

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

JAMAICA

2008

YOUNG ADULTS REPORT

Prepared by:

STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA

Survey Commissioned by:

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD

FEBRUARY 2010

Copyright © National Family Planning Board

All rights reserved

Published by the National Family Planning Board February 2010

5 Sylvan Avenue, Kingston 5

Telephone: (1876) 968-1631-33

Fax: (876) 968-1626

Website: jnfpb.org

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF JAMAICA CATALOGUING IN PUBLICATION DATA

ISBN 978-976-610-867-0

Printed in Jamaica by the Jamaica Printing Services (1992) Limited

PREFACE

The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) Young Adults Report is one of three volumes of the final report that is based on the findings from the survey conducted in Jamaica in 2008. The survey was designed to provide information to update measures of contraceptive use and fertility among women 15–49 years and men 15–24 years in order to determine the extent to which programme goals and objectives are being realised. It also provides a wide range of information on the knowledge, attitude and practices related to Reproductive Health among young people.

The findings outlined in the Young Adults Report provide additional information that will assist the National Family Planning Programme (NFPB) in the planning and evaluation of the general Reproductive Health of the country. In this regard, the Board's principal concerns are related to the Sexual and Reproductive Health behavior of young adults.

Today's generation of young people bears both the challenges and the consequences of choice. Their decisions will influence the timelines within which poverty alleviation occurs; whether equality and equity will be established between women and men; and the effect population growth will have on natural resources and the global environment, including as we have been observing in recent times, climate change. How best to meet young people's Reproductive Health needs must, of necessity, remain high on the health agenda of this country.

Olivia McDonald
Executive Director, NFPB
February 2010

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the product of the hard work, dedication and expertise of a number of individuals and agencies, who are worthy of recognition and commendation. We are thankful for the services of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), the agency with full responsibility for the execution of the project and the preparation of the report. In this regard, special mention must be made of the personal inputs of Mr. Douglas Forbes and Miss Natalee Simpson of the Survey Division. Their ownership of the project was crucial in ensuring the completion of this report

We acknowledge the technical support provided to the project by Dr. Florina Serbanescu and her team from the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, who were, inter alia, very instrumental in conducting verification checks and analysing the data.

An equally valuable partner was the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), which assisted with the printing of the questionnaires.

The National Family Planning Board's staff in the Department of Policy Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation, under the guidance of the Executive Director, displayed indefatigable commitment to the monitoring activities throughout the project cycle. For that they are deserving of heartiest congratulations.

We are indebted to the citizens of Jamaica, the respondents, without whom the project would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	I
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	III
TABLE OF CONTENTS	V
LIST OF TABLES	VII
LIST OF FIGURES	XVI
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XVII
CHAPTER 1 - BACKGROUND	1
1.1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE YOUNG ADULTS REPORT	2
1.3 METHODOLOGY	2
<i>SAMPLE DESIGN</i>	2
<i>QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT</i>	2
<i>HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES</i>	3
<i>INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES</i>	3
1.4 DATA COLLECTION	3
<i>TRAINING OF TRAINERS</i>	3
<i>TRAINING OF INTERVIEWERS</i>	4
<i>FIELD WORK</i>	4
1.5 DATA PROCESSING	5
1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 15–24 YEARS SURVEY POPULATION	5
<i>AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURVEY POPULATION</i>	5
<i>EDUCATION LEVEL</i>	7
<i>SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS</i>	7
<i>RESIDENCE</i>	8
<i>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</i>	10
<i>RELATIONSHIP STATUS</i>	10
CHAPTER 2	13
FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	13

2.1 FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION.....	13
<i>PREFERRED SOURCES OF INFORMATION.....</i>	<i>15</i>
<i>HELPFULNESS OF SOURCES.....</i>	<i>16</i>
2.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND RELATED PRACTICES.....	16
<i>CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICE AND AFFORDABILITY.....</i>	<i>17</i>
2.3 LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED IN DISCUSSING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES WITH PARENTS/GUARDIANS.....	18
2.4 EXPOSURE TO NFPB PROGRAMMING IN THE MEDIA AND PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES.....	20
<i>BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION RESULTING FROM EXPOSURE TO NFPB PROGRAMMES.....</i>	<i>20</i>
2.5 BELIEFS ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS.....	21
 CHAPTER 3.....	 54
 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE.....	 54
3.1 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE.....	54
3.2 FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE.....	55
3.3 CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY.....	58
3.4 CONDOM USE.....	60
 CHAPTER 4.....	 87
 CHILDBEARING.....	 87
4.1 FERTILITY.....	87
<i>FERTILITY RATES.....</i>	<i>88</i>
4.2 PLANNING STATUS OF LAST AND CURRENT PREGNANCY.....	88
4.3 PREGNANCY TO YOUNG ADULTS WHILE IN SCHOOL AND APPROPRIATE AGE FOR CHILDBEARING.....	90
 REFERENCES.....	 112

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
1.4.1:	Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men By Age Group..... 6
1.4.2:	Age Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS (Percent Distribution).....6
1.4.3:	Educational Level Of Men And Women By Five Year age Groups (Percentage Distribution).....7
1.4.4:	Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years By Socio-Economic Quintiles.....8
1.4.5:	Employment Status By Age Group And Sex - Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....11
1.4.6:	Relationship Status By Current Age And Sex - Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....12
2.1.1:	Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Before The Age Of Menarche Received Information From Their Parents/Guardians On Menstruation And How Pregnancy Occurs And Who Before Initiating Sexual Relations Received Information On How Pregnancy Occurred By Selected Characteristics.....22
2.1.2:	Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Took A Course In Family Life Or Sex Education Based On Where Course Was Taken By Age Group Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....23
2.1.3:	Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education Included Various Topics Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....24
2.1.4:	Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education Included Various Topics By Age Group.....25

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
2.1.5: Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Age At Which School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education Was First Taken Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....	26
2.1.6: Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Preferred Source Of Information On Family Life Education Topics Compared With 2002 RHS.....	26
2.1.7: Preferred Source Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Age Group.....	27
2.1.8: Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found Specific Sources Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Women Aged 15-24 Years.....	28
2.1.9: Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found Specific Sources Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Men Aged 15-24 Years.....	29
2.2.1: Proportion of all Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sexual Health Issues By Age Group, Socio-Economic Status And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course Compared With 2002 RHS.....	30
2.2.2: Proportion Of All Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For Treatment On A Sexual Transmitted Disease By Age Group, Socio-Economic Status And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course Compared With 2002 RHS.....	31
2.2.3: Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception Compared With 2002 RHS.....	32
2.2.4: Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception By Age Group Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years.....	33

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
2.2.5: Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Contraceptive Method Perceived By Respondents As Most Appropriate For Young People By Age Group Compared With 2002 RHS.....	34
2.2.6: Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate By Age Group.....	35
2.2.7: Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate By Age Group.....	36
2.2.8: Percent Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Taken A School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception By Age Group At Which Course Or Class Was Taken.....	37
2.3.1: Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Menstruation With Parents Or Guardians Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	38
2.3.2: Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	39
2.3.3: Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Methods Of Birth Control With Parents Or Guardians Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	40
2.3.4: Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians Young Men Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	41
2.3.5: Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Condoms With Parents Or Guardians Young Men Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics.....	42
2.4.1: Percentage Of Women 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Heard Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics.....	43

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
2.4.2: Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Hear Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics.....	44
2.4.3: Percent Of Women 15-24 Years Who Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During The Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics.....	45
2.4.4: Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics.....	46
2.4.5: Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard A Message On The JA-Style Programme By Parish And Health Region.....	47
2.4.6: Percent Of Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard A Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Age Group By Geographical Area.....	48
2.4.7: Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity By Type Of Activity.....	49
2.4.8: Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity By Type Of Activity And Age Group.....	50
2.4.9: Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity By Age Group.....	51
2.5.1: Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Age 15-24 Years Who Have Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Modern Birth Control Methods Compared With 2002 RHS.....	52
2.5.2: Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Age 15-24 Years Who Have Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Modern Birth Control Methods By Age Group.....	53

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
3.1.1:	Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And Church Attendance Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....62
3.1.2:	Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And Church Attendance Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....63
3.1.3:	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Received Money Or Goods In Exchange For Sex And Who Tried To Obtain Contraceptives And Was Refused By Selected Characteristics.....64
3.2.1:	Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS.....65
3.2.2:	Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS.....66
3.2.3:	Mean Age At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....67
3.2.4:	Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced Compares With 2002 RHS (Percentage Distribution).....68
3.2.5:	Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced Compares With 2002 RHS (Percentage Distribution).....69
3.2.6:	Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics And Age At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....70
3.2.7:	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse By Age At First Intercourse And Other Selected Characteristics Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....71

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
3.2.8:	Contraceptive Method Used At First Sexual Intercourse Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used A Method At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS.....72
3.2.9:	Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condom At First Intercourse By Source Of Condom Used Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....73
3.2.10:	Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condom At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condoms Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution)...74
3.2.11:	Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condom At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condoms Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....75
3.2.12:	Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse – Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....76
3.2.13:	Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse – Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse By Age Group (Per cent Distribution).....77
3.3.1:	The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days By Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Age Group And Method Used Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS.....78
3.3.2:	The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used Compared With 2002.....79
3.3.3:	The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used By Age Group.....80
3.3.4:	The Percentage Of Sexually Active Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraception By Current Relationship Status And Method Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....81

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
3.3.5:	The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method Used Compared with 2002 RHS.....82
3.3.6:	The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used By Age Group.....83
3.4.1:	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Used Condoms, Used Condoms At Last Intercourse, Used Condoms At Every Intercourse And Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months And Union Status Compared With 2002 RHS.....84
3.4.2:	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Used Condoms, Used Condoms At Last Intercourse, Used Condoms At Every Intercourse And Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months And Union Status Compared With 2002 RHS.....85
3.4.3:	Reported Number Of Sexual Partners In The Past Three Months Young Adult Men And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Had Sexual Relations In The Past Three Months By Relationship Status Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution).....86
4.1.1:	Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Age Group And Selected Characteristics Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....91
4.1.2:	Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Age Group And Selected Characteristics.....92
4.1.3:	Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics.....93

<u>TABLE No.</u>	<u>Page No</u>
4.1.4: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRS) Young Adult Women Age 15-24 Years Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997, 1994 And 1988 CPS And 1992 YARHS.....	94
4.1.5: Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence Compared With 2002 RHS.....	94
4.2.1: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Young Adult Women Aged 15 24 Years Pregnant By Contraceptive Use And Area Of Residence (Percent Distribution).....	95
4.2.2: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Contraceptive Use And Age Group (Percent Distribution).....	96
4.2.3: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution).....	97
4.2.3 Cont'd: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Years Or Who Are Currently Pregnant Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution).....	98
4.2.4: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age Group And Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution).....	99
4.2.4 Cont'd: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Years Or Who Are Currently Pregnant By Age Group (Percent Distribution).....	100
4.2.5: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution).....	101
4.2.5 Cont'd: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution).....	102

4.2.5 Cont'd: Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics (Percent Distribution).....103

4.2.6: Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Reported That They Ever Fathered A Child By Selected Characteristics Compared With 2002 RHS.....104

4.3.1: Percentage Of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School By Area Of Residence And Socio-Economic Status.....105

4.3.2: Percentage Of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School By Age Group And Socio-Economic Status.....105

4.3.3: Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School By Educational Attainment At The Time Of That First Pregnancy Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....106

4.3.4: Young Adult Women Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While In School Who Returned To School After The Birth Of Their First Child By Educational Attainment At Time Of First Pregnancy Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS.....106

4.3.5: Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child Compared With 2002 RHS.....107

4.3.5 Cont'd: Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child Compared With 2002 RHS.....108

4.3.6: Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible To Have Her First Child Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years (Percent Distribution).....109

4.3.6 Cont'd: Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible To Have Her First Child Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years (Percent Distribution).....110

4.3.7: Age Respondents Consider A Man Responsible To Have His First Child Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years (Percent Distribution).....111

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1	Percentage Distribution of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years by Residence.....	9
Figure 2	Percentage Distribution of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years by Residence.....	9

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) is a continuation of a series of surveys commissioned by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activity (UNFPA). The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) conducted the survey with technical assistance from the Division of Reproductive Health of the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was designed to provide information on Reproductive Health issues in Jamaica among women aged 15–49 years and men 15–24 years and to update measures of fertility and contraceptive use.

The Young Adults Report covers a wide range of topics which includes background characteristics comprising age structure, educational attainment, socio-economic and employment status, attendance at religious services and union status. In addition topics such as birth history, contraceptive knowledge and usage, attitudes towards reproduction as well as towards the opposite sex and behavioural risks are included.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

- Over two-thirds of the female respondents received information from their parents/guardians about menstruation (71%) or pregnancy before menarche (69%).
- The degree of difficulty having discussions concerning pregnancy with parents/guardians was found to be easy by 65 per cent of young adult females and 67 per cent of male respondents. This is very similar to reporting on the degree of difficulty expressed by young adults when discussing methods of contraception and menstruation with parents/guardians.
- Approximately 72 per cent of female and 73 per cent of male respondents between the ages of 15-24 years attended a class or course on sex education in school. Of all the topics identified by the survey for inclusion in school-based sex education courses, most female respondents (95%) said they received information on pregnancy and how it occurs while most male respondents (95%) said they received information on HIV/AIDS.
- Parents/guardians were identified as the most preferred source of information by 27 per cent of young adult females and 27 per cent males, while teachers were thought to be the most helpful by 67 per cent of female and 66 per cent of male respondents.
- Approximately 92 per cent of women and 86 per cent of men knew where to get information on sexual health issues and 93 per cent of young adult females and 91 per cent young adult males knew where to go for the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases.

- Just about two thirds of the young adult females (66%) and three quarters of the young adult males (75%) reported that they had ever had sexual intercourse. The mean age at sexual debut was 16.1 years for females and 14.5 years for males.
- More young adult women (80%) than men (57%) used contraceptives at first intercourse. For those who used contraceptives at first intercourse, 95 per cent of the women and 98 percent of the men used a condom.
- Condoms were regarded as the most popular form of contraception for all types of relationship status. The highest usage (77%) was by women who reported their union as Boyfriend. The pill (33%) and injectable contraceptive (25%) were the next popular form of contraception and were used mainly by married women or women in common-law union.
- There was an increase in the proportion of both male and female in the 15-19 year age group who ever used condoms
- The majority of women (96%) who were married or in common-law relationship and who had sexual intercourse in the last three months reported that they had one sex partner. Over one half (57%) of the men reported that they had one sex partner.
- The percentage of young women who have ever been pregnant declined from 38 per cent in 2002 to 36 per cent in 2008. The percentage of young adult women who reported having a live birth declined from 34 per cent in 2002 to 30 per cent in 2008.
- Fertility among young women 15-19 years (72 births per 1,000 women) was lower than that for women between the ages of 20-24 years (124 births per 1,000 women). In general, the highest proportion of pregnancies within the five year period prior to the survey were said to be mistimed (52%).

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey Young Adults Report is one of the three volumes of the final report that is based on the findings from the Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) conducted in Jamaica in 2008. The 2008 RHS is a continuation of a series of surveys commissioned by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) with financial support from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) conducted the survey with technical assistance from the Division of Reproductive Health of the Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The survey was designed to provide information on Reproductive Health issues in Jamaica among women aged 15–49 years and men 15-24 years.

Over the years, a number of Reproductive Health-related surveys were conducted to provide data to monitor the population and health situation in Jamaica. Since 1975, the Jamaica Fertility Survey (JFS) was carried out within the programme of the World Fertility Survey (WFS). This was followed by Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPSs) in 1983, 1989 and 1993 and the RHS in 1997 and 2002. In addition, a Young Adults Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS) focusing on the level of fertility and other related Reproductive Health issues among 15-24 year olds was conducted for the first time in 1987.

From 1997 the report of the RHS has been presented in three volumes consisting of the Final Report, the Young Adults Report and the Regional Report. For this report, young adults are classified as between the ages of 15 and 24 and because of their significance to the present and the future of the country constitute an important socio-demographic group in Jamaica. The study of this group is important not only from the standpoint that it accounts for approximately 17 per cent of the Jamaican population but it also represents a growing segment of the population.

This report highlights the sexual behaviour and the usage of contraceptives among young men and women in their adolescent and early adult years, in addition to their exposure to family life and sex education. It covers a wide range of topics which include, background characteristics comprising age structure, educational attainment, socio-economic and employment status, attendance at religious services and union status. In addition, topics such as birth history, contraceptive knowledge and usage, attitudes towards reproduction as well as towards the opposite sex and behavioural risks are included.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE YOUNG ADULTS REPORT

The main objective of the 2008 YARHS is to provide updated information on the Reproductive Health of young adult males and females in Jamaica. Specifically, the report is designed to:

- Provide information to update measures of fertility and contraceptive use among young adult men and women aged 15–24 years;
- Provide a wide range of information on the knowledge, attitude and practice related to Reproductive Health; and
- Assess other conditions which may affect reproductive behaviour so that programme interventions may be improved.

These objectives are designed to provide information which will be useful in the development of policies related to population growth and the improvement of Maternal and Child Health.

1.3 METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The 2008 RHS was conducted in all parishes in Jamaica and was designed to provide information on a large number of indicators of the Reproductive Health of women and men. The target population for the survey is the population of females in the 15–49 year age group and males in the 15–24 year age group living in private households. Excluded from the sample are non-private households including group dwellings, e.g. military camps, boarding schools, mental institutions, hospitals, etc. The expected number of respondents was 7,200 females and 2,400 males. The male and female samples were selected independently creating two distinct samples.

The survey used a three-stage probability sampling design with the first stage being a selection of geographic areas called Enumeration Districts (EDs), with probability proportionate to the number of dwellings recorded in the 2001 census. In the second stage of sampling, dwellings were selected within the EDs chosen in the first stage with separate dwellings selected for the male and female samples. In the third stage of selection, one female aged 15–49 years was randomly selected from the female sample and one male aged 15–24 years from the male sample in each household. Where there was more than one eligible respondent in a household, one person was randomly selected.

QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

A total of four questionnaires were developed for the 2008 RHS:

1. A female household questionnaire;
2. A male household questionnaire;
3. An individual female questionnaire; and
4. An individual male questionnaire

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRES

The Household Questionnaires (Form RHS 1A for females and Form RHS 1B for males) were developed to collect identical information on the members in the selected households. Basic information on the characteristics of each of the persons listed including age, gender and education was collected. The information provided by the questionnaire was used to identify the eligible respondents, from which one person was randomly selected for interviewing.

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRES

The Individual Questionnaires (Form RHS 2 for females and Form RHS 3 for males) were divided into ten sections and vary only in a few of the sections. The ten sections common to both questionnaires are as follows:

- Section 1: Respondent's Background
- Section 2: Relationship Status and Partnership History
- Section 3: Fertility
- Section 4: Men's/Women's Health
- Section 5: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use
- Section 6: Sexual Activity and Early Childbearing
- Section 7: Family Life and Sex Education
- Section 8: Attitudes Towards Contraception and Childbearing
- Section 9: Gender and Violence
- Section 10: HIV/AIDS and other STDs

An exercise to pre-test the draft questionnaires was conducted with a team of approximately 16 interviewers and three (3) supervisors from STATIN. The objectives of the pre-test were to:

- Test the flow and sequence of the questionnaire;
- Test the suitability of the wording and the language in general, i.e. to find out if the respondents had any difficulty understanding the questions;
- Test the appropriateness of the skip instructions; and
- Estimate the average time taken to complete an interview.

Following the data collection exercise, a debriefing session was done and based on the feedback received, a number of modifications were made to both the questionnaires and the training manuals.

1.4 DATA COLLECTION

TRAINING OF TRAINERS

The Training of Trainers Workshop took place over the period May 13-15, 2008 by representatives from the CDC. A total of 16 members of STATIN's staff was trained; among them were persons to be used as trainers or resource personnel who would assist with quality checks in the field. The training included a discussion on the sampling

methodology, concepts, definitions and a review of both the household and the individual questionnaires. Techniques for interviewing were emphasised and mock interviews were conducted in groups then reviewed.

TRAINING OF INTERVIEWERS

The recruitment and training of the interviewers was the responsibility of STATIN. As done traditionally, it has been the practice to use female interviewers to interview both male and female respondents but male interviewers could only interview male respondents. This is due to the sensitive nature of the questions that were asked in the survey.

Two residential training workshops for supervisors and interviewers were held with the assistance of the representatives from CDC. The first took place over the period May 19-30, 2008 in Ocho Rios where approximately 100 individuals were trained. The second session took place in Kingston over the period May 25-30, 2008 where a total of 39 persons were trained.

During the training, supervisors and interviewers were tested and graded on each module of the questionnaire. A number of the trainees failed to reach the required standard; as a result, a retraining exercise was subsequently undertaken in order to obtain the required numbers. In the end, a total of 16 supervisors and 99 interviewers were contracted for the survey.

FIELD WORK

The data collection for the main survey took place over a six month period from June to November 2008. The public was sensitised about the survey through the media and the use of “Town Criers” in selected communities.

A number of challenges were experienced during the data collection period. These included:

- Locating the selected respondents for interviewing. (Especially the young men who were most often not at home);
- The passing of hurricane Gustav over the island in late August 2008, which temporarily disrupted the lives of both the interviewers and the respondents, and made access to some of the areas selected for enumeration, impossible;
- Poor weather conditions which persisted during the months of September and October 2008;
- Outbreak of violence in about two of the selected EDs in St. James; and
- Delay in data collection in some parishes due to threats to and injury of interviewers.

The quality of the responses was monitored constantly throughout the survey. The common errors of omissions were tabulated and corrective instructions were sent to the field officers. The more specific errors were immediately dealt with at the personal level

and some of the interviewers were again briefed on the areas in which they were weak. The data collection period was extended for a month as assessments of the questionnaires received in office indicated that the required number of questionnaires for some parishes was not met. In these parishes additional households were selected and revisits were made to households which did not respond.

1.5 DATA PROCESSING

The development of the data entry and edit programs for the RHS was a collaborative effort between STATIN and CDC using the U.S. Census Bureau's CS-PRO 3.3. Unlike the 2002 RHS, where the questionnaires were scanned, the questionnaires for the 2008 RHS were manually keyed by ten data entry operators. This was done over the periods July to December 2008 and February to March 2009. At the end of data entry, the edit program was run on the keyed data file to generate an error report. All errors were corrected until a clean dataset was produced in July 2009.

1.6 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE 15–24 YEARS SURVEY POPULATION

This section provides information on the background characteristics of the young adults in the survey. The information on the characteristics of the population found in the survey is important for the interpretation of the survey findings and can shed some light on the representativeness of the survey.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

In 2008 approximately 17 per cent of the total population of Jamaica was made up of young adults. Table 1.4.1 gives a comparison of the age and gender distribution of the sampled population found in the 2008 RHS with that of the 2008 estimated population of Jamaica. The table shows that for both males and females the percentage found in the survey was similar to the estimated population for each age group. For the 15-19 year age group in particular, 53 per cent of the women and 60 per cent of the men were found in the sample. This was similar to that of the 15-19 population of Jamaica which accounted for 53 per cent of the females and 56 per cent of the males. The fact that the distribution of the respondents was consistent with the census estimates increase confidence that the result of the study can be generalized to the Jamaican population.

TABLE 1.4.1
Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men By Age Group

Age Group	2008 RHS	Women		Men	
		2008 Population	2008 RHS	2008 Population	2008 RHS
15 – 17	32.4	32.8	37.4	35.0	
18 – 19	20.1	20.3	22.2	20.9	
20 – 22	26.7	28.5	22.9	27.4	
23 – 24	20.8	18.3	17.6	16.7	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Cases	2,343	228,344	2,775	227,959	

Table 1.4.2 compares the age distribution of the male and female samples in the 2008 RHS with that of the 2002 and the 1997 RHS. There was a 2.2 percentage points reduction in the sample of women who were in the 15–19 year age group. This was larger for the men where there was a 2.3 percentage points increase in the sample for the same age group.

TABLE 1.4.2
Age Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24
Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	FEMALES			MALES		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	52.5	54.7	52.4	59.6	57.3	53.5
15-17	32.4	31.5	31.1	37.4	34.9	34.2
18-19	20.1	23.2	21.3	22.2	22.4	19.3
20-24	47.5	45.3	47.6	40.5	42.7	46.5
20-22	26.7	28.6	30.4	22.9	27.4	28.8
23-24	20.8	16.7	17.2	17.6	15.3	17.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	2,343	1,926	1,991	2,775	2,437	2,279

EDUCATION LEVEL

The educational levels of the young adult population are shown in Table 1.4.3. The information contained in the table reflects the responses to the question “How many years did you attend school, not including years spent in infant and basic school?”

The table shows that 72 per cent of the females and 70 per cent of the males received between 10 to 12 years of education and nine (9) per cent of the females and five (5) per cent of the males received 13 or more years of education. Of note, there were more males (24.8%) than females (19.6%) with nine (9) and under years of education. However, as the years of education increased the proportion of females became larger than that of males. The pattern shown from the data is that young women in general are more likely than young men to attend school for longer periods.

TABLE 1.4.3
Educational Level Of Men And Women By Five Year age groups
(Percentage Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	0 - 9 Years	10 - 12 Years	13 Years or More	Unknown/ Not Stated	Total	N
FEMALES						
Total	19.6	71.5	8.9	0.0	100.0	2,343
15-19 Years	25.1	70.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	1,229
15-17 Years	35.9	63.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	758
18-19 Years	7.7	83.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	471
20-24 Years	13.5	72.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	1,114
20-22 Years	13.1	72.2	14.7	0.0	100.0	626
23-24 Years	14.2	71.9	13.9	0.0	100.0	488
MALES						
Total	24.8	70.1	4.7	0.5	100.0	2,775
15-19 Years	30.4	67.3	1.9	0.4	100.0	1,652
15-17 Years	41.7	57.5	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,037
18-19 Years	11.4	83.7	4.6	0.3	100.0	615
20-24 Years	16.4	74.2	8.8	0.6	100.0	1,123
20-22 Years	15.9	74.5	9.1	0.5	100.0	635
23-24 Years	17.0	73.8	8.4	0.8	100.0	488

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

In previous RHSs and CPSs socio-economic status was categorised using high, medium and low. The 2008 RHS for the first time used a Wealth Index (a proxy for the measurement of socio-economic status) commonly used in the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) conducted in other countries. This index was constructed using

information collected on the household questionnaire and applied to the principal component analysis (PCA). For its construction, the assets of each household were summed and given a score. Each person in the household was ranked according to the total score accumulated by the household in which he/she resided (Rutstein & Johnson, 2004). The number of persons in the sample was then divided into five groups (quintiles) with an equal number of individuals in each group. These groups were ranked from one which represented lowest to five which represented highest.

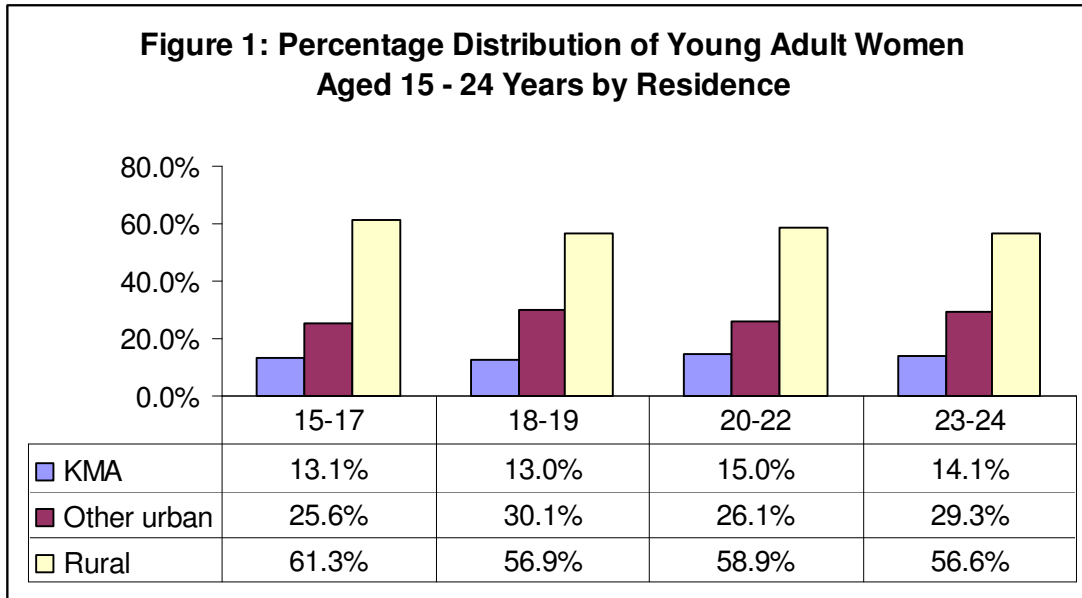
Table 1.4.4 presents the percentage distribution of the young adult respondents in the five socio-economic groupings which are ranked from poorest to richest. Approximately 45 per cent of the males and an equal percentage of the females were in the two poorest quintiles. Within the two richest quintiles there were 35 per cent males and 36 per cent females. There were no sharp contrast in the differences in gender between the age groups and the gender of the respondents as it relates to the quintiles.

TABLE 1.4.4
Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men
Aged 15–24 Years By Socio-Economic Quintiles

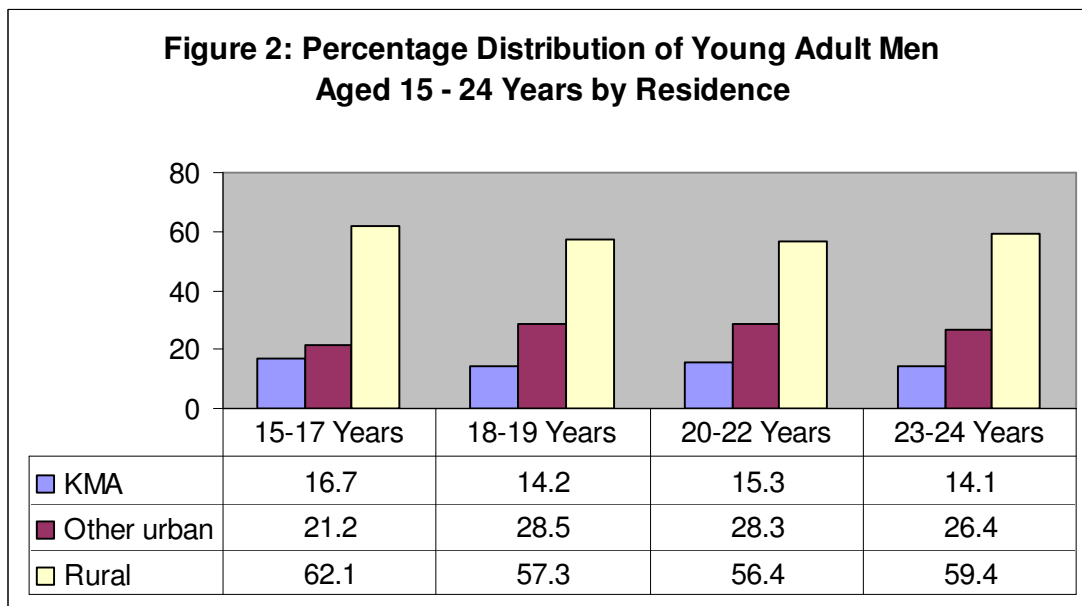
Quintiles	15 - 17		18 - 19		20 – 22		23 - 24	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Lowest	23.8	21.0	20.5	22.1	24.1	25.1	21.7	24.2
Second	24.0	21.4	21.5	19.5	21.4	22.7	21.1	24.2
Middle	19.0	20.8	19.2	19.5	15.1	21.7	20.7	18.2
Fourth	17.6	20.4	18.5	24.4	23.1	16.9	19.3	19.9
Highest	15.5	16.4	20.3	14.4	16.2	13.6	17.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0

RESIDENCE

The classification used for residence consists of Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), Other Urban and Rural. The KMA includes all the urban centres of the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew. Other Urban consists of the parish capitals and the urban centres in all the parishes except Kingston and St. Andrew and Rural consists of the rural areas of all the parishes.



Figures 1 and 2 give the percentage distribution of the young adult women and men by area of residence. The majority of the sampled respondents for both women and men (59%) were from the rural areas. This pattern is also evident in all the age groups but is more pronounced in the 15–17 year age group where 61 per cent of the women and 62 per cent of the men were from the rural areas.



EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Respondents in the 2008 RHS were asked what they were doing during the week preceding the survey, in order to determine their employment status. Table 1.4.5 shows the percentage distribution of young adult women and men by their employment status for the 2008 and 2002 RHS. The table exhibits the expected trend that both males and females in the upper age group (20–24 years) were more likely to be employed than those in the lower age group (15–19 years).

Another expected pattern that emerged from the data is that a larger percentage of males (55.5%) than females (35.8%) were in the labour force. Unemployment for women and men increased for all age groups in 2008 when compared to 2002. The largest increase was observed in the 20 to 22 year age group where unemployment increased from 15 per cent in 2002 to 22 per cent in 2008 for women and from 19 per cent in 2002 to 27 per cent in 2008 for men.

RELATIONSHIP STATUS

Information on the current relationship status is presented in Table 1.4.6 for both males and females. The categories Boyfriend/Girlfriend With Sex and Boyfriend/Girlfriend Without Sex which were asked in 1997 were omitted from the 2002 survey. These categories were reintroduced in the 2008 survey to provide information on this vital area.

Approximately a third of the women and 30 per cent of the men reported that they were in no steady relationship. There was significant gender differences in the responses related to visiting relationship as a larger percentage (33.4%) of the women than the men (20.7%) reported that they were in this type of union. Similarly, although 30 per cent of the men were in Girlfriend With Sex relationship only nine (9) per cent of the women were in Boyfriend With Sex relationship. An examination of the data by age group shows that the majority (63.3%) of the females and 43 per cent of the males in the age group 15–17 years reported that they had no steady partner.

For the age group 18–19 years, 42 per cent of the men and nine (9) per cent of the women were in Girlfriend/Boyfriend With Sex unions. For the same age group 37 per cent of the females and 19 per cent of the males were in Visiting Partner relationships. As the age group of the young adults increased to 20–22 years, one (1) half (52.1%) of the women and 35 per cent of the men reported that they were in a Visiting Partner relationship. In the 23–24 year age group, six (6) per cent of the women and one (1) per cent of the males were married. In general, the majority of women (34.3%) had no steady partner while the majority of men (29.9%) reported that their relationship status was Girlfriend With Sex.

TABLE 1.4.5
Employment Status By Age Group And Sex - Young Adult Women And Men
Aged 15-24 Compared With 2002 RHS
(Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Age Group</u>									
	<u>Total</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-22</u>	<u>23-24</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-22</u>	<u>23-24</u>
	<u>2008</u>					<u>2002</u>				
						<u>W</u>	<u>O</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>N</u>
Employed	19.8	2.0	15.1	30.2	40.7	19.5	1.9	16.3	30.1	38.9
Unemployed	16.0	3.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	12.6	3.0	19.3	15.2	17.1
Student	39.5	83.7	33.5	15.0	6.0	35.5	82.4	23.1	11.3	5.0
Keeping House	15.1	3.0	17.0	23.2	21.8	17.7	6.0	20.4	23.0	27.4
At Home, Not Keeping House	9.1	7.8	11.8	9.5	9.3	14.5	6.2	20.6	20.4	11.6
Incapable of Working/ Other	0.04	0.4	0	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
Not Specified	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
Number Of Cases	2,343	758	471	626	488	1,926	569	421	569	368
						<u>M</u>	<u>E</u>	<u>N</u>		
Employed	35.8	4.8	33.7	60.3	72.2	38.3	9.0	35.7	60.7	69.3
Unemployed	19.7	8.7	30.0	26.5	21.1	15.1	7.4	25.0	18.5	16.4
Student	38.3	82.1	23.3	9.5	1.9	34.2	73.6	22.7	9.5	5.4
Keeping House	0.7	0.5	1.5	0.6	0.4	..	..	..	..	..
At Home, Not Keeping House	5.1	3.8	10.9	3.0	3.6	11.0	9.6	15.5	10.5	8.0
Incapable of Working/ Other	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6
Other	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number Of Cases	2,775	1,037	615	635	488	2,437	901	531	653	352

.. Either not covered in the Survey or not published

TABLE 1.4.6
Relationship Status By Current Age And Sex - Young Adult Women And Men
Aged 15-24 Compared With 2002 RHS
(Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

RELATIONSHIP STATUS								
Age Group	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend With Sex	Boyfriend Without Sex	No Steady Partner	Total	N
	W O M E N				2 0 0 8			
Total	1.7	15.0	33.4	8.2	7.5	34.3	100.0	2343
15 - 17	0.0	1.9	8.0	11.7	15.1	63.3	100.0	758
18 - 19	0.1	13.8	37.2	8.8	5.7	34.4	100.0	471
20 - 22	2.0	18.7	52.1	6.1	4.1	16.9	100.0	626
23 - 24	6.2	33.9	44.9	4.4	1.2	9.3	100.0	488
	2 0 0 2							
Total	2.1	11.9	38.6	..	..	47.4	100.0	1926
15 - 17	0.0	1.5	20.5	..	..	78.0	100.0	568
18 - 19	0.0	8.5	45.3	..	..	46.2	100.0	421
20 - 22	3.0	20.4	48.4	..	..	28.2	100.0	569
23 - 24	7.7	21.9	46.5	..	..	23.9	100.0	368

RELATIONSHIP STATUS								
Age Group	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend With Sex	Girlfriend Without Sex	No Steady Partner	Total	N
	M E N				2 0 0 8			
Total	0.3	5.1	20.7	29.9	15.6	28.4	100.0	2775
15 - 17	0.0	0.1	4.2	24.2	29.1	42.5	100.0	1037
18 - 19	0.0	1.0	19.2	42.4	12.1	25.2	100.0	615
20 - 22	0.5	6.5	34.6	32.6	6.9	18.9	100.0	635
23 - 24	0.8	19.5	39.8	22.5	2.6	14.8	100.0	488
	2 0 0 2							
Total	0.5	3.4	42.1	..	..	54.0	100.0	2437
15 - 17	0.0	0.0	24.5	..	..	75.5	100.0	901
18 - 19	0.0	0.4	47.6	..	..	52.0	100.0	531
20 - 22	1.0	4.9	55.5	..	..	38.6	100.0	653
23 - 24	2.4	12.9	50.0	..	..	34.7	100.0	352

.. Category not covered in the 2002 Survey

CHAPTER 2

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

Chapter 2 specifically focuses on family life and sex education, the preferred sources of such information and the perceived helpfulness of these sources. The chapter also presents information on knowledge, choice and affordability of contraception; knowledge about Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and the level of difficulty experienced in discussing these and other Reproductive Health issues with parents/guardians. The final sections of this chapter, give a description of the level of exposure to specific programmes organized by the NFPB, the participation of young adults in extra-curricula activities and perceptions about the effectiveness and safety using specific contraceptives.

2.1 FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION

Concerns about teenage pregnancy, Sexual and Reproductive Health and the possible influence of the heavy sexual content in dancehall music continue to stimulate public debate in the Jamaican society. At the heart of the discussion is the influence of dancehall music vis-à-vis primary agents of socialisation and questions about who should be responsible for sex education. The discussion often emphasises the role of parents, the school and the church in promoting and upholding moral values.

The RHS attempts to determine the extent to which young adults are exposed to family life and sex education by way of certain social agents whether at home, in a school based programme or some other formal channel outside of school. Young adult females were specifically asked if they have had discussions with their parents/guardians about pregnancy, condoms and STDs and the level of difficulty encountered in having such discussions. These questions seek to determine how parents relate to their children, since there is evidence to suggest that parent-child communication is positively associated with reduced levels of risk-taking among young adults. The results are presented by selected characteristics in Table 2.1.1. In 2008, a little over two-thirds of the female respondents said they received information from their parents/guardians about Menstruation (71%) or pregnancy before Menarche (69.2%), while 47 per cent of the female respondents acknowledged that they received information about methods of birth control before their first sexual intercourse.

When disaggregated by age group, a slightly higher percentage of the respondents within the age group 15–17 years received information on Menstruation (78.9%) and pregnancy and how it occurred before Menarche (77%) when compared to other age groups. The percentage was higher for this age group and the cohort immediately above it (18-19), suggesting that parents may be initiating these discussions earlier. However, the largest percentage of individuals who reported receiving information on methods of birth control before they had their first sexual intercourse was for the age group 20-22 years (49.9%). Based on the results in Table 2.1.1, parents/guardians were less likely to convey information about methods of birth control before their child's sexual initiation than they

were discussing Menstruation and pregnancy. Respondents with 13 years or more education reported receiving information about Menstruation before Menarche and on methods of birth control before their first sexual intercourse. An examination of the responses by quintile showed that the largest proportion of respondents in the fourth quintile reported having information on Menstruation and on pregnancy before Menarche. The largest proportion of females who received information on methods of birth control before their first sexual encounter was from the highest quintile (53.9%). More young adult females, who attended church frequently, at least once per week, had information on Menstruation before Menarche (79.3%) and on methods of birth control before their first sexual encounter (51.4%).

While the discourse on family life and sex education may vary from one household to another, curriculum-based school (formal) courses are known to provide more accurate and consistent information. Jamaica has had several school-based, structured initiatives since the 1960s. In 2007, the Ministry of Education partnered with the Ministry of Health in implementing the Health and Family Life Education Programme (HFLE) in some primary and secondary schools. This initiative was the outcome of a recommendation put forward by CARICOM for regional application which focuses on sexuality and Sexual Health. The aim of HFLE is to have the programme fully integrated into the curriculum of all Jamaican schools by 2012.

During the 2008 RHS, young adults were asked about their source of family life and sex education, length of classes, the person who delivered the training and most important, some specific Reproductive Health topics included in the course. Table 2.1.2 shows that about 72 per cent of female respondents and 73 per cent of male respondents between the ages of 15-24 years attended a class or course on sex education in school. Additionally 17 per cent of females and 10 per cent of males received training in a formal setting both in and out of school. Less than two (2) per cent of the young adult females and males attended a sex education class or course outside of school. When the information was disaggregated by age group, a higher proportion of males participated in school-based sex education courses at a younger age (74.7%) when compared to females (71.8%). An analysis of the results over the three (3) most recent surveys (1997, 2002 and 2008), showed a decline in female participation in 2002 compared to 1997 but an increase in 2008. In the case of the male respondents, there was an increase in the participation in school-based family life and sex education courses over the same three (3) consecutive surveys.

Table 2.1.3 shows the percentage of young adult women and men whose school-based course on family life or sex education included specific topics such as contraception, Menstruation, reproduction and abstinence. Most female respondents (94.7%) received information on pregnancy and how it occurs during school-based sex education courses while more males reported receiving information on HIV/AIDS (95.3%). In general, females were more exposed to selected Reproductive Health topics identified in the survey, with the exception of STDs, condom and AIDS during the school-based programmes when compared to their male counterparts. Modern contraceptive methods

appear to be the least likely Reproductive Health issue to be covered in the school-based programmes (72.9% females and 71.1% males).

Respondents were also asked whether or not the school-based programmes included information on specific services available to adolescents such as counselling, clinic, and distribution of contraceptives. A little over two thirds of the females (74.1%) and males (68.3%) said that information on counselling services was included. Just about one half of the female (54.6%) and male (52.8%) respondents said that their school-based course included information on the availability of clinic services. Information on the distribution of contraceptives was least highlighted in the school based sex education programmes.

When disaggregated by age group, there were marginal differences in the responses between the 15-19 and the 20-24 year olds (Table 2.1.4). From the reporting, it was evident that pregnancy and how it occurs, as featured in school based sex education courses, resonated with the females and for most males, information on AIDS across all age groups.

Table 2.1.5 shows the age at which respondents had their first school-based family life and sex education course. Just about a half of the male respondents (51.4 %) and about 45 per cent of the female respondents had their first sex education class between the ages of 13 and 14 years. In general, 98 per cent of the females and the same proportion of male respondents who had a school-based class or course about family life and sex education completed the course whether during their primary or secondary level education by the age of 17 years.

PREFERRED SOURCES OF INFORMATION

The survey enquired of respondents about their preferred source of information on topics related to family life or sex education as shown in Table 2.1.6. Parents/guardians and teachers were identified as the two (2) most preferred sources of information by young adult females and males alike. Parents/guardians were identified as a preferred source of information by a significantly higher proportion of young adult females and males in 2002; with 45 per cent and 42 per cent respectively declining to 27 per cent for young adult females and 27 per cent males in 2008. In the 2008 survey, peers and siblings were also identified as preferred sources of information on family life education by one (1) in five (5) young adult male and about 17 per cent of females.

The preferred sources of information about family life or sex education are shown in Table 2.1.7 by age group and sex of respondents. Teachers (46.5%), Counsellor (44.5%) and Parents/guardians (42.2%) were identified as the three (3) most preferred sources for females within the youngest age group (15-17 years). For males 15-17 years, the three (3) most preferred sources were Counsellor (52.9%), Teachers (48.6%) and Sisters/Brothers (43.2%). The television was the preferred source identified by the highest proportion of females and males 18-19 years. The highest proportion of female respondents within the age group 20-22 years identified the radio as a preferred source (54%) while the largest proportion of males within the same age group identified the Internet as the preferred

source (51%). The Internet (39.6%) and printed materials (31.6%) were the two most preferred sources for most females between the ages of 23-24 years, while the radio (39.5%) and the Internet (31.3%) were the two (2) preferred source identified by young adult males within this same age group.

HELPFULNESS OF SOURCES

All of the specified sources were thought to be very helpful or somewhat helpful for the majority of the respondents as shown in Tables 2.1.8 and 2.1.9. Teachers were identified as being the most helpful by the largest proportion of female and male respondents (66.7% and 66%, respectively). In contrast, most respondents were of the perception that Youth Information Centre and the Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper) were not sources of information on family life or sex education. When the data were disaggregated by age group, Teachers and Parents/Guardians were considered to be the most helpful sources by females and males between the ages of 15-19 years. Females 20-24 years considered Teachers, Television and Printed Materials to be most helpful while males in the same age group regarded Teachers, Parents/Guardians and the Television as the most helpful source on information about family life or sex education.

2.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND RELATED PRACTICES

The Ministry of Health in its 2006-2010 Strategic Plan outlined its commitment to the prevention and control of communicable diseases. In the same vein, the NFPB as the agency of the government responsible for preparing, carrying out and promoting sustainable family planning services has made it an objective to improve access to Reproductive Health information to adolescents and youth. In order to assess the extent of the exposure to family life and sex education, respondents' were asked during the survey, if they knew where to go for information on sexual health issues, treatment of sexual disease and the methods of contraception they have heard about.

Table 2.2.1 presents the proportion of young adult women and men who knew where to go for information on sexual health issues by selected characteristics. In 2008, approximately 92 per cent of women and 86 per cent of men knew where to get information on sexual health issues almost comparable to the 91 per cent of women and 85 per cent of men in 2002. As expected, knowledge increased with age for both males and females. For female respondents, awareness was highest in the uppermost quintiles (94.2%) while for males there was some variation based on socio-economic status. The highest proportions of males in the second and fourth quintiles reported that they knew where to go for information on sexual health issues. Females and males who attended a family life or sex education course had an advantage in knowing where to go to get information on sexual health issues when compared to respondents who did not.

When respondents were asked if they knew where to go for treatment on a STD, 93 per cent of young adult females and 91 per cent young adult males said they knew where to go. The percentages remained high across age groups although older persons were more

knowledgeable about where to go for treatment. This was similar to the 2002 RHS findings. Attending a family life or sex education course made a minute difference in exposing female respondents to information on where to go for treatment on a sexually transmitted disease (93.6%) when compared to 91 per cent of those who did not attend a class on sex education. The difference was greater for young adult males with 93 per cent who attended a family life or sex education course reporting that they knew where to go to get treatment for STDs when compared to 81 per cent of those who did not attend any sex education course.

Awareness of certain contraceptive methods based on whether the respondent attended a class or course on sex education - which included information on contraceptive methods - is shown in Table 2.2.3. All female respondents have heard about the condom and the pill, regardless of whether the respondents had a class on family life or sex education that included topics on contraception. All the male respondents have heard of the condom and almost all have heard about the pill (99.4%). Although a fairly new product on the market, the female condom was known to most respondents; 97 per cent of the females and 89 per cent of the males who attended a class or course in sex education and 96 per cent of females and 86 per cent males who did not attend a class or course. Similarly, the injection and Tubal Ligation were methods the majority of respondents were aware of. This was found to be true across gender and did not vary significantly based on whether one had attended a class or not. Among contraceptive methods, the awareness about spermicides, natural method (rhythm) and implants continued to be lowest as was the case in 2002. For young adult females who attended a course, there was an increase in the awareness of all methods except IUD. While for males awareness decrease for all methods except the male condoms and the Morning After Pill. For young adult females who did not attend a class, there were increases in the awareness of all methods except injection, IUD, Diaphragm, Vasectomy and spermicides over data for 2002. For young adult males there was a decrease in awareness for all but five (5) methods; male condoms, injection, Morning After Pill, spermicides and implants (See Table 2.2.3).

When the data were disaggregated by age group, there was not much difference in the reporting. Across all age groups, the male condom and the pills were still the most heard of method of contraception. Older persons (age 20-24 years) who attended a class on sex education were more aware of the different methods than younger persons. This was the same for those who did not attend a class or course on sex education with the exception of knowledge about Diaphragm and spermicides for females and Diaphragm, Vasectomy and spermicides for males; which younger persons were more aware of these methods. (See Table 2.2.4)

CONTRACEPTIVE CHOICE AND AFFORDABILITY

In the 2008 survey, respondents were asked which methods of contraception were the most appropriate to avoid pregnancy and whether they could afford the method perceived as the most important. Males, and to a lesser extent females, continued in 2008 to perceive the male condom as the most appropriate method of contraception for young adults (Table 2.2.5). For females and males in the age group 15-19 years, abstinence was

reported as the second most appropriate method of contraception (to avoid pregnancy) and the pill for respondents between the ages of 20-24 years. Tables 2.2.6 and 2.2.7 show the results of the question regarding the affordability of three (3) methods of contraception: the condom, pill and the injection. The majority of respondents felt that they could afford all three (3) methods. The largest proportion of the young adult women (93.6%) reported the injection as most affordable. When disaggregated by age group, the injection was the most affordable for females between the ages of 15-19 years; while for women between the ages of 20-24 years, a marginally higher proportion reported that the pill was the most affordable. This is very different from the 2002 results which showed the condom as being affordable for the largest proportion of females across the same age groups. Most male respondents also identified all three (3) methods as being affordable. However, unlike females, the largest proportion of males reported the condom as being affordable regardless of age group; 88 per cent of male respondents in the age group 15–19 and 94 per cent of male respondents within the age group 20-24. This was very similar to the results from the 2002 survey.

Table 2.2.8 shows by age group and sex, the percentage of respondents who had taken a class or course in family life or sex education that included information on contraception. In general, almost all of the respondents who had taken a course on family life or sex education did so by the age of 14 years regardless of whether or not it included information on contraceptives. There was more variation in the reporting for females than for males across the two (2) groups. Approximately 57 per cent of the female respondents who attended a class or course that included information on contraception and 37 per cent of those whose class or course did not include information on contraception took the class before the age of 13 years. The difference was much smaller for males with 26 per cent of those respondents whose course included information on contraceptives and 29 per cent of those whose class did not include information on contraceptives, reportedly taking the course before the age of 13.

2.3 LEVELS OF DIFFICULTY EXPERIENCED IN DISCUSSING REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH ISSUES WITH PARENTS/GUARDIANS

During the survey, young adult females were asked about the degree of difficulty they had discussing Menstruation, pregnancy and birth control with parents/guardians. Males were asked questions concerning the degree of difficulty they experienced in discussing pregnancy and condoms. The results of these questions are presented by the respondent's socio-demographic characteristics in Tables 2.3.1 to 2.3.5. Of all female respondents, 72 per cent stated that it was easy to discuss Menstruation with parents/guardians; 22 per cent said it was somewhat difficult; and six (6) per cent said it was extremely difficult. There was some variation based on area of residence; 81 per cent of females in the KMA, 74 per cent in other urban areas and 66 per cent in rural areas stated that it was easy to have the discussions about Menstruation with parents/guardians. Female respondents from rural areas found it more difficult to discuss Menstruation with parents/guardians.

Older females (age 20-24 years) and persons in the highest quintile said that it was easy to have discussions about Menstruation with parents/guardians. Females with 13 years

and more education (79.8%) and persons who were married at the time of the survey (76.2%) also said that it was easy having such discussions with parents/guardians. Females in Health Region 1 had the highest proportion of respondents who thought that it was easy to have such discussions (79.1%), while those in Region 3 had the highest proportion of females who said it was somewhat difficult (32.0%) to have discussions concerning Menstruation with parents/guardians.

With regard to discussions concerning pregnancy, 65 per cent of young adult females stated that it was easy to discuss this issue with parents/guardians; 26 per cent said it was somewhat difficult; and about 10 per cent thought that it was extremely difficult. For the male respondents, just about two thirds of them (66.6%) said it was easy; 26 per cent found it somewhat difficult; and seven (7) per cent said it was extremely difficult to have discussion about pregnancy with parents/guardians. Although the proportion of women who found it easy to discuss pregnancy with parents/guardians was lower than those who stated that it was easy speaking about Menstruation, the reporting was very similar for health region, area of residence, age, education and socio-economic status. When the data were disaggregated by relationship status, more than one half of the female respondents who were married reported that it was somewhat difficult to engage in discussions concerning pregnancy with parents/guardians. Persons in less stable relationship found it easier to have discussions concerning pregnancy with parents/guardians; 68 per cent of the young adult females with no steady partner and almost the same for women with a boyfriend whether sexually involved or not.

Discussing methods of birth control with parents/guardians was easy for 69 per cent of women (Table 2.3.3). There was no variation between age groups 15-19 years and 20-24 years (69.4%). Although further disaggregating of these age groups into two (2) year intervals, showed little variation, respondents in the oldest age group (23-24 years) had the most difficulty having discussions about methods of birth controls with parents/guardians. Further analysis by relationship status showed that married women had some difficulty discussing birth control with parents/guardians, as they did with pregnancy. Women with 13 years or more education found it easier and women in the poorest two (2) quintiles had the highest level of extreme difficulty discussing birth control with parents/guardians (Lowest quintile 11.4% and Second quintile 11.5%).

Young adult men were specifically asked during the 2008 RHS about the degree of difficulty discussing condoms with parents/guardian. Approximately 73 per cent found it easy; 21 per cent said it was somewhat difficult; and 5.1 per cent said it was extremely difficult having the discussions. Males in Health Region 1 and males living in the KMA had the least difficulty discussing condoms with parents/guardians, while males with no steady partner had the most difficulty having the discussions. Four (4) out of every five (5) males or 80 per cent with 13 or more years of education found it easy having discussions regarding condoms, as was the case for male respondents in the highest quintile.

2.4 EXPOSURE TO NFPB PROGRAMMING IN THE MEDIA AND PARTICIPATION IN EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES

Tables 2.4.1 and 2.4.2 present information on the percentage of women and men 15-24 years who have seen or heard specific NFPB programmes in the last six months of the survey year by selected characteristics. The NFPB continues to target adolescents and youth through media releases, time signals for radio, television commercials, 'Teen Seen' and the Marge Roper Counselling Services, in an effort to spread awareness about Reproductive Health information. The most popular programme identified by young adult females was television commercials (83.1%) and radio commercials (74.8%). This was very similar to the reporting from the male respondents. Less than a half of the females (47%) and a little over one third of the male respondents (37.5%) reported having seen the NFPB television programme 'Teen Seen'.

When examined by different characteristics such as area of residence, region, age, socio-economic status and education, there was still a greater level of exposure to television and radio commercials. The level of exposure also did not differ for females whether they were using contraception or not. A similar pattern emerged in the case of young adult males who were more exposed to radio and television commercials followed by 'Teen Seen'. Of all the methods, male respondents were least exposed to the Marge Roper Radio programme and the NFPB Youth Forum, as were females. Females who were not currently using contraception were more exposed to all NFPB programmes, with the exception of the Marge Roper programme for which there was no difference in the reporting by the two groups (currently using contraceptives 11.5% and not currently using 11.1%).

BEHAVIOUR MODIFICATION RESULTING FROM EXPOSURE TO NFPB PROGRAMMES

When the respondents were asked if any of the programmes heard or seen had caused them to behave differently, only 25 per cent of females and 27 per cent of males answered in the affirmative. Of those persons who were influenced by the NFPB programmes, the television programme – 'Teen Seen' - seem to have had the most impact on behaviour modification for both males and females; 24 per cent of females and 26 per cent of males. For males, television commercials (22.9%) and NFPB Youth Forum (18.6%) also caused behavioural changes; while the Marge Roper Radio programme (19.0%) and television commercials (17.9%) also affected the behaviour of female respondents. The 'Teen Seen' programme had the greatest impact on males living in the KMA and on females living in urban areas outside of the KMA.

When asked specifically about the JA-STYLE programmes, 76 per cent of the female respondents and 69 per cent of males reported that they had never seen or heard any of the programmes. Only 23 per cent of women and 26 per cent of men were exposed to the programme. The parish of Westmoreland recorded the highest level of exposure for females and males (49.3% and 60.3%, respectively) as shown in Table 2.4.5. The second highest level of exposure for females was reported in the parish of St Catherine (31.6%),

and for young adult males the second highest level of exposure was reported in St. Elizabeth (59.7%). In respect of the YOUTH.NOW programme, females between the ages of 20-22 years (32.8%) were slightly more exposed to the programme, followed by those between the ages 15-17 years (31.8%). This was quite the opposite for males as males between the ages of 15-17 years (36.3%) were more exposed to the YOUTH.NOW programme followed by males within the age group 20–22 years (23.9%).

Involvement in youth clubs or participation in extra-curricular activities which targeted adolescents was low for both males and females. Only 19 per cent of females and the same proportion of males have participated in any of the specified types of extra-curricular activities. Of all the activities specified in the survey, female respondents participated more in church activities while the males participated more in sporting activities. When disaggregated by age group, respondents between the ages of 15 and 17 years participated more in extra-curricula activities when compared to respondents 20-24 years. Table 2.4.9 shows the percentage of young adult women and men who have been involved in extra-curricula activities by two (2) year age groups. Females 15-17 years old were the most active participants in all the specified activities. This was also the case for males, with the exception of educational activities, which was more popular with the 18-19 year old group, and debating and youth advocacy, which was more popular with the 20-22 year old group.

2.5 BELIEFS ABOUT EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY OF SPECIFIC CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

Table 2.5.1 displays information on certain beliefs about specific contraceptive methods held by respondents who have taken a class or course on family life or sex education that included information on modern birth control methods. The results are compared with the 2002 RHS. Condoms were perceived to be very effective at preventing STDs if used correctly by 42 per cent of females who attended a sex education class and by 46 per cent of those who did not attend. The opposite was true for males with a slightly higher proportion reporting that the condom is effective if used correctly by those who attended a class. Females who attended a class or course on sex education perceived the pills as more effective for preventing pregnancy and being safe for a woman's health than those females who never attended a class. Overall, males who attended a sex education class had a better perception in all four areas when compared to those who have never attended a sex education course or class.

When the data were disaggregated by age there were no significant differences. For both age groups, 15-19 years and 20-24 years, a slightly higher proportion of respondents who attended a class or course on sex education perceived condoms to be very effective at preventing STD and pregnancy if used correctly. For females the percentages were higher for those who did not attend a class or course on sex education while for men the reporting remained higher for those who attended a class or course on sex education.

TABLE 2.1.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Before The Age Of
Menarche Received Information From Their Parents/Guardians On Menstruation
And How Pregnancy Occurs And Who Before Initiating Sexual Relations Received
Information On How Pregnancy Occurred By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Before Menarche Had Information On Menstruation Percent	Before Menarche Had Information On Pregnancy Percent	Before 1st Sex Had Information On Birth Control Percent	N
Total*	71.0	69.2	46.6	(2342)
Age Group				
15-19	76.2	74.4	46.7	(1229)
20-24	65.1	63.2	46.5	(1113)
15-17	78.9	77.0	46.1	(758)
18-19	71.8	70.3	47.7	(471)
20-22	65.2	63.7	49.9	(625)
23-24	65.0	62.5	41.2	(488)
Educational Attainment				
0-9 Years	67.9	64.3	38.2	(459)
10-12 Years	71.4	71.1	47.6	(1674)
13 Years Or More	73.0	64.2	53.7	(209)
Socio-economic Status				
Lowest	59.4	59.2	40.6	(538)
Second	68.4	69.0	40.0	(513)
Middle	70.5	71.3	47.2	(475)
Fourth	79.9	73.1	50.2	(473)
Highest	75.6	72.6	53.9	(343)
Frequency Of Church Attendance[†]				
At Least Once Per Week	79.3	73.4	51.4	(771)
At Least Once Per Month	69.8	67.3	48.2	(401)
Less Than Once Per Month	71.7	77.5	48.9	(354)
Special Occasions	60.8	63.7	40.8	(478)
Never	63.4	59.0	37.4	(331)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

† Excludes 7 women with missing information on church attendance.

TABLE 2.1.2
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Took A Course In Family Life Or Sex Education
Based On Where Course Was Taken By Age Group
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	Place Where Course Was Taken				Total	N
	In School Only	In/Out Of School	Outside School Only	None/ Not Stated		
WOMEN						
Total 1997	70.6	13.8	1.9	13.8	100.0	(1991)
Total 2002	69.4	18.8	1.0	10.8	100.0	(1925)
Total 2008*	72.3	17.1	1.4	9.3	100.0	(2342)
15-19	71.8	18.5	1.7	8.0	100.0	(1229)
20-24	72.8	15.4	1.1	10.7	100.0	(1113)
15-17	72.7	17.4	2.2	7.6	100.0	(758)
17-19	70.4	20.3	0.8	8.5	100.0	(471)
20-22	74.1	14.2	1.6	10.1	100.0	(625)
23-24	70.8	17.3	0.3	11.6	100.0	(488)
MEN						
Total 1997	64.5	9.7	2.2	23.6	100.0	(2279)
Total 2002	67.1	13.9	2.2	16.8	100.0	(2437)
Total 2008	72.7	10.0	1.2	16.1	100.0	(2775)
15-19	74.7	10.6	1.0	13.7	100.0	(1652)
20-24	69.8	9.2	1.4	19.6	100.0	(1123)
15-17	76.2	9.3	1.2	13.2	100.0	(1037)
17-19	72.1	12.6	0.7	14.6	100.0	(615)
20-22	68.6	9.7	1.6	20.2	100.0	(635)
23-24	71.6	8.4	1.2	18.8	100.0	(488)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.1.3
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
Included Various Topics
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	WOMEN			MEN		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
<u>Topics Presented In The Course</u>						
A Woman's Menstrual Cycle	94.2	95.2	96.1	74.2	82.9	84.7
Modern Birth Control Methods [†]	72.9	92.0	72.8	71.1	72.7	75.3
The Human Reproductive System	*	91.0	91.3	*	85.3	88.7
Diseases That Can Result From Sexual Contact	90.8	87.2	87.8	92.9	91.5	93.7
Condoms	90.1	84.5	83.5	93.8	93.0	93.5
Pregnancy And How it Occurs	94.7	75.0	93.8	87.5	94.5	93.5
AIDS	91.9	*	75.0	95.3	*	82.7
Abstinence	89.9	*	*	81.5	*	*
<u>Services Available To Adolescents</u>						
Counselling	74.1	72.4	67.1	68.3	69.7	68.3
Clinic Services	54.6	44.6	45.9	52.8	49.1	45.6
Distribution Of Contraceptive	51.6	33.1	34.6	45.4	39.8	33.6
No. Of Cases	(2078)	(1697)	(1626)	(2287)	(1971)	(1665)

* Information was not collected.

† The question reads: "...such as the pill, IUD or injections"

TABLE 2.1.4
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
Included Various Topics By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	WOMEN		MEN	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
<u>Topics Presented In The Course</u>				
A Woman's Menstrual Cycle	93.9	94.5	72.7	76.6
Modern Birth Control Methods*	73.9	71.8	69.4	73.8
Diseases That Can Result From Sexual Contact	91.9	89.6	93.2	92.4
Condoms	91.2	88.8	94.5	92.8
Pregnancy And How it Occurs	94.3	95.2	89.0	85.1
AIDS	92.9	90.8	96.2	93.7
Abstinence	90.1	89.6	80.6	82.9
<u>Services Available To Adolescents</u>				
Counselling	74.0	74.2	66.2	71.5
Clinic Services	53.9	55.4	52.5	53.4
Distribution Of Contraceptive	52.4	50.7	45.9	44.6
No. Of Cases	(1115)	(963)	(1396)	(891)

TABLE 2.1.5
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Age At Which School-Based Class Or Course
On Family Life Or Sex Education Was First Taken
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age First Sex Education Course Taken In School	WOMEN			MEN		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
Under 13	38.3	37.0	35.2	26.4	31.4	30.5
13-14	44.8	35.3	38.6	51.4	42.6	42.3
15-17	14.5	15.1	22.8	20.3	23.3	31.5
18-24	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.0	1.1
Unknown	1.8	12.3	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(2078)	(1926)	(1624)	(2287)	(1988)	(1664)

TABLE 2.1.6
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By
Preferred Source Of Information On Family Life Education Topics
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	WOMEN		MEN	
	2008	2002	2008	2002
Parents / Guardians	27.2	44.9	27.4	41.9
Peers / Friends / Siblings	17.3	17.4	19.7	3.8
Print Media / Television / Radio	16.3	15.4	11.9	12.2
Teachers	22.5	12.1	28.7	21.6
Health Professionals Incl. NFPB Staff	13.0	4.4	6.2	1.1
Other	3.1	2.9	3.6	19.4
No Preferred Source	0.6	2.9	2.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases*	(2342)	(1926)	(2775)	(2437)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.1.7
Preferred Source Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics
Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	Age Group				Total	N
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		
W O M E N						
<u>All Sources*</u>	32.6	20.5	28.6	18.2	100.0	(2342)
Parents / Guardians	42.2	21.3	23.1	13.4	100.0	(605)
Sisters Or Brothers	30.2	23.8	25.6	20.3	100.0	(72)
Other Relatives	30.3	12.6	27.7	29.4	100.0	(71)
Counsellor (incl. Marge Roper)	44.5	15.3	28.4	11.8	100.0	(61)
Teachers	46.5	18.7	22.7	12.1	100.0	(509)
Clinic/Doctors/Health Centre	15.5	20.4	40.9	23.3	100.0	(256)
Peers / Friends	24.2	22.5	33.3	20.0	100.0	(255)
Radio	16.6	17.7	54.0	11.6	100.0	(27)
Television	13.6	32.2	33.7	20.4	100.0	(99)
Internet	14.8	6.0	39.6	39.6	100.0	(37)
Printed Materials	14.3	21.3	32.8	31.6	100.0	(278)
Other	38.1	16.8	30.2	14.9	100.0	(46)
Don't know	31.1	19.9	34.6	14.5	100.0	(26)
M E N						
<u>All Sources</u>	37.2	21.9	24.3	16.5	100.0	(2775)
Parents / Guardians	40.4	23.6	21.0	15.0	100.0	(761)
Sisters Or Brothers	43.2	21.5	27.2	8.2	100.0	(25)
Other Relatives	36.9	11.5	37.6	14.0	100.0	(56)
Counsellor (incl. Marge Roper)	52.9	26.0	17.7	3.4	100.0	(64)
Teachers	48.6	22.5	17.9	11.0	100.0	(822)
Clinic/Doctors/Health Centre	28.7	20.2	26.4	24.7	100.0	(99)
Peers / Friends	30.6	19.4	28.1	21.9	100.0	(502)
Radio	13.1	2.9	44.4	39.5	100.0	(27)
Television	16.0	28.6	40.1	15.2	100.0	(125)
Internet	3.9	13.8	51.0	31.3	100.0	(29)
Printed Materials	21.2	19.8	34.6	24.4	100.0	(135)
Other	27.2	20.0	25.7	27.1	100.0	(59)
Don't know	32.3	22.4	18.2	27.1	100.0	(71)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.1.8
Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found Specific Sources Of Information About
Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	Degree Of Helpfulness				Total	N
	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Helpful	Not A Source		
ALL YOUNG WOMEN *						
Parents / Guardians	56.1	23.4	14.5	6.0	100.0	(2342)
Other Relatives	35.2	38.8	17.3	8.7	100.0	(2342)
Teachers	66.7	24.4	5.4	3.5	100.0	(2342)
Television	58.7	32.9	4.2	4.2	100.0	(2342)
Printed Materials	56.0	28.3	6.5	9.2	100.0	(2342)
Radio	45.5	39.4	6.9	8.1	100.0	(2342)
Peers / Friends	36.4	41.1	14.7	7.8	100.0	(2342)
Youth Information Centre	13.6	14.1	13.6	58.7	100.0	(2342)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	7.3	7.5	12.1	73.2	100.0	(2342)
15 – 19						
Parents / Guardians	62.4	19.7	11.9	6.1	100.0	(1229)
Other Relatives	38.5	38.4	14.3	8.8	100.0	(1229)
Teachers	69.6	23.2	4.5	2.7	100.0	(1229)
Television	57.7	33.0	4.8	4.5	100.0	(1229)
Printed Materials	54.3	29.2	6.9	9.6	100.0	(1229)
Radio	43.5	38.7	8.9	8.9	100.0	(1229)
Peers / Friends	34.3	40.5	16.0	9.2	100.0	(1229)
Youth Information Centre	14.7	13.2	13.0	59.0	100.0	(1229)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	6.1	5.6	10.0	78.3	100.0	(1229)
20 – 24						
Parents / Guardians	48.9	27.7	17.4	6.0	100.0	(1113)
Other Relatives	31.4	39.2	20.8	8.6	100.0	(1113)
Teachers	63.4	25.8	6.4	4.4	100.0	(1113)
Television	59.9	32.8	3.4	3.9	100.0	(1113)
Printed Materials	57.9	27.3	6.1	8.7	100.0	(1113)
Radio	47.8	40.3	4.6	7.3	100.0	(1113)
Peers / Friends	38.7	41.9	13.2	6.2	100.0	(1113)
Youth Information Centre	12.3	15.1	14.3	58.3	100.0	(1113)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	8.6	9.6	14.5	67.3	100.0	(1113)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.1.9
Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found Specific Sources Of Information About
Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	Degree Of Helpfulness				Total	N
	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Helpful	Not A Source		
ALL YOUNG MEN						
Parents / Guardians	54.6	27.0	12.3	6.1	100.0	(2775)
Other Relatives	27.7	44.5	18.6	9.1	100.0	(2775)
Teachers	66.0	24.7	5.9	3.4	100.0	(2775)
Television	47.0	44.5	4.7	3.8	100.0	(2775)
Printed Materials	35.1	40.9	11.3	12.7	100.0	(2775)
Radio	37.0	46.6	9.2	7.2	100.0	(2775)
Peers / Friends	36.2	48.5	11.4	3.9	100.0	(2775)
Youth Information Centre	12.0	16.2	23.7	48.1	100.0	(2775)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	4.0	10.2	24.0	61.8	100.0	(2775)
15 - 19						
Parents / Guardians	55.1	26.8	11.2	7.0	100.0	(1652)
Other Relatives	27.0	44.8	19.4	8.8	100.0	(1652)
Teachers	69.3	22.8	4.8	3.1	100.0	(1652)
Television	45.2	45.5	4.9	4.5	100.0	(1652)
Printed Materials	34.0	40.9	12.2	12.9	100.0	(1652)
Radio	34.3	47.5	8.9	9.4	100.0	(1652)
Peers / Friends	32.8	50.4	12.5	4.2	100.0	(1652)
Youth Information Centre	12.0	15.6	24.2	48.2	100.0	(1652)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	3.9	8.1	24.9	63.1	100.0	(1652)
20 - 24						
Parents / Guardians	53.8	27.3	14.1	4.8	100.0	(1123)
Other Relatives	28.8	44.2	17.5	9.5	100.0	(1123)
Teachers	61.2	27.3	7.6	3.9	100.0	(1123)
Television	49.7	43.0	4.5	2.8	100.0	(1123)
Printed Materials	36.7	40.8	10.1	12.3	100.0	(1123)
Radio	41.0	45.3	9.7	4.0	100.0	(1123)
Peers / Friends	41.0	45.9	9.8	3.4	100.0	(1123)
Youth Information Centre	12.0	17.0	23.0	48.0	100.0	(1123)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	4.0	13.4	22.8	59.9	100.0	(1123)

TABLE 2.2.1
Proportion of all Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sexual Health Issues
By Age Group, Socio-Economic Status And Whether Had Family Life
Or Sex Education Course Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008				2002			
	WOMEN		MEN		WOMEN		MEN	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total[†]	91.9	(2342)	86.1	(2775)	91.3	(1906)	85.4	(1965)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	88.2	(1229)	84.3	(1652)	88.8	(981)	83.3	(1025)
20-24	96.0	(1113)	88.9	(1123)	94.3	(905)	87.7	(940)
15-17	85.9	(758)	83.0	(1037)	87.8	(563)	84.0	(553)
18-19	91.8	(471)	86.1	(615)	90.2	(418)	82.4	(472)
20-22	95.8	(625)	88.4	(635)	94.9	(566)	88.9	(608)
23-24	96.3	(488)	89.9	(488)	93.1	(359)	85.9	(332)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Lowest	87.8	(538)	86.3	(632)	*		*	
Second	89.9	(513)	90.3	(620)	*		*	
Middle	93.2	(475)	80.3	(512)	*		*	
Fourth	93.7	(473)	90.3	(538)	*		*	
Highest	94.2	(343)	86.2	(473)	*		*	
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>								
Yes	92.5	(2112)	86.1	(2315)	92.7	(1707)	87.8	(1618)
No	85.8	(230)	0.0	(460)	79.2	(199)	74.3	(347)

* Information was not collected

[†] Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.2.2
Proportion Of All Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For Treatment On A Sexual Transmitted Disease
By Age Group, Socio-Economic Status And Whether Had Family Life
Or Sex Education Course Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008				2002			
	WOMEN		Men		WOMEN		Men	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total[†]	93.3	(2342)	91.2	(2775)	94.7	(1913)	85.4	(1965)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	90.4	(1229)	87.9	(1652)	92.7	(985)	83.3	(1025)
20-24	96.7	(1113)	96.0	(1123)	97.1	(928)	87.7	(940)
15-17	88.8	(758)	84.5	(1037)	91.1	(567)	84.0	(553)
18-19	92.9	(471)	93.6	(615)	94.8	(418)	82.4	(472)
20-22	96.9	(625)	95.9	(635)	97.0	(567)	88.8	(608)
23-24	96.4	(488)	96.3	(488)	97.4	(361)	85.9	(332)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Lowest	91.3	(538)	88.6	(632)	*		*	
Second	96.2	(513)	88.7	(620)	*		*	
Middle	96.2	(475)	90.3	(512)	*		*	
Fourth	87.3	(473)	94.3	(538)	*		*	
Highest	95.7	(343)	94.3	(473)	*		*	
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>								
Yes	93.6	(2112)	93.2	(2315)	92.7	(1707)	87.8	(1618)
No	90.6	(230)	81.0	(460)	79.2	(199)	74.3	(347)

* Information was not collected

[†] Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.2.3
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have
Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Contraception Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Heard Of	Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception				Did Not Have Class/Course on Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002	2008	2002
Condom	100.0	99.6	99.9	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	99.2
Pill	99.4	99.2	95.4	98.4	100.0	97.3	95.1	95.9
Female Condoms	97.2	*	88.7	*	95.9	*	85.5	*
Injection	97.0	98.1	86.7	94.2	97.4	97.5	90.8	89.1
Tubal Ligation	92.8	90.6	73.9	80.2	94.3	86.0	58.0	66.7
Withdrawal	82.0	79.2	71.7	80.7	82.9	71.0	58.1	69.9
IUD	68.4	68.9	28.9	42.0	59.7	60.2	16.9	26.2
Diaphragm	61.7	64.9	35.4	53.0	55.8	42.3	20.9	31.1
Vasectomy	55.7	64.2	43.6	57.6	61.0	54.3	32.6	38.8
Morning After Pill	85.9	55.1	64.5	45.4	85.9	43.8	62.2	29.9
Spermicides	40.4	40.5	27.1	29.3	37.8	31.3	18.1	15.9
Rhythm	59.9	45.8	26.3	32.5	82.9	32.8	17.4	19.6
Implant	59.7	45.5	29.3	34.0	46.6	29.3	28.1	18.1
Number Of Cases	(2167)	(1925)	(2668)	(1432)	(175)	(374)	(107)	(1005)

* Information was not collected

TABLE 2.2.4
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have
Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Contraception By Age Group
Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Heard Of	Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception				Did Not Have Class/Course on Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24	15-19	20-24
Condom	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Pill	99.0	99.9	93.9	97.8	100.0	100.0	89.8	100.0
Female Condom	96.7	97.9	86.1	92.5	94.6	97.2	83.0	87.8
Injection	95.7	98.5	83.4	91.6	94.5	100.0	88.4	93.0
Tubal Ligation	89.2	96.8	66.0	85.4	89.1	99.2	50.1	65.2
Withdrawal	76.0	88.9	64.6	82.3	73.5	91.5	33.7	80.3
IUD	60.0	77.9	24.5	35.3	46.0	72.3	13.1	20.3
Diaphragm	56.5	67.7	31.9	40.5	59.0	52.9	24.4	17.6
Vasectomy	53.9	57.7	41.0	47.5	53.1	68.2	33.1	32.1
Morning After Pill	80.2	92.5	57.5	74.9	78.5	92.6	53.3	70.4
Spermicides	39.5	41.5	24.4	31.0	38.3	37.3	19.8	16.4
Rhythm	56.6	63.6	21.6	33.2	41.3	52.8	11.7	22.5
Implant	52.7	67.7	27.5	32.1	41.2	51.6	25.7	30.3
Number Of Cases	(1142)	(1025)	(1592)	(1076)	(87)	(88)	(60)	(47)

TABLE 2.2.5
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By
Contraceptive Method Perceived By Respondents As Most Appropriate
For Young People By Age Group Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Perceived As	2 0 0 8			2 0 0 2		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
	WOMEN					
Condom	52.3	55.0	49.3	48.2	52.4	43.1
Pill	15.2	12.9	17.7	18.2	15.9	20.9
Injection	12.0	7.7	16.9	13.5	9.4	18.6
Abstinence	13.9	17.8	9.6	8.9	11.2	6.1
Male & Female Sterilization	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.6	0.9	0.1
None	*	*	*	0.3	0.1	0.5
Don't Know / No Answer	3.0	3.0	2.9	6.2	7.1	5.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases [†]	(2342)	(1229)	(1113)	(1926)	(989)	(937)
	MEN					
Condom	71.3	72.3	69.9	85.1	86.6	83.2
Pill	7.6	5.8	10.3	3.6	2.4	5.3
Injection	4.2	2.5	6.6	1.6	0.8	2.7
Abstinence	11.6	13.4	8.8	6.4	6.5	6.3
Male & Female Sterilization	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.3
Other	1.0	0.7	1.4	3.0	3.5	2.8
None	*	*	*	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know / No Answer	3.5	4.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(2775)	(1652)	(1123)	(2437)	(1432)	(1005)

* Information was not collected

[†] Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.2.6
Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could
Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate
By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Whether Or Not Could Afford Contraceptive Method Perceived As Most Appropriate	2008			2002		
	Condom	Pill	Injection	Condom	Pill	Injection
	T O T A L					
Could Afford	85.0	86.7	93.6	96.8	92.1	92.2
Could Not Afford	6.7	6.7	3.6	2.0	2.2	3.2
Don't Know	8.4	6.5	2.9	1.2	5.7	4.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1193)	(355)	(286)	(897)	(364)	(280)
	15 - 19					
Could Afford	77.7	71.7	83.6	95.5	86.2	83.9
Could Not Afford	9.0	14.0	8.7	2.5	4.6	5.0
Don't Know	13.2	14.3	7.7	2.0	9.2	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(649)	(159)	(93)	(504)	(170)	(96)
	20 - 24					
Could Afford	94.1	99.1	98.7	98.9	97.6	97.3
Could Not Afford	3.7	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.0	2.1
Don't Know	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	2.4	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
No. Of Cases	(544)	(196)	(193)	(393)	(194)	(184)

TABLE 2.2.7
Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could
Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate
By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Whether Or Not Could Afford Contraceptive Method Perceived As Most Appropriate	2008			2002		
	Condom	Pill	Injection	Condom	Pill	Injection
T O T A L						
Could Afford	90.2	77.3	71.5	95.9	82.5	81.1
Could Not Afford	3.6	14.6	15.5	2.6	10.8	6.5
Don't Know	6.2	8.1	13.0	1.5	6.7	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
No. Of Cases	(1957)	(188)	(128)	(2091)	(88)	(34)
15 - 19						
Could Afford	87.6	73.1	55.8	93.8	**	**
Could Not Afford	5.0	19.1	18.4	3.8	**	**
Don't Know	7.4	7.7	25.8	2.4	**	**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	**	**
No. Of Cases	(1179)	(78)	(48)	(1237)	(38)	(9)
20 - 24						
Could Afford	94.1	80.7	80.1	98.8	90.5	83.8
Could Not Afford	1.5	10.9	13.9	0.9	4.1	5.4
Don't Know	4.4	8.4	6.0	0.3	5.4	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(778)	(110)	(80)	(854)	(50)	(25)

TABLE 2.2.8
Percent Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Taken A School-
Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
That Included Information
On Contraception By Age Group At Which Course Or Class Was Taken
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age At Which Class / Course Was Taken	Percent Who Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception		Percent Who Did Not Have Class/ Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
	T O T A L			
Under 13	36.8	26.3	56.6	28.6
13-14	45.8	51.6	32.8	47.8
15-17	14.9	20.2	9.3	23.0
18-19	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0
Unknown	1.9	1.4	1.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1905)	(2181)	(173)	(106)
	15 - 19			
Under 13	39.1	27.1	60.3	29.3
13-14	45.8	52.3	32.2	48.9
15-17	13.7	19.7	7.0	21.9
18-19	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1029)	(1336)	(86)	(60)
	20 - 24			
Under 13	34.1	24.9	53.3	27.9
13-14	45.7	50.4	33.3	46.7
15-17	16.4	20.9	11.4	24.2
18-19	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Unknown	2.5	2.6	2.1	1.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(876)	(845)	(87)	(46)

TABLE 2.3.1
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Menstruation With Parents Or Guardians
Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Degree Of Difficulty				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Sure		
Total	72.2	21.5	6.1	0.2	100.0	(1610)
<u>Region</u>						
1	79.1	15.1	5.8	0.0	100.0	(484)
2	72.7	22.0	5.1	0.2	100.0	(342)
3	63.1	32.0	4.6	0.4	100.0	(486)
4	64.5	25.7	9.3	0.5	100.0	(298)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	80.6	14.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	(251)
Other Urban	74.3	19.0	6.5	0.3	100.0	(436)
Rural	66.1	27.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	(923)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	71.2	21.5	7.1	0.2	100.0	(928)
20-24	73.4	21.6	4.8	0.2	100.0	(682)
15-17	69.5	23.0	7.3	0.2	100.0	(592)
18-19	74.4	18.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	(336)
20-22	74.9	21.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	(398)
23-24	71.1	21.9	6.9	0.1	100.0	(284)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	76.2	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(26)
Common Law	66.4	24.8	8.8	0.0	100.0	(261)
Visiting Partner	76.3	18.3	5.3	0.1	100.0	(445)
Boyfriend With Sex	66.2	25.8	7.7	0.4	100.0	(141)
Boyfriend Without Sex	68.6	26.9	4.1	0.4	100.0	(133)
No steady relationship	72.9	20.7	6.1	0.2	100.0	(604)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9	65.6	25.7	8.1	0.6	100.0	(296)
10-12	72.5	21.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	(1157)
13 +	79.8	14.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	(157)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Lowest	60.9	31.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	(312)
Second	62.3	29.5	8.1	0.0	100.0	(329)
Middle	73.2	20.7	5.3	0.8	100.0	(339)
Fourth	78.5	13.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	(365)
Highest	80.5	17.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	(265)

TABLE 2.3.2
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians
Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Degree Of Difficulty				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Sure		
Total	64.5	25.6	9.8	0.2	100.0	(1570)
<u>Region</u>						
1	68.1	23.2	8.4	0.3	100.0	(457)
2	73.8	19.1	7.1	0.0	100.0	(320)
3	55.3	37.1	7.6	0.1	100.0	(501)
4	60.1	21.9	17.8	0.2	100.0	(292)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	72.2	16.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	(235)
Other Urban	62.8	29.1	7.7	0.4	100.0	(424)
Rural	61.8	27.4	10.7	0.1	100.0	(911)
<u>Age</u>						
15-19	65.4	24.2	10.4	0.0	100.0	(900)
15	64.6	24.5	10.9	0.0	100.0	(230)
16	66.3	20.3	13.4	0.0	100.0	(185)
17	65.7	23.7	10.6	0.0	100.0	(163)
18	59.2	31.3	9.6	0.0	100.0	(165)
19	71.0	22.2	6.6	0.2	100.0	(157)
20-24	63.2	27.4	9.0	0.4	100.0	(670)
20	65.9	25.3	7.1	1.6	100.0	(118)
21	67.7	25.3	7.1	0.0	100.0	(144)
22	62.8	28.9	8.3	0.0	100.0	(131)
23	66.7	19.1	14.2	0.0	100.0	(143)
24	51.0	39.9	8.5	0.6	100.0	(134)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	43.8	56.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(25)
Common Law	52.0	32.7	15.0	0.4	100.0	(264)
Visiting Partner	64.8	25.3	9.9	0.0	100.0	(450)
Boyfriend With Sex	67.5	20.7	9.8	2.0	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend Without Sex	67.6	27.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	(119)
No Steady Partner	67.9	22.7	9.5	0.0	100.0	(583)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>						
0-9	56.5	29.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	(292)
10-12	63.9	26.4	9.6	0.1	100.0	(1134)
13 +	81.6	13.6	3.4	1.4	100.0	(144)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Lowest	54.5	34.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	(305)
Second	55.9	25.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	(333)
Middle	59.2	30.7	9.9	0.2	100.0	(339)
Fourth	71.1	20.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	(342)
Highest	77.4	18.9	3.0	0.7	100.0	(251)

TABLE 2.3.3
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Methods Of Birth Control
With Parents Or Guardians Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Degree Of Difficulty				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Sure		
Total	69.4	22.5	7.5	0.7	100.0	(1043)
<u>Region</u>						
1	74.2	18.0	7.0	0.7	100.0	(309)
2	67.5	27.7	2.7	2.1	100.0	(190)
3	60.6	33.7	5.3	0.4	100.0	(352)
4	69.6	16.0	14.3	0.2	100.0	(192)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	72.6	16.8	9.2	1.4	100.0	(148)
Other Urban	73.7	20.6	5.0	0.7	100.0	(274)
Rural	64.5	26.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	(621)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	69.4	21.2	8.4	1.0	100.0	(579)
20 - 24	69.4	24.0	6.4	0.3	100.0	(464)
15 - 17	66.2	23.6	9.4	0.8	100.0	(361)
18 - 19	74.2	17.5	7.0	1.3	100.0	(218)
20 - 22	72.5	24.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	(279)
23 - 24	63.5	23.4	12.8	0.2	100.0	(185)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	**	**	**	**	**	(18)
Common Law	65.5	23.6	10.7	0.2	100.0	(184)
Visiting Partner	72.8	19.6	6.6	0.9	100.0	(303)
Boyfriend With Sex	70.5	18.2	10.7	0.6	100.0	(84)
Boyfriend Without Sex	69.8	26.0	4.2	0.0	100.0	(83)
No Steady Partner	68.2	23.9	7.1	0.7	100.0	(371)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9	54.2	30.5	13.8	1.5	100.0	(181)
10-12	71.1	21.4	6.9	0.6	100.0	(753)
13 +	76.4	19.7	3.7	0.3	100.0	(109)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Lowest	60.2	28.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	(199)
Second	63.6	23.2	11.5	1.6	100.0	(208)
Middle	76.2	18.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	(219)
Fourth	71.7	19.5	8.4	0.3	100.0	(241)
Highest	71.5	24.5	2.6	1.4	100.0	(176)

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 2.3.4
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians
Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Degree Of Difficulty				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Sure		
Total	66.6	25.7	6.9	0.9	100.0	(1560)
<u>Region</u>						
1	73.2	19.3	5.9	1.6	100.0	(443)
2	61.5	33.1	4.6	0.8	100.0	(315)
3	59.5	29.9	10.4	0.2	100.0	(494)
4	67.7	26.7	5.0	0.5	100.0	(308)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	75.3	18.6	5.0	1.1	100.0	(205)
Other Urban	70.8	23.9	4.8	0.5	100.0	(455)
Rural	60.9	29.1	8.9	1.1	100.0	(900)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	64.5	27.1	7.7	0.7	100.0	(954)
20 - 24	70.1	23.6	5.4	0.8	100.0	(606)
15 - 17	63.1	28.6	7.7	0.6	100.0	(597)
18 - 19	66.5	24.5	7.8	1.2	100.0	(357)
20 - 22	68.2	25.5	5.4	0.9	100.0	(357)
23 - 24	73.2	20.3	5.8	0.7	100.0	(249)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	**	**	**	**	**	(7)
Common Law	81.2	14.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	(96)
Visiting Partner	70.7	22.3	5.1	1.9	100.0	(312)
Girlfriend With Sex	69.5	23.8	5.7	1.1	100.0	(471)
Girlfriend Without Sex	70.3	24.7	4.7	0.3	100.0	(252)
No Steady Partner	53.9	34.4	11.7	0.0	100.0	(422)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>						
0-9	59.8	27.9	11.2	1.0	100.0	(362)
10-12	67.8	25.4	6.1	0.8	100.0	(1112)
13 +	80.6	18.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	(78)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Low	61.2	26.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	(281)
Second	58.4	28.1	10.7	2.8	100.0	(351)
Middle	68.7	25.1	5.4	0.8	100.0	(296)
Fourth	70.3	26.7	3.1	0.0	100.0	(322)
Highest	72.7	22.1	4.7	0.5	100.0	(310)

* Excludes 8 men with missing information

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 2.3.5
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Condoms With Parents Or Guardians
Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Degree Of Difficulty				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Sure		
Total	73.1	21.3	5.1	0.4	100.0	(1506)
<u>Region</u>						
1	80.0	16.5	3.1	0.5	100.0	(452)
2	68.3	24.5	6.7	0.5	100.0	(284)
3	66.2	26.3	7.1	0.4	100.0	(495)
4	73.8	21.0	4.9	0.3	100.0	(275)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	87.7	9.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	(205)
Other Urban	75.7	20.0	4.0	0.3	100.0	(428)
Rural	67.0	26.0	6.4	0.6	100.0	(873)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	72.2	22.0	5.5	0.3	100.0	(936)
20 - 24	74.7	20.3	4.5	0.5	100.0	(570)
15 - 17	70.5	24.2	4.8	0.5	100.0	(579)
18 - 19	74.7	18.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	(357)
20 - 22	76.5	18.4	4.3	0.8	100.0	(335)
23 - 24	72.1	23.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	(235)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	**	**	**	**	**	(6)
Common Law	73.4	25.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	(81)
Visiting Partner	80.4	14.5	4.2	0.9	100.0	(300)
Girlfriend With Sex	78.0	18.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	(458)
Girlfriend Without Sex	77.7	19.5	2.3	0.4	100.0	(221)
No Steady Partner	60.0	29.7	9.9	0.4	100.0	(440)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>						
0-9	69.9	23.2	6.6	0.3	100.0	(343)
10-12	73.9	20.7	5.0	0.4	100.0	(1093)
13 +	80.0	18.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	(62)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Low	66.4	22.1	10.0	1.4	100.0	(285)
Second	69.9	24.4	5.1	0.6	100.0	(335)
Middle	70.0	26.6	3.4	0.0	100.0	(289)
Fourth	75.5	22.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	(315)
Highest	82.1	11.8	5.9	0.3	100.0	(282)

* Excludes 8 men with missing information

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 2.4.1
Percentage Of Women 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Heard Any Of The Specified
NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over The Past Six Months						N
	Teen	NFPB Youth	Marge Roper	"Outta Road"	Radio	Television	
	Seen	Forum	Radio Programme	Radio Programme	Commercials	Commercials	
Total*	47.0	22.0	11.3	22.2	74.8	83.1	(2342)
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metro. Area	49.4	32.6	11.7	29.2	66.9	79.1	(358)
Other Urban	42.1	19.0	15.0	24.3	79.9	86.3	(600)
Rural	49.5	19.3	8.4	17.5	74.6	82.6	(1384)
<u>Region</u>							
1	49.2	25.0	13.9	26.0	71.2	81.7	(687)
2	47.8	8.6	7.6	18.7	76.5	83.1	(501)
3	46.4	25.4	9.9	22.0	84.9	91.1	(687)
4	42.0	20.3	9.3	16.1	71.3	78.1	(467)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15-19	48.9	20.6	10.9	21.6	72.1	82.4	(1229)
20-24	44.9	23.6	11.7	23.0	77.9	84.0	(1113)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>							
Lowest	44.4	20.3	9.8	16.9	73.8	80.7	(538)
Second	45.2	15.3	11.0	21.0	68.3	77.5	(513)
Middle	47.0	25.2	14.6	26.0	77.8	83.0	(475)
Fourth	53.8	25.2	13.3	23.8	77.8	89.0	(473)
Highest	44.3	23.3	7.6	22.9	75.5	84.7	(343)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0-9	43.7	18.9	7.6	15.9	67.9	77.1	(459)
10-12	48.3	24.3	12.1	23.1	76.0	84.9	(1674)
13 +	43.5	11.2	11.5	26.7	77.7	81.1	(209)
<u>Currently Users Contraception</u>							
Yes	44.6	21.7	11.5	18.7	74.3	82.2	(1041)
No	48.9	22.3	11.1	25.0	75.1	83.9	(1301)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.4.2
Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Heard Any Of The Specified
NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over The Past Six Months						N
	Teen	NFPB Youth	Marge Roper	"Outta Road"	Radio	Television	
	Seen	Forum	Radio Programme	Radio Programme	Commercials	Commercials	
Total	37.5	7.9	4.7	21.0	73.8	82.7	(2775)
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metro. Area	27.9	9.9	5.0	13.3	69.1	85.9	(380)
Other Urban	40.8	6.7	5.0	20.8	77.1	83.8	(759)
Rural	38.4	7.9	4.4	23.4	73.3	81.3	(1636)
<u>Region</u>							
1	36.4	10.7	6.9	19.6	71.9	83.6	(789)
2	31.2	4.5	4.4	20.0	66.6	72.8	(552)
3	34.6	7.2	4.3	20.7	82.6	84.3	(775)
4	45.4	6.3	2.2	23.6	71.5	85.2	(659)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15-19	40.5	7.9	4.7	21.0	73.7	82.5	(1652)
20-24	33.2	7.8	4.8	21.0	74.0	83.1	(1123)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>							
Lowest	35.3	5.8	3.7	17.1	64.8	75.3	(632)
Second	35.8	7.2	3.3	21.2	72.1	80.6	(620)
Middle	38.5	8.6	6.4	23.8	78.9	84.5	(512)
Fourth	41.8	9.9	5.6	21.8	75.0	86.1	(538)
Highest	36.1	7.8	4.5	20.9	78.7	87.6	(473)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>							
0-9	33.3	5.6	4.6	17.2	67.1	76.3	(687)
10-12	38.2	8.4	5.1	22.1	76.2	85.2	(1944)
13 +	47.3	11.9	1.1	21.6	71.6	79.0	(130)
<u>Currently Uses Contraception</u>							
Yes	35.7	8.3	5.7	21.5	74.8	84.1	(1365)
No	39.2	7.5	3.8	20.4	72.9	81.5	(1410)

* Excludes 14 men with missing information

TABLE 2.4.3
Percent Of Women 15-24 Years Who Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any Of
The Specified NFPB Programmes During The Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over The Past Six Months					
	Teen Seen	NFPB Youth Forum	Marge Roper Radio Programme	"Outta Road" Radio Programme	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials
Total*	23.9	12.9	19.0	17.3	9.7	17.9
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	25.8	9.4	7.8	19.8	9.8	19.1
Other Urban	20.3	14.7	28.6	21.6	9.8	17.9
Rural	25.3	14.4	13.5	10.9	9.7	17.4
<u>Region</u>						
1	26.2	11.4	18.9	20.7	9.9	20.1
2	17.4	7.1	10.3	8.4	8.5	11.8
3	16.3	16.9	20.9	13.1	6.7	12.9
4	28.0	13.8	21.7	17.2	14.1	23.1
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	24.2	10.8	9.6	16.8	8.8	18.4
20-24	23.6	15.0	28.9	17.8	10.7	17.4
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>						
Lowest	24.4	12.8	18.7	16.8	8.3	16.6
Second	30.1	9.8	27.7	16.6	14.0	20.6
Middle	27.8	18.5	24.0	25.1	10.4	16.3
Fourth	23.9	11.0	8.6	10.2	10.1	19.0
Highest	13.8	11.1	16.6	16.7	6.5	17.3
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9	26.8	13.6	18.2	22.6	9.2	17.7
10-12	23.4	13.2	20.6	17.7	10.1	18.1
13 +	22.8	7.8	8.6	9.7	7.9	17.0
<u>Currently Uses Contraception</u>						
Yes	21.6	16.8	30.1	28.8	11.1	20.9
No	25.5	10.0	9.9	10.5	8.7	15.6
No. of Cases	(1103)	(463)	(231)	(452)	(1726)	(1929)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information

TABLE 2.4.4
Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any
Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over The Past Six Months					
	Teen Seen	NFPB Youth Forum	Marge Roper Radio Programme	"Outta Road" Radio Programme	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials
Total	25.6	18.6	16.6	16.4	15.6	22.9
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	29.1	17.6	33.0	12.2	20.7	24.6
Other Urban	26.5	16.7	14.7	12.7	11.9	21.4
Rural	24.2	19.9	12.3	19.1	16.5	23.2
<u>Region</u>						
1	28.4	23.3	23.6	17.8	16.2	25.1
2	23.9	20.0	0.0	13.6	12.8	16.3
3	23.2	13.7	12.0	17.8	16.4	23.4
4	24.9	12.2	11.7	14.7	15.3	22.2
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	26.5	20.3	15.3	17.8	16.7	24.2
20-24	24.1	16.0	18.4	14.4	14.1	21.0
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>						
Lowest	18.6	23.7	6.9	16.8	14.9	20.2
Second	22.0	15.7	24.6	16.3	16.2	24.7
Middle	29.5	15.7	21.1	19.8	17.1	25.6
Fourth	27.2	15.9	12.5	11.2	15.6	23.0
Highest	30.2	24.5	17.4	17.8	14.1	20.7
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9	26.8	17.0	5.3	13.4	14.9	21.4
10-12	25.6	19.8	20.4	17.4	16.0	23.5
13 +	19.0	10.7	0.0	16.0	12.8	22.6
<u>Currently Uses Contraception</u>						
Yes	25.6	18.7	17.9	16.3	17.1	24.3
No	25.6	18.5	14.8	16.5	14.2	21.5
No. of Cases	(1005)	(236)	(128)	(573)	(2053)	(2267)

TABLE 2.4.5
Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard
A Message On The JA-Style Programme By Parish And Health Region
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographical Area	Heard Message On "JA-Style" Programmes									
	WOMEN					MEN				
	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N
<u>ALL JAMAICA*</u>	22.5	76.1	1.4	100.0	(2342)	26.0	68.5	5.4	100.0	(2775)
<u>Health Region</u>										
1	25.7	73.9	0.4	100.0	(687)	18.5	70.7	10.8	100.0	(789)
2	17.1	82.4	0.5	100.0	(501)	17.5	78.8	3.7	100.0	(552)
3	23.4	72.1	4.5	100.0	(687)	40.8	55.7	3.5	100.0	(775)
4	17.6	81.3	1.2	100.0	(467)	26.4	73.0	0.6	100.0	(659)
<u>Parish</u>										
Kingston	17.9	79.6	2.5	100.0	(183)	15.7	82.0	2.3	100.0	(209)
St. Andrew	23.4	76.4	0.2	100.0	(208)	17.5	70.0	12.6	100.0	(201)
St. Thomas	14.6	84.0	1.3	100.0	(155)	13.4	84.7	1.9	100.0	(212)
Portland	14.0	83.8	2.2	100.0	(125)	16.3	81.1	2.6	100.0	(182)
St. Mary	16.5	83.5	0.0	100.0	(158)	8.4	91.3	0.3	100.0	(186)
St. Ann	18.4	81.2	0.4	100.0	(218)	25.5	67.4	7.1	100.0	(184)
Trelawny	18.6	74.7	6.7	100.0	(129)	13.2	86.6	0.2	100.0	(170)
St. James	9.6	86.6	3.8	100.0	(191)	37.7	58.2	4.1	100.0	(215)
Hanover	13.5	77.5	9.0	100.0	(190)	30.6	59.9	9.6	100.0	(181)
Westmoreland	49.3	49.1	1.6	100.0	(177)	60.3	39.0	0.7	100.0	(209)
St. Elizabeth	12.0	87.5	0.5	100.0	(141)	59.7	39.6	0.7	100.0	(217)
Manchester	15.0	84.4	0.6	100.0	(160)	9.8	90.2	0.0	100.0	(236)
Clarendon	24.0	73.8	2.2	100.0	(166)	15.7	83.1	1.2	100.0	(206)
St. Catherine	31.6	68.4	0.0	100.0	(141)	21.3	66.1	12.6	100.0	(167)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.4.6
Percent Of Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard
A Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Age Group By Geographical Area
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographical Area	Heard Message On YOUTH.NOW Programmes											
	WOMEN						MEN					
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	N	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	N
<u>ALL JAMAICA</u>	31.8	19.9	32.8	15.5	100.0	(456)	36.3	22.4	23.9	17.4	100.0	(720)
<u>Health Region</u>												
1	25.9	21.3	36.4	16.4	100.0	(146)	41.2	23.0	20.3	15.5	100.0	(132)
2	37.1	24.7	23.5	14.7	100.0	(81)	35.2	33.3	22.8	8.7	100.0	(97)
3	41.6	16.6	30.4	11.4	100.0	(146)	34.6	17.9	26.9	20.6	100.0	(311)
4	34.5	16.6	30.0	18.9	100.0	(83)	34.5	24.9	23.3	17.3	100.0	(180)
<u>Selected Parishes †</u>												
Kingston	16.2	10.1	63.5	10.2	100.0	(30)	37.8	26.4	9.3	26.5	100.0	(32)
St. Andrew	37.3	22.7	30.1	9.8	100.0	(55)	30.4	34.4	28.7	6.6	100.0	(34)
St. Thomas	*	*	*	*	100.0	(20)	39.7	20.0	13.9	26.5	100.0	(33)
Portland	*	*	*	*	100.0	(14)	38.1	40.7	11.8	9.3	100.0	(32)
St. Mary	39.5	17.1	27.9	15.6	100.0	(27)	*	*	*	*	100.0	(18)
St. Ann	38.3	32.3	17.5	12.0	100.0	(40)	30.6	32.1	27.5	9.8	100.0	(47)
Trelawny	47.8	1.8	33.5	16.8	100.0	(25)	34.5	18.3	24.8	22.5	100.0	(28)
St. James	*	*	*	*	100.0	(17)	33.5	19.9	27.4	19.3	100.0	(87)
Hanover	48.4	13.0	20.6	18.0	100.0	(26)	35.3	13.8	23.3	27.6	100.0	(67)
Westmoreland	44.2	21.6	23.0	11.2	100.0	(78)	35.3	17.5	27.6	19.5	100.0	(129)
St. Elizabeth	*	*	*	*	100.0	(22)	32.6	23.6	24.5	19.4	100.0	(128)
Clarendon	35.7	16.2	27.5	20.7	100.0	(39)	49.9	19.8	12.5	17.8	100.0	(29)
St. Catherine	16.4	20.0	40.0	23.5	100.0	(41)	51.6	12.8	15.5	20.1	100.0	(33)

* Less than 25 cases

†Parishes selected are those with 25 or more cases

TABLE 2.4.7
Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-
Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity
By Type Of Activity
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type of Activity	WOMEN				MEN			
	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total	N
<u>Any Activity*</u>	19.4	80.6	100.0	(2342)	19.4	80.6	100.0	(2775)
Sporting Activities	6.1	93.9	100.0	(2342)	12.1	87.9	100.0	(2775)
Debating	3.2	96.8	100.0	(2342)	1.5	98.5	100.0	(2775)
Church Activities	10.5	89.5	100.0	(2342)	5.3	94.7	100.0	(2775)
Educational Activities	3.8	96.2	100.0	(2342)	2.1	97.9	100.0	(2775)
4H Clubs	4.5	95.5	100.0	(2342)	3.0	97.0	100.0	(2775)
Youth Advocacy								
Network	2.8	97.2	100.0	(2342)	2.4	97.6	100.0	(2775)
Marching Band	0.7	99.3	100.0	(2342)	0.7	99.3	100.0	(2775)
Drama or Dance Groups	4.1	95.9	100.0	(2342)	1.4	98.6	100.0	(2775)
Youth Club	2.3	97.7	100.0	(2342)	2.1	97.9	100.0	(2775)
Other	1.5	98.5	100.0	(2342)	1.2	98.8	100.0	(2775)

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

TABLE 2.4.8
**Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-
 Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity**
By Type Of Activity And Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type of Activity	WOMEN				MEN			
	15 – 19							
	Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total	N
<u>Any Activity</u>	21.5	78.5	100.0	(1229)	19.8	80.2	100.0	(1652)
Sporting Activities	6.5	93.5	100.0	(1229)	12.1	87.9	100.0	(1652)
Debating	3.3	96.7	100.0	(1229)	1.5	98.5	100.0	(1652)
Church Activities	11.9	88.1	100.0	(1229)	5.8	94.2	100.0	(1652)
Educational Activities	3.5	96.5	100.0	(1229)	2.0	98.0	100.0	(1652)
4H Clubs	5.8	94.2	100.0	(1229)	3.1	96.9	100.0	(1652)
Youth Advocacy								
Network	3.3	96.7	100.0	(1229)	2.0	98.0	100.0	(1652)
Marching Band	0.9	99.1	100.0	(1229)	0.9	99.1	100.0	(1652)
Drama or Dance Groups	3.7	96.3	100.0	(1229)	1.7	98.3	100.0	(1652)
Youth Club	2.5	97.5	100.0	(1229)	1.7	98.3	100.0	(1652)
Other	1.5	98.5	100.0	(1229)	1.5	98.5	100.0	(1652)
Type of Activity	20 – 24							
Yes	No	Total	N	Yes	No	Total	N	
<u>Any Activity</u>	17.0	83.0	100.0	(1113)	18.8	81.2	100.0	(1123)
Sporting Activities	5.6	94.4	100.0	(1113)	12.2	87.8	100.0	(1123)
Debating	3.1	96.9	100.0	(1113)	1.6	98.4	100.0	(1123)
Church Activities	8.9	91.1	100.0	(1113)	4.6	95.4	100.0	(1123)
Educational Activities	4.0	96.0	100.0	(1113)	2.4	97.6	100.0	(1123)
4H Clubs	3.0	97.0	100.0	(1113)	2.8	97.2	100.0	(1123)
Youth Advocacy								
Network	2.2	97.8	100.0	(1113)	3.0	97.0	100.0	(1123)
Marching Band	0.5	99.5	100.0	(1113)	0.4	99.6	100.0	(1123)
Drama or Dance Groups	4.5	95.5	100.0	(1113)	0.9	99.1	100.0	(1123)
Youth Club	2.0	98.0	100.0	(1113)	2.6	97.4	100.0	(1123)
Other	1.5	98.5	100.0	(1113)	0.7	99.3	100.0	(1123)

TABLE 2.4.9
Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-
Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity
By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type Of Activity	A G E G R O U P				Total	N
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		
	W O M E N					
<u>Any Activity</u>	37.0	21.9	26.3	14.8	100.0	(394)
Sporting Activities	34.4	22.6	26.2	16.8	100.0	(130)
Debating	47.6	6.6	26.8	18.9	100.0	(64)
Church Activities	38.7	21.3	25.7	14.2	100.0	(199)
Educational Activities	32.9	16.9	24.3	25.8	100.0	(74)
4H Clubs	42.7	25.8	14.4	17.1	100.0	(97)
Youth Advocacy Network	35.2	27.5	23.4	13.9	100.0	(51)
Drama or Dance Group	38.7	9.7	28.8	22.7	100.0	(73)
Youth Club	33.7	24.8	18.0	23.5	100.0	(50)
Other	33.3	19.8	20.9	25.9	100.0	(37)
	M E N					
<u>Any Activity</u>	36.6	23.7	23.8	15.8	100.0	(547)
Sporting Activities	35.5	23.5	23.2	17.8	100.0	(341)
Debating	30.3	26.0	35.0	8.6	100.0	(40)
Church Activities	41.1	23.3	24.8	10.8	100.0	(154)
Educational Activities	23.7	30.1	24.2	22.1	100.0	(61)
4H Clubs	32.9	28.4	27.7	10.9	100.0	(84)
Youth Advocacy Network	32.8	16.3	35.5	15.4	100.0	(69)
Drama or Dance Group	48.9	23.8	16.2	11.1	100.0	(48)
Youth Club	27.0	22.2	32.9	17.9	100.0	(65)
Other	39.2	35.6	13.6	11.6	100.0	(33)

TABLE 2.5.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Age 15-24 Years Who Have
Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents
Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Modern Birth Control Methods Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Beliefs About Method	WOMEN		Men	
	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course
2008				
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	42.2	46.2	48.3	44.6
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	29.7	31.9	39.4	32.4
If Used Correctly, The Pill is very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	24.0	16.4	23.6	13.01
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	12.1	7.6	9.9	8.45
It Is <u>NOT</u> Necessary To Used A Condom With A Steady Partner	--	--	--	--
No. Of Cases	(2112)	(230)	(2315)	(460)
2 0 0 2				
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	37.0	31.0	44.6	44.8
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	31.0	29.3	45.5	47.6
If Used Correctly, The Pill is very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	28.0	26.6	24.0	22.6
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	8.5	13.1	9.4	11.2
It Is <u>NOT</u> Necessary To Used A Condom With A Steady Partner	18.6	20.2	24.3	25.6
No. Of Cases	(1584)	(342)	(1431)	(1004)

TABLE 2.5.2
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Age 15-24 Years Who Have
Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents
Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Modern Birth Control Methods By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Beliefs About Method	WOMEN		MEN	
	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course
	15 – 19			
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	36.9	43.0	43.87	41.7
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	25.8	28.2	36.8	29.5
If Used Correctly, The Pill is very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	19.7	6.1	18.25	11.8
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	10.8	5.7	8.75	5.5
No. Of Cases	(1133)	(96)	(1408)	(244)
	20 – 24			
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	48.4	48.9	55.2	47.4
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	34.3	35.0	43.3	35.2
If Used Correctly, The Pill is very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	29.0	25.1	31.9	14.2
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	13.6	9.1	11.7	11.4
No. Of Cases	(979)	(134)	(907)	(216)

CHAPTER 3

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Chapter 3 includes information on sexual experience, contraceptive use and the age of the partner at the time of first sexual intercourse as well as current sexual activity for young adults. The last section of the chapter looks at condom use especially within unions and in relation to the number of sex partners reported by respondents.

3.1 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

The 2008 RHS explored the sexual experiences of the young adult women and men as it relates to the age at which they first had sexual intercourse, contraceptive use and relationship to their first sexual partner. Table 3.1.1 shows that 66 per cent of the female respondents have ever had sexual intercourse. The table also shows that 44 per cent of the women in the 15-19 year age group have ever had sex in comparison to 92 per cent of those in the 20-24 year age group. This is expected and follows the pattern that as women gets older they are more likely to become sexually active. This is most evident as only 26 per cent of the women in the 15-17 year age group reported that they were sexually experienced. A larger proportion of women within the age group 18-19 years (71.5%) and an even larger proportion within the age group 20-24 years (92.2%) reported being sexually experienced. Table 3.1.2 displays the sexual experiences of the young adult men and showed that 75 per cent have ever had sexual intercourse. A comparison with the 2002 and the 1997 RHS show that the percentages of women and men in the 15-19 year age group who have ever had sexual intercourse have been declining. For those in the 20-24 year age group there were no significant variations in the percentages over the years.

The frequency of attendance at religious services of the respondents who ever had sexual intercourse is shown in Table 3.1.1 and Table 3.1.2 for women and men respectively. An examination of the differential between genders shows that the largest proportion (84.3%) of the men who attended church on special occasions and the largest proportion of women (85.8%) who never attended church were sexually experienced.

In the 2008 RHS female respondents who were sexually experienced were asked if they have ever received money or goods in exchange for sex and if they ever tried to obtain contraceptives and were refused. The findings for both questions are presented in Table 3.1.3. The percentage of women who answered "Yes" to the questions were small (4.8 and 1.4 per cent respectively) but when compared with the 2002 survey it shows that there were some marginal increases. For those who answered "Yes" to the question on receiving money or goods for sex there was 2.5 percentage points increase. On the other hand for those who indicated that they tried to obtain contraceptives and were refused the increase was even smaller (0.3 percentage points).

An analysis of those who received money or goods for sex reveals that for the 15-19 and 20-24 year age group four (4) per cent and five (5) per cent respectively answered "Yes"

to the question. This may seem that the percentage increases with advancing age, but when the question is examined by single years it shows that nine (9) per cent of the 15 year olds, four (4) per cent of the 17 year olds and four (4) per cent of the 19 year olds answered positively to the question.

Unlike the 2002 survey where, according to McFarlane (2002), “the numbers increased with growing ruralization” there were no clear patterns as it relates to place of residence. Only six (6) per cent of the women residing in “Other Urban” and four (4) per cent in “Rural” answered “Yes”.

An examination of the table as it relates to the socio-economic status shows that seven (7) per cent of women in quintile 1 and seven (7) per cent of women in quintile 2 answered “Yes”. This result might be an indication that women in the poorer quintiles were more likely to receive money or goods for sex. A similar pattern can be established in the differentials by educational levels that women with the lowest years of education were more likely to receive money or goods for sex. The table shows that more women with 0-9 years of education (12.1%) said that they received money or goods for sex.

In general, women in the older age group (20–24 year), those in the two lowest quintiles and those who had 13 or more years of education were more likely to answer yes to the question “Have you every received any money or goods in exchange for sex?”. When the 2002 RHS is compared with that of the 2008 it shows that the pattern for all the characteristics was similar except for education. When these respondents were asked if they have ever tried to obtain contraceptives and were refused, in the 2002 survey 1.3 per cent of those who had 0–9 years of education answered yes to the question. However in the 2008 survey 2.2 per cent of women who had 13 or more years of education said yes to the question.

3.2 FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

To get a more in-depth understanding of the sexual activities of both young adult women and men, sexual experienced respondents were asked numerous questions pertaining to their first sexual intercourse. Tables 3.2.1 shows the relationship of sexually experienced young adult women with their first sexual partner and the age when this first sexual intercourse took place. The vast majority (87.4%) of these women identified “Boyfriend” as their first partner. Among different age sub-groups, 90 per cent of those in the 15–19 year age group and 87 per cent of those in the 20–24 year age group identified “Boyfriend” as their first partner.

Table 3.2.2 shows that among the men, 57 per cent answered “Girlfriend” as their first partner. In similar vein, 57 per cent of those in the 15–19 years and 58 per cent of those in the 20–24 year age group reported “Girlfriend” as their first partner. A comparison with the 2002 survey showed that for both age groups, there was an increase in the percentage of women who answered “Boyfriend” and the percentage of men who answered “Girlfriend”.

Table 3.2.3 gives the mean age at first intercourse for both women and men for the 2008, 2002 and 1997 survey. The mean age at first sex for women was higher (16.1 years) than that of men (14.5 years) for the 2008 survey. For both women and men the mean age at first intercourse increased with age. For women it ranged from 15 for the 15–19 year age group to 16.5 for those in the 20–24 year age group. For men it ranged from 13.9 to 15.1 years for the 15–19 and 20–24 year age group respectively.

There were considerable differences between women and men in the responses when the age at first sexual intercourse is cross tabulated with the age of their first sexual partner. The findings suggest that as the age at first sex for women increased the majority of their partners with whom they had sex were one (1) to five (5) years older. The opposite was true for men. As the age at first intercourse increased a larger percentage had partners who were either younger or of the same age. Table 3.2.4 shows that 46 per cent of the women who had their first sexual intercourse before age 13 reported having their first intercourse with a partner who was more than six years older. For those whose first intercourse occurred between 13–14 years, 39 per cent had partners who were 3–5 years older. For women who had their first intercourse between aged 18 and 24 years, 30 per cent had partners who were 1–2 years older.

For men, Table 3.2.5 shows that 31 per cent of those who had their first sexual intercourse before age 13 had it with a partner 1–2 years older. Similarly, 36 per cent of those who had their first intercourse between age 13 and 14 had partners who were 1–2 years older. Approximately 73 per cent of men who had their first intercourse between the ages of 18–24 reported that their partners were younger or of the same age.

Tables 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 present information on the percentage of young adult women and men who used contraception at first intercourse according to specific socio-demographic variables such as age group, age at first sexual intercourse, relationship at first intercourse, residence, education and socio-economic status. As shown in the tables, 80 per cent of the young adult women and 57 per cent of the men used contraception at first intercourse. Interestingly, a larger per cent of the women (84.2%) than the men (58.1%) in the 15–19 year age group used contraception at first intercourse as against 75 per cent and 56 per cent of those in the 20–24 year age group. The overall high level use of contraception among young adults at first intercourse may be attributed to the increase in the knowledge and ease of obtaining contraceptives.

The vast majority (79.8%) of the women and 65 per cent of the men who used contraception at first intercourse reported “Boyfriend” and “Girlfriend” respectively as the relationship they had at the time. In respect to area of residence, the use of contraception at first intercourse was greater for women in the urban areas (79.5%). The reverse was true for men as the majority (59.3%) were from the rural areas.

As expected, years of education was also found to be directly associated with the decision of both young adult women and men to use contraception at first intercourse. The higher the level of education in terms of the number of years of education the greater the percentage of women and men who used contraception at their first sexual intercourse.

Just over 62 per cent of the women and one (1) half of the men with nine (9) years and under of education used contraception at first sexual intercourse. For men with 13 or more years of education 67 per cent said they used contraception at their first sexual intercourse and 88 per cent for women

Differences in contraception used at first sexual intercourse can also be seen according to the levels of socio-economic status. As shown in Tables 3.2.6 and 3.2.7, as the level of socio-economic status moved from lowest to highest so did the percentage of women and men who used contraception at first intercourse.

Table 3.2.8 looks at the contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse among young women and men and compares this usage by age group. Just over 95 per cent of the women and 98 per cent of the men reported using condoms at their first sexual intercourse. For women there were no changes in the usage of condom over 2002. However for men, condom use at first sexual intercourse increased from 96 per cent in 2002 to 98 per cent in 2008. Approximately 95 per cent of the women and 97 per cent of the men in the 15–19 year age groups used condoms at their first sexual intercourse. By the time young adults reached 20–24 years the usage of condoms increased to 96 per cent for females and 98 per cent for males. It is worthwhile to note that for both females and males in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age group withdrawal was the next frequently used method although very low.

An analysis of the young adults who used condoms at first intercourse (Table 3.2.9) shows that 35 per cent of the women reported that their main source of condom was from friends/parents/relatives. On the other hand 58 per cent of the males reported that their main source for condoms was from shop/supermarket. For those in the 15–19 year age group the pattern was similar with a third of the women and 57 per cent of the men who reported friends/parents/relatives and shop/supermarket respectively. Where as 37 per cent of the women in the 20–24 year age group reported friends/parents/relatives as the main source for obtaining condoms, 59 per cent of the men said shop/supermarket was their main source.

Tables 3.2.10 and 3.2.11 summarized the responses of sexually experienced women and men who were asked if a condom was used the first time they had sexual intercourse and if yes whose decision was it. Just over two thirds of the women reported that both partners took the decision to use a condom while 22 per cent cited their partner and 12 per cent said themselves. For men, 45 per cent reported that both partners took the decision and an equal amount said that they themselves took the decision. For both women and men, as the age at first intercourse increased so did the percentage who reported that both partners took the decision to use condom. The education level for both women and men shows similar trend; the greater the years of education the higher the percentage of those who said both partners made the decision to use condom. A comparison with the 2002 survey shows that there was a marginal increase (2 percentage points) in the percentage of women who said that both partners made the decision. There was also a four (4) percentage points increase for those who said that their partner made the decision while there was a four (4) percentage points decrease for those who

answered self. For men there were no significant changes in the responses for those who made the decision to use a condom for both surveys.

For those who did not use a contraceptive method at first intercourse, young adults were asked to give the main reason. Table 3.2.12 shows that 48 per cent of the women and 29 per cent of the men gave their main reason as “Didn’t expect to have sex”. There was a decrease in the percentage of both women and men for those who gave this reason when the 2002 survey is compared with the 2008 survey. Table 3.2.13 explores the reasons why young adults in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age group did not use contraception at first intercourse. Of those in the 15–19 year age group, 56 per cent of the women and 29 per cent of the men indicated that they did not expect to have sex at the time they did. For those in the 20–24 year age group 46 per cent of the women and 28 per cent of the men gave the same reason. For the women, 17 per cent in the 15–19 year age group and 22 per cent of those in the 20–24 year age group reported negligence as the reason. Among the men 22 per cent of those in both age groups indicated that they did not know of any method.

3.3 CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The types of contraception used by sexually experienced women who had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days are shown in Table 3.3.1. Overall, 78 per cent of the women used a method of contraception which has increased from 68 per cent when compared to the previous survey. For those who used a method of contraception, 69 per cent of the 15–19 year age group and 50 per cent of those in the 20–24 year age group used a condom. This pattern is similar to that of the 2002 survey although there were significant increases in the use of condoms for each of the age groups. Apart from condoms, pills were the next most popularly used method of contraception; 16 per cent and 27 per cent were used by those in the 15–19 years and 20–24 year age group respectively. The third most popular contraception was injectable which increased for both age groups moving from 13 per cent in 2002 for the 20–24 age groups to 16 per cent in 2008 and from five per cent (5) to 12 per cent in 2008 for the 15–19 year age group.

The percentage of young adult women who had sexual relationship in the last 30 days of the survey and who used contraception with their last sexual partner is cross classified with their relationship status and is shown in Table 3.3.2. As in the 2002 survey, the use of condom was regarded as the most popular form of contraception for all the types of relationship status. The highest usage (76.9%) was reported by women who indicated that they were in a boyfriend type relationship. The pill and injectable contraceptive were the next popular form of contraception. These were used mainly by women who indicated that they were married or in common-law relationship where 33 per cent used the pill and 25 per cent used injectable.

Age plays an important role in the type of contraceptives favoured by young adults who used contraception with their last sexual partner. As shown in Table 3.3.3 an equal percentage of women (76%) in the 15–19 and 20–24 year age group used a contraceptive method in the last 30 days with their last sexual partner. As evident from the table, the

use of condoms decreased inversely with age. Just over 69 per cent of the women in the 15–19 year age group used this method of contraception. Of this age group the largest users (82%) came from those who were in a relationship status classified as “Boyfriend With Sex”. As the age increased to the 20–24 year age group the per cent of condom users declined to 50 per cent with the highest users (71%) coming from those with no steady partner. The use of pill and injectable contraceptive is also influenced by the age groups. Approximately 16 per cent and 12 per cent of the younger respondents in the 15–19 year age group used the pill and injectable contraceptive respectively. The largest users of the pill (23%) and injectable contraceptive (27%) in this age group were married or in common-law relationships. For the 20–24 year age group the usage of the pill and injectable contraceptive increased to 27 and 16 per cent respectively. Similarly, the largest user of these contraceptives (pill, 32% and injectable contraceptive 22%) were married or in common-law relationship. The use of the withdrawal method of contraception continues to be low and favoured mostly by those in the older age group. For other methods of contraception such as IUD, Tubal Ligation, and natural methods, the data show that regardless of age the usage was minimal.

Information on the sexually active young adult women who were currently using contraception was cross tabulated by their current relationship status and presented in Table 3.3.4. The table shows that the percentage of those who were currently using a contraceptive method increased from 63 per cent in 2002 to 76 per cent in 2008. The most commonly used method was the condom (53%) followed by the pill (24%) then injectable (18%). Withdrawal was the fourth most commonly used method. A focus on the individual methods show that of those who used condoms the largest usage (77%) was among women whose relationship status was classified as Boyfriend With Sex. Among married women, the pill was the most commonly used method of contraception (37%) and experienced the highest increase moving from 22 per cent in 2002. The use of injectable contraceptive was highest among adult women who were in common-law relationship, but the largest increase in usage (9 percentage points) was found among those in visiting partner relationship. Interestingly the withdrawal method of contraception which was prevalent mostly among married women increased from four (4) per cent in 2002 to 19 per cent in 2008.

There was a marginal increase in the percentage of sexually experienced young adult men who used contraception with their last sexual partner. As is presented in Table 3.3.5 the use of contraception for this group increased from 83 per cent in 2002 to 85 per cent in 2008. Similar to the findings for women, the condom (89%) was the most prevalent method followed by the pill (6%). Unlike the women however, withdrawal (3%) occupied the third position followed by injectable (2%). For all the relationships mentioned, the condom was the most commonly used method of contraceptive for those who reported that they had no steady partner. The pill (15%) and injectable (14%) were the most prevalent method among those who were married or in common-law relationship.

Young adult men who had sexual relations in the last 30 days were asked if a contraceptive method was used the last time they had sexual intercourse and what was

that method used. An analysis of their responses is presented in Table 3.3.6. As is evident in the table, the vast majority (89%) of the men in the 15–19 year age group and those in the 20–24 year age group (83%) were currently using some method of contraception. For both age groups, the usage of condom as a method of contraception was highest among those in the 15–19 year age group (94 %). For this age group the largest per cent (97%) reported that they had no steady partner. The pill was the second most used contraceptive (4%) with the highest usage reported by women who are married or in a common-law union. For those in the 20–24 year age group, 86 per cent used the condom with the highest usage (91%) reported by those who gave their relationship status as girlfriend. The pill (7%), injectable (3%) and withdrawal (3%) were the other most commonly used contraception methods used by this age group.

3.4 CONDOM USE

The monitoring of condom use among young people is becoming more and more critical not only for the reduction of unintended pregnancies but also for the prevention of STDs including HIV AIDS. Table 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 looks at the percentage of sexually experienced young adult women and men respectively who have ever used condoms, who used condoms at their last sexual intercourse, who used condoms at every intercourse and who used condoms at every intercourse with a non-steady partner.

The data show that there was an increase in the percentage of women and men who ever used condoms when compared with the 2002 survey. Ever use of condom increase with age for both women and men. For women ever use increased from 91 per cent for those who are in the 15–19 year age group to 95 per cent for those in the 20–24 year age group. For men the increase was similar moving from 95 to 98 per cent for the 15–19 and 20–24 year age group respectively. When compared with the 2002 survey there was a significant increase (32 percentage points) in the percentage of males who ever used condoms and who had two or more partners in the past three months. Increases for both women and men were also observed for all categories of union status that were specified. For women who were married or in common-law relationship ever use of condoms increased from 87 per cent in 2002 to 94 per cent in the 2008 survey.

There were no significant differences between the two surveys in the percentage of women and men who reported that they used condoms at last intercourse. For the 2002 and 2008 survey, 39 per cent and 41 per cent of the women and 68 and 69 per cent of the men respectively reported that they used condoms at their last sexual intercourse. The proportion of females within the age group 15-19 years who ever used condoms at last intercourse remained the same over the two survey period (49%) but increased marginally for those in the 20-24 year age group (from 33.0% to 37%). For the young men however, there was a complete reversal in the pattern that existed in the previous survey. For those in the 15–19 year age group who used condoms at their last sexual intercourse there was an increase from 61 per cent in 2002 to 71 per cent in 2008 while for those in the 20–24 year age group there was a decline from 78 per cent to 66 per cent respectively.

There was a marginal decline (1.4 percentage points) in the percentage of young adult women and an increase (8.7 percentage points) in the percentage of men who reported that they used condoms at every intercourse with a non-steady partner when the 2008 survey is compared with that of the 2002. In terms of the specified age groups the usage was lowest among both women and men in the 15–19 year age group but increased as they reached the 20-24 year age group. An analysis by the number of partners the respondents had in the past three months show that the highest usage at every intercourse for women (53.3%) was among those with one non-steady partner. For men the highest usage (69.2%) was among those with two or more partners. Just over one half (54.6%) of the women who used a condom at every intercourse with a non-steady partner reported their relationship status as boyfriend. For men in the same category, 73 per cent were married or in common-law relationship.

Sexually active young adult women and men were asked to state the number of partners with whom they had sexual intercourse in the last three months. An analysis by relationship status is presented in Table 3.4.3 and shows that 95 per cent of the women had one partner followed by five per cent who had two partners. Most women regardless of union status reported having one sex partner (9.5%). Approximately 96 per cent of those who were married or in common-law union had one sex partner. For those who had two partners, the highest proportion (6.7%) came from those who were in visiting partner relationship. For men the pattern was the same where the majority (57.3%) had one sex partner followed by 27 per cent who had two (2). Just over three (3) quarters of the men who were married or in common-law relationship reported one sex partner. For those who reported having two sex partners the majority (29%) were in the union classified as Girlfriend.

A comparison with the 2002 RHS shows that there was little variation in the percentage of women and an increase in the percentage of men who had one sex partner. While in 2002, 97 per cent of the females and 56 per cent of the males reported having one sex partner in 2008 this was reduced to 95 per cent and 57 per cent respectively. There was also a reduction in the percentage of females and an increase in the proportion of males with two sex partners.

TABLE 3.1.1
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And
Church Attendance Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008		2002		1997	
	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	66.4	2343	69.0	1926	49.7	1991
15-19	43.6	1229	49.2	989	51.4	960
<i>15-17</i>	26.1	758	32.1	568	37.7	567
<i>18-19</i>	71.5	471	72.5	421	71.5	393
20-24	92.2	1114	92.9	937	89.9	1031
<u>Church Attendance*</u>						
At Least Once Per Week	46.1	771	48.6	660	48.8	508
At Least Once Per Month	67.8	401	76.2	352	69.1	390
Less Than Once Per Month	75.5	355	80.5	243	75.3	292
Special Occasions	83.0	478	81.9	472	86.2	478
Never	85.8	331	81.4	181	83.0	221

* Data missing for 7 women in 2008, 18 in 2002 and 102 in 1997

TABLE 3.1.2
Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And
Church Attendance Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008		2002		1997	
	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N
Total	74.9	2775	82.1	2437	84.9	2279
15-19	61.5	1652	73.0	1432	73.9	1027
20-24	94.4	1123	94.2	1005	94.6	1072
15-17	47.4	1037	62.0	901	64.4	779
18-19	85.5	615	90.1	531	90.7	408
20-22	93.1	635	93.6	653	-	-
23-24	96.2	488	95.4	352	-	-
<u>Church Attendance*</u>						
At Least Once Per Week	59.9	558	67.3	547	69.5	419
At Least Once Per Month	68.9	367	82.1	410	80.5	335
Less Than Once Per Month	72.8	399	86.6	329	83.6	319
Special Occasions	84.3	870	89.1	618	92.3	586
Never	80.2	566	86.4	503	91.5	610

* Data missing for 15 men in 2008 and 30 men in 2002

- Not calculated in 2002

TABLE 3.1.3
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Received Money Or Goods In Exchange For Sex And Who Tried
To Obtain Contraceptives And Was Refused By Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Per cent Receiving Money or Goods in Exchange for Sex		Per cent Who Tried To Obtain Contraceptives and were Refused	
	%	N	%	N
Total	4.8	1614	1.4	2343
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.9	233	0.6	358
Other Urban	6.2	433	1.4	601
Rural	4.3	948	1.7	1384
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	3.8	557	0.4	1229
15	8.5	47	0.2	294
16	3.3	60	0.7	242
17	3.9	102	0.4	222
18	2.5	163	0.0	241
19	3.8	185	1.0	230
20-24	5.3	1057	2.4	1114
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>				
Lowest	6.9	407	2.5	538
Second	6.5	387	2.0	514
Middle	3.4	325	0.8	475
Fourth	3.4	295	1.6	473
Highest	1.5	200	0.2	343
<u>Years of Education</u>				
0-9	12.1	240	1.8	459
10-12	3.7	1208	1.1	1675
13 or More	1.8	166	2.2	209

TABLE 3.2.1
Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Are
Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner
By Age At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Relationship To First Partner					Total	N
	Spouse/ Common- law Partner	Boy- Friend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
2 0 0 8							
<u>Women 15 -24 Years*</u>	2.5	87.4	5.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	1614
<u>Women Aged 15 -19 Years</u>	0.3	89.5	4.7	1.4	4.0	100.0	557
<u>Women Aged 20 -24 Years</u>	3.6	87.0	6.7	0.7	2.0	100.0	1057
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
Under 14	0.0	66.8	8.2	4.4	20.6	100.0	136
14	1.7	82.2	11.1	1.4	3.5	100.0	195
15	0.5	90.3	6.5	0.6	2.1	100.0	306
16	2.9	90.4	4.9	0.5	1.4	100.0	362
17	2.6	91.9	3.9	0.5	1.0	100.0	264
18-19	3.2	91.0	4.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	263
20-24	12.8	83.4	3.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	53
2 0 0 2							
<u>Women 15 -24 Years</u>	1.7	81.5	13.3	1.1	2.3	100.0	1301
<u>Women Aged 15 -19 Years</u>	1.0	83.0	12.5	1.1	1.6	100.0	479
<u>Women Aged 20 -24 Years</u>	2.3	80.3	13.9	1.2	1.3	100.0	822
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
Under 14	0.8	65.4	26.1	1.9	5.9	100.0	140
14	0.7	75.1	17.3	3.1	3.7	100.0	174
15	2.0	78.3	16.7	0.5	2.5	100.0	253
16	1.0	87.5	9.4	0.6	1.6	100.0	298
17	0.8	89.3	7.0	1.3	1.6	100.0	220
18-19	3.0	85.9	10.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	175
20-24	10.0	82.2	6.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	41

* Excludes 35 women who refused or did not state their age at first intercourse

TABLE 3.2.2
Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Relationship To First Partner					Total	N
	Spouse	Girl Friend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
2 0 0 8							
<u>Men 15 -24 Years*</u>	1.0	57.2	32.1	4.3	5.4	100.0	2061
<u>Men Aged 15 19 Years</u>	0.4	56.7	35.1	4.5	3.3	100.0	998
<u>Men Aged 20 -24 Years</u>	1.5	57.8	29.4	4.0	7.3	100.0	1063
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
Under 14	0.3	44.3	45.8	4.6	5.0	100.0	564
14	0.0	68.2	27.2	1.8	2.8	100.0	367
15	2.5	62.0	26.5	4.5	4.5	100.0	387
16	1.2	63.5	26.4	2.2	6.7	100.0	318
17	0.3	63.6	26.7	5.1	4.3	100.0	181
18-19	2.2	57.7	21.8	8.8	9.5	100.0	136
20-24	0.0	64.7	20.6	8.0	6.7	100.0	26
2 0 0 2							
<u>Men 15 -24 Years</u>	0.2	47.8	42.7	7.9	1.4	100.0	1319
<u>Men Aged 15 19 Years</u>	0.2	45.2	45.7	7.6	1.3	100.0	726
<u>Men Aged 20 -24 Years</u>	0.1	50.7	39.2	8.4	1.6	100.0	593
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>							
Under 14	0.0	37.9	53.5	6.7	1.9	100.0	494
14	0.0	43.5	46.7	9.1	0.6	100.0	217
15	0.0	49.5	39.6	7.8	1.5	100.0	196
16	0.0	66.9	39.1	9.5	1.8	100.0	166
17	0.6	63.1	25.6	9.5	0.7	100.0	110
18-19	0.0	75.9	22.2	9.4	1.3	100.0	100
20-24	0.2	47.8	42.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	36

* Excludes 72 men who refused or did not state their age at first sexual intercourse

TABLE 3.2.3
Mean Age At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Young
Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are Sexually
Experienced Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Women			Men		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
Total	16.1	15.8	15.9	14.5	13.5	13.4
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	15.3	15.2	-	13.9	13.9	-
20-24	16.5	16.2	-	15.1	15.2	-
15-17	14.4	14.4	14.7	13.3	12.5	12.4
18-19	15.8	15.6	15.5	14.6	13.5	13.3
20-22	16.4	16.2	16.2	15.1	14.0	14.0
23-24	16.6	16.3	16.6	15.2	14.7	14.0
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban	16.1	15.8	15.8	14.4	13.6	13.2
Rural	16.1	15.8	15.9	14.7	13.5	13.6
Number Of Cases	2343	1301	1352	2775	1421	1633

- Not available

TABLE 3.2.4
Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Are
Sexually Experienced Compared With 2002 RHS
(Percentage Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Partner's Age	Age at First Intercourse			
	Under 13	13-14	15-17	18-24
2 0 0 8				
	%	%	%	%
Younger	4.7	0.9	1.8	0.9
Same Age	12.1	4.7	11.0	16.5
1 - 2 Years Older	3.7	13.6	27.5	30.1
3 - 5 Years Older	21.0	39.4	29.9	27.4
6+ Years Older	46.0	29.2	23.2	21.6
Not Known	12.6	12.2	6.8	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	45	263	921	312
2 0 0 2				
Younger	0.0	0.6	3.2	7.3
Same Age	0.0	4.3	6.8	13.2
1 - 2 Years Older	13.9	14.3	19.4	25.1
3 - 5 Years Older	56.9	35.6	32.4	26.2
6+ Years Older	22.2	36.3	29.8	23.3
Not Known	6.9	8.9	9.4	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	43	270	750	215

TABLE 3.2.5
Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Are
Sexually Experienced Compared With 2002 RHS
(Percentage Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Partner's Age	Age At First Intercourse			
	Under 13	13-14	15-17	18-24
2 0 0 8				
Younger	7.1	13.7	31.2	53.5
Same Age	24.2	33.2	32.4	19.6
1 - 2 Years Older	31.2	36.0	23.9	13.0
3 - 5 Years Older	17.0	7.0	3.9	2.9
6+ Years Older	8.4	2.5	1.7	2.5
Not Known	12.1	7.6	6.8	8.5
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0
No. Of Cases	351	567	872	157
2 0 0 2				
Younger	9.3	15.0	40.0	65.0
Same Age	22.1	35.4	29.0	11.2
1 - 2 Years Older	29.5	34.2	19.6	8.4
3 - 5 Years Older	20.2	9.8	4.2	8.9
6+ Years Older	13.5	3.0	1.9	3.7
Not Known	5.4	2.7	5.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	396	416	472	136

TABLE 3.2.6
Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women
Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Contraception At First
Intercourse By Selected Characteristics And Age At
First Intercourse Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Partner's Age	2008		2002		1997	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	77.9	1586	67.4	1396	55.6	1447
<u>15-19 Years</u>	84.2	545	76.0	507	59.6	510
<u>20-24 Years</u>	74.5	1041	61.8	889	53.1	937
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Less Than 14	50.4	121	46.7	28	41.1	171
14	66.8	187	71.7	93	48.1	186
15-17	81.2	921	70.7	643	57.6	787
18-24	88.1	312	72.9	517	67.4	226
Unknown	57.8	45	51.9	54	38.0	98
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
<u>At First Intercourse**</u>						
Married/Common-Law	75.9	29	57.1	36	70.4	27
Boyfriend	79.8	1384	71.3	1096	59.6	1167
Friend	66.1	115	57.1	202	37.3	202
Casual Acquaintance	61.5	26	***	21	20.7	39
Other	53.1	32	***	22	***	10
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban	79.5	654	67.8	587	57.3	572
Rural	76.7	932	66.8	809	54.1	875
<u>Educational Attainment****</u>						
0-9 Years	62.4	229	57.1	75	45.9	402
10-12 Years	79.4	1193	65.1	481	57.4	889
13 Or More Years	88.4	164	69.1	824	64.9	146
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Low	71.2	399	60.7	385	45.0	534
Second	74.6	378	....	....	....	....
Middle	77.0	322	67.6	658	53.8	520
Fourth	85.3	292	....	....	....	....
Highest	88.2	195	72.3	353	66.0	393

* Data missing for 61 women who did not give their age at first intercourse in 2002

** Data missing for 19 women in 2002

*** Fewer than 25 cases

**** Data missing for 16 women in 2002

.... Coded differently in 1997 and 2002

TABLE 3.2.7
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men
Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse
By Age At First Intercourse And Other Selected Characteristics
Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008		2002		1997	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	57.1	2011	42.9	1982	31.0	1917
<u>15-19 Years*</u>	58.1	985	44.9	846	-	-
<u>20-24 Years</u>	56.1	1026	40.9	1134	-	-
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>						
Less Than 14	28.5	550	23.5	595	17.0	739
14	56.0	361	48.7	217	38.3	265
15-17	72.7	858	61.5	472	50.4	532
18-24	82.9	152	76.2	136	53.0	106
Unknown	43.3	90	36.1	562	29.3	272
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
<u>At First Intercourse</u>						
Married/Common-Law	**	3	**	2	**	6
Girlfriend	65.4	1226	53.3	859	44.7	691
Friend	45.0	651	32.8	914	22.4	948
Casual Acquaintance	46.6	73	46.5	171	25.6	247
Other	31.0	58	27.9	36	6.5	25
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Urban	54.2	872	44.9	880	31.7	699
Rural	59.3	1139	40.7	1102	36.4	1218
<u>Years Of Schooling***</u>						
0-9 Years	50.8	360	41.5	158	28.6	601
10-12 Years	57.8	1530	40.7	821	32.4	1096
13 Or More Years	67.3	113	44.8	987	30.1	211
<u>Socio-economic Status*</u>						
Low	55.2	442	38.4	377	28.5	639
Second	60.0	425	--	--	--	--
Middle	53.5	385	42.1	847	31.1	672
Fourth	53.8	405	--	--	--	--
Highest	63.6	354	45.8	758	33.2	606

- Data not Available
- Coded differently in 1997 and 2002
- * Data missing for 2 men in 2002
- ** Less than 25 cases
- *** Data missing for 16 men in 2002

TABLE 3.2.8
Contraceptive Method Used At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used A Method
At First Intercourse Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	2008		2002	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Condom	95.1	97.8	95.4	96.3
Withdrawal	2.4	1.8	2.4	2.2
Pill	1.7	0.3	1.7	1.3
Other	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1235	1181	895	844
	WOMEN - 2008		MEN - 2008	
	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	15-19 Years	20-24 Years
Condom	94.6	95.5	97.4	98.2
Withdrawal	2.8	2.2	2.2	1.3
Pill	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.3
Other	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	459	776	581	600

TABLE 3.2.9
Percentage Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15–24
Years Who Used Condom At First Intercourse By Source Of Condom Used
Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Condoms	WOMEN			MEN		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
Shop/Supermarket	27.5	42.6	15.2	58.2	59.8	34.6
Pharmacy	22.7	25.9	41.6	17.6	10.0	22.1
Government Clinic/Hospital	1.7	1.7	5.6	11.3	5.3	11.0
Friends/Parents/Relatives	35.1	-	0.0	6.7	-	26.4
Other	1.3	0.3	1.8	4.3	3.9	2.3
Don't Know	11.7	29.5	35.8	1.8	21.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1175	852	670	924	809	586
	WOMEN 2008			MEN 2008		
	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	TOTAL	15-19 Years	20-24 Years	TOTAL
Shop/Supermarket	30.4	25.8	27.5	57.5	58.8	58.2
Pharmacy	21.4	23.5	22.7	18.5	16.9	17.6
Government Clinic/Hospital	1.2	2.0	1.7	12.2	10.4	11.3
Friends/Parents/Relatives	32.7	36.6	35.1	5.2	8.0	6.7
Other	1.2	1.3	1.3	5.4	3.4	4.3
Don't Know	13.1	10.8	11.7	1.2	2.4	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	434	741	1175	426	498	924

- Data not Available

TABLE 3.2.10
Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condom At First Intercourse
By Selected Characteristics Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Used Condoms Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Decision Maker				Total	N
	Both	Self	Partner	Doesn't Remember		
	2 0 0 8					
Total	67.1	11.7	22.1	0.9	100.0	1175
<u>15 - 19 Years</u>	67.3	9.7	19.4	0.9	100.0	434
<u>20 - 24 Years</u>	67.1	12.8	20.4	0.8	100.0	741
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15 Years	57.3	12.3	29.2	1.2	100.0	171
15 - 17 Years	66.9	10.9	21.5	0.7	100.0	724
18 - 24 Years	74.6	12.7	11.9	0.8	100.0	260
<u>Years Of Education**</u>						
0 - 9 Years	61.2	14.9	23.9	0.0	100.0	134
10 - 12 Years	67.2	11.5	20.4	1.0	100.0	908
13+ Years	72.9	9.8	17.3	0.0	100.0	133
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Lowest	62.6	12.1	24.5	0.7	100.0	273
Second	67.6	9.6	22.8	0.0	100.0	272
Middle	68.5	12.1	17.7	1.7	100.0	232
Fourth	64.4	12.3	22.5	0.8	100.0	236
Highest	75.9	13.0	10.5	0.6	100.0	162
	2 0 0 2					
Total	64.7	16.0	17.8	1.5	100.0	895
<u>15 - 19 Years</u>	62.6	17.6	17.6	2.2	100.0	377
<u>20 - 24 Years</u>	66.3	14.8	18.1	0.9	100.0	518
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15 Years	59.8	11.0	26.0	1.2	100.0	174
15 - 17 Years	65.2	16.7	16.1	1.9	100.0	522
18 - 24 Years	64.5	21.6	13.5	0.4	100.0	156
<u>Years Of Education**</u>						
0 - 9 Years	58.9	12.5	28.6	0.0	100.0	39
10 - 12 Years	57.5	17.2	24.9	0.4	100.0	295
13+ Years	68.6	15.3	14.0	2.1	100.0	550
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Lowest	57.2	17.8	23.5	1.5	100.0	221
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	66.3	16.3	16.3	1.0	100.0	425
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highest	67.1	14.2	16.5	2.2	100.0	249

* Data missing for 43 women in 2002 who did not give their age at first intercourse

** Data missing for 11 men in 2002

- Coded differently in 2002

TABLE 3.2.11
Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condom At First Intercourse By Selected
Characteristics Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used
Condoms Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Decision Maker				Total	N
	Both	Self	Partner	Doesn't Remember		
	2 0 0 8					
Total	45.0	45.3	7.7	2.0	100.0	1155
<u>15-19 Years</u>	44.9	46.5	7.2	1.4	100.0	566
<u>20-24 Years</u>	45.2	44.1	8.1	2.5	100.0	589
<u>Age At First Intercourse *</u>						
Under 15 Years	39.7	50.0	9.2	1.1	100.0	358
15 - 17 Years	46.4	43.4	7.6	2.5	100.0	631
18 - 24 Years	53.0	38.6	6.1	2.3	100.0	132
<u>Years Of Education +</u>						
0 - 9 Years	39.6	47.6	10.2	2.7	100.0	187
10 - 12 Years	45.7	45.2	7.4	1.7	100.0	884
13+ Years	47.5	42.5	6.2	3.8	100.0	80
Unknown	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Lowest	40.9	49.0	8.5	1.6	100.0	247
Second	42.8	45.9	7.8	3.5	100.0	257
Middle	45.6	43.1	9.8	1.5	100.0	204
Fourth	50.7	41.6	5.9	1.8	100.0	221
Highest	46.0	46.0	6.6	1.3	100.0	226
	2 0 0 2					
Total	45.4	46.1	7.4	1.1	100.0	807
<u>15-19 Years</u>	45.6	46.9	7.0	0.5	100.0	456
<u>20-24 Years</u>	45.3	45.1	7.9	1.8	100.0	351
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15 Years	37.2	61.3	8.8	0.9	100.0	231
15 - 17 Years	48.8	42.7	7.4	1.1	100.0	265
18 - 24 Years	50.3	39.1	3.8	2.6	100.0	97
<u>Years Of Education+</u>						
0 - 9 Years	26.7	61.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	66
10 - 12 Years	42.0	48.6	8.0	1.4	100.0	327
13+ Years	50.3	42.6	6.1	1.0	100.0	407
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Lowest	42.6	40.2	15.4	1.8	100.0	134
Second	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle	45.3	47.6	6.9	0.2	100.0	351
Fourth	-	-	-	-	-	-
Highest	46.6	46.6	5.0	1.7	100.0	322

* Data missing for 203 men in 2002 and 34 in 2008 who did not give their age at first sex

+ Data missing for 7 men in 2002

TABLE 3.2.12
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse – Young Adult Women
And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse
Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reason For Not Using Contraception	Women			Men		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	47.8	52.5	46.6	28.7	37.1	30.7
Couldn't Get Method At That Time	3.7	12.3	6.3	11.0	12.9	10.6
Didn't Know Of Any Methods	6.7	13.2	20.9	21.1	30.2	32.7
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	1.3	4.9	3.4	6.1	5.2	2.0
Partner Was Against	2.3	2.8	3.4	0.2	1.3	7.0
Too Embarrassed	0.0	3.2	4.2	0.0	2.6	4.0
Desired Pregnancy	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4
Sex not satisfying when method is used	0.0	**	0.0	0.0	**	0.3
Negligence	19.8	**	**	10.9	**	**
Other	8.7	5.3	5.7	17.1	6.5	5.2
Don't Know	9.5	6.0	10.1	4.5	3.0	5.1
No Response	0.0	2.3	6.1	0.0	1.2	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	351	472	669	880	1134	1293

** Not Available

TABLE 3.2.13
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse – Young Adult Women
And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse
By Age Group (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reason For Not Using Contraception	Women			Men		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	48.6	55.7	45.6	28.3	28.9	27.6
Couldn't Get Method At That Time	3.9	3.0	4.3	11.1	12.3	10.0
Didn't Know Of Any Methods	7.0	4.8	7.9	21.8	21.8	21.7
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	1.3	0.0	1.8	6.4	8.0	4.7
Desired Pregnancy	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.8
Partner Was Against	2.4	3.3	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.3
Negligence	20.6	17.0	22.1	11.3	9.1	13.5
Other	8.3	7.7	8.6	17.4	16.7	18.2
Don't Know	7.8	8.6	7.4	3.1	2.9	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	333	83	250	851	410	441

TABLE 3.3.1
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual
Relations In The Last 30 Days By Who Used Contraception With Their Last
Sexual Partner By Age Group And Method Used
Compared With 2002 And 1997 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	2008			2002			1997		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
<u>Used Any Method</u>	77.6	76.3	76.3	68.2	69.2	68.1	70.9	65.0	74.0
Condom	56.2	69.3	49.5	39.4	49.5	33.0	27.3	29.6	26.2
Pill	23.2	16.0	26.8	14.7	11.3	16.9	26.6	22.3	28.8
Injectable	14.5	11.7	15.9	10.0	5.4	12.9	10.9	6.3	13.3
Withdrawal	4.1	1.9	5.3	2.8	1.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.8
IUD	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.1	0.5
Tubal Ligation	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6
Natural methods	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0
Implant	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Morning After Pill	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know/Other	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Used No Method</u>	21.5	21.3	21.6	31.5	30.8	31.9	29.1	35.0	26.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1518	501	1017	882	277	605	556	177	379

TABLE 3.3.2
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used Compared With 2002
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Relationship Status				
	Total	Married/ Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	No Steady Partner
2 0 0 8					
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	76.3	0.7	78.9	91.5	81.4
Condom	52.7	33.7	53.0	76.9	70.5
Pill	23.7	32.5	22.0	15.6	19.0
Injectable	17.5	25.2	19.1	4.0	7.6
Withdrawal	3.9	5.8	4.0	1.7	1.0
IUD	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.0
Tubal Ligation	0.5	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0
<u>Not Using</u>	23.7	0.3	21.1	8.5	18.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1518	502	698	189	129
2 0 0 2					
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	68.2	64.2	69.4	....	69.2
Condom	39.4	20.9	40.8	....	51.1
Pill	14.7	20.1	16.9	....	5.5
Injectable	10.0	18.3	8.8	....	5.9
Withdrawal	2.8	2.6	2.1	....	4.4
IUD	0.5	0.8	0.3	....	0.5
Tubal Ligation	0.1	0.0	0.0	....	0.0
Natural methods	0.3	0.4	0.0	....	0.0
Spermicides	0.1	0.0	0.0	....	0.7
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	....	0.0
Implant	0.2	0.8	0.1	....	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.1	....	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	....	0.5
<u>Not Using</u>	31.8	35.8	30.6	....	30.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	....	100.0
No. Of Cases	1395	408	683	....	304

.... Was not asked in 2002

TABLE 3.3.3
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	Relationship Status			
		Married/ Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend With Sex	No Steady Partner
15 - 19					
Currently Using Any Method	76.2	49.5	74.8	92.6	95.7
Condom	69.4	46.2	63.8	82.4	69.4
Pill	15.7	23.1	16.2	13.6	15.7
Injectable	12.3	26.9	17.5	1.6	12.3
Withdrawal	1.6	1.9	1.9	0.8	1.6
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.5	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.5
Morning After Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3
Not Using	23.8	50.5	25.2	7.4	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	501	105	214	135	47
20 - 24					
Currently Using Any Method	76.3	69.8	80.8	88.9	73.2
Condom	49.5	34.2	52.7	68.4	70.8
Pill	26.8	32.1	25.7	20.2	19.6
Injectable	15.9	22.1	15.0	5.3	6.5
Withdrawal	5.3	8.8	4.0	2.8	0.0
IUD	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
Tubal Ligation	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4
Not Using	23.7	30.2	19.2	11.1	26.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1017	397	484	54	82

TABLE 3.3.4
The Percentage Of Sexually Active Young Adult Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Are Currently Using Contraception By Current Relationship
Status And Method Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	Relationship Status					
		Married	Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend With Sex	Boyfriend Without Sex	No Steady Partner
2 0 0 8							
Currently Using Any							
Method	76.3	57.4	66.4	78.9	91.5	84.6	81.0
Condom	52.7	33.3	33.8	53.0	76.9	81.8	69.1
Pill	23.7	37.0	32.1	22.0	15.6	0.0	21.3
Injectable	17.5	11.1	26.5	19.1	4.0	18.2	6.4
Withdrawal	3.9	18.5	4.6	4.0	1.7	0.0	1.1
IUD	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	1.1
Tubal Ligation	0.5	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1
Not Using	23.7	42.6	33.6	21.1	8.5	15.4	19.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1518	47	455	698	189	13	116
2 0 0 2							
Currently Using Any							
Method	63.0	51.4	72.5	73.2	...	...	32.8
Condom	33.4	10.8	25.9	42.2	...	...	20.9
Pill	15.4	21.6	20.6	18.3	...	...	3.8
Injectable	11.3	12.2	21.3	10.1	...	...	6.3
Withdrawal	1.8	4.1	2.2	1.9	...	...	0.9
IUD	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	...	...	0.4
Tubal Ligation	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	...	...	0.0
Natural methods	0.1	2.7	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0
Implant	0.2	4.8	0.9	0.1	...	...	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	...	...	0.6
Not Using	37.0	48.6	27.5	26.8	...	...	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0
No. Of Cases	1342	64	335	668	...	...	275

... Was asked in 2002 as Boyfriend

TABLE 3.3.5
The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method Used Compared with 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	Relationship Status			
		Married/ Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend	No Steady Partner
2 0 0 8					
Currently Using Any					
Method	85.3	68.9	80.2	90.0	90.1
Condom	89.0	66.4	85.0	92.5	94.5
Pill	6.3	14.5	10.9	4.0	1.9
Injectable	1.8	13.6	1.8	0.7	0.3
Withdrawal	2.6	3.6	1.8	2.8	2.9
IUD	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Using	14.7	31.1	19.8	10.0	9.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1857	111	441	721	311
2 0 0 2					
Currently Using Any					
Method	82.6	67.2	85.3	...	81.2
Condom	74.2	37.3	75.6	...	76.7
Pill	5.0	16.4	6.6	...	1.8
Injectable	1.1	6.7	1.3	...	0.2
Withdrawal	2.1	6.0	1.7	...	2.0
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Natural methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Implant	0.2	0.7	0.0	...	0.0
Other	0.3	0.1	0.0	...	0.0
Not Using	17.4	32.8	14.7	...	18.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0
No. Of Cases	2420	493	1330	...	597

TABLE 3.3.6
The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status And Method Used
By Age Group
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	Relationship Status			
		Married/ Common-law Union	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend	No Steady Partner
15 - 19					
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	88.5	66.7	82.1	89.8	91.1
Condom	94.0	75.0	87.4	94.9	96.9
Pill	4.0	25.0	11.8	2.6	1.5
Injectable	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	2.0	0.0	0.8	2.6	1.5
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Using</u>	11.5	33.3	17.9	10.2	8.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	850	8	119	431	194
20 - 24					
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	82.6	69.1	79.5	90.3	88.6
Condom	86.0	61.5	86.7	91.1	89.5
Pill	7.4	16.2	9.2	4.2	3.8
Injectable	3.2	19.0	1.3	1.6	0.6
Withdrawal	3.2	2.6	2.5	3.1	5.3
IUD	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Using</u>	17.4	30.9	20.5	9.7	11.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	831	102	322	290	117

TABLE 3.4.1
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who
Have Ever Used Condoms, Used Condoms At Last Intercourse, Used Condoms At
Every Intercourse And Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady
Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months And Union Status
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Per cent Of All Sexually Experienced Adult Women Who:							
	Ever Used Condoms		Used Condoms At Last Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
	2 0 0 8							
Total	93.3	1614	41.4	1614	35	1614	47.8	155
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	91.3	557	49.2	557	41.0	557	42.9	46
20-24	94.6	1057	37.2	1057	31.9	1057	50.6	109
<u>No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months **</u>								
None	98.2	113	59.3	113	37.5	113	***	9
One	94.1	1327	43.2	1327	35.9	1327	53.3	69
Two Or More	98.5	78	38.2	78	57.3	78	45.5	77
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married /Common-law	93.8	505	23.7	505	21.0	505	47.3	31
Visiting Relationship	94.6	709	45.0	709	38.1	709	48.4	85
Boyfriend	94.9	198	63.4	198	50.9	198	54.6	24
No Steady Partner	85.3	202	40.6	202	35.5	202	***	15
	2 0 0 2							
Total	89.8	1394	39.4	1392	17.3	1394	49.2	151
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	91.1	506	49.4	506	22.1	506	59.6	52
20-24	89.0	888	33.0	886	14.3	888	42.7	99
<u>No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months**</u>								
None	30.1	848	16.1	848	56.8	848	***	18
One	92.2	1044	37.0	1044	42.3	1044	45.7	109
Two Or More	100.0	35	60.4	35	11.9	235	60.5	24
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married / Common-law	87.2	408	20.9	408	9.9	408	45.2	28
Visiting Relationship	93.2	682	40.9	682	22.8	682	52.8	95
Boyfriend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Steady Partner	84.4	304	51.3	304	11.4	304	35.6	28

* Includes only respondents with non-steady partners

** Data on number of partners in past 3 months missing for 2 women in 2002.

*** Less than 25 cases

.. Data not Available in 2002

TABLE 3.4.2
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who
Have Ever Used Condoms, Used Condoms At Last Intercourse, Used Condoms At
Every Intercourse And Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady
Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months And Union Status
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Per cent Of All Sexually Experienced Adult Men Who:							
	Ever Used Condoms		Used Condoms At Last Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner*	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
	2 0 0 8							
Total	96.9	2061	68.5	2061	64.2	2061	68.0	987
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	95.4	998	71.3	998	64.0	998	66.6	416
20-24	98.3	1063	65.9	1063	64.3	1063	69.1	571
<u>No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months</u>								
None	98.1	151	86.7	151	65.7	151	60.6	39
One	97.8	975	72.8	975	69.2	975	66.6	239
Two Or More	99.1	733	77.3	733	73.1	733	69.2	709
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married / Common-law	98.7	162	38.2	162	57.6	162	72.9	54
Visiting Relationship	97.9	554	65.6	554	67.5	554	68.9	335
Girlfriend	98.8	826	83.0	826	72.9	826	66.1	445
No Steady Partner	92.3	519	57.3	519	48.6	519	70.0	153
	2 0 0 2							
Total	95.1	2437	67.9	2437	23.8	2437	59.3	1546
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	93.6	1432	60.5	1432	24.2	1432	57.3	789
20-24	96.6	1005	77.9	1005	23.3	1005	61.4	757
<u>No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months***</u>								
None	**	1	**	1	**	1	**	0
One	97.6	805	84.3	805	32.5	805	51.6	569
Two Or More	66.5	1542	58.3	1542	19.6	1542	65.3	893
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married / Common-law	97.0	96	67.9	96	15.7	96	53.5	67
Visiting Relationship	97.9	983	84.8	983	29.9	983	60.6	795
Girlfriend	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No Steady Partner	61.3	1358	50.7	1358	19.6	1358	58.3	684

* Includes only respondents with non-steady partners

** Less than 25 cases

*** Data on no. of partners in past 3 months missing for 85 men in 2002.

TABLE 3.4.3
Reported Number Of Sexual Partners In The Past Three Months
Young Adult Men And Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Had
Sexual Relations In The Past Three Months By Relationship Status
Compared With 2002 RHS (Per cent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

No. Of Partners	Relationship Status								
	2 0 0 8					2 0 0 2			
	Total	Married/ Common- law Partner	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend/ Girlfriend	No Steady Partner	Total	Married/ Common- law Partner	Visiting Partner	No Current Partner
W O M E N									
One	94.5	96.3	93.1	95.5	92.6	97.0	96.8	97.0	97.2
Two	5.0	3.3	6.7	2.8	5.9	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.1
Three	0.4	0.2	0.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.2
Four Or More	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1404	490	667	179	68	1079	386	108	1116
M E N									
One	57.3	76.1	47.6	57.0	67.2	55.6	72.8	53.6	56.0
Two	27.0	16.4	30.9	29.0	18.9	25.9	20.0	27.5	24.2
Three	10.0	5.0	13.4	9.0	9.2	9.4	2.4	10.4	9.0
Four Or More	5.7	2.5	8.2	4.9	4.6	9.1	4.8	8.6	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	1703	159	538	768	238	1429	88	839	502

CHAPTER 4

CHILDBEARING

This chapter presents information from the 2008 RHS on fertility and planning status of last (within the past 5 years) and current pregnancies. The chapter also includes a section on first pregnancy and whether or not it occurred while the respondents were still attending school as well as respondent's perception about the appropriate age for child bearing.

4.1 FERTILITY

Early childbearing can have serious effects on the growth and development of adolescents by hindering educational pursuits and future economic opportunities. Many individuals argue that the relationship is two-fold since a lack of education and lack of economic opportunities may also encourage early childbearing. In order to alleviate some of the possible ramifications of early child bearing, the NFPB has a number of targeted interventions, particularly through parenting education, for pregnant teens as well as their parents/guardians.

The RHS captures information on the number of females who have ever become pregnant in their lives, the outcome of each of those pregnancies as well as other related information. As shown in Table 4.1.1 the percentage of young women who have ever been pregnant continues to decline, from 43 per cent in 1997 to 38 per cent in 2002 and a further decline to 36 per cent in 2008. Of the females who have ever been pregnant, 15 per cent were between the ages of 15 and 19 years and 60 per cent within the age group, 20-24 years. The highest proportion of respondents who have ever been pregnant were married (81.9%), lived in rural areas (37.5%) and were from the lowest quintile (49.9%). When analysed by educational status, the highest proportion of females who have ever been pregnant completed between 10-12 years of schooling (40.1%); the reporting was lowest for the females with 13 years or more education.

Table 4.1.1 also shows information on the number of females who have ever had a live birth by specific characteristics. In general, there was a decline in the proportion of women who reported having a live birth when compared to the two (2) previous surveys. In 2008, 30 per cent of young adult women reported having had a live birth, when compared to 34 per cent in 2002, and about 39 per cent in 1997. This decrease in the reporting of live births is viewed as a positive trend and is related to the decline observed in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The percentage of females who reported ever having a live birth is very similar to those who have ever been pregnant across all the specified characteristics.

When disaggregated by age group, the reporting was similar for women who have ever been pregnant and those women who have ever had a live birth. The highest proportions of women who have ever been pregnant or ever had a live birth were married or in common law relationships and from the lowest socio-economic quintile, regardless of the

age group to which they belonged. However, as table 4.1.2 shows, there was a slight difference based on area of residence with the highest proportion of women within the 15-19 year age group (for women who have ever been pregnant or have ever had a live birth) residing in urban areas outside of the KMA while the highest proportion of women between the ages of 20-24 years were living in rural areas.

FERTILITY RATES

Based on data from the 2008 RHS presented in Table 4.1.4, fertility among young women 15-19 years (72 births per 1,000 women) was lower than that for women between the ages of 20-24 years (124 births per 1,000 women). In general, this has been the trend over the previous RHSs and CPSs. Table 4.1.4 displays the age specific fertility rates calculated for two years prior to the date of the interview. Comparing data from the 2002 RHS, there was an 8.9 percentage points decline in fertility for women between the age of 15-19 years and absolutely no change in fertility rates for women between the ages of 20-24 years. Table 4.1.5 shows that fertility was highest among women between the ages of 20-24 years living in rural areas (153 per 1,000 women) and was lowest for women 15-19 years living in the KMA (51 per 1,000 women).

4.2 PLANNING STATUS OF LAST AND CURRENT PREGNANCY

Individuals have the right to decide the number and spacing of their children and must be provided with the information and means to do so. The NFPB for many years has executed campaigns targeting fertility choices and encouraging individuals to specifically plan for a 'two-child family' (Replacement Level Fertility). In previous years the campaign was executed under the banner '*two is better than too many*' for over a decade, until another campaign was launched in 2007 with the message '*planning for two is the smart thing to do*'.

The RHS captures the pregnancy history of all women and enquires about the planning status of all pregnancies within the five (5) years prior to the survey period (since 2003) as well as current pregnancies. Based on the responses, the pregnancies were classified as "planned", "mistimed", "unwanted" and "not sure". There was also a category for "no response" to indicate those persons who, within their right, did not provide a response to the question

Table 4.2.1 shows the planning status of last and current pregnancies by contraceptive use and area of residence. Women living in the KMA who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the interview reported having more planned pregnancies when compared to women who were using contraceptives. This was also true for women living in rural Areas, while the reverse was true of persons living in urban areas outside of the KMA. It raises the question, of the possibility for individuals who are not on a contraceptive method to be able to have more planned pregnancy. An important point here is that, individuals who were not on a contraceptive method at the time of the survey would also include persons who were pregnant at the time of the interview. For the purpose of the survey current users of contraception are those persons who used a

contraceptive method for the prevention of pregnancy within the 30 days preceding the interview.

Within the age group 15-19 years, women who were not using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey had a slightly higher reporting of unwanted pregnancy (16.1% compared to 15.7%). Also, women within both age groups (15-19 and 20-24) who were using a contraceptive method at the time of the survey reported a slightly higher proportion of mistimed pregnancies. Overall, regardless of age group, area of residence, contraceptive use or not, young adult women were reporting more mistimed pregnancies.

Table 4.2.3 shows the planning status of last and current pregnancies by specific characteristics. The planning status of pregnancy is an important indicator for the NFPB as outlined in its '*Strategic Framework for the Family Planning Programme: 2006-2010*'. One of the key targets is to reduce unplanned pregnancies among women 15-49 years to below 63 per cent. Although this report only covers young adults 15-24 years of age, they too are included in this target. Based on the 2008 survey data, the highest proportion of pregnancies was said to be mistimed (52.2%). This is similar but lower than the proportion of mistimed pregnancies reported in the 2002 (Table 4.2.3). On the other hand, there were more planned pregnancies reported by young adult women in 2008 (37.6%) when compared to 2002 (28.9%). In 2008, planned pregnancies were highest among young adult females living in urban areas outside of the KMA, married women and women who have had two (2) live births. Unwanted pregnancies were more prevalent among the youngest age group 15-17 years, women who have completed 0-9 years of education and those in the lowest socio-economic quintile.

When disaggregated by age groups, about 67 per cent of the pregnancies to women within the 15-19 age group were mistimed. Another 15 per cent of pregnancies to women within this age group were unwanted pregnancies. Only 18 per cent of the pregnancies to women within the age group 15-19 years were planned. Two out of every five or 43 per cent of pregnancies to women between the ages of 20-24 years were planned while 48 per cent were mistimed. As stated before, most pregnancies were mistimed irrespective of the area of residence. However, the highest proportion of planned pregnancies was reported by women between the ages of 20-24 years and women living in urban areas outside of the KMA.

Table 4.2.6 shows the percentage of young adult men aged 15-24 years who have ever fathered a child by selected characteristics. Approximately nine (9) per cent of the male respondents reported that they have ever fathered a child. As shown in the data from the 2008 RHS, men who have fathered a child were mostly in common law relationships, more educated, in the second highest socio-economic quintile and between the ages of 20-24 years.

4.3 PREGNANCY TO YOUNG ADULTS WHILE IN SCHOOL AND APPROPRIATE AGE FOR CHILDBEARING

Approximately 32 per cent of young adult females who have ever been pregnant became pregnant while in school. This is shown in Table 4.3.1 and is the same as reported in the 2002 survey although not represented in the table. The reporting was highest for women in the middle quintile (40.2%) and women living in “Other Urban Areas” (33.8%). When disaggregated by age group, 55 per cent of young adult women between the ages of 15-19 who have ever been pregnant became pregnant for the first time while in school. These females were from the lowest socio-economic quintiles (See Table 4.3.2)

The information presented in Table 4.3.3 shows that the majority of the young adult women who became pregnant for the first time while in school were attending secondary school (90.1%) at the time of the pregnancy. Specifically 55 per cent of the women who became pregnant while in school were four (4) to eight (8) years within the secondary education. This is very similar to the results from the two previous surveys. The reporting was also the same for women who returned to school after the birth of their first child.

Over 90 per cent of the young adult women who became pregnant for the first time returned to school. The information presented in Table 4.3.4 shows that 44 per cent of women who became pregnant for the first time while in school returned to a 1-3 year secondary school programme and another 26 per cent returned to a four (4) year or more secondary programme.

When young adult women were asked about the age at which a woman is considered to be responsible enough to have their first child, 49 per cent of women said 20-24 years and 21 per cent said 25 years or older (See Table 4.3.5). This was very similar to the 2002 RHS results for women. The highest proportion of men (43.2%) also reported that a woman between 20 and 24 years would be responsible enough to have her first child. The percentage was lower than the 65 per cent in 2002. As shown in Table 4.3.6 the second highest proportion reported that women could have her first child between the ages of 18 and 19 years (27.3 %).

In 2008, young adult men were specifically asked about the age they considered a man to be responsible enough to have their first child. As shown in Table 4.3.7, 41 per cent of young adult men said that a man is considered to be responsible enough to have his first child between the ages of 20-24 years, similar to the response given for women. Another 26 per cent considered between 18 and 19 years to be the age a man is considered responsible enough to have his first child.

TABLE 4.1.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Age Group And Selected Characteristics
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ever Pregnant			Ever Had Live Birth		
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997
Total	36.0	37.8	43.2	30.4	34.0	38.5
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	14.6	19.2	*	10.8	15.7	*
20-24	60.3	60.3	*	52.4	56.1	*
15-17	6.1	7.3	15.1	3.2	5.9	11.2
18-19	28.1	35.4	37.3	23.0	29.1	34.4
20-22	53.9	53.0	58.8	45.5	49.8	52.8
23-24	70.4	72.8	73.9	63.3	67.1	67.7
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	81.9	*	*	71.6	*	*
Common Law	77.0	*	*	65.2	*	*
Visiting Partner	58.0	*	*	47.9	*	*
Boyfriend With Sex	14.9	*	*	12.4	*	*
Boyfriend Without Sex	4.2	*	*	4.2	*	*
No Steady Partner	6.4	*	*	5.9	*	*
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	33.6	36.7	36.6	27.2	34.3	31.9
Other Urban Areas	35.6	37.7	41.6	29.3	33.3	37.6
Rural Areas	37.5	38.5	48.6	32.6	34.4	43.5
<u>Educational Attainment</u>						
0 - 9 Years	29.7	41.7	50.4	26.7	37.6	46.8
10 - 12 Years	40.1	42.5	43.0	33.8	37.5	37.9
13+ Years	18.6	35.1	28.9	12.9	31.9	24.4
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Lowest	49.9	*	*	45.9	*	*
Second	45.2	*	*	38.6	*	*
Middle	38.8	*	*	31.4	*	*
Fourth	28.9	*	*	23.8	*	*
Highest	19.7	*	*	14.4	*	*

* Information was not collected

TABLE 4.1.2
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Age Group And Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ever Pregnant			Ever Had A Live Birth		
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
Total	36.0	14.6	60.3	30.4	10.8	52.4
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	81.9	100.0	81.8	71.6	100.0	71.4
Common Law	77.0	63.8	80.9	65.2	44.0	71.5
Visiting Partner	58.0	42.1	65.0	47.9	31.3	55.3
Boyfriend With Sex	14.9	8.6	28.9	12.4	6.4	25.6
Boyfriend Without Sex	4.2	2.2	13.1	4.2	2.2	13.1
No Steady Partner	6.4	2.2	24.2	5.9	1.9	22.7
<u>Area of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	33.6	9.2	63.0	27.2	5.8	53.1
Other Urban Areas	35.6	16.5	53.5	29.3	12.4	45.2
Rural Areas	37.5	15.7	64.9	32.6	12.2	58.4
<u>Educational Attainment</u>						
0 - 9 Years	29.7	13.5	79.4	26.7	10.4	77.1
10 - 12 Years	40.1	15.4	67.4	33.8	11.2	58.7
13+ Years	18.6	6.8	21.7	12.9	6.8	14.5
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Lowest	49.9	24.5	75.2	45.9	18.9	72.9
Second	45.2	16.0	72.7	38.6	10.7	64.9
Middle	38.8	15.5	65.5	31.4	12.8	52.9
Forth	28.9	12.7	52.7	23.8	9.1	45.5
Highest	19.7	6.0	35.2	14.4	4.1	26.0

TABLE 4.1.3
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ever Pregnant				Ever Had Live Birth			
	Total	KMA	Other Urban	Rural	Total	KMA	Other Urban	Rural
Total	36.0	33.6	35.6	37.5	30.4	27.2	29.3	32.6
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 17	6.1	3.1	4.8	8.4	3.2	2.1	1.3	4.9
18 - 19	28.1	20.9	33.7	27.2	23.0	12.8	28.5	23.4
20 - 22	53.9	57.8	46.1	59.6	45.5	45.6	37.9	53.0
23 - 24	70.4	71.7	67.6	71.9	63.3	65.4	59.0	65.5
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married	81.9	69.0	79.3	89.5	71.6	43.9	79.3	78.4
Common Law	77.0	65.9	74.1	83.8	65.2	58.1	63.5	69.5
Visiting Partner	58.0	57.6	55.1	60.3	47.9	45.4	43.0	53.1
Boyfriend With Sex	14.9	23.1	7.9	15.3	12.4	16.2	5.9	14.2
Boyfriend Without Sex	4.2	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.2	4.1	3.3	5.0
No Steady Partner	6.4	3.2	7.4	7.2	5.9	3.2	6.5	6.7
<u>Educational Attainment</u>								
0 - 9 Years	29.7	28.2	20.5	35.8	26.7	24.4	17.7	33.1
10 - 12 Years	40.1	36.6	42.8	40.0	33.8	29.8	36.3	34.1
13+ Years	18.6	11.7	21.0	18.1	12.9	5.6	11.9	17.6
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Lowest	49.9	92.6	54.0	47.4	45.9	81.0	53.6	42.5
Second	45.2	52.5	57.6	38.1	38.6	46.7	49.8	31.7
Middle	38.8	34.9	44.5	36.1	31.4	27.9	34.8	30.5
Forth	28.9	30.0	27.4	29.5	23.8	28.5	18.3	25.9
Highest	19.7	23.2	17.8	18.4	14.4	13.4	14.1	16.9

TABLE 4.1.4
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)*
Young Adult Women Age 15-24 Years
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997, 1994 And 1988 CPS And 1992 YARHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Year And Source Of Data	Age Specific Fertility Rate By Age Group		Percentage Point Movement By Age Group	
	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24
2008 Reproductive Health Survey	72	124	-8.9	0
2002 Reproductive Health Survey	79	124	-29.5	-23.9
1997 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	112	163	4.5	1.8
1994 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	107	160	4.7	-2.5
1992 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey	102	164	-10.8	0.6
1988 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey	113	163	-7.3	-14.2

* Calculated for 2 years before the date of interview.

TABLE 4.1.5
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)*
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Area Of Residence
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Area Of Residence	M A T E R N A L A G E G R O U P			
	2008		2002	
	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24
Kingston Metropolitan Area	51	94	86	126
Other Urban Area	83	106	69	99
Rural Areas	74	153	83	144

* Calculated for 2 years before the date of interview.

TABLE 4.2.1
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years And Current Pregnancies
Young Adult Women Aged 15 24 Years
Pregnant By Contraceptive Use And Area Of Residence (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response		
ALL AREAS							
Total	36.5	51.7	9.2	0.9	1.7	100.0	(913)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>							
Currently Using	35.7	52.8	9.2	0.6	1.7	100.0	(560)
Not Currently Using	37.9	49.7	9.2	1.4	1.8	100.0	(353)
KINGSTON METROPOLITAN AREA							
Total	36.0	54.9	7.0	0.4	1.7	100.0	(132)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>							
Currently Using	32.0	58.8	7.2	0.6	1.3	100.0	(89)
Not Currently Using	45.2	45.9	6.5	0.0	2.4	100.0	(43)
OTHER URBAN AREAS							
Total	42.3	47.0	8.4	0.8	1.5	100.0	(242)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>							
Currently Using	44.3	45.8	7.1	0.8	2.0	100.0	(144)
Not Currently Using	38.6	49.1	10.8	0.8	0.6	100.0	(98)
RURAL							
Total	32.5	53.7	10.8	1.1	1.9	100.0	(539)
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>							
Currently Using	30.9	55.2	11.8	0.3	1.7	100.0	(327)
Not Currently Using	35.0	51.3	9.1	2.3	2.3	100.0	(212)

TABLE 4.2.2
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years
And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Contraceptive Use And Age Group (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS						Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response			
15 - 19								
Total	18.1	65.6	15.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	(208)	
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>								
Currently Using	14.0	69.5	15.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	(98)	
Not Currently Using	22.6	61.3	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(110)	
20 - 24								
Total	41.7	47.7	7.3	1.0	2.2	100.0	(705)	
<u>Contraceptive Use</u>								
Currently Using	40.4	49.2	7.8	0.5	2.1	100.0	(462)	
Not Currently Using	44.4	44.8	6.3	2.0	2.5	100.0	(243)	

TABLE 4.2.3
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years And
Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response		
	2 0 0 8						
Total	37.6	52.2	9.0	0.6	0.6	100.0	(869)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	38.7	53.2	7.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	(123)
Other Urban Areas	43.5	47.6	6.9	0.9	1.1	100.0	(227)
Rural Areas	33.1	55.0	11.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	(519)
<u>Number of Live Births</u>							
0	29.1	58.9	11.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(95)
1	38.0	54.7	5.8	0.6	0.8	100.0	(519)
2	43.2	42.4	12.9	1.0	0.6	100.0	(189)
3+	31.3	39.7	29.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(49)
4 or more	32.7	50.1	17.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(17)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 – 17	6.4	52.6	39.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	(48)
18 – 19	21.9	70.8	7.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	(151)
20 – 22	41.2	53.9	3.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	(356)
23 – 24	45.7	40.7	11.6	0.9	1.2	100.0	(314)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>							
0 – 9	25.1	52.1	22.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	(168)
10 – 12	39.8	52.4	6.4	0.6	0.8	100.0	(656)
13+	36.5	49.0	14.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(45)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Lowest	34.5	51.2	13.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	(277)
Second	42.1	45.7	10.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	(233)
Middle	40.3	53.3	6.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	(169)
Fourth	38.7	56.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(129)
Highest	28.7	61.4	6.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	(61)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	64.5	27.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	100	(33)
Common Law	45.5	47.1	5.3	0.6	1.4	100	(334)
Visiting	33.9	55.6	9.4	0.8	0.3	100	(402)
Boyfriend With Sex	14.7	51.4	33.9	0.0	0.0	100	(25)
Boyfriend Without Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(6)
No Steady Partner	28.0	58.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	100	(69)

*Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.3 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Years Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS						Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown	Unknown			
	2 0 0 2							
Total	28.9	63.9	3.3	2.1	1.8	100.0	(705)	
<u>Area Of Residence</u>								
Kingston Metropolitan	26.8	66.0	3.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	(113)	
Other Urban Areas	30.4	62.1	5.8	2.6	1.4	100.0	(186)	
Rural Areas	28.9	64.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	100.0	(406)	
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>								
0	21.7	67.0	0.0	4.7	6.6	100.0	(55)	
1	24.0	72.0	0.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	(477)	
2	53.8	37.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(121)	
3+	33.8	36.5	19.7	1.4	8.5	100.0	(52)	
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 17	2.8	86.1	4.2	0.0	6.9	100.0	(38)	
18 - 19	28.8	82.2	0.4	1.9	1.5	100.0	(152)	
20 - 22	33.8	60.1	1.3	3.1	1.7	100.0	(292)	
23 - 24	28.7	49.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	100.0	(223)	
<u>Years Of Education*</u>								
0 - 9	23.3	60.4	2.1	4.5	1.8	100.0	(44)	
10 - 12	28.8	61.3	5.5	2.1	4.6	100.0	(248)	
13+	28.7	65.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	100.0	(407)	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Low	33.8	59.2	4.2	1.6	1.3	100.0	(232)	
Medium	25.9	67.1	3.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	(329)	
High	29.8	62.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	100.0	(144)	
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married	66.0	31.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	(43)	
Common Law	36.6	53.0	2.7	4.0	3.7	100.0	(248)	
Visiting	24.1	70.9	2.4	1.2	1.4	100.0	(313)	
No Steady Partner	23.1	67.3	8.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	(101)	

* Data missing for 6 women

TABLE 4.2.4
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And
Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years By Age Group And Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS					N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown	Total	
15 - 19						
Total	18.3	66.5	14.9	0.4	100.0	(199)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan	18.4	64.3	17.3	0.0	100.0	(25)
Other Urban Areas	20.7	64.3	13.9	1.1	100.0	(56)
Rural Areas	16.6	68.5	14.9	0.0	100.0	(118)
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>						
0	18.1	55.5	26.4	0.0	100.0	(50)
1	18.3	69.5	11.7	0.5	100.0	(149)
2	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
3+	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0 - 9	16.6	43.6	39.3	0.5	100.0	(46)
10 - 12	19.3	72.6	7.8	0.4	100.0	(150)
13+	*	*	*	*	*	(3)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Lowest	23.0	60.4	15.8	0.9	100.0	(68)
Second	23.4	48.1	28.5	0.0	100.0	(47)
Middle	15.2	65.2	19.0	0.5	100.0	(38)
Fourth	13.0	84.8	2.3	0.0	100.0	(35)
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	(11)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	*	*	*	*	*	(1)
Common Law	40.7	54.6	3.3	1.4	100.0	(70)
Visiting	10.6	73.7	15.7	0.0	100.0	(99)
Boyfriend With Sex	0.0	37.7	62.3	0.0	100.0	(9)
Boyfriend Without Sex	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(2)
No Steady Partner	8.2	70.7	21.1	0.0	100.0	(18)

* Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.4 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies And Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Years Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant By Age Group (Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response		
	20 - 24						
Total	43.2	48.1	7.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	(670)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan	42.3	51.2	5.7	0.5	0.2	100.0	(98)
Other Urban Areas	50.5	42.5	4.8	0.8	1.5	100.0	(171)
Rural Areas	38.4	50.7	9.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	(401)
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>							
0	35.4	56.0	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	(53)
1	44.1	47.1	7.1	0.7	0.9	100.0	(617)
2	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
3+	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>							
0 – 9	30.1	57.1	12.1	0.6	1.0	100.0	(122)
10 - 12	45.1	47.2	6.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	(506)
13+	40.4	43.6	16.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(42)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Lowest	38.4	48.1	12.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	(209)
Second	46.1	45.2	6.0	1.6	1.0	100.0	(186)
Middle	47.7	49.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(131)
Fourth	50.4	42.9	6.2	0.0	4.0	100.0	(94)
Highest	31.7	56.8	7.6	0.3	3.6	100.0	(50)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	64.2	28.0	7.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(32)
Common Law	46.7	45.3	5.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	(264)
Visiting	41.1	50.0	7.5	1.0	1.0	100.0	(303)
Boyfriend With Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(16)
Boyfriend Without Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
No Steady Partner	36.1	53.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(51)

* Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.5
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And
Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS						Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response			
Kingston Metropolitan Area								
Total	38.7	53.2	7.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	(123)	
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>								
0	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)	
1	38.6	52.8	7.9	0.6	0.2	100.0	(102)	
2	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)	
3+	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)	
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 17	*	*	*	*	*	*	(6)	
18 - 19	*	*	*	*	*	*	(19)	
20 - 22	39.7	55.6	3.9	0.9	0.0	100.0	(58)	
23 - 24	46.4	44.4	8.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	(40)	
<u>Years Of Education*</u>								
0 - 9	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)	
10 - 12	40.9	53.2	5.3	0.5	0.2	100.0	(94)	
13+	*	*	*	*	*	*	(8)	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Lowest	*	*	*	*	*	*	(14)	
Second	26.8	59.9	11.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	(43)	
Middle	59.3	37.7	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(27)	
Fourth	*	*	*	*	*	*	(20)	
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	(19)	
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)	
Common Law	42.7	52.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(38)	
Visiting	34.2	56.7	8.1	0.7	0.3	100.0	(72)	
Boyfriend With Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(2)	
Boyfriend Without Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(1)	
No Steady Partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	(6)	

* Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.5 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And
Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	PLANNING STATUS						N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown	Unknown	Total	
	Other Urban Areas						
Total	43.5	47.6	6.9	0.9	1.1	100.0	(227)
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>							
0	11.7	63.9	24.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	(28)
1	48.7	44.9	4.1	1.0	1.3	100.0	(199)
2							
3+							
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 17	*	*	*	*	*	*	(7)
18 - 19	23.7	67.6	8.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	(49)
20 - 22	52.4	45.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	(88)
23 - 24	48.0	38.5	9.0	1.9	2.6	100.0	(83)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>							
0 - 9	34.1	39.8	25.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	(34)
10 - 12	45.6	49.1	2.9	1.0	1.4	100.0	(177)
13+	33.6	41.9	24.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(16)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Lowest	44.4	48.2	5.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	(61)
Second	52.6	32.1	13.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	(46)
Middle	45.8	50.2	3.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	(49)
Fourth	29.2	64.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(50)
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	(7)
Common Law	47.4	47.9	1.5	0.7	2.4	100.0	(86)
Visiting	40.2	49.6	8.5	1.2	0.5	100.0	(106)
Boyfriend With Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(6)
Boyfriend Without Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(1)
No Steady Partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)

* Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.5 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies In Past 5 Years And
Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence And Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not sure	No Response	Total	N
	Rural Areas						
Total	33.1	55.0	11.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	(519)
<u>Number Of Live born Children</u>							
0	37.7	49.3	13.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(54)
1	32.5	55.8	10.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	(465)
2	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
3+	*	*	*	*	*	*	(0)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 17	6.9	56.2	36.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(35)
18 - 19	21.0	74.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(83)
20 - 22	33.7	59.3	5.5	0.7	0.8	100.0	(210)
23 - 24	43.9	40.6	14.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	(191)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>							
0 - 9	23.3	56.0	20.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	(113)
10 - 12	35.1	54.5	9.3	0.4	0.6	100.0	(385)
13+	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Lowest	31.6	51.9	16.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	(202)
Second	42.6	47.6	7.1	1.2	1.5	100.0	(144)
Middle	26.1	63.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(93)
Fourth	32.4	59.8	7.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	(59)
Highest	*	*	*	*	*	*	(21)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	(22)
Common Law	44.9	44.7	8.4	0.7	1.2	100.0	(210)
Visiting	29.6	59.1	10.6	0.5	0.2	100.0	(224)
Boyfriend With Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(17)
Boyfriend Without Sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(4)
No Steady Partner	24.2	62.6	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(42)

* Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.2.6
Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Reported That They
Ever Fathered A Child By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2008		2002	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	9.3	(2775)	8.4	(2437)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	1.6	(1652)	1.8	(1432)
20 - 24	16.8	(1123)	17.2	(1005)
15 - 17	0.3	(1037)	0.4	(901)
18 - 19	2.8	(615)	3.8	(531)
20 - 22	8.8	(635)	13.6	(653)
23 - 24	28.3	(488)	23.7	(352)
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married	**	(8)	*	*
Common Law	61.8	(154)	*	*
Visiting	15.4	(554)	*	*
Girlfriend With Sex	2.1	(829)	*	*
Girlfriend Without Sex	0.3	(410)	*	*
No Steady Partner	2.8	(820)	*	*
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	9.3	(380)	8.7	(394)
Other Urban Area	9.7	(759)	9.3	(680)
Rural Areas	9.1	(1636)	7.6	(1363)
<u>Years Of Education †</u>				
0 - 9 Years	6.6	(687)	5.3	(205)
10 - 12 Years	9.7	(1944)	8.7	(1046)
13 Years Or More	12.0	(130)	8.6	(1164)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>				
Lowest	8.0	(632)	*	*
Second	9.5	(620)	*	*
Middle	11.5	(512)	*	*
Fourth	10.7	(538)	*	*
Highest	6.4	(473)	*	*

* Information not collected

** Less than 25 Cases

† Data missing for 22 men in 2002

TABLE 4.3.1
Percentage Of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
By Area Of Residence And Socio-Economic Status
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	ALL AREA		KMA		OTHER URBAN		RURAL	
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	31.9	(942)	24.9	(137)	33.8	(247)	33.4	(558)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Lowest	38.6	(291)	**	(15)	38.5	(62)	38.6	(214)
Second	31.7	(249)	33.7	(45)	29.7	(52)	32.0	(152)
Middle	40.2	(186)	33.8	(33)	53.7	(54)	30.6	(99)
Fourth	19.4	(150)	**	(23)	22.7	(56)	25.1	(71)
Highest	16.1	(66)	**	(21)	**	(23)	**	(22)

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.3.2
Percentage Of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
By Age Group And Socio-Economic Status
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	15 – 19		20 - 24	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	54.9	(208)	26.5	(734)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>				
Lowest	67.8	(71)	31.0	(220)
Second	55.5	(50)	28.0	(199)
Middle	68.2	(40)	32.4	(146)
Fourth	26.5	(35)	17.3	(115)
Highest	**	(12)	13.1	(54)

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.3.3
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
By Educational Attainment At The Time Of That First Pregnancy
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Educational Level Attained When First Became Pregnant	2008	2002	1997
Primary	1.5	6.7	17.4
Secondary 1 - 3 Years (include. Junior High)	35.1	33.8	38.9
Secondary 4 - 8 Years	55.0	48.3	42.2
Post Secondary/Tertiary	7.3	11.1	6.5
Don't Remember	1.1	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(275)	(266)	(273)

* Information not collected

TABLE 4.3.4
Young Adult Women Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While In School
Who Returned To School After The Birth Of Their First Child
By Educational Attainment At Time Of First Pregnancy
Compared With 2002 RHS And 1997 CPS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Educational Level At Time Of Pregnancy	2008		2002		1997	
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Primary Or Less	**	(6)	**	(18)	35.7	(52)
Secondary - 1 - 3 Years (incl. Junior High)	43.9	(112)	36.6	(81)	27.9	(96)
Secondary - 4 Years Or More	25.8	(134)	**	(120)	38.5	(125)
Post Secondary	**	(18)	58.1	(20)	n.a.	n.a.
Not Known	**	(5)	10.4	(27)	n.a.	n.a.

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.3.5
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age
Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Compared With 2002 RHS
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child								N
	Less Than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	It Depends	When In Stable Relationship	Other	Total	
	2 0 0 8								
Total	0.7	16.5	49.3	20.7	5.7	4.7	2.4	100.0	(2343)
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	0.2	14.8	50.0	22.1	5.7	4.5	2.7	100.0	(1229)
20 - 24	1.3	18.4	48.5	19.1	5.7	4.9	2.2	100.0	(1114)
15 - 17	0.2	11.7	47.2	25.5	6.9	5.2	3.3	100.0	(758)
18 - 19	0.3	19.7	54.4	16.7	3.8	3.5	1.6	100.0	(471)
20 - 22	0.5	20.2	48.7	19.5	4.5	4.3	2.3	100.0	(626)
23 - 24	2.6	15.7	48.2	18.4	7.5	5.7	1.9	100.0	(488)
<u>Years Of Educational</u>									
0 - 9	0.4	15.1	45.1	23.6	7.5	4.7	3.7	100.0	(459)
10 - 12	0.9	17.2	50.4	19.5	5.2	4.4	2.3	100.0	(1675)
13+	0.0	14.3	48.5	24.1	5.7	6.4	1.0	100.0	(209)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance</u>									
At Least Once Per Week	0.8	11.7	49.6	24.4	5.8	5.4	2.3	100.0	(771)
At least Once Per Month	0.3	19.2	50.0	19.4	5.5	3.6	2.0	100.0	(401)
Less Than Once Per Month	2.1	15.8	48.9	20.5	6.0	5.7	1.0	100.0	(355)
Special Occasions	0.3	19.5	51.2	15.1	4.4	5.8	3.6	100.0	(478)
Never	0.3	22.5	45.6	20.4	6.6	1.4	3.2	100.0	(331)
<u>No. Of Live Births</u>									
0	0.4	12.9	50.1	23.4	5.5	5.5	2.1	100.0	(1577)
1	1.5	25.6	47.3	13.7	6	2.6	3.2	100.0	(766)
2	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	(0)
3+	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	(0)

** Less than 25 Cases

TABLE 4.3.5 Cont'd
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age
Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Compared With 2002 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child							N
	Less Than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	When She Is Mature	Other	Total	
	2 0 0 2							
Total	0.9	17.7	43.9	20.8	5.6	11.1	100.0	(1926)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	1.0	17.8	43.7	22.5	6.1	8.9	100.0	(989)
20 - 24	0.9	17.6	44.1	18.9	5.0	13.7	100.0	(937)
15 - 17	1.0	16.6	42.0	26.0	7.6	6.7	100.0	(568)
18 - 19	1.1	19.4	45.9	17.4	4.2	12.0	100.0	(421)
20 - 22	0.3	17.4	43.6	18.3	5.8	14.7	100.0	(569)
23 - 24	1.9	17.7	44.9	20.0	3.6	11.9	100.0	(368)
<u>Years Of Educational*</u>								
0 - 9	1.9	14.6	46.5	19.7	10.8	6.4	100.0	(103)
10 - 12	1.3	19.3	42.5	20.9	5.7	10.4	100.0	(685)
13+	0.7	17	44.8	20.7	5.1	11.9	100.0	(1121)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance**</u>								
At Least Once Per Week	0.7	12.4	43.5	25.3	8.8	9.4	100.0	(660)
At least Once Per Month	0.6	14.3	48.6	19.3	5.9	11.3	100.0	(352)
Less Than Once Per Month	0.9	18.8	45.6	18.2	2.4	14.1	100.0	(243)
Special Occasions	0.7	21.9	44.5	17.5	4.3	11.1	100.0	(472)
Never	3.1	31.4	32.8	19.2	1.4	12.1	100.0	(181)
<u>No. Of Live Births</u>								
0	0.8	13.3	42.7	25.4	7.1	10.5	100.0	(1172)
1	1.6	26.2	44.7	12.4	2.4	12.7	100.0	(504)
2	0.7	25.5	47.4	11.3	4	10.9	100.0	(183)
3+	1.0	12.8	55	11	1.0	4.0	100.0	(67)

*Data missing for 17 women

** Data missing for 18 women

TABLE 4.3.6
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child								
	Less Than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	It Depends	When In Stable Relationship	Other	Total	N
	2 0 0 8								
Total	3.7	27.3	43.2	11.6	7.8	3.8	2.6	100.0	(2774)
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	3.3	28.3	41.2	12.6	6.6	4.8	3.1	100.0	(1652)
20 - 24	4.3	25.9	46.0	10.0	9.5	2.3	2.0	100.0	(1122)
15 - 17	3.6	28.3	42.1	12.0	5.4	5.0	3.6	100.0	(1037)
18 - 19	2.7	28.2	39.8	13.7	8.7	4.6	2.2	100.0	(615)
20 - 22	4.8	26.2	47.3	9.1	9.0	2.1	1.4	100.0	(635)
23 - 24	3.4	25.5	44.0	11.5	10.1	2.6	2.8	100.0	(487)
<u>Years Of Educational</u>									
0 - 9	4.2	28.3	40.3	12.9	5.6	3.8	4.9	100.0	(686)
10 - 12	3.6	27.2	44.0	11.4	8.2	3.6	2.1	100.0	(1944)
13+	2.6	23.6	45.7	7.2	13.5	7.4	0.0	100.0	(130)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance</u>									
At Least Once Per Week	2.1	27.8	40.2	15.2	7.0	5.5	2.2	100.0	(558)
At least Once Per Month	3.4	29.3	40.2	12.1	7.6	4.9	2.4	100.0	(367)
Less Than Once Per Month	5.4	27.6	44.6	9.6	7.8	2.4	2.6	100.0	(399)
Special Occasions	4.0	26.3	43.9	10.7	8.6	3.1	3.4	100.0	(870)
Never	3.8	26.6	45.7	10.4	7.5	3.8	2.1	100.0	(565)
<u>No. Of Live Births</u>									
0	3.7	27.1	43.0	11.9	7.6	4.0	2.6	100.0	(2582)
1	3.5	24.0	51.8	6.1	10.1	0.8	3.6	100.0	(154)
2+	2.2	51.1	25.3	8.0	11.9	0.0	1.4	100.0	(38)

TABLE 4.3.6 Cont'd
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child							N
	Less Than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	When She Is Mature	Other	Total	
	2 0 0 2							
Total	1.5	23.6	64.6	3.5	2.5	6.1	100.0	(2437)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	1.7	23.8	65.5	2.6	1.0	5.5	100.0	(1432)
20 - 24	1.4	23.4	63.3	4.7	0.3	6.9	100.0	(1005)
15 - 17	1.6	23.0	65.9	3.0	1.2	5.3	100.0	(901)
18 - 19	1.8	24.9	64.8	2.0	0.5	6.0	100.0	(531)
20 - 22	1.1	22.2	65.8	3.7	0.3	6.9	100.0	(653)
23 - 24	1.8	25.5	59.2	6.4	0.2	7.0	100.0	(352)
<u>Years Of Educational*</u>								
0 - 9	1.2	23.5	61.7	2.5	0.8	10.3	100.0	(205)
10 - 12	2.0	24.0	63.6	3.5	0.4	6.6	100.0	(1046)
13+	1.3	23.3	66.0	3.6	0.8	5.0	100.0	(1164)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance**</u>								
At Least Once Per Week	1.3	17.8	70.0	5.9	0.4	4.6	100.0	(547)
At least Once Per Month	2.2	19.8	67.0	3.3	1.6	6.1	100.0	(410)
Less Than Once Per Month	0.9	26.8	62.9	2.4	0.4	6.5	100.0	(329)
Special Occasions	1.3	25.6	63.6	3.3	0.4	5.8	100.0	(618)
Never	2.1	28.5	58.4	2.1	0.7	8.2	100.0	(503)
<u>No. Of Children Fathered</u>								
0	1.5	23.0	65.0	3.6	0.7	6.1	100.0	(2232)
1	2.3	27.3	61.6	1.4	0.0	3.3	100.0	(159)
2+	1.7	40.0	53.3	1.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	(46)

* Data missing for 22 men

** Data missing for 30 men

TABLE 4.3.7
Age Respondents Consider A Man Responsible To Have His First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2008 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age A Man Is Considered Responsible To Have His First Child								
	Less Than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	It Depends	When In Stable Relationship	Other	Total	N
	2 0 0 8								
Total	2.9	25.9	40.6	14.4	9.5	4.3	2.4	100.0	(2774)
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	2.7	26.6	38.9	16.3	8.2	4.7	2.6	100.0	(1652)
20 - 24	3.1	24.9	43.1	11.6	11.5	3.6	2.2	100.0	(1122)
15 - 17	2.8	26.8	41.2	14.8	6.9	4.6	2.8	100.0	(1037)
18 - 19	2.5	26.2	35.0	18.8	10.3	4.9	2.2	100.0	(615)
20 - 22	4.0	23.8	44.1	10.2	12.9	3.7	1.2	100.0	(635)
23 - 24	1.7	26.5	41.5	13.6	9.6	3.5	3.6	100.0	(488)
<u>Years Of Educational</u>									
0 - 9	2.9	26.0	42.1	14.7	7.1	3.6	3.6	100.0	(687)
10 - 12	3.1	25.9	40.1	14.7	9.8	4.2	2.1	100.0	(1944)
13+	0.0	24.5	41.8	7.1	17.8	7.6	1.1	100.0	(130)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance</u>									
At Least Once Per Week	1.8	27.1	37.0	18.5	8.8	4.7	2.0	100.0	(558)
At least Once Per Month	2.6	24.1	40.4	17.5	7.8	5.4	2.2	100.0	(367)
Less Than Once Per Month	3.8	24.1	43.1	12.1	12.2	2.6	2.2	100.0	(399)
Special Occasions	2.9	26.4	41.8	12.9	8.5	4.2	3.3	100.0	(870)
Never	3.3	26.3	40.5	12.3	11.3	4.6	1.8	100.0	(565)
<u>No. Of Live Births</u>									
0	2.8	25.7	40.9	14.8	9.1	4.3	2.5	100.0	(2583)
1	5.6	19.1	41.8	10.3	17.1	5.4	0.6	100.0	(154)
2+	0.0	61.3	21.8	3.5	10.7	0.0	2.7	100.0	(38)

REFERENCES

- Abisdid, M., Durrant, T., Edmondson, D., McFarlane, C., Serbanescu, F. (2005) *Reproductive Health Survey 2002, Final Report*. National Family Planning Board (NFPB). Jamaica: Jamaica Printing Services Limited (1992)
- Bokhua, Z., Jackson, D., Innadze, P., Serbanescu F., Innadze P, Morris L., Nutsbidze N., Serbanescu, F., (2007) - *Reproductive Health Survey, Georgia 2005, Final Report*, National Center for Disease Control and Medical Statistics (NCDC); Ministry of Labour, health and Social Affairs (MoLHSA); Department of Statistics, Ministry of Economic Development –TBILISI, Georgia; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA; United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
- Central Statistical Office Ministry of Finance, Belize Family Life Association; Ministry of Health, Division of Reproductive Health National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion; Centers for Disease Control (1992) – *1991 Belize Family Health Survey, Final Report*. US Department of Health and Human Services Public health Services.
- Friedman, J., Goldberg, H., McFarlane, C., Morris, L. (1999). *Reproductive Health Survey 1997 (Final Report)*; Jamaica National Family Planning Board Jamaica: The Jamaica Printing Services (1992) Ltd.
- Ghana Social Marketing Foundation; Planned Parenthood Association of Ghana; Johns Hopkins University, Populations Communication Services; Focus on Youth Project; USAID (2000) – *Ghana Youth Reproductive Health Survey Report*. www.jhuccp.org/africa/ghana/GhanaYouthStudyReport.doc
- Jackson, J., Powell, D., – *Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica (1987)*; Jamaica National Family Planning Board (NFPB); Disease of Reproductive Health Centers for Disease Control, (CDC); The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
- Lewis, Margaret E, (2005) - *National Strategic Plan 2006-2010*; Ministry of Health, Jamaica. Sponsored By PAHO/WHO.
- Marin, M., Morris, L., Serbanescu, F., (2001) – *Reproductive Health Survey, Romania 1999, Final Report*. Romania Association of Public Health and Health Management (ARSPMS); School of Public Health, University of Medicine and Pharmacy “Carol Davila”; National Commission for Statistics (CNS), BUCHAREST, Romania; Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC), Atlanta, Georgia, USA; USAID, UNFPA, UNICEF
- McFarlane, C. (2005). *Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey, Jamaica 2002*. National Family Planning Board (NFPB).

Morris, L., Rahimova, S., Serbanescu, F., Stupp, P.W., (2003) *Reproductive Health Survey, Azerbaijan – 2001, Final Report*. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA); Azerbaijan Ministry of Health; State Committee of Statistics (SCS); Mercy Corps (MC), BAKU, AZERBAIJAN; Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC), Atlanta, Georgia; USAID, UNFPA, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

National Family Planning Board - *Strategic Framework For The Family Planning Programme 2006-2010*; The June Rattray Building, 5 Sylvan Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica, September 2006.

Ministry Education, Youth and Culture, Background - Review of the HFLE Curricula Consultancy Terms of Reference
<http://www.moec.gov.jm/HFLE%20CARICOM%20Curricula%20review%20Consultany%20Final.pdf>

Statistical Institute of Jamaica (2009), *Demographic Statistics 2008*. Jamaica: The Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Printery Unit

Statistical Institute of Jamaica (2003), *Population Census 2001, Jamaica, Volume 1, Country Report*. Jamaica: The Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Printery Unit