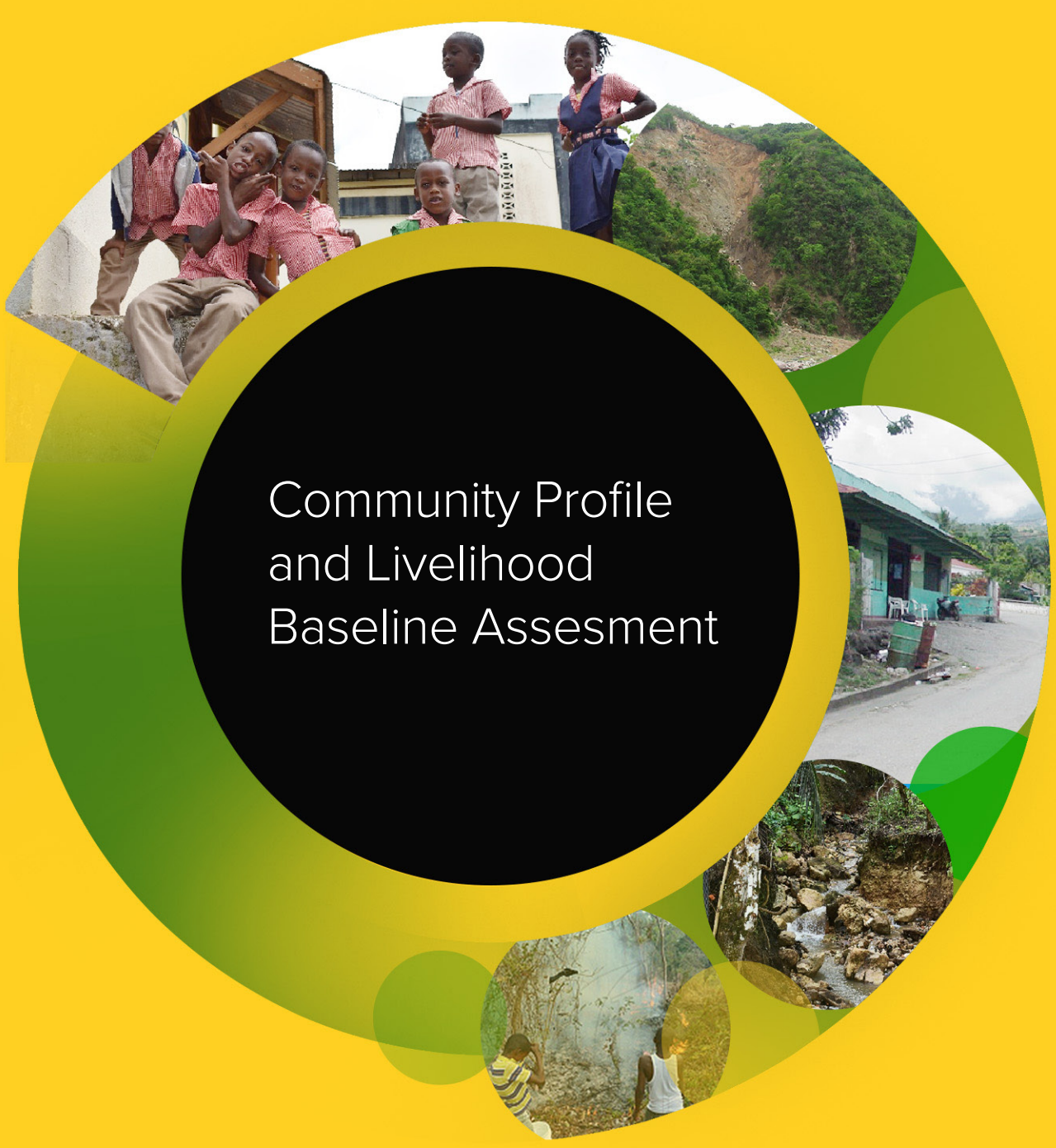


Community Profile and Livelihood Baseline Assesment

Savanna-La-Mar

Westmoreland, Jamaica

Canada

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION
Building Communities...Building Jamaica

Acknowledgements

The success of this community profile can only be attributed to the many individuals who significantly contributed their valuable input toward the preparation of the document. First, we would like to thank all Ministries, Departments and Agencies that have contributed by generously sharing valuable information.

Secondly, we would like to thank the residents and primary stakeholders within the community of Savanna La Mar for their invaluable support, encouragement and constructive criticisms in making this profile a success.

Special thanks, to the hard working team of data collectors who worked tirelessly in adverse weather conditions to gather the primary data without which the profile development would not have been possible.

Finally, we would like to thank 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 technical and financial support given for the completion of the Livelihood Baseline Assessment.

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.

Suggested citation: CDB (2022). *Preparation of Revised Livelihood Baseline Assessment Report: Savanna-La-Mar, 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.

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.

This report presents the information that was collected for the LBA exercise done in Savanna La Mar, Westmoreland.

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Savanna-la-mar, the capital town for the parish of Westmoreland has an estimated population of 13,930 individuals occupying 3,980 households. The average household size was 3.5 persons.

In terms of the distribution of the population by gender, females outnumbered their male counterparts, accounting for 51.9% of the overall total population.

Savanna-la-mar has a young population; the average age was 30 years. Approximately forty-six percent (46.3%) of the community's population was 24 years or younger. Children (0-14 years) accounted for 28.5% of the population and youths (15-24 years) for 17.8%.

The age composition of the population shows that 63.8% of the population was of working age (15-64 years). This cohort consisted of 29.4% males and 34.4% females.

The elderly population (60 years and over) accounted for 11.9% of the total population and the dependent elderly age group (65 years and over) accounted for 7.7% of the total population.

The community had an Age Dependency Ratio of approximately 57 dependent persons per 100 persons of working age. "The Age Dependency Ratio (ADR) captures the ratio of children (0-14 years) and elderly dependents (65 years and over) to the working age population (15-64 years) (JSLC, 2009).

EDUCATION AND TRAINING DATA

The data indicate that 60.5% of household heads attained secondary level education whilst 10.4% of household heads attained vocational level education. Only 3.9% of household heads had tertiary level education.

The data on academic qualifications of household heads revealed that 80.3% of household heads had less than five (5) CXC's or the equivalent. The majority (67.3%) of whom had no academic qualifications. An estimated 67.7% of male household heads and 66.8% of female household heads had no academic qualifications. Close to ten percent (9.6%) of household heads had vocational certification; 1.8% had an associate degree/diploma and 1% had a first degree.

Just over sixty-one percent (61.3%) of household heads were trained in a specific activity, occupation or trade. Approximately thirty percent (30.1%) of household heads who reported that they had training in a specific activity, occupation or trade received formal training. Of those household heads with formal training, 16.5% had vocational certification and 8.5% achieved professional or technical certification. Close to sixty-four percent (63.6%) of household heads were trained by experienced persons whilst 29.7% of household heads received 'on the job training'.

With regards to school enrollment for other members of the household, 53% of those attending schools were males. The primary/prep (32%) and secondary/high (30.6%) grouping accounted for the largest proportions attending school.

Data on academic qualifications of other members of the households revealed that 74.4% of residents 14 years and older had less than five (5) CXC's or the equivalent; 54.4% had no academic qualifications. Sixty-four percent (64%) of male household members and 47.1% of female household members had no academic qualifications. Fourteen percent (14%) of household members had passes in one to four CSEC/CXC subjects at the general level; 10.5% had passes in five or more subjects at the CSEC/CXC subjects and 6% had vocational certification.

HOUSING STOCK

The material of the outer walls of dwellings is indicative of the quality and longevity of housing stock. Board (57.5%) and blocks (29.9%) were the main materials used in the construction of dwellings in Savanna-la-mar.

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of houses in Savanna-la-mar were in a fair condition meaning there was need for minor repairs. Approximately twenty-seven percent (27.3%) of houses were in good condition and 17.8% of houses were in very good condition, indicating sound physical structure, freshly painted and having doors and windows intact.

TENURE STATUS OF HOUSE AND LAND

Eighty-six percent (86%) of household heads in Savanna-la-mar owned the house in which they reside whilst only 23.9% of households own the land on which they reside.

HEALTH INDICATORS

The percentage use of public health care facilities by residents of Savanna-la-mar was higher than the national average of 50.2% (JSLC, 2014). Government hospitals were utilized by 47.3% of households and health centres by 14.8%.

Over fifty percent (50.4%) of household heads indicated that they experience obstacles when accessing health care for their families. Chief among these was the long waiting period at health care facilities (49.6%).

The data on long standing health problems indicate the existence of several chronic diseases with hypertension (34.2%), diabetes (12.9%), sinusitis (12.6%) and asthma (12.3%) being among the top four named health problems affecting residents of Savanna-la-mar.

HOUSING AMENITIES

Water closet not linked to a sewer system was the most prevalent type of toilet facility used in Savanna-la-mar accounting for 80.5% of households. Pit latrines were utilized by 17.4% of households. Just about nineteen percent (18.9%) of households reported sharing 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 eighty-eight percent (87.8%) of households in Savanna-la-mar had public water piped into their dwelling.

Household garbage was picked up by the truck from 72.2% of households in Savanna-la-mar whilst 16.9% of households disposed of their garbage by burning.

HOUSEHOLD LIGHTING AND COOKING FUEL

Household lighting was provided by electricity for 97.9% of households. Food was prepared using Liquid Petroleum Gas by 92.2% of households.

EMPLOYMENT, OCCUPATION AND SKILLS

The working age population for Savanna-la-mar was estimated to be eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (8,888) persons. Of this number, 46.1% were males and 53.9% females. Approximately twenty-eight percent (27.9%) of the working age population was youths (15-24 years).

The data indicates that 65.1% of the labour force in Savanna-la-mar was employed with an average of 1.4 persons employed within each household. Approximately forty-four percent (44.1%) of the employed labour force were males compared to 55.9% females. Youth (15-24 years) employment accounted for 10.9% of the employed labour force. Twenty-one percent (21%) of employed individuals were in the 20-29 age grouping. The 30-39 age grouping accounted for 28.1% of employed individuals in the community whilst the 40-49 age grouping accounted for 19.7%. The majority (77.2%) of workers in Savanna-la-mar were employed in the categories of: service workers, shop and market sales workers (42%), craft and related trades occupations (17.6%) and elementary occupations (17.6%).

Approximately thirty-five percent (34.9%) of persons in the labour force were unemployed. Of the unemployed labour force, 35.2% were males and 64.8% were females. Youths (15-24 years) accounted for 27.1% of the unemployed labour force. Approximately fourteen percent (13.8%) of unemployed youths were females while 13.2% were males.

The 60 years and over age category accounted for 28.6% of unemployed persons; 19% of whom were females.

Approximately forty percent (39.7%) of unemployed household members have been unemployed for over five years whilst 14.7% have been unemployed for one to two years. A significant 19.4% of household members have never worked in their adult life. Approximately twenty-four percent (24.1%) of unemployed males have never worked in their adult life.

The community skill set revealed that 21.9% of residents had hospitality skills whilst 16% had construction and cabinet making skills. Just about nine percent (9.1%) of residents had professional and technical skills and 9% had secretarial/office clerk skills.

HOUSEHOLD HEAD EMPLOYMENT

Approximately seventy percent (69.6%) of household heads in Savanna-la-mar were employed with significant difference in gender: 82% males and 57.7% females.

The majority (77.8%) of household heads were employed in the categories of: service, shop and market sales (40.4%), craft and related trades (21.3%) and elementary occupations (16.1%).

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Approximately forty-one percent (40.6%) of household heads' earned less than $44,799 per month. Further analysis of the data revealed that 11.3% of household heads' earned between $44,800 and $64,799 per month and 8.6% earned an income between $64,800 and $86,799 per month. Only 4.5% of household heads had an income in excess of $86,800. Only 18.1% of household heads had no additional source of income. Supplemental income was mainly provided through salaries from other household members (26.1%), state assistance (20.5%) and remittances (15.7%).

LIVELIHOOD BASELINE

The main livelihood types present within Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval were fishing, livestock and poultry rearing, professionals and small businesses.

The livelihood of fishermen is affected mainly by three climate related natural hazards namely: hurricanes, storm surges and flooding. Whilst Jamaica has not been directly affected by a hurricane in the last three years, the participants indicated that they have been affected by adverse weather conditions associated with tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes at least twice per year as they are forced to travel farther at sea to secure their catch.

The seasonality of fishing activities and how these are affected by hazards over the course of a year varies with the method and type of catch sought. May to November was reported as peak season (high yield) for a variety of fish such as jack, piper, herring, bonito, parrot and snapper. Divers for conch experience high season from January to July whilst divers for lobster enjoy peak season from July to March each year. The economic stability of fishermen are affected by the closed season imposed on queen conch for the period March 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020 and adverse weather conditions associated with storms and hurricanes. 'Ground sea' and the explosion in growth of the sargassum seaweed are also affecting the seasonality of their livelihood.

Participants cited a number of mitigating strategies that could be implemented to cushion the impact of hurricane and storm surge on their livelihood. These included: the construction of storage facilities, a cold storage facility, a dock, artificial reef and break water facilities, a retaining wall and the dredging of the harbor.

PERCEPTION OF SAFETY AND LEVELS OF CRIME

The majority (54.3%) of the residents interviewed felt safe or very safe in the community. Close to thirty-eight percent (37.5%) of respondents viewed the level of crime in their community as low while 20.3% viewed the level of crime in their community as moderate. Just about twenty-one percent (21.4%) of respondents viewed the level of crime in their community as high; 11.2% viewed the crime level as extremely high.

Approximately thirty-five percent (35.3%) of respondents believed the level of crime in the community had increased. Another 28.3% of respondents believed that it remained the same and 27.5% reported that it had decreased. Poor policing (34.5%), lack of things for the youth to do (30.9%) and unemployment (28.1%) were cited as the top three reasons responsible for the increase in crime in Savanna-la-mar. On the other hand, Improvement in policing (45.9%), more employment (20.2%) and 'more things for youth to do' (15.6%) were cited as reasons for the decrease in crime in the community.

Close to twenty-six percent (25.7%) of respondents felt that it was unlikely that they could be a victim of crime over the next year whilst 22.1% of respondents felt that it was impossible that they could be a victim of crime over the next year. A combined 24.4% of respondents felt that it was likely or very likely that they could be a victim of crime over the next year.

Among the safety and security issues in the community were: no/inadequate street lighting (42.1%), presence of gangs and gang warfare (22.1%), overgrown lots (18.2%) and garbage/litter lying around the community (18.2%).

COMMUNITY NEEDS

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

1. Improved road conditions
2. Reduce youth unemployment (14-24 years)
3. Reduce the rate of high school drop-outs / Better representation from elected political representatives
4. Improved skill levels
5. Improved drainage facilities

Table of Contents

Acronyms

BCJ	Blue Cross of Jamaica
BMC	Borrowing Member Countries
CAP	Community Adaptation Planning
CARTS	Climate Change Adaptation and Risk Reduction Technology and Strategies to Improve Climate Resilience
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CCVA	Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment
CDB	Caribbean Development Bank
CDMC	Community Disaster Management Committee
CDRMP	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Plan
CDRRF	Community Disaster Risk Reduction Fund
CPA	Country Poverty Assessment
DMP	Disaster Management Plan
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ED	Enumeration District
EHF	Environmental and Health Foundation
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica
EWS	Early Warning System
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FD	Fisheries Division
FG	Focus Group
FHH	Female Headed Household
GIS	Global Information System
GOJ	Government of Jamaica
GPS	Global Positioning System
HH	Household
HMVA	Hazard Mapping & Vulnerability Assessment
ILO	International Labour Organization
JADEP	Jamaica Drug for the Elderly Programme
JAS	Jamaica Agricultural Society
JPS	Jamaica Public Service Company
JRC	Jamaica Red Cross
JSLC	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
LBA	Livelihood Baseline Analysis
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
MHH	Male Headed Household
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOH	Ministry of Health
MTWH	Ministry of Transport, Works and Housing
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHT	National Health Trust

NHT	National Housing Trust
NWA	National Works Agency
ODPEM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
PAD	Project Appraisal Document
PATH	Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education
PC	Parish Council
PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
RADA	Rural Agricultural Development Authority
RBS	Russia Benevolent Society
RCCVA	Rapid Community Climate Vulnerability Assessment
SDC	Social Development Commission
SLM	Savanna La Mar
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WPC	Westmoreland Parish Council
YEAC	Youth Emergency Action Committee

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[1] 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).

[1] *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 Savanna La Mar, Westmoreland.

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 with enabling systems in place for their protection. While individuals are able to control their own actions, there is very limited control over the actions of others and none over those deemed as 'Acts of God'. In order to improve understanding of the impact of disasters on livelihoods, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) jointly developed the Livelihood Assessment Tool-kit which consists of three main technical elements including a Livelihood Baseline Assessment (LBA) (which is undertaken pre-disaster). The Livelihood Baseline Assessment is used to provide a good picture of '*normal*' livelihood[2] patterns in areas at risk from natural hazards together with an indication of likely impact of hazards, key response priorities and institutions likely to be involved in recovery. The Livelihood Baseline Assessment gives a 'head start' for post-disaster assessments and provides the pre-disaster context for the Initial Livelihood Impact Appraisal (ILIA) and Detailed Livelihood Assessment (DLA), which are conducted post-disaster *(Source: The Livelihood Assessment Tool-Kit)*.

Recognizing that the data captured through our Community Profile Development and Community Asset Mapping process is complementary to the data required for LBAs, the SDC has taken the approach of incorporating elements of the LBA process into our Community Profile Development process. The findings of which are detailed in section four of this document.

[2] *Livelihoods* consist of the capabilities, assets - both material and social resources - and activities required for a means of living

Methodology

Both qualitative and quantitative methodologies were employed to capture the data for compilation of the socio-economic study for Savanna-la-mar. Data was collected and compiled during the period June 2018 to March 2019.

A ten percent random systematic sample survey approach was utilized to capture primary data, wherein each household head was targeted for interview regarding the socio-economic characteristics of their household.

The main method of data collection was a one hundred and four (104) item questionnaire with nine hundred and twenty-six (926) socio-economic variables, which was administered to three hundred and eighty-five (385) households. The questionnaire sought to capture information on the socio-economic conditions of the community regarding the demographic characteristics of households, status of education and training, the situation of health, housing, sanitation, crime and information on the impact of these on the living conditions of the residents and the growth of the community.

Focus group discussions and observations were also done to capture some qualitative aspects of the socio-economic characteristics of the community and to validate some of the information captured through the household survey.

PHASES IN THE PROFILING AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS:

PHASE 1: SENSITIZATION & MOBILIZATION - COMMUNITY AND STAKEHOLDERS

This phase lasted for one (1) month. During this phase, sensitization sessions were held with community stakeholders. This was done through community and district meetings, community/district walks, stakeholder engagement meetings, town cry and flyers. These mediums were utilized to ensure that residents and stakeholders were aware of the nature of the survey to be conducted, how the information will be utilized and to reassure confidentiality and anonymity.

PHASE: 2 – RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND OTHER STAFF CONSIDERATIONS

Fifteen (15) data collectors, four (4) facilitators and one (1) data entry clerk were employed to collect, supervise, enter and process data pertaining to the community. Data collectors were trained in research methodologies and tools. These persons were selected based on their community involvement, experience in conducting surveys, communication and interpersonal skills.

PHASE 3: - DATA COLLECTION

In this phase, mapping and house count activities provided information on the number of dwellings and households, material used for outer wall of dwellings and the condition of the houses.

Phase three also involved the execution of the household survey and the use of secondary data and qualitative participatory methods such as focus group discussions. Primary data was collected on a district level. Data collectors were supervised by a team leader and the Community Development Officer responsible for the area. All completed questionnaires were examined for inaccuracies by the Officer.

A secondary data search and collation was carried out and literature presently existing within the Social Development Commission such as listings of Community

Based Organization (CBO) specific to the community was also utilized. Agencies such as the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and the Jamaica Constabulary Force also provided secondary data. These data were used as a means of triangulating the data obtained from primary sources.

Socio-economic reports from the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) were utilized for comparative analysis. The two main publications used were the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica and the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions.

PHASE 4: - PROFILE DEVELOPMENT

Data from the household survey was entered using SPSS software. Qualitative and quantitative techniques were used to analyze the data. Cross tabulations, frequencies and measures of central tendency were utilized in the analysis of data. SPSS software and Microsoft Excel were the software programmes used. The results are presented herein on the Community Profile Template with graphic presentation such as tables, pie charts and bar graphs.

Note: Where total percentages add up to less than 100, discrepancies are due to rounding.

LIVELIHOOD BASELINE ASSESSMENT

In June 2019, a Livelihood Baseline Assessment (LBA) was undertaken for the districts of Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval via a mixed methodology. Utilizing community wide, focus group sessions and informal interviews, the residents were engaged in an assessment of the community's main livelihoods. This assessment included an examination of 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.

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

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

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 via a transect walk and observation of the community.

A convenience sample was also utilized to collect data from residents regarding the impact of natural hazards on their livelihoods and coping strategies. Twenty-seven (27) persons were interviewed. This data was collected and analyzed utilizing KOBO Toolbox[3] and Excel.

[3] 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

The community of Savanna-la-mar is one of the twenty-four (24) communities located in the Savanna-la-mar Development Area in the parish of Westmoreland. Savanna-la-mar, the parish capital of Westmoreland is a coastal town located in the southern section of the parish. It is comprised of eight (8) districts, namely: Goodens River (Kingswood, Seaton Street, Grove), Seaton Crescent (One Ten), New Market Oval (Desta, Belgium), Harmony Town/Pentecost Lane, Shoalin/ Gratto, Cooke Street (12th Street, Queen Street, Coke Street, Lower Dallin Street), Savanna-la-Mar Business District (Hudson Street, Rodney Street, Dunbar's River, Barracks Road, Segree Street, East Street, Ricketts Avenue, Rose Street, Lewis Street, Beckford Street, Great Georges Street) and Russia (Ricketts Street, Hudson Street, "Over Bridge"). The community falls within two Parish Council Divisions namely: Savanna-la-mar North and Savanna–la-mar Parish Council Divisions.

1.2 DESCRIPTION OF COMMUNITY BOUNDARIES

Savanna-la-mar is bordered by the communities of Farm Pen to the North, Smithfield and Chantilly to the East, Llandilo to the West and the Caribbean Sea to the South. Savanna-la-mar's community boundary extends from the point where the Gooden's River crosses the Little London/Savanna-la-mar main road at Bartlett's Bridge; NORTH EASTERLY and along Goodens River and along the property boundaries of Grove Gardens and Llandilo Phase 1 to a bridge on the Goodens River main road; SOUTH EASTERLY along the Goodens River main road to where it meets Meyler's Avenue; NORTH EASTERLY and along Meyler's Avenue road to a drain; SOUTH EASTERLY along this drain, passing Charles Thompson property to Hamaty Drive; SOUTH EASTERLY along Hamaty Drive to where it meets Strathbogie main road; SOUTH WESTERLY along Strathbogie main road to the southern boundary of Barry James property; SOUTH EASTERLY along this property boundary to the play field behind Paradise Preparatory School; SOUTH WESTERLY in a straight line and along the property boundaries of Phoenix Park to the northern property boundary of Max Villa; NORTH WESTERLY along this property boundary to Club Illusion property; NORTHWESTERLY and SOUTH WESTERLY along Club Illusion property boundary to where it meets George Moore property; NORTH WESTERLY along George Moore property boundary to the eastern boundary of another property owned by George Moore (marked by a concrete fence); SOUTHERLY along the concrete fence to the Smithfield main road; SOUTH EASTERLY along the Smithfield main road to the eastern property boundary of PETCOM Dunbar Service Station; SOUTH WESTERLY along this property boundary to the Hudson River; SOUTH EASTERLY and along the Hudson River to wher it meets another tributary; SOUTH EASTERLY in a straight line to the western property boundary of Clasford Woolery (Wharf Rd); SOUTHERLY along this property boundary to the coastline; SOUTH WESTERLY and along the coastline to the point where the Goodens River enters the sea; NORTH WESTERLY and along the Goodens River back to the starting point.

1.3 HISTORY

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND/DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMUNITY

Savanna-La-Mar, 'the plain by the sea', was designated the Parish Capital in 1730. "Flanked by swamps on both sides Savanna-la-Mar was developed as a port facility because of its south coast location that facilitated the shipping of sugar and other products during the peak production periods" (Jamaica Information Service, 2012). Savanna-La-Mar's development has been one tainted with many disasters. In 1748, just 18 years after the town was founded, Savanna-La-Mar was destroyed by a hurricane. By 1790, tidal waves in conjunction with a hurricane, once again destroyed the town. The defiant spirit of the people of Savanna-La-Mar made them rebuild the town. In 1912, a hurricane struck once more causing severe damage. More recently, the flood rains of June 12, 1979 caused major damage. But, in all instances the town recovered, and today, it is a centre of commercial activity along the south coast.

KEY FEATURES OF INTEREST

- Cast Iron Fountain - Located near the courthouse in Savanna-La-Mar, the cast iron fountain was presented to the town in 1887 by E.J. Saddler, a Westmoreland planter. Over each of the arches supporting the Dome is an elaborate plaque with a Pelican Motif, and the admonition 'keep the pavement dry' is repeated to the four points of the compass.
- The Fort, Savanna-La-Mar - The main road running through Savanna-La-Mar, Great George Street, bears all the hustle and bustle of the town. In fact, running at right angles to the coast, it is a striking feature of the town. At the end of this street is a historical monument – the ruins of a shipping fort, situated partly on land and mostly in the sea. The fort was never completed and so over the years, one wall has all but tumbled into the sea. Part of the structure is still intact and the inside has become filled with seawater and is often used by residents as a swimming pool.
- Mannings School was established in 1738, twenty-eight years after Thomas Manning, a Westmoreland proprietor in 1710, left an endowment of 13 slaves, land, cattle and produce to endow a 'free school' in Westmoreland.
- Savanna-la-Mar Baptist Church stands as a monument to the anti-slavery movement of the early 19th Century when the movement was gaining momentum in the West Indies and England. Rev. Thomas Burchell, a Baptist pastor founded the church on June 7, 1829.

COMMUNITY TIMELINE

Time Period	Major Developments
1950's – 1970s	• Savanna-la-mar Public Hospital new facility was officially opened
	• Independence Park was developed and opened
	• Flood rains of June 12, 1979 caused major damage
1980's - 2000	• Centre of commercial activity along the south coast
2001 - Present	• Establishment of Beckford & Dunbar Mall
	• SOURCE community Centre Established
	• Establishment of New Transport Centre

2 Social Data

2.1 POPULATION

The community of Savanna-la-mar consists of three thousand nine hundred and eighty (3,980) households, with an estimated population of thirteen thousand nine hundred and thirty (13,930) individuals (SDC Survey, 2018).

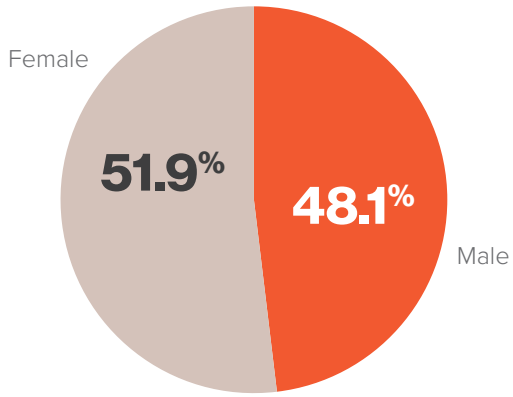
Seaton Crescent with an estimated population of 3,035 was the district with the largest population occupying the highest number of households (867). Harmony Town/Pentecost Lane recorded the smallest total population of approximately 578 residents residing in 165 households.

Analysis of the population by gender (Figure 2.1) revealed that there were 3.8% more females than males in the community of Savanna-la-mar, with 51.9% of the population being females and 48.1% being males. This statistic differed from the national trend where the percentage of males (49.5%) to females (50.5%) was closer to 50% (Economic and Social Survey, 2016).

Table 2.1: Population Distribution by District

District	Dwelling Count	Number of Households	Population
Goodens River	250	237	830
Seaton Crescent	860	867	3,035
New Market Oval	395	395	1,383
Harmony Town/Pentecost Lane	158	165	578
Shoalin/Gratto	412	412	1,442
Cooke Street	270	265	928
Savanna-la-Mar Business District	735	808	2,828
Russia	816	831	2,909
Total	**3,896**	**3,980**	**13,930**

Figure 2: Percentage Distribution of Heads of Households by Sex



AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

Examination of the age structure of the population revealed that the population was young - the average age was 30 years. Approximately forty-six percent (46.3%) of the community's population was 24 years or younger. Children (0-14 years) accounted for 28.5% of the population and youths (15-24 years) for 17.8%.

Table 2.2: Age and Sex Distribution of the Population

Age Cohort (years)	% Male	% Female	% Total
0-4	5.6	3.8	9.4
5-9	5.0	5.0	10.0
10-14	4.7	4.4	9.1
15-19	4.9	5.1	10.0
20-24	3.3	4.4	7.8
25-29	3.5	4.6	8.1
30-34	2.9	4.1	7.0
35-39	3.5	2.6	6.2
40-44	2.3	2.4	4.7
45-49	2.3	2.8	5.0
50-54	2.7	3.0	5.7
55-59	1.8	3.2	5.0
60-64	2.2	2.0	4.2
65+	3.4	4.3	7.7
Total	**48.1**	**51.9**	**100.0**

Approximately sixty-four percent (63.8%) of the population was of working age (15-64 years). This cohort consisted of 29.4% males and 34.4% females. This figure was 5.2% lower than the national figure of 69% reported by the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2016. Approximately half (49.5%) of the population was of prime working age (20-59 years). The elderly population (60 years and over) accounted for 11.9% of the total population. This figure was close to the national proportion of 12.3% reported by the Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2016.

The dependent elderly age group (65 years and over) accounted for 7.7% of the total population. This statistic was 1.6% less than the national proportion of 9.3% reported by the Economic and Social Survey Jamaica 2016.

AGE DEPENDENCY RATIO

"The Age Dependency Ratio (ADR) captures the ratio of children and elderly dependents to the working age population. The ADR is a measure of the age structure of the population and indicates the potential economic and social burden shared by the productive age groups" (JSLC, 2009).

The Age Dependency Ratio for Savanna-la-mar was approximately 57 dependent persons per 100 persons of working age. This ratio was higher than the national average of 46 dependent persons per 100 persons of working age (ESSJ, 2015).

The child dependency ratio which may be defined as the number of children per hundred people of working age was estimated at 45 children per 100 persons of working age.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

The average household size in Savanna-la-mar was 3.5 persons which was higher than the national average of 3 persons per household (JSLC, 2014). The number of persons in households range from 1 to 14 members.

Table 2.3: Distribution of Households by Size and Sex of Household Head

Household Size	Percent Distribution (%)		
	Male Headed Households	Female Headed Households	Total
1	25.0	13.3	19.0
2	16.0	16.8	16.4
3	16.5	26.5	21.6
4	20.2	16.3	18.2
5	10.1	10.7	10.4
6	5.9	8.2	7.0
7	3.2	3.6	3.4
8+	3.2	4.5	3.9

Single person households accounted for 19% of all households in the community while two-member households accounted for 16.4%. Small households (households with 2-4 persons) accounted for 56.2% of the households in the community while medium sized households (households with five persons) accounted for 10.4% of households. Large households (households with six or more persons) accounted for 14.3% of households.

Female-headed households were larger than male-headed households, 16.3% of female-headed households had six or more members compared to 12.3% of male-headed households. Twenty-five percent (25%) of male-headed households were single person households compared to 13.3% of female-headed households.

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Over forty-nine percent (49.1%) of households in Savanna-la-mar were headed by males. This statistic was lower than the national proportion reported in the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC, 2014) where male-headed households accounted for 54.6%.

Analysis of Table 2.4 revealed that 27% of households were headed by the elderly (60 years and over); 27.5% of male household heads fall within this category. These household heads are a part of the dependent population and hence, this could have implications as it relates to their ability to provide for their families and their health care needs. Approximately twenty-six percent (26.3%) of household heads falls within the 50-59 years age group; 27.5% of female household heads fall within this category. A little over three percent (3.2%) of households were headed by youths (15-24 years old).

Table 2.4: Age and Sex Distribution of Household Heads

Age Cohort (years)	% Male	% Female	% Total
Under 15 years	-	0.5	0.3
15-19	0.5	-	0.3
20-24	1.6	4.1	2.9
25-29	4.2	10.2	7.3
30-34	5.3	8.2	6.8
35-39	16.9	5.6	11.2
40-44	10.6	8.2	9.4
45-49	8.5	9.2	8.8
50-54	15.9	11.7	13.8
55-59	9.0	15.8	12.5
60-64	7.4	7.1	7.3
65+	20.1	19.4	19.7

UNION STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

There was a relatively low level of 'stable' and co-residential unions in the community with only 42% of household heads reporting married (19.3%) and common-law (22.7%) unions. Approximately thirty-seven percent (36.6%) of household heads reported their union status as single. The remaining (21.4%) household heads accounted for the visiting (11.2%), widowed (6%) divorced (2.9%) and separated (1.3%) statuses.

Table 2.5: Distribution of Union Status of Household Heads by Sex

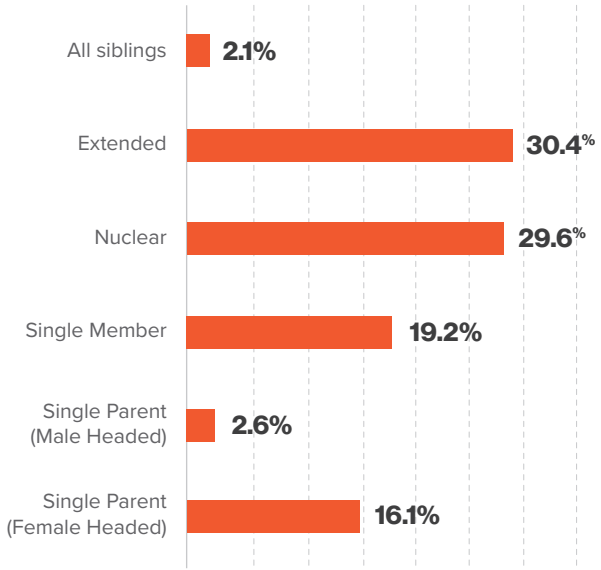
Union Status	Percentage Distribution		
	Male-headed Households	Female-headed Households	Overall %
Married	31.2	7.7	19.3
Common Law	27.5	18.0	22.7
Single	25.9	46.9	36.6
Divorced	1.1	4.6	2.9
Separated	-	2.6	1.3
Widowed	3.2	8.8	6.0
Visiting	11.1	11.3	11.2

Cross tabulation of union status and sex of household head revealed that 58.7% of male household heads were in married or common law unions compared to 25.7% of female household heads. Close to forty-seven percent (46.9%) of female household heads were single compared to 25.9% of male household heads. Sixteen percent (16%) of female household heads had 'broken' union statuses (separated, divorced and widowed) compared to 4.3% of male household heads.

LIVING ARRANGEMENTS/FAMILY STRUCTURE

The extended family structure constituted the single largest proportion (30.4%) of households in Savanna-la-mar. Close to thirty percent (29.6%) of all households had the nuclear family structure and single member family structure accounted for 19.2% of households. Single parent family structure account for 18.7%; the majority (16.1%) were female headed.

Table 2.2: Types of Family Structure



MIGRATION PATTERNS

Table 2.3 indicates that 80.5% of household heads living in Savanna-la-mar were born in the Parish of Westmoreland. Close to eleven percent (10.7%) of household heads were born in the neighboring parishes of Hanover (5.5%), St. James (2.9%) and St. Elizabeth (2.3%). The remaining 8.8% of household heads were born in other parishes with immigration from the parish of Kingston (3.4%) being the highest.

Table 2.6: Parish of Birth of Household Head

Parish of Birth	%
Westmoreland	80.5
St. James	2.9
Hanover	5.5
Trelawny	0.8
St. Elizabeth	2.3
Manchester	1.0
Kingston	3.4
Clarendon	0.8
St. Mary	0.8
St. Catherine	0.3
St. Andrew	0.3
Portland	1.0
St. Thomas	0.5

The average number of years that household heads residing in Savanna-la-mar have been living in the parish is 46 years. Ninety-nine percent (99%) of household heads residing in Savanna-la-mar have been living in the Parish for over ten years. The remaining household heads have been living in the Parish for six to nine years (0.5%) and one to five years (0.5%).

On the other hand, 96.6% of household heads residing in Savanna-la-mar have been living in the community for over ten years. The remaining household heads have been living in the community for six to nine years (1.3%), one to five years (1.3%) and less than one year (0.8%).

2.2 CHILD CARE & PROTECTION

All households with children in Savanna-la-mar surveyed indicated that the birth of their child/ children was registered. With regards to having a birth certificate, the data indicate that 98.7% of children had a birth certificate.

2.3 EDUCATION & TRAINING

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are eighteen (18) educational Institutions in Savanna-la-mar. Nine (9) of these institutions provide educational training at the early childhood level, three (3) at the primary level, three (3) at the secondary level and two at the tertiary level. One (1) facility caters to lifelong adult education. These facilities are centrally located and are easily accessible to students across the community.

Table 2.7: Educational Institutions in Savanna-la-mar

Name	Condition of Institution	Seating Capacity	Enrolment/attendance			# of Teachers	
			M	F	Total	with University Degree	without University Degree
Jamaica Foundation for Life Long Learning	Fair	300	166	264	430	8	2
Caring Hearts Basic School	Fair	96	24	12	36	1	0
Hudson Street Early Childhood Institution	Fair	130	7	1	8	0	1
Salvation Army Early Childhood Institution	Fair	100	46	49	95	0	4
Total Care Nursery & Learning Centre	Fair	100	27	23	50	2	2
New Era Early Childhood Institution	Fair	140	65	60	125	0	6
Race Course United Early Childhood Institution	Fair	70	2	5	7	0	1
Cooke Street Early Childhood Institution	Fair	40	7	8	15	0	1
Ricketts Street Early Childhood Institution	Fair	40	7	3	10	0	2
Savanna-La-Mar Infant	Good	150	137	154	291	7	5
Savanna-La-Mar Preparatory	Good	210	63	87	150	7	0
Savanna-La-Mar Primary	Good	600	630	600	1230	42	4
Sir Clifford Campbell Primary	Good	700	400	235	635	18	3
Savanna-La-Mar High	Good	270	112	75	187	14	1
Godfrey Stewart High	Good	1300	603	804	1407	43	21
Manning's School	Good	1800	794	918	1712	59	22
UWI Open Campus	Good	nd	15	75	90	nd	0
International University of the Caribbean	Good	150	8	105	113	40	0

EDUCATION ENROLLMENT

Approximately fifty-six percent (56.1%) of households in Savanna-la-mar had members who were enrolled in an educational institution. There were more males (53%) enrolled in educational institutions than females (47%). Table 2.8 gives the percentage enrollment at the various levels of educational institutions by gender.

Table 2.8: Educational Institution Enrollment by Gender

Educational Institutions	% Enrollment		
	Male	Female	Total
Day Care	2.9	2.4	5.3
Basic/Infant School	9.9	8.2	18.1
Primary/Prep School	17.3	14.7	32.0
All Age	0.2	-	0.2
Junior High	3.6	3.1	6.7
Secondary/High School	15.9	14.7	30.6
Tertiary	0.7	1.0	1.7
Vocational/Training	1.9	1.7	3.6
Post-secondary	-	1.2	1.2
Other	0.5	0.0	0.5

Primary level enrollment accounted for 32% of the total number of students enrolled in educational institutions for the community. This figure was lower than the national statistic (33.7%) reported for the 2014/15 academic year by the Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica, 2015. At the tertiary level, enrolment was 1.7%, the national average was 9.8%.

On the other hand, enrollment at the early childhood level (18.1%) was higher than the national average of 16%. Enrollment figures at the secondary level for the community (30.6%) were on par with the national figure of 30.5%.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL ATTENDANCE

A significant 99% of the children enrolled in educational institutions attended school five days per week. The remaining (1%) students attended school for 3-4 days (0.7%) and 1-2 days (0.3%); these students were enrolled at the day care, vocational and post-secondary level.

ATTAINMENT

Education Attainment by Household Heads
Survey results indicate that 60.5% of household heads attained secondary level education whilst 10.4% of household heads attained vocational level education. Only 3.9% of household heads had tertiary level education (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9: Highest Level of Education Attained by Household Heads by Sex

Level of Education	% Sex of Household Head		
	Male	Female	Total
Pre-primary	0.5	-	0.3
Primary	5.3	8.7	7.0
Secondary	63.5	57.7	60.5
Elementary	6.9	10.2	8.6
All Age	4.2	6.6	5.5
Vocational	11.6	9.2	10.4
Tertiary	4.2	3.6	3.9
Post-Secondary	1.1	1.5	1.3
None	2.6	2.6	2.6

Close to sixty-four percent (63.5%) of male household heads reported their highest level of education as secondary compared to 57.7% of females in the same category. Approximately twelve percent (11.6%) of male household heads attained vocational level education in comparison to 9.2% of females. Just over four percent (4.2%) of male household heads attained tertiary level education in comparison to 3.6% of female household heads.

Table 2.10: Highest Examination Passed by Household Head by Sex

Highest Level of Academic Qualification	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
None	67.7	66.8	67.3
C.X.C Basic, JSC, JSCE, SSC, JC OR 3rd JLCL	4.8	7.7	6.2
1-4 subjects at CSEC/CXC General, GCE 'O', AEB level	6.3	7.1	6.8
5 or more subjects at CSEC/CXC General, GCE 'O', AEB level	3.2	3.1	3.1
Less than 3 subjects at the GCE 'A' Level/CAPE level	1.1	0.5	0.8
3 or more subjects at the GCE 'A' Level/CAPE level	-	0.5	0.3
College Certificate/Diploma	1.6	1.5	1.6
Vocational (Certificate)	10.6	8.7	9.6
Associate Degree/Diploma/Other Certificates/Degrees (MOE)	2.1	1.5	1.8
First Degree (BSC, BA etc.)	1.1	1.0	1.0
Post Graduate Degree (MA, MSc, MBA)	0.5	-	0.3
Other	-	0.5	0.3
Not Stated	1.1	1.0	1.0

The data on academic qualifications revealed that 80.3% of household heads had less than five (5) CXC's or the equivalent. The majority (67.3%) of whom had no academic qualifications. An estimated 67.7% of male household heads and 66.8% of female household heads had no academic qualifications (Table 2.10). Close to ten percent (9.6%) of household heads had vocational certification; 1.8% had an associate degree/ diploma and 1% had a first degree.

TRAINING OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Just over sixty-one percent (61.3%) of household heads were trained in a specific activity, occupation or trade. Male household heads were more likely than their female counterparts to be trained in a specific activity/ occupation or trade (70.9% vs. 52%). Table 2-11 gives a breakdown of the areas in which household heads were trained.

An estimated 25% of household heads were trained in construction and cabinet making skills and 18.6% were trained in hospitality skills. Approximately thirteen percent (13.1%) of household heads were trained in professional and technical skills and a 10.2% were trained in machine and appliance skills.

Over forty-three percent (43.3%) of male household heads had construction and cabinet making skills and 17.9% had machine and appliance skills. On the other hand, 31.4% of female household heads had hospitality skills; 14.7% had apparel and sewn product skills and 13.7% had professional and technical skills.

Approximately thirty percent (30.1%) of household heads who reported that they had training in a specific activity, occupation or trade received formal training. The data in Table 2-12 revealed that of those household heads with formal training, 16.5% had vocational certification and 8.5% achieved professional or technical certification. Close to sixty-four percent (63.6%) of household heads were trained by experienced persons whilst 29.7% of household heads received 'on the job training'.

Table 2.11: Area in which Household Head is Trained by Gender

Area of Skills Training	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Beauty care and services	-	12.7	5.5
Secretarial and office clerk	1.5	8.8	4.7
Hospitality skills	9.0	31.4	18.6
Art and craft	2.2	2.9	2.5
Construction and cabinet making skills	43.3	1.0	25.0
Machine and appliance	17.9	-	10.2
Computing and information technology	-	2.0	0.8
Apparel and sewn product skills	1.5	14.7	7.2
Commercial and sales skills	3.0	6.9	4.7
Professional and technical skills	12.7	13.7	13.1
Agriculture/farming	5.2	-	3.0
Other skills	3.7	5.9	4.7

An estimated 25% of household heads were trained in construction and cabinet making skills and 18.6% were trained in hospitality skills. Approximately thirteen percent (13.1%) of household heads were trained in professional and technical skills and a 10.2% were trained in machine and appliance skills.

Over forty-three percent (43.3%) of male household heads had construction and cabinet making skills and 17.9% had machine and appliance skills. On the other hand, 31.4% of female household heads had hospitality skills; 14.7% had apparel and sewn product skills and 13.7% had professional and technical skills.

Approximately thirty percent (30.1%) of household heads who reported that they had training in a specific activity, occupation or trade received formal training. The data in Table 2-12 revealed that of those household heads with formal training, 16.5% had vocational certification and 8.5% achieved professional or technical certification. Close to sixty-four percent (63.6%) of household heads were trained by experienced persons whilst 29.7% of household heads received 'on the job training'.

Table 2.12: Level of Training Received by Household Heads

Transportation	%
Learn from Experience person	63.6
On the Job	29.7
Professional or technical training with certificate	8.5
Vocational with certificate	16.5
Vocational without certificate	3.8
Professional or technical training without certificate	1.3

Just about 66.1% of household heads who received training in a specific activity, occupation or trade reported that they were currently employed in the area in which they were trained. Further examination of this statistic by gender reveals that 75.9% of male household heads and 53% of female household heads were employed in the area in which they were trained.

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS 14 YEARS AND OLDER

Survey results revealed that 74.4% of residents 14 years and older had less than five (5) CXC's or the equivalent; 54.4% had no academic qualifications. Sixty-four percent (64%) of male household members and 47.1% of female household members had no academic qualifications. Fourteen percent (14%) of household members had passes in one to four CSEC/CXC subjects at the general level; 10.5% had passes in five or more subjects at the CSEC/CXC subjects and 6% had vocational certification (Table 2-13).

Table 2.13: Highest Examination Passed by Household Members

Highest Level of Academic Qualification	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
None	64.0	47.1	54.4
JHSC, JSC or JSCE or 3rd JLCL, SSC, JC	7.7	4.8	6.0
Less than 5 subjects at the CSEC/CXC GCE 'O', AEB level	6.3	19.8	14.0
5 or more subjects at the CSEC/CXC, GCE 'O' AEB level	6.8	13.3	10.5
Less than 3 subjects at the GCE 'A' Level/CAPE level	4.5	2.0	3.1
3 or more subjects at the GCE 'A' Level/CAPE level	1.4	1.4	1.4
College Certificate/Diploma	0.5	1.0	0.8
Vocational (Certificate)	5.9	6.1	6.0
Associate Degree/Diploma/Other Certificates	-	1.4	0.8
First Degree (BSC, BA etc.)	0.5	1.0	0.8
Post Graduate Degree (MA, MSc, MBA, etc.)	-	0.3	0.2
Not Stated	-	0.3	0.2

2.4 HOUSING

HOUSING MATERIALS

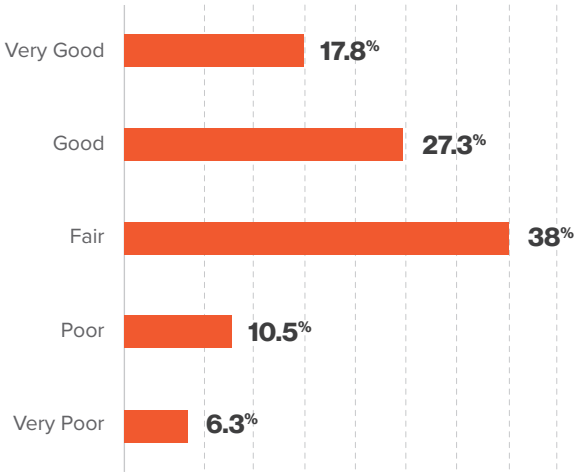
Board (57.5%) and blocks (29.9%) were the main materials used in the construction of dwellings in Savanna-la-mar (Table 2-14).

Thirty-eight percent (38%) of houses in Savanna-la-mar were in a fair condition meaning there was need for minor repairs. Approximately twenty-seven percent (27.3%) of houses were in a good condition and 17.8% of houses were in very good condition, indicating sound physical structure, freshly painted and having doors and windows intact.

Table 2.14: Popular Housing Materials in Savanna-La-Mar

Material of Outer Walls	%
Board	57.5
Block	29.9
Concrete	2.4
Blocks and Board	9.8
Other	0.4

Figure 2.3: Housing Conditions



Approximately eleven percent (10.5%) of houses were deemed to be in a poor condition and 6.3% were in very poor condition, meaning that there were damages to the structure and in the latter case, not fit for human habitation (Figure 2-3).

HOUSING TENURE

Eighty-six percent (86%) of household heads in Savanna-la-mar owned the house in which they reside whilst 7% 'live for free' and 6.2% rented their house.

Table 2.15: Housing Tenure in Savanna-La-Mar

Type of Tenure	%
Own	86.0
Rent	6.2
Lease	0.5
Live for Free	7.0
No response	0.3

LAND TENURE

Only 23.9% of households in Savanna-la-mar own the land on which they reside whilst 25.5% of households lived on captured land. Approximately seventeen percent (16.6%) of households live on family owned land and 13.2% live on leased land.

Table 2.16: Land Tenure in Savanna-La-Mar

Type of Tenure	%
Own	23.9
Rent	7.5
Lease	13.2
Capture	25.5
Live on family owned land	16.6
Have ownership pending for	6.8
Live for free with permission	6.2
Don't know	0.3

2.5 HEALTH AND SANITATION

HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

The community of Savanna-la-mar is served by two public health care facilities (Savanna-la-mar Public Hospital and the Savanna-la-mar Health Centre) and one private facility, Royale Medical Centre.

Table 2.17: Health Care Institutions

Name of Facility	Type	Services Offered	Condition of Building
Savanna-la-mar Health Centre	V	• Prenatal Care • Postnatal Care • Family Planning • Immunization • Curative Services • Laboratory Services • Family Counselling • Nutrition Counselling • Child Guidance • Home Visiting • HIV/STI Counselling, Testing & Treatment	Fair
Savanna-la-mar Public Hospital	B	Primary and secondary services to include: general practice, family care, physiotherapy, immunization, basic curative care services, maternal and child health services, prevention of diseases services, Family planning, health education, provision of food and nutrition. Specialist health care to include but not limited to cardiology, urology, and dermatology	Fair
Royale Medical Centre & Imaging Centre		• General surgery • Obstetrics & Gynaecology • Orthopedics • Urology • Dermatology • Physiotherapy • General Medical Care • Psychiatric Counseling • Oncology &Hematology • Phlebotomy service • Ultrasound scan, X-rays, CT scans, Mammograms	Good

Services offered at the Savanna-la-mar Health Centre include: prenatal care, postnatal care, family planning, child health to include immunization and child guidance, home visits, curative services, laboratory services, family counseling, nutrition counselling, HIV/STI counselling, testing and treatment, mental health services and pharmacy services.

The Savanna-la-mar Public Hospital is a 138 bed capacity institution providing specialist medical, surgical, obstetric/gynaecological and pediatric services for residents of the Parish.

USE OF HEALTH CARE SERVICES

The percentage use of public health care facilities by residents of Savanna-la-mar was higher than the national average of 50.2% (JSLC, 2014). Government hospitals were utilized by 47.3% of households and health centres by 14.8%. Private health care services were utilized by a combined 37.6% of households.

Table 2.18: Health Care Facilities utilized by Households

Type of Tenure	%
Private Hospital	1.8
Private Doctor	35.8
Government Hospital	47.3
Government Health Centre	14.8
Home Remedy	0.3

OBSTACLES FACED IN OBTAINING HEALTH CARE SERVICES

Having to wait too long for service at health care facilities was cited by 49.6% of households as the main problem encountered in accessing health care and 7.5% of household heads cited financial constraints. However, 41.6% of household heads surveyed reported that they experience no obstacles in accessing health care for their families.

Table 2.19: Obstacles in Obtaining Health Services

Obstacles	%
Poor Transportation	2.6
Health facility located too far from home	2.3
Financial constraints	7.5
Have to wait too long for services	49.6
None	41.6

*This question allowed for multiple responses.

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

Approximately twenty-seven percent (27.2%) of household heads in Savanna-la-mar were satisfied with the services provided by the public health facilities that serve the area whilst 23.4% were dissatisfied.

Table 2.20: Level of Satisfaction with Public Health Facilities

Level of Satisfaction	%
Very Satisfied	5.9
Satisfied	27.2
Somewhat satisfied	7.9
Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	9.6
Somewhat Dissatisfied	15.1
Dissatisfied	23.4
Very Dissatisfied	10.9

Approximately fifteen percent (15.1%) of household heads reported that they were somewhat dissatisfied with the service they receive whilst 10.9% were very dissatisfied (Table 2-20).

SOURCE OF HEALTH INFORMATION

Television (60%), radio (47.8%) and doctor (27.8%) were the most popular means by which residents of Savanna-la-mar accessed health information. Social media (18.4%), friend/peer (12.5%) and nurse (11.7%) were also popular sources (Table 2-21).

Table 2.21: Access to Health Information

Source	%
TV	60.0
Radio	47.8
Newspaper	10.4
Magazines	1.3
Doctor	27.8
Nurse	11.7
Community Health Aide	3.1
Friend/peer	12.5
Church	6.2
Nutritionist	1.3
Social Media	18.4
Internet	8.8
Other	0.5

*This question allowed for multiple responses.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

More than half (51.7%) of the households interviewed reported that a member of their household was experiencing a major health problem. Hypertension (34.2%), diabetes (12.9%), sinusitis (12.6%) and asthma (12.3%) were the main health problems affecting residents of Savanna-la-mar. The most prevalent health problems among household heads were hypertension (38.2%) arthritis (15.2%) and diabetes (15.2%). On the other hand, the most popular health problems affecting other family members were hypertension (28.8%), asthma (20.3%) and sinusitis (16.3%) – Table 2-22.

Table 2.22: Major Health Problems affecting Household Heads and other Family Members in Savanna-La-Mar

Major Illnesses	% of Household Head	% of Family Members	Overall %
Hypertension	38.2	28.8	34.2
Cancer	3.4	-	2.0
Heart Disease	2.5	5.2	3.6
Kidney Disease	1.0	1.3	1.1
Asthma	6.4	20.3	S12.3
Diabetes	15.2	9.8	12.9
Arthritis	15.2	6.5	11.5
Glaucoma	2.9	0.7	2.0
Sinusitis	9.8	16.3	12.6
Other	5.4	11.1	7.8

Approximately nine percent (8.6%) of households had a member who was living with a disability. Approximately forty-four percent (43.6%) of all household members with a disability suffered from visual impairment. Physical disability affected 15.4% of disabled household members and 12.8% suffered from hearing impairment (Table 2-23).

Table 2.23: Disability Affecting Household Members in Savanna-La-Mar

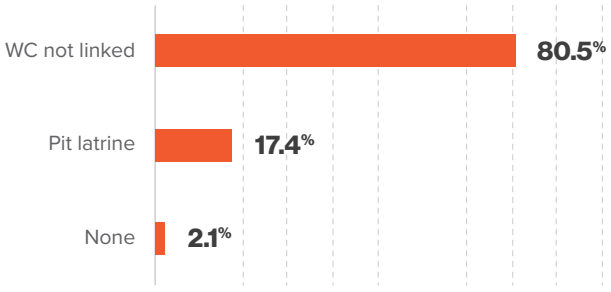
Type of Disability	% of Household Head	% of Family Members	Overall %
Visual Impairment	50.0	39.1	43.6
Hearing Impairment	18.8	8.7	12.8
Speech Impediment	6.3	0.0	2.6
Physical Disability	18.8	13.0	15.4
Multiple Disability	0.0	17.4	10.3
Learning Disability	0.0	8.7	5.1
Mental Illness	6.3	13.0	10.3

2.6 SANITATION

TOILET FACILITIES

Approximately ninety-one percent (91.1%) of households indicated that they have access to toilet facilities. Of this amount 60.1% had access to inside facilities; 31.1% had access to outside facilities and 6.3% of households had access to both types of toilet facilities. Water closet not linked to a sewer system was the most prevalent type of toilet facility used in Savanna-la-mar accounting for 80.5% of households (Figure 2-4). Pit latrines were utilized by 17.4% of households.

Figure 2.4: Types of Toilet Facilities in Savanna-La-Mar



Just about nineteen percent (18.9%) of households reported sharing toilet facilities. Close to thirty-four percent (33.8%) of those households that shared toilet facilities shared with one other household whilst 32.4% of those households shared toilet facilities with two additional households. A significant 18.3% of those households shared toilet facilities with four or more households (see Table 2-24).

Table 2.24: Number of Households with which Toilet Facilities are shared

Level of Satisfaction	%
1	33.8
2	32.4
3	15.5
4+	18.3

HOUSEHOLD SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY

Approximately eighty-eight percent (87.8%) of households in Savanna-la-mar had public water piped into their dwelling (Table 2-25).

Table 2.25: Household Water Sources

Sources	%
Private Catchment (tank/well/drums)	1.3
Private piped into dwelling	2.6
Water trucked to community (NWC)	2.6
Public piped into dwelling	87.8
Public standpipe	1.8
Other	3.8
No response	0.3

HOUSEHOLD METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

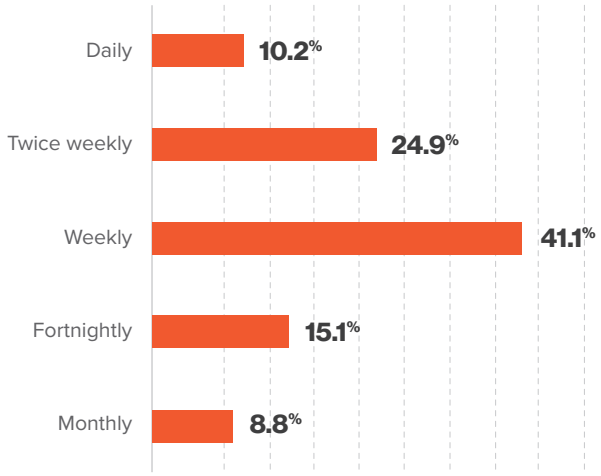
Approximately seventy-two percent (72.2%) of households reported having their garbage picked up by the truck whilst 16.9% of households disposed of their garbage by burning. Close to nine percent (8.6%) of households disposed of their garbage via communal receptacles (Table 2-26).

Table 2.25: Household Water Sources

Method	%
Bury	0.3
Burn	16.9
Communal Receptacle	8.6
Dump on site	1.0
Pick up by Truck	72.2
Dump in gully/sea	0.5
Other	0.6

For those households that had their garbage picked up by truck, 41.1% indicated that their garbage was collected weekly. Approximately twenty-five percent (24.9%) of households reported that their garbage was collected twice weekly and 15.1% of households indicated fortnightly.

Figure 2.5: Frequency of Garbage Collection



2.7 ENERGY SOURCE

SOURCE OF LIGHTING

For the majority (97.9%) of households in Savanna-la-mar, lighting was mainly provided by electricity. The remaining households utilized kerosene lamp (1.3%), candles (0.5%) and bottle torch (0.3%).

COOKING FUEL

Table 2-27 presents data on fuel used for cooking in Savanna-la-mar. The data indicates that food was prepared using Liquid Petroleum Gas by 92.2% of households followed by charcoal (6.3%).

Table 2.27: Percentage Distribution of Fuel Used for Cooking in Savanna-La-Mar

Sources	%
Liquid Petroleum Gas	92.2
Wood	0.8
Charcoal	6.3
Electricity	0.3
None	0.5

*This question allowed for multiple responses.

2.8 INFRASTRUCTURE AND SOCIAL SERVICES

AVAILABILITY AND CONDITION OF SOCIAL SERVICES/UTILITIES

Table 2.28: Availability and Condition of Utilities

Name of Facility	Condition of Utility	Additional Information
Public Transportation	Good	While access to public transportation is good, the conditions of some roadways especially Dalling Street and sections of Lewis Streets could be improved
Main Roads	Fair	
Interior Roads	Bad	
Drainage Systems (Road)	Fair	
Electricity supply	Good	
Telephone Service	Good	
Water	Fair	

TRANSPORATION & ROAD NETWORK

The main means of transportation was licensed taxis, which was used by 59.5% of the households. A combined 25.2% of households had access to private motor cars (owned and not owned by household member) for transportation. Approximately twenty-one percent (20.5%) of households utilized robot taxi (unlicensed) and 19.5% of households utilized bicycles.

Public transport to and from the community is very reliable. Savanna La Mar is served by route and robot taxis that ply routes from all major towns around the parish capital to include Negril, Grange Hill, Whitehouse and Darliston. The roads and road network in the community comprise paved roads, tracks and pathways. Some of the internal roads are in a deplorable condition. Road conditions are fair and are not a deterrent to public transportation in the community.

There is one main thoroughfare through the community of Savanna La Mar; this is Great George Street which stretches for 1.6km from the town centre to the Old Fort.

Table 2.29: Main Types of Available Transportation

Means of Transportation	%
Motor car (owned by household member)	17.4
Motor car (not owned by household member)	7.8
Motor cycle (owned by household member)	2.6
Motor cycle (not owned by household member)	0.3
Robot taxi (unlicensed)	20.5
Licensed taxi	59.5
Bus	2.1
Bike taxi	1.3
Bicycle	19.5
Truck	0.5
None	1.8

*This question allowed for multiple responses.

Public transport to and from the community is very reliable. Savanna La Mar is served by route and robot taxis that ply routes from all major towns around the parish capital to include Negril, Grange Hill, Whitehouse and Darliston. The roads and road network in the community comprise paved roads, tracks and pathways. Some of the internal roads are in a deplorable condition. Road conditions are fair and are not a deterrent to public transportation in the community.

There is one main thoroughfare through the community of Savanna La Mar; this is Great George Street which stretches for 1.6km from the town centre to the Old Fort.

RELIEF AND DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

The community is predominantly coastal and hence flat. Although prone to flooding, it has a good drainage mechanism for run-off. The community's other natural resources include a natural beach and the sea which is utilized by a large portion of the population who reside and work near the Old Fort and the market for their source of income.

COMMUNICATIONS

The majority (95.8%) of households within Savanna-la-mar had telephone service. Close to eighty-seven percent (86.7%) of households utilized cellular telephone service whilst 12.2% had both landline and cellular phone service.

Table 2.30: Types of Telephone Utilized by Household

Type of Telephone	%
Landline	1.1
Cellular phone	86.7
Both landline and cellular phone	12.2

The majority (59.8%) of households reported having access to the Internet. Sixty-nine percent (69%) of households accessed the internet via cellular phones whilst 23.7% of households' access the internet via wireless connections.

Table 2.30: Medium Utilized to Access Internet

Internet Access Medium	%
ADSL modem	3.9
Cellular Phone	69.0
Wireless	23.7
Portable modem	3.4

ACCESSIBILITY TO SOCIAL SERVICES

Table 2-32 presents information on the accessibility to social services by number and their condition, as identified by the residents and through reports and observation.

Table 2.32: Accessibility to Social Services by Number and Condition

Types	Name of nearest facility	#	Proximity to nearest facilty	Condition
Hospitals	• Savanna-la-mar Public Hospital • Royale Medical Hospital	2	Within	Fair Good
Health Centre	• Savanna-la-mar Health Centre	1	Within	Fair
School	• Jamaica Foundation for Life Long Learning • Caring Hearts Basic School • Hudson Street Early Childhood Institution • Salvation Army Early Childhood Institution • Total Care Nursery & Learning Centre • New Era Early Childhood Institution • Race Course United Early Childhood Institution • Cooke Street Early Childhood Institution • Ricketts Street Early Childhood Institution • Savanna-La-Mar Infant • Savanna-La-Mar Preparatory • Savanna-La-Mar Primary • Sir Clifford Campbell Primary • Savanna-La-Mar High • Godfrey Stewart High • Manning's School • UWI Open Campus • International University of the Caribbean	18	Within	Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Good Good Good Good Good Good Good Good Good
Churches	• St. Georges Anglican Church • The Church of God in Jamaica • Central Tabernacle Deliverance Center • The Church of Jesus of the Latter Days Saints • Universal Church of God • Light House Evangelist • Savanna-la-Mar Seventh Day Adventist • Harvest Army Church International • Savanna-la-mar New testament of God • Salvation Army • United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman • Wesley Methodist Church • The Jamaica Baptist Union • Faith Tabernacle Assembly of God • Grace and Truth Assembly • Savanna-la-Mar Pentecostal Tabernacle • Light & Life Ministries • Foot Prints Seventh Day Adventist Church • Sacred Heart Spiritual Church of Jesus Christ • Church of God Mountain Assembly • The Holy Temple Church of the Apostolic	21	Within	Generally fair to good condition
Post Office	• Savanna-la-mar Post Office	1	Within	Fair
Police Station	• Savanna-la-mar Police Station	1	Within	Fair
Fire Station	• Savanna-la-mar Fire Station	1	Within	Fair
Cemeteries	• Tate Cemetery • Honeyghans, Dalling Street • Doyleys, Dalling Street	3	Within	Generally fair to good condition
Markets	• Savanna-la-mar Market	1	Within	Poor

Types	Name of nearest facility	#	Proximity to nearest facilty	Condition
Playfields	• Savanna la Mar High School Playfield • Catholic Church Playfield • Godfrey Stewart High Playfield • Mannings School Playfield • New Market Oval Playfield • Russia Playfield • Gun Court Lawn Playfield	7	Within	Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Fair Poor
Community Centres	• New Market Oval Community Centre • Gun Court Lawn • SOURCE Community Centre	3	Within	Fair Good Poor
Court Houses	• Savanna-la-mar Court House	1	4.5km	Fair
Libraries	• Westmoreland Parish Library	1	4.5km	Good

QUALITY OF GOVERNMENT SOCIAL SERVICES

The data in Table 2-33 indicates that households were most satisfied with government provisions for street lighting, education and public transportation in the community; 51.8%, 47.7% and 42.7% of respondents reported that they were collectively very satisfied and satisfied with the quality of the service respectively.

On the other hand, 69.7% of residents indicated that they were collectively very dissatisfied and dissatisfied with government provision for roads in the community. Another 52.6% of residents were collectively dissatisfied with government provision for crime prevention by police in the community and 49.8% were collectively dissatisfied with government provisions for garbage removal. Close to forty-five percent (44.7%) of residents were also very dissatisfied or dissatisfied with government provisions for water supply in their community.

Types	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied	No response	N/A
Housing	3.6	12.8	12.8	26.0	14.8	10.7	3.6
Water supply	8.9	38.1	38.1	21.7	23.0	1.0	-
Health Care services	6.5	25.3	25.3	25.8	10.2	9.7	2.9
Sewage disposal And Drainage	0.8	13.0	13.0	34.9	27.1	4.4	8.3
Street lighting	15.1	36.7	36.7	15.6	26.6	0.3	0.3
Education	12.8	34.9	34.9	10.7	4.2	10.2	1.0
Garbage removal	5.5	28.6	28.6	24.0	25.8	2.6	-
Crime prevention by police	11.5	19.5	19.5	25.3	27.3	3.6	0.8
Roads	5.0	16.4	16.4	26.4	43.3	1.0	0.5
Public Transportation/ Bus Service	12.5	30.2	30.2	12.8	15.1	4.9	2.1

3 Economic Data

3.1 EMPLOYMENT DATA

The working age population for Savanna-la-mar was estimated to be eight thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight (8,888) persons. Of this number, 46.1% were males and 53.9% females. Approximately twenty-eight percent (27.9%) of the working age population was youths (15-24 years).

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD HEADS

Approximately seventy percent (69.6%) of household heads in Savanna-la-mar were employed with significant difference in gender: 82% males and 57.7% females.

Table 3.1: Occupational Classification of Employed Household Heads in Savanna-la-mar

Occupational Classification	%
Professionals	6.0
Technicians and associate professionals	0.7
Clerks	3.4
Service workers, shop and market sales workers	40.4
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	7.5
Craft and related trades workers	21.3
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	4.5
Elementary occupations	16.1

A little over forty percent (40.4%) of household heads were employed as service workers, shop and market sales workers. Approximately twenty-one percent (21.3%) of household heads were employed as craft and related trades workers and 16.1% were employed in elementary occupations. Six percent (6%) were employed as professionals.

TYPE OF EMPLOYMENT - HOUSEHOLD HEADS

The majority (82.1%) of household heads were employed full time and 12.7% were employed part-time. Another 4.1% were working on a seasonal basis.

Table 3.2: Household Head Type of Employment

Type of Employment	%
Full-time	82.1
Part-time	12.7
Contractually	0.7
Seasonal	4.1
No response	0.4

Table 3.3: Employment Sector of Household Heads

Employment Sector	%
Employee of Government agencies	10.9
Employee of private sector	27.0
Self-employed, employer	7.1
Own account worker	55.1

The data in Table 3.3 indicate that 55.1% of employed household heads were own account workers whilst 27% were employees of the private sector.

Table 3.4: Hours of Work - Household Heads

Employment Hours	%
0-7 hours	7.1
8-15 hours	8.6
16-23 hours	7.4
24-31 hours	7.8
32-40 hours	36.1
41+hours	33.1

The data captured regarding the hours of work for employed household heads in Savanna-la-mar revealed that 69.2% were employed for over 32 hours per week; 33.1% of whom were working 41+ hours. A significant 30.8% of employed household heads were working for less than 32 hours (Table 3.4).

Table 3.5: Reasons stated for working less than 35 hours per week - Household Heads

Income	%
Only part time work available	32.9
Have to care for children/relative	14.6
Illness	1.2
Does not want to work more hours	43.9
Temporary lay-off	1.2
Retiree	1.2
Other	4.9

Household heads who indicated that they were working for less than 32 hours a week were asked to indicate the reasons why. Close to forty-four percent (43.9%) of household heads indicated that they did not wish to work more hours whilst 32.9% indicated that only part time work was available. Almost fifteen percent (14.6%) of household heads reported that they had to care for children/relatives (Table 3-5).

HOUSEHOLD HEAD MONTHLY INCOME

Approximately forty-one percent (40.6%) of household heads earned less than $44,799 per month. Further analysis of the data revealed that 11.3% of household heads earned between $44,800 and $64,799 per month and 8.6% earned an income between $64,800 and $86,799 per month. Only 4.5% of household heads had an income in excess of $86,800 (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6: Household Head Monthly Income earned from all employment

Income Range	%
Less than $24,799	16.5
$24,800 - $44,799	24.1
$44,800 - $64,799	11.3
$64,800 - $86,799	8.6
$86,800 - $104,799	1.9
$104,800 – $124,799	1.1
$124,800 and more	1.5
No Response	35.0

ADDITIONAL SOURCE OF INCOME

Salaries from other household members (26.1%), state assistance (20.5%) and remittances (15.7%) constituted the major income supplements for households in Savanna-la-mar. Only 18.1% of household heads had no additional source of income (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7: Additional Sources of Income

Income	%
State Assistance	20.5
Remittances	15.7
Salaries from other household members	26.1
Local network of family and friends	9.8
Rental of property	0.9
Windfall receipts	0.9
Interest from financial investments	7.1
Family business	0.9
No additional income	18.1

HOUSEHOLD EMPLOYMENT BY GENDER AND AGE GROUP

Table 3.8 shows the age distribution of the employed workforce in Savanna-la-mar by gender. Approximately forty-four percent (44.1%) of the employed labour force were males compared to 55.9% females. Youth (15-24) employment accounted for 10.9% of the employed labour force. Twenty-one percent (21%) of employed individuals were in the 20-29 age grouping. The 30-39 age grouping accounted for 28.1% of employed individuals in the community whilst the 40-49 age grouping accounted for 19.7%.

Table 3.8: Age Distribution of Employed Workforce by Gender

Age (years)	% Male Employed	% Female Employed	Overall % Employment
15-19	0.5	1.0	1.5
20-24	3.1	6.3	9.4
25-29	4.7	6.9	11.6
30-34	4.8	9.0	13.9
35-39	7.4	6.8	14.2
40-44	4.5	5.7	10.2
45-49	4.4	5.2	9.5
50-54	5.2	5.8	11.0
55-59	2.9	5.3	8.2
60+	6.6	3.9	10.5

Further examination of the data revealed that 65.1% of the labour force in Savanna-la-mar was employed with an average of 1.4 persons employed within each household. Forty-six percent (46%) of households have only one member who was employed, while 26.5% had two members. A significant 16.6% of households had no member who was currently employed (Table 3-9).

Table 3.9: Number of Household Members Employed per Household

# of Household Members Employed	%
None	16.6
1	46.0
2	26.5
3	6.8
4+	4.2

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Self-employment was the dominant category accounting for 44.6% of employed individuals; 25.8% of whom were males. Approximately forty-four percent (43.5%) of household members were employed full-time. Part-time employment accounted for 6.9% of the employed.

Table 3.10: Employment Status of Household Members

Type of Employment	% Male Employed	% Female Employed	Overall %
Full Time	21.3	22.1	43.5
Self-employed	25.8	18.8	44.6
Part Time	2.5	4.4	6.9
Contract	1.5	1.0	2.5
Seasonal	1.3	1.2	2.5

As indicated in Table 3-11, 42% of household members were employed as service workers, shop and market sales workers whilst 17.6% were employed in craft and related trade occupations. A similar 17.6% were employed in elementary occupations. Only 7.6% of employed household members were employed in the category of professionals, senior officials and technicians.

Close to fifty-five percent (54.7%) of females were employed as service workers, shop and market sales workers and 24% were employed in elementary occupations. Thirty percent (30%) of employed males were in the occupational grouping of craft and related trades workers.

Table 3.11: Main Occupations by Gender

OCCUPATION GROUP (Categorizations Taken from STATIN Labour Force Survey)	% Male	% Female	Overall %
Professionals, Senior Officials & Technicians	8.0	7.1	7.6
Clerks	1.5	10.2	5.5
Service Workers, Shop and Market Sales Workers	31.2	54.7	42.0
Skilled Agricultural and Fisheries Workers	11.0	0.9	6.4
Craft and Related Trade Workers	30.0	3.1	17.6
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	0.0	3.3
Elementary Occupations	12.2	24.0	17.6

Close to fifty-five percent (54.7%) of females were employed as service workers, shop and market sales workers and 24% were employed in elementary occupations. Thirty percent (30%) of employed males were in the occupational grouping of craft and related trades workers.

3.2 UNEMPLOYMENT DATA

The data indicates that 34.9% of persons in the labour force were unemployed. Of the unemployed labour force, 35.2% were males and 64.8% were females.

Table 3.12: Unemployment Statistics by Age and Gender

Age (years)	% Male	% Female	Overall %
15 – 19	6.3	5.4	11.7
20 – 24	6.9	8.4	15.4
25 – 29	5.1	8.4	13.6
30 – 34	2.4	3.9	6.3
35 – 39	0.9	3.6	4.5
40 – 44	0.6	3.9	4.5
45 – 49	1.2	3.6	4.8
50 – 54	0.9	5.1	6.0
55 – 59	1.2	3.3	4.5
60 +	9.6	19.0	28.6

The data in Table 3-12 reveal that youths (15-24) accounted for 27.1% of the unemployed labour force. In this grouping, the 20-24 age cohort accounted for 15.4% and the 15-19 age group accounted for 11.7%. Approximately fourteen percent (13.8%) of unemployed youths were females while 13.2% were males. The 60 years and over age category accounted for 28.6% of unemployed persons; 19% of whom were females.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

A little over thirty percent (30.3%) of household heads and 9.2% of household members reported retirement as their main reason for being unemployed. Survey results also indicated that 13.8% of household heads and 8.1% of other household members reported illness as the reason for their unemployment status. Close to twelve percent (11.7%) of household heads and 20% of other household members had no reason for their unemployment status and indicated that they would accept a job if offered. Approximately ten percent (10.3%) of household heads and 17.3% of household members reported that they were unable to find work (Table 3-13).

Table 3.13: Main Reasons for Unemployment in Households

Reasons stated	% Household head	% other members
Nothing (would accept if offered)	11.7	20.0
Awaiting a promised job	6.2	7.7
Currently attending school	0.0	6.9
Trying to find work	10.3	17.3
Amount of Pay	-	0.8
Illness	13.8	8.1
Retired	30.3	9.2
Disabled	1.4	0.4
Resigned from previous job	0.7	0.4
Fired from previous job	0.7	1.2
Have to stay with sick parent/children/elderly relative	3.4	4.6
Have the qualifications but cannot find suitable work	2.8	0.4
Don't have the skills or qualification	2.1	4.6
Just don't want to work	2.8	3.1
Trying to start a business	2.8	1.9
Can't find work	10.3	11.9
Redundancy	0.7	1.2
Other	-	0.4

Table 3.14 shows that 39.7% of unemployed household members have been unemployed for over five years whilst 14.7% have been unemployed for one to two years. A significant 19.4% of household members have never worked in their adult life.

Table 3.14: Unemployment Distribution by Gender and Period of Time

Type of Employment	% Male	% Female	Overall %
Never worked in adult life	24.1	16.8	19.4
Less than 12 months	23.2	14.9	17.8
1 – 2 years	10.7	16.8	14.7
3 – 4 years	8.9	8.2	8.4
5 + years	33.0	43.3	39.7

Females were more likely to be unemployed for longer periods than their male counterparts. Over forty-three percent (43.3%) of unemployed females have not worked for over five years and 16.8% have been unemployed for 1-2 years. Thirty-three percent (33%) of males have been unemployed for over five years and 23.2% were unemployed for less than 12 months. Approximately twenty-four percent (24.1%) of unemployed males have never worked in their adult life.

SOURCES OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

Supported by local network of family members and friends (38.5%), salaries from other members of the household (35%), remittances (33.3%) and state assistance (32.5%) were the main sources of financial assistance for families whose household head was unemployed (Table 3.15).

Table 3.15: Sources of Financial Assistance

Income sources	%
State Assistance (PATH, pension etc.)	32.5
Constituency Development Fund	0.9
Remittances (Overseas)	33.3
Interest from financial investments	1.7
Pension (local or overseas)	9.4
Salaries from other members of the household	35.0
Savings and/or loans from Commercial Banks or Credit Unions	5.1
Supported by local network of family members and friends	38.5

*This question allowed for multiple responses.

EMPLOYABLE SKILLS IN SAVANNA-LA-MAR

The community skill set revealed that 21.9% of residents had hospitality skills whilst 16% had construction and cabinet making skills. Just about nine percent (9.1%) of residents had professional and technical skills and 9% had secretarial/office clerk skills (Table 3-16).

Table 3.16: Employable Skills in Savanna-la-mar

Type of Skill	% Male	% Female	Overall %
Beauty Care and Service	0.3	11.5	5.9
Secretarial/Office Clerk	1.7	16.4	9.0
Hospitality	14.9	29.0	21.9
Art and Craft	3.7	2.1	2.9
Construction and cabinet making	30.5	1.0	16.0
Machine and appliance	14.9	0.3	7.7
Computer and Information Technology	0.3	0.7	0.5
Apparel and sewn products	0.7	6.3	3.4
Commercial and sales	5.4	8.7	7.1
Professional and Technical	7.8	10.5	9.1
Agriculture and farming	10.5	0.7	5.7
Not specified	9.2	12.6	10.8

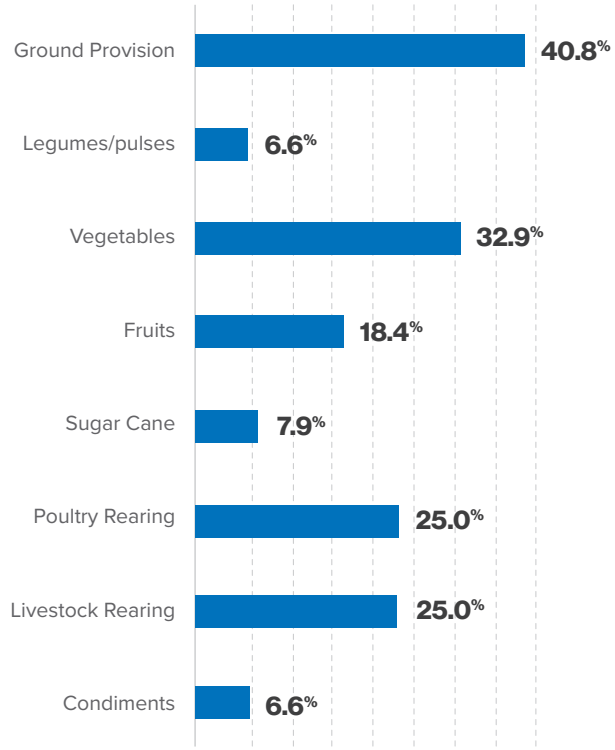
Close to thirty-one percent (30.5%) of males had construction and cabinet making skills whilst 14.9% had machine and appliance skills. On the other hand, 29% of female residents had hospitality skills and 16.4% had secretarial/office clerk skills.

3.3 INVOLVEMENT IN FARMING/ AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

FARMING

Approximately twenty percent (20.1%) of households in Savanna-la-mar engage in farming activities. These households were primarily engaged in the cultivation of ground provision (40.8%), vegetables (32.9%), poultry rearing (25%) and livestock rearing (25%) – (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1: Type of Farming Activity



*This question allowed for multiple responses.

Approximately seventy-eight percent (78.1%) of the land utilized for farming was situated in the community.

Table 3.17: Land Tenure of Farm

Type of Tenure	%
Owned by household head	32.0
Family owned	16.0
Permitted usage	6.7
Squatted	40.0
Leased	5.3

Forty percent (40%) of households squatted on their farmlands whilst 32% of the land utilized for farming was owned by the household head. Sixteen percent (16%) of farmlands was family owned (Table 3-17).

The majority (53.3%) of households farm for home use only, whilst 41.3% of households farm for home use and sell their surplus at the local market. Just about 5.3% of households dispose of their produce at the local market only.

3.4 FINANCE

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS USED

Approximately forty-nine percent (49.4%) of households in Savanna-la-mar utilized commercial banks as their main entity for financial services. Close to thirty-five percent (34.5%) of respondents utilized credit unions and 13% utilized building societies (Table 3-18).

Table 3.17: Financial Institutions used by Residents

Financial Entities	%
Commercial Banks	49.4
Credit Unions	34.5
P.C. Banks	0.3
Partners	6.0
Building Societies	13.0
No institution	15.6

3.5 INVOLVMENT IN SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMMES

SOCIAL SAFETY NET PROGRAMS UTILIZED IN SAVANNA-LA-MAR

Approximately thirty-five percent (35.3%) of the households in the community indicated that they benefit from Social Safety Net Programme.

Table 3.19: Access to Social Safety Net Programmes by Residents

Social Safety Net Programme	%
Programme for Advancement through Health and Education (PATH)	86.8
National Health Fund (NHF)	7.4
National Insurance Scheme	7.4
Other	0.7

Approximately eighty-seven percent (86.8%) were beneficiaries of the PATH Programme; 7.4% were beneficiaries under the National Insurance Scheme and 7.4% received benefits under National Health Fund (Table 3-19).

PATH BENEFICIARIES

Approximately forty percent (39.8%) of beneficiaries under the PATH Programme stated that they experienced no challenges in obtaining assistance under the programme. However, 31.4% of beneficiaries reported long wait lines whilst 18.6% indicated that accessing the programme was difficult. Just about sixteen percent (16.1%) of beneficiaries reported that the programme response is too slow (Table 3-20).

Table 3.20: Challenges experienced with the PATH

Challenges	%
Response is too slow	16.1
Accessing the programme was difficult	18.6
The distance is too far	0.8
Customer service is poor	9.3
Long lines	31.4
Cheques not arriving at the Post Office	1.7
Delay in Notification of payment	1.7
Difficulty in keeping up with the requirements of the programme	2.5
No Challenges	39.8

PROGRAMME FOR ADVANCEMENT THROUGH HEALTH AND EDUCATION (PATH)

For households in Savanna-la-mar not currently on PATH, 24.8% have previously applied to the Programme. When asked about the current status of their PATH application, 44.9% of respondents indicated that they have not received a response to date whilst 20.3% indicated that their original application was denied. A similar 20.3% of respondents reported that their appeal was denied (Table 3-21).

Table 3.21: Status of PATH Application

Status	%
No response to date	44.9
Additional documents required	4.3
Original application denied	20.3
Appeal submitted	10.1
Appeal denied	20.3

The main reasons supplied by the households who have never applied to PATH are outlined in Table 3-22. The majority (61.5%) indicated that they were not interested in the Programme while 18.5% reported that they did not qualify for the Programme. Ten percent (10%) reported that the customer service is poor.

Table 3.22: Main Reasons for not applying to PATH

Reasons	%
Customer service is poor	10.0
Don't qualify	18.5
Not Interested	61.5
Long lines	8.5
Accessing the programme is difficult	2.0
Response is too slow	4.0
Support given by the programme insufficient	2.5
Requirements of the programme too stringent	7.0
Negative perception of the programme	2.5
Stigma from others about being on the programme	0.5
Was not aware of the programme	4.0
Other	1.0

4 Livelihood and Environmental Assessment Data

OVERVIEW

This section of the community profile explains the livelihood coping and recovery strategies of the residents of Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval Districts in the event of a natural hazard[4]. 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.

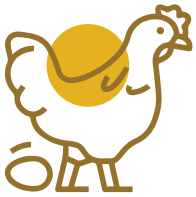
The key elements of this section include environmental data; an analysis of the hazards affecting the community; livelihood exposure and vulnerability profiling, and a contingency plan which outlines the livelihood support needed and institutions for livelihood support.

4.1 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 needed. Focus group participants identified four (4) main types of livelihood in Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval. These were fishing, livestock and poultry rearing, professionals and small businesses. Two (2) of these livelihoods (fishing, livestock and poultry rearing) may be classified as natural resource dependence livelihoods (Table 4-1).

FISHING



LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY REARING

PROFESSIONALS

SMALL BUSINESSES

[4] These three (3) districts of the Savanna-la-mar community are beneficiaries of the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB) Community Disaster and Risk Reduction Fund (CDRRF).

Table 4.1: Profile of Main Livelihoods in Russia, Cooke Street, and New Market Oval

Types of Livelihoods	Skills Needed	Tools & Equipment Needed	Natural Resources Utilized/needed
1. Fishing • Fishermen • Fish Vendors • Boat Builders • Fish Scalers • Boat Labourers • Crab Catchers • Fish pot builders	Diving; swimming; shooting fish; navigation; setting pots; building nets and pots; lifeguard, knowledge of the weather; knowledge of GPS; boat captain; boat building; fish cleaning skills; sanitation skills	Boats, engine, compass, GPS, fish nets, fish pots, diving gears (breathing hose & regulator) fish gun, anchor, spear, lifejacket, fish pot, rope, liquid fiber glass resin, engine house, gabion wire, gas, paddle; bait, license, hook and line, flashlight Fish scalers: knives, rakes, gloves	Sea, fish and other sea creatures, sun, wind, star, rain, moon, marl, boulders, harbor, trees, sanctuary/ nursery, mangrove
2. **Livestock & Poultry Rearing** • Pigs • Chicken	Construction; husbandry; slaughtering	Watering pans, shovel, push broom, machete, file, wheelbarrow; nipples for the pigs, water boots, feeding	Water Grass Corn
3. Professional Workers • Police • Teachers • Nurses	Education/certification; communication and interaction skills	Certification	
4. Small Businesses • Grocery shops • Restaurants • Bars	Accounting skills; food handling; proper hygiene and sanitation skills; customer service; marketing skills	Food handlers permit; license; refrigerator; stove; utensils; water storage facility; scale; cleaning agents	Water Food

4.2 ENVIRONMENTAL PROFILE

The community of Savanna-la-mar lies within the New Savannah River Watershed Area. The health of this watershed area was classified as degraded in the 2013 NEPA State of the Environment Report.

The district of Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval had a significant amount of mangroves. However, a large portion has been destroyed by unplanned housing development and its use for the making fish pots. The remaining wetland area is also affected by garbage pollution.

ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES AFFECTING SAVANNA-LA-MAR

The environmental issues affecting Savanna-la-mar are listed in Table 4-2 below. Flooding (80.5%) and blocked drains (68.1%) were listed as major environmental issues affecting the area.

Table 4.2: Environmental Issues affecting Savanna-la-mar

Environmental Issues	%
Illegal sand mining	0.3
Illegal/overfishing	0.5
Water pollution	6.8
Flooding	80.5
High emission of effluence or industrial waste	0.3
Blocked Drains	68.1
Illegal dumping of garbage	5.7
Noise Pollution	1.8
Air Pollution	2.6
Soil Erosion	0.5
No response	0.3
None	8.1

This Question allowed for multiple responses

UNSAFE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

When asked about the incidence of unsafe environmental practices in their community during the last twelve months, 18.4% of respondents cited the disposal of garbage in rivers and other waterways and 14.8% cited the cutting of mangroves. Approximately fourteen percent (13.5%) of respondents cited poor farming practices and 12.7% reported the catching of small fish.

Table 4.2: Unsafe Environmental Practices affecting Savanna-la-mar

Practice	%
Cutting trees	1.3
Garbage disposed in rivers and other waterways	18.4
Improper disposal of sewage waste	2.6
Washing of chemical bottles in rivers	0.5
River poisoning	1.3
Disposal of agricultural run-off in nearby rivers and streams	0.3
Cutting of mangroves	14.8
Poor farming practices	13.5
Setting of fires in forested areas	0.5
Catching of small fish	12.7
Illegal sand mining	0.3
None	48.8
Other	0.3

This Question allowed for multiple responses

VULNERABILITY TO NATURAL HAZARDS

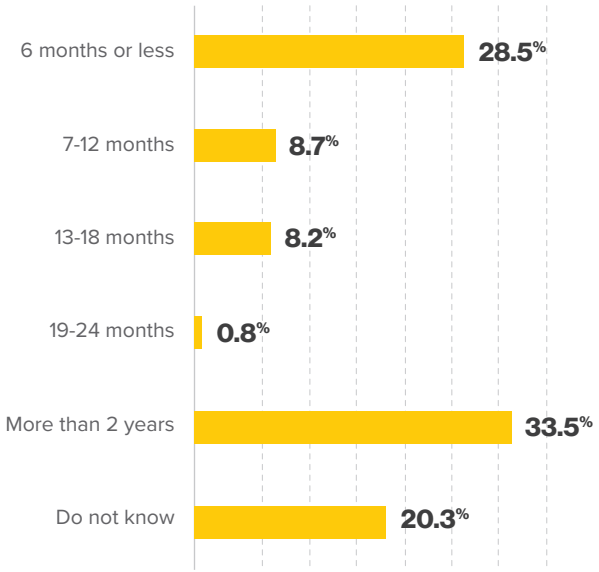
Savanna-la-mar's susceptibility to natural hazards is perceived to be high. Approximately eighty-three percent (82.6%) of households reported that the area is susceptible to natural hazards. Data ranked flooding (93.4%) as the most likely natural hazard to occur; followed by storm surge (15.5%).

Table 4.4: Natural Hazards affecting the Community

Environmental Issues	%
Flooding	93.4
Lightning	9.8
Landslide	1.6
Storm surge	15.5
Freak Storm	8.2
Other	2.2

Close to thirty-four percent (33.5%) of respondents reported that the community was last affected by a natural hazard more than two years ago whilst 28.5% reported that the community was last affected by a natural hazard during the last six months (Figure 4-1).

Figure 4.1: Last Occurence of Natural Hazard in Savanna-la-mar



AWARENESS AND ACCESSIBILITY OF DISASTER SHELTERS

In the event of a natural disaster, 68.6% of households know the location of their emergency shelters. There is one such shelter namely: Godfrey Stewart High School which is located near the town centre.

Table 4.5: Perceived Accessibility of Emergency Shelters

Perception Of Shelter Accessibility	%
Not accessible, limited by absence of transport to go to facility	0.4
Not accessible, unable to cross internal community borders	5.7
Accessible, willing to go in the event of a natural hazard	64.2
Accessible, unwilling to leave home/ personal belongings	23.4
No response/No opinion	6.4

This Question allowed for multiple responses

The majority (64.2%) of respondents stated that the emergency shelters were accessible and that they were willing to go to these shelters in the event of natural hazards. However, 23.4% stated that though the emergency shelters were accessible, they were unwilling to leave their homes and personal belongings (Table 4-5).

4.3 HAZARD ANALYSIS

A hazard is defined as a potentially damaging physical event, phenomenon or human activity that may cause the loss of life or injury, property damage, social and economic disruption or environmental degradation.

Hurricanes, storm surges and flooding were the three main natural hazards cited by fishermen in Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval as affecting their livelihood activities (Table 4-6). Whilst Jamaica has not been directly affected by a hurricane since Hurricane Matthew in 2016, the participants indicated that they have been affected by adverse weather conditions associated with tropical depressions, tropical storms, and hurricanes at least twice per year as they travel miles at sea to secure their catch. They rank the overall impact of hurricanes on lives and livelihoods as very high.

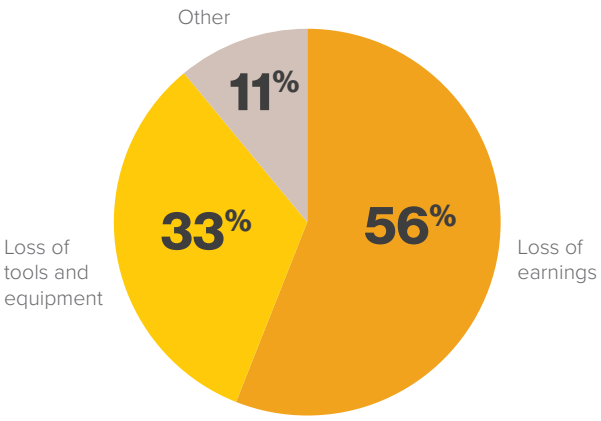
Participants reported that they are affected by storm surge at least two times each year. Storm surges were more likely to occur during hurricane season (June to November) and its overall impact on lives and livelihoods of fishermen was ranked as very high.

Flooding occurs on average 6-7 times per year in New Market Oval and Cooke Street and approximately 4 times per year in Russia. The incidence of flooding is greatest during the rainy season and hurricane season. Participants ranked the overall impact of flooding on lives and livelihoods for residents of Russia as high. However, participants in Cooke Street and New Market Oval ranked the impact as low.

Table 4.4: Hazard Analysis Matrix

Types	Frequency	Season	Geography	Total Physical Damage	Total Loss Score	Overall Impact on Livelihood
Hurricane	On average of two (2) per year	June to November	Entire Community	4	4	Very High
Storm Surge	On average two (2) per year	June to November	Sea Coast	4	5	Very High
Flooding	6-7 times per year (New Market Oval and Cooke Street)	May to October (Rainy season)	Entire community (New Market Oval and Cooke Street	3	2	Low
	4 times per year (Russia)	Hurricane Season (June to November)	Low lying areas/ close to the river in Russia ('Cunny Corner', Top Hudson Street, Over Bridge)	3-4	3-4	High

Figure 4.2: Impact of Main Hazards on Fishermen



Loss of earnings (56%) and loss of tools and equipment (33%) were cited by fishermen as the main effects to their livelihood (Figure 4-2; Source: Convenience Sample).

4.4 SEASONAL CALENDAR

The Seasonal Calendar sheds light on the seasonality of livelihood activities and how these are affected by hazards over the course of a year. Table 4-7 details the seasonal calendar for fishermen in Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval. It is important to note that the daily schedule of a typical fisherman varies with the method and type of catch sought. Notwithstanding, the participants reported that they engage in preparatory activities daily. These activities include: preparation of nets, pots, boats, lines and diving gears. Depending on the catch sought, some 'deep water' fishermen will set and draw nets the same day everyday whilst 'shallow water' fishermen will set their pots and draw the catch two days later. December to April was reported as the low season for catch whilst May to November was reported to be the peak season (high yield). A variety of fish was caught during this period including: jack, piper, herring, bonito, parrot and snapper. During the normal year, divers of conch experience high season from January to July. However, 2019 is an abnormal year for these fishers as a closed season for queen conch is currently in effect for the period March 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020. Usually the closed season was from August 1 to December 31. Divers of lobster enjoy peak season from July to March each year. Fishing for lobster is illegal outside this season. Fishers of shrimp enjoy high season in December and January.

During an abnormal year, the activities of fishermen is curtailed by tropical depressions, tropical storm watches or warnings, hurricane watches or warnings which are prevalent during the hurricane season which runs from June to November each year.

Participants indicated that 'ground sea' was also a phenomenon affecting their livelihood season. 'Ground sea' is used to refer to a swell of the ocean, which occurs in calm weather and without obvious cause, breaking on the shore in heavy roaring billows (Free Dictionary.com). It is produced by storm winds raging hundreds of miles out to sea, rather than the product of local winds along beaches. These large swells are feared by fishermen as they can capsize boats. During the occurrence of 'ground sea' fishermen utilize the time to mend their fishing tools and equipment. Prevailing 'south winds ' also makes for a poor catch and is a threat to the livelihood of fishermen.

The growth explosion of the sargassum seaweed has inundated the waters thereby causing an environmental nuisance and economic instability for fishermen. This has become a challenge for fishers as the thick mats of seaweed smothered coral reefs and choke marine life. Therefore, fishers are forced to search for catch at deeper depths than usual or fish in areas around the algae. They also dive for shorter periods. Participants revealed that some fishermen benefit from the increase volume of sargassum in the ocean as it attracts some types of fish and serves as a habitat and refuge for various marine animals. These fishers included those who fish at night and those using hook and line.

The continuous depletion of mangroves and the destruction of coral reefs has affected the size and quantity of catch. Hence, fishermen are forced to fish further at sea and deeper which could result in a loss of life.

Table 4.7: Seasonal Calendar of Activities during a Normal and Abnormal Year **Type of Livelihood:** Fishing

Description of Activities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Comment
PREPARATION Prepare nets, pots, boats, lines; purchase gas, food, diving gears	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	Daily preparation
FISHING • Set and draw nets everyday • Set deep water pots in the morning; draw in the evening • Set shallow water pots; draw 2 days later	X	X	X	X	X	X HS	X HS	X HS	X HS	X HS	X HS	X	June to November each year is hurricane season (HS).
TYPE OF CATCH Jack, Piper, Herring, Bonito, parrot	Low	Low	Low	Low	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Low	'South winds' and sargassum affect catch
Snapper	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Low	
Conch	Peak CS	Peak CS	Peak CS	Peak CS	Peak CS	Peak CS	Peak CS	CS CS	CS CS	CS CS	CS CS	CS CS	A closed season (CS) for queen conch is currently in effect for the period March 1, 2019 to January 31, 2020. Usually the closed season was from August 1 to December 31.
Lobster	Peak	Peak	Peak	CS	CS	CS	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Peak	Lobster is out of season (closed) from April 1st to June 30th of each year.
Shrimp	Peak	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Peak	
MEND FISHING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT					X	X							This activity occurs mainly during ground sea.

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.

Table 4-8 depicts the coping strategies employed by fishermen in Russia, Cooke Street and New Market Oval. To cope with adverse weather conditions associated with hurricanes, fishermen engage in alternative employment. For example, a fisherman may become a fish vendor when he is unable to fish for himself; this as he procures catch from those who braved the storm or travel elsewhere to procure catch from fishermen who were not affected by the adverse weather. Others engage in poultry rearing to offset the impact of adverse weather on their livelihoods.

Table 4.8: Coping Strategy Inventory

TYPE OF LIVELIHOOD: **Fishing** **GROUP AFFECTED:** **Fishermen**

Likely Climate Impact	Positive Coping Strategies & Practices	Negative/harmful Coping Strategies & Practices
Hurricane	• Save for low season • Utilize savings • Purchase enough food to last throughout the hurricane • Do alternative work such as poultry rearing, construction and painting • Mend nets; build fish pots • Secure lives and property based on observed changes in the winds, the migration/movement of crabs, dolphins etc	• Fish during the hurricane – risky
Storm Surge	• Secure fishing gears • Stop working and secure property	
Flooding	• Absorb losses • Move to higher ground • Move livestock to higher grounds • Dig trenches/drains to run off water • Build walkways out of blocks and board • Fish further away from the coastline • Pray for the weather to change	• Dumping the land – affect the mangroves

They also take measures to secure lives and property based on observed changes in the winds. However, some fishermen employ negative coping strategies and practices such as engaging in fishing activities despite adverse weather warnings.

In the event of a storm surge, participants shared that they cease all fishing activities and secure their property. It should be noted that given the short fishing cycle, once the weather has returned to normal, the fishermen resume their trade immediately.

Participants indicated that in the event of a flood, they pray for the weather to change; move their property to higher ground and dig trenches/drains to run off water. Some fishermen reported that they fish further away from the coastline. As a negative coping practice, some residents dump the wetland which destroys the mangroves.

4.5 RESPONSE TYPOLOGIES

While individuals employ their own responsive mechanisms/coping strategies, external interventions are usually required for the effective and efficient restoration of livelihoods. In the event of a hurricane and/or storm surge, possible responses post-disaster could include the replacement/mending of boats, engines, nets and pots. The clearing of the main drains in the district post-flood would alleviate excess flood waters (Table 4-9).

Participants also shared a number of mitigating strategies (Table 4-10). In response to the hurricane and storm surge hazard, participants believed that the construction of storage facilities for boats, gears and engines would aid in the early recovery of their livelihood. They also wanted the construction of a cold storage facility and the construction of a dock for bringing boats to the shore. Construction of artificial reef and break water facilities, a retaining wall and the dredging of the harbor were also presented as mitigating measures.

Participants in Russia believed that training in alternate livelihood skills such as cooking, bartending, air condition repairs, welding, mechanic, sales and marketing was critical.

Participants revealed that poor garbage disposal practices contributed to the incidence of flooding in the community. Hence, they posited that a public education campaign regarding the proper disposal of garbage and enforcement; a containerized garbage disposal project and more frequent garbage collection could stem the incidence of flooding in the districts. Creation of a proper sewage system, cleaning of drains, re-design of the main drain that separates Cooke Street from New Market Oval and the construction of bathroom facility for fishermen at St. Mary's Beach were also listed as mitigating measures that could be undertaken.

St. Mary's Beach Fishermen's Cooperative, Westmoreland Municipal Corporation, Social Development Commission (SDC), HEART Trust NTA, National Solid Waste Management Authority, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) were listed as critical stakeholders that would need to assist with the implementation of these mitigation efforts.

Table 4.9: Responses required by Hazard type

LIVELIHOOD GROUP: Fishermen

Type of Response Needed	Geographical Area	# of Households likely to be affected	Required quantity	Duration	Cost	Responsibility
Hurricanes and Storm Surge • Replacement/ mending of boats, engines, nets and pots	Cooke Street, New Market Oval, Russia	85 fishermen/ households	40 Boats 40 Engines 80 Nets 425 Pots	1 month	$30,000,000 $22,000,000 $12,000,000 $1,487,500	St. Mary's Beach Fishermen's Cooperative Westmoreland Municipal Corporation Aid Agencies
Flooding • Drain cleaning	Russia, Cooke Street, New Market Oval	1,473 households	900 metres	1 week	$1,080,000.00	Westmoreland Municipal Corporation

Table 4.10: Mitigation Strategies required by Hazard type

LIVELIHOOD GROUP: Fishermen

Type of Response Needed	Geographical Area	# of Households likely to be affected	Required quantity	Responsibility
Hurricane and Storm Surge • Construction of storage facilities for boats, gears, engines	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	35 fishermen	1 shed for an estimated 35 fishermen at St. Mary's Beach (Cooke Street)	• St. Mary's Beach Fishermen's Cooperative • Westmoreland Municipal Corporation • Social Development Commission (SDC)
• Construction of cold storage facility	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	35 fishermen	1 facility	
• Construction of a dock for bringing boats to the shore and loading or unloading them of goods	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	35 fishermen	1 dock	
• Construction of artificial reef and break water facilities	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	660 Households		• Fishermen • HEART • Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) • Social Development Commission (SDC) • Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
• Construction of retaining wall	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	660 Households		
• Dredging of harbor	Cooke Street & New Market Oval	660 Households		
• Training in alternate livelihood skills for fishermen (Russia): cooking, bartending, air condition repairs, welding, mechanic; sales & marketing	Russia	50 Households	50 fishermen	• Fishermen • HEART • Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) • Social Development Commission (SDC) • Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
• Business Management Training for all fishermen (Money management; Savings; Maximizing profits & resources; Business Planning	Russia	50 households	50 enrollment spaces	
Flooding • Public education campaign regarding the proper disposal of garbage & enforcement • Containerized garbage disposal project • Regularized garbage collection • Creation of proper sewage system • Cleaning of drains • Bushing • Construction of bathroom facility for fishermen at St. Mary's Beach	Russia, Cooke Street & New Market Oval	1,473 households		• National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA) • Westmoreland Municipal Corporation (WMC) • Citizen Association • National Environmental Planning Agency (NEPA) • Fishermen • Caribbean Development Bank (CDC)

5 Social Environment

5.1 CRIME & PUBLIC SAFETY

REPORTED CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE COMMUNITY

Examination of crime statistics for the community of Savanna-la-mar reflected an increase of 32.1% in major crimes when statistical comparison was made between 2016 and the corresponding period for 2017. The data also revealed that there was an 8.1% increase in major crimes in 2018 when compared to 2017.

One hundred and sixty (160) major crimes were reported to the police in 2018; 148 were reported in 2017 and the community recorded 112 major crimes in 2016.

Further analysis of the data revealed a sharp increase of 37% in murders when statistical comparison is made between 2016 and 2017. The community recorded one (1) less murder in 2018 than in 2017. This was also the case with shootings. The number of shootings increased by 78.8% in 2017.

Table 5.1: Types of Crimes and the Frequency of their occurrences from 2016 to 2018

Types of crime	# of Occurences 2016	# of Occurrences 2017	# of Occurrences 2018
Murder	27	37	36
Shooting	33	59	58
Robbery	25	25	25
Break-In	17	15	26
Larceny	3	3	1
Rape	5	6	10
Aggravated Assault	2	3	4
Total	**112**	**148**	**160**

Source: Detective Intelligence Unit, Savanna-la-mar Police Station

One hundred and sixty (160) major crimes were reported to the police in 2018; 148 were reported in 2017 and the community recorded 112 major crimes in 2016.

Further analysis of the data revealed a sharp increase of 37% in murders when statistical comparison is made between 2016 and 2017. The community recorded one (1) less murder in 2018 than in 2017. This was also the case with shootings. The number of shootings increased by 78.8% in 2017.

The number of rapes and break-in also increased sharply in 2018 when compared to the corresponding period for 2017. Break-in increased by 73.3% and rape by 40%

PUBLIC SAFETY ISSUES AFFECTING SAVANNA-LA-MAR

The public safety issues affecting Savanna-la-mar are listed in Table 5-2 below. The main public safety issues affecting the community were: no/inadequate street lighting (42.1%), presence of gangs and gang warfare (22.1%), overgrown lots (18.2%) and garbage/litter lying around the community (18.2%).

Table 5.2: Public Safety Issues Affecting Savanna-la-mar

Public Safety Issues	%
Presence of gangs and gang warfare	22.1
Overgrown Lots	18.2
No Street Lights	19.2
Inadequate street light	22.9
Raw sewage in the streets	1.6
Vandalism/property damage	1.3
Dealing/selling drugs	1.0
Failed infrastructure	2.9
Derelict buildings	0.3
Improper disposal of solid waste	2.3
Garbage/litter lying around the community	18.2
Frequent incidence of robberies	4.4
None	26.8

This question allowed for multiple responses

Table 5.3: Victims of Crime in Savanna-la-mar

Type of Crime	% during last 12 months
Theft from a motor vehicle	3.3
Burglary	3.3
Attempted Burglary	3.3
Robbery with a Gun	3.3
Robbery without a Gun	3.3
Larceny (Personal theft)	3.3
Serious Threats - with a weapon	30.0
Serious Threats - without a weapon	6.7
Assault with a weapon	20.0
Assault without a weapon	10.0
Murder	36.7

This question allowed for multiple responses

HOUSEHOLD VICTIMS OF CRIME

Close to eight percent (7.8%) of households reported that a member of their household was a victim of crime in the past twelve months. Murder (36.7%), serious threats - with a weapon (30%), assault with a weapon (20%) and assault without a weapon (10%) were the most frequently recurring crime. Approximately seventy-seven percent (76.7%) of these reported crimes were committed in the area.

REPORTING OF CRIME BY VICTIMS

Approximately sixty-three percent (63.3%) of victims sought help from the police whilst 20% of victims sought help from the Peace Management Initiative. Just over thirteen percent (13.3%) of victims sought help from family members/relatives and 10% sought help from the civil court. Close to a quarter (23.3%) of victims did not seek help from any institution.

Table 5.4: Institutions that Victim sought help from

Institution/individual	%
Police	63.3
Church/Pastor	6.7
Justice of the Peace	3.3
Family members/relatives	13.3
Respected community resident	3.3
Peace Management Initiative	20.0
Civil Court	10.0
None	23.3

This question allowed for multiple responses

Those victims who did not report the crime reported that they could deal with it on their own (42.9%); that they were afraid of the perpetrators (14.3%) or that they were afraid of perpetrator's relatives and friends (14.3%). Close to twenty-nine percent (28.6%) of respondents gave no response.

Table 5.5: Reasons for not reporting Crime to Police

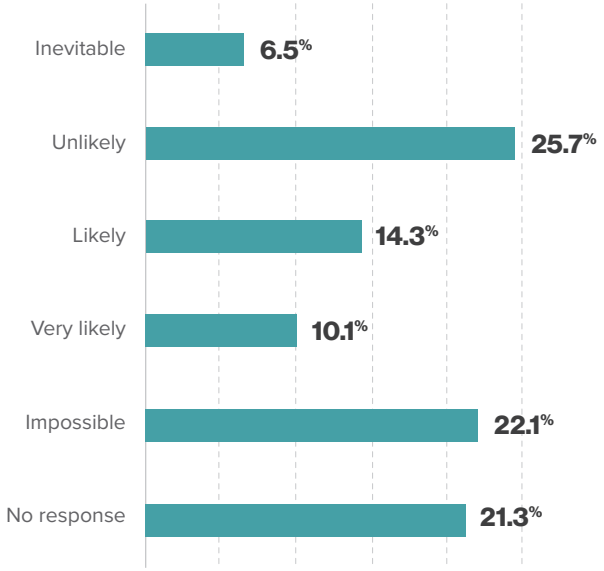
Reason	%
Afraid of perpetrator	14.3
Afraid of perpetrator's relatives and friends	14.3
Can deal with it on own	42.9
No response	28.6

This question allowed for multiple responses

PERCEPTION OF BECOMING A VICTIM OF CRIME

Close to twenty-six percent (25.7%) of respondents felt that it was unlikely that they could be a victim of crime over the next year whilst 22.1% of respondents felt that it was impossible that they could be a victim of crime over the next year. A combined 24.4% of respondents felt that it was likely or very likely that they could be a victim of crime over the next year (Figure 5-1).

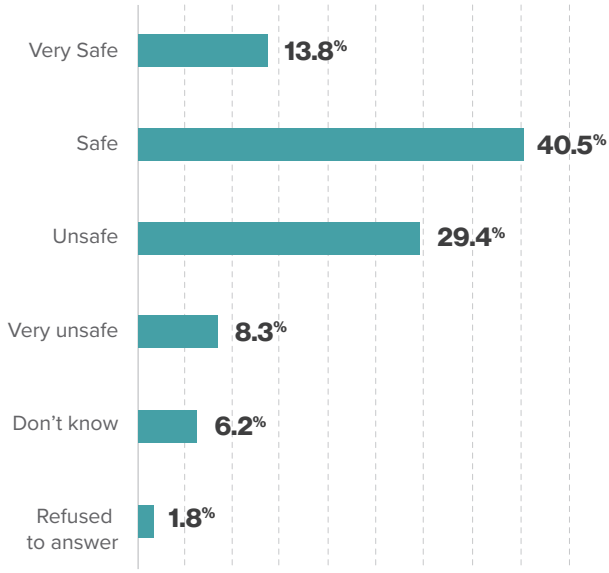
Figure 5.1: Perception of chance of being a Victim of Crime over the next 12 months



PERCEPTION OF SAFETY IN THE COMMUNITY

The majority (54.3%) of the residents interviewed felt safe or very safe in the community. Approximately twenty-nine percent (29.4%) of residents felt unsafe and 8.3% felt very unsafe.

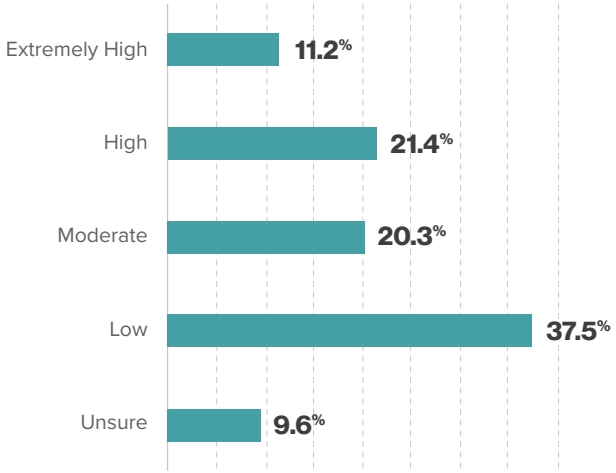
Figure 5.2: Perception of safety in the community



PERCEPTION OF THE LEVEL OF CRIME IN THE COMMUNITY

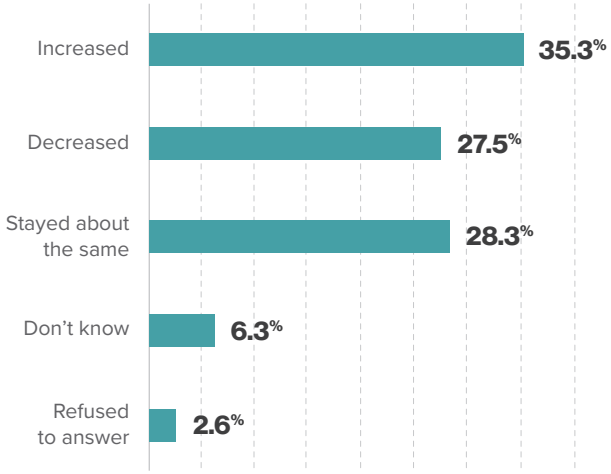
Close to thirty-eight percent (37.5%) of respondents viewed the level of crime in their community as low while 20.3% viewed the level of crime in their community as moderate. Just about twenty-one percent (21.4%) of respondents viewed the level of crime in their community as high; 11.2% viewed the crime level as extremely high.

Figure 5.3: Perception of the level of crime in the community



When asked whether they think that the level of crime has increased, decreased or remained the same in the community during the last year, 35.3% of respondents indicated it had increased. Another 28.3% of respondents believed that it remained the same and 27.5% reported that it had decreased (Figure 5-4).

Figure 5.4: Responses to whether crime has increased or decreased in Savanna-la-mar during the last year



Poor policing (34.5%), lack of things for the youth to do (30.9%) and unemployment (28.1%) were cited as the top three reasons responsible for the increase in crime in Savanna-la-mar (Table 5-6).

Table 5.6: Reasons for increase in the level of crime

Reasons for Increase	%
Poor Policing	34.5
Unemployment	28.1
Lack of things for the youth to do	30.9
Weak community based organizations	2.2
Not stated	1.4
Other	2.9

Improvement in policing (45.9%), more employment (20.2%) and 'more things for youth to do' (15.6%) were cited as reasons for the decrease in crime in the community.

Table 5.7: Reasons for decrease in the level of crime

Reasons for Decrease	%
Improved policing	45.9
Decreased political tensions	1.8
More employment	20.2
More things for the youth to do	15.6
Strengthened community based organizations	8.3
Other	3.7
Not stated	4.6

EFFECTS OF CRIME ON THE COMMUNITY

When asked how the level of crime in the community affected their lifestyle, 37.4% of respondents indicated that crime had no effect on their lifestyle. However, 31.2% of the respondents reported that crime in the community restricted their movement in and out of the community at late evenings and at nights. Close to twenty-eight percent (27.8%) reported that crime restricted their movement within the community at late evenings and nights and 11.4% reported that area stigma affected their chances of getting jobs outside of the community (Table 5-8).

Table 5.8: Crime and lifestyle changes

Responses	%
Social Life is curtailed	8.8
Restriction in movement in and out of the community at late evenings and at nights	31.2
Restriction in movement within the community at late evenings and at nights	27.8
Fear of going to work and school	5.5
Area stigma affecting chances of getting jobs outside of the community	11.4
Afraid to show signs of wealth or economic activity	9.4
No effect	37.4
Not Stated	5.7

This question allowed for multiple responses

6 Governance Data

6.1 POLITICAL DIRECTORATE

Constituencies:
Central Westmoreland
PC Divisions:
Savanna-la-mar
Savanna-la-mar North

Member(s) of Parliament:
Dwayne Vaz
Councillor:
Lee Simpson
Devon Thomas

Major actors or zone bodies/ organizations/ committees/ interagency groupings or affiliations:
Social Development Commission
Jamaica Constabulary Force
Peace Management Initiative
Citizens Security and Justice Programme

6.2 SOCIAL/CIVIC ORGANISATIONS

There are fourteen Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Savanna-la-Mar (see Table 6.1).

Table 6.1: Community Based Organization Listing

Name of CBO	Type of CBO	Status
Kiwanis Club of Westmoreland	Service Organization	Active
Leo Club of Savanna-La-Mar	Service Organization	Active
Lions Club	Service Organization	Active
Rotary Club of Savanna-La-Mar	Service Organization	Active
Rotoract Club of Savanna-La-Mar	Service Organization	Active
Wise Mennetts	Service Organization	Active
Manning's School PSA	Past Students Association	Partially active
Savanna-La-Mar Police Youth Club	Police Youth Club	Dormant
Westmoreland Chamber of Commerce	Non-governmental Organization	Dormant
Westmoreland Red Cross	Non-governmental Organization	Active
Westmoreland Neighbourhood Watch Council	Neighbourhood Watch	Active
Youth Challenged for Change	Religious Group	Inactive
Grotto Community Development Committee	Community Development Committee	Active
Kiwanis Club of Westmoreland	Service Organization	Active

ORGANIZATIONAL AWARENESS AND PARTICIPATION

Survey results reveal that 26.5% of households in Savanna-la-mar were aware of and participated in church groups. Of those surveyed, 9.4% were aware of and 8.3% were participants in the community development committee.

Approximately fifty-three percent (52.7%) of respondents reported that they were not aware of any community based organizations (Table 6-2).

LEVEL OF SATISFACTION WITH CBOS

The data in Table 6.3 reveals that 81.9% of respondents who were aware of church groups indicated that they were very satisfied or satisfied with the performance of the church groups in the area. Approximately seventy-two percent (71.9%) of respondents who were aware of the community development committee expressed satisfaction with the performance of that group.

Table 6.2: Organizational Awareness and Participation

Name of CBO	Percentage	
	Awareness	Participation
Church Group	26.5	26.5
Neighbourhood Watch	5.5	4.9
Fisherman's Organization	0.8	0.8
Environmental Groups	0.3	0.3
Police Youth Club	1.0	1.0
Youth Club	4.7	4.4
Sports Club	6.5	6.5
Service clubs	1.8	1.8
Citizens Association	0.8	0.8
Taxi Association	0.8	0.8
Providence/Friendly/Benevolent Society	2.9	2.6
Parent Teachers Association	7.0	7.0
District Development Committee	0.8	0.8
Community Development Committee	9.4	8.3
Other	0.3	0.3
No Community Based Organization	52.7	54.8

Table 6.3: Level of Satisfaction with CBOs

Type of Organization	Percentage Level of Satisfaction				
	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Neither Satisfied nor Disastisfied	Disastisfied	Very Disastisfied
Church Group	45.5	36.4	17.2	1.0	-
Neighbourhood Watch	40.0	40.0	15.0	5.0	-
Fisherman's Organization	100.0	-	-	-	-
Environmental Groups	100.0	-	-	-	-
Police Youth Club	25.0	-	25.0	50.0	-
Youth Club	31.3	25.0	31.3	6.3	6.3
Sports Club	50.0	31.8	18.2	-	-
Service clubs	33.3	16.7	-	50.0	-
Citizens Association	66.7	33.3	-	-	-
Taxi Association	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
Providence/Friendly/Benevolent Society	20.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0
Parent Teachers Association	19.0	76.2	4.8	-	-
District Development Committee	-	66.7	33.3	-	-
Community Development Committee	37.5	34.4	28.1	-	-
Other	-	100.0	-	-	-

6.3 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES

Table 6.1: Community Based Organization Listing

	Name of CBO	Type of CBO
1	Poor roads	High levels of youth unemployment (15-24 years)
2	High levels of youth unemployment (15-24 years)	Poor roads
3	High levels of high school drop-outs /poor representation by elected political leaders	Poor drainage facilities
4	Low skill levels	High levels of adult unemployment (25 years and over)
5	Poor drainage facilities	Low skill levels

In order for any meaningful development to take place in communities, major challenges or hindering forces must be addressed. Among the many development challenges facing residents of Savanna-la-mar, respondents ranked poor roads as the number 1 issue affecting the community. High levels of youth unemployment, high levels of high school drop-outs and poor representation by elected political leaders were also listed among the development challenges in the community. Low skill levels and poor drainage facilities complete the top 5 list of development priorities for the community (Table 6-4).

References

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.

Jamaica Red Cross. November 2013. Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment: Cooke (12th) Street, Westmoreland. Kingston, Jamaica. Jamaica Red Cross. 2014. Disaster Plan: Cooke (12th) Street, Westmoreland. Flooding Hazard. Kingston, Jamaica.

Smith Warner International Ltd. In Association with Environmental Solutions Ltd. Mona Informatix Ltd., and Peter Jervis and Associations Ltd. May 2011. Jamaica Natural Hazard Management in Urban Coastal Areas. Development of Risk Management Plans for Ocho Rios, Black River and Savanna La Mar, Jamaica. Final Disaster Risk Management Plan.

CARTS project document. Westmoreland Parish Council.