



**JAMAICA SURVEY
OF
LIVING CONDITIONS
NOVEMBER, 1989**

A report on the
SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

in Jamaica

NOVEMBER 1989

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

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P R E F A C E

The November 1989 Survey of Living Conditions is the third round in a new series of surveys conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica with the cooperation of the Planning Institute of Jamaica. The first round of the survey was conducted in August 1988.

The Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) is designed to provide information to monitor household welfare from several perspectives - consumption, health, nutrition, and education status, the use of public services, housing, and the participation of households in governmental income support programs. The SLC sample is randomly drawn from the Labour Force Survey sample which allows for linkage of the two surveys in ways that expand the potential for policy analysis.

The Survey of Living Conditions has been instituted as a monitoring mechanism to examine the effectiveness of the Human resources Development Programme, though its usefulness is clearly even broader. The cost of the survey is met by the Government of Jamaica under financing from the World Bank's Social Sector Development Loan.

Questionnaire design was coordinated by the Population, Manpower and Social Planning Division of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ). The sample design, field work and data management were undertaken by the staff of the Surveys Division and the Computer Systems Division of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). Both Institutes acknowledge the effort made by all members of their staff who contributed to the survey and to the production of this report.

The Statistical Institute would like to take this opportunity to thank the households who gave so generously of their time, providing the information which has made this report possible.



Vernon James
Director General
STATIN
April, 1991

INTRODUCTION

The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) was developed specifically to gather data on the living conditions of Jamaicans, and in so doing monitor the impact of the different components of the Human Resources Development Program (HRDP) on the quality of life in Jamaica. The survey is funded by the Government of Jamaica with financing from the World Bank's Social Sector Development Loan.

This report is a brief overview of the findings obtained from the November 1989 round of the SLC (SLC89-2) conducted between November 1989 and January 1990. This was the third of four such surveys undertaken to date - the first in August 1988, the second in May-June 1989, and the fourth in November 1990. The surveys are conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) in collaboration with the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and with the assistance of the social sector government ministries.

The sample for the SLC is a subset of the sample for the Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted by STATIN. Since the SLC is conducted immediately after the October rounds of the LFS (except for the July 1989 SLC, which was conducted after the April round of the LFS), this facilitates the useful linkage of both surveys. The SLC89-2 sample covered two-thirds of the LFS sample (which has been the largest so far), while the other rounds covered only one-third of the LFS sample.

DESCRIPTION

The survey instrument for the SLC was a household questionnaire divided into 17 parts. These were:-

- PART A: General Health of all household members age 14 years and older
- PART B: General Health of all household members
- PART C: Education of all household members age 3 years and older
- PART D: Anthropometrics - for all children 0-59 months
- PART E: Daily Expenses
- PART F: Consumption Expenditures
- PART G: Non-Consumption Expenditures
- PART H: Food Expenses
- PART I: Consumption of Home Production & Food received as gift
- PART J: Housing and Related Expenses
- PART K: Inventory of Durable Goods
- PART L: Miscellaneous Income
- PART M: Food Stamps
- PART N: Distance to Public Services
- PART O: Fertility among women 15 - 45 years
- PART P: Last Pregnancy Detail
- ROSTER (of all members of household)

For the SLC89-2 round of surveys, emphasis was placed on Health.¹ This means that the sections dealing with health (i.e. PART A and PART B) were expanded to include more questions than in earlier rounds; PART O and PART P were added to the basic questionnaire for this round. The doubling of the sample size was, therefore, done with the aim of increasing the level of reliability of the results.

COVERAGE

A total of 3,950 households were covered in the SLC89-2; however, 89 questionnaires were rejected because of the refusal by some respondents to answer some or all of the questions. On the other hand, 45 questionnaires for which data entry was incomplete were re-entered, while corrections were made to a few questionnaires in which inconsistencies were observed.² Therefore, 3,861 household questionnaires were considered in the final processing - 1,074 from the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), 738 from Other Towns, and 2,043 from Rural areas.

QUINTILE FORMATION

Quintiles were calculated on the basis of Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, and are at the individual (i.e. population) level and not at the household level. Quintile 1 represents the poorest 20 percent of the population while Quintile 5 represents the wealthiest 20 percent. Consumption expenditure items only were considered for the compilation of the Per Capita Annual Expenditure for a household.

COMPARISON WITH EARLIER ROUNDS

It is noted that similar methods of data screening and area formation (i.e. in classifying an area as KMA, Other Town, or Rural) were not followed in processing the earlier two rounds of the SLC and the SLC89-2. The major discrepancy has been in the area formations of KMA and Other Towns (see Table 1), and any attempt at comparison

1. THERE WAS NO AREA OF MAJOR EMPHASIS IN THE JULY 1989 SLC SURVEY; HOWEVER, THE NOVEMBER 1990 ROUND CONCENTRATED ON EDUCATION, WHILE THE NOVEMBER 1991 ROUND WILL CONCENTRATE ON HOUSING.

2. THE MEAN AND THE STANDARD DEVIATION WERE CALCULATED FOR (I) THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE SPENT ON FOOD, AND (II) THE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENDITURE SPENT ON MEALS AWAY FROM HOME. ALL QUESTIONNAIRES FOR WHICH THE VALUES OF THESE TWO VARIABLES EXCEEDED TWO STANDARD DEVIATIONS WERE THEN SELECTED FOR CLOSER SCRUTINY.

should (at least) include the revision of the area divisions to conform to the method followed in the SLC89-2. The current practice in STATIN (and which was done in the SLC89-2) is to include Spanish Town and Portmore in KMA. Apparently there was some amount of uncertainty in the previous two rounds; therefore, care should be taken when comparing the results of the SLC89-2 with those published for the earlier rounds.

Distribution of Sample Population by Area Divisions

Table A

Area	Percentage of Population Sample		
	Aug '88	Jul '89	Nov '89
KMA	35.8	22.2	26.9
Other Towns	8.8	21.3	18.2
Rural	55.4	56.5	54.9

All Jamaica	100.0	100.0	100.0

A set of basic tables covering the primary indicators of the level of living conditions are presented in this report. These tables are grouped into five sections - Section 1 deals with Consumption, Section 2 with Housing, Section 3 with Education, Section 4 with Health, and Section 5 with Nutrition. The tables included in Section 5 were compiled by personnel at the World Bank, which explains the difference in lay-out of these tables.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

The mean per capita consumption for All Jamaica as measured by the SLC89-2 was \$6,304, while it was \$8,671 (or 37.6 percent higher) for KMA, \$7,080 (or 12.3 percent higher) for Other Towns, and \$4,889 (or 22.4 percent lower) for Rural areas (Table 1.1).

Per Capita Annual Household Consumption Expenditure in Jamaica

Table 1.1A

	Per capita Annual Household Consumption Expenditure			
	Jul '89	Nov '89	variation	CPI variation
	J\$	J\$	%	%
Food	2786	3410	+22.4	8.6
Non-Food	2795	2894	+3.5	6.9

Total	5581	6304	+13.0	7.9

Percentage on Food	49.9	54.1		

It was observed that the expenditure devoted to food increased from 49.9 percent in July 1989 to 54.1 per cent in the November 1989. This is partly due to the increase in food prices and also to the reduction in home-grown consumption due to the damages to Domestic Agriculture caused by Hurricane Gilbert - the effects of which were still being felt in the latter part of 1989. It should be noted that home-grown produce is generally valued at farm-gate prices; therefore, as a result of the factors mentioned above, the increase in expenditure on purchased food meant that households would devote a lower percentage of their consumption expenditure on non-food items.

Between the July 1989 and the November 1989 rounds, the per capita annual household consumption expenditure increased by 13.0 percent at current prices. About 8.0 percent of this increased could be explained by the rise in the Consumer Price Index for All Jamaica for this period. The remaining 5.0 percent could be partly due to the sampling variation and partly to the fact that the editing procedures were not identical. Hence, no definitive conclusions can be drawn on the movements in the per capita household consumption expenditure.

Table 1.2 shows that 81.0 percent of the poorest 20 percent of the population (first quintile) were in the rural areas, while 46.0 percent of the wealthiest 20 percent (i.e. the fifth quintile) resided in the KMA. Households with males as head formed the greater proportion in all quintiles (Table 1.3), with 66 percent of those households in the wealthiest quintile having males as head of the households. The highest proportion of female-headed households in any quintile was 49.0 percent in Quintile 2.

HOUSING

The household characteristics from the SLC89-2 data indicated an average household size of 4.26 persons for All Jamaica (Table 2.1), compared to 4.37 in the July '89 round and 4.25 in the 1984 Household Expenditure Survey. The household size was highest in the rural areas with 4.42 persons per household followed by 4.11 in the KMA, and 4.02 in Other Towns.

There was an average of 1.35 adult males, 1.40 adult females, and 1.52 children per household in the SLC89-2, compared to 1.33, 1.46 and 1.58 (respectively) in the July '89 round. The KMA had, on average, more adult females (1.46) than adult males (1.29) per household, while the reverse was true in the rural areas - 1.41 adult males against 1.37 adult females.

As is the usual trend, the poorest households had more persons per household when compared to the wealthier households. Table 2.2 shows that there were 6.18 persons per

household in Quintile 1 while there were only 2.85 persons in Quintile 5. It is also shown that there were more adult females in the poorer households (1.84 adult females as against 1.58 adult males in Quintile 1) than in the wealthier households (1.04 adult females as against 1.16 adult males in Quintile 5). There were also more children (those 14 years and younger) in the poorer households (2.75 in Quintile 1) than in the wealthier households (0.66 in Quintile 5).

With respect to the sex of household heads, Table 2.3 shows that 57.78 percent of the households covered in the SLC89-2 were headed by males, which was 15.56 percent more than the 42.22 percent headed by females. KMA and Other Towns had about the same proportion (54.09 percent and 54.66 percent, respectively) of households headed by males, while the rural areas had 21.72 percent more households headed by males (60.86 percent) than female-headed households (39.14 percent).

A majority of the female-headed households had at least one man (i.e. a male over 14 years old), with or without children, in the households (Table 2.4 and Table 2.5). This is also true for all area divisions and All Jamaica. Table 2.5 indicate that more than half (53.11 percent) the number of female-headed households in the rural areas were "With Man, With Children"; while in the KMA it was 46.46 percent. There were only 6.64 percent of the female-headed households with "No Man, No Child".

The owner-occupied houses accounted for 63.9 percent of the total number of houses covered in the survey (Table 2.6). Of the 36.1 percent of the households living in rented houses, a vast majority (22.1 percent) had rented their houses from private individuals. Among the area divisions, KMA had the lowest percentage (41.9) of owner-occupied houses, followed by 60.4 in Other towns, and 76.8 in rural areas.

Table 2.7 shows that for each quintile there were more owner-occupied houses than rented houses, with 81.4 percent in the first quintile and steadily decreasing to 51.7 percent in the fifth quintile. However, the percentage of rented houses declined gradually from 32.7 in Quintile 5 to 7.9 in Quintile 1.

For Sources of Drinking Water Table 2.8 shows that 34.0 percent of the households in All Jamaica had indoor faucets. By area, the percentage was 62.7 for the KMA, 40.4 for Other Towns, and 16.5 for Rural. In the KMA and Other Towns, the next major source of drinking water to Indoor Faucet was Outdoor Faucet (31.8 and 29.1 percent, respectively), whereas in the rural areas the main source of drinking water fell in the Other category (37.1 percent) - which would

include rivers, ponds, rain, etc - followed by Public Standpipe (31.8 percent). In Table 2.9 the majority (54.6 percent) of the wealthier households had indoor faucets while the poorest 20 percent relied heavily (80.7 percent) on public standpipes and Other sources for drinking water.

For purposes of the survey, "having electricity" was defined as having an electrical generator or being legally connected to the public power supply (i.e. having a meter). Therefore, electricity was available to 60.6 percent of households in All Jamaica (Table 2.11), while 81.8 percent of the households in the KMA and 65.9 percent in Other Towns had. Only 47.5 percent of the rural households had electricity. Table 2.12 shows that 80.1 percent of the households in Quintile 5 had electricity, which gradually fell to 25.9 percent in Quintile 1; this indicated that households were more likely to acquire electricity as they become wealthier.

EDUCATION

School enrollment of children 3-11 years old in All Jamaica showed a very high level (82.4 percent) in the Primary\Preparatory school category (Table 3.1). This percentage was more or less maintained in all area divisions. In the 12-14 years age-group 72.9 percent of those children were enrolled in High\Secondary schools for All Jamaica, 78.8 percent for the KMA, 75.6 percent for Other Towns, and 70.0 percent for Rural areas.

Non-enrollment of children for All Jamaica accounted for only 4.1 per cent in the 3-11 yrs age-group and 5.8 percent in the 12-14 yrs age-group.

The high levels of enrollment in Primary\Preparatory schools of the 3-11 year old children, and in High\Secondary schools of the 12-14 year olds, would appear to have spanned geographical and socio-economic barriers in Jamaica (Table 3.2). The time during which this information was obtained, however, may have had a significant influence on the responses.

HEALTH

The level of immunization among children 0-59 months old was high in all areas and quintiles (Table 4.1). All Jamaica had an 81.0 percent coverage of children receiving at least three O.P.V, 81.4 percent receiving at least three D.P.T, 94.7 percent receiving B.C.G, and 78.9 percent receiving immunization against measles.

The percentages of persons who had an illness and/or an injury within the 4-week reference period prior to the survey and who sought any kind of medical care are shown in Table 4.3. The figures indicate that 49.0 percent of the respondents in All Jamaica sought medical care, and that the wealthier people, those residing in the KMA, females, babies

(under one year old) and those 40 years and older were more inclined to seek medical care.

Respondents indicated that the health provider most frequently utilized during the same 4-week period were the private practitioners (Table 4.4), with persons visiting this provider 52.12 percent of the time. The next provider most frequently used were the public health centers (18.65 percent), and the public hospitals were used 19.47 percent of the time.

Indications given by Table 4.5 is that, generally, people tended to favour private health facilities (i.e. non-public health facilities). The only exceptions are the people in the lowest 20 percent of the consumption quintile (i.e. Quintile 1), and babies under one year old.

THE TABLES

- CONSUMPTION

Table 1.1
Per Capita Consumption, by Area

	JAMAICA	AREA		
		Kingston M.A.	Other Towns	Rural
Per Capita Consumption (JA\$/year)	6,303.75	8,671.17	7,079.99	4,888.87
Food (JA\$/year)	3,409.58	4,301.91	3,504.09	2,941.44
Non-Food (JA\$/year)	2,894.24	4,369.90	3,575.91	1,947.13
Proportion Devoted to Food (%)	54.1	49.6	49.5	60.2
Regional index (%)	100.0	137.6	112.3	77.6

Table 1.2
Area by Consumption Quintile

AREA	TOTAL	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					Mean Per Capita Expend- iture (J\$/Ye- ar)
		1	2	3	4	5	Mean
		%	%	%	%	%	
Kingston Metro	26.9	7.5	16.8	25.1	39.0	46.3	8,671
Other Towns	18.1	11.8	15.9	21.3	21.2	20.2	7,080
Rural	55.0	80.7	67.2	53.6	39.8	33.5	4,889

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

1 - CONSUMPTION

Table 1.3
Sex of Head by Consumption Quintile

SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD	TOTAL	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					Mean Per Capita Expenditure (J\$/Year)
		1	2	3	4	5	
		%	%	%	%	%	
							MEAN
Male	57.7	53.4	50.8	52.6	58.2	66.0	9,316
Female	42.3	46.6	49.2	47.4	41.8	34.0	6,982

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

Table 2.1
Average Household Size and Composition, by Area

	TOTAL (size)	Adult Male	Adult Female	Children
	MEAN	MEAN	MEAN	MEAN
AREA				
Kingston Metro	4.11	1.29	1.46	1.36
Other Towns	4.04	1.25	1.39	1.41
Rural	4.42	1.41	1.37	1.63
All Jamaica	4.26	1.35	1.40	1.52

Table 2.2
Average Household Size and Composition, by Quintile

	TOTAL	Adult Male	Adult Female	Children
	MEAN	MEAN	MEAN	MEAN
POPULATION QUINTILE OF PER CAP. EXP.				
1	6.18	1.58	1.84	2.75
2	5.38	1.54	1.66	2.19
3	4.73	1.42	1.54	1.76
4	3.86	1.27	1.33	1.26
5	2.85	1.16	1.04	0.66
All Jamaica	4.26	1.35	1.40	1.52

Table 2.3
Sex of Household Head, by Area

	Sex of Household Head	
	Male	Female
	%	%
AREA		
Kingston Metro	54.09	45.91
Other Towns	54.66	45.34
Rural	60.86	39.14
All Jamaica	57.78	42.22

Table 2.4
Composition of Female Headed Households, by Area
(Weighted by Household Size)

	AREA			TOTAL
	KINGSTON METRO	OTHER TOWNS	RURAL	
	%	%	%	
Kind				
No Man, No Child	2.15	3.42	1.68	2.12
No Man, with Children	10.93	9.51	8.04	9.09
With Man, No Child	19.87	17.09	15.70	17.07
With Man, With Children	67.04	69.98	74.58	71.72

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

2 - HOUSING

Table 2.5
Composition of Female Headed Households, by Area
(Non-Weighted)

	AREA			TOTAL
	KINGSTON METRO	OTHER TOWNS	RURAL	
	%	%	%	
Kind				
No Man, No Child	6.80	9.76	5.43	6.64
No Man, with Children	11.55	10.30	8.22	9.54
With Man, No Child	35.20	34.15	33.25	33.96
With Man, With Children	46.46	45.80	53.11	49.86

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

2 - HOUSING

Table 2.6
Tenure of Ownership by Area

	TOTAL	AREA		
		Kings- ton Metro	Other Towns	Rural
		%	%	%
RENTAL STATUS				
Owned by Household Member	63.9	41.9	60.4	76.8
Rented from a Relative	1.8	2.8	1.6	1.3
Rented from a Private Employer	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.6
Rented from a Public Agency	1.3	3.1	1.2	0.4
Rented from a Private Individ./Agency	22.1	38.2	26.2	12.2
Other	8.8	10.8	8.9	7.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

2 - HOUSING

Table 2.7
Tenure of Ownership by Quintile

	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5
	%	%	%	%	%	%
RENTAL STATUS						
Owned by Household Member	63.9	81.4	74.6	67.8	59.3	51.7
Rented from a Relative	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3
Rented from a Private Employer	2.1	1.1	1.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Rented from a Public Agency	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.8
Rented from a Private Indiv./Agency	22.1	7.9	12.4	18.1	26.5	32.7
Other	8.8	7.9	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

2 - HOUSING

Table 2.8
Source of Drinking Water by Area

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	AREA			
	TOTAL	Kingston Metro	Other Towns	Rural
	%	%	%	%
Indoor Faucet	34.0	62.7	40.4	16.5
Outdoor Faucet	22.2	31.8	29.1	14.6
Public Standpipe	21.1	3.2	17.3	31.8
Other	22.8	2.3	13.2	37.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.9
Source of Drinking Water by Quintile

SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Indoor Faucet	34.0	8.6	14.2	28.5	39.6	54.6
Outdoor Faucet	22.2	10.7	22.6	28.9	25.7	20.7
Public Standpipe	21.1	41.4	29.4	19.9	17.9	10.6
Other	22.8	39.3	33.8	22.7	16.9	14.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

Table 2.10
Toilet Use by Area

	AREA			
	TOTAL	Kingston Metro	Other Towns	Rural
	%	%	%	%
TOILET USE				
Exclusive Use	75.6	62.2	71.8	84.1
Shared	21.1	35.4	25.9	11.8
Other	3.3	2.4	2.3	4.1
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2.11
Electricity Availability by Area

	AREA			
	TOTAL	Kingston Metro	Other Towns	Rural
	%	%	%	%
ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE				
Electricity	60.6	81.8	65.9	47.5
No Electricity	39.4	18.2	34.1	52.5
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

2 - HOUSING

Table 2.12
Electricity Availability by Quintile

	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					
	TOTAL	1	2	3	4	5
	%	%	%	%	%	%
ELECTRICITY AVAILABLE						
Electricity	60.6	25.9	44.1	59.7	67.7	80.1
No Electricity	39.4	74.1	55.9	40.3	32.3	19.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

3 - EDUCATION

Table 3.1
School Enrollment, by Level and Area

Age Class 3 - 11 years

	AREA			
	ALL JAMAICA	Kingston Metro	Other Towns	Rural
	%	%	%	%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Basic\Nursery	6.3	6.5	7.3	5.8
Primary\Prep.	82.4	82.6	82.6	82.2
High\Secondary	7.2	6.8	7.1	7.5
None	4.1	4.0	3.0	4.5
ALL JAMAICA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age Class 12 - 14 years

	AREA			
	ALL JAMAICA	Kingston Metro	Other Towns	Rural
	%	%	%	%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT				
Basic\Nursery	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3
Primary\Prep.	20.0	14.0	17.3	23.0
High\Secondary	72.9	78.8	75.6	70.0
None	5.8	5.6	6.1	5.7
ALL JAMAICA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

3 - EDUCATION

Table 3.2
School Enrollment, by Level and Quintile

Age Class 3 - 11 years

	ALL JAMAICA	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE				
		1	2	3	4	5
		%	%	%	%	%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT						
Basic\Nursery	6.2	7.7	6.2	5.0	6.4	5.6
Primary\Prep.	82.4	81.3	83.5	88.2	80.1	77.1
High\Secondary	7.2	6.5	7.5	4.2	9.0	10.2
None	4.1	4.5	2.8	2.6	4.5	7.1
ALL JAMAICA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Age Class 12 - 14 years

	ALL JAMAICA	CONSUMPTION QUINTILE				
		1	2	3	4	5
		%	%	%	%	%
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT						
Basic\Nursery	1.3	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.4
Primary\Prep.	20.0	25.2	18.8	24.5	14.7	12.3
High\Secondary	72.9	67.2	73.7	71.1	77.7	78.3
None	5.8	6.5	5.6	3.2	6.6	8.0
ALL JAMAICA	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

4 - HEALTH

Table 4.1
Vaccination Coverage, by Quintile and Area

	% receiving 3 O.P.V., or more	% receiving 3 D.P.T., or more	% covered B.C.G.	% covered Measles
	%	%	%	%
AREA				
1	81.75	82.46	95.23	79.62
2	79.31	79.31	94.81	76.74
3	81.24	81.59	94.49	79.20
CONSUMPTION QUINTILE				
1	77.78	78.29	93.52	77.55
2	79.22	79.22	93.85	76.49
3	84.03	84.31	94.94	81.74
4	84.13	84.52	97.20	83.06
5	82.27	83.25	95.57	75.86
ALL JAMAICA	81.03	81.41	94.74	78.87

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

Table 4.2
Self Reported Illness or Injury

	% Reporting Illness or Injury (1)
CONSUMPTION QUINTILE	
1	18.8
2	17.0
3	17.2
4	16.6
5	19.1
AREA	
Kingston Metro	12.8
Other Towns	23.0
Rural	19.0
SEX	
Male	15.7
Female	20.0
AGE CLASS	
0	22.4
1 - 4	26.2
5 - 13	13.0
14 - 39	11.8
40 - 59	18.2
60+	30.7
ALL JAMAICA	17.7

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

Table 4.3
Self Reported Illness or Injury

	Mean Days of Illness or Injury (2)	Mean Days of Impairment (3)	% Seeking Medical Care (4)
CONSUMPTION QUINTILE			
1	12.4	6.6	43.7
2	11.7	5.6	49.8
3	12.3	5.5	47.5
4	11.2	5.5	52.7
5	9.4	4.3	51.6
AREA			
Kingston Metro	10.4	4.5	56.7
Other Towns	10.8	4.6	45.5
Rural	12.0	6.2	47.2
SEX			
Male	10.9	5.1	44.7
Female	11.8	5.8	52.8
AGE CLASS			
0	9.3	3.9	63.2
1 - 4	7.8	3.2	45.6
5 - 13	8.8	3.6	42.7
14 - 39	8.6	3.9	47.9
40 - 59	10.8	4.7	50.2
60+	15.6	8.3	50.6
ALL JAMAICA	11.4	5.5	49.0

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

4 - HEALTH

Table 4.4
Choice of a Provider and Mean Cost

FACILITY	Frequency of use (%)	Cost of the Service
		Mean
Public Hospital - Interned	2.61	58.25
Public Hospital - Outpatient	16.86	11.82
Private Hospital - Interned	0.41	299.67
Private Hospital - Outpatient	1.95	117.39
Public Health Center	18.65	4.04
Private Health Center	2.93	40.25
Private Doctor's Office	52.12	76.23
Patient's Home	0.57	5.71
Other	3.91	18.86

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

Table 4.5
Source and Level of Care, by Patient Characteristics

	SOURCE OF CARE		LEVEL OF CARE		
	Public (%)	Private (%)	Primary (%)	Outpatient (%)	Hospitalization (%)
CONSUMPTION QUINTILE					
1	50.7	47.4	74.0	20.9	2.8
2	46.7	51.8	76.4	16.9	3.1
3	44.1	53.8	73.5	19.7	2.9
4	35.7	62.5	74.3	20.6	2.9
5	24.2	75.2	79.5	16.6	3.0
AREA					
Kingston Metro	39.9	58.9	66.0	27.7	3.7
Other Towns	38.3	60.1	74.9	19.8	3.3
Rural	38.6	59.7	80.7	14.3	2.4
AGE CLASS					
0	61.4	38.6	72.9	25.7	0.0
1 - 4	48.8	50.0	80.2	14.5	2.9
5 - 13	46.5	51.6	72.1	22.3	1.9
14 - 39	32.6	66.4	77.6	16.8	3.3
40 - 59	29.2	67.7	75.0	19.3	2.6
60+	34.6	63.9	74.7	19.3	4.5
SEX					
Male	37.7	60.5	73.6	19.8	3.8
Female	39.7	58.9	77.2	18.2	2.4
All Jamaica	38.9	59.6	75.7	18.9	2.9

Source: Survey of Living Conditions, 1989-2 SLC

5 - NutritionTABLE 5.1GOMEZ SCALEWFA BY SEX

	WFA(WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)		SEX(SEX: 1-MALE 2-FEMALE)	
FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
< 60%	8 0.50 66.67 0.95	4 0.25 33.33 0.52	12 0.74	
60%-75%	17 1.06 42.50 2.03	23 1.43 57.50 2.98	40 2.48	
75%-90%	221 13.72 53.64 26.37	191 11.86 46.36 24.71	412 25.57	
> 90%	592 36.75 51.61 70.64	555 34.45 48.39 71.80	1147 71.20	
TOTAL	838 52.02	773 47.98	1611 100.00	

5. NutritionTABLE 5.2GOMEZ SCALEWFA BY AGE

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	WFA(WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)						TOTAL
	0-5 MOS	6-11 MOS	12-23 MOS	24-35 MOS	36-47 MOS	48-69 MOS	
< 60%	1	0	5	2	1	3	12
	0.06	0.00	0.31	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.74
	8.33	0.00	41.67	16.67	8.33	25.00	
	0.64	0.00	1.54	0.61	0.31	0.93	
60%-75%	4	5	9	6	4	12	40
	0.25	0.31	0.56	0.37	0.25	0.74	2.48
	10.00	12.50	22.50	15.00	10.00	30.00	
	2.55	3.27	2.78	1.82	1.23	3.74	
75%-90%	12	28	94	84	95	99	412
	0.74	1.74	5.88	5.21	5.90	6.15	25.57
	2.91	8.80	22.82	20.39	23.06	24.03	
	7.64	18.30	29.01	25.45	29.14	30.84	
> 90%	140	120	216	238	226	207	1147
	8.69	7.46	13.41	14.77	14.03	12.85	21.20
	12.21	10.46	18.83	20.75	19.70	18.05	
	89.17	78.43	66.87	72.12	69.33	64.49	
TOTAL	157	163	324	330	326	321	1611
	9.75	9.50	20.11	20.48	20.24	19.93	100.00

5 - NutritionTABLE 5.3WHO STANDARDSWFA BY SEX

WFA(WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)

SEX(SEX: 1-MALE 2-FEMALE)

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
< 60Z	8 0.50 66.67 0.95	4 0.25 33.33 0.52	12 0.74
60Z-80Z	57 3.54 54.29 6.80	48 2.98 45.71 6.21	105 6.52
> 80Z	773 47.98 51.74 92.24	721 44.75 48.26 93.27	1494 92.74
TOTAL	838 52.02	773 47.98	1611 100.00

5 - Nutrition

TABLE 5.4

WHO STANDARDSWFA BY AGE

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	WFA(WEIGHT-FOR-AGE)						TOTAL
	AGE(AGE - MONTHS)						
	0-5 MOS	6-11 MOS	12-23 MOS	24-25 MOS	36-47 MOS	48-59 MOS	
< 60%	1	0	5	2	1	3	12
	0.06	0.00	0.31	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.74
	8.33	0.00	41.67	16.67	8.33	25.00	
	0.64	0.00	1.54	0.61	0.31	0.93	
60%-90%	6	10	29	18	14	28	105
	0.37	0.62	1.80	1.12	0.87	1.74	6.52
	5.71	9.62	27.62	17.14	13.33	26.67	
	3.82	6.54	8.96	5.45	4.29	8.72	
> 80%	150	143	290	310	311	290	1494
	9.31	8.88	18.00	19.24	19.30	18.00	92.74
	10.04	9.57	19.41	20.75	20.82	19.41	
	95.54	93.46	89.51	93.94	95.40	90.34	
TOTAL	157	153	324	330	326	321	1611
	9.75	9.50	20.11	20.48	20.24	19.93	100.00

5 - NutritionTABLE 5.5HEIGHT-FOR-AGE STANDARDSHFA BY SEX :

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	HFA(HEIGHT-FOR-AGE)		SEX(SEX: 1-MALE 2-FEMALE)	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
< 85%	11	10		
	0.68	0.62		
	52.38	47.62		
	1.31	1.29		
85%-90%	14	11		
	0.87	0.68		
	56.00	44.00		
	1.67	1.42		
> 90%	813	752		
	50.47	46.68		
	51.95	48.05		
	97.02	97.28		
TOTAL	838	773	1611	
	62.02	47.98	100.00	

5 - Nutrition

TABLE 5.6.

HEIGHT-FOR-AGE STANDARDSHFA BY AGE

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	<u>HFA(HEIGHT-FOR-AGE)</u>						<u>AGE(AGE - MONTHS)</u>	TOTAL
	0-5 MOS	6-11 MOS	12-23 MOS	24-35 MOS	36-47 MOS	48-59 MOS		
< 85%	2	2	9	3	3	2	21	
	0.12	0.12	0.56	0.19	0.19	0.31	1.30	
	9.52	9.52	42.86	14.29	14.29	9.52		
	1.27	1.31	2.78	0.91	0.92	0.62		
85%-90%	0	2	8	2	8	5	25	
	0.00	0.12	0.50	0.12	0.50	0.31	1.55	
	0.00	8.00	32.00	8.00	32.00	20.00		
	0.00	1.31	2.47	0.61	2.45	1.56		
> 90%	155	149	307	325	315	314	1565	
	9.62	9.25	19.06	20.17	19.55	19.49	97.14	
	9.90	9.52	19.62	20.77	20.13	20.06		
	98.73	97.39	94.75	98.48	96.63	97.82		
TOTAL	157	153	324	330	326	321	1611	
	9.75	9.50	10.11	20.48	20.24	19.93	100.00	

5 - NutritionTABLE 5.7WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT STANDARDSWFH BY SEX

WFH(WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT)

SEX(SEX: 1-MALE 2-FEMALE)

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
< 70%	7 0.44 63.64 0.84	4 0.25 36.36 0.52	11 0.69
70%-80%	11 0.69 45.83 1.32	13 0.81 54.17 1.69	24 1.50
> 80%	815 50.84 51.98 97.84	753 46.97 48.02 97.79	1568 97.82
TOTAL	833 51.97	770 48.03	1603 100.00

5 - Nutrition

TABLE 5.8

WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT STANDARDSWFH BY AGE

FREQUENCY PERCENT ROW PCT COL PCT	<u>WFH(WEIGHT-FOR-HEIGHT)</u>						<u>AGE(AGE - MONTHS)</u>	TOTAL
	0-5 MOS	6-11 MOS	12-23 MOS	24-35 MOS	36-47 MOS	48-59 MOS		
< 70%	4	0	2	1	1	3	11	
	0.25	0.00	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.69	
	36.36	0.00	18.18	9.09	9.09	27.27		
	2.63	0.00	0.62	0.30	0.31	0.93		
70%-80%	2	3	6	4	1	8	24	
	0.12	0.19	0.37	0.25	0.06	0.50	1.50	
	8.33	12.50	25.00	16.67	4.17	33.33		
	1.32	1.99	1.85	1.22	0.31	2.49		
> 80%	146	148	316	324	324	310	1568	
	9.11	9.23	19.71	20.21	20.21	19.34	97.82	
	9.31	9.44	20.15	20.66	20.66	19.77		
	96.05	98.01	97.53	98.48	99.39	96.57		
TOTAL	152	151	324	329	326	310	1603	
	9.48	9.42	20.21	20.52	20.34	20.02	100.00	

FREQUENCY MISSING - 8

