

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  
SLC, November 1990

Table B-8

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  
Table B-9 SLC, November 1990

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
	Public (\$)	Private (\$)	Public (\$)	Private (\$)	
<u>Population Quintile</u>					
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
<b>3-5</b>				
Basic (N=340)	77.0	83.0	77.0	75.0
None (N=99)	23.0	17.0	23.0	25.0
<hr/> Sub-total (N=439)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>6-11</b>				
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
<hr/> Sub-total (N=1074)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>12-14</b>				
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
<hr/> Sub-total (N=480)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>15-16</b>				
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
<hr/> Sub-total (N=320)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>17-19</b>				
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
<hr/> 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
<b>3-5</b>						
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
<b>6-11</b>						
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
<b>12-14</b>						
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
<b>15-16</b>						
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
<b>17-19</b>						
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
<b>School Type</b>							
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
<b>Population Quintile</b>							
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
<b>Area</b>							
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

Table E-8 SLC, November 1990

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	
<b>SCHOOL TYPE</b>					
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
<b>POPULATION QUINTILE</b>					
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
<b>AREA</b>					
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						
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  
SLC, November 1990

Table F-14

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



## 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.

