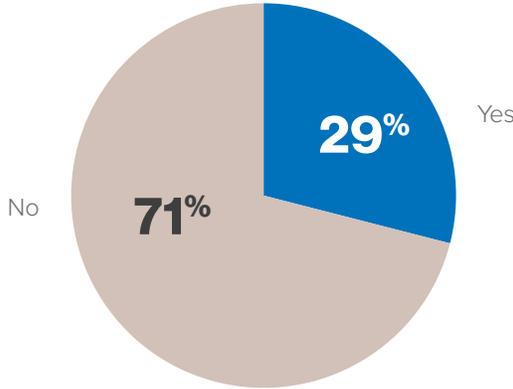
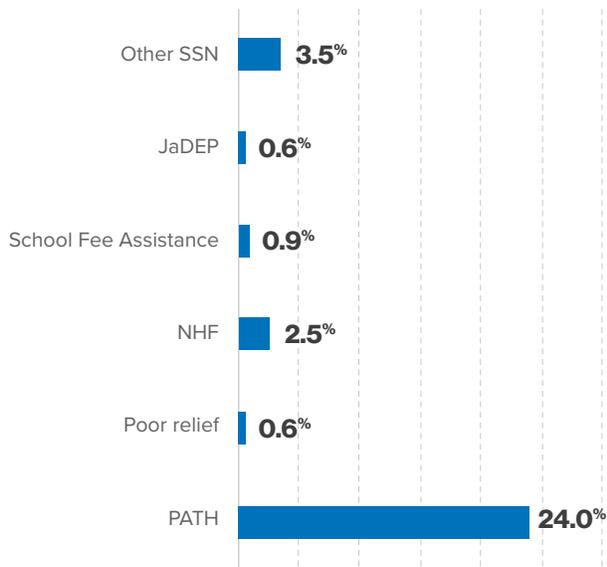
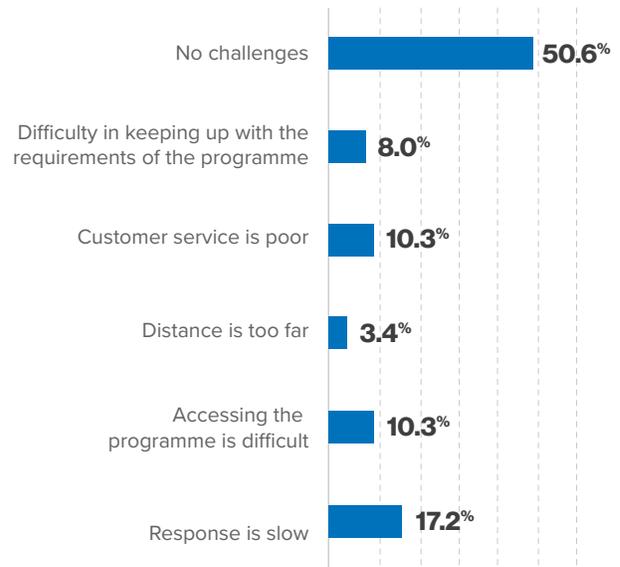


Figure 22 shows that residents access five Social Safety Net Programmes. Among these are PATH (24.0%), poor relief (06%), and NHF (2.5%), school fee assistance programmes (0.9%), JADEP (0.6) and other Social Safety Net Programmes.

**Figure 22:** Percentage Distribution of Social Safety Net Beneficiaries



**Figure 23:** Challenges with PATH



Most residents (50.6%) highlighted that there were no challenges in accessing PATH, see Figure 23 below. However, approximately 17.2% indicated that the response time to accessing benefits is slow, 10.3% indicated that customer service is slow and a similar percentage noted that accessing the programme is difficult, while 8.0% related that they have difficulties in keeping up with the requirements of the programme. For 3.4% the distance to accessing the benefits is too far.



# 4 Livelihood and Environmental Assessment Data



Given Jamaica’s geographic location the island is susceptible to a number of hazards including tropical cyclones (hurricanes), floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides and droughts. Over the past twelve years there has been an increase in the number and frequency of natural disasters experienced and the level of impact seen. Currently, recovery and response efforts are primarily focused on the repair/redevelopment of damaged infrastructure such as homes, schools and hospitals nationally and not on the loss/recovery of livelihoods/ livelihood resources. Additionally, response to natural hazards and disasters, particularly preparedness/preparation, is focused at the government (national and local) and agency levels. The involvement of the community in preparation, risk identification and mitigation planning is critical if increased resilience and reduced vulnerability and societal impacts including reduction in economic loss is to be seen.

This section of the profile seeks to examine the livelihoods being undertaken by the residents of Jeffery Town as well as the coping and recovery strategies utilized in the wake of natural hazards. This is particularly important for the residents of Jeffery Town given the vulnerability/susceptibility of their main livelihood to environmental changes and hazards. This information is a key resource for post disaster response as it is critical to know how many people are likely to be affected and what response is needed.

The key elements of this section include an analysis of the hazards affecting the community and livelihood exposure and vulnerability profiling, and a contingency plan which outlines the livelihood support needed and institutions for livelihood support.

The data herein presented was collected via mixed methodology. The quantitative approach took the form of a quantitative survey which was administered to 40 individuals (57.5% Males and 42.5% Females) using convenience sampling. Additionally, an Observation Sheet (the Community Asset Inventory) which captured existing assets and businesses, and an assessment of the vulnerability of natural and man-made resources. The qualitative approach involved informal interviews with a cross-section of the residents (youths, elderly, men and women) and a community wide meeting held at the Jamaica Seventh Day Baptist Conference Centre, Maiden Hall.

## 4.1 LIVELIHOOD BASELINE ASSESSMENT

### LIVELIHOOD PROFILE

Livelihoods consist of the capabilities, assets (both material and social resources), and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks, maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets, and provide net benefits to other livelihoods locally and more widely, both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base. (The Livelihood Assessment Tool-Kit)

To plan for and evaluate the possible impact hazards may have on the livelihoods within a community, an understanding of the types of livelihoods present, the resources needed, the susceptibility of these livelihoods to hazards (natural and man-made) and the existing and required response mechanisms, is fundamental.

In keeping with the data found by the household survey, as presented in Tables 20 and 29 along with the main economic activities highlighted, the qualitative engagement with the community identified three main types of livelihood in Jeffery Town; the key/main livelihood being farming. The types of livelihood identified in the community are presented in Figure 24 below.

Figure 24: Main Livelihoods present in Jeffery Town



A detailed breakdown of the main livelihoods as discussed with community members, along with the skills required and natural and equipment resources needed, is presented in Table 34.

**Table 34:** Profile of Main Livelihoods in Jeffery Town

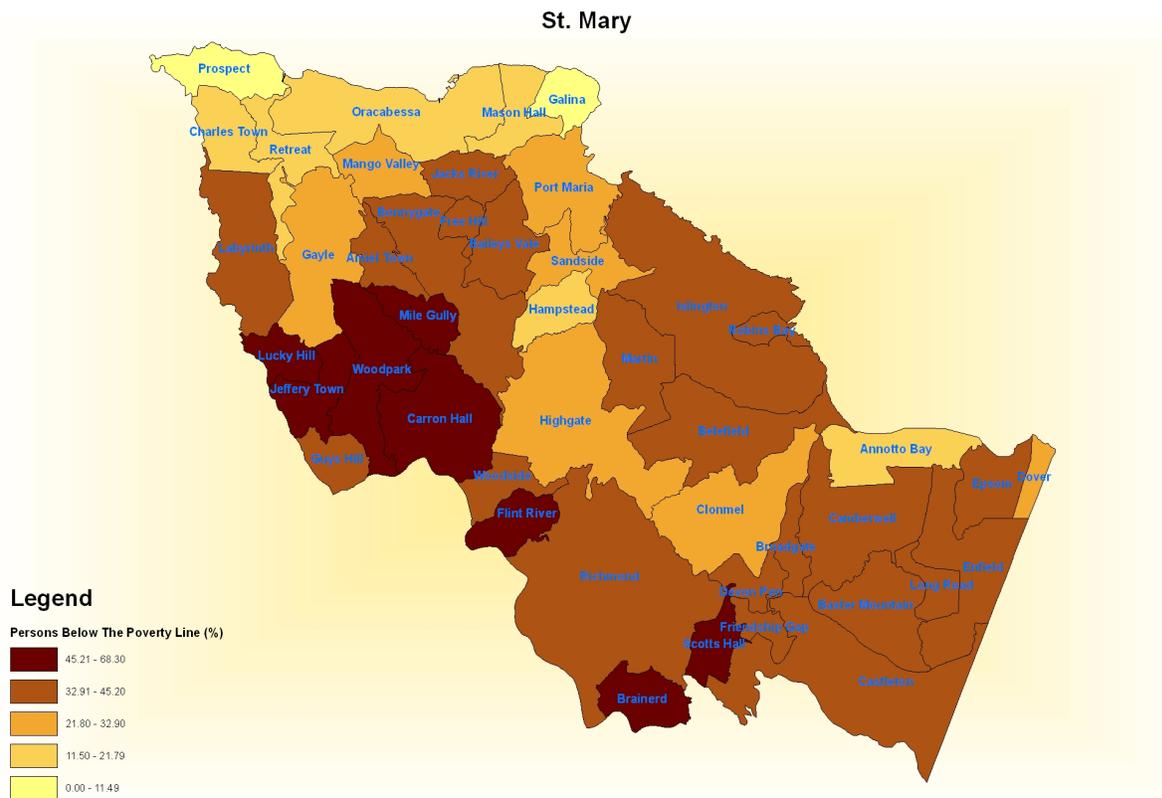
Types of Livelihoods	Skills Needed	Tools & Equipment Needed	Natural Resources Utilized/needed
<p><b>1. Entrepreneurs</b>  <b>Small businesses</b>  <b>Hustlers ( they do every little thing to survive)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higglers</li> <li>• Persons who sell water and bag juice</li> <li>• Bush farmers- work for the 'bigger man's (farmer who own large farms)</li> <li>• Domestic workers</li> <li>• Day workers</li> <li>• Taxi drivers (transport operators)</li> </ul> <p><b>Established businesses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shop keepers that are registered</li> <li>• Bars</li> <li>• Hair dressers</li> <li>• Barbers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mathematics skills</li> <li>• Know how to calculate profit and loss</li> <li>• Business plan development</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Budgeting</li> <li>• All entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Small business Training</li> </ul>		
<p><b>2. Farmers (considered to be the most skilled, because they make something from nothing in order to live)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farm Manager</li> <li>• Farm Supervisors/ Headman</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mathematics skills</li> <li>• Know how to calculate profit and loss</li> <li>• Business plan development</li> <li>• Marketing</li> <li>• Budgeting</li> <li>• All entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Soil Testing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Machete</li> <li>• Bush Wacker</li> <li>• Mist blower</li> <li>• Tractor</li> <li>• Rotivators</li> <li>• Transportation from farm to market (van, car etc.)</li> <li>• Irrigation equipment</li> <li>• Fork</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water,</li> <li>• Rainfall</li> <li>• sunlight</li> <li>• Land</li> <li>• Proper soil</li> </ul>
<p><b>3. Construction workers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tilers</li> <li>• carpenters</li> <li>• mason</li> <li>• roofers</li> <li>• mechanics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Certification to prove that you have the skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Trowel</li> <li>• Level</li> <li>• square</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marl</li> <li>• Sand</li> <li>• Gravel</li> </ul>

Professionals residing in the community such as Doctors, Teachers, Nurses, Police, Military personnel, Lawyers, Judges and Entertainers were also highlighted.

The ability of a household to recover depends largely on their ability to absorb and respond to shocks and stressors. As reported in the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 'An individual is considered poor if his or her adult equivalent consumption is at or below the regional poverty line.

Data presented by the Planning Institute of Jamaica in 2008 (PIOJ) 2008 indicates that the parish of St. Mary was ranked the fifth poorest parish in Jamaica, with 27.2% of the population living in poverty. While the data revealed that for the community of Jeffery Town more than half the population of the community was living below the poverty line (56.6%). Additionally, it was noted that the community of Jeffery Town falls in Quintile 1(worst-off), which indicates the community has among the highest percentages of persons in poverty, as seen in figure 25 below.

**Figure 25:** Consumption Based Poverty Map - St.Mary



## 4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Table 35 shows a variety of environmental issues that respondents say affect the community. Approximately 42.2% of the heads of households identified landslide/rock falls as an environmental issue affecting the community. The following areas are also considered to be an environmental threat: wind damage (15.8%), blocked drains (28.4%), flooding (11.4%); water pollution (6.0%) and noise pollution (7.6%) and illegal dumping of garbage (3.8%) among other issues outlined in the table.

**Table 35:** Environmental Issues Faced by Jeffery Town

Environmental Issues	% of Household
Landslide/Rock Falls	42.3
Water pollution	6.0
Flooding	11.4
Deforestation	1.9
Wind damage	15.8
Blocked drains	28.4
Illegal Dumping of Garbage	3.8
Noise pollution	7.6
Soil erosion	1.6
No response	1.9
None	30.3

This Question allowed for multiple responses

## 4.3 VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL HAZARDS/DISASTER

Data gathered during the household survey in 2009 shows that the community is susceptible to multiple hazards. These hazards include hurricanes (67.8%) mudslides/landslides (18.9%). Other natural hazards with relatively low responses include earthquakes (3.8%), storm surges (5.0%) and freak storms (1.3%) see Table 36.

**Table 36:** Types of Natural Disaster

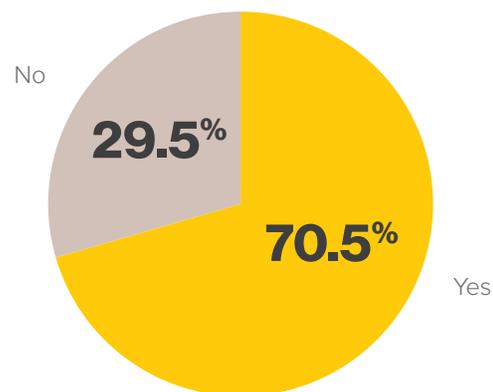
Environmental Issues	% of Household
Flooding	5.0
Earthquake	3.8
Mudslide/Landslide	18.9
Storm Surges	5.0
Hurricane	67.8
Freak Storm	1.3
No Response	0.6

This Question allowed for multiple responses

### AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DISASTER SHELTERS

As displayed at Figure 26, 70.5% of the respondents indicated that they knew where to locate a shelter in the event of a natural disaster.

**Figure 26:** Percentage Awareness of Disaster Shelters



When the respondents were asked whether or not the shelter were accessible and they would be willing to go in the event of a natural disaster, it was revealed that 9.3% indicated that they do not know. However, 45.1% indicated that the shelter is accessible and that they would be willing to go there, while 8.2% indicated that although the shelter is accessible, they would be unwilling to leave home/personal belongings.

**Table 37:** The accessibility and the respondent’s willingness to go to a Shelter in the event of a Natural Disaster

Responses	%
do not know	9.8
Accessible, unwilling to leave home personal belongings	8.2%
Accessible, willing to go in the event of a natural disaster	45.1

This Question allowed for multiple responses

The majority (53.4%) of heads of households stated that Jeffery Town was last affected by a natural disaster seven to twelve months ago.

## 4.4 HAZARD ANALYSIS

A Natural Hazard can be defined as a Threatening event, or probability of occurrence of a potentially damaging phenomenon within a given time period and area. The International Federation of Red Cross defines a natural hazard on their website as a naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), hydrological (avalanches and floods), climatological (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), meteorological (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or biological (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues).

The community of Jeffery Town has over the years been affected by a number of hazards, as is reflected in Table 38, which outlines the historical timeline for natural hazards which has affected the community. It also highlights how the community has coped with these hazards (Source: Jeffery Town Community Disaster Risk Management Plan 2011 and Equator Initiative 2015).

**Table 38:** History of Hazards and Coping Mechanisms

Hazard Year	Impact	How did Community cope?
Hurricane Charlie, 1951	House in Top Road lost its roof and windows were blown away; Ground produce uprooted; Animals died	Affected persons sheltered with neighbours and Royal Palm Leaves (Bunna) used to make roof; Salvaged produce buried for preservation; Injured animals were slaughtered and “corned” and smoked on “Creng Creng” to be preserved
Drought, 1974	Crops destroyed; animals died; animals suffered malnutrition, dehydration; Food and water shortage	Carried water from spring and gullies on head; Food provided by government at collection points; A lot of roasted food such as banana and plantain was consumed. Cane was juiced to provide drink and used as sweetener
Flood, 1979	Many animals died, landslides occurred; rivers overflowed their banks; fish and shrimp washed on road; houses split in two; farms destroyed; graves destroyed	Residents ate the fish and shrimp that washed from the river; affected persons sheltered with neighbours, community cooking – shared resources, members planned rehabilitation strategy – citizens help each other - “day for day” (all concentrated on one person’s farm per day, then the favour is rotated)
Hurricane Allan, 1980	Crops destroyed, fruit trees blown down; roofs blown off	Affected persons sheltered with neighbours and family members; citizens helped each other to rebuild; banana farmers were compensated by Banana Growers Association
Hurricane Gilbert, 1988	Trees destroyed, fruits flown off trees, houses destroyed, zinc blown off roofs, loss of electricity, landslides, hike in food price, long lines for food, no leaves were left on trees, trees died, no water in community for a long time, several roads were blocked	Affected persons sheltered with neighbours, corned chicken as means of preservative, persons rebuilt with zinc gathered from other places in community, persons went to emergency shelter, fruits blown off trees were eaten and used in a variety of ways, some persons sheltered under beds and cellars, young bananas were covered on ground until they were mature, battery radios, kerosene lamps, flashlights, bottle torch were used. Bamboo joints and calabash were used as vessels to drink water. Persons boiled and sold water.
Hurricane Ivan, 2004	Roofs flown off, trees fell on houses, loss of electricity, food spoilage, blocked roads	Chicken farmers corned chicken as means of preservative and give some away, affected persons sheltered in schools and churches, power saw operators assisted in clearing roads
Drought 2005	Farmer’s contracts were lost or almost lost due to an inability to meet quotas	
Hurricane Dean, 2007	Loss of crops, vegetables, loss of electricity, trees fell and blocked roads	Farmers replanted crops, generators used
Tropical Storm Gustav, 2008	Loss of crops, vegetables, loss of electricity, trees fell and blocked roads	Farmers replanted crops, generators used

Hazard Year	Impact	How did Community cope?
Tropical Storm Nicole, 2010	Destroyed banana, plantain, fruit trees, landslides occurred, electricity was out for almost 1 week.	Kerosene lamps, flashlights were used. Persons were charged \$100 to charge phones at Jet FM using solar energy
Hurricane Sandy 2012	Mostly wind damages, fruit crops damaged, fallen trees, blocked roads, houses damaged	Disaster preparedness group cleared roads in less than 2 hours, residents were assisted with repairs (some still not complete), crops replanted
Fire 1999	Jeffrey Town Primary School was destroyed	Students and teachers merged with Wallingford Primary school, Jeffrey Town Full Truth Deliverance Centre Church was used to house the younger children
Fire 2003	House destroyed at Maiden Hall	Family temporarily lived in the Maiden Hall Seventh-Day Baptist Church house. Family eventually received housing unit from Food for the Poor

The number of climate-induced disasters resulting from hazards such as floods, droughts and tropical storms has increased over the last decade. As can be seen from the hazard timeline above the community of Jeffery Town is not an exception to this with the majority of the hazards which have affected the community being climate related, with the main losses incurred being destruction/ loss of crops and livestock. A number of incidents of landslides occurring was also noted.

One function of the fieldwork for the compilation of the livelihood baseline is to get a consensus from key stakeholders and residents on the frequency, severity and geographical impact of hazards within the community. Through the community consultation conducted the community members identified five (5) hazards which affect the main livelihoods of the persons in the community. They are Drought, Bushfires, Landslides, Flooding and Hurricane (listed/ranked in order of the greatest impact on the livelihoods of persons in the community as indicated during the session).

Community members were asked to score each hazard event in terms of physical damages and economic losses (as for physical damages) experience. These scores are then summed to derive overall impact score. Table 39 presents the four most regularly occurring hazards along with their yearly frequency and season, the geographic areas usually affected and the severity of physical and financial losses. The scores assigned to physical and financial losses were assessed on a scale of 1 to 5, with 5 meaning most severe. In determining the overall impact both physical and financial losses were collectively taken into consideration.

Drought, bushfires and land slippage were noted by residents as resulting in the most severe overall impact while the highest physical losses were seen from Droughts and Land slippage while all three hazards have highly severe financial impact.

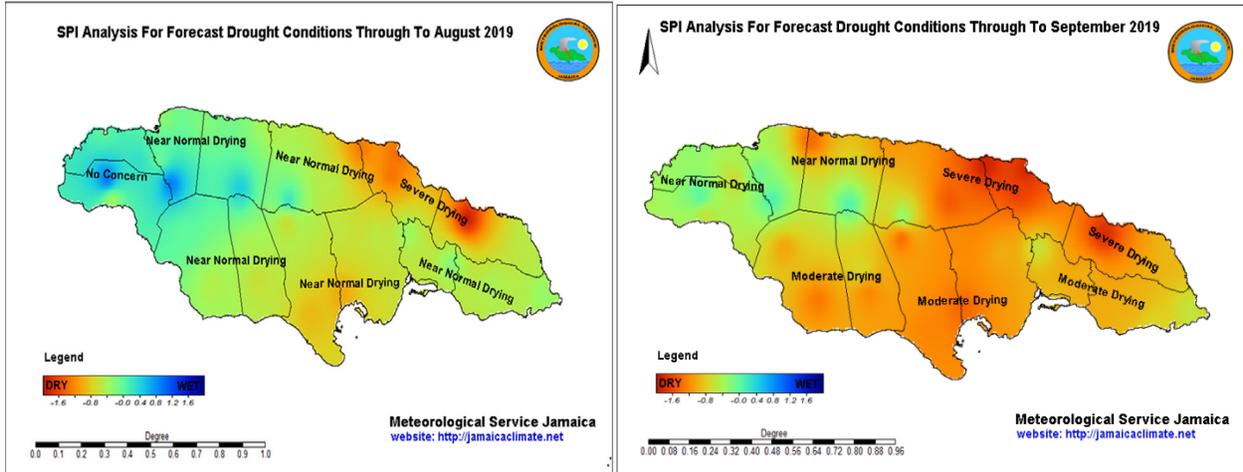
**Table 39:** Hazard Matrix for the community of Jeffery Town

Types	Frequency	Season	Geography	Total Physical Damage	Total Loss Score	Overall Impact on Livelihood
1. Drought	Once per year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequent during the dry season (February to September) and continue for prolonged periods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Affects whole community but mostly Salisbury, Spring Garden</li> <li>• In Spring Garden, when clay soil dries it leaves wide open cracks which affect farm lands and even the roads causing them to crack too</li> </ul>	5	5	High
2. Bush Fires	Very frequent during dry season	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Happens most often during the dry season (February – September)</li> <li>• Occurred almost every week during the drought season for the last 2 years</li> </ul>	<p>All areas are impacted, but some areas are more affected such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halifax</li> <li>• Spring Garden</li> <li>• Wallingford</li> <li>• Central Jeffrey Town</li> <li>• Barker</li> </ul>	4	5	High
3. Land slippage	Rainy season (Sept -January)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequent during Rainy season (Sept -January)</li> <li>• Rainy season has become unpredictable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wallingford and Decoy most affected and there is continuous movement of land in these areas</li> <li>• Barker is also affected, but a little less severe</li> <li>• Jeffrey Town proper also impacted</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Decoy- 5</li> <li>•Wallingford- 5</li> <li>•Barker- 3</li> <li>•Jeffrey Town proper- 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Decoy</li> <li>•Wallingford- 5</li> <li>•Barker- 3</li> <li>•Jeffrey Town proper- 2</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Decoy – High</li> <li>• Wallingford- High</li> <li>• Barker- Medium</li> <li>• Jeffrey Town Proper- Low</li> </ul>
4. Flooding	Rainy season (Sept -January)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More frequently from Sept- Jan (rainy season)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flooding in Halifax causes break away due to heavy rains</li> <li>• Affects the Lucky Hill side more, but Jeffrey Town is still affected by infrastructural damage (roads and houses)</li> <li>• Pembroke Hall is also affected</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halifax- 4</li> <li>Barker- 4</li> <li>Pembroke Hall- 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halifax- 4</li> <li>Barker-4</li> <li>Pembroke Hall-4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Halifax- Medium</li> <li>Barker- Medium</li> <li>Pembroke Hall- Medium</li> </ul>
5. Hurricane	June- November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All districts are affected especially Farming areas.</li> <li>• Damage caused to house and farming property</li> </ul>	5		

1 minor ----- 5 extreme

As can be noted from figure 27 the severity of the drying was forecasted to increase in August and September 2019.

**Figure 27:** Forecast of Drought Conditions for August & September 2019



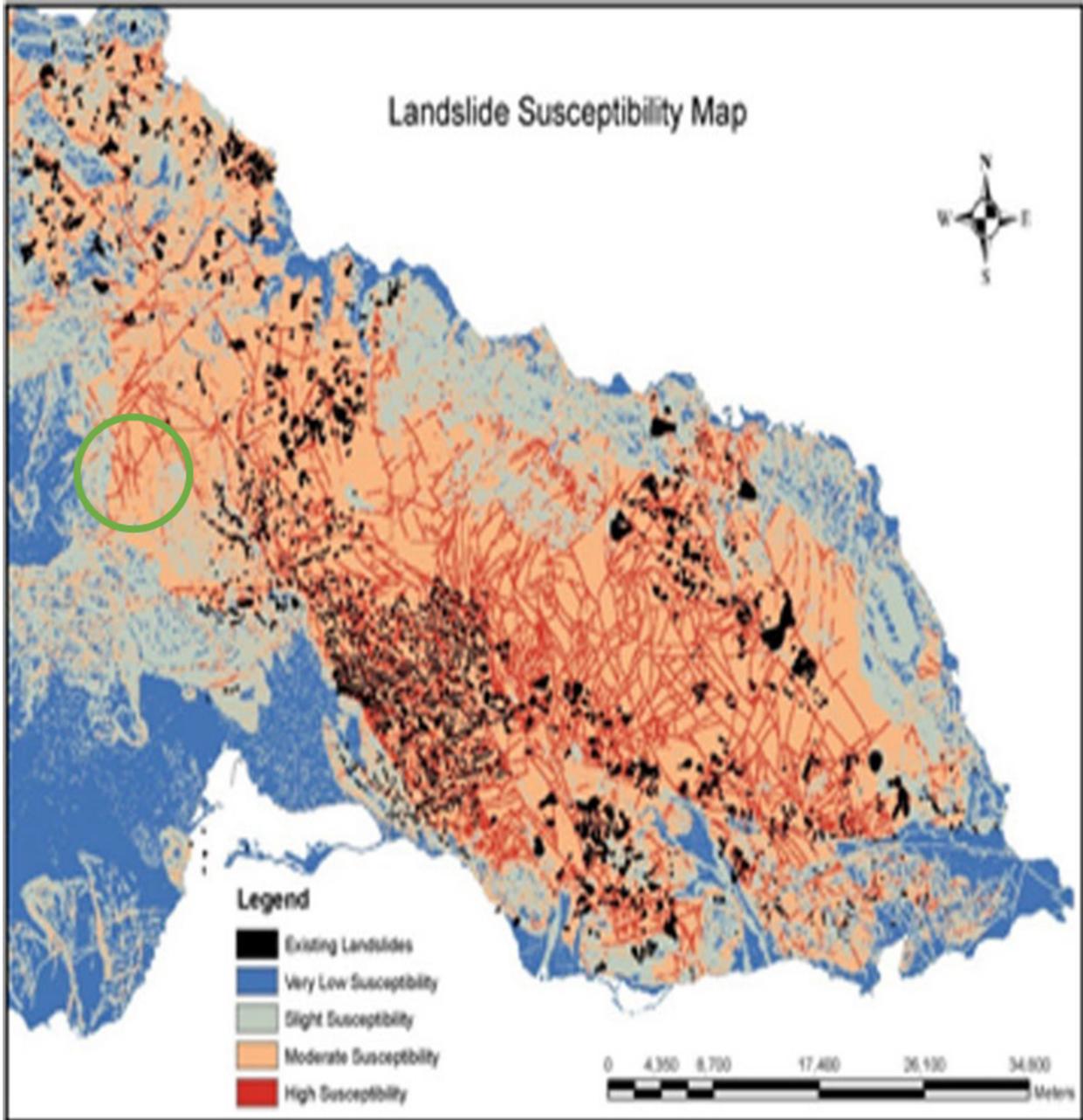
The community also highlighted landslides as another hazard which the community has in past been affected/ impacted by, See Figure 28 below.

**Figure 28:** Picture of Damage to house in Wallingford District from Land slippage



Hilly regions such as the community of Jeffery Town are additionally prone to landslides. According to the Equator Initiative's 2015 case study of Jeffery Town the community has recorded 550 landslide events, the highest number of events followed by Portland. Figures 29 and 30 highlights the location of the community within areas noted to be have a high and very high susceptibility to landslides which supports and highlights the level of vulnerability of the community and underscores the potential for severe physical and financial loss.

Figure 29: Landslide Susceptibility Map – St. Mary, Portland and St. Thomas





## 4.5 SEASONAL CALENDAR

Seasonal Calendars are used to highlight how the main livelihood activities in the area are affected by different hazards over the course of a year so it then can be used to frame the intervention types and timing needed. An understanding of the seasonality of livelihood activities, together with an appreciation of when hazards that are likely to strike in the year and how people have historically coped with these hazards, will give important pointers as to what is likely to be required in terms of response and when responses should be activated. This section will look at the types of crops produced at different times of the year in Jeffery Town and how this is impacted.

A wide variety of crops are cultivated across Jeffery Town. The crops noted during the community consultation included Ground Provisions (Irish Potatoes and Sweet Potatoes), Vegetables (Cho-Cho, Pumpkins, Cucumbers and Cabbage), Banana, Plantain and Cocoa, and Cash Crops (Hot Pepper, Sweet Peppers, Tomatoes, Red Peas, Callaloo, Pak Choi and Sting Beans). The crops highlighted are consistent with the information gathered from the SDC 2009 household survey as seen in Table 31 above with the exception of livestock rearing which was not mentioned during the session conducted. Each type of crop cultivated has varying production and peak periods. The majority of the crops produced in the area have a 2 to 4 months crop maturity period with the exception of banana and plantains which have a 9 (nine) month crop maturity period.

Farming being the mainstay activity for most rural communities in Jamaica and specifically for Jeffery Town, it is critical that we understand the potential impact of hazards that frequently affect the community on each of the activities carried out to produce the crops the community depends on. Therefore, the community members were asked to identify the relevant activities associated with the cultivation of each crop and to indicate the months that each activity is conducted over the period of the year for a normal year. "A normal year is one in which the livelihood is executed with the most financial benefit for the persons/community". Then community members were asked to identify the effects seen on each crop during a period of drought or excessive rain fall (an "abnormal year")

Table 40 indicates the various activities carried out by farmers during a calendar year. It factors both usual activities and those required when there is a hazard.

**Table 40:** Seasonal Calendar Normal Year and Hazard Time (Drought) – Jeffery Town

Description of Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Comments
<b>Land Preparation</b> (Irish Potatoes)								✓					
<b>Get seeds and Plant</b> (Irish Potatoes)										✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irish Potatoes not drought resistant so farmers switch to planting drought resistant crops such as Sweet Potatoes</li> <li>Sweet Potatoes are planted all year round</li> </ul>
<b>Reap Produce</b> (Irish Potatoes)	✓	✓ X	✓ X		✓								<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Spray more during drought due to increased presence of pests</li> <li>Reduction in yield seen due to pests during the months of February and March</li> <li>Commander/Tuber Coco used for shade during drought periods</li> </ul>
<b>Plant</b> (Red Peas/ String Beans)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crop planted every month except for May</li> </ul>
<b>Reap Produce</b> (Red Peas/String Beans)	High Yield		✓	✓	✓ X	✓		✓	✓	✓	High Yield	High Yield	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bad Yields experienced in May (Bush)</li> </ul>
<b>Plant Crops</b> (Cash Crops -Tomato, Sweet Pepper, Hot pepper, Cabbage, Cucumber, Cho-Cho, Pumpkin, Callaloo, Pak Choi)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Intercropping practiced</li> <li>Sweet pepper tomatoes cabbage string beans red peas- plant all year round</li> </ul>
<b>Reap Produce</b> (Cash Crops -Tomato, Sweet Pepper, Hot pepper, Cabbage, Cucumber, Cho-Cho, Pumpkin, Callaloo, Pak Choi)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought causes decreases in yield and determines which other crops can be planted</li> </ul>
<b>Plant</b> (Banana & Plantains)	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plantain and banana are planted all year round except late April /May</li> </ul>
<b>Reap Produce</b> (Banana & Plantains)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With lower yields due to drought farmers depend on Staple products such as Plantain and Bananas to provide income</li> </ul>

Key: Black – Denotes activities for 'Normal Year' Red – Highlights effects of Drought ("Abnormal Year")

Residents noted that due to the changing climate, periods of heavy rainfall and drought have become unpredictable and continue for longer periods (drought conditions). Residents also noted that they usually experienced heavy rainfall associated with flooding and landslide occurrences mainly during the period in September to October, though rainy season usually lasts from September to January.

The community experiences Drought conditions and an associated increase in pest infestation during the period February to August in an abnormal year.

Due to the lack of water supply experienced during the lengthy dry season community members indicated that this has affected their yields and types of crops that they cultivate.

During an abnormal year residents indicated that they have begun to switch the types of crops grown for example some switched from Irish potatoes to the cultivation of drought resistant crops such as sweet potato, cho-cho, banana and plantain. Additionally, residents also indicated that they practice inter cropping and rely heavily on staple crops cocoa (chocolate), timber/commander to maintain their livelihoods. In some extreme cases residents indicated that they also leave their farms and go to work on larger farms as labourers.

As can be seen from Table 40 the planting and reaping periods for the majority of the crops cultivated by farmers in Jeffery Town falls within the identified periods of Drought and Increased Pest infestation which underscores the potential for extreme economic loss/impact and the need for the appropriate mitigation/adaptation strategies to be implemented.

## 4.6 COPING STRATEGIES

In order to meet their food and income needs, households must employ a number of strategies to sustain themselves or continue with their livelihoods when such livelihoods are affected by natural hazards. Some strategies are deemed to be positive while others are negative.

A coping strategy is a short-term response to threats to livelihoods. Coping strategies can be successful (in terms of protecting the ability to make a livelihood) when they are able to preserve vital assets, or negative when they are unable to do so and may lead to downward spirals of impoverishment. The coping strategies employed by farmers in Jeffery Town were examined for the two main hazards affecting their livelihoods given the susceptibility of farming to natural hazards. These coping strategies are outlined in Table 41 below. As seen in the table, a range of coping strategies are employed.

**Table 41:** Coping Strategies Employed in response to Hazards

Likely Climate Impact	Coping Strategies Employed
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong minded</li> <li>• Have strong Faith (Farmers are the best Christians as without faith they wouldn't continue in farming)</li> <li>• Store water for dry season</li> <li>• Buy water from the hustlers</li> <li>• Carry water from the river</li> <li>• Use water from the rivers and springs</li> <li>• Using irrigation and sprinklers system</li> <li>• Plant drought resilient crops (cho cho, sweet potato, corn, cane). These crops are planted at the beginning of the drought season</li> <li>• Adapt to climate change and implement new farming techniques (smart agriculture)</li> <li>• Cash crops are planted throughout the year to provide farmers with earnings</li> <li>• Coffee Walk and Halifax farmers use springs to access water during the drought</li> <li>• Farmers share day labour for other source of income</li> <li>• Commander/Tuber Cocoa is used for shade during the drought periods</li> </ul>
Landslides (Soil movement, land slippage)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of Gabion Baskets</li> <li>• In the past (1960s) there was a group that practiced smart agriculture; planting tree along banks, river training, installing gabion baskets etc.</li> <li>• Find alternate farm lands</li> </ul>

Residents also highlighted the need for greater advocacy/ representation at the national level and increased need for measures such as river training and use of gabion baskets due to the severity of the land slippage/ land movement being experienced.

**4.7 RESPONSE TYPOLOGIES**

While individuals employ their own response mechanisms/coping strategies, external interventions are usually required for the effective and efficient restoration of livelihoods. The response strategies consist of both immediate relief activities and early recovery and rehabilitation actions. To respond effectively in the short term to the impacts of the Hazards on the community, a number of interventions are required. To improve the capacity of farmers in the area to respond/recover following a hazard, preparation has to be done prior to an event.

Table 42 indicates the types of response the community deems necessary in response to the three regularly occurring hazards. It further indicates the specific areas of need and likely quantities along with costs. Of the 2982 persons estimated to live in Jeffery Town in 2009 the majority resided in the districts of Barker (estimated population of 799 persons), Top Road (692 persons), Jeffery Town proper (608 persons) while the remaining persons resided in Wallingford with an estimated 328 persons, Decoy (293 persons) and Coffee Walk (262 persons) as per the SDC Household Survey. This gives a general idea of the number of persons that maybe impacted and for whom any response intervention would be crafted.

**Table 42:** Response required by type of Hazard

Type of Hazard	Type of Response Needed	Geographical Area	# of Households likely to be affected	Required quantity	Cost	Duration	Responsibility
Drought	Provision of 1000 gallon water storage tanks for use by households and farmers	All Areas (placed at higher elevations to allow for gravity feed)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 HHs (Farmers Group, JTFA)</li> <li>• 60 HHs Decoy</li> <li>• 50 HHs Salisbury</li> <li>• All Households</li> </ul>	Twelve 1000 gallon tanks (2 per district); bases; pipelines & installation cost	\$1,725,000.00	2 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jeffrey Town Community Development Committee (CDC)</li> <li>• Jeffrey Town Farmers Association (JTFA)</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA)</li> <li>• Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</li> <li>• Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF)</li> <li>• Environmental Foundation of Jamaica (EFJ)</li> </ul>
	Trucking of Water to community for Irrigation	All Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 HHs (Farmers Group, JTFA)</li> <li>• 60 HHs Decoy</li> <li>• 50 HHs Salisbury</li> </ul>	2 Truckloads per week per tank @\$10000 per truckload for 12 tanks	\$3,840,000.00	4 Months (May to August)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Water Commission (NWC)</li> <li>• Jeffrey Town Community Development Committee (CDC)</li> <li>• Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</li> </ul>
	Production of Drought Resistant Crops (Sweet Potatoes, Tomatoes, Cucumber, Cabbage)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 50 HHs (Farmers Group, JTFA)</li> <li>• 60 HHs Decoy</li> <li>• 50 HHs Salisbury</li> </ul>		\$2,134,000.00	1 Month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RADA</li> <li>• Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA)</li> <li>• Jeffrey Town Community Development Committee (CDC)</li> <li>• Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)</li> </ul>
Land Slippage/ Land Movement	Clearing of Debris	Wallingford Decoy Barker Jeffery Town Proper	465 HHs	• 2 dumper trucks @ \$6600 per hour per truck @ 10 hours	\$264,000.00	2 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NWA</li> <li>• Citizens</li> <li>• JDF</li> <li>• Police</li> </ul>
				• 2 back hoes for 10 hours @ \$6000 per hour	\$240,000.00		
	Construction of Gabion Baskets/Retaining Walls	Wallingford Decoy Barker Jeffery Town Proper	465 HHs	• 120 cubic metres @ \$20,222.00 per cubic metre	\$2,426,640.00	8 weeks	• National Works Agency (NWA)

Type of Hazard	Type of Response Needed	Geographical Area	# of Households likely to be affected	Required quantity	Cost	Duration	Responsibility
Bush Fires	Geotechnical survey	All Areas		1 Survey of Entire Community	\$1,200,000.00	One week	• Mines & Geology
	Water for fire suppression	All Areas	877 HHs All households (Community at large)	• 10 truckloads per day @ \$20000 per truckload • Aerial sprays/ fire department response	\$400,000.00 No cost assigned (natural disaster response based on availability and critical need)	2 days	• Fire Department • Jamaica Defense Force (JDF)
	Replanting/ Replacement of Crops Produced Including cost for provision of seedlings, planting materials, fertilizer, pesticides, land clearing, labour		• 50 HHs (Farmers Group, JTFA) • 60 HHs Decoy • 50 HHs Salisbury		\$2, 000,000.00	1 Month	• RADA • Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICA) • Jeffrey Town Community Development Committee (CDC) • Caribbean Development Bank (CDB)

NB: Figures presented in table 42 represent an estimated cost of activities required for each response based on prevailing industry costs.

## 4.8 RECOMMENDED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES

In recognizing the vulnerability of the community to Drought, Bush Fires and landslides, the farmers have also identified some disaster risk reduction actions which can be implemented. These included:

### FOR DROUGHT CONDITIONS

- Use of Irrigation Systems and Water Harvesting from the nearby springs

### FOR LANDSLIDES/LAND MOVEMENTS

- The reintroduction of River Training
- Construction of retaining walls/gabion baskets within the areas most affected
- Lobbying agencies to provide the funding needed

### FOR BUSH FIRES

- Training of Community members in Bush Fire Prevention/Management through the Jamaica Fire Brigade
- Sensitization programme for residents
- Installation of fire hydrants

Other disaster risk reduction /climate change adaptation strategies that can be adopted are strategies such as the ones articulated in the Jeffery Town Community Disaster Risk Management Plan 2011 and Equator Initiative Jeffery Town Case Study 2015. These included strategies such as:

### FOR DROUGHT CONDITIONS:

- Use of Drip Irrigation Systems
- Rainwater harvesting
- Training/public education in the proper use of pesticides and herbicides
- Introduction of Greenhouses to encourage the cultivation of drought resistant plants

### FOR LANDSLIDES/LAND MOVEMENT

- Use of Vegetative barriers – planting of trees and vegetation on slopes prone to landslide, reducing soil erosion and stabilizing the slope.
- Reforestation and Afforestation
- Increased zoning and planning to identify areas too risky for development/economic or residential use
- Use of culverts, terracing and check dams which help to reduce the risk of erosion and landslides after rainfall and flood events
- Redesign of drainage system to harness water runoff from Jeffery Town to Barker and from Top Road to Wallingford

# 5 Social Environment



## NATURE OF COMMUNITY

The community of Jeffrey Town is considered a relatively safe one, with persons who are hard-working but laid back. Volunteerism is high amongst persons in the middle to upper age grouping, the community beams with pride for all it has been able to accomplish over the years. They won the prize for Best Community in St. Mary for the last two years, however, Coffee walk and Decoy exhibits a tendency to be independent in their quest for recognition.

### 5.1 CRIME & PUBLIC SAFETY

#### HOUSEHOLD VICTIMS OF CRIME

Approximately 10.4% of respondents stated that members in their household have been victim of crimes in their life time (Figure 31).

**Figure 31:** Victim of Crime in their lifetime

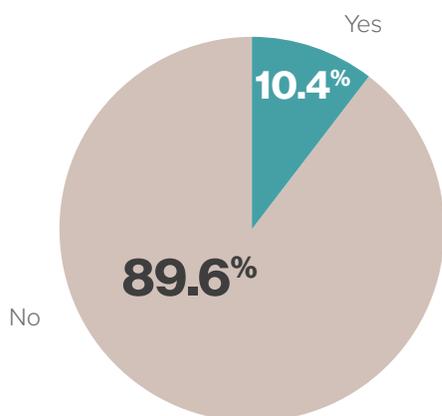


Table 43 presents the types of crimes residents have been victims of over their lifetime. A majority, approximately 7.6%, were victims of praedial larceny and 3.1% victims of motor car theft. Other crimes to which persons have been victims of include larceny (1.9%) and vandalism/property damage (1.3%) among other crimes outlined in Table 43.

**Table 35:** Environmental Issues Faced by Jeffery Town

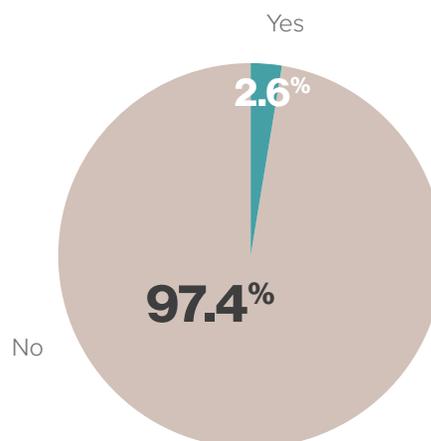
Crimes	%
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	3.1
Attempted burglary	0.6
Burglary	0.9
Robbery - with a gun	0.6
Larceny (personal theft)	1.9
Praedial Larceny	7.6
Vandalism/property damage	1.3
Assaults - with a weapon	1.0
No response	1.0

This Question allowed for multiple responses

The data indicates that approximately 85.7% of the crimes were committed in the community.

Figure 32 show that 2.6% of respondents were victims of crime over the last 12 months prior to the survey. The types of crimes were praedial larceny (2.2%) and vandalism/property damage (0.3%).

**Figure 32:** Victim of Crime in the last 12 Months

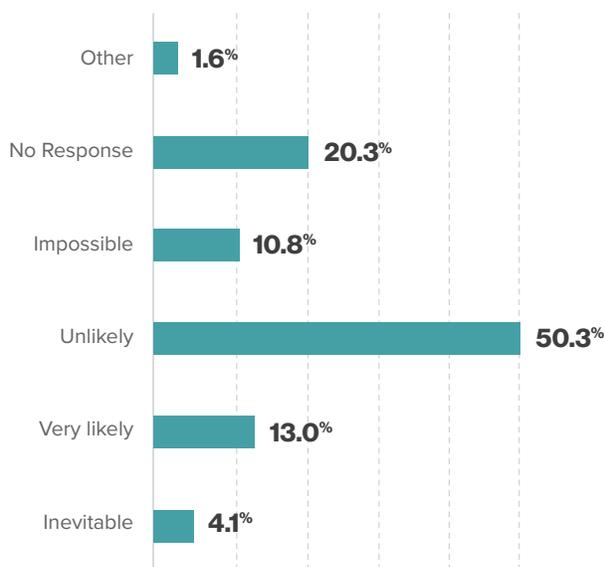


Approximately 62.5% of the respondents indicated that the crimes were reported and 37.5% said they did not report the crime. For those who did not report the crime two reasons are given: one being that the perpetrator was a household member/relative/friend (0.3%) and the other reason was to seek revenge (0.3%)

### PERCEPTION OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME

Figure 33 shows diverse views about the chances of becoming a victim of crime in the community. Most heads of households (50.3%) thought that it is unlikely to be victims of crime in the next 12 months while 13.0% said that it is very likely and 10.8% said that it is impossible. Approximately 4.0% said it is inevitable.

**Figure 33:** Views on being a victim of crime over the next 12 Months



### PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES

Table 44 shows that 64.4% of the households' report that the greatest public safety challenge is inadequate street light, followed by failed infrastructure (38.5%). The other security challenges highlighted include no street lights (11.4%), improper disposal of solid waste (7.9%) overgrown lots (6.6%) and to a lesser extent derelict buildings (0.6%) and raw sewage in the streets (0.6%). Approximately 22.4% indicated that there are no safety issues affecting the community.

**Table 44:** Main Safety and Security Challenges experienced among Households

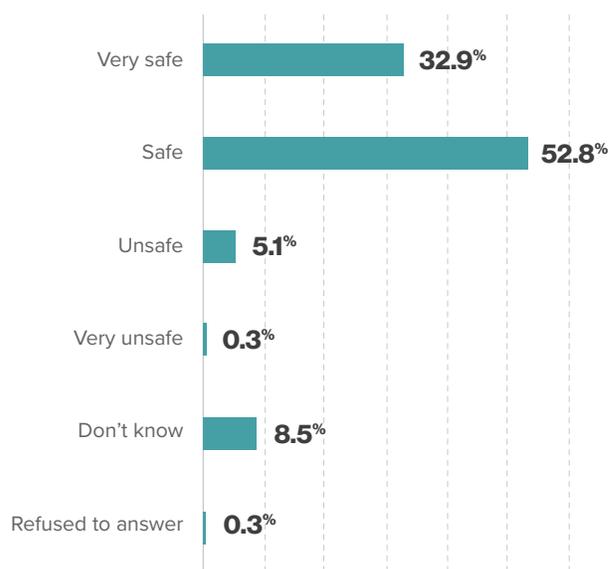
Main Security Challenges	% Distribution
Gangs and Gang Warfare	0.0
Derelict Buildings	0.6
Overgrown Lots	6.6
No street lights	11.4
Inadequate street lights	64.4
Improper disposal of solid waste	7.9
Raw sewage in the streets	0.6
Failed Infrastructure	38.5
None	22.4

This Question allowed for multiple responses

### PERCEPTIONS OF BEING SAFE IN THE COMMUNITY

Figure 34 shows that 52.8% of households felt safe and very safe (32.9%) in their community while 5.4% said they are very unsafe, 8.5% did not know how they felt about being safe in the community and 0.3% refused to answer.

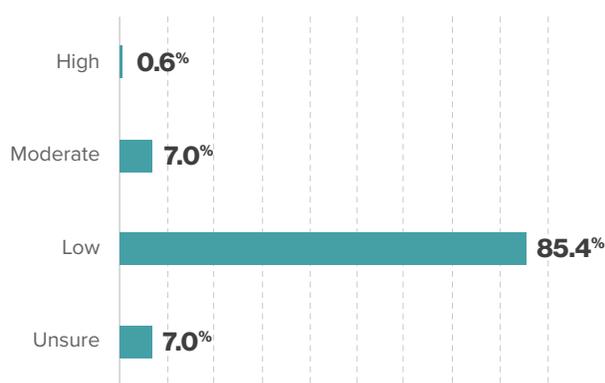
**Figure 34:** Felt Personal Safety in the Community



## PERCEPTIONS OF THE LEVEL OF CRIME

Figure 35 shows that 85.4% of heads of households stated that the level of crime in the community is low while 0.6% thought it is high. Approximately 7.0% thought the level of crime is moderate and a similar percentage thought it is low.

**Figure 35:** Perception of the Level of Crime



## EFFECTS OF CRIME ON THE COMMUNITY

The information in Table 45 displays the way in which crime in Jeffery Town has altered the life styles according to the respondents. For some 74.4% of the respondents crime has no effect on their lifestyle. Approximately 3.8% said that crime has restricted their movement in and out of the community at late evenings/nights, 2.8% indicated restriction in movement within the community at late evenings and night, while 1.6% indicated that it has curtailed their social life and 0.9% each stated that they are afraid to show any sign of wealth/economic activity and that area stigma is affecting chances of getting jobs outside the community.

**Table 35:** Environmental Issues Faced by Jeffery Town

Changes	%
Social life is curtailed	1.6
Restriction in movement in and out of the community at late evenings/nights	3.8
Restriction in movement within the community at late evenings/nights	2.8
Afraid to show any sign of wealth/economic activity	0.9
Area stigma affecting chances of getting jobs outside of the community	0.9
Crime has no effect on my lifestyle	74.4
Not stated	30.9

This Question allowed for multiple responses

In summary, there is a general view that crime in the community is not a major concern. Overall, results from the survey have highlighted that the level of crime experienced is low and that there is a general feeling of safety in this area.

# 6 Governance Data



## 6.1 POLITICAL DIRECTORATE



**Constituencies:**  
St. Mary Western  
**PC Divisions:**  
Carron Hall



**Member(s) of Parliament:**  
Hon. Robert Montague  
**Councillor:** Carlos James, Esq.  
(November 2020 to present)

## 6.2 SOCIAL/CIVIC ORGANISATIONS

**Table 46:** Number of CBOs by Types and Participation in CDC

Types of CBO	Number of CBOs	Number Participating in the CDC
Youth Clubs	1	
Farmers Group	1	
PTA	5	
Development Committee	1	CDC

**Table 47:** Status of CBOs by Type

Name of Group	Number of CBOs by Status			
	Active	Partially Active	Dormant	Defunct
Youth	1			
Farmers Group	1			
PTA	5			
Development Committee	1			

**Table 48:** CBOs Participation in CDC and DAC

Name of CBO	Status (Active ones only)	Participate in the CDC (Yes/No)	Participate in the DAC (Yes/No)
Jeffrey Town Police Youth	Active	Yes	No
Jeffrey Town Farmers Association	Active	Yes	Yes
Maiden Hall Basic School PTA	Active	No	
Jeffrey Town Primary PTA	Active	No	
Wallingford Primary PTA	Active	Yes	
Church of God Of Prophecy Basic PTA	Active	No	
Jeffrey Town Basic PTA	Active	No	
Decoy Development Committee	Active	No	

## ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

Table 49 shows that most heads of households (56.6%) are aware of a Church group while 36.6% are aware of PTA. Other CBOs that persons are aware of include the Jamaica Agricultural Society (13.2%), Youth club 13.6%, the Community Development Committee (CDC) (4.7%), and the neighbourhood Watch (1.9%). Approximately 24.9% of heads of households indicated that they are not aware of any CBO.

**Table 49:** Organizations which Residents are Aware

Organization	% of Household
Church Group	56.6
Neighborhood Watch	1.9
Agricultural Society	13.2
CDC	4.7
PTA	36.6
DAC	0.6
Sports club	1.6
Youth club	13.6
Not aware of any CBO	24.9
Senior Citizens	0.3
Other	2.2

## DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

As indicated in Table 51, high levels of unemployment among youth and adults are the number one and two problems in Jeffery Town, and low skill levels the number three priority problem. Infrastructure problems, namely poor roads and low water pressure/no water supply, complete the top five priority development challenges for the community.

**Table 51:** Development Challenges facing the Community

Development Challenges	Percentage (%) Household Responses
1. High levels of adult (25 years and over) unemployment	33.3
2. High levels of youth (14-24 years) unemployment	20.8
3. Poor Roads	14.1
4. Low skill levels	17.3
5. Low water pressure/no water supply	13.1

Table 50 shows that 41.3% of residents in Jeffery Town who identified participation in organizations, 41.3% participate in church groups, 23.3% participate in PTA, 6.6% in the JAS and 4.4% in the youth club amongst other organizations. Approximately 42.6% of heads of households identified themselves as not participating in any CBO.

**Table 50:** Organizations in which Residents Participate

Organization	% of Household
Church Group	41.3
Neighborhood Watch	0.6
Jamaica Agricultural Society (JAS)	6.6
CDC	1.6
Citizens Association	
PTA	23.3
DAC	0.6
Sports club	0.3
Youth club	4.4
No participation in CBO	42.6
Senior Citizens	0.9

# References

CIDA. 2011. Jeffery Town Community Disaster Risk Management Plan, Canadian International Development Fund (CIDA), Kingston.

Cost of Production Estimates 2017 & 2018 [http://www.micaf.gov.jm/sites/default/files/pdfs/COP\\_2018.pdf](http://www.micaf.gov.jm/sites/default/files/pdfs/COP_2018.pdf)  
[http://www.micaf.gov.jm/sites/default/files/pdfs/COP\\_2017\\_combined.pdf](http://www.micaf.gov.jm/sites/default/files/pdfs/COP_2017_combined.pdf)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and International Labour Organisation (ILO). 2009. Livelihood Baseline Assessment Toolkit. FAO, Rome.

International Federation of the Red Cross. 2019. Types of Disasters. <https://www.ifrc.org/en/what-we-do/disaster-management/about-disasters/definition-of-hazard/>

Jamaica's National Integrated Watershed Management Programme (NIWMP) Programme Framework. NIWMP Project Preparation Unit 1999, Kingston.

James-Williamson, Sherene. April 2015. Final Report. Geological Assessment of Jeffrey Town and Wallingford Watershed Area. Department of Geography and Geology, University of the West Indies (UWI). Kingston.

Jeffrey Town Farmers (JTIDRRP) Project Brochure.

NOAA. What is a watershed? National Ocean Service National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration <https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/facts/watershed.html>

ODPEM. 2013. Hurricane Sandy Recovery Cross –Sectional Strategy and Plan Volume IV – Final Hurricane Sandy Recovery Plan for St. Mary. Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM). <https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/JAM/Hurricane%20Sandy%20Recovery%20Plan%20Volume%20IV%20Revised.pdf>

Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). 2007. Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica (ESSJ), PIOJ, Kingston.

Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). 2008. Mapping Poverty Indicators, Consumption and Basic Needs in Jamaica 2001/2002, Kingston.

UNDP. 2015. Jeffery Town Farmers Association Jamaica Equator Initiative Case Studies, Equator Initiative, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kingston. [https://www.equatorinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/case\\_1458760405.pdf](https://www.equatorinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/case_1458760405.pdf)

UNDP. Case Study Jeffery Town Jamaica – Equator Initiatives Case Studies. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Kingston. <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/jamaica/docs/environment/case%20study%20-%20Jeffrey%20Town%20Farms%20Jamaica%20r6.pdf>

Selvaraju, Ramasamy. 2013. Climate Change and Agriculture in Jamaica Agriculture Sector Support Analysis. IDB and FAO <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3417e.pdf>

September Drought Forecast, Jamaica Climate 2013 – 2019 <https://www.jamaicacclimate.net/drought-forecast-map/september-drought-forecast-map/>

Social Development Commission. 2009. Jeffrey Town Community Profile.SDC. Kingston, Jamaica.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011: Jamaica. General Report. Volume 1. STATIN, Kingston.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011 - Jamaica Education Volume 4. STATIN, Kingston.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011 – Jamaica. Housing. Volume 10. Part A. STATIN, Kingston.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011 – Jamaica. Housing. Volume 10. Part B. STATIN, Kingston.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011 – Jamaica. Age and Sex. Volume 2. STATIN, Kingston.

Statistical Institute of Jamaica. 2011. Population and Housing Census 2011 – Jamaica. Disability Indicators. Volume 3. STATIN. Kingston.

West, Diane Allen and Eleanor Wint. 2016. Jeffrey Town Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction Project Baseline Study. Caribbean Development Bank, Disaster Risk Reduction Fund.

West, Diane Allen. December 9, 2016. Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) Summary Report. Jeffrey Town Disaster Risk Reduction Project.