저작자표시-비영리-변경금지 2.0 대한민국

이용자는 아래의 조건을 따르는 경우에 한하여 자유롭게

- 이 저작물을 복제, 배포, 전송, 전시, 공연 및 방송할 수 있습니다.

다음과 같은 조건을 따라야 합니다:

저작자표시. 귀하는 원 저작자를 표시하여야 합니다.

비영리. 귀하는 이 저작물을 영리 목적으로 이용할 수 없습니다.

변경금지. 귀하는 이 저작물을 개작, 변형 또는 가공할 수 없습니다.

- 귀하는, 이 저작물의 재이용이나 배포의 경우, 이 저작물에 적용된 이용허락조건을 명확하게 나타내어야 합니다.
- 저작권자로부터 별도의 허가를 받으면 이러한 조건들은 적용되지 않습니다.

저작권법에 따른 이용자의 권리는 위의 내용에 의하여 영향을 받지 않습니다.

이것은 이용허락규약(Legal Code)을 이해하기 쉽게 요약한 것입니다.

Disclaimer
The Impact of Parenting Intervention on Crime Reduction in Jamaica:
A study on the Citizen Security and Justice Programme in the August Town Community

자매이카 육아개입 프로그램이 범죄 감소에 미치는 영향 연구:
August Town Community의 시민 안전 및 치안 프로그램 사례를 중심으로

August 2016

Graduate School of Public Administration
Seoul National University
Global Public Administration Major

Rocque Nickesha Ferguson
ABSTRACT

The Impact of Parenting Intervention on Crime Reduction in Jamaica:
A study on the Citizen Security and Justice Programme in the August Town Community

Rocque Nickesha Ferguson
Global Public Administration Major
The Graduate School of Public Administration
Seoul National University

Crime has become a public health issue affecting most developed and developing countries; causing governments to tackle this issue by spending an exorbitant amount of their budget on security, health and social programmes. Crime rate tends to be higher globally among developing countries thus forcing all stakeholders to develop programmes and strategies aimed at preventing the negative effects of crime.

Like any developing country, Jamaica struggle with high crime rate and the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) is a social intervention programme aimed at reducing crime utilizing parenting education as one of their crime prevention strategy to strengthen the capacity of the family, while empowering parents to handle conflict among them and helping their children protect themselves without being violent.

As such, this study sought to find out the impact and the relationship of the CSJP Parenting Intervention and crime reduction in the August Town
community, from it started in 2001. Both primary and secondary methods were used to generate data for this study. A survey was administered to the parents in the community to analyze the impact of the intervention. Secondary data was then collected, to do a trend analysis from the Jamaica Constabulary Force data on the amount of crime (murder, robbery and shooting) for the period 1995-2014 and for intervention and non-intervention police divisions. The social disorganization theory was used to guide this discussion as it relates to explaining the mediating link between reductions of crime in August Town, given that social cohesion along with parenting skills are pertinent to mobile against crime.

The findings of this research substantiate that this government intervention is well targeted in the police divisions more prone to crime and violence in Jamaica. However, noticing the trend that crime in Jamaica is still increasing and the limits to the intervention not being implemented in all communities of the volatile and vulnerable police divisions lessens the possible impact of reduction in the crime numbers. The research hypothesis supported the general findings of this research that the increase attendance of the parents to the CSJP parenting intervention workshops helps make better parents and there was a positive correlation between the satisfaction with the parenting intervention and the higher expectation of crime studied in this research such as murder, shooting and robbery.

Therefore, indications from these findings suggests that CSJP parenting intervention satisfies a direct need to reshape the culture of Jamaican parents and to address challenges imposed on them based on structural problems of society. This concludes that government along with the local community and private stakeholders should embrace an inclusive agenda for emphasis
focused on giving credence to social intervention programmes, which address the training of parents to assist in reducing crime. In addition there is a need for additional research to improve the generalizability of this study so that it can be used more effectively for making decisions and policy making to have a greater impact for the reduction of crime in Jamaica.

**Keywords:** Crime, Parenting Intervention, Social Disorganization, Jamaica, Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)

**Student ID:** 2014-23742
# Table of Contents

Abstract ................................................................................................................................. i

Table of Contents ............................................................................................................... iv

List of Figures ...................................................................................................................... vi

CHAPTER 1:  INTRODUCTION .......................................................................................... 1

1.1 Background of Jamaica .............................................................................................. 1

1.2 Problem Statement ................................................................................................. 3

1.3 Research Objective ................................................................................................. 6

1.4 Research Question ................................................................................................. 6

1.5 Conceptual Framework ......................................................................................... 6

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW ........................................................................... 8

2.1 Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) .................................................... 8

2.1.1 Background on August Town ............................................................................. 11

2.2 Importance of Parenting .......................................................................................... 19

2.3 Parenting Intervention and Crime ........................................................................... 22

2.4 The Crime Phenomenon ........................................................................................... 25

2.4.1 Crime in Jamaica ................................................................................................. 27

2.5 Sociological Theories .............................................................................................. 29

2.5.1 The General Strain Theory ............................................................................... 29

2.5.2 Social Control Theory ......................................................................................... 30

2.5.3 Differential Association/ Social Learning Theory ............................................. 32

2.5.4 Social Disorganization Theory ........................................................................... 33

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY ................................................................ 37

3.1 Research Design ....................................................................................................... 37
3.2 Research Model........................................................................................................ 39

CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS, RESULTS AND ANALYSIS ........................................ 40

4.1 Response Rate ....................................................................................................... 40

4.2 Socio-demographic Information ....................................................................... 42

4.3 Characteristics of the community ...................................................................... 44

4.4 Citizens Security and Justice Parenting Intervention and August Town Community .............................................................. 46

4.5 Linear Regression Analysis ................................................................................ 50

4.6 Crime trend analysis of Jamaica ......................................................................... 58

CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION ......................... 62

5.1 Conclusion and Limitation ................................................................................ 62

5.2 Recommendation ............................................................................................... 64

REFERENCES ......................................................................................................... 66

APPENDIX .............................................................................................................. 77

Appendix 1: Parents’ Survey .................................................................................. 77

국문초록 .............................................................................................................. 80

Acknowledgement ..................................................................................................
List of Figures

Figure 1: Map of the Caribbean................................................................. 1

Figure 2: Map of Jamaica........................................................................ 2

Figure 3: Conceptual Framework ............................................................. 7

Figure 4: Map of August Town.................................................................12

Figure 5: The names of corners in the August Town Community ..........12

Figure 6: Development Challenges of August Town ............................13

Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Union Status of Heads of Household in August Town.................................................................14

Figure 8: Education Level Attained by Household Heads in August Town....15

Figure 9: Building Tenure in August Town.............................................15

Figure 10: Perception of safety level of respondents ..............................16

Figure 11: Perception of being victim of crime by respondents ...............17

Figure 12: Employment status of the head of households....................17

Figure 13: Reasons for unemployment .................................................18

Figure 14: Perceived economic groups in August Town.......................19

Figure 15: Table showing total admission to adult correctional institution by offence, age and sex 2013.................................................................27

Figure 16: Research Model .....................................................................39

Figure 17: Percentage respondents by districts in August Town .............41
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Jamaica

Jamaica is a small island developing state, measuring 146 miles (235km) long with widths varying between 22 (35km) miles in the northern part of the Caribbean. The country is surrounded by the Caribbean Sea. It lies between southeast United States (approximately 580 miles from Miami Florida) and Northern South America. The closest Caribbean neighbor to the island is Cuba which is 90 miles to the North and Haiti which is 118 miles to the East. Jamaica is the third largest Caribbean Island and also the largest English speaking country in the Caribbean.

Figure 1: Map of the Caribbean
Source: (Trivester, 2008-2015)
Inherited by our history of colonization by the British in 1655, is the feature of our local administration which divides Jamaica into fourteen regions called parishes; none of which are landlocked, they all have a coast with beautiful beaches, and the seventh largest natural harbor in the world, Kingston Harbour, which is located in the capital city of Kingston. These parishes consist of communities, estimated to be approximately 783 island-wide.

Figure 2: Map of Jamaica
Source: (PIOJ, 2006)

Jamaica was considered a developing country in the 1990’s, however in 2010; it was reclassified as an upper-middle-income country according to UNDP (2011) report. Between the year 2000 and 2013 the country recorded an increase in the population from 2.589 million to approximately 2.7 million people, which comprises of more females totaling approximately 1.37 million and 1.35 million for male.

According to STATIN (2015), within this same statistical period the Jamaican population has experienced a rise in its youth population. The age group 10-14
years, 15-19 years, 20-24 years and 25-29 years had the highest population count of 241,938; 273,129; 257,264 and 227,341 respectively. However, the comparison of the age and gender of the population between the ages of 10-29 years interestingly shows more males than female.

A country popularly known for its natural beauty and heart-felt hospitality is known internationally on a scale that belies its relatively small size. This is particularly the case, with its contributions to the world of music, athletics and poetry. Even through all these accolades, there is one which stands out significantly which often times eclipse the positive of the country, which is its high crime rate.

Jamaica is marred by the shadows of being ranked 6th worldwide for homicide in the report of UNODC, (2013). Generally, the murder figures are considered the most reliable indicator of violent crime situation in a country since most come to the attention of the police according to a joint report by the UNODC (2007).

1.2 Problem Statement

Over the years the Government of Jamaica has increased its effort to control the high rate of crime and violence in the country. It has employed various measures to reduce the effect of crime to preserve the welfare of it citizen and development of Jamaica. This research will focus on the Citizen Security and
Justice Programme, a social intervention programme instituted by the government of Jamaica. It will seek to unearth the real impact of the parenting intervention on crime in Jamaica.

According to UNICEF (2011) the main occurrences of murders are committed by male youth who are poor and who are often times victim of crime. Harriott (2008) further explains that the general profile of victim and offenders affected by crime are male who are uneducated, unskilled and unemployed. This makes their future prospects for leading a productive and satisfying life very limited.

The fact that most male youth in the Jamaican society are more prone to become an offender or victim of violence has spurred the action of the Government of Jamaica, who has done several reports that highlights the collapse of the family structure, decaying community life, socio-cultural and economic conditions as the main cause and effect of crime and violence on the country.

At the community level there are several crimes fighting, peacekeeping and opportunity creating initiatives aimed at offsetting some of the social roots of criminality. A common factor among most of them is the parenting initiatives. It is seen as important in the reform of communities in Jamaica. Research has shown that tackling parental/family issues in disorganized and deprived neighbourhoods is very important to reduce youth violence (Ellis et. al 2001;
Crime Prevention programmes with the parenting intervention component is often used in developed and developing countries prone to crime and violence. However, most parenting programmes that have proven to be effective at preventing violence have been developed and tested in high income countries such as USA and UK (WHO, 2015).

Evaluation of Crime Prevention Programmes and their interventions are important in assessing how effective they are in achieving desired outcomes. An outcome evaluation is necessary to measure the degree of effectiveness and its impact. Despite its importance, people working with parenting programmes are reluctant to evaluate outcomes in preventing crime and violence because they: already have a sense that the programme is working; do not have time to carry out an evaluation; do not have the funds to carry out an evaluation or; are worried about getting negative results (WHO, 2015).

Based on research it is clear that the crime dilemma in Jamaica is a serious issue which affects both human welfare and economic development. Therefore, the Government of Jamaica in collaboration with international partners have been expending extensive amount of resources to implement interventions to reduce crime and violence in volatile communities with particular attention given to parenting.
Notwithstanding this, there is limited or no existing evidence which explores the real impact of the parenting interventions on crime in Jamaica. Nonetheless the debate continues between policy makers who have been exploring the link between parenting intervention and crime.

**1.3 Research Objective**

This study seeks to explore in great details the impact of CSJP Parenting Intervention on crime and find out whether a relationship exist between CSJP Parenting and the reduction of crime in the August Town Community, where the programme is being implemented in relation to social cohesion. In addition, the findings of the research should contribute to the dearth of knowledge within the area.

**1.4 Research Question**

This research aimed to address the following questions:

1. What relationship exists between CSJP Parenting intervention and crime?
2. What is the impact of CSJP Parenting Intervention Programme on crime in the August Town Community?

Thus, this paper will argue that CSJP Parenting Intervention helps to reduce crime in the August Town Community using the social disorganization theory to support this claim.

**1.5 Conceptual Framework**

This framework is divided into three main stages, the parenting intervention,
various components of crime rate, and crime as the last stage. CSJP parenting intervention identifies the independent variable that will be used in this research. The second stage shows the different crimes (murder, shooting and robbery) that can affect the dependent variable, which is crime rate.

This chapter provides a country background and highlights the crime problem of Jamaica. It also outlines the research objectives, identifying research questions that this research explored and the conceptual framework. The second chapter gives an analysis on previous literatures of factors that affect crime and the related theories. The third chapter specifies the research design and the model used for this study. The fourth chapter will report the findings and the analysis of the results retrieved. The fifth and final chapter outlines the conclusion of the study, discussing the limitations and recommendations for the way forward.
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provides theoretical mechanisms linking the importance of parenting intervention to reducing crime, specifically as it relates to youth who commit crime in communities with low-socioeconomic status and high levels of crime.

2.1 Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP)

The CSJP is a programme initiative of the Ministry of National Security with components comprised to tackle crime and violence prevention (Lamas et. al, 2009). The programme (Phase 1 and Phase 2) was budgeted to target 50 communities that were ear marked by the government has being prone to crime, registered low socioeconomic status in Jamaica and their willingness to accept the programme in he community (IDB, 2014); focusing on strengthening capacity of the community throughout the period 2001 – 2014 in thirteen (13) police divisions: Kingston Central, St. Andrew Central, Kingston Eastern, Kingston Western, St. Andrew North, St. Andrew South, St. Catherine North, St. Mary, St. James, St. Ann, Clarendon, St. Catherine South and Westmoreland.

The programme was implemented through funding from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), UK Department for International Development (DFID), Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development and also the Jamaican Government (Jamaica Information Service website).
Towards the second phase (2010-2014), the aim of the CSJP programme was revised and refined to impact individual propensity to crime and violence; (ii) engage in activities to mobilize, organize, and improve citizen engagement in community life; and (iii) promotion of system-level improvements in response to crime (IDB, 2014). One of the method the programme administered to achieve its goal was the implementation of parenting interventions.

This activity of parenting intervention was initially contracted through various Non-Government Organizations in Jamaica (Rise Life Management, Youth Opportunities Unlimited and Kingston Restoration Company) to conduct parent classes in the Phase 1 of the project (2001-2009). After which, community based parenting groups were established in most of the target communities with some structural/technical support in subsequent phases of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (Lamas et. al, 2009). The parenting intervention of CSJP is ranked as third most influential in reducing crime in its target communities (McLean et. al, 2009).

Parents in low-income communities have higher risk of social challenges that increase the difficulty of parenting as explained by (Heather Ricketts et. al 2005; Bailey et. al, 1998) that children in poor families are most at risk of experiencing low levels of parent–child interaction and parent–child connectedness due to parental stress.

Despite the increasing rate of crime in Jamaica, the programme has gathered positive results. According to the national news source Gleaner (2015)
residents from the CSJP target communities had a positive perception on the reduction of crime in their community 44.1 percent compared to non-CSJP communities with 27.5 percent. 70.6 percent felt it had made their community a better place to live and approximately 80.4 percent of the residents in CSJP communities deemed their community safe for residents and visitors. Neighbourhood gained ‘stability’, as 80 percent of residents have being residing in their community for ten years or more. In non-CSJP communities (control group) it is 51.8 percent.

Similarly, the same news source on August 4, 2015 titled, CSJP helps to reduce crime reported the Minister of National Security, Hon. Peter Bunting in his address that the “Citizen Security and Justice Programme community has resulted in a 17 percent reduction in all serious and violent crimes even though the police has recorded a 20 percent increase in murder from the previous year”.

The difference in reports for the crime rates in Jamaica seems to suggest that the intervention has made improvements in the community they targeted. (Kawachi et al., 1999) states that crime is a mirror of the quality of the social environment. In this estimation, it is surely important for parents who have so much influence in the development of their children to collaborate and practice effective parenting skills to improve the crime situation of any country.
2.1.1 Background on August Town

The August Town community is one of several inner-city communities in Jamaica that has been plagued by poverty, factional violence and crime. There are approximately ten thousand nine hundred and twenty persons (10,920) living within the community of August Town (SDC, 2013) which falls in the police division of Kingston Central. The community comprises of five districts: August Town Proper, African Garden, Bedward Garden, Hermitage and Goldsmith Villa; and across these districts are several “corners” that are aligned to rivalling political parties. The corners are identified as either a yard, a street corner, a lane, part of a road, a street or part of a community that are often times politically motivated ruled by an area “don” or “leader” that is of questionable character (Charles, 2004).

Sives (2010) posits that ‘corners’, politicians and political parties have a clientelistic relationship across the country. The corners are used as political strongholds to secure votes in elections and these strongholds are called “garrisons”. On the other hand (Burke et. al 2014) points out through their own study of August Town, that not all districts and corners within the communities are politically motivated, but violence erupting from claims to turf or an area to secure votes for a political party, affects the entire community.
The volatility of the August Town community, its proneness to frequent violent flare ups and the residence willingness to accept social interventions in the community, has made it one of the beneficiaries of the Citizen and
Security Justice Programme, which includes their parenting intervention that is used to improve parenting skills.

The Citizen and Security Justice Programme have been in the August Town Community since the programme’s inception in 2001 until presently (2015). They funded a baseline project conducted through The Social Development Commission of Jamaica in 2013 for a census to capture primary data on the socio-economic status of the community. The result of the census is shown below in Figure 5 – 14.

According to the table in Figure 5, it shows that the community has challenges that affect its development. The high levels of adult unemployment, youth employment and poor parenting are the top three challenges having the percentage of 33.8%, 37.1% and 11.4% respectively. Other development challenges the community face is limited or no employment 9.7% and low skill level 14.7%.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Top five (5) Issues Affecting the Community</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. High levels of adult unemployment</td>
<td>33.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. High levels of youth unemployment</td>
<td>37.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Poor Parenting</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Limited or no opportunities for training and employment</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Low skill levels</td>
<td>14.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 6: Development Challenges of August Town*
*Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)*
Figure 6 shows that the union status of the head of the household in the August Town Community. The community had a higher percentage of single union status for the head of the household with 37.0%, there was 36.3% married union status for the head of household and 15.8% for common-law union (this union represents male and female union without marriage). Other types of union with lower percentages are divorced (0.4%), separated (1.1%), widowed (6.2%) and visiting (3.3%).

![Pie chart of union status](image)

**Figure 7: Percentage Distribution of Union Status of Heads of Household in August Town**
**Source:** SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)

Figure 7 shows the level of educational attainment of the head of the households in August Town. It indicates the almost all household heads are holds formal education. Secondary education ranks the highest (39.2%), vocational (20.9%) and primary (15.4%).
Figure 8: Education Level Attained by Household Heads in August Town
Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)

Figure 8 shows that 76.6%, which is majority of the household heads in August Town own the dwellings that they occupied. 14.7% rents, 4.8% lives for free and 1.8% lease.

Figure 9: Building Tenure in August Town
Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)
Figure 9 shows the perception of safety for the respondents interviewed in the survey. 15.1% felt very safe, 68.0% felt safe, while 8.8% felt unsafe, 6.6% did not know and 0.7% responded that they were very unsafe and the same percentage refused to answer.

![Figure 9: Perception of safety level of respondents](image)

Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)

Figure 10 shows the perceptions of the respondents of their chance being a victim of crime over the next year. Majority of the respondents revealed that it was unlikely for them to be victim of crime over the next year, 15.4% said it was unlikely, 7.0% said it was impossible, 7.3% gave no respond, 7.0%.
Figure 11: Perception of being victim of crime by respondents
Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)

Figure 11 shows the employment status of the head of the household in the August Town Community. The responses of the head of the household was disaggregated by sex as shown below: The percentage of male and female household heads employed were the same (30.4%) and the percentage male and female household were different, 23.4% of the females were unemployed and 15.8% of the males were unemployed.

Figure 12: Employment status of the head of households
Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)
According to SDC (2013) the main age group of the residents who were unemployed in August Town were from the category: 60+ (22.1%), 20-24 (21.5%), 25-29 (10.3%) and 30-34 (8.8%). Figure 12 shows the main reason for the unemployment of the members in the household of August Town. The main reason for the head of the household not being employed is retired (19.4%), can’t find any work (9.9%) and trying to find work (7.7%). Other members of the family main reasons are can’t find any work (28.6%), trying to find work (26.0%) and retired (20.1%).

Figure 13: Reasons for unemployment
Source: SDC Community Profile: August Town (2013)

Figure 13 shows the various responses by residents in the community to the level of economic need. Majority of the residents reported that they are trying (persons who will not beg, but are satisfied with the little they can afford) – 55%, 33% can’t afford (Always need assistance and support eg. Family church etc) and 15% can afford (people who can fulfil their basic needs and certain luxury eg. Travelling abroad).
2.2 Importance of Parenting

Brooks (1987) simply defines parenting as the process or state of being a parent. This definition is very vague. Morrison (1978) gives a much more detailed definition by defining parenting as “the process of developing and utilizing the knowledge and skills appropriate to planning for, creating, giving birth to; rearing and/or providing care for offspring”. This is much more comprehensive, which is discussed by Chan (2004) who states that Morrison’s definition “implies that parenting starts when there is a plan for it and it involves not just bringing up the children but also providing care for them”.

Literatures in parenting deliberate that parenting is a very important role, as they are the custodial of life. Chan (2004) discuss certain characteristic of parenting: It is a choice in life, a long term commitment; it involves taking
care of children physically and psychologically; and it involves all family members not just the couple. These characteristics of parenting symbolizes that it is a collaborative effort with collective responsibilities that does not rely solely on just an individual or a couple.

There are myriad of literatures on ways that parents influence the developmental outcome of their children. There are studies that find association between parenting and cognitive development in a child (Elizabeth et al, 1999; Kiernan et. al, 2008). Indeed, this suggests that parents play a role in the early developmental years. It is widely argued by scholars that support the social learning theory that child’s real-life experiences and exposures directly or indirectly shape behaviour whether they were positive or negative (Bandura, 1977; Patterson, 1992; Dix et. al, 2004; Dodge et al., 2002).

Gottfredson et. al (1990) general theory of crime also faults criminal behaviour on ineffective parenting and low self-control. However, there are limitations to their claims, according to Miller (2009) they did not take into consideration genetics or biological components which are needed to be considered in the formation of self-control.

Hope et. al (2004) opposing the view of Gottfredson and Hirschi discusses that the absence of family structural factors might affect parenting and, in turn, the self-control of their children. Overall, they support the view that the
outcome of a child is unpredictable and very complex in explanation, and that it is not only linked to parent-child relationships.

The studies that have being conducted in Jamaica on parenting, describes parenting style to be authoritarian (Smith, 2003; Brown, 2008). According to United Nations Development Programme, 2009 corporal punishment is culturally sanctioned and deemed imperative for the proper upbringing of children. Parents’ usual way of communicating to their child is through command, so children are not exposed to open and reasoned communication (Brown, 2008; Smith, 2003). Certainly, the parenting style adapted by Jamaican parents seems repressive and detrimental to the healthy development of a child (Baumrind, 1991; 2005).

Although researches imply that Jamaican parents embrace extreme strictness and harsh discipline in growing their children, these studies are inconclusive (Smith et al., 2013). Samples studied were children and not adolescents (Elias et al., 2009; Milevsky et al., 2006), for the studies that sampled adolescents, they used retrospective reports (Ripoll-Nunez et al., 2006). In the same way, researchers rely on the parent’s account and not the children for relaying their feelings and perceptions of their experiences (Korbin, 2003; Ripoll-Nunez et al., 2006).

Additionally, contextual variances that are important to understand the parent-child relationship relies heavily on European American middle-class families
in the United States (Gershoff et al., 2010; Russell et al., 2010). More researches are needed that takes into the consideration the wide spectrum of cultural differences (Chao, 2001). Also, new research methods could explain the parent-child relationship and outcomes since most researches used the bivariate correlational designs (Smith, 2013).

Smith (2013) researched tried to fill some of those gap from the perspective of the adolescents, she found that less authoritarian parenting provide psychosocial benefits for Jamaican children and adolescents (boys and girls alike), but special interventions such as public education, parenting interventions are needed especially for boys who are more prone to behavioural problems. This seems to be beneficial for children who display the key risk factor for delinquency and crime throughout their life course (Alex, 2009).

### 2.3 Parenting Intervention and Crime

According to (O’Connor et. al 2007) parenting is a public health concern, and the extent to which current policy trends are responsive to the impact of parenting in the health and well-being of any nation. The need for intervention is inevitable when dealing with parents who lack the necessary skills to become good parents and raise children that will contribute productively to society. Also, for families who are faced with the condition of living in impoverished communities.
Interventions targeting parents are referred to as parenting interventions or parenting programs. These terms are used to cover parent education and parent support programme. According to (Evans, 1999) those two terms are not used reversible. Therefore, parenting intervention can be defined as any program that educate and train parents/family to plan for their children and provide for their well-being- both physically and psychologically.

Crime committed by youth has increasingly being recognized just as crime to be a public health issue, specifically in middle income countries such as Jamaica. Crimes of this nature being rampant are often pinned to ineffective parenting and harsh parenting techniques as mentioned in previous sections of this paper. The effects of harsh and abusive parenting skills on child outcome are well documented (Gershoff et al., 2012; Hoeve et al., 2009; McMahon et al., 2006). Many studies based on rigorous method of testing provides evidence that non-violent discipline skills and positive encouragement reduces aggressive and risky behaviours in youth (Dishion et al., 2006; Capaldi et al., 1998; Hoeve et al., 2009; Eddy et al., 2000; Gardner et al., 2006).

Therefore intervention is seen as a part of the solution to improve communication; increasing the attachment between the parent and child; which will eventually strengthen family bonds, reducing anti-social behaviours of the children. This prevents the transfer of negative outcomes to the community, which eventually leads to degradation of the society through violence and crime.
The Jamaican Government has been very active in its role of implementation of improving parent-children relationships and their outcome on the society. The National Parenting Policy 2011 and the National Parenting Support Commission Act 2012 was created from its thrust towards improving parenting knowledge and practice nationally, which governed the National Parenting Support Commission (NPSC) established in 2013.

“The NPSC facilitates the implementation of all aspects of the National Parenting Policy, including: raising awareness of parenting issues and access to parental support nationally; streamlining and coordinating the delivery of existing parenting programmes; and initiating programming responsive to emerging needs” (Economic Social Survey Jamaica, 2013).

There are other agencies and programmes that deal with parenting intervention in Jamaica. Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) is one of the most popular and current initiative based on its achievements (Government Commissioned Report, 2009).

Some studies such as Chung (2006) found that the link between neighborhood disorder and deviant peers was partially explained by ineffective parenting, whereas the link between social cohesion and peer deviance became important only after parenting was taken into consideration. In estimation, it seems that parenting plays some role in defining the social processes of the community.
2.4 The Crime Phenomenon

It is quite difficult to define crime in just one sense, this is proven by the variety of definitions offered from various academic backgrounds, which are similar in nature - there is in most case, a victim and in violation of some type of state law. A simple definition of crime is given by Walsh (2006) who defined crime as a serious socially harmful act. But, refined to view crime in two categories: either victimful or victim less. The distinction between both categories is that victimful crimes does harm to an unwilling victim.

American criminologist Tappan (1947) definition of crime as ‘an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law), committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the State as a felony or misdemeanor’; is very popular; but criticized as being too narrow or formalistic (Milovanović, 2006). Williams (1955) defined crime as an act that punishable based on criminal proceedings. Williams in this context was referring to crimes such as murder, robbery and shooting, which is known universally to be followed by criminal proceedings and involves a victim.

Despite these delineations of what crime is, there is an International law that dictates the safe factor determining whether a person can be held criminally responsible. However, it does not stipulate what the age should be. It does, however, offer a number of guidelines to conform to human rights standards (refer to UNICEF Fact Sheet).
A vast amount of scholarly articles have being written on the determinants of crime. Some scholars studied general determinants: the socio-economic, urbanization and law enforcement as factors of crime (Buonanno, 2003; Calvo-Armengo et al., 2005; G. Mesters et al, 2015, Kelly, 2000).

Buonanno (2003) argued that crime is closely related to poverty, social exclusion, wage and income inequality, cultural and family background, level of education and other economic and social factors that may affect individual’s propensity to commit crimes such as cultural characteristics, age and sex.

Other studies concentrated on distinguishing adult crime from youth crime. Calvo-Armengo et al. (2005) argued that the nature of adult crime is different from youth crime. His study revealed that education reduces the probability of criminal behavior in adolescence and young adulthood, whereas early criminal involvement is likely to have a negative impact on educational attainment.

Also, there are studies that differentiate which factor had a greater effect on some types of crime. For example, Mesters (2015) found that regular employment is able to significantly reduce the offending probability. Furthermore, his research showed a significant effect when there is public assistance as in social welfare. In other spheres of research, Kelly (2000)
looked at the relationship between inequality and crime. The research stressed that inequality has no effect on property crime but a strong impact on violent crime. However, poverty and police activity have significant effects on property crime, but little on violent crime.

2.4.1 Crime in Jamaica

According to World Bank (2007) most crimes in Jamaica are committed by youth aged 17 – 29. Similarly, Robotham (2013) in his research presented data from the Department of Correctional Services showing relatively the same result of youth being the main culprit of crime.

![Figure 15: Table showing total admission to adult correctional institution by offence, age and sex 2013](source: Robotham 2013)

Jamaican society has a high cohort of youth that are perpetrators and victims of crime. This youth crisis is inextricably linked to the crime crisis in Jamaica. Jamaica’s crime statistics goes back as far when the country gained political
independence in 1962, the murder rate was 3.9 per 100,000 inhabitants — among the lowest in the world Robotham (2013); according to the Minister of National Security, Hon. Peter Bunting in his 2014 Sectoral Debate he cited that in subsequent years, “Jamaica has consistently ranked among the highest for homicide rates in the region and the world, peaking at 62 per 100,000 in 2009 and averaging approximately 40 per 100,000 more recently” with a population under 2.7 million.

According to Stone (1987) crime escalation in Jamaica, especially in urban areas can be attributed to the “shrinkage in agriculture sectors which gave rise to urbanization”, poor socialization of the young caused by “many parents migrated seeking economic opportunities in North America, leaving their young to be raised by grandparents or other family members”; Robotham (2013) supports the claim that the economic depression that declined the living standards in the 1970s, and difficulty adjusting after a twenty year growth period- two decades of growth in the 1950s and 1960s.

Political stagnation between the two major political parties and the development of community leaders as “dons” also contributed to the crime factor in Jamaica which led to “garrison constituencies”, as was argued by both scholars (Stone, 1987; Robotham, 2013). Stone (1987) explains further that the economic stagnation created an expectation gap, which attracted persons to achieve wealth through illegal means- giving birth to the underground economy, in which “young people from weakened familial
structures were recruited as foot soldiers and socialized into a culture of drugs and violence”. These “dons” were believed to be involved in the illicit drug trans-shipment trade between Jamaica, North America and Latin America.

2.5 Sociological Theories

There are key sociological theories in criminology that explains why people commit crime such as the strain, social control, differential association/social learning, rational choice and social disorganization theory. They explain crime and delinquency in terms of the individual’s social relationships. Criminologists use these theories to devise solutions to reduce the types and levels of crime.

2.5.1 The General Strain Theory

The strain theory is the only major theory to focus explicitly on negative relations with others and argues that it has cumulative effect on delinquency after a certain threshold level is reached. Agnew (2001) defined strain in two categories: as objective and subjective strain. Objective strain refers to an event or condition that would be disliked by anyone experiencing it (eg. physical assault) and subjective strain refers to an event or condition that is disliked by the individual who is experiencing it, therefore this dislike is based on personal issues.

The general strain theory expands the focus of strain theory to include all types of negative relations between the individual and others. It argues that strains increases the likelihood of negative emotions like anger or frustration.
These emotions create pressure for corrective actions, and crime is one possible response (Agnew 1992). The broad ranges of strain specified by this theory is argued that it makes it difficult to falsify as there is a new measure that may assert the theory (Jensen 1995) and that there are too many types of strain that fall under the major category of strain with few directions on how to guide researchers on a specific type of strain to examine its association to crime (Cohen et. al 1995; Herbert et. al 1996).

More researches have provided more specificity to assist in identifying which strain has a stronger association to crime (Agnew and Brezina 1997; Broidy and Agnew 1997). Agnew (2001) concludes that crime is related to verbal and physical assaults, including assaults by parents, spouses/partners, teachers, and probably peers. Crime is also related to parental rejection, poor school performance, and work problems, including work in the secondary labor market. He further argued that strains are most likely to result in crime when they (1) are seen as unjust, (2) are seen as high in magnitude, (3) are associated with low social control, and (4) create some pressure or incentive to engage in criminal coping.

2.5.2 Social Control Theory

According to Reckless (1943) there are two control systems that that limits or motivates an individual to become deviant, there are the inner controls and outer controls. The inner controls refers to controls that are internalized based on morality, such as conscience, religious principles, ideas of what is wrong from what is right. It is also the fear of punishment, feelings of integrity and
the desire to be a “good” person (Hirschi 1969; Fagan et. al 2008). The outer control refers to the people in society who can wield the influence to motivate an individual to become deviant or not, such as teachers from school, our boss at the workplace, pastor from church and our parents in the family; it also includes our friends and even the police from the society which can have an influence in the way in which someone behave. These controls are believed to be necessary to have conformity, the absence of them results in deviance.

Hirschi (1969) explains that the stronger our bonds are with society, the more effective are our inner controls. These bonds are based on attachments, commitments, involvements and belief. Attachments are a strong mutual social bond that encourages an individual to conform and accept mainstream norms, if an individual does not have an intimate attachment with someone they respect the opinion of others does not matter and that person is free to violate norms without fear of social disapproval. Commitments are the stake in society that an individual finds hard to risk by becoming deviant such as a legitimate opportunity such as a job, a place in their family or being a college student. Involvement refers to the individual preference to participate in legitimate activities; the stronger the commitment to participate the greater is the chance of conforming. Finally, belief refers to the conviction an individual feels that certain actions are just wrong based on society.

Self-control is one of the main arguments of Hirschi in his study. Hirschi et. al (1990) posits that the key to learning strong self-control is socialization, especially in childhood. According to (Gottfredson et. al 1990) parents play a vital role to develop self-control by supervising then and punishing their
deviant acts. However, there has been critiques to the concept of self-control and its theory. Siegel and McCormick (2006) suggest that while self-control may indeed contribute to criminality, it may not be the only factor. They propose that other factors could impact criminality, whether they are related or unrelated to self-control.

2.5.3 Differential Association/ Social Learning Theory

People develop motivation to commit crime and the skills to commit crime through the people they associate with.

Some sociologists advocate the notion that our experiences in groups are the source of deviance (Sutherland 1947; Chambliss 1973). According to (Sutherland, 1939;1947) differential association are broken terms joined to reflect its meaning: from the different groups we associate with, it creates an imbalance, thus we learn to deviate from or conform to society's norms or deviate. Therefore this theory suggests that deviance is a learned behavior from close relationships and role models that have a great impression on someone’s life.

Other scholars have developed on this theory, they contend that peer associations are the best predictor of delinquency and that it is an even better predictor for boys’ behavior than for girls’ (Warr 1991,2002; Haynie 2002). Also Akers (1977) has included imitation (the act of engaging in behavior after observing that behavior) as part of learning process as well.

There are certain criticisms leveled at this theory. Burgess and Akers (1966) cited Sutherland’s failure to specify the process through which criminal
behavior is learned as the primary impediment to empirical testing of differential association then apply principles from B.F. Skinner’s behavior theory (otherwise known as Skinnerian, operant conditioning or reinforcement theory) in an effort to remedy this issue. Behavior theory “differs from other learning theories in that it restricts itself to the relations between observable, measurable behavior and observable, measurable conditions”. Other limitations to the study of social learning theory are that the methodologies are mostly dependent on surveys and self-report data. Due to the difficulties of accessing people in positions of power, there has been no research which examines social learning as it relates to law violations committed by political and corporate elites.

2.5.4 Social Disorganization Theory

The concept of social organization arises from Shaw et. al (1942), which was based on neighbourly social interactions based on friendship networks sharing common values. This theory tried to understand the characteristics of neighborhoods that had a high rate of crime. They argued that areas that are economically deprived had high rates of population turnover, since these were undesirable residential communities, which people left once it became feasible for them to do so. This causes community institutions that are used for social control (e.g., family, schools, churches, voluntary community organizations) to become weak and unable to regulate the behaviour of the neighborhood’s youth.
Further to their belief, they were of the view that socially disorganized neighbourhoods tended to produce “criminal traditions” that could be passed to successive generations of youths. This system of pro-delinquency attitudes could be easily learned by youths through their daily contact with older juveniles. Thus, a neighbourhood characterized by social disorganization provides fertile soil for crime and delinquency in two ways: through a lack of behavioural control mechanisms and through the cultural transmission of delinquent values.

The social disorganization theory has been through harsh criticisms by scholars who view it has largely minimal to modern criminology thought. They flatly dismiss the relevance to theories of crime arguing that it is not even a necessary condition of criminality (Arnold et. al, 1983).

There have been contemporary researches that have resurrected the work of Shaw and McKay. These have been referred to as the systemic model of social disorganization (Bursik et. al 1993; 1996) and the social capital/collective efficacy framework developed by Robert Sampson and his colleagues (Sampson et. al, 1997; Sampson et. al, 1999).

Sampson (1999) expound on the notion of social capital and collective efficacy. Social capital fosters trust and solidarity among residents, while collective efficacy relates to the belief that residents can effectively control the likelihood of undesirable behaviour within their neighborhood. Other
scholars such as Cantillon et al. (2003) utilized an updated systemic model of social disorganization to investigate neighbourhood effects on both positive and negative youth outcomes. They hypothesized that sense of community mediates the effect of neighbourhood disadvantage on youth outcomes.

Coleman (1988) defined social capital as the features of social organizations, such as the trust, norms and networks that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated actions. Social Capital has two distinctive concepts; first structural social capital, which is made up of social networks, organizations, collective actions and participations of the community and can be developed through community changes, such as developing policies, social services etc. Second, cognitive social capital is defined through feelings of solidarity, trust, reciprocity and cooperation (Dasgupta et al, 2001).

Scholars have identified factors of social organization that have been linked to deviance among youth, such as neighborhood disorder (eg. unemployment) (Sampson et al., 1999; Sun et. al, 2014), weak social connections within the neighborhood (Rountree et al., 1999), low levels of informal social control (Elliott et al., 1996), and low levels of collective efficacy (a combination of informal social control and social connections (Sampson et al., 1997).

This theory has recognized the benefits of informal social group to regulate behaviours of youth in the society. However, search for literatures prove futile to examine connections of how a specific informal social control group (eg.
parenting intervention) and the opportunities it provide for social capital and efficacy to reduce crime in society. Therefore, this research will attempt to theoretically and empirically explain the relationship between parenting intervention and crime.
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research based on the social disorganization theory examines the impact the Parenting Intervention of CSJP in the August Town community and the crime trend of Jamaica. By using this approach, the study was able to identify data that would be pertinent for the discussion of this research using both primary and secondary data collection.

Secondary data was collected through the statistical unit of the Jamaica Constabulary Force, for statistical data on major crime such as murder, robbery and shooting throughout the period of 1995 – 2014 for the police divisions for Jamaica. This data was particularly helpful in understanding the trend of crime as it relates to the parishes in Jamaica and for which the CSJP had implemented its programme.

Primary data was collected from a sample of the August Town community in Jamaica to ascertain the impact of the CSJP Parenting Intervention. This community was selected based on the fact that it is one of the communities that has been receiving benefits of the CSJP program from the programme inception. Therefore it is best for its use in this study.

The respondents of the questionnaire used in this primary data collection procedure were parents living in the community. Responses from these parents were gathered irrespective of them participating in the CSJP Parentin
g from the five different districts that comprises the community. This is so because this research seeks to understand the impact the intervention has made on the community in general.

This research questionnaire had a 100% response rate. All 50 respondents’ perceptions of CSJP were used to help provide a deeper and better understanding of the data which were captured in the secondary data.

SPSS software and Microsoft Excel 2010 was used to create a project for the study and the recorded data was uploaded and processed. The interviews were transcribed and sorted through a systemic coding process which helped to create themes. The theme generated according to the concepts of the research question and codes that related to each other were categorized under each theme. After careful data reduction, the processed data was interpreted and elaborated into the findings presented in Chapter 4.
3.2 Research Model

As discussed in the literature, there are many determinants that affect the reduction of crime in society. However, this research focused on the impact of the CSJP parenting intervention and the relationship it has with reducing crime based on the perceptions of parents studied in the survey. Figure 15 above shows the independent, dependent and control variable tested in this study.

**Figure 16: Research Model**
CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS, RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter the results of the data analysis are presented. The data were collected and then processed in response to the problems posed in chapter 1 of this dissertation. Three fundamental goals drove the collection of the data and the subsequent data analysis. Those goals were to develop a base of knowledge about the impact of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme Parenting Programme and to determine if the current perception of the programme are consistent with the principle of the social disorganization theory and to analyze the trend of crime, particularly murder, shooting and robbery in the police divisions in Jamaica to ascertain if there was in any change in the pattern of crime since the implementation of this policy programme in high crime target communities. These objectives were accomplished. The findings presented in this chapter demonstrate the potential for merging theory and practice.

4.1 Response Rate

Fifty surveys were initially sent to parents of the August Town community, the community is divided into five districts; see Figure 15: August Town Proper district, African Garden district, Bedward Garden district, Goldsmith Villa district and Hermitage district. Parents were randomly selected to be a part of the survey. With fifty surveys returned, the response rate was 100%. Of the fifty surveys, ten were sent to parents from the August Town Proper
district, ten surveys were sent to African Garden district; ten were sent to Bedward Garden district, ten were sent to Goldsmith Villa district and ten were sent to Hermitage district. Using google forms, the surveys were disseminated either through facebook messenger, skype or email. In addition to these platforms used, parents were encouraged to invite other parents from their district to complete the survey in order to reach the required 50 surveys. The google form was configured to accept only one questionnaire per technology device.

Figure 17: Percentage respondents by districts in August Town
4.2 Socio-demographic Information

The figures below show some of the main socio-demographic information on the parent respondents for this research. Figure 16 shows that of the 50 survey respondents, 39 were females and 11 were males which gives a percentage for respondents as 78% were females and 22% were males.

![Gender Composition of Respondents](image)

**Figure 18: Gender Composition of Respondents**

This diagram shows that based on the survey responses the age range of the parents were 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39 and 40 and older. The 15-19 age groups had zero respondents. Only two parents responded for the 20-24 age groups, the chart indicates that those parents are employed fulltime. Nine parents fell in the 25-29 age groups; of which six parents were employed
fulltime, two parents were employed seasonal and one parent was unemployed. Thirteen parents fell in the age 30-34 age group, five parents were employed fulltime, two parents employed part-time, one employed seasonal and five was unemployed. Ten parents fell in the 35-39 age groups of which six parents were employed fulltime, two parents employed part-time, one parent employed seasonal and one parent was unemployed. Thirteen parents fell in the 40 and above age group of which six parents were employed fulltime, one parent was employed part time, four parents were employed seasonal and two parents were unemployed.

Figure 19: Employment status of respondents based on age
4.3 Characteristics of the community

Figure 20 shows that 90% of the respondents lives in the community longer than 15 years, while the other 10% resided between 11- 15 years. This shows that majority of the respondents have lived in the community for a longer period of time. However, this sample size is too small to make any generalization as it relates to the stability of the community.

Figure 20: Chart showing the length of residency of respondents
Figure 20 shows the respondents ranging agreement on whether they support their children’s involvement in community based organizations (such as youth groups etc.). The results are that of the 50 parents, 20 responded that they strongly agree, 19 parents agree, 3 responded neutral, 0 disagree and 1 strongly agree.

![Bar graph showing agreement level of parents for child to be active in CBOs](image)

**Figure 21: Chart showing agreement level of parents for child to be active in CBOs**
4.4 Citizens Security and Justice Parenting Intervention and August Town Community

This section continues with results based on the data collected from parents in the August Town Community. The respondents were asked to respond to certain questions that could create any link between CSJP Parenting Intervention and the reduction of crime in the August Town Community based on their perceptions. Therefore, the remainder of this chapter should be considered in relationship to the linking of social organization to the reduction of crime through the CSJP Parenting.

Figure 18 shows that majority of the parents who responded attended CSJP Parenting workshops. However, most parents attended 1-2 workshops (38%), 3-4 workshops (30%) and 5-6 workshops (12%).
Figure 22: Percentage of workshop beneficiaries based on attendance

Figure 19 shows that majority of the respondents are satisfied with the CSJP Parenting intervention programme. 47 percent are very satisfied and 41 percent are somewhat satisfied. Notwithstanding there were some feedback that had 10 percent responding somewhat dissatisfied and 2 percent was very dissatisfied.

Figure 23: Percentage satisfaction of respondents
The responses from this chart below are based on closed ended questions that allowed the respondents to choose all the responses that applied in relation to how much they have benefitted from the Citizen Security and Justice Programme Parenting Intervention. Based on the responses above in this chart describes the benefits that the parents, Building friendship network with other parents within community ranked number 1 with 49 of the 50 parents selecting; Empowered to collaborate on issues affecting community ranked number 2 with 42 parents out of 50 selecting; Better equipped to mentor other neighborhood children/teens ranked number 3 with 40 out of 50 parents responded. Other options that fell low in ranks were, understand how to resolve or mediate conflicts and Build better relationship with community police ranked number 4 and 5, with 37 and 28 respectively. These indicators implied that CSJP Parenting Intervention help to reduce social disorganization. The parents are able to trust each other and collaborate on issues to bring about change in their community which reduces crime (Sampson et. al 1999; Coleman 1988).
Figure 24: Chart showing benefits of CSJP Parenting Intervention

With respect to the responses based on the parents participation in the CSJP Parenting intervention and also their perception of the impact the parenting intervention has on crime, T-Test were used to determine whether a significant difference existed between the these variables using a 95% confidence interval. Figure, 24, 25, 26 and 27 represents the results of those calculations.
4.5 Linear Regression Analysis

Figure 25: Linear Regression results on the importance of attending parenting workshops

| Variables Entered/Removed<sup>a</sup> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Model | Variables Entered | Variables Removed | Method |
| 1 | length_res, age, gen, num_part2, income<sup>b</sup> |  | Enter |

a. Dependent Variable: help_par
b. All requested variables entered.

| Model Summary |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Model | R  | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
| 1 | .443<sup>a</sup> | .196 | .101 | 1.179 |

a. Predictors: (Constant), length_res, age, gen, num_part2, income

| Coefficients<sup>a</sup> |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | Standardized Coefficients | 95.0% Confidence Interval for B |
| Model | B | Std. Error | Beta | t | Sig. | Lower Bound | Upper Bound |
| 1 (Constant) | 1.419 | 3.152 | .450 | .655 | -4.943 | 7.781 |
| num_part2 | .395 | .161 | .349 | 2.459 | .018 | .071 | .719 |
| gen | -.024 | .385 | -.009 | -.062 | .951 | -.801 | .754 |
| age | .112 | .153 | .107 | .733 | .468 | -.197 | .421 |
| income | .402 | .219 | .269 | 1.836 | .073 | -.040 | .843 |
| length_res | -.286 | .637 | -.064 | -.448 | .656 | -1.572 | 1.001 |
a. Dependent Variable: help_par

The number of participation (num_part2) was hypothesized to exert a positive significant influence on whether the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) Parenting Intervention helps parents to become better parents (help_par) from the workshops they attended. Certain variables were controlled such as age (age), gender (gen), income (income), and length of residence (length_res) which had insignificant results.

The results of the linear regression indicates that this model may not be sufficient for explaining the relationship between these two variables based on the R² value (.196) which is closer to zero. However, the results of the Coefficients table indicate that the intercept coefficient (B) is 1.419, the t value is 0.450, and the p value is 0.655. This intercept is not significant because the p value is more than 0.05. Therefore the intercept is zero. The independent variable (num_part2) coefficient (B) is 0.395, the t value is 2.459, and the p value is 0.018. So the independent variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05, which suggest that the number of workshops attended influences the behaviour of the parents. Therefore this table gives empirical evidence that the intervention help makes better parents as the number of workshop attended increases by 0.395.
Figure 26: The perception of parents for murder reduction

### Variables Entered/Removed\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Variables Entered</th>
<th>Variables Removed</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>length_res, sat_csjp, gen, age, income(^b)</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Enter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Dependent Variable: red_crim

\(^b\) All requested variables entered.

### Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.524(^a)</td>
<td>.274</td>
<td>.192</td>
<td>.767</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Predictors: (Constant), length_res, sat_csjp, gen, age, income

### Coefficients\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>95.0% Confidence Interval for B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>-2.133</td>
<td>1.852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sat_csjp</td>
<td>.362</td>
<td>.130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>-.236</td>
<td>.242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>age</td>
<td>.231</td>
<td>.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>income</td>
<td>-.112</td>
<td>.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>length_res</td>
<td>.622</td>
<td>.379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Dependent Variable: red_crim
The parents’ satisfaction with the Citizen Security and Justice Programme Parenting Intervention (sat_csjp) was hypothesized to exert a positive significant influence on the perception of the parents on whether the intervention helped reduce murder (red_crim) in the community. Certain variables were controlled such as age (age), gender (gen), income (income), and length of residence (length_res) which had insignificant results, except age (age) with (0.019).

The results of the linear regression indicates that this model may not be sufficient for explaining the relationship between these two variables based on the $R^2$ value (0.274) which is low. However, the results of the Coefficients table also indicate that the intercept coefficient (B) is (-2.133), the t value is -1.151, and the p value is 0.256. This intercept is not significant because the p value is more than 0.05. The independent variable satisfaction with CSJP (sat_csjp) coefficient (B) is 0.362, the t value is 2.779, the p value is 0.008. So the independent variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05. The control variable (age) coefficient (B) is 0.231, the t value is 2.446, the p value is 0.019. So control variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05. Therefore this table shows that there was a positive correlation between the satisfaction with the parenting intervention and the higher expectation of murder reduction when age is controlled and increases by 0.231.
Figure 27: The perception of parents to robbery reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables Entered/Removed&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: red_rob
b. All requested variables entered.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model Summary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), length_res, sat_csjp, gen, age, income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coefficients&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: red_rob
The parents’ satisfaction with the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) Parenting Intervention (sat_csjp) was hypothesized to exert a positive significant influence on the perception of the parents on whether the intervention helped reduce robbery (red_rob) in the community. Certain variables were controlled such as age (age), gender (gen), income (income), and length of residence (length_res) which had insignificant results, except age (age) with (0.017).

The results of the linear regression indicates that this model may not be sufficient for explaining the relationship between these two variables based on the $R^2$ value (0.353) which is low. However, the results of the Coefficients table indicate that the intercept coefficient (B) is 0.846, the t value is 0.450, and the p value is 0.655. This intercept is not significant because the p value is more than 0.05. Therefore, the intercept is 0. The independent variable satisfaction with CSJP (sat_csjp) coefficient (B) is 0.555, the t value is 4.199, and the p value is 0.000. So the independent variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05. The control variable (age) coefficient (B) is 0.238, the t value is 2.487, the p value is .017. So control variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05. Therefore this table shows that there was a positive correlation between the satisfaction with the parenting intervention and the higher expectation of robbery reduction when age is controlled and increases by 0.238.
Figure 28: The perception of parents to shooting reduction

### Variables Entered/Removed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Variables Entered</th>
<th>Variables Removed</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>length_res, sat_csjp, gen, age, income</td>
<td></td>
<td>Enter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: red_sho
b. All requested variables entered.

### Model Summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.498&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>.248</td>
<td>.163</td>
<td>.768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), length_res, sat_csjp, gen, age, income

### Coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>Unstandardized Coefficients</th>
<th>Standardized Coefficients</th>
<th>95.0% Confidence Interval for B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>Std. Error</td>
<td>Beta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>(Constant)</td>
<td>2.410</td>
<td>1.854</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sat_csjp</td>
<td>.397</td>
<td>.131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gen</td>
<td>.295</td>
<td>.243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>age</td>
<td>.086</td>
<td>.095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>income</td>
<td>-.214</td>
<td>.141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>length_res</td>
<td>-.182</td>
<td>.379</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Dependent Variable: red_sho
The parents’ satisfaction with the Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) Parenting Intervention (sat_csjp) was hypothesized to exert a positive significant influence on the perception of the parents on whether the intervention helped reduce shooting (red_sho) in the community. Certain variables were controlled such as age (age), gender (gen), income (income), and length of residence (length_res) which had insignificant results. The results of the linear regression indicates that this model may not be sufficient for explaining the relationship between these two variables based on the $R^2$ value (.176) which is low. However, the results of the Coefficients table indicate that the intercept coefficient (B) is 2.410, the t value is 1.300, and the p value is 0.200. This intercept is not significant because the p value is more than 0.05. Therefore the intercept is zero. The independent variable satisfaction with CSJP (sat_csjp) coefficient (B) is 0.397, the t value is 3.038, and the p value is 0.004. So the independent variable is significant because the p value is less than 0.05. Therefore this table shows that there was a positive correlation between the satisfaction with the parenting intervention and the higher expectation of shooting reduction.
4.6 Crime trend analysis of Jamaica

This final section looks at the trend of crime for the nineteen police divisions. The first thirteen parishes in the tables below show the divisions where the CSJP Policy intervention was implemented and the vertical line show that the CSJP Programme started in the year of 2001. The trend shows for figure 28 - 30 that the government intervention is well targeted but needs to be widely implemented in all crime prone communities to have an impact in the different police divisions. The policy intervention was only used in the most affected communities of crime but other communities of similar nature were excluded based on budget allocation and their willingness to participate in the programme.

Figure 29 below show the trend of murder for the period 1995 – 2014 in the 19 police divisions across Jamaica. Since policy implementation in 2001 the general trend for crime in Jamaica there was no consistent and significant decrease in the report of murders for the police divisions 1-13. The non-intervention police divisions 14-19 continues to report lower-levels of crime compared to the treatment group.
Figure 29: Time series trend for murder

Figure 30 below shows the trend of shooting for the period 1995 – 2014 in the 19 police divisions across Jamaica. The results indicate that level of shooting fluctuates over the years for the intervention police divisions but comparing the two periods of before 2001 and after, it can be asserted that the level of shooting was higher before the intervention. However, intervention communities still reported higher shooting levels than non-intervention communities.
Figure 30: Time series trend for shooting

Figure 31 below shows the trend of robbery for the period 1995 – 2014 in the 19 police divisions across Jamaica. The general trend for robbery was decreasing before policy intervention in 2000. The decrease in robbery continued but started increase in 2003. This trend also shows that the non-intervention police divisions still had a lower level of robbery.
Figure 31: Time series trend for robbery
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION, LIMITATION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion and Limitation

This study examined the impact and the relationship of the Citizen Security and Justice Parenting Intervention in the reduction of crime, particularly murder, robbery and shooting since implementation date by the Jamaican Government in 2001. The research also observed the crime trend in Jamaica over the period 1995-2014.

Based on findings from this research through primary data obtained from the Jamaica Constabulary Force, it is established that the crime trend in Jamaica is persistent and requires the participation of the local community, private and public stakeholders to tackle the reduction of crime and its root causes. Government intervention such as the Citizen Security and Justice Programme and its Parenting Intervention have made an impact based on secondary data retrieved from survey of parents’ perception of the impact of the programme in the August Town community.

Despite the limited data available and the short duration of research time, the results reflect that training parents in skills that are essential to improve parent-child relationship and disciplining in non-abusive ways have been
shown throughout this research to have deterred youth from leading a life of crime. Most importantly, this research highlighted how social organization played a pivotal role in the context of Jamaica and the CSJP Parenting Intervention; using social cohesion along with parenting education to reduce crime in the August Town community.

Literatures throughout this research emphasized that social organization is vital for the stability of communities, and the part it plays in integrating citizens based on shared values and goals to collaborate for the development of their community and reducing crime. It also implies that it is important for parents to build a community network based on trust and friendship rather than an individualistic style of parental management. This connectedness assist in the supervision and monitoring of neighbourhood youth that may be exposed to negative factors that creates the opportunity for them to be involved in criminal activities.

This research has contributed to the knowledge of social disorganization in particular to parenting intervention. This study is significant in moving discussions forward focusing on key aspects to an important national development policy program. The strength of the social disorganization theory was explored, it lends great insight to study of how disadvantaged communities function and the elements that brings social cohesion, which gives a protective barrier for these communities to strive.
In the future, a more experimental study is suggested to compare a larger sample size of treatment group communities with control group communities, with indicators that measure the impact of the Citizen Security and Justice Programme Parenting Intervention and the social cohesion level of the parents in both types of communities.

5.2 Recommendation

The findings from this research point toward the need for greater collaboration between local, private, and public stakeholders to collaborate in developing disadvantaged areas in Jamaica; which also suggests that parenting education programs for developing families and communities are particularly important in crime-prone areas.

It is recommended that the Jamaican government invest in providing parenting intervention programs for all crime prone areas in Jamaica, since empowered parents is a defense to counter the negative effect of disorganization within communities. These programs should be funded for the benefit of the family who may be able to resist the deleterious effects of social disorganization on their children, and since strong families may also work together to reduce social disorganization in their communities.

Local communities are strongly encouraged to become organized and support government’s response of empowerment to parents and participate more in the
process by continuing with establishing parenting groups in their communities.

Public and private stakeholders should also become more involved in the neighbourhoods they serve. Community controls such as parenting groups are strengthened most when informal community-level networks and other stakeholders willingly collaborate to gather resources for the development of the community. These stakeholders can be a source of not only providing services, but can also provide jobs for the community.

The opportunities of employment and collaboration among all stakeholders guarantee social action. As it reduces pressures on working and middle-class residents to leave and withdraw their contribution to the development of the community. Such an approach will also simultaneously strengthen residential ties and interconnections within the communities.
REFERENCES


Alex. (2009). Effects of early family/parent training programs on antisocial behavior and delinquency.


Cantillon. (2003). Measuring community social organization: sense of


Journal of Sociology, Volume 94, pp. 95-120.


Lippincott.


APPENDIX

Appendix 1: Parents’ Survey

Citizen Security and Justice Programme (CSJP) Parenting Intervention Questionnaire

The purpose of this survey is to examine parents’ opinion of the CSJP Parenting Intervention (of CSJP in Phase 1 and 2) in order to assess its impact in the August Town Community. This survey is being conducted in order to complete a Master’s thesis at the Seoul National University, Republic of Korea. Do not write your name on this questionnaire. Your responses will be anonymous and will never be linked to you personally. Your participation is entirely voluntary. Thank you for your cooperation.

1. Please indicate your district residence:
   □ August Town Proper
   □ African Garden
   □ Bedward Garden
   □ Hermitage
   □ Goldsmith Villa

2. How long have you being living in August Town?
   □ Less than a year  □ 1-5 years  □ 6-10 years  □ 11-15 years
   □ More than 15 years

3. How would you rank the crime rate in your district?
   □ Low  □ Medium  □ High

4. Have you ever participated in any CSJP Parenting intervention?
   □ Yes  □ No

5. How many parenting interventions have you participated in?
   □ 1-2  □ 3-4  □ 5-6  □ More than 7

6. Does your community have a parenting group?
   □ Yes  □ No

7. Are you a member of the parenting group?
   □ Yes  □ No

7a. If no, why?
   □ Not interested  □ Not aware of parenting group  □ Time constraints  □ Other reasons __
8. Have you practiced any skills learnt from the CSJP parenting intervention within your family/community?  
 □ Yes  □ No

9. Has your child ever displayed any delinquent behaviour?  
 □ Yes  □ No

10. CSJP Parenting intervention has helped to improve your relationship with your child?  
 □ Strongly disagree  □ Disagree  □ Neutral  □ Agree  □ Strongly Agree

11. I encourage my child to get involved in community organizations  
 □ Strongly disagree  □ Disagree  □ Neutral  □ Agree  □ Strongly Agree

12. Have you received any of the following through CSJP Parenting Intervention for yourself/family?  
 □ Counselling  □ Job Assistance  □ Educational Assistance  □ Other _______________

13. Indicate which CSJP intervention had an impact on crime rate in your district  
 Counselling  □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5  
 Job Assistance □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5  
 Educational Assistance □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5  
 Parenting Education □ 1  □ 2  □ 3  □ 4  □ 5

14. CSJP Parenting intervention helped you to become a better parent?  
 □ Strongly disagree  □ Disagree  □ Neutral  □ Agree  □ Strongly Agree

15. Benefitting from the CSJP Parenting intervention has reduced the likelihood of me being a victim of crime within the next 6 months?  
 □ Strongly disagree  □ Disagree  □ Neutral  □ Agree  □ Strongly Agree

16. What are some of the benefits of participating in CSJP Parenting workshop?(Tick all that applies)  
 □ Building friendship network with other parents within community  
 □ Understand how to resolve or mediate conflicts  
 □ Build better relationship with community police  
 □ Better equipped to mentor other neighborhood children/teens  
 □ Empowered to collaborate on issues affecting community

17. CSJP Parenting Intervention reduces youth involvement in crime?  
 □ Strongly disagree  □ Disagree  □ Neutral  □ Agree  □ Strongly Agree
18. CSJP Parenting Intervention reduces murder in my community?
   □ Strongly disagree □ Disagree □ Neutral □ Agree □ Strongly Agree

19. CSJP Parenting Intervention reduces robbery in my community?
   □ Strongly disagree □ Disagree □ Neutral □ Agree □ Strongly Agree

20. CSJP Parenting Intervention reduces shooting in my community?
   □ Strongly disagree □ Disagree □ Neutral □ Agree □ Strongly Agree

21. How satisfied are you with CSJP Parenting intervention?
   □ Very satisfied
   □ Somewhat satisfied
   □ Somewhat dissatisfied
   □ Very dissatisfied

22. What is your gender?
   □ Male □ Female

23. What is your age category?
   □ 15-19 years □ 20-24 years □ 25-29 years □ 30-34 years
   □ 35-39 years □ above 40 years

24. What is the highest examination that you have passed
   □ None
   □ Junior High School Cert
   □ Grade Nine Achievement Test
   □ CXC Basic, JSC, SSC
   □ CXC GEN, GCE/ O LEVEL
   □ GCE A LEVEL
   □ CAPE LEVEL
   □ HEART -NTA Cert.
   □ Undergraduate Degree
   □ Postgraduate Degree
   □ Other

25. Describe your employment status?
   □ Full time □ Part time □ Seasonal □ Unemployed

26. What is your household’s monthly income level?
   □ $0 – $39,000
   □ $40,000 – $55,000
   □ Over $56,000
국문초록

자메이카 육아개입 프로그램이
범죄 감소에 미치는 영향 연구:
August Town Community의 시민 안전 및 치안
프로그램 사례를 중심으로

Rocque Nickesha Ferguson
글로벌행정전공
서울대학교 행정대학원

범죄는 치안, 건강, 사회 프로그램에 많은 국가예산을 사용하게 함
으로써 대부분의 선진국과 개발도상국의 공중보건에 영향을 미치는
문제가 되었다. 범죄율은 전세계적으로 개발도상국에서 더 높게 나
타나는 경향이 있으며 관계자들에게 범죄의 부정적 효과를 방지하
기 위한 프로그램과 전략을 개발하게 하고 있다.

여타 개발도상국과 마찬가지로 자메이카는 높은 범죄율과 싸우고
있으며 시민 안전 및 치안 프로그램 (CJSP)은 사회개입 프로그램
으로 범죄예방 전략 중 하나로 육아교육을 활용하여 범죄를 줄이는
것을 목적으로 하고 있다. 이 프로그램은 부부간 갈등을 조정하고
그 자녀를 폭력에서 보호할 수 있도록 가족의 역량을 강화하기 위
한 것이다.

본 연구는 2001년에 도입된 August Town Community의 CSJP
80

본 연구에 따르면 자메이카 내에서 범죄와 폭력에 더 취약한 경찰 구역으로 CSJP가 적절하게 도입되었음을 알 수 있다. 하지만 자메이카 내 범죄는 여전히 증가 중이며 모든 취약 경찰 구역 내에 해당 프로그램이 도입되지 않았다는 점은 프로그램에 의한 범죄율 감소에 한계가 있음을 보여준다. 본 연구의 결과에 따르면 CSJP 육아 개입 워크샵에 대한 부모의 참여 증가가 부모의 육아를 개선하며 프로그램 만족도와 낮은 범죄 기대율 (살인, 강도, 총격) 간 양의 상관관계가 발견되었고 이는 연구가설을 지지한다.

따라서, 이와 같은 연구 결과를 바탕으로 CSJP 육아개입 프로그램은 자메이카 부모들의 문화를 재구성하고자 하는 직접적 수요를 충족시키며 사회구조적 문제에 기반해 주어진 문제들을 해결하는데 도움이 되고 있음을 주장한다. 본 연구는 부모의 훈련을 통한 범죄 감소를 목적으로 한 사회 개입 프로그램에 대해 지역 공동체와 민간 이해관계자와 함께 정부가 더욱 관심을 가져야 한다고 주장하고
자 한다. 또한, 보다 더 효과적인 정책결정과 자메이카 범죄 감소를 위한 연구의 일반화를 확대하기 위해 추가적 연구가 필요하다.

키워드: 범죄, 육아개입, 사회해체이론, 자메이카, CSJP
학번: 2014-23742