

Mean per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table B-2

| 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. Meat,poultry and fish | 1,034 | 25.6 | 1,162 | 22.5 | 1,163 | 27.3 | 906 | 27.7 |
| 2. Dairy products | 438 | 10.8 | 544 | 10.5 | 487 | 11.4 | 352 | 10.8 |
| 3. Oils and fats | 102 | 2.5 | 111 | 2.2 | 109 | 2.6 | 94 | 2.9 |
| 4. Cereals and cereal products | 448 | 11.1 | 484 | 9.4 | 468 | 11.0 | 419 | 12.8 |
| 5. Starchy roots and tubers | 282 | 7.0 | 242 | 4.7 | 239 | 5.6 | 323 | 9.9 |
| 6. Vegetables | 173 | 4.3 | 236 | 4.6 | 196 | 4.6 | 124 | 3.8 |
| 7. Fruits | 120 | 3.0 | 146 | 2.8 | 143 | 3.4 | 95 | 2.9 |
| 8. Sugar/sweets | 106 | 2.6 | 105 | 2.0 | 116 | 2.7 | 103 | 3.2 |
| 9. Miscellaneous food | 249 | 6.2 | 310 | 6.0 | 259 | 6.1 | 207 | 6.3 |
| 10. Beverages | 205 | 5.0 | 275 | 5.3 | 205 | 4.8 | 161 | 4.9 |
| 11. Meals away from home | 889 | 22.0 | 1,543 | 29.9 | 875 | 20.5 | 484 | 14.8 |
| Total Food | 4,046 | 100.0 | 5,159 | 100.0 | 4,261 | 100.0 | 3,269 | 100.0 |

NOTE: (i) Figures adjusted for non-response (ii) Beverages include breakfast drinks

Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table B-3

| Commodity Group | Population Quintile | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Quintile 1 | | Quintile 2 | | Quintile 3 | | Quintile 4 | | Quintile 5 | |
| | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total | 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 | 1,420 | 62.8 | 2,354 | 62.7 | 3,216 | 60.6 | 4,432 | 57.3 | 7,930 | 47.8 |
| 2. Fuel and household supplies | 181 | 8.0 | 334 | 8.9 | 426 | 8.0 | 585 | 7.6 | 1,063 | 6.4 |
| 3. Housing and household operational expenses | 92 | 4.1 | 152 | 4.0 | 340 | 6.4 | 640 | 8.3 | 2,249 | 13.6 |
| 4. Household durable goods | 25 | 1.1 | 48 | 1.3 | 56 | 1.1 | 114 | 1.5 | 511 | 3.1 |
| 5. Personal care | 79 | 3.5 | 126 | 3.3 | 167 | 3.1 | 268 | 3.5 | 491 | 3.0 |
| 6. Health care | 43 | 1.9 | 75 | 2.0 | 87 | 1.6 | 156 | 2.0 | 441 | 2.7 |
| 7. Clothing and footwear | 283 | 12.5 | 417 | 11.1 | 606 | 11.4 | 843 | 10.9 | 1,575 | 9.5 |
| 8. Transportation | 64 | 2.8 | 103 | 2.7 | 207 | 3.9 | 353 | 4.6 | 1,300 | 7.8 |
| 9. Education and recreation | 47 | 2.1 | 88 | 2.4 | 129 | 2.4 | 243 | 3.1 | 650 | 3.9 |
| 10. Miscellaneous consumption | 28 | 1.2 | 57 | 1.5 | 74 | 1.4 | 108 | 1.4 | 379 | 2.3 |
| Total consumption expenditure | 2,263 | 100.0 | 3,754 | 100.0 | 5,308 | 100.0 | 7,741 | 100.0 | 16,588 | 100.0 |
| Non-consumption expenditure | 26 | | 90 | | 104 | | 210 | | 948 | |
| Total household expenditure | 2,290 | | 3,844 | | 5,412 | | 7,952 | | 17,536 | |

Mean Per Capita Food Consumption, by Commodity Group, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table B-4

| Commodity Group | Population Quintile | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Quintile 1 | | Quintile 2 | | Quintile 3 | | Quintile 4 | | Quintile 5 | |
| | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total | 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. Meat,poultry and fish | 374 | 26.3 | 641 | 27.2 | 873 | 27.1 | 1,165 | 26.3 | 1,960 | 24.7 |
| 2. Dairy products | 138 | 9.7 | 242 | 10.3 | 346 | 10.8 | 476 | 10.7 | 879 | 11.1 |
| 3. Oils and fats | 52 | 3.7 | 75 | 3.2 | 91 | 2.8 | 116 | 2.6 | 171 | 2.2 |
| 4. Cereals and cereal products | 241 | 17.0 | 342 | 14.5 | 391 | 12.2 | 496 | 11.2 | 727 | 9.2 |
| 5. Starchy roots and tubers | 170 | 12.0 | 234 | 9.9 | 261 | 8.1 | 318 | 7.2 | 457 | 5.8 |
| 6. Vegetables | 56 | 3.9 | 95 | 4.0 | 132 | 4.1 | 183 | 4.1 | 352 | 4.4 |
| 7. Fruits | 39 | 2.8 | 61 | 2.6 | 89 | 2.8 | 131 | 3.0 | 253 | 3.2 |
| 8. Sugar/sweets | 59 | 4.1 | 82 | 3.5 | 97 | 3.0 | 110 | 2.5 | 171 | 2.2 |
| 9. Miscellaneous food | 98 | 6.9 | 176 | 7.5 | 212 | 6.6 | 276 | 6.2 | 436 | 5.5 |
| 10. Beverages | 42 | 2.9 | 97 | 4.1 | 137 | 4.3 | 200 | 4.5 | 502 | 6.3 |
| 11. Meals away from home | 152 | 10.7 | 310 | 13.2 | 589 | 18.3 | 962 | 21.7 | 2,022 | 25.5 |
| Total Food | 1,420 | 100.0 | 2,354 | 100.0 | 3,216 | 100.0 | 4,432 | 100.0 | 7,930 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Beverages include breakfast drinks

Distribution of Consumption by Population Decile
SLC, November 1990

Table B-5

| Population Decile | Percent Share in National Consumption | | Mean per capita annual Consumption | | Minimum and Maximum per capita consumption | | Mean per capita Food consumption in SLC 90 | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|-------------|--|--------------|--|------------------------------|
| | SLC 89-2 | SLC-90 | SLC 89-2 (\$) | SLC-90 (\$) | Minimum (\$) | Maximum (\$) | Amount (\$) | Percent of total consumption |
| 1 | 1.89 | 2.53 | 1,194 | 1,796 | 239 | 2,396 | 1,137 | 63.3 |
| 2 | 3.16 | 3.85 | 1,993 | 2,730 | 2,420 | 3,028 | 1,703 | 62.4 |
| 3 | 4.28 | 4.84 | 2,686 | 3,421 | 3,066 | 3,742 | 2,151 | 62.9 |
| 4 | 5.47 | 5.78 | 3,430 | 4,091 | 3,742 | 4,469 | 2,564 | 62.7 |
| 5 | 6.63 | 6.90 | 4,185 | 4,890 | 4,475 | 5,324 | 2,945 | 60.2 |
| 6 | 8.08 | 8.15 | 5,075 | 5,742 | 5,325 | 6,251 | 3,481 | 60.6 |
| 7 | 9.93 | 9.83 | 6,246 | 6,921 | 6,266 | 7,657 | 3,993 | 57.7 |
| 8 | 12.58 | 12.21 | 7,918 | 8,631 | 7,658 | 9,738 | 4,925 | 57.1 |
| 9 | 16.81 | 16.31 | 10,580 | 11,560 | 9,740 | 13,780 | 6,087 | 52.7 |
| 10 | 31.19 | 29.59 | 19,599 | 22,029 | 13,804 | 141,601 | 9,914 | 45.0 |
| Jamaica | 100.00 | 100.00 | 6,303 | 7,616* | 239 | 141,600 | 4,046* | 53.1* |

NOTE: Figures marked (*) have been adjusted for non-response

Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Sex of Household Head
SLC, November 1990

Table B-6

| Commodity Group | Sex of Household head | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Male | | Female | |
| | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total |
| 1. Food and beverages | 4,316 | 52.1 | 3,694 | 54.8 |
| 2. Fuel and household supplies | 544 | 6.6 | 533 | 7.9 |
| 3. Housing and household operational expenses | 898 | 10.8 | 679 | 10.1 |
| 4. Household durable goods | 195 | 2.4 | 121 | 1.8 |
| 5. Personal care | 245 | 3.0 | 234 | 3.5 |
| 6. Health care | 203 | 2.4 | 131 | 1.9 |
| 7. Clothing and footwear | 813 | 9.8 | 768 | 11.4 |
| 8. Transportation | 595 | 7.2 | 267 | 4.0 |
| 9. Education and recreation | 294 | 3.5 | 212 | 3.1 |
| 10. Miscellaneous consumption | 184 | 2.2 | 99 | 1.5 |
| Total consumption expenditure | 8,288 | 100.0 | 6,738 | 100.0 |
| Non-consumption expenditure | 426 | | 160 | |
| Total household expenditure | 8,714 | | 6,898 | |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean Per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Groups, by Sex of Household Head
SLC, November 1990

Table B-7

| Commodity Group | Sex of Household head | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| | Male | | Female | |
| | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total | Mean annual consumption (\$) | Percent of total |
| 1. Meat,poultry and fish | 1,076 | 24.9 | 980 | 26.5 |
| 2. Dairy products | 466 | 10.8 | 401 | 10.9 |
| 3. Oils and fats | 108 | 2.5 | 95 | 2.6 |
| 4. Cereals and cereal products | 455 | 10.5 | 432 | 11.7 |
| 5. Starchy roots and tubers | 307 | 7.1 | 250 | 6.8 |
| 6. Vegetables | 179 | 4.2 | 164 | 4.4 |
| 7. Fruits | 131 | 3.0 | 105 | 2.8 |
| 8. Sugar/sweets | 111 | 2.6 | 100 | 2.7 |
| 9. Miscellaneous food | 256 | 5.9 | 240 | 6.5 |
| 10. Beverages | 246 | 5.7 | 159 | 4.3 |
| 11. Meals away from home | 981 | 22.7 | 768 | 20.8 |
| Total Food | 4,316 | 100.0 | 3,694 | 100.0 |

NOTE: (i) Figures adjusted for non-response (ii) Beverages include breakfast drinks

Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Consumption Expenditure classes,
by Area

Table B-8

SLC, November 1990

| Household annual consumption expenditure class (\$) | Area | | | Jamaica |
|--|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | KMA | Other Towns | Rural | |
| Less than 6,000 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 9.8 | 6.5 |
| 6,000-12,000 | 6.7 | 13.5 | 21.6 | 15.1 |
| 12,000-18,000 | 11.0 | 16.7 | 17.5 | 15.2 |
| 18,000-24,000 | 14.1 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 15.1 |
| 24,000-30,000 | 13.2 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 11.5 |
| 30,000-36,000 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 7.4 | 8.5 |
| 36,000-42,000 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 6.1 | 6.6 |
| 42,000-48,000 | 7.4 | 5.1 | 4.0 | 5.3 |
| 48,000-54,000 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 4.3 |
| 54,000-60,000 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.7 |
| 60,000+ | 18.8 | 6.7 | 3.9 | 9.3 |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households,
by Annual Consumption Expenditure Class, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990
Table B-9

| Annual consumption expenditure class (\$) | Population Quintile | | | | | Jamaica |
|---|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Less than 6,000 | 21.1 | 12.0 | 10.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.5 |
| 6,000-12,000 | 38.3 | 20.4 | 11.1 | 16.5 | 6.5 | 15.1 |
| 12,000-18,000 | 22.6 | 21.1 | 14.2 | 13.1 | 13.3 | 15.2 |
| 18,000-24,000 | 10.9 | 19.1 | 19.0 | 13.9 | 14.0 | 15.1 |
| 24,000-30,000 | 3.8 | 12.4 | 17.4 | 13.9 | 9.9 | 11.5 |
| 30,000-36,000 | 1.5 | 9.4 | 10.8 | 10.7 | 7.6 | 8.5 |
| 36,000-42,000 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 6.3 | 9.4 | 9.0 | 6.6 |
| 42,000-48,000 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 9.2 | 7.1 | 5.3 |
| 48,000-54,000 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 4.3 |
| 54,000-60,000 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 2.7 |
| 60,000+ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 6.5 | 20.7 | 9.3 |
| All classes | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures for Jamaica adjusted for non-response

C. HEALTH

Percent of Population Suffering Illness or Injury
during the four-week reference period
SLC, November 1990

Table C-1

| Category | Percent reporting illness/injury | Of those ill or injured | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Condition began before past 4 weeks | Mean days of illness/injury | Mean days of impairment | Percent seeking medical care |
| Population Quintile | | (%) | | | (%) |
| Poorest (N=1448) | 17.3 | 24.9 | 10.1 | 5.0 | 35.7 |
| 2 (N=1446) | 16.0 | 24.8 | 11.1 | 4.8 | 38.0 |
| 3 (N=1445) | 16.3 | 17.6 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 38.8 |
| 4 (N=1450) | 22.1 | 16.9 | 10.0 | 4.6 | 40.2 |
| 5 (N=1427) | 19.8 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 39.7 |
| Area | | | | | |
| KMA (N=2004) | 17.4 | 18.2 | 9.9 | 3.8 | 40.5 |
| Other Towns (N=1275) | 22.3 | 15.5 | 9.8 | 5.4 | 40.9 |
| Rural (N=3937) | 17.5 | 22.1 | 10.4 | 5.0 | 36.8 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male (N=3560) | 16.3 | 18.4 | 10.2 | 4.9 | 37.9 |
| Female (N=3656) | 20.3 | 20.6 | 10.2 | 4.6 | 39.2 |
| Age Group | | | | | |
| less than one (N=142) | 23.9 | 0 | 7.3 | 2.8 | 58.8 |
| 1-4 (N=655) | 30.4 | 7.6 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 43.4 |
| 5-13 (N=1569) | 21.1 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 3.6 | 28.7 |
| 14-39 (N=3041) | 12.0 | 10.5 | 8.1 | 3.6 | 38.4 |
| 40-59 (N=984) | 16.7 | 27.2 | 12.7 | 6.1 | 42.3 |
| 60+ (N=824) | 27.8 | 57.0 | 16.4 | 8.8 | 43.4 |
| Jamaica (N=7216) | 18.3 | 19.6 | 10.1 | 4.7 | 38.6 |

Source and Level of Care by Patient Characteristics,

SLC, November 1990

Table: C - 2 (Percentage of total persons seeking Medical Care)

| | SOURCE OF CARE | | LEVEL OF CARE | | |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|---------------|------------|-----------------|
| | Public | Private | Primary | Outpatient | Hospitalization |
| <u>Quintile</u> | | | | | |
| 1 | 51.1 | 48.9 | 70.3 | 26.4 | 3.2 |
| 2 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 79.3 | 16.1 | 4.6 |
| 3 | 48.4 | 51.7 | 73.6 | 19.8 | 6.6 |
| 4 | 34.4 | 65.6 | 73.6 | 21.7 | 4.7 |
| 5 | 25.9 | 74.1 | 75 | 21.4 | 3.6 |
| <u>Area</u> | | | | | |
| KMA | 39.0 | 61.0 | 68.8 | 27.7 | 2.8 |
| Town | 37.9 | 62.1 | 70.7 | 24.1 | 5.2 |
| Rural | 40.4 | 59.6 | 79.1 | 16.2 | 4.7 |
| <u>Sex</u> | | | | | |
| Male | 42.5 | 57.5 | 70.1 | 24.9 | 5 |
| Female | 37.2 | 62.9 | 77.5 | 18.3 | 4.2 |
| <u>Age</u> | | | | | |
| 0 | 52.6 | 47.4 | 84.2 | 15.8 | 0 |
| 1 - 4 | 54.7 | 45.4 | 70.9 | 27.9 | 1.2 |
| 5 - 13 | 46.2 | 53.8 | 70.5 | 26.3 | 3.2 |
| 14 - 39 | 27.3 | 72.7 | 79.8 | 13.7 | 6.5 |
| 40 - 59 | 25.0 | 75.0 | 76.4 | 13.9 | 9.7 |
| 60+ | 45.4 | 54.6 | 69.4 | 27.6 | 3.1 |
| JAMAICA | 39.4 | 60.6 | 74.3 | 21.2 | 4.5 |

Health Care Expenditures
During the Reference Period of Four Weeks
SLC, November 1990

Table: C - 3

| Item | Mean total costs incurred for all visits in last four weeks, excluding drugs and costs reimbursed by insurance | | Mean costs for drugs, by source | | Percent with Health Insurance |
|--------------------------------|--|-----------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| <u>Population Quintile</u> | Public (\$) | Private (\$) | Public (\$) | Private (\$) | |
| Poorest | 14.5 | 50.0 | 2.0 | 38.1 | 1.6 |
| 2 | 13.9 | 62.3 | 0.2 | 36.9 | 2.6 |
| 3 | 5.7 | 53.9 | 4.0 | 33.1 | 9.8 |
| 4 | 11.0 | 77.3 | 5.1 | 47.4 | 10.3 |
| 5 | 10.3 | 88.6 | 5.7 | 50.5 | 18.8 |
| <u>Area</u> | | | | | |
| KMA | 5.8 | 79.9 | 5.4 | 44.0 | 15.3 |
| Other Towns | 15.2 | 93.1 | 2.3 | 42.7 | 12.3 |
| Rural | 15.5 | 51.2 | 3.0 | 41.4 | 4.5 |
| <u>Sex</u> | | | | | |
| Male | 10.5 | 58.7 | 3.2 | 41.5 | 8.5 |
| Female | 11.1 | 82.6 | 4.6 | 43.9 | 9.5 |
| <u>Age Group</u> | | | | | |
| Less than one | 5.0 | 55.5 | 1.3 | 43.0 | 14.7 |
| 1-4 | 12.9 | 85.3 | 1.5 | 32.2 | 10.6 |
| 5-13 | 6.6 | 44.9 | 2.3 | 32.9 | 7.0 |
| 14-39 | 13.8 | 63.7 | 7.5 | 42.0 | 10.2 |
| 40-59 | 11.1 | 97.2 | 2.5 | 67.7 | 8.5 |
| 60+ | 11.7 | 79.4 | 4.9 | 54.4 | 8.4 |
| Jamaica | 10.9 | 72.1 | 4.0 | 42.8 | 9.0 |

Vaccination Coverage
SLC, November 1990

Table C-4

| Category | Percent receiving 3 or more doses of OPV | Percent receiving 3 or more doses of DPT | Percent receiving BCG | Percent vaccinated against Measles |
|------------------------|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Population Quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 80.0 | 80.3 | 95.3 | 79.3 |
| 2 | 74.2 | 74.7 | 93.2 | 77.7 |
| 3 | 82.4 | 84.9 | 94.2 | 84.6 |
| 4 | 80.0 | 80.0 | 91.4 | 77.4 |
| 5 | 80.2 | 84.8 | 96.7 | 88.0 |
| Area | | | | |
| KMA | 80.9 | 84.2 | 95.5 | 77.7 |
| Other Towns | 75.0 | 75.0 | 90.3 | 79.0 |
| Rural | 79.4 | 80.2 | 94.8 | 82.5 |
| Jamaica | 79.1 | 80.3 | 94.2 | 80.9 |

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children age 0-59 months,
by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table D-1

Low weight for Age

| Population Quintile | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Poorest (N=180) | 22 | 12.2 | 0 | 0 | 22 | 12.2 |
| 2 (N=186) | 6 | 3.2 | 1 | 0.5 | 7 | 3.7 |
| 3 (N=135) | 15 | 11.1 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 11.1 |
| 4 (N=112) | 10 | 8.9 | 1 | 0.9 | 11 | 9.8 |
| 5 (N=88) | 3 | 3.4 | 1 | 1.1 | 4 | 4.5 |
| Jamaica (N=701) | 56 | 8.0 | 3 | 0.4 | 59 | 8.4 |
| Stunting | | | | | | |
| Population Quintile | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Poorest (N=183) | 7 | 3.8 | 3 | 1.6 | 10 | 5.4 |
| 2 (N=185) | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.5 |
| 3 (N=135) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1.5 | 6 | 4.5 |
| 4 (N=112) | 1 | 0.9 | 4 | 3.6 | 5 | 4.5 |
| 5 (N=89) | 2 | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.2 |
| Jamaica (N=704) | 15 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.3 | 24 | 3.4 |
| Wasting | | | | | | |
| Population Quintile | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Poorest (N=187) | 8 | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 4.3 |
| 2 (N=186) | 3 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.1 | 5 | 2.7 |
| 3 (N=135) | 5 | 3.7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 3.7 |
| 4 (N=111) | 4 | 3.6 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3.6 |
| 5 (N=89) | 3 | 3.4 | 1 | 1.1 | 4 | 4.5 |
| Jamaica (N=708) | 23 | 3.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 26 | 3.6 |

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children age 0-59 months, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table D-2

Low weight for Age

| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
|---------------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| KMA (N=191) | 19 | 9.9 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 9.9 |
| Other Towns (N=119) | 12 | 10.1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10.1 |
| Rural (N=387) | 24 | 6.2 | 3 | 0.8 | 27 | 7.0 |
| Jamaica (N=697) | 55 | 7.9 | 3 | 0.4 | 58 | 8.3 |
| Stunting | | | | | | |
| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| KMA (N=192) | 5 | 2.6 | 2 | 1.0 | 7 | 3.6 |
| Other Towns (N=118) | 2 | 1.7 | 2 | 1.7 | 4 | 3.4 |
| Rural (N=390) | 8 | 2.1 | 5 | 1.3 | 13 | 3.5 |
| Jamaica (N=700) | 15 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.3 | 24 | 3.4 |
| Wasting | | | | | | |
| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| KMA (N=191) | 12 | 6.3 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6.3 |
| Other Towns (N=118) | 1 | 0.8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0.8 |
| Rural (N=394) | 9 | 2.3 | 3 | 0.8 | 12 | 3.1 |
| Jamaica (N=704) | 22 | 3.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 25 | 3.6 |

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children age 0-59 months, by Sex
SLC, November 1990

Table D-3 Low weight for Age

| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Male (N=351) | 31 | 8.8 | 1 | 0.3 | 34 | 9.1 |
| Female (N=350) | 25 | 7.1 | 2 | 0.6 | 27 | 7.7 |
| Jamaica (N=701) | 56 | 8.0 | 3 | 0.4 | 59 | 8.4 |
| Stunting | | | | | | |
| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Male (N=355) | 11 | 3.1 | 1 | 0.3 | 12 | 3.4 |
| Female (N=349) | 4 | 1.1 | 8 | 2.3 | 12 | 3.4 |
| Jamaica (N=704) | 15 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.3 | 24 | 3.4 |
| Wasting | | | | | | |
| Area | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Male (N=356) | 13 | 3.7 | 1 | 0.3 | 14 | 4.0 |
| Female (N=352) | 10 | 2.8 | 2 | 0.6 | 12 | 3.4 |
| Jamaica (N=708) | 23 | 3.2 | 3 | 0.4 | 26 | 3.6 |

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children of Age 0-59 months by Age Group
SLC, November 1990

Table D-4 Low weight for Age

| Age (Months) | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
|-----------------|----------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0-5 (N=68) | 2 | 2.9 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.9 |
| 6-11 (N=52) | 3 | 5.8 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5.8 |
| 12-23 (N=163) | 17 | 10.4 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 10.4 |
| 24-35 (N=142) | 10 | 7.0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 7.0 |
| 36-47 (N=150) | 11 | 7.3 | 2 | 1.3 | 13 | 8.6 |
| 48-59 (N=126) | 13 | 10.3 | 1 | 0.8 | 14 | 11.1 |
| Jamaica (N=701) | 56 | 8.0 | 3 | 0.4 | 59 | 8.4 |
| Stunting | | | | | | |
| Age (Months) | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0-5 (N=75) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6-11 (N=50) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2.0 | 1 | 2.0 |
| 12-23 (N=161) | 3 | 1.9 | 4 | 2.5 | 7 | 4.4 |
| 24-35 (N=140) | 3 | 2.1 | 1 | 0.7 | 4 | 2.8 |
| 36-47 (N=150) | 7 | 4.7 | 1 | 0.7 | 8 | 5.4 |
| 48-59 (N=128) | 2 | 1.6 | 2 | 1.6 | 4 | 3.6 |
| Jamaica (N=704) | 15 | 2.1 | 9 | 1.3 | 24 | 3.4 |
| Wasting | | | | | | |
| Age (Months) | Moderate | | Severe | | Total | |
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 0-5 (N=76) | 4 | 5.3 | 1 | 1.3 | 5 | 6.6 |
| 6-11 (N=49) | 3 | 6.1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 6.1 |
| 12-23 (N=161) | 3 | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1.9 |
| 24-35 (N=141) | 3 | 2.1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2.1 |
| 36-47 (N=149) | 4 | 2.7 | 2 | 1.3 | 6 | 4.0 |
| 48-59 (N=127) | 6 | 4.7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6.0 |
| Jamaica (N=704) | 23 | 3.3 | 3 | 0.4 | 26 | 3.7 |

E. EDUCATION

Percentage Enrollment rates by Age and Level, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table E-1

| Age (years) & Level (Grades) | Jamaica | Area | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| 3-5 | | | | |
| Basic (N=340) | 77.0 | 83.0 | 77.0 | 75.0 |
| None (N=99) | 23.0 | 17.0 | 23.0 | 25.0 |
| Sub-total (N=439) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6-11 | | | | |
| Basic (N=26) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Primary (N=1001) | 93.0 | 93.0 | 93.0 | 94.0 |
| Secondary (N=36) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 |
| None (N=11) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Sub-total (N=1074) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12-14 | | | | |
| Primary (N=77) | 16.0 | 11.0 | 7.0 | 21.0 |
| Secondary (N=387) | 81.0 | 85.0 | 92.0 | 76.0 |
| None (N=16) | 3.0 | 4.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 |
| Sub-total (N=480) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-16 | | | | |
| Secondary (N=250) | 78.0 | 87.0 | 82.0 | 72.0 |
| Tertiary (N=1) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 |
| None (N=69) | 22.0 | 13.0 | 16.0 | 28.0 |
| Sub-total (N=320) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 17-19 | | | | |
| Secondary (N=55) | 11.0 | 15.0 | 11.0 | 9.0 |
| Tertiary (N=12) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| None (N=422) | 86.0 | 81.0 | 87.0 | 89.0 |
| Sub-total (N=489) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Enrollment rates by Age and Level, by Population Quintile,
SLC, November 1990

Table E-2

| Age (years) & Level (Grades) | Jamaica | Population Quintile | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Poorest | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3-5 | | | | | | |
| Basic (N=340) | 77.0 | 72.0 | 75.0 | 78.0 | 83.0 | 83.0 |
| None (N=99) | 23.0 | 28.0 | 25.0 | 22.0 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Sub-total (N=439) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 6-11 | | | | | | |
| Basic (N=26) | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| Primary (N=1001) | 93.0 | 93.0 | 94.0 | 94.0 | 95.0 | 90.0 |
| Secondary (N=36) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 |
| None (N=11) | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| Sub-total (N=1074) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 12-14 | | | | | | |
| Primary (N=77) | 16.0 | 20.0 | 30.0 | 13.0 | 7.0 | 7.0 |
| Secondary (N=387) | 81.0 | 75.0 | 67.0 | 85.0 | 89.0 | 93.0 |
| None (N=16) | 3.0 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 0.0 |
| Sub-total (N=480) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 15-16 | | | | | | |
| Secondary (N=250) | 78.0 | 75.0 | 73.0 | 71.0 | 87.0 | 86.0 |
| Tertiary (N=1) | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| None (N=69) | 22.0 | 25.0 | 27.0 | 29.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 |
| Sub-total (N=320) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 17-19 | | | | | | |
| Secondary (N=55) | 11.0 | 11.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 11.0 | 23.0 |
| Tertiary (N=12) | 2.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| None (N=422) | 86.0 | 89.0 | 94.0 | 88.0 | 85.0 | 71.0 |
| Sub-total (N=489) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Enrollment in Secondary and Tertiary Education
by School Type, by Area
SLC, November 1990
Table E-3

| School Type | Jamaica | Area | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| All Age (7-9) (N=171) | 22.0 | 15.0 | 8.0 | 32.0 |
| New Secondary (N=283) | 37.0 | 36.0 | 36.0 | 37.0 |
| Comprehensive High (N=20) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 |
| Technical High (N=34) | 4.0 | 2.0 | 8.0 | 5.0 |
| Secondary High (N=214) | 28.0 | 36.0 | 41.0 | 18.0 |
| Vocational/Agricultural (N=13) | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 |
| Post Secondary (N=34) | 4.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 3.0 |
| Total (N=769) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Enrollment in Secondary and Tertiary Education
by School Type, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table E-4

| School Type | Jamaica | Population Quintile | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | Poorest | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| All Age (7-9) (N=171) | 22.0 | 39.0 | 25.0 | 25.0 | 15.0 | 10.0 |
| New Secondary (N=283) | 37.0 | 37.0 | 50.0 | 43.0 | 32.0 | 24.0 |
| Comprehensive High (N=20) | 3.0 | 3.0 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Technical High (N=34) | 4.0 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Secondary High (N=214) | 28.0 | 12.0 | 13.0 | 19.0 | 41.0 | 50.0 |
| Vocational/Agricultural (N=13) | 2.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Post Secondary (N=34) | 4.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.0 | 6.0 | 10.0 |
| Total (N=769) | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools
by Sex, School Type, Population Quintile, Area
SLC, November 1990

Table E-5

| Sex | Number of days attending in reference week | | | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|--|-----|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| Male (N=864) | 7.9 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 8.0 | 78.6 | 100.0 |
| Female (N=873) | 7.1 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 8.2 | 78.7 | 100.0 |
| School Type | | | | | | | |
| Primary (N=598) | 8.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 4.0 | 8.9 | 75.4 | 100.0 |
| All Age (N=567) | 9.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 9.0 | 75.7 | 100.0 |
| New Secondary (N=263) | 5.7 | 0.4 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 8.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 |
| Comprehensive High (N=21) | 4.8 | 4.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.8 | 85.7 | 100.0 |
| Technical High (N=33) | 6.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 | 18.2 | 72.7 | 100.0 |
| Secondary High (N=191) | 2.1 | 0.0 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 3.7 | 91.6 | 100.0 |
| Vocational (N=8) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Population Quintile | | | | | | | |
| Poorest (N=389) | 12.1 | 0.3 | 2.8 | 4.9 | 12.3 | 67.6 | 100.0 |
| 2 (N=375) | 11.7 | 0.3 | 1.6 | 4.5 | 9.1 | 72.8 | 100.0 |
| 3 (N=366) | 5.5 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 9.6 | 79.5 | 100.0 |
| 4 (N=339) | 3.2 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 4.7 | 87.9 | 100.0 |
| 5 (N=268) | 3.0 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 89.9 | 100.0 |
| Area | | | | | | | |
| KMA (N=502) | 2.6 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 2.6 | 91.8 | 100.0 |
| Other Towns (N=292) | 7.5 | 0.7 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 10.6 | 73.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural (N=943) | 10.1 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 73.2 | 100.0 |
| Jamaica (N=1747) | 7.6 | 0.7 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 8.1 | 78.5 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Out-of-School Children of age 6-19 years,
by Highest Grade Attained, by Area

Table E-6

SLC, November 1990

| Level (Grades) | Jamaica (N=496) | Area | | |
|----------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| | | KMA (N=135) | Other Towns (N=87) | Rural (N=274) |
| Grades 1-6 | 10.9 | 3.0 | 5.7 | 16.4 |
| Grades 7-9 | 31.3 | 28.1 | 24.1 | 35.0 |
| Grades 10-11 | 56.6 | 68.9 | 66.7 | 47.5 |
| Grades 12-13 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 3.5 | 1.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Out-of-School Children of age 6-19 years,
by Highest Grade Attained, by Population Quintile

SLC, November 1990

Table E-7

| Level (Grades) | Jamaica (N=496) | Population Quintile | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | Poorest (N=119) | 2 (N=100) | 3 (N=118) | 4 (N=103) | 5 (N=56) |
| Grades 1-6 | 10.9 | 16.8 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 |
| Grades 7-9 | 31.3 | 35.3 | 37.0 | 31.4 | 28.2 | 17.9 |
| Grades 10-11 | 56.6 | 45.4 | 49.0 | 59.3 | 65.0 | 73.2 |
| Grades 12-13 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Note: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Out-of-School Children of age 6-19 years,
by Highest Grade Attained, by Age Group
SLC, November 1990

Table E-8

| Level (Grades) | Jamaica (N=496) | Age Group | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| | | 6-11 (N=4) | 12-14 (N=15) | 15-16 (N=67) | 17-19 (N=410) |
| Grades 1-6 | 10.9 | 75.0 | 60.0 | 16.4 | 7.8 |
| Grades 7-9 | 31.3 | 25.0 | 33.3 | 62.7 | 26.1 |
| Grades 10-11 | 56.6 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 19.4 | 64.9 |
| Grades 12-13 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Out-of-School Children of age 6-19 years,
by Highest Grade Attained, by Sex
SLC, November 1990

Table E-9

| Level (Grades) | Jamaica (N=496) | Sex | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | | Male (N=296) | Female (N=240) |
| Grades 1-6 | 10.9 | 13.7 | 7.9 |
| Grades 7-9 | 31.3 | 32.8 | 29.6 |
| Grades 10-11 | 56.6 | 52.7 | 60.8 |
| Grades 12-13 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Percentage Distribution of children receiving Meals
by School Type, Population Quintile, Area
SLC, November 1990

Table E-10

| Category | Percent of children receiving | | | | Total |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------|-------|----------|-------|
| | Milk/Nutribun | Cooked Meal | Other | No Meals | |
| SCHOOL TYPE | | | | | |
| Primary (N=627) | 63.2 | 11.2 | 5.3 | 20.4 | 100.0 |
| All Age (N=580) | 56.0 | 17.6 | 3.6 | 22.8 | 100.0 |
| New Secondary (N=272) | 18.0 | 23.5 | 13.6 | 44.9 | 100.0 |
| Comprehensive High (N=21) | 4.8 | 33.3 | 9.5 | 52.4 | 100.0 |
| Technical High (N=30) | 0.0 | 30.0 | 36.7 | 33.3 | 100.0 |
| Secondary High (N=194) | 1.0 | 26.8 | 21.6 | 50.5 | 100.0 |
| Vocational (N=10) | 0.0 | 30.0 | 20.0 | 50.0 | 100.0 |
| POPULATION QUINTILE | | | | | |
| Poorest (N=397) | 44.8 | 18.1 | 5.8 | 31.2 | 100.0 |
| 2 (N=366) | 51.0 | 16.1 | 6.3 | 26.5 | 100.0 |
| 3 (N=369) | 46.1 | 16.5 | 7.6 | 29.8 | 100.0 |
| 4 (N=338) | 43.8 | 18.6 | 12.4 | 25.1 | 100.0 |
| 5 (N=264) | 34.1 | 19.7 | 12.1 | 34.1 | 100.0 |
| AREA | | | | | |
| KMA (N=500) | 41.0 | 12.4 | 8.2 | 38.4 | 100.0 |
| Other Towns (N=283) | 51.9 | 15.9 | 9.5 | 22.6 | 100.0 |
| Rural (N=951) | 44.3 | 21.0 | 8.4 | 26.3 | 100.0 |
| Jamaica (N=1734) | 44.6 | 17.7 | 8.5 | 29.2 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings
by Type of Housing Unit, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-1

| Type of Housing Unit | Jamaica | Area | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Seperate house detached | 79.0 | 64.4 | 70.7 | 92.6 |
| Semi-detached house | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.3 |
| Part of a house | 17.8 | 32.9 | 23.0 | 5.2 |
| Apartment/Town House | 0.4 | 7.0 | 2.0 | 0.2 |
| Part of a commercial building | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 |
| Others | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings
by Type of Housing Unit, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table F-2

| Type of Housing Unit | Population Quintile | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Seperate house detached | 89.0 | 89.6 | 83.5 | 77.7 | 72.5 |
| Semi-detached house | 0.8 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 3.2 |
| Part of a house | 9.8 | 10.1 | 13.3 | 17.8 | 22.9 |
| Apartment/Town House | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.2 |
| Part of a commercial building | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings
by Material of Outer Walls, by Areas
SLC, November 1990

Table F-3

| Material of Outer walls | Jamaica | Area | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Wood | 29.6 | 15.1 | 31.0 | 37.0 |
| Stone | 1.2 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 |
| Brick | 1.5 | 3.3 | 1.7 | 0.4 |
| Concrete nog | 22.5 | 22.8 | 20.4 | 23.2 |
| Block & steel | 42.9 | 52.3 | 44.0 | 37.4 |
| Wattle & daub | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Others | 2.0 | 5.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings
by Material of Outer Walls, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table F-4

| Material of outer walls | Population Quintile | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Wood | 45.5 | 41.9 | 30.1 | 25.1 | 18.4 |
| Stone | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.4 |
| Brick | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.1 |
| Concrete nog | 21.2 | 26.2 | 20.6 | 24.6 | 20.9 |
| Block & steel | 31.1 | 29.9 | 42.4 | 43.5 | 55.3 |
| Wattle & daub | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.0 |
| Others | 1.5 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.8 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-5

| Type of Toilet Facility | Jamaica | | Area | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | KMA | | Other Towns | | Rural | |
| | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use |
| W.C. linked to sewer | 24.9 | 19.0 | 54.6 | 38.7 | 12.8 | 11.9 | 9.4 | 8.4 |
| W.C. not linked | 26.5 | 19.2 | 27.6 | 12.4 | 42.0 | 34.1 | 19.1 | 17.4 |
| Pit | 47.7 | 36.8 | 17.3 | 9.3 | 42.4 | 26.2 | 71.1 | 60.6 |
| Other | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |
| None | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| All types | 100.0 | 75.2 | 100.0 | 60.8 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 100.0 | 86.5 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households, by Type of Toilet Facility,
by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table F-6

| Type of Toilet Facility | Population Quintile | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use | percent having | percent having exclusive use |
| W.C. linked to sewer | 9.5 | 7.1 | 11.4 | 7.7 | 20.9 | 15.2 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 34.6 | 28.8 |
| W.C. not linked | 4.6 | 4.2 | 17.5 | 10.8 | 20.9 | 16.5 | 30.9 | 23.0 | 36.1 | 26.6 |
| Pit | 82.1 | 70.7 | 68.7 | 56.9 | 56.6 | 46.5 | 43.5 | 31.9 | 28.2 | 18.7 |
| Other | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| None | 3.8 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| All types | 100.0 | 81.0 | 100.0 | 76.1 | 100.0 | 78.2 | 100.0 | 71.7 | 100.0 | 74.2 |

Percentage Distribution of Households
by Source of Drinking Water, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-7

| Source of Drinking Water | Jamaica | Area | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|-------|----------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Indoor tap/pipe | 38.4 | 64.8 | 43.1 | 18.3 |
| Outside private pipe/tap | 22.8 | 31.1 | 27.9 | 14.9 |
| Public standpipe | 17.1 | 2.1 | 12.0 | 29.7 |
| Well | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| River/lake/spring/marsh | 5.7 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 11.4 |
| Rainwater (tank) | 13.4 | 0.3 | 12.3 | 22.8 |
| Others | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.5 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water
by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table F-8

| Source Drinking Water | Population Quintile | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Indoor tap/pipe | 7.6 | 14.1 | 28.2 | 35.7 | 59.9 |
| Outside private pipe/tap | 18.6 | 23.6 | 21.8 | 29.7 | 19.9 |
| Public standpipe | 31.8 | 26.3 | 21.2 | 14.7 | 8.9 |
| Well | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.4 |
| River/lake/spring/marsh | 14.8 | 11.4 | 6.3 | 4.2 | 1.4 |
| Rainwater (tank) | 23.5 | 20.5 | 18.7 | 14.2 | 8.9 |
| Others | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 1.0 | 0.7 |
| All types | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Percentage Distribution of Households
by Source of Lighting, by Area
Table F-9 SLC, November 1990

| Source of Lighting | Jamaica | Area | | |
|--------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Electricity | 66.0 | 82.4 | 73.5 | 51.3 |
| Kerosene | 31.3 | 10.7 | 26.2 | 47.8 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| None | 2.3 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| All Sources | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households
by Source of Lighting, by Population Quintile
SLC, November 1990

Table F-10

| Source of lighting | Population Quintile | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 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 |
| All Sources | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

Percentage Distribution of Households Having Kitchen
Facilities, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-11

| Area | Percent of households having kitchen facilities | Percent having exclusive use |
|-------------|---|------------------------------|
| KMA | 91.8 | 68.3 |
| Other Towns | 90.1 | 77.8 |
| Rural | 98.6 | 91.4 |
| Jamaica | 94.6 | 81.1 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Household Tenure of Ownership
by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-12

| Rental Status | Jamaica | Area | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|
| | | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Owned by Household Member | 67.2 | 49.7 | 60.5 | 82.2 |
| Rented | 26.0 | 41.1 | 30.3 | 13.7 |
| Rented from a Relative | 2.3 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| Rented from a Private Employer | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Rented from a Public Agency | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.2 |
| Rented from a Private Indiv./ Agency | 21.6 | 35.2 | 26.1 | 10.3 |
| Other | 6.8 | 9.2 | 9.2 | 4.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percent Distribution of Households owning Durable Goods, by Area
SLC, November 1990

Table F-13

| Durable Good | Percent of households owning Good in | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|----------------|-------|
| | Jamaica | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Sewing machines | 14.2 | 19.1 | 17.2 | 10.5 |
| Gas stoves | 43.4 | 61.1 | 49.9 | 31.3 |
| Electric stoves | 1.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.5 |
| Refrigerators/freezers | 38.8 | 49.0 | 43.3 | 31.6 |
| Air conditioners | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| Fans | 27.3 | 46.9 | 28.1 | 16.2 |
| Radio/cassette players | 68.7 | 69.8 | 67.6 | 68.5 |
| Phonographs | 0.8 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| Stereo equipment | 7.4 | 10.7 | 9.2 | 4.9 |
| Video equipment | 10.7 | 17.2 | 12.9 | 6.3 |
| Washing machines | 2.1 | 4.4 | 2.9 | 0.5 |
| TV sets | 44.0 | 58.6 | 48.7 | 34.2 |
| Bicycles | 9.0 | 13.7 | 7.4 | 6.9 |
| Motorbikes | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| Cars/other vehicles | 6.3 | 8.8 | 7.2 | 4.7 |

Percentage Distribution of Households owning Durable Goods
by Population Quintile
Table F-14
SLC, November 1990

| Durable Good | Percent of households owning Good in Population Quintile | | | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Sewing machines | 4.9 | 9.7 | 14.6 | 18.6 | 17.9 |
| Gas stoves | 10.9 | 23.7 | 41.8 | 54.5 | 62.5 |
| Electric stoves | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| Refrigerators/freezers | 12.8 | 21.7 | 37.7 | 45.3 | 56.5 |
| Air conditioners | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| Fans | 3.8 | 13.0 | 25.9 | 30.9 | 44.2 |
| Radio/cassette players | 51.9 | 64.2 | 73.4 | 76.2 | 71.3 |
| Phonographs | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 1.8 |
| Stereo equipment | 0.8 | 1.3 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 15.6 |
| Video equipment | 1.1 | 3.3 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 21.8 |
| Washing machines | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 5.8 |
| TV sets | 16.9 | 29.1 | 46.8 | 52.4 | 57.3 |
| Bicycles | 3.8 | 4.3 | 10.4 | 9.4 | 12.7 |
| Motorbikes | 0.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 1.4 |
| Cars/other vehicles | 0.0 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 5.2 | 14.7 |

G. FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME

Households Receiving Food Stamps,
by Population Quintiles & Area
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 1

| | Number of Households Receiving Food Stamps | Percentage Distribution |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| JAMAICA | 235 | 100 |
| <u>Quintile</u> | | |
| Poorest | 79 | 33.6 |
| 2 | 61 | 26.0 |
| 3 | 45 | 19.1 |
| 4 | 35 | 14.9 |
| 5 | 15 | 6.4 |
| <u>Area of Residence</u> | | |
| KMA | 22 | 9.4 |
| Other Towns | 40 | 17.0 |
| Rural | 173 | 73.6 |

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps,
by Population Quintiles & Area
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 2

| | Number of Individuals Receiving Food Stamps | Percentage Distribution |
|--------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| JAMAICA | 277 | 100 |
| <u>Quintile</u> | | |
| Poorest | 100 | 36.1 |
| 2 | 75 | 27.1 |
| 3 | 48 | 17.3 |
| 4 | 37 | 13.4 |
| 5 | 17 | 6.1 |
| <u>Area of Residence</u> | | |
| KMA | 24 | 8.7 |
| Other Towns | 51 | 18.4 |
| Rural | 202 | 72.9 |

Households Receiving Food Stamps,
by Beneficiary Category & Population Quintiles
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 3

| Category | No. in Sample | No. in Receipt of Stamps | Percent of Quintile Receiving Stamps | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | | Jamaica | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Children < 5 | 585 | 97 | 16.6 | 22.3 | 22.2 | 17.9 | 9.9 | 6.3 |
| Preg/lact women | 195 | 1 | .5 | 2.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elderly & on relief/assistance | 548 | 122 | 22.3 | 36.6 | 25.7 | 21.4 | 20.0 | 6.8 |
| Handicapped & on relief/assistance | N/A | 18 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| None of the Above | N/A | 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Households | 1828 | 235 | 12.8 | 29.3 | 20.4 | 14.2 | 9.2 | 2.7 |

Households Receiving Food Stamps,
by Beneficiary Category & Area
SLC November 1990

Table G - 4

| Category | No. in Sample | No. in Receipt of Stamps | Area of Residence | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|-------|
| | | | Jamaica | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Children < 5 | 585 | 97 | 16.6 | 4.9 | 15.4 | 22.9 |
| Preg/lact women | 195 | 1 | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0.1 |
| Elderly & on relief/assistance | 548 | 122 | 22.3 | 11.9 | 21.8 | 25.6 |
| Handicapped & on relief/assistance | N/A | 18 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| None of the Above | N/A | 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Households | 1828 | 235 | 12.8 | 4.2 | 11.5 | 18 |

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps,
by Beneficiary Category & Population Quintiles
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 5

| Beneficiary Category | No. in Sample | No. in Receipt of Stamps | Percent of Quintile Receiving Stamps | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| | | | Jamaica | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Children < 5 | 859 | 118 | 13.7 | 18.6 | 16.3 | 13.9 | 7.8 | 6.3 |
| Preg/lact women | 219 | 1 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Elderly & on relief/assistance | 689 | 130 | 18.9 | 31.6 | 22.9 | 16.3 | 17.8 | 5.3 |
| Handicapped & on relief/assistance | N/A | 18 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| None of the Above | N/A | 4 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Individuals | 7484 | 277 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 5 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 |

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps,
by Beneficiary Category & Area
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 6

| Beneficiary Category | No. in Sample | No. in Receipt of Stamps | Area of Residence | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------|-------------|-------|
| | | | Jamaica | KMA | Other Towns | Rural |
| Children < 5 | 859 | 118 | 13.7 | 3.8 | 14.2 | 17.9 |
| Preg/lact women | 219 | 1 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| Elderly & on relief/assistance | 689 | 130 | 18.9 | 10.1 | 19 | 21.4 |
| Handicapped & on relief/assistance | N/A | 18 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| None of the Above | N/A | 18 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| All Individuals | 7484 | 277 | 3.7 | 1.2 | 3.9 | 4.9 |

Self Reported Reasons for not Receiving Food Stamps
SLC, November 1990

Table G - 7

[illegible]

APPENDIX

SURVEY DESIGN

I. Sampling Design

1. The sample dwellings for the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) are selected as a random sub-set of the sample for the immediately preceding Labour Force Survey (LFS). Thus, the sample for the August 1988 round of SLC was a 1/3rd sub-set of the July 1988 round of LFS; the sample for the July 1989 round was a 1/3rd sub-sample of the April 1989 LFS; and the sample for the November 1989 round was a 2/3rds sub-set of the October 1989 LFS. The selection of the SLC samples as a sub-set of the corresponding LFS facilitates the linkage of the data collected in both surveys for an integrated analysis.

2. For the November 1990 round of the SLC, a 1/3rd sub-sample of the corresponding October 1990 round of LFS was adopted.

3. The design adopted for the LFS (all surveys of STATIN follow the same design) was a two-stage stratified random sampling design, with the first stage being a selection of areas (Enumeration Districts of Population Census) and the second stage being a selection of dwellings. For the selection of the first stage units, that is, the Enumeration Districts, all the Enumeration Districts in the country were grouped into 217 strata of equal size, in terms of dwellings. Two Enumeration Districts were selected from each stratum with probability proportionate to size. At the second stage, 18 dwellings from the Enumeration District, selected circular systematically, were included in the sample.

II. Sample Size

4. Thus, in each round of the Labour Force Survey (LFS), the sample consists of 434 Enumeration Districts (EDs), drawn from 217 strata, with 18 dwellings selected from each ED- a total of 7,812. For the SLC conducted in November 1990, the sample dwellings were selected as a sub-set of the corresponding October 1990 round of LFS. Out of the 217 strata, a sample of 72 strata were selected circular systematically with a random start. The 144 sample EDs and the sample dwellings in these strata were covered in the survey, except those dwellings which were vacant or closed or where the households refused to give information in the corresponding LFS.

III. Investigations

5. The Interview method was followed in conducting the SLC, that is, the Interviewers of STATIN visited the households in the selected dwellings and recorded the information which was elicited by oral enquiry. All surveys conducted by STATIN follow the same method of investigations.

6. There are several advantages in the interview method. In this method, the interviewer can be trained intensively in the concepts, definitions and details of classifications so that a high degree of consistency in the replies can be obtained. Since the interviewers make personal visits and contact the households, non-response can be reduced to a minimum. The use of interviewers also makes it possible to employ a variety of techniques to maintain the interest of the respondent and increase the reliability and completeness of the data collected.

7. The main disadvantage of the interview method, however, is that the data collected, especially on topics such as consumption expenditures, are largely based on the recollection of the respondent; but experience has shown that the alternative which is to ask the respondent to complete the questionnaire has disadvantages as well. Many of the households are neither capable of nor willing to keep accounts, nor to follow adequately the concepts, definitions and instructions.

IV. Household Questionnaire

8. The survey instrument for the survey of living conditions is a household questionnaire, the core of which is basically the same from round to round for ensuring continuity and comparability for effective monitoring of the Human Resources Development Programme (HRDP). However, in each round, emphasis is placed on obtaining a wide spectrum of data on one particular social sector which will form the basic data used in policy formulation. Thus, emphasis was placed on the Health sector in the third round of the survey conducted in November 1989; on Education sector in the fourth round conducted in November 1990; and on Housing in the fifth round conducted in November 1991.

9. The questionnaire for SLC, November 1990 round was divided into the following 18 parts:

- Part A: General Health of all household members
- Part B1: General Education- Education of all household members of age 3 years and older
- Part B2: Persons no longer in school with primary education only
- Part B3: Persons no longer in school with secondary education only
- Part B4: Persons still in primary school
- Part B5: Persons presently enrolled in secondary school
- Part B6: Persons still in post-secondary school
- Part C: Anthropometric measurements and immunization data on children 0-59 months old
- Part D: Daily Expenses (past 7 days)
- Part E: Non-food consumption expenditures (past 4 weeks and in most cases past 12 months)
- Part F: Non-Consumption Expenditures such as insurance, taxes, gifts, and donations (past 30 days and past 12 months)
- Part G: Food Expenses (past 7 days and past 4 weeks)
- Part H: Consumption of home production and food received as gift (past 7 days and past 4 weeks)
- Part I: Housing conditions and related Expenses
- Part J: Inventory of durable goods owned by the household
- Part K: Miscellaneous income received by the household
- Part L: Receipt of Food Stamps and reasons for not receiving
- Part R: Household Roster of all members

10. The periods given in brackets against parts D to H are the reference periods adopted for collecting the expenditure data.

V. School/Teacher questionnaires

11. As mentioned earlier, the focus of the fourth round of SLC conducted in November 1990, was on Education and, therefore, apart from expanding Part B to comprise 6 sub-parts to cover the various segments of the education sector, a School Administrator questionnaire was canvassed for all schools which are attended by the children in the sample, to obtain relevant data on school facilities. In all about 318 school questionnaires were received.

12. A teacher questionnaire was also administered to the teachers in these schools, subject to a maximum of ten from a school. If the school had less than 10 teachers, all of them were covered. The object of this questionnaire was to collect data on the level of education, experience and orientation of the teachers. Two thousand eight hundred and thirty eight teacher questionnaires were collected.

VI. Achievement Test

13. There were 1,853 children attending grades 2 to 12 in the sample households. An Achievement Test (called California Achievement Test or CAT) was programmed for these children, to test their proficiency in Mathematics and Reading. However, some of these children did not turn up for the Test. Finally, the Test could be administered on about 1,048 children. The above data on education collected in the household, school and teacher questionnaires is proposed to be used in an analysis to identify the household, teacher and school factors influencing the achievement.

VII. Data entry/cleaning

14. Before data entry, the questionnaires were edited and coded, where necessary, by the Editor-Coders of the Surveys Division of STATIN. All clerical errors were removed at this stage. The data entry was done on personal computers and adequate computer checks for ensuring consistency in totals, codes etc, which are feasible at this stage were introduced in the data entry programme.

15. Immediately after the data were entered and the data sets were formed, checks for area classification, that is, Kingston Metropolitan Area, Other Towns and Rural Areas were undertaken through a computer programme.

16. Then, the consumption expenditure data collected in Parts D to H were annualised. The method followed is described in a subsequent paragraph. At this stage, four indicators were adopted for cleaning the data, namely,
(i) per capita annual household consumption expenditure; (ii) the percentage expenditure on Food group; (iii) the percentage expenditure on Meals taken away from home; and (iv) the percentage expenditure on Housing. These indicator values were calculated for all households along with the corresponding mean and standard

deviation for these four variables. This operation was done for households falling into each of the five per capita consumption expenditure quintiles for ensuring adequate dispersal of the cleaning process.

17. In each quintile, the questionnaires of households which fell beyond the range "mean plus or minus two standard deviations" for any of the four indicators were taken up for detailed scrutiny. Out of 1,877 household questionnaires included in the data set, 132 questionnaires were taken up for detailed examination. Out of these 49 were rejected (due either to part or total refusal by respondents or on the basis of abnormal data); 11 corrected; 4 completely re-keyed, as they were missed in the keying process; and 68 accepted.

18. Thus, against 1,877 questionnaires received, 1828 household questionnaires were considered in the final processing- 598 from the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA); 369 from Other Towns; and 861 from Rural Areas.

VIII. Construction of an annualised consumption data set

19. The household expenditures were collected in Parts D to I, out of which Part F relates to specified non-consumption expenditures and the rest on consumption. The expenditures were collected for the various items with different reference periods depending on their frequency of purchase etc.

20. To arrive at a total consumption expenditures figure, the consumption data in each part were annualised and a sum made of the different parts. However, since several parts ask about consumption expenditures for two different periods of time, one of the two time periods must be selected, or an average of the two.

21. Different time periods are affected by different problems. The short reference period may be affected by catching expenditures of the previous period; it may be that the item was not purchased in that period. On the other hand, the long period may be affected by the respondent's "recall lapse", that is, the respondent not being able to recall all the purchases in that period.

22. The method followed so far in all the rounds of SLC for annualising the consumption expenditure is to take an average of both the short and long reference periods. This tends to smooth out possible distortions by choosing a middle ground between the two time periods. Technically, 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. For all items for which only one time period is used, the consumption figure is annualised by straight forward multiplication (i.e. weekly figures multiplied by 52, and monthly figures are multiplied by 12).

IX. Tabulation Programme

23. A standard tabulation programme was developed for the basic modules on the different sectors. This programme is followed, with marginal variations, in all the rounds of SLC. Some of these tables are generated in STATIN; some in PIOJ; and a few in the Ministries involved.

X. Non-Response

24. The dwellings which were vacant, closed or demolished or households which refused to give information in the LFS were excluded from the assignments for the related SLC. Therefore, the non-response in SLC, will be a cumulation of the non-response rate in LFS and that in SLC itself. The non-responses in LFS were excluded for the corresponding SLC, to ensure matching of both surveys for an integrated analysis.

25. In the LFS, October 1990, non-interview was about 17.4 percent; while in the SLC, November 1990, the non-interview was 12.7 percent. The total cumulated non-interview in SLC-90 was 27.9 percent. Besides, about 2 percent of the questionnaires were excluded after cleaning the data sets, due to incomplete or abnormal data. Out of the cumulated non-interview in SLC-90, about 9 percent was due to the dwelling being vacant at the time of the LFS or SLC survey, 6 percent due to its being closed, 9.7 percent due to refusal and the balance about 3 percent due to the selected dwelling being demolished, or merged or not located.

XI. Estimation

26. The sample assigned to the LFS (also SLC) is designed in such a manner that it is self-weighting and that each dwelling in the sampling universe is given an equal probability of being represented in the sample. For such a sample, the estimates can be built up pooling the results of all households straightaway without assigning weights at any stage. But, since there is some non-interview and it was found to be uneven across geographic areas, the self-weighting nature of the sample would be affected, unless adjustment factors are applied for non-interview. In the processing of the SLC-90, such adjustment factors (also called raising factors) were applied at the Enumeration District level to correct for non-response at that level. The raising factor for an ED is the total number of dwellings assigned under the self-weighting design divided by the number of dwellings for which data are finally accepted for analysis. The implicit assumption is that the non-responding dwellings/households will have similar features as the responding. Since an ED is a small geographic area, this assumption is not unreasonable.

27. The non-response adjustment factors were applied in generating some of the aggregates such as household expenditures, household sizes and housing characteristics. In some cases such as the distributions by population quintiles, the non-response adjustment factors cannot be conceptualised and, therefore, not applied.

