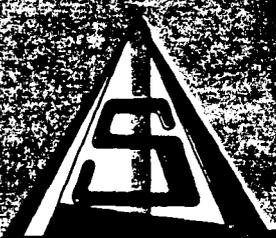




JAMAICA

THE
STATISTICAL
INSTITUTE OF
JAMAICA



JAMAICA SURVEY
OF
LIVING CONDITIONS
NOVEMBER 1990

A Report on the

SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

in Jamaica

NOVEMBER 1990

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

25 Dominica Drive, Kingston 5

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Published by THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
25 Dominica Drive,
P.O. Box 643,
Kingston 5.
Jamaica.

Printed in Jamaica by the Printing Unit
Statistical Institute of Jamaica
84 Hanover Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

PREFACE

The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) has been instituted as a monitoring mechanism to examine the effectiveness of the Human Resources Development Programme (HRDP). It is designed to provide information to monitor household welfare from several perspectives- consumption, health, nutrition, education status, the use of public services, housing, and the participation of households in governmental income support programmes.

The November, 1990 survey of Living conditions (SLC 90) on which this report is based is the fourth in the series of surveys conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), in association with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). The first round of the survey was conducted in August 1988; the second round in May-June 1989; and the third in November 1989. A fifth round of the survey was conducted in November 1991.

From the third round, besides collecting core data on all the sectors for meeting the requirements of monitoring, the focus was on collecting more detailed basic data on one sector in each round, to assist policy and programme formulation. Thus, in the third round, the focus was on health while in the fourth round, it was on education. In the fifth round, the focus was on housing. This report presents the standard tables prepared from the data collected in the core modules of all sectors, along with a statistical analysis of the results. It does not, however, examine the data collected in the expanded education module, the processing of which is in progress.

The execution of the SLC is a joint activity of STATIN and PIOJ with inputs from the staff of the University of West Indies and social sector Ministries. The questionnaire design, coordination of inputs and data analysis are the responsibility of the Social and Manpower Planning Division of the PIOJ, while the sample design, field work and data management are the responsibility of the staff of the Surveys Division and Computer Systems Division of STATIN. The World Bank provided technical assistance in planning the survey.

STATIN and PIOJ would like to thank all the institutions and staff who assisted in the conduct of this survey, as well as the households which gave so generously of their time, providing the information which has made this publication possible.

It is hoped that researchers and analysts engaged in probing socioeconomic conditions will avail themselves of the data presented in this report. The data from the Survey of Living Conditions belong to the Government of Jamaica and are available to researchers on request made either to PIOJ or STATIN.



V. G. James
Director General
Statistical Institute of Jamaica

April 1992

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
List of Tables	ii
Summary	vi
Section 1: Introduction	1
Section 2: Demographic Characteristics	3
Section 3: Household Consumption	6
Section 4: Health	14
Section 5: Nutrition	17
Section 6: Education	18
Section 7: Housing	21
Section 8: The Food Stamp Programme	25
Appendix : Survey Design	80

LIST OF TABLES

	Page
A. DEMOGRAPHIC	
Table- A1: Percentage Distribution of Sample Households and population, by Area	28
Table- A2: Percentage Distribution of Sample Population by Area, by Population Quintiles	28
Table- A3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, by Area	29
Table- A4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, by Population Quintiles	30
Table- A5: Average Household Size, by Area, by Composition	31
Table- A6: Average Household Size, by Sex of Household Head, by Area	31
Table- A7: Average Household Size, by Population Quintile	32
Table- A8: Percentage Distribution of Population, by Age Group, by Sex, by Area	32
Table- A9: Percentage Distribution of Households with Females as Head by Composition, by Area	33
Table- A10: Percentage distribution of Households with Females as Head by Composition, by Area (Weighted by Household Size)	33
Table- A11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head by Area, by Population Quintiles	34
B. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION	
Table- B1: Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area	36
Table- B2; Mean Per capita Food Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area	37
Table- B3; Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Population Quintile	38

Table- B4:	Mean Per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Group, by Population Quintile	39
Table- B5:	Distribution of Consumption by Population Decile	40
Table- B6:	Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Sex of Household Head	41
Table- B7:	Mean Per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Groups, by Sex of Household head	42
Table- B8:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Consumption Expenditure classes, by Area	43
Table- B9:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Consumption Expenditure Class, by Population Quintile	44

C. HEALTH

Table- C1:	Percentage of Population suffering illness or injury during the four week reference period	46
Table- C2:	Source and Level of Care by Patient Characteristics	47
Table- C3:	Health Care Expenditures	48
Table- C4:	Vaccination Coverage	49

D. NUTRITION

Table- D1:	Prevalence of Malnutrition among children of age 0-59 months, by Population Quintile	52
Table- D2:	Prevalence of Malnutrition among children of age 0-59 months, by Area	53
Table- D3:	Prevalence of Malnutrition among children of age 0-59 months, by Sex	54
Table- D4:	Prevalence of Malnutrition among children of age 0-59 months, by Age Group	55

E. EDUCATION

Table- E1:	Enrollment rates by Age and Level, by Area	58
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iv.

Table- E2:	Enrollment rates by Age and Level, by Population Quintile	59
Table- E3:	Percentage Enrollment in Secondary and Tertiary Education by school type, by Area	60
Table- E4:	Percentage Enrollment in Secondary and Tertiary Education by School Type, by Population Quintile	61
Table- E5:	Percentage Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools by Sex, School Type, Population Quintile, Area	62
Table- E6:	Out-of-school children of age 6-19 years, by Highest Grade attained, by Area	63
Table- E7:	Out-of-school children of age 6-19 years, by Highest Grade attained, by Population Quintile	63
Table- E8:	Out-of-school children of age 6-19 years, by Highest Grade attained, by Age Group	64
Table- E9:	Out-of-school children of age 6-19 years, by Highest Grade attained, by Sex	64
Table- E10:	Percentage Distribution of Children receiving meals by school Type, Population Quintile, Area.....	65

F. HOUSING

Table- F1:	Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Type of Housing Unit, by Area	66
Table- F2:	Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Type of Housing unit, by Population Quintile	66
Table- F3:	Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Material of outer walls, by Area	67
Table- F4:	Percentage Distribution of Dwellings by Material of outer walls, by Population Quintile	67
Table- F5:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, by Area	68
Table- F6:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet facility, by Population Quintile	69

Table- F7:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking water, by Area	70
Table- F8:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking water, by Population Quintile	70
Table- F9:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting, by Area	71
Table- F10:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Lighting, by Population Quintile	71
Table- F11:	Percentage Distribution of Households having Kitchen Facility, by Area	72
Table- F12:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status, by Area	72
Table- F13:	Percentage Distribution of Households owning Durable Goods, by Area	73
Table- F14:	Percentage Distribution of Households owning Durable Goods, by Population quintile	74

G. FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME

Table- G1:	Households receiving Food Stamps by Population Quintiles and Area	76
Table- G2:	Individuals receiving Food Stamps by Population Quintiles and Area	76
Table- G3:	Households receiving Food Stamps by Beneficiary Category and Population Quintiles	77
Table- G4:	Households receiving Food Stamps by Beneficiary Category and Area	77
Table- G5:	Individuals receiving Food Stamps by Beneficiary Category and Population Quintiles	78
Table- G6:	Individuals receiving Food Stamps by Beneficiary Category and Area	78
Table- G7:	Self-Reported Reasons for not receiving Food Stamps	79

SUMMARY

Demographic

1 In the last few years, there was a marked decrease in large-sized families and a corresponding increase in families with one to four members. The households of size 5 or more declined from 44.2 percent in 1975 to 34.3 percent in 1990. On the other hand, the households of size 1-4 members increased from 55.8 percent in 1975 to 65.7 percent in 1990. The single member households increased from 16.5 percent to 20.7 percent.

2 The decline in number of children contributed substantially to the decline in average household size, which came down from 4.25 in 1984 to 3.92 in 1990. The decline in average number of children per household was from 1.62 in 1984 to 1.35 in 1990. Children in the age group 0-14 years accounted for 44.8 percent of the population in 1975, while in 1990, they accounted for only 34.4 percent.

3 41.5 percent of the households in 1990 had females as head of the household. In KMA, this was 44 percent while in Other Towns and Rural Areas, it was about 40. The households with females as head had a larger average size with more adult women and children than those with males as head.

4 The average size of a household decreased with a rise in income. In the poorest quintile of the population, the average size in 1990 was 5.45 (National average 3.92), which progressively declined to 2.54 in the wealthiest quintile. Households with 5 or more members were more numerous (55.6%) in the poorest quintile which progressively declined to 13.5 percent in the wealthiest quintile.

Household Consumption

5 According to SLC 90, the mean per capita annual consumption expenditure was \$ 7,616. This compares with the preliminary estimate of per capita final consumption expenditure of about \$ 7,273 for the year 1990, in the National Accounts. The SLC estimate was about 4.7 percent higher than that from the National Accounts. The actual difference might be less, since the National Accounts estimate was on average prices for the whole year while the SLC estimate relates to November-December 1990. However, this would broadly indicate the reliability of the SLC estimate.

6 The constant (1984) price estimate of mean per capita consumption expenditure from SLC 90 was about 4.4 percent higher than that from SLC 88; that is an annual increase of about 2 percent.

7 The mean per capita consumption from SLC 90 was \$ 10,553 in KMA; \$8,185 in Other Towns; and \$ 5,562 in Rural Areas. With the Country mean as 100, the mean per capita consumption in KMA would be 139; Other Towns 108; and Rural Areas 73.

8 In SLC 90, the fraction of total consumption expenditure devoted to food was 53.1 percent against 54.1 percent in SLC 89-2. Thus, there was a slight improvement in the fraction devoted to non-food in 1990, compared to the preceding year.

9 The households with females as head have, on the average, lower consumption levels than those with males as head. In 1990, the mean per capita consumption of a household with female head was \$ 6,738 (or 81%) compared to \$ 8,288 for an household with male head.

10 The mean per capita annual consumption in the poorest decile of the population was \$ 1,796 against \$ 22,029 in the wealthiest decile. The share of food in total consumption was 63.3 percent in the poorest decile which progressively decreased to 45.0 percent in the wealthiest decile.

11 In 1990, there was some improvement in the shares of the lowest six decile groups of population in national consumption, with a corresponding decrease for the higher decile groups. The share of the two poorest decile groups increased from 5.05 percent in 1989 to 6.38 percent in 1990, reflecting better economic conditions in 1990, especially in the agricultural sector.

Health

12 The proportion of the sample population reporting illness or injury in SLC 90, in the preceding four weeks, was 18.3 percent, compared to 17.7 and 16.8 percent in SLC 89-2 and SLC 89-1. However, the number seeking medical care declined to 38.6 percent compared with 49.0 percent in November 1989 and 54.6 percent in July 1989.

13 As in the earlier rounds, the proportion reporting illness or injury in November 1990, was high among children of the age group 0-4 years (30.4%) and among elderly persons of age group 60+ years (27.8%).

14 The proportion of females reporting illness/injury was higher at 20.3 percent compared to 16.3 percent among males. The corresponding percentages in 1989 were 20.0 and 15.7 respectively.

15 There was little change in the pattern of use of public or private health facilities in 1990. About 60 percent used private facilities and 40 percent public facilities.

16 There was a slight improvement in the percentage covered by health insurance, which went up from 8.1 percent in 1989 to 9 percent in 1990.

17 The vaccination coverage varied little in SLC 90 compared to the earlier survey, as the coverage was already high.

Education

18 The enrollment of children of the age group 6-14 years was nearly universal, according to both SLC 89-2 and SLC 90. However, the enrollment of children of the age group 3-5 years slightly declined from 83 in 1989 to

viii.

77 percent in 1990 while that of age group 12-14 went up from 72 to 78 percent.

19 The pattern of enrollment in different schools in 1990 was almost identical with that in 1989, except that there was a slight increase in enrollment in new secondary schools and a corresponding decrease in all-age schools.

20 According to SLC 90, 78.5 percent of the children in the primary and secondary schools attended school for five days in the reference week (i.e. full attendance), compared to 70 percent in SLC 89-2. This may probably be due to the differences in the period covered by the investigations. But for the level of attendance, the variations observed in attendance in SLC 89-2 across sex, school and population quintiles were confirmed by the SLC 90.

21 There was a significant improvement in the coverage under the school feeding programme in 1990 with 71 percent reporting receiving meals against 53 percent in 1989.

Housing

22 The SLC 90 revealed some improvement in the proportion of households using tap/pipe water for drinking; WC facility for toilet; and electricity for lighting.

Food Stamps Programme

23 According to SLC 90, 36.1 percent of the food stamp recipients belonged to the poorest quintile and 27.1 percent to the next higher quintile. About 73 percent of these live in Rural Areas, 18.4 percent in Other Towns and 8.7 percent in KMA. Children less than 5 years, the elderly and persons on relief assistance accounted for 90 percent of all food stamp recipients.

Section 1: Introduction

1.1 In 1989, the Government of Jamaica instituted the Human Resources Development Programme (HRDP) to improve the quality and coverage of the country's social services. It has increased the flow of funds to the social sectors and provided a social dimension for the major economic adjustment process which the country has been experiencing in recent years.

1.2 As part of the HRDP, a monitoring system for evaluating the impact of the programme is being implemented to-

(1) provide the base line information necessary to set priorities for socioeconomic policy and

(2) feed back information on the effectiveness of such policies, thus allowing for corrective action where needed during the course of the programme.

1.3 The monitoring system for the HRDP consists of two parts: (1) institution-based and (2) household level data. The household-level data will provide basic information on the major aspects of the welfare of the population. The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) is the main instrument for providing this household-level data. It is patterned on the Living Standards Measurement study (LSMS) developed by The World Bank.

1.4 The SLC is designed to collect information on a variety of topics, such as consumption, education, health, nutrition, housing, the use of public services and the participation of households in selected welfare programmes. The SLC sample is a subset of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) sample, allowing for linkages and integrated analysis of the data from the two surveys.

1.5 The execution of the survey is a joint activity of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) with inputs from staff of the University of West Indies and social sector Ministries. The sample design, field work and data management are the responsibility of the staff of the Surveys Division and Computer Systems Division of STATIN, while questionnaire design, coordination of inputs and data analysis are the responsibility of the Social and Manpower Planning Division of the PIOJ.

1.6 The November 1990 survey (SLC 90) was the fourth of five rounds of the survey conducted so far- the first was done in August 1988 (SLC 88); the second in June 1989 (SLC 89-1); the third in November 1989 (SLC 89-2). The fifth round of the survey was conducted in November 1991 (SLC 91). The first two rounds of the survey were general in scope, but subsequent rounds have focused on particular sectors by expanding the relevant module of the questionnaire and collecting such information as deemed necessary for a wider assessment of the sector. In the third round, emphasis was placed on providing a wide variety of basic data on the health sector including information on fertility. In the fourth round

2.

conducted in November 1990, the focus was on the education sector and involved, besides collecting detailed information on children at school, surveys of school facilities and teachers and testing of students' achievement levels. The fifth round of SLC focused on the housing sector.

1.7 Descriptive/analytical reports were already produced for the first three surveys. This report deals with the results of the fourth round survey conducted in November 1990. A more detailed analytical report is proposed to be issued later by the PIOJ. The processing and in-depth studies on the expanded education module in which a large volume of data was collected on children attending school and their performance in the achievement tests (conducted as a part of the survey) and the data on school facilities etc, are proposed to be organised by the PIOJ. Hence, this report does not cover those aspects.

1.8 Non-response adjustment factors were applied in building up some of the aggregates under demographic characteristics, consumption and housing characteristics. The method followed for this is described in the Appendix at the end of this report.

1.9 This report is organised as follows. The next 7 Sections discuss the salient findings of the survey on Demographic Characteristics (Section 2), Consumption (Section 3), Health (Section 4), Nutrition (Section 5), Education (Section 6), Housing (Section 7) and the Food Stamps Programme (Section 8). The detailed tables are given at the end of the text, while the Appendix gives a description of the survey design.

Section 2: Demographic characteristics

Household size

2.1 In the last few years, there has been marked decrease in the number of large families with a corresponding increase in families with one to four members. In 1990, the households with 1-4 members formed 65.7 percent of all households in the country, compared to 55.8 percent in 1975 and 60.5 percent in 1984. On the other hand, the households of size 5 or more declined from 44.2 percent in 1975 to 34.3 percent in 1990.

Distribution of households by size 1975-1990

Table 2.1

Household Size	Percentage number of households		
	1975 (HES)	1984 (HES)	1990 (SLC)
1	16.5	18.7	20.7
2	13.9	14.5	15.6
3	13.2	13.8	14.4
4	12.2	13.5	15.0
5	11.9	11.8	11.2
6	8.8	7.8	7.9
7	7.9	7.0	6.5
8+	15.6	12.8	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

HES- Household Expenditure Survey

2.2 There was a steady increase in single member households which formed 20.7 percent of all households in 1990. 2, 3 and 4 member households also showed a steady increase. There was a corresponding decrease in the percentages of households with 5 or more members. It is significant that households of size 8 or more had almost halved during 1975-90, declining from 15.6 percent in 1975 to 8.7 percent in 1990.

2.3 The decline in number of children per household contributed substantially to the trends observed above. This has also contributed to a decline in average household size which came down from 4.25 members in 1984 to 3.92 in 1990.

Average household size, 1984 & 1990

Table 2.2

Survey	Total household size	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children (less than 15 years)
1984 (HES)	4.25	1.24	1.39	1.62
1990 (SLC)	3.92	1.24	1.32	1.35

The decline in the average number of children per household was from 1.62 in 1984 to 1.35 in 1990.

2.4 The age profile of the total population also indicates a substantial decline in the percentage of children in the population during 1975-90. Children of ages 0-14 years formed as many as 44.8 percent in 1975; while in 1990, they formed only 34.4 percent.

Age Profile of Population, 1975-1990

Table 2.3

Age Group (years)	1975 (HES)	1982 (Census)	1984 (HES)	1990 (SLC)
	----- (Percentages) -----			
0-14	44.8	38.4	38.1	34.4
15-34	28.6	34.4	34.0	35.6
35-54	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.5
55+	11.4	12.3	13.2	14.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.5 The age group 15-34 showed substantial increase. The ageing of the population can be seen from the steady increase in the age group 55 or more from 11.4 percent of total population in 1975 to 14.5 in 1990.

Households with females as head

2.6 Households reporting females as head accounted for 41.5 percent of all households in 1990 compared to 41.2 percent in 1984. The households with females as head formed 44 percent in KMA, against 40 percent in Other Towns and Rural Areas.

2.7 The households with females as head have a larger average size with more adult women and children than those with males as head.

Average size of households with females as head
SLC 1990

Table 2.4

Sex of Household Head	Total Size	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children
Male	3.8	1.51	1.08	1.18
Female	4.1	0.86	1.65	1.57

Population quintiles

2.8 The consumption expenditure data collected in the survey were used to compute the total consumption expenditure of a household. This divided by the household size gives the per capita consumption expenditure. The sample population was divided into five quintiles on the basis of this per capita consumption. All the members of a household are assumed to have the same per capita consumption. The following table gives the data for the quintiles.

Household characteristics by population
quintiles, SLC 1990

Table 2.5

Item	Population quintiles				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Average size	5.45	4.85	4.59	3.81	2.54
Single member households (%)	6.0	12.0	11.7	16.5	39.3
2-4 member households (%)	38.3	38.8	43.0	49.3	47.2
5+ members (%)	55.6	49.2	45.2	34.4	13.5
Households with Female heads (%)	47.7	42.5	46.5	42.9	34.2

2.9 The average size of a household was the highest at 5.45 in the poorest quintile which progressively decreased to 2.54 in the wealthiest quintile. The single member households were the largest (39.3%) in the wealthiest quintile, while household with 5+ size were the most numerous (55.6%) in the poorest quintile. Households with females as head were also more numerous in the poorest quintile.

Section 3: Household Consumption

3.1 The consumption of goods and services by households is one of the important indicators of human welfare. In the surveys on living conditions, therefore, a module split up into 5 parts (Parts D to H in the 1990 questionnaire) was included in all the rounds. Apart from providing useful cross sectional information on differences in consumption patterns across geographic areas and across socioeconomic groups, the consumption data as a measure of welfare status are useful as an adjunct in the analysis of data collected on other topics such as health, education and housing.

Methodology

3.2 The reference periods for which the expenditures were collected in the consumption module differed from part to part, depending on their frequency of purchase- it was 7 days for Part D (Daily expenses on meals away from home, purchase of fuels such as kerosene and wood, personal care items like soaps, tooth paste, etc); past 4 weeks and past 12 months for Part E (Non-food consumption expenditures); past 30 days and past 12 months for Part F (Non-consumption expenses such as insurance, taxes, gifts and donations); past 7 days and past 4 weeks for Parts G (Food expenses) and H (Consumption of home production and food received as gift). The method of annualising this data to arrive at the annual household consumption expenditure is described in the Survey Design given in the Appendix.

3.3 Briefly, in all the Parts, for items for which only one reference period was specified, the method of annualisation was straightforward multiplication (i.e. weekly figures multiplied by 52 and monthly figures by 12). For items for which two reference periods were specified, the portion of the long term expenditure that does not include the short term expenditure (e. g. the 11 months previous to the last month if the long period is one year and the short period is one month) was calculated and then annualised, and an equal-weighted average of this annualisation and the short period annualisation was taken.

Mean per capita consumption

3.4 According to the SLC 90, the mean annual per capita household consumption expenditure was \$ 7,616. This compares with the preliminary estimate of per capita final consumption expenditure of about \$ 7,273 for the year 1990, in National Accounts. The National Account estimate was built up from commodity flows, that is, independent of the SLC. The SLC 90 estimate was about 4.7 percent higher than that from National Accounts. Even this difference might be an overestimate, if one considers the fact that the National Accounts estimate was on average prices for the whole year while the SLC estimate related to November-December 1990. However, this would broadly indicate the reliability of the SLC estimates.

3.5 A comparison of the mean per capita annual consumption expenditure in the first four rounds of SLC and that in the Household Expenditure survey (HES) 1984, is given in the following table.

Mean per capita annual consumption expenditure
1984-1990

Table 3.1

Survey	Period of investigation	CPI (Base:Jan 1988)		Mean consumption	
		Index	Months covered	At current prices	At 1984 prices
HES 1984	Sept-Dec	66.6	July-Dec	2,905	2,905
SLC 88	August	103.4	July-August	4,700	3,027
SLC 89-1	May-June	115.6	April-June	5,581	3,215
SLC 89-2	Nov-Dec	124.9	Oct-Dec	6,304	3,361
SLC 90	Nov-Dec	160.8	Oct-Dec	7,616	3,159

3.6 The survey estimates of mean per capita annual consumption expenditure are at current prices, and are, therefore, not comparable unless adjusted for price variations. The above table shows the estimates at current prices and the estimates at constant 1984 prices.

3.7 At 1984 prices, the mean per capita annual consumption was \$ 3,159 in SLC 90; \$ 3,361 in SLC 89-2; \$ 3,215 in SLC 89-1; \$ 3,027 in SLC 88; and \$ 2,905 in HES 84. The estimates at constant prices from the two SLCs in 1989 are higher and out of step from the other estimates. This was due to the liberal donations of money, food, clothing, medicines, etc., received in 1989 in the wake of hurricane Gilbert, which would be reflected in the estimates for 1989.

3.8 The constant price estimate for SLC 90 was about 4.4 percent higher than that for SLC 88; that is an annual increase of about 2 percent.

Mean consumption by area

3.9 The mean per capita consumption from SLC 90 was \$ 10,553 in KMA; \$ 8,185 in Other Towns; and \$ 5,562 in Rural Areas. The mean for the country was \$ 7,616. Thus, with the country mean as 100, the mean per capita consumption in KMA would be 139; Other Towns 108 and Rural Areas 73. The corresponding indices in HES 84 and SLC 89-2 are shown in the following table.

Indices of mean per capita consumption by areas
1984-90

Table 3.2

(Base: Jamaica = 100)

Area	KMA	Other Towns	Rural	Jamaica
HES 84	133	113	78	100
SLC 89-2	138	112	78	100
SLC 90	139	108	73	100

3.10 The mean per capita consumption for an area is arrived at by dividing the total consumption by the total sample population in that area; while the country mean is arrived at by dividing the total consumption of all areas by the total of the sample population. Hence, the area indices will not add up to 100.

3.11 In 1990, both in Other Towns and Rural Areas, the index was less than in 1989, that is, the mean consumption declined relative to the mean for the Country; while there was a slight improvement in KMA.

Food and non-food consumption

3.12 In SLC 90, the fraction of total consumption expenditure devoted to food was 53.1 percent against 54.1 percent in SLC 89-2 and 50.5 in HES 84. Thus, there was a slight improvement in the fraction devoted to non-food in 1990 compared to 1989. Domestic agricultural production was greatly affected in 1989 as an after effect of the hurricane Gilbert. In consequence, some farmers were forced to purchase foodstuffs which was traditionally home grown. In 1990, there was a significant recovery in domestic agricultural production.

Mean Food and Non-Food consumption Expenditures

Table 3.3

Survey	<u>Mean per capita consumption</u>			Food as percent of total
	Total (\$)	Food (\$)	Non-Food (\$)	
HES 84	2,905	1,468	1,437	50.5
SLC 89-2	6,304	3,410	2,894	54.1
SLC 90	7,616	4,046	3,570	53.1

Distribution of consumption by Commodity groups

3.13 The percentage of total consumption expenditure devoted to the various commodity groups in 1984, 1989 and 1990 is presented in the following table.

Percentage share of commodity groups in
total consumption

Table 3.4

Group	JAMAICA		Other		
	SLC 89-2	SLC 90	KMA	Towns (SLC 90)	Rural
1. Food and beverages	54.8	53.1	48.9	52.1	58.8
2. Fuel & household supplies	6.3	7.1	6.0	8.1	7.8
3. Housing & household operational expenses	11.4	10.5	13.1	12.2	6.6
4. Household durable goods	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.3
5. Personal care	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.3
6. Health care	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.1
7. Clothing & footwear	9.6	10.4	11.4	9.2	10.0
8. Transportation	5.9	5.9	6.6	5.5	5.4
9. Education & recreation	2.8	3.4	4.4	3.2	2.3
10. Miscellaneous	1.7	1.9	2.5	1.7	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

There is consistency in the share of total consumption expenditure devoted to different commodity groups in 1989 (SLC 89-2) and 1990 (SLC 90).

3.14 The distributions for KMA, Other Towns and Rural Areas shows that the percentage share of total consumption devoted to food was the highest in Rural Areas (58.8%) and the lowest (48.9%) in KMA. It does not, however, mean that actual volume of food consumption in Rural Areas was higher than that in KMA, as the mean total consumption expenditure in Rural Areas was just about half that in KMA. In fact in dollar terms, the mean expenditure on food was \$ 5,159 in KMA and \$ 3,269 in Rural Areas.

3.15 The shares of housing, clothing & footwear, transportation, education and recreation groups in KMA were higher. Since the level of mean per capita total consumption expenditure was also substantially higher in KMA than in Other Towns or Rural Areas, the expenditures on these groups were, on the average, much higher in KMA.

Food consumption patterns

3.16 The food consumption patterns in KMA, Other Towns and Rural Areas reveal some interesting features. The percentage share devoted to meat, poultry and fish group out of the total food expenditure was the highest in all three areas. This percentage was higher in Other Towns (27.3%) and Rural Areas (27.7%) than in KMA (22.5%), presumably because the total amount available for food itself was relatively smaller in Other Towns and Rural Areas, compared to KMA.

Food consumption patterns, by area
(Percentage shares in total food expenditure)

Table 3.5

commodity group	JAMAICA		KMA	Other Rural Towns	----(SLC 90)----
	SLC 89-2	SLC 90			
Meat, poultry & fish	21.9	25.6	22.5	27.3	27.7
Dairy products	9.8	10.8	10.5	11.4	10.8
Oils & fats	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.9
Cereals & cereal products	11.8	11.1	9.4	11.0	12.8
Starchy roots & tubers	12.4	7.0	4.7	5.6	9.9
Vegetables	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.6	3.8
Fruits	4.3	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.9
Sugar/sweets	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.7	3.2
Miscellaneous foods	5.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.3
Beverages	3.1	5.0	5.3	4.8	4.9
Meals away from home	21.8	22.0	29.9	20.5	14.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

3.17 The meat, poultry and fish group accounted for a larger percentage share in total food expenditure in 1990 compared to the previous year, because of the price increase and the items being essential components of the diet. The other item which showed substantial variation was the starchy roots & tubers group. In SLC 89-2, it accounted for 12.4 percent of total food expenditure while in SLC 90, it declined to 7.0 percent. As mentioned earlier, the domestic agricultural production was affected by the after effects of hurricane Gilbert in 1989; while there was a substantial recovery in 1990. There was a substantial increase in prices of domestic agricultural crops in 1989. Starchy roots and tubers being another important item in the diet of a majority of the population, the households, on the average, spent more in 1989 on this group. In 1990, normal supply of starchy roots and tubers was restored.

3.18 The increase in the percentage share on beverages was due to the inclusion of the breakfast drinks (coffee, tea, cocoa, etc), which in SLC 89-2 were grouped with cereal and cereal products group.

3.19 The percentage share of food expenditure spent on starchy roots and tubers was the highest (9.9%) in Rural Areas, compared to KMA (4.7%) or the Other Towns (5.6%).

3.20 The meals away from home group accounted for a very large percentage share of food expenditure equivalent to the meat, poultry and fish group. The mean percentage share on this group in the country as a whole was more or less identical in SLC 89-2 (21.8%) and SLC 90 (22.0%). Among the regions, the percentage share of food expenditure devoted to meals away from home was the highest

in KMA (29.9%), followed by Other Towns (20.5%) and Rural Areas (14.8%).

Mean consumption by sex of household head

3.21 It may be noted that the households with females as head have, on the average, lower consumption levels than those with males as head.

Mean per capita consumption, by sex of household head
SLC 1990

Table 3.6

Sex of head	Mean consumption expenditure (\$)	Food expenditure (\$)	Food as percent of total
Male	8,288	4,316	52.1
Female	6,738	3,694	54.8

3.22 The mean per capita consumption expenditure of a household with female as head was \$ 6,738 compared to \$ 8,288 for a household with male as head. The mean for households with female heads was about 81 percent of the mean for those with male heads. The lower level of the amount available for total consumption is reflected in the lower order of per capita food consumption. In fact, the households with female heads, on the average, spend a larger share on food (54.8%) than those with male heads (52.1%).

3.23 There was not much difference in the percentage shares devoted to the various commodity groups by the households with male or female heads; except that the share of transportation in total consumption was 7.2 percent for male heads and 4.0 percent for female heads, presumably because the former group uses more of owned transportation.

Population quintiles

3.24 As mentioned earlier, the population was divided into quintile groups on the basis of per capita consumption. For this purpose, the total consumption expenditure of a household was divided by the number of members in the household to arrive at mean per capita consumption for the household. The sample population was divided into five groups taking these per capita estimates, assuming the same per capita for each of the members in a particular household. The lowest quintile represents the poorest fifth of the population and the fifth quintile the wealthiest fifth of the population.

3.25 The mean per capita annual consumption in the poorest quintile in SLC 90 was \$ 2,263 compared to \$ 16,588 in the wealthiest quintile. Thus, the mean per capita consumption in the wealthiest quintile was 7.3 times higher than that in the poorest quintile.

Mean per capita annual consumption,
by population quintiles - SLC, 1990

Table 3.7

Population quintile	Mean per capita annual consumption			Food as percent to total (%)
	Total (\$)	Food (\$)	Non-Food (\$)	
Poorest	2,263	1,420	843	62.8
2	3,754	2,354	1,400	62.7
3	5,308	3,216	2,092	60.6
4	7,741	4,432	3,309	57.3
5	16,588	7,930	8,658	47.8

3.26 The percentage share of food in the total mean consumption expenditure was the highest at 62.8 percent in the poorest quintile, which progressively decreased to 47.8 percent in the wealthiest quintile of the population.

3.27 Though in percentage terms the share of food in total consumption was the highest in the poorest quintile, the actual amount spent was low.

Population deciles

3.28 Just as in the quintiles, the deciles of population were formed taking the per capita annual consumption expenditure as the basis. The mean per capita annual consumption was only \$ 1,796 in the poorest decile of population against \$ 22,029 in the wealthiest decile. The mean for the richest decile was 12.3 times higher than that for the poorest decile.

Mean per capita annual consumption
by population deciles
SLC, 1990

Table 3.8

Population Deciles	Mean per capita consumption			Food as percent to total (%)
	Total (\$)	Food (\$)	Non-Food (\$)	
Poorest	1,796	1,137	659	63.3
2	2,730	1,703	1,027	62.4
3	3,421	2,151	1,270	62.9
4	4,091	2,564	1,527	62.7
5	4,890	2,945	1,945	60.2
6	5,742	3,481	2,261	60.6
7	6,921	3,993	2,928	57.7
8	8,631	4,925	3,706	57.1
9	11,560	6,087	5,473	52.7
10	22,029	9,914	12,115	45.0

3.29 The percentage share of food in the total mean consumption expenditure generally declined with an increase in the decile group. It was 63.3 percent for the poorest decile and 45.0 percent for the wealthiest decile of the population.

3.30 There was some improvement in 1990 in the shares of the lowest six deciles in National Consumption, with a corresponding decrease in the shares of the higher groups. For instance, the share of the poorest two decile groups increased from 5.05 percent of National Consumption in 1989 to 6.38 percent in 1990. This might be due to the improved economic conditions, particularly in the production of domestic agricultural crops, compared to 1989.

4. HEALTH

4.1 Good health is an important contributor to human well-being, and therefore, a module on health was included in all the rounds of SLC, to monitor the changes, if any, in this sector. In the third round of SLC conducted in November 1989 (SLC 89-2), the health module was expanded to collect a variety of basic statistics on the health sector, to assist programme and policy formulation. In the fourth round, that is November 1990 round (SLC 90), the module canvassed on health was similar to that in the first two rounds.

Self-reported illness or injury

4.2 Generally, the results of the fourth round confirm the trends observed in the earlier rounds. The percentage reporting illness or injury in the four weeks preceding the survey in November 90, was 18.3 percent of the total sample population, compared to 17.7 and 16.8 percent in November and July 1989, respectively.

Self-reported illness/injury SLC 89-1, SLC 89-2 and SLC 90

Table 4.1

Item	<u>Percentage to sample population in</u>		
	Nov 90	Nov 89	July 89
1. Persons reporting illness/injury	18.3	17.7	16.8
2. Mean days of illness/injury	10.1	11.4	10.9
3. Mean days of impairment	4.7	5.5	4.6
4. Percent seeking medical care	38.6	49.0	54.6

4.3 Though a slightly higher percentage reported illness or injury in November 1990 compared to November 1989, the number seeking medical care declined to 38.6 percent compared with 49.0 percent in November 1989 and 54.6 percent in July 1989.

4.4 As in the earlier round, the proportion of persons reporting illness or injury in November 1990, was high among children 1-4 years old (30.4%) and among elderly persons of age 60+ years (27.8%). In the November 1989 round, 26.2 percent of children in the age group 1-4 years and 30.7 percent of the elderly reported illness or injury during the preceding four weeks.

4.5 The proportion reporting illness or injury in November 1990 was 20.3 percent for females and 16.3 percent for males. The corresponding percentages were 20.0 and 15.7 for females and males respectively in November 1989 round.

4.6 Among the regions, 22.3 percent in Other Towns reported illness or injury in the preceding four weeks in November 1990, compared to 17.4 and 17.5 percent respectively in KMA and Rural Areas. In SLC 89-2 also, the Other Towns reported the highest percent suffering from illness or injury (23.0%), followed by Rural Areas (19.0%) and KMA (12.8%).

Source and Level of Care

4.7 There was very little change in the pattern of use of public and private health facilities during 1990 compared to 1989. About 60 percent used private facilities while 40 percent used public facilities.

Source and Level of Health Care

SLC 89-2 & SLC-90

Table: 4.2

	(percent of ill or injured seeking medical care)	
	SLC 90	SLC 89-2
<u>Source</u>		
Public	39.4	38.9
Private	60.6	59.6
<u>Level of Care</u>		
Primary	74.3	75.7
Outpatient	21.2	18.9
Hospitalisation	4.5	2.9

Health care expenditure

4.8 The mean cost incurred for visits to medical practitioners (including hospitalisation) was \$ 83 per person (seeking medical care) in the four weeks preceding the survey in November 1990, compared to \$ 68 in November 1989. On the other hand, the mean cost on medicines was \$ 46.8 in November 1990, compared to \$ 53 in November 1989.

Health Insurance

4.9 In SLC 90, about 9 percent of the sample population reported to be covered by health insurance, against 8.1 percent in SLC 89-2 and 8.2 percent in SLC 89-1. Among the regions, the coverage by health insurance in November 1990 was the highest in KMA (15.3%) followed by Other Towns (12.3%). It was lowest at 4.5 percent in the Rural Areas.

4.10 The proportion covered by health insurance progressively increased with an increase in total consumption. In the wealthiest population quintile, the coverage by health insurance in November 1990 was 18.8 percent compared to 1.6 and 2.6 percent in the poorest two quintiles. It was 9.8 and 10.3 in the 3rd and 4th quintiles.

Vaccination coverage

4.11 The vaccination coverage of children under five years varied little in SLC 90, compared to the earlier round, as the coverage was already very high.

Vaccination coverage 1989-90

Table 4.3

Item	<u>Percentage coverage of children</u>	
	Nov 90	Nov 89
1. OPV- Percent receiving 3 or more doses	79	81
2. DPT- Percent receiving 3 or more doses	80	81
3. BCG- Percent receiving	94	95
4. Percent receiving vaccination against Measles	81	79

5. NUTRITION

5.1 The nutritional status of children is an important indicator of the well-being of the people. Anthropometric data, particularly the height and weight of young children, are measurable nutrition-related variables, which respond to changes in the availability of food, access to health care, sanitation, etc. In the SLC rounds, therefore, one module was included for recording the measurements of height and weight of children under age five. The measurements were taken by STATIN's interviewers who are trained by personnel from the Ministry of Health.

5.2 Nutrition status can be calculated from weight and height data in three ways: low weight for height (wasting) which measures acute malnutrition at the time the child is measured; low height for age (stunting) measuring chronic malnutrition, i.e. the cumulative effect of periods of malnutrition since birth; and low weight for age which measures both of these aspects simultaneously. The WHO standards for identifying children with malnutrition are followed in Jamaica.

5.3 In SLC 90, the weight and height measurements were recorded for 708 children of ages 0-59 months. Of these, 24 children or 3.4 percent showed moderate or severe stunting i.e. low height for age; 26 or 3.6 percent showed moderate or severe wasting i.e. low weight for height; and 59 or 8.4 percent showed low weight for age. These estimates were slightly higher than those estimated from SLC 89-2, conducted in November 1989; but, compared to SLC 89-1, two of the three estimates were lower. The differences are, perhaps, due to sampling variability.

Prevalence of Malnutrition among children of age 0-59 months, SLC 90 & SLC 89-2

Table: 5.1

Item	SLC 90 (N=708)	SLC 89-2 (N=1588)	SLC 89-1 (N=861)
	(percentages to total sample)		
Low height for age (stunting)	3.4	2.9	4.9
Low weight for height (wasting)	3.6	2.1	1.4
Low Weight for age	8.4	7.3	9.2

5.4 The percentage of children with malnutrition were classified into two categories- moderate and severe malnutrition. Out of about 700 children measured, only 3 or 0.4 percent fall in the severe category with low weight for age; 9 or 1.3 percent with low height for age (i.e. stunting); and 3 or 0.4 percent with low weight for height (i.e. wasting).

5.5 The estimates of malnutrition from the 2nd to 4th rounds of SLC did not show any clear trends for different regions, population quintiles and age groups.

6. EDUCATION

6.1 As mentioned earlier, the focus of SLC 90 was on education. An expanded education module was canvassed in this round to obtain more detailed data on children attending school and those who discontinued. Two questionnaires- one for school administrator and the other for teachers were also canvassed and an achievement test was administered on children in grades 2 to 12. The processing of this data is not yet completed. In this report, only the standard set of tables on monitoring the education sector are presented.

6.2 The enrollment of children in the age group 6-14 years in schools was nearly universal both in 1989 and 1990, according to SLC. However, the enrollment of children 3-5 years declined from 83 percent in 1989 to 77 percent in 1990.

Enrollment rates by age groups SLC 90 & SLC 89-2

Table 6.1

Age group (Years)	SLC 90 (percentages)	SLC 89-2 (percentages)
3-5	77	83
6-11	98	98
12-14	97	97
15-16	78	72
17-19	13	19

6.3 The enrollment of children in the age group 12-14 years went up in 1990 to 78 percent against 72 percent in 1989, while there was a decline in enrollment of children of ages 17-19 from 19 percent in 1989 to 13 percent in 1990. An analysis of the highest grade attained by out of school children showed that 65 percent of children in the 17-19 age group leaving school would have attained grades 10 or 11 and another 30 percent grades 7-9.

School Type

6.4 The enrollment of children in secondary and tertiary education in 1990 according to school type was almost identical with that in 1989, except that there was a slight increase in enrollment in new secondary schools and a corresponding reduction in all-age schools.

Enrollment in secondary and tertiary
education, by school type
SLC 89-2 & SLC 90

Table 6.2

School Type	SLC 90	SLC 89-2
	(Percentages)	
All Age	22	27
New Secondary	37	32
Comprehensive High	3	3
Technical High	4	3
Secondary High	28	29
Vocational/Agricultural	2	1
Post Secondary	4	3
Total	100	100

6.5 There were insignificant differences in the enrollment in some types between SLC 89-2 and SLC 90; but these might be due to sample variation or rounding in some cases.

Attendance

6.6 The estimates of attendance in primary and secondary schools in 1990 (according to SLC 90) are significantly different from those in 1989. According to SLC 89-2, approximately 70 percent had attended for five days (i.e. full attendance) during the reference week while 16 percent did not attend even a single day. On the other hand, according to SLC 90, about 78.5 percent attended all five days and only 7.6 percent did not attend for a single day. This improvement in attendance in 1990 cuts across all classes, i.e. sex, area, school type and population quintiles. The attendance rates, are, however, relative to the period covered by the investigations. The sample size in SLC 89-2 was twice that in SLC 90 and, therefore, the investigations extended from November 1989 to the middle of January 1990; while the investigations in SLC 90 were completed in November 1990. Thus, the SLC 89-2 rates of attendance were an average of November 1989 to the first week of January 1990 while those from SLC 90 relate to November 1990.

6.7 The significant differences observed in SLC 89-2 between classes, i.e. sex, area, school type and population quintiles have generally been confirmed by SLC 90.

6.8 In 1990, 78.6 percent male students and 78.7 percent female students had full attendance; secondary high schools recorded the highest 91.6 percent full attendance; the children in the fifth quintile of population recorded the highest 89.9 percent of full attendance; and KMA recorded the highest percentage of 91.8 of full attendance.

School Feeding Programme

6.9 A total of 1,734 records were available from persons responding to the question on school feeding. The SLC 90 showed that there was a significant improvement in the coverage of the school feeding programme during 1990. The number of children receiving meals at school under the programme in the reference week in 1990 was 71 percent, against 53 percent recorded in 1989 (SLC 89-2).

6.10 Among the students in Primary and All Age schools, who were the principal beneficiaries according to this survey, 63.2 percent in Primary schools and 56 percent in All Age schools received milk/nutribun against 38 and 41 percent respectively in SLC 89-2. Those receiving cooked meals showed a small decline in both these types of schools. Overall, the percentage of children not receiving any meals declined from 41 (Primary) and 37 (All Age) in 1989 to 20.4 (Primary) and 22.8 (All Age).

6.11 Increases in coverage under the programme was observed in all types of schools.

7. HOUSING

7.1 The type of housing in which people live and the availability of amenities such as drinking water, toilet facilities and electricity are important indicators of the quality of life. One module on housing, therefore, was included in all the rounds of SLC. In the first four rounds, the module was basically the same; while in the fifth round conducted in November 1991, the focus was on housing and, therefore, an elaborate expanded housing module was included to obtain more in-depth information. This Section describes the housing conditions on the basis of the estimates made from the SLC, November 1990, for the questions common with the earlier rounds.

Housing conditions

Dwelling type

7.2 A large proportion of the households (92.6%) in Rural Areas live in separate detached houses. In KMA, while 64.4 % live in separate detached houses, a substantial proportion (32.9%) live in a part of a house.

Outer walls

7.3 The outer walls of a large proportion of dwellings in all the regions were either made of blocks and steel or of concrete nog; however this percentage was the highest at 75.1 percent in KMA, followed by 64.4 in Other Towns and 60.6 percent in Rural Areas. In Rural Areas, 37 percent of the dwellings were constructed with wood.

Household Amenities

7.4 The following table gives the distribution of households according to some of the more important housing characteristics for All Jamaica, KMA, Other Towns and Rural Areas, obtained from SLC 1990. Comparative figures from SLC 89-2 conducted in November 1989 are also given for Jamaica as a whole. While comparing SLC 90 with SLC 89-2, it should be noted that the sample size in SLC 90 was only half that in SLC 89-2. The estimates also differ in another aspect. The SLC 89-2 estimates did not make any adjustments for non-response, which was generally found to be uneven and was more in urban than rural areas. In SLC 90, therefore, many of the aggregates were adjusted for non-response, the methodology for which is described in the Appendix.

Household amenities by area
SLC 89-2 & SLC 90

Table 7.1

Amenity	SLC 89-2	SLC 90			
	Jamaica	Jamaica	KMA	Other Towns	Rural
(Percentages to total households)					
<u>Drinking water</u>					
Indoor tap/pipe	34.3	38.4	64.8	43.1	18.3
Outside private tap/pipe	22.3	22.8	31.1	27.9	14.9
Public standpipe	20.9	17.1	2.1	12.0	29.7
River/pond	6.1	5.7	0.0	1.7	11.4
Rain water (tank)	13.4	13.4	0.3	12.3	22.8
Others	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.0
<u>Toilet facility</u>					
W.C. linked to sewer	23.9	24.9	54.6	12.8	9.4
W.C. not linked	21.9	26.5	27.6	42.0	19.1
Pit	51.5	47.7	17.3	42.4	71.1
Others	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
None	2.0	0.5	0.0	2.5	0.0
<u>Lighting</u>					
Electricity	61.6	66.0	82.4	73.5	51.3
Kerosene	36.4	31.3	10.7	26.2	47.8
Others	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
None	1.7	2.3	6.7	0.3	0.2

7.5 Generally, the estimates from both the surveys (i.e. SLC 89-2 and SLC 90) differ marginally from each other, although the sample sizes were different and adjustment was done for non-response in SLC 90 only. The SLC 90 reveals some improvement in proportion of households having indoor tap/pipe for drinking water; W.C. facility for Toilet; and Electricity for lighting.

Drinking water

7.6 In KMA, 98 percent of households used tap water, whether located indoor or outside (including public stand pipes) while the corresponding percentage was 83.0 in Other towns and 62.9 in Rural Areas. In Rural Areas, 11.4 percent used river/pond water and another 22.8 percent rain water.

Toilet facility

7.7 In KMA, 82.2 percent of households use W.C. linked or not to a sewer and another 17.3 percent use pit latrines; the corresponding percentages are 54.8 and 42.4 for Other Towns and 28.5 and 71.1 for Rural Areas.

Lighting

7.8 Electricity is used by 82.4 percent of households in the KMA for lighting while 10.7 percent use kerosene; in Other Towns, 73.5 percent use electricity and 26.2 percent kerosene; while in Rural Areas, 51.3 percent use electricity and 47.8 percent kerosene for lighting purposes.

Amenities by Population quintiles

7.9 The distribution of households in each population quintile according to the source of drinking water, type of toilet and source of lighting is presented in the following table.

Household amenities by population quintiles
SLC, November 1990

Table:7.2

Amenity	Population quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
(Percentages to total households)					
<u>Drinking Water</u>					
Indoor tap/pipe	7.6	14.1	28.2	35.7	59.9
Outside tap/pipe	18.6	23.6	21.8	29.7	19.9
Public standpipe	31.8	26.3	21.2	14.7	8.9
River/pond	14.8	11.4	6.3	4.2	1.4
Rain water (tank)	23.5	20.5	18.7	14.2	8.9
other	3.8	4.0	3.8	1.6	1.1
<u>Toilet Facility</u>					
W.C. linked to sewer	9.5	11.4	20.9	24.1	34.6
W.C. not linked	4.6	17.5	20.9	30.9	36.1
Pit	82.1	68.7	56.6	43.5	28.2
Other	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5
None	3.8	1.7	1.3	1.3	0.5
<u>Lighting</u>					
Electricity	30.8	43.6	61.0	73.9	83.6
Kerosene	67.3	53.7	35.2	23.4	13.4
Other	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.3	0.2
None/Not stated	0.4	2.4	0.3	2.4	2.9

Drinking water

7.10 In the poorest quintile, only 26.2 percent of households had tap water, located indoor or outdoor; while 31.8 percent used public standpipes, 14.8 percent river/pond water and 23.5 percent rain water (tank). On the other hand, in the wealthiest quintile 79.8 percent had tap water indoor or outdoor; while only 8.9 percent used public standpipe, 1.4 percent river/pond water and 8.9

percent rain water (tank). The possession of tap water facility whether indoor or outdoor in the yard progressively increased with the quintile, while the use of public standpipe, river/pond and rain water progressively decreased.

Toilet Facility

7.11 In the wealthiest quintile, 70.7 percent had W.C. (linked to sewer or not), while 28.2 percent had pit toilets. On the other hand, in the poorest quintile, 82.1 percent had pit toilets and only 14.1 percent W.C.

Lighting

7.12 Among households in the poorest quintile, 67.3 percent used kerosene for lighting while 30.8 percent used electricity. In the wealthiest quintile, 83.6 percent used electricity for lighting while only 13.4 percent used kerosene.

8. THE FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME

8.1 The Food Stamp programme was designed to assist population groups particularly vulnerable to becoming malnourished such as children below 5 years or pregnant or lactating women or the elderly poor. It also helps to provide minimum nutrition intake levels for persons who have little or no income.

8.2 According to SLC, November 1990, 36.1 percent of the food stamp recipients belonged to the poorest quintile and 27.1 percent to the next higher quintile. About 73 percent of these live in Rural Areas, 18.4 percent in Other Towns and 8.7 percent in KMA.

Food Stamp Recipients, by quintile, by area SLC, November 1990

Table 8.1

	<u>Food stamp recipients</u>	
	Individuals	Households
	(Percentages of total)	
<u>Population Quintile</u>		
Poorest	36.1	33.6
2	27.1	26.0
3	17.3	19.1
4	13.4	14.9
5	6.1	6.4
<u>Place of Residence</u>		
KMA	8.7	9.4
Other Towns	18.4	17.0
Rural	72.9	73.6

8.3 Children less than 5 years and the elderly and on relief assistance accounted for 90 percent of all food stamp recipients. 13.7 percent of all children less than 5 years in the country and 18.9 percent of elderly poor were covered by the programme. The coverage by quintiles shows that 18.6 and 16.3 percent of children of age less than 5 years in the poorest two quintiles were in receipt of food stamps.

Food stamp recipients by beneficiary
category and population quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table: 8.2

Beneficiary category	Jamaica	Percent of Quintile receiving				
		Poorest	2	3	4	5
Children < 5 years	13.7	18.6	16.3	13.9	7.8	6.3
Elderly and on relief/ assistance	18.9	31.6	22.9	16.3	17.8	5.3

8.4 With regard to the elderly and on relief assistance, nearly 31.6 percent in the poorest quintile and 22.9 percent in the next poorest quintile received food stamps.

Persons not receiving food stamps

8.5 To the question on the reason for not getting food stamps for those households not in receipt of food stamps, 78.5 percent replied that they have not applied, 15.8 percent applied but the application was not approved and in 5.7 percent of the cases approved but did not receive. Out of these 5.7 percent, 2.1 gave the reason that they were no longer eligible.

8.6 Out of the 78.5 percent who had not applied, 31.4 percent did not consider themselves eligible; 15.0 percent did not consider it worth the trouble; 9.4 percent did not want the stigma attached and 16.7 percent did not know how to obtain.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC

28.

Percentage Distribution of Sample Households
and Population, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table A-1

Area	Households	Population
KMA	32.7	31.2
Other Towns	20.2	18.8
Rural	47.1	49.9
Jamaica	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Sample Population by Area, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table A-2

Area	Population Quintile				
	Poorest (N=1451)	2 (N=1451)	3 (N=1449)	4 (N=1454)	5 (N=1433)
KMA	6.7	19.0	28.2	37.2	47.7
Other Towns	14.9	15.4	13.1	22.4	22.6
Rural	78.4	65.6	58.7	40.4	29.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table A-3

Household Size (number of members)	Area			Jamaica
	KMA	Other Towns	Rural	
1	20.6	26.6	18.2	20.7
2	17.5	16.3	14.0	15.6
3	14.1	12.0	15.6	14.4
4	15.9	13.9	14.9	15.0
5	13.6	7.2	11.2	11.2
6	5.7	10.1	8.5	7.9
7	5.6	6.8	7.0	6.5
8 +	6.9	7.1	10.6	8.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Household Size, by Population Quintile
SLC November 1990

Table A-4

Household Size (Number of Members)	Population Quintile				
	Poorest (N=266)	2 (N=299)	3 (N=316)	4 (N=382)	5 (N=565)
1	6.0	12.0	11.7	16.5	39.3
2	9.8	11.0	11.7	17.3	19.3
3	12.0	14.1	14.2	16.5	15.0
4	16.5	13.7	17.1	15.5	12.9
5	12.0	10.4	15.8	13.9	6.7
6	12.0	11.4	9.5	7.9	3.9
7	9.8	10.7	7.6	7.9	1.8
8+	21.8	16.7	12.3	4.7	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Average Household Size, by Area, by Composition
SLC, November 1990

Table A-5

Area	Total average size	Adult males	Adult females	Children
KMA	3.73	1.18	1.32	1.23
Other Towns	3.63	1.14	1.28	1.21
Rural	4.12	1.32	1.33	1.47
Jamaica	3.92	1.24	1.32	1.35

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Average Household Size, by Sex of Household Head, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table A-6

Area	Sex of household Head							
	Male				Female			
	Total average size	Adult males	Adult females	Children	Total average size	Adult males	Adult females	Children
KMA	3.5	1.44	1.07	1.01	4.0	0.84	1.63	1.51
Other Towns	3.5	1.47	0.97	1.07	3.8	0.65	1.73	1.43
Rural area	4.0	1.57	1.13	1.34	4.2	0.96	1.62	1.67
Jamaica	3.8	1.51	1.08	1.18	4.1	0.86	1.65	1.57

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Average Household Size, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table A-7

Population quintile	Total average size	Adult males	Adult females	Children
1	5.45	1.43	1.69	2.33
2	4.85	1.31	1.51	2.03
3	4.59	1.38	1.59	1.62
4	3.81	1.29	1.30	1.22
5	2.54	1.03	0.91	0.59

Percentage Distribution of Population, by Age Group, by Sex, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table A-8

Age Group	Sex								Both Sexes
	Male				Female				
	Area				Area				
	KMA	Other Towns	Rural	Jamaica	KMA	Other Towns	Rural	Jamaica	
0-4	10.4	13.4	10.9	11.2	8.8	9.9	12.1	10.7	10.9
5-9	12.9	10.8	12.4	12.3	13.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	12.5
10-14	10.9	11.0	12.8	11.9	9.8	9.3	10.6	10.1	11.0
15-24	21.1	21.1	19.6	20.4	19.8	22.6	19.9	20.4	20.4
25-34	17.3	15.5	13.3	14.9	19.1	15.8	13.0	15.5	15.2
35-44	9.8	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.3	9.2	7.9	8.6	8.8
45-54	6.2	6.4	7.0	6.6	6.7	5.9	7.1	6.8	6.7
55-64	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.4	6.5	5.1	6.2	6.1	6.2
65+	5.3	7.2	8.7	7.4	6.6	9.7	10.5	9.1	8.3
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households with Females as Head
by Composition, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table A-9

Composition	Area			
	Jamaica	KMA	Other Towns	Rural
No man, no child	20.0	19.9	29.7	15.9
No man, with children	24.6	27.6	24.3	22.6
With man, no child	13.0	13.1	6.8	15.5
With man, with children	42.4	39.4	39.3	46.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households with Females as Head
by Composition, by Area
(Weighted by Household Size)
SLC, November 1990

Table A-10

Composition	Area			
	Jamaica	KMA	Other Towns	Rural
No man, no child	5.8	5.5	10.8	4.2
No man, with children	23.8	28.1	25.8	20.6
With man, no child	9.1	10.4	4.3	10.0
With man, with children	61.4	56.0	59.1	65.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Sex of Household Head
by Area, by Population Quintile

Table A-11

SLC November 1990

Area	Sex of Household Head		Total
	Male	Female	
KMA	56.0	44.0	100.0
Other Towns	59.9	40.1	100.0
Rural	59.6	40.4	100.0
Population Quintile			
Poorest (N=266)	52.3	47.7	100.0
2 (N=299)	57.5	42.5	100.0
3 (N=316)	53.5	46.5	100.0
4 (N=382)	57.1	42.9	100.0
5 (N=565)	65.8	34.2	100.0
Jamaica (N=1828)	58.5	41.5	100.0

NOTE: Figures for Areas adjusted for non-response

B. HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table B-1

Commodity Group	Area							
	Jamaica		KMA		Other Towns		Rural	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Percent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Percent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Percent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Percent of total
1. Food and beverages	4,046	53.1	5,159	48.9	4,261	52.1	3,269	58.8
2. Fuel and household supplies	540	7.1	634	6.0	660	8.1	435	7.8
3. Housing and household operational expenses	803	10.5	1,382	13.1	1,001	12.2	366	6.6
4. Household durable goods	163	2.1	205	1.9	188	2.3	128	2.3
5. Personal care	240	3.2	327	3.1	250	3.1	183	3.3
6. Health care	171	2.3	232	2.2	218	2.7	116	2.1
7. Clothing and footwear	793	10.4	1,203	11.4	749	9.2	554	10.0
8. Transportation	453	5.9	692	6.6	452	5.5	303	5.4
9. Education and recreation	258	3.4	461	4.4	264	3.2	129	2.3
10. Miscellaneous consumption	147	1.9	259	2.5	142	1.7	80	1.4
Total consumption expenditure	7,616	100.0	10,553	100.0	8,185	100.0	5,562	100.0
Non-consumption expenditure	311		446		453		173	
Total household expenditure	7,926		10,998		8,638		5,735	
Median Per Capita Consumption	5,324		7,330		6,347		4,248	

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response