



Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica, 2021

FINAL REPORT

National Family Planning Board | Statistical Institute of Jamaica
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REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY JAMAICA, 2021

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Preface



The National Family Planning Board (NFPB) contracted the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), per contract number NFPB GOJ/25/39 Vol VI/01/04 June 2019 to undertake the 2021 RHS. The data from the survey will be used to advance the mandate of the NFPB to develop policies and implement programmes to ensure “...equitable sexual health education and services to all Jamaicans” and to monitor the country’s progress towards several global frameworks.

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) has had a long history of conducting Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) on behalf of the National Family Planning Board (NFPB). The last RHS was conducted in 2008 in partnership with the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention, with input from STATIN. The RHS is typically done every five years, but the period of lull was owing to financial constraints on the part of the NFPB, hence 13 years later. The 2021 RHS is the ninth in a series of periodic studies commissioned by the NFPB under contractual arrangement number NFPBGOJ / 25 / 39 / Vol.VI / 01 / 04, effective June 10, 2019. The survey provides current information on Jamaica’s reproductive age population, their knowledge about fertility control, access to reproductive health services, and measures of fertility.

Sexual and reproductive health continues to receive the global spotlight. Scholars have explored the interconnectedness between reproductive health, social and economic development, including the positive effects that economic growth is likely to have on the provision and access to health care services (Pillai & Maleku, 2013). Simultaneously, improvements in reproductive health positively influence overall individual well-being (Cohen, 2022), lowering fertility rates and maternal and child mortality (WHO, 1992; UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2020; Castro Torres, 2021). There is continued interest in understanding the impact of investment in human capital, female labour force participation and poverty reduction.

The RHS is a household survey that provides information on Fertility; Contraceptive Use, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice; Reproductive Health; Maternal and Newborn Care; Infant and Child Mortality; Sexually Transmitted Infections including HIV/AIDS; Gender-Based Violence; and the reproductive health of respondents, 15-49 years. For the first time, the RHS covered males within the age cohort of 15-49. Previously, it was 15-24 years.

The RHS data also generate indicators on Jamaica’s progress towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 on Good Health and Well-Being, including SDG 3.7.1 on contraceptive use and estimates for SDG 5 on Gender Equality. The findings presented in 14 data chapters are aligned with international statistical measurement standards and are compiled in adherence

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with the conceptual framework and other established statistical indicators.

Several of STATIN's surveys were impacted by the novel coronavirus (SARS CoV-2 or COVID-19) and the measures implemented to limit the spread of the virus. During the fielding of the 2021 RHS, the pandemic severely impacted data collection. Restrictions in the form of lockdown curfews, not to mention the holidays and weekends which compounded the smooth flow of data gathering. Additionally, a heightened sense of fear and hypervigilance due to COVID-19, compounded by other social ills, increased the attrition rate of the interviewers contracted by STATIN to work on the data collection component of the project.

The survey design for the 2021 RHS was similar to previous years, with some minimal variations. The aim was to provide updated information for females aged 15-49 years. However, for the male sample, the age group was extended beyond youths to include males 15-49 years of age. In previous surveys, the sample design allowed parish estimates for females and health region analysis for males. However, the unprecedented challenges brought about by COVID-19 and the low rates of eligibility of respondents within the specified age group forced an adjustment

to the survey targets. Consequently, estimates provided in this report are primarily representative at the national level. Where the estimates at smaller geographical areas meet the acceptable levels, they are included in the tables and analysis. While the survey was initially expected to be in the field for four months (August to December 2021) it had to be extended firstly by two to February 2022 and then again to April 2022. Even amidst severe challenges, the data collection staff persevered. Further details are provided in the methodology chapter.

This 2021 Reproductive Health Survey Report provides estimates of family planning, fertility rates, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, gender-based violence, maternal and childcare, infant and child mortality. The tables and analyses are presented by selected socio-demographic factors including age, education, and relationship status. Unlike previous years when the survey report was presented in three volumes, the 2021 RHS survey results are compiled in one comprehensive publication. This report will be useful to policymakers, programme directors, researchers, and other practitioners in the discipline of sexual and reproductive health, demography, social and medical sciences.



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The 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) would not have been possible without the participation of the over 5,000 females and males who took the time to share their intimate and personal stories about their reproductive knowledge, health, decisions, and experiences. The survey was conducted during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic as the country grappled, especially with the latter more contagious variants, Delta and Omicron. Within this context, we are even more grateful to each respondent who, despite the health crisis we were facing, accepted our request for an interview and provided the data the country needs to develop programmes and policies.

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Under contractual arrangement number NFPB GOJ/25/39 Vol VI/01/04 of June 2019, the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) engaged the services of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), to conduct the survey. The evidence-based information from the survey report will enable sound decisions relating to fertility, maternal and child health, intimate partner violence, and other pertinent sexual and reproductive health indicators.

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The 2021 RHS was executed by a core team from the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN): Miss Carol Coy, Director General, and Dr. Natalee Simpson, Director of Surveys; Ms. Philone Mantock, Unit Head, Special Projects; Mr. Damion Tyrell, Director of Field Services; Ms. Jessica Campbell, Director Research, Design and Evaluation (RD&E), assisted by Ms. Amanda Lee, Statistician (RD&E) and Mr. Okeeto Peart, Programmer from the Information and Technology Division. We are grateful to all the persons involved in the different phases of the project, from recruitment and onboarding of the field staff, technology support, editing, and coding to the cleaning and analysis of the data. Special thanks to the persons who prepared this final report: Mr. Duane West, Mrs. Ashlae Bingham and Ms. Dania Robinson, Statisticians in the Special Projects Unit of the Surveys Division. Thanks also to the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNECLAC), particularly Andres Gutierrez Rojas and Helena Cruz Castanheira, for providing technical assistance to STATIN in specific areas of this report.

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Executive Summary



Overview

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) conducted the 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) on behalf of the National Family Planning Board (NFPB). The RHS is a household survey that provides information on Fertility, Contraceptive Use, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice, Reproductive Health, Maternal and Childcare, Infant and Child Mortality, Sexually Transmitted Infections, HIV/AIDS, and Gender-Based Violence. This survey targeted females and males 15-49 years of age who were usual residents of Jamaica and living in private dwellings. The survey was fielded for an extended period from August 2021 to April 2022 due mainly to the impact of the novel coronavirus and the measures implemented to limit the spread of the virus. Data from the RHS are used for policy and programme development and to monitor Jamaica's progress toward achieving several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The estimates presented in this report are organised across 12 data chapters, most representative at the national and regional levels.

Characteristics of the Sample

- There were 5,008 participants: 3,224 were females, and 1,784 were males. Close to one-half (46.1%) of respondents resided in rural areas, less than one-third (31.6%) resided in Other Urban Centres (OUCs), while 22.3 per cent lived in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA).
- Of all the respondents, 61.2 per cent were in a union (marriage, common-law union, visiting relationship).

- Over one-half of all respondents completed secondary-level education (52.1%), and approximately one-third of all respondents had completed higher education at a post-secondary level (33.1%).

Fertility & Fertility-related Factors

- The total fertility rate (TFR) has been declining over the years from 4.5 births per female between 1973-1975. The TFR then fell to 2.4 births per female during 2006-2008, reaching 1.9 births per female in 2021. This is below the replacement level of 2.1. This continuous decline in fertility has contributed to a decrease in the population estimate.
- The highest age-specific fertility rates were among females 20-24 years (114 births per 1,000 females) and 25-29 years (99 births per 1,000 females), who accounted for 29.5 per cent and 25.6 per cent of the total fertility rate, respectively.
- Most females had sexual experience (87.8%). Sexual experience increased with age, as 38.6 per cent of females aged 15-19 years had sexual experience, while sexual experience was almost universal among all females 20 years and older (97.2%).
- The proportion of sexually active females, that is, females who had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days, declined in 2021 (50.4%) compared to 2008 (62.4%).
- Less than one-half of pregnancies were planned (46.4%), over one-third were mistimed (36.9%), and 13.4 per cent were unwanted.
- Overall, 8.8 per cent of females 15 to 19 years had experienced a pregnancy, and less than one per cent were pregnant at the time of the interview.
- The largest proportion of females said 20-24 years (35.4%) was the ideal age range to start childbearing, followed by those who said 25 years or older (26.9%). About one in eight females believed that the ideal time is when the female is 'in a union' (13.3%) or that 'it depends' (12.7%).
- Over the years, females have resumed sexual intercourse earlier after a live birth, with the mean duration of postpartum abstinence declining from 4.4 months in 2008 to 3.0 months in 2021. A small increase was observed in the mean duration of postpartum amenorrhea between 2008 and 2021 (3.1 months to 3.5 months). There was a decline in the mean duration of postpartum insusceptibility, from an average of 4.8 months in 2008 to 3.5 months in 2021.

Maternal and Infant Health

- Virtually all females interviewed who were pregnant in the last five years received antenatal care (98.7%). Almost one-half of females commenced antenatal care visits in the first trimester (47.2%), while 46.1% made their first visit in the second trimester.
- The majority (84.0%) of females who gave birth since January 2016 completed at least four antenatal care visits. They included 38.7 percent who made at least 10 visits, 27.9 per cent who attended seven to nine times, while 17.0 per cent attended for antenatal care four to six times.
- More than one-half of females received a tetanus shot (52.1%), a slight increase from 2008.
- Most females went to a government facility for antenatal care (78.9%), while one in five went to a private facility (20.6%).
- Most births since January 2016 (95.2%) occurred in a public hospital with 97.8 per cent attended to by a health professional. Close to two-thirds of females (65.8%) reported that their births were assisted by a nurse or midwife and 32.0 per cent by a doctor.

Contraceptive Knowledge, Use and Unmet Need for Contraceptives

- Contraceptive awareness was high among females and males of reproductive age. Most females were aware of male condoms (99.6%), the oral contraceptive pill (96.8%), injections (94.2%), female sterilisation (93.1%), and the emergency contraceptive pill (92.0%). Males were most aware of condoms (99.4%), the oral contraceptive pill (90.9%), and the emergency contraceptive pill (84.9%).
- Most females (86.8%) reported that they had used a method of contraception at some point in their lifetime, with the most widely used contraception being the male condom (80.2%). Use of the emergency contraceptive pill had the largest overall increase in 2021 (36.5%) when compared to ever-use in 2008 (10.9%) and 2002 (3.9%).
- The current use contraceptive prevalence rate among females of reproductive age in a union was 60.6 per cent; this was slightly lower than rates reported in previous surveys (1997, 65.9%; 2002, 69.1%; 2008, 72.5%).
- Of those currently using a method of contraception, the majority (87.5%) reported that they had used a modern method. The prevalence of use of modern methods was higher compared to previous years.

- The unmet need for contraception among females 15-44 years was 7.2 per cent. More females had an unmet need for limiting (4.0%) than for spacing (3.2%).

Hormonal Contraceptive Use

- There was universal awareness of the oral contraceptive pill (the pill) among females (96.8%); 45.2 per cent of whom had experience using the pill. Only 10.0 per cent of females were on the pill at last sexual intercourse, with 9.5 per cent currently using it.
- Three of 10 females said the pill was 'effective', 29.6 per cent believed it was 'somewhat effective', and 13.7 per cent said it was 'very effective'.
- One-third of females believed the pill was 'somewhat safe' (33.9%), 26.0 per cent said 'safe', and 15.7 per cent said 'not safe'.
- Awareness of the emergency contraceptive pill (ECP) increased from 11.2 per cent in 1997 to 92.0 per cent in 2021. The use of ECP increased from 10.9 per cent in 2008 to 36.5 per cent in 2021.
- Close to 30.0 per cent of persons did not know if contraceptive injections could effectually stop pregnancy (27.2%), and a similar proportion thought it was 'effective' (28.1%).
- Two in 10 females ranked the injectables as safe (21.7%), while 31.0 per cent said it was 'somewhat safe'.

Condom Use

- Condom awareness was universal among females (99.8%) and males (99.4%) of reproductive age (15-49 years).
- Most females (80.5%) who were aware of condoms had used a condom in their lifetime, however only one in six females (16.2%) had used a condom in the last 30 days. An estimated 28.1 per cent of females who had sexual intercourse 12 months before the survey had used a condom the last time they had sex.
- Seven of every 10 males (75.7%) who were aware of the condom reported that they had used a condom at some point in their life, while 12.2 per cent reported that they had recently used a condom. A little over one-half (51.8%) of males, who had sex within the last 12 months, reported using a condom at their last sexual encounter.
- Approximately two-thirds of males (65.4%) and 38.5 per cent of females who had sex within the last 12



months stated that they used a condom every time with a non-steady partner.

- Most sexually active females (84.3%) said they asked their partner to wear a condom during sexual intercourse at some point in their life. The most frequent negative reaction to the request was the partner's refusal to wear a condom (16.5%).
- Most females and males perceived that condoms were very effective or effective in preventing pregnancy (females, 51.5%; males, 65.8%) and STIs (females, 62.5%; males, 68.8%).

Contraceptive Sterilisation Use

- There was a decline in female sterilisation from 25.0 per cent in 1989 to 14.0 per cent in 2008 and 9.8 per cent in 2021. On the other hand, the use of other contraceptive methods increased from 25.0 per cent in 1983 to 56.0 per cent in 2008 and 61.3 per cent in 2021.
- Nulliparous (2.2%) and primiparous females (5.1%) were the least likely to be sterilised, whereas close to one-half of those with four or more live births were sterilised (48.4%).
- The age of sterilisation for females in Jamaica slightly increased from 31 years in 2008 to 32 years in 2021. In addition, on average, females had 3.7 children at the time of sterilisation in 2021.
- Just 5.1 per cent of females expressed dissatisfaction with the procedure, mainly due to side effects and complications (51.5%), while one-quarter desired more children (25.4%). Another 20.0 per cent listed other reasons, including 9.1 per cent who said they had 'decreased sexual enjoyment.'



Approximately two-thirds of males (65.4%) and 38.5 per cent of females who had sex within the last 12 months stated that they used a condom every time with a non-steady partner.

HIV/AIDS and Other STIs

- Almost all females were aware of HIV/AIDS (98.7%), gonorrhoea (97.5%), syphilis (95.4%), and genital herpes (90.5%). More than two-thirds were aware of chlamydia (67.4%), over half knew of genital warts (59.7%), half were aware of trichomoniasis (49.9%), but only 28.9 per cent had heard of chancroid.
- Most males were aware of HIV/AIDS (98.0%), gonorrhoea (96.9%), syphilis (91.1%), and genital herpes (84.6%). One-half of males knew about chlamydia (49.6%), and less than one-half were aware of genital warts (42.9%). A little over one-quarter of Jamaican males of reproductive age knew of trichomoniasis (28.1%), and two of every 10 knew of chancroid (23.3%).
- One-third of females (35.3%) and males (33.1%) reported that the internet/social media was their primary source of STI information.
- Most respondents believed they were at 'little to no risk' or 'no risk at all' of contracting STIs (females, 75.8%; males, 84%).
- Most females (92.4%) and males (89.0%) of reproductive age knew of places where HIV testing is provided in Jamaica, with seven of 10 females reporting being tested at some point in their life and had received their HIV results. However, only one-quarter (25.9%) of females tested for HIV did so within 12 months of the survey. Just 48.1 per cent of men said they have been tested for HIV and received their results.

Health-Related Behaviours

- One-half of females aged 15-49 years (51.8%) had done a routine gynaecological exam in their lifetime, of which 38.2 per cent had done the exam in the last 12 months.

- Two-thirds (67.2%) of females reported having ever done a pap smear test, with 31.6 per cent doing so within the last 12 months of the interview.
- Almost one-half of females aged 15-49 years (48.1%) performed a breast self-examination (BSE) monthly, with a combined 65.0 per cent doing a self-examination at least once yearly. More than one-half (54.6%) had also done a clinical breast exam (CBE).
- An estimated 28.7 per cent of females 15-49 years and 46.4 per cent of males indicated that they had smoked a cigarette in their lifetime, however just 6.1 per cent of women and 15.7 per cent of men were current smokers.
- Lifetime exposure to alcoholic beverages was reported by 72.1 per cent of females and 86.0 per cent of males 15-49 years.
- The use of marijuana (ganja) was more common among males than females, whether to smoke (36.4% vs 12.8%), drinking as a tea (7.0% vs 2.4%) or other method of consumption (8.1% vs 3.6%).

Gender Attitudes and Violence Against Females

- One in five females and males said they had witnessed violence perpetrated by their father/father figure against their mother/mother figure before age 15.
- More than one-half of females (55.1%) and a higher percentage of males (63.7%) were victims of physical abuse by a parent before age 15.
- Among ever-partnered females, 34.9 per cent had experienced verbal abuse, 18.1 per cent had been victims of physical abuse, and 19.3 per cent been victims of sexual abuse.

Youths 15-24 Years

- Around two-thirds of females (65.3%) 15-24 years and 69.1 per cent of males 15-24 years were sexually active.
- There continues to be a decline in sexual activity among young people (15-24) since 1993, with approximately 65.3 per cent of young females having sexual experience and 69.1 per cent of young males. The decline in sexual activity in the 2021 RHS was most notable among adolescents 15-19 years. The proportion of adolescent females who reported being sexually active declined from 49.3 per cent

in 2008 to 38.6 per cent in 2021. The percentage of sexual activity among adolescent males declined from 61.5 per cent in 2008 to 48.0 per cent in 2021.

- The mean age at first sexual intercourse among females was 16.4 years and 15.0 years among males. A little over eleven per cent (11.2%) of sexually active young females and 35.2 per cent of young males had sex before age 15.
- Seven of every 10 young females and six of every 10 young males used contraception at first sexual intercourse.
- Among sexually active youths, 60.2 per cent of young females and 65.7 per cent of young males reported having sex within the last 30 days. Of those who had sex in the last 30 days, 76.6 per cent of females and 76.2 per cent of males used contraception. This is a decline in current contraceptive use compared to findings from the 2008 RHS (females 82.4% and males 84%).
- Similar to the findings from the 2008 RHS, the condom was the method most used (females 39.5% and males 62.25%) by young people who had sex in the last 30 days.
- In 2021, 6.1 per cent of females and 11.4 per cent of males reported never participating in any school-based or other formal family life education course.
- The preferred source of information about family education topics among youths was the internet/social media (females, 37.7%; males, 39.2%).

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Overview

In 2009 the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) published its fourth long-term National Development Plan, “Vision 2030 Jamaica,” which articulated the national vision: to make “Jamaica, the place of choice to live, work, raise families and do business” (PIOJ, 2022). The plan provided strategic directions for national and sectoral development. Strategies to realise the national vision included the health sector’s goal of “Healthy lifestyles in a healthy environment producing healthy people” (MOHW, n.d.) Under Vision 2030, the Mission of the Health Sector Plan is to “ensure the provision of quality health services and to promote healthy lifestyles and environmental practices.”

The health sector is charged with maintaining a healthy and stable population. One step to achieving that is to ensure access to and utilisation of quality sexual and reproductive health services. Within this mandate, the health sector must enable, strengthen, and improve evidence-informed policies, programmes, plans, and capacities to meet the need for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) services.

These national health commitments are consistent with the Programme of Action of the Cairo International Conference on Population and Development (1994), Jamaica’s National Population Policy and Programme of Action (1994), Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development for Latin America and the Caribbean (2013 and 2030), and other related platforms of actions and commitments by the GoJ.

The GoJ has recognised the interrelationships between reproductive health and national development for decades. Since the 1960s, the GoJ has developed and strengthened national family planning institutions, laws, and programmes to satisfy the nation’s reproductive health needs, with emphasis on population planning and development, particularly, family planning and contraceptive use. The National Family Planning Board (NFPB) was established through an Act of Parliament

in 1970. Mandated to provide sexual and reproductive health information and services, the NFPB engages in policy and legislative advocacy for reform, conducts research, develops SRH mass media campaigns, disseminates information, and monitors both sexual and reproductive health services, distributes contraceptives, and contributes to the overall development of an enabling environment for reproductive health and reproductive rights. To meet its goals within Jamaica’s reproductive health landscape, the NFPB’s strategies have centred on the utilisation of school-based, clinic-based, peer-education, mentoring approaches, and media coverage.

The NFPB has commissioned several population-based surveys focused on contraceptive use and reproductive health to strengthen Jamaica’s reproductive health programme. These surveys were conducted in 1975 as part of the World Fertility Survey project and later in the 1980s and early 1990s designated as Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys and, more recently, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS), in 1997, 2002 and 2008. Under contractual arrangement and in partnership with the NFPB, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) has conducted several such surveys, the last of which was done in 2008 and now 2021, under contractual arrangement number NFPBGOJ/25/39/Vol.VI/01/04 effective June 2019.

World Fertility Survey (WFS): 1975

Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPS): 1983, 1989, 1993

Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS): 1997, 2002, 2008

The findings from these surveys have provided sound evidence that has enabled the Government of Jamaica to make informed policy-programme decisions regarding core SRH services and indicators. Such policies and programmes aim at strategically managing fertility levels, HIV prevalence, gender-based violence, contraceptive prevalence, and other subject matters in maternal and child health.

The Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) provide updated measures of reproductive health indicators, particularly for females of reproductive age 15-49 years, and since 2021, males of the same age cohort. The RHS produces a wide range of data on the target population's knowledge, attitudes, decisions, and practices concerning fertility, contraceptive use, antenatal care, birth spacing, programme participation, HIV risk and risk avoidance, and other reproductive health indicators.

The design of the 2021 RHS was aligned to international commitments, chiefly those put forth by the United Nations' *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Goals* (SDGs). These include SDG 3, *Good Health and Wellbeing* and SDG 5, *Gender Equality, among several other reproductive health indicators*. The target for SDG 3.7 is to "ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programme by 2030." Specifically, 3.7.1 measures the "Proportion of females of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years of age) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods" (UN, n.d.). The survey also provides data for SDG target 5.2, which is to "eliminate all forms of violence against all females and girls in public and private spheres..." In particular, indicator 38 speaks to "Prevalence of girls and females 15-49 who have experienced physical or sexual violence [by an intimate partner] in the last 12 months." (UN, n.d.)

The main objectives of the 2021 RHS were to:

- Produce sound evidence-based sexual and reproductive health data that will accurately update the status of Total Fertility, Contraceptive Use, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice, Reproductive Health, Maternal and Childcare, Infant and Child Mortality, Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), HIV/AIDS, and Gender-Based Violence in Jamaica.
- Determine the contribution of fertility to population growth.
- Assess Jamaica's progress toward replacement-level fertility.

- Monitor and provide information to enhance Jamaica's existing programmes, policies, plans, and projects on Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH).

Coupled with the objectives and the current RHS on board, the country is now positioned to plan strategically and effectively (re. SRH matters) using reliable and current evidence-informed data. It can also cater to the needs of external stakeholders/partners from various countries that have relied on Jamaica's RHS information to develop their models for enhancing their SRH-related programmes, plans, policies, and projects.

1.2 Rationale

The RHS reports provide pertinent information about the country's progress towards family and population growth indicators; consonant with The National Family Planning Act, 1970 and akin to international standards. Data from these surveys have been crucial in providing evidence for international, regional, and national policy, programmes, plans and project decisions on matters of SRH. Such evidence-based information has supported the writing of very important documents/reports for national and international tabling.

1.3 Population Dynamics and Reproductive Health

Jamaica, in the north-western region of the Caribbean on 4,244 square miles of land, is the largest English-speaking island in the region. As of the end of 2019, the Jamaican population was estimated at 2,734,092, almost equally split by sex (50.5 per cent were females and 49.5 per cent were males) (STATIN, 2020.). Approximately 55 per cent (54.8 per cent females and 54.4 per cent males) of the Jamaican population are between 15 to 49 years of age, the most fertile group. Youths (aged 15 to 24) comprise 17.7 per cent of the Jamaican population; 18.2 per cent of the female population and 17.2 per cent of the male population fall within this age group. Young people are particularly vulnerable to poor reproductive health outcomes, including high rates of unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions, and STIs. In Jamaica, while births occur among females aged 12-54 years, the majority of births (99.7%) are to females 15-49 years (STATIN, 2018). Table 1.3.1 on the following page presents the breakdown of Jamaica's male and female populations preceding the last five RHS.

Table 1.3.1: Age Distribution of the Jamaican Population at the Year-End Preceding Each Reproductive Health Survey

AGE GROUP	MALES					FEMALES				
	1992	1996	2001	2008	2019	1992	1996	2001	2008	2019
0-4 Years	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.8	6.5	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.1	6.1
5-14 Years	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.5	14.9	22.5	21.9	22.5	21.3	14.2
15-24 Years	20.2	19.1	18.0	18.0	18.2	2.0	19.0	18.1	17.9	17.2
25-34 Years	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.1	17.6	16.1	16.0	15.0	16.0	17.3
35-49 Years	13.9	15.5	17.2	17.1	18.6	13.9	15.7	17.1	17.7	20.4
50+ Years	15.3	15.8	16.5	16.4	24.2	16.5	16.8	16.5	17.1	24.8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Fertility is one of the direct determinants of demographic dynamics, like the size and age composition of the population (Joshi, 2012). Of note is that the age distribution of males and females within the population influences fertility levels. By 2019, one-quarter of the females had already passed their childbearing years (50 years and older), compared with 16.5 per cent in 1992 (Table 1.3.1). It should also be noted that as fertility has trended downward, the proportion of the population under age 15 years has fallen from around 35 per cent in 1992 to about 20 per cent in 2019.

Several economic, political, socio-cultural, health, and environmental factors influence fertility through what has been termed proximate determinants of fertility (Bongaarts, 1978). These proximate determinants include, among other things, marriage, union trends, and contraceptive use. Increased utilisation of reproductive health services among the most fertile segments of a population is likely to reduce fertility and positively influence population dynamics by slowing population growth to sustainable levels (PSDA, 2013). Other factors such as female educational attainment and family size norm also have an impact of fertility level. Several studies have found a negative correlation between females' educational attainment and fertility levels. Females who spend more time pursuing higher levels of education are more likely to get married at a later age and have fewer children (Gotmark & Andersson, 2020). It is estimated that females with primary level education have 0-30% fewer children than their uneducated counterparts while females with

secondary level education have 10-50% fewer children than those with primary education (Kim, 2016). Ensuring a stable population, therefore, requires a multipronged approach that considers these interlinked influences.

Jamaica's population dynamic has seen notable changes over the years. There has been a shift in the structure of the population pyramid from expansive to constrictive. (See Figures 1.3.1 and 1.3.2 overleaf). An expansive pyramid is characterised by a large proportion of the population in the younger age groups, due to high fertility rates. In comparison, a constrictive one is where the population includes smaller proportions of persons in the younger age group, due to declining fertility and birth rates (Boucher, 2016). Changes in Jamaica's fertility rates may be credited to reproductive health interventions such as increased availability and use of contraceptives, females' educational empowerment, increased female labour force participation and changes in family size norms.



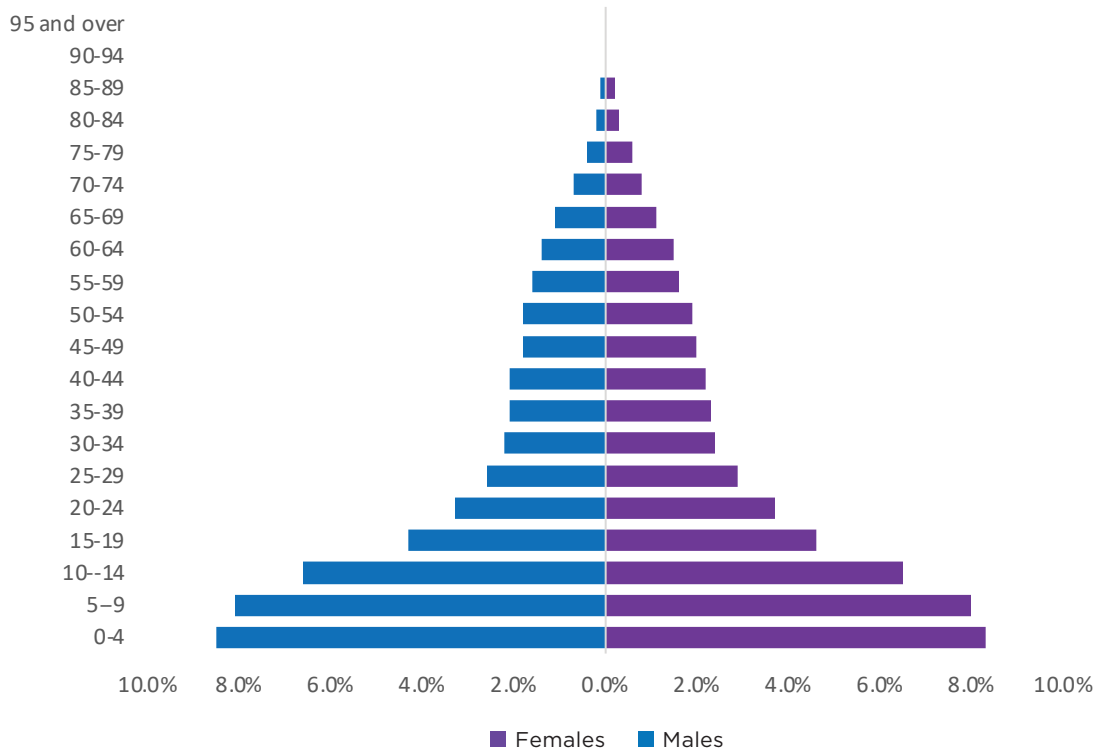


Figure 1.3.1: Jamaica Sex-Age Pyramid: Census 1970

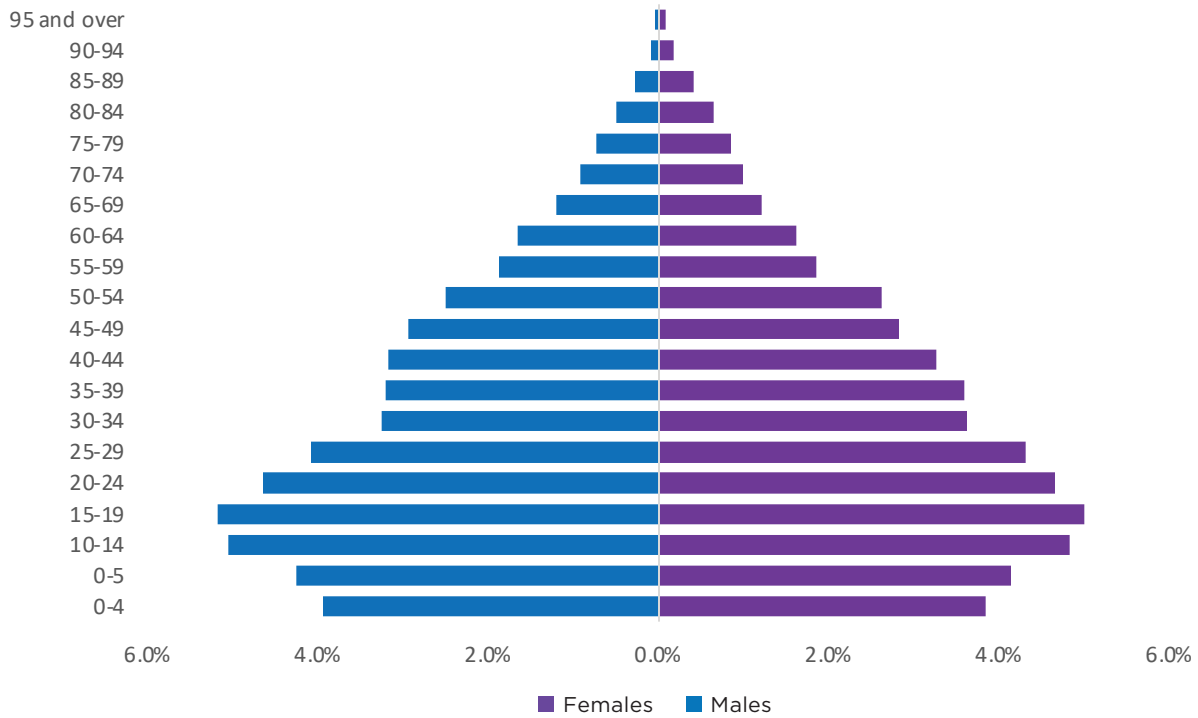


Figure 1.3.2: Jamaica Sex-Age Pyramid: Census 2011

1.4 The Economy and Reproductive Health

Economic growth is likely to positively affect the provision of and access to healthcare services (Pillai & Maleku, 2013). Jamaica is currently classified as an upper-middle-income country with an estimated Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of US\$14.6 billion at the end of 2021 (STATIN, n.d.). According to STATIN, the Real GDP at market prices grew by 1.9 per cent for 2018 and 0.9 per cent for 2019. These rates were among the highest seen in recent years (STATIN, 2020). Economic growth is likely followed by increased expenditure in critical areas such as healthcare. The budget allocation for the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) on capital expenditure in 2008/2009 was J\$1.2 billion, increasing annually and reaching approximately J\$1.8 billion in the 2018/2019 Fiscal Year (FY). This is almost twice the amount that was approved for the 2019/2020 FY (J\$3.7 billion). The MOHW earmarked approximately J\$236 million for family planning in the 2018/19 FY, and the estimated expenditure for the 2019/20 FY increased to J\$273.5 million (MOFPS, n.d.).

1.4.1 Female Labour Force Participation

The nexus between reproductive health, specifically declining fertility, and economic development cannot be ignored. Declining fertility, for example, is associated with an increase in female labour force participation, and a reduction in the youth dependency ratio (calculated as the ratio of children 0-14 years of age to the working-age population 15-64 years of age), which contribute to overall economic growth (Canning & Schultz, 2012).

The ability of women to regulate fertility (timing, spacing, and the number of children) through the utilisation of reproductive health services enables participation in the labour force (Joshi, 2012). This increased participation of females in the labour force is a stimulus for economic growth (Baerlocher, 2021). Factors contributing to increasing the female labour force are:

- Timing/Age at first birth - Access to and use of reproductive health services enable females to delay the age at which they first give birth. This increases their likelihood of completing school (especially tertiary education) and entering the formal labour force (Finlay & Lee, 2018).
- Spacing - Reproductive health services give females the ability to achieve their desired spacing. Longer birth intervals are associated with an increased probability of females participating in the labour force (Finlay & Lee, 2018).

- Number of Children - It is estimated that for every additional child, female labour force participation decreases by two years (Bloom et al., 2009). Reproductive health services empower females to determine the number of children desired and completed family size.

Jamaica's labour force as of October 2021 was 1,329,100, and the employed labour force was 1,234,800. Approximately 46.2 per cent of the labour force and 45.2 per cent of persons in the employed labour force were females. The unemployment rate for the October 2021 quarter was 7.1 (STATIN, 2022). These labour market indicators have improved over time, particularly for females. A comparison of the labour force survey data for the October 2021 and October 2020 quarters demonstrates some of these changes. For example, the female labour force participation rate increased by 1.9 percentage points from 55.6 per cent (October 2020) to 57.5 per cent (October 2021). This is a significant improvement over the rates recorded in earlier decades when the country had higher fertility rates. In October 1980, the female labour force participation rate was 26.3 per cent and 28.9 per cent in 2000 (Department of Statistics, 1981; STATIN, 2001). The number of employed females in Jamaica in October 2020 was 514,900, which increased to 556,800 in October 2021. This is almost twice as many employed females as in October 1980 (289,100) and 2000 (327,100). The female unemployment rate declined from 13.2 per cent in October 2020 to 9.0 per cent in October 2021. It may be assumed that the lower fertility rates may be attributable to females being more empowered and educated, owing to the strengthening of the SRH Programmes over the years.

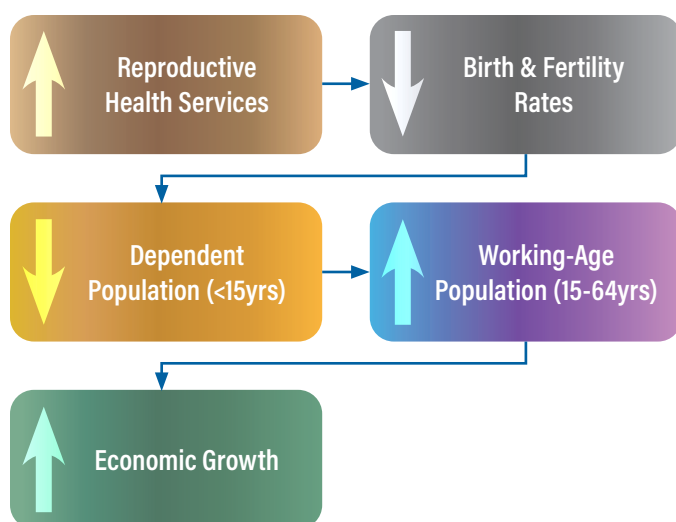
1.4.2 Youth Dependency Ratio

Decreasing fertility rates cause a reduction in the size of the 0-14 age group; this reduction can stimulate economic growth by tapping into the potential outcomes of the demographic dividend (Joshi, 2012).

"A demographic dividend is the accelerated economic growth that can result from improved reproductive health, a rapid decline in fertility, and the subsequent shift in population age structure. With fewer births each year, a country's working-age population grows larger relative to the young dependent population. With more people in the labour force and fewer children to support, a country has a window of opportunity for economic growth if the right social and economic investments and policies are made in health, education, governance, and the economy." (Population Reference Bureau, 2012).

Jamaica is positioned to benefit economically from a demographic dividend, a direct benefit of reproductive-health interventions. In 2019, 69.4 per cent of the total population was within the age group of 15-64 years (i.e., the working age population), when compared to the proportion in earlier years (1970, 48.6%; 1982, 54.7%; 1991, 57.5%) (STATIN, 2020; STATIN, 1976; STATIN, 1991). Jamaica's change in age structure has led to a decrease in the dependent population. This shift in Jamaica's population dynamic has created a window of opportunity (demographic dividend) for the country's economic growth. The GoJ, policymakers and programme developers can effectively take advantage of this period and significantly impact Jamaica's future economy.

DEMOGRAPHIC DIVIDEND



1.5 Jamaica's Reproductive Health Achievements

Jamaica has achieved or is nearing the achievement of global targets on several reproductive health indicators. The Total Fertility Rate, Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR), unmet need, adolescent fertility rate, maternal mortality and births attended by skilled professionals are a few of the measures highlighted in this introductory chapter to provide context.

1.5.1 Fertility Rates (Total Fertility Rate and Adolescent Fertility Rate)

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR), which is the average number of children born to a female over her lifetime,

declined from 4.5 in the 1970s to 2.4 in 2008 (Jamaica RHS, 2008). The 2011 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) estimated a further TFR decline to 2.2 (Jamaica MICS, 2011). Thus, Jamaica has almost achieved replacement fertility of 2.1. Additionally, Jamaica has seen a significant decline in the adolescent fertility rate, which decreased from 137 births per 1,000 females 15-19 years in 1975, 72 births per 1,000 females 15-19 years in 2008 (Jamaica RHS, 2008) to now 32 births per 1000 females 15-19 years in 2021.



1.5.2 Contraceptive Prevalence Rate & Unmet Need

The Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) is a measure of contraceptive use and can be used to assess the effectiveness of family planning programmes. Contraceptive prevalence, measured as the proportion of females in union (married, common-law and visiting) who were currently using a method of contraception, has increased from 55.0 per cent in 1987 to 72.5 per cent in 2008. Simultaneously, the country has seen a reduction in the unmet need for family planning from 9.0 per cent in 1997 to 7.2 per cent in 2021. Unmet need for family planning represents the percentage of females who are sexually active yet do not want to become pregnant but are not using any method of contraception to prevent pregnancy. There was also a downward trend in unplanned pregnancies from 61.0 per cent in 1997 to 47.0 per cent in 2008 (Jamaica RHS, 2008), however, the proportion of unplanned pregnancies increased to 50.3 per cent in 2021.

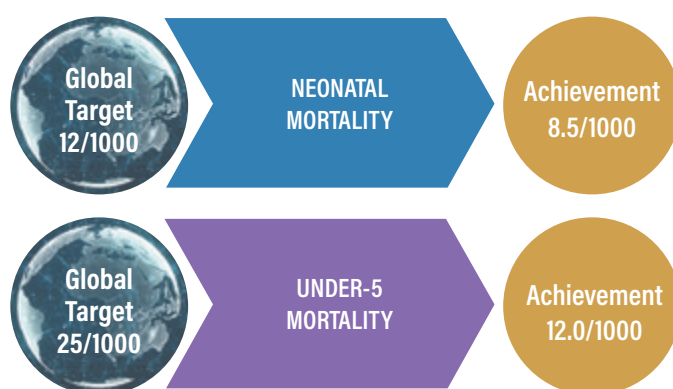


1.5.3 Births Attended by Skilled Professionals, Maternal and Infant Mortality

The proportion of births attended by a skilled health professional is an indicator of health care utilisation and is critical to minimising maternal and neonatal complications. 'Births attended by a skilled health professional' is included in Goal 3 of the SDGs concerning *Good Health and Well-being*. Data from the

2011 MICS showed that 97.8 per cent of births in Jamaica were attended by skilled health personnel. This was a slight decline from the 99.1 per cent reported from the 2011 MICS (Jamaica MICS, 2011) and 98.3 per cent in 2008 RHS (Jamaica RHS, 2008). Target 3.1 aims to reduce global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. Jamaica's maternal mortality rate has declined from 110 per 100,000 live births in 1990 to 80 per 100,000 live births in 2011 (MOHW, n.d.).

Goal 3.2 of the SDGs includes targets for new-born and child mortality. The global target is to achieve a neonatal mortality rate of 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality rates of 25 per 1,000 live births by 2030. Jamaica has documented significant improvements in both indicators. The neonatal mortality rate decreased from 16.5 per 1,000 live births in 1998-2003 to 8.5 per 1,000 live births in 2011-2021, suggesting that Jamaica has achieved the neonatal global target of less than 12 deaths per 1,000 births. The under-five mortality target of less than 25 deaths per 1,000 live births has also been achieved with the rate declining from 21.3 deaths per 1,000 live births in 1998-2008 (Jamaica RHS, 2008), to 12.0 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2011-2021. The neonatal, infant and under-five child mortality rates should however be interpreted with caution given evidence of under-registration of around 20 per cent of these events (McCaw-Binns et al, 2015; McCaw-Binns et al, 1996; Desai P et al, 1983).



1.6 Organisation of Report

The structure of the 2021 RHS report follows that of the 2008 RHS main report, with minor changes based on adjustments to the questionnaires. It should be noted that three publications were done in 2008, however, the findings for the 2021 survey will be presented as one main report. In previous years, the sample for males was drawn from the 15-24 years age cohort; however, for the 2021 survey, this was expanded to the age group 15-49 years of age, similar to the female sample. For

comparability across previous surveys, some tables will present information for young adult males. The 2021 survey sample allows for national representation of males and females 15-49 years at the national level as well as at the urban and rural levels. Further details are provided in Chapter 2 on Methodology.

The 2021 RHS report is organised into 14 chapters. Chapters 1 and 2 cover the introduction and methodology, respectively, with the remaining 12 chapters dedicated to findings. Chapter 3 gives a detailed description of the characteristics of the sample. Chapters 4-14 detail the survey findings and trends of various reproductive health indicators within the population. Specifically, Chapter 4 presents data on current fertility rates and other fertility-related factors, such as the planning status of the last pregnancy and future fertility preference. Chapter 5 examines pregnancy-associated behaviours such as antenatal care, smoking, and drinking during pregnancy. Chapters 6 through to Chapter 10 detail contraceptive utilisation including current contraceptive knowledge and use (Chapter 6), use of hormonal contraceptives (Chapter 7), condom use (Chapter 8), use and demand for contraceptive sterilisation (Chapter 9), and Chapter 10 highlights the unmet need for contraceptives within the population. Chapter 11 provides data on HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). Chapter 12 examines certain healthy lifestyle practices that minimise gynaecological malignancies within the population, such as cervical and breast cancer screening. It further explores other health risk behaviours such as smoking, alcohol, and drug use. Chapter 13 explores the issue of Gender Attitudes and Violence against females. The last chapter, Chapter 14, focuses on the youth population and gives a detailed outline of reproductive health trends within this group.

The report includes charts/figures within the data chapters with related tables at the end of each chapter. Additional technical notes and metadata concerning the SDGs and other indicators are included in the appendices. The acceptable level of precision for the estimates presented is based on a Coefficient of Variation (CV) of 20 per cent. Estimates that do not meet this standard are suppressed. Response categories of fewer than 30 persons are also suppressed to ensure the anonymity of the respondents. ■

Chapter 2

Methodology

The 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) was designed to produce reliable estimates on reproductive health parameters such as Total Fertility; Contraceptive Use, Knowledge, Attitude and Practice; Maternal and Childcare; Infant and Child Mortality; Sexually Transmitted Infection such as HIV/AIDS; and Gender-Based Violence.

2.1 Target Population

This survey targeted females and males 15-49 years of age who were usual residents of Jamaica and living in private dwellings at the time of the survey. Those excluded from the survey were:

- Persons living in institutions such as hospitals, homes for the aged, prisons, and military barracks.
- Persons who are incapacitated, that is, they are severely ill or have an intellectual disability.

2.2 Questionnaires

The 2021 RHS questionnaires were developed in consultation with the NFPB in June-July 2019. The 2008 RHS questionnaires were used as the starting point, and revisions were made to incorporate feedback from previous stakeholder engagements done by the NFPB. The questionnaires were also updated to reflect recent changes in the local and global maternal and reproductive health landscapes and align them with current international statistical frameworks such as the 2030 SDGs. The instrument was also updated to report crosscutting estimates typically published from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS); a global survey used to produce maternal health indicators.

The survey consisted of three questionnaires:

- Household questionnaire
- Individual Female questionnaire
- Individual Male questionnaire

2.2.1 Household Questionnaire

The household questionnaire captured demographic information on all household members, such as each member's age, sex, and educational attainment. The household questionnaire also captured details on the dwelling characteristics, including the type of housing unit, the outer walls and roof material, the number of rooms occupied and their source of drinking water.

2.2.2 Individual Questionnaires

The male and female individual questionnaires were constructed similarly, with questions removed, added, or reworded based on biological constructs. The individual questionnaires were divided into the following twelve sections:

- I. Respondent's Background
- II. Relationship Status and Partnership History
- III. Fertility
- IV. Healthcare during the Last Birth Since January 2016 (female questionnaire only)
- V. Sexual Activity and Early Childbearing
- VI. Contraceptive Knowledge and Use
- VII. Females'/Males' Health
- VIII. Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- IX. Family Life and Sex Education
- X. Attitudes Towards Contraception and Childbearing
- XI. Gender and Violence
- XII. HIV/AIDS and Other STIs

Some questions from the individual questionnaires sought to gather information on private and sensitive issues that respondents may consider intrusive. Interviewers were trained to manage these situations to minimize refusal. Strategies to gain the respondent's trust and put them at ease included explaining that the information shared is confidential and highlighting the respondent's invaluable contribution to policy development through their participation in the survey. Interviews were also done in

private to protect the respondent's personal information and ensure the integrity of the data.

2.3 Sample Design Methodology

The 2021 RHS was designed to produce reliable estimates at the national level with an acceptable level of precision for each sampling domain. Sample domains are the analytical subgroups for which equally reliable estimates are required. The domains for analysis in the male sample were at the national and area (urban/rural) levels, while the domains for analysis in the female sample were at the national and regional (the four (4) health regions in Jamaica) levels. All health regions contain both urban and rural Enumeration Districts (EDs), and each of the 14 parishes in Jamaica is contained in only one health region as follows:

- **Southeast Regional Health Authority:**
Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, and St. Catherine.
- **Northeast Regional Health Authority:**
Portland, St. Mary, and St. Ann
- **Western Regional Health Authority:**
Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, and Westmoreland
- **Southern Regional Health Authority:**
St. Elizabeth, Manchester, and Clarendon

2.3.1 Sample Frame

The master sampling frame was based on the data and cartographic materials from the 2011 Population and Housing Census conducted by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). It contains a subset of Enumeration Districts (EDs) from the Census and is representative of Jamaica's demographic distribution. EDs are geographically defined collections of dwelling units used by STATIN specifically for survey purposes and may either be urban or rural. STATIN developed this sample frame specifically for data collection purposes in household surveys.

2.3.2 Sample Design

For both the male and female samples, a multi-stage stratified cluster probability sample design with three (3) stages was used to optimize efficiency while ensuring adequate distribution of sample units and minimizing costs. The three stages of this sample design were:

- Stage 1: Selection of Primary Sampling Units (PSUs)
- Stage 2: Selection of Secondary Sampling Units (Dwellings)
- Stage 3: Selection of Ultimate Sampling Units (Individuals)

2.3.3 Stratification

The strata for the female sample were the four health regions and for the male sample, urban/rural areas. Within each stratum, the samples were implicitly stratified by parish. This sample design was aimed at improving efficiency and reducing respondent fatigue.

Stage 1: Selection of PSUs

In the first stage, primary sampling units (PSUs) which are area units based on census EDs, were selected with probability proportional to size. A PSU is comprised of one or a combination of EDs. As previously indicated, an ED is an independent geographic area defined by STATIN for data collection and is designated either urban or rural. Each dwelling is contained in only one ED. From the 2011 Census, the number of dwellings was used as the measure of size for each ED.

The first stage probability of selection is given by:

$$P_1 = \frac{P_d \times H_{dj}}{\sum_d H_j}$$

Where:

P_d = total number of PSUs selected in stratum d

H_{dj} = total number of dwellings in ED j , stratum d

$\sum_d H_j$ = total number of dwellings in stratum d

Stage 2: Selection of Dwelling Units

In the second stage, secondary sampling units (dwellings) were systematically selected, with a random start from each stage 1 PSU to ensure adequate spread throughout the PSU. A total of 20 dwellings were selected per PSU. In dwellings with more than one household, the dwelling which occupied the larger share of the dwelling was selected to participate in the survey. The total number of dwellings in each PSU was informed by the 2019 Listing of Dwellings. Different dwellings were selected for canvassing when the same PSU was selected in both male and female stage 1 samples.

The second stage probability of selection was given by:

$$P_2 = \frac{k}{H_{dj}}, k = 20$$

Where:

k = number of dwellings selected per PSU

H_{dj} = total number of dwellings in PSU j , stratum d

Stage 3: Selection of respondents

One eligible respondent was selected from each stage 2 household to participate in the survey. The “Kish Selection Grid” was used to maintain the random sample design.

2.3.4 Design Assumptions and Sample Size Calculation

The calculated sample size per domain for each sample was given by:

$$n = \frac{4 * r * (1 - r) * deff}{(RME * r)^2 * pb * AvgSize * CR}$$

Where:

n = Required sample size (number of households) for the domain

4 = Factor used to achieve a 95 per cent level of confidence

r = Predicted value of the key indicator (0.2)

$deff$ = Design effect (2)

RME = Relative margin of error at 95% confidence (0.15)

pb = Probability of eligible target population in total population

$AvgSize$ = Average household size

CR = Estimated household completion rate (0.9)

The total sample comprised of 11,080 dwellings (3,700 males and 7,380 females).

2.3.5 Sample Allocation

The male and female samples were allocated using the Kish Compromise Allocation technique with $I=0.5$. This technique addresses the need for precise estimates at the regional and national levels by assigning equal weights to each. The following formula was used:

$$n_{d,Kish} \sim \sqrt{I \times W_d^2 + (1 - I) \times L^{-2}}$$

Where:

n = total sample size

n_d = sample size in domain d

L = number of domains

W_d = proportion of dwellings in domain d

I = Kish allocation index denoting the relative importance assigned to the estimates at the national level relative to the estimates for the domains.

Table 2.3.1: Initial Sample Distribution for the 2021 Reproductive Health Survey

Sample	Domains	PSUs	Dwellings
MALE	Urban	96	1,920
	Rural	89	1,780
	National	185	3,700
FEMALE	SERHA	136	2,720
	NERHA	72	1,440
	WRHA	78	1,560
	SRHA	83	1,660
	National	369	7,380
TOTAL		554	11,080

2.4 Pre-Test

The pre-test for the 2021 RHS draft instruments was conducted from March to April 2021. The purpose of the pre-test was to determine the validity and reliability of the questions, whether the response options were relevant, exhaustive, and mutually exclusive, and test skip instructions. Training for the pre-test was conducted from March 29-31, 2021. Five interviewers were trained to complete data collection for the pre-test in the rural and urban areas of the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, and St. Catherine. The pre-test was done using a Paper and Pencil Personal Interview (PAPI). Four of the five interviewers completed 10 interviews, while the other completed eight, for a total of 48 completed questionnaires. A virtual debriefing session was conducted on April 26, 2021, to discuss the pre-test outcomes and inform of any necessary changes to the questionnaire.

2.5 Pilot

The pilot survey was conducted in June-July 2021 to test the survey processes from field staff recruitment to data processing. Among other things, the pilot helped to assess the respondents' receptiveness and cooperation and helped determine the average duration of an interview.

Training for the pilot was conducted virtually from June 14-18, 2021. Eighteen interviewers were trained from all parishes, and each parish had one interviewer except St. Andrew, St. Ann, St. James, and St. Catherine, which had two interviewers each. Additionally, seven supervisors participated in a one-day virtual training on June 21, 2021. This training focused on the supervisors' roles

and responsibilities, including assigning work and other related data quality measures. The training also provided further instructions on how to check the questionnaires completed and uploaded by the interviewers. Each supervisor was responsible for data collection in two parishes.

The pilot was conducted using the Computer Assisted Personal Interviews (CAPI) approach. The questionnaires were developed on the Survey Solutions platform, which is a CAPI technology developed by the World Bank and used by STATIN for survey data capture. At the end of data collection, 230 household questionnaires were completed of the 360 dwellings assigned to the interviewers. This included 138 household questionnaires with eligible respondents and 92 household questionnaires with no eligible respondent. From the households with eligible respondents, 119 individual questionnaires were completed. The interviewers visited the remaining 130 dwellings, but no questionnaires were completed due to refusals, vacant or closed dwellings and unsuccessful call-backs.

A virtual debriefing session for the pilot was held on July 12, 2021, with all interviewers and supervisors who participated in the pilot in attendance. During the debriefing session, each interviewer reported on the general reaction of the respondents, the questionnaire design, and other issues experienced. Supervisors reported on the data collection challenges and the use of the Survey Solutions application to check the questionnaires completed by the interviewers.

2.6 Main Survey

The main phase of the RHS commenced in July 2021 and ended in April 2022. Several challenges were experienced during the data collection phase, which prolonged the survey. More details on the challenges are provided elsewhere in this report.

2.6.1 Training of Trainers

The training of trainers for the main survey was conducted virtually on July 20-23, 2021. Ten STATIN staff were trained to be technical trainers. This training focused on the purpose and objectives of the survey and the general principles of completing the questionnaire on the Survey Solutions platform. The training also covered appropriate interviewing techniques and a detailed explanation of the questions on the instrument.

The training was conducted by the Head of the Special Projects Unit, a Statistician from the Research, Design and Evaluation (RD&E) Division, and a Programmer from the Information & Technology (IT) Division at STATIN.

2.6.2 Recruitment and Training of Field Staff

Field staff recruitment was carried out from June to July 2021. A total of 175 persons from the parishes were invited to participate in the interviewers' training. Most trainees had worked on previous surveys and were selected based on performance, while new trainees were selected based on the requisite qualifications, experience, and location.

The training of interviewers was conducted virtually in two groups with three simultaneous classes within the groups. The training periods were July 26-30 and August 9-13, 2021. Each trainee was provided with an Interviewer's Training Manual and a tablet computer. The entire manual was covered during the training and a representative from the NFPB presented on sexual and reproductive health matters. The trainees participated in several role-playing exercises, including practising introductions, asking questions, dealing with difficult situations and administering the questionnaire using the tablet. At the end of the training, trainees were given an exercise to complete a questionnaire using a written scenario to assess their understanding of the materials.

Of the 175 trainees who participated in the training, 163 were selected: 127 as interviewers and 36 as supervisors. The selection was based on the assessments done in class, the questionnaire exercise, and trainee participation. Trainees who did not sufficiently demonstrate a clear understanding of the materials were not recommended by the trainers for employment.

Supervisors participated virtually in a one-day training held on August 17, 2021, for those in the parishes of Kingston, St Andrew, St Thomas, Portland, St Mary, and St Catherine, and on September 7, 2021, for the remaining parishes (Hanover, St. James, Trelawny, St. Ann, Westmoreland, Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, and Manchester). The purpose of the training was to cover additional administrative information and provide guidelines to monitor performance and data quality.

For the RHS, male interviewers could only interview male respondents and were only assigned a male sample. Females, however, were allowed to interview both male and female respondents and could work in either sample.

2.6.3 Data Collection

The start of data collection for the main survey was staggered based on the training groups. Data collection for the first group commenced on August 16, 2021 and on September 1, 2021 for the second group. While data collection was scheduled for four months with an expected end date of December 2021, the initial timeline

to complete data collection was not met due to several challenges, some of which are outlined below:

COVID-19 Pandemic

Data collection for the RHS was negatively impacted by the measures implemented by the government to curtail the spread of COVID-19. Weekends (especially Sundays) and evenings are the ideal times to conduct interviews, as people are more likely to be at home. Since the start of data collection, there were four weekend lockdowns (Sunday through Tuesday) and six no-movement Sundays implemented from August to October 2021. Additionally, earlier curfew hours posed a challenge for data collection activities.

Field Staff Attrition

Several interviewers were separated from the project for varying reasons throughout the data collection process. By the end of September 2021, 20 interviewers had exited the project. The reasons included but were not limited to the following:

- the fear of COVID-19,
- safety concerns, and
- employment opportunities elsewhere.

To mitigate against the effect of field staff attrition, STATIN recruited and trained 30 persons, 26 of whom were selected as interviewers who began working in November 2021.

2.6.4 Extension of Data Collection and Supplemental Sample

An assessment of the fieldwork five months into data collection (as of January 6, 2022), showed that 469 (84.7%) EDs were visited, amounting to 9,380 sampled dwellings. The number of completed questionnaires for males and females was also below the target (Table 2.6.1).

Table 2.6.1: Completed Questionnaires and EDs Visited after 5 months of Data Collection

ITEM	TARGET	COMPLETED
EDs	554	469
Male Questionnaires	2,910	1,092
Female Questionnaires	5,690	1,835

Given the challenges encountered during data collection, the results of the assessment on January 6, 2022, as well as budget and time constraints, the initial targeted level of representativeness for the male and female samples were revised. The revised target for the female sample was 2,910 completed questionnaires to achieve national and urban/rural representativeness and 1,455 completed questionnaires to achieve national representativeness for the male sample. This revision necessitated the introduction of a supplemental sample of 108 EDs (Table 2.6.2); data collection was extended for four months (January to April 2022) to allow for the completion of fieldwork in the initial and supplemental sample EDs.

Table 2.6.2: 2021 RHS Supplemental Sample Distribution

CATEGORY	Additional EDs	Urban EDs	Rural EDs
Female	70	34	36
Male	38	29	9
TOTAL	108	63	45

Given the revised target number of completed questionnaires, it may be possible to produce some indicators at lower levels of disaggregation: for males at the urban/rural level and females at the health region level. The reliability of the estimates was therefore assessed on a case-by-case basis during data analysis. Where the Coefficient of Variation (CV) was below the 20 per cent standard maintained by STATIN, lower-level disaggregation on those estimates were included. The distribution of the final male and female samples is outlined in Table 2.6.3 below.

Table 2.6.3: 2021 RHS Final Sample Distribution

Sample	Domains	PSUs	Dwellings
Male	National	223	4,460
Female	Urban	216	4,320
	Rural	223	4,460
	National	439	8,780
TOTAL		662	13,240

2.6.5 Quality Control Procedures

As part of STATIN's standard quality control measure, supervisors are required to monitor interviewers' performance during the data collection phase closely. Each interviewer was observed during the first two days of fieldwork so errors could be identified and corrective actions could be taken early. Supervisors also conducted random spot checks of the questionnaires completed by their assigned interviewers.

Questionnaires completed by interviewers were submitted electronically to their respective supervisors, who checked and verified them for completeness and consistency. If inconsistencies or mistakes were found, these were returned to the interviewer for action.

Once the supervisor deemed the questionnaires correct and complete, they were approved and submitted to the Head Office for further verification. This verification was done by Headquarter Users (HQ Users), who conducted another round of checks for accuracy, consistency, and completeness. Where discrepancies and inconsistencies were identified, the questionnaires were sent back to the supervisors for investigation and correction.

2.6.6 Data Processing

Questionnaires that were completed satisfactorily were approved and submitted for editing/coding. Four editors/coders were trained over two days and contracted to work on the project for two months starting in October 2021. The contracts were extended for two of those persons with the extension of data collection activities up to April 2022. At the end of the data collection and editing, the resulting CAPI files were made available for further quality control and error resolution.

After the data were finalized, weights were applied to ensure that the estimates produced were representative at the national and regional levels depending on the sample.

2.7 Data Analysis

Data Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme. The production of the final tables was based on tabulation plans from previous RHS to allow for comparability where possible. Additionally, tables were produced to provide estimates on MICS and SDG indicators.

2.7.1 Response Rate and Weighting

Table 2.7.1: 2021 RHS Final Response rate

CATEGORY	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Completed Household Questionnaires	9,680	73.1
Partial Household Questionnaires	39	0.2
Vacant Households	87	0.7
Closed Households	724	5.5
Household Refusals	169	1.3
Other Status (Non-Contact, Ineligible, Demolished etc.)	2,541	19.2
Total Household Questionnaires	13,240	100.0
Completed Individual Questionnaire (M)	1,784	35.6
Completed Individual Questionnaire (F)	3,224	64.4
Total Completed Individual Questionnaires	5,008	37.9
Partial Individual Questionnaire (M)	5	22.7
Partial Individual Questionnaire (F)	17	77.3
Total Partial Individual Questionnaires	22	0.2
Individual Refusals	98	0.7
Other results (Refusals, Closed, Non-Contact etc.)	8,105	61.2
Total Individual Questionnaires	13,240	100.0

2.7.2 Household Response Rate

The household response rate was calculated using the following formula:

$$RR_H = \frac{(I + P)}{(I + P) + (R) + (C + O)}$$

$$RR_H = \frac{(9680 + 39)}{(9680 + 39) + (169) + (724 + 2628)} = 73.41$$

Where:

I = the number of completed household interviews

P = the number of partially completed household interviews

R = the number of households that refused an interview

C = the number of closed dwellings

O = the number of households with other outcomes

2.7.3 Individual Response Rate

Female

$$RR_f = \frac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Eligible women in household}}$$

$$RR_f = \frac{3243}{3377} = 96.0\%$$

Of the 8,746 households selected in the female sample, 3,377 had eligible females. This would result in an eligibility rate of 38.61 per cent for the females. Of the eligible females, 3,243 either completed or partially completed the interview resulting in a response rate of 96.0 per cent among eligible females.

Male

$$RR_m = \frac{\text{Completed Interviews}}{\text{Eligible men in household}}$$

$$RR_m = \frac{1794}{1877} = 95.6\%$$

Of the 4,494 households selected in the male sample, 1,877 had eligible males. This would result in an eligibility rate of 41.8 per cent. Of the eligible males, 1,789 either completed or partially completed the interview resulting in a response rate of 95.6 per cent.

2.7.4 Weighting

The 2021 RHS was based on a complex sample design featuring stratification and clustering, resulting in

unequal selection probabilities. Additionally, since the RHS uses a sample of the population, weights were needed to adjust the sample proportions to match the population. Analysis of the data should utilize the weights if population estimates are desired.

The weights were calculated as a composite of the design or base weights, non-response adjustments and post-stratification adjustments as follows:

$$W_{dji}^f = W_{dji}^* \times NR_{dj} \times PS_i$$

Design weights

The probability of selection of a household is the product of its stage-1 and stage-2 probabilities, and the design weight is the inverse of this joint selection probability.

The design weight is given by:

$$W_{dj} = \frac{1}{P_1 \times P_2}$$

Where:

W_{dj} = household weight in ED *j* in stratum *d*

P_1 = Stage 1 probability of selection

P_2 = Stage 2 probability of selection

The household weight is the same for each sample household in the ED.

The final weight is obtained by applying the appropriate non-response and post-stratification adjustments to the design weight.

Non-response adjustment

The non-response adjustment accounts for unit non-response, that is, the failure to complete questionnaires for all households selected in the sample. The non-response adjustment factor was calculated as follows:

$$NR_{dj} = \frac{k}{I_{dj}}$$

Where:

NR_{dj} = the unit non-response adjustment factor

k = the number of dwellings selected per PSU

I_{dj} = the number of interviews completed per PSU

Post-Stratification weights

The post-stratification adjustment was computed to ensure the sample distribution was consistent with the population and adjust the design weights to sum to the population sizes within each sub-stratum. Information from the 2019 estimates of households and mid-year population were used in calculating post-stratification adjustment factors. In both the sample and the population, households were divided into substrata based on parish and region (urban/rural), and individuals based on parish, age, and sex. For each sub-stratum, the ratio of the population to sample total was computed:

$$PS_i = \frac{l_{pop}}{l_{sam}}$$

The RHS contains household and individual level variables, and as such, two (2) weights were provided for each of the 2021 RHS samples: a household and an individual weight. Household weights were applied at the PSU level in each parish and area, while individual weights were applied to individuals in each parish by sex and age.

Trimming of weights

After calculating and applying the weights, extremely large weights were trimmed as they could bias the survey estimates and inflate the variance. Weight trimming was carried out in each stratum, and the trimmed weight for the i^{th} sampled unit in stratum j is defined as:

$$W_{ji(T)}^f = \begin{cases} W_{ji} & \text{if } W_{ji} < W_{jB} \\ W_{jB} & \text{if } W_{ji} \geq W_{jB} \end{cases}$$

The weights were further adjusted in each PSU such that the difference between the sum of the original weight and the sum of the trimmed weight ($\sum W_{ji} - \sum W_{jB}$) was distributed proportionately across households or individuals. ●

Data Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software programme.

”



Chapter 3

Characteristics of the Sample

The 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) was designed to provide data on the target population's knowledge, attitudes, and practices about their reproductive health. It also offers insight into family planning decisions and other related matters.

As described in Chapter 2 on the survey methodology, two samples were drawn based on sex for the execution of the RHS. In total, 5,008 questionnaires were completed (3,224 females and 1,784 males). This chapter will provide a detailed overview of the following key characteristics used to explore the data in various chapters of this report:

- area of residence,
- age of respondents,
- partnership/union status,
- education level,
- employment status, and
- the number of children born alive.

3.1 Area of Residence

The 2021 RHS sample included respondents from all 14 parishes. For the analysis in this report, respondents were grouped into the following three (3) regions:

- Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) – urban areas in Kingston and St. Andrew
- Other Urban Centres (OUCs) – parish capitals and urban centres in all parishes except Kingston and St. Andrew
- Rural – rural areas of all parishes

Figure 3.1.1 shows that close to one-half (46.1%) of respondents resided in rural areas across Jamaica. Less than one-third (31.6%) of the females and males interviewed resided in OUCs, while 22.3 per cent lived in the KMA. When disaggregated by sex, the distribution

was similar for both samples. However, a slightly higher percentage of the male sample (47.4%) resided in rural areas compared to the female sample (44.9%). In contrast, a higher proportion of females resided in OUCs and KMA compared to the male sample.

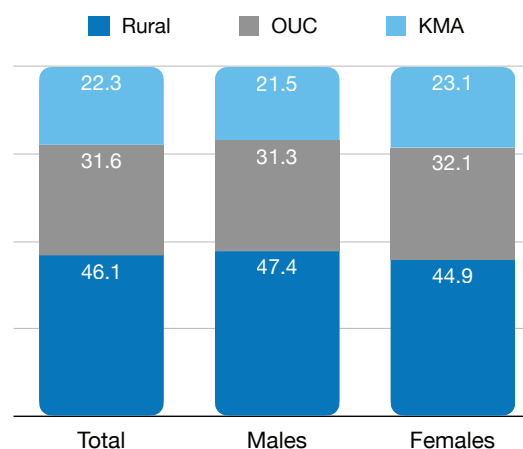


Figure 3.1.1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Area of Residence

3.2 Age of Respondents

The population of Jamaica was estimated at 2.73 million people in 2019, with approximately 1.5 million persons being of reproductive age (15-49 years). The proportion of survey respondents steadily decreased as respondents got older. As shown in Figure 3.2.1, youths (15-24 years) accounted for a combined 32.8 per cent of all respondents. Those 25-39 years accounted for 43.3 per cent, while older adults (40-49 years) constituted 23.8 per cent of all respondents. In the female sample, more females were youths (31.7%) and aged of 25-34 (30.5%). The smallest age group represented was 40-44 year-old females (11.0%). Similarly, in the male sample, young males 15-24 years (34.0%) and those between

25-29 years (15.4%) accounted for a larger proportion of all males interviewed. Males of the eldest age group (45-49 years) were the least accounted for (11.5%), followed by 40-44 year-olds (12.1%).

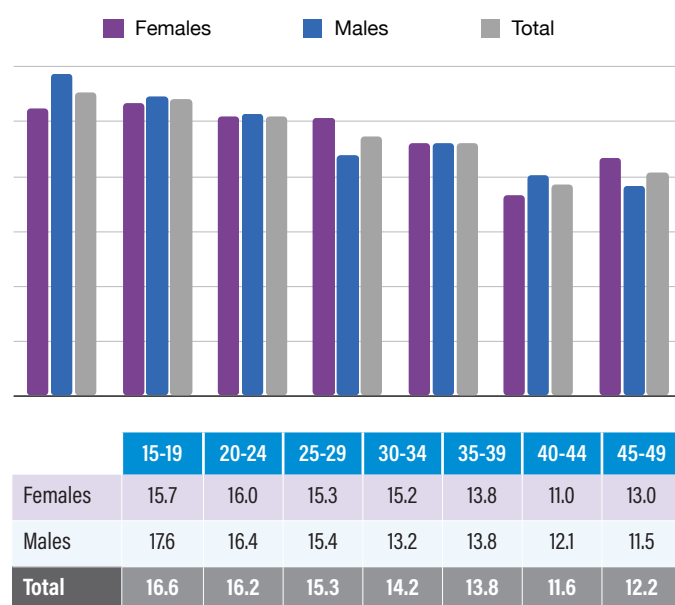


Figure 3.2.1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

3.3 Current Relationship/Union Status

Respondents were asked to identify their current relationship status which was summarized into whether they were in a current union or not. Females and males in a common-law union, visiting relationship, or married were categorised as being in a union. This category represents more stable forms of partnerships. Those with no steady partner, a boyfriend/girlfriend with whom they were having sex or not, were labelled as not being in a union/union. Of all the respondents interviewed, 61.2 per cent were in a union, and 38.8 per cent were not.

The data showed that a combined 64.2 per cent of females aged 15-49 years were in a union. As shown in Figure 3.3.1, 14.0 per cent were legally married, 20.6 per cent were involved in a common-law union, and 29.7 per cent were in a visiting relationship. The remaining females (35.8%) were classified as 'not in union', with 28.3 per cent 'not in a steady relationship', and a combined 7.5 per cent had a 'boyfriend with or without sex'.

For males, a combined 58.1 per cent were in a union; 29.8 per cent indicated that they were in a visiting relationship, 19.1 per cent were in a common-law union, and less than 10.0 per cent were legally married. At the time of the interview, 41.8 per cent of males were not in a union, of which 28.1 per cent did not have a regular partner, while a combined 13.7 per cent had a girlfriend.

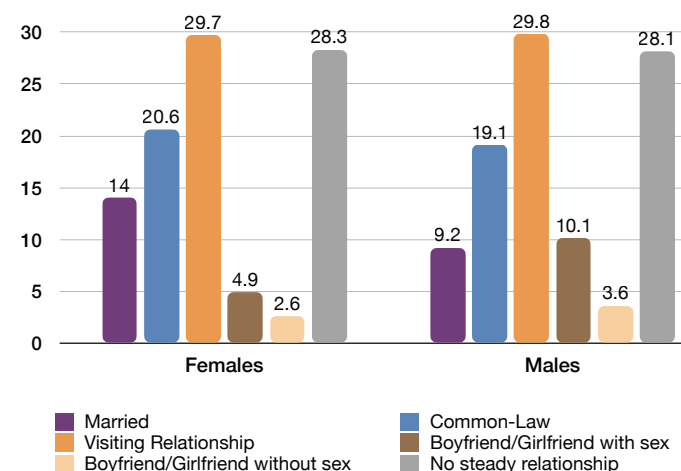


Figure 3.3.1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Partnership Status

Table 3.3.1 shows the per cent distribution of females by current relationship status according to key characteristics. The age group with the highest proportion of married females was 45-49 years (36.5%), while females 25-29 years were more likely to be in a visiting relationship (41.7%). Most adolescent females (15-19 years) were not in a steady relationship (60.9%). Adolescent males (15-19 years) were also most likely to not be in a steady relationship (56.7%). As shown in Table 3.3.2, visiting relationships and common-law unions were more common among males 25-39 years of age. A similar proportion of males within the eldest age group (45-49 years) were in a visiting relationship (26.9%) or married (26.7%).

3.4 Highest Level of Education Completed

For the 2021 RHS, education was categorised into three levels: less than secondary (did not complete up to secondary level education), secondary (completed grade 11 at the secondary level) and post-secondary (completed education beyond the secondary level to

include tertiary and other post-secondary education programmes). During the survey, respondents were asked to state the highest grade or level of schooling that they last attended.

As shown in Figure 3.4.1, more than one-half of all respondents indicated that they had only completed secondary level education (52.1%). Approximately one-third of all respondents had completed higher education at a post-secondary level (33.1%), while only 14.8 per cent had less than secondary level education. A similar percentage of females attained a secondary (46.5%) and post-secondary (41.3%) education, while about 12.2 per cent of females had less than secondary education. Of the male respondents, the majority had only secondary education (57.9%), with 24.6 per cent completing post-secondary education, and only 17.5 per cent had less than secondary level education.

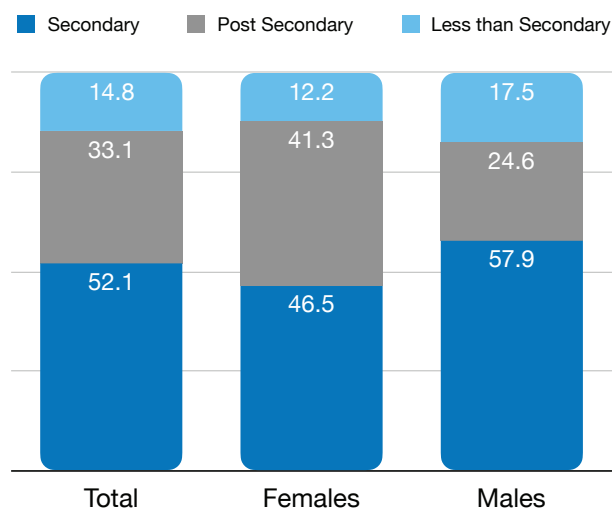


Figure 3.4.1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Education Level

Table 3.4.1 shows the per cent distribution of females by education level according to key characteristics. A larger proportion of females residing in KMA and OUCs completed at least secondary level education compared to those from rural areas. Most females aged 20-39 years had been educated to the post-secondary level, while 61.9 per cent of 15-19 year-olds, 42.0 per cent of 40-44 year-olds and 44.0 per cent of 45-49 year-olds up to secondary level education.

Male data are presented in Table 3.4.2 and show that most males who resided in the KMA had secondary level education (61.9%), followed by rural (59.4%), then OUCs (52.8%). In comparison, a greater proportion of

males from rural areas (22.3%) had less than secondary education in comparison to males who resided in OUCs (13.8%) and KMA (12.4%). More than one-half of males aged 15-39 years, 49.2 per cent of those aged 40-44 years and 47.9 per cent 45-49 years had secondary level education. The highest proportion with post-secondary education was 20-24 (33.3%), followed by 30-34 years (32.1%).

3.5 Wealth Quintile

Respondents were asked if the household as a whole or any member owned specific items/assets. These items included: electric stove, gas stove, refrigerator, freezer, microwave, radio, air conditioner, electronic gaming equipment, washing machine, clothes dryer, electric water heater, solar water heater, computer (including laptop and tablet), television, cable service, generator, dishwasher, the Internet within the household, a working motorcycle or a working motor vehicle. These items were used to determine wealth quintile/status. The wealth quintile is another disaggregating variable used to explore the data in some tables. The index used to create the quintiles was derived using a Principal Components Analysis (PCA). Data for 20 assets (mentioned above) that represent different socio-economic statuses were included to extract their underlying constructs. Statistical tests, including the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO), were used to assess the appropriateness of using the PCA technique. Other techniques, including the Rasch model, were evaluated and produced similar results. Factor scores derived from the PCA were used to determine the index and subsequent quintiles. Depending on the items that the households owned, they were classified in either of the five wealth quintiles: lowest, second, middle, fourth or highest. In some tables, the socio-economic index is presented in tertiles, categorized as high, medium and low, consistent with the previous RHS report.

Table 3.5.1 shows the percentage distribution of females aged 15-49 years by the wealth quintile of their households. Overall, 22.6 per cent of females were in the middle quintile and another 20.1 per cent in the fourth quintile (20.1%). A similar proportion of females were in the highest (19.5%) and lowest wealth quintile (19.1%). Females who resided in rural areas (28.1%) were more likely to be in the lowest quintile than those from KMA (12.6%) and OUCs (11.2%). Four of every 10 females interviewed with less than secondary education were of the lowest wealth status, while 32.2 per cent with post-secondary education were in the wealthiest. Married females were also more likely to be among the wealthiest (37.6%).

More males were of the lowest wealth quintile (23.8%). Similarly to females, males who resided in rural areas (33.1%) were more likely to be among the lowest wealth status than those in KMA (16.9%) and OUCs (14.4%). Additionally, a higher percentage of males with less than secondary education were also of the lowest wealth quintile (42.2%, compared to 23.4% with secondary and 11.5% with less than secondary), whereas 39.5 per cent with post-secondary education of the highest wealth quintile, compared to 16.2 per cent with secondary education and 8.2 per cent with less than secondary (Table 3.5.2).

3.6 Employment Status

During the interview, respondents were asked to state what they were doing most of the time during the previous seven days. Their answers were then classified as their current employment status. Respondents were either 'employed', 'unemployed', 'students', 'at home keeping house', 'at home but not keeping house' or 'incapable of working'. As depicted in Figure 3.6.1, more than one-half of females were employed (54.1%), while 9.5 per cent were unemployed. Additionally, 13.0 per cent were 'students' at the time of the interview. An estimated 17.7 per cent of female respondents were 'at home keeping house'. Most males (71.3%) were also 'employed', 8.4 per cent were 'unemployed', and 12.9 per cent were 'students'.

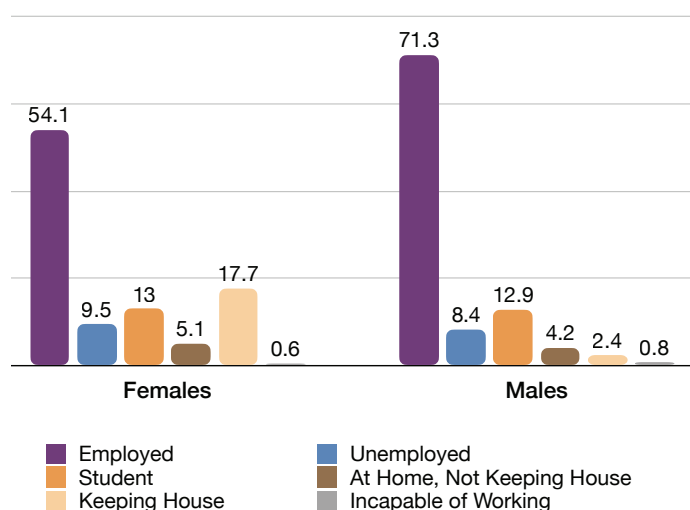


Figure 3.6. 1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Employment Status: Jamaica, 2021

Table 3.6.1 depicts the percentage distribution of females by employment status and key characteristics. Most employed females were among females who

resided in KMA (61.6%), as did the highest proportion of unemployed females from the KMA (11.3%). This female unemployment rate was larger in KMA than in OUCs (7.6%) and rural regions (9.9%). In all age groups, most females were employed, except 15-19 year-olds, who were mostly students (59.1%). Close to one-third of females in a current union were employed (61.6%), while one in five were 'keeping house' (20.9%). Most adolescent females were students (59.1%).

Similar employment status patterns within the different areas of residence were observed for males (Table 3.6.2). Among males who resided in rural areas, 71.6 per cent were employed compared to 71.2 per cent in OUCs and 70.8 per cent in KMA. The proportion of employed males got larger with age; only 18.0 per cent of adolescent males (15-19 years) were employed, increasing to 84.0 per cent among those 25-29 years of age and peaking among those 45-49 years (90.9%). More than one-half of 15-19 year-olds were students (57.6%).

3.7 Number of Children Born Alive

Respondents were asked if they had any children who had been born alive. Females were also asked if they were pregnant at the time of the interview, had ever been pregnant, had a pregnancy that did not result in a live birth (by miscarriage, still-birth, abortion) or if they had ever given birth to a child who was born alive but later died. Males were asked how many children they had fathered that were born alive.

Figure 3.7.1 shows the per cent distribution of respondents of reproductive age by the number of children they have that were born alive. More than one-third of females (36.7%) had no children born alive at the time of the survey, 23.0 per cent had only one live birth, and approximately 20.0 per cent had two live births. Furthermore, 10.5 per cent of females had three live births, and less than 10.0 per cent had at least four (9.4%).

Of the male respondents, more than one-half had not fathered a live born child (57.2%), almost 20.0 per cent fathered only one live birth (19.5%), 13.8 per cent fathered two live births and 9.5 per cent fathered at least three live births at the time of interview.



A higher percentage of males with less than secondary education were also of the lowest wealth quintile...

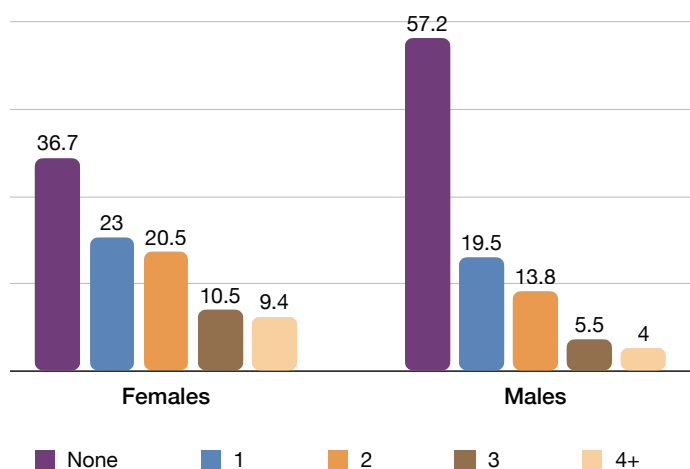


Figure 3.7.1: Per cent Distribution of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Number of Born Children Alive

Table 3.7.1 shows that younger females were more likely to be childless as most 15-19 year-olds (91.9%) and 61.0 per cent of 20-24 year-olds had zero children born alive. Females 30 years and older mostly had two children born alive at the time of the survey. Female respondents not in a union (65.1%) and those who were students (93.2%) were more likely to have no children. Approximately 80.0 per cent of employed females (79.2%) had at most two children.

In general, most males were not fathers. More specifically, almost all 15-19 year-olds (97.9%), 88.1 per cent of 20-24 year-olds and 62.5 per cent of males 25-29 years had not fathered any live births. Males not in a union (83.8%) and students (97.6%) were also more likely not to have any live births (Table 3.7.2).

Summary - Chapter 3: Characteristics of the Sample

In the 2021 RHS, almost twice as many females than males were interviewed. More respondents resided in the rural areas of Jamaica, followed by other urban centres and the Kingston Metropolitan area. The proportion of survey respondents steadily decreased as respondents got older, with younger respondents accounting for a larger proportion of the survey than older respondents. Of those interviewed, the majority were in a union (married, common-law and visiting relationship). Furthermore, in this survey, most respondents indicated that they had only completed secondary level education while only a small percentage had less than secondary level education. The majority of respondents were employed whereas most young people were students and only a relatively small proportion of respondents were unemployed. Lastly, more than one-third of females and more than half of male respondents had no children born alive at the time of the survey. ■



Of all the respondents interviewed, the majority were in a union (married, common-law and visiting relationship).



Table 3.3.1: Current Relationship Status among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Current Relationship Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend With Sex	Boyfriend Without Sex	No Steady Relationship		
Total	14.0	20.6	29.7	4.9	2.6	28.3	100.0	3224
Residence								
KMA	14.7	20.7	29.8	6.1	1.1	27.6	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	15.2	18.1	28.5	3.1	3.3	31.8	100.0	1079
Rural	12.8	22.2	30.4	5.5	2.9	26.1	100.0	1615
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	14.4	20.4	28.5	4.9	2.3	29.6	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	12.2	23.4	29.2	4.4	3.0	27.8	100.0	555
Western Region	12.5	21.3	30.5	4.5	3.5	27.6	100.0	739
Southern Region	15.5	18.5	32.1	5.6	2.5	25.8	100.0	739
Parish								
Kingston	5.5	28.7	38.2	10.5	1.7	15.4	100.0	121
St. Andrew	16.0	21.0	28.8	5.2	0.8	28.2	100.0	476
St. Thomas	15.6	21.6	34.3	0.0	3.2	25.3	100.0	82
Portland	11.4	21.8	37.8	5.8	2.7	20.4	100.0	153
St. Mary	9.0	22.8	29.0	7.1	1.6	30.5	100.0	183
St. Ann	14.5	24.4	25.5	2.0	4.1	29.5	100.0	219
Trelawny	14.8	14.7	28.7	8.9	5.9	27.1	100.0	97
St. James	11.6	22.7	28.7	4.6	2.8	29.5	100.0	298
Hanover	21.9	24.8	24.6	4.3	2.5	21.8	100.0	101
Westmoreland	7.9	20.9	37.1	2.3	3.9	28.0	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	11.7	23.5	25.3	11.0	2.3	26.2	100.0	184
Manchester	18.6	15.2	32.8	2.4	1.7	29.4	100.0	220
Clarendon	15.2	18.1	35.7	4.9	3.3	22.8	100.0	335
St. Catherine	13.8	18.1	25.7	4.3	3.8	34.2	100.0	512
Age Group								
15-19	0.0	2.8	15.3	10.3	10.7	60.9	100.0	433
20-24	2.4	20.7	41.2	7.4	3.5	24.8	100.0	418
25-29	8.1	29.3	41.7	4.5	0.6	15.9	100.0	544
30-34	12.7	26.9	32.4	2.9	0.9	24.3	100.0	526
35-39	21.6	24.4	29.8	3.1	0.3	20.8	100.0	486
40-44	24.6	24.7	23.1	2.3	0.7	24.5	100.0	376
45-49	36.5	16.5	21.0	2.1	0.4	23.6	100.0	441
Education Level								
Less than secondary	13.2	22.5	26.2	3.0	2.4	32.7	100.0	420
Secondary	9.8	21.8	31.7	5.3	2.7	28.7	100.0	1526
Post-secondary	19.1	18.7	27.8	5.0	2.6	26.8	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	7.5	22.2	34.9	5.7	2.1	27.7	100.0	682
Second	10.6	23.3	34.0	4.0	2.8	25.2	100.0	657
Middle	10.7	18.9	30.7	4.6	2.9	32.3	100.0	714
Fourth	14.4	22.3	27.4	5.0	2.3	28.5	100.0	637
Highest	26.9	16.5	21.5	5.1	3.0	26.9	100.0	534
Employment Status								
Employed	17.8	21.8	33.5	4.4	1.0	21.5	100.0	1772
Unemployed	7.5	23.1	33.8	7.9	4.8	22.9	100.0	300
Student	1.7	2.4	11.6	7.8	10.2	66.3	100.0	355
At home, not keeping house	8.4	14.0	31.4	4.0	3.0	39.3	100.0	136
Keeping house	16.4	30.6	28.5	2.9	0.9	20.7	100.0	641

Table 3.3.2: Current Partnership Status among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Current Relationship Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Girlfriend with Sex	Girlfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship		
Total	9.2	19.1	29.8	10.1	3.6	28.1	100.0	1,784
Residence								
KMA	10.2	18.1	30.8	7.0	3.7	30.2	100.0	460
Other Urban Centre	10.5	20.4	27.6	11.0	3.5	27.0	100.0	515
Rural	7.9	18.7	30.9	11.0	3.7	27.9	100.0	809
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	10.7	19.3	29.4	8.0	3.3	29.3	100.0	868
Northeast Region	9.4	18.6	29.7	12.7	6.4	23.2	100.0	213
Western Region	7.6	22.1	37.9	6.5	1.3	24.6	100.0	399
Southern Region	7.1	16.2	23.9	16.4	4.7	31.7	100.0	304
Age Group								
15-19	0.0	1.9	10.8	15.5	15.1	56.7	100.0	283
20-24	0.4	8.0	38.0	15.1	2.6	35.9	100.0	287
25-29	5.1	22.8	37.5	12.0	1.1	21.5	100.0	283
30-34	6.6	30.9	35.1	9.9	1.1	16.3	100.0	246
35-39	12.0	31.0	35.6	7.0	0.3	14.0	100.0	247
40-44	22.7	26.9	27.2	3.4	0.6	19.2	100.0	222
45-49	26.7	19.9	26.9	3.4	1.1	22.0	100.0	216
Education Level								
Less than secondary	7.6	20.6	22.0	5.6	5.6	38.6	100.0	318
Secondary	7.2	19.9	32.5	11.8	3.1	25.5	100.0	1040
Post-secondary	15.1	15.9	29.8	9.6	3.6	25.9	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	3.1	17.7	34.7	7.2	1.8	35.6	100.0	433
Second	7.8	17.4	30.6	14.9	4.0	25.3	100.0	343
Middle	7.4	22.8	29.2	8.7	4.7	27.3	100.0	334
Fourth	12.9	19.9	29.2	9.2	4.4	24.3	100.0	328
Highest	15.9	18.4	24.6	11.0	3.8	26.3	100.0	346
Employment Status								
Employed	11.1	24.3	34.8	8.5	1.5	19.7	100.0	1295
Unemployed	4.0	13.1	33.2	13.4	1.5	34.8	100.0	155
Student	0.8	0.6	6.0	14.7	16.1	61.8	100.0	206
At home, not keeping house	8.7	8.1	21.7	20.7	4.2	36.6	100.0	69
Keeping house	15.0	7.1	19.1	6.1	8.1	44.8	100.0	44

Table 3.4.1: Education Level among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Education Level			Total	No. of Cases
	Less Than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary		
Total	12.2	46.5	41.3	100.0	3203
Residence					
KMA	10.4	46.9	42.7	100.0	526
Other Urban Centre	10.1	41.7	48.3	100.0	1071
Rural	14.7	49.7	35.5	100.0	1606
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	11.3	44.1	44.5	100.0	1181
Northeast Region	16.0	45.7	38.4	100.0	553
Western Region	10.1	52.8	37.1	100.0	732
Southern Region	13.9	47.6	38.5	100.0	737
Parish					
Kingston	11.7	52.4	35.9	100.0	121
St. Andrew	9.3	44.7	46.0	100.0	471
St. Thomas	15.4	55.8	28.8	100.0	82
Portland	23.2	45.6	31.2	100.0	152
St. Mary	15.0	54.9	30.1	100.0	183
St. Ann	13.4	39.8	46.8	100.0	218
Trelawny	8.5	59.7	31.8	100.0	97
St. James	11.7	44.7	43.6	100.0	295
Hanover	15.6	38.0	46.4	100.0	101
Westmoreland	5.8	68.3	25.9	100.0	239
St. Elizabeth	23.6	48.7	27.7	100.0	183
Manchester	9.5	47.6	42.9	100.0	219
Clarendon	11.6	46.9	41.4	100.0	335
St. Catherine	12.9	40.3	46.8	100.0	507
Age Group					
15-19	13.3	61.9	24.8	100.0	431
20-24	2.7	45.9	51.5	100.0	416
25-29	5.2	47.4	47.4	100.0	541
30-34	10.2	38.6	51.2	100.0	521
35-39	12.4	43.3	44.3	100.0	484
40-44	22.8	42.0	35.2	100.0	375
45-49	24.2	44.0	31.8	100.0	435
Relationship Status					
Married	11.5	32.3	56.2	100.0	451
Common-law union	13.3	49.2	37.4	100.0	719
Visiting relationship	10.9	50.1	39.0	100.0	974
Boyfriend with sex	7.6	50.4	42.0	100.0	151
Boyfriend without sex	10.9	48.0	41.1	100.0	73
No steady relationship	14.1	47.0	38.9	100.0	835
Union Status					
In current union	11.8	45.9	42.3	100.0	2144
Not in union	13.0	47.5	39.5	100.0	1059
Employment Status					
Employed	8.8	39.9	51.3	100.0	1757
Unemployed	13.9	57.3	28.8	100.0	299
Student	12.7	47.4	39.9	100.0	354
At home, not keeping house	17.1	54.4	28.6	100.0	136
Keeping house	19.7	57.1	23.3	100.0	637
Incapable of working	20.9	69.7	9.4	100.0	20
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	26.1	54.3	19.6	100.0	675
Second	12.7	57.0	30.3	100.0	654
Middle	11.4	48.2	40.5	100.0	705
Fourth	7.8	45.1	47.1	100.0	637
Highest	3.9	28.5	67.7	100.0	532

Table 3.4.2: Education Level among
Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Education Level			Total	No. of Cases
	Less Than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary		
Total	17.5	57.9	24.6	100.0	1770
Residence					
KMA	12.4	61.9	25.8	100.0	457
Other Urban Centre	13.8	52.8	33.4	100.0	512
Rural	22.3	59.4	18.3	100.0	801
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	13.2	57.5	29.3	100.0	863
Northeast Region	21.0	55.8	23.2	100.0	210
Western Region	19.5	56.8	23.7	100.0	395
Southern Region	23.3	60.9	15.8	100.0	302
Parish					
Kingston	25.1	64.6	10.2	100.0	58
St. Andrew	9.9	62.0	28.1	100.0	447
St. Thomas	16.9	51.9	31.2	100.0	59
Portland	31.1	49.9	19.0	100.0	59
St. Mary	24.0	52.0	24.0	100.0	55
St. Ann	14.7	60.7	24.6	100.0	96
Trelawny	34.4	53.4	12.1	100.0	45
St. James	16.1	52.8	31.2	100.0	135
Hanover	7.2	68.3	24.5	100.0	71
Westmoreland	22.1	58.1	19.8	100.0	144
St. Elizabeth	36.3	61.5	2.2	100.0	78
Manchester	9.8	74.6	15.6	100.0	71
Clarendon	25.9	49.9	24.2	100.0	153
St. Catherine	13.9	52.4	33.7	100.0	299
Age Group					
15-19	20.1	66.4	13.5	100.0	280
20-24	5.7	61.0	33.3	100.0	287
25-29	6.3	64.5	29.2	100.0	279
30-34	13.4	54.4	32.1	100.0	245
35-39	19.0	55.1	25.9	100.0	245
40-44	31.2	49.2	19.5	100.0	221
45-49	34.1	47.9	18.0	100.0	213
Relationship Status					
Married	14.5	45.0	40.5	100.0	157
Common-law union	18.9	60.5	20.6	100.0	350
Visiting relationship	12.9	62.7	24.5	100.0	558
Girlfriend with sex	9.7	67.0	23.3	100.0	170
Girlfriend without sex	26.6	49.5	23.9	100.0	62
No steady relationship	24.3	52.9	22.8	100.0	473
Union Status					
In current union	15.1	59.2	25.7	100.0	1065
Not in union	20.9	56.0	23.0	100.0	705
Employment Status					
Employed	17.2	58.3	24.5	100.0	1284
Unemployed	15.2	66.6	18.2	100.0	154
Student	22.3	46.0	31.8	100.0	206
At home, not keeping house	7.7	69.5	22.8	100.0	69
Keeping house	19.0	60.9	20.2	100.0	44
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	31.2	56.9	11.9	100.0	429
Second	21.5	62.7	15.7	100.0	340
Middle	13.1	67.2	19.7	100.0	333
Fourth	11.7	58.6	29.7	100.0	325
Highest	7.0	45.6	47.4	100.0	343

Table 3.5.1: Percentage Distribution of Females Aged 15-49 Years by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Wealth Quintile					Total	No. of Cases
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Total	19.1	18.7	22.6	20.1	19.5	100.0	3,224
Residence							
KMA	12.6	13.9	27.0	20.3	26.2	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	11.2	15.3	21.9	24.4	27.3	100.0	1079
Rural	28.1	23.5	20.9	16.9	10.6	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	13.2	14.0	24.7	20.9	27.2	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	31.1	20.2	20.7	18.8	9.2	100.0	555
Western Region	21.7	24.1	20.1	19.7	14.5	100.0	739
Southern Region	24.1	24.8	20.8	19.2	11.2	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	16.9	15.3	28.9	19.0	20.0	100.0	121
St. Andrew	11.9	15.7	26.8	19.2	26.4	100.0	476
St. Thomas	13.1	20.2	30.0	16.0	20.8	100.0	82
Portland	33.9	22.6	22.3	14.5	6.8	100.0	153
St. Mary	38.8	22.0	16.8	11.8	10.5	100.0	183
St. Ann	24.8	18.0	22.5	25.2	9.5	100.0	219
Trelawny	24.3	30.8	17.6	17.0	10.3	100.0	97
St. James	19.1	17.0	23.9	25.0	15.0	100.0	298
Hanover	16.6	18.7	19.2	26.2	19.3	100.0	101
Westmoreland	26.7	33.5	16.2	10.1	13.5	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	28.7	29.5	17.3	16.0	8.5	100.0	184
Manchester	17.7	23.1	20.7	24.3	14.2	100.0	220
Clarendon	26.5	23.2	23.0	17.0	10.3	100.0	335
St. Catherine	14.2	11.0	20.7	23.9	30.2	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	19.5	19.9	27.0	18.8	14.8	100.0	433
20-24	20.6	22.7	22.9	16.0	17.8	100.0	418
25-29	19.3	17.3	23.4	24.6	15.4	100.0	544
30-34	17.8	17.7	23.4	20.4	20.7	100.0	526
35-39	17.4	16.4	21.8	21.2	23.1	100.0	486
40-44	20.8	14.0	19.2	20.9	25.1	100.0	376
45-49	18.5	21.3	18.9	18.9	22.4	100.0	441
Relationship Status							
Married	10.2	14.2	17.3	20.7	37.6	100.0	452
Common-law union	20.6	21.1	20.8	21.8	15.7	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	22.5	21.4	23.4	18.5	14.2	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	22.1	15.5	21.2	20.6	20.5	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	15.1	20.1	24.7	17.6	22.4	100.0	73
No steady relationship	18.7	16.6	25.8	20.3	18.6	100.0	841
Union Status							
In current union	19.2	19.8	21.2	20.0	19.8	100.0	2158
Not in union	18.9	16.7	25.1	20.1	19.1	100.0	1066
Education Level							
Less than secondary	40.5	19.5	20.9	12.9	6.2	100.0	420
Secondary	22.2	22.9	23.3	19.6	12.0	100.0	1526
Post-secondary	9.0	13.7	22.0	23.1	32.2	100.0	1257
Employment Status							
Employed	15.7	16.5	22.1	21.2	24.5	100.0	1772
Unemployed	27.4	24.3	23.5	16.1	8.6	100.0	300
Student	12.2	16.8	26.3	20.8	23.8	100.0	355
At home, not keeping house	18.9	19.6	28.9	18.1	14.5	100.0	136
Keeping house	30.0	23.2	19.5	18.9	8.5	100.0	641

**Table 3.5.2: Percentage Distribution of Males Aged 15-49 Years
by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households by Selected Characteristics**

Characteristic	Wealth Quintile					Total	No. of Cases
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Total	23.8	19.6	17.6	18.5	20.5	100.0	1,784
Residence							
KMA	16.9	19.0	20.8	20.4	22.9	100.0	460
Other Urban Centre	14.4	15.0	16.1	25.1	29.4	100.0	515
Rural	33.1	22.9	17.1	13.3	13.5	100.0	809
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	16.1	18.8	18.9	20.3	25.8	100.0	868
Northeast Region	34.2	16.2	17.9	12.7	19.0	100.0	213
Western Region	32.1	18.2	16.3	17.6	15.8	100.0	399
Southern Region	27.4	24.6	15.5	19.1	13.4	100.0	304
Parish							
Kingston	26.7	29.5	19.5	22.3	2.0	100.0	58
St. Andrew	16.5	16.5	20.7	20.1	26.2	100.0	450
St. Thomas	18.7	25.4	22.6	27.6	5.7	100.0	59
Portland	33.8	20.7	25.3	6.3	13.9	100.0	59
St. Mary	57.8	19.3	8.2	10.8	4.0	100.0	56
St. Ann	19.9	12.4	20.7	16.6	30.4	100.0	98
Trelawny	52.8	18.7	2.9	21.3	4.3	100.0	45
St. James	20.0	15.6	19.3	20.8	24.4	100.0	138
Hanover	35.0	16.2	18.9	19.4	10.5	100.0	71
Westmoreland	35.9	22.3	18.0	10.8	13.1	100.0	145
St. Elizabeth	32.9	22.8	17.8	20.4	6.0	100.0	80
Manchester	14.5	24.5	12.5	26.0	22.6	100.0	71
Clarendon	33.9	25.9	16.3	13.0	10.9	100.0	153
St. Catherine	13.4	18.2	16.3	18.9	33.2	100.0	301
Age Group							
15-19	16.7	20.2	20.0	22.3	20.8	100.0	283
20-24	20.3	18.2	17.6	23.3	20.7	100.0	287
25-29	23.9	22.6	17.7	14.7	21.1	100.0	283
30-34	20.6	20.0	16.0	20.7	22.6	100.0	246
35-39	27.8	18.3	17.7	17.1	19.1	100.0	247
40-44	30.2	19.7	16.6	15.3	18.2	100.0	222
45-49	32.1	17.5	16.4	13.7	20.3	100.0	216
Relationship Status							
Married	7.9	16.7	14.1	25.9	35.4	100.0	158
Common-law union	22.1	17.9	21.0	19.3	19.7	100.0	353
Visiting relationship	27.7	20.1	17.2	18.2	16.9	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	16.9	28.9	15.1	16.9	22.3	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	11.7	21.6	22.9	22.6	21.2	100.0	62
No steady relationship	30.1	17.6	17.1	16.0	19.2	100.0	479
Union Status							
In current union	22.8	18.8	17.9	19.8	20.7	100.0	1072
Not in union	25.3	20.7	17.1	16.8	20.1	100.0	712
Education Level							
Less than secondary	42.2	24.0	13.1	12.4	8.2	100.0	318
Secondary	23.4	21.2	20.5	18.8	16.2	100.0	1040
Post-secondary	11.5	12.5	14.2	22.3	39.5	100.0	412
Employment Status							
Employed	24.4	19.4	17.1	18.5	20.6	100.0	1295
Unemployed	33.4	26.4	16.3	14.0	9.9	100.0	155
Student	14.2	15.0	17.9	23.8	29.1	100.0	206
At home, not keeping house	20.3	22.1	18.9	19.5	19.2	100.0	69
Keeping house	26.1	16.3	33.7	10.8	13.0	100.0	44
Incapable of working	40.4	34.2	16.4	0.0	8.9	100.0	15

Table 3.6. 1: Employment Status among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Employment Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Employed	Unemployed	Student	At Home, Not Keeping House	Keeping House	Incapable of Working		
Total	54.1	9.5	13.0	5.1	17.7	0.6	100.0	3,224
Residence								
KMA	61.6	11.3	11.7	5.3	9.6	0.5	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	58.5	7.6	12.1	5.8	15.6	0.3	100.0	1079
Rural	47.2	9.9	14.3	4.5	23.4	0.7	100.0	1615
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	57.1	10.3	13.1	6.6	12.4	0.4	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	47.9	8.2	12.2	5.5	25.9	0.3	100.0	555
Western Region	61.3	8.1	12.0	2.6	15.4	0.5	100.0	739
Southern Region	44.3	9.7	13.9	3.1	28.0	1.0	100.0	739
Parish								
Kingston	77.2	7.4	6.4	2.4	5.3	1.3	100.0	121
St. Andrew	60.5	12.0	12.2	5.5	9.2	0.5	100.0	476
St. Thomas	48.4	16.9	10.3	6.5	17.9	0.0	100.0	82
Portland	49.6	7.9	14.7	4.8	23.0	0.0	100.0	153
St. Mary	39.9	7.8	12.5	6.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	183
St. Ann	52.2	8.6	10.9	5.0	22.7	0.7	100.0	219
Trelawny	60.4	9.0	13.9	1.7	12.8	2.1	100.0	97
St. James	64.0	10.4	12.2	0.5	12.4	0.5	100.0	298
Hanover	54.6	3.7	10.0	1.7	30.0	0.0	100.0	101
Westmoreland	61.0	6.4	12.0	6.6	13.8	0.1	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	43.5	7.3	14.7	3.3	28.9	2.3	100.0	184
Manchester	48.7	8.6	12.0	2.5	26.9	1.3	100.0	220
Clarendon	41.3	12.0	14.9	3.4	28.4	0.0	100.0	335
St. Catherine	51.2	7.8	15.8	8.6	16.5	0.2	100.0	512
Age Group								
15-19	12.4	8.8	59.1	9.3	10.5	0.0	100.0	433
20-24	47.1	16.7	16.1	5.5	14.4	0.3	100.0	418
25-29	60.5	12.9	3.1	4.2	18.5	0.8	100.0	544
30-34	63.3	10.3	1.8	5.2	18.5	0.9	100.0	526
35-39	66.8	6.3	1.5	2.6	22.1	0.6	100.0	486
40-44	73.8	4.9	0.7	3.8	16.3	0.4	100.0	376
45-49	64.9	4.1	0.7	4.0	25.4	0.8	100.0	441
Relationship Status								
Married	68.8	5.1	1.5	3.0	20.8	0.7	100.0	452
Common-law union	57.4	10.7	1.5	3.5	26.4	0.5	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	61.2	10.9	5.1	5.4	17.0	0.5	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	48.8	15.4	20.8	4.2	10.5	0.3	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	20.8	17.4	50.1	5.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	73
No steady relationship	41.1	7.7	30.4	7.1	13.0	0.7	100.0	841
Union Status								
In current union	61.6	9.6	3.2	4.3	20.9	0.5	100.0	2158
Not in union	40.7	9.5	30.6	6.6	12.1	0.6	100.0	1066
Education Level								
Less than secondary	38.9	10.8	13.5	7.2	28.6	0.9	100.0	420
Secondary	46.3	11.7	13.3	6.0	21.8	0.8	100.0	1526
Post-secondary	67.0	6.6	12.6	3.6	10.0	0.1	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	44.4	13.7	8.3	5.0	27.8	0.9	100.0	682
Second	47.8	12.4	11.7	5.4	22.0	0.8	100.0	657
Middle	52.9	9.9	15.1	6.5	15.3	0.3	100.0	714
Fourth	57.3	7.6	13.5	4.6	16.7	0.3	100.0	637
Highest	68.0	4.2	15.8	3.8	7.7	0.5	100.0	534

Table 3.6. 2: Employment Status among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Employment Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Employed	Unemployed	Student	At Home, Not Keeping House	Keeping House	Incapable of Working		
Total	71.3	8.4	12.9	4.2	2.4	0.8	100.0	1784
Residence								
KMA	70.8	11.0	13.3	3.2	0.7	1.0	100.0	460
Other Urban Centre	71.2	6.0	14.1	4.8	3.2	0.8	100.0	515
Rural	71.6	8.8	12.0	4.3	2.7	0.6	100.0	809
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	71.2	9.4	13.1	3.9	1.8	0.6	100.0	868
Northeast Region	70.3	9.6	11.7	5.7	2.6	0.0	100.0	213
Western Region	75.1	7.5	11.4	1.3	3.2	1.5	100.0	399
Southern Region	68.8	6.3	14.5	6.6	2.9	0.9	100.0	304
Parish								
Kingston	65.3	17.4	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	58
St. Andrew	73.2	9.4	11.3	3.8	1.3	1.0	100.0	450
St. Thomas	64.4	10.2	13.7	8.8	0.0	2.8	100.0	59
Portland	63.9	12.2	15.4	8.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
St. Mary	68.0	7.2	13.3	5.9	5.7	0.0	100.0	56
St. Ann	74.6	10.0	9.1	4.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	98
Trelawny	77.1	0.0	15.0	2.9	1.9	3.1	100.0	45
St. James	77.0	5.6	11.6	0.9	3.4	1.5	100.0	138
Hanover	72.5	15.7	8.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	100.0	71
Westmoreland	73.1	9.7	11.0	1.0	4.5	0.8	100.0	145
St. Elizabeth	72.3	2.4	12.5	6.7	2.7	3.3	100.0	80
Manchester	74.3	5.6	14.7	1.5	4.0	0.0	100.0	71
Clarendon	62.4	9.3	15.5	10.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	153
St. Catherine	71.2	7.8	14.2	3.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	301
Age Group								
15-19	18.0	9.5	57.6	10.4	3.9	0.6	100.0	283
20-24	63.7	16.1	12.5	3.7	3.0	1.0	100.0	287
25-29	84.0	8.6	1.4	4.3	1.3	0.5	100.0	283
30-34	87.4	5.6	3.0	1.6	1.9	0.6	100.0	246
35-39	89.7	4.6	0.7	2.5	1.4	1.0	100.0	247
40-44	85.9	6.1	0.0	3.2	3.7	1.1	100.0	222
45-49	90.9	5.5	0.0	1.8	1.2	0.6	100.0	216
Relationship Status								
Married	86.3	3.7	1.1	4.0	3.9	1.0	100.0	158
Common-law union	90.9	5.8	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	353
Visiting relationship	83.1	9.3	2.6	3.1	1.5	0.3	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	60.0	11.1	18.8	8.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	29.0	3.5	57.2	5.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	62
No steady relationship	50.0	10.4	28.4	5.5	3.8	1.9	100.0	479
Union Status								
In current union	86.2	7.3	1.6	2.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	1072
Not in union	50.6	10.0	28.5	6.2	3.4	1.3	100.0	712
Education Level								
Less than secondary	69.9	7.3	16.5	1.9	2.6	1.8	100.0	318
Secondary	71.8	9.7	10.3	5.1	2.6	0.5	100.0	1040
Post-secondary	70.8	6.2	16.8	4.0	2.0	0.2	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	73.0	11.8	7.7	3.6	2.6	1.3	100.0	433
Second	70.7	11.3	9.9	4.8	2.0	1.3	100.0	343
Middle	69.2	7.8	13.1	4.6	4.6	0.7	100.0	334
Fourth	71.1	6.4	16.6	4.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	328
Highest	71.7	4.0	18.4	4.0	1.5	0.3	100.0	346

Table 3.7. 1: Number of Children Born Alive among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	No. of Children Born Alive					Total	No. of Cases
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		
Total	36.7	23.0	20.5	10.5	9.4	100.0	3,224
Residence							
KMA	32.4	25.1	23.0	12.0	7.5	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	39.8	23.3	19.8	8.8	8.3	100.0	1079
Rural	36.7	21.7	19.7	10.8	11.1	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	37.1	23.7	21.2	10.4	7.6	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	34.5	24.2	21.0	9.3	11.0	100.0	555
Western Region	37.6	22.1	20.8	10.8	8.6	100.0	739
Southern Region	36.4	21.1	17.9	10.9	13.6	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	32.8	34.2	12.6	13.2	7.2	100.0	121
St. Andrew	32.7	24.1	23.4	12.0	7.8	100.0	476
St. Thomas	35.7	21.6	14.3	14.5	13.8	100.0	82
Portland	36.9	15.2	24.1	12.7	11.2	100.0	153
St. Mary	32.4	24.2	20.4	10.6	12.6	100.0	183
St. Ann	34.8	28.2	19.9	7.1	10.0	100.0	219
Trelawny	39.1	27.4	16.1	10.0	7.4	100.0	97
St. James	36.8	18.4	23.9	10.3	10.7	100.0	298
Hanover	26.8	24.3	22.3	15.6	11.1	100.0	101
Westmoreland	43.4	23.7	18.1	9.7	5.1	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	37.6	20.6	20.4	9.3	12.1	100.0	184
Manchester	32.9	23.2	19.7	10.9	13.3	100.0	220
Clarendon	38.5	19.8	15.0	12.0	14.7	100.0	335
St. Catherine	42.9	21.8	21.3	7.5	6.5	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	92.1	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	433
20-24	61.0	27.3	8.5	2.9	0.3	100.0	418
25-29	31.3	32.8	23.5	9.5	2.9	100.0	544
30-34	23.3	26.9	31.5	10.9	7.4	100.0	526
35-39	12.9	24.5	30.9	16.1	15.6	100.0	486
40-44	9.1	22.5	26.6	19.7	22.2	100.0	376
45-49	10.5	18.3	27.3	19.2	24.7	100.0	441
Relationship Status							
Married	10.0	20.8	33.7	20.5	15.0	100.0	452
Common-law union	16.4	27.0	26.7	16.2	13.6	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	29.1	31.6	21.2	9.2	9.1	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	65.5	14.3	12.1	3.2	4.9	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	85.8	9.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73
No steady relationship	63.1	14.8	11.6	4.9	5.6	100.0	841
Union Status							
In current union	20.9	27.7	25.7	13.9	11.8	100.0	2158
Not in union	65.1	14.4	11.1	4.3	5.1	100.0	1066
Education Level							
Less than secondary	23.9	13.0	17.8	13.6	31.7	100.0	318
Secondary	35.1	23.0	21.2	11.9	8.8	100.0	1040
Post-secondary	42.8	25.9	20.3	7.9	3.2	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	29.8	20.6	20.1	13.0	16.5	100.0	433
Second	35.3	23.5	19.3	11.6	10.3	100.0	343
Middle	40.0	21.5	18.5	11.1	8.9	100.0	334
Fourth	36.2	25.9	22.0	9.6	6.3	100.0	328
Highest	41.4	23.6	22.6	7.1	5.3	100.0	346
Employment Status							
Employed	28.8	26.8	23.6	11.3	9.5	100.0	1772
Unemployed	34.7	26.3	19.4	8.2	11.4	100.0	300
Student	93.2	4.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	355
At home, not keeping house	50.5	19.0	12.6	10.1	7.9	100.0	136
Keeping house	16.8	24.3	27.3	16.2	15.4	100.0	641
Incapable of working	30.5	23.3	36.8	9.4	0.0	100.0	20

Table 3.7. 2: Number of Children Born Alive
among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	No. of Children Born Alive					Total	No. of Cases
	0	1	2	3	4 or more		
Total	57.2	19.5	13.8	5.5	4.0	100.0	1784
Residence							
KMA	54.1	19.2	15.6	4.7	6.4	100.0	460
Other Urban Centre	56.6	21.1	13.5	5.4	3.4	100.0	515
Rural	59.1	18.5	13.2	6.0	3.3	100.0	809
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	56.8	18.6	14.6	5.2	4.8	100.0	868
Northeast Region	58.8	20.0	14.2	4.3	2.8	100.0	213
Western Region	52.6	22.7	13.7	6.9	4.0	100.0	399
Southern Region	61.1	18.2	11.8	5.8	3.1	100.0	304
Parish							
Kingston	60.2	13.0	16.2	2.1	8.6	100.0	58
St. Andrew	54.1	19.1	15.7	5.7	5.4	100.0	450
St. Thomas	57.9	14.6	10.0	11.7	5.8	100.0	59
Portland	60.2	8.8	19.4	1.8	9.8	100.0	59
St. Mary	52.9	28.8	14.1	4.3	0.0	100.0	56
St. Ann	61.9	19.3	12.0	5.4	1.4	100.0	98
Trelawny	46.8	27.0	4.6	12.3	9.3	100.0	45
St. James	42.7	28.8	17.0	8.2	3.3	100.0	138
Hanover	68.0	17.3	10.2	1.1	3.5	100.0	71
Westmoreland	60.9	15.5	15.8	5.5	2.4	100.0	145
St. Elizabeth	55.0	18.0	16.4	6.8	3.8	100.0	80
Manchester	64.8	20.9	10.5	2.5	1.3	100.0	71
Clarendon	62.0	16.3	9.9	7.8	3.9	100.0	153
St. Catherine	58.8	19.8	13.9	4.1	3.4	100.0	301
Age Group							
15-19	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
20-24	88.1	9.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	287
25-29	62.5	25.5	8.4	2.7	0.8	100.0	283
30-34	44.3	28.6	17.9	8.3	1.0	100.0	246
35-39	30.4	28.4	28.0	8.0	5.2	100.0	247
40-44	25.6	26.9	24.5	12.4	10.7	100.0	222
45-49	23.9	23.1	26.4	11.4	15.2	100.0	216
Relationship Status							
Married	18.3	24.3	35.4	12.1	10.0	100.0	158
Common-law union	22.0	36.2	27.6	6.4	7.8	100.0	353
Visiting relationship	54.3	21.4	11.3	8.4	4.6	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	81.7	12.5	3.1	2.5	0.2	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	96.2	1.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	62
No steady relationship	83.0	9.3	5.6	1.3	0.8	100.0	479
Union Status							
In current union	38.0	26.7	20.5	8.3	6.5	100.0	1072
Not in union	83.8	9.4	4.5	1.6	0.6	100.0	712
Education Level							
Less than secondary	50.4	20.3	16.2	6.3	6.9	100.0	318
Secondary	58.1	20.0	13.0	5.3	3.6	100.0	1040
Post-secondary	60.2	17.8	13.3	5.7	3.0	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	59.8	18.1	13.3	4.8	3.9	100.0	433
Second	56.1	20.0	12.7	6.9	4.2	100.0	343
Middle	54.2	20.9	16.2	3.7	4.9	100.0	334
Fourth	55.9	21.2	11.9	6.1	4.9	100.0	328
Highest	59.0	17.6	15.0	6.1	2.4	100.0	346
Employment Status							
Employed	46.8	24.0	17.3	6.5	5.2	100.0	1295
Unemployed	72.0	12.4	9.3	4.9	1.3	100.0	155
Student	97.6	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	206
At home, not keeping house	69.7	11.5	7.9	6.9	4.0	100.0	69
Keeping house	66.8	17.0	9.6	6.6	0.0	100.0	44
Incapable of working	79.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15

Chapter 4

Fertility and Fertility-related Factors

Two objectives of the 2021 Reproductive Health Survey were to assess existing levels and trends in fertility and pregnancy experiences and to identify factors that might impact reproductive health. Respondents were asked about their age at menarche, sexual activity, postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility, and the planning status of pregnancies that occurred within the last five years. This chapter also provides leading fertility indicators, including the total fertility rate (TFR) and age-specific fertility rates (ASFR).

4.1 Fertility Levels, Trends, and Differentials

With the objective of assessing existing levels and trends in fertility, the 2021 RHS gathered information on fertility to monitor population growth, macroeconomic policy development and health and social research. The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the number of children that would be born to a female if she lives to the end of her reproductive years (15-49 years), given the current age-specific fertility rates (Moran, 2020). Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for each age group¹ were added to calculate the total fertility rate, which was then multiplied by five (the number of year-exposures in each age group). The total number of births in each age group of females was calculated by grouping live births that occurred two years prior to the survey² by the mother's age at the time of the outcome of the pregnancy, which was determined from the mother's reported date of birth. Furthermore, the number of reproductive years that mothers in each specified five-year age group lived during the two-year period was represented by the ASFR denominators (RHS, 2008).

During the interview, females were asked about their fertility and pregnancy history to determine if they had any live births and, by extension, the total number of children born alive. They were asked if they were

currently pregnant, had ever been pregnant and the outcome of the stated pregnancies. That is, if the pregnancy resulted in a live birth, multiple live births, multiple live births with stillbirth, induced abortion or ectopic pregnancy. They were also asked to state the month and year the pregnancy ended or if they had ever given birth to a child who was born alive but later died.

Fertility rates have declined globally over the past 70 years by about 50 per cent due to several factors, including females' participation in the workforce and education (Alvarez, 2022). Figure 4.1.1 illustrates this reduction in the total fertility rate in Jamaica across 1973-2021. The TFR of 4.5 births per female for the period 1973-1975 fell to 2.4 per births per female 2006-2008, then 1.9 births per female for RHS 2019-2021. This means, if the fertility rate remains constant at the level observed in 2021 survey, a female in Jamaica who is just starting her reproductive years will have, on average, 1.9 children by the end of her reproductive period. However, this total fertility rate is slightly below the replacement level fertility rate of 2.1 births per female, which represents the rate at which a population replaces itself from one generation to the next.

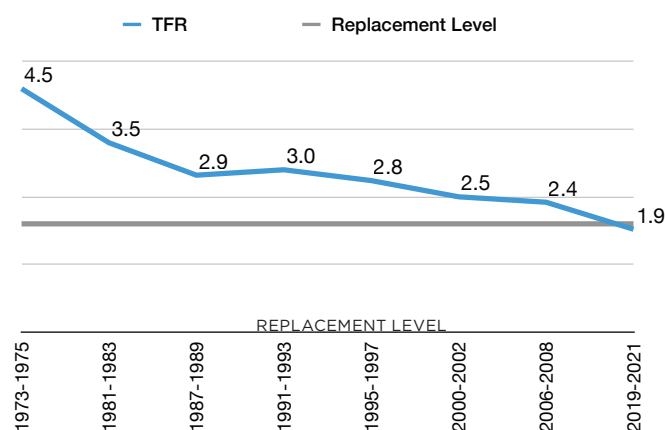


Figure 4.1.1: Total Fertility Rates in Jamaica (1975-2021)

1: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, 40-44, 45-49

2: A two-year reference period preceding the interview was used to calculate fertility rates using the 2021 RHS, Jamaica data. This reference was maintained for comparability over time and across previous contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys done in the country. It should be noted that other international social, demographic and health surveys estimate fertility rates using a 3 year (36 months) reference period.

Table 4.1.1 shows the age-specific fertility rates by age at birth across the different surveys (1975-2021). As shown in the table, the highest fertility rates were among females 20-24 years (114 births per 1,000 females) and 25-29 years (99 births per 1,000 females), as they accounted for 29.5 per cent and 25.6 per cent of the total fertility rate, respectively. Fertility among 30-34-year-old females (75 births per 1,000 females) was the third highest, contributing 19.4 per cent to the TFR. Females aged 15-19, 40-44 and 45-49 years made smaller contributions to total fertility; their respective ASFRs accounted for only 8.8 per cent, 4.7 per cent and 0.4 per cent of the overall fertility.

Table 4.1.2 highlights the age-specific and total fertility rates by selected characteristics. Total fertility was slightly higher for females in KMA (2.2 births per female) compared that among females in rural areas (1.9 births per female) and OUCs (1.8 births per female). Expectedly, there was a negative association between fertility and educational attainment with females having less children the higher they went with their education level. The total fertility rate among females with post-secondary education (1.6 births per female) was lower than those with secondary (2.1 births per female) and less than secondary education (3.5 births per female). Generally, peak fertility occurs at ages 30-34 years among females with the highest educational attainment and at age 20-24 years among females with lower educational attainment. A negative association was also observed between fertility and wealth. Similar to the patterns observed with educational level, the fertility rate for females decreased with wealth. The fertility rate for females in the lowest quintile was 2.2 births per female, middle 1.8 births per female and those in the highest quintile being 1.5 births per female.

In 2021 more than one in three women (36.7%) had never given birth ahead of the 2021 RHS (Table 4.1.3). Childlessness declined with age from 91.9 per cent among teenagers to 31.1 per cent in the 25-29 years age group, to under 10 percent among women 40-49 years (9.8%). Female living in the KMA were less likely to be childless (32.4%) than residents of OUCs (39.8%) and rural areas (36.7%).

Regardless of age, educated females were more likely to be childless. Close to one-half of females in their early twenties (20-24 years) with secondary education had no children (48.7%), compared to approximately 76.0 per cent of females in the same age group with post-secondary level education (76.0%). Similarly, 12.5 per cent of females between 30-39 years with secondary education were childless, while one-quarter with post-

secondary level education (25.1%) were childless. As with education, the percentage of childlessness among females also increased with wealth status within each age group. Of the females 25-29 years, 20.5 per cent in the lowest quintile were childless, while 51.3 per cent in the highest quintile were childless.

4.2 Teenage Pregnancy

Adolescent or teenage pregnancy is a worldwide phenomenon associated with adverse and severe health and socio-economic outcomes. Teen moms have a greater risk of eclampsia and infections. Furthermore, the babies are likely to have higher rates of lower birth weight, premature delivery and serious neonatal conditions (WHO, 2020). Adolescents, given their youthful age, are typically in school and are more likely to have unplanned pregnancies which may be associated with low use of antenatal care services, contributing to higher morbidity rates for both the mother and child. Teenage pregnancy more often occurs among lesser educated young females who are socially and economically vulnerable (WHO, 2020).

Table 4.2 shows the percentage of females aged 15-19 years who had a pregnancy and their motherhood experiences. Overall, 8.8 per cent of 15-19 year-old females had pregnancy experience at the time of the interview, and less than one per cent were pregnant at the time of the interview. An estimated 8.0 per cent of adolescent females had at least one live birth. Teenage pregnancy was more common among adolescent females who resided in KMA (14.3%) compared to the proportion among those who resided in rural areas (7.9%) and OUCs (7.0%). When comparing younger teens 15-18 years with older teens (19 years), pregnancies were more likely to happen in the older group. Less than 5.0 per cent of females 18 years and younger had pregnancy experience, compared to 8.1 per cent among 19 year-olds. The likelihood of teenagers being pregnant or having children decreased as the level of schooling and wealth status increased.

4.3 Age at Menarche

The age at menarche refers to the beginning of menstruation and marks the onset of reproductive capacity. Even though the exact determinants of the age at menarche (first menstruation) are not yet known, numerous factors such as genetics, socio-economic status, overall health and well-being and improvement in nutrition possibly play a role (Rees, 1996). During the interview, females were asked, 'how old were you when

your first period (menstruation) started?’ Figure 4.3.1 shows that the 1989 survey reported an average age of menarche of 14 years, which declined to and remained at 12.9 years between 1997 and 2008, and fell further to 12.6 years in 2021, with little variation by education or wealth quintile (Table 4.3.1) 9 years in 2008 and then 12.6 years in 2021.

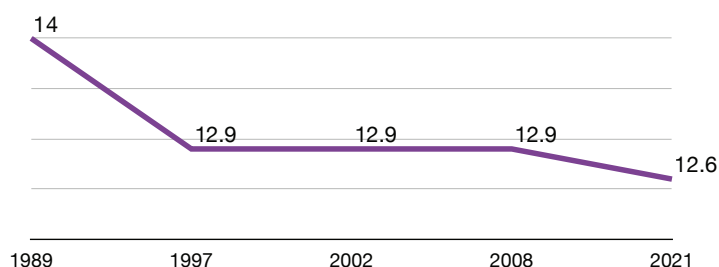


Figure 4.3. 1: Mean Age at First Menstrual Period among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1989-2021

Researchers have investigated the relationship between age of menarche, sexual debut and subsequent fertility. Women whose first menstrual period occurred at age 13 or younger were 2.6 times more likely to have their first sexual encounter before age 16 (Hodgson et al., 2019). Early age of menarche has been associated with increased risk of endometriosis and subsequent infertility (Nnaoaham et al. 2012). Komura et al. (1992) have suggested that earlier menarche was associated with higher fecundity in contrast to McKibben & Poston Jr (2003) who suggest that later age of menarche was associated with more live births.

4.4 Ideal Age at which Females are Responsible Enough to start Childbearing

Table 4.4.1 and Figure 4.4.1 highlight females’ opinions on the best age at which they are responsible enough to start childbearing. The largest proportion of females said 20-24 years (35.4%) was the ideal age range to start childbearing, followed by those who said 25 years or older (26.9%). About one in eight females believed that the ideal time is when the female is ‘in a union’ (13.3%) or that ‘it depends’ (12.7%).

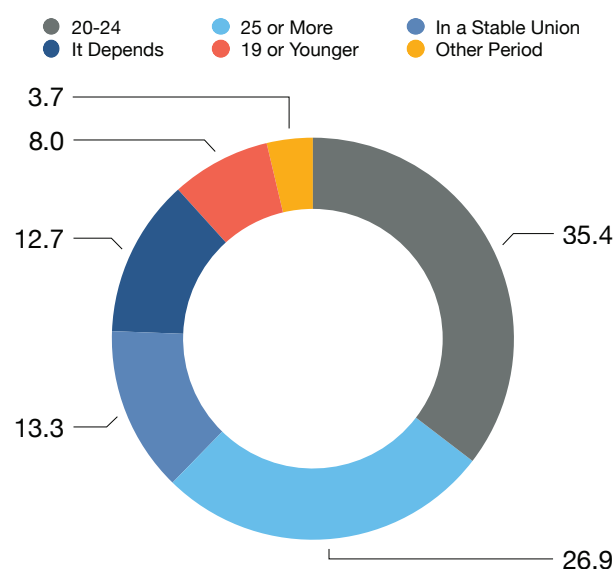


Figure 4.4. 1: Perceived Best Age at Which Females are Responsible Enough to Start Childbearing among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

4.5 Ideal Birth Interval

The 2021 RHS respondents were asked what length of time between births they considered the most ideal. As shown in Figure 4.5.1, 44.0 per cent of all females 15-49 years indicated that the ideal interval between births was ‘more than 4 years’. One-third of females (35.0%) felt that ‘2-4 years’ was the optimal interval between births. Only 2.6 per cent of females said ‘less than 2 years’, and 11.1 per cent of females said, ‘Up to God’. Similar trends were observed in 2008, where ‘more than 4 years’ (53.8%) and ‘2-4 years’ (37.4%) were the preferred birth intervals among females. Disaggregation of the data by relationship status showed that most married females (42.1%) considered ‘2-4 years’ as the most fitting birth interval. However, most females in common-law unions (49.1%), visiting unions (48.3%), and those in no steady relationship (39.4%) preferred ‘more than 4 years’ birth interval (Table 4.5.1).



Research suggests higher rates of infertility among females who started menstruating at an older age

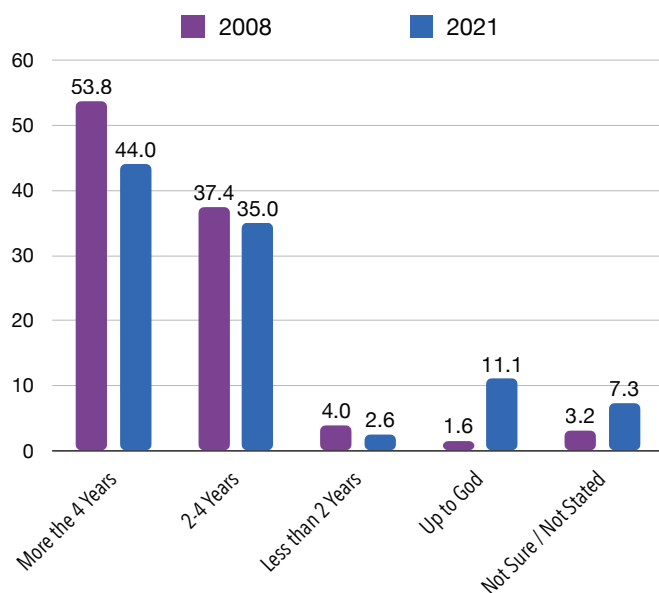


Figure 4.5.1: Opinions about the Ideal Interval between Births among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Select Characteristics: Jamaica, 2008, 2021

Most females with no living children (37.8%) opted for the '2-4 years' birth interval while those who already had children preferred the 'more than 4 years' period (1 live birth, 48.4%; 2 live births, 52.5%; 3 live births, 49.8% and 4 or more live births, 46.4%). More females with secondary (38.9%) and less than secondary level education (41.0%) preferred birth interval of 'more than 4 years'. Like better educated females, those from households with the highest wealth index (39.4%) considered the '2-4 years' birth interval more ideal while females in the remaining indices preferred a 'more than 4 years' birth interval (lowest, 50.3%; second, 47.2%; middle, 43.5%; fourth, 44.4%).

4.6 Sexual Experience and Recent Sexual Activity

Information was collected on sexual activity for both females and males. Data included the age at first sexual intercourse, the last time they had sexual intercourse and the relationship to the person with whom they last had sexual relations. Figure 4.6.1 shows that among adolescents, there is a remarkable increase in sexual experience among older teenagers 18-19 years compared to the younger 15-17 years group. The prevalence of sexually experienced female teenagers 15-17 years has steadily declined from a high of 44.0 per cent in 1993 and 80.0 per cent among 18-19 years to new lows of 17.8 and 60.6 per cent respectively in 2021.

Figure 4.6.1: Reported Sexual Experience among Young Females Aged 15-17 and 18-19 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

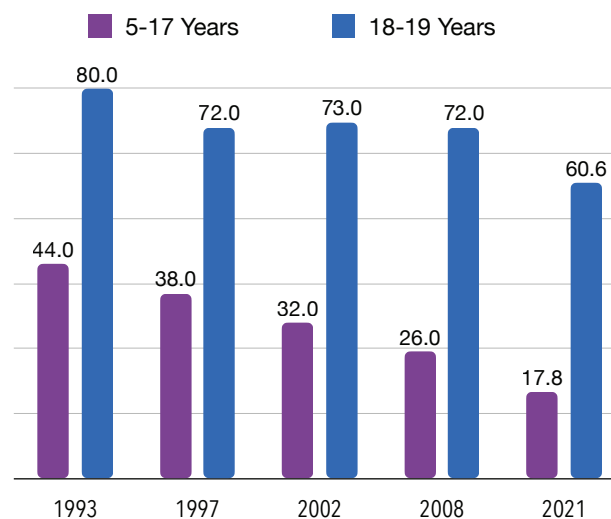


Table 4.6.1 shows the proportion of sexually experienced females and males aged 15-49 years. Most females have had sexual intercourse (87.8%) in their lifetime, with prevalence increasing with age from 38.6 per cent among females 15-19 years to 97.2 per cent among females 20 years and older (combined). Among males, 88.6 per cent were sexually experienced, with higher prevalence among adolescent males (48.0%) than females (38.6%).

Sexually experienced respondents were further asked to identify the last time they had sexual intercourse. Those who responded that they had sexual intercourse within the 30 days prior to the interview were categorized as persons currently sexually active. As shown in Table 4.6.2, over one-half (57.4%) of females who were sexually experienced were sexually active at the time of the interview (had sex in the 30 days preceding the interview). Recent sexual activity was more frequent among females aged 25-29 (66.5%) and 20-24 (62.4%) than age groups. The lowest proportion of currently sexually active females were those 40-49 years (50.1%). Recent sexual activity among females was higher among those in common-law unions (81.4%) than other relationships (55-67%).

Among sexually experienced males, three-quarters (75.6%) were sexually active within a month of the interview (Table 4.6.3), with no significant disparity by area of residence, education or wealth quintile. However, males 30-34 years (83.4%) and 35-39 years (82.6%) were more sexually active than other age groups. Males in common-law (93.4%) and visiting relationships (88.4%) were more sexually active than married (85.6%) males.

Table 4.6.3 shows current sexual activity, among all females and males of reproductive age by current relationship status across the different surveys. The prevalence of sexually active females (sexual intercourse in the last 30 days) increased from 53.4 per cent in 1997 to 62.4 per cent in 2008; but declined in 2021 (50.4%). This decrease in 2021 was seen across most stable unions (marriage; common-law and visiting unions) while among females who had a boyfriend with whom they were intimate, this continued an upward trend from 54.2 per cent in 1997 to 65.0 per cent in 2008 to 66.8 per cent in 2021 (Figure 4.6.2).



The prevalence of sexually active females... increased from 53.4 per cent in 1997 to 62.4 per cent in 2008; but declined in 2021 (50.4%)

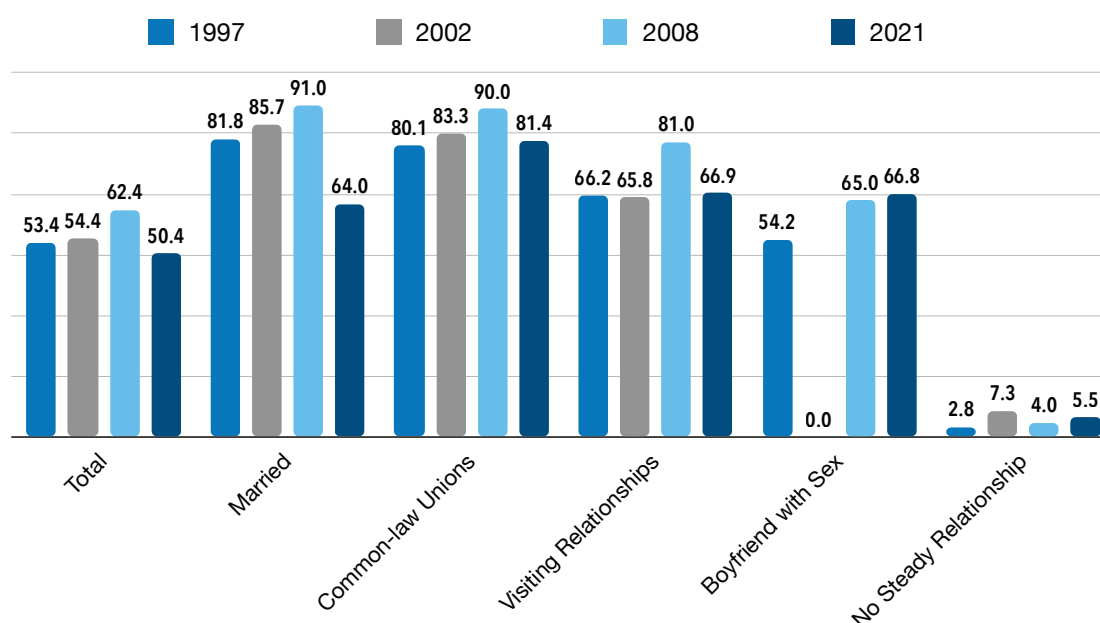


Figure 4.6.2: Current Sexual Activity by Current Relationship Status among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Figure 4.6.3 shows that around one in three youth (30.8 per cent of males; 34.5 per cent of females) were not sexually experienced. Of the remainder, 53.7 per cent of young males and 46.0 per cent of young females were sexually active in the last three months, many of whom (45.4 and 39.3 per cent respectively) had sexual relations in the last 30 days.

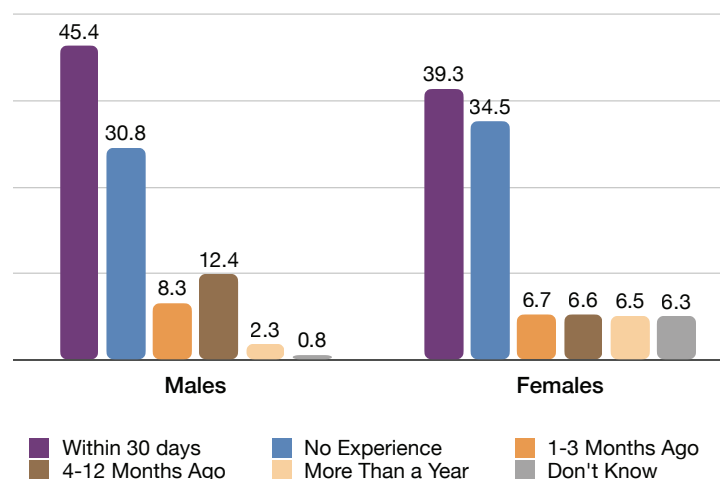


Figure 4.6.3: Timing of the Last Sexual Intercourse among Young Adult Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021



The trends in current sexual activity among sexually experienced young females and males 15-24 years depicted in Figure 4.6.4 shows a decline in recent sexual activity in 2021. While rates of sexual activity had steadily increased among adolescents and youth 20-24 years between 1997 and 2008, decreases were seen in 2021 in both age-sex youth cohorts. Future reviews will determine if this is a true change in behaviour or represents the impact of the lockdowns associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, given that this population more so than older age-groups, were less likely to have been in cohabiting relationships.

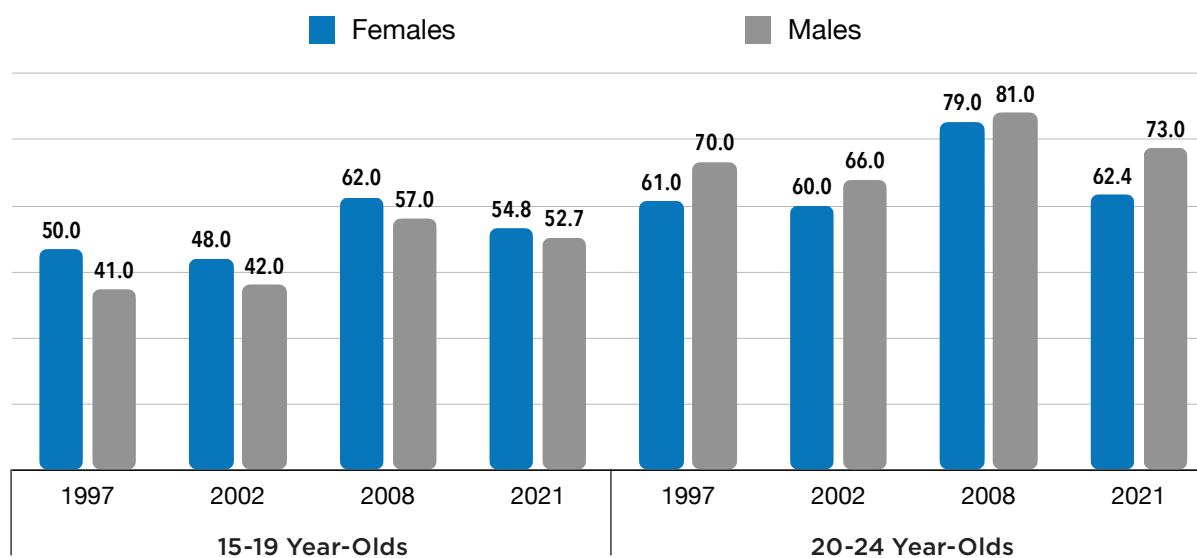


Figure 4.6.4: Trends in the Current Sexual Activity among Sexually Experienced Females and Males Aged 15-19 and 20-24 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

During the interview, respondents were asked to state the person with whom they last had sexual intercourse. Table 4.6.4 shows the relationship status with the last sexual partner by current relationship status among sexually experienced females aged 15-49. As with the previous surveys, virtually all females currently married last had sexual intercourse with their husbands (96.6%). Similarly, almost all females who had a sexual

relationship with a boyfriend said the last time they had intercourse was with a boyfriend (94.4%), whereas 84.3 per cent of females in a visiting relationship last had sexual intercourse with a visiting partner. A little over one-third of females not in a steady relationship said their last sexual partner was a boyfriend (34.2%), while a quarter said with a visiting partner (25.4%).

“ A greater proportion of females between the ages of 20-39 years had sex with a visiting partner in the last 12 months.

As 2021 is the first year with data for males 15-49, Table 4.6.5 can only present relationship status data for 2021. Like females, most married men reported their last sexual partner as their wife (93.5%), as did 91.3 percent of men in common-law unions. Most males who had an intimate girlfriend last had sex with their girlfriend (89.3%), however males who said they were not in a steady relationship were more likely to report sexual relations with casual acquaintances (53.5%) than with someone they considered a girlfriend (20.8%).

Among females who were sexually active in the previous 12 months, relationships varied by their age and union status, with the most commonly reported partners classified as either a visiting (36.6%), or common-law partner (29.0%). Younger women (adolescents, youth) usually said their sexual partners were boyfriends or a visiting partner while women 30 years and older more often were sexually active with a visiting or common-law partner. Over one-third (39.3%) of 45-49 year old women reported their husband as their sexual partner (Table 4.6.6).

Table 4.6.8 shows the proportion of females who were not currently sexually active (last 30 days) but had sexual intercourse in the past three months by how their relationship status varied across the different surveys. In 2021, 14.5 per cent of females had sexual intercourse one to three months prior to the interview, These episodic relationships were more prevalent among women in visiting (34.8%) and boyfriend relationships (29.7%) compared to common-law (34.8%) and marital (22.0%) unions. Fewer females in 2021 (14.5%) reported such episodic sexual activities compared to the earlier surveys (17.0-35.4%).

4.7 Postpartum Amenorrhea, Abstinence and Insusceptibility

The period between the end of a pregnancy, regardless of the outcome, and the resumption of ovulation is referred to as postpartum amenorrhea. It is typically approximated by the return of menstruation following delivery. Several factors affect the duration of postpartum amenorrhea, such as age, the number of times a female has given birth, breastfeeding and nutritional status (RHS, 2008). Also explored in this chapter is postpartum abstinence, which refers to the duration of sexual abstinence after birth. Furthermore, postpartum insusceptibility is defined by females

who have not resumed menstruation (postpartum amenorrhoeic) or are abstaining from sexual intercourse (postpartum abstinent).

The 2021 RHS asked female respondents who had a live birth in the previous 29 months about the duration of postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence. Variables documented included if and, when their menses had returned since the last birth; if so, how many weeks after delivery; and how long after delivery before resumption of sexual relations.

Table 4.7.1 shows the percentage of females aged 15-49 who gave birth since January 2020 and had not menstruated or resumed sexual relations since their last birth. It also shows the percentage of females who were insusceptible after birth. The largest proportion of postpartum insusceptible females were those who had a live birth less than 3 months prior to the interview (82.3%). Approximately 52.9 per cent had not menstruated since the live birth, while three-quarters had not resumed sexual relations (75.4%). Among those who had a live birth 3-4 months prior to the interview, incidents of postpartum amenorrhea reduced to 37.9 per cent, and one-half of females were still postpartum abstinent (56.3%). At five to six months postpartum, sexual abstinence declined substantially, as only 26.6 per cent of females had not resumed sexual activity. At 13-18 months after birth, 14.6 per cent of females abstained, while 10.3 per cent were amenorrhoeic. For 19-24 months, only 4.0 per cent of females were insusceptible, of which 3.2 per cent were not menstruating, and 0.8 per cent were abstinent.³

Figure 4.7.1 highlights the 1997 to 2021 trend in mean duration of postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence and insusceptibility among females 15-49 years after their most recent live birth in the last 29 months. Average duration of postpartum insusceptibility declined from a mean of 8.7 months in 1997 to 4.8 months in 2008 to just 3.5 months in 2021. This included a decrease in both the mean duration of lactational amenorrhoea from 5.6 months in 1997 to 3.1 months in 2008, but increasing slightly in 2021 to 3.5 months, and earlier resumption of sexual intercourse. Postpartum abstinence declined from an average of 6.7 months in 1997 to 4.4 (2008), to a low of 3.0 months in 2021. Given these lifestyle changes, for women to achieve their pregnancy spacing goals of 2-4 plus years, it will be important to seek advice on a reliable family planning method at their six-week postpartum visit.

3: Months after the first year were not reported on as there were only 6 cases.

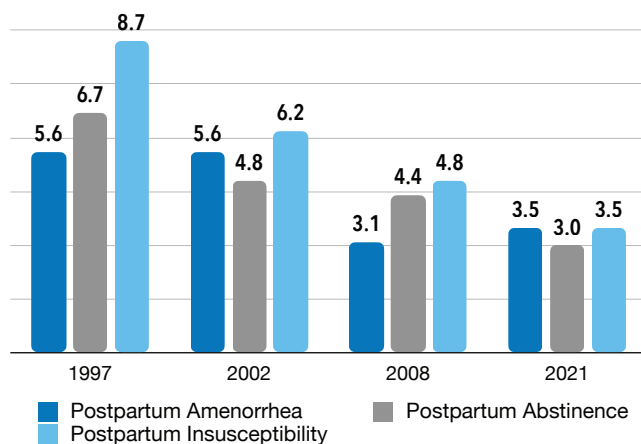


Figure 4.7. 1: Trends in the Mean Duration of Postpartum Amenorrhoea, Abstinence and Insusceptibility after the Most Recent Live Birth in the Last 29 Months among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Table 4.7.2 shows proportions of females with a live birth in the last 29 months classified as postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstinent and insusceptible by selected characteristics. Similar proportions of females were amenorrhoeic and abstinent (20.7% and 23.0%, respectively), whereas one-third were insusceptible (33.0%). The proportion of females who were postpartum amenorrhoeic, abstinent or insusceptible varied within subgroups. For instance, teenagers were more likely to abstain after birth than any other age group. Four in ten teenagers were postpartum abstinent, compared to 22.4 per cent of females 20-24 years and 16.2 per cent of 35-39 years. Additionally, postpartum amenorrhoea was more prevalent among females who resided in the KMA, aged 25-29, with secondary education, and in the lowest or middle wealth quintile. Prevalence was lowest among females in OUCs, with post-secondary education and in the fourth to highest wealth quintile. These findings may suggest that better educated/wealthier women were probably on maternity leave and were weaning their infants in preparation for resumption of work.

Frequent and prolonged breast-feeding along with postpartum amenorrhoea are mechanisms used to increase the time between births, which has been a main objective of the family planning program in Jamaica. Furthermore, studies have shown that when breast-feeding is lengthened, birth intervals can be increased by approximately 15-32 per cent (Saadeh & Benbouzid, 1990). The U.S. Dietary Guidelines for Americans advise parents to breastfeed their children exclusively for the first six months, then continue breastfeeding while

adding supplementary foods until their child is 12 months old or older. The American Academy of Paediatrics and the World Health Organisation also advise exclusively breastfeeding for the first six months or so, followed by continuous breastfeeding and the introduction of supplementary foods until the child is two years old or older (CDC, 2020).

Respondents were also asked, 'How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him or her?' Table 4.7.3 explores opinions about the ideal duration of breastfeeding among females aged 15-49 years by selected characteristics. Figure 4.7.2 shows that similar proportions suggested 7-12 months (31.8%) and 1-6 months (30.1%). The proportion indicating that mothers should breastfeed for a year or more increased to 19.5 per cent in 2021 after declining for two survey rounds (2002, 2008).

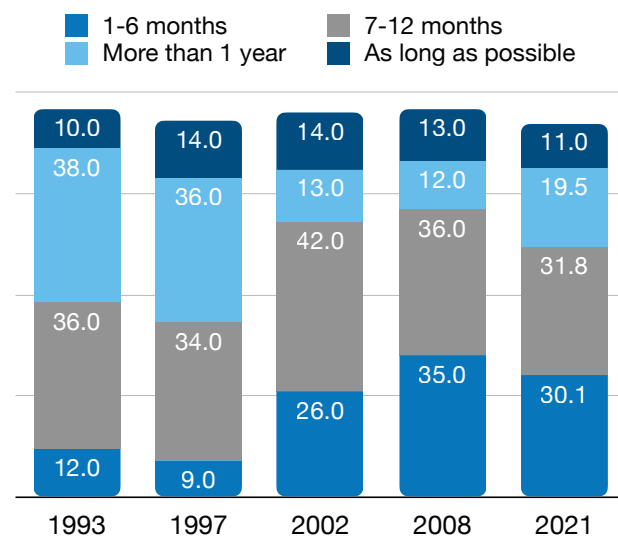


Figure 4.7.2: Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

4.8 Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy

Understanding the planning status of pregnancy is critical to assessing the impact of reproductive health interventions and campaigns intended to empower females to better time and space their births. Pregnancies were classified as 'planned' if females reported they wanted to get pregnant when they did, or 'mistimed' if they had wanted to get pregnant at some other time in the future. Those who 'did not want the pregnancy' were coded as 'unwanted.'

Figure 4.8.1 shows the planning status of pregnancies for females who were currently pregnant or who had a live birth in the last five years. Less than one-half were planned (46.4%), over one-third were mistimed (36.9%), and 13.4 per cent were unwanted. When the data were restricted to those who had already given birth, 59.8 per cent reported the pregnancy as planned, compared to 37.9 per cent who were currently pregnant did.

More pregnancies among married females (63.3%) were planned compared to those in common-law unions (49.6%), without a regular partner (40.8%) or in a visiting relationship (39.6%). Females with post-secondary education more often reported a planned pregnancy (52.8%) than those with less than secondary (43.9%) or secondary (41.7%) education.

Over time the proportion of planned pregnancies increased from 25.0 per cent in 1989 to 50.0 per cent in 2008 (Figure 4.8.2) but declined in 2021 to 46.4 per cent. Alongside this trend was a general decline in mistimed pregnancies (from 52.0% in 1989 to 31.0% in 2008), but increasing in 2021 to 36.9 per cent. Unwanted pregnancies continued their downward trend from 20.0 per cent in 1989 to an all-time low of 13.0 per cent in 2021.

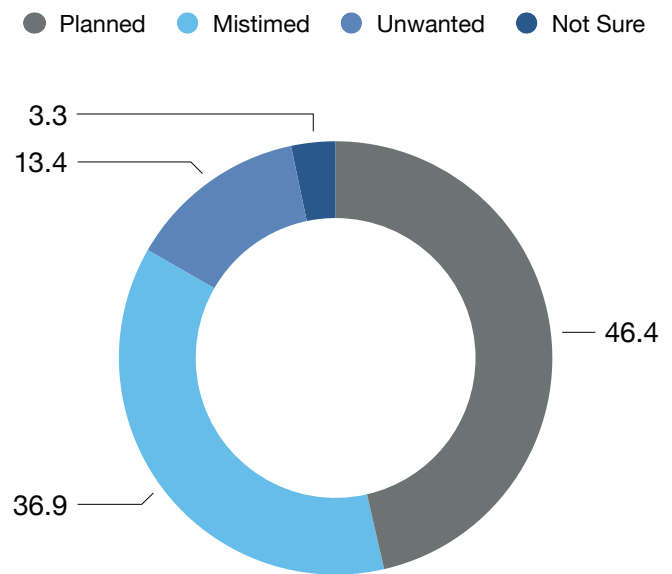


Figure 4.8 1: Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy among Females Aged 15-49 Who Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years: Jamaica, 2021

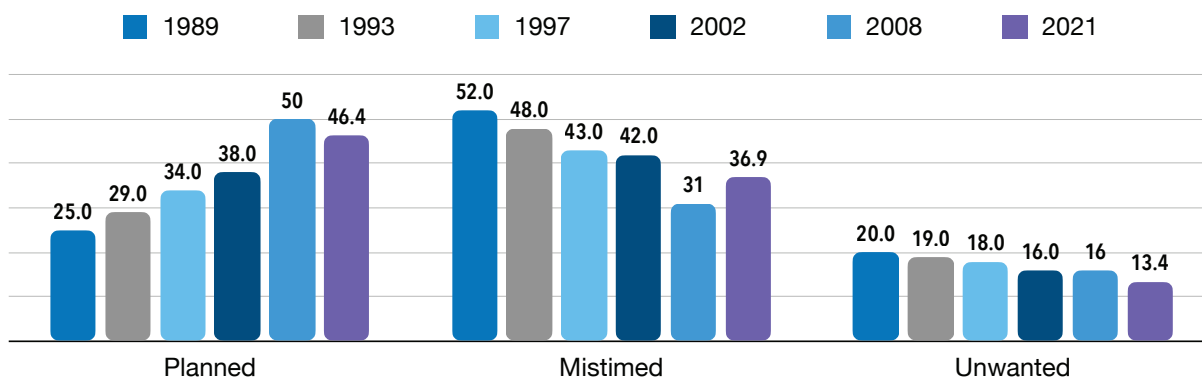


Figure 4.8 2: Trends in Planning Status of Last Pregnancy among Females Aged 15-49 Who Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years: Jamaica, 1989-2021

Figure 4.8.3 highlights the planning status of the most recent pregnancy in the last five years by age group among all females of reproductive age. Teenagers (15.9%) and females between ages 20-24 years (23.3%) were least likely to have a planned pregnancy compared to 44.5 and 62.7 per cent of those 25-29 years and 35-39-years-old respectively. The prevalence of planned pregnancies decreased among females 40-44 (57.1%) and 45-49 (55.6%) years while most mistimed pregnancies were to females 20-24 years (63.2%), teens (51.3%), and 25-29 years (40.7%). Of all females, those 45-49 years were least likely to have a mistimed pregnancy (3.2%) while teenagers and females 45-49 years more often reported an unwanted pregnancy (32.0% and 38.7%, respectively).

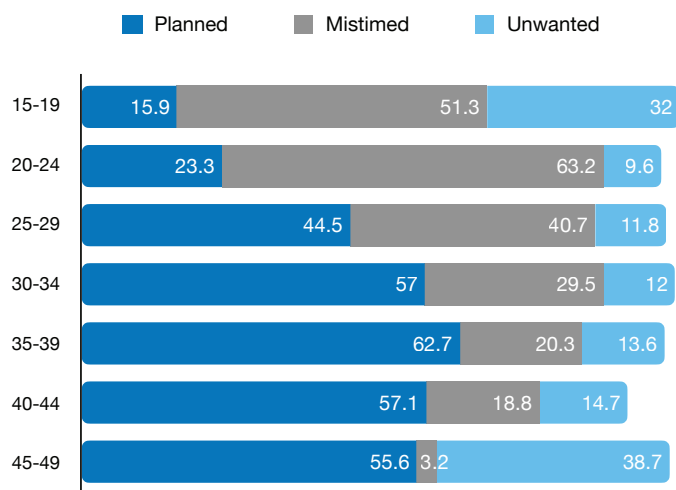


Figure 4.8 3 Planning Status of the Most Recent Pregnancy in the Last 5 Years by Maternal Age among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Summary - Chapter 4: Fertility and Fertility-related Factors

Globally, fertility rates have been trending down, as is the case in Jamaica. The estimated total fertility rate at sub-replacement levels is the lowest the country has recorded. Sub-replacement fertility is where the total fertility rate is lower than the replacement rate of 2.1 children born per female of childbearing age. If such rates persist, it will mean lower population counts with every new generation. The survey data also show that a larger proportion of females were nulliparous or childless compared to previous surveys. As discussed in Chapter 1, lower fertility levels have been influenced over time by economic growth, higher achievements in educational attainment, increased participation of females in the

labour force and availability of contraceptive methods. From the survey data, younger females, those with secondary or post-secondary education, and those in wealthier quintiles were more likely to be childless or childfree. As Jamaica and countries worldwide continue to see lower fertility rates and as populations transition from a structure with a bulging reproductive age cohort to an ageing population, data provided by surveys like the RHS become more instrumental for population planning and development.

Adolescent fertility rates declined in 2021 compared to the 2008 RHS, however disparities remain in the experience of teen pregnancy which is more prevalent among socially disadvantaged youths, precipitating school drop-out and lower educational attainment, alongside other health, social and economic disadvantages. To further explore sociocultural contexts influencing fertility, health surveys have often explored population attitudes concerning the ideal age to start childbearing and birth spacing. The 2021 Jamaican RHS found that many women value the early twenties (20-24 years) as an ideal time to start childbearing with birth intervals of at least four years. This is supported by findings that the highest age specific fertility rates continue to occur among females 20 to 24 years.

Virtually all males and females (>90%) were sexually experienced by 20 years of age. This supports the need for continued sexual and reproductive health education that is medically accurate and age and gender appropriate to complement and further limit mistimed and unwanted pregnancies. Over time, the duration of postpartum insusceptibility and amenorrhea have gradually declined due to earlier resumption of sexual activity after delivery. ●

**Table 4.1. 1: Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates by Age at Birth
Jamaica, 1975-2021**

Age Group (at birth)	Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000) and Survey Year							
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	1989	1983	1975
15-19	34	72	79	112	107	102	122	137
20-24	114	124	124	163	160	164	190	234
25-29	99	94	118	112	131	131	150	207
30-34	75	96	91	101	99	96	110	155
35-39	43	54	59	55	69	60	73	101
40-44	22	34	23	20	42	30	40	54
45-49	0	2	3	0	*	4	8	9
TFR (births per Female)	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.5

* The survey did not record responses for respondents 45-49 years

**Table 4.1.2 Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates by Selected Characteristics
Jamaica, 2021**

Characteristics	Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000)							TFR
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	
Total	34	114	99	75	43	22	0	1.9
Residence								
KMA	54	125	119	72	55	12	0	2.2
Other Urban Centres	23	109	101	66	32	30	0	1.8
Rural	33	110	87	84	46	20	0	1.9
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	38	121	94	71	42	19	0	1.9
Northeast Region	25	96	112	90	43	40	0	2.0
Western Region	15	79	96	69	61	14	0	1.7
Southern Region	43	142	106	83	32	23	0	2.1
Education Level								
Less than secondary	21	288	219	112	43	22	0	3.5
Secondary	43	152	109	53	38	19	0	2.1
Post-secondary	19	70	77	87	49	26	0	1.6
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	52	122	132	76	40	13	0	2.2
Second	69	142	103	60	47	7	0	2.1
Middle	22	114	93	71	31	33	0	1.8
Fourth	11	149	79	74	47	30	0	1.9
Highest	10	35	86	95	53	23	0	1.5

Table 4.1. 3: Childlessness among Females 15-49 Years of Age by Current Age Group and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Current Age (Years)					No. of Cases
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	
Total	91.9	60.8	31.1	18.6	9.8	3224
Residence						
KMA	90.0	54.5	31.3	17.5	5.5	530
Other Urban Centres	93.0	65.7	35.7	24.7	13.1	1079
Rural	91.9	61.0	27.7	14.5	9.6	1615
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	88.7	62.0	33.7	21.2	10.5	1191
Northeast Region	93.9	60.1	20.4	14.8	6.7	555
Western Region	94.4	64.4	32.0	18.3	9.1	739
Southern Region	95.7	55.1	29.8	14.1	10.6	739
Education Level						
Less than secondary	95.6	6.9	5.0	10.3	8.9	420
Secondary	88.8	48.7	25.1	12.5	7.4	1526
Post-secondary	97.2	76.0	40.2	25.9	13.7	1257
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	86.0	44.6	20.5	12.6	6.6	682
Second	89.0	53.2	28.7	15.0	9.6	657
Middle	93.4	65.8	26.2	16.5	13.6	714
Fourth	96.7	63.1	32.9	21.0	6.1	637
Highest	94.5	80.6	51.3	26.2	12.9	534

Table 4.2. 1: Pregnancy and Motherhood Experience among Females 15-19 Years of Age by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Currently Pregnant	Ever Had a Pregnancy	Any Pregnancy Experience	Ever Gave Birth	No. of Cases
Total	0.9	7.9	8.8	7.9	433
Residence					
Urban	0.6	9.0	9.6	8.1	208
Rural	1.1	6.8	7.9	7.7	225
Residence					
KMA	1.7	12.7	14.3	10.3	71
Other Urban Centres	0.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	137
Rural	1.1	6.8	7.9	7.7	225
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	0.6	12.3	12.9	11.3	177
Northeast Region	0.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	72
Western Region	3.5	2.3	5.7	5.0	76
Southern Region	0.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	108
Current Age					
15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74
16	0.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	78
17	1.9	2.8	4.7	2.8	87
18	0.5	6.6	7.1	6.6	107
19	2.0	23.5	25.4	23.3	87
Education Level					
Less than Secondary	0.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	59
Secondary	1.4	10.7	12.1	10.7	271
Post-Secondary	0.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	101
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	3.8	13.6	17.4	14.3	91
Second	0.6	11.0	11.6	11.0	92
Middle	0.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	108
Fourth	0.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	82
Highest	0.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	60

Table 4.3. 1: Mean Age at First Menstrual Period among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Mean Age	No. of Cases
Total	12.6	3224
Age Group		
15-19	12.3	433
20-24	12.5	418
25-29	12.4	544
30-34	12.6	526
35-39	12.6	486
40-44	12.8	376
45-49	13.0	441
Education Level		
Less than Secondary	12.6	420
Secondary	12.7	1526
Post-Secondary	12.5	1257
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	12.74	682
Second	12.64	657
Middle	12.50	714
Fourth	12.57	637
Highest	12.49	534

Table 4.4. 1: Perceived Best Age at Which Females Are Responsible Enough to Start Childbearing among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Best Age to Start Childbearing (in Years)								Total	No. of Cases
	Less than 18	18-19	20-24	25 or More	It Depends	One Year After First Union	In a Stable Union	Not Sure		
Total	0.6	7.4	35.4	26.9	12.7	0.5	13.3	3.3	100.0	3224
Residence										
KMA	0.3	11.2	34.0	32.7	8.9	0.3	9.5	3.1	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	0.5	5.4	37.3	27.2	11.7	0.9	15.0	2.2	100.0	1079
Rural	0.8	6.8	34.8	23.7	15.4	0.4	14.1	4.2	100.0	1615
Age Group										
15-19	0.2	5.7	30.4	27.4	14.2	0.8	16.2	5.1	100.0	433
20-24	0.9	7.2	34.8	23.4	13.8	1.2	17.6	1.1	100.0	418
25-29	0.5	7.3	37.0	27.8	10.8	0.0	12.6	3.9	100.0	544
30-34	0.3	7.6	33.1	28.5	14.0	0.2	13.4	3.0	100.0	526
35-39	0.4	8.8	34.4	28.7	12.5	0.4	11.3	3.4	100.0	486
40-44	0.7	9.0	40.6	27.6	9.3	0.2	9.0	3.6	100.0	376
45-49	0.9	6.5	39.6	25.2	13.3	0.5	10.9	3.1	100.0	441
Relationship Status										
Married	0.3	5.1	33.9	33.4	13.2	0.3	12.6	1.2	100.0	452
Common-law union	1.0	9.1	43.2	20.9	11.0	0.6	9.6	4.7	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	0.5	6.7	36.0	26.4	13.2	0.3	14.3	2.6	100.0	983
No steady relationship	0.0	7.2	31.5	28.4	14.8	0.8	13.4	4.0	100.0	841
Education Level										
Less than secondary	0.9	12.4	39.2	18.1	15.1	0.6	8.9	4.7	100.0	419
Secondary	0.9	8.5	37.1	24.8	11.8	0.3	13.1	3.6	100.0	1526
Post-secondary	0.1	4.6	32.3	31.9	13.0	0.7	14.8	2.6	100.0	1257

Table 4.5. 1: Opinions about the ideal Interval between Births among Females Aged 15-49 years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Less than 2 Years	2-4 Years	More than 4 Years	Up to God	Not Sure	Total	No. of Cases
Total	2.6	35.0	44.0	11.1	7.3	100.0	3224
Residence							
KMA	2.8	36.9	46.7	7.5	6.1	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	2.6	35.9	41.7	13.6	6.2	100.0	1079
Rural	2.4	33.4	44.3	11.1	8.8	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	2.4	32.8	45.3	11.2	8.2	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	3.6	37.5	45.5	8.2	5.1	100.0	555
Western Region	2.7	36.0	45.4	11.6	4.3	100.0	739
Southern Region	2.1	38.1	38.6	12.2	9.1	100.0	739
Age Group							
15-19	4.8	33.0	39.5	12.8	9.9	100.0	433
20-24	3.9	32.5	45.1	12.6	5.9	100.0	418
25-29	1.2	35.3	45.3	10.7	7.6	100.0	544
30-34	2.4	31.9	48.5	8.8	8.4	100.0	526
35-39	1.9	36.9	43.6	10.6	7.0	100.0	486
40-44	1.8	38.2	43.2	11.9	4.9	100.0	376
45-49	1.5	39.0	42.7	10.1	6.7	100.0	441
Relationship Status							
Married	2.7	42.1	39.4	8.7	7.0	100.0	452
Common-law union	1.5	33.0	49.1	11.5	4.9	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	2.2	33.4	48.3	10.2	6.0	100.0	983
No steady relationship	3.4	34.7	39.4	12.5	9.9	100.0	1066
No of Live births							
0	4.2	37.8	34.3	14.0	9.7	100.0	1081
1	2.0	30.7	48.4	11.2	7.7	100.0	744
2	1.6	34.3	52.5	7.4	4.2	100.0	701
3	1.8	34.6	49.8	8.9	4.9	100.0	371
4 or more	0.4	36.7	46.4	10.1	6.4	100.0	327
Education Level *							
Less than secondary	1.4	32.0	49.0	9.5	8.1	100.0	420
Secondary	2.0	30.6	50.6	10.6	6.1	100.0	1526
Post-secondary	3.6	40.9	35.2	12.2	8.2	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	0.8	30.6	50.3	11.7	6.8	100.0	682
Second	1.7	31.7	47.2	11.3	8.0	100.0	657
Middle	1.8	35.4	43.5	12.1	7.3	100.0	714
Fourth	3.3	37.5	44.4	8.2	6.6	100.0	637
Highest	5.3	39.4	35.1	12.1	8.1	100.0	534

* Data on education missing for 21 females

Table 4.6. 1: Percentage of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Females with Sexual Experience	No. of Cases	% of Males with Sexual Experience	No. of Cases
Total	87.8	3224	88.6	1784
Residence				
KMA	90.1	530	88.6	460
Other Urban Centre	87.3	1079	88.0	515
Rural	86.9	1615	88.9	809
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	87.2	1191	87.5	868
Northeast Region	86.9	555	87.1	213
Western Region	89.3	739	91.1	399
Southern Region	88.3	739	89.7	304
Age Group				
15-19	38.6	433	48.0	283
20-24	91.4	418	91.8	287
25-29	96.4	544	96.7	283
30-34	97.9	526	98.4	246
35-39	99.4	486	99.4	247
40-44	99.4	376	100.0	222
45-49	98.5	441	99.1	216
Education Level				
Less than secondary	84.2	420	81.6	318
Secondary	86.1	1526	90.3	1040
Post-secondary	90.6	1257	89.9	412
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	90.6	682	91.0	433
Second	88.5	657	91.3	343
Middle	85.1	714	88.1	334
Fourth	86.8	637	86.7	328
Highest	88.3	534	85.2	346

Table 4.6. 2: Current Sexual Activity among Sexually Experienced Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Females Currently Sexually Active	No. of Cases	% of Males Currently Sexually Active	No. of Cases
Total	57.4	2882	75.6	1595
Residence				
KMA	60.7	478	76.1	410
Other Urban Centre	55.1	965	74.9	456
Rural	57.3	1439	75.9	729
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	57.2	1043	74.8	764
Northeast Region	60.4	492	75.2	184
Western Region	59.6	680	82.0	373
Southern Region	54.1	667	72.1	274
Age Group				
15-19	54.8	164	52.7	136
20-24	62.4	380	73.0	261
25-29	66.5	529	75.4	275
30-34	56.8	516	83.4	242
35-39	56.6	483	82.6	245
40-44	50.2	374	80.7	222
45-49	50.1	436	73.6	214
Relationship Status				
Married	64.0	452	85.6	158
Common law union	81.4	723	93.4	353
Visiting relationship	66.9	983	88.4	560
Boyfriend/Girlfriend with sex	55.4	179	70.4	198
No steady relationship	8.8	545	35.4	326
Education Level				
Less than secondary	55.4	364	70.0	268
Secondary	57.7	1349	77.2	943
Post-secondary	57.6	1150	76.0	373
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	58.2	623	73.1	400
Second	58.5	594	75.2	312
Middle	56.2	627	73.3	295
Fourth	55.5	563	78.2	289
Highest	58.7	475	78.9	299

Table 4.6. 3: Current Sexual Activity among All Females Aged 15-49 Years by Current Relationship Status: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Current Relationship Status	Females Aged 15-49 Years							
	2021	No. of Cases	2008	No. of Cases	2002	No. of Cases	1997	No. of Cases
Total	50.4	3224	62.4	8259	67.0	7168	53.4	6384
Married	64.0	452	91.0	1411	85.6	1543	81.8	1185
Common law union	81.4	723	89.6	2158	93.4	1733	80.1	1839
Visiting relationship	66.9	983	81.4	2279	88.3	1959	66.2	1624
Boyfriend with sex	66.8	152	64.6	281	78.8	¥	54.2	265
No steady relationship	5.5	841	3.8	2100	23.6	1934	2.8	1471

¥ Category not a part of this survey

Table 4.6. 4: Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years by Current Relationship Status

Current Relationship Status	Relationship with Last Sexual Partner				Total	No. of Cases
	Husband/Common-Law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Other		
2021						
Married	97.2	1.2	0.5	1.0	100.0	349
Common-law Union	96.8	2.3	0.9	0.0	100.0	655
Visiting Relationship	3.3	84.3	11.6	0.8	100.0	865
Boyfriend with Sex	2.2	1.2	94.4	2.2	100.0	127
No steady Relationship	10.7	25.4	34.2	29.7	100.0	189
2008						
Married	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1148
Common-law Union	94.7	4.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	2134
Visiting Relationship	1.7	93.4	3.7	1.2	100.0	2219
Boyfriend with Sex	0.2	6.5	89.9	3.4	100.0	263
No steady Relationship	23.0	39.0	22.4	15.6	100.0	555
2002						
Married	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1332
Common-law Union	94.5	2.2	3.2	0.1	100.0	1454
Visiting Relationship	4.4	82.9	11.5	1.2	100.0	1331
No steady Relationship	20.3	31.9	28.3	19.5	100.0	159
1997						
Married	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	969
Common-law Union	94.1	2.8	2.7	0.4	100.0	1474
Visiting Relationship	2.3	89.9	6.7	1.1	100.0	1094
Boyfriend with Sex	18.3	21.8	27.9	32.0	100.0	142
No steady Relationship	29.2	37.6	26.9	6.3	100.0	42

Table 4.6. 5: Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-49 Years by Current Relationship Status

Current Relationship Status	Relationship with Last Sexual Partner						Total	No. of Cases
	Wife/ Common- Law Partner	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend	Father's Partner	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
2021								
Married	93.5	2.9	0.0	N/A	3.6	0.0	100.0	151
Common-law Union	91.3	1.6	5.5	N/A	1.3	0.3	100.0	345
Visiting Relationship	0.6	75.2	17.0	N/A	7.0	0.3	100.0	549
Girlfriend with Sex	0.0	1.2	89.3	N/A	8.5	1.0	100.0	162
No steady Relationship	1.9	11.9	20.8	N/A	53.5	11.8	100.0	241
2008								
Married / Common-law Union	86.3	2.4	8.8	N/A	1.9	0.6	100.0	161
Visiting Relationship	0.7	71.2	15.8	N/A	12.3	0.0	100.0	550
Girlfriend with Sex	0.0	1.2	87.9	N/A	10.4	0.5	100.0	803
No steady Relationship	0.2	2.3	33.1	N/A	59.5	4.9	100.0	345
2002								
Married / Common-law Union	67.7	1.0	25.0	0.0	5.2	1.1	100.0	96
Visiting Relationship	0.5	32.9	48.9	12.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	928
No steady Relationship	0.8	6.7	0.2	76.2	15.8	0.3	100.0	907
1997								
Married / Common-law Union	66.2	7.6	23.4	1.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	161
Visiting Relationship	0.3	41.0	45.1	7.6	5.6	0.4	100.0	502
Girlfriend with Sex	1.2	3.2	77.8	12.6	5.1	0.1	100.0	298
No steady Relationship	0.0	5.7	19.6	44.8	27.3	2.6	100.0	89

Table 4.6. 6: Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Females 15-49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Relationship Status With Last Partner					Total	No. of Cases
	Husband	Common-Law Partner	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Other		
Total	16.2	29.2	36.6	14.5	3.6	100.0	2199
Residence							
KMA	15.1	29.3	33.7	16.8	5.1	100.0	379
Other Urban Centre	18.9	27.5	39.2	11.4	3.0	100.0	706
Rural	15.1	30.2	36.6	15.2	3.0	100.0	1114
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	16.9	29.5	33.7	15.6	4.3	100.0	766
Northeast Region	15.0	30.8	38.8	11.8	3.5	100.0	412
Western Region	13.1	30.5	39.7	13.6	3.1	100.0	541
Southern Region	18.2	25.7	39.8	14.1	2.2	100.0	480
Parish							
Kingston	4.8	34.6	44.8	15.8	0.0	100.0	104
St. Andrew	17.1	28.2	31.4	17.1	6.1	100.0	322
St. Thomas	22.9	31.2	27.8	15.3	2.8	100.0	57
Portland	12.8	28.4	34.7	20.0	4.1	100.0	123
St. Mary	11.4	30.3	38.1	16.8	3.4	100.0	133
St. Ann	18.6	32.3	41.6	4.2	3.3	100.0	156
Trelawny	19.1	22.3	39.3	14.9	4.4	100.0	69
St. James	10.2	31.8	37.2	17.5	3.3	100.0	220
Hanover	22.8	33.8	28.5	10.5	4.3	100.0	78
Westmoreland	8.9	30.8	50.3	8.6	1.4	100.0	174
St. Elizabeth	12.5	35.1	23.8	27.0	1.7	100.0	108
Manchester	24.3	23.4	41.6	9.6	1.1	100.0	124
Clarendon	17.3	22.5	46.3	10.8	3.1	100.0	248
St. Catherine	18.7	29.8	35.0	13.5	3.0	100.0	283
Age Group							
15-19	0.0	7.5	35.8	53.1	3.5	100.0	133
20-24	2.6	25.9	41.4	25.9	4.2	100.0	312
25-29	9.7	34.6	41.1	11.7	2.9	100.0	445
30-34	13.7	33.3	39.3	7.4	6.2	100.0	408
35-39	24.5	31.0	36.5	5.5	2.7	100.0	368
40-44	27.1	35.0	29.4	6.5	1.9	100.0	256
45-49	39.3	25.7	26.3	6.1	2.6	100.0	277
Education Level							
Less than secondary	16.9	34.5	35.4	8.9	4.2	100.0	266
Secondary	10.3	31.4	38.2	17.0	3.2	100.0	1054
Post-secondary	22.7	25.6	34.7	13.2	3.9	100.0	866
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	8.4	28.9	42.6	16.8	3.3	100.0	488
Second	10.5	29.4	43.3	13.0	3.7	100.0	461
Middle	13.0	29.0	40.5	14.5	3.0	100.0	465
Fourth	16.8	34.2	31.5	14.7	2.7	100.0	429
Highest	32.9	24.1	24.6	13.3	5.2	100.0	356

Table 4.6. 7: Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Females 15-49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations in the Last 30 Days by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Relationship Status With Last Partner					Total	No. of Cases
	Husband	Common-Law Partner	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Other		
Total	17.8	33.5	34.5	11.9	2.3	100.0	1694
Residence							
KMA	16.7	31.9	32.3	16.0	3.2	100.0	288
Other Urban Centre	22.0	31.3	36.5	8.6	1.6	100.0	549
Rural	15.6	35.9	34.5	11.9	2.1	100.0	857
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	18.6	33.4	31.3	14.4	2.3	100.0	593
Northeast Region	17.0	37.5	35.8	7.6	2.1	100.0	299
Western Region	14.3	35.2	38.7	9.0	2.8	100.0	432
Southern Region	19.7	29.2	38.1	11.5	1.4	100.0	370
Parish							
Kingston	6.6	36.6	43.7	13.1	0.0	100.0	77
St. Andrew	18.4	31.3	30.2	16.6	3.5	100.0	250
St. Thomas	25.7	37.6	24.9	10.4	1.5	100.0	41
Portland	15.8	37.7	26.8	18.0	1.7	100.0	81
St. Mary	13.2	35.8	38.8	8.5	3.6	100.0	98
St. Ann	19.9	38.5	38.1	2.1	1.4	100.0	120
Trelawny	23.5	26.3	35.3	9.5	5.5	100.0	49
St. James	13.1	39.7	34.8	9.8	2.6	100.0	164
Hanover	21.7	40.7	28.4	5.7	3.6	100.0	62
Westmoreland	8.7	30.7	49.8	9.3	1.5	100.0	157
St. Elizabeth	15.5	39.8	23.3	21.4	0.0	100.0	83
Manchester	29.4	24.4	38.3	6.4	1.4	100.0	96
Clarendon	16.3	27.1	44.8	9.7	2.1	100.0	191
St. Catherine	20.7	34.8	31.0	12.2	1.4	100.0	225
Age Group							
15-19	0.0	11.3	34.5	53.3	0.9	100.0	90
20-24	2.5	29.8	44.5	20.2	3.1	100.0	239
25-29	10.3	38.8	37.2	11.1	2.6	100.0	354
30-34	15.5	39.0	36.8	5.4	3.3	100.0	314
35-39	25.0	32.8	35.0	5.2	2.1	100.0	288
40-44	32.2	40.5	24.1	2.4	0.8	100.0	188
45-49	42.5	29.6	22.0	5.0	1.0	100.0	221
Education Level							
Less than secondary	19.5	39.6	30.8	6.5	3.6	100.0	214
Secondary	11.2	36.9	36.4	13.9	1.6	100.0	806
Post-secondary	24.5	28.5	32.9	11.5	2.6	100.0	665
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	7.6	34.6	41.8	13.0	2.9	100.0	374
Second	11.6	34.1	42.1	9.6	2.6	100.0	359
Middle	14.0	32.3	39.3	12.7	1.7	100.0	355
Fourth	19.0	40.4	28.2	11.6	0.7	100.0	320
Highest	36.9	26.4	21.1	12.6	3.1	100.0	286

Table 4.6. 8: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Were Not Currently Sexually Active and Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months by Current Relationship Status: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Relationship Status	2021		2008		2002		1997	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	14.5	1530	17.0	2,873	38.7	2,888	35.4	2,091
Married	15.3	158	36.5	144	54.7	204	56.8	215
Common law union	22.0	126	48.3	198	63.7	273	59.7	362
Visiting relationship	34.8	317	44.4	444	63.6	620	56.1	528
Boyfriend with sex	29.7	56	45.8	82	¥	¥	52.5	122
No steady relationship	6.0	801	6.1	2,005	16.0	1,191	8.1	864

¥ Not covered in the 2002 survey

Table 4.7. 1: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Gave Birth in the 29 Months Prior to the Survey and Were Postpartum Amenorrhoeic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by the Number of Months Since Birth

No. of Months since Birth	Postpartum Amenorrhoeic	Postpartum Abstinent	Postpartum Insusceptible	No. of Cases
0-2	52.9	75.4	82.3	40
3-4	37.9	56.3	74.3	29
5-6	27.8	26.6	41.0	33
7-8	19.5	18.3	28.4	34
9-10	16.1	10.5	22.7	36
11-12	23.0	5.9	26.3	40
13-18	10.3	14.6	20.5	87
19-24	3.2	0.8	4.0	60
>24	*	*	*	6
Total	20.7	23.0	33.0	365
Mean duration (in months)	3.5	3.0	3.5	365

*Estimates too low to report

Table 4.7. 2: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years who Gave Birth in the 29 Months Prior to the Survey and were Postpartum Amenorrhoeic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Postpartum Amenorrhoeic	Postpartum Abstinent	Postpartum Insusceptible	No. of Cases
Total	20.7	23.0	33.0	365
Residence				
KMA	28.1	30.2	39.8	61
Other Urban Centre	12.4	22.7	28.9	109
Rural	21.8	19.6	31.9	195
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	22.0	26.7	36.8	124
Northeast Region	23.9	24.8	31.7	74
Western Region	20.9	16.4	28.5	76
Southern Region	15.3	17.8	28.2	91
Age Group				
15-19	*	*	*	23
20-24	19.4	22.4	28.4	90
25-29	26.2	27.9	40.3	106
30-34	21.1	16.2	27.3	74
35-39	20.5	16.8	30.3	51
40-44	*	*	*	19
45-49	*	*	*	2
Education Level				
Less than secondary	17.6	15.2	10.0	39
Secondary	25.9	25.8	72.0	187
Post-secondary	14.7	20.9	34.0	138
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	25.5	19.6	33.7	89
Second	21.4	28.8	40.0	81
Middle	26.1	27.4	41.2	77
Fourth	14.1	15.0	20.8	75
Highest	14.1	23.4	25.6	43

*Estimates too low to report

Table 4.7. 3: Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Ideal Desired Breastfeeding Duration					Total	No. of Cases
	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	>12 Months	As Long as Possible	Not Sure		
Total	30.1	31.8	19.5	11.0	7.6	100.0	3223
Residence							
KMA	38.0	27.3	12.7	12.9	9.1	100.0	530
Other Urban Centre	26.9	33.6	21.9	10.8	6.7	100.0	1079
Rural	28.2	32.9	21.4	10.1	7.5	100.0	1614
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	30.9	31.1	16.6	13.1	8.3	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	28.2	36.0	20.9	8.4	6.5	100.0	555
Western Region	31.0	30.1	23.2	11.2	4.4	100.0	739
Southern Region	28.3	32.5	23.0	6.8	9.4	100.0	738
Age Group							
15-19	25.4	30.8	17.1	12.0	14.7	100.0	433
20-24	32.7	30.7	20.7	7.8	8.2	100.0	418
25-29	30.1	34.1	19.5	9.7	6.6	100.0	543
30-34	31.8	33.6	16.8	12.3	5.5	100.0	526
35-39	30.6	28.2	23.8	10.7	6.7	100.0	486
40-44	31.8	31.6	22.6	10.5	3.5	100.0	376
45-49	28.4	33.7	17.2	14.2	6.4	100.0	441
Education Level							
Less than secondary	26.5	29.6	24.3	12.3	7.3	100.0	420
Secondary	31.7	31.4	19.8	10.2	6.8	100.0	1525
Post-secondary	28.8	33.4	18.1	11.2	8.6	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	30.2	31.5	22.2	10.7	5.4	100.0	681
Second	32.2	29.9	17.2	12.8	7.9	100.0	657
Middle	24.6	37.0	20.3	9.9	8.1	100.0	714
Fourth	30.4	31.9	20.2	10.1	7.4	100.0	637
Highest	33.8	27.9	17.6	11.6	9.1	100.0	534

Table 4.8. 1: Planning Status of Current Pregnancies and Most Recent Pregnancies Resulting in a Live Birth in the Last 5 Years among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Planning Status				Total	No. of Cases
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not Sure		
Total	46.4	36.9	13.4	3.3	100.0	1077
Pregnancy Outcome						
Current Pregnancy	37.9	53.3	5.4	3.3	100.0	43
Live Birth	59.8	30.6	4.4	5.2	100.0	52
Residence						
KMA	38.9	43.7	14.6	2.9	100.0	179
Other Urban Centre	49.6	33.4	13.6	3.3	100.0	344
Rural	48.5	35.4	12.6	3.6	100.0	554
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	45.6	37.3	14.3	2.8	100.0	373
Northeast Region	47.0	39.4	7.9	5.7	100.0	196
Western Region	47.8	37.3	10.8	4.2	100.0	240
Southern Region	46.8	34.1	16.8	2.3	100.0	268
Age Group						
15-19	15.9	51.3	32.0	0.8	100.0	33
20-24	23.3	63.2	9.6	3.9	100.0	174
25-29	44.5	40.7	11.8	3.0	100.0	316
30-34	57.0	29.5	12.0	1.5	100.0	240
35-39	62.7	20.3	13.6	3.5	100.0	200
40-44	57.1	18.8	14.7	9.4	100.0	85
45-49	55.6	3.2	38.7	2.5	100.0	29
Relationship Status						
Married	63.3	20.0	12.7	4.0	100.0	153
Common-law Union	49.6	38.3	9.1	3.0	100.0	354
Visiting Relationship	39.6	42.0	15.6	2.8	100.0	406
No Steady Relationship	40.8	37.4	17.0	4.8	100.0	131
Education Level						
Less than secondary	43.9	29.1	24.5	2.5	100.0	126
Secondary	41.7	39.6	14.4	4.2	100.0	522
Post-secondary	52.8	36.7	8.2	2.3	100.0	423
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	40.3	37.7	17.0	5.1	100.0	271
Second	42.8	39.9	15.8	1.6	100.0	220
Middle	50.4	34.7	12.9	1.9	100.0	226
Fourth	50.6	36.9	9.5	3.1	100.0	211
Highest	48.5	35.4	11.0	5.1	100.0	149
Number of Live Births						
None	58.2	31.8	4.5	5.4	100.0	50
1	40.7	46.3	10.7	2.2	100.0	364
2	54.1	32.9	10.2	2.7	100.0	337
3	44.6	35.2	15.0	5.2	100.0	178
4 or more	41.3	24.5	29.6	4.6	100.0	148

Chapter 5

Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal health broadly refers to health throughout pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. WHO reports that the more frequent and direct causes of maternal morbidity and death are excessive blood loss, infection, high blood pressure, unsafe abortion, and obstructed labour.

However, with prompt intervention by a qualified health practitioner, most maternal deaths can be avoided (WHO, n.d.). Target 3.1 of the SDGs is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio (MMR) to less than 70 per 100,000 live births. While there have been improvements in these indicators over time, in 2017 the global estimate was 211 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births, well above the target (WHO, 2019). In Latin America and the Caribbean, an estimated 7,700 maternal deaths occurred in 2017, yielding a regional MMR of 73 per 100,000. One process indicator aimed at measuring access to care when risk of maternal deaths is highest, is the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

The 2021 RHS asked females who had given birth since January 2016 about health care services sought and received and other experiences during pregnancy and delivery. Questions included source of antenatal care, trimester of first visit, frequency of visits and if they got a tetanus vaccination during pregnancy. They were also asked about complications of pregnancy, where they gave birth and which professional assisted with their delivery.

5.1 Antenatal Care

Antenatal care, also known as prenatal care, is a form of preventive healthcare critical for protecting pregnant females and their unborn children. During antenatal care visits, females learn more about the baby's growth and development, nutritional requirements, and regular testing and monitoring of vital health markers. The antenatal care checks can also help to determine

the likelihood of congenital disabilities or pregnancy complications such as preeclampsia, gestational diabetes, placenta previa or anaemia. Females can learn from qualified medical professionals about healthy pregnancy behaviours and get various forms of support. Additionally, expecting mothers can receive tetanus vaccinations, vitamin supplements and treatment for hypertension to prevent eclampsia (UNICEF, 2022). This section details the usage of healthcare, specifically antenatal care among reproductive-age females, during their last birth since January 2016.

Table 5.1.1 shows the percentage distribution of females who received antenatal care, the trimester within which they first received it, and the number of visits made among those who gave birth since January 2016. The table shows that only 1.3 per cent of females interviewed did not receive antenatal care during pregnancy in the 5-year period. A critical assessment of needs and risks is conducted during the first antenatal care consultation to ascertain whether a female requires additional care and support during the pregnancy. It is recommended that females seek antenatal care during the first trimester of pregnancy, that is, within the first three months. The first trimester of gestation is the foetus' fastest-developing stage, during which all its organs fully mature and require special care (Ewunetie et al., 2018).

Antenatal care attendees reported that almost one-half (47.2%) commenced visits in the first trimester, while 46.1 per cent first presented for care in the second trimester. Fewer teenagers (28.7%) and 20-29 year-olds (40.0-40.7%) started care in the first trimester. While younger females were more likely to begin antenatal care in the second trimester, older women (30-49 years) more often began care in the first trimester (49.8-65.8%).

First trimester initiation of antenatal care was positively associated with education, moving from a low of 40.6 per cent among mothers with less than secondary education to 61.1 per cent among those with post-secondary schooling. Mothers with higher wealth status

were more inclined to have first trimester visits than those in the lower quintiles. High parity (four or more live births) was negatively associated with this practice with fewer of these mothers beginning care in the first trimester (38.0%) than those with one live birth (51.4%). Improving early presentation for antenatal care requires that educational campaigns target high risk groups to improve their understanding of the risks associated with delayed initiation of care.

Antenatal care visits are an instrumental part of the efforts to reduce perinatal mortality (death of a foetus or new-born baby) and enhance females' experiences with care during pregnancy. Receiving antenatal care at least four times throughout a pregnancy is one of the indicators for the 2016-2030 Global Strategy for Women's, Children's and Adolescents' Health Monitoring Framework (WHO, n.d.). It is also one aspect of SDG 3.8.1 on the coverage of essential health services. However, the WHO recently recommended at least eight visits (WHO, n.d.). Table 5.1.2 shows the frequency of antenatal care during pregnancy for females of reproductive age. Over one-third of females (38.7%) received antenatal care at least 10 times, another 27.9 per cent seven to nine times, and 17.0 per cent received antenatal care four to six times. Females with post-secondary education were more likely to complete 10 or more visits, 47.0 per cent, compared to 34.7 per cent of those with secondary level and 31.7 per cent with less than secondary education. Additionally, a little over one-half of females in the highest wealth quintile also completed at least 10 visits compared to 31.6 per cent of the lowest.

While some women experience healthy, uncomplicated pregnancies, others develop complications such as the hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, infections, including HIV and other STIs (CDC, 2022). Figure 5.1.1 shows the preventive services received by females during antenatal care for the most recent pregnancy across the 1997-2021 reproductive health surveys. There was a small decline in the reported prevalence of high blood pressure (25.0% in 2002 and 2008 to 23.7% in 2021) and an increase in those who were tested and received results for HIV (69.0% in 2002, 91.0% in 2008 and 96.0% in 2021).

Tetanus is an acute infectious disease contracted after a cut or wound becomes infected by a specific bacterium (WHO, n.d.). According to WHO, anyone can contract tetanus, but the most reported cases involve new-born infants and moms who have not had sufficient tetanus-toxoid-containing vaccines (TTCV), which can result in the pregnant mother or baby dying. The Global Burden of Disease Study, based on data from 112 countries, estimated that there were 34,684 deaths from tetanus in

2019 (Behrens et al., 2019). Any time during pregnancy is safe to administer the vaccines, however, the CDC advises it to be done during gestational weeks 27 through 36 for maximum protection at delivery (CDC, 2017).

Table 5.1.3 shows that 52.1 per cent of females who gave birth in the last five years were vaccinated against tetanus during pregnancy with more females (62.1%) 20-24 years getting vaccinated during pregnancy than older women (54.6% aged 40-44 years; 56.1% aged 45-49 years) or teenagers (31.7%). With only half of females getting their tetanus shot during pregnancy, health care providers and pregnant females need to be advised of the importance of this intervention.

Perinatal transmission is the passing of HIV from a mother to a baby, whether during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding. It is important for expecting mothers to know if they have HIV. For example, according to the CDC, if females take HIV treatments as prescribed throughout the pregnancy and give HIV medications to the baby four to six weeks after birth, the risk of perinatal transmission can be as low as one per cent. Furthermore, a caesarean delivery can lessen the risk of HIV transmission if the viral load in a pregnant female is high, that is, the amount of HIV in the body (CDC, 2022). Table 5.1.4 shows the percentage of recently pregnant females who had received HIV testing during antenatal care. Regardless of age, education level, wealth status and area of residence, virtually all females interviewed were tested and received results (95.6%).



Antenatal care visits are an instrumental part of the efforts to reduce perinatal mortality



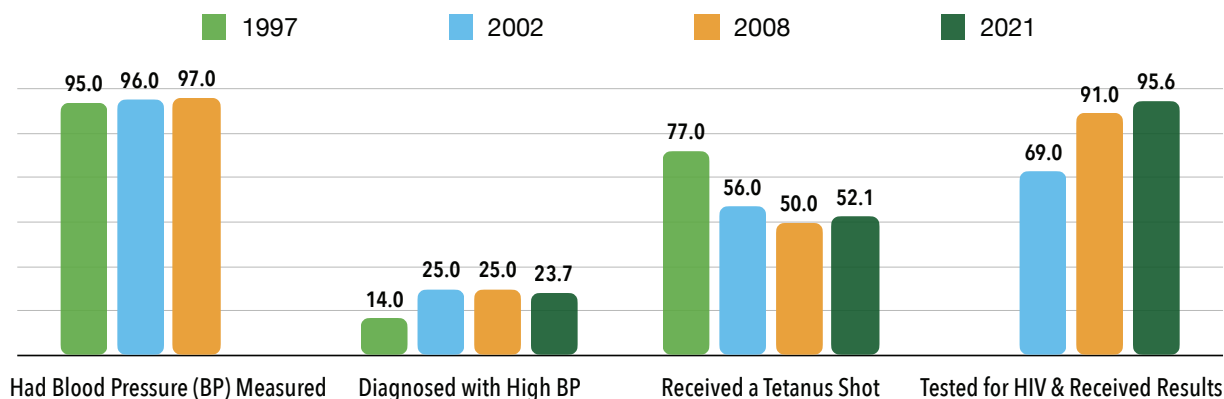


Figure 5.1. 1: Preventive Services Received by Females Aged 15-49 Years during Antenatal Care for Their Most Recent Pregnancies in the Last 5 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Respondents were asked where they mainly visited for antenatal care. Figure 5.1.2 shows that most females attended a government health centre or hospital (78.9%), while one in five (20.6%) went to a private facility. Rural residents were more likely to visit a government health centre (81.7%), compared to 67.3 per cent from OUCs and 55.4 per cent from KMA (Table 5.1.5). More KMA females accessed care at a government hospital (16.6%) than women from rural areas (5.5%) and OUCs (5.2%). Respondents with post-secondary education were more likely to utilize private practitioners for antenatal care (25.8%) versus 10.3 per cent with secondary and just 5.5 per cent with less than secondary education. Similarly, 28.6 per cent of respondents in the highest wealth status utilised a private doctor compared to 4.8 per cent of those in the lowest wealth quintile.

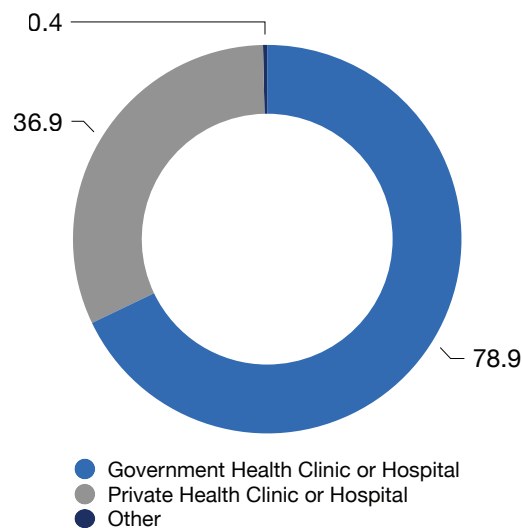


Figure 5.1. 2: Primary Location of Antenatal Care Visits for Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2016-2021: Jamaica, 2021

5.2 Delivery Care

Most births occurred in a public hospital (95.2%), usually the nearest facility within their region of residence. Thus, most females who lived in Kingston (92.1%) and St. Andrew (87.6%) gave birth at the Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH) or University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI), while St James mothers utilized the Cornwall Regional Hospital (86.7%). Almost all females from St. Ann (96.1%) went to the St. Ann's Bay Hospital, 92.6 per cent from Westmoreland went to the Savanna-lamar Hospital, and 85.4 per cent from Manchester gave birth at the Mandeville Hospital. St Catherine women

had more options, with 68.9% delivering at Spanish Town Hospital while almost one-quarter (24.4%) chose UHWI or VJH.

The SDG 3.1.2 strategy to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio aims to ensure that all births are attended in a safe, clean environment under the care of skilled professional doctors, nurses, and midwives trained to correct manage deliveries and respond appropriately to warning signals of complications and direct females to appropriate emergency care. Table 5.2.2 shows that two of three births in Jamaica (65.8%) were assisted by a nurse or midwife and 32.0 per cent by a doctor. KMA residents were more likely to be assisted by a doctor



Alcohol consumption during pregnancy or while attempting to conceive can negatively impact early foetal development

during childbirth (48.4%) than females from OUCs (28.3%) and rural areas (24.9%). Most rural (73.1%) and OUC mothers (70.1%) were attended by a nurse/midwife compared to those living in KMA (48.3%).

The methods of deliveries included in the 2021 RHS were normal vaginal delivery, assisted forceps/suction vaginal delivery and Caesarean section (C-section). A normal delivery occurs when the foetus is delivered through the vagina, sometimes with manual help from a skilled attendant. Forceps/suction delivery is application of forceps or a vacuum cup to the foetal head to assist delivery through the vagina. A C-section requires an incision into the abdominal and uterine walls to remove the foetus, placenta and membranes (CDC, 2019). Of the births since January 2016, 77.9 per cent were normal deliveries, just 1.4 percent were assisted by forceps or suction, while 20.7 per cent were via a C-Section. C-sections were more common among females 35-39 years (31.5%) and those with three live births (26.6%) but lowest among the highest parity group (4 or more births, 13.8%). See Table 5.2.3.

5.3 Alcohol Consumption During Pregnancy

Alcohol consumption during pregnancy or while attempting to conceive can negatively impact early foetal development as it will reach the infant through the umbilical cord. Alcoholic beverages, including all wines and beers, have been associated with adverse perinatal outcomes including miscarriages, stillbirths,

congenital anomalies and other possible lifelong physical, behavioural, and learning disabilities (CDC, 2021).

5.4 Infant & Child Mortality

The SDG target for child mortality seeks to end the preventable deaths of newborn and children under five by 2030. This target focuses on infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhoea which are leading causes of death in children under five worldwide, in addition to premature birth and complications associated with childbirth. The global goal is to reduce neonatal mortality to at least 12 deaths per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least 25 deaths per 1,000 live births (WHO, 2023)⁴. Child mortality is defined as the death of a child aged 12-59 months, while infant mortality is limited to deaths before the first birthday. Infant deaths includes neonatal (0 to 28 days) and post-neonatal deaths (29 days to 364 days). The under-5 child mortality rate is the probability that a child will die before age five, expressed per 1,000 live births (UNICEF, 2023).⁵

Compared to the 2008 report, the overall under-5 child mortality rate declined from 21.3 per 1,000 live births to 12.0 per 1,000 live births, while the neonatal mortality rate declined significantly from 16.5 per 1,000 live births to 8.5 per 1,000 live births, with a small improvement in post-neonatal mortality (2.9 per 1,000 live births to 2.7 per 1,000 live births). Additionally, the child mortality rate fell from 1.9 to 0.7 per 1,000 live births (Figure 5.4).

4: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-survival/child-survival-sdgs/>

5: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-survival/under-five-mortality/>

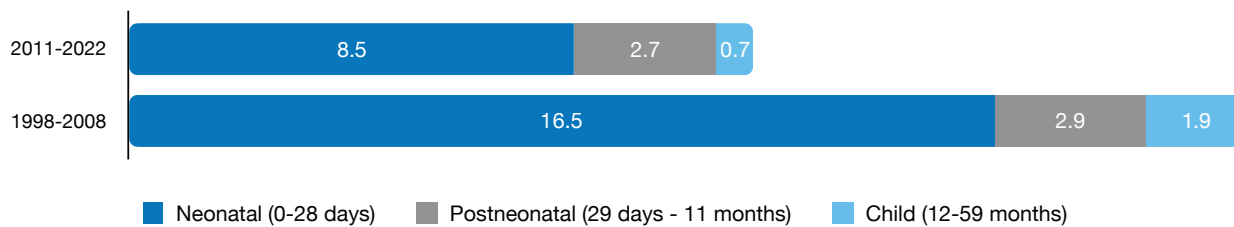


Figure 5.4. 1: Infant and Child Under 5 Mortality Rates – Live Births in 1998-2008 & 2011-2022

Summary - Chapter 5: Maternal and Infant Health

Antenatal care is an instrumental step in reducing maternal and child mortality. Most females who were pregnant in the last five years had received antenatal care starting in the first and second trimesters. Most females went to a government facility for antenatal care. Additionally, most births occurred in a public hospital, attended by a nurse, midwife or doctor. Based on previous research, it can be intimated that these factors likely contributed to the lower maternal and neonatal mortality estimated from the 2021 RHS data. Achieving and maintaining low maternal and child mortality rates have been a focus of the Government of Jamaica for some time. In 2013, the Ministry of Health (now the Ministry of Health and Wellness) embarked on a Programme for the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality (PROMAC). This programme aimed to build capacity, develop infrastructure, and advance public education campaigns concerning maternal and child health. Maternal and child mortality continues to be a priority for the Government, as expressed by the Ministry of Health and Wellness, to implement an Essential Package of Health Services (EPHS) to ensure equitable health care delivery. Specifically, the goal is to adhere to international best practices in caring for females and children and managing pregnancy and childbirth through capacity building and improvements to the overall healthcare systems. ●



Maternal and child mortality continues to be a priority for the Government, as expressed by the Ministry of Health and Wellness

Table 5.1. 1: Initiation of Antenatal Care by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Antenatal Visits among Females Aged 15-49 Who Gave Birth in 2016-2021 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Trimester of First Antenatal Visit					Total	No. of Cases
	No Visits	First	Second	Third	Does Not Remember		
Total	1.3	47.2	46.1	5.1	0.3	100.0	1,025
Residence							
KMA	0.8	49.8	42.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	173
Other Urban Centre	2.5	51.8	42.7	2.6	0.5	100.0	327
Rural	0.8	42.6	50.3	5.9	0.3	100.0	525
Age Group							
15-19	0.0	28.7	69.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	32
20-24	0.7	40.0	50.3	8.7	0.3	100.0	163
25-29	0.7	40.7	51.9	6.5	0.1	100.0	292
30-34	2.1	58.0	36.1	3.4	0.4	100.0	226
35-39	1.6	49.8	44.4	3.7	0.4	100.0	196
40-44	3.0	55.9	39.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	86
45-49	0.0	65.8	32.5	1.7	0.0	100.0	30
Relationship Status							
Married	1.6	66.2	30.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	147
Common law union	1.2	42.8	50.8	4.8	0.4	100.0	336
Visiting relationship	1.2	44.9	48.5	5.0	0.4	100.0	388
No steady relationship	1.1	48.3	44.2	6.4	0.0	100.0	122
Number of Live Births							
1	1.1	51.4	42.3	4.9	0.3	100.0	356
2	2.4	44.6	48.8	3.8	0.4	100.0	339
3	0.2	50.3	42.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	180
4 or more	0.7	37.5	54.8	6.7	0.3	100.0	148
Education Level							
Less than secondary	2.2	40.6	47.9	9.0	0.3	100.0	125
Secondary	1.7	37.8	53.6	6.5	0.4	100.0	508
Post-secondary	0.6	61.9	35.2	2.2	0.1	100.0	386
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	0.6	37.4	57.5	3.9	0.6	100.0	262
Second	2.3	39.3	52.1	6.0	0.2	100.0	215
Middle	1.8	40.7	49.0	8.2	0.4	100.0	209
Fourth	1.1	53.2	42.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	201
Highest	0.6	72.8	22.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	138

Table 5.1. 2: Number of Antenatal Visits among Females Aged 15-49 Who Gave Birth Since January 2016 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Number of Antenatal Visits						Total	No. of Cases
	No Visits	1-3	4-6	7-9	10 or More	Do Not Know		
Total	1.3	2.7	17.0	27.9	38.7	12.4	100.0	1025
Residence								
KMA	0.8	3.1	15.8	24.7	45.6	10.1	100.0	173
Other Urban Centre	2.5	1.8	17.3	27.4	39.9	11.1	100.0	327
Rural	0.8	3.0	17.6	30.0	33.9	14.7	100.0	525
Age Group								
15-19	0.0	3.7	17.8	22.8	39.3	16.4	100.0	32
20-24	0.7	4.5	16.0	27.6	37.5	13.6	100.0	163
25-29	0.7	1.9	17.9	31.6	37.5	10.4	100.0	292
30-34	2.1	2.9	12.7	30.9	40.2	11.2	100.0	226
35-39	1.6	1.1	21.1	21.2	40.0	14.9	100.0	196
40-44	3.0	0.0	19.7	26.1	39.1	12.1	100.0	86
45-49	0.0	12.7	10.7	28.6	37.6	10.4	100.0	30
Relationship Status								
Married	1.6	2.0	12.4	23.9	47.7	12.4	100.0	147
Common law union	1.2	2.3	18.4	31.2	36.6	10.3	100.0	336
Visiting relationship	1.2	3.1	16.3	28.5	37.3	13.5	100.0	388
No steady relationship	1.1	2.6	18.1	22.3	42.3	13.5	100.0	122
Number of Live Births								
1	1.1	2.2	12.8	29.5	40.6	13.8	100.0	356
2	2.4	3.3	16.9	30.0	36.4	10.9	100.0	339
3	0.2	1.9	19.6	25.2	43.0	10.1	100.0	180
4 or more	0.7	3.1	25.8	22.1	33.8	14.5	100.0	148
Education Level								
Less than secondary	2.2	3.9	22.6	25.3	31.7	14.4	100.0	125
Secondary	1.7	2.2	20.6	28.4	34.7	12.5	100.0	508
Post-secondary	0.6	2.9	11.2	27.7	47.0	10.6	100.0	386
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	0.6	1.9	18.5	31.0	31.6	16.5	100.0	262
Second	2.3	3.5	22.4	25.7	35.1	11.0	100.0	215
Middle	1.8	2.1	19.7	27.8	38.3	10.4	100.0	209
Fourth	1.1	1.9	15.5	30.7	39.8	11.0	100.0	201
Highest	0.6	4.5	6.5	22.6	52.8	12.9	100.0	138

Table 5.1. 3: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2016-2021 and Were Vaccinated against Tetanus during Pregnancy

Characteristics	Females Who Were Vaccinated against Tetanus	No. of Cases
Total	52.1	1025
Residence		
KMA	48.4	173
Other Urban Centres	54.8	327
Rural	52.5	525
Age Group		
15-19	31.7	31
20-24	62.1	164
25-29	48.2	294
30-34	48.0	225
35-39	55.1	197
40-44	54.6	84
45-49	56.1	30
Relationship Status		
Married	43.8	147
Common law union	54.8	336
Visiting relationship	52.9	388
No steady relationship	51.5	122
Number of Live Births		
1	50.7	356
2	47.2	339
3	58.2	180
4 or more	60.3	148
Education Level		
Less than Secondary	61.3	125
Secondary	53.7	507
Post-Secondary	46.8	387
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	56.7	262
Second	54.2	215
Middle	53.2	209
Fourth	48.8	200
Highest	45.5	139

Table 5.1. 4: Experience of HIV-Testing during Prenatal Care among Recently Pregnant Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Tested and Received Results	No. of Cases
Total	95.6	959
Residence		
KMA	95.1	161
Other Urban Centres	97.3	295
Rural	94.9	503
Age Group		
15-19	*	27
20-24	93.7	154
25-29	95.0	277
30-34	97.0	212
35-39	97.3	187
40-44	96.7	77
45-49	*	25
Union Status		
In current union	95.4	818
Not in union	96.7	141
Education Level		
Less than Secondary	90.6	113
Secondary	96.3	473
Post-Secondary	96.2	369
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	91.9	246
Second	97.3	202
Middle	96.7	195
Fourth	96.4	184
Highest	96.5	132
Number of Sex Partners Ever		
1 partner	95.3	84
2-3 partners	96.0	300
4 or more partners	94.5	424
Unknown	98.7	151

*Estimates too low to report

Table 5.1. 5: Place of Most Prenatal Care for Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2016-2021 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Place of Prenatal Care					Total	No. of Cases
	Government Hospital	Government Health Clinic or Centre	Private Hospital	Private Doctor/ Clinic	Other		
Total	8.3	70.6	4.9	15.8	0.4	100.0	1,012
Residence							
KMA	16.6	55.4	12.0	15.1	0.8	100.0	172
Other Urban Centre	5.2	67.3	3.3	23.8	0.4	100.0	319
Rural	5.5	81.7	1.8	10.8	0.3	100.0	521
Age Group							
15-19	15.5	82.1	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	31
20-24	9.8	79.7	1.0	7.9	1.6	100.0	163
25-29	5.4	69.3	4.4	20.9	0.0	100.0	292
30-34	8.2	69.4	6.7	15.7	0.0	100.0	221
35-39	5.6	66.0	8.0	20.4	0.0	100.0	194
40-44	15.1	60.3	7.7	15.0	1.9	100.0	81
45-49	16.4	74.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	30
Relationship Status							
Married	10.3	53.9	11.1	24.8	0.0	100.0	145
Common law union	9.4	73.2	2.0	14.7	0.7	100.0	333
Visiting relationship	6.7	74.4	3.8	14.7	0.4	100.0	383
No steady relationship	6.0	70.2	8.4	14.9	0.5	100.0	120
Education Level							
Less than secondary	8.8	85.1	0.0	5.5	0.6	100.0	122
Secondary	8.2	80.4	1.0	10.3	0.2	100.0	501
Post-secondary	7.7	54.3	11.5	25.8	0.7	100.0	383
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	4.1	90.3	0.4	4.8	0.3	100.0	261
Second	5.8	82.4	0.9	10.3	0.6	100.0	211
Middle	9.0	71.0	3.9	15.4	0.7	100.0	205
Fourth	6.6	64.8	4.5	24.1	0.0	100.0	198
Highest	18.3	34.3	18.0	28.6	0.8	100.0	137

Table 5.2. 1: Place of Delivery for Births in 2016-2021 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Place of Delivery					Total	No. of Cases
	VJH, UHWI, CRH	SLMH, MH, SABH, STH	Other Government Hospital	Private Hospital	Other		
Total	37.8	34.8	22.6	1.3	3.5	100.0	1,024
Residence							
KMA	88.2	3.5	0.4	2.2	5.9	100.0	173
Other Urban Centre	26.4	48.3	19.4	2.2	3.8	100.0	327
Rural	16.0	44.0	37.8	0.3	1.9	100.0	524
Parish							
Kingston	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	100.0	38
St. Andrew	87.6	3.6	0.9	2.2	5.6	100.0	149
St. Thomas	11.6	0.0	76.8	11.6	0.0	100.0	25
Portland	3.6	6.8	89.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
St. Mary	3.7	16.1	78.4	0.0	1.8	100.0	63
St. Ann	0.0	96.1	2.9	0.0	1.0	100.0	77
Trelawny	6.7	19.5	72.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	31
St. James	86.7	6.0	5.0	0.6	1.6	100.0	93
Hanover	34.1	27.2	35.6	0.0	3.0	100.0	40
Westmoreland	2.8	92.6	2.5	0.0	2.1	100.0	67
St. Elizabeth	0.9	36.7	60.0	0.0	2.4	100.0	63
Manchester	3.6	85.4	4.5	2.0	4.5	100.0	71
Clarendon	0.0	12.7	82.4	0.0	4.8	100.0	112
St. Catherine	24.4	68.9	2.8	0.8	3.0	100.0	147
Age Group							
15-19	36.2	34.4	29.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	31
20-24	38.7	34.8	24.3	0.0	2.1	100.0	164
25-29	36.2	36.5	24.4	0.5	2.3	100.0	294
30-34	44.1	36.0	15.3	0.0	4.7	100.0	225
35-39	32.9	28.5	27.2	5.6	5.8	100.0	196
40-44	40.5	38.2	16.1	1.9	3.3	100.0	84
45-49	26.8	42.0	24.9	0.0	6.4	100.0	30
Relationship Status							
Married	33.2	34.6	21.4	7.2	3.6	100.0	147
Common law union	41.0	35.1	21.8	0.1	2.0	100.0	336
Visiting relationship	33.6	35.7	26.5	0.7	3.5	100.0	387
No steady relationship	43.4	34.5	16.4	0.0	5.7	100.0	122
Education Level							
Less than secondary	35.8	28.7	33.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	125
Secondary	35.6	37.9	24.5	0.5	1.5	100.0	507
Post-secondary	40.2	32.8	17.4	2.9	6.7	100.0	386
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	28.4	35.5	34.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	262
Second	30.8	36.5	30.5	0.0	2.2	100.0	215
Middle	43.9	34.4	19.1	0.2	2.4	100.0	209
Fourth	38.9	40.6	16.9	0.0	3.6	100.0	200
Highest	50.3	25.0	7.4	8.1	9.2	100.0	138

Table 5.2. 2: Principal Person Who Assisted at Delivery of the Last Birth in 2016-2021 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Principal Person Who Assisted at Delivery			Total	No. of Cases
	Doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Other		
Total	32.0	65.8	2.2	100.0	1,024
Residence					
KMA	48.4	48.3	3.3	100.0	173
Other Urban Centre	28.3	70.1	1.7	100.0	327
Rural	24.9	73.1	1.9	100.0	524
Age Group					
15-19	32.6	67.4	0.0	100.0	31
20-24	28.2	71.8	0.0	100.0	164
25-29	30.9	67.8	1.4	100.0	294
30-34	32.3	64.3	3.4	100.0	225
35-39	36.8	59.0	4.2	100.0	196
40-44	35.6	60.0	4.4	100.0	84
45-49	23.2	76.8	0.0	100.0	30
Relationship Status					
Married	40.1	56.2	3.7	100.0	147
Common law union	25.9	72.9	1.2	100.0	336
Visiting relationship	30.2	67.3	2.5	100.0	387
No steady relationship	41.4	56.3	2.3	100.0	122
Education Level					
Less than secondary	30.6	63.4	6.0	100.0	125
Secondary	28.7	70.1	1.3	100.0	507
Post-secondary	37.4	61.2	1.5	100.0	386
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	27.1	69.5	3.4	100.0	262
Second	27.8	70.0	2.2	100.0	215
Middle	34.8	62.9	2.2	100.0	209
Fourth	29.0	70.1	0.9	100.0	200
Highest	44.1	53.9	2.0	100.0	138

Table 5.2. 3: Percentage of Births in 2016-2021 Delivered by Type of Delivery and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Normal Delivery	Forceps or Suction Delivery	C-Section Deliveries	Total	No. of Cases
Total	77.9	1.4	20.7	100.0	1,023
Residence					
KMA	75.5	1.7	22.8	100.0	173
Other Urban Centre	78.1	1.1	20.8	100.0	326
Rural	79.3	1.3	19.4	100.0	524
Age Group					
15-19	76.6	6.4	17.0	100.0	31
20-24	84.5	0.6	14.9	100.0	164
25-29	81.1	1.4	17.5	100.0	294
30-34	81.2	1.1	17.7	100.0	225
35-39	67.9	0.6	31.5	100.0	196
40-44	69.6	1.1	29.2	100.0	84
45-49	70.6	6.3	23.1	100.0	29
Relationship Status					
Married	73.7	0.6	25.7	100.0	147
Common-law union	78.6	0.9	20.5	100.0	335
Visiting relationship	81.0	1.5	17.4	100.0	387
No steady relationship	70.7	3.0	26.3	100.0	122
Education Level					
Less than secondary	78.2	0.2	21.6	100.0	125
Secondary	80.2	2.1	17.8	100.0	506
Post-secondary	74.6	0.8	24.6	100.0	386
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	80.6	0.6	18.8	100.0	262
Second	82.6	0.6	16.8	100.0	215
Middle	76.7	3.1	20.1	100.0	209
Fourth	77.9	0.5	21.5	100.0	199
Highest	70.0	1.8	28.2	100.0	138
No of Live births					
1	75.9	2.0	22.2	100.0	356
2	80.6	0.8	18.6	100.0	339
3	72.7	0.6	26.6	100.0	178
4 or more	84.3	1.8	13.8	100.0	148

Table 5.3. 1: Prevalence of Drinking during the Last Pregnancy and Frequency of Drinking During Pregnancy among Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2016-2021 by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency of Drinking							No. of Cases
	% Who Drank During Pregnancy	Not at all	Once a Month	1 or 2 Days a Week	3 to 4 Days a Week	Nearly Every Day	Does Not Remember	
Total	4.9	93.7	1.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.3	1,024
Residence								
KMA	9.0	89.6	1.9	1.5	1.5	4.2	1.4	173
Other Urban Centre	3.1	95.8	1.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	327
Rural	3.7	94.6	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.9	1.7	524
Age Group								
15-19	0.0	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	32
20-24	4.7	94.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.3	1.2	163
25-29	6.8	90.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	292
30-34	2.9	97.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.6	0.0	226
35-39	5.6	93.3	3.7	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.1	196
40-44	4.7	94.4	1.9	0.9	0.0	1.9	0.9	85
45-49	5.8	94.2	2.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Relationship Status								
Married	1.5	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	147
Common law union	5.1	93.3	2.1	0.6	0.0	2.4	1.6	336
Visiting relationship	5.2	93.5	1.8	1.5	0.3	1.6	1.3	387
No steady relationship	6.1	92.7	2.1	0.9	3.0	0.2	0.5	122
Education Level								
Less than secondary	11.0	87.8	3.0	1.3	0.9	5.9	1.1	125
Secondary	5.3	93.6	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.9	1.1	507
Post-secondary	2.7	95.6	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	386
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	7.2	91.9	1.5	0.3	0.4	4.9	0.6	262
Second	4.4	94.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.8	215
Middle	7.6	90.2	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	209
Fourth	1.7	97.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	200
Highest	2.5	94.5	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	138

Chapter 6

Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Modern contraceptive methods empower individuals and couples to plan their families. Once they have achieved their desired family size, these methods enable them to limit childbearing.

Contraceptive and family planning services are likely to reduce unintended and unwanted pregnancies (WHO, 2019). The extent to which contraceptive methods are effectively and consistently utilised is influenced by a population’s awareness, knowledge, and access to the methods (Brown & Eisenberg, 1995). Proper contraceptive knowledge safeguards against misconceptions about the risk and side effects and contribute to increasing use of modern contraceptives.

The 2021 RHS had a series of questions that asked respondents about their knowledge and use of different contraceptive methods. These included permanent, long-acting reversible options and hormonal and barrier methods. Respondents were asked several questions related to contraceptive use, including use in their most recent sexual encounter with multiple partners, who obtained the method, from where, and whether there was a desire to utilise a different method. This chapter, however, details contraceptive awareness and utilisation among Jamaican females and males within the reproductive age group 15-49 years.

6.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

Participants were asked if they had heard of twelve modern and two traditional contraceptive methods. Figure 6.1.1 compares the proportion of females and males aged 15-49 years who have heard of specified modern and traditional contraceptive methods. Similar proportions of males and females were aware of male condom (females, 99.6%; males, 99.4%), oral contraceptive pill (females, 96.8%; males, 90.9%) and withdrawal (females, 88.9%; males, 87.8%). Nine of every ten females knew of female sterilisation (93.1%), emergency contraceptives (92.0%), female condom (90.2%) and injection (94.2%) compared to eight out of every ten males who were aware of these methods

(female sterilisation, 80.7%; ECP, 84.9%; female condom, 80.5% and injection, 81.5%). A higher proportion of females than males knew of IUD/Copper T (females, 71.8%; males 31.3%), Norplant (females 70.8%: males 42.3%), male sterilisation (females, 64.3%, males, 53.3%) and Calendar/Rhythm/Billing (females 63.1%: males, 38.9%). Less than one-half of females and males were aware of the diaphragm (females, 49.5%; males, 26.0%), IUD-Mirena (females, 42.2%; males, 17.4%) and spermicides (females, 29.7%; males, 16.8%).

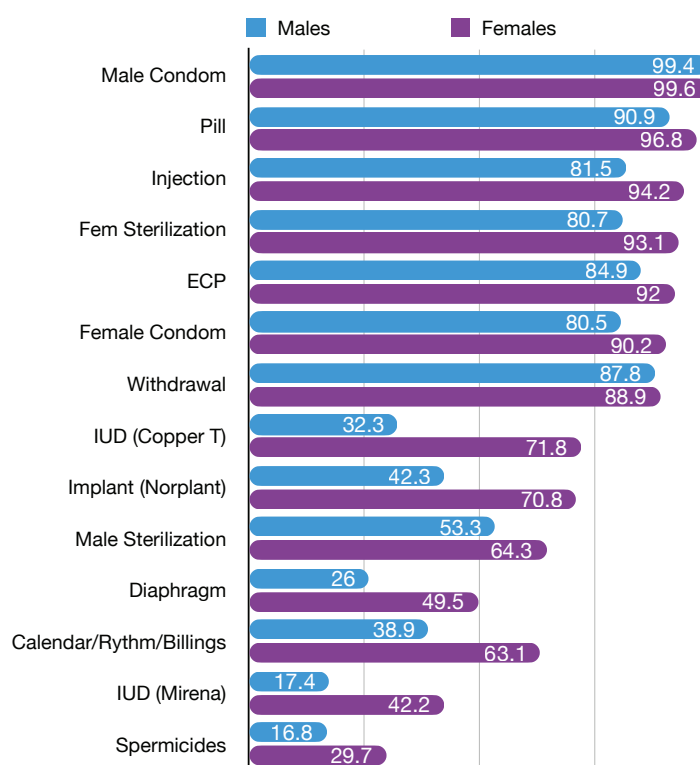


Figure 6.1. 1: Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 6.1.1 compares contraceptive awareness by method among Jamaican females aged 15-49 years between 1989- 2021. Females' awareness of condoms, pills, injectables, and female sterilisation has remained relatively unchanged, with data showing small incremental changes over the years. Notably, awareness of the ECP has continuously increased over the years, moving from a low of 11.4 per cent in the 1997 survey to a high of 92.0 per cent in 2021. Awareness of Implant (Norplant), a long-term reversible method implanted in the female's upper arm, also increased over time. Based on the 2021 survey, seven of every 10 females reported that they had heard of Implant, compared to 63.7 per cent, 47.1 per cent and 36.6 per cent in 2008, 2002 and 1997, respectively. However, awareness of the IUD/Copper T and diaphragm has declined, especially between 1997 and 2021.

Table 6.1.2 compares awareness of methods of contraception over several surveys among young adult males (15-24 years). There continues to be a universal awareness of male condoms among young adult males. The survey data showed a growing awareness of the emergency contraceptive pill among young males (2002, 39.0%; 2008, 64.4%; 2021, 86.1%). There is also a growing awareness of Implant (Norplant) (29.3% in 2008 to 40.8% in 2021), even among young males. However, compared to 2008, young males in 2021 were less aware of several contraceptive methods, including the female condom (2008, 88.5%; 2021, 78.9%), pill (2008, 95.4%; 2021, 89.2%), injection (2008, 86.9%; 2021, 80.6%), and the diaphragm (2008, 34.8%; 2021, 25.9%). In 2021, eight of every 10 males were aware of the withdrawal method (86.9%), compared to seven in 10 (71.2%) from the 2008 survey. Just over one-third (39.6%) have heard of the calendar/rhythm/billings method; this is, however, higher than the proportion of young males who knew of this method in 2008 (25.9%).

Females' awareness of contraceptive methods was explored by age, area of residence, and education level and presented in Tables 6.1.3 to 6.1.5. Among females of reproductive age, awareness of the different methods increased with age. Based on the 2021 RHS data, there is no variation by age in awareness of the male condom. Overall, older females were more aware of each of the methods specified than younger adult females. In addition to the male condom, there was almost universal awareness of the pill, female sterilisation, withdrawal, and emergency contraception among older females. Notably, among younger adult females (15 to 19 years), awareness of the spermicides, IUD/Copper T, and IUD/Mirena was relatively low (Table 6.1.3). The data showed

minimal variation in awareness of contraceptive methods based on the area of residence among females 15-49 years. Overall, a slightly higher proportion of females residing in KMA, including Kingston and St. Andrew, had heard about the different methods compared to females living in OUCs and rural areas. (Table 6.1.4). As shown in Table 6.1.5, education positively affected awareness of the various contraceptive methods except for the male condom, which was familiar to everyone, irrespective of their education level. There was greater awareness of each method at higher levels of education. The most notable knowledge gap was for male sterilisation (less than secondary level education, 41.7%; secondary level education, 56.3%; post-secondary level education, 80.3%), IUD/Mirena (less than secondary level education, 23.2%; secondary level education, 36.2%; post-secondary level education, 55.1%), diaphragm (less than secondary level education, 27.8%; secondary level education, 41.9%; post-secondary level education 64.3%), and spermicides (less than secondary level education, 16.4%; secondary level education, 26.8%; post-secondary level education, 37.2%).

6.2 Lifetime Use of Contraceptives

Females were asked if they or their partners had ever used contraception. In 2021, 86.8 per cent of females reported ever using a method of contraception. Figure 6.2.1 shows that lifetime exposure to contraceptives among reproductive age females has steadily increased over time, from 70.5 per cent in 1989 to 86.8 per cent in 2021.

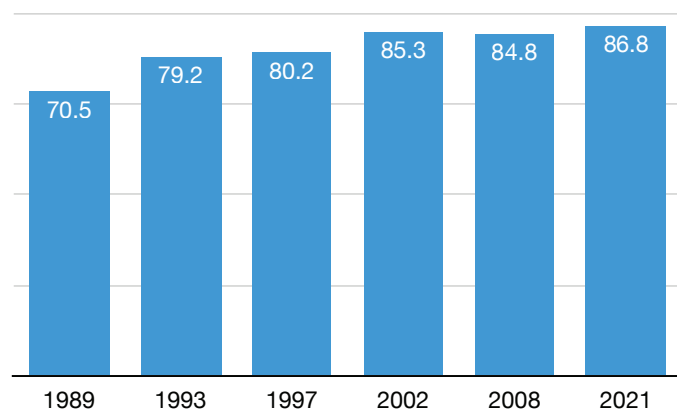


Figure 6.2. 1: Trends in Lifetime Use of Contraception among All Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1989-2021

Table 6.2.1 shows that in 2021, lifetime use of a method of contraception was highest among females who lived in KMA (90.0%) when compared to females who resided in OUCs (85.8%) and rural areas (85.9%). The proportion of females who had ever used a method of contraception was lowest among adolescent females 15-19 years (39.7%), those in no steady relationship (64.8%), and females with no children (65.6%).

Figure 6.2.2 and Table 6.2.2 show that the most popular methods of contraception among females of childbearing age across six surveys has shifted from the oral contraceptive pill in 1993 to the male condom. In 2021, eight of 10 females had used a male condom

during sexual intercourse at some point in their life. Ever use of the oral contraceptive pill (OCP) declined to 45.4 per cent in 2021 from a high of 53.8 per cent in 2008, while the emergency contraceptive pill had the largest overall increase in 2021 to 36.5 per cent compared to ever-use rates in 2008 (10.9%) and 2002 (3.9%). The increased reliance on traditional methods in 2021 needs to be monitored and if persisting, discouraged by appropriate health information. It also needs to be determined whether the declining use of female sterilization represents changing choice or limitations in access to the professional services to enable use of this option.

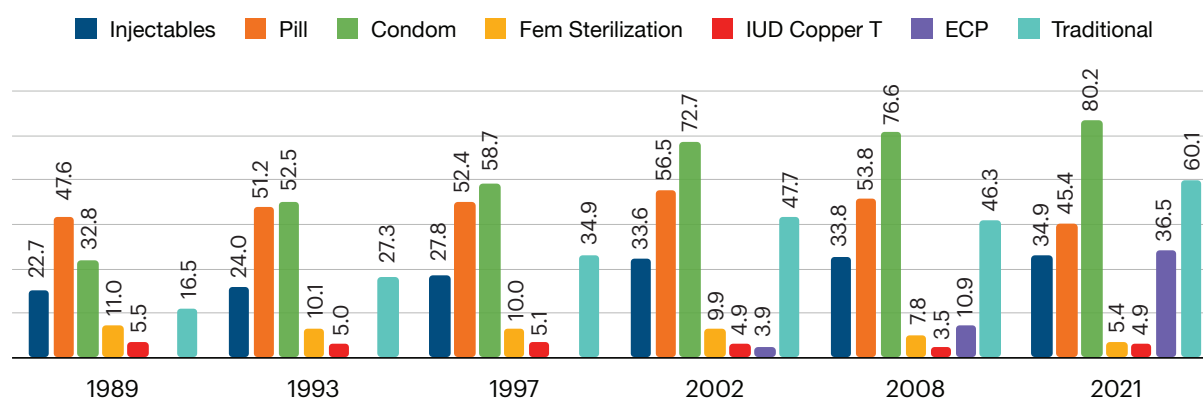


Figure 6.2. 2: Trends in Ever-Use of Various Contraceptive Methods among All Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1989-2021

Tables 6.2.3-6.2.8 present data on the ever-use of specified contraceptive methods by select socio-demographic variables. Table 6.2.3 details the proportion of females who reported having ever used specified modern and traditional forms of contraception by area of residence. More females who resided in KMA (80.7%) and OUCs (81.3%) had used male condoms when compared to females who resided in rural areas (79.3%). Ever use of the oral contraceptive pill (48.9%), and the emergency contraceptive pill (42.5%) was higher among females who lived in KMA compared to females in OUCs (pill, 43.8%; ECP, 37.3%) and rural areas (pill, 44.3%; ECP, 32.9%). Ever-use of injections was higher among females who lived in rural areas (37.4%) compared to those who lived in KMA (36.7%) and OUCs (29.8%). Diaphragms, spermicides, female condoms, intrauterine devices, and sterilisation were the least used modern contraceptive methods, irrespective of the area of residence.

Ever-use of all specified modern and traditional contraceptive methods by reproductive age females increased with age (Table 6.2.6). The most notable variations included greater popularity of the ECP among younger females 20-34 years while female sterilisation and the IUD/Copper T were more often utilized by women 40 years and older.

Table 6.2.7 provides data on ever-use of contraceptive methods by number of children born alive to females.

As expected, there was a marked difference in use of both modern and traditional contraceptive methods between nulliparous (no previous births) and multiparous (birth of one or more children) females. Nine of 10 multiparous females had used at least one modern contraceptive compared to six of 10 nulliparous females. Ever-use of the most popular modern methods such as the male condom, oral contraceptives, injectables, and ECP, was lower among nulliparous than multiparous females.

Ever-use of traditional methods was also lower among nulliparae (39.0%) than multiparae (70-74%).

Table 6.2.8 shows positive associations between contraceptive choice and education. Of the modern contraceptive methods, more females with post-secondary education had used the male condom (83.7%), the OCP (47.6%), and ECP (47.0%) while ever-use of the injection (49.4%), IUD/Copper T (8.6%), and female sterilisation (12.2%), were more often reported by females with the lowest level of schooling. Interestingly, traditional contraceptive use was highest in females with post-secondary education (less than secondary, 57.0%; secondary, 55.0%; post-secondary, 66.4%).

6.3 Male Lifetime use of Contraceptives

Most males 15-49 years (88.6%) stated that they or their partner had used a method of contraception during their lifetime, especially those with post-secondary education (90.1%) and in the highest wealth quintile (91.0%) See Table 6.3.1. Seven of 10 males using contraception were employing a modern method, while 59.2 per cent had used a traditional method. Consistent with the female data, the most widely used modern contraceptive methods reported by males or their partners were the male condom (75.7%), ECP (30.2%) and the OCP (30.1%) (Table 6.3.2).

6.4 First Use of Contraceptives

Females were further asked about the age at which they first used a contraceptive and the number of children they had when they first used a method of contraception. The mean age of first use of contraceptives in Jamaica has not changed substantially over the years. For three rounds of the survey, 1993, 1997, and 2002, the average age remained at 20 years, with a slight decline to 19 years in the 2008 RHS. In 2021, the average age at which females first started using a method of contraception was 18 years (Figure 6.4.1). Over the years, the mean age of first contraceptive use in females has decreased, irrespective of the area of residence or education level. The largest decline was seen for females who resided in KMA, from 20.0 years in 2002 to 18.3 years in 2021. In 2021, females with post-secondary level education started to use contraception at an older age (18.9 years) when compared to females with less than secondary level education (17.6 years) and secondary level education (18.1 years) (Table 6.4.1).

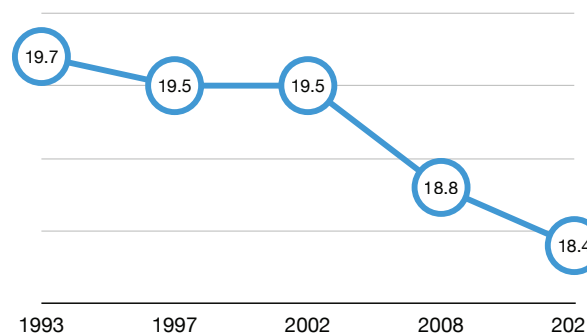


Figure 6.4. 1: Mean age of first Contraceptive use among Females 15-49 years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Figure 6.4.2 compares the number of living children at first use of contraception among females 15-49 years between 1997-2021. Across surveys, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of females who used contraceptives for the first time before having children (54.3% in 1997, 53.7% in 2002, 65.4% in 2008 and 78.1% in 2021). This pattern was consistent across area of residence, age group and education. Among female residents of urban and rural areas between 2002 and 1997, increased proportions of females used a contraceptive method before having any children, with growth in the proportion of females using their first method of contraception before having children across all four RHS alongside years of education and age (Table 6.4.2).

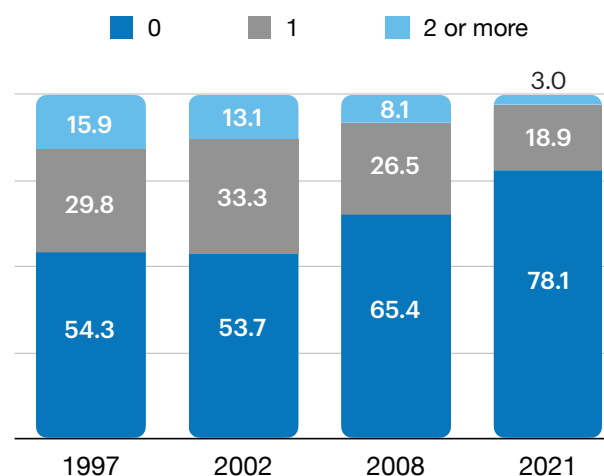


Figure 6.4. 2: Number of Living Children at the Time Females Aged 15-49 Years First Used a Contraceptive Method: Jamaica, 1997-2021

6.5 Current Use of Contraceptives

The contraceptive prevalence rate is a measure of the proportion of females in union who had used a method of contraception within the last 30 days. The contraceptive prevalence rate is a measure of health, population, and women’s empowerment and is also a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services (WHO n.d.). In 2021, 60.6 per cent of females in a union (married, common-law, or visiting union) reported that they or their partners were currently using a method of contraception. Compared to other surveys, this was

the lowest reported contraceptive rate (1997, 65.9%; 2002, 69.1%; 2008, 72.5%). By socio-demographic characteristics, the contraceptive prevalence rate was highest among females who lived in rural areas (62.2%), females with ‘4 or more live births’ (74.2%) and females from households who were considered at the ‘medium level’ on the socio-economic scale (Table 6.5.1). Figure 6.5.1 shows how the contraceptive prevalence rate varies by the number of live births between 1997-2021. In each survey year, as the number of live births increased, the contraceptive prevalence rate also increased.

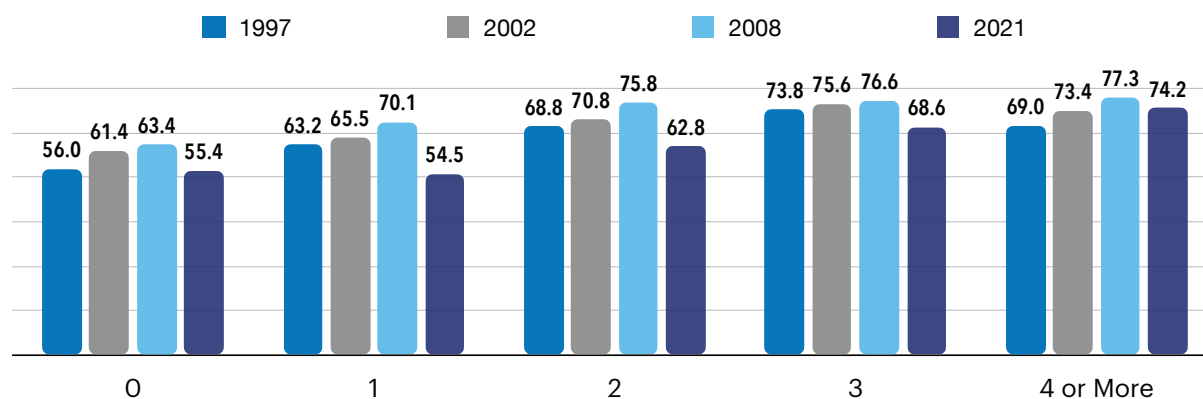


Figure 6.5. 1: Trends in the Current Use of Contraception by Number of Children Born Alive among Females in Union Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Table 6.5.2 and Figure 6.5.2 show current contraceptive use by the specified method of contraception between 1983-2021. In 2021, the overall decrease in the CPR may be attributed to declines in the current use of condoms (2008, 25.3%; 2021, 20.5%), pill (2008, 17.3%; 2021, 10.5%), injection and Implant (2008, 14.5%; 2021, 12.8%) and female sterilization (2008, 10.0%; 2021, 6.0%) while current use of withdrawal has increased from 3.7% in 2008 to 7.6% in 2021

10.5%), injection and Implant (2008, 14.5%; 2021, 12.8%) and female sterilization (2008, 10.0%; 2021, 6.0%) while current use of withdrawal has increased from 3.7% in 2008 to 7.6% in 2021

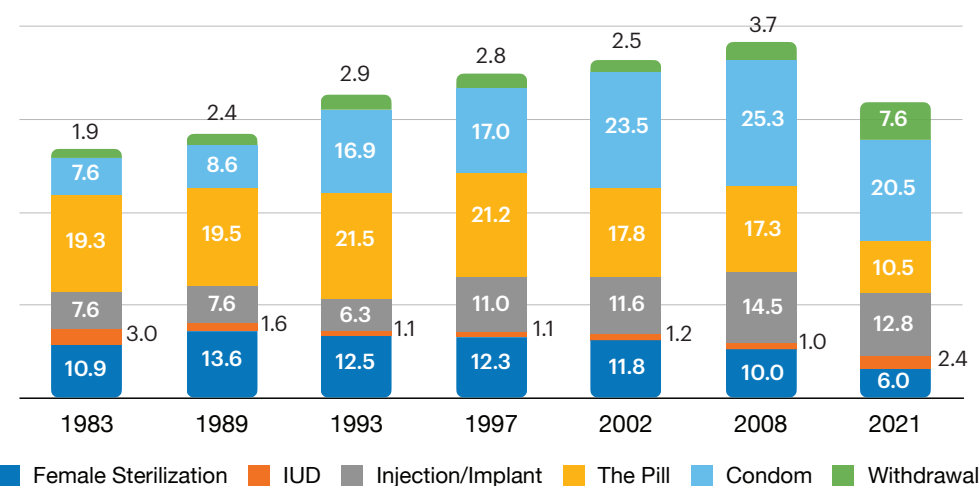


Figure 6.5. 2: Trends in Current Contraceptive Use of Selected Methods among Females in Union Aged 15-49 Years, Jamaica 1983-2021

This suggests possible supply chain challenges during the pandemic when data were being collected, which may have impacted access to and use of modern methods.

While the conventional approach to investigating current contraceptive use is to explore current use among females in unions, there has been a shift over the years to analyse contraceptive use in all females of reproductive age (15-49 years), irrespective of union status as this reinforces women's right to access and use modern contraceptives across their reproductive life cycle. Secondly, it encourages policymakers to develop programmes that address the contraceptive needs of all females, including those not in a union, and adolescents. Finally, reporting on the contraceptive prevalence of all female better estimates total contraceptive use within the population (Family Planning 2030, n.d). Current contraceptive use data will therefore be presented on all females as well as females in union (i.e., married, common-law and visiting relationships).

Table 6.5.3 explored the mean age of females using the most common methods of contraception across four surveys. Patterns of utilization in 2021 was similar to previous surveys for modern methods. Younger women usually opted for the condom (mean all females, 29.9 years; females in union, 31.0 years), then migrated to reversible methods such as injectables (all females 31.6 years; females in union 31.4 years) and the OCP (all females, 33.6 years; females in union, 34.2 years). Over time women then transitioned to long-acting reversible options like the IUD/Copper T (all females, 34.0 years; females in union, 34.1 years), or permanent female sterilisation (all females 41.5 years; females in union 41.3 years).

In 2021, 45.2 per cent of females were currently using a method of contraception. More than one-third of females (39.6%) reported that they were using a modern contraceptive method, while 5.8 per cent stated that they were using a traditional method of contraception. Approximately eighty-eight per cent (87.7%) of contraceptive users were using a modern method. A higher percentage of modern contraceptive users resided in OUCs (88.9%), were within the 45-49 age group (92.9%), were in no steady relationship (94.1%), had four or more children (93.0%), and had less than secondary level education (95.6%) (Table 6.5.4).

Table 6.5.5 and Figure 6.5.3 show trends in current contraceptive use among all females by union type between 1997 and 2021. Among females in union, the greatest decline in the current use of a method of contraception was seen among married females, 54.7 per cent in 2021 compared to 73.2 per cent in 2008.

This was followed by females in visiting relationships, which declined from 73.8 per cent in 2008 to 61.9 per cent in 2021. Similar to findings from the 2008 RHS, in 2021, the prevalence of current contraceptive use was highest among females in sexual boyfriend relationships (68.2%). Current use of specified contraceptive methods varied with females' relationship status. In 2021, the prevalence of condom use (9.6%) was lowest among married females and highest among females in a sexual boyfriend relationship (41.5%). The prevalence of female sterilisation (11.1%) and IUD/Copper T (6.5%) was highest among married females. Females in a non-sexual boyfriend union (95.3%) and those not in a steady relationship (90.0%) made up the largest segment of non-users of a contraceptive method in the last 30 days.

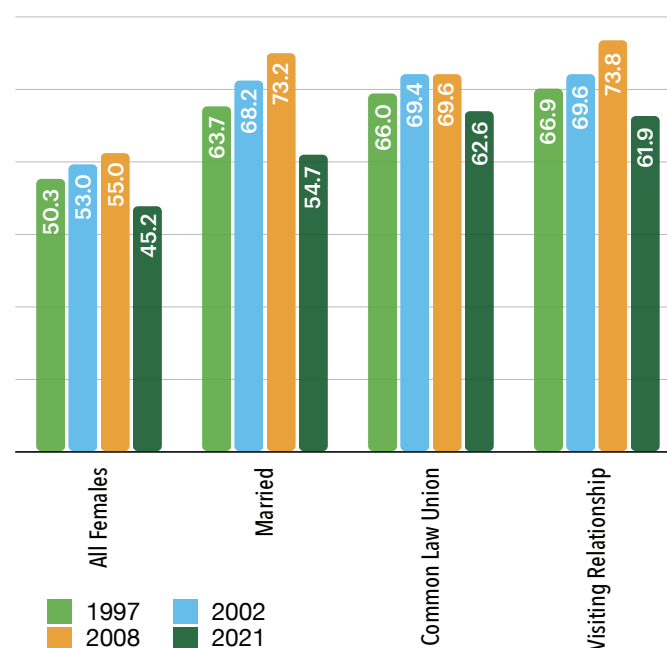


Figure 6.5. 3: Trends in the Current Use of Contraception among All Females and Females in Union Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Table 6.5.7 shows the age distribution of current contraceptive users by the method used. Like the 2008 RHS, the condom was the most frequently used method of contraception across all age groups of females in 2021. Current use of hormonal contraceptives (pill, 11.6%; injection, 12.7%;) was highest among females 25-29 years while female sterilisation (13.8%) was highest in the 45-49 age group. Current use of a traditional method was highest among females 25-29 (8.3%) and 40-44 (8.1%)

years old. When the analysis was restricted to females in union, use patterns were similar. .

As shown in Table 6.5.8, current use of a method of contraception increased from 29.2 per cent in females with no live births to 66.5 per cent in females with four or more live births. Condoms were the most widely used method of contraception among females with no live births (18.0%), one live birth (16.1%) and two live births (15.6%). The injectables were the most used method among females with three live births (12.9%), while for females with four or more live births, female sterilisation was the most used method (24.1%). When the analysis was restricted to females in union, three out of every 10 females with no live births were currently using a condom (31.6%), and 25.9 per cent of females with four or more live births were using female sterilisation.

The relationship between education level and current contraceptive use is presented in Table 6.5.9. Current use of condoms was highest among females with secondary education (16.7%) and post-secondary level education (17.0%). However, the current use of the pill (8.6%) and female sterilisation (8.8%) was highest among females with less than secondary education. As education level increased, the current use of a traditional method of contraception also increased (less than secondary level education, 1.9%; secondary level education, 5.4%; post-secondary level education, 7.6%). There were no differences observed in current contraceptive use by education level when the analysis was restricted to females in union.

6.6 Current Contraceptive Use: Males

Like females, males were also asked if they or their partners had used a method of contraception during the last 30 days. A little over one-half of males (51.7%) were currently using a method of contraception. Current use of contraceptives among males increased as education level increased (less than secondary, 42.4%; secondary, 53.0%; post-secondary, 55.9%). Current contraceptive use was lowest among males with no live birth (42.8%) and highest among males with 3 live births (78.1%). A restriction of the analysis to males who were currently in a union showed that two-thirds of males (67.9%) were currently using a method of contraception (Table 6.6.1). A higher proportion of males were currently using a modern method of contraception (all males, 47.3%; males in union, 61.3%) compared to those who used a traditional method (all males, 6.3%; males in union, 8.8%). The most widely used method was the condom (all males, 35.1%; males in union, 42.0%). See Table 6.6.2.

6.7 Source of Contraceptives

Females currently using contraceptives were asked to state where the method was obtained. As shown in Table 6.7.1, the 'pharmacy' (all females, 44.8%; females in union, 45.7%) and 'supermarket/shop/ bar' (all females, 36.3%; females in union, 35.0%) were listed as the main source of condoms. Pharmacy (all females, 75.4%; females in union, 75.0%) was the main source of the oral contraceptive pill. Government health centres/clinics were the main source of injection (all females, 88.4%, females in union, 88.2%).

Table 6.7.2 presents the required travel time to reach their main contraceptive supplier. Four of ten (39.9%) needed 'less than 15 minutes' to reach their source of contraception, 27.1 per cent '15-29 minutes', while few (5.6%) required '1 hour or more'. A small group (6.0%) obtained their method at home from an outreach worker or at their workplace (scored as 0 minutes of travel time). More KMA (51.4%) and OUC (49.7%) residents than rural females (27.8%), required 'less than 15 minutes' to travel to the source of contraception. However, more females from rural areas (25.4%), than those in KMA (12.1%) or OUCs (8.3%), travelled 30-59 minutes to their source of contraception. More females from low (17.8%) and middle (19.3%) SES households compared to high (14.0%) SES households had to journey 30-59 minutes to source their current contraceptive method.

6.8 Desire to Use a Different Method of Contraception

The 2021 RHS found that 13.4 per cent of females currently using a contraceptive method expressed the desire to use a different method, similar to RHS 2008 when 12.6 per cent also wanted to change their method. This desire to change their method was highest among females from KMA (15.2%), those with two or more children, and notably females currently reliant on withdrawal (18.8%). Figure 6.8.1 shows that most females who wanted a different method of contraception were interested in a long-term reversible method. Options of interest included Implant (Norplant, 24.3%), injection (20.6%), IUD (Mirena/Copper T, 19.7%), the pill (17.6%), with fewer than 2.0 per cent interested in the condom. One-fifth of females (20.8% now using the injection) wanted to try an intrauterine device (Mirena/Copper T). A little over one-third (35.6%) of OCP users wanted to switch to injection; while those relying on withdrawal were either considering the Implant (Norplant) (23.6%) or an IUD (26.5%) (Table 6.8.1).

Improving contraceptive use and acceptability will depend to a considerable extent on awareness campaigns and how well they dispel misinformation. As shown in Table 6.8.2, in 2021, the two most stated reasons among females who desired to use a different method of contraception were 'has not made-up mind' (27.2%) and 'fear of side effects' (18.3%).

6.9 Contraceptive Discontinuation

In 2021, females who had used a method of contraception since 2016 and had stopped using the method were asked their reasons for discontinuing. As shown in Figure 6.9.1, the most cited reason for discontinuing a method of contraception was 'desired a new method' (9.1%), followed by the 'relationship ended' (8.4%). A similar percentage of females stopped using contraception because they 'wanted to get pregnant' (6.7%) or they wanted to 'rest the body' (6.2%). The least cited reasons for discontinuation of the contraceptive method were 'partner objected' (0.8%), 'supply/availability' (0.7%), and 'physician's decision' (0.5%).

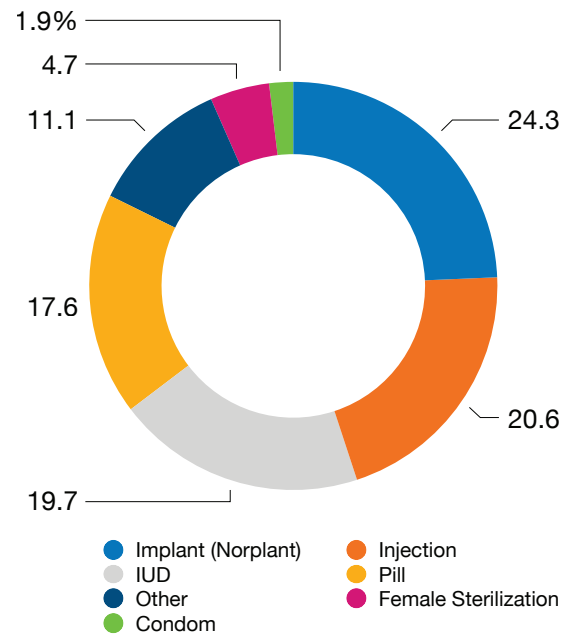


Figure 6.8. 1: Specified Methods of Contraception desired to be used by Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

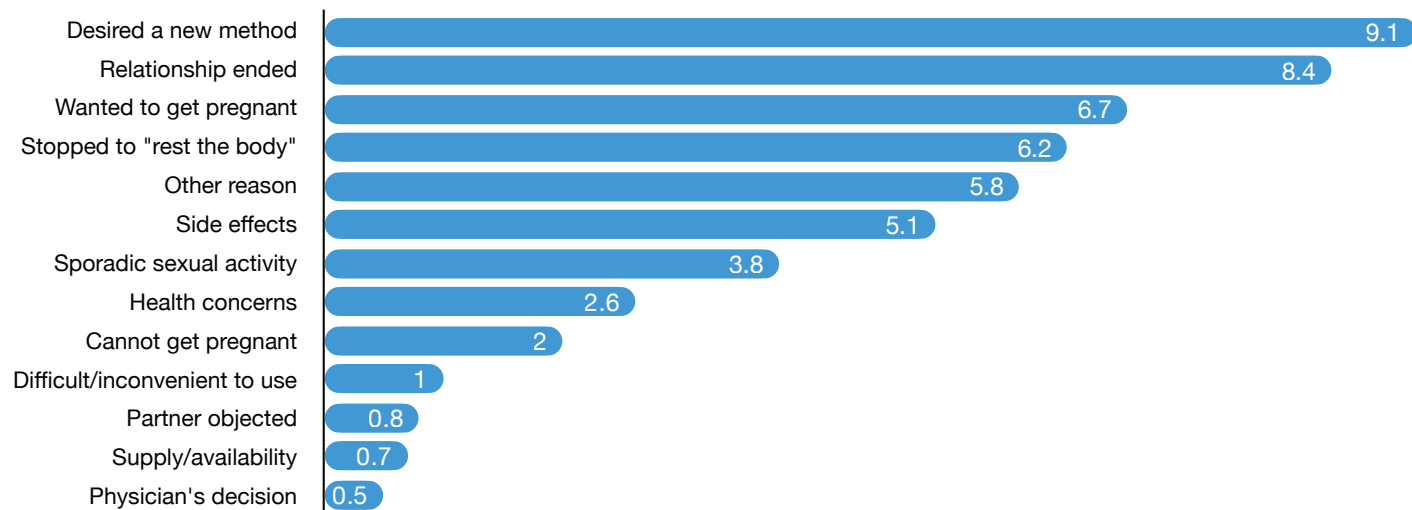


Figure 6.9. 1: Most Cited Reasons for Discontinuing Contraceptive Methods since January 2016 among Females Aged 15-49 Years

Summary - Chapter 6: Contraceptive Knowledge and Use

Awareness of methods of contraception among males and females of reproductive age remains relatively high. The emergency contraceptive pill has had the most significant increase in awareness among females and males of reproductive age compared to previous surveys. However, there were reductions in the awareness of IUD/Copper T, diaphragm, and spermicides compared to awareness in previous surveys. The proportion of females and males who used a method of contraception remains high, with most respondents indicating that they had used a modern method.

The male condom was the most widely used method of contraception among both sexes. It has consistently been the method with the highest level of awareness and use over several surveys, and understandably so, as they

are widely accessible in Jamaica. Overall, current use of a method of contraception (i.e., within the last 30 days) was higher among males than females. Among females, current use of contraception has declined compared to previous surveys; this decline was most notable among married females.

Improving contraceptive awareness and acceptability is integral to any reproductive health campaign. It allows persons the reproductive freedom to choose the timing and spacing of births and protection from HIV and other STIs. Although awareness of different methods continues to be high across surveys, a small proportion of females who were in a union and currently using a method of contraception desire to use another method, such as a long-acting method of contraception (Norplant, Injection, and Intrauterine devices). For females, concerns about costs and side effects are among some barriers to using their preferred method. ●



“

The emergency contraceptive pill has had the most significant increase in awareness among females and males...

”

The male condom was the most widely used method of contraception among both sexes.



Table 6.1. 1: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive method	Survey Year			
	2021	2008	2002	1997
Male Condom	99.6	99.9	99.4	99.3
Female Condom	90.2	96.0	*	*
Pill	96.8	99.7	99.2	99.3
Injection	94.2	98.7	98.8	99.0
Female sterilisation	93.1	96.4	94.6	94.9
Withdrawal	88.9	88.9	83.9	83.7
ECP	92.0	83.6	48.8	11.4
IUD (Copper T)	71.8	82.6	81.6	83.4
IUD (Mirena)	42.2	*	*	*
Diaphragm	49.5	68.3	66.2	70.3
Male sterilisation	64.3	63.9	69.5	64.9
Implant (Norplant)	70.8	63.7	47.1	36.6
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	63.1	60.6	48.2	50.1
Spermicides	29.7	47.0	50.1	64.3
No. of cases	3224	8259	7168	6383

* Data not available

ECP = Emergency Contraceptive Pill (morning-after pill)

Table 6.1. 2: Contraceptive Awareness among Males Aged 15-24 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive method	Survey Year			
	2021	2008	2002	1997*
Male Condom	99.5	99.9	99.5	98.8
Female Condom	78.9	88.5	¶	¶
Pill	89.2	95.4	97.4	96.6
Injection	80.6	86.9	92.1	92.2
Female sterilisation	80.9	73.2	74.6	73
Withdrawal	86.9	71.2	76.3	73.8
ECP	86.1	64.4	39.0	¶
IUD (Copper T)	28.5	28.4	35.5	40.6
IUD (Mirena)	16.5	¶	¶	¶
Diaphragm	25.9	34.8	44.0	38.7
Male sterilisation	49.9	43.2	49.9	52.6
Implant (Norplant)	40.8	29.3	27.5	22.6
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	39.6	25.9	27.2	29.5
Spermicides	17.2	26.7	23.8	33.5
No. of cases	565	2,775	2,437	2,279

ECP- Emergency Contraceptive Pill (morning after pill)

¶ Data not available

*Data on Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods is missing for 1 male in the 1997 Survey

Table 6.1. 3: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 by Specified Contraceptive Method and Age Group: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	40-45
2021								
Condom	99.6	99.0	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.7	99.8	99.3
Female condom	90.2	78.6	91.1	93.1	91.9	94.7	91.1	92.3
Pill	96.8	90.9	98.2	97.5	97.9	98.3	98.7	97.1
Injectables	94.2	80.9	93.6	96.9	96.9	99.0	97.1	97.2
Female sterilisation	93.1	75.0	94.6	95.6	96.4	97.6	97.9	97.2
Withdrawal	88.9	64.6	89.6	93.9	93.5	95.5	95.4	93.6
ECP	92.0	81.3	93.4	95.8	95.5	94.0	92.9	91.7
IUD (Copper T)	71.8	32.3	65.7	76.5	82.6	84.4	84.4	84.5
IUD (Mirena)	42.2	21.0	40.7	43.9	49.4	48.4	48.3	47.8
Diaphragm	49.5	37.7	50.0	48.8	50.2	52.6	54.1	55.9
Male sterilisation	64.3	46.9	66.0	61.1	71.5	69.0	67.2	71.1
Implant (Norplant)	70.8	58.6	68.6	75.7	76.5	73.9	73.9	70.2
Calendar/Rhythm / Billings	63.1	45.8	61.6	69.3	69.1	67.4	66.4	63.7
Spermicides	29.7	21.5	30.2	29.4	27.5	34.2	29.3	37.7
Other	0.9	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.0
No. of cases	3224	433	418	544	526	486	376	441
2008								
Condom	99.9	100	100	100	99.9	100	99.9	99.6
Pill	99.7	99.1	99.9	99.3	99.8	100	100	100
Injectables	98.7	95.6	98.6	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.7
Female sterilisation	96.4	89.2	97	98.8	98.3	97.3	98.4	99.2
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	88.9	75.8	89.1	93.4	94.3	91.5	91.6	90.7
ECP	83.6	80.1	92.5	91.1	87.5	80.9	74.3	70.3
IUD	82.6	59.2	77.4	86.6	90.8	92.3	92.8	91.5
Diaphragm	68.3	56.7	66.6	68.5	72.6	74.5	70.1	75.5
Male sterilisation	63.9	53.9	58.4	68.3	65.9	68.3	67.1	72.6
Implant (Norplant)	63.7	52.0	66.5	71.2	67.9	66.9	59.9	61.6
Calendar/Rhythm / Billings	60.6	55.7	62.7	63.2	65.0	58.9	58.7	59.8
Spermicides	47.0	39.4	41.2	48.0	47.1	52.2	50.8	58.0
Other	2.5	1.6	4.2	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.2	2.1
No. of cases	8,259	1,229	1,114	1,350	1,219	1,221	1,084	1,042

ECP- Emergency Contraceptive Pill (morning after pill)

¶ Data not available

(Table continues on next page)

Table 6.1. 3: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 by Specified Contraceptive Method and Age Group: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997 (cont'd)

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Age group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	40-45
2002								
Condom	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.4
Pill	99.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.5
Injectables	98.8	97.2	99	99.1	99.5	99.1	98.7	99
Female sterilisation	94.6	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.8	97.8	98.2	98.3
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	83.9	71.0	86.0	86.8	90.3	87.4	86.2	80.9
ECP	48.8	48.7	58.6	53.2	51.7	46.9	39.5	37.7
IUD	81.6	59.6	76.3	83.4	90.3	90.2	89.3	90.6
Diaphragm	66.2	60.4	61.7	65.1	70.9	70.4	70.5	65.6
Male sterilisation	69.5	59.2	66.1	67.9	76.3	75.1	73.4	71.6
Implant (Norplant)	47.1	37.4	49.0	49.8	55.5	50.4	44.4	42.2
Calendar/Rhythm / Billings	48.2	40.6	47.0	49.4	53.5	50.2	50.7	46.9
Spermicides	50.1	37.0	41.2	44.1	53.2	58.4	64.0	62.5
Other	13.4	12.9	14.7	14.4	16.6	12.8	9.7	7.4
No. of cases	7,168	989	937	1,176	1,311	1,160	921	674
1997								
Condom	99.3	99	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.7	98.1	99
Pill	99.3	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.6	98.8	100
Injectables	99	98	99	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.1	99
Female sterilisation	94.9	87.2	95.2	95.9	97.8	98.1	97.5	98.2
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	83.7	68.3	87.4	89.9	87.9	88.7	84.8	82.6
ECP	11.4	6.8	15.2	15.1	15.4	8.8	6.3	7.4
IUD	83.4	63.1	82.3	88.2	90.9	90.6	92.7	91.9
Diaphragm	70.3	59.7	66.6	72.7	74	75.2	77.1	79.1
Male sterilisation	64.9	54.4	62.4	68.4	69.2	69.5	70.1	68.4
Implant (Norplant)	36.6	31.1	40.3	40.7	40	36.4	30.9	31.6
Calendar/Rhythm / Billings	50.1	39.3	50.6	51.3	56.2	55	52.6	51
Spermicides	64.3	48.4	58.6	66.4	70.8	72.8	77.5	73.4
No. of cases	6,383	959	1,031	1,233	1,195	934	610	421

ECP- Emergency Contraceptive Pill (morning after pill)

¶ Data not available

Table 6.1. 4: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Area of Residence: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Area of residence		
		KMA	OUC	Rural
2021				
Condom	99.6	99.1	99.8	99.6
Female condom	90.2	93.7	90.0	88.6
Pill	96.8	98.6	96.2	96.3
Injectables	94.2	97.6	93.7	92.9
Female sterilisation	93.1	95.3	91.5	93.0
Withdrawal	88.9	93.0	87.6	87.7
ECP	92.0	94.1	91.0	91.6
IUD (Copper T)	71.8	72.3	72.2	71.1
IUD (Mirena)	42.2	43.4	44.5	40
Diaphragm	49.5	51.6	50.8	47.4
Male sterilisation	64.3	67.8	66.4	61.0
Implant (Norplant)	70.8	77.8	70.8	67.3
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	63.1	69.6	63.5	59.4
Spermicides	29.7	30.7	28.9	29.9
No. of cases	3,224	530	1,079	1,615
2008				
Condom	99.9	100	100	99.9
Pill	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.6
Injectables	98.7	99.1	98.1	98.9
Female sterilisation	96.4	98.6	96.2	95.6
Withdrawal	88.9	94.7	89.7	85.5
ECP	83.6	88.2	87	78.5
IUD	82.6	88.3	83.2	79.5
Diaphragm	68.3	78.4	71.3	61
Male sterilisation	63.9	70.9	67.5	57.6
Implant (Norplant)	63.7	85.5	64	53
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	60.6	80.6	61.8	50.1
Spermicides	47	59.3	50.3	38.3
Other	2.5	0.9	3.4	2.6
No. of cases	8,259	1,198	2,283	4,778

(Table continues on next page)

¶ Data not available

Table 6.1. 4: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Area of Residence: Jamaica, 1997-2021 (cont'd)

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Area of residence		
		KMA	OUC	Rural
2002				
Condom	99.4	98.7	99.6	99.5
Pill	99.2	98.9	99.7	99.0
Injectables	98.8	98.3	99.2	98.7
Female sterilisation	94.6	92.1	96.6	94.4
Withdrawal	83.9	85.0	88.5	79.9
ECP	48.8	53.4	57.3	41.7
IUD	81.6	85.8	85.2	76.8
Diaphragm	66.2	73.5	72.2	58.2
Male sterilisation	69.5	77.7	75.4	61.1
Implant (Norplant)	47.1	66.1	50	35.5
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	48.2	60.9	54.1	37.5
Spermicides	50.1	56.4	57.3	41.7
Other	13.4	12.00	15.3	12.8
No. of cases	7,168	1,144	2,079	3,945
1997				
Condom	99.3	99.7	99.3	99.0
Pill	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Injectables	99.0	99.3	98.3	99.0
Female sterilisation	94.9	95.0	93.1	95.3
Withdrawal	83.7	87.7	85.5	80.2
ECP	11.4	15.9	13.3	7.5
IUD	83.4	87.6	81.1	81.0
Diaphragm	70.3	77.8	73.9	63.5
Male sterilisation	64.9	75.6	66.1	56.6
Implant (Norplant)	36.6	45.8	36.9	29.8
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	50.1	57.0	53.4	44.0
Spermicides	64.3	69.9	64.8	59.9
No. of cases	6,383	1,450	1,093	3,840

Table 6.1. 5: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Educational Level: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Education level		
		Less than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary
2021				
Condom	99.6	99.3	99.4	99.7
Female condom	90.2	80.8	88.8	94.6
Pill	96.8	92.3	96.8	98.2
Injectables	94.2	90.0	93.5	96.3
Female sterilisation	93.1	88.4	91.7	95.9
Withdrawal	88.9	78.8	86.5	94.6
ECP	92.0	80.0	90.9	96.7
IUD (Copper T)	71.8	62.4	67.3	79.6
IUD (Mirena)	42.4	23.2	36.2	55.1
Diaphragm	49.4	27.8	41.9	64.3
Male sterilisation	64.4	41.7	56.3	80.3
Implant (Norplant)	70.7	58.2	69.9	75.3
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	63.2	39.6	59.1	74.8
Spermicides	29.8	16.4	26.8	37.2
Other	0.9	0.4	0.5	1.5
No. of cases	3,203	420	1,526	1,257
2008				
Condom	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
Pill	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.9
Injectables	98.7	97.5	99.2	98.0
Female sterilisation	96.4	94.3	96.8	98.6
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	88.9	81.3	89.7	98.0
ECP	83.6	67.3	86.6	96.9
IUD	82.6	76.0	82.7	93.6
Diaphragm	68.3	52.6	68.9	91.9
Male sterilisation	63.9	49.3	63.2	91.5
Implant (Norplant)	63.7	49.0	64.9	82.6
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	60.6	42.0	61.6	87.0
Spermicides	47.0	31.4	46.2	76.8
Others	2.5	0.9	2.7	4.3
No. of cases	8,256	2,183	5,078	995

(Table continues on next page)

* 2021 RHS -Education data is missing for 21 females

¶ Data not available

Table 6.1. 5: Contraceptive Awareness among Females Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Educational Level: Jamaica, 1997-2021 (cont'd)

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Education level		
		Less than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary
2002				
Condom	99.4	98.4	99.6	99.4
Pill	99.2	98.8	98.8	99.5
Injectables	98.8	97.2	98.7	99
Female sterilisation	94.6	94.5	93.3	95.4
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	83.9	71.8	79.1	88.2
ECP	48.8	30.1	38.4	57.3
IUD	81.6	76.3	77.3	84.7
Diaphragm	66.2	46.4	58.0	73.5
Male sterilisation	69.5	53.2	59.3	77.5
Implant (Norplant)	47.1	33.0	42.1	50.4
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	48.2	31.0	37.9	56.1
Spermicides	50.1	36.9	42.9	55.8
Other	13.4	7.3	10.6	15.9
No. of cases	7,168	638	2,529	3,924
1997				
Condom	99.3	98.7	99.6	99.7
Pill	99.3	98.7	99.6	99.7
Injectables	99.0	98.6	99.2	99.5
Female sterilisation	94.9	94.2	94.6	98.0
Female condom	¶	¶	¶	¶
Withdrawal	83.7	77.9	85.4	91.9
ECP	11.4	5.2	11.9	25.3
IUD	83.4	79.0	83.7	93.3
Diaphragm	70.3	58.6	73.3	88.1
Male sterilisation	64.9	52.0	68.1	86.0
Implant (Norplant)	36.6	25.5	39.1	55.1
Calendar/Rhythm /Billings	50.1	37.4	52.0	74.2
Spermicides	64.3	55.3	65.9	80.6
No. of cases	6,383	2,325	3,284	719

(Table continues on next page)

* 2021 RHS -Education data is missing for 21 females

¶ Data not available

Table 6.2. 1: Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Characteristic	2021		2008		2002		1997	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	86.8	3224	84.8	8259	85.3	7168	80.2	6384
Residence								
KMA	90.0	530	79.7	1198	84.5	1144	81.2	1450
Other Urban Centres	85.8	1079	86.9	2283	85.7	2079	78.8	1094
Rural	85.9	1615	85.4	4778	85.4	3945	80.3	3840
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	86.2	1191	82.8	2340	86.0	2974	¶	¶
Northeast Region	86.4	555	85.0	1761	84.3	1177	¶	¶
Western Region	87.3	739	85.1	2313	83.6	1602	¶	¶
Southern Region	88.4	739	88.7	1845	85.6	1415	¶	¶
Age Group								
15-19	39.4	433	41.6	1229	46.8	989	45.4	960
20-24	91.4	418	91.0	1114	90.2	937	83.0	1031
25-29	94.9	544	95.5	1350	93.8	1176	92.5	1233
30-34	96.4	526	96.0	1219	95.9	1311	93.0	1195
35-39	97.5	486	96.8	1221	94.2	1160	91.4	934
40-44	98.9	376	95.1	1084	94.2	921	90.2	610
45-49	96.2	441	92.3	1042	93.5	674	83.2	421
Relationship Status								
Married	99.4	452	97.3	1441	95.8	1542	93.2	1185
Common-law Union	98.6	723	96.9	2158	97.1	1733	94.9	1839
Visiting Relationship	99.3	983	98.7	2279	97.2	1959	94.9	1624
No Steady Relationship	64.8	1066	56.5	2381	60.1	1934	51.0	1736
No of Children born alive								
0	65.6	1081	58.3	2208	57.4	1788	50.6	1627
1	99.0	744	97.2	1707	95.8	1486	91.9	1350
2	98.4	701	97.7	1632	97.0	1423	95.2	1236
3	100.0	371	98.7	1110	98.3	1036	95.2	904
4 or more	100.0	327	98.4	1602	97.7	1435	94.7	1267
Education Level								
Less than secondary	83.9	420	81.9	2183	87.3	638	80.9	2325
Secondary	84.8	1526	85.1	5078	85.3	2529	79.5	3285
Post-secondary	89.9	1257	88.0	995	85.0	3924	82.6	719
Church attendance								
At least weekly	¶	¶	74.8	2856	77.9	2707	70.2	2060
At least monthly	¶	¶	87.2	1417	89.1	1368	81.5	1223
Less than monthly	¶	¶	89.8	1256	90.6	861	62.5	909
Special occasions	¶	¶	92.9	1820	90.9	1631	89.2	1532
Never	¶	¶	89.8	892	87.5	524	85.6	613

Church attendance variable excludes 18 females in 2008, 77 in 2002 and 49 in 1997 with missing data

¶ Data not available

Table 6.2. 2: Ever-Used Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Survey Year: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive method	Survey Year			
	2021	2008	2002	1997
Any Method	86.8	84.8	85.3	80.2
Modern Methods				
Condom	80.2	76.6	72.7	58.7
Female Condom	3.1	3.3	¶	¶
Pill	45.4	53.8	56.5	52.4
Injectables	34.9	33.8	33.6	27.8
ECP	36.5	10.9	3.9	¶
Female sterilisation	5.4	7.8	9.9	10.0
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	3.5	4.9	5.1
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	¶	¶	¶
Spermicide	1.1	1.5	2.5	3.4
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	0.7	0.5	0.5
Diaphragm	0.5	0.2	0.9	1.0
Male sterilisation	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2
Other	0.1	0.4	0.4	¶
Traditional Methods				
Withdrawal	57.7	37.5	39.1	29.3
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	17.9	8.8	8.6	5.6
No. of Cases	3224	8259	7168	6383

In 2021- Estimates were too low to report on IUD (Mirena), Spermicides, Implants, Diaphragm and Male Sterilisation

¶ Responses not recorded in the survey

Table 6.2. 3: Ever-Used Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used by Area of Residence: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Area of Residence			
	Total	KMA	OUC	Rural
Used any method	86.8	90.0	85.8	85.9
Used at Least One Modern Method	86.8	88.6	85.2	84.7
Condom	80.2	80.7	81.3	79.3
Female Condom	2.9	3.9	2.6	2.5
Pill	45.2	48.9	43.8	44.3
Injectables	34.8	36.7	29.8	37.4
ECP	36.5	42.5	37.3	32.9
Female sterilisation	5.4	6.7	5.1	5.0
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	5.9	4.8	4.5
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	4.3	0.9	0.8
Spermicide	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	6.0	2.6	3.0
Diaphragm	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
Male sterilisation	0.9	2.0	0.6	0.6
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Used at Least One Traditional Method	60.1	62.9	59.1	59.4
Withdrawal	57.7	60.7	56.8	56.8
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	17.9	19.5	19.2	16.3
No. of Cases	3224	530	1079	1615

Table 6.2. 4: Ever-used Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Methods Used and By Parish of Residence: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Total	Parish of Residence													
		Kingston	St. Andrew	St. Thomas	Portland	St. Mary	St. Ann	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmoreland	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Used any method	86.8	94.7	89.3	81.3	94.7	82.7	85.1	86.6	88.6	90.7	84.0	89.4	87.3	88.6	82.0
Used Modern Methods	85.8	94.7	87.7	80.1	90.8	81.5	84.7	84.4	88.4	90.7	82.7	87.8	87.3	87.9	81.1
Condom	80.2	91.8	79.0	80.1	86.3	76.5	83.6	69.0	81.4	84.2	81.9	82.8	81.9	85.4	75.4
Female Condom	3.1	3.8	4.1	1.4	2.3	4.4	2.4	1.9	2.6	2.1	0.5	3.3	2.6	4.6	2.5
Pill	45.4	44.7	47.4	36.3	57.7	40.5	46.1	41.7	48.7	58.1	43.7	56.6	50.9	48.4	36.1
Injectables	34.9	34.6	37.0	34.4	50.7	36.9	36.2	34.0	31.9	42.4	18.1	38.2	41.6	37.7	30.2
ECP	36.5	41.1	42.2	20.2	46.7	29.7	43.8	48.2	36.5	44.9	18.6	33.1	44.8	36.1	30.0
Female sterilisation	5.5	4.5	7.3	7.3	5.2	4.2	6.1	2.5	5.6	5.0	3.1	4.5	6.5	5.9	4.0
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	5.4	6.9	2.9	1.9	2.7	1.7	3.1	8.4	6.5	3.7	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.4
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	1.8	4.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.2
Spermicide	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	2.8	0.7	3.0	2.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.1
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	9.5	6.3	6.0	3.1	1.6	2.3	2.4	0.8	4.0	0.4	1.3	0.4	2.3	3.7
Diaphragm	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.1
Male sterilisation	0.9	0.0	2.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Used at Least One Traditional Method	60.1	68.7	62.8	48.5	76.5	39.5	62.9	59.9	62.6	73.9	65.8	67.7	67.7	65.5	51.6
Withdrawal	57.7	67.2	60.7	45.1	69.7	36.4	62.0	57.9	58.2	70.7	62.2	52.0	65.3	64.0	49.3
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	18.0	14.2	20.6	12.2	29.9	9.8	14.5	16.2	25.5	28.1	23.3	12.0	20.7	14.4	14.9
No. of Cases	3224	121	476	82	153	183	219	97	298	101	243	184	220	335	512

Table 6.2. 5: Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Health Region: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Health Region				
	Total	Southeast Region	Northeast Region	Western Region	Southern Region
Used any Method	86.8	86.2	86.4	87.3	88.4
Used Modern Methods	85.8	85.0	85.0	86.5	87.7
Condom	80.2	78.5	82.0	80.1	83.6
Female Condom	3.1	3.3	3.0	1.8	3.6
Pill	45.4	41.9	46.9	47.6	51.3
Injectables	34.9	33.9	39.5	29.7	39.1
ECP	36.5	35.7	40.1	34.2	38.2
Female sterilisation	5.5	5.8	5.3	4.4	5.7
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	5.5	2.0	6.0	4.2
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	2.5	1.4	0.6	0.6
Spermicide	1.1	1.0	2.3	0.8	1.1
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	5.5	2.2	1.4	1.4
Diaphragm	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3
Male sterilisation	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.8
Other	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Used Traditional Methods	60.1	57.7	58.7	64.8	63.0
Withdrawal	57.7	55.5	55.8	61.1	61.4
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	18.0	17.3	16.4	23.9	15.9
No. of Cases	3224	1191	555	739	739

Table 6.2. 6: Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Age Group: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Used any Method	86.8	39.4	91.4	94.9	96.4	97.5	98.9	96.2
Used at least one Modern Method	86.2	37.4	90.4	94.4	96.0	97.3	98.9	96.2
Condom	80.2	35.3	85.7	88.7	89.2	89.2	92.3	87.2
Female Condom	2.9	0.7	1.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	4.0	5.0
Pill	45.2	6.7	37.4	48.9	52.7	59.6	63.3	57.5
Injectables	34.8	3.8	27.3	41.3	45.2	42.6	47.5	42.7
ECP	36.5	7.1	40.6	50.3	47.9	41.9	40.2	28.3
Female sterilisation	5.4	0.0	1.0	0.6	3.6	7.9	12.0	17.3
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	0.9	2.0	3.4	7.6	6.9	8.2	7.1
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	0.3	1.3	0.6	1.6	3.8	2.3	1.8
Spermicide	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.4	0.6
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	4.1	2.9	5.0	4.8	1.9	3.2	2.6
Diaphragm	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.4
Male sterilisation	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.8	2.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Used at least one Traditional Method	60.0	20.6	62.1	68.0	65.6	71.1	72.9	66.1
Withdrawal	57.7	19.0	59.3	65.2	63.3	68.2	71.3	64.3
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	17.9	3.8	18.6	24.4	23.7	23.1	18.3	14.2
No. of Cases	3224	433	418	544	526	486	376	441

Table 6.2. 7 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Number of Children Born Alive: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Number of Children Born Alive					
	Total	0	1	2	3	4 or More
Used any Method	86.8	65.6	99.0	98.4	100.0	100.0
Used at least one Modern Method	86.2	63.9	99.0	98.4	100.0	100.0
Condom	80.2	60.9	93.0	89.1	91.4	92.4
Female Condom	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.9
Pill	45.2	22.3	51.5	57.7	62.6	72.5
Injectables	34.8	4.8	41.3	52.8	59.8	69.0
ECP	36.5	24.3	41.3	52.8	43.5	33.0
Female sterilisation	5.4	0.2	1.3	4.7	14.1	28.1
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	0.5	4.8	6.9	11.7	10.3
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	0.6	2.1	3.3	2.0	0.5
Spermicide	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.1	2.0	0.9
Implants (Norplant)	3.5	0.7	5.5	5.1	4.6	5.0
Diaphragm	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7
Male sterilisation	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.3	1.4
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Used at least one Traditional Method	60.1	39.0	73.6	69.8	73.2	72.8
Withdrawal	57.7	37.1	71.1	66.2	71.8	71.1
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	17.9	12.3	23.8	20.5	22.2	15.5
No. of Cases	3224	1081	744	701	371	327

Table 6.2. 8: Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Education Level: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Total	Education Level		
		Less than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary
Used any Method	86.8	83.8	84.8	89.9
Used at least one Modern Method	86.1	83.3	84.3	88.9
Condom	80.1	74.3	78.5	83.7
Female Condom	2.9	4.7	2.0	3.3
Pill	45.1	50.2	41.5	47.6
Injectables	34.6	49.4	37.5	27.0
ECP	36.5	20.9	31.2	47.0
Female sterilisation	5.3	12.2	4.4	4.2
IUD (Copper T)	4.9	8.6	3.6	5.2
IUD (Mirena)	1.6	0.7	0.7	2.9
Spermicide	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.7
Implants (Norplant)	3.6	4.9	3.8	3.0
Diaphragm	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Male sterilisation	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.0
Used at least one Traditional Method	59.9	57.0	55.0	66.4
Withdrawal	57.6	55.7	53.2	63.1
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	18.0	9.9	14.8	23.9
No. of Cases	3202	419	1526	1257

Table 6.3. 1: Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Percentage	No of Cases
Total	88.6	1784
Residence		
Urban	89.0	975
Rural	88.1	809
Age Group		
15-19	87.1	283
20-24	88.6	287
25-29	90.4	283
30-34	85.1	246
35-39	91.4	247
40-44	88.9	222
45-49	88.3	216
Union Status		
In Current Union	88.8	1072
Not in Union	88.2	712
No. of Children born alive		
No live births	88.7	992
1 live birth	87.6	356
2 live births	88.6	259
3 live births	92.5	103
4 or more live births	85.3	74
Education Level		
Less than secondary	86.9	318
Secondary	88.6	1040
Post-secondary	90.1	412
Wealth Quintile		
Lowest	86.4	433
Second	88.5	343
Middle	88.9	334
Fourth	88.3	328
Highest	91.0	346

Table 6.3. 2: Ever-Used Contraceptive Methods among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Survey Year: Jamaica, 2021

Contraceptive method	Percentage (%)
Any Method	88.6
Modern Methods	
Condom	75.7
Female Condom	3.0
Pill	30.1
Injectables	15.4
ECP	30.2
Female sterilisation	3.7
IUD (Copper T)	2.8
Other	4.4
Traditional Methods	
Withdrawal	58.2
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	12.9
No. of Cases	1784

Table 6.4. 1: Mean Age (in Years) at the time When Females Aged 15-44 Years First Used a Contraceptive Method by Selected Characteristics: Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997, and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1993

Characteristic	2021		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases
Total	18.4	3224	18.8	5936	19.5	5269	19.5	4540	19.7	2280
Residence										
KMA	18.3	530	18.8	820	20.0	834	19.3	1085	¶	¶
Other Urban Centres	18.7	1079	19.0	1679	19.5	1537	19.2	734	¶	¶
Rural	18.2	1615	18.5	3437	19.2	2898	19.7	2721	¶	¶
Health Regions										
Southeast Region	18.6	1191	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Northeast Region	18.3	555	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Western Region	18.0	739	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Southern Region	18.4	739	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Age Group										
15-19	16.2	433	15.9	534	15.8	465	15.7	431	16.1	241
20-24	17.3	418	17.4	1018	18.0	818	17.6	845	17.9	513
25-29	18.1	544	18.6	1257	19.3	1044	19.3	1054	19.7	569
30-34	18.5	526	19.3	1112	20.1	1167	20.4	994	21.1	458
35-39	19.3	486	20.2	1090	20.8	997	21.9	761	22.5	336
40-44	19.1	376	20.5	925	21.8	778	22.7	455	24.0	163
45-49	19.5	441	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Education Level										
Less than secondary	17.6	420	18.4	1343	19.7	389	19.8	1550	¶	¶
Secondary	18.1	1526	18.6	3818	19.1	1805	19.1	2422	¶	¶
Post-secondary	18.9	1257	18.9	773	19.6	3025	19.9	534	¶	¶
No of Children born alive										
0	17.9	1081	18.0	1228	18.0	961	17.9	801	17.7	402
1	18.5	744	18.7	1493	19.3	1261	18.9	1100	19.0	557
2	19.0	701	19.1	1316	19.9	1185	19.9	1021	19.8	477
3	18.7	371	19.3	865	20.2	838	19.9	730	20.7	346
4 or more	17.9	327	19.0	1034	20.2	1024	21.3	888	22.0	498
Church attendance										
At least weekly	¶	¶	19.6	1700	20.2	1756	20.5	1238	¶	¶
At least monthly	¶	¶	18.7	1060	19.6	1057	19.6	882	¶	¶
Less than monthly	¶	¶	18.4	1017	19.2	684	19.2	688	¶	¶
Special occasions	¶	¶	18.4	1437	18.7	1316	18.8	1232	¶	¶
Never	¶	¶	18.0	709	18.8	397	18.7	468	¶	¶

¶ Data not collected during survey

Table 6.4. 2: Number of Living Children at First Use of a Contraceptive Method among Females Aged 15-44 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Characteristic	2021					2008				
	0	1	2 or more	Total	No. of Cases	0	1	2 or more	Total	No. of Cases
Total	78.1	18.9	3.0	100.0	2812	65.4	26.5	8.1	100.0	6,188
Residence										
KMA	78.2	18.6	3.2	100.0	466	64.2	26.9	8.9	100.0	842
Other Urban Centres	79.3	17.6	3.1	100.0	941	70.8	21.7	7.5	100.0	1757
Rural	77.3	20.0	2.7	100.0	1405	61.3	30.3	8.4	100.0	3589
Health Regions										
Southeast Region	77.8	18.8	3.4	100.0	1008	66.7	25.0	8.3	100.0	1705
Northeast Region	76.5	19.9	3.6	100.0	482	63.8	26.6	9.6	100.0	1299
Western Region	82.9	15.4	1.7	100.0	667	64.4	27.1	8.5	100.0	1735
Southern Region	75.8	21.7	2.6	100.0	655	64.6	28.6	6.8	100.0	1449
Age Group										
15-19	97.4	2.6	0.0	100.0	158	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	535
20-24	93.1	6.9	0.0	100.0	375	81.6	17.0	1.4	100.0	1040
25-29	83.4	15.1	1.4	100.0	518	66.3	28.6	5.1	100.0	1293
30-34	76.5	21.8	1.7	100.0	501	62.0	31.2	6.8	100.0	1157
35-39	69.6	24.0	6.4	100.0	472	49.9	34.5	15.6	100.0	1155
40-44	68.4	27.2	4.4	100.0	368	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
45-49	64.9	29.1	6.1	100.0	420	46.5	33.9	19.6	100.0	1008
Education Level										
Less than secondary	55.9	35.4	8.7	100.0	353	47.2	37.8	15.0	100.0	1428
Secondary	75.5	21.4	3.1	100.0	1314	66.5	25.9	7.6	100.0	3961
Post-secondary	87.3	11.4	1.3	100.0	1126	84.9	13.9	1.2	100.0	797
Socioeconomic Status										
Low	71.7	24.3	4.0	100.0	960	56.8	31.0	12.2	100.0	2458
Medium	78.2	19.2	2.6	100.0	1006	66.2	27.0	6.8	100.0	2160
High	84.0	13.6	2.4	100.0	846	74.0	20.9	5.1	100.0	1570
Church attendance										
At least weekly	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	65.4	24.6	10.0	100.0	1788
At least monthly	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	66.4	26.5	7.1	100.0	1099
Less than monthly	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	65.7	26.9	7.4	100.0	1050
Special occasions	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	64.7	28.2	7.1	100.0	1501
Never	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	64.6	26.8	8.6	100.0	736

Table 6.4. 2: Number of Living Children at First Use of a Contraceptive Method among Females Aged 15-44 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997 (cont'd)

Characteristic	2002					1997				
	0	1	2 or more	Total	No. of Cases	0	1	2 or more	Total	No. of Cases
Total	53.7	33.3	13.1	100.0	5,619	54.3	29.8	15.9	100.0	4,894
Residence										
KMA	50.8	36.5	12.7	100.0	884	60.9	27.4	11.7	100.0	1141
Other Urban Centres	57.5	32.0	10.5	100.0	1649	56.1	30.5	13.4	100.0	823
Rural	52.2	32.6	15.2	100.0	3086	48.8	31.3	19.9	100.0	2930
Health Regions										
Southeast Region	54.5	33.8	11.7	100.0	2240	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Northeast Region	51.8	33.2	15.0	100.0	927	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Western Region	59.5	28.9	11.6	100.0	1222	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Southern Region	48.8	35.0	16.2	100.0	1230	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Age Group										
15-19	88.6	11.0	0.4	100.0	481	86.1	13.3	0.6	100.0	445
20-24	69.6	25.0	5.4	100.0	855	68.0	27.3	4.7	100.0	885
25-29	55.2	35.0	9.8	100.0	1111	56.0	34.0	10.0	100.0	1129
30-34	47.9	38.2	13.9	100.0	1247	45.9	35.4	18.7	100.0	1090
35-39	38.1	42.9	19.0	100.0	1077	37.4	33.0	29.6	100.0	825
40-44	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
45-49	34.4	38.7	26.9	100.0	848	27.5	29.9	42.6	100.0	520
Education Level										
Less than secondary	27.8	41.7	30.5	100.0	416	39.7	34.7	25.6	100.0	1677
Secondary	44.2	38.2	17.6	100.0	1949	59.1	28.2	12.7	100.0	2608
Post-secondary	61.4	29.6	9.0	100.0	3201	68.0	24.8	7.2	100.0	570
Socioeconomic Status										
Low	40.2	38.6	21.2	100.0	1391	42.4	33.5	24.1	100.0	1777
Medium	51.0	35.5	13.5	100.0	2426	53.5	31.0	15.5	100.0	2608
High	65.3	27.1	7.6	100.0	1802	64.4	25.8	9.8	100.0	570
Church attendance										
At least weekly	51.7	34.1	14.2	100.0	1882	50.5	29.8	19.7	100.0	1,344
At least monthly	55.7	31.9	12.4	100.0	1123	55.8	29.3	14.9	100.0	948
Less than monthly	54.3	33.8	11.9	100.0	718	57.4	27.2	15.4	100.0	728
Special occasions	53.8	34.2	12.0	100.0	1400	54.5	30.9	14.6	100.0	1333
Never	53.4	31.0	15.6	100.0	424	55.9	30.9	13.2	100.0	506

Table 6.5. 1: Current Contraceptive Use among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Characteristic	All Females Aged 15-49 Years						Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years							
	2021		2008		2002		2021		2008		2002		1997	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	45.2	3224	54.9	8259	53.0	7168	60.6	2158	72.5	5878	69.1	5234	65.9	4648
Residence														
KMA	46.8	530	54.6	1198	48.4	1144	61.9	343	71.6	844	63.5	802	66.1	1,04
Other Urban Centres	41.9	1079	54.5	2283	51.6	2079	59.1	703	72.4	1627	67.3	1490	67.4	795
Rural	46.7	1615	55.4	4778	56.3	3945	62.2	1112	72.5	3407	73.1	2942	65.3	2809
Health Regions														
Southeast Region	43.3	1191	54.0	2340	52.3	2974	59.4	757	71.6	1665	67.4	2133	65.9	1652
Northeast Region	44.8	555	55.7	1761	54.5	1177	58.9	378	75.2	1216	68.4	878	65.5	888
Western Region	47.2	739	53.6	2313	52.4	1602	65.0	518	70.6	1629	70.9	1161	66.2	1154
Southern Region	48.6	739	57.8	1845	54.3	1415	63.6	505	73.6	1368	71.5	1062	65.9	954
No. of children born alive														
0	29.2	1081	32.8	2208	31.5	1788	55.4	423	63.4	925	61.4	854	56.0	700
1	46.5	744	61.5	1707	54.5	1486	54.5	583	70.1	1378	65.5	1177	63.2	1083
2	54.0	701	67.8	1632	62.2	1423	62.8	573	75.8	1364	70.8	1167	68.8	1031
3	61.9	371	66.0	1110	67.3	1036	68.6	313	76.6	897	75.6	842	73.8	755
4 or more	66.5	327	69.6	1602	66.4	1435	74.2	266	77.3	1314	73.4	1194	69.0	1079
Education Level														
Less than secondary	42.4	420	53.2	2183	54.2	638	59.9	277	70.5	1570	67.1	464	63.1	2325
Secondary	45.4	1526	55.5	5078	53.8	2529	60.8	1009	72.6	3616	69.3	1854	67.3	3285
Post-secondary	45.4	1257	55.2	995	52.2	3924	60.4	858	73.5	689	69.4	2859	68.1	719
Socioeconomic Status														
Low	47.5	1084	58.5	3167	58.3	1705	60.5	755	74.1	2332	70.6	1280	62.6	1760
Medium	44.7	1165	54.3	2857	53.1	3079	62.7	749	70.7	2017	69.8	2260	66.8	1519
High	43.6	975	52.1	2235	50.0	2384	58.4	654	72.0	1529	67.4	1694	68.1	1369

Table 6.5. 2: Current Contraceptive Use among All Females and Females Currently in a Union Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years				Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years			
	2021	2008	2002	1997	2021	2008	2002	1997
Any Method	45.2	54.9	53.0	50.3	60.6	72.5	69.1	65.9
Any Modern Method	39.6	32.5	32.9	34.5	53.0	43.1	42.6	45.8
Condom	16.2	19.4	17.8	13.6	20.5	25.3	23.5	17.0
Pill	7.6	12.9	13.0	15.3	10.5	17.3	17.8	21.2
Injection	7.9	10.2	8.7	8.1	11.2	13.8	11.4	10.9
Female Sterilisation*	4.3	7.8	9.9	10.0	6.0	10.0	11.8	12.3
IUD (Copper T)	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.4	1.0	1.2	1.1
Norplant (Implant)	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Other	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2
Any Traditional Method	5.8	3.0	2.3	2.2	8.0	4.1	3.0	3.1
Withdrawal	5.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	7.6	3.7	2.5	2.8
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Not Currently Using	54.8	45.1	47.0	49.7	39.4	27.5	30.9	34.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3224	8,259	7,168	6,388	2158	5878	5234	4648

* 33 females who had done tubal ligation did not report it as a method they were currently using

Table 6.5. 3: Mean Age of All Females and Females Currently in a Union Aged 15-44 Years among Current Users of Selected Contraceptive Methods: Jamaica 1997-2021

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years						Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years							
	2021		2008		2002		2021		2008		2002		1997	
	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Case	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Case	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Case
Condom	29.9	538	27.9	1,431	27.5	1,203	31.0	456	28.7	1,261	27.8	1,093	27.2	704
Pill	33.6	257	28.9	1,013	29.6	1,011	34.2	230	29.3	936	29.6	951	27.9	986
Injectables	31.6	275	29.3	861	29.2	693	31.4	247	29.4	787	29.2	635	28.2	544
Withdrawal	31.2	180	30.6	199	30.9	122	32.0	160	30.7	191	31.0	3115	28.2	116
IUD-(Copper T)	34.0	57	34.3	61	34.1	56.0	34.1	51	33.7	52	34.3	54	29.1	41
Female Sterilisation	41.5	152	37.5	483	37.9	557	41.3	137	37.4	425	37.8	479	37.0	474

Table 6.5. 4: Current Contraceptive Use among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by the Type of Method by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	All Females 15-49 Years					
	Type of Method			No. of Cases	Modern Methods Use among Users	No. of Cases
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method			
Total	45.2	39.6	5.8	3224	87.7	1512
Residence						
KMA	46.8	39.9	6.6	530	85.2	243
Other Urban Centres	41.9	37.3	5.4	1079	88.9	482
Rural	46.6	41.2	5.7	1615	88.3	787
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	43.3	37.9	5.4	1191	87.7	511
Northeast Region	44.8	40.3	4.5	555	90.0	252
Western Region	47.2	42.2	5.3	739	89.4	380
Southern Region	48.6	41.4	8.2	739	85.2	369
Age group						
15-19	21.1	18.8	2.4	433	89.1	90
20-24	50.8	42.9	7.6	418	84.3	205
25-29	54.5	47.2	8.5	544	86.6	301
30-34	46.3	41.7	4.9	526	90.2	266
35-39	52.0	45.8	6.4	486	88.1	265
40-44	48.7	41.2	8.1	376	84.6	187
45-49	44.7	41.5	3.1	441	92.9	198
Marital Status						
Married	54.7	46.2	8.8	452	84.5	249
Common-law union	62.7	55.4	7.9	723	88.6	472
Visiting Relationship	61.9	54.5	7.6	983	88.0	604
Boyfriend with/Without sex	46.0	39.1	6.8	225	85.2	102
No Steady Relationship	10.0	9.4	0.6	841	94.1	85
No. of children born alive						
0	29.2	24.4	5.0	1081	83.4	317
1	46.5	39.8	7.3	744	85.5	364
2	54.0	48.3	5.8	701	89.7	387
3	61.9	55.9	6.4	371	90.3	225
4 or more	66.5	61.9	4.9	327	93.0	219
Education Level						
Less than Secondary	42.4	40.5	1.9	420	95.6	191
Secondary	45.4	40.3	5.4	1526	88.9	726
Post-Secondary	45.4	38.2	7.6	1257	84.1	584
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	46.6	41.9	4.9	682	90.0	332
Secondary	48.3	43.6	4.9	657	90.3	325
Middle	44.4	40.0	4.9	714	90.1	320
Fourth	40.4	34.5	6.2	637	85.4	279
Highest	46.6	38.4	8.2	534	82.5	256

Table 6.5. 4: Current Contraceptive Use among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by the Type of Method by Selected Characteristics (cont'd)

Characteristic	Females Currently in Union aged 15-49 Years					
	Type of Method			No. of Cases	Modern Methods Use among Users	No. of Cases
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method			
Total	60.6	53.0	8.0	2158	87.5	1325
Residence						
KMA	61.5	52.2	8.8	343	84.9	210
Other Urban Centres	58.7	52.1	7.8	703	88.8	420
Rural	61.3	54.0	7.7	1112	88.0	695
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	58.6	51.7	7.1	757	88.1	439
Northeast Region	58.5	51.8	6.7	378	88.5	217
Western Region	64.4	57.9	6.9	518	89.9	346
Southern Region	63.2	52.8	11.9	505	83.5	323
Age group						
15-19	58.3	53.2	5.6	76	91.2	45
20-24	66.1	55.7	9.8	272	84.2	176
25-29	61.4	53.1	9.6	432	86.5	269
30-34	57.9	51.7	6.8	397	89.3	241
35-39	61.3	54.0	7.7	382	88.0	240
40-44	61.3	50.9	11.2	273	83.1	170
45-49	55.9	52.1	3.7	326	93.2	184
Marital Status						
Married	54.7	46.2	8.8	452	84.5	249
Common-law union	62.6	55.4	7.9	723	88.6	472
Visiting Relationship	61.9	54.5	7.6	983	88.0	604
Boyfriend with/Without sex	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
No Steady Relationship	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
No. of children born alive						
0	54.6	45.1	9.8	423	82.6	225
1	54.0	45.4	9.2	583	84.2	330
2	62.1	55.5	6.6	573	89.8	358
3	68.6	61.6	7.5	313	89.7	212
4 or more	74.2	69.0	5.5	266	93.0	200
Education Level						
Less than Secondary	59.9	57.1	2.8	277	95.3	173
Secondary	60.8	54.0	7.2	1009	88.9	627
Post-Secondary	60.4	50.5	10.4	858	83.6	516
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	60.1	54.4	6.1	454	90.5	284
Secondary	63.6	56.8	7.1	461	89.3	293
Middle	62.7	55.7	7.8	453	88.9	276
Fourth	55.1	47.4	8.2	427	86.1	248
Highest	61.2	50.5	10.7	363	82.5	224

¶ Data not collected

Table 6.5. 5: Current Contraceptive Use of Specified Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Relationship Status: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Relationship Status					
		Married	Common-law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship
2021							
Any Method	45.2	54.7	62.6	61.9	68.2	4.7	10.0
Condom	16.2	9.6	18.4	27.2	41.5	1.0	3.5
Pill	7.6	9.0	12.1	10.2	7.9	0.0	1.7
Injections	7.9	8.1	14.7	10.4	3.7	0.0	1.8
ECP	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Female sterilisation	4.3	11.1	5.7	3.7	0.8	0.5	1.6
IUD(Copper T)	1.7	6.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	1.5	2.4	1.1	3.5	3.2	0.3
Other	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	5.5	8.7	7.2	7.2	10.5	0.0	0.6
Calendar/Rhythm/ Billings	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Using	54.8	45.3	37.3	38.1	31.8	95.3	90.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3224	452	723	983	152	73	841
2008							
Any Method	54.9	73.2	69.6	73.8	73.8	2.4	11.0
Condom	16.2	9.6	18.4	27.2	41.5	1.0	3.5
Pill	7.6	9.0	12.1	10.2	7.9	0.0	1.7
Injectables	7.9	8.1	14.7	10.4	3.7	0.0	1.8
Female sterilisation	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Withdrawal	4.3	11.1	5.7	3.7	0.8	0.5	1.6
IUD	1.7	6.5	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	1.5	2.4	1.1	3.5	3.2	0.3
Natural Method	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Male sterilisation	5.5	8.7	7.2	7.2	10.5	0.0	0.6
ECP	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not Using	45.1	26.8	30.4	26.2	26.2	97.6	89.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8259	1441	2158	2279	281	197	1903

Table 6.5. 5: Current Contraceptive Use of Specified Methods among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Relationship Status: Jamaica, 2021 (cont'd)

Contraceptive method	TOTAL	Relationship Status					
		Married	Common-law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship
2002							
Any Method	53.0	68.2	69.4	69.6	¶	¶	17.6
Condom	17.8	16.1	18.7	31.3	¶	¶	5.4
Pill	13.0	14.5	18.8	19.2	¶	¶	2.7
Female sterilisation	9.9	23.9	10.9	4.8	¶	¶	5.7
Injectables	8.7	7.2	16.4	10.7	¶	¶	2.9
Withdrawal	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	¶	¶	0.6
IUD	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	¶	¶	0.1
Natural methods	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	¶	¶	0.0
Vaginal methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	¶	¶	0.0
Implant (Norplant)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	¶	¶	0.0
Male sterilisation	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	¶	¶	0.0
ECP	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	¶	¶	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	¶	¶	0.2
Not Using	47.0	31.8	30.6	30.4	¶	¶	82.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	¶	¶	100.0
No. of Cases	7168	1542	1733	1959	¶	¶	1934
1997							
Any Method	50.3	63.7	66.0	66.9	62.4	4.7	11.9
Condom (Both)	13.6	9.8	15.5	22.0	16.4	2.6	1.9
Pill	15.3	16.1	21.0	24.0	16.3	0.4	1.1
Female sterilisation	10.0	26.1	11.2	6.0	2.0	1.1	6.4
Injectables	8.1	7.6	14.1	10.0	5.1	0.6	2.3
Withdrawal	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.1
IUD	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Natural methods	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaginal methods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant (Norplant)	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Male sterilisation	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Not Using	49.7	36.3	34.0	33.1	37.6	95.3	88.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	6384	1185	1839	1624	265	138	1333

¶ Data not collected

Table 6.5. 6: Current Contraceptive among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Method Used and by Health Region

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years					Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years				
	Total	Health Region				Total	Health Region			
		South-east Region	North-east Region	Western Region	Southern Region		South-east Region	North-east Region	Western Region	Southern Region
Any Method	45.2	43.2	44.8	47.2	48.6	60.6	58.6	58.5	64.4	63.2
Modern Method	39.6	37.9	40.3	42.2	41.4	53.0	51.7	51.8	57.9	52.8
Condom	16.2	14.2	15.7	21.1	17.2	20.5	18.0	20.1	26.9	21.5
Pill	7.6	7.5	8.6	7.3	7.8	10.5	10.2	11.4	11.1	10.2
Injections	7.9	7.4	8.4	7.0	9.7	11.2	11.3	10.2	10.2	12.6
ECP	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0
Female sterilisation	4.3	4.3	5.1	3.2	4.9	6.0	5.9	7.1	4.9	6.3
IUD (Copper T)	1.7	2.2	0.3	2.8	0.7	2.4	3.1	0.5	3.6	1.0
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.9
Other	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2
Traditional Method	5.8	5.4	4.5	5.3	8.2	8.0	7.1	6.7	6.9	11.9
Withdrawal	5.5	5.2	4.2	5.3	7.4	7.6	6.8	6.3	6.9	10.8
Calendar/Rhythm/ Billings	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.2
Not Using	54.8	56.8	55.2	52.8	51.4	39.4	41.3	41.5	35.6	36.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3224	1191	555	739	739	2158	757	378	518	505

Table 6.5. 7: Current Contraceptive among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Method Used and by Age

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years							
	Total	Age Group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any Method	45.2	21.1	50.8	54.5	46.3	52.0	44.7	45.2
Modern Method	39.6	18.8	42.9	47.2	41.7	45.8	41.2	41.5
Condom	16.2	11.3	26.4	17.7	17.4	16.0	9.9	12.2
Pill	7.6	2.9	5.3	11.6	5.8	10.2	10.8	8.4
Injections	7.9	1.9	8.7	12.7	11.0	7.4	8.0	5.4
ECP	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
Female sterilisation	4.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	3.1	6.6	9.3	13.8
IUD (Copper T)	1.7	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.5	1.3
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	2.9	0.9	2.6	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.2
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.1
Traditional Method	5.8	2.4	7.6	8.3	5.0	6.4	8.1	3.1
Withdrawal	5.5	2.4	7.6	7.1	4.5	6.4	8.1	2.9
Calendar/Rhythm/ Billings	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not Using	54.8	78.9	49.2	45.5	53.7	48.0	55.3	54.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3224	433	418	544	526	486	376	441

Contraceptive Method	Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years							
	Total	Age Group						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any Method	60.6	58.3	66.1	61.4	57.9	61.3	61.3	55.9
Modern Method	53.0	54.2	55.2	53.5	51.4	54.1	50.8	52.1
Condom	20.5	25.6	33.0	19.3	20.3	18.5	12.7	16.0
Pill	10.5	9.0	13.1	12.4	7.3	12.7	14.1	10.6
Injectables	11.2	8.8	13.2	14.6	14.2	7.8	10.6	6.4
ECP	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2
Female sterilisation	6.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	4.3	7.8	9.8	17.0
IUD(Copper T)	2.4	0.0	1.3	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.2	1.5
Implant (Norplant)	1.6	7.9	0.7	3.2	1.5	1.0	0.3	0.3
Other	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.1
Traditional Method	8.0	5.6	9.8	8.1	6.1	7.7	11.2	3.4
Withdrawal	7.6	5.6	9.9	7.3	5.4	7.3	10.5	3.4
Calendar/Rhythm/ Billings	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not Using	39.4	41.7	33.9	38.6	42.1	38.7	38.7	44.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2158	74	274	435	395	382	272	326

Table 6.5. 8: Current Contraceptive among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Contraceptive Method Used and Number of Live Births

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years						Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years					
	Total	Number of Children Born Alive					Total	Number of Children Born Alive				
		0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more
Any Method	45.2	29.2	46.5	53.8	61.9	66.5	60.6	54.6	54.0	61.9	68.6	74.2
Modern Method	39.6	24.4	39.8	48.3	55.9	61.9	53.0	45.1	45.4	55.5	61.6	69.0
Condom	16.2	18.0	16.1	15.6	12.1	15.2	20.5	31.6	18.9	18.6	13.3	17.2
Pill	7.6	4.3	8.5	10.6	11.5	7.9	10.5	8.6	9.9	12.3	12.0	9.7
Injections	7.9	1.3	9.5	13.3	12.9	12.5	11.2	3.2	11.3	15.3	13.6	13.6
ECP	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0
Female sterilisation	4.3	0.0	0.7	3.8	10.7	24.1	6.0	0.0	0.6	3.8	12.5	25.9
IUD (Copper T)	1.7	0.2	1.7	2.7	5.9	1.2	2.4	0.0	1.8	3.2	6.9	1.3
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	0.3	2.8	1.3	2.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.3
Other	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.0
Traditional Method	5.8	5.0	7.3	5.8	6.4	4.9	8.0	9.8	9.2	6.6	7.5	5.5
Withdrawal	5.3	4.8	6.9	5.4	5.8	4.9	7.6	9.3	8.7	6.2	6.8	5.5
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0
Not Using	54.8	70.8	53.5	46.2	38.1	33.5	39.4	45.4	46.0	38.1	31.4	25.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3224	1081	744	701	371	327	2158	423	583	573	313	266

Table 6.5. 9: Current Contraceptive among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Method Used and Education Level

Contraceptive Method	All Females Aged 15-49 Years				Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years			
	Total	Education Level (Years)			Total	Education Level (Years)		
		Less than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary		Less than Secondary	Secondary	Post-Secondary
Any Method	45.2	42.4	45.4	45.4	60.6	59.9	60.8	60.4
Modern Method	39.6	40.6	40.3	38.2	53.0	57.1	54.0	50.5
Condom	16.2	10.9	16.7	17.0	20.5	16.4	21.2	20.7
Pill	7.6	8.6	7.3	7.9	10.5	13.3	10.0	10.6
Injections	7.9	9.4	9.3	5.8	11.2	13.7	13.3	8.3
ECP	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7
Female sterilisation	4.3	8.8	3.6	3.6	6.0	10.2	5.3	5.2
IUD (Copper T)	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	1.5	3.6
Implant (Norplant)	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	0.7
Other	0.4				0.6			
Traditional Method	5.8	1.9	5.4	7.6	8.0	2.8	7.2	10.4
Withdrawal	5.3	1.7	5.2	7.1	7.6	2.6	7.0	9.6
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7
Not Using	54.8	57.6	54.6	54.6	44.6	40.1	39.2	39.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3202	419	1526	1257	2144	277	1009	858

Table 6.6. 1: Current Contraceptive Use Among All Males and Males Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristic	All Males		Males in Union	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	51.7	1784	67.9	1072
Residence				
Urban	50.0	975	64.5	585
Rural	53.7	809	71.7	487
Age group				
15-19	19.1	283	64.1	38
20-24	53.6	287	73.1	132
25-29	58.6	283	66.6	189
30-34	62.0	246	69.0	180
35-39	55.0	247	60.8	196
40-44	64.9	222	72.4	176
45-49	60.4	216	68.7	161
No. of children born alive				
0	42.8	992	68.9	402
1	60.1	356	64.2	285
2	62.7	259	65.8	224
3	78.1	103	82.1	93
4 or more	65.1	74	65.8	68
Education Level				
Less than Secondary	42.4	318	62.3	169
Secondary	53.0	1040	67.6	642
Post-Secondary	55.9	412	73.0	254
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	51.4	433	70.9	252
Secondary	50.3	343	61.1	202
Middle	50.2	334	67.2	204
Fourth	52.6	328	70.5	206
Highest	54.0	346	68.7	208

Table 6.6. 2: Current Contraceptive Use among All Males and Males Currently in a Union Aged 15-49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method

Contraceptive Method	All Males	Males Currently in Union
Any Method	51.7	67.9
Any Modern Method		
Condom	35.1	42.0
Pill	5.7	8.9
Injection	4.2	6.8
Female sterilisation	1.4	2.2
IUD(Copper T)	0.5	0.9
Implant (Norplant)	0.5	0.8
Other		
Any Traditional Method	6.3	8.8
Withdrawal	6.1	8.6
Calendar/Rhythm/ Billings	0.4	0.5
Not Currently Using	48.3	32.1
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1784	1072

Table 6.7. 1: Source Supply for Selected Contraceptive Methods among All Females and Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years Who are Currently Using Modern Methods by Residence and Method

Source of Contraception	Contraceptive Method								
	Condom			Pill			Injection		
	Total	Residence		Total	Residence		Total	Residence	
Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	
All Females Aged 15-49 Years									
Pharmacy	44.8	47.3	42.1	75.4	72.3	79.2	0.3	0.0	0.7
Government health centre/clinic	12.8	11.8	13.9	20.6	22.0	18.8	88.4	85.0	91.7
Supermarket/shop/bar	36.3	33.7	39.1	2.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not know	0.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.0
Other	5.3	5.9	4.6	1.6	1.2	2.0	10.9	14.2	7.6
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. of cases	538	254	284	257	122	135	257	124	151
Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years									
Pharmacy	45.7	49.0	42.5	75.0	72.8	77.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government health centre/clinic	14.4	13.2	15.6	20.4	20.5	20.3	88.2	85.1	91.6
Supermarket/shop/bar	35.0	32.1	37.8	2.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not know	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0
Other	2.3	3.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.2	11.3	14.0	8.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
No. of cases	456	206	250	230	103	127	247	117	130

Table 6.7.2 Length of Travel Time to a Source of Contraception for All Females Aged 15-49 Years Who are Currently Using a Supplied Method by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Length of Travel Time to a Source of Contraception (Minutes)							No. of Cases
	0*	less than 15	15-29	30-59	60 or more	Don't Know/No response	Total	
Total	6.0	39.9	27.1	17.1	5.6	4.2	100.0	1336
Residence								
KMA	4.7	51.4	24.5	12.1	1.7	5.6	100.0	218
Other Urban Centres	6.2	49.7	27.4	8.3	4.8	3.6	100.0	420
Rural	6.5	27.8	28.3	25.4	8.1	3.9	100.0	698
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	5.6	42.8	22.6	16.0	6.8	6.2	100.0	457
Northeast Region	3.7	43.0	29.2	18.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	210
Western Region	5.2	38.1	35.7	15.2	4.4	1.4	100.0	343
Southern Region	9.0	33.2	28.8	20.7	5.3	3.0	100.0	326
Socio-economic Status								
Low	5.7	36.8	29.3	17.8	5.5	4.9	100.0	485
Medium	3.9	39.2	26.5	19.3	6.5	4.7	100.0	464
High	8.8	44.0	25.6	14.0	4.6	3.0	100.0	387

* Receives contraception at home from an outreach worker or at the workplace

Table 6.8. 1: Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method and the Specified Preferred Method among Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraception by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Desire to use Different Contraceptive method		Preferred method							Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Pill	Injection	Implant (Norplant)	Female Sterilisation	IUD (Mirena/Copper T)	Condom	Other		
Total	13.4	1206	17.6	20.6	24.3	4.7	19.7	1.9	11.1	100.0	148
Residence											
KMA	15.2	191	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Other Urban Centres	11.8	374	15.6	23.8	19.1	0.0	23.7	1.1	16.7	100.0	43
Rural	13.6	641	18.5	18.1	19.0	9.9	25.3	2.4	6.9	100.0	80
Health Regions											
Southeast Region	14.6	399	18.9	20.7	25.3	5.0	11.0	1.0	18.1	100.0	52
Northeast Region	10.7	189	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Western Region	8.8	321	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Southern Region	16.3	297	15.7	18.8	30.6	7.0	23.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	46
No. of live births											
No live births	10.0	225	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	19
1 live birth	11.6	328	25.0	23.4	17.9	1.6	7.3	3.7	21.1	100.0	33
2 live births	16.6	339	13.6	22.8	37.3	1.4	13.1	0.8	11.0	100.0	51
3 live births	13.9	173	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
4 or more live births	15.9	141	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20
Education Level											
Less than Secondary	10.3	147	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
Secondary	14.3	578	20.4	23.1	23.5	5.6	18.3	0.6	8.5	100.0	73
Post-Secondary	13.0	473	17.7	10.9	27.0	3.7	20.6	2.8	17.2	100.0	60
Current Contraceptive Use											
Injection	14.6	247	21.2	0.0	28.7	14.0	20.8	0.0	15.4	100.0	31
Pill	13.0	230	0.0	35.6	27.9	2.5	23.4	2.8	7.9	100.0	30
Condom	12.6	456	30.5	29.2	21.6	0.8	13.6	0.0	4.3	100.0	51
Implant (Norplant)	12.7	30	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4
IUD (Copper T)	5.4	51	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2
Withdrawal	18.8	150	7.0	15.0	23.6	2.9	26.5	6.4	18.6	100.0	26
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest	14.8	257	9.1	32.2	32.0	1.3	14.6	1.4	9.5	100.0	38
Secondary	13.0	275	25.8	27.7	12.3	8.0	13.3	0.0	12.8	100.0	32
Middle	12.1	253	6.6	12.5	22.4	0.0	35.6	8.3	14.6	100.0	31
Fourth	17.0	229	22.1	18.9	34.8	0.0	20.4	0.0	3.9	100.0	32
Highest	10.4	192	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	15

1206 females in union currently use a contraception

*Estimates too low to report

Other Includes Vasectomy, diaphragm, withdrawal

Table 6.8. 2: Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Using the Preferred Method among Females Currently in Union Aged 15-49 Years Who are Currently Using Contraception and Desire to Switch to Another Method by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Doctor will not prescribe it	Cost	Not available/difficult access / unreliable source	Source too far away	Do not know how/ where to obtain it	Husband/partner objects	Fear of side effects	Has not made up mind	Fear of surgery	Does not know	Other	Total	No. of Cases
Total	1.5	6.7	10.8	2.4	3.5	2.5	18.3	27.2	1.9	24.8	0.3	100.0	148
Residence													
KMA	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Other Urban Centres	3.3	2.8	6.3	0.0	3.9	3.9	26.5	32.1	0.8	20.2	0.0	100.0	43
Rural	1.4	8.2	12.9	5.1	2.9	2.1	18.4	32.2	3.5	12.6	0.6	100.0	80
Health Regions													
Southeast Region	1.7	6.3	7.9	1.6	3.4	1.0	10.0	35.7	1.2	31.1	0.0	100.0	52
Northeast Region	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Western Region	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
Southern Region	2.5	10.5	13.6	6.2	3.9	6.7	16.6	15.7	1.8	21.5	1.2	100.0	46
Education Level													
0-9 years	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14
10-12 years	0.0	6.9	9.4	2.2	3.6	2.6	20.1	32.7	1.7	20.9	0.0	100.0	73
13 years or more	2.2	7.5	14.0	0.0	4.3	0.7	15.5	26.4	1.5	27.0	0.7	100.0	60
Current Contraceptive Use													
Injection	6.0	9.0	9.8	0.0	2.4	2.1	17.0	40.3	4.9	7.3	1.3	100.0	30
Pill	1.2	2.5	13.7	0.0	13.0	2.8	26.5	14.3	3.5	22.5	0.0	100.0	51
Withdrawal	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26

*Estimates too low to report

Chapter 7

Hormonal Contraceptive Use

The birth control pill frequently referred to as “the pill”, is a common form of oral contraceptive which contains two hormones, oestrogen and progestin. The hormones in the pill effectively prevent ovulation, thus preventing pregnancy.

These hormones also cause the mucus in the cervix to thicken, which then prevents sperm from fertilising an egg by blocking its movement. According to the Centres for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC), the pill has a failure rate of 7.0 per cent (CDC, 2022). It is recommended that females take it every day at the same time or close to the same time, as consistency increases effectiveness and the likelihood that the pill will be taken.

The injection is another hormonal contraceptive administered in a female’s arms or buttocks every three months. This hormonal contraceptive is the most common among Jamaican females, specifically Depo Provera. The pill and injection function similarly in that the injection contains progestin to prevent ovulation and thicken the mucus in the cervix. Injectables are among the most effective methods, with an efficacy rate of 94.0 per cent (National Family Planning Board, 2019).

The emergency contraceptive pill (ECP) commonly referred to as “plan b” or “morning after pill”, is a pill or set of pills taken if no birth control was used during sex or if the method used failed, such as the condom breaking. It is not a long-term or regular method of birth control and should be taken up to 72 hours after unprotected sex. The ECP contains hormones like the oral contraceptive pill but has a significantly larger dosage. It prevents fertilised eggs from implanting in the uterus and delays or hinders the ovaries from releasing an egg. A scale from 58 to 95 per cent can be used to evaluate the efficacy of the ECP - it is most effective when taken within 24 hours of unprotected sex, even though it can be used for up to 3 days following (National Family Planning Board, 2019).

This chapter discusses the three hormonal-based contraceptive methods: birth control pills, injectables and emergency contraceptive pills. It also details females’

awareness of the methods and their usage - whether they are currently using or if they did during their last sexual intercourse. Also discussed are females’ opinions on the effectiveness of these methods in preventing pregnancy and the level of health risk associated.

7.1 Pill Use and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety

Respondents were asked if they knew of the birth control pill and if they had ever used it. Table 7.1.1 shows there was almost universal awareness of the pill among females 15-49 years (96.8%). Of those interviewed, 45.2 per cent had used the pill at some time, ranging from more than one-half of females 30-49 years to 48.9 per cent of those 25-29 years, declining to 37.4 per cent among 20-24 year-olds, but only 6.7 per cent among teenagers. Females in a stable union were more likely to have used the pill (married, 58.8%; common-law union, 58.2%; visiting relationship, 51.3%) than those who were not currently in a union (sexual relationship with a boyfriend, 32.2%; no steady relationship, 28.0%; non-sexual relationship, 11.7%).

Respondents were also asked if they had been on the pill in the last 30 days (which implies current use), or the last time they had sexual intercourse (in the past 12 months). At the time of the interview, only 10.0 per cent of females were on the pill at the last sexual intercourse, while 9.5 per cent were currently using it (Table 7.1.2). Respondents between the ages of 35-39 and 25-29 years were more likely to use the pill at the last intercourse (13.7% and 12.5%, respectively), while teenagers (9.4%), 20-24 year-old (7.4%) and 30-34 year-old females (6.4%) were the least likely. Females with at least two lifetime sex partners were most likely to have used the pill at the last intercourse (21.0%) or were currently using it (20.4%).

OCP users were asked to rate the effectiveness of this contraceptive by responding to the question “In your opinion, how would you rank birth control pills effectiveness in preventing pregnancy?” Options

included 'very effective', 'effective', 'somewhat effective', 'not effective', or 'do not know'. Figure 7.1.1 illustrates the relationship between education level and the perceived effectiveness of the birth control pill. . More females with higher education said the pill was 'very effective' or 'effective' (47.2%) compared to 41.2 per cent with

secondary and 41.6 per cent with less than secondary education. On the contrary, those with less than secondary education more often thought the pill was 'not effective' or 'did not know' (35.0%) versus 27.6 and 23.2 per cent respectively of those with secondary or post-secondary education.

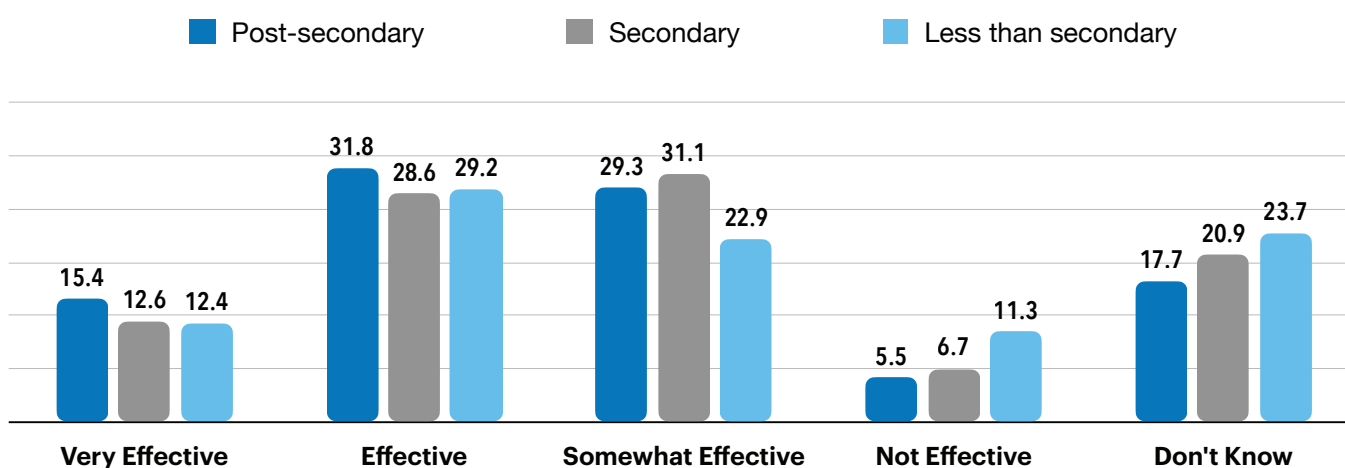


Figure 7.1.1: Opinions Regarding the Effectiveness of the Pill among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Years of Education: Jamaica, 2021

Table 7.1.3 reports how perceptions about the pill's effectiveness in preventing pregnancy varied by age and other socio-demographic characteristics. Fewer teenagers (32.7%) and women 20-29 years (23%) thought the pill was 'very effective' or 'effective' compared to women 30 years and older (44-48%). More females in stable unions responded positively regarding the effectiveness of the pill in preventing pregnancy, by indicating they thought it was 'very effective' or 'effective' including 48.9 per cent of females who were married, 46.8 per cent in common-law unions, and 45.4 per cent in visiting relationships compared to those in a sexual relationship with a boyfriend (43.9%), females who had a boyfriend but did not have sex (36.9%) or who did not have a steady partner (37.4%).

Respondents were also asked to rank their perceived risk of developing health problems from use of the birth control pill from 'very safe', 'safe', 'somewhat safe' to 'not safe', or 'do not know'. Figure 7.1.2 shows the correlation between education and perceived health risk associated with use of the pill. One-third of females, regardless

of education, thought the pill was 'very safe' or 'safe' (less than secondary (33.4%), secondary (32.0%), post-secondary (34.6%)), with scepticism about the pills' safety decreasing as education level increased with those who thought the pill was either 'not safe' or they 'did not know' if was safe moving from 40.3 per cent among females with less than secondary education to 34.3 percent among the secondary education population to 28.6 percent of those with post-secondary education.



One-third of females, regardless of education, thought the pill was 'very safe' or 'safe'

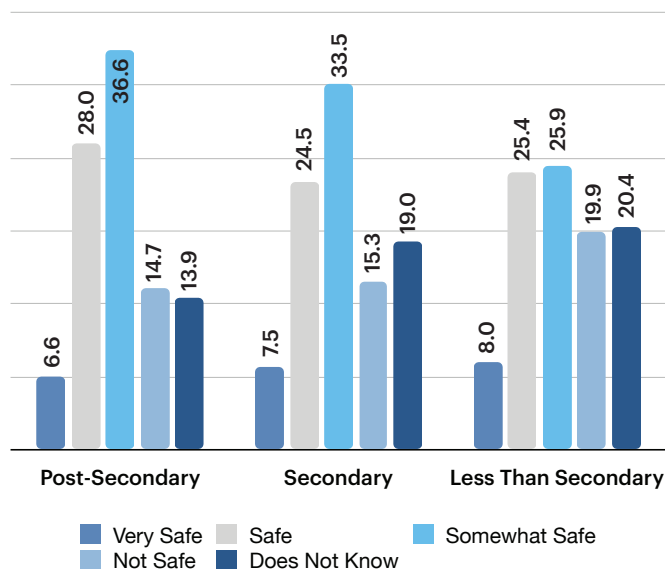


Figure 7.1 2: Opinions Regarding the Safety of the Pill among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Years of Education: Jamaica, 2021

Table 7.1.4 shows the relationship between perceived health risk associated with use of the pill by area of residence, age, relationship status, education, number of lifetime sexual partners and wealth status. Almost six of 10 females current users of the pill believed it was 'very safe' or 'safe' (58.5%), compared to 41.0 per cent of those who were on it the last time they had sex. While one in three females overall thought the pill was 'not safe' or 'did not know' if it was, the most sceptical groups included adolescents (38.5%), those in non-sexual relationships (boyfriend without sex, 38.5%; no steady relationship, 38.7%), females with less than secondary (40.7%) or secondary education (39.5%), and those in the lowest wealth quintile (36.6%).

7.2 Usage and Awareness of Emergency Hormonal Contraception

Interviewees were also asked if they had ever heard of the emergency contraceptive pill and if they had ever used it in their lifetime. Figure 7.2.1 shows awareness and use of emergency hormonal contraception among females of reproductive age since 1997. Over the years, there has been an increase in the awareness and use of the emergency contraceptive pill across the different reproductive health surveys. This moved significantly from 11.2 per cent in 1997 to 83.6 per cent in 2008 and then to 92.0 per cent in 2021. Similarly, the use of this contraceptive method increased from 10.9 per cent in 2008 to 36.5 per cent in 2021.

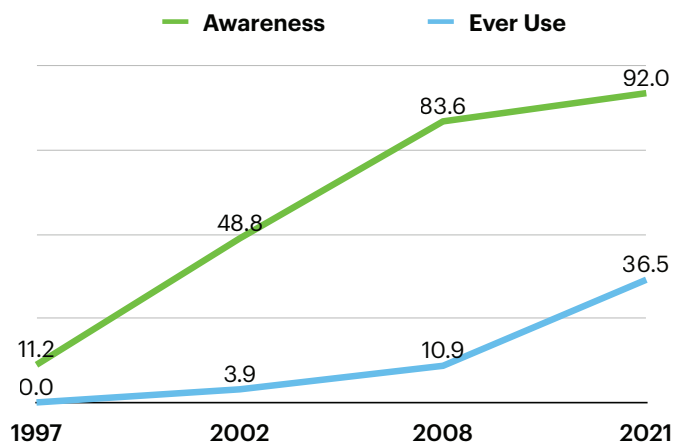


Figure 7.2. 1: Awareness and Ever Use of the Emergency Hormonal Contraception among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Table 7.2.1 shows the awareness and use of hormonal emergency contraception among females aged 15-49 years by selected characteristics. As displayed in this table, the knowledge of this contraceptive method was almost universal (92.0%). Most females with post-secondary education (96.7%) knew of this method compared to 80.0 per cent with less than secondary education. Additionally, awareness increased by wealth status, as 88.2 per cent in the 'lowest' quintile were aware, 91.8 per cent in the second quintile, 92.0 per cent in the middle, 93.5 per cent in the fourth quintile and 94.3 per cent in the highest wealth quintile.

Of the 36.5 per cent of females who had ever used the emergency contraceptive pill at some time, prevalence was higher among women with a post-secondary education (47.0%) and in the highest wealth quintile (42.4%) compared to the lowest quintile (30.5%), or with a secondary (31.2%) or less than secondary (20.9%) education. This contraceptive method was more popular among females aged 25-29 (50.3%) and 30-34 years (47.9%) followed by those aged 35-39 (41.9%), 20-24 (40.6%), and 40-44 years (40.2%). Female respondents in a visiting relationship (47.4%) or common-law union (43.1%) were more likely to have used this method. Much more females with at least four lifetime partners ever used the ECP (51.5%) versus those who only had one (25.1%) or two to three partners (35.2%) when interviewed. Ever use of the ECP was lowest among females residing in rural areas (32.7%), teenagers (7.1%) and those in a non-sexual relationship with a boyfriend (12.1%).

7.3 Use of Injectables and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety

As with the birth control pill, respondents were asked to rank the effectiveness of injectables in preventing pregnancy from 'very effective', 'effective', 'somewhat effective' to 'not effective', and 'do not know.' Figure 7.3.1 shows that while 46.7 percent of respondents thought injectables were 'very effective' or 'effective' in preventing pregnancy, just 4.3 per cent thought they were 'not effective' while 27.2 per cent did not know about their effectiveness.

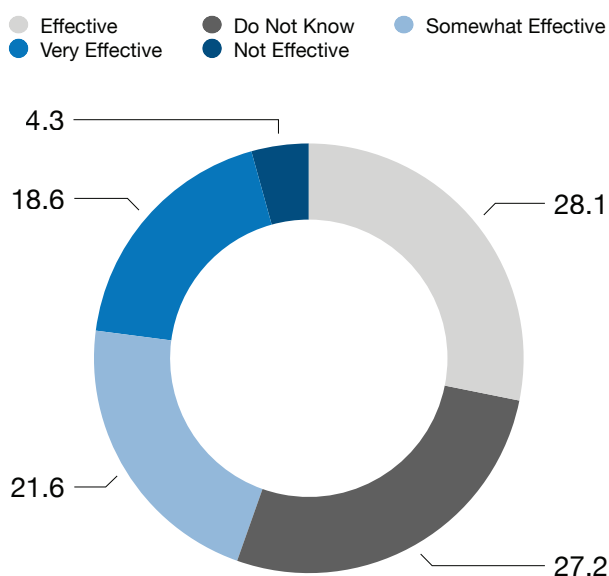


Figure 7.3. 1: Opinions Regarding the Effectiveness of Injectables among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 7.3.1 shows perceptions about the effectiveness of injectables in preventing pregnancy among females 15-49 years by selected characteristics. While 46.7 per cent of respondents felt they were either 'very effective' (18.6%) or 'effective' (28.1%), positive perceptions were more prevalent among KMA (53.2%) than rural (47.6%) and OUCs (40.8%) females. Women 20 years and older were more likely to share positive beliefs about injectables (48-51%) than adolescents (36.7%). Females in a union (married (48.7%), common-law (52.7%) or visiting relationship (51.1%)), more frequently said

injectables were 'very effective' or 'effective' compared to females who were not in a union (boyfriend with sex (45.3%), boyfriend without sex (34.6%) or no steady partner (38.0%).

When asked to rank the safety of injectables. Figure 7.3.2 illustrates that 29.5 per cent of reproductive age females thought they were 'very safe' (7.8%) or 'safe' (21.7%). The most common answer was 'somewhat safe' (31.0%). In total 39.5 per cent of respondents felt this contraceptive method was 'not safe' (17.1%) or they 'did not know' (22.4%) if it was safe.

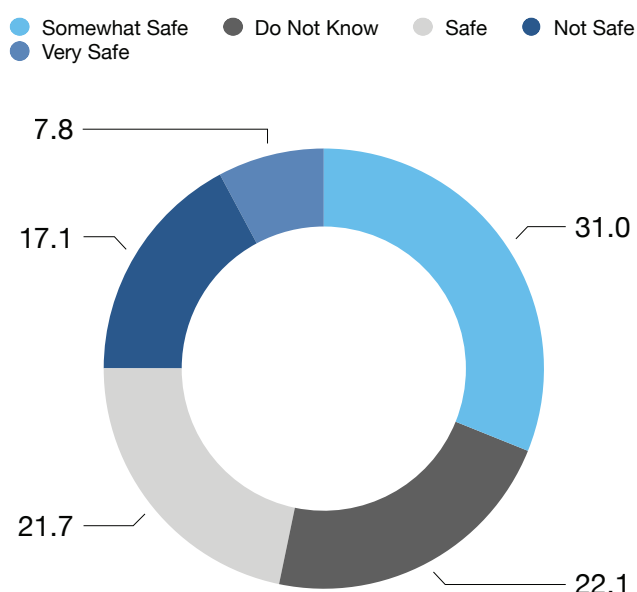


Figure 7.3. 2: Opinions Regarding the Safety of Injectables among Females Aged 15-49 Years

Furthermore, Table 7.3.2 shows how opinions on perceived health risk associated with using injectables varied among females aged 15-49 years by key characteristics. While there was no significant variation by area of residence or age, most current users (64.0%) believed injectables were 'very safe' (24.7%) or 'safe' (40.3%). More variation was seen concerning the safety of injectables ('not safe'/'do not known,' 39.5%), especially among adolescents (41.7%) and women in the highest wealth quintile (42.9%).

Summary - Chapter 7: Hormonal Contraceptive Use

In Jamaica, virtually all females are aware of the birth control pill, and less than one-half stated that they had ever used it. As discussed in the chapter, a small percentage of females were either currently using or on the pill at the time of last sexual intercourse in the past 12 months. The pill is said to be up to 99 per cent effective at preventing pregnancy, especially when taken correctly and consistently at about the same time of day. Most Jamaican females agree that the pill is safe and effectively prevents pregnancy. For the injectables, on the other hand, while most females were aware of its effectiveness in inhibiting conception and its safety, there is still a significant proportion who were unaware of the method. Since awareness is a gateway to demand, there is still room for mass media campaigns and public

education programmes to build female literacy and awareness about injectables and other lesser-known methods.

Emergency contraceptive pills have gained more visibility over the years, appearing in different media campaigns. Like many other hormonal methods, the emergency contraceptive pill is very effective. It is ideal in cases where no other method was used during intercourse or the method failed or was used incorrectly. Even while there is increased awareness of emergency contraception, it should also be noted from the findings in Chapter 4 that there was a slight increase in mistimed pregnancies over the previous RHS. Greater awareness of the emergency contraceptive pills and a clear understanding of when and how they can be used might help reduce the number of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies in Jamaica. ●



In Jamaica, virtually all females are aware of the birth control pill, and less than one-half stated that they had ever used it.

Table 7.1. 1: Awareness and Ever Use of the Pill among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Knowledge of Birth Control Pill	Ever Used the Birth Control Pill	No. of Cases
Total	96.8	45.2	3224
Residence			
KMA	98.6	48.9	530
Other Urban Centres	96.2	43.8	1079
Rural	96.3	44.3	1615
Health Regions			
Southeast Region	95.9	41.8	1191
Northeast Region	98.8	46.9	555
Western Region	97.7	47.6	739
Southern Region	97.1	50.8	739
Parish			
Kingston	99.5	44.7	121
St. Andrew	98.3	47.0	476
St. Thomas	92.1	36.3	82
Portland	98.1	57.7	153
St. Mary	98.7	40.5	183
St. Ann	99.2	46.1	219
Trelawny	96.3	41.7	97
St. James	98.3	48.7	298
Hanover	98.6	58.1	101
Westmoreland	97.0	43.7	243
St. Elizabeth	95.1	55.8	184
Manchester	97.5	50.5	220
Clarendon	98.1	48.1	335
St. Catherine	93.2	36.1	512
Age Group			
15-19	90.9	6.7	433
20-24	98.2	37.4	418
25-29	97.5	48.9	544
30-34	97.9	52.7	526
35-39	98.3	59.6	486
40-44	98.7	63.3	376
45-49	97.1	57.5	441
Relationship Status			
Married	98.1	58.8	452
Common law union	98.7	58.2	723
Visiting relationship	98.7	51.3	983
Boyfriend with sex	97.7	32.2	152
Boyfriend without sex	95.0	11.7	73
No steady relationship	92.9	28.0	841
Education Level			
Less than secondary	82.3	50.1	420
Secondary education	95.3	41.5	1526
Post-secondary education	98.6	47.6	1257
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	97.5	46.7	682
Second	97.4	44.4	657
Middle	96.4	43.0	714
Fourth	96.2	45.4	637
Highest	96.7	46.8	534
Lifetime Sex Partners			
None	87.0	0.0	342
1 partner	96.9	36.6	349
2-3 partners	98.5	49.8	927
4 or more partners	98.8	57.3	1111
No response	97.3	52.8	495

Table 7.1. 2: Use of the Pill among Females Aged 15-49 Years who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Used Pill at Last Sexual Intercourse in past 12 months	Using the Pill currently	No. of Cases
Total	10.0	9.5	2199
Residence			
KMA	8.3	7.4	379
Other Urban Centres	10.4	11.0	706
Rural	10.7	9.6	1114
Health Regions			
Southeast Region	8.6	8.4	766
Northeast Region	13.8	11.4	412
Western Region	9.6	10.0	541
Southern Region	11.5	10.3	480
Parish			
Kingston	8.4	6.5	104
St. Andrew	9.1	8.1	322
St. Thomas	9.3	9.3	57
Portland	12.5	10.3	123
St. Mary	11.1	8.2	133
St. Ann	16.3	14.1	156
Trelawny	1.9	3.0	69
St. James	7.9	7.6	220
Hanover	13.6	15.2	78
Westmoreland	14.1	14.6	174
St. Elizabeth	14.9	14.0	108
Manchester	14.8	15.2	124
Clarendon	7.9	5.7	248
St. Catherine	7.8	9.2	283
Age Group			
15-19	9.4	9.2	133
20-24	7.4	6.7	312
25-29	12.5	12.9	445
30-34	6.4	5.8	408
35-39	13.7	10.3	368
40-44	10.1	11.0	256
45-49	11.1	11.1	277
Relationship Status			
Married	8.9	7.6	349
Common law union	11.2	11.6	655
Visiting relationship	9.9	9.9	865
Boyfriend with sex	9.9	8.3	127
No steady relationship	9.4	6.1	189
Education Level			
Less than secondary	17.1	11.6	266
Secondary education	6.1	8.4	1054
Post-secondary education	11.4	10.2	866
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	8.6	8.2	488
Second	10.7	9.0	461
Middle	12.5	12.9	465
Fourth	8.4	7.9	429
Highest	9.8	8.9	356
Number of Partners in Lifetime			
1 partner	6.8	7.0	257
2-3 partners	10.3	10.6	741
4 or more partners	10.7	9.8	955
No response	10.1	7.4	246

Table 7.1. 3: Perceptions about the Pill's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception about the Pill's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.5	10.0	9.5	2199
Residence							
KMA	17.0	29.1	27.4	5.5	20.9	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	13.2	29.7	28.9	7.3	20.9	100.0	1079
Rural	12.3	30.5	31.2	6.9	19.0	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	13.3	28.8	28.8	6.5	22.6	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	14.0	31.3	30.7	7.4	16.7	100.0	555
Western Region	12.6	26.9	39.5	6.8	14.3	100.0	739
Southern Region	15.3	34.7	22.3	6.7	20.9	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	3.7	33.3	37.0	9.0	17.1	100.0	121
St. Andrew	18.7	29.2	26.1	5.0	21.0	100.0	476
St. Thomas	8.1	23.9	18.4	5.4	44.2	100.0	82
Portland	18.6	26.8	30.1	10.7	13.8	100.0	153
St. Mary	15.8	32.3	20.6	7.3	24.0	100.0	183
St. Ann	10.8	32.6	37.3	6.0	13.3	100.0	219
Trelawny	4.7	34.9	37.3	7.1	16.0	100.0	97
St. James	12.6	33.5	36.9	6.7	10.3	100.0	298
Hanover	10.2	30.1	28.9	8.1	22.7	100.0	101
Westmoreland	17.8	11.6	49.7	6.0	14.9	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	16.4	35.7	24.6	4.8	18.5	100.0	184
Manchester	18.7	34.7	16.6	7.3	22.8	100.0	220
Clarendon	12.1	34.2	25.4	7.5	20.8	100.0	335
St. Catherine	9.6	28.4	32.0	8.0	22.0	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	9.0	23.7	32.8	2.9	31.5	100.0	433
20-24	12.3	30.8	31.5	4.9	20.4	100.0	418
25-29	13.9	28.0	31.9	9.1	17.1	100.0	544
30-34	12.0	32.3	30.8	9.9	15.0	100.0	526
35-39	16.5	31.1	23.6	7.6	21.2	100.0	486
40-44	17.0	35.7	24.9	6.0	16.4	100.0	376
45-49	16.8	30.0	29.5	6.5	17.3	100.0	441
Relationship Status							
Married	16.8	32.1	29.0	5.9	16.1	100.0	452
Common law union	14.7	32.1	29.9	7.5	15.9	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	15.2	30.2	30.7	8.8	15.1	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	12.8	31.1	34.4	4.0	17.7	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	6.5	29.4	29.5	1.8	32.8	100.0	73
No steady relationship	10.5	26.9	27.6	5.3	29.7	100.0	841
Education Level							
Less than secondary	12.4	29.2	22.9	11.3	24.2	100.0	420
Secondary education	12.6	28.6	31.1	6.7	21.0	100.0	1526
Post-secondary education	15.4	31.8	29.3	5.5	17.9	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	11.0	26.0	33.9	8.8	20.4	100.0	682
Second	14.6	28.4	28.7	5.9	22.4	100.0	657
Middle	12.4	30.2	31.6	6.4	19.3	100.0	714
Fourth	14.2	31.6	28.4	7.9	18.0	100.0	637
Highest	16.2	33.4	25.2	4.6	20.7	100.0	534
Number of Partners in Lifetime							
None	6.6	23.6	29.7	2.3	37.8	100.0	342
1 partner	11.9	26.9	35.6	4.9	20.7	100.0	349
2-3 partners	12.6	30.1	33.9	7.4	16.0	100.0	927
4 or more partners	16.7	32.4	26.0	9.2	15.7	100.0	1111
No response	15.8	31.8	25.2	4.9	22.3	100.0	495
Use of the Pill							
Last Sexual Intercourse	21.5	38.2	27.3	8.1	4.9	100.0	1520
Currently	45.7	38.5	13.6	1.8	0.4	100.0	257

Table 7.1. 4: Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Pill among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Pill					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	26.0	33.9	15.7	17.3	100.0	3224	2199
Residence							
KMA	6.4	26.7	31.8	13.0	22.1	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	7.1	24.8	36.5	16.8	14.9	100.0	1079
Rural	7.6	26.6	33.1	16.3	16.4	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	6.4	24.6	31.2	18.0	19.8	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	7.1	24.2	37.5	14.0	17.2	100.0	555
Western Region	8.3	25.5	43.9	12.0	10.4	100.0	739
Southern Region	8.2	31.3	29.6	14.1	16.7	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	4.5	10.9	55.1	15.1	14.5	100.0	121
St. Andrew	7.2	29.0	26.9	14.3	22.7	100.0	476
St. Thomas	0.7	21.8	28.3	14.6	34.5	100.0	82
Portland	5.7	25.8	36.0	16.7	15.8	100.0	153
St. Mary	6.7	19.4	30.5	22.1	21.3	100.0	183
St. Ann	7.9	26.5	42.7	7.7	15.2	100.0	219
Trelawny	4.0	30.2	51.7	1.5	12.6	100.0	97
St. James	9.5	30.2	36.9	15.3	8.0	100.0	298
Hanover	6.1	39.4	31.4	9.6	13.5	100.0	101
Westmoreland	9.7	9.5	56.0	13.6	11.2	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	13.6	38.2	21.5	11.2	15.6	100.0	184
Manchester	9.0	28.1	29.8	12.7	20.4	100.0	220
Clarendon	4.4	29.8	34.3	17.0	14.5	100.0	335
St. Catherine	6.7	22.3	32.6	23.3	15.2	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	7.7	23.2	30.6	11.2	27.3	100.0	433
20-24	7.3	27.3	33.1	13.7	18.6	100.0	418
25-29	4.5	25.1	37.7	16.3	16.3	100.0	544
30-34	6.1	26.6	34.0	20.1	13.2	100.0	526
35-39	5.5	26.9	32.8	16.6	18.2	100.0	486
40-44	8.2	29.8	33.8	15.5	12.7	100.0	376
45-49	11.4	24.2	35.3	16.8	12.2	100.0	441
Relationship Status							
Married	9.6	26.5	34.9	14.5	14.5	100.0	452
Common law union	6.2	29.5	35.0	16.3	13.1	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	7.1	25.2	35.2	19.1	13.4	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	8.1	28.7	37.7	10.0	15.6	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	13.4	19.0	29.1	10.9	27.6	100.0	73
No steady relationship	6.0	24.3	31.0	13.6	25.1	100.0	841
Education Level							
Less than secondary	8.0	25.4	25.9	19.9	20.8	100.0	420
Secondary education	7.5	24.5	33.5	15.3	19.2	100.0	1526
Post-secondary education	6.6	28.0	36.6	14.7	14.2	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	5.2	22.8	35.4	18.7	17.9	100.0	682
Second	8.0	25.8	31.7	15.6	18.9	100.0	657
Middle	6.4	27.5	34.8	14.0	17.3	100.0	714
Fourth	7.5	25.0	35.9	14.9	16.6	100.0	637
Highest	8.7	28.7	31.4	15.7	15.5	100.0	534
Number of Partners in Lifetime							
None	5.5	23.1	28.4	9.6	33.4	100.0	342
1 partner	7.5	25.1	36.6	12.8	18.1	100.0	349
2-3 partners	6.9	23.2	39.7	16.4	13.8	100.0	927
4 or more partners	7.4	30.3	32.4	17.3	12.7	100.0	1111
No response	8.0	24.9	29.2	18.0	20.0	100.0	495
Use of the Pill							
Last Sexual Intercourse	9.9	31.1	36.0	17.9	5.1	100.0	1520
Currently	19.0	39.5	30.8	8.4	2.3	100.0	257

Table 7.2. 1: Awareness and Ever Use of Hormonal Emergency Contraception among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Awareness of Hormonal Emergency Contraception	Ever Use of Emergency Contraception	No. of Cases
Total	92.0	36.5	3224
Residence			
KMA	94.1	42.5	530
Other Urban Centres	91.0	37.3	1079
Rural	91.6	32.7	1615
Health Regions			
Southeast Region	90.6	35.7	1191
Northeast Region	94.7	40.1	555
Western Region	94.2	34.2	739
Southern Region	92.0	38.0	739
Parish			
Kingston	95.2	41.1	121
St. Andrew	93.9	42.2	476
St. Thomas	83.3	20.2	82
Portland	93.8	46.7	153
St. Mary	95.5	29.7	183
St. Ann	94.5	43.8	219
Trelawny	95.2	48.2	97
St. James	94.6	36.5	298
Hanover	96.2	44.9	101
Westmoreland	92.1	18.6	243
St. Elizabeth	85.3	33.1	184
Manchester	95.5	44.0	220
Clarendon	93.3	36.1	335
St. Catherine	87.2	30.0	512
Age Group			
15-19	81.3	7.1	437
20-24	93.4	40.6	415
25-29	95.8	50.3	540
30-34	95.5	47.9	528
35-39	94.0	41.9	487
40-44	92.9	40.2	376
45-49	91.7	28.3	441
Relationship Status			
Married	95.7	38.1	452
Common law union	93.8	43.1	723
Visiting relationship	95.5	47.4	983
Boyfriend with sex	95.2	33.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	89.6	12.1	73
No steady relationship	84.9	22.2	841
Education Level			
Less than secondary	80.0	20.9	143
Secondary education	90.9	31.2	616
Post-secondary education	96.7	47.0	537
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	88.2	30.5	682
Second	91.8	30.2	657
Middle	92.0	37.1	714
Fourth	93.5	41.4	637
Highest	94.3	42.4	534
Number of Partners in Lifetime			
None	76.8	0.0	342
1 partner	91.2	25.1	349
2-3 partners	93.8	35.2	927
4 or more partners	95.5	51.5	1111
No response	93.9	43.3	495

Table 7.3. 1: Perceptions about the Effectiveness of the Injectables to Prevent Pregnancy among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception about the Effectiveness of the Injectables to Prevent Pregnancy						Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know	Not Stated		
Total	18.6	28.1	21.6	4.3	27.2	0.2	100.0	3224
Residence								
KMA	25.0	28.2	16.4	3.0	27.4	0.0	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	14.2	26.6	22.1	5.5	31.2	0.4	100.0	1079
Rural	18.6	29.0	24.0	4.1	24.1	0.2	100.0	1615
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	18.6	28.0	20.1	3.7	29.4	0.2	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	16.7	29.3	26.0	5.0	23.0	0.0	100.0	555
Western Region	16.6	23.5	31.2	5.3	22.6	0.7	100.0	739
Southern Region	21.6	31.3	14.4	4.6	28.2	0.0	100.0	739
Parish								
Kingston	17.2	38.9	19.6	4.8	19.4	0.0	100.0	121
St. Andrew	25.4	26.5	16.3	2.5	29.3	0.0	100.0	476
St. Thomas	8.8	28.8	12.5	2.9	47.1	0.0	100.0	82
Portland	16.7	35.2	22.2	3.6	22.3	0.0	100.0	153
St. Mary	19.1	31.7	14.0	4.7	30.5	0.0	100.0	183
St. Ann	15.1	25.2	35.2	5.8	18.6	0.0	100.0	219
Trelawny	10.7	29.1	32.9	1.8	24.7	0.8	100.0	97
St. James	16.1	29.9	24.4	5.9	23.9	0.0	100.0	298
Hanover	12.2	29.9	22.4	6.3	28.1	1.1	100.0	101
Westmoreland	22.7	8.5	44.6	5.6	17.1	1.5	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	24.7	27.2	11.5	5.5	31.2	0.0	100.0	184
Manchester	29.4	25.0	11.7	3.6	30.4	0.0	100.0	220
Clarendon	13.6	38.7	18.3	4.8	24.6	0.0	100.0	335
St. Catherine	12.7	27.8	25.7	5.0	28.4	0.6	100.0	512
Age Group								
15-19	13.8	22.9	23.0	2.2	37.8	0.2	100.0	433
20-24	21.3	27.3	20.9	3.4	27.1	0.0	100.0	418
25-29	17.1	28.5	24.3	4.4	24.5	1.2	100.0	544
30-34	22.7	26.0	21.1	6.9	23.3	0.0	100.0	526
35-39	17.8	30.3	17.4	4.9	29.5	0.0	100.0	486
40-44	18.3	31.8	22.4	4.5	23.1	0.0	100.0	376
45-49	19.4	31.6	22.1	3.8	22.9	0.1	100.0	441
Relationship Status								
Married	17.3	31.4	21.8	4.2	25.1	0.2	100.0	452
Common law union	21.8	30.9	21.2	5.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	21.2	29.9	22.3	3.9	22.7	0.0	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	18.5	26.8	24.8	1.5	28.4	0.0	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	15.6	19.0	20.7	4.0	39.3	1.4	100.0	73
No steady relationship	14.5	23.5	20.7	4.4	36.3	0.6	100.0	841
Education Level								
Less than secondary	19.4	29.0	21.2	5.8	24.1	0.5	100.0	420
Secondary education	20.4	28.5	23.2	4.3	23.7	0.0	100.0	1526
Post-secondary education	15.9	27.8	20.1	3.7	32.1	0.4	100.0	1257
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	19.1	28.8	27.5	5.1	19.6	0.0	100.0	682
Second	20.7	26.7	20.1	3.7	28.1	0.7	100.0	657
Middle	20.5	27.0	21.5	4.0	27.0	0.0	100.0	714
Fourth	19.0	27.2	20.7	5.7	27.0	0.4	100.0	637
Highest	13.6	30.8	18.4	3.1	34.0	0.1	100.0	534
Number of Partners in Lifetime								
None	11.2	20.5	21.6	2.6	43.7	0.4	100.0	342
1 partner	18.5	25.6	24.8	3.6	27.5	0.0	100.0	349
2-3 partners	17.4	28.6	24.2	4.8	24.5	0.4	100.0	927
4 or more partners	20.0	32.1	20.3	5.2	22.4	0.0	100.0	1111
No response	23.7	26.0	17.7	3.3	28.9	0.5	100.0	495
Use of Injectables								
Last Sexual Intercourse	31.2	38.4	19.8	6.8	3.9	0.0	100.0	1167
Currently	51.6	35.9	11.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	275

Table 7.3. 2: Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Injectables among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using Injectables						Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know	Not Stated		
Total	7.8	21.7	31.0	17.1	22.1	0.3	100.0	3224
Residence								
KMA	8.0	20.1	30.7	15.5	25.7	0.0	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	6.5	21.2	31.3	17.6	22.7	0.6	100.0	1079
Rural	8.6	23.0	31.0	17.5	19.8	0.2	100.0	1615
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	7.0	20.5	29.3	19.2	23.7	0.2	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	7.5	23.3	34.3	14.0	20.9	0.0	100.0	555
Western Region	9.7	20.1	37.7	13.0	18.6	0.9	100.0	739
Southern Region	8.3	25.2	27.5	17.1	21.9	0.0	100.0	739
Parish								
Kingston	3.2	12.3	43.3	22.3	18.8	0.0	100.0	121
St. Andrew	8.7	21.8	27.0	15.6	26.5	0.3	100.0	476
St. Thomas	0.0	30.7	18.1	17.1	34.1	0.0	100.0	82
Portland	7.1	19.0	38.4	18.6	16.8	0.0	100.0	153
St. Mary	9.5	15.4	23.2	24.0	27.9	0.0	100.0	183
St. Ann	6.5	30.2	39.6	5.5	18.2	0.0	100.0	219
Trelawny	4.6	30.8	38.8	1.8	23.2	0.8	100.0	97
St. James	9.5	22.6	31.9	15.4	20.6	0.0	100.0	298
Hanover	10.0	26.9	27.6	12.7	22.8	0.0	100.0	101
Westmoreland	12.4	7.8	50.3	15.3	11.3	2.8	100.0	243
St. Elizabeth	13.0	27.5	23.9	11.8	23.9	0.0	100.0	184
Manchester	11.9	19.8	23.4	17.3	27.6	0.0	100.0	220
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Age Group								
15-19	7.1	21.6	29.6	10.2	31.5	0.0	100.0	433
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Relationship Status								
Married	6.6	22.7	33.5	15.7	21.2	0.3	100.0	452
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Boyfriend without sex	10.8	21.8	22.7	12.7	32.0	0.0	100.0	73
No steady relationship	7.0	18.3	29.1	14.9	30.0	0.7	100.0	841
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Secondary education	8.0	23.8	30.7	16.2	21.2	0.1	100.0	1526
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Lowest	8.9	20.9	31.8	21.4	17.1	0.0	100.0	682
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Fourth	8.4	22.5	32.4	15.3	21.3	0.2	100.0	637
Highest	5.9	23.5	27.8	16.5	26.2	0.2	100.0	534
Number of Partners in Lifetime								
None	6.0	19.7	28.7	7.9	37.3	0.5	100.0	342
1 partner	8.0	20.9	33.4	15.7	21.9	0.0	100.0	349
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4 or more partners	8.1	25.3	29.3	20.4	17.0	0.0	100.0	1111
No response	8.5	21.4	25.6	19.3	24.0	1.2	100.0	495
Use of Injectables								
Last Sexual Intercourse	13.6	28.8	31.9	20.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	1167
Currently	24.7	40.3	21.2	10.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	275

Chapter 8

Condom Use

Condoms are an inexpensive and readily available modern contraceptive method. In addition to being a method of contraception, condoms are highly effective at preventing Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

During the 2021 RHS, females and males 15-49 years were asked about their awareness and use of condoms. Condom awareness was universal among females (99.8%) and males (99.4%). Data from previous surveys have shown that the male condom has been the most widely used method of contraception in Jamaica. This is also true based on the 2021 RHS, as the condom is still the most frequently used method among females and males of reproductive age (15-49 years). This chapter presents information on the awareness and use of condoms and the respondent's perception of their effectiveness and safety as a contraceptive method.

8.1 Condom Use

RHS 2021 documented that 80.5 per cent of females have used a condom at some time in their life. Only 16.2 per cent of females 15-49 years were currently used a condom during sexual intercourse within the last 30 days, however 28.1 per cent who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the survey had used a condom the last time they had sex. Three of four males (75.7%) reported using a condom at some point in their life, with 12.2 per cent currently using a condom and 51.8 per cent who had sex within the last 12 months had used a condom at their last sexual encounter (See Figure 8.1.1).

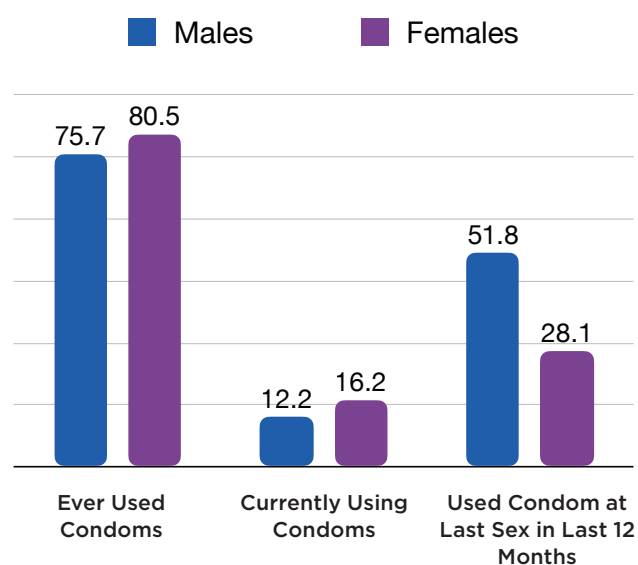


Figure 8.1. 1: Ever-Use, Current Use and Use of Condom at the Last Sexual Intercourse among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years (%)

Table 8.1.1 shows condom use among females aged 15-49 years by sociodemographic characteristics. Ever-use of condoms was lowest among females who lived in rural areas (79.6%), those within the 15-19 age group (35.7%) and among females with no live births (61.2%). Seven of every 10 females with less than secondary education and those with secondary level education reported ever using a condom in their life compared to eight of every ten females with post-secondary level education.

Current condom use was however higher among rural females (17.6%) than residents of OUCs (14.4%) and the KMA (16.1%). More females in a union (20.5%), especially visiting relationships (27.2%) versus marriage (9.6%) currently used condoms compared to females not in a union (8.5%). More females with secondary (16.7%) and post-secondary (17.0%) reported current condom used

compared to those with less than secondary education (10.9%) (Ajayi et al., 2019). In the 2021 RHS, respondents who had sex within the last 12 months were asked to distinguish the frequency with which they used a condom with steady compared to non-steady partners.

Among females who reported using a condom during their last sex within the previous 12 months, use at the last sex was highest in rural females (30.0%), among females not in a union (51.7%), and those females with no live births (43.1%). When the data were disaggregated for females in a union, the use of a condom during last sexual intercourse was highest in females in visiting union (31.8%) compared to females in common-law union (18.3%) and married females (11.9%). Use of a condom at last sex in the last 12 months was lowest among females with less than secondary level education (19.5%) and highest among females with secondary (29.5%) and post-secondary (28.9%) level education.

Table 8.1.2 shows awareness and use of condoms among males aged 15 to 49 years. Ever-use of condom use was lowest among males with no live births (68.4%) and males with less than secondary education (67.2%). A higher percentage of males who lived in OUCs (15.5%), males in the oldest age group of 45-49 years (16.8%), and those in unions (13.0%) were currently using a condom. Among males in unions, current condom use was lowest among those in common-law unions (10.7%), compared to married males (13.3%) and males in visiting unions (14.4%). A higher proportion of males with less than secondary level education (15.3%) compared to males with secondary (11.3%) and post-secondary level education (12.2%) were current condom users.

Among males who used a condom the last time they had sex in the 12 months prior, condom use was lowest among males residing in OUCs (49.1%), males with four or more live births (27.3%), and those with two to three lifetime sexual partners (49.6%). Among males in unions, the use of a condom at last sex was highest for males in visiting unions (57.7%) and lowest among married males (22.7%). More than a quarter of males (29.3%) in common-law unions stated that they used a condom the last time they had sex in the last 12 months.

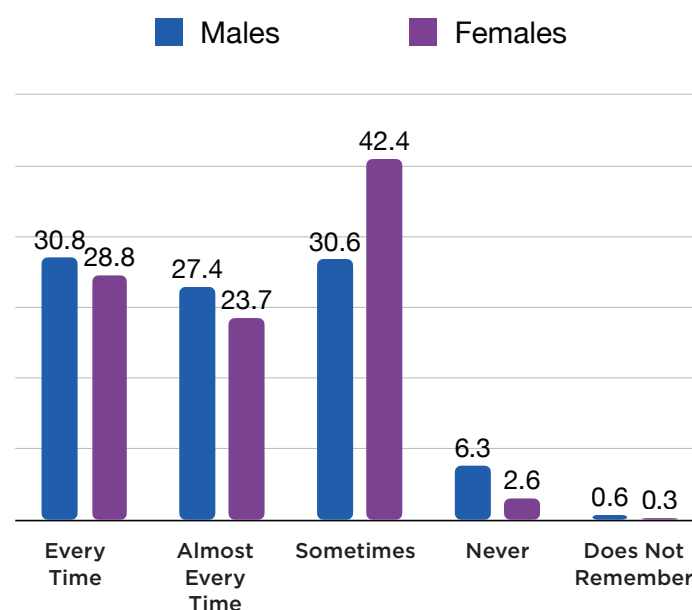
8.2 Frequency of Condom Use

Many factors influence consistent condom use, including low perceived sexual satisfaction, low perceived personal risk of STIs, condom fatigue, and having a steady sexual partner.

When females had sexual relations with their steady partners in the previous 12 months, the most prevalent

response re frequency of condom use in the past 12 months was 'sometimes' (42.4%), followed by 'every time' (28.8%) or 'almost every time' (23.7%), while 2.6 per cent 'never' used a condom. Males were even less consistent condom users with their steady partners, using a condom 'every time' (30.8%), 'sometimes' (30.6%) or 'almost every time' (27.4%), with 6.3 per cent 'never' using a condom with their steady partner (Figure 8.2.1).

Figure 8.2. 1: Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner Among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months (%)



The most consistent female condom users (i.e., using a condom every time) while having sex with a steady partner lived in rural areas (31.3%), were adolescents (43.5%) especially nulliparae (37.8%) and females with one-lifetime sex partner (47.3%) (Table 8.2.1). The highest proportion of males who used a condom every time with a stable partner resided in KMA (32.7%), had no live births (36.3%) and were adolescent males (42.4%). Among males in a union, consistent condom users were more likely to be in visiting unions (33.2%) than married (20.6%), or in common-law unions (16.6%). See Table 8.2.2.

When asked about the frequency of condom use in the last 12 months with a non-steady partner, a greater proportion of males than females said they used a condom every time (males, 65.4%; females, 38.5%) and almost every time (males, 17.4%; females 14.6%). On the

other hand, more females than males said they used a condom sometimes with a non-steady partner (females, 17.0%, males, 12.0%) or never used a condom with a non-steady partner (females, 27.6%; males, 4.8%) (Figure 8.2.2).

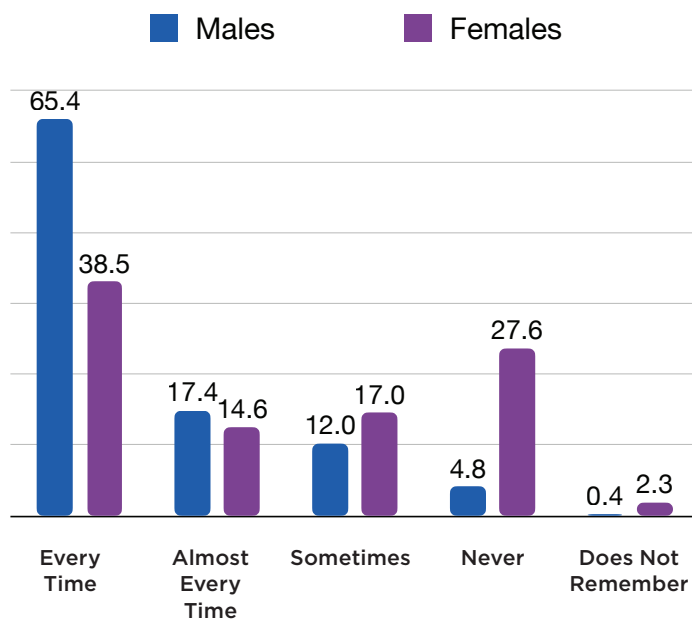


Figure 8.2. 2: Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner Among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months (%)

As shown in Table 8.2.3, among females who had sex with a non-steady partner, the most consistent users were those who lived in KMA (45.1%), in the 25-34 age group (43.4%), females in no steady relationship (57.4%), those with post-secondary level education (41.8%) and females with four or more lifetime sexual partners (45.2%). Among males, the most consistent condom users with non-steady partners were males who lived in KMA (71.8%), males in the 35-49 age group (69.7%) and those in no steady relationship (71.9%). There is no association between education and consistent use of a condom with a non-steady partner among males. Two-thirds of males with less than secondary level education (66.6%) and secondary level education (65.8%) used a condom every time with a non-steady partner when compared to males with post-secondary level education (63.1%). See Table 8.2.4.

8.3 Negotiating Safe Sex

Responsible sexually experienced females and males should be able to negotiate safe sex practices such as the use of condoms during intercourse. This should be possible between consenting couples without fear of an adverse reaction. During the survey, females and males 15-49 years old were asked to relate how their partner responded to their suggestion to wear a condom. As shown in Table 8.3.1, most females (84.3%) said they have asked their partner to wear a condom. Of the females who recalled a negative reaction from their partner after this request, 16.5 per cent said he refused to wear a condom, 6.1 per cent refused to have sex, 4.4 per cent forced them to have sex without a condom, with 1.1 per cent reporting their partner threatened to hurt them, however fewer than 1.0 per cent said their partner hurt them. More females who experienced negative responses after asking their partners to use a condom resided in KMA, were at the lower end of the education scale, and had four or more lifetime sexual partners. They were also more likely to be in common-law unions or visiting relationships than being married.

Like females, most males (79.3%) had suggested to a female partner the use of condoms during sex. Among the negative reactions reported by males was a refusal to them wearing a condom (12.3%), 7.6 per cent said their partner refused to have sex, and 4.0 per cent said their partner forced them to have sex without a condom. Less than 1.0 per cent of males reported that their partner threatened to hurt them or that their partner had hurt them. A higher proportion of males who resided in OUCs and males with four or more lifetime sexual partners reported negative responses from female partners. A greater proportion of males with secondary level education reported these occurrences compared to males with less than secondary and post-secondary level education (Table 8.3.2).

Males were further asked if a female partner had ever asked them to use a condom and their reaction to this request. Six out of every 10 males said a female partner had asked them to use a condom (61.4%). Most males (82.6%) said they adhered to the request and used a condom. However, 17.5 per cent said they made their partner have sex without a condom, 5.4 per cent said they refused to have sex with their partner, 2.0 per cent got angry, and 1.2 per cent said they threatened never to date their partner again. A larger percentage of males in the 30-34 age group said they 'made her have sex without a condom' (21.9%) or 'refused to have sex with her' (7.5%). Males in union and those with secondary education were more likely to react negatively to their partners' requests to use a condom during sex (Table 8.3.2).

8.4 Opinions about Effectiveness and Safety of Condom Use

The condom, when used correctly and consistently, is extremely effective at preventing pregnancy and transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). The perception held by the user about their effectiveness may influence their likelihood of use. Females and males were asked about the efficacy of condoms in preventing pregnancy and STIs.

Figure 8.4.1 compares the perceptions of females and males about the effectiveness of condoms in preventing pregnancy. More than two-thirds of males (68.8%) said condoms were 'very effective' or 'effective' in preventing pregnancy compared to a little over half (51.1%) of females. Only 5.7 per cent of females and 2.5 per cent of males felt that condoms were 'not effective' in preventing pregnancy while 7.5 per cent of females and 5.5 per cent of males 'did not know' about the effectiveness of condoms for pregnancy prevention.

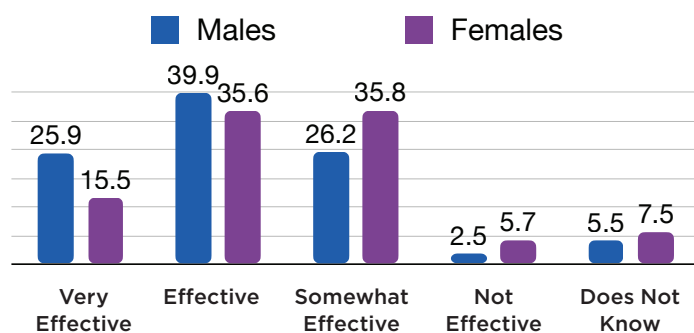


Figure 8.4. 1: Perception of Condom's effectiveness in Preventing Pregnancy Among Females and Males 15-49 years: Jamaica, 2021

Tables 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 show variations in females' and males' perceptions of the effectiveness of condoms for preventing pregnancy by sociodemographic characteristics. Interestingly, 27.4 per cent of females who had never used a condom and 31.2 per cent who had no sexual partners did not know if condoms effectively prevented conception. Among males, 27.0 per cent who had never had sex and 13.7 per cent who had never used a condom also did not know if condoms were effective for the prevention of pregnancies, suggesting limited exposure of these segments of the population to family life education.

Figure 8.4.2 shows that somewhat more males (68.8%) than females (62.5%) believed condoms were 'very effective' or 'effective' in preventing transmission of STIs. Very few (3.6%) females and males (2.3%) thought condoms were ineffective in preventing the transmission of STIs, however one in ten males (10.1%) and females (10.1%) were unaware (did not know) if condoms could prevent STI transmissions.

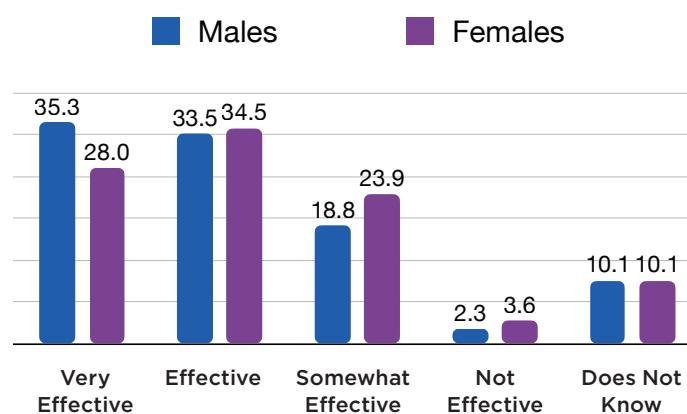


Figure 8.4. 2: Perception of Condom's effectiveness in Preventing the Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections among Females and Males 15-49 years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 8.4.3 shows how the perception of the effectiveness of the condom for preventing the transmission of STIs varies by sociodemographic characteristics. Most females, irrespective of their background, were of the view that condoms were effective in preventing STIs. One-fifth of adolescent females (20.4%), 23.3 per cent of females who had never used a condom and 26.2 per cent of females who had never had sex said they did not know if condoms effectively prevented the transmission of STIs. Among males, similar trends were observed. Uncertainty about the effectiveness of condoms in preventing STIs was highest among adolescent males (18.1%), among males who had never had sex (26.1%) and among males who had never used a condom (17.0%) (Table 8.4.4).

Males and females were asked how safe they perceived the condom to be when used correctly. A higher percentage of males than females considered the condom to be 'very safe' (males 24.8%; females 17.9%) and 'safe' (males 40.6%; females 37.7%). A higher

percentage of females (31.8%) than males (24.5%) said the condom was 'somewhat safe'. More females (4.9%) than males (3.3%) said the condom was 'not safe' (Figure 8.4.3). Approximately 24.4 per cent of females who had never used a condom stated that they did not know if it was safe. A higher percentage of females not in a union

(14.6%) were unsure if condoms were safe compared to females in a union (3.8%) (Table 8.4.5). As shown in Table 8.4.6, 14.9 per cent of males who have never used a condom and 10.7 per cent of those not in a union said they did not know if condoms were safe.

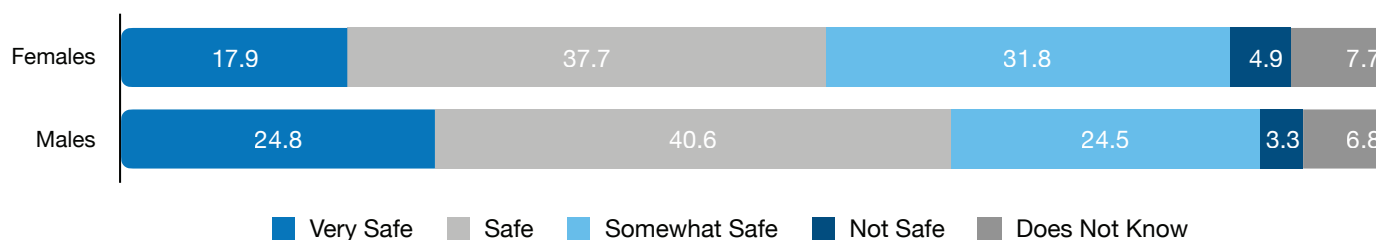


Figure 8.4. 3: Opinion on the level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Females and Males 15-49 years

Summary - Chapter 8: Condom Use

The condom is the only contraceptive method that protects against pregnancy and STIs when used correctly. In Jamaica, as stated in a previous chapter, the condom is well known and widely accessible. The survey data confirmed that there is a high level of awareness of the condom as virtually all females and males were knowledgeable, and the majority had used the condom at some point in their life. However, only a small proportion of females and males stated that they were currently (i.e., last 30 days) using the condom as a method of contraception or with a steady partner in the last 12 months. Additionally, more females and males stated that they had never used a condom with a non-steady partner in the last 12 months. It is still vital to promote condom use considering data from the National HIV/STI Programme concerning persons living with HIV who are not linked to care services and are not on antiretroviral therapy (see data in Chapter 11). Also,

as will be discussed in forthcoming chapters, people are still unaware of some STIs and their symptoms and perceive themselves at low risk. The data suggest educational intervention and dialogue concerning condoms and STIs are still warranted.

Negative reactions to the suggestion of wearing a condom before sex was experienced both by females and males. The most stated negative response to requesting the use of a condom before sex among females and males was their partner's refusal to wear a condom. Health communication must also promote healthy partnerships and right-choice initiatives to encourage open dialogue between partners about contraceptive methods that protect all sexual partners, current and future. While most females and males believed that the condom effectively prevented conception and STIs and is safe, the data show that the condom is not being used consistently by persons with either a steady or non-steady partner. ●

Table 8.1. 1: Ever and Current Condom Use and Use of Condom at the Last Sexual Intercourse among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ever Heard of Condom	Ever Used Condom	Currently Using Condom	No. of Cases	Used Condom at last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	99.8	80.5	16.2	3224	28.1	2199
Residence						
KMA	99.9	81.1	16.1	530	27.7	379
Other Urban Centres	99.8	81.4	14.4	1079	25.5	706
Rural	99.7	79.6	17.6	1615	30.0	1114
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	99.8	79.0	14.2	1191	25.4	766
Northeast Region	99.8	82.2	15.7	555	28.8	412
Western Region	99.5	80.2	21.1	739	35.2	541
Southern Region	99.9	83.6	17.2	739	27.6	480
Parish						
Kingston	100.0	91.8	21.3	121	28.0	104
St. Andrew	99.9	79.5	15.9	476	27.1	322
St. Thomas	100.0	80.1	8.0	82	10.5	57
Portland	100.0	87.1	15.7	153	27.0	123
St. Mary	100.0	76.5	16.9	183	30.9	133
St. Ann	99.5	83.6	15.0	219	28.3	156
Trelawny	97.7	70.5	15.1	97	29.7	69
St. James	100.0	81.4	16.0	298	32.1	220
Hanover	99.0	84.2	18.4	101	25.6	78
Westmoreland	100.0	81.4	32.9	243	48.4	174
St. Elizabeth	100.0	82.8	16.4	184	27.7	108
Manchester	99.8	81.9	19.2	220	27.4	124
Clarendon	100.0	85.4	16.2	335	27.7	248
St. Catherine	99.6	76.0	12.0	512	25.3	283
Age Group						
15-19	99.3	35.7	11.2	433	45.8	133
20-24	100.0	85.7	26.2	418	36.7	312
25-29	99.5	88.9	17.5	544	24.3	445
30-34	100.0	89.2	17.4	526	32.2	408
35-39	100.0	89.5	16.2	486	21.2	368
40-44	99.8	92.5	9.9	376	19.2	256
45-49	99.9	88.4	12.2	441	20.8	277
Relationship Status						
Married	100.0	90.6	9.6	452	11.9	349
Common law union	99.9	90.2	18.3	723	18.3	655
Visiting relationship	100.0	94.6	27.2	983	31.8	865
Boyfriend with sex	100.0	91.7	41.5	152	48.5	127
Visiting relationship	97.8	38.9	1.0	73	*	14
No steady relationship	99.5	55.6	3.5	841	52.1	189
Union Status						
In Current Union	100.0	92.3	20.5	2158	23.4	1869
Not in Union	99.5	59.3	8.5	1066	51.7	330
No. of children born alive						
No live births	99.5	61.2	18.0	1081	43.1	349
1 live birth	99.9	93.0	16.1	744	24.7	332
2 live births	100.0	89.8	15.6	701	25.0	368
3 live births	100.0	91.8	12.1	371	16.3	203
4 or more live births	100.0	92.4	15.2	327	19.9	182
Education Level						
Less than secondary	99.7	74.6	10.9	420	19.5	266
Secondary education	99.7	78.6	16.7	1526	29.5	1054
Post-secondary education	99.9	84.3	17.0	1257	28.9	866
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	99.8	84.1	16.7	682	28.6	488
Second	99.4	79.1	22.4	657	34.1	461
Middle	99.8	77.0	14.0	714	27.2	465
Fourth	99.9	80.4	14.9	637	27.9	429
Highest	100.0	82.5	13.8	534	22.6	356
Lifetime Sex Partners						
None	98.4	0.0	0.0	342	0.0	0
1 partner	100.0	86.7	23.0	349	36.7	182
2-3 partners	100.0	93.5	20.3	927	30.5	488
4 or more partners	99.9	92.6	15.7	1111	22.7	599
Unknown	100.0	90.5	17.8	495	31.7	165

Table 8.1. 2: Awareness and Use of Condom among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ever Heard of Condom	Ever Used Condom	Currently Using Condom	No. of Cases	Used Condom in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	99.4	75.7	12.2	1784	51.8	1469
Residence						
KMA	99.4	76.1	11.8	460	50.5	383
Other Urban Centres	99.4	76.7	15.5	515	49.1	417
Rural	99.5	74.9	10.2	809	54.2	669
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	99.3	75.0	13.2	868	47.8	709
Northeast Region	99.5	73.4	9.6	213	53.1	168
Western Region	99.9	75.8	11.0	399	56.3	343
Southern Region	99.3	78.8	12.4	304	55.9	249
Age Group						
15-19	99.7	40.2	11.0	283	70.2	114
20-24	99.3	78.1	10.4	287	61.0	243
25-29	99.5	83.6	11.5	283	52.4	259
30-34	99.0	81.4	14.4	246	42.9	229
35-39	99.1	87.1	12.2	247	44.2	226
40-44	100.0	87.3	10.2	222	53.1	206
45-49	99.7	84.0	16.8	216	44.6	192
Relationship Status						
Married	99.6	89.9	13.3	158	22.7	151
Common law union	99.6	85.5	10.7	353	29.3	345
Visiting relationship	98.9	84.0	14.4	561	57.7	549
Girlfriend with sex	100.0	86.6	14.0	171	68.4	162
Girlfriend without sex	98.3	38.3	7.4	62	81.4	21
No steady relationship	99.8	56.7	10.3	479	74.4	241
Union Status						
In Current Union	99.2	85.4	13.0	1072	42.9	1045
Not in Union	99.7	62.3	11.0	712	72.4	424
No. of children born alive						
0	99.3	68.4	11.9	992	62.4	708
1	99.3	85.2	12.2	356	45.0	339
2	99.7	86.0	11.2	259	39.1	249
3	100.0	87.6	14.5	103	44.7	101
4 or more	100.0	82.9	15.4	74	27.3	72
Education Level						
Less than secondary	100.0	67.2	15.3	318	52.2	240
Secondary education	99.3	77.3	11.3	1040	54.0	877
Post-secondary education	99.3	78.8	12.2	412	46.5	341
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	99.0	75.1	12.3	433	56.9	357
Second	99.6	77.7	12.1	343	50.1	292
Middle	99.9	76.4	12.9	334	49.7	272
Fourth	99.3	74.5	12.0	328	51.0	271
Highest	99.5	75.1	11.6	346	50.3	277
Lifetime Sex Partners						
None	99.5	0.0	0.0	189	0.0	0
1 partner	95.8	72.4	5.7	27	70.6	20
2-3 partners	100.0	85.9	21.7	87	49.6	70
4 or more partners	99.3	85.0	12.1	1094	51.4	1045
Unknown	99.8	88.0	11.0	386	52.6	333

Table 8.2. 1: Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency of Condom Use						Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	No steady partner	Does Not Remember		
Total	28.8	23.7	42.4	2.6	2.2	0.3	100.0	951
Residence								
KMA	25.8	22.1	47.8	2.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	151
Other Urban Centres	27.5	20.9	45.7	4.3	1.7	0.0	100.0	310
Rural	31.3	26.6	37.2	1.6	2.6	0.8	100.0	490
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	28.2	23.4	43.5	3.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	287
Northeast Region	30.8	21.0	42.1	0.9	4.6	0.5	100.0	195
Western Region	31.1	23.9	40.1	1.8	2.8	0.3	100.0	250
Southern Region	26.2	26.6	42.1	2.9	1.2	1.0	100.0	219
Age Group								
15-19	43.5	17.5	30.3	2.4	4.5	1.7	100.0	87
20-24	29.1	26.7	38.7	4.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	173
25-29	18.1	25.2	52.9	2.1	1.2	0.4	100.0	199
30-34	31.4	22.9	38.5	1.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	180
35-39	32.3	20.9	43.4	2.1	0.7	0.5	100.0	140
40-44	23.4	24.7	48.4	2.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	94
45-49	28.2	25.1	44.2	1.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	78
Relationship Status								
Married	15.1	25.6	56.5	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	69
Common law union	20.1	19.0	58.4	2.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	230
Visiting relationship	28.5	26.8	40.4	3.4	0.3	0.5	100.0	445
Boyfriend with sex	39.8	23.0	29.7	3.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	81
No steady relationship	40.2	20.7	26.8	0.0	12.4	0.0	100.0	116
No. of children born alive								
0	37.8	27.4	29.7	1.7	2.9	0.5	100.0	307
1	24.5	22.6	47.7	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	232
2	20.8	21.8	50.7	1.6	4.3	0.7	100.0	211
3	23.6	22.8	52.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	96
4 or more	28.3	17.9	48.5	4.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	105
Education Level								
Less than secondary	27.6	26.5	43.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	112
Secondary education	29.5	20.5	44.5	2.8	2.2	0.5	100.0	461
Post-secondary education	28.0	27.2	39.4	2.5	2.8	0.2	100.0	372
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	26.5	27.1	40.1	4.4	1.6	0.3	100.0	237
Second	28.2	25.0	40.4	3.6	1.9	0.9	100.0	221
Middle	28.4	22.1	45.8	0.9	2.5	0.3	100.0	196
Fourth	34.0	23.0	39.6	1.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	168
Highest	27.8	20.2	46.4	2.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	129
Lifetime Sex Partners								
1 partner	47.3	16.7	33.6	0.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	104
2-3 partners	30.4	30.2	37.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	100.0	303
4 or more partners	19.5	22.1	50.9	4.6	2.8	0.2	100.0	437
No response	40.2	19.7	32.8	3.2	1.8	2.3	100.0	107

Table 8.2. 2: Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency of Condom Use						Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	No steady partner	Does Not Remember		
Total	30.8	27.4	30.6	6.3	4.3	0.6	100.0	936
Residence								
KMA	32.7	27.2	32.1	5.8	2.1	0.0	100.0	219
Other Urban Centres	29.7	30.1	33.9	4.9	1.4	0.0	100.0	267
Rural	30.8	27.4	30.6	6.3	4.3	0.6	100.0	450
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	34.7	27.9	30.4	5.2	1.7	0.0	100.0	411
Northeast Region	31.6	24.9	39.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Western Region	26.1	27.9	36.5	6.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	234
Southern Region	27.6	30.5	27.2	6.5	7.4	0.7	100.0	180
Age Group								
15-19	42.4	30.0	23.5	1.1	3.1	0.0	100.0	97
20-24	39.1	24.0	31.2	2.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	179
25-29	27.1	26.1	39.0	5.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	169
30-34	17.6	29.8	40.7	10.3	1.6	0.0	100.0	145
35-39	31.6	26.9	32.8	6.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	126
40-44	24.8	35.9	24.8	8.8	5.8	0.0	100.0	111
45-49	33.8	28.7	24.0	6.6	3.9	3.0	100.0	109
Relationship Status								
Married	20.6	32.1	41.6	2.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	46
Common law union	16.6	28.9	44.5	10.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
Visiting relationship	33.2	29.1	32.1	5.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	415
Girlfriend with sex	29.6	32.3	32.0	5.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	115
Girlfriend without sex	35.2	33.5	26.5	4.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
No steady relationship	42.9	20.7	16.7	3.9	15.1	0.8	100.0	162
Education Level								
Less than secondary	38.2	18.2	27.7	8.7	5.0	2.3	100.0	140
Secondary education	29.8	30.5	31.0	6.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	570
Post-secondary education	29.4	28.7	36.5	2.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	219
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	34.3	25.0	29.3	5.3	4.8	1.3	100.0	244
Second	32.0	23.4	35.0	6.7	2.9	0.0	100.0	182
Middle	24.0	33.1	31.5	7.2	4.2	0.0	100.0	172
Fourth	33.0	32.1	28.9	6.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	161
Highest	29.3	29.4	34.8	4.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	177
No. of children born alive								
0	36.3	26.2	30.9	3.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	502
1	24.1	32.9	31.6	7.9	3.5	0.0	100.0	191
2	22.7	31.1	36.2	5.7	2.8	1.4	100.0	141
3	21.0	30.2	30.5	12.2	4.0	2.1	100.0	62
4 or more	34.6	17.9	34.9	10.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	40
Lifetime Sex Partners								
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
2-3 partners	53.8	16.8	25.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
4 or more partners	26.0	30.8	32.6	6.7	3.8	0.0	100.0	675
No response	39.0	23.5	31.6	3.4	1.1	1.4	100.0	207

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.2. 3: Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	38.5	14.6	17.0	27.6	2.3	100.0	209
Residence							
KMA	45.1	16.3	18.3	20.3	0.0	100.0	46
Other Urban Centres	38.0	19.7	22.0	20.3	0.0	100.0	59
Rural	33.6	10.3	13.1	37.6	5.4	100.0	104
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	43.8	16.4	15.9	22.7	1.2	100.0	79
Northeast Region	42.6	16.3	20.1	20.9	0.0	100.0	39
Western Region	31.0	12.1	18.8	32.8	5.3	100.0	47
Southern Region	25.3	9.9	16.5	43.7	4.7	100.0	44
Age Group							
15-24	35.7	11.9	22.8	26.1	3.6	100.0	72
25-34	43.4	18.3	15.3	23.0	0.0	100.0	78
35-49	35.4	13.5	9.7	37.8	3.7	100.0	59
Relationship Status							
Married/Common Law	15.8	17.8	24.1	42.3	0.0	100.0	41
Visiting relationship	37.3	15.5	17.8	27.2	2.3	100.0	96
Boyfriend with/without sex	41.0	2.1	15.0	36.9	4.9	100.0	25
No steady relationship	57.4	16.5	10.9	12.4	2.8	100.0	47
Education Level							
Less than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	29
Secondary education	37.2	11.7	18.9	28.9	3.3	100.0	105
Post-secondary education	41.8	17.9	16.4	22.1	1.8	100.0	72
Lifetime Sex Partners							
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
2-3 partners	25.4	13.3	21.5	39.8	0.0	100.0	47
4 or more partners	45.2	16.7	21.4	15.8	1.0	100.0	119
No response	39.9	14.1	2.8	33.6	9.7	100.0	34

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.2. 4: Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	65.4	17.4	12.0	4.8	0.4	100.0	541
Residence							
KMA	71.8	17.5	5.1	3.9	1.7	100.0	137
Other Urban Centres	59.5	20.2	12.9	7.4	0.0	100.0	149
Rural	66.0	15.9	14.4	3.7	0.0	100.0	255
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	66.2	19.4	8.8	4.8	0.8	100.0	249
Northeast Region	67.1	6.4	14.1	12.5	0.0	100.0	55
Western Region	64.7	16.9	16.5	2.0	0.0	100.0	140
Southern Region	63.6	19.0	13.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	97
Age Group							
15-24	66.3	16.3	12.9	4.1	0.3	100.0	174
25-34	60.2	20.0	14.3	5.0	0.5	100.0	183
35-49	69.7	16.1	8.6	5.3	0.3	100.0	184
Relationship Status							
Married/common law	59.0	15.5	10.6	14.2	0.6	100.0	93
Visiting relationship	64.4	17.4	14.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	261
Girlfriend with/without sex	64.4	16.1	13.9	4.8	0.9	100.0	65
No steady relationship	71.9	19.5	6.9	1.7	0.0	100.0	122
Education Level							
Less than secondary	66.6	18.7	8.9	5.9	0.0	100.0	86
Secondary education	65.8	15.3	14.0	4.3	0.6	100.0	344
Post-secondary education	63.1	22.1	9.1	5.7	0.0	100.0	105
Lifetime Sex Partners							
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	1
2-3 partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
4 or more partners	63.6	19.6	13.2	3.3	0.2	100.0	426
No response	72.4	10.7	6.7	9.3	1.0	100.0	97

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.3. 1: History of Ever asking a Partner to Use a Condom and Selected Partner's Reaction to the Female's Request among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Ever Asked a Partner		Selected Partner's Reactions to the Female's Request					No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	He Refused to Wear a Condom	He Refused to Have Sex with Her	He Threatened to Hurt Her	He Forced Her to Have Sex Without a Condom	He Hurt Her	
Total	84.3	2841	16.5	6.1	1.1	4.4	0.6	2386
Residence								
KMA	85.4	471	21.2	6.9	1.1	4.3	2.3	399
Other Urban Centres	88.5	959	14.0	5.6	0.8	3.2	0.1	851
Rural	80.7	1411	15.9	6.0	1.2	5.6	0.1	1136
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	85.4	1027	18.1	6.5	0.9	4.3	1.1	865
Northeast Region	84.0	491	12.2	3.1	0.3	3.9	0.3	413
Western Region	85.7	667	16.4	8.5	1.7	5.2	0.4	584
Southern Region	80.5	656	15.3	4.9	1.5	4.3	0.0	524
Age group								
15-19	72.7	163	11.9	4.9	1.4	0.6	2.1	119
20-24	81.4	375	19.5	7.4	0.0	1.6	6.4	304
25-29	87.2	523	16.6	5.0	1.2	0.3	5.2	451
30-34	89.8	510	15.8	7.8	0.3	1.4	3.5	455
35-39	85.9	479	16.5	6.1	1.0	1.6	5.7	408
40-44	82.8	370	16.5	4.1	0.4	0.2	3.9	304
45-49	83.2	421	15.9	5.8	0.6	1.1	2.4	345
Relationship Status								
Married	81.2	443	13.9	3.5	0.6	2.5	0.6	354
Common law union	84.6	721	13.8	5.6	1.3	5.0	0.9	608
Visiting relationship	85.6	975	19.8	8.1	1.1	5.1	0.3	836
Boyfriend with sex	80.3	150	13.5	6.5	0.0	2.8	0.0	122
Boyfriend without sex	*	26	*	*	*	*	*	24
No steady relationship	84.8	526	16.0	5.0	1.4	4.9	1.2	442
Union Status								
In Current Union	84.3	2139	16.6	6.4	1.1	4.5	0.6	1798
Not in Union	84.3	702	16.2	5.3	1.0	4.2	0.9	588
No. of children born alive								
0	81.5	724	13.9	5.0	0.6	4.3	0.5	587
1	86.7	735	18.6	7.5	1.2	4.7	0.3	623
2	84.6	696	16.3	7.1	0.6	4.1	1.0	588
3	82.9	364	17.9	3.5	2.1	2.5	1.0	306
4 or more	86.5	322	16.7	6.0	1.8	6.8	1.0	282
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	83.1	357	20.5	7.2	0.8	0.6	6.7	295
Secondary	83.4	1,332	16.8	5.9	0.9	1.6	4.5	1,111
Post-Secondary	85.4	1,134	14.6	5.4	0.4	0.6	3.6	963
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	83.3	614	19.0	5.8	1.6	1.4	6.0	516
Secondary	82.5	582	18.4	8.3	0.6	2.1	5.7	484
Middle	84.9	618	15.0	5.6	0.9	1.1	3.7	522
Fourth	85.2	559	16.2	6.3	0.0	0.6	3.1	468
Highest	85.5	468	14.3	4.6	0.2	0.1	3.8	396
Lifetime Sex Partners								
1 partner	31.1	348	6.7	1.1	0.3	3.0	0.0	228
2-3 partners	16.0	924	13.1	7.5	0.9	3.0	0.3	780
4 or more partners	11.1	1108	20.7	5.7	1.7	6.1	1.4	983
Unknown	13.6	461	19.0	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.0	395

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.3. 2: History of Ever Suggesting Using a Condom with a Female Partner and Selected Partner's Reaction to this suggestion among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Ever Suggested Condom Use		Selected Partner's Reactions to the Male's Request					No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Forced Him to Have Sex Without a Condom	She Refused to Let Him Wear a Condom	She Refused to Have Sex with Him	She Threatened to Hurt Him	She Hurt You	
Total	79.3	1586	4.0	12.3	7.6	0.5	0.6	1259
Residence								
KMA	81.1	408	4.0	12.2	4.9	0.6	0.5	336
Other Urban Centres	80.7	456	4.3	13.5	11.1	0.9	0.8	365
Rural	77.6	722	3.8	11.4	6.5	0.2	0.5	558
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	79.3	760	4.7	12.3	8.1	0.7	0.4	604
Northeast Region	80.3	184	2.4	15.8	7.7	0.6	1.7	150
Western Region	88.6	372	3.8	8.3	6.3	0.5	0.8	325
Southern Region	70.4	270	3.7	14.1	7.8	0.0	0.0	180
Age group								
15-19	68.7	134	5.0	9.0	8.6	1.4	0.4	92
20-24	81.6	260	4.5	14.5	9.7	0.2	0.8	209
25-29	81.8	273	5.7	17.7	6.7	0.0	0.5	221
30-34	81.5	241	3.8	11.8	8.5	1.1	0.7	195
35-39	78.8	243	2.7	9.1	6.0	0.5	0.7	194
40-44	79.1	222	3.1	12.4	6.7	0.8	0.8	179
45-49	79.1	213	3.2	8.1	7.0	0.0	0.0	169
Relationship Status								
Married	74.7	158	3.6	11.6	8.8	0.0	0.8	121
Common law union	78.8	351	5.7	10.8	5.4	0.4	0.5	276
Visiting relationship	82.1	559	3.8	11.9	6.7	0.9	0.7	457
Girlfriend with sex	79.7	170	5.4	15.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	136
Girlfriend without sex	68.4	27	6.6	9.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	18
No steady relationship	78.3	321	1.8	13.1	8.8	0.5	0.7	251
Union Status								
In Current Union	79.8	1068	4.4	11.5	6.5	0.6	0.7	854
Not in Union	78.3	518	3.2	13.8	9.6	0.3	0.4	405
No. of children born alive								
0	79.2	797	4.1	13.6	8.6	0.3	0.3	627
1	79.5	355	4.3	13.4	6.3	0.0	0.9	280
2	80.6	257	3.1	7.5	4.6	0.7	0.7	213
3	82.1	103	5.4	10.8	11.2	3.7	1.5	85
4 or more	70.4	74	2.9	9.8	7.8	0.0	0.0	54
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	78.3	265	2.6	7.6	6.5	0.5	0.7	209
Secondary	79.4	939	5.1	13.8	7.9	0.5	0.4	749
Post-Secondary	79.3	371	1.9	11.2	7.2	0.4	1.0	291
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	77.3	396	3.4	9.9	5.5	0.5	0.7	309
Secondary	77.8	312	3.4	11.9	5.9	0.3	0.0	245
Middle	77.5	294	6.2	9.9	7.9	1.7	1.2	225
Fourth	81.0	286	3.4	13.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	233
Highest	83.3	298	4.0	16.2	10.4	0.2	0.9	247
Lifetime Sex Partners								
1 partner	*	27	*	*	*	*	*	15
2-3 partners	67.5	87	1.8	4.6	2.8	0.0	0.0	58
4 or more partners	80.9	1094	5.1	13.3	7.4	0.6	0.8	895
Unknown	79.6	375	1.5	11.5	9.2	0.3	0.0	291

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.3. 3: History of Ever being Asked by a Female Partner to Use a Condom and Selected Male's Reactions to the Request among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristic	Ever Been Asked to Use Condoms		Selected Male's Reactions to the Request					No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	He Used the Condom	Made Her Have Sex with Him without Condom	He Refused to Have Sex with Her	He Got Angry	He Threatened Never to Date Her Again	
Total	61.4	1575	82.6	17.5	5.4	2.0	1.2	963
Residence								
KMA	59.4	406	75.4	18.0	6.3	4.2	0.7	239
Other Urban Centres	61.4	454	82.5	20.9	5.8	1.3	1.1	284
Rural	62.3	715	85.8	15.2	4.8	1.5	1.5	440
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	56.8	756	78.4	15.2	5.2	2.6	1.7	429
Northeast Region	74.9	183	91.5	18.4	3.4	1.6	0.0	137
Western Region	63.0	369	82.3	10.7	6.6	1.9	1.3	237
Southern Region	61.8	267	84.6	27.8	6.3	1.0	1.1	160
Age group								
15-19	56.9	132	76.3	7.8	5.9	3.3	2.1	75
20-24	64.8	259	81.8	16.6	2.3	2.4	0.0	166
25-29	64.7	271	83.2	21.7	5.6	1.3	2.1	174
30-34	62.8	239	84.4	21.9	7.5	1.6	1.4	147
35-39	59.8	242	87.4	17.2	5.8	1.4	1.5	141
40-44	58.6	221	78.6	17.9	5.5	2.0	1.6	134
45-49	59.1	211	83.7	14.5	6.1	2.8	0.0	126
Relationship Status								
Married	60.4	158	78.9	18.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	100
Common law union	57.4	350	87.1	21.8	5.0	2.7	1.9	205
Visiting relationship	64.0	555	81.6	15.8	6.4	1.7	1.2	351
Girlfriend with sex	68.1	168	82.1	19.6	5.9	2.9	1.8	113
Girlfriend without sex	*	27	*	*	*	*	*	19
No steady relationship	57.7	317	82.1	15.0	4.2	1.6	0.2	175
Union Status								
In Current Union	61.3	1063	82.8	18.1	5.6	1.8	1.2	656
Not in Union	61.7	512	82.1	16.5	5.0	2.4	1.2	307
No. of children born alive								
0	62.4	789	81.3	16.7	4.6	1.7	1.5	484
1	56.7	353	85.2	15.7	6.3	3.9	0.5	198
2	60.7	256	86.9	21.7	6.6	0.5	1.8	161
3	63.8	103	84.5	22.5	8.4	1.4	0.0	66
4 or more	72.2	74	70.6	15.2	2.5	2.8	0.6	54
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	57.7	263	82.5	14.4	4.4	1.3	1.0	153
Secondary	60.9	934	83.1	18.9	6.0	2.5	1.6	566
Post-Secondary	64.8	368	81.4	16.8	4.8	1.2	0.5	237
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	58.9	394	83.3	16.5	3.6	1.5	0.9	237
Secondary	63.6	309	81.9	17.4	8.4	2.9	1.1	193
Middle	57.5	291	82.2	20.0	4.8	3.1	0.7	168
Fourth	63.4	285	80.6	18.4	2.8	1.8	1.3	176
Highest	63.9	296	84.7	16.1	7.3	0.9	2.1	189
Lifetime Sex Partners								
1 partner	*	27	*	*	*	*	*	14
2-3 partners	37.6	87	85.5	23.4	7.3	0.0	4.2	35
4 or more partners	64.0	1088	84.1	17.5	4.9	2.1	1.1	695
Unknown	60.2	372	78.8	17.9	6.8	2.0	1.3	219

*Estimates too low to report

Table 8.4. 1: Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Females 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception of Condom's Effectiveness					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	15.5	35.6	35.8	5.7	7.5	100	3222
Residence							
KMA	17.4	34.8	34.5	5.8	7.5	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	14.8	38.4	35.2	4.4	7.3	100.0	1077
Rural	14.9	34.0	36.8	6.5	7.8	100.0	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	15.3	36.4	34.5	5.8	8.0	100.0	1191
Northeast Region	14.0	31.8	39.6	6.1	8.4	100.0	555
Western Region	14.9	34.3	41.5	3.7	5.7	100.0	737
Southern Region	17.3	37.0	31.6	6.7	7.4	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	4.1	32.1	50.2	8.6	5.0	100.0	121
St. Andrew	19.1	36.9	30.6	5.6	7.7	100.0	476
St. Thomas	5.1	41.7	31.5	7.6	14.2	100.0	82
Portland	15.0	29.1	43.3	9.2	3.4	100.0	153
St. Mary	17.3	35.7	30.0	7.3	9.7	100.0	183
St. Ann	11.4	30.6	44.1	4.0	9.9	100.0	219
Trelawny	9.0	40.2	40.3	3.8	6.8	100.0	96
St. James	15.1	42.9	34.6	5.1	2.4	100.0	298
Hanover	13.2	41.0	37.7	0.4	7.6	100.0	101
Westmoreland	18.4	15.2	54.2	3.3	9.0	100.0	242
St. Elizabeth	22.3	37.3	26.5	5.3	8.5	100.0	184
Manchester	17.7	35.4	26.5	10.4	10.0	100.0	220
Clarendon	13.9	38.2	38.7	4.6	4.6	100.0	335
St. Catherine	14.6	35.7	36.6	5.2	7.9	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	11.7	26.9	34.9	5.2	21.3	100.0	433
20-24	17.9	39.1	34.4	4.7	4.0	100.0	418
25-29	14.7	38.6	34.2	8.2	4.3	100.0	543
30-34	17.0	33.1	38.5	6.5	5.0	100.0	526
35-39	16.3	35.7	37.1	5.1	5.7	100.0	486
40-44	13.2	45.3	32.5	5.0	4.1	100.0	376
45-49	17.0	32.7	38.5	4.7	7.1	100.0	440
Relationship Status							
Married	14.6	36.6	37.8	4.4	6.5	100.0	452
Common law union	16.7	34.3	39.1	5.9	4.0	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	17.4	37.6	36.2	6.7	2.1	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	18.8	34.8	40.1	2.9	3.5	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	16.0	22.8	36.9	3.8	20.5	100.0	73
No steady relationship	12.3	35.2	31.0	5.6	15.8	100.0	839
Union Status							
In Current Union	16.6	36.3	37.5	5.9	3.7	100.0	2158
Not in Union	13.5	34.2	32.7	5.1	14.5	100.0	1064
No. of children born alive							
0	16.5	33.4	32.6	3.7	13.8	100.0	1079
1	13.8	41.3	34.5	7.2	3.3	100.0	744
2	15.9	32.4	41.7	5.5	4.5	100.0	701
3	14.7	35.2	37.9	7.7	4.5	100.0	371
4 or more	15.5	37.4	35.8	7.5	3.8	100.0	327
Education Level							
Less than secondary	17.1	33.5	31.3	7.3	10.8	100.0	419
Secondary education	15.7	33.2	36.5	6.4	8.2	100.0	1526
Post-secondary education	14.4	39.3	36.2	4.3	5.7	100.0	1256
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	13.0	33.7	37.9	7.8	7.5	100.0	682
Second	17.8	32.6	35.6	5.6	8.5	100.0	655
Middle	14.8	34.5	37.6	5.4	7.7	100.0	714
Fourth	16.2	37.8	33.5	5.0	7.5	100.0	637
Highest	15.5	39.3	34.1	4.6	6.5	100.0	534
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	7.8	26.4	29.1	5.4	31.2	100.0	341
1 partner	16.5	38.9	35.2	4.5	5.0	100.0	349
2-3 partners	17.6	35.1	37.6	5.8	3.9	100.0	927
4 or more partners	16.4	38.5	36.5	5.6	3.1	100.0	1111
Unknown	15.0	35.0	36.6	6.6	6.8	100.0	494
Ever used condom							
Yes	17.3	37.8	36.7	5.4	2.8	100.0	2654
No	7.9	26.1	31.9	6.8	27.4	100.0	568
Currently using condom							
Yes	25.0	38.4	32.8	3.2	0.7	100.0	538
No	13.6	35.0	36.3	6.1	8.9	100.0	2684

Table 8.4. 2: Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Males 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	25.9	39.9	26.2	2.5	5.5	100.0	1783
Residence							
KMA	28.5	34.4	24.2	3.0	9.9	100.0	459
Other Urban Centres	24.3	42.5	27.7	1.5	3.9	100.0	515
Rural	25.8	40.6	26.2	2.8	4.6	100.0	809
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	27.5	36.3	24.7	3.8	7.7	100.0	867
Northeast Region	23.6	51.7	21.3	0.7	2.7	100.0	213
Western Region	25.7	41.2	29.7	0.8	2.5	100.0	399
Southern Region	24.0	39.3	29.7	1.9	5.1	100.0	304
Age Group							
15-19	18.9	40.2	23.0	2.7	15.2	100.0	283
20-24	30.9	36.6	26.3	1.4	4.8	100.0	287
25-29	30.1	36.8	25.4	4.1	3.5	100.0	283
30-34	20.3	45.1	28.8	2.3	3.5	100.0	245
35-39	27.5	40.3	27.2	1.5	3.5	100.0	247
40-44	27.0	44.1	24.4	2.6	1.9	100.0	222
45-49	27.3	37.3	30.0	2.3	3.1	100.0	216
Relationship Status							
Married	27.7	40.3	25.5	3.3	3.2	100.0	158
Common law union	22.1	40.8	31.8	1.9	3.4	100.0	353
Visiting relationship	28.8	39.1	27.9	1.9	2.2	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	28.1	48.8	19.6	2.1	1.3	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	20.6	31.3	28.9	5.0	14.2	100.0	62
No steady relationship	24.7	37.8	22.9	2.9	11.6	100.0	478
Union Status							
In Current Union	26.4	39.9	28.8	2.1	2.8	100.0	1072
Not in Union	25.2	39.9	22.6	2.9	9.4	100.0	711
No. of children born alive							
0	26.5	38.8	24.8	2.3	7.5	100.0	991
1	23.0	44.0	26.2	3.0	3.9	100.0	356
2	25.3	40.4	29.6	2.6	2.1	100.0	259
3	26.7	43.2	25.5	2.8	1.9	100.0	103
4 or more	32.0	28.9	36.5	0.7	1.9	100.0	74
Education Level							
Less than secondary	20.3	40.5	28.3	3.9	6.9	100.0	318
Secondary education	25.2	40.1	26.0	2.7	6.0	100.0	1039
Post-secondary education	31.4	39.2	25.8	0.9	2.7	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	25.0	39.7	27.1	2.1	6.2	100.0	433
Second	24.7	37.6	28.7	4.2	4.8	100.0	343
Middle	25.7	40.5	25.7	2.3	5.8	100.0	333
Fourth	21.9	44.4	24.0	2.5	7.3	100.0	328
Highest	32.0	37.8	25.3	1.3	3.7	100.0	346
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	15.1	30.3	25.9	1.6	27.0	100.0	189
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	27.9	36.4	29.3	3.2	3.2	100.0	87
4 or more partners	26.0	43.9	25.6	2.5	2.0	100.0	1093
Unknown	29.7	36.5	27.1	2.0	4.6	100.0	386
Ever used condom							
Yes	27.3	41.9	25.8	2.1	2.9	100.0	1358
No	21.6	33.7	27.6	3.5	13.7	100.0	425
Currently using condom							
Yes	23.1	45.4	25.5	2.4	3.7	100.0	219
No	26.3	39.1	26.3	2.5	5.8	100.0	1564

Table 8.4. 3: Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among Females 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent STIs					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	28.0	34.5	23.9	3.6	10.1	100.0	3219
Residence							
KMA	31.3	34.6	22.0	3.0	9.1	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	25.9	36.3	23.3	4.2	10.4	100.0	1077
Rural	27.9	33.1	25.2	3.4	10.3	100.0	1612
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	27.2	35.9	23.3	3.9	9.7	100.0	1188
Northeast Region	25.4	32.3	23.9	4.0	14.5	100.0	555
Western Region	28.6	29.3	33.1	2.7	6.2	100.0	737
Southern Region	31.3	36.9	17.2	3.2	11.4	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	8.5	37.8	35.8	7.1	10.8	100.0	121
St. Andrew	35.2	35.3	18.1	2.8	8.6	100.0	475
St. Thomas	16.6	40.9	25.2	4.3	13.0	100.0	82
Portland	29.1	29.1	25.9	5.7	10.2	100.0	153
St. Mary	24.3	29.8	23.4	3.7	18.9	100.0	183
St. Ann	24.4	35.3	23.3	3.4	13.6	100.0	219
Trelawny	26.1	34.8	32.2	1.3	5.6	100.0	96
St. James	29.4	31.2	28.8	4.4	6.2	100.0	298
Hanover	36.2	38.6	20.3	0.4	4.4	100.0	101
Westmoreland	25.2	19.1	46.3	2.2	7.3	100.0	242
St. Elizabeth	36.3	39.4	11.8	3.2	9.2	100.0	184
Manchester	26.5	29.9	21.8	3.9	17.9	100.0	220
Clarendon	32.1	40.9	16.8	2.6	7.6	100.0	335
St. Catherine	23.0	35.4	26.7	4.5	10.4	100.0	510
Age Group							
15-19	19.1	31.8	25.0	3.7	20.4	100.0	432
20-24	30.8	36.2	19.6	3.8	9.5	100.0	417
25-29	27.5	34.7	25.4	3.3	9.0	100.0	543
30-34	29.0	32.7	26.1	3.7	8.5	100.0	525
35-39	28.1	34.1	25.0	2.9	9.8	100.0	486
40-44	30.9	39.7	21.1	3.4	4.9	100.0	376
45-49	32.3	33.5	24.4	3.9	6.0	100.0	440
Relationship Status							
Married	31.5	38.4	21.0	3.4	5.7	100.0	452
Common law union	33.3	32.4	23.2	3.7	7.4	100.0	722
Visiting relationship	29.6	34.6	25.9	3.3	6.6	100.0	983
Boyfriend with sex	22.7	39.8	22.1	5.3	10.1	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	29.5	29.0	22.6	2.1	16.8	100.0	73
No steady relationship	21.6	33.6	24.0	3.7	17.1	100.0	837
Union Status							
In Current Union	31.2	34.7	24.0	3.4	6.7	100.0	2157
Not in Union	22.3	34.1	23.7	3.8	16.1	100.0	1062
No. of children born alive							
0	25.4	33.3	22.3	3.2	15.8	100.0	1077
1	25.9	38.9	24.0	3.2	8.0	100.0	744
2	32.4	31.8	27.0	3.0	5.9	100.0	700
3	30.6	34.0	23.2	5.1	7.1	100.0	371
4 or more	31.4	34.7	23.5	5.2	5.1	100.0	327
Education Level							
Less than secondary	26.6	28.1	28.2	4.6	12.5	100.0	419
Secondary education	25.9	34.0	25.3	3.8	11.0	100.0	1526
Post-secondary education	30.3	37.3	21.2	3.0	8.2	100.0	1253
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	23.8	32.4	29.9	3.8	10.2	100.0	682
Second	29.9	33.7	23.3	2.4	10.8	100.0	655
Middle	24.9	33.9	23.6	4.4	13.2	100.0	713
Fourth	28.3	35.3	23.9	3.5	9.0	100.0	635
Highest	33.9	37.3	18.7	3.5	6.7	100.0	534
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	16.8	29.4	24.8	2.8	26.2	100.0	339
1 partner	30.0	38.0	19.3	3.4	9.3	100.0	349
2-3 partners	30.4	34.8	24.3	3.7	6.8	100.0	927
4 or more partners	31.1	34.6	25.3	3.6	5.4	100.0	1111
Unknown	24.6	35.1	22.4	4.0	13.9	100.0	493
Ever used condom							
Yes	30.4	35.8	23.4	3.5	6.9	100.0	2654
No	18.0	29.0	25.7	4.0	23.3	100.0	565
Currently using condom							
Yes	38.5	30.1	20.4	3.0	8.0	100.0	538
No	26.0	35.3	24.5	3.7	10.5	100.0	2681

Table 8.4. 4: Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs) among Males 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent STIs					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	35.3	33.5	18.8	2.3	10.1	100.0	1781
Residence							
KMA	33.9	31.9	16.5	2.3	15.4	100.0	458
Other Urban Centres	35.3	32.0	22.9	1.6	8.3	100.0	515
Rural	36.0	35.2	17.1	2.7	9.0	100.0	808
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	33.2	32.4	19.9	2.4	12.0	100.0	866
Northeast Region	41.5	37.6	13.1	0.7	7.1	100.0	213
Western Region	35.7	31.5	22.0	2.6	8.2	100.0	399
Southern Region	35.7	35.2	16.9	2.7	9.5	100.0	303
Age Group							
15-19	27.5	35.4	16.4	2.6	18.1	100.0	283
20-24	37.1	29.3	22.4	1.4	9.7	100.0	287
25-29	38.8	34.6	15.8	5.0	5.9	100.0	283
30-34	33.7	37.9	19.1	1.8	7.4	100.0	246
35-39	41.9	23.9	21.3	1.2	11.7	100.0	244
40-44	36.5	30.5	21.2	2.5	9.4	100.0	222
45-49	33.0	44.5	15.1	1.1	6.4	100.0	216
Relationship Status							
Married	41.9	31.2	19.2	0.9	6.8	100.0	158
Common law union	31.2	35.8	20.6	3.3	9.1	100.0	352
Visiting relationship	40.9	33.2	17.4	1.6	6.9	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	36.0	36.4	18.0	2.3	7.3	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	33.9	29.4	19.4	3.6	13.7	100.0	62
No steady relationship	30.0	32.6	18.9	2.6	15.9	100.0	477
Union Status							
In Current Union	37.9	33.7	18.7	2.0	7.6	100.0	1071
Not in Union	31.8	33.2	18.8	2.6	13.6	100.0	710
No. of children born alive							
0	34.8	32.6	18.5	2.2	11.9	100.0	991
1	34.3	36.6	18.6	1.6	8.9	100.0	355
2	35.2	33.6	21.0	2.1	8.1	100.0	258
3	45.2	32.8	9.1	6.1	6.8	100.0	103
4 or more	34.9	31.9	28.6	2.3	2.3	100.0	74
Education Level							
Less than secondary	30.9	31.7	20.3	4.1	13.0	100.0	317
Secondary education	35.6	33.4	17.6	2.3	11.1	100.0	1038
Post-secondary education	37.7	35.0	20.8	1.1	5.4	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	32.2	34.7	19.1	1.6	12.5	100.0	432
Second	34.7	32.0	20.6	3.3	9.4	100.0	341
Middle	35.3	32.7	20.0	1.6	10.4	100.0	334
Fourth	33.5	35.4	14.7	3.6	12.8	100.0	328
Highest	41.2	32.6	19.2	1.5	5.5	100.0	346
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	20.6	30.9	21.4	1.0	26.1	100.0	189
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	37.3	35.0	17.0	5.8	4.9	100.0	86
4 or more partners	38.5	34.6	17.9	2.4	6.6	100.0	1093
Unknown	32.9	32.4	20.3	1.9	12.7	100.0	385
Ever used condom							
Yes	37.9	33.7	18.0	2.5	7.9	100.0	1357
No	27.3	32.8	21.2	1.7	17.0	100.0	424
Currently using condom							
Yes	35.8	38.4	17.2	1.0	7.5	100.0	219
No	35.2	32.8	19.0	2.5	10.5	100.0	1562

Table 8.4. 5: Opinion on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	17.9	37.7	31.8	4.9	7.7	100.0	3219
Residence							
KMA	19.2	39.9	28.7	3.7	8.5	100.0	530
Other Urban Centres	18.3	40.3	30.6	3.4	7.4	100.0	1076
Rural	17.0	34.6	34.3	6.6	7.4	100.0	1613
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	18.9	38.3	28.6	5.6	8.6	100.0	1189
Northeast Region	13.0	32.3	41.8	2.9	10.0	100.0	555
Western Region	16.3	34.6	41.2	4.1	3.8	100.0	736
Southern Region	20.1	42.2	25.5	5.1	7.1	100.0	739
Parish							
Kingston	4.5	40.3	43.4	4.5	7.3	100.0	121
St. Andrew	21.2	38.6	26.5	5.2	8.5	100.0	474
St. Thomas	4.7	49.6	26.5	5.5	13.7	100.0	82
Portland	16.2	29.7	46.0	2.8	5.3	100.0	153
St. Mary	12.8	33.5	35.8	5.2	12.7	100.0	183
St. Ann	11.6	32.7	43.7	1.6	10.4	100.0	219
Trelawny	12.3	47.4	33.1	1.8	5.3	100.0	96
St. James	18.1	41.0	33.1	5.7	2.1	100.0	298
Hanover	19.9	36.5	36.5	2.4	4.6	100.0	101
Westmoreland	13.7	17.7	59.8	3.8	5.0	100.0	241
St. Elizabeth	29.5	38.6	20.0	4.7	7.2	100.0	184
Manchester	20.8	37.5	27.4	5.3	9.0	100.0	220
Clarendon	14.0	48.0	27.2	5.2	5.6	100.0	335
St. Catherine	20.9	35.7	28.8	6.3	8.2	100.0	512
Age Group							
15-19	13.9	33.1	29.9	4.3	18.8	100.0	433
20-24	18.0	43.8	29.2	4.1	4.9	100.0	416
25-29	19.2	35.3	36.3	3.7	5.5	100.0	543
30-34	16.6	34.1	37.3	5.7	6.4	100.0	526
35-39	19.6	39.5	29.5	4.5	6.9	100.0	485
40-44	16.9	43.1	30.0	6.7	3.2	100.0	376
45-49	21.7	36.1	29.7	6.1	6.3	100.0	440
Relationship Status							
Married	18.9	41.1	29.9	4.6	5.4	100.0	452
Common law union	21.2	36.3	33.4	5.7	3.4	100.0	723
Visiting relationship	18.3	39.2	34.0	5.1	3.3	100.0	982
Boyfriend with sex	18.5	35.7	38.3	4.2	3.3	100.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	13.8	32.6	31.8	4.0	17.8	100.0	73
No steady relationship	14.9	36.2	28.2	4.5	16.3	100.0	837
Union Status							
In Current Union	19.4	38.7	32.9	5.2	3.8	100.0	2157
Not in Union	15.3	35.8	29.8	4.4	14.6	100.0	1062
No. of children born alive							
0	16.0	38.2	30.2	2.5	13.1	100.0	1077
1	16.7	40.5	31.3	7.2	4.4	100.0	744
2	21.3	33.1	36.0	6.0	3.6	100.0	700
3	21.6	35.0	31.4	6.4	5.6	100.0	371
4 or more	17.1	41.7	30.8	4.9	5.6	100.0	327
Education Level							
Less than secondary	18.7	36.8	25.6	6.6	12.2	100.0	419
Secondary education	17.8	36.2	32.9	5.2	8.0	100.0	1525
Post-secondary education	17.4	40.0	32.4	4.2	6.0	100.0	1254
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	17.0	34.7	33.5	6.2	8.7	100.0	682
Second	19.0	37.4	31.6	4.4	7.6	100.0	654
Middle	16.9	36.7	34.3	4.1	8.0	100.0	713
Fourth	17.6	35.9	32.4	6.6	7.5	100.0	636
Highest	19.3	43.7	27.1	3.4	6.6	100.0	534
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	10.0	32.4	27.1	2.4	28.2	100.0	340
1 partner	18.0	42.0	29.1	4.8	6.1	100.0	349
2-3 partners	19.3	38.0	33.1	6.2	3.4	100.0	926
4 or more partners	18.1	39.5	34.2	4.1	4.1	100.0	1111
Unknown	21.4	34.1	30.2	6.4	7.9	100.0	493
Ever used condom							
Yes	19.5	39.7	32.3	4.8	3.7	100.0	2653
No	11.2	29.1	29.9	5.3	24.4	100.0	566
Currently using condom							
Yes	29.2	37.4	28.2	2.8	2.3	100.0	538
No	15.7	37.7	32.5	5.3	8.7	100.0	2681

Table 8.4. 6: Opinion on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	24.8	40.6	24.5	3.3	6.8	100.0	1784
Residence							
KMA	25.3	38.8	22.8	2.0	11.1	100.0	460
Other Urban Centres	25.2	42.5	25.5	2.5	4.3	100.0	515
Rural	24.2	40.3	24.6	4.4	6.5	100.0	809
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	24.9	38.2	24.5	3.8	8.6	100.0	868
Northeast Region	17.3	49.7	27.2	2.2	3.6	100.0	213
Western Region	27.7	38.8	27.0	2.6	3.9	100.0	399
Southern Region	26.6	42.1	20.6	3.6	7.1	100.0	304
Age Group							
15-19	15.3	46.9	18.8	1.8	17.3	100.0	283
20-24	28.4	38.9	23.9	3.5	5.4	100.0	287
25-29	28.6	40.8	22.6	4.2	3.9	100.0	283
30-34	24.8	40.2	24.9	4.9	5.1	100.0	246
35-39	26.2	35.4	31.1	2.4	4.9	100.0	247
40-44	25.3	39.8	29.2	2.0	3.6	100.0	222
45-49	26.7	41.1	23.4	4.8	4.1	100.0	216
Relationship Status							
Married	26.5	41.5	26.2	3.3	2.5	100.0	158
Common law union	21.9	40.4	29.2	4.4	4.1	100.0	353
Visiting relationship	29.1	38.0	26.0	2.6	4.3	100.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	26.5	48.1	19.0	2.7	3.7	100.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	19.2	32.8	24.7	7.8	15.5	100.0	62
No steady relationship	21.5	41.7	21.2	3.0	12.6	100.0	479
Marital Status							
In Current Union	26.4	39.3	27.1	3.3	4.0	100.0	1072
Not in Union	22.6	42.4	20.9	3.4	10.7	100.0	712
No. of children born alive							
0	24.2	40.8	22.7	3.1	9.1	100.0	992
1	22.0	41.0	28.8	3.8	4.4	100.0	356
2	27.6	39.0	26.9	3.8	2.7	100.0	259
3	28.1	43.4	21.7	3.1	3.7	100.0	103
4 or more	31.4	37.6	25.0	2.6	3.4	100.0	74
Education Level							
Less than secondary	19.3	42.5	25.6	3.6	9.0	100.0	318
Secondary education	24.8	38.7	25.8	3.3	7.3	100.0	1040
Post-secondary education	28.7	44.5	20.4	3.0	3.4	100.0	412
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	21.5	40.9	25.4	3.5	8.7	100.0	433
Second	24.0	39.1	26.8	3.2	6.9	100.0	343
Middle	24.0	42.8	23.5	3.5	6.3	100.0	334
Fourth	25.6	37.7	25.6	2.7	8.4	100.0	328
Highest	29.2	42.6	21.1	3.7	3.4	100.0	346
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	13.1	39.4	18.9	2.1	26.5	100.0	189
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	22.3	51.4	19.0	2.9	4.4	100.0	87
4 or more partners	26.5	40.4	26.5	3.2	3.5	100.0	1094
Unknown	25.3	40.7	23.6	4.3	6.1	100.0	386
Ever used condom							
Yes	26.2	41.6	24.4	3.5	4.2	100.0	1359
No	20.2	37.6	24.7	2.6	14.9	100.0	425
Currently using condom							
Yes	23.6	40.0	28.5	3.1	4.8	100.0	219
No	24.9	40.7	23.9	3.4	7.1	100.0	1565

Chapter 9

Contraceptive Sterilisation Use

Sterilisation is a permanent form of birth control that is highly effective in preventing pregnancy but does not protect against Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs). This procedure for females is referred to as tubal ligation, ‘tie-off’ or female sterilisation, where the fallopian tubes are tied or closed to prevent the sperm from joining with eggs for fertilisation.

The CDC reports a failure rate of 0.5 per cent for, tubal ligation (CDC, 2022). Male sterilization, also known as vasectomy, is an outpatient procedure where two small incisions are made on either side of the scrotum to clip, cut and tie or cauterize the vas deferens or sperm duct. The procedure however is not immediately effective and requires about three months for sperm formed before surgery to be absorbed by the body or ejaculated. While vasectomy has less complications than tubal ligation, it is far less popular due to cultural perceptions, but is available at selected public sector facilities. As female sterilisation is very efficacious, it has been a common family planning method especially when no further children are desired. During the 2021 RHS, female respondents were asked if they had heard about female sterilisation and had used it as a contraceptive method. For those who have had a tubal ligation, they were asked at what age the procedure was done, their level of satisfaction. The 2021 findings are compared to previous surveys.

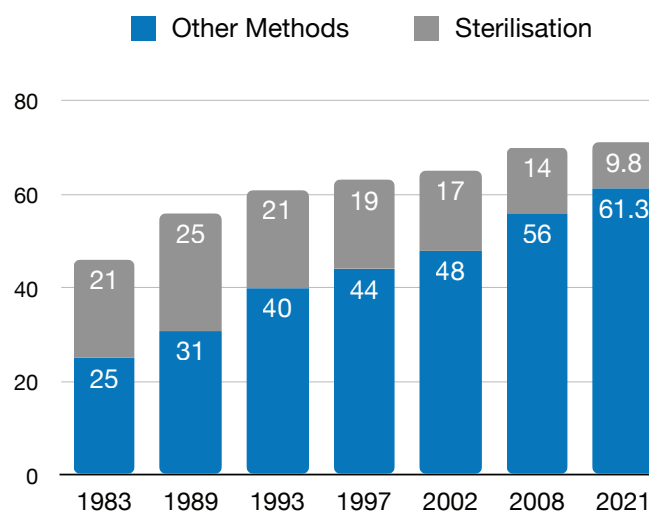
9.1 Contraceptive and Sterilisation Prevalence

The responses from females in union regarding current use (last 30 days) of a method of contraception were classified into two groups - sterilisation and other methods. Sterilisation for purposes of this study includes tubal ligation (female sterilisation). Other methods include implants (Norplant), IUD (Copper T or Mirena), injection, pill, condom, diaphragm, emergency contraceptive pill, spermicides, withdrawal and calendar/rhythm/billings.

Figure 9.1 shows the prevalence of contraceptive use and female sterilisation among women of reproductive

age since 1983. Use of sterilisation has declined across surveys as access to and use of other options have increased. Sterilisation was more prevalent between 1983 and 1993 but began trending down as less invasive, long-acting, reversible, but equally effective birth control methods came on the market. Female sterilisation declined from a high of 25.0 per cent in 1989 to 14.0 per cent in 2008, falling again in 2021 to 9.8 per cent. On the other hand, use of other non-surgical contraceptive methods increased from 25.0 per cent in 1983 to 56.0 per cent in 2008 and 61.3 per cent in 2021, driving the overall increase in contraceptive utilization.

Figure 9.1: Contraceptive Prevalence and



Sterilisation Prevalence among Females in Union Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1983-2021

9.2 Characteristics of Sterilised Females

Table 9.2.1 shows the percentage of females in union, sterilised or not, by various demographic characteristics. It also highlights key differences in the characteristics of sterilised and non-sterilised females in a union across

previous surveys (1997-2021). Nulliparous (2.2%) and primiparous (5.1%) females were the least likely to be sterilised, whereas close to one-half of those with four or more live births were sterilised (48.4%). Females in a marriage and a visiting relationship accounted for 35.6 per cent and 34.5 per cent of sterilised females, respectively, compared to those in a common-law union (30.0%). In 2021, almost three-quarters of sterilised females in Jamaica were 35 years and older, with 34.6 per cent aged 35-39 years and 37.8 per cent aged 40-44 years. Only 8.4 per cent of sterilised females were below the age of 30 years; this small percentage is normal in most cases and consistent throughout previous surveys. Females under 30 are still in peak reproductive health, and if they have yet to achieve their desired number of children, they are less likely to choose a permanent method to limit reproduction.

Females who had a tubal ligation were asked for details about their sterilisation procedure. Table 9.2.2 shows the age and number of children at the time of tubal ligation among all females and females in union aged 15-44 years. On average, females having the sterilisation procedure were somewhat older than previously, with the mean age increasing from 31 years in 2008 to 32 years in 2021. Just 8.2 per cent of sterilised females did

their procedure before age 25, a decline from the 10.9 per cent reported in 2008. Almost one-quarter (23.6%) had the procedure done in their late twenties (25-29 years) in 2021, compared to 29.4 per cent in 2008. In 2021, the proportion who did the operation in their early thirties (30-34 years) was 31.8 per cent compared to 35.4 per cent in 2008, with 32.9 per cent having their procedure between 35-39 years (32.9%) in 2021, an increase from 18.4 per cent reported in 2008. These differences may however reflect the delayed initiation of childbearing compared to previous years.

The number of children born alive is also a principal factor when choosing to be sterilised. In 2021, females had on average 3.7 children at the time of sterilisation. An estimated 80.0 per cent of all females had at least three live births at the time of sterilisation compared to 19.8 per cent of females who had at most two live births. This trend was also consistent among females in union and across the different surveys.

Females in union were also less likely to become sterilised younger, as only 7.6 per cent of these females became sterilised before age 25. The proportions increased with age, as 27.4 per cent had a tubal ligation in their late twenties, while 65.0 per cent of sterilised females did their procedure after their 30th birthday (Figure 9.2.1).

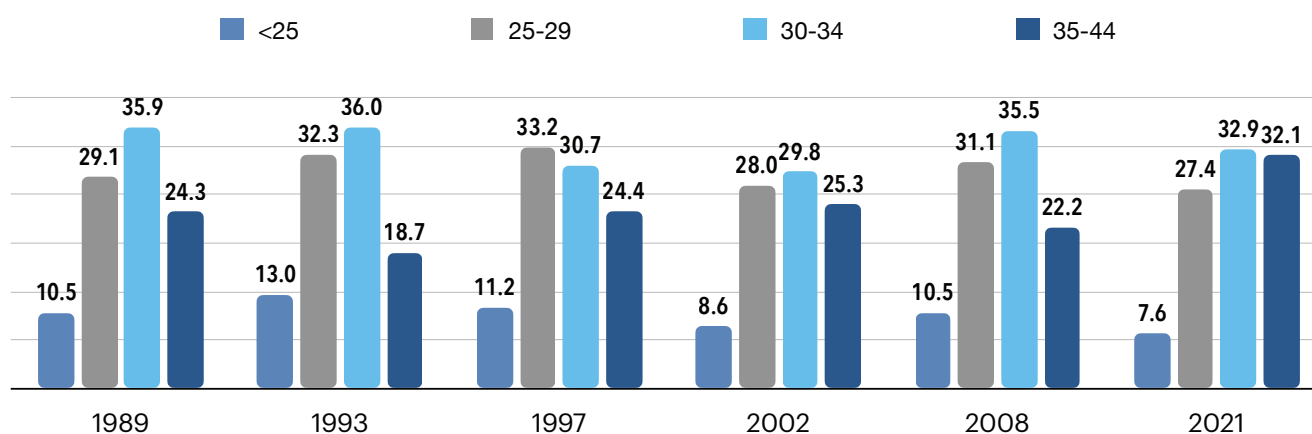


Figure 9.2. 1: Trends in the Age at Sterilisation Procedure among Females in Union Aged 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 1989-2021

Figure 9.2.2 compares the mean number of children by current age group for sterilised and non-sterilised females, with further details presented in Table 9.2.3. On average, the number of live births increased with age for both sterilised and non-sterilised females in a union. However, sterilised females were probably more fecund than the non-sterilised members of their age cohort as

they reported a higher number of live born children than non-sterilised females, at any age. For instance, sterilised females 30-39 years averaged 3.5 children compared to 1.9 children among non-sterilised females in the same age group. Similar disparities were seen for number of children among females in a union in other age groups.

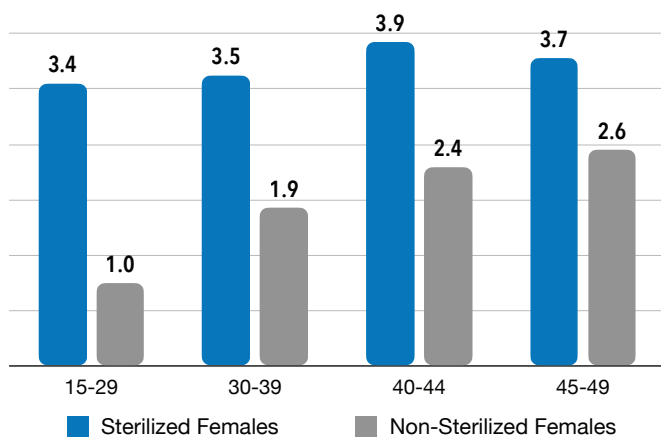


Figure 9.2. 2: Mean Number of Children by Current Age Group among Sterilised and Non-sterilised Females in Union Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

9.3 Satisfaction with Sterilisation

Sterilisation should be seen as a terminal method of contraception selected by women who have completed their families and is one of Jamaica's most widely chosen methods, particularly by older females with three to four children. During the survey, respondents who had done a tubal ligation were asked about their satisfaction with this procedure. Table 9.3.1 shows the percentage of reproductive-age females who had sterilisation regrets by key characteristics. In 2021 just 5.1 per cent of females expressed dissatisfaction with having had the procedure, the lowest reported prevalence compared to previous studies (2008, 8.7%; 2002, 6.3%) and was as high as 13.2 per cent in 1993 (Figure 9.3). This decrease in regret is probably due to the availability of more options for long-term fertility control and reflect readiness for the procedure when it is selected. Females who had the surgical procedure done when they were less than 30 years of age (9.0% per cent) were more likely to have regrets than those who did it between the ages of 30-34 years (5.5%) and 35-49 years (2.2%). Moreover, females in a visiting relationship (8.8%) were dissatisfied than those in a common-law union (3.5%). Females who had pre-sterilisation counselling (2.8%) were more satisfied with having the procedure done than those who did not (11.1%), suggesting the value of counselling in matching this method to the population for whom it is best suited.

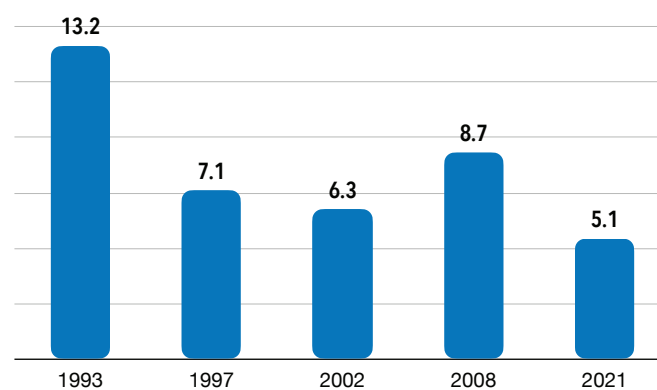


Figure 9.3. 1: Trends in Sterilisation Regrets among Sterilised Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Summary - Chapter 9: Contraceptive Sterilisation Use

Tubal ligation and vasectomy are safe and effective permanent birth control procedures. Over the years, there has been an overall decline in the use of sterilisation and increased utilisation of long-acting reversible methods of contraception. The survey data are limited and, therefore, cannot offer insights into why females do not choose tubal ligation. Future research can therefore explore whether females are self-motivated to choose other less invasive, non-permanent options, whether they are not being given the option, are being discouraged or fail to gain the approval of medical practitioners. From the survey data, sterilisation was most common among females with at least four live births and over 30. Sterilised females had more live births than non-sterilised females. Only a small proportion of females who were sterilised expressed dissatisfaction with their procedure; fewer females compared to previous surveys. ■

Table 9.2. 1: Percentage of Females in Union Aged 15-44 Years and Percentage of Sterilised and Non-Sterilised Females in Union Aged 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Characteristics	2021			2008			2002			1997		
	Total	Sterilised	Not Sterilised	Total	Sterilised	Not Sterilised	Total	Sterilised	Not Sterilised	Total	Sterilised	Not Sterilised
Age Group												
15-19	5.2	0.0	5.5	7.6	0.0	8.3	10.2	0.0	11.2	9.9	0.0	11.0
20-24	18.9	6.0	19.5	20.2	0.9	21.9	17.4	0.7	19.1	20.7	1.8	22.9
25-29	22.1	2.4	23.1	20.6	6.4	21.9	18.8	4.6	20.2	23.5	6.4	25.5
30-34	20.0	19.2	20.0	20.1	21.8	19.9	19.9	17.7	20.1	22.7	19.4	18.5
35-39	19.1	34.6	18.4	17.9	30.0	16.8	17.9	34.5	16.3	16.1	30.3	14.4
40-44	14.7	37.8	13.5	13.6	40.9	11.1	15.9	42.5	13.1	10.3	38.8	6.9
Number of Live Children												
None	23.6	2.2	24.6	21.3	0.6	23.1	20.1	0.3	22.2	17.6	1.4	20.4
1 live birth	29.6	5.1	30.9	27.0	0.9	29.3	24.0	1.7	26.4	25.4	2.4	29.0
2 live births	25.3	11.9	26.0	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.4	16.0	22.0	21.0	15.4	22.2
3 live births	12.2	32.4	11.2	13.6	23.6	12.7	15.0	28.3	13.6	14.5	23.4	13.6
4 or more	9.3	48.4	7.3	16.2	52.8	13.0	19.4	53.7	15.8	21.5	57.4	14.9
Relationship Status												
Married	16.9	35.6	16.0	19.2	48.5	16.6	25.1	52.5	22.2	20.8	46.1	17.8
Common law union	33.7	30.0	33.9	33.6	28.3	34.0	29.0	28.1	29.1	34.9	32.9	35.1
Visiting relationship	49.3	34.5	50.1	47.2	23.2	49.3	44.9	19.4	48.6	44.3	21.0	47.1
Education Level												
Less than secondary	10.2	21.5	9.6	20.1	34.1	18.9	6.5	9.1	6.2	32.3	47.2	30.5
Secondary education	46.1	43.2	46.2	66.3	48.6	67.9	32.3	38.2	31.7	55.6	41.7	57.2
Post-secondary education	43.6	35.3	44.0	13.5	17.3	13.2	60.1	51.4	61.1	12.1	11.2	12.3
Socio-Economic Status												
Low	32.4	35.1	32.2	34.9	34.5	38.5	21.1	24.9	20.7	31.5	36.1	30.9
Medium	34.5	31.3	34.7	33.2	33.6	29.2	44.0	44.8	44.5	33.3	31.3	33.6
High	33.1	33.6	33.1	31.9	31.9	32.3	34.3	30.3	34.7	35.2	32.6	35.5
Mean number of live births	1.6	3.5	1.5	1.7	4.0	1.6	2.1	3.9	1.9	2.1	4.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,832	90	1,742	5,121	425	4,696	4,757	479	4,278	4,351	474	3,877

Table 9.2. 2: Age and Number of Children Born Alive at the Time of the Female Sterilisation Procedure among All Females and Females in Union Aged 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Characteristics	All Females			Females in Union			
	2021	2008	2002	2021	2008	2002	1997
Age at Sterilisation							
<25	8.2	10.9	8.4	7.6	10.5	8.6	11.2
25-29	23.6	29.4	28.8	27.4	31.1	28.0	33.2
30-34	31.8	35.4	28.8	32.9	35.5	29.8	30.7
35-39	32.9	18.4	19.9	28.1	17.6	21.0	22.1
40-44	3.5	4.9	3.7	4.0	4.6	4.3	2.3
Unknown	0.0	1.0	8.8	0.0	0.6	6.4	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age at sterilisation	32.0	31.1	30.9	32.0	30.9	31.1	30.7
Number of Live Born Children							
No live births	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.4
1 live birth	2.7	1.1	2.3	1.3	0.9	1.7	2.4
2 live births	17.1	21.1	16.3	14.2	22.1	16.0	15.4
3 live births	30.0	23.9	28.5	34.8	23.6	28.3	23.4
4 or more live births	50.2	53.4	52.5	49.7	52.8	53.7	57.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total number of children born alive	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.0	3.9	4.1
No. of Cases	89	483	557	79	425	479	474

Table 9.2. 3: Mean Number of Children Born Alive among Sterilised and Non-Sterilised Females Aged 15-49 Years by Current Age Group: Jamaica, 2002-2021

2021						
Age Group	All Females			Females in Union		
	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases
	Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	
15-29	3.4	0.6	1392	3.4	1.0	780
30-39	3.7	1.7	1015	3.5	1.9	779
40-44	3.6	2.3	376	3.9	2.4	273
45-49	3.9	2.3	441	3.7	2.6	326
Total	3.7	1.3	3224	3.7	1.7	2158
2008						
Age Group	All Females			Females in Union		
	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases
	Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	
15-29	3.3	0.7	3696	3.3	1.0	2325
30-39	3.9	2.2	2440	3.9	2.3	1978
40-44	3.7	3.0	1084	3.6	3.0	818
45-49	4.3	3.1	1042	4.3	3.4	757
Total	3.9	1.5	8259	3.9	1.9	5878
2002						
Age Group	All Females			Females in Union		
	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases	Sterilised	Non-Sterilised	No. of Cases
	Mean	Mean		Mean	Mean	
15-29	3.2	0.8	3067	3.3	1.1	2029
30-39	3.9	2.4	2152	3.9	2.5	1699
40-44	4.0	3.2	718	4.0	3.3	550
45-49	4.6	3.2	482	4.7	3.2	324
Total	4.1	1.7	6419	4.1	2.4	4602

Table 9.3. 1: Percentage of Contraceptive Sterilised Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Were Not Satisfied with the Sterilisation Procedure by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	% of Sterilised Females Not Satisfied with their Procedure	No. of Cases
Total	5.1	152
Residence		
KMA	*	21
Other Urban Centres	8.2	56
Rural	5.3	75
Age at Sterilisation		
<30	9.0	42
30-34	5.5	46
35-49	2.2	64
Marital Status		
Married	*	50
Common-law union	3.5	50
Visiting relationship	8.8	37
Education Level		
Less than secondary	6.2	38
Secondary	5.4	60
Post-secondary education	4.2	51
Pre-Sterilisation Counselling		
Yes	2.8	107
No	11.1	42
Place of Sterilisation		
Government facility	5.4	146
Private facility	*	6

Chapter 10

Non-Use of Contraceptives

One of the main targets of reproductive health services is to satisfy the contraceptive needs of females of childbearing age (15–49 years).

The “Proportion of females of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods-SDG 3.7.1” is a key indicator of achieving universal access to reproductive health services by the year 2030 (SDG target 3.7). Females who are sexually active, do not desire to have any children, and are not using a method of contraception are classified as having an unmet need for contraceptives. Unmet need for contraception is divided into two categories: unmet need for limiting and unmet need for spacing. Females with an unmet need for spacing are females of reproductive age who want to delay their next pregnancy but do not currently use a method of contraception. Those who do not use contraception and do not want to have children have an unmet need for limiting. In 2019, it was estimated that approximately 160 million females globally had an unmet need for contraception (Haakenstad et al., 2019). Studies have shown that females with an unmet need for contraception have higher percentages of unwanted pregnancies and abortions (Tsui et al., 2010).

Several factors contribute to non-use of contraceptives by females. The main reasons include not being sexually active, lack of knowledge, fear of side effects, cultural and religious objections, objections from a partner, and limited or no access to contraceptive methods (UNFPA, 2020). Additionally, sociodemographic factors such as education, wealth status, area of residence, and age have been associated with high levels of unmet need for family planning among females (Ahinkorah et al., 2020). Unmet need for family planning has been more prevalent among younger females, rural residents, those in the lowest wealth quintiles, and with limited educational opportunities (Asif & Pervaiz., 2019).

10.1 Unmet need for Family Planning Services

During the survey, females were asked about sexual activity, pregnancy, menstruation, contraceptive use,

and their preferred birth interval. These responses were used to estimate the proportion of females who currently have an unmet need for spacing and limiting and, by extension, the proportion of females with an overall need for family planning.

Females were classified as having an unmet need for limiting if they met any of the following criteria: if they were not pregnant, not postpartum amenorrhoeic, were fecund but did not want any more children; if they were pregnant and said they did not want a child when they got pregnant or if they were postpartum amenorrhoeic and did not want the birth at the time. Females who either had an unmet need for spacing or for limiting constitute the proportion of females with a need for family planning.

Figure 10.1.1 compares the proportion of females 15-44 years with an unmet need for contraception over five surveys. The data shows a continuous decline in the proportion of females with an unmet need in Jamaica from a high of 13.7 per cent in 1993 to a low of 7.2 per cent in 2008 and 2021.

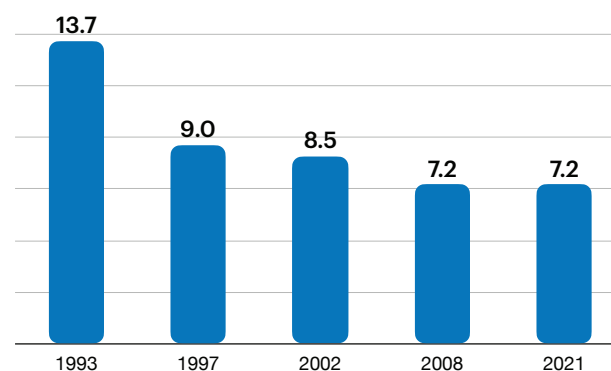


Figure 10.1. 1: Trends in Unmet Need for Family Planning among All females Aged 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Figure 10.1.2 summarises the unmet need for family planning among females 15-44 years surveyed in the 2021 RHS. The data shows that 54.8 per cent of females 15-44 years were not currently using a method of contraception. This is an increase compared to 44.7 per cent of females in 2008 who were not currently using a method. Females who are not pregnant (52.0%) and, more specifically, fecund females (49.3%) account for the higher proportion of females needing family planning in 2021. Among females with a need for contraceptives, 3.2 per cent of them wanted a pregnancy later but was not currently using a method of contraception (need for spacing). An additional, 4.0 per

cent of females did not want to have any more children but was not using a method of contraception (need for limiting). Most females (41.5%) were not currently using a method of contraception because they were not sexually active. This is an increase when compared to 2008, when 27.5 per cent of females 15-44 years were not using contraception because they were not sexually active. Less than one per cent of females (0.6%) who were not using a method of contraception reported that they wanted to get pregnant, compared to 3.3 per cent of females in 2008 who were not using contraception because they wanted to get pregnant.

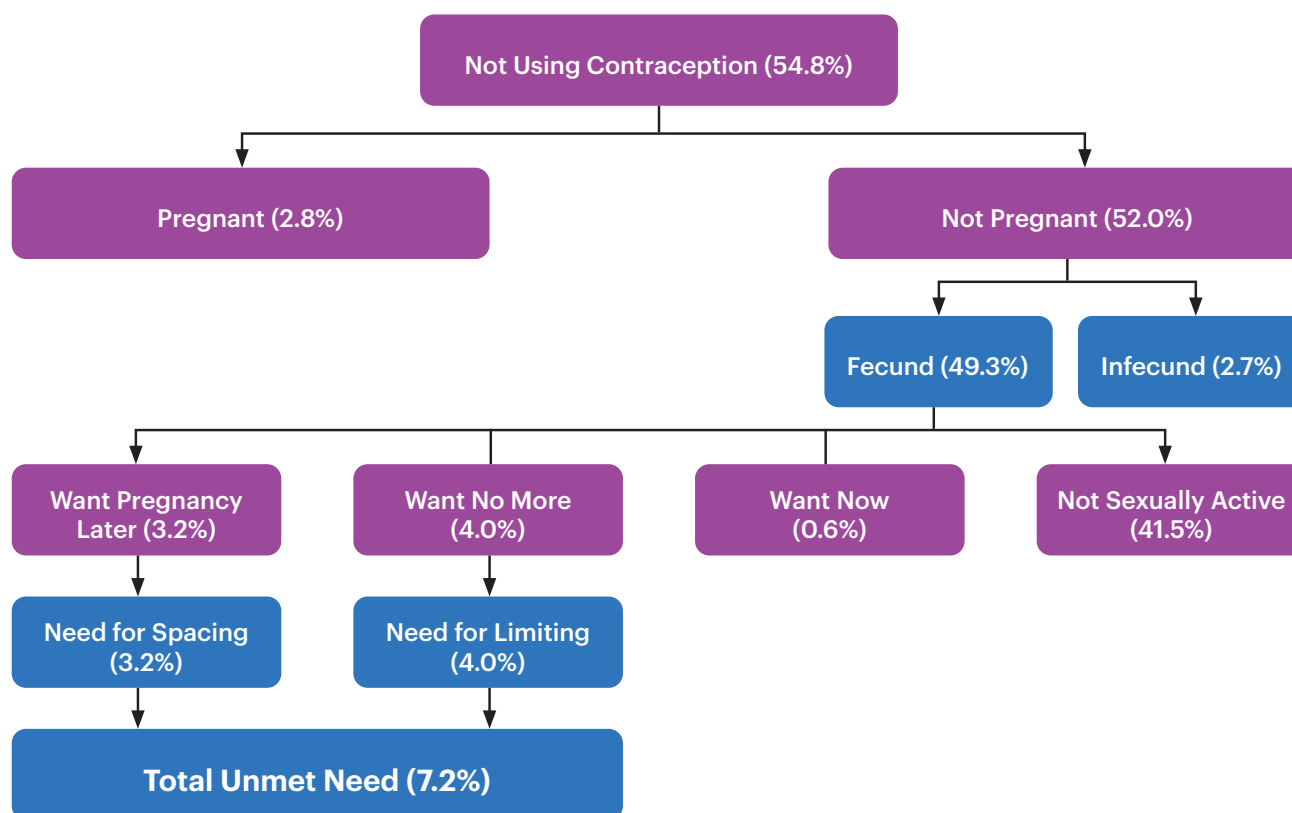


Figure 10.1. 2: Unmet Need for Family Planning among All Females 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 10.1.1 shows a disaggregation of the data by sociodemographic characteristics. Unmet need for contraception was highest among females in common-law unions (7.9%) when compared to females in visiting relationships (6.4%) and married females (5.9%). A higher proportion of females with less than secondary level education (10.7%) had an unmet need for family planning when compared to females with secondary level education (8.3%) and post-secondary level education (5.0%). As wealth increased, the proportion of females who had a need for family planning decreased (lowest, 12.2%; second, 7.5%; middle, 6.7%; fourth, 5.6%; highest, 4.1%).

Figure 10.1.3 shows the difference in unmet need for spacing and limiting by age among Jamaican females 15-44 years who were not using contraception. Generally, a higher proportion of younger females, those 20-29 years had a need for spacing while older females (30-44 years) had a need for limiting. Almost twice the proportion of females 20-24 years (unmet need for spacing, 5.1%; unmet need for limiting 2.1%,) and 25-29 years (unmet need for spacing, 4.9 %; unmet need for limiting 2.4%,) had a need for spacing than for limiting. Unmet need for limiting gradually increased as females aged, moving from a low of 1.8 per cent among females 15-19 years to a high of 8.0 per cent among females 40-44 years.

Summary - Chapter 10: Non-Use of Contraceptives

The unmet need for family planning as an SDG indicator gauges how well reproductive programmes and services are reaching the persons who need them and should be using them. It also provides information about the female’s ability to determine the desired number of children and their timing and spacing. The 2021 RHS data show that unmet need is estimated at relatively the same level as the previous survey in 2008. Females who are not using contraception, are not pregnant and fecund need contraception. Of these females, most were not sexually active, and only a small proportion stated that they wanted a child. Of the females who constitute a true need for contraception, a higher proportion had a need for spacing than for limiting. Females with the lowest level of education and from the lowest wealth quintile had the greatest need for family planning.

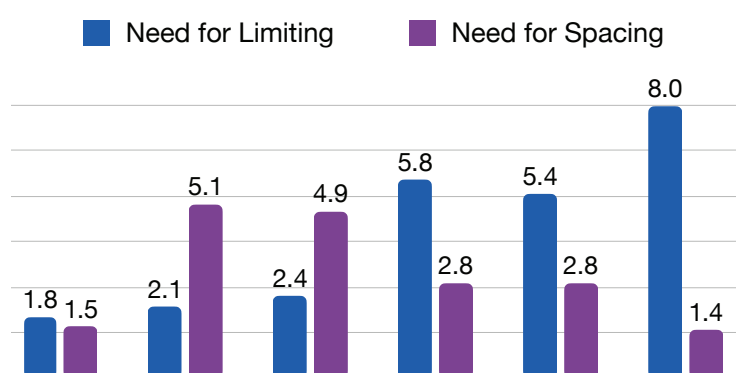


Figure 10.1. 3: Need for Limiting and Spacing by Age among Females 15-44 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 10.1. 1: Unmet Need for Family Planning Services among Females Aged 15-44 and 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristic	Females 15-44 Years		Females 15-49 Years	
	Unmet Need		Unmet Need	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	7.2	2783	7.7	3224
Residence				
KMA	9.6	468	10.6	530
Other Urban Centres	4.9	924	5.0	1079
Rural	7.6	1391	8.0	1615
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	5.4	1033	5.9	1191
Northeast Region	10.4	482	10.3	555
Western Region	11.6	638	13.2	739
Southern Region	5.7	630	5.5	739
Relationship Status				
Married	5.9	298	7.0	452
Common-law Union	7.9	638	8.0	723
Visiting Relationship	6.4	896	6.3	983
Boyfriend with sex	4.5	144	4.8	152
Boyfriend without sex	1.5	72	1.5	73
No Steady Partnership	9.0	735	10.2	841
Age group				
15-19	3.3	433	3.3	433
20-24	7.2	418	7.2	418
25-29	7.2	544	7.2	544
30-34	8.6	526	8.6	526
35-39	8.2	486	8.2	486
40-44	9.4	376	9.4	376
45-49	0.0	0	10.8	441
No. of children born alive				
None	4.7	1033	4.7	1081
1	9.4	671	9.6	744
2	9.1	585	9.9	701
3	8.4	278	9.0	371
4 or more	7.2	216	7.8	327
Education Level				
Less than Secondary	10.7	302	9.7	420
Secondary	8.3	1330	8.9	1526
Post-Secondary	5.0	1136	5.4	1257
Employment Status				
Employed	7.5	1496	8.1	1772
Unemployed	6.6	281	6.7	300
Student	1.9	353	2.1	355
At home, keeping house	11.4	119	11	136
Keeping house	9.5	518	9.5	641
Incapable of working	*	16	*	20
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	12.2	591	11.9	682
Secondary	7.5	551	8.9	657
Middle	6.7	630	6.5	714
Fourth	5.6	558	6.9	637
Highest	4.1	453	4.4	534

Chapter 11

HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections

In 2021, the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimated that approximately 38.4 million persons were living with the Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus (HIV), and the virus has caused over 40 million deaths to date (WHO, 2022).

HIV is a retrovirus that attacks and weakens the body's immune system; if left untreated, the virus increases the body's susceptibility to infections, cancers, and AIDS (acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) (UNAIDS, n.d). AIDS, a global epidemic since the 1980s, is currently the sixth leading cause of death worldwide (Holmes et al., 2017). As part of the SDGs, target 3.3 is to "end the AIDS epidemic as a public health threat by 2030." Public education about HIV/AIDS, testing, access to antiretroviral therapy, and preventative practices are critical to making progress toward the SDG target.

Data from the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) shows that an estimated 32,000 people are living with HIV (PLHIV) in Jamaica. Of this number, 27,607 are diagnosed, and 19,319 have received care (MOHW, 2021). Antiretroviral therapy (ART) is the use of antiretroviral drugs to treat PLHIV. The goal of ART is to suppress HIV replication, thereby resulting in a decrease in viral load in PLHIV. ART has been effective in reducing morbidity and mortality and improving the overall quality of life of PLHIV (PAHO, 2016). In Jamaica, 13,512 (44.5%) of all PLHIV have been retained on ARV, and 9,608 (30.0%) are virally suppressed (MOHW, 2021).

In the 2021 RHS, females and males of reproductive age (15-49 years) were asked if they had ever heard of HIV/AIDS, if a healthy-looking person could have HIV/AIDS and if they think HIV/AIDS can be cured. People who have heard about HIV/AIDS were then asked about related matters, including symptoms, Mother-to-Child transmission (MTCT), testing, treatment, transmission, perception of risk, and prevention. This

chapter highlights the findings from the survey related to the topics and information related to other Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs).

11.1 Awareness and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Figure 11.1 shows there was almost universal awareness of HIV/AIDS among females (98.7%) and males (98.0%) with the majority alert to the reality that HIV/AIDS can be asymptomatic (females, 96.9%; males, 94.5%). Despite this knowledge, just two-thirds of females (68.1%) and 56.5 per cent of males correctly reported that no cure exists for HIV/AIDS.

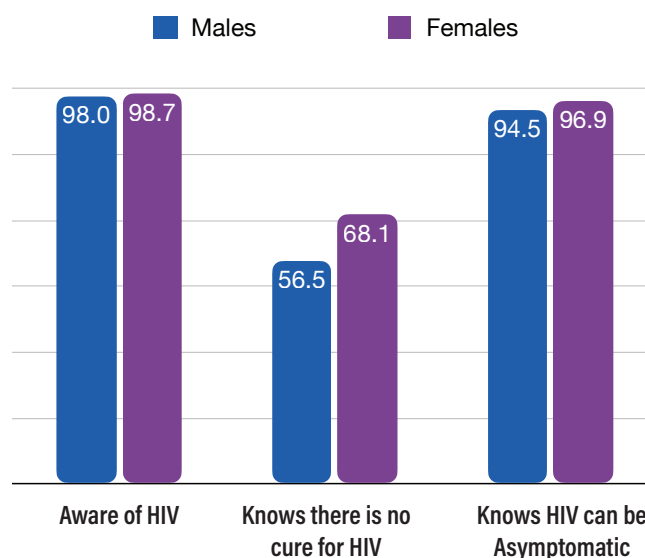


Figure 11.1: Awareness and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS: Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

The transmission of HIV from a female to her child during pregnancy, childbirth and breastfeeding is known as perinatal transmission of HIV or Mother-to-Child transmission (MTCT) of HIV (NIH, 2021). During the survey, respondents were questioned about how HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. Overall, more females, in comparison to males, had correct knowledge of the ways in which HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: transmission during pregnancy (females, 78.4%; males, 70.5%), transmission during delivery (females, 64.9%; males 56.8%) and transmission during breastfeeding (females, 83.3%; males, 70.8%). When asked if any drugs exist to reduce the MTCT of HIV, 72.4 per cent of females and 59.8 per cent of males said they knew these drugs existed (Figure 11.1.2).

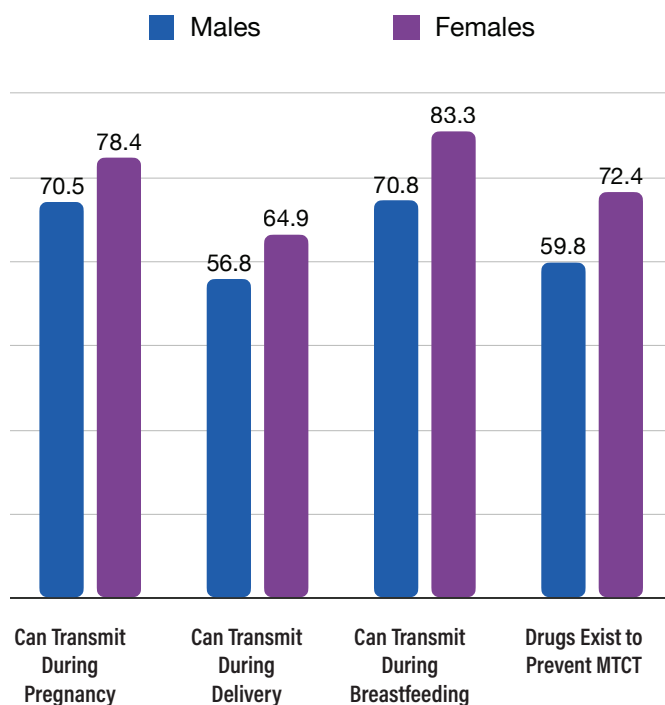


Figure 11.1. 2: Correct Knowledge of MTCT of HIV among Females and Males Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.1.1 shows that correct knowledge of MTCT among females did not vary remarkably by sociodemographic characteristics however fewer adolescent (15-19 years) females had correct knowledge of MTCT of HIV than other age groups. As education increased, the

proportion of females who had correct knowledge of MTCT of HIV also increased. Table 11.1.2 shows a similar trend for males with adolescents least knowledgeable about MTCT of HIV. Better educated males were the most knowledgeable of MTCT of HIV.

Females and males were asked to spontaneously mention methods to prevent HIV/AIDS. Given general education on the role of abstinence, monogamy and condom use in reducing the incidence of HIV infection, respondents were explicitly asked about any of these if they were not voluntarily mentioned. Nine of 10 females and males said 'always using a condom' was a method to reduce HIV transmission. Other preventative behaviours spontaneously mentioned were abstinence from sex (females, 66.6%; males, 59.9%) and faithfulness to one partner or monogamy (females, 49.5%; males, 48.0%). Refusal of untested blood during transfusion was reported by fewer persons (females, 13.3%; males, 10.9%) as were not sharing needles, syringes, and other injection paraphernalia (females, 15.6%, males, 14.0%). See Figure 11.1.3.

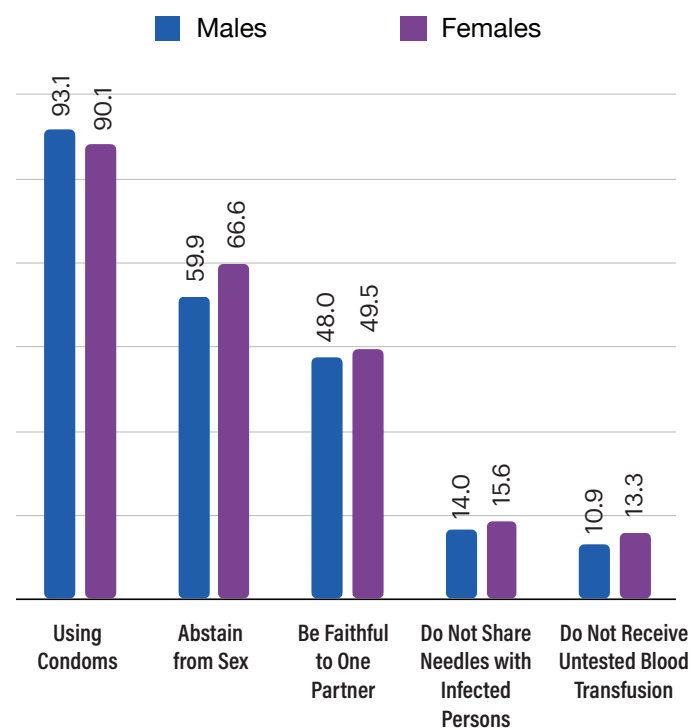


Figure 11.1. 3: Spontaneously Named Methods of Preventing HIV Transmission among Females and Males Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

As age increased, the proportion of females who reported monogamy as an HIV/AIDS prevention method also increased. A higher percentage of females in a union reported monogamy (females in union, 54.6%; females not in union, 40.2%) and condom use (females in union, 91.5%; females not in union, 87.6%) as HIV/AIDS prevention methods. On the other hand, a higher proportion of females not in a stable partnership (72.5%) reported abstinence than females in unions (63.4%). Knowledge of all HIV/AIDS prevention methods increased among females as their education level increased (Table 11.1.3). Like females, a higher percentage of males in union thought monogamy (males in union, 53.0%; males not in union, 41.1%) was a preventative method, while a greater share of males not in union stated abstinence (males in union, 59.3%; males not in union, 60.9%). Males with post-secondary education were the most knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS prevention methods (Table 11.1.4).

Tables 11.1.5 and 11.1.6 show the responses of females and males when prompted by the interviewer about the ABC fundamentals of HIV/AIDS prevention - Abstain, Be Faithful, and Condom use. Almost all females (94.1%), and males (92.7%) with knowledge of HIV,

said abstaining from sex was a way to prevent HIV. The percentage of females who agreed with the statements: of condom use and monogamy were 96.5 per cent and 81.4 per cent, respectively. However, the proportion of males who agreed with these statements was slightly higher, with 92.7 per cent saying condom use and 82.4 per cent indicating monogamy. Approximately three-quarters of females (77.0%) and males (77.7%) agreed that all three methods were essential for the prevention of HIV.

Survey respondents were also asked about six common myths associated with the transmission of HIV: kissing, hugging, or shaking hands, mosquito bites, sharing utensils or toilets and working together (Figure 11.1.4). Over 90.0 per cent of all females and males rejected the misconception of HIV transmission through hugging/shaking hands, working together, sharing utensils, and sharing toilets with HIV-positive individuals. Eight out of every 10 females and males rejected the misconception that HIV can be transmitted through mosquito bites. The misconception which was the least rejected among females (55.3%) and males (52.7%) was the transmission of HIV/AIDS through kissing (Figure 11.1.4).

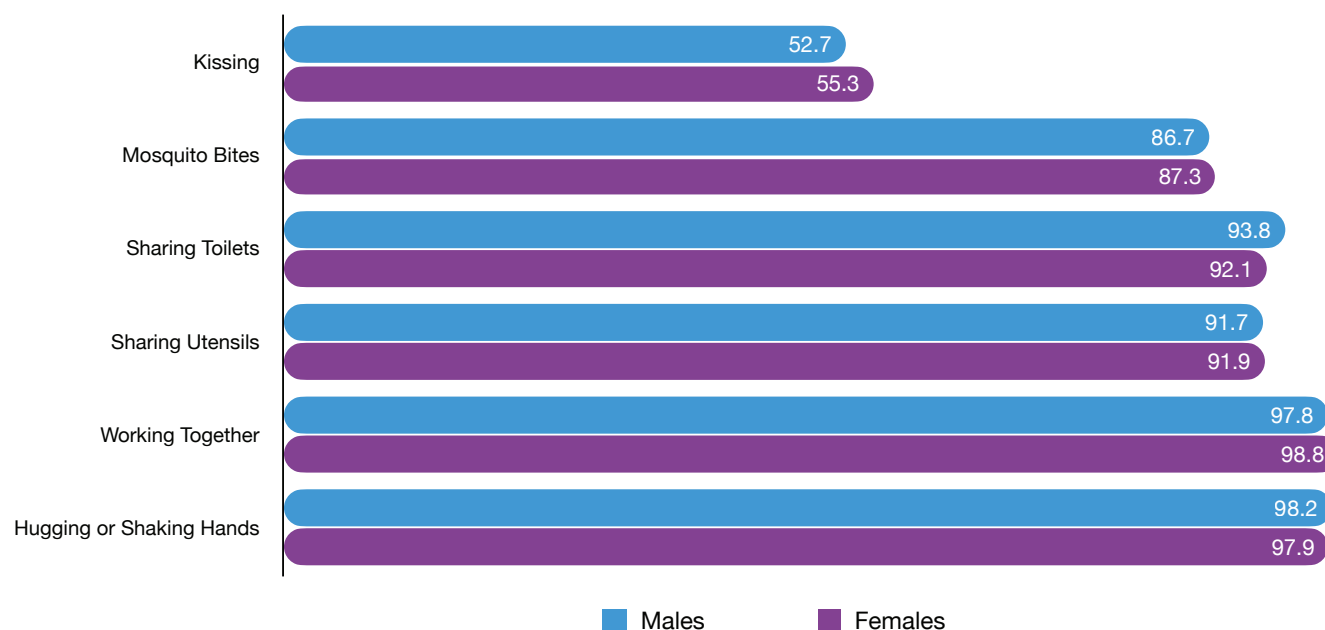


Figure 11.1. 4: Percentage of Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about the Transmission of HIV

11.2 HIV-Testing

HIV testing is a critical part of the fight to reduce HIV transmission. The 2021 RHS data show that most females (92.4%) and males (89.0%) of reproductive age knew where HIV testing is provided in Jamaica (Figure 11.2.1). Seven of 10 females reported being tested at some point in their life and receiving their HIV results compared to only 48.1 per cent of males. Only one-quarter (25.9%) of females and just 15.0 per cent of males were tested within 12 months of the survey.

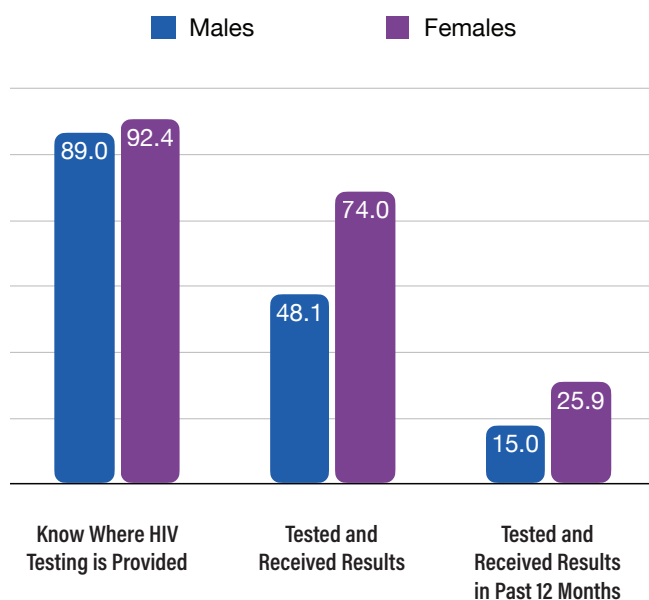


Figure 11.2. 1: Knowledge and Experience of HIV Testing among Females and Males 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.2.1 shows that among females, union status, education level and the number of lifetime sexual partners may positively influence HIV testing. More females in a union (86.9%), with post-secondary level education (78.2%) and four or more lifetime sexual partners (89.8%) had done an HIV test. Of those who had been tested within 12 months of the interview, prevalence was higher among females in union (31.7%), with post-secondary education (29.7%) and four or more lifetime sexual partners (33.3%). Of the females who had been or were currently pregnant, 95.6 per cent had been tested for HIV and received the results during antenatal care.

A greater proportion of males (59.9%) in a union, compared to those not in a stable partnership (31.6%), had done an HIV test. As education level increased, the proportion of males who did an HIV test also increased (less than secondary level education, 35.3%, secondary level education, 46.6%, post-secondary level education, 60.9%). Males with four or more partners (59.4%) were more likely to have done an HIV test when compared to males with less than four lifetime partners (no partner, 4.7%; two-three partners, 34.3%). See Table 11.2.2.

Structural barriers around HIV testing, such as accessibility, treatment by health professionals, the process of receiving post-test counselling and wait time, could impact an individual's decision to take the test. During the survey, persons who did the test were asked where it was done. Figure 11.2.2 shows that a government hospital or clinic was the most common testing site for females (55.5%) and males (40.4%). This was followed by a private facility (females, 30.8%; males, 37.4%). The least used place for the last HIV test was a non-profit facility/designated STD centre (females, 8.5%; males, 13.3%).

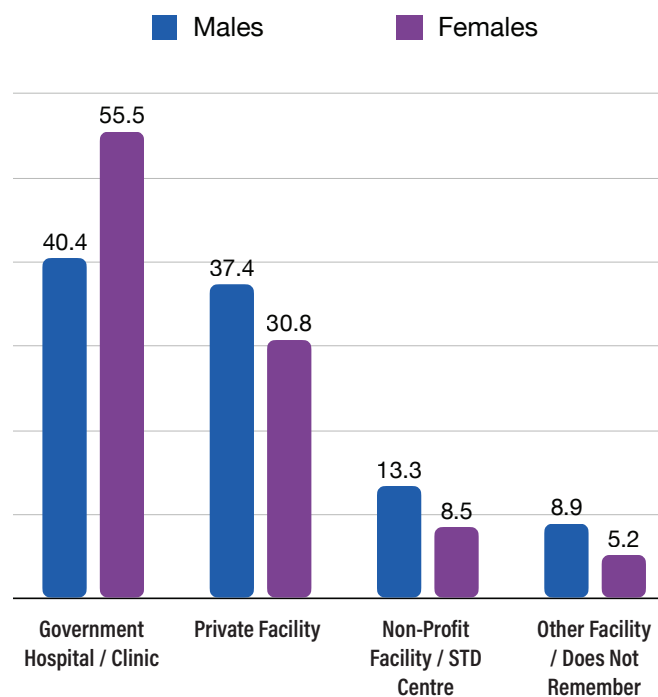


Figure 11.2. 2: Place of Last HIV Test for Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Reported Ever Being Tested For HIV/AIDS: Jamaica, 2021

Sexually experienced females, who had never done an HIV/AIDS test, were asked, 'If you were offered the test for HIV/AIDS at a low price or even for free would you be willing to take it?'. Approximately one-half (49.6%) said yes, 17.2 per cent said no, and 33.3 per cent were unsure. A large proportion of females residing in KMA (63.9%) were willing to be tested compared to females living in OUCs (45.3%) and rural areas (47.8%). Younger females (15-9 years, 67.0% and 20-24 years, 66.3%), those not in unions (52.8%), females with post-secondary level education (54.3%), and those with multiple lifetime sexual partners (2-3 partners, 52.5% and 4 or more partners, 50.5%) were the most inclined to do HIV/AIDS tests (Table 11.2.5).

11.3 Self-Perceived Risk of Contracting HIV/AIDS

All respondents who knew about HIV were asked during the survey about their self-perceived risk of contracting HIV. As shown in Table 11.3.1, most females (53.9%) considered themselves at 'no risk at all' of contracting HIV. In contrast, 24.7 per cent thought they had a 'little risk', 10.8 per cent said 'moderate risk', and 6.0 per cent said 'great risk'. A higher percentage of females from KMA (9.4%), those who were in unions (7.7%), those with less than secondary level education (9.4%) and those with four or more sexual partners (10.7%) considered themselves at 'great risk' of contracting HIV.

Most males, like females, consider themselves 'no risk' (59.5%) or 'little risk' (24.6%) of contracting HIV, while one in four (12.6%) felt they were at 'moderate risk' (9.3%) or 'great risk' (3.3%). A higher percentage of males from rural areas (4.3%), those in union (4.2%), with less than secondary education (4.2%), and four or more lifetime sexual partners (4.4%) considered themselves at 'great risk' of contracting HIV (Table 11.3.2).

When the analysis of HIV/AIDS self-perceived risk was then restricted to sexually experienced females and males, Figure 11.3.1 shows that nearly one-half of sexually experienced females (48.5%) and more than one-half of sexually experience males (55.3%) did not consider themselves at risk of contracting HIV. More females than males considered themselves at 'great risk' (females, 6.6%, males, 3.7%) or 'moderate risk' of contracting HIV (females, 12.2%; males, 10.2%).

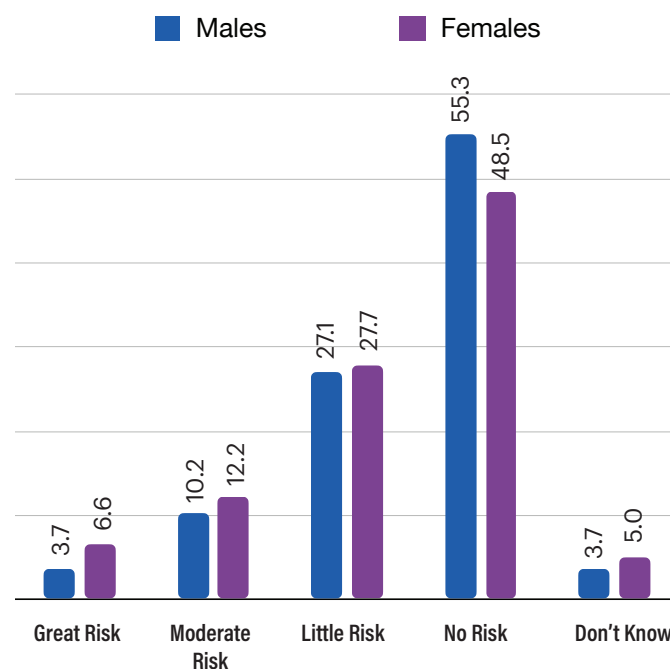


Figure 11.3. 1: Self-Perceived risk of HIV/AIDS among Sexually Experienced Females and Males 15-49 years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.3.3 shows that the sexually experienced females who were confident that they were not at risk of contracting HIV were 45-49 years-old (59.5%), not in an intimate union (69.6%) or had only one-lifetime sexual partner (60.9). Table 11.3.4 shows that, like females, a higher proportion of sexually experienced males 45-49 years (67.6%) and not in an intimate union (61.6%) believed that they were not at risk of contracting HIV.

Risk perception is likely influenced by several factors, including recent sexual activity and practices, recency of testing, and union status. The survey sought to identify the factors influencing respondents' risk perception. When asked why they perceived themselves as at risk of contracting HIV, 38.8 per cent of males stated that they were 'not using a condom every time' as the main reason. In comparison, 48.7 per cent of females said their 'partner's risky sexual behaviour' was the main reason (Figure 11.3.2).

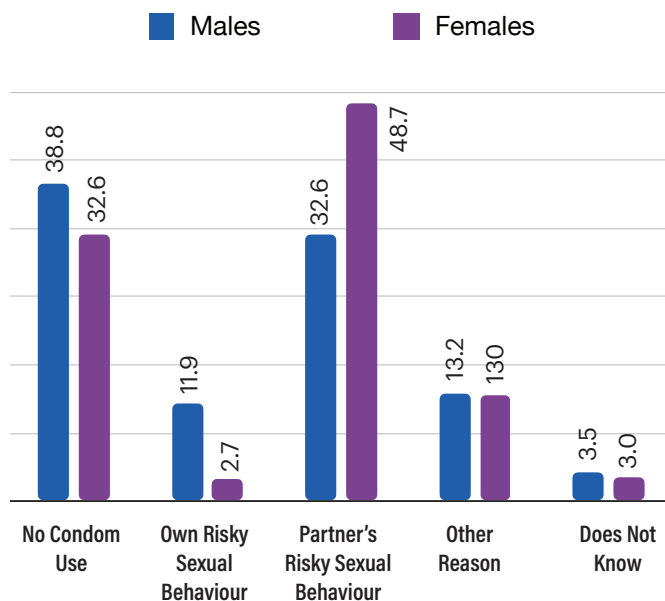


Figure 11.3. 2: Most Cited Reason for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission among Females and Males Aged 15-49 years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.3.5 shows that the main factors females attributed to their potential risk of contracting HIV disease were their partners risky behaviour (48.7%) and non-use of condoms (32.6%). As their number of lifetime sexual partners increased, increasing proportions of women felt that non-use of condoms (1 partner, 24.6%; 2-3 partners, 34.6%; 4 or more partners, 36.6%) was the most important factor increasing their risk of contracting HIV. However, more females with only one lifetime sexual partner felt their 'partner's risky sexual behaviour' was the reason they felt at risk of contracting HIV (1 partner, 52.8%) with fewer women with multiple partners blaming their partners risky behaviour (2-3 partners, 46.8%; 4 or more partners, 46.9%).

Males also attributed increased HIV risk with more lifetime sexual partners and non-use of condoms (2-3 partners, 36.5%; 4 or more partners, 39.9%) but also blamed their partners risky behaviour (2-3 partners, 18.9%; 4 or more partners, 33.9%) while laying far less culpability for possible HIV infection to their 'own sexual behaviours' (2-3 partners, 10.6%; 4 or more partners, 12.4%). See Table 11.3.6.

Figure 11.3.3 compares the most stated reason why males and females did not perceive themselves as at risk of HIV/AIDS transmission. Females were most likely to say confidence in their sexual behaviour (41.8%), no sexual relations (abstinence) (18.9%), and condom use

(17.4%) as their main reasons. Males, on the other hand, were more likely to state condom use (40.9%), their own sexual behaviour (29.6%), or confidence in their partner's sexual behaviour (9.1%) as the main reasons for not being at risk of contracting HIV.

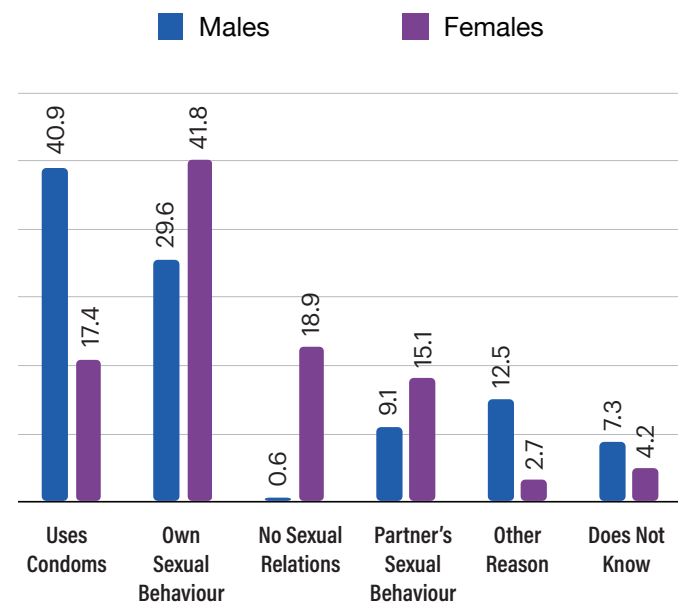


Figure 11.3. 3: Most Cited Reason for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV/AIDS Transmission among Females and Males Aged 15-49 years, Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2021

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)

Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs), as the name suggests, are infections that are spread through sexual contact. According to the World Health Organisation, it is estimated that globally, more than one million cases of STIs are acquired daily. Common symptoms include itching, sores, warts, unusual discharge, and painful and frequent urination. However, most STIs are asymptomatic, making them an even greater public health concern (WHO, 2022). Females are considered more at risk of contracting an STI than males; however, males are more likely to present with symptoms than females (CDC, 2011). If left undiagnosed and untreated, STIs can negatively affect the human reproductive system. STIs are known to be associated with infertility, cancers (cervical and uterine cancers), pregnancy complications (spontaneous abortions, stillbirths, and low

birth weight), as well as increased susceptibility to contracting HIV/AIDS (WHO, 2022). Therefore, prevention, correct diagnosis, treatment, or cure of STIs are crucial to achieving global reproductive health targets.

In the 2021 RHS, females and males were asked about their awareness of STIs and STI symptoms, sources of STI information, exposure and diagnosis, and self-perceived risk of contracting an STI. This information is vital to help monitor Jamaica’s progress towards SDG target 3.7: “By 2030 ensure universal access to SRH services, including for family planning, information and education...” This section highlights the responses of Jamaican females and males of reproductive age (15-49 years re STIs and variations in knowledge, experience, and risk based on select sociodemographic factors such as age, education, union status, and area of residence.

11.4 Awareness and Knowledge of STIs

Syphilis, gonorrhoea, chlamydia, trichomoniasis, genital herpes, and HIV are among the most widely diagnosed STIs globally (WHO, 2022). In the 2021 RHS, females

and males were asked if they were aware of these more common STIs and the less talked about genital warts and chancroid. Females aged 15-49 years were more aware of the named STIs when compared to males of the same age. Almost all females knew of HIV/AIDS (98.7%), gonorrhoea (97.5%), syphilis (95.4%), and genital herpes (90.5%). For other conditions, awareness varied between 29-67 per cent (chlamydia (67.4%), genital warts (59.7%), trichomoniasis (49.9%), chancroid (28.9%).

Like females, most males were aware of HIV/AIDS (98.0%), gonorrhoea (96.9%), syphilis (91.1%), and genital herpes (84.6%). One-half of males knew about chlamydia (49.6%), and less than one-half were aware of genital warts (42.9%). A little over one-quarter of Jamaican males of reproductive age knew of trichomoniasis (28.1%), and two of every 10 knew of chancroid (23.3%). See Figure 11.4.1.

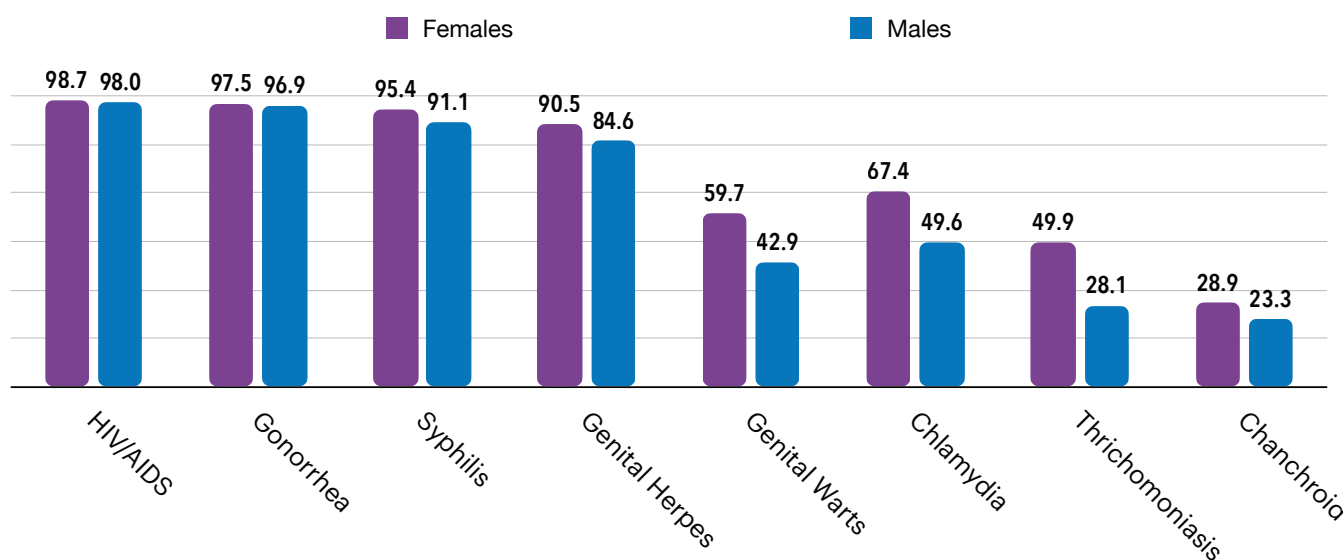


Figure 11.4. 1: Awareness of Selected STI among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.4.1 shows that females residing in rural areas were the least aware of the specified STIs. The data shows that females' knowledge of STIs increased with age. Additionally, there appears to be an association between STI awareness and educational attainment, such that more educated females were more aware of the different STIs. A higher proportion of females in unions knew of the specified STIs compared to females who were not in a stable partnership. Similar patterns were observed for males concerning STI awareness. As shown in Table 11.4.2, STI awareness was lowest among males living in rural areas and males in the youngest age group. Like females, more males in unions knew of the specified STIs.

Respondents were further asked to state symptoms that might be present in a person with a STI. Vaginal discharge (75.2%) and burning pain on urination (57.5%) were the most frequently stated symptoms among females and males, respectively. A greater proportion of females than males made mention of foul-smelling discharge (females, 60.8%; males, 36.3%), genital itching (females, 52.1%; males, 32.3%), and abdominal pain (females, 35.7%; males, 20.9%) as symptoms of STIs. However, a higher percentage of males reported: pain or burning during urination (males, 57.5%; females, 40.6%), genital sores/ulcers/warts (males, 26.7%; females, 24.2%), redness and inflammation of the genitalia (males 15.0%; females 14.5%) and swelling in the genitalia (males 15.5%; females 14.6%). Weight loss (males, 5.7%; females, 5.7%) and infertility (males, 2.7%; females, 3.4%) were the least mentioned STI symptoms among males and females (Figure 11.4.2).

Tables 11.4.3 and 11.4.4 show knowledge of STI symptoms by respondent characteristics. Females and males residing in urban areas were generally more aware of the reported STI symptoms. Adolescent (15-19 years) females and males were the least aware of the named STI symptoms. A higher percentage of females and males in unions (married, common-law or visiting) were knowledgeable of STI symptoms compared to females and males who were not. Females and males with secondary and post-secondary level education were generally more aware of STI symptoms than those with less than secondary level education.

11.5 Source of Information about STIs

In 2021, one-third of females (35.3%) and males (33.1%) reported that the internet/social media was their primary source of STI information. More females (16.1%) than males (6.1%) reported health workers (doctors, nurses, and pharmacists) as a source of information. However, a higher percentage of males than females said teachers/guidance counsellors (males, 19.5%; females, 17.3%), family members (males, 12.7%; females; 13.4%), friends/peers (males, 11.4%; females, 4.4%) and mass media (males, 14.9%; females 10.6%) as a source of STI information (Figure 11.5.1).

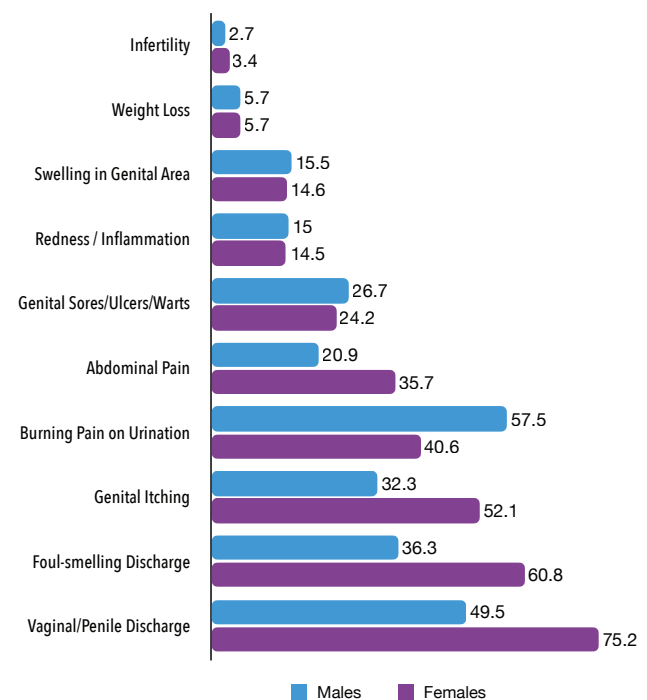


Figure 11.4. 2: Awareness of STI Symptoms among Females and Males Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

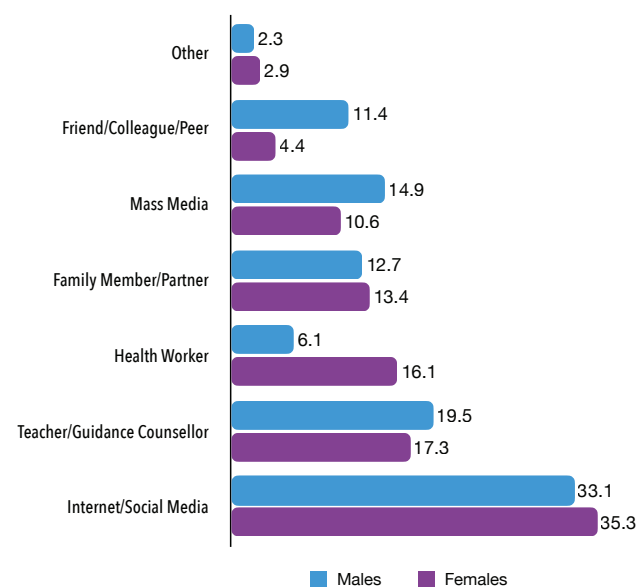


Figure 11.5. 1: Principal Source of Information about STIs among Females and Males 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

As shown in Table 11.5.1, a higher percentage of females who lived in urban areas (KMA, 36.6%; OUCs, 37.2%) than rural females (33.2%) mentioned internet/social media as a source of STI information. However, a higher proportion of females who resided in rural areas (18.5%) compared to females who lived in KMA (13.1%) and OUCs (14.8%) stated health workers as a source of STI information. As age increased, the proportion of females who mentioned health workers and mass media as sources of STI information also increased. Internet/social media was the least mentioned source of STI information among older females. A higher percentage of females in the lowest education category relied on healthcare workers, mass media (TV, radio, and print media), family members/partners, and friends/colleagues as sources of STI information. A higher proportion of females with post-secondary level education (41.5%) and secondary level education (34.0%) relied on the internet/social media as a source of STI information than females with less than secondary level education (18.2%). As the number of lifetime sex partners increased, the proportion of females who reported health workers as a source of STI information also increased.

The internet/social media was the most popular source of STI information for males (Table 11.5.2) generally (33.0%) particularly those under 30 years (39-43%), residents of the western region (42.6%), better educated (post-secondary, 42.2% vs secondary 34.2%,

less than secondary, 16.1%) and wealthier men (highest quintile 40.1% vs lowest quintile (28.2%). The next important sources were guidance counsellors/teachers (29.5% overall), especially for KMA males (27.3%) and adolescents (33.8%) who were in non-sexual relationships with a girlfriend (46.1%) and who had no lifetime sexual partners (37.0%). While only six percent of males got STI information from health workers, this source was more popular among rural men (7.0%), those 45-49 years (15.0%) and who were married (10.3%).

11.6 Self-Reported Experiences of STIs

In 2021, sexually experienced females and males were asked if they had ever been diagnosed with an STI. Fewer than five per cent of women and less than 10 per cent of men reported having ever received such a diagnosis. As shown in Figure 11.6.1, gonorrhoea was the most widely diagnosed STI reported by twice as many males (8.8%) as females (3.4%). Among females, trichomoniasis (2.5%) was the second most diagnosed STI; followed by herpes (2.3%), syphilis (2.3%) and genital warts (2.2%). Diagnosis of chlamydia (0.5%) and chancroid (0.5%) in females was uncommon. In addition to gonorrhoea, males also reported syphilis (1.7%) and herpes (1.7%) with fewer than 1.0 per cent reporting other STIs (genital warts, 0.6%; chlamydia, 0.4%), chancroid, 0.5%; and trichomoniasis, 0.3%).

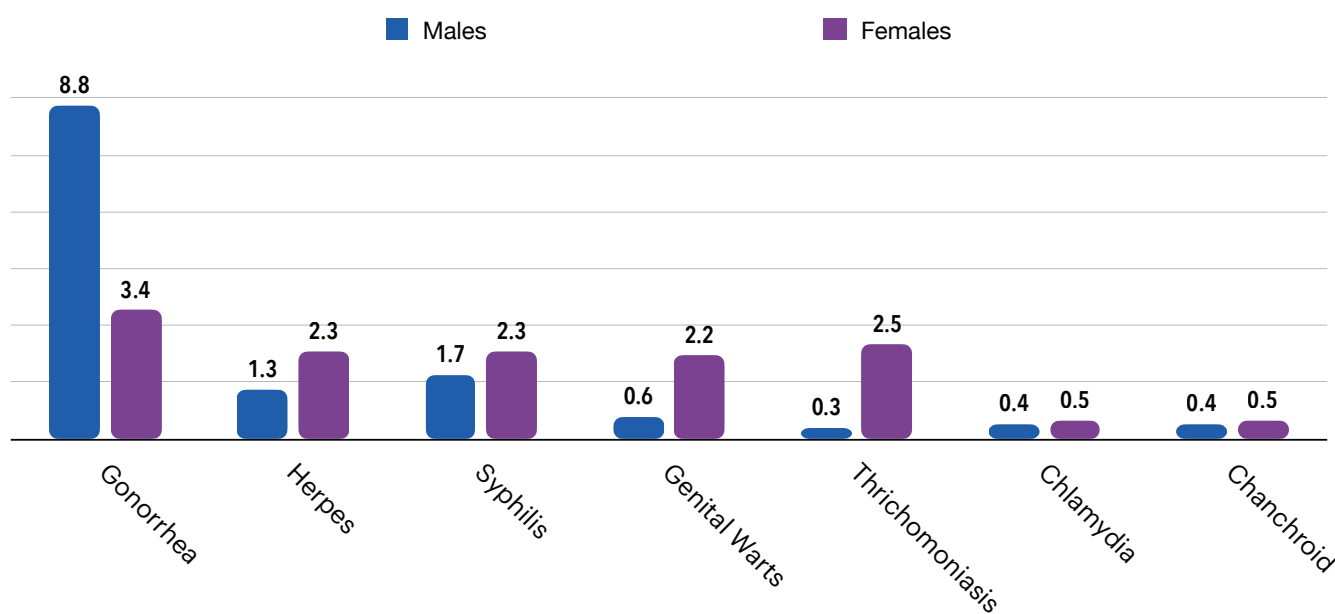


Figure 11.6. 1: Self-Reported STIs among Females and Males 15-49 years: Jamaica, 2021

Table 11.6.1 shows that the prevalence of gonorrhoea, herpes, genital warts, and chancroid was highest among females who resided in KMA and those in unions. Among females in stable partnerships, the rate of diagnosis of gonorrhoea was highest among those in visiting unions (4.1%), while rates of herpes (3.1%) and genital warts (3.2%) was higher among married females. STI diagnoses varied marginally by education and number of lifetime sexual partners. Table 11.6.2 shows that more males diagnosed with an STI were of lower educational attainment and had four or more lifetime sex partners, especially those diagnosed with gonorrhoea, chancroid, genital warts, and chlamydia. Further research is needed to determine how access to care affects the likelihood of diagnosis.

11.7 Self-Perceived Risk of STIs

Understanding risk perception is instrumental in public health campaigns to reduce STI infections. Females and males who had sexual intercourse 12 months before the survey were asked if they considered themselves at risk of contracting STIs. As shown in Figure 11.7.1, most males (52.3%) and females (40.9%) did not consider themselves at risk of contracting an STI. Three out of every 10 males and females stated they were at 'little risk' of contracting STIs. More females than males considered themselves at 'moderate risk' (13.0% females, 9.8% males) and at 'great risk' (females 6.9%, males 3.7%) of contracting an STI.

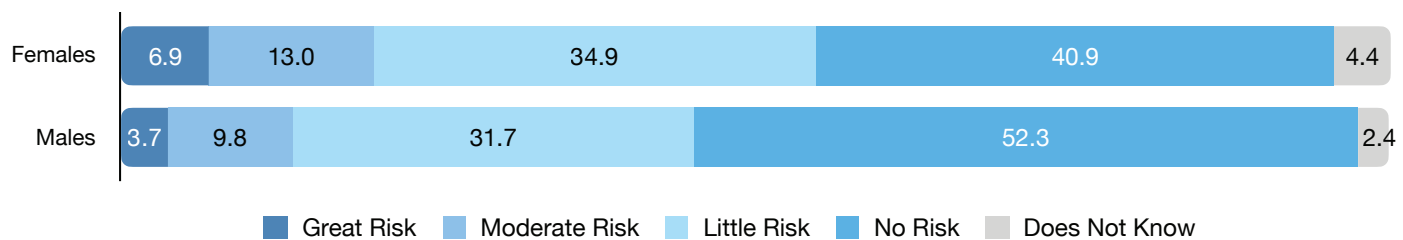


Figure 11.7. 1: Self-Perceived Risk of STI among Females and Males Aged 15-49 who had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months: Jamaica, 2021



Three out of every 10 males and females stated they were at 'little risk' of contracting STIs.



Table 11.7.1 shows that more females in KMA (10.8%) than in OUCs (4.3%), or rural areas (6.5%) perceived themselves at 'great risk' of contracting an STI. Females not in a union more often said they were not at risk of contracting a STI (52.2%); including women in a non-sexual partnership. On the other hand, more females in a union felt they were at 'great' or 'moderate' risk of STIs. Females in visiting unions (15.6%) more often rated their STI risk as 'moderate.' More females who perceived themselves at great or moderate risk of STI reported four or more lifetime sexual partners. More males who rated their risk of contracting STIs as 'great' often lived in rural areas (4.5%), were 25-29 years-old (6.2%), with the least years of education (5.3%), and four or more lifetime sexual partners (4.1%) (Table 11.7.2).

Summary - Chapter 11: HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Infections

Irrespective of gender, most persons are aware of HIV and that it can be asymptomatic. There have been significant awareness campaigns over the years concerning HIV/AIDS and a recent resurgence with the promotion of several antiretroviral drugs that can lead to viral suppression and an overall improvement in quality of life. Future surveys should explore awareness of antiretroviral drugs, their uses and their effectiveness. While the survey did not ask about knowledge of antiretroviral drugs, it gauged whether persons knew there was no cure for HIV. Almost all persons knew there was no existing cure and that using a condom effectively prevented HIV transmission.

Knowing one's HIV status is a significant step in managing one's health and limiting transmission. More females than males were tested for HIV and received results at some point in their lives. The most common testing site for females was a government hospital or clinic, followed by a private facility. The data also show that a significant proportion of males and females who were aware of HIV perceived that they were not at risk of contracting HIV. This perception of risk was determined by behaviour. Males who thought they were at risk perceived themselves at risk because they were not using a condom every time during sexual intercourse. On the other hand, females believed they were at risk of contracting HIV because of their partner's risky sexual behaviour.

Generally, most persons were aware of other STIs, such as gonorrhoea, syphilis and genital herpes, and they were least aware of chancroid. Abnormal discharge from the genitalia was associated with an STI symptom, but there was a lower association with weight loss and infertility. The principal source of information about STIs was the internet/social media. Females relied more on health workers for information about STIs, while males were more likely to seek information from informal sources such as friends/colleagues/peers. Generally, self-reported diagnosis of an STI was low, with gonorrhoea being the most self-stated STI diagnosis among twice as many males as females. As with HIV, most respondents did not consider themselves at risk of contracting an STI.



Table 11.1. 1: Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	% Who Knows that HIV Can be Asymptomatic	% Who Knows No Cure Exists	Correct MTCT Knowledge				No. of Cases
			Transmission during Pregnancy	Transmission during Delivery	Transmission during Breastfeeding	Drugs Exist to Reduce MTCT	
Total	96.9	61.1	78.4	64.9	83.3	72.4	3180
Residence							
KMA	96.7	55.8	79.4	65.2	84.4	71.1	524
Other Urban Centres	97.3	60.4	77.9	64.5	83.3	73.1	1057
Rural	96.8	64.4	78.3	65.0	82.7	72.7	1599
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	96.6	58.4	77.9	66.6	82.8	72.1	1167
Northeast Region	97.3	61.0	78.2	54.0	86.2	71.7	550
Western Region	98.2	61.9	84.4	75.1	86.3	77.7	727
Southern Region	96.4	67.5	74.8	58.8	80.1	69.2	736
Parish							
Kingston	94.3	58.7	82.9	73.2	92.4	67.4	121
St. Andrew	96.2	57.8	77.4	65.7	80.0	70.9	470
St. Thomas	97.7	61.9	59.1	62.2	79.7	53.9	80
Portland	96.3	59.1	77.1	45.2	84.9	63.3	152
St. Mary	96.5	63.3	76.6	56.3	85.1	68.3	179
St. Ann	98.3	60.4	79.8	56.4	87.5	77.6	219
Trelawny	96.7	64.8	84.6	85.0	87.8	68.2	97
St. James	98.8	69.8	84.7	71.6	87.6	74.2	297
Hanover	100.0	73.3	81.4	59.5	83.6	77.9	100
Westmoreland	97.1	42.8	85.3	83.1	84.9	87.6	233
St. Elizabeth	95.2	68.9	63.7	54.0	68.9	60.0	182
Manchester	97.6	64.9	79.8	60.1	81.4	76.5	219
Clarendon	96.2	68.8	77.4	60.5	85.7	68.8	335
St. Catherine	97.3	58.4	80.6	67.2	84.8	77.1	496
Age Group							
15-19	93.9	62.2	78.8	56.1	73.7	62.7	421
20-24	97.7	58.9	80.9	64.5	82.0	71.7	410
25-29	97.1	63.3	77.7	65.4	84.9	73.7	538
30-34	97.9	62.1	77.1	66.6	88.7	74.4	518
35-39	97.7	59.6	80.0	67.3	87.0	73.8	484
40-44	97.0	63.4	76.0	64.8	86.1	79.1	374
45-49	97.6	58.6	78.0	70.9	81.8	73.9	435
Relationship Status							
Married	98.3	66.2	80.1	73.6	84.5	78.3	451
Common law union	97.3	63.6	78.5	64.3	87.1	75.2	717
Visiting relationship	97.6	62.1	77.9	67.8	86.8	71.4	974
Boyfriend with sex	91.1	58.9	80.2	59.2	78.6	68.6	147
Boyfriend without sex	94.2	61.4	79.2	56.1	78.8	75.1	72
No Steady relationship	96.6	56.1	77.8	59.7	77.4	68.9	819
Union Status							
In Current Union	97.6	63.5	78.5	67.9	86.4	74.1	2142
Not in Union	95.7	56.9	78.3	59.4	77.7	69.3	1038
Education Level							
Less than secondary	94.0	60.8	74.8	56.2	81.2	64.3	409
Secondary education	96.0	61.2	79.7	65.6	84.3	70.7	1502
Post-secondary education	98.8	61.1	78.2	66.5	82.7	76.5	1249
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	95.5	63.3	78.8	63.1	86.5	72.5	669
Second	97.6	57.7	80.0	64.4	85.8	69.6	652
Middle	95.9	59.1	76.7	66.8	83.6	68.4	707
Fourth	98.2	63.3	78.8	64.3	83.6	75.1	631
Highest	97.6	62.5	78.3	65.5	77.1	77.0	521
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	95.0	60.1	78.7	57.1	72.8	66.5	326
1 partner	96.2	66.3	79.6	68.6	83.4	76.0	345
2-3 partners	97.7	61.2	77.8	65.3	84.8	71.5	912
4 or more partners	97.6	60.7	79.4	67.5	85.8	75.2	1105
Unknown	96.1	58.8	76.5	61.8	83.2	70.1	492

Table 11.1. 2: Correct knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	% Who Knows that HIV Can be Asymptomatic	% Who Knows No Cure Exists	Correct MTCT Knowledge				No. of Cases
			Transmission during Pregnancy	Transmission during Delivery	Transmission during Breastfeeding	Drugs Exist to Reduce MTCT	
Total	94.5	56.5	70.5	56.8	70.8	59.8	1750
Residence							
KMA	92.5	51.2	71.0	56.9	67.6	58.6	453
Other Urban Centres	95.2	53.4	69.6	55.4	67.8	61.4	504
Rural	95.0	60.9	70.9	57.6	74.2	59.2	793
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	94.0	53.1	73.3	58.1	66.1	59.3	848
Northeast Region	94.4	57.5	60.7	46.6	74.2	60.0	207
Western Region	95.8	59.6	65.3	65.5	79.6	61.5	395
Southern Region	94.6	60.6	74.8	52.6	71.5	59.1	300
Age Group							
15-19	90.1	62.5	65.1	51.0	61.5	43.2	276
20-24	96.0	50.9	71.0	52.2	65.3	61.7	280
25-29	97.9	56.0	72.7	59.2	74.9	63.0	278
30-34	95.8	53.2	78.2	62.5	76.3	69.2	242
35-39	95.2	59.3	72.4	55.9	72.5	65.8	244
40-44	91.9	53.2	68.0	61.1	80.5	63.7	219
45-49	95.2	59.9	66.6	58.7	68.7	55.7	211
Relationship Status							
Married	97.9	61.2	70.9	56.5	70.8	63.9	157
Common law union	93.0	53.9	72.6	58.1	75.4	65.4	344
Visiting relationship	96.6	51.7	72.6	61.7	75.5	63.2	557
Girlfriend with sex	93.8	57.2	71.6	52.7	69.7	59.7	167
Girlfriend without sex	93.7	46.5	62.4	48.5	53.5	45.7	62
No Steady relationship	92.5	62.9	67.4	53.1	65.3	52.7	463
Union Status							
In Current Union	95.7	53.9	72.3	59.7	74.7	64.0	1058
Not in Union	92.9	60.1	68.0	52.6	65.3	53.8	692
Education Level							
Less than secondary	87.3	60.3	63.1	52.6	73.6	52.0	306
Secondary education	94.8	55.7	71.0	56.6	71.9	58.1	1029
Post-secondary education	98.8	55.3	74.5	60.4	66.5	69.5	404
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	91.4	57.7	67.9	58.8	76.0	55.5	421
Second	93.0	54.3	72.4	53.4	70.2	55.4	334
Middle	97.0	58.4	71.7	55.3	71.9	64.0	333
Fourth	93.7	55.4	66.0	59.5	74.1	59.6	322
Highest	98.2	56.5	74.7	56.5	61.4	65.2	340
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	91.4	65.1	66.8	51.0	54.0	45.4	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	91.5	60.4	62.5	47.7	68.9	56.1	85
4 or more partners	95.7	54.4	72.8	59.4	72.9	63.8	1079
Unknown	95.7	57.1	68.7	54.9	74.4	58.8	380

*represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 11.1. 3: Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission among Females Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission					No. of Cases
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain From Sexual Intercourse	Be faithful to One Partner	Do Not Share Needles with Infected Persons	Do Not Receive Untested Blood Transfusion	
Total	90.1	66.6	49.5	15.6	13.3	3180
Residence						
KMA	85.8	75.7	47.0	17.3	17.9	524
Other Urban Centres	93.6	63.2	50.6	18.3	11.0	1057
Rural	89.9	64.4	50.0	12.9	12.7	1599
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	88.6	67.0	48.9	15.2	13.6	1167
Northeast Region	92.0	61.8	40.3	8.8	5.5	550
Western Region	91.9	74.9	62.9	23.9	20.7	727
Southern Region	91.2	61.4	45.2	14.0	11.2	736
Parish						
Kingston	92.1	93.7	82.0	12.1	17.2	121
St. Andrew	83.4	69.8	41.1	16.8	17.2	470
St. Thomas	93.6	63.4	52.4	13.8	8.8	80
Portland	89.8	58.4	36.0	11.9	9.2	152
St. Mary	89.1	59.1	33.2	7.2	5.4	179
St. Ann	94.8	65.0	46.5	8.4	3.8	219
Trelawny	79.2	77.4	54.0	7.4	7.2	97
St. James	96.8	72.1	61.4	19.5	15.3	297
Hanover	92.2	62.3	49.5	1.8	13.6	100
Westmoreland	91.2	84.2	76.6	50.3	39.5	233
St. Elizabeth	82.2	48.8	33.8	9.2	10.3	182
Manchester	94.1	71.7	54.7	13.8	7.8	219
Clarendon	94.1	60.6	44.3	16.9	14.5	335
St. Catherine	93.2	59.7	51.6	14.1	9.5	496
Age Group						
15-19	85.3	70.2	45.9	15.6	14.7	421
20-24	91.2	61.5	44.4	15.9	15.2	410
25-29	93.5	61.6	47.7	13.9	11.1	538
30-34	90.6	67.3	51.2	15.6	11.7	518
35-39	91.5	68.8	49.5	15.0	14.4	484
40-44	89.2	66.0	53.2	18.9	13.0	374
45-49	89.3	71.9	57.1	15.3	13.1	435
Relationship Status						
Married	88.5	66.1	62.7	17.3	14.6	451
Common law union	90.9	61.9	57.4	14.7	12.4	717
Visiting relationship	93.4	63.2	48.7	16.6	12.5	974
Boyfriend with sex	90.8	57.0	48.3	14.2	14.5	147
Boyfriend without sex	82.8	69.9	42.0	17.4	21.2	72
No Steady relationship	87.5	75.3	38.7	14.5	13.3	819
Union Status						
In Current Union	91.5	63.4	54.6	16.2	12.9	2142
Not in Union	87.6	72.5	40.2	14.7	14.1	1038
Education Level						
Less than secondary	87.4	61.5	43.4	9.1	9.2	409
Secondary education	88.5	68.7	48.8	15.6	13.0	1502
Post-secondary education	92.8	65.7	52.3	17.4	14.6	1249
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	90.0	62.8	46.8	13.0	11.3	669
Second	87.0	66.6	49.2	18.3	16.6	652
Middle	90.9	71.4	50.5	13.1	14.0	707
Fourth	89.6	63.7	51.3	15.4	11.5	631
Highest	92.8	67.8	49.3	18.9	13.3	521
Lifetime Sex Partners						
None	84.5	77.9	40.2	17.3	17.2	326
1 partner	90.7	68.6	58.8	18.0	14.0	345
2-3 partners	91.4	63.8	54.3	16.5	12.1	912
4 or more partners	91.3	65.1	47.3	13.7	12.6	1105
Unknown	89.0	64.8	46.1	15.4	13.6	492

Table 11.1. 4: Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission among Males Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission					No. of Cases
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain From Sexual Intercourse	Be faithful to One Partner	Do Not Share Needles with Infected Persons	Do Not Receive Untested Blood Transfusion	
Total	93.1	59.9	48.0	14.0	10.9	1750
Residence						
KMA	89.4	63.3	49.2	13.6	14.9	453
Other Urban Centres	92.8	60.3	51.7	14.2	10.7	504
Rural	94.9	58.2	45.1	14.0	9.2	793
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	90.2	59.9	48.6	14.1	12.5	848
Northeast Region	96.9	47.2	33.0	8.7	3.9	207
Western Region	96.7	70.2	64.4	23.1	14.8	395
Southern Region	93.9	58.9	41.8	9.0	8.1	300
Age Group						
15-19	90.6	60.0	33.3	13.9	9.8	276
20-24	96.0	57.4	40.9	15.1	11.1	280
25-29	95.6	62.8	51.5	14.4	14.0	278
30-34	95.0	62.5	54.7	11.0	10.1	242
35-39	93.8	58.0	50.7	14.7	9.5	244
40-44	89.4	56.1	58.7	16.0	11.2	219
45-49	90.2	62.9	54.1	12.1	10.3	211
Relationship Status						
Married	90.2	55.3	62.2	24.5	12.9	157
Common law union	91.2	59.4	58.2	13.5	10.8	344
Visiting relationship	96.3	60.4	46.8	11.5	10.5	557
Girlfriend with sex	98.0	50.1	42.3	15.0	11.2	167
Girlfriend without sex	92.1	64.8	29.5	6.5	5.6	62
No Steady relationship	90.3	64.2	42.3	14.1	11.2	463
Union Status						
In Current Union	93.6	59.3	53.0	14.2	11.0	1058
Not in Union	92.3	60.9	41.1	13.6	10.7	692
Education Level						
Less than secondary	92.6	58.6	46.0	8.9	6.3	306
Secondary education	92.6	58.8	46.1	14.4	11.2	1029
Post-secondary education	94.4	64.7	54.2	16.4	13.3	404
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	91.1	60.3	46.1	13.8	8.1	421
Second	95.8	55.4	49.7	11.7	10.5	334
Middle	93.7	62.4	47.0	13.0	11.3	333
Fourth	92.2	56.8	47.4	13.6	11.0	322
Highest	93.0	64.4	50.2	17.5	14.0	340
Lifetime Sex Partners						
None	86.7	76.3	39.2	13.0	7.4	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	91.8	52.8	46.7	15.5	11.0	85
4 or more partners	94.9	56.9	50.2	12.2	11.0	1079
Unknown	91.5	61.7	48.1	18.8	12.5	380

34 males were not aware of HIV *Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.1. 5: Knowledge about Ways to Prevent HIV in Response Prompted Questions among Females Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission				No. of Cases
	Abstain From Sexual Intercourse	Be faithful to One Partner	Always Use Condoms	All Three	
Total	94.1	81.4	96.5	77.0	3180
Residence					
KMA	96.4	78.1	92.0	73.5	524
Other Urban Centres	92.1	82.7	97.9	77.5	1057
Rural	94.6	81.7	97.1	77.8	1599
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	93.6	78.2	95.1	72.9	1167
Northeast Region	93.5	78.0	97.1	73.8	550
Western Region	95.3	86.1	96.8	82.0	727
Southern Region	94.2	84.4	98.0	80.8	736
Parish					
Kingston	100.0	89.3	98.3	88.4	121
St. Andrew	93.6	72.6	89.4	65.7	470
St. Thomas	95.0	81.3	98.8	77.5	80
Portland	94.7	85.5	97.4	81.6	152
St. Mary	94.4	69.8	95.5	67.0	179
St. Ann	91.8	79.5	98.2	74.0	219
Trelawny	94.8	78.4	91.8	73.2	97
St. James	97.3	86.9	98.7	83.8	297
Hanover	96.0	89.0	99.0	86.0	100
Westmoreland	92.7	87.1	95.7	81.5	233
St. Elizabeth	84.6	75.3	95.6	67.6	182
Manchester	97.3	90.4	97.7	88.1	219
Clarendon	97.3	85.4	99.4	83.3	335
St. Catherine	91.7	80.4	99.2	75.2	496
Age Group					
15-19	95.2	81.9	95.2	78.1	421
20-24	92.0	82.4	97.6	76.8	410
25-29	94.4	82.3	97.6	78.1	538
30-34	92.7	78.8	95.8	74.1	518
35-39	94.6	81.4	96.9	77.5	484
40-44	93.6	77.8	96.8	74.1	374
45-49	96.1	85.1	95.6	80.0	435
Relationship Status					
Married	94.5	87.4	96.5	82.0	451
Common law union	92.2	84.4	96.5	78.5	717
Visiting relationship	94.4	81.3	98.0	77.3	974
Boyfriend with sex	91.8	79.6	97.3	74.1	147
Boyfriend without sex	98.6	77.8	95.8	77.8	72
No Steady relationship	95.2	76.3	94.6	72.9	819
Union Status					
In Current Union	93.7	83.6	97.2	78.7	2142
Not in Union	95.0	76.9	95.1	73.4	1038
Education Level					
Less than secondary	94.4	77.5	96.6	73.8	409
Secondary education	94.3	81.2	95.7	76.3	1502
Post-secondary education	93.8	82.9	97.4	78.7	1249
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	92.5	80.1	97.5	75.5	669
Second	93.9	79.4	95.1	74.5	652
Middle	95.0	84.0	97.0	80.3	707
Fourth	94.9	82.4	95.7	77.7	631
Highest	94.0	80.8	97.3	76.6	521
Lifetime Sex Partners					
None	96.6	80.7	94.5	77.9	326
1 partner	94.2	84.6	96.5	80.3	345
2-3 partners	93.2	83.1	97.1	77.7	912
4 or more partners	93.4	80.2	97.1	75.5	1105
Unknown	95.5	79.3	95.3	76.0	492

Table 11.1. 6: Knowledge about Ways to Prevent HIV in Response Prompted Questions among Males Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission				No. of Cases
	Abstain From Sexual Intercourse	Be faithful to One Partner	Always Use Condoms	All Three	
Total	92.7	82.4	98.0	77.7	1750
Residence					
KMA	94.0	82.1	97.8	78.8	453
Other Urban Centres	90.9	83.5	97.6	77.6	504
Rural	93.2	81.8	98.4	77.0	793
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	93.2	82.4	97.2	77.7	848
Northeast Region	89.9	72.5	99.5	66.7	207
Western Region	95.7	89.4	99.0	85.8	395
Southern Region	89.7	80.0	98.0	74.3	300
Age Group					
15-19	89.9	79.3	96.4	73.6	276
20-24	92.5	79.6	99.3	75.7	280
25-29	93.9	84.5	98.2	79.9	278
30-34	92.1	84.7	98.3	79.8	242
35-39	93.9	82.4	98.4	78.3	244
40-44	92.2	84.9	98.2	79.0	219
45-49	95.3	82.0	97.2	78.2	211
Relationship Status					
Married	91.1	91.1	96.8	82.2	157
Common law union	93.0	86.3	98.0	80.2	344
Visiting relationship	93.2	80.1	99.1	75.9	557
Girlfriend with sex	92.2	84.4	99.4	80.2	167
Girlfriend without sex	95.2	75.8	96.8	74.2	62
No Steady relationship	92.4	79.5	96.8	75.8	463
Union Status					
In Current Union	92.8	83.7	98.4	78.3	1058
Not in Union	92.6	80.3	97.4	76.7	692
Education Level					
Less than secondary	91.5	83.0	97.7	77.1	306
Secondary education	92.1	80.7	97.8	75.8	1029
Post-secondary education	95.0	86.1	98.8	82.4	404
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	92.9	82.4	97.4	78.9	421
Second	92.5	84.1	97.9	78.1	334
Middle	92.8	82.9	98.2	78.1	333
Fourth	91.3	82.0	98.4	77.3	322
Highest	94.1	80.6	98.2	75.6	340
Lifetime Sex Partners					
None	93.8	81.5	95.5	78.7	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	95.3	81.2	97.6	77.6	85
4 or more partners	92.8	83.2	98.7	78.3	1079
Unknown	91.8	81.4	97.9	76.1	377

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.1. 7: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission						No. of Cases
	Through Hugging or Shaking Hands	Working Together	Sharing Utensils	Sharing Toilets	Through Mosquito Bites	Kissing	
Total	97.9	98.8	91.9	92.1	87.3	55.3	3180
Residence							
KMA	98.6	94.5	90.6	93.2	99.8	61.5	524
Other Urban Centres	97.8	91.1	86.9	91.6	98.7	57.1	1057
Rural	97.5	91.5	85.8	91.5	98.3	50.9	1599
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	97.9	99.0	92.7	93.2	88.6	59.6	1167
Northeast Region	98.0	99.2	91.7	93.8	86.0	59.6	550
Western Region	97.2	98.2	89.4	86.9	84.4	45.6	727
Southern Region	98.1	98.3	92.4	92.5	87.3	50.2	736
Parish							
Kingston	98.2	99.3	95.2	95.9	93.0	57.4	121
St. Andrew	98.5	99.9	93.3	94.2	89.5	60.1	470
St. Thomas	98.5	97.8		95.2	84.4	67.2	80
Portland	96.2	97.9	89.2	87.9	82.0	56.8	152
St. Mary	99.4	100.0	95.1	96.1	86.1	60.6	179
St. Ann	98.0	99.3	90.7	95.0	87.7	60.2	219
Trelawny	98.6	100.0	98.8	95.3	90.6	57.6	97
St. James	98.6	98.7	88.4	92.5	88.8	46.5	297
Hanover	100.0	100.0	95.5	93.6	90.4	43.9	100
Westmoreland	93.0	95.7	82.9	70.9	71.5	38.9	233
St. Elizabeth	98.5	98.9	92.3	93.7	80.9	46.6	182
Manchester	97.4	97.8	91.6	89.7	89.3	53.5	219
Clarendon	98.5	98.4	93.0	93.9	89.6	49.7	335
St. Catherine	97.1	98.2	91.6	91.3	87.3	58.2	496
Age Group							
15-19	98.1	91.0	81.0	84.6	95.6	52.7	421
20-24	97.6	93.6	83.5	91.0	97.4	52.4	410
25-29	98.3	93.6	88.6	90.3	98.2	53.0	538
30-34	98.1	94.3	90.1	93.8	100.0	51.6	518
35-39	98.6	96.4	94.3	94.8	99.1	50.5	484
40-44	99.0	96.1	85.7	96.3	97.6	52.1	374
45-49	97.6	92.3	85.0	94.4	97.3	57.7	435
Relationship Status							
Married	98.9	99.7	95.6	94.2	92.6	61.7	451
Common law union	97.6	98.9	92.8	93.2	88.4	53.5	717
Visiting relationship	97.6	98.0	90.5	89.6	85.7	54.8	974
Boyfriend with sex	98.2	98.4	90.5	91.8	80.9	50.3	147
Boyfriend without sex	96.1	95.4	89.0	89.4	77.1	53.9	72
No Steady relationship	97.9	99.4	91.4	93.0	87.5	54.9	819
Union Status							
In Current Union	97.9	98.7	92.4	91.8	88.1	55.9	2142
Not in Union	97.8	99.0	91.1	92.6	85.8	54.2	1038
Education Level							
Less than secondary	97.3	91.4	84.6	92.9	98.2	55.3	409
Secondary education	97.5	91.5	86.8	90.8	98.6	53.0	1502
Post-secondary education	98.4	92.8	88.4	92.9	99.2	58.4	1249
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	97.4	91.5	86.3	91.1	98.2	46.7	669
Second	97.6	90.3	84.3	90.8	98.5	51.8	652
Middle	98.5	92.4	88.3	91.6	98.8	58.4	707
Fourth	98.1	93.2	90.8	92.7	99.1	58.0	631
Highest	97.6	92.7	86.3	93.4	99.3	60.7	521
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	96.0	98.4	87.5	91.3	84.2	60.7	326
1 partner	97.6	99.3	92.9	92.2	86.0	59.4	345
2-3 partners	97.2	98.1	90.9	89.0	84.6	48.6	912
4 or more partners	98.9	99.0	93.7	93.4	89.1	57.1	1105
Unknown	98.3	99.4	92.5	95.0	91.3	56.1	492

Table 11.1. 8: Percentage of Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about Transmission by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission						No. of Cases
	Through Hugging or Shaking Hands	Working Together	Sharing Utensils	Sharing Toilets	Through Mosquito Bites	Kissing	
Total	98.2	97.8	91.7	93.8	86.7	52.7	1750
Residence							
KMA	99.1	99.0	93.8	94.0	89.1	56.5	453
Other Urban Centres	97.5	97.0	90.0	93.8	84.6	46.2	504
Rural	98.2	97.8	91.9	93.7	86.9	55.3	793
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	98.5	97.5	92.2	94.2	88.1	54.4	848
Northeast Region	96.5	98.8	90.5	92.0	85.3	48.5	207
Western Region	98.7	98.8	91.8	95.0	88.0	49.7	395
Southern Region	98.0	96.9	91.2	92.8	83.2	54.2	300
Age Group							
15-19	98.1	91.0	81.0	84.6	95.6	52.7	276
20-24	97.6	93.6	83.5	91.0	97.4	52.4	280
25-29	98.3	93.6	88.6	90.3	98.2	53.0	278
30-34	98.1	94.3	90.1	93.8	100.0	51.6	242
35-39	98.6	96.4	94.3	94.8	99.1	50.5	244
40-44	99.0	96.1	85.7	96.3	97.6	52.1	219
45-49	97.6	92.3	85.0	94.4	97.3	57.7	211
Relationship Status							
Married	97.5	97.5	95.1	96.5	92.1	47.9	157
Common law union	97.7	96.8	92.7	94.3	87.9	48.7	344
Visiting relationship	98.2	98.9	93.2	94.2	88.9	58.4	557
Girlfriend with sex	98.4	97.5	88.8	91.5	84.8	44.1	167
Girlfriend without sex	100.0	96.7	89.2	89.0	84.0	62.9	62
No Steady relationship	98.4	97.7	89.7	93.5	82.6	52.7	463
Union Status							
In Current Union	97.9	98.0	93.3	94.6	89.1	53.6	1058
Not in Union	98.6	97.6	89.4	92.6	83.3	51.5	692
Education Level							
Less than secondary	98.2	93.9	84.1	89.5	98.6	57.5	306
Secondary education	97.8	93.4	84.8	91.0	97.0	50.9	1029
Post-secondary education	99.1	94.6	92.9	95.0	99.0	54.0	404
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	97.6	94.2	84.4	90.9	98.1	52.8	421
Second	98.2	93.8	83.9	89.9	97.3	50.6	334
Middle	98.7	94.7	86.6	92.7	98.1	55.6	333
Fourth	97.6	92.3	86.6	92.7	97.2	52.5	322
Highest	98.9	93.9	92.0	92.5	98.2	52.4	340
Lifetime Sex Partners							
None	99.6	96.3	88.1	90.7	87.0	59.1	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	97.9	97.9	91.8	92.3	86.7	49.6	85
4 or more partners	97.7	97.9	92.3	93.8	87.4	53.0	1079
Unknown	99.2	99.0	92.7	95.8	84.5	50.1	380

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.2.1 Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing among All Females Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Know Where HIV Testing is Provided	Tested and Received Results	Tested and Received Results (Past 12 months)	No. of Cases	Tested and Received Results (During Antenatal Care)	No. of Cases
Total	92.4	74.0	25.9	3180	95.6	959
Residence						
KMA	91.9	78.3	32.7	524	95.1	161
Other Urban Centres	93.0	75.2	25.4	1057	97.3	295
Rural	92.3	70.9	22.7	1599	94.9	503
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	90.6	75.2	29.0	1167	95.8	334
Northeast Region	91.3	73.6	26.6	550	93.9	178
Western Region	94.8	73.9	25.3	727	96.5	213
Southern Region	95.8	71.4	18.0	736	95.8	234
Parish						
Kingston	98.6	80.1	38.9	121	93.6	37
St. Andrew	90.7	77.9	30.3	470	95.9	138
St. Thomas	90.9	66.0	25.2	80	96.5	24
Portland	96.9	71.8	28.6	152	98.3	46
St. Mary	88.0	69.3	26.8	179	91.5	59
St. Ann	90.8	76.9	25.5	219	93.6	73
Trelawny	91.3	63.7	13.7	97	93.8	31
St. James	93.2	75.7	25.7	297	95.0	82
Hanover	97.7	85.1	37.6	100	100.0	38
Westmoreland	97.5	70.9	24.6	233	97.5	62
St. Elizabeth	96.2	71.4	16.0	182	88.4	58
Manchester	93.4	74.0	17.2	219	100.0	70
Clarendon	97.6	69.3	19.7	335	97.2	106
St. Catherine	88.9	72.7	26.4	496	95.8	135
Age Group						
15-19	77.9	18.0	8.9	421	*	27
20-24	94.3	68.7	34.3	410	93.7	154
25-29	93.8	86.1	42.0	538	95.0	277
30-34	96.1	91.2	33.4	518	97.0	212
35-39	95.6	91.6	25.1	484	97.3	187
40-44	96.1	89.8	18.9	374	96.7	77
45-49	94.8	80.4	14.6	435	*	25
Relationship Status						
Married	94.5	88.2	24.8	451	96.6	138
Common law union	96.8	89.6	32.9	717	93.9	311
Visiting relationship	93.6	84.5	34.1	974	96.2	369
Boyfriend with sex	95.2	57.1	20.7	147	*	25
Boyfriend without sex	87.2	31.5	8.7	72	*	4
No Steady relationship	86.9	51.0	14.9	819	96.9	112
Union Status						
In Current Union	94.8	86.9	31.7	2142	95.4	818
Not in Union	88.1	50.4	15.2	1038	96.7	141
Education Level						
Less than secondary	91.7	72.6	22.2	409	90.6	113
Secondary education	90.1	70.5	23.3	1502	96.3	473
Post-secondary education	95.1	78.2	29.7	1249	96.2	369
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	92.8	75.4	25.7	669	91.9	246
Second	93.8	72.0	25.4	652	97.3	202
Middle	89.7	70.1	22.1	707	96.7	195
Fourth	92.3	76.6	25.9	631	96.4	184
Highest	94.0	76.4	30.7	521	96.5	132
Lifetime Sexual Partners						
1 partner	90.8	66.5	22.9	345	95.3	84
2-3 partners	94.3	80.5	27.8	912	96.0	300
4 or more partners	95.2	89.8	33.3	1105	94.5	424
Unknown	95.3	85.2	26.5	492	98.7	151

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.2. 2: Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing among All Males Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Know Where HIV Testing is Provided	Tested and Received Results	Tested and Received Results (Past 12 months)	No. of Cases
Total	89.0	48.1	15.0	1750
Residence				
KMA	85.4	55.3	15.9	453
Other Urban Centres	89.5	53.6	18.3	504
Rural	90.3	41.3	12.5	793
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	85.6	53.9	17.8	848
Northeast Region	91.9	45.0	14.0	207
Western Region	93.7	44.4	12.2	395
Southern Region	90.4	40.7	12.1	300
Age Group				
15-19	75.4	8.4	3.9	276
20-24	91.9	33.9	14.1	280
25-29	93.7	65.5	22.5	278
30-34	91.7	63.3	22.7	242
35-39	92.6	63.4	16.1	244
40-44	90.4	62.5	12.1	219
45-49	90.4	54.9	16.3	211
Relationship Status				
Married	88.7	62.3	13.0	157
Common law union	94.3	67.0	20.0	344
Visiting relationship	93.6	54.7	19.0	557
Girlfriend with sex	93.9	44.4	11.9	167
Girlfriend without sex	78.0	12.7	7.5	62
No Steady relationship	80.1	29.4	10.1	463
Union Status				
In Current Union	93.1	59.9	18.4	1058
Not in Union	83.3	31.6	10.3	692
Education Level				
Less than secondary	89.1	35.3	8.4	306
Secondary education	87.8	46.6	14.7	1029
Post-secondary education	91.9	60.9	20.4	404
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	91.5	43.1	11.1	421
Second	87.7	42.3	14.1	334
Middle	92.3	51.0	17.6	333
Fourth	87.8	48.4	13.9	322
Highest	85.5	56.6	19.2	340
Lifetime Sexual Partners				
None	73.4	4.7	1.9	178
1 partner	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	84.8	34.3	6.1	85
4 or more partners	91.9	59.4	19.6	1079
Unknown	92.2	43.7	11.3	380

34 males were not aware of HIV *Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.2. 3: Place of the Last HIV Test among Females Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Tested by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Government hospital/clinic	Private Facility	Non Profit facility/ STD Centre	Other facility/ Does not remember	No. of Cases
Total	55.5	30.8	8.5	5.2	2417
Residence					
KMA	48.9	33.9	12.1	5.1	404
Other Urban Centres	50.2	33.9	9.1	6.8	822
Rural	63.2	26.8	5.9	4.1	1191
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	49.0	32.6	11.3	7.1	874
Northeast Region	60.9	28.8	6.7	3.7	413
Western Region	60.3	28.7	8.3	2.7	580
Southern Region	64.9	29.2	2.2	3.6	550
Age Group					
15-19	70.4	12.9	11.2	5.5	74
20-24	57.3	27.6	10.2	4.9	283
25-29	53.3	31.4	11.5	3.8	464
30-34	53.4	33.6	8.0	4.9	469
35-39	56.4	31.1	5.9	6.6	445
40-44	55.4	31.4	8.8	4.4	333
45-49	54.1	33.5	5.5	6.8	349
Relationship Status					
Married	49.6	40.6	3.2	6.6	396
Common law union	63.8	22.8	9.8	3.6	645
Visiting relationship	56.9	30.2	8.0	4.8	836
Boyfriend with sex	51.2	35.0	8.9	5.0	86
No Steady relationship	49.7	32.2	12.1	6.1	433
Union Status					
In Current Union	57.6	30.1	7.5	4.8	1877
Not in Union	49.0	33.2	11.4	6.4	540
Education Level					
Less than secondary	75.4	16.0	2.9	5.7	304
Secondary education	67.6	20.2	8.9	3.3	1103
Post-secondary education	38.1	45.9	9.4	6.6	996
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	74.4	14.0	5.2	6.4	521
Second	66.9	21.9	7.5	3.8	485
Middle	56.0	30.3	9.1	4.6	521
Fourth	46.5	37.3	11.7	4.6	490
Highest	35.8	49.0	8.5	6.7	400
Lifetime Sexual Partners					
1 partner	55.6	35.0	6.1	3.2	232
2-3 partners	55.3	32.7	6.4	5.7	752
4 or more partners	54.7	28.0	11.4	5.9	996
Unknown	59.0	32.0	5.5	3.4	414

Table 11.2. 4: Place of the Last HIV Test among Males Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Tested by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Government hospital/clinic	Private Facility	Non Profit facility/ STD Centre	Other facility/ Does not remember	No. of Cases
Total	40.4	37.4	13.3	8.9	855
Residence					
KMA	42.5	41.2	10.2	6.1	257
Other Urban Centres	33.8	40.3	18.9	6.9	272
Rural	44.7	32.7	10.3	12.2	326
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	37.9	41.6	13.2	7.2	465
Northeast Region	48.8	17.5	22.6	11.1	84
Western Region	44.2	40.8	12.3	2.7	187
Southern Region	38.4	35.6	8.0	18.0	119
Age Group					
15-19	*	*	*	*	24
20-24	38.1	29.9	18.7	13.3	97
25-29	40.5	31.9	18.4	9.2	175
30-34	40.5	41.8	11.9	5.8	151
35-39	41.4	41.0	7.3	10.3	158
40-44	37.4	43.6	11.3	7.7	135
45-49	43.4	37.0	14.5	5.1	115
Relationship Status					
Married	30.3	51.7	12.0	6.1	96
Common law union	41.7	40.4	10.6	7.2	231
Visiting relationship	41.9	35.9	13.2	9.1	302
Girlfriend with sex	43.5	30.3	20.7	5.6	74
No Steady relationship	40.8	29.4	15.2	14.6	144
Union Status					
In Current Union	39.9	40.1	12.1	7.9	629
Not in Union	41.7	30.3	16.6	11.5	226
Education Level					
Less than secondary	45.1	29.4	14.6	10.9	110
Secondary education	47.4	33.5	10.8	8.2	493
Post-secondary education	25.5	48.1	17.0	9.4	247
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	48.9	29.9	8.5	12.7	175
Second	53.0	26.9	13.3	6.8	144
Middle	41.9	38.7	11.4	8.0	175
Fourth	40.7	36.4	13.0	9.9	167
Highest	22.6	51.3	19.2	6.9	194
Lifetime Sexual Partners					
2-3 partners	35.9	31.3	29.0	3.8	30
4 or more partners	41.4	36.6	13.6	8.4	637
Unknown	37.0	42.1	10.6	10.3	172

*Estimates are too low to report

Out of 3180 females interviewed only 2882 were sexually experienced
380 of those sexually experienced have never done an HIV test

Table 11.2. 5: Willingness to be HIV-Tested among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Never been Tested by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Yes	No	Not Sure	Total	No. of Cases
Total	49.6	17.2	33.3	100.0	460
Residence					
KMA	63.9	20.8	15.3	100.0	72
Other Urban Centres	45.3	14.4	40.3	100.0	139
Rural	47.8	17.7	34.5	100.0	249
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	57.0	21.2	21.8	100.0	165
Northeast Region	41.3	12.5	46.3	100.0	80
Western Region	44.7	16.0	39.4	100.0	94
Southern Region	48.8	15.7	35.5	100.0	121
Age Group					
15-19	67.0	19.6	13.4	100.0	97
20-24	66.3	13.3	20.4	100.0	98
25-29	40.3	12.9	46.8	100.0	62
30-34	34.9	14.0	51.2	100.0	43
35-39	35.1	10.8	54.1	100.0	37
40-44	20.0	27.5	52.5	100.0	40
45-49	44.6	21.7	33.7	100.0	83
Relationship Status					
Married	30.9	27.3	41.8	100.0	55
Common law union	56.9	5.6	37.5	100.0	72
Visiting relationship	48.6	15.9	35.5	100.0	138
Boyfriend with sex	67.2	13.1	19.7	100.0	61
No Steady relationship	45.2	23.4	31.5	100.0	124
Union Status					
In Current Union	47.2	15.5	37.4	100.0	265
Not in Union	52.8	19.5	27.7	100.0	195
Education Level					
Less than secondary	46.4	14.3	39.3	100.0	56
Secondary education	47.5	20.6	31.9	100.0	238
Post-secondary education	54.3	13.0	32.7	100.0	162
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	42.4	17.2	40.4	100.0	99
Second	50.9	19.8	29.2	100.0	106
Middle	50.5	15.2	34.3	100.0	105
Fourth	49.4	16.5	34.2	100.0	79
Highest	56.3	16.9	26.8	100.0	71
Lifetime Sexual Partners					
1 partner	49.6	22.1	28.3	100.0	113
2-3 partners	52.5	16.9	30.6	100.0	160
4 or more partners	50.5	9.2	40.4	100.0	109
Unknown	42.3	21.8	35.9	100.0	78

Out of 3180 females interviewed only 2882 were sexually experienced
380 of those sexually experienced have never done an HIV test

Table 11.3. 1: Self-Perceived Risk of HIV among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.0	10.8	24.7	53.9	4.6	100.0	3180
Residence							
KMA	9.4	10.5	28.3	46.7	5.1	100.0	524
Other Urban Centres	4.2	10.3	23.7	57.1	4.8	100.0	1057
Rural	5.5	11.4	23.5	55.4	4.2	100.0	1599
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	7.1	10.1	23.6	52.8	6.4	100.0	1167
Northeast Region	5.8	9.8	28.3	53.5	2.7	100.0	550
Western Region	4.5	14.9	23.8	54.8	2.0	100.0	727
Southern Region	4.5	9.8	25.9	56.3	3.6	100.0	736
Parish							
Kingston	8.9	16.0	38.3	36.0	0.8	100.0	121
St. Andrew	10.4	9.6	24.2	48.2	7.6	100.0	470
St. Thomas	7.1	24.3	15.3	42.2	11.1	100.0	80
Portland	3.3	8.0	26.8	57.2	4.7	100.0	152
St. Mary	5.5	6.8	22.5	62.8	2.5	100.0	179
St. Ann	7.1	12.4	32.6	46.1	1.9	100.0	219
Trelawny	4.0	9.2	23.2	63.6	0.0	100.0	97
St. James	3.8	7.8	30.6	56.7	1.0	100.0	297
Hanover	13.4	8.3	23.9	54.0	0.4	100.0	100
Westmoreland	1.4	31.7	14.0	47.7	5.2	100.0	233
St. Elizabeth	7.0	8.1	27.4	50.5	7.0	100.0	182
Manchester	3.3	8.8	20.1	64.9	2.8	100.0	219
Clarendon	3.9	11.5	29.5	52.8	2.3	100.0	335
St. Catherine	2.9	7.4	21.6	62.8	5.3	100.0	496
Age Group							
15-19	2.6	5.7	9.0	79.2	3.5	100.0	421
20-24	6.8	10.4	25.2	52.7	4.9	100.0	410
25-29	7.3	13.2	30.8	44.7	3.9	100.0	538
30-34	7.2	12.3	28.6	45.6	6.4	100.0	518
35-39	6.7	12.5	33.5	43.4	3.8	100.0	484
40-44	6.4	11.7	25.7	51.0	5.2	100.0	374
45-49	4.9	10.3	20.3	60.0	4.6	100.0	435
Relationship Status							
Married	5.4	9.9	28.8	52.1	3.7	100.0	451
Common law union	10.1	14.4	32.0	37.7	5.7	100.0	717
Visiting relationship	7.0	16.4	32.8	37.6	6.2	100.0	974
Boyfriend with sex	7.5	14.6	30.1	41.6	6.1	100.0	147
Boyfriend without sex	0.0	4.2	12.7	83.1	0.0	100.0	72
No Steady relationship	2.3	2.6	8.7	83.6	2.7	100.0	819
Union Status							
In Current Union	7.7	14.4	31.7	40.8	5.5	100.0	2142
Not in Union	2.9	4.4	11.9	77.9	3.0	100.0	1038
Education Level							
Less than secondary	9.4	7.6	19.3	58.3	5.4	100.0	409
Secondary education	6.8	11.8	20.8	56.1	4.5	100.0	1502
Post-secondary education	4.0	10.7	30.5	50.2	4.5	100.0	1249
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	6.8	10.3	24.1	55.2	3.6	100.0	669
Second	6.8	14.2	19.1	54.5	5.4	100.0	652
Middle	4.6	9.3	24.2	56.7	5.1	100.0	707
Fourth	5.9	12.0	24.4	54.9	2.9	100.0	631
Highest	6.0	8.6	31.4	48.1	6.0	100.0	521
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
None	1.0	0.7	2.3	94.4	1.7	100.0	326
1 partner	3.7	9.5	22.2	60.9	3.7	100.0	345
2-3 partners	4.7	12.0	28.5	50.3	4.5	100.0	912
4 or more partners	10.7	13.6	29.5	41.7	4.5	100.0	1105
Unknown	3.4	11.4	26.4	51.0	7.9	100.0	492

Table 11.3. 2: Self-Perceived Risk of HIV among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	3.3	9.3	24.6	59.5	3.2	100.0	1750
Residence							
KMA	2.1	9.4	28.3	55.4	4.7	100.0	453
Other Urban Centres	2.6	11.1	25.6	57.7	3.0	100.0	504
Rural	4.3	8.0	22.3	62.6	2.7	100.0	793
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	2.8	9.1	24.4	60.5	3.1	100.0	848
Northeast Region	2.5	8.0	12.7	70.0	6.8	100.0	207
Western Region	1.3	9.9	27.1	60.0	1.8	100.0	395
Southern Region	6.5	10.1	30.2	50.6	2.6	100.0	300
Age Group							
15-19	0.0	4.5	14.9	79.7	0.9	100.0	276
20-24	3.6	7.5	25.1	58.7	5.1	100.0	280
25-29	7.1	11.9	26.6	50.3	4.2	100.0	278
30-34	2.8	14.9	28.3	49.6	4.4	100.0	242
35-39	4.7	11.0	30.0	50.2	4.0	100.0	244
40-44	1.5	11.4	28.4	56.8	1.9	100.0	219
45-49	3.6	5.1	21.4	67.9	2.1	100.0	211
Relationship Status							
Married	2.1	9.0	11.1	75.4	2.4	100.0	157
Common law union	3.1	7.4	33.9	52.4	3.3	100.0	344
Visiting relationship	5.4	13.3	32.0	44.7	4.6	100.0	557
Girlfriend with sex	3.4	11.8	31.5	49.8	3.5	100.0	167
Girlfriend without sex	3.9	3.9	12.0	78.3	2.0	100.0	62
No Steady relationship	1.3	6.2	14.0	76.3	2.2	100.0	463
Union Status							
In Current Union	4.2	10.7	29.3	52.1	3.8	100.0	1058
Not in Union	2.1	7.4	18.1	70.0	2.5	100.0	692
Education Level							
Less than secondary	4.2	6.2	20.9	66.2	2.5	100.0	306
Secondary education	3.2	8.2	25.4	59.6	3.6	100.0	1029
Post-secondary education	3.0	14.1	25.9	54.9	2.2	100.0	404
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	4.9	7.5	25.2	58.4	4.0	100.0	421
Second	1.6	10.2	25.3	58.1	4.8	100.0	334
Middle	4.0	6.1	26.3	60.8	2.8	100.0	333
Fourth	4.5	9.9	20.2	62.9	2.5	100.0	322
Highest	1.3	12.7	25.9	58.1	2.0	100.0	340
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
None	0.0	1.9	4.5	93.6	0.0	100.0	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	0.0	4.6	25.7	64.8	4.9	100.0	85
4 or more partners	4.4	13.0	29.1	51.2	2.3	100.0	1079
Unknown	3.0	4.7	23.6	62.1	6.7	100.0	380

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.3. 3: Self-Perceived Risk of HIV among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.6	12.2	27.7	48.5	5.0	100.0	2854
Residence							
KMA	9.8	11.4	31.0	42.7	5.1	100.0	473
Other Urban Centres	4.8	11.7	26.5	51.6	5.4	100.0	952
Rural	6.3	12.9	26.8	49.3	4.6	100.0	1429
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	7.8	11.4	26.6	47.4	6.8	100.0	1030
Northeast Region	6.6	10.9	32.1	47.3	3.1	100.0	489
Western Region	5.1	16.7	26.6	49.4	2.2	100.0	669
Southern Region	5.0	11.0	28.6	51.2	4.1	100.0	666
Parish							
Kingston	9.3	16.8	40.2	32.7	0.9	100.0	113
St. Andrew	11.1	10.5	26.5	44.0	7.9	100.0	421
St. Thomas	8.4	28.7	18.1	31.7	13.1	100.0	68
Portland	3.5	8.7	28.5	54.3	5.0	100.0	141
St. Mary	6.4	8.0	25.6	57.0	3.0	100.0	155
St. Ann	8.2	13.8	37.8	38.0	2.2	100.0	193
Trelawny	4.5	10.5	26.3	58.7	0.0	100.0	90
St. James	4.3	8.7	34.2	51.6	1.2	100.0	277
Hanover	14.4	8.9	25.5	50.7	0.5	100.0	93
Westmoreland	1.5	36.1	15.9	40.5	5.9	100.0	209
St. Elizabeth	7.8	9.1	29.7	45.7	7.8	100.0	167
Manchester	3.9	10.2	22.5	60.2	3.2	100.0	192
Clarendon	4.4	12.9	32.7	47.5	2.5	100.0	307
St. Catherine	3.5	8.7	25.3	56.9	5.7	100.0	428
Age Group							
15-19	5.1	13.2	20.7	54.8	6.1	100.0	162
20-24	7.2	11.3	27.1	49.2	5.2	100.0	374
25-29	7.6	13.7	31.9	42.7	4.1	100.0	524
30-34	7.3	12.5	28.8	44.9	6.5	100.0	509
35-39	6.7	12.6	33.8	43.1	3.8	100.0	481
40-44	6.4	11.8	25.9	50.7	5.2	100.0	372
45-49	4.9	10.4	20.6	59.5	4.6	100.0	432
Relationship Status							
Married	5.4	9.9	28.8	52.1	3.7	100.0	451
Common law union	10.1	14.4	32.0	37.7	5.7	100.0	717
Visiting relationship	7.0	16.4	32.8	37.6	6.2	100.0	974
Boyfriend with sex	7.5	14.6	30.1	41.6	6.1	100.0	147
Boyfriend without sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
No Steady relationship	3.1	3.9	12.5	77.5	3.1	100.0	538
Union Status							
In Current Union	7.7	14.4	31.7	40.8	5.5	100.0	2142
Not in Union	3.8	6.2	16.8	69.6	3.6	100.0	712
Education Level							
Less than secondary	11.0	8.9	22.6	51.5	6.0	100.0	359
Secondary education	7.5	13.4	23.7	50.5	4.8	100.0	1332
Post-secondary education	4.5	11.8	33.4	45.4	5.0	100.0	1145
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	7.4	11.3	26.3	51.0	4.0	100.0	615
Second	7.7	16.0	21.5	48.9	5.9	100.0	591
Middle	5.4	10.7	28.1	50.5	5.3	100.0	623
Fourth	6.1	13.8	27.3	49.6	3.2	100.0	557
Highest	6.7	9.4	34.9	42.3	6.7	100.0	468
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
1 partner	3.7	9.5	22.2	60.9	3.7	100.0	345
2-3 partners	4.7	12.0	28.5	50.3	4.5	100.0	912
4 or more partners	10.7	13.6	29.5	41.7	4.5	100.0	1105
Unknown	3.4	11.4	26.4	51.0	7.9	100.0	492

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.3. 4: Self-Perceived Risk of HIV among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	3.7	10.2	27.1	55.3	3.7	100.0	1572
Residence							
KMA	2.4	10.6	31.7	50.0	5.3	100.0	405
Other Urban Centres	2.9	11.8	28.2	53.7	3.4	100.0	450
Rural	4.8	9.0	24.4	58.8	3.1	100.0	717
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	3.2	9.9	27.0	56.2	3.6	100.0	751
Northeast Region	2.9	9.1	14.0	66.3	7.7	100.0	180
Western Region	1.4	10.8	29.2	56.6	2.0	100.0	369
Southern Region	7.2	11.0	33.3	45.7	2.9	100.0	272
Age Group							
15-19	0.0	6.8	27.5	63.9	1.8	100.0	134
20-24	3.9	8.0	25.5	57.0	5.5	100.0	259
25-29	7.3	12.2	27.4	48.8	4.3	100.0	271
30-34	2.9	15.1	28.8	48.8	4.5	100.0	238
35-39	4.7	11.1	30.2	50.0	4.0	100.0	242
40-44	1.5	11.4	28.4	56.8	1.9	100.0	219
45-49	3.6	5.2	21.6	67.6	2.1	100.0	209
Relationship Status							
Married	2.1	9.0	11.1	75.4	2.4	100.0	157
Common law union	3.1	7.4	33.9	52.4	3.3	100.0	344
Visiting relationship	5.5	13.3	32.1	44.6	4.6	100.0	556
Girlfriend with sex	3.4	11.9	31.4	49.9	3.5	100.0	166
Girlfriend without sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	28
No Steady relationship	2.0	8.0	18.6	68.2	3.2	100.0	321
Union Status							
In Current Union	4.2	10.7	29.3	52.0	3.8	100.0	1057
Not in Union	2.8	9.3	23.0	61.6	3.4	100.0	515
Education Level							
Less than secondary	5.1	7.6	24.6	59.6	3.0	100.0	258
Secondary education	3.5	8.9	27.8	55.8	4.0	100.0	935
Post-secondary education	3.3	15.0	27.8	51.5	2.4	100.0	368
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	5.4	8.2	27.1	55.0	4.3	100.0	391
Second	1.7	10.9	27.3	55.0	5.2	100.0	306
Middle	4.5	7.0	29.3	56.0	3.2	100.0	294
Fourth	5.2	10.8	21.9	59.3	2.9	100.0	285
Highest	1.6	14.5	29.8	51.8	2.4	100.0	296
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	0.0	4.6	25.7	64.8	4.9	100.0	85
4 or more partners	4.4	13.0	29.1	51.2	2.3	100.0	1079
Unknown	3.0	4.7	23.6	62.1	6.7	100.0	380

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.3. 5: Most Cited Reason for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Reason for self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	No Condom Use	Own Risky Sexual Behaviour	Partner's Risky Sexual Behaviour	Other Reason	Does Not Know		
Total	32.6	2.7	48.7	13.0	3.0	100.0	1382
Residence							
KMA	27.3	3.0	48.1	16.9	4.7	100.0	250
Other Urban Centres	37.9	2.5	47.7	10.4	1.5	100.0	440
Rural	32.2	2.6	49.8	12.4	3.1	100.0	692
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	29.8	2.8	49.4	14.2	3.9	100.0	489
Northeast Region	44.7	2.5	37.4	12.9	2.5	100.0	235
Western Region	38.2	2.4	48.2	10.0	1.2	100.0	348
Southern Region	25.8	2.9	55.3	13.0	3.1	100.0	310
Parish							
Kingston	46.4	2.2	49.3	2.1	0.0	100.0	73
St. Andrew	20.2	3.7	51.8	19.1	5.2	100.0	204
St. Thomas	41.6	4.0	34.3	15.7	4.4	100.0	37
Portland	31.9	0.0	31.1	34.2	2.7	100.0	66
St. Mary	34.0	1.8	41.9	13.8	8.5	100.0	60
St. Ann	53.2	3.6	37.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	109
Trelawny	24.3	1.1	68.4	4.2	2.0	100.0	42
St. James	33.3	4.5	51.1	9.9	1.2	100.0	141
Hanover	37.9	0.0	33.2	28.9	0.0	100.0	48
Westmoreland	50.5	1.2	43.6	3.4	1.4	100.0	117
St. Elizabeth	17.3	1.4	47.2	26.1	8.1	100.0	80
Manchester	23.3	5.1	59.7	9.4	2.4	100.0	78
Clarendon	31.8	2.4	57.3	7.8	0.7	100.0	152
St. Catherine	36.2	1.2	49.1	10.4	3.1	100.0	175
Age Group							
15-19	26.1	3.5	49.2	14.2	6.9	100.0	66
20-24	35.5	3.3	46.5	10.7	4.1	100.0	172
25-29	39.9	2.7	42.3	12.7	2.4	100.0	283
30-34	32.9	2.6	51.4	11.1	2.1	100.0	263
35-39	29.8	1.7	51.8	13.5	3.2	100.0	269
40-44	29.0	2.5	48.9	15.6	4.0	100.0	162
45-49	26.8	3.0	53.4	15.9	0.8	100.0	167
Relationship Status							
Married	23.4	0.6	53.7	19.9	2.4	100.0	201
Common law union	38.3	2.9	45.1	10.8	2.8	100.0	406
Visiting relationship	34.7	2.8	50.2	9.7	2.6	100.0	585
Boyfriend with sex	32.3	4.5	46.1	8.9	8.2	100.0	75
No Steady relationship	22.0	3.0	43.8	27.5	3.6	100.0	105
Union Status							
In Current Union	33.9	2.4	49.1	11.9	2.6	100.0	1192
Not in Union	25.3	3.9	46.3	19.2	5.2	100.0	190
Education Level							
Less than secondary	30.7	3.3	50.2	11.1	4.8	100.0	159
Secondary education	33.7	3.0	50.1	10.6	2.7	100.0	631
Post-secondary education	32.0	2.3	46.6	16.1	3.0	100.0	585
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	33.9	4.0	47.9	12.3	1.9	100.0	288
Second	33.0	3.5	49.4	12.1	2.0	100.0	277
Middle	37.9	1.7	46.5	10.6	3.3	100.0	289
Fourth	27.4	1.4	49.7	17.7	3.7	100.0	273
Highest	30.7	2.9	49.9	12.4	4.0	100.0	255
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
1 partner	24.6	1.5	52.8	17.9	3.2	100.0	126
2-3 partners	34.6	2.0	46.8	12.8	3.8	100.0	430
4 or more partners	36.6	3.8	46.9	11.3	1.4	100.0	615
Unknown	22.2	1.6	55.0	15.1	6.1	100.0	211

Table 11.3. 6: Most Cited Reason for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Reason for self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	No Condom Use	Own Risky Sexual Behaviours	Partner's Risky Sexual Behaviour	Other Reason	Does Not Know		
Total	38.8	11.9	32.6	13.2	3.5	100.0	664
Residence							
KMA	35.3	13.8	38.5	10.5	1.9	100.0	184
Other Urban Centres	35.6	10.9	33.8	14.4	5.3	100.0	197
Rural	42.9	11.7	28.7	13.7	3.1	100.0	283
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	37.1	13.0	37.9	9.4	2.6	100.0	311
Northeast Region	32.1	3.0	45.9	13.6	5.5	100.0	44
Western Region	46.2	17.0	23.5	13.0	0.3	100.0	175
Southern Region	38.3	9.3	26.2	19.6	6.6	100.0	134
Age Group							
15-19	28.1	11.4	39.1	17.9	3.4	100.0	48
20-24	38.9	12.1	30.4	14.6	4.0	100.0	104
25-29	41.6	10.7	36.9	4.1	6.7	100.0	122
30-34	41.0	14.6	27.6	16.1	0.7	100.0	110
35-39	38.9	9.8	32.7	14.3	4.2	100.0	116
40-44	33.8	15.2	32.8	14.7	3.5	100.0	96
45-49	44.7	9.1	30.5	15.7	0.0	100.0	68
Relationship Status							
Married	25.2	3.6	43.8	27.5	0.0	100.0	38
Common law union	47.1	7.8	27.9	11.8	5.4	100.0	158
Visiting relationship	41.5	14.3	30.5	10.8	2.9	100.0	289
Girlfriend with sex	33.7	10.0	35.5	12.9	7.8	100.0	75
No Steady relationship	29.5	17.1	35.2	17.8	0.4	100.0	93
Union Status							
In Current Union	42.0	11.3	30.7	12.5	3.5	100.0	485
Not in Union	30.9	13.5	37.2	14.8	3.6	100.0	179
Education Level							
Less than secondary	39.9	14.1	36.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	97
Secondary education	38.8	13.1	31.6	12.6	4.0	100.0	392
Post-secondary education	38.1	8.5	32.7	16.2	4.4	100.0	173
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	41.0	14.8	26.5	13.2	4.5	100.0	168
Second	43.7	12.8	33.7	7.1	2.7	100.0	127
Middle	39.1	5.9	43.1	11.1	0.8	100.0	120
Fourth	37.6	10.0	31.1	19.1	2.2	100.0	110
Highest	32.5	14.3	31.2	15.7	6.3	100.0	139
Lifetime Sexual Partners							
2-3 partners	36.5	10.6	18.9	29.7	4.3	100.0	30
4 or more partners	39.9	12.4	33.9	10.8	3.1	100.0	509
Unknown	35.4	10.7	30.4	18.4	5.2	100.0	121

Table 11.3. 7: Most Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission							Total	No. of Cases
	Uses Condoms	Own Sexual Behaviour	No Sexual Relations	Partner's Sexual behaviour	No Blood Transfusion	Other Reason	Does Not Know		
Total	17.4	41.8	18.9	15.1	0.5	2.2	4.2	100.0	1472
Residence									
KMA	17.5	40.3	19.2	15.4	1.5	2.3	3.8	100.0	223
Other Urban Centres	16.5	40.3	23.4	14.5	0.1	2.0	3.3	100.0	512
Rural	18.0	43.6	15.2	15.3	0.4	2.3	5.1	100.0	737
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	15.3	42.8	19.0	15.3	1.0	1.7	5.0	100.0	541
Northeast Region	19.6	38.2	19.0	12.1	0.2	5.1	5.9	100.0	254
Western Region	19.9	48.3	19.3	8.5	0.0	1.2	2.8	100.0	321
Southern Region	19.1	36.1	18.2	21.6	0.0	2.7	2.3	100.0	356
Parish									
Kingston	23.4	41.3	20.5	12.5	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	40
St. Andrew	16.8	39.9	17.6	13.8	1.4	1.9	8.6	100.0	217
St. Thomas	5.9	53.9	5.4	30.7	0.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	31
Portland	21.1	44.9	13.6	11.0	0.7	4.8	4.0	100.0	75
St. Mary	28.0	33.2	10.6	11.1	0.0	7.1	9.9	100.0	95
St. Ann	11.0	37.9	30.4	13.8	0.0	3.4	3.5	100.0	84
Trelawny	17.4	61.4	12.6	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48
St. James	22.9	47.6	20.8	6.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	136
Hanover	23.0	56.9	7.3	12.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	45
Westmoreland	14.4	35.7	28.2	10.5	0.0	0.0	11.1	100.0	92
St. Elizabeth	17.6	34.9	12.8	19.6	0.0	7.4	7.8	100.0	87
Manchester	26.1	28.7	24.9	18.8	0.0	0.8	0.7	100.0	114
Clarendon	13.2	44.2	15.0	25.5	0.0	1.5	0.6	100.0	155
St. Catherine	14.0	44.6	21.7	15.3	0.8	1.5	2.0	100.0	253
Age Group									
15-19	35.9	27.4	18.7	11.2	0.0	1.1	5.6	100.0	97
20-24	23.4	29.0	23.7	14.9	0.1	2.9	6.1	100.0	203
25-29	14.0	39.3	21.1	16.2	1.2	3.3	4.9	100.0	238
30-34	19.0	32.6	31.2	11.1	0.0	2.6	3.4	100.0	247
35-39	16.5	29.2	30.4	17.0	0.0	3.0	3.8	100.0	213
40-44	9.5	32.4	39.1	14.1	0.0	0.6	4.2	100.0	209
45-49	11.2	30.3	34.4	18.8	1.8	1.2	2.1	100.0	265
Relationship Status									
Married	6.8	52.8	7.1	29.3	1.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	250
Common law union	15.0	57.2	0.2	16.9	0.0	2.8	8.0	100.0	311
Visiting relationship	30.2	39.0	2.4	22.3	0.1	1.6	4.3	100.0	389
Boyfriend with sex	32.4	38.1	1.5	10.4	0.0	3.7	13.8	100.0	72
No Steady relationship	11.0	28.9	54.1	0.8	0.6	2.6	2.0	100.0	433
Union Status									
In Current Union	19.5	48.1	3.0	22.5	0.5	1.8	4.6	100.0	950
Not in Union	13.7	30.8	46.5	2.0	0.5	2.9	3.5	100.0	522
Education Level									
Less than secondary	17.9	28.0	32.8	13.9	0.0	2.0	5.4	100.0	200
Secondary education	17.9	31.4	29.0	16.2	0.4	2.0	3.1	100.0	701
Post-secondary education	16.3	32.8	28.1	14.3	0.9	2.5	5.1	100.0	560
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	21.1	28.4	31.5	12.3	0.1	2.4	4.1	100.0	327
Second	17.9	34.6	25.2	12.7	0.0	3.2	6.4	100.0	314
Middle	20.8	27.9	32.7	13.0	0.6	1.5	3.4	100.0	334
Fourth	11.5	35.4	29.2	18.2	0.9	2.2	2.6	100.0	284
Highest	14.7	32.9	25.2	19.9	0.9	1.7	4.6	100.0	213
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
1 partner	17.4	38.1	16.0	21.2	1.1	2.4	3.8	100.0	219
2-3 partners	17.0	44.7	16.9	13.5	0.6	2.1	5.2	100.0	482
4 or more partners	17.9	45.0	18.1	13.5	0.4	2.0	3.1	100.0	490
Unknown	17.1	34.7	25.7	15.4	0.0	2.4	4.7	100.0	281

Table 11.3. 8: Most Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission							Total	No. of Cases
	Uses Condoms	Own Sexual Behaviour	No Sexual Relations	Partner's Sexual behaviour	No Blood Transfusion	Other Reason	Does Not Know		
Total	40.9	29.6	0.6	9.1	0.3	12.2	7.3	100.0	656
Residence									
KMA	43.2	24.4	0.5	11.2	0.0	13.3	7.3	100.0	184
Other Urban Centres	43.6	33.9	0.4	10.4	0.0	6.9	4.7	100.0	194
Rural	37.7	29.4	0.7	6.9	0.6	15.6	9.1	100.0	278
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	43.8	29.7	0.3	10.2	0.0	8.4	7.6	100.0	311
Northeast Region	31.4	40.8	2.1	5.8	0.0	9.3	10.7	100.0	41
Western Region	37.3	42.2	0.0	5.0	1.4	10.4	3.7	100.0	175
Southern Region	41.4	16.9	1.1	11.0	0.0	21.3	8.4	100.0	129
Age Group									
15-19	43.4	16.3	0.0	10.6	0.0	21.3	8.5	100.0	47
20-24	49.4	21.8	2.0	10.1	0.8	12.8	3.1	100.0	103
25-29	38.2	24.3	0.0	16.8	0.1	14.6	6.0	100.0	121
30-34	39.7	29.7	0.0	3.8	0.8	9.1	16.8	100.0	108
35-39	34.0	37.9	2.5	9.6	0.0	10.5	5.6	100.0	113
40-44	43.7	39.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	12.1	4.1	100.0	96
45-49	41.0	31.4	2.2	10.6	0.0	8.1	6.7	100.0	68
Relationship Status									
Married	16.0	66.5	0.0	4.4	0.0	6.5	6.5	100.0	38
Common law union	27.0	41.8	0.0	13.7	0.0	10.3	7.2	100.0	157
Visiting relationship	44.2	27.3	0.3	9.8	0.4	10.6	7.3	100.0	283
Girlfriend with sex	58.9	15.1	2.1	1.2	0.0	14.5	8.3	100.0	75
No Steady relationship	44.9	16.6	1.1	8.4	0.9	20.7	7.5	100.0	92
Union Status									
In Current Union	36.2	35.4	0.2	10.7	0.2	10.2	7.2	100.0	478
Not in Union	52.2	16.0	1.5	5.3	0.4	17.2	7.4	100.0	178
Education Level									
Less than secondary	45.5	22.6	2.5	12.3	0.0	9.1	8.0	100.0	95
Secondary education	45.8	25.9	0.3	7.4	0.3	13.9	6.5	100.0	388
Post-secondary education	28.7	39.8	1.1	11.0	0.5	10.3	8.6	100.0	171
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	34.1	27.1	1.2	10.1	0.6	16.5	10.5	100.0	164
Second	46.4	26.4	1.1	12.2	0.0	10.5	3.5	100.0	126
Middle	47.2	26.9	0.0	4.9	0.7	14.0	6.3	100.0	117
Fourth	33.9	32.3	0.0	10.8	0.1	12.1	10.8	100.0	110
Highest	43.8	33.6	2.0	7.1	0.0	8.1	5.3	100.0	139
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
2-3 partners	36.4	27.5	0.0	24.1	3.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	30
4 or more partners	42.9	29.4	0.7	7.5	0.2	12.3	7.0	100.0	503
Unknown	33.8	31.2	0.0	12.5	0.0	12.7	9.9	100.0	119

Table 11.4.1 Awareness of STI among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Selected STI								No. of Cases
	HIV/AIDS	Syphilis	Chancroid	Gonorrhoea	Genital Herpes	Genital Warts (Papilloma)	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	
Total	98.7	95.4	28.9	97.5	90.5	59.7	49.9	67.4	3224
Residence									
KMA	98.7	94.9	31.3	96.1	91.8	62.6	52.8	71.0	530
Other Urban Centres	98.2	95.5	31.0	97.9	92.9	69.1	56.2	72.5	1079
Rural	98.9	95.5	26.2	97.9	88.2	51.5	43.9	62.0	1615
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	98.1	95.1	30.6	96.9	89.7	63.5	52.6	70.6	1191
Northeast Region	99.2	96.4	24.5	98.3	90.9	61.4	48.2	66.8	555
Western Region	98.9	96.5	35.5	97.3	92.7	51.4	43.8	62.1	739
Southern Region	99.4	94.5	21.6	98.8	90.5	56.3	49.4	64.4	739
Parish									
Kingston	100.0	99.2	27.4	100.0	97.7	71.7	59.2	73.2	121
St. Andrew	98.7	94.2	29.7	96.1	88.0	57.7	49.0	67.9	476
St. Thomas	97.6	92.3	10.1	96.6	83.1	53.8	40.4	59.1	82
Portland	99.5	94.9	22.7	96.2	88.3	56.2	41.6	59.2	153
St. Mary	97.7	94.6	24.8	98.7	85.1	49.6	38.1	55.4	183
St. Ann	100.0	98.1	25.1	98.9	95.7	71.1	57.6	77.4	219
Trelawny	100.0	98.6	44.3	99.4	97.2	67.0	48.7	72.6	97
St. James	99.8	97.1	32.6	98.2	95.2	56.5	53.6	66.7	298
Hanover	99.3	94.4	17.6	95.6	85.4	42.3	46.7	62.1	101
Westmoreland	96.9	95.8	44.1	95.7	90.4	40.6	25.9	50.3	243
St. Elizabeth	97.8	91.6	11.2	98.4	81.0	41.4	33.1	51.4	184
Manchester	99.8	96.0	24.1	98.4	95.7	61.3	52.2	71.0	220
Clarendon	100.0	95.1	25.9	99.4	92.0	61.3	57.0	67.0	335
St. Catherine	97.3	95.8	35.4	97.2	91.2	70.1	57.5	74.9	512
Age Group									
15-19	97.2	84.0	22.9	95.5	83.1	45.4	33.1	55.9	433
20-24	97.8	97.8	26.3	99.3	92.2	56.1	50.6	71.1	418
25-29	99.0	96.9	31.2	97.7	89.5	61.8	52.9	69.3	544
30-34	98.9	96.7	34.0	96.7	91.8	65.2	55.4	69.8	526
35-39	99.7	98.0	28.0	98.2	94.3	67.1	55.6	73.4	486
40-44	99.8	97.9	25.2	98.7	91.8	65.7	50.7	68.6	376
45-49	98.7	97.9	34.9	96.6	91.9	59.8	52.6	64.5	441
Marital Status									
Married	99.9	98.9	34.1	98.8	93.1	70.1	58.3	72.2	452
Common-law union	99.3	97.8	28.6	98.1	91.5	58.4	52.0	67.1	723
Visiting relationship	99.0	98.2	27.8	99.1	91.9	57.8	48.4	68.5	983
Boyfriend with sex	96.3	93.9	31.5	96.5	86.7	58.5	44.1	67.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	99.1	83.9	24.6	99.3	87.2	62.1	33.4	63.1	73
No steady relationship	97.6	90.3	27.7	94.7	88.1	57.5	48.4	64.6	841
Union Status									
In Current Union	99.3	98.2	29.4	98.7	92.0	60.7	51.7	68.9	2158
Not in Union	97.5	90.3	28.0	95.3	87.8	58.0	46.7	64.8	1066
Education Level									
Less than secondary	97.1	89.0	18.2	94.5	81.5	40.7	30.4	44.5	420
Secondary	98.6	94.6	26.4	97.1	89.1	53.3	46.1	62.0	1526
Post-secondary	99.4	98.1	35.0	98.9	94.8	73.2	60.1	80.6	1257
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	97.8	95.6	24.3	97.2	86.4	47.7	42.1	56.0	682
Second	99.4	95.7	24.2	98.4	88.7	52.1	42.9	61.6	657
Middle	98.8	94.1	26.2	97.3	90.4	58.8	52.3	67.0	714
Fourth	99.1	95.4	32.7	97.1	92.3	65.2	53.5	72.8	637
Highest	98.1	96.3	37.3	97.6	94.5	74.2	57.8	79.0	534
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
None	95.7	82.1	24.0	93.3	81.4	50.8	37.2	56.1	342
1 partner	98.7	95.2	30.5	98.6	89.8	60.8	50.4	68.7	349
2-3 partners	98.7	97.6	30.4	98.5	91.5	56.8	48.9	67.9	927
4 or more partners	99.4	97.8	28.0	97.6	92.9	63.3	52.7	70.4	1111
Unknown	99.3	96.9	31.1	97.9	91.3	63.6	55.4	68.2	495

Table 11.4. 2: Awareness of STI among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Selected STI								No. of Cases
	HIV/AIDS	Syphilis	Chancroid	Gonorrhoea	Genital Herpes	Genital Warts (Papilloma)	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	
Total	98.0	91.1	23.3	96.9	84.6	42.9	28.1	49.6	1784
Residence									
KMA	98.2	91.2	27.0	97.2	89.3	50.9	31.7	58.7	460
Other Urban Centres	98.2	93.3	29.0	97.8	84.8	48.6	33.8	55.5	515
Rural	97.9	89.7	18.0	96.2	82.4	35.5	22.8	41.7	809
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	97.7	92.6	29.5	96.6	87.4	51.1	36.2	55.4	868
Northeast Region	96.2	87.8	15.2	96.1	79.3	26.7	14.2	42.8	213
Western Region	99.3	92.8	19.4	100.0	86.5	39.4	21.9	45.0	399
Southern Region	98.7	88.4	18.1	95.3	80.2	37.8	24.3	45.1	304
Age Group									
15-19	97.8	75.8	14.8	92.0	71.9	30.1	20.1	38.9	283
20-24	97.8	93.1	28.6	97.8	85.9	46.2	27.1	54.0	287
25-29	97.8	94.7	24.8	98.3	88.7	50.4	28.9	51.8	283
30-34	98.4	96.1	20.9	99.1	93.7	45.6	26.7	57.9	246
35-39	98.4	96.2	24.1	97.5	86.6	45.1	36.8	47.3	247
40-44	98.4	92.7	26.1	96.7	86.3	43.8	31.1	48.8	222
45-49	97.7	93.3	26.0	98.3	82.2	41.0	28.9	51.4	216
Marital Status									
Married	99.7	97.6	27.6	99.0	93.1	56.4	40.6	65.2	158
Common-law union	97.2	95.9	22.8	98.3	87.4	49.6	31.7	52.3	353
Visiting relationship	99.2	93.1	23.7	98.3	87.8	44.7	26.0	46.7	561
Girlfriend with sex	97.7	97.9	24.9	97.9	90.7	32.4	33.5	55.8	171
Girlfriend without sex	100.0	82.6	23.6	98.0	78.3	29.1	27.6	54.8	62
No steady relationship	96.7	82.3	21.4	93.3	75.2	37.6	22.0	43.0	479
Union Status									
In Current Union	98.6	94.7	24.0	98.4	88.5	48.1	30.2	51.5	1072
Not in Union	97.2	86.1	22.4	94.9	79.2	35.6	25.3	47.1	712
Education Level									
Less than secondary	95.8	84.3	17.1	95.3	73.2	29.8	20.3	29.5	318
Secondary	99.2	91.0	21.3	97.0	84.6	40.3	26.3	47.7	1040
Post-secondary	97.5	96.7	32.1	98.1	93.1	58.0	37.6	68.8	412
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	97.0	89.6	14.7	96.3	78.7	31.6	21.3	33.5	433
Second	97.6	89.7	18.2	97.3	80.6	37.6	24.9	40.5	343
Middle	99.8	89.2	23.3	96.1	86.1	42.2	26.6	52.1	334
Fourth	97.6	93.3	28.6	96.7	86.4	47.7	33.2	56.2	328
Highest	98.5	93.8	33.6	98.1	92.5	57.4	35.9	69.2	346
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
None	94.6	70.8	20.0	89.4	67.9	36.0	21.9	41.5	189
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	96.7	89.4	21.2	96.4	84.7	42.9	25.9	51.6	87
4 or more partners	98.5	94.8	24.5	98.1	90.0	48.0	31.3	53.6	1094
Unknown	98.6	92.6	21.8	97.7	79.9	33.2	23.2	43.9	383

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.4. 3: Awareness of STI Symptoms among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	STI Symptoms											No. of Cases
	Abdominal Pain	Vaginal discharge	Foul Smelling discharge	Burning pain on urination	Redness / inflammation in genital area	Swelling in genital area	Genital sores, ulcers or warts	Genital Itching	Weight loss	Infertility	Don't know	
Total	35.7	75.2	60.8	40.6	14.5	14.6	24.2	52.1	5.7	3.4	9.4	3224
Residence												
KMA	40.2	77.8	65.4	47.8	18.6	17.1	24.1	55.3	4.3	2.1	7.0	530
Other Urban Centres	36.6	73.9	63.4	38.6	13.2	13.9	21.8	50.7	6.2	3.4	9.4	1079
Rural	32.8	74.7	56.7	38.2	13.2	13.8	26.0	51.4	6.2	4.0	10.7	1615
Health Regions												
Southeast Region	35.0	73.0	58.9	43.9	14.7	14.4	21.3	51.0	5.0	3.2	9.7	1191
Northeast Region	30.1	75.2	58.5	31.8	12.2	13.0	24.5	52.1	5.8	1.5	11.2	555
Western Region	44.7	79.9	71.7	48.2	17.8	20.3	35.8	59.0	7.4	6.2	5.2	739
Southern Region	33.5	76.6	57.7	30.9	12.5	11.1	21.2	48.8	6.0	2.7	11.3	739
Age Group												
15-19	29.1	68.8	47.1	36.9	14.8	16.5	24.4	45.7	6.1	3.2	16.5	433
20-24	36.8	78.5	63.1	44.5	15.4	14.4	24.6	55.3	7.3	3.5	7.2	418
25-29	31.6	76.3	66.4	40.1	14.0	11.6	25.7	53.1	5.7	2.7	8.2	544
30-34	35.0	74.5	61.9	44.6	16.8	16.6	25.4	53.6	6.0	3.9	8.1	526
35-39	37.7	77.5	63.3	45.2	12.3	13.6	26.6	54.4	4.6	3.9	7.2	486
40-44	39.0	75.6	63.9	35.5	13.1	14.0	20.5	53.9	4.3	2.1	6.9	376
45-49	43.2	75.5	61.6	35.3	14.2	15.4	20.8	48.8	5.6	4.2	11.1	441
Marital Status												
Married	42.7	77.5	63.0	36.2	13.1	16.5	30.5	56.5	5.6	3.3	7.1	452
Common-law union	34.7	75.1	64.7	41.4	15.5	14.2	22.3	51.5	4.5	3.7	8.9	723
Visiting relationship	35.9	78.5	63.4	43.1	15.5	13.2	20.7	56.6	5.4	2.7	7.2	983
Boyfriend with sex	38.7	80.5	63.8	45.0	14.1	21.0	26.0	48.1	7.3	3.9	3.3	152
Boyfriend without sex	25.1	65.1	57.3	42.2	15.5	9.2	30.8	52.2	7.3	6.6	16.6	73
No steady relationship	33.3	70.6	54.1	38.5	13.3	14.9	25.2	46.3	6.6	3.5	13.7	841
Union Status												
In Current Union	37.0	77.2	63.7	41.1	15.0	14.2	23.4	54.9	5.2	3.2	7.7	2158
Not in Union	33.5	71.5	55.7	39.7	13.6	15.3	25.7	47.0	6.7	3.8	12.5	1066
Education Level												
Less than secondary	32.1	67.7	49.6	33.0	11.6	8.6	15.1	37.1	5.1	2.6	15.4	420
Secondary	37.3	73.6	62.4	38.7	12.2	14.9	21.2	49.1	5.2	3.4	10.6	1526
Post-secondary	35.0	79.4	62.5	44.8	17.8	16.1	30.5	60.0	6.7	3.7	6.0	1257
Wealth Quintile												
Lowest	34.2	75.1	59.7	38.5	13.6	12.4	17.7	45.4	5.1	3.0	11.4	682
Second	34.4	72.2	56.6	35.3	12.0	14.1	25.2	48.6	6.1	3.8	10.8	657
Middle	31.3	73.7	61.0	43.4	16.5	14.1	24.6	55.1	6.0	2.6	11.5	714
Fourth	41.3	77.0	62.5	41.3	11.7	12.5	23.6	54.0	5.1	2.9	8.4	637
Highest	37.9	77.9	64.2	43.5	18.2	20.1	29.7	56.4	6.3	4.7	4.8	534
Lifetime Sexual Partners												
None	30.2	67.7	46.3	36.9	12.9	13.3	26.9	41.2	5.2	4.3	20.0	342
1 partner	40.3	77.1	58.5	40.3	12.2	15.2	30.4	57.8	6.9	2.8	9.4	349
2-3 partners	39.0	75.5	62.3	43.2	14.5	15.6	26.7	55.5	6.9	2.7	6.6	927
4 or more partners	35.5	77.5	65.7	41.3	16.7	15.0	21.9	54.3	5.8	3.6	6.1	1111
Unknown	31.4	74.2	61.0	37.3	12.7	12.7	18.1	45.8	3.0	3.8	13.4	495

Table 11.4. 4: Awareness of STI Symptoms among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	STI Symptoms											No. of Cases
	Abdominal Pain	Penile discharge	Foul Smelling discharge	Burning pain on urination	Redness / inflammation in genital area	Swelling in genital area	Genital sores, ulcers or warts	Genital Itching	Weight loss	Infertility	Don't know	
Total	20.9	49.5	36.3	57.5	15.0	15.5	26.7	32.3	5.7	2.7	13.2	1784
Residence												
KMA	24.9	53.6	42.1	61.1	22.7	20.5	24.5	29.9	3.8	1.5	14.9	460
Other Urban Centres	22.0	54.2	37.7	57.6	15.1	18.3	32.2	37.0	8.6	4.1	12.9	515
Rural	18.3	44.6	32.8	55.7	11.4	11.4	24.2	30.4	4.6	2.4	12.5	809
Health Regions												
Southeast Region	21.0	53.3	37.8	59.6	17.1	19.5	25.7	29.6	4.1	1.5	14.0	868
Northeast Region	19.9	53.6	23.5	55.7	6.6	4.2	15.0	28.4	4.8	0.7	15.9	213
Western Region	16.7	40.3	42.3	62.1	13.4	18.4	36.7	44.4	7.5	7.6	6.0	399
Southern Region	24.8	46.5	36.1	49.7	16.8	11.2	27.8	30.4	8.0	2.5	15.7	304
Age Group												
15-19	17.9	32.0	33.4	44.0	10.6	13.2	27.6	31.0	10.4	2.2	18.7	283
20-24	21.4	52.1	37.8	59.3	16.3	18.3	27.7	32.6	3.9	3.5	12.1	287
25-29	20.5	51.6	36.1	61.4	19.7	17.3	27.2	32.2	6.7	4.1	13.3	283
30-34	25.3	52.1	36.5	62.4	13.7	14.1	30.1	34.5	4.8	3.6	9.9	246
35-39	23.4	51.0	36.1	61.2	14.3	13.0	24.7	32.5	6.1	1.7	13.2	247
40-44	22.4	54.8	39.4	58.3	19.5	15.6	23.0	31.1	3.6	1.4	10.1	222
45-49	15.2	59.5	35.9	59.3	11.0	17.1	25.7	32.7	2.2	1.8	12.9	216
Marital Status												
Married	20.4	65.4	30.5	60.6	16.0	15.6	31.9	29.8	4.4	4.2	11.9	158
Common-law union	20.2	51.4	39.0	61.6	14.2	16.6	23.9	35.0	4.1	2.9	11.6	353
Visiting relationship	21.8	51.9	36.8	64.3	15.6	14.4	26.9	35.7	5.3	3.0	9.9	561
Girlfriend with sex	24.1	51.0	40.4	50.8	12.5	14.7	23.9	31.3	8.1	0.5	13.3	171
Girlfriend without sex	22.6	39.0	33.6	51.8	17.5	17.7	33.8	28.8	9.5	0.0	16.4	62
No steady relationship	19.0	41.3	34.8	49.6	15.1	15.8	26.8	28.7	6.1	2.9	17.6	479
Union Status												
In Current Union	21.1	53.8	36.5	62.8	15.2	15.3	26.7	34.5	4.8	3.2	10.8	1072
Not in Union	20.6	43.5	36.1	50.1	14.7	15.7	26.7	29.3	6.9	2.0	16.4	712
Education Level												
Less than secondary	21.2	42.5	36.7	55.7	8.7	15.9	16.0	22.6	5.5	3.6	14.4	318
Secondary	19.4	46.5	36.4	56.3	15.0	14.1	24.5	34.3	5.0	2.1	15.3	1040
Post-secondary	24.2	62.4	36.9	62.9	19.6	18.6	39.5	35.1	7.4	3.6	6.9	412
Wealth Quintile												
Lowest	17.1	41.1	37.7	52.5	11.1	9.7	18.1	29.0	3.9	1.9	16.2	433
Second	20.8	48.2	32.3	53.3	14.3	15.4	24.8	34.5	6.3	2.3	15.6	343
Middle	24.9	53.0	39.4	64.0	13.9	15.8	26.3	27.1	6.1	3.2	11.7	334
Fourth	24.3	49.9	39.7	60.0	16.9	19.6	27.9	35.3	6.3	2.2	12.5	328
Highest	18.7	57.3	32.9	59.4	19.4	18.4	37.9	36.0	6.1	3.9	9.1	346
Lifetime Sexual Partners												
None	18.0	29.9	27.9	44.5	11.0	12.8	23.9	27.0	6.5	3.1	21.1	189
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	17.1	42.0	27.1	60.1	9.2	20.7	33.6	36.1	8.7	2.9	13.4	87
4 or more partners	20.9	56.1	39.7	61.5	17.0	15.7	29.0	34.7	5.2	2.5	9.6	1094
Unknown	22.0	44.2	34.2	55.4	13.0	15.6	21.4	28.8	5.8	2.5	16.5	386

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.5.1: Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Most Important Source of Information on STIs (Percent Distribution)							Total	No. of Cases
	Internet/ social media	Health Worker	Mass media	Guidance Councillor/ Teacher	Family member/ Partner	Colleague/ Friend/ Peer	Other Sources		
Total	35.3	16.1	13.4	17.3	10.6	4.4	2.9	100.0	3176
Residence									
KMA	36.6	13.1	9.5	18.1	13.0	5.7	3.9	100.0	524
Other Urban Centres	37.3	14.8	14.5	18.4	9.6	3.4	2.0	100.0	1055
Rural	33.2	18.5	14.6	16.1	10.2	4.5	2.9	100.0	1597
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	34.7	13.9	12.4	18.0	13.0	4.9	3.2	100.0	1167
Northeast Region	34.9	16.8	13.6	18.1	8.7	3.7	4.2	100.0	549
Western Region	40.9	15.2	14.7	10.5	12.2	4.9	1.6	100.0	725
Southern Region	32.1	21.9	14.6	21.1	4.6	3.4	2.3	100.0	735
Parish									
Kingston	29.5	18.5	4.0	28.5	8.3	6.5	4.6	100.0	121
St. Andrew	37.5	12.4	11.6	14.2	14.6	5.4	4.4	100.0	470
St. Thomas	40.9	24.3	3.4	5.4	23.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	80
Portland	28.5	17.6	9.5	21.4	12.6	4.0	6.4	100.0	152
St. Mary	33.5	17.4	17.9	16.9	7.4	3.2	3.6	100.0	178
St. Ann	38.6	16.1	12.7	17.4	7.7	3.8	3.7	100.0	219
Trelawny	43.6	11.7	8.3	10.1	22.4	3.7	0.3	100.0	96
St. James	32.5	12.7	18.7	11.6	15.0	7.3	2.2	100.0	297
Hanover	38.4	18.5	18.7	12.7	7.4	0.7	3.6	100.0	100
Westmoreland	53.5	19.0	10.1	7.9	5.1	4.0	0.4	100.0	232
St. Elizabeth	29.2	28.6	11.2	18.6	7.7	3.0	1.7	100.0	182
Manchester	23.6	25.2	14.0	29.5	4.0	2.6	1.1	100.0	218
Clarendon	40.6	15.4	17.0	16.0	3.2	4.3	3.6	100.0	335
St. Catherine	31.4	13.2	16.2	22.4	10.2	4.4	2.1	100.0	496
Age Group									
15-19	32.1	3.5	3.8	31.0	24.0	4.7	1.0	100.0	420
20-24	43.3	11.5	3.7	22.0	14.0	3.9	1.7	100.0	410
25-29	40.2	14.6	12.1	19.2	7.4	2.4	4.1	100.0	538
30-34	41.6	15.5	14.2	14.4	6.3	3.3	4.8	100.0	516
35-39	34.2	21.5	15.8	13.2	7.9	5.7	1.7	100.0	483
40-44	29.7	24.7	22.9	8.4	5.6	6.7	1.9	100.0	374
45-49	22.1	25.7	26.6	8.5	6.7	5.5	4.8	100.0	435
Marital Status									
Married	34.5	19.4	20.1	12.5	6.3	4.2	2.9	100.0	451
Common-law union	35.1	18.9	15.1	13.2	9.7	5.1	2.9	100.0	717
Visiting relationship	39.2	17.3	12.4	16.6	7.1	4.3	3.1	100.0	973
Boyfriend with sex	39.8	12.4	10.0	19.8	13.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	146
Boyfriend without sex	32.2	1.3	2.2	33.4	24.5	4.0	2.4	100.0	72
No steady relationship	31.2	13.0	11.4	21.6	15.4	4.2	3.2	100.0	817
Union Status									
In Current Union	36.9	18.3	15.0	14.6	7.8	4.5	3.0	100.0	2141
Not in Union	32.4	12.1	10.5	22.2	15.8	4.3	2.7	100.0	1035
Education Level									
Less than secondary	18.2	29.0	17.1	11.6	15.1	7.2	1.8	100.0	408
Secondary education	34.0	16.1	12.1	17.2	12.2	5.6	2.7	100.0	1500
Post-secondary education	41.5	12.6	13.8	19.1	7.7	2.4	2.9	100.0	1249
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	33.0	20.1	14.6	15.6	8.3	5.2	3.2	100.0	666
Second	36.3	18.9	11.5	14.8	10.2	5.9	2.4	100.0	652
Middle	33.1	14.4	12.9	18.5	13.5	4.6	3.0	100.0	706
Fourth	34.1	13.5	14.4	20.6	11.4	3.7	2.3	100.0	631
Highest	40.4	14.0	13.6	16.6	9.2	2.9	3.4	100.0	521
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
None	25.2	2.2	6.8	32.1	27.4	4.1	2.1	100.0	324
1 partner	38.6	12.2	14.0	19.9	9.7	4.3	1.2	100.0	344
2-3partners	36.7	17.4	14.9	14.6	8.3	4.3	3.6	100.0	911
4 or more partners	36.2	19.9	12.7	13.6	9.6	5.1	2.8	100.0	1105
Unknown	36.1	18.6	16.6	16.9	4.9	3.6	3.4	100.0	492

Table 11.5.2: Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Most Important Source of Information on STIs (Percent Distribution)							Total	No. of Cases
	Internet/ social media	Health Worker	Mass media	Guidance Councillor/ Teacher	Family member/ Partner	Colleague/ Friend/ Peer	Other Sources		
Total	33.1	6.1	14.9	19.5	12.7	11.4	2.3	100.0	1749
Residence									
KMA	33.0	3.7	9.3	27.3	13.2	11.6	2.0	100.0	453
Other Urban Centres	31.5	6.5	10.7	19.9	15.7	12.7	2.9	100.0	503
Rural	34.1	7.0	20.3	15.8	10.4	10.4	2.1	100.0	793
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	31.6	5.6	12.0	22.6	14.5	11.6	2.3	100.0	848
Northeast Region	31.9	7.3	24.0	14.0	10.0	9.2	3.5	100.0	207
Western Region	42.6	5.0	17.4	11.0	12.2	10.2	1.6	100.0	395
Southern Region	28.7	7.5	13.8	23.7	10.7	13.2	2.4	100.0	299
Age Group									
15-19	27.8	2.0	2.7	33.8	23.0	8.8	2.0	100.0	276
20-24	43.0	2.7	7.4	18.4	16.6	9.9	2.0	100.0	279
25-29	38.5	4.2	10.7	25.7	7.6	11.3	2.1	100.0	278
30-34	38.9	9.3	11.8	18.7	8.6	10.7	2.0	100.0	242
35-39	30.0	7.3	25.3	14.7	9.8	12.0	0.9	100.0	244
40-44	28.1	6.0	24.5	10.8	11.8	15.0	3.7	100.0	219
45-49	21.8	15.0	31.1	7.1	7.1	13.5	4.3	100.0	211
Marital Status									
Married	33.9	10.3	24.9	14.8	7.5	6.0	2.5	100.0	157
Common-law union	30.0	4.6	20.0	15.2	12.5	13.6	4.1	100.0	344
Visiting relationship	38.2	8.6	11.3	17.2	9.3	13.5	2.0	100.0	556
Girlfriend with sex	35.5	2.9	10.4	20.8	21.4	7.7	1.3	100.0	167
Girlfriend without sex	23.6	0.9	7.1	46.1	10.0	10.1	2.3	100.0	62
No steady relationship	29.7	4.9	14.7	22.6	15.4	10.8	1.9	100.0	463
Union Status									
In Current Union	34.8	7.6	16.3	16.2	10.0	12.3	2.8	100.0	1057
Not in Union	30.6	4.1	13.0	24.3	16.4	10.0	1.8	100.0	692
Education Level									
Less than secondary	16.1	6.7	19.9	17.8	17.0	19.6	2.9	100.0	305
Secondary education	34.2	6.2	13.0	20.6	12.7	10.9	2.5	100.0	1029
Post-secondary education	42.2	5.6	15.3	18.6	10.0	6.7	1.6	100.0	404
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	28.2	7.1	19.3	17.5	11.5	14.6	1.8	100.0	420
Second	27.1	6.1	16.5	22.9	11.5	12.7	3.2	100.0	334
Middle	37.1	6.2	14.1	21.0	7.7	11.9	2.0	100.0	333
Fourth	33.8	3.3	11.1	20.1	17.8	10.3	3.6	100.0	322
Highest	40.1	7.5	12.6	16.7	14.8	6.9	1.4	100.0	340
Lifetime Sexual Partners									
None	24.4	2.2	5.7	37.0	22.8	5.4	2.5	100.0	178
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3partners	33.7	7.3	11.2	17.0	15.8	15.0	0.0	100.0	85
4 or more partners	34.1	6.3	16.1	17.4	11.6	11.9	2.5	100.0	1078
Unknown	35.4	7.1	17.0	16.9	9.0	12.2	2.5	100.0	380

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.6.1: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Specified STIs by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Specified STIs							No. of Cases
	Syphilis	Chancroid	Gonorrhoea	Herpes	Genital Warts	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	
Total	2.3	0.5	3.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	0.5	3224
Residence								
KMA	2.4	0.7	4.2	3.1	3.0	2.5	0.5	530
Other Urban Centres	1.9	0.1	2.5	2.1	2.4	2.3	0.7	1079
Rural	2.5	0.5	3.7	2.1	1.7	2.6	0.4	1615
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	2.6	0.5	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	0.8	1191
Northeast Region	1.5	0.0	3.7	1.5	1.3	2.4	0.4	555
Western Region	1.6	0.7	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.4	0.0	739
Southern Region	2.7	0.3	4.0	2.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	739
Parish								
Kingston	4.0	0.8	9.9	2.6	3.9	2.6	0.0	121
St. Andrew	2.3	0.6	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.2	0.8	476
St. Thomas	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.8	4.8	0.0	82
Portland	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.8	0.0	153
St. Mary	2.9	0.0	4.0	2.7	2.7	4.1	1.2	183
St. Ann	0.4	0.0	4.3	0.7	0.3	1.5	0.0	219
Trelawny	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97
St. James	2.4	1.2	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.6	0.0	298
Hanover	2.4	1.3	3.6	2.4	3.2	4.7	0.0	101
Westmoreland	0.7	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.6	2.0	0.0	243
St. Elizabeth	4.4	0.5	4.0	2.8	2.3	3.4	0.4	184
Manchester	2.6	0.6	4.1	2.8	1.9	3.1	0.7	220
Clarendon	1.7	0.0	3.9	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.1	335
St. Catherine	2.9	0.3	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	1.0	512
Age Group								
15-19	1.8	0.6	3.6	2.0	1.2	2.5	1.3	433
20-24	1.9	0.0	2.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	418
25-29	2.7	0.5	3.7	2.6	2.1	1.5	0.9	544
30-34	2.2	0.5	4.1	2.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	526
35-39	1.8	0.1	3.2	2.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	486
40-44	4.5	1.2	3.7	3.3	1.2	2.5	0.7	376
45-49	1.7	0.3	2.7	1.1	0.6	1.7	0.1	441
Marital Status								
Married	2.1	0.5	3.7	3.1	3.2	1.4	0.3	452
Common-law union	2.4	0.7	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.8	0.6	723
Visiting relationship	2.3	0.6	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.8	0.5	983
Boyfriend with sex	4.2	0.7	5.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.0	152
Boyfriend without sex	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.0	4.8	0.6	73
No steady relationship	2.2	0.1	2.5	1.8	1.6	2.1	0.7	841
Union Status								
In Current Union	2.3	0.6	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.5	0.5	2158
Not in Union	2.4	0.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	0.6	1066
Education Level								
Less than secondary	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.2	0.8	1.8	0.3	420
Secondary education	2.1	0.3	3.5	2.0	1.1	1.5	0.6	1526
Post-secondary education	2.7	0.4	3.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.5	1257
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	2.1	1.1	4.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	0.7	682
Second	2.9	0.5	3.6	3.0	0.7	2.0	0.3	657
Middle	2.1	0.3	3.4	2.4	1.2	1.9	0.7	714
Fourth	1.9	0.0	3.0	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	637
Highest	2.6	0.5	2.9	2.3	1.5	2.2	0.2	534
Lifetime Sexual Partners								
1 partner	3.8	0.9	3.9	5.0	4.2	2.2	0.7	349
2-3 partners	2.2	0.6	3.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	0.7	927
4 or more partners	2.3	0.3	3.2	2.1	0.6	1.4	0.4	1111
Unknown	2.5	0.3	3.6	1.7	1.0	2.2	0.3	495

Table 11.6.2 Percentage of Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Specified STIs by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Specified STIs							No. of Cases
	Syphilis	Chancroid	Gonorrhoea	Herpes	Genital Warts	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	
Total	1.7	0.4	8.8	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	1784
Residence								
KMA	2.1	0.0	7.3	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.8	460
Other Urban Centres	1.8	0.5	10.1	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	515
Rural	1.4	0.6	8.5	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	809
Health Regions								
Southeast Region	2.4	0.5	10.4	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	868
Northeast Region	0.0	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	213
Western Region	1.2	0.0	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	399
Southern Region	1.4	0.9	8.6	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.5	304
Age Group								
15-19	2.8	0.5	3.4	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.3	283
20-24	0.9	0.3	4.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	287
25-29	1.6	0.9	9.9	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.0	283
30-34	1.3	0.4	7.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	246
35-39	1.0	0.7	10.1	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.0	247
40-44	1.1	0.0	12.6	1.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	222
45-49	3.0	0.0	17.1	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	216
Marital Status								
Married	2.6	1.1	8.3	4.2	3.8	1.1	0.0	158
Common-law union	0.6	0.0	10.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	353
Visiting relationship	0.9	0.0	10.2	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	561
Girlfriend with sex	4.1	1.9	10.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	4.7	2.7	6.7	2.7	6.2	2.7	0.0	62
No steady relationship	1.6	0.2	5.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	479
Union Status								
In Current Union	1.1	0.2	10.0	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	1072
Not in Union	2.5	0.8	7.1	1.4	0.5	0.2	0.5	712
Education Level								
Less than secondary	2.0	0.6	12.9	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	318
Secondary education	1.6	0.2	8.3	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	1040
Post-secondary education	1.4	1.0	6.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	412
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	0.6	0.0	10.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	433
Second	2.2	0.4	10.5	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	343
Middle	2.3	1.1	10.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	0.0	334
Fourth	2.3	0.6	7.0	1.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	328
Highest	1.3	0.3	5.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	346
Lifetime Sexual Partners								
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	27
2-3 partners	1.6	0.0	5.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	87
4 or more partners	1.5	0.5	2.2	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.4	1094
Unknown	0.9	0.0	11.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	386

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 11.7. 1: Self-Perceived Risk of STIs among Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of STIs					No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know	
Total	6.9	13.0	34.9	40.9	4.4	2173
Residence						
KMA	10.8	10.9	37.2	38.7	2.4	366
Other Urban Centres	4.3	13.8	35.8	40.8	5.4	702
Rural	6.5	13.5	33.0	42.2	4.8	1105
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	8.1	11.2	35.0	40.0	5.7	752
Northeast Region	6.2	12.1	36.3	41.3	4.1	408
Western Region	5.3	20.2	31.1	42.0	1.5	540
Southern Region	5.6	11.0	37.3	42.1	3.9	473
Parish						
Kingston	7.6	17.0	49.4	24.9	1.2	99
St. Andrew	12.4	9.4	31.1	40.5	6.6	314
St. Thomas	6.5	30.5	24.3	24.5	14.1	57
Portland	5.0	9.7	32.4	46.4	6.5	122
St. Mary	1.4	7.5	27.1	58.5	5.6	132
St. Ann	10.1	16.6	44.4	27.1	1.8	154
Trelawny	1.1	12.1	28.7	54.0	4.1	69
St. James	4.1	9.4	40.3	46.3	0.0	220
Hanover	15.9	12.7	26.1	45.4	0.0	77
Westmoreland	3.5	45.8	20.6	26.9	3.2	174
St. Elizabeth	7.9	9.4	37.4	42.1	3.2	105
Manchester	3.9	12.1	34.5	45.3	4.1	123
Clarendon	5.6	11.0	39.0	40.2	4.2	245
St. Catherine	2.5	8.3	38.8	46.4	3.9	282
Age Group						
15-19	2.9	16.7	30.3	43.7	6.4	133
20-24	7.0	10.9	34.7	42.7	4.6	309
25-29	6.0	15.2	33.5	40.9	4.3	434
30-34	7.0	13.0	38.1	38.0	3.8	404
35-39	6.8	12.3	40.2	35.7	5.1	362
40-44	10.5	11.5	35.9	37.7	4.3	255
45-49	7.1	12.3	28.1	49.5	3.0	276
Marital Status						
Married	6.6	8.6	28.5	51.0	5.3	347
Common-law union	8.9	14.0	37.4	35.8	4.0	653
Visiting relationship	6.6	15.6	37.4	35.9	4.5	857
Boyfriend with sex	4.6	12.1	41.1	34.3	7.9	127
Boyfriend without sex	0.0	11.4	19.1	64.2	5.2	13
No steady relationship	4.3	6.6	24.2	64.3	0.6	176
Union Status						
In Current Union	7.4	13.7	35.6	38.8	4.5	1857
Not in Union	4.2	9.0	30.7	52.2	3.8	316
Education Level						
Less than secondary	13.8	12.0	25.7	43.0	5.5	264
Secondary education	7.6	13.9	32.6	41.7	4.1	1044
Post-secondary education	4.0	12.1	40.1	39.3	4.4	853
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	9.1	12.5	35.3	38.9	4.1	483
Second	5.9	17.3	29.9	42.5	4.4	457
Middle	6.1	13.6	29.3	46.4	4.6	461
Fourth	7.3	12.5	38.3	38.8	3.1	420
Highest	5.9	8.9	42.2	37.3	5.7	352
Lifetime Sexual Partners						
1 partner	3.4	11.1	28.9	49.4	7.2	252
2-3 partners	5.1	12.7	34.5	43.2	4.5	731
4 or more partners	9.5	14.5	36.7	36.1	3.1	946
Unknown	5.9	9.9	35.5	43.0	5.7	244

Table 11.7. 2: Self-Perceived Risk of STIs among Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Self-Perceived Risk of STIs					No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know	
Total	3.7	9.8	31.7	52.3	2.4	1469
Residence						
KMA	2.4	10.4	35.1	48.4	3.7	383
Other Urban Centres	3.4	10.1	34.3	50.5	1.7	417
Rural	4.5	9.3	28.6	55.3	2.3	669
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	3.5	9.0	33.4	52.3	1.8	709
Northeast Region	4.1	9.2	20.5	63.1	3.1	168
Western Region	1.1	10.5	33.4	52.6	2.4	343
Southern Region	6.0	11.2	33.5	45.9	3.4	249
Age Group						
15-19	2.0	5.6	33.6	57.4	1.3	114
20-24	3.5	9.3	29.2	53.9	4.1	243
25-29	6.2	10.2	33.5	46.9	3.2	259
30-34	3.0	12.6	32.7	49.4	2.4	229
35-39	4.8	11.0	33.1	48.1	3.0	226
40-44	1.4	12.7	33.4	51.7	0.7	206
45-49	3.6	4.7	27.0	63.8	1.0	192
Marital Status						
Married	0.3	7.9	13.1	78.1	0.6	151
Common-law union	3.4	7.3	32.4	53.5	3.4	345
Visiting relationship	5.1	12.7	37.3	41.6	3.3	549
Girlfriend with sex	4.5	9.0	35.7	47.9	2.9	162
No steady relationship	2.5	8.7	28.7	59.7	0.4	241
Union Status						
In Current Union	3.8	10.2	31.9	51.2	2.9	1045
Not in Union	3.4	9.0	31.4	54.9	1.4	424
Education Level						
Less than secondary	5.3	6.8	31.3	53.7	2.9	240
Secondary education	3.7	9.4	31.1	53.0	2.8	877
Post-secondary education	2.8	12.5	33.9	50.2	0.7	341
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	5.3	9.2	34.9	48.6	2.0	357
Second	1.9	10.9	28.0	55.6	3.7	292
Middle	3.4	7.4	37.7	49.0	2.5	272
Fourth	5.2	9.1	22.4	60.2	3.1	271
Highest	2.6	12.1	35.4	49.0	0.9	277
Lifetime Sexual Partners						
1 partner	*	*	*	*	*	20
2-3 partners	0.0	7.6	23.9	65.2	3.4	70
4 or more partners	4.1	12.1	33.9	48.5	1.5	1045
Unknown	3.4	4.1	28.2	59.2	5.0	333

*Estimates are too low to report

Chapter 12

Health-Related Behaviours

Health-related behaviours refer to the decisions and actions of individuals that either positively or negatively impact their health. Those with a positive impact include proper nutrition, use of contraceptive methods, exercise, screening and refraining from substance abuse.

On the other hand, negative lifestyle risk behaviours include smoking, alcohol and substance abuse, risky sexual practice and physical inactivity. These behaviours have been linked to chronic diseases and other adverse health outcomes (Lee et al., 2012; Parry et al., 2011). The RHS is a good data source to explore the prevalence of some of these behaviours and potentially their relationship to medical diagnoses. During the survey, females and males aged 15–49 were asked about lifestyle risk behaviours, including smoking, alcohol and drug use. Females were also whether they had been diagnosed with specific medical conditions, including diabetes, anaemia, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), and heart disease.

Health-related behaviours may vary by sex, genealogy, and across the life course. During the survey, females were asked if they had ever done a routine gynaecological exam, a pap smear, a breast examination (self or clinical) and if they were diagnosed with various types of illnesses. Screening is recommended because early detection and diagnosis save lives. The national screening strategy established by the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW, 2020) stipulates screening recommendations for cervical cancer every three years for females 21 years and older if at average risk and yearly screening if at high risk. A family history of certain diseases may also lead to earlier screening and other preventative actions. The MOHW further recommends a pap smear for females 18 years and older who have had sex (MOHW, n.d.). A pap smear differs somewhat from a cervical screening test for human papillomavirus (HPV). However, screening for cervical cancer in the report refers exclusively to a pap smear. An annual mammogram for breast cancer screening is recommended for females 40 years and

older. Additionally, other screenings are recommended during pregnancy. Females were also asked during the survey how recently they had done these examinations and if they had received treatment.

12.1 Gynaecological Examinations & Visits

Routine gynaecological examinations are intended to assess the health of females' reproductive organs. Tests may include urinalysis, breast, physical and pelvic exams, and a Pap smear. Table 12.1.1 shows that half of females 15–49 years (51.8%) have had a routine gynaecological exam in their lifetime, especially females from the KMA (56.0%) and OUCs (53.0%) compared to those from rural areas (48.7%). The likelihood of having had a routine gynaecological exam increased with age from just 10.4 per cent among females 15–19 years to 62.5 per cent among those 30–34 years, reaching a high of 74.6 per cent of females 45–49 years. Prevalence was higher among more educated females (62.4%) and those in a union (visiting, 53.2%; common-law, 59.8%; married, 73.8%). As shown in Figure 12.1.1, of the females who had done a gynaecological exam in their lifetime, over one-third (38.2%) had an exam in the last 12 months and 26.3 per cent within 12 to 23 months, while 21.3 per cent last had a gynaecological exam three plus years before the interview.



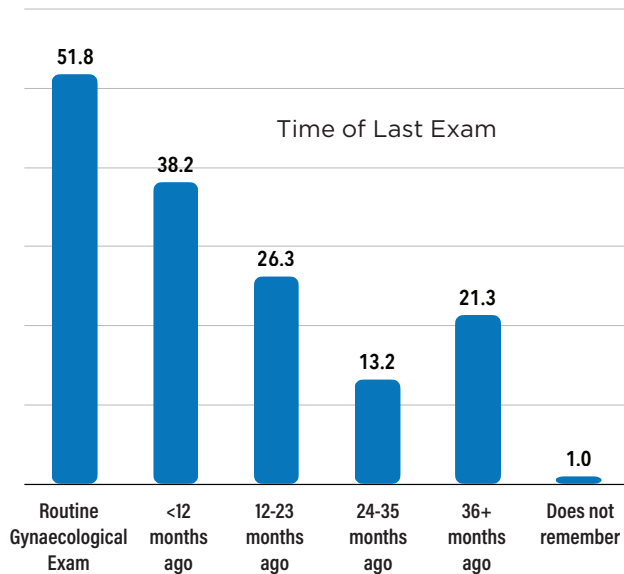


Figure 12.1. 1: Proportion of Females Aged 15-49 Years who had done a Routine Gynaecologic Exam and the Time of Last Exam: Jamaica, 2021

12.2 Cervical Cancer Screening

A pap smear is a common screening method to detect changes or abnormalities in the cervix that can result in cervical cancer. It is advised that a pap smear test be done at least every three years for females who are sexually active or who are at least 18 years old. In 2022, The Jamaica Cancer Society reported that cervical cancer was the fourth most prevalent cancer in the population and the second most diagnosed cancer among females. It was estimated that approximately two hundred Jamaican females die annually from cervical cancer. It was further highlighted that, compared to females from other Caribbean islands, the incidence of cervical cancer was twice as high among Jamaican females. It is therefore crucial that cervical cancer screening be encouraged among Jamaican females (Jamaica Cancer Society, 2022).

Table 12.2.1 shows approximately two-thirds (67.2%) of females 15-49 years had ever done a Pap test but was higher among sexually experienced women (75.6%). Pap smears were also more common among KMA residents (72.8%) than those living in OUCs (65.6%) or rural areas (65.4%). Likelihood of having had a Pap smear increased with age and was practically universal among women 35 years and older (35-39, 92.2%; 40-44, 93.2%; 45-49, 89.3%).

Females in a union were more likely to have done a Pap smear, especially if they were married (94.9%) however prevalence was lower among females in common-law (83.4%) or visiting relationships (72.0%). Among females who had ever been screened for cervical cancer seven of ten (71.9%) did so within the recommended three-year period (within 12 months, 31.6%; 12-23 months,

20.3%; or the last three years of being interviewed, 19.9%). Another 28.1 per cent had their last pap smear more than three years ago (Figure 12.2.1).

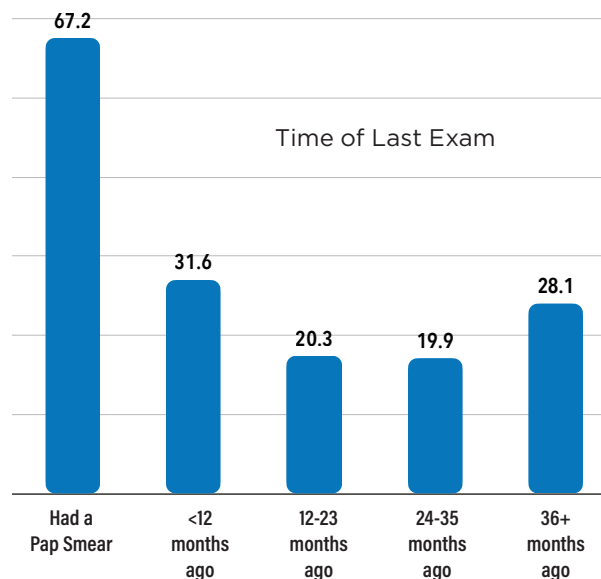


Figure 12.2. 1: Proportion of Females Aged 15-49 Years who had done a Pap Smear and the Time of Last Exam: Jamaica, 2021

During the survey, females who had done a cervical cancer screening were asked about the test results and if they had received them. They were also asked if they required follow-up treatment after the test. As depicted in Figure 12.2.2, most of those who did a pap smear did not need follow-up treatment (90.0%), while only 5.6 per cent required treatment based on the pap smear test results.

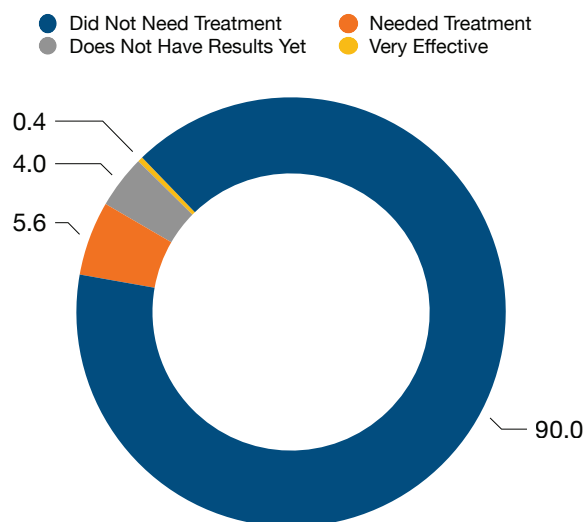
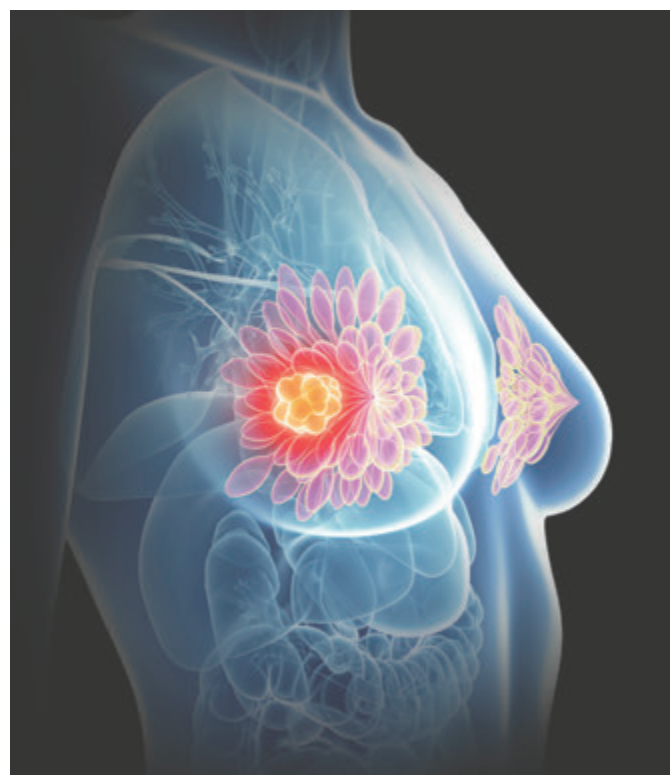


Figure 12.2. 2: Medical Advice Following Cervical Cancer Screening among Females Aged 15-49 Years who Had Ever Had a Pap Smear Test

The survey indicates that approximately one-third of females aged 15-49 in Jamaica had never done a pap smear. These females were asked to provide reasons for never doing a pap smear. Figure 12.2.3 shows that 24.7 per cent of females said they have never done a pap smear because they 'never thought of it' while 15.1 per cent said it was because they had 'no gynaecological problems'. A further 13.2 per cent said it was because they 'did not have a partner or weren't sexually active', while 9.4 per cent said it was because they had 'never heard of a pap smear'. Considering that a pap smear is a form of cervical cancer screening, these results suggest that there is room for more public education campaigns to increase awareness among females about the usefulness of the tests.

Another preventive strategy to reduce cervical cancer risk is vaccination against variants of the human papilloma virus (HPV 16 and 18) which increase the risk of developing this cancer. HPV prevalence studies among Jamaican women (2010) found that HPV 16 and 18 were present in 10.5 per cent of the general population but 71 per cent of women with abnormal Pap smears (Lewis-Bell et al, 2013). To be effective vaccines must be administered to prepubertal girls before they become sexually active. In 2017 Jamaica introduced bivalent HPV vaccination based on the WHO recommendation to include HPV vaccines in national immunization programmes as a core strategy for primary prevention of cervical cancer (WHO, 2017). HPV vaccination of 9-14 year-old girls is the most cost-effective public health measure against cervical cancer (WHO, 2017; MOHW, 2017). Even females who have been vaccinated need to be screened using the Pap smear, as this is a secondary prevention strategy aimed at early detection and initiation of life saving treatment (MOHW, 2017).



12.3 Breast Cancer Screening

The leading cause of cancer and cancer-related deaths in Jamaican females is breast cancer (Chin et al., 2021). As with any cancer or other non-communicable disease, early detection and diagnosis are life-saving and critical to the treatment process. The national strategy and action plan for the prevention and control of cancer in Jamaica outlines that the goal is to “reduce the preventable morbidity and disability and avoidable premature mortality due to cancer by 25% by 2025.” (MOHW, 2013) This would be achieved through several initiatives such as health promotion, screening, improved access, service delivery, and support. Breast cancer has a relatively high survival rate, especially if detected early. The national screening recommendations for breast cancer vary by age and include monthly and yearly mammographs starting at the age of 40. Family history and other exposure or predisposing factors may require closer monitoring.

Figure 12.3.1 shows that almost one-half of females aged 15-49 years (48.1%) performed a breast self-examination (BSE) monthly, 16.9 per cent at least once per year and

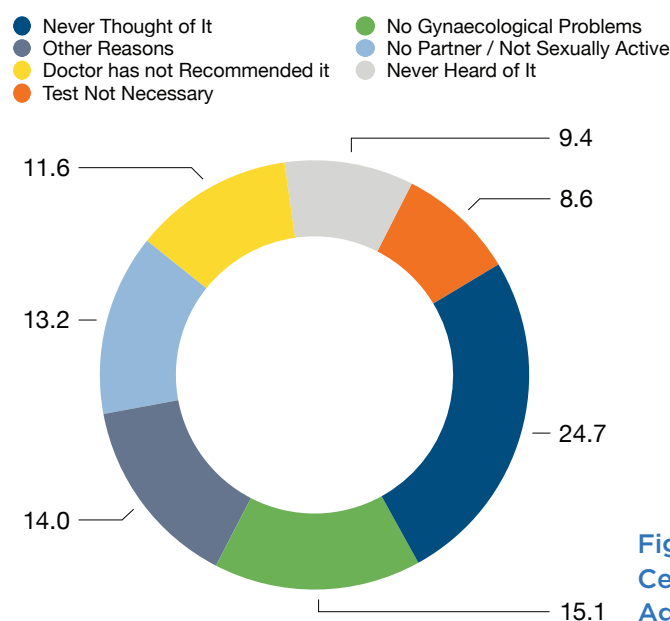


Figure 12.2. 3: Reasons for Never Having Done a Cervical Cancer Screening Test among Females Aged 15-49 Years

only 5.4 per cent less than once per year. A little over one-quarter of reproductive-aged females had never done a breast self-examination (26.9%). Among those who had ever done a BSE, 62.8 per cent responded that a health professional had taught them how to perform the breast self-examination (Table 12.3.1). Females were also asked if they had ever done a clinical breast examination (CBE), where a doctor, nurse or other

health professional feels the breasts for lumps and irregularities. The national screening guidelines stipulate that a physical examination of the breast by a healthcare professional should follow if there are concerns after self-examination. A CBE may also be done during a routine gynaecological exam. Only 54.6 per cent of females aged 15-49 years indicated that they had done a CBE (Figure 12.3.1).

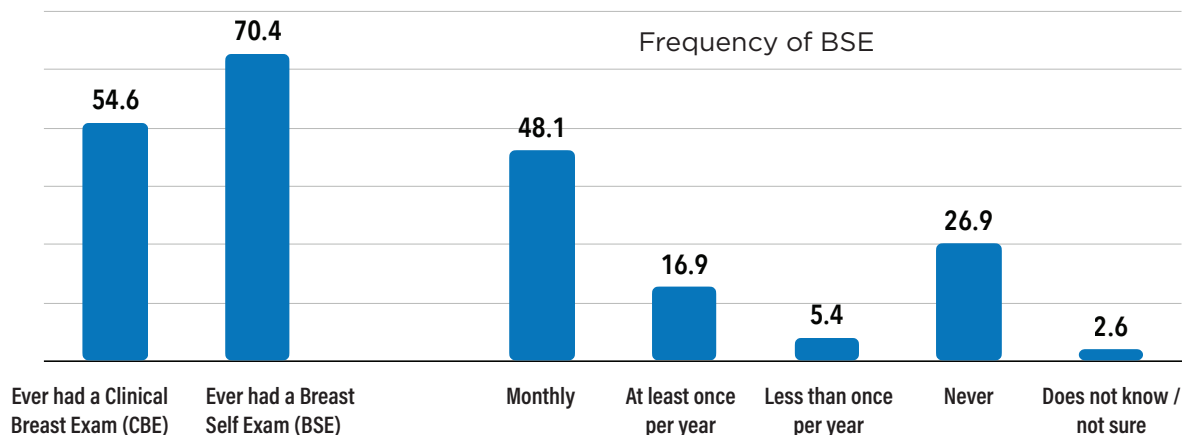


Figure 12.3. 1: Proportion of Females Aged 15-49 Years who had done a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) and Breast Self-Exam (BSE) and the Frequency of BSE

Table 12.3.1 shows that more females who resided in KMA (60.8%), and rural areas (54.9%) had received a CBE compared to less than one-half from OUCs (49.6%). Likelihood of CBE increases with age from only 21.2 per cent of females 15-19 years, more than doubling among females 20-24 years (49.0%) and was highest among those 45-49 years of age (70.7%). More females with post-secondary education (58.9%) have had a CBE, compared to those who had less than secondary (54.9%) or secondary education (50.5%).

The proportion of females 15-49 years who have had the recommended preventive screenings and checks of their reproductive health has trended upward over time (Figure 12.3.2). Ever experience of routine gynaecological examinations has moved from 43.0 per cent in 2002 to 51.8 per cent in 2021, Pap smear has gone from 50.0 per cent in 1997 to 67.2 per cent in 2021. The prevalence of breast self-examinations increased from 55.0 to 70.4 per cent between 1997 and 2021. These data suggest that over time women of reproductive age have become more aware of the need for and value of these screenings, however there is still room for improvement.

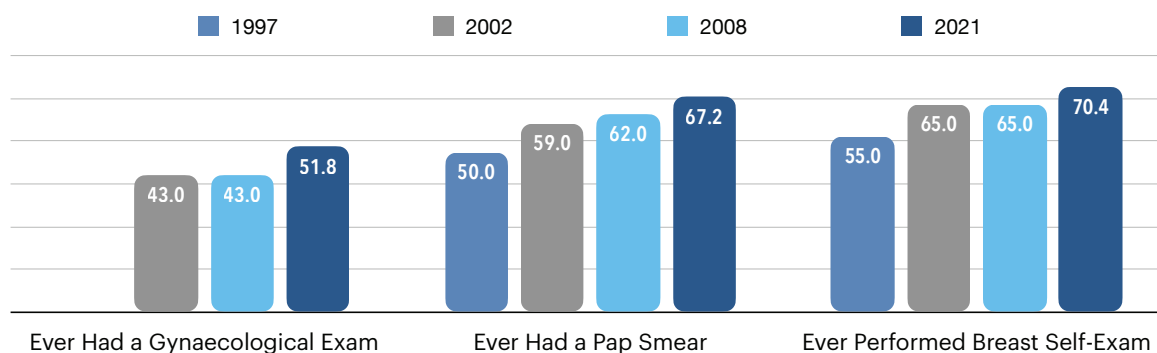


Figure 12.3. 2: Trends in Preventive Reproductive Health Practices among Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

12.4 Current Health Status

Respondents were asked how they perceived the quality of their health. Self-rated health questions while subjective, are helpful indicators of health status in the absence of medical examinations. Respondents rated their current health status from 'very poor' and 'poor' to 'fair', 'good' and 'excellent'. Overall, almost all females

(96.8%) and males (98.4%) gave a positive answer of either good, very good or excellent, with males more positive than females (excellent: males, 27.8%; females, 22.0%; very good: males, 32.5%, females, 27.4%; good: males, 33.0%; females, 35.8%). See Figure 12.4.1. More than twice as many females (14.0%) as males (6.2%) rated their health as fair, poor, or very poor combined.

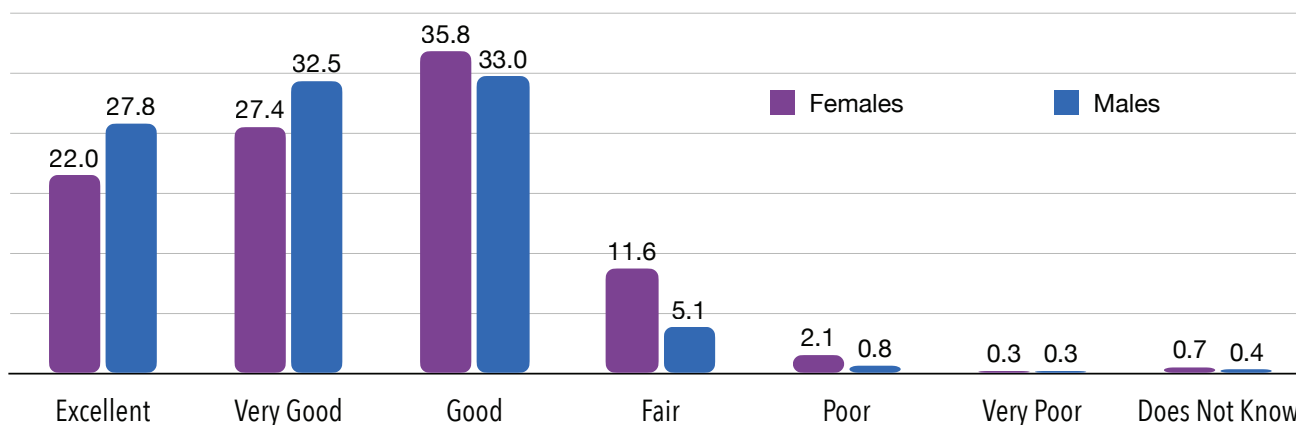


Figure 12.4. 1: Percentage Distribution of Females and Males aged 15-49 years by Perceived Health Condition

Females were then asked if they had ever been diagnosed by a physician with several diseases and illnesses such as diabetes, high/low blood pressure, anaemia, asthma, heart disease or a urinary tract infection at any point in their lifetime. As shown in Figure 12.4.2, approximately one in five females was diagnosed with high blood pressure (19.8%). One in six females had been diagnosed with a urinary tract infection (17.1%), an estimated one in eight had been diagnosed with asthma (11.9%) and one in nine with anaemia (11.1%).

As expected, the likelihood of being diagnosed with any of these conditions was more common among older persons, except asthma, which was more prevalent among women under 30 years. Females in unions and in the lower wealth quintiles, were more likely to be diagnosed with one or more of the specified health conditions (Table 12.4.1).

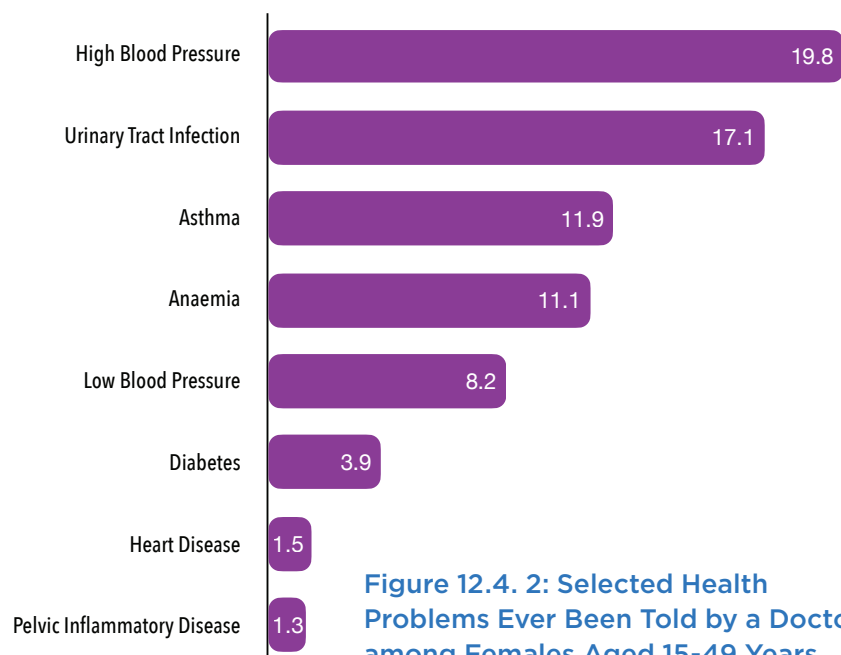


Figure 12.4. 2: Selected Health Problems Ever Been Told by a Doctor among Females Aged 15-49 Years

Males were asked if they had visited a doctor in the past 12 months and underwent a list of examinations and health checks, including a prostate examination. Figure 12.4.3 shows that one in five males had seen a doctor in the past year, 22.2 per cent had their blood pressure checked, 16.7 per cent had essential health screening including 10.7 per cent who had their blood cholesterol evaluated. Few males who saw a doctor had a prostate examination (3.6%), or were screened for colon cancer (2.2%) in the last 12 months. The cancer screening data for males should be interpreted within the context of global guidelines that suggest that screening of males for prostate cancer should begin at age 40 and every two years, in the absence of signs of cancer (Centre for Adult Medicine & Preventive Care, n.d.). Males should begin screening for colon cancer at age 45, and every 3-10 years after, depending on the screening test used (CDC, n.d.). Nonetheless, Caribbean men have the highest mortality rate from prostate cancer in the world (Badal et al, 2020). One in four men surveyed (24.6%; Table 3.3.2) were 40-49 years and would have been eligible for screening based on the above guidelines.

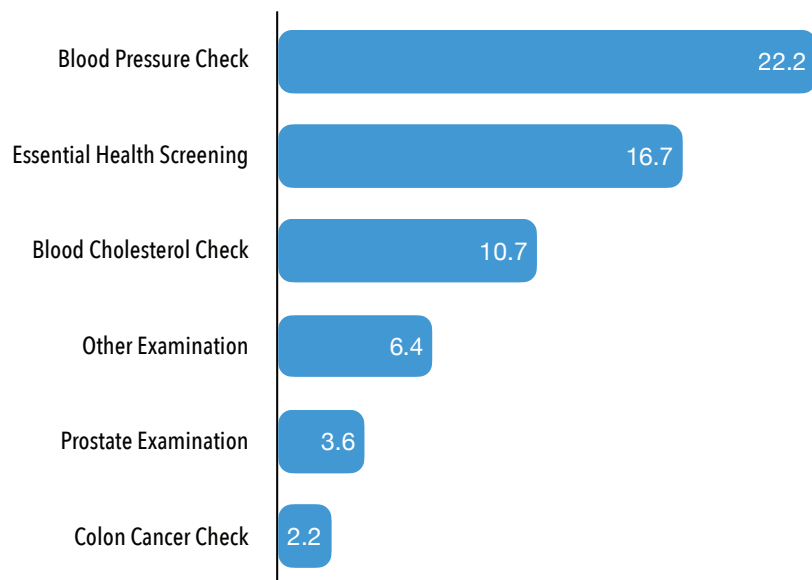


Figure 12.4. 3: Reasons for Visiting the Doctor in the Past 12 Months among Males aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

12.5 Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Use

Substance use and abuse are risk factors associated with many non-communicable diseases and premature death. All females and males were asked if they had ever smoked cigarettes, even if only one or two puffs and if they were currently smoking. Tables 12.5.1-2 show that 28.7 per cent of females and 46.4 per cent of males 15-49 years had smoked a cigarette in their lifetime however significantly fewer females (6.1%) and males (15.7%) currently smoked.

There was a higher percentage of prior exposure to cigarette smoking among females in KMA (37.1%) than in OUCs (28.9%) and rural areas (24.3%). The trend was similar for males with more lifetime cigarette smokers from KMA (48.9%) versus OUCs (47.9%) and rural areas (44.3%). Current smoking prevalence among females was higher among KMA residents (8.4%) than those in OUCs (4.8%) and rural areas (5.8%), however more males from OUCs were current smokers (17.1%) than rural (16.3%) and KMA men (12.3%). Among adolescents, 17.6 per cent of females (15-19 years) and 20.5 per cent of males had tried smoking cigarettes at some time. Prior exposure to smoking was highest among females and

males 30-34 years old (35.9% and 58.1%, respectively), while for current smokers, prevalence was highest among 25-29-year-old females (10.4%) and 30-34-year-old males (21.8%). There was no significant difference in current smoking habits by wealth status, or education level.

Both females and males were asked about alcohol and other drug use. Table 12.5.3 shows nearly three-quarters (72.1%) of females aged 15-49 years indicated that they had an alcoholic beverage at some point in their lifetime, while 86.0 per cent of males said they had drunk alcohol in their lifetime (Table 12.5.4). There was a slight difference in the lifetime alcohol use percentages within the different areas of residence for either sex. Females who resided in KMA (76.0%) and OUCs (72.8%) had a higher percentage of lifetime alcohol use. In comparison, males who resided in OUCs had the highest percentage (89.7%), followed by those who resided in rural areas (86.2%).

The use of marijuana (ganja), whether by smoking, drinking as a tea or consuming otherwise, was more common among males than females. More than one-third of males (36.4%) but just one in eight (12.8%) females had smoked marijuana at some time in their life. More

males ingested ganja (8.1%) than drank it as tea (7.0%), while among females only 3.6 per cent consumed ganja and 2.4 per cent drank ganja tea (Figure 12.5.1).

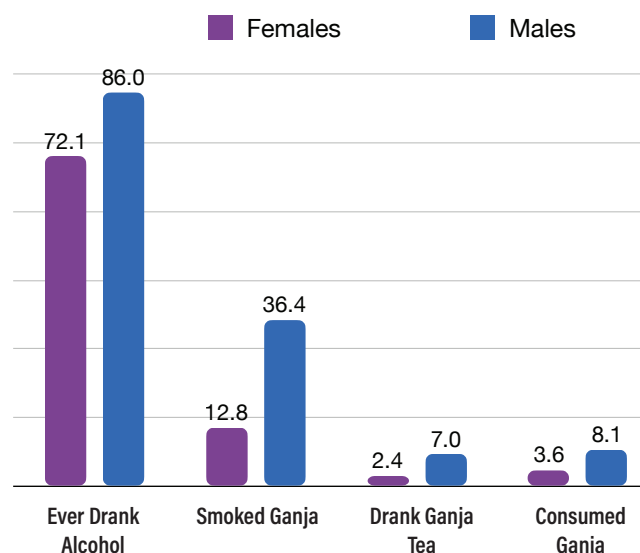


Figure 12.5. 1: Percentage Distribution of Lifetime Alcohol and Drug Use among Females and Males aged 15-49 years old

asthma which was more prevalent among younger women. There are gendered differences in health-seeking behaviours, diagnosis and medical experience. While the survey did not ask females about a doctor's visit in the last 12 months, among males, about one in five had visited a doctor in the last 12 months and had their blood pressure checked.

The survey data show that there was a higher proportion of lifetime smokers than current smokers especially among males. In addition, most males and females had consumed an alcoholic beverage at some point in their lifetime. The use of marijuana (ganja), whether by smoking, drinking as a tea or as edibles, was more common among males than females. More than one-third of males had smoked marijuana at some time in their life, compared to one in eight females.

Summary - Chapter 12: Health-Related Behaviours

Over time, the proportion of women who had the necessary preventative screenings and checks has trended upward. One-half of women reported a routine gynaecological exam in their lifetime. With cancer of the breast and cervix the leading malignancies resulting in the premature death of Jamaican women, screening for these conditions are important strategies for female survival. A breast self-exam can detect early abnormalities and had been performed by most females, with over one-half also reporting a clinical breast examination. Screening for cervical cancer with a Pap smear was reported by two-thirds of females at least once. As guidelines re frequency of Pap smears vary by age and other risk factors, compliance can be improved by educating females about the requirement and the benefit of Pap smears.

Both males and females felt positive about their health status (excellent, very good, good, and fair). The 2021 RHS data show that many females had been diagnosed with high blood pressure, urinary tract infection and anaemia, while a small proportion had diabetes, heart disease and pelvic inflammatory disease. Incidence of these conditions often increased with age except

Table 12.1. 1: Prevalence of Gynaecologic Examination and Time of Last Exam among Females aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Had a Routine Gynaecologic Exam	No. of Cases	Time of Last Routine Gynaecological Exam					Does Not Remember	Total	No. of Cases
			<12 Months Ago	12-23 Months Ago	24-35 Months Ago	36+ Months Ago				
Total	51.8	3,224	38.2	26.3	13.2	21.3	1.0	100.0	1,713	
Residence										
KMA	56.0	530	39.9	28.3	14.7	15.3	1.8	100.0	292	
Other Urban Centres	53.0	1,079	39.2	24.7	12.8	22.4	0.8	100.0	590	
Rural	48.7	1,615	36.3	26.3	12.7	24.0	0.7	100.0	831	
Health Regions										
Southeast Region	52.5	1,191	40.2	27.4	12.8	18.2	1.4	100.0	628	
Northeast Region	46.5	555	39.2	26.9	9.4	23.8	0.6	100.0	266	
Western Region	58.0	739	33.0	26.9	18.4	21.3	0.4	100.0	457	
Southern Region	47.8	739	37.4	21.9	11.5	28.4	0.7	100.0	362	
Parish										
Kingston	62.4	121	46.8	17.0	16.1	19.4	0.8	100.0	71	
St. Andrew	53.1	476	39.1	32.4	13.4	13.4	1.7	100.0	252	
St. Thomas	56.8	82	44.5	17.1	16.0	22.5	0.0	100.0	43	
Portland	48.5	153	42.4	22.0	12.1	22.7	0.7	100.0	73	
St. Mary	35.6	183	37.4	20.7	7.7	34.2	0.0	100.0	67	
St. Ann	52.6	219	38.7	31.6	9.0	19.9	0.9	100.0	126	
Trelawny	68.9	97	35.9	26.0	25.9	12.3	0.0	100.0	67	
St. James	57.1	298	34.0	31.5	20.5	14.0	0.0	100.0	189	
Hanover	62.7	101	46.6	31.7	11.2	10.5	0.0	100.0	61	
Westmoreland	51.3	243	21.2	17.3	14.2	45.7	1.6	100.0	140	
St. Elizabeth	41.6	184	27.2	17.7	19.0	36.2	0.0	100.0	82	
Manchester	52.5	220	32.9	32.3	8.7	24.1	2.0	100.0	115	
Clarendon	47.8	335	46.6	15.1	10.1	28.2	0.0	100.0	165	
St. Catherine	49.4	512	39.4	25.5	10.7	23.1	1.3	100.0	262	
Age Group										
15-19	10.0	433	56.5	25.0	11.1	7.4	0.0	100.0	42	
20-24	37.7	418	50.9	30.3	11.7	5.3	1.8	100.0	153	
25-29	52.1	544	43.4	27.3	14.3	14.4	0.5	100.0	288	
30-34	62.5	526	39.0	29.0	11.0	18.4	2.6	100.0	331	
35-39	67.4	486	39.2	21.1	14.8	24.3	0.6	100.0	324	
40-44	70.0	376	35.0	24.3	13.2	27.5	0.0	100.0	257	
45-49	74.6	441	23.6	27.0	14.5	34.4	0.5	100.0	318	
Relationship Status										
Married	73.8	452	43.7	22.5	12.5	20.9	0.3	100.0	325	
Common law union	59.8	723	37.0	28.3	13.9	20.1	0.7	100.0	435	
Visiting relationship	53.2	983	40.0	24.9	14.3	19.2	1.7	100.0	549	
Boyfriend with sex	28.4	152	43.7	26.2	15.7	14.4	0.0	100.0	46	
Boyfriend without sex	24.1	73	51.9	12.0	28.9	7.2	0.0	100.0	16	
No Steady relationship	40.1	841	30.5	30.3	10.5	27.7	1.0	100.0	342	
Education Level										
Less than secondary	43.2	420	25.1	23.4	16.4	33.7	1.5	100.0	191	
Secondary education	44.5	1,526	31.4	25.4	15.8	26.7	0.7	100.0	717	
Post-secondary education	62.4	1,257	46.3	27.9	10.6	14.5	0.7	100.0	793	
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	53.5	710	38.9	29.5	10.8	20.3	0.5	100.0	391	
Second	55.7	644	38.5	27.8	14.5	18.0	1.2	100.0	361	
Middle	48.5	698	38.2	21.5	15.8	23.3	1.3	100.0	348	
Fourth	52.8	604	36.4	24.9	14.7	23.3	0.7	100.0	324	
Highest	48.0	568	38.6	27.2	10.3	22.5	1.4	100.0	289	
Sexual Experience										
Yes	57.4	2882	38.0	26.3	13.3	21.5	1.0	100.0	1,679	
No	11.2	342	45.6	25.8	12.3	16.2	0.0	100.0	34	

Table 12.2. 1: Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Smear Test) and Last Exam among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Had a Pap Smear	No. of Cases	Time of Last Pap Smear Test				No. of Cases
			<12 Months Ago	12-23 Months Ago	24-35 Months Ago	36+ Months Ago	
Total	67.2	3,224	31.6	20.3	19.9	28.1	2,244
Residence							
KMA	72.8	530	34.7	23.8	20.2	21.4	367
Other Urban Centres	65.6	1,079	33.9	19.3	19.2	27.6	749
Rural	65.4	1,615	28.2	19.1	20.3	32.4	1,128
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	67.2	1,191	36.8	20.5	19.6	23.1	791
Northeast Region	68.8	555	27.2	20.5	18.0	34.2	398
Western Region	68.8	739	29.5	20.4	20.5	29.6	555
Southern Region	64.6	739	22.9	19.4	21.6	36.1	500
Parish							
Kingston	64.3	121	38.4	14.6	20.8	26.1	74
St. Andrew	72.6	476	35.8	23.6	19.2	21.4	337
St. Thomas	66.2	82	39.2	19.3	17.1	24.4	50
Portland	71.7	153	24.2	21.2	15.5	39.2	113
St. Mary	60.8	183	22.7	15.7	18.9	42.7	119
St. Ann	72.6	219	31.0	22.8	18.6	27.6	166
Trelawny	72.3	97	20.2	35.9	29.7	14.1	77
St. James	71.3	298	34.9	20.0	19.2	25.9	236
Hanover	84.0	101	38.3	14.8	18.4	28.5	86
Westmoreland	56.0	243	19.1	15.3	18.4	47.2	156
St. Elizabeth	64.2	184	19.6	18.3	23.8	38.3	124
Manchester	67.9	220	25.2	25.0	22.7	27.1	152
Clarendon	62.2	335	22.9	15.2	19.2	42.6	224
St. Catherine	61.8	512	37.4	17.7	20.5	24.5	330
Age Group							
15-19	6.7	433	*	*	*	5.3	25
20-24	44.3	418	43.1	26.5	16.6	13.7	189
25-29	74.1	544	36.5	23.1	17.3	23.1	397
30-34	86.2	526	31.4	20.6	20.9	27.1	447
35-39	92.2	486	25.7	19.9	22.5	32.0	444
40-44	93.2	376	31.9	16.6	16.3	35.2	346
45-49	89.3	441	23.5	17.2	24.7	34.6	396
Relationship Status							
Married	94.9	452	23.5	17.2	24.7	34.6	424
Common law union	83.4	723	34.6	19.2	19.9	26.3	597
Visiting relationship	72.0	983	30.9	22.5	20.4	26.2	737
Boyfriend with sex	40.7	152	31.9	19.7	18.6	29.8	64
Boyfriend without sex	17.3	73	37.6	20.9	16.2	25.2	13
No Steady relationship	45.8	841	*	*	*	40.1	409
Education Level							
Less than secondary	71.8	420	24.3	16.6	21.1	38.1	314
Secondary education	63.7	1,526	29.1	18.1	21.7	31.1	1010
Post-secondary education	69.8	1,257	36.8	23.4	18.2	21.7	906
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	69.7	710	31.6	22.3	17.7	28.4	472
Second	68.7	644	31.0	21.5	22.1	25.3	434
Middle	62.5	698	30.4	19.8	19.8	30.0	489
Fourth	67.5	604	31.7	18.1	22.0	28.2	471
Highest	67.5	568	33.7	19.2	18.3	28.8	378
Sexual Experience							
Yes	75.6	2882	31.6	20.4	19.9	28.2	2224
No	6.5	342	*	*	*	23.9	20

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 12.2. 2: Medical Advice Following Cervical Cancer Screening among Females Aged 15-49 Years who Had Ever Had a Pap Smear Test, by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Medical Advice Following Pap Smear Test				Total	No. of Cases
	Did Not Need Treatment	Does Not Have Results Yet	Needed Treatment	Does Not Remember		
Total	90.0	4.0	5.6	0.4	100.0	2,244
Residence						
KMA	88.3	3.0	7.9	0.8	100.0	367
Other Urban Centres	91.4	3.6	4.5	0.5	100.0	749
Rural	89.9	4.9	5.1	0.1	100.0	1,128
Health Regions						
Southeast Region	88.4	4.4	6.7	0.5	100.0	791
Northeast Region	89.2	5.2	5.6	0.0	100.0	398
Western Region	95.6	1.2	3.0	0.1	99.9	555
Southern Region	89.4	4.9	5.2	0.5	100.0	500
Parish						
Kingston	87.2	4.9	5.9	2.0	100.0	74
St. Andrew	87.9	2.8	8.8	0.6	100.0	337
St. Thomas	91.4	1.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	50
Portland	88.4	2.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	113
St. Mary	87.7	9.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	119
St. Ann	90.4	4.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	166
Trelawny	94.4	3.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	77
St. James	95.0	0.8	3.9	0.3	100.0	236
Hanover	96.9	1.9	1.2	0.0	100.0	86
Westmoreland	96.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	156
St. Elizabeth	90.3	4.8	5.0	0.0	100.0	124
Manchester	91.6	1.6	5.7	1.1	100.0	152
Clarendon	86.8	7.9	4.9	0.4	100.0	224
St. Catherine	88.9	6.8	4.0	0.3	100.0	330
Age Group						
15-19	*	*	*	*	*	25
20-24	85.5	8.3	6.1	0.1	100.0	189
25-29	89.4	5.1	5.1	0.4	100.0	397
30-34	90.3	4.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	447
35-39	92.7	2.7	4.3	0.3	100.0	444
40-44	91.1	3.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	346
45-49	88.3	2.2	8.6	0.8	100.0	396
Relationship Status						
Married	90.8	2.8	6.0	0.4	100.0	424
Common law union	88.6	7.3	3.8	0.2	100.0	597
Visiting relationship	87.9	4.0	7.8	0.4	100.0	737
Boyfriend with sex	95.5	2.3	2.2	0.0	100.0	64
Boyfriend without sex	*	*	*	*	*	13
No Steady relationship	93.3	1.3	4.7	0.7	100.0	409
Education Level						
Less than secondary	89.6	2.4	5.6	2.4	100.0	314
Secondary education	88.3	5.6	5.3	0.8	100.0	1010
Post-secondary education	90.4	5.0	4.3	0.3	100.0	906
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	90.8	4.8	4.3	0.0	100.0	472
Second	89.2	3.5	7.0	0.3	100.0	434
Middle	88.0	4.5	7.3	0.3	100.0	489
Fourth	90.0	4.1	4.9	0.9	100.0	471
Highest	92.0	3.0	4.5	0.5	100.0	378
Sexual Experience						
Yes	90.0	4.1	5.6	0.3	100.0	2224
No	*	*	*	*	*	20

*Estimates are too low to report

Table 12.3. 1: Prevalence of Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) and Breast Self-Exam (BSE) among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)	Ever Had a BSE	No. of Cases	Ever Been Taught by a Health Professional to Perform BSE	No. of Cases
Total	54.6	70.4	3,224	62.8	2320
Residence					
KMA	60.8	67.7	530	69.7	360
Other Urban Centres	49.6	73.5	1,079	63.3	813
Rural	54.9	69.6	1,615	59.1	1147
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	56.7	68.2	1,191	65.7	818
Northeast Region	52.9	72.3	555	52.0	395
Western Region	49.1	73.1	739	65.2	569
Southern Region	55.0	72.5	739	60.8	538
Parish					
Kingston	52.9	67.5	121	57.7	83
St. Andrew	63.2	67.6	476	70.4	324
St. Thomas	37.1	66.3	82	51.9	54
Portland	65.4	79.2	153	59.0	122
St. Mary	42.7	60.1	183	36.2	108
St. Ann	53.7	77.1	219	56.6	165
Trelawny	47.7	82.8	97	57.4	85
St. James	46.4	73.8	298	67.0	235
Hanover	73.5	79.1	101	76.9	82
Westmoreland	41.8	64.2	243	60.1	167
St. Elizabeth	64.6	69.2	184	62.1	127
Manchester	61.4	75.6	220	72.7	165
Clarendon	44.3	72.0	335	50.1	246
St. Catherine	53.0	69.3	512	64.0	357
Age Group					
15-19	21.2	46.6	433	36.9	198
20-24	49.0	67.9	418	52.5	285
25-29	55.7	70.4	544	61.1	397
30-34	63.8	76.5	526	69.7	408
35-39	63.1	77.7	486	67.3	380
40-44	66.1	78.2	376	69.0	295
45-49	70.7	80.9	441	76.3	357
Relationship Status					
Married	71.3	85.6	452	74.6	386
Common law union	64.2	71.4	723	68.0	529
Visiting relationship	56.2	72.8	983	62.4	727
Boyfriend with sex	41.1	68.8	152	45.8	102
Boyfriend without sex	28.5	56.2	73	36.0	43
No Steady relationship	42.3	61.3	841	56.6	533
Education Level					
Less than secondary	54.9	60.9	420	63.8	266
Secondary education	50.5	66.5	1,526	58.2	1048
Post-secondary education	58.9	78.0	1,257	67.1	996
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	50.8	69.8	710	61.7	501
Second	58.3	70.4	644	66.3	462
Middle	53.5	70.0	698	62.1	507
Fourth	55.8	73.4	604	63.3	445
Highest	55.1	68.5	568	60.9	405
Sexual Experience					
Yes	59.5	73.9	2882	65.5	2161
No	19.2	45.7	342	31.6	159

Table 12.3. 2: Frequency of BSE among Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Reported Ever Performing BSE by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Frequency of BSE			No. of Cases
	Monthly	At Least Yearly	Less Than Yearly	
Total	68.3	24.1	7.6	2,320
Residence				
KMA	66.0	23.9	10.2	360
Other Urban Centres	68.9	25.8	5.3	813
Rural	69.1	22.9	8.1	1147
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	69.0	22.8	8.2	818
Northeast Region	66.3	25.3	8.4	395
Western Region	67.4	26.3	6.3	569
Southern Region	68.9	24.3	6.9	538
Parish				
Kingston	54.9	34.0	11.1	83
St. Andrew	69.5	21.5	9.0	324
St. Thomas	64.6	20.5	15.0	54
Portland	74.8	22.3	2.9	122
St. Mary	72.6	20.9	6.5	108
St. Ann	59.3	28.9	11.8	165
Trelawny	71.9	22.2	5.8	85
St. James	75.6	20.8	3.5	235
Hanover	86.1	12.0	1.9	82
Westmoreland	39.6	46.6	13.8	167
St. Elizabeth	54.4	32.7	12.9	127
Manchester	79.8	16.0	4.2	165
Clarendon	68.1	26.3	5.6	246
St. Catherine	71.4	22.8	5.8	357
Age Group				
15-19	68.8	23.7	7.5	198
20-24	62.2	31.8	6.0	285
25-29	68.2	24.7	7.0	397
30-34	73.9	19.4	6.7	408
35-39	70.0	21.9	8.0	380
40-44	67.2	23.1	9.7	295
45-49	67.5	23.6	8.8	357
Relationship Status				
Married	68.1	24.7	7.2	386
Common law union	73.0	18.9	8.0	529
Visiting relationship	66.7	25.5	7.8	727
Boyfriend with sex	67.2	25.0	7.8	102
Boyfriend without sex	70.0	28.9	1.1	43
No Steady relationship	66.5	25.6	7.9	533
Education Level				
Less than secondary	72.9	21.1	6.0	266
Secondary education	64.5	26.3	9.2	1048
Post-secondary education	71.4	22.2	6.5	996
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	69.2	22.5	8.4	501
Second	67.2	25.3	7.5	462
Middle	69.4	22.6	8.0	507
Fourth	70.0	22.9	7.1	445
Highest	65.1	27.8	7.0	405
Sexual Experience				
Yes	68.5	23.9	7.6	2161
No	66.6	25.4	8.0	159

Table 12.4. 1: Selected Health Problems Ever Been Told by a Doctor among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	High Blood Pressure	Low Blood Pressure	Urinary Tract Infection	Asthma	Anaemia	Diabetes	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	Heart Disease	No. of Cases
Total	19.8	8.2	17.1	11.9	11.1	3.9	1.3	1.5	3,224
Residence									
KMA	21.9	9.5	23.1	17.0	15.1	3.9	2.8	1.1	530
Other Urban Centres	17.9	7.9	17.0	10.4	12.0	4.0	1.0	2.1	1,079
Rural	20.2	7.8	14.2	10.3	8.4	3.7	0.7	1.2	1,615
Health Regions									
Southeast Region	19.4	7.9	17.7	13.7	13.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	1,191
Northeast Region	16.2	9.5	18.8	9.2	10.7	4.6	1.2	1.5	555
Western Region	21.0	8.9	15.0	9.4	7.0	4.9	0.3	1.4	739
Southern Region	22.3	7.6	16.5	11.4	10.0	4.1	0.7	1.6	739
Parish									
Kingston	17.8	11.7	23.5	7.3	18.3	6.5	4.4	2.1	121
St. Andrew	22.2	8.9	21.5	18.2	14.4	3.2	2.6	0.8	476
St. Thomas	24.5	2.9	16.2	7.0	6.0	5.1	2.1	0.0	82
Portland	22.5	13.4	31.1	7.4	15.1	6.2	1.5	1.4	153
St. Mary	18.3	6.6	11.7	8.6	6.1	6.9	2.3	2.8	183
St. Ann	12.1	9.6	17.9	10.5	11.7	2.5	0.3	0.7	219
Trelawny	25.2	9.0	13.0	12.4	5.2	3.3	0.8	0.0	97
St. James	21.4	11.2	16.2	9.6	7.5	6.4	0.3	1.5	298
Hanover	25.0	12.6	30.6	9.0	11.6	4.5	0.0	4.7	101
Westmoreland	16.4	3.8	6.6	7.8	4.9	3.7	0.2	0.3	243
St. Elizabeth	29.7	7.5	19.0	7.3	8.2	6.8	1.3	0.4	184
Manchester	18.0	6.6	13.1	9.9	11.7	4.4	0.4	0.9	220
Clarendon	21.3	8.4	17.8	14.9	9.6	2.3	0.5	2.8	335
St. Catherine	15.6	7.0	12.6	10.7	11.8	2.3	0.5	2.3	512
Age Group									
15-19	6.2	2.7	5.6	14.6	5.9	0.7	0.0	1.6	433
20-24	7.9	5.8	17.4	11.4	10.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	418
25-29	16.5	9.5	22.4	15.0	12.3	2.2	1.4	0.9	544
30-34	21.6	9.7	15.3	11.2	10.7	3.4	1.3	1.0	526
35-39	26.2	9.6	20.3	11.1	13.4	5.1	0.5	0.4	486
40-44	28.5	11.4	20.9	9.7	15.0	8.7	0.9	1.2	376
45-49	38.8	10.6	20.1	9.1	11.0	9.0	4.9	3.9	441
Relationship Status									
Married	25.3	9.9	23.7	10.8	15.5	5.5	1.7	2.4	452
Common-law union	27.5	9.3	19.7	12.8	12.2	4.6	1.5	1.2	723
Visiting relationship	19.7	9.1	18.0	11.5	9.8	4.1	1.7	1.3	983
Boyfriend with sex	12.2	8.1	16.8	11.0	9.9	0.7	1.5	0.7	152
Boyfriend without sex	6.2	1.2	19.1	14.3	5.9	1.2	0.0	1.8	73
No steady relationship	14.3	6.4	11.0	12.1	10.4	3.1	0.5	1.5	841
Education Level									
Less than secondary	26.7	9.5	13.0	9.0	5.8	7.5	0.6	2.9	420
Secondary education	20.7	7.4	13.7	11.5	8.7	3.2	1.2	1.3	1,526
Post-secondary education	16.4	9.0	22.1	13.3	15.6	3.4	1.6	1.2	1,257
Wealth Quintile									
Lowest	20.5	9.4	19.2	13.0	12.9	4.1	2.3	1.4	710
Second	20.6	8.3	16.6	9.3	10.5	4.1	1.0	2.4	644
Middle	18.3	6.0	18.6	12.5	11.1	3.4	1.8	1.2	698
Fourth	18.4	8.4	15.7	11.8	11.1	4.3	0.3	0.5	604
Highest	21.5	9.3	14.9	12.8	9.6	3.2	0.8	1.7	568

Table 12.5. 1: Prevalence of Smoking among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Smoked	Currently Smoke	No. of Cases
Total	28.7	6.1	3224
Residence			
KMA	37.1	8.4	530
Other Urban Centres	28.9	4.8	1079
Rural	24.3	5.8	1615
Health Regions			
Southeast Region	29.5	6.2	1191
Northeast Region	32.4	6.1	555
Western Region	29.8	6.9	739
Southern Region	23.4	5.2	739
Parish			
Kingston	32.6	11.5	121
St. Andrew	36.5	7.1	476
St. Thomas	14.6	2.0	82
Portland	38.6	5.8	153
St. Mary	26.5	4.4	183
St. Ann	33.5	7.3	219
Trelawny	32.7	8.4	97
St. James	31.5	6.5	298
Hanover	35.9	9.0	101
Westmoreland	22.8	5.7	243
St. Elizabeth	16.9	5.2	184
Manchester	24.8	3.3	220
Clarendon	26.2	6.7	335
St. Catherine	23.3	4.8	512
Age Group			
15-19	17.6	4.0	433
20-24	31.0	6.8	418
25-29	35.4	10.4	544
30-34	35.9	7.0	526
35-39	30.6	5.1	486
40-44	23.5	4.7	376
45-49	25.4	3.8	441
Relationship Status			
Married	19.4	1.3	452
Common-law union	37.8	8.9	723
Visiting relationship	35.0	8.9	983
Boyfriend with sex	27.4	12.7	152
Boyfriend without sex	25.4	2.4	73
No steady relationship	20.6	2.6	841
Education Level			
Less than secondary	27.6	8.7	420
Secondary education	29.4	7.3	1526
Post-secondary education	27.8	3.5	1257
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	26.6	5.3	710
Second	26.3	5.0	644
Middle	31.5	7.9	698
Fourth	31.3	6.5	604
Highest	27.8	5.9	568

Table 12.5. 2: Prevalence of Smoking among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Smoked	Currently Smoke	No. of Cases
Total	46.4	15.7	1784
Residence			
KMA	48.9	12.3	460
Other Urban Centres	47.9	17.1	515
Rural	44.3	16.3	809
Health Regions			
Southeast Region	45.5	14.5	868
Northeast Region	45.8	15.8	213
Western Region	52.2	23.2	399
Southern Region	43.7	11.8	304
Parish			
Kingston	33.2	11.6	58
St. Andrew	52.8	13.4	450
St. Thomas	42.1	15.9	59
Portland	38.7	14.7	59
St. Mary	41.2	16.8	56
St. Ann	51.7	15.7	98
Trelawny	45.4	19.3	45
St. James	61.7	30.4	138
Hanover	35.8	22.2	71
Westmoreland	51.1	16.5	145
St. Elizabeth	34.0	9.6	80
Manchester	56.5	17.6	71
Clarendon	40.0	8.7	153
St. Catherine	40.4	16.0	301
Age Group			
15-19	20.5	4.6	283
20-24	44.9	16.5	287
25-29	57.2	17.8	283
30-34	58.1	21.8	246
35-39	52.4	15.2	247
40-44	47.7	18.3	222
45-49	51.5	19.6	216
Relationship Status			
Married	35.1	5.3	158
Common law union	57.1	18.0	353
Visiting relationship	53.9	20.2	561
Girlfriend with sex	48.3	16.5	171
Girlfriend without sex	18.6	3.5	62
No steady relationship	37.7	14.1	479
Education Level			
Less than secondary	47.2	20.2	318
Secondary	47.6	16.8	1040
Post-secondary	42.9	10.5	412
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	46.2	15.1	405
Second	48.1	15.8	356
Middle	45.9	19.3	350
Fourth	45.7	13.0	361
Highest	45.9	15.7	312

Table 12.5. 3: Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Ever Drank	Smoked Ganja	Drank Ganja Tea	Consumed Ganja	No. of Cases
Total	72.1	12.8	2.4	3.6	3,224
Residence					
KMA	76.0	17.4	2.6	5.6	530
Other Urban Centres	72.8	12.6	2.2	3.9	1,079
Rural	69.5	10.5	2.4	2.4	1,615
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	70.7	14.2	2.8	4.3	1,191
Northeast Region	81.4	9.9	2.4	2.7	555
Western Region	68.3	15.3	2.4	4.7	739
Southern Region	72.9	8.8	1.1	1.3	739
Parish					
Kingston	72.1	23.5	1.7	5.6	121
St. Andrew	75.6	14.9	2.6	5.3	476
St. Thomas	66.6	14.1	0.0	1.1	82
Portland	82.9	16.3	8.7	5.9	153
St. Mary	79.6	5.8	0.4	0.8	183
St. Ann	81.8	9.6	0.9	2.6	219
Trelawny	64.8	9.3	0.8	1.7	97
St. James	73.1	21.9	4.2	8.6	298
Hanover	81.7	15.7	2.3	3.6	101
Westmoreland	56.6	8.4	0.6	1.2	243
St. Elizabeth	69.6	10.7	0.9	0.7	184
Manchester	76.7	7.5	1.6	1.7	220
Clarendon	71.9	8.8	0.9	1.4	335
St. Catherine	65.4	11.7	3.6	3.5	512
Age Group					
15-19	60.8	6.6	0.9	2.4	433
20-24	78.6	20.2	2.1	6.0	418
25-29	76.8	22.1	3.0	6.9	544
30-34	75.5	14.0	1.2	2.2	526
35-39	75.9	11.6	2.9	3.1	486
40-44	67.7	4.4	3.2	1.3	376
45-49	67.5	6.8	3.7	2.2	441
Relationship Status					
Married	64.9	3.4	1.1	1.3	452
Common law union	76.3	16.0	3.4	2.9	723
Visiting relationship	81.1	18.4	2.8	4.3	983
Boyfriend with sex	75.6	21.5	4.6	7.4	152
Boyfriend without sex	68.2	6.2	0.6	1.5	73
No steady relationship	62.8	8.2	1.5	4.0	841
Education Level					
Less than secondary	64.0	13.2	5.5	1.6	420
Secondary	70.8	14.0	2.3	2.5	1,526
Post-secondary	75.4	11.3	1.5	5.4	1,257
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	71.7	12.0	2.3	3.9	710
Second	69.5	12.2	1.8	4.7	644
Middle	75.7	13.5	3.5	3.3	698
Fourth	73.4	13.6	2.1	2.9	604
Highest	69.7	12.6	1.9	3.1	568
Sexual experience					
Yes	74.8	14.1	2.5	3.9	2882
No	52.6	3.0	1.1	1.3	342

Table 12.5. 4: Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Males Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Ever Drank	Smoked Ganja	Drank Ganja Tea	Consumed Ganja	No. of Cases
Total	86.0	36.4	7.0	8.1	1784
Residence					
KMA	80.2	41.0	7.5	11.0	460
Other Urban Centres	89.7	38.0	6.5	8.3	515
Rural	86.2	33.3	7.1	6.5	809
Health Regions					
Southeast Region	83.1	38.2	8.2	10.0	868
Northeast Region	94.1	29.8	6.2	3.7	213
Western Region	83.9	43.9	6.8	9.0	399
Southern Region	89.1	30.2	5.3	5.5	304
Parish					
Kingston	71.7	43.7	10.1	3.8	58
St. Andrew	83.8	40.3	7.5	12.1	450
St. Thomas	90.6	39.5	13.5	12.4	59
Portland	89.6	31.9	3.5	2.3	59
St. Mary	90.8	32.5	14.9	3.7	56
St. Ann	98.0	27.1	1.9	4.2	98
Trelawny	81.7	37.9	15.3	0.0	45
St. James	90.8	50.7	7.0	11.8	138
Hanover	82.3	47.8	3.3	18.2	71
Westmoreland	76.8	36.6	3.8	5.7	145
St. Elizabeth	82.6	27.2	1.9	4.4	80
Manchester	92.7	36.8	5.5	8.9	71
Clarendon	90.5	27.0	7.3	3.6	153
St. Catherine	83.2	34.7	7.6	8.7	301
Age Group					
15-19	73.3	15.2	3.0	3.8	283
20-24	88.0	40.8	5.5	13.4	287
25-29	90.0	48.5	7.3	11.1	283
30-34	89.0	40.8	6.4	7.8	246
35-39	90.0	38.2	9.1	8.5	247
40-44	88.8	39.5	9.7	6.3	222
45-49	86.0	36.2	10.4	4.5	216
Relationship Status					
Married	79.3	17.4	4.9	4.8	158
Common law union	92.9	44.6	5.7	8.9	353
Visiting relationship	92.5	47.8	9.6	10.0	561
Girlfriend with sex	87.9	31.0	5.6	5.0	171
Girlfriend without sex	80.2	13.4	6.5	6.6	62
No steady relationship	76.7	30.0	6.5	7.8	479
Education Level					
Less than secondary	82.8	41.4	10.9	5.3	318
Secondary	86.6	38.2	6.3	7.9	1040
Post-secondary	86.9	29.4	5.5	10.3	412
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	85.9	39.1	7.4	8.6	405
Second	86.1	35.0	7.3	6.2	356
Middle	84.7	41.0	7.4	10.4	350
Fourth	88.4	32.8	6.3	7.2	361
Highest	84.4	33.7	6.6	7.8	312

Chapter 13

Gender Attitudes and Intimate Partner Violence

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is considered a significant public health concern that can lead to loss of life and adverse health outcomes.

The WHO, based on an analysis of prevalence data between 2010 and 2018 across different countries, estimates that “Over a quarter of females aged 15-49 years who have been in a relationship have been subjected to physical and/or sexual violence by their intimate partner at least once in their lifetime (since age 15).” (WHO, 2021) Additionally, from the same data, WHO estimates that more than one-third (38%) of all murders of females were committed by an intimate partner. Among survivors, extensive research points to physical and psychosocial issues due to victimisation.

The RHS explore violence experience in different forms, including witnessing domestic abuse, physical violence as a child and intimate partner violence. During the survey, females were asked whether they had experienced assaults, verbal or physical threats, or sexual abuse. This chapter highlights data from the 2021 RHS on attitudes towards gender norms and violence against females. Data captured on the survey provides information for SDG target 5.2, which speaks to eliminating violence against females and girls to achieve gender equality and female empowerment. The information will assist the health sector in creating public education campaigns and programmes to address gender-based violence as the sector strives to achieve the goal of “Healthy lifestyles in a healthy environment producing healthy people.” Addressing the issue of violence against females in the Jamaican context requires public education, intervention programmes, sensitivity training for law enforcement and health workers and campaigns that address other socio-cultural correlates.

The chapter also explores exposure to abuse as a child younger than and older than 15 years. Research has found links between earlier life exposure to adult interpersonal violence and later life mental health issues (Russell et al., 2010). There is also evidence that exposure to domestic violence and childhood victimisation impacts behaviour and victimisation as adults (Smith-Marek et al., 2015). Survey participants were asked to retrospectively report whether they had witnessed domestic abuse or had been victims of abuse as a child before or after age 15 years.

13.1 Attitudes about Gender Norms

Female participants 15-49 years were asked to indicate their level of agreement with six statements of gender norms and expectations in marriage. Gender norms are socially constructed and widely accepted beliefs about appropriate behaviours based on gender. Figure 13.1.1 shows that most females thought it was ‘alright for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other females’ (75.4%), that ‘if a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene’ (70.4%) but also agreed that ‘family problems should only be discussed with people in the family’ (67.1%). However, there was much less agreement with statements about a female’s obedience if she disagrees with her husband (33.1%) and sexual obligation to her husband if she doesn’t feel like it (20.6%). Very few (13.6%) females agreed with a statement about the importance of a man showing his wife/partner that he is the boss.

The response patterns were similar irrespective of age, relationship status, and area of residence (Table 13.1.1). More females in rural areas (37.4%) agreed with the two statements that suggest a wife should be subservient to her husband, that is, she is obedient and obligated to have sex with her husband compared to those living in KMA or OUCs. More married females agreed with the statements that a good wife obeys her husband and that a wife is obligated to have sex with her husband compared to unmarried females. Those with post-secondary education showed less favour to the statements concerning a female's obedience and obligation to have sex and family privacy.

During the 2021 RHS, males were asked to indicate their level of agreement with statements concerning infertility, infidelity and other gender norms (Figure 13.1.2). In response to 'if the partner is infertile should get children elsewhere', 48.5 per cent of males agreed with the statement, 48.4 per cent of males agreed that 'a man can tell when a child is not biologically theirs'. Four of every 10 males said that they 'will not feel like a man if they did not have children' (43.7%), and a little more than one-third of males (37.9%) said they 'would feel jealous of other men who had children'. Close to one-third of males (32.0%) agreed that they 'would not marry a woman who is infertile' or (31.4%) 'should never let a woman know that he really loves her'. Additional statements included 'ok to have outside children if he looks after them', to which 24.2 per cent agreed, 'seen as more of a man if he has many girlfriends' (20.8%) 'should not wash clothes for family' (20.2%) 'woman has no right to refuse sex to partner' (19.8%). Fewer agreed men should have polyamorous relationships (16.2%) and that 'intimate partner violence was justified if the female cheated' (13.0%).

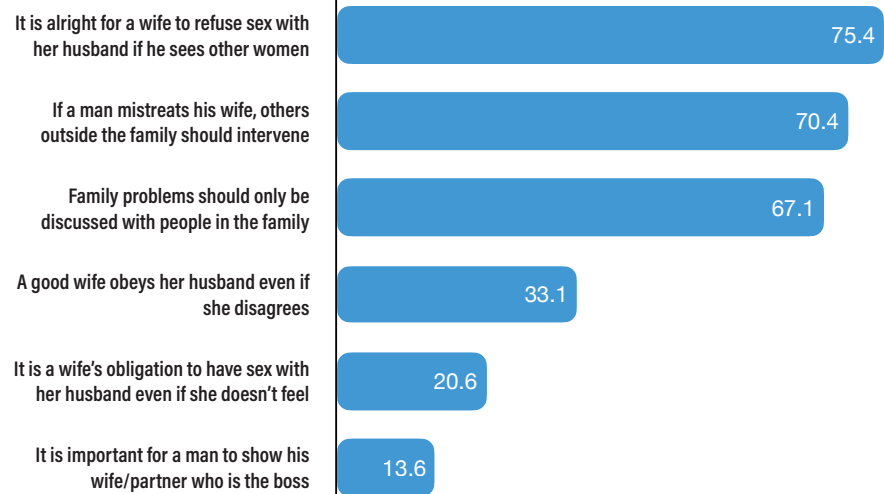


Figure 13.1. 1: Agreement with Various Statements about Gender Roles among Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

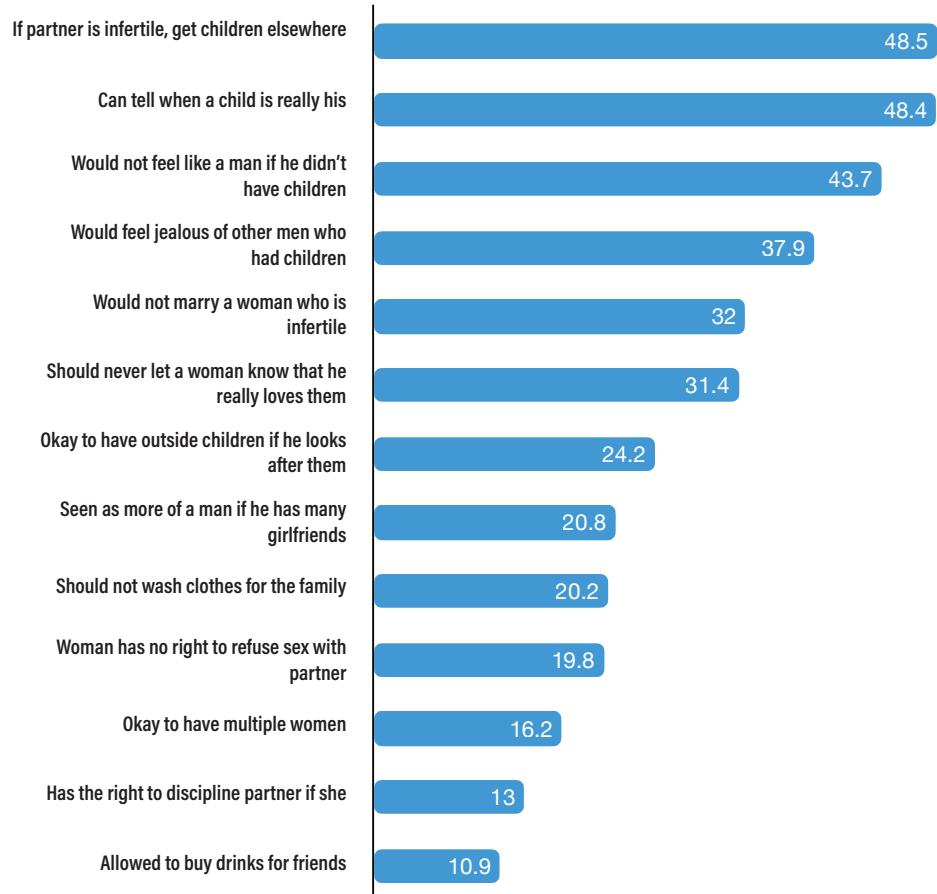


Figure 13.1. 2: Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Males Aged 15-49 Years

Table 13.1.2 presents data on how many males 15-49 years agreed with selected gender attitudes and how they varied by socio-demographic characteristics. Many negative attitudes about male behaviours were more prevalent among rural than urban men (both KMA and OUCs), while fewer married men and those in common-law relationships, agreed with many undesirable outlooks.

13.2 History of Witnessing or Experiencing Parental Physical Abuse

Respondents were asked whether as a child younger than age 15 years, they had ever heard or seen their father or stepfather physically abuse their mother or stepmother given evidence that witnessing domestic abuse has later life consequences (Russell et al, 2010). Table 13.2.1 shows that 20.2 per cent of females witnessed violence perpetrated by their father/father figure on their mother/mother figure. Prevalence was higher among females living in KMA (23.5%) than from OUCs (19.6%) and rural areas (19.0%). Young adults were less likely to have witnessed such abuse than older persons. More females with less than secondary education (25.6%) had witnessed domestic violence between parents before age 15 compared to those who were more educated. Females were also asked if they had been victims of physical parental abuse before their 15th birthday. More than one-half of females aged 15-49 (55.1%) indicated they had been victims of physical parental abuse before 15 (Table 13.2.1).

Males were also asked if they had witnessed their father or stepfather physically abuse their mother or stepmother. While the experience of males witnessing abuse between parents was similar to that of females, more males (63.7%) than females (55.1%) were themselves victims of physical parental abuse before age 15 (Table 13.2.2).

There continues to be intense dialogue concerning child discipline, corporal punishment and physical abuse in the home and across different institutions especially given the hypothesized cultural underpinnings that encourage such practices. Jamaica is a signatory to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) which discourages selected practices. Physical punishment, such as spanking/beatings and other forms of violent punishment, including psychological aggression, such as shouting, are believed to infringe on the rights of the child. Many have argued that the prohibition of corporal punishment and other forms of physical punishment should be enshrined in law. Research suggests that corporal punishment/physical aggression have adverse physical and psychosocial

effects. As such, advocates continue to call for parenting programmes and initiatives that enable parents to employ non-violent approaches to child discipline.

Figure 13.2.1 compares the experience of physical abuse perpetrated by a parent or another adult family member before age 15 with their history of witnessing domestic violence among young adult females and males. The data show that persons who witnessed domestic violence were more likely to experience physical violence perpetrated by a parent or another adult family member than those who did not witness such acts. Eight of 10 females (84.6%) and nine of 10 males (92.9%) who had experienced violence had also witnessed abuse. On the other hand, 47.6 per cent of females and 55.9 per cent of males who experienced violence did not witness physical abuse by a parent or adult family member.

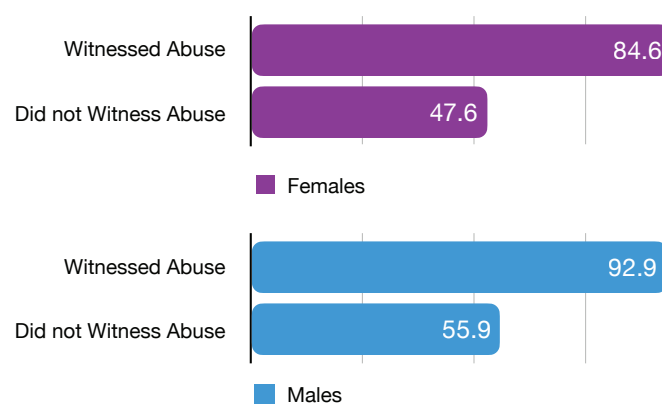


Figure 13.2. 1: Experience of Parental Physical Abuse before Age 15 by History of Witnessing Physical Abuse between Parents Young Adult Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

13.3 Intimate Partner Violence

The experience of intimate partner violence (IPV) has been linked to adverse mental health outcomes, including depression, anxiety, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and somatisation (Lagdon et al., 2014; Lacey et al., 2013; Ferrari et al., 2014). During the 2021 RHS, females were asked if they had ever experienced violence and abuse that may have happened between them and a partner or ex-partner. This included verbal and physical assaults and threats of violence. Females who had experienced any form of threat or abuse were asked whether it happened in the twelve months prior to the interview. Verbal abuse was defined as being insulted or made to feel bad about themselves, or threats to hurt them or someone they cared about. Experience of physical abuse was derived from responses to several statements enquiring if they had ever been slapped, choked, burnt, kicked, dragged, or beaten by an intimate partner. In total, 18.1 per cent of females but 15.4 per cent of males agreed with one or more of those statements. Sexual abuse, defined as being physically forced to have sexual relations against their will, was reported by 4.5 per cent of females and 3.0 per cent. Combining physical or sexual violence, 19.3 and 17.1 per cent respectively of females and males had experienced one or both in their lifetime (Tables 13.3.1 and 13.3.3). Over one-third of ever-partnered females (38.0%) and four of ten males (40.2%) had experienced at least one of these three types of abuse (verbal, physical, sexual), while and 3.1 versus 1.2 per cent respectively had experienced all three forms.

Ever-partnered males were also asked if they had been victims of the different types of intimate partner violence at any time and within the past 12 months from a partner. While 40.5 per cent of ever-partnered males had experience some form of IPV (Figure 13.3.1), this was mostly verbal victimisation (38.0%). Lifetime exposure to all forms of IPV were more likely to be reported by males residing in KMA, those older than 24 years and among those who witnessed or suffered parental abuse (Table 13.3.3).

One in six ever-partnered males had been victims of physical abuse (15.4%) however just 3.0 per cent mentioned sexual abuse. In reference to recent incidents of intimate partner violence (Table 13.3.4) only 20.3 per cent of ever-partnered males had been victims in the past 12 months, but this was mostly complaints of verbal abuse (19.0%).

Figure 13.3.1 compares exposure to the various forms of IPV by sex and shows that males were more likely to report experience of verbal abuse while females were more likely to have been the victims of physical and sexual violence, reflecting the differentials in power relationships between the sexes.

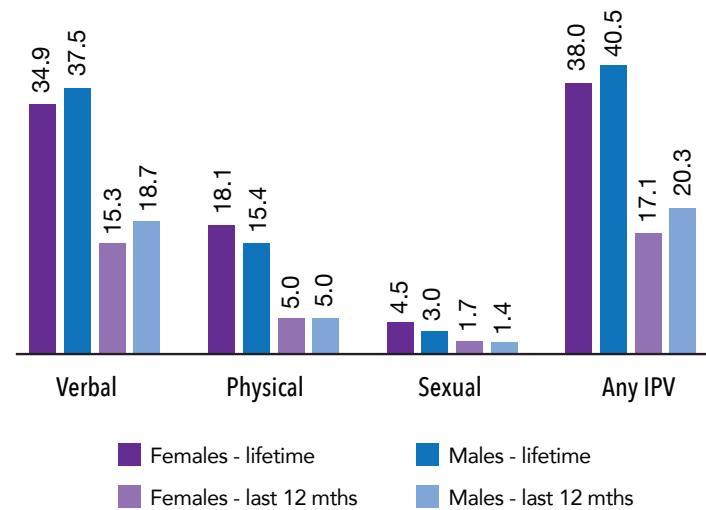


Figure 13.3. 1: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15-49 Years: Jamaica, 2021

When the data for females were disaggregated by sociodemographic characteristics, little difference was noted by area of residence and experience of physical violence or witnessing violence as a child. When the experience of any form of IPV was explored by relationship status, somewhat more females in visiting relationships (40.6%) or who were married (38.7%) had experienced at least one form of violence than those in common-law relationships (36.1%) or who were no longer with a previous partner or husband (34.7%). See Table 13.3.1. Of the females who had experienced one or more types of abuse in their lifetime, 17.0 per cent had been victims of some form of intimate partner violence (IPV) within 12 months of the interview. This was mostly (15.3%) verbal abuse, however 5.0 per cent had been physically abused, and 1.7 per cent were subject to sexual abuse (Table 13.3.2).

Ever-partnered females who were physically or sexually abused were also asked if “during or after the violent incident did your partner ever make you have sex against your will?” Most females indicated their partner never forced them to have sex against their will (82.3%). However, when asked if they fought back physically when being victimised physically or sexually by a partner, 58.5 per cent had physically resisted (Figure 13.3.2).

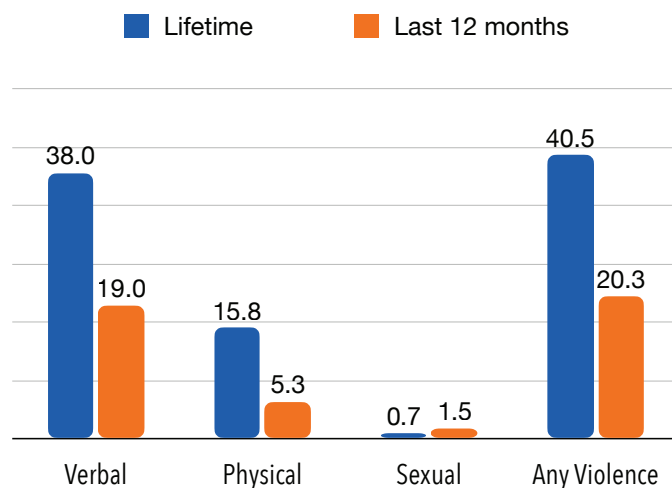


Figure 13.3. 2: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15-49 Years

Females who had a live birth in the last five years (since January 2016) were asked if they had experienced physical violence during any of their pregnancies (Figure 13.3.2). Almost one-quarter of females (22.9%) who had a pregnancy in the past five years indicated they were subject to physical abuse from their husband/partner or ex-husband/ex-partner while pregnant. Of those exposed to violence during a recent pregnancy, the majority (75.4%) indicated that their partners/ex-partners had also been violent before the pregnancy.

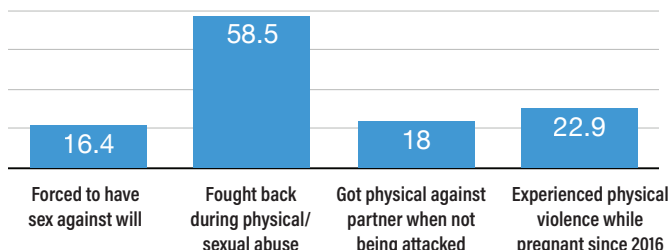


Figure 13.3. 3: Percentage of Ever Partnered Females who were Physically Abused by History of Partner Abuse and Level of Retaliation Against Abuse

13.4 Perpetrators of IPV

Ever-partnered males were asked if they had ever perpetrated any of the three forms of IPV (verbal, physical and sexual) against their current or former partner at any point in their lifetime. As shown in Figure 13.4.1, approximately 40.0 per cent of ever-partnered males admitted to being a perpetrator of IPV in their lifetime. A little over one-third of ever-partnered males (35.8%) were perpetrators of verbal violence, while 14.7 per cent were perpetrators of physical violence. A very minute percentage of ever-partnered males admitted to committing sexual violence in their lifetime. One in six ever-partnered males (15.9%) had perpetrated physical or sexual violence in their lifetime (Table 13.4.1). When questioned about recent acts of IPV perpetrated against their partners, one in five (20.0%) ever-partnered males indicated that they had committed an act of IPV recently (in the past 12 months). An estimated 18.4 per cent of these males had committed verbal violence against their partner.

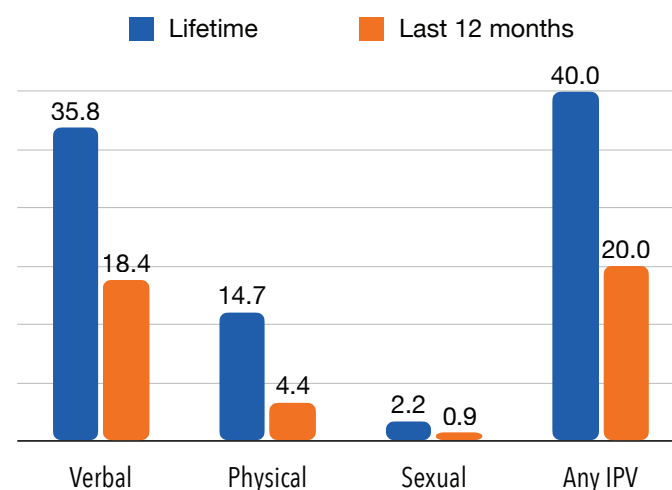


Figure 13.4. 1: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15-49 Years

Table 13.4.1 shows that lifetime acts of IPV were more often committed by males residing in KMA (49.0%) and in common-law unions (45.1%) than those who were married (35.5%) or in visiting relationships (37.5%). IPV was more frequently resorted to by males 25-34 years (43.6%), who were fathers (43.2%) and in the higher wealth quintiles (four, 44.1%; five 40.1%). Acts of IPV were more often perpetrated by males who had witnessed (52.5%) or experienced physical parental abuse (46.3%) than those who had not (35.8% and 26.8% respectively).

Ever-partnered females were also asked if they may have perpetrated any form of intimate partner violence against a former or current partner in their lifetime and recently (last 12 months). Figure 13.4.2 shows that 45.1 per cent of ever-partnered females admitted to being abusive toward a current or former partner, usually verbal abuse (40.1%), while 20.1 percent committed either physical or sexual abuse, most of which was physical in nature (19.5%).

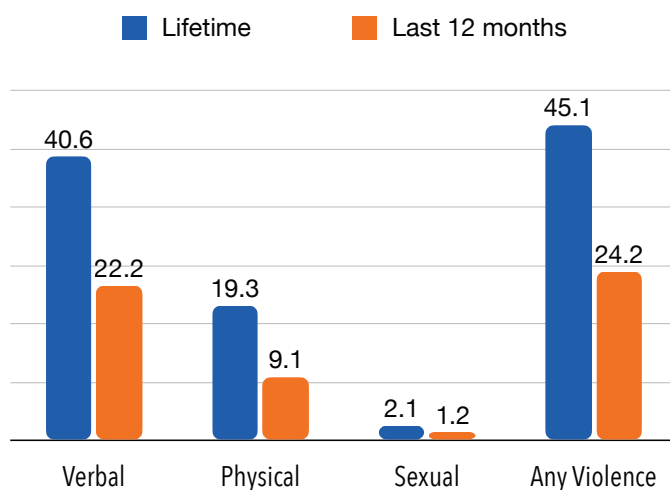


Figure 13.4. 2: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15-49 Years

Table 13.4.3 highlights that IPV was more often resorted to by younger females, those in common law unions, with less than secondary education and who had witnessed or experienced parental physical abuse before age fifteen. When asked about recent IPV offences, 24.2 per cent of ever-partnered females had committed an offence in the past 12 months. While most altercations were verbal in nature (22.2%), some (9.1%) had resorted to physical violence (Table 13.4.4).

Ever-partnered males who were perpetrators of physical violence against their partners were asked about the reason that caused such actions. Data from the 2021 RHS show that jealousy was the most frequent reason for physical violence (35.3%) (Figure 13.4.3). Other popular motivating factors were 'when family has financial problems' (18.1%), 'when partner disobeys' (14.9%), 'problems within her or partner's family' (13.8%) and 'when partner complains' (12.8%). One in 10 mentioned that they had no particular reason when they were physically violent with their partner.

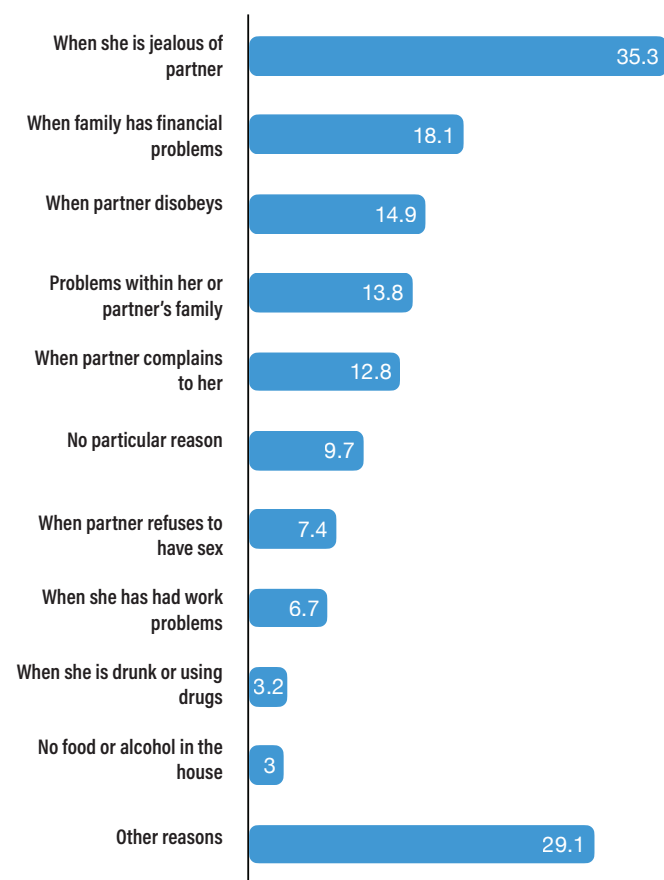


Figure 13.4. 3: Reason for Perpetuating Physical Violence Against a Partner among Ever Partnered Males who were Perpetrators of Physical Violence

13.5 Consequences of Recent Acts of Intimate Partner Violence

Ever-partnered females were asked to identify the exact acts of violence which had been inflicted on them by their partners in their lifetime. One-third of ever-partnered females (33.1%) had been verbally insulted

while 11.6 per cent were verbally threatened (Table 13.5.1). The most common acts of physical violence included being 'slapped' (12.6%), 'hit with a fist' (11.4%) and being 'pushed' (10.5%). Less frequently reported were being 'kicked/dragged' (7.6%), 'threatened with a weapon' (4.1%) or 'choked' (2.8%).

SDG indicator 16.1.3 examines the proportion of the population subjected to physical, psychological, and sexual violence within the previous 12 months (United Nations, 2016). Of the women 15-49 years exposed to IPV in the past 12 months, Table 13.5.2 shows the type of injuries they may have suffered. In total 156 women reported injuries, 62.4 per cent sustained physical injuries from the incident, 21.1 per cent requiring medical treatment. Injured females received bruises/scratches (45.7%), experienced headaches or other pain (46.4%), and one in four had cuts, burns or sprains (26.1%). When the data were disaggregated by sociodemographic characteristics, types of female injuries varied by area of residence, age, relationship status and education. More of the females whose injuries required medical treatment were older (35-49 years, 36.6%), more likely to have been separated by the time they were interviewed (50.9%), had 4 or more children (44.9%) and had less than secondary education (35.2%). These variables suggest that many victims of IPV, especially those whose physical abuse resulted in serious injury, were likely to be socially and economically vulnerable but remained in relationships as they probably saw no other way to provide for their children.

Women who were physically or sexually abused 12 months prior to the interview were asked whether they disclosed this experience to anyone. Nearly two-thirds (63.5%) of female victims had told someone about the situation (Table 13.5.3). Of those who spoke to someone about the abuse and related injuries, 40.5 per cent of physically abused females told a family member and 37.4 per cent told a friend. Few (6.9%) had spoken about the incident with a member of the perpetrators' family or another person, while 13.0 per cent of physically abused females reported the incident to an institution or person of authority.

13.6 Lifetime Experience of Forced Sexual Acts (Rape) by a Perpetrator

Sexually experienced females were also asked if they had ever been forced to have sexual intercourse (with penetration) against their will at any time in their life. If so, they were asked at what age this first occurred and their relationship with the perpetrator. One in ten sexually experienced females (10.4%) had been raped in their lifetime, with the first incident occurring, on

average, at 16.7 years. At least three of four respondents (75.6%) knew the perpetrator and identified him as either a husband/ex-partner or family member (30.9%), neighbour, friend or casual acquaintance (27.9%) while 16.8 per cent were identified as a boyfriend or ex-boyfriend. The other one in four reported the assailant as a stranger (16.2%), unidentified person (6.3%) or were unable to say/refused (1.8%). See Table 13.6.1.

Summary - Chapter 13: Gender Attitudes and Intimate Partner Violence

The 2021 RHS data show that over a third of females have experienced at least one of three forms of intimate partner violence (verbal, physical or sexual) in their lifetime, some while they were pregnant or within the 12 months preceding the survey. Several females who experienced intimate partner violence had also suffered forced sex. Studies have highlighted the psychological, emotional and physical trauma females endure due to abuse, with many victims entrapped by their socio-economic vulnerability into a cycle of both experience with and perpetration of intimate partner violence. Many females struggled with or refused to disclose their experience of abuse to other persons, probably out of fear but also due to limited options for extricating themselves from the circumstances. The data however show that some women were able to move away from their abusive environment. Two of five ever-partnered males admitted to being perpetrators of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. Among the perpetrators of physical violence, jealousy and financial problems were the two most common justifications given for such behaviour. It is clear that services are needed to support victims but also rehabilitate perpetrators of IPV to enable behaviour change.


Studies have also identified associations between adult experience of abuse or abusive behaviours and having witnessed or experienced violence as a child. This repeated experience of abuse or abusive behaviours, perpetuates a cycle of trauma and abuse, with possible inter-generational effects. The data show that persons who experienced domestic violence were more likely to have been exposed to physical violence perpetrated by a parent or other adult family member, requiring long term strategies to change these social norms as some forms of abuse have deep social and cultural underpinnings. Further analyses are required to unearth the Jamaican correlates of domestic abuse to inform strategies to dismantle it at the core. Willingness to seek counselling and external intervention was relatively rare and also needs to be addressed by behaviour change education. 

Table 13.1. 1: Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Adult Females Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel to	It is alright for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women	If a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene	No. of Cases
Total	33.1	67.1	13.6	20.6	75.4	70.4	3224
Residence							
KMA	29.1	57.7	11.8	16.7	74.3	70.9	530
Other Urban Centres	29.9	66.0	11.7	20.4	78.4	72.0	1079
Rural	37.4	72.8	16.0	22.7	73.8	69.1	1615
Health Regions							
Southeast Region	30.9	62.8	13.9	19.5	76.0	71.6	1191
Northeast Region	36.7	73.2	14.7	18.9	78.7	67.5	555
Western Region	32.3	71.5	13.6	25.2	73.7	72.8	739
Southern Region	37.1	70.5	12.4	20.3	73.2	67.2	739
Age Group							
15-24	28.3	70.6	13.9	15.9	78.0	73.9	851
25-34	30.9	67.2	13.5	20.5	76.5	70.0	1070
35-49	38.9	64.2	13.5	24.5	72.3	67.9	1303
Relationship Status							
Married	41.1	60.9	9.0	28.2	78.5	69.6	452
Common-law union	37.1	67.1	16.2	22.4	74.7	68.4	723
Visiting relationship	32.4	69.8	15.4	19.1	74.5	68.8	983
Boyfriend with sex	34.6	67.3	14.3	22.4	77.1	73.1	152
Boyfriend without sex	23.6	74.9	11.5	10.9	80.7	75.6	73
No steady relationship	27.6	66.7	12.3	17.5	74.5	73.1	841
Education Level							
Less than secondary	44.2	70.1	25.1	27.3	68.1	64.7	420
Secondary education	35.0	68.4	14.3	20.6	72.1	66.4	1526
Post-secondary education	27.8	64.9	9.7	18.9	81.5	76.9	1257
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	40.1	73.5	16.3	25.5	73.5	66.3	682
Second	38.9	73.3	17.5	24.4	73.3	69.3	657
Middle	30.1	62.5	12.4	17.3	75.0	70.2	714
Fourth	29.6	66.3	13.3	18.4	76.2	70.0	637
Highest	27.8	61.1	9.1	18.2	78.9	76.1	534

Table 13.1.2 Agreement with Selected Attitudes Towards Gender Issues among Males Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	If a man has a lot of girlfriends, he is seen as more of a man than if he sticks one girlfriend	A man can tell when a child is really his.	A man has the right to physically discipline his partner if his partner steps out	I would never marry a woman who could not have children.	A man should never let a woman know that he really loves her.	It is okay for him to have outside children if he looks after them.	He should not wash the clothes for the family.	It is okay for him to have more than one woman.	I would not feel like a man if I did not have children.	A man is allowed to buy a drink for his friends.	If I did not have children, I would feel jealous of other men who have.	If my partner could not have children, I would seek to get children elsewhere	A woman does not have the right to refuse to have sex with her partner	No. of Cases
Total	20.8	48.4	13.0	32.0	31.4	24.2	20.2	16.2	43.7	10.9	37.9	48.5	19.8	1784
Residence														
KMA	17.8	39.7	11.6	34.7	29.3	24.4	17.0	13.9	43.0	11.3	38.9	47.2	18.7	460
Other Urban Centres	19.0	47.6	12.8	30.4	26.7	21.7	17.1	12.9	43.4	9.6	38.4	48.4	17.4	515
Rural	23.3	53.0	13.8	31.8	35.4	25.6	23.7	19.4	44.2	11.6	37.1	49.1	21.9	809
Age Group														
15-24	23.9	43.8	13.9	31.0	33.9	24.8	21.3	16.6	40.6	12.6	28.9	46.9	18.1	570
25-34	21.7	49.6	14.1	36.4	33.2	25.5	21.6	16.5	47.0	12.6	38.6	51.9	21.3	529
35-49	17.2	51.8	11.5	29.5	27.7	22.5	18.1	15.6	44.0	8.2	45.5	47.2	20.3	685
Relationship Status														
Married	12.2	45.8	10.7	19.3	16.2	13.0	11.2	8.8	36.1	6.5	46.3	31.8	19.9	158
Common-law union	17.9	48.9	12.8	33.0	31.6	22.9	19.1	14.1	52.1	8.7	50.1	51.1	15.3	353
Visiting relationship	24.2	53.9	14.4	35.2	36.5	24.3	23.8	19.9	46.7	10.5	40.6	54.2	21.8	561
No steady relationship	19.0	51.2	12.3	30.2	38.7	28.5	20.3	17.2	43.0	9.8	32.2	48.6	24.0	239
Education Level														
Less than secondary	20.5	52.9	15.9	34.3	33.5	26.2	21.3	23.7	48.3	12.6	42.5	53.8	28.3	318
Secondary	22.9	51.6	14.7	33.4	34.1	27.1	22.6	17.5	44.5	11.8	37.2	49.5	20.0	1040
Post-secondary	15.9	37.9	7.3	27.0	23.5	15.9	14.1	7.8	38.8	7.5	35.7	41.9	13.1	412
Wealth Quintile														
Lowest	19.0	54.7	12.5	34.6	39.0	32.6	23.1	21.9	48.2	11.7	41.2	53.4	22.4	433
Second	25.3	55.9	16.5	37.4	36.7	25.9	23.0	18.8	49.3	14.1	38.2	55.2	24.3	343
Middle	24.0	46.9	12.6	28.6	28.5	25.5	21.4	14.0	44.7	8.2	37.4	47.5	20.9	334
Fourth	17.3	44.1	15.0	33.9	31.2	18.3	18.8	16.6	37.8	11.6	38.7	45.3	19.2	328
Highest	18.9	39.3	8.9	25.0	20.0	16.8	14.3	8.6	37.4	8.8	33.3	40.0	12.4	346

Table 13.2. 1: Percentage of Females Aged 15-49 Years Who Reported Being Witnesses and Victims of Physical Abuse while They Were Children: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Witness of Physical Abuse between Parents before Age 15	No. of Cases	Victim of Physical Abuse by Parents before Age 15	No. of Cases
Total	20.2	3224	55.1	3224
Residence				
KMA	23.5	530	60.0	530
Other Urban Centres	19.6	1079	51.7	1079
Rural	19.0	1615	55.0	1615
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	22.0	1191	55.5	1191
Northeast Region	22.3	555	59.1	555
Western Region	17.9	739	48.0	739
Southern Region	16.3	739	57.9	739
Parish				
Kingston	21.3	121	56.7	121
St. Andrew	22.8	476	62.0	476
St. Thomas	19.7	82	61.3	82
Portland	27.3	153	73.6	153
St. Mary	20.5	183	45.3	183
St. Ann	21.2	219	61.4	219
Trelawny	6.2	97	41.8	97
St. James	19.1	298	45.2	298
Hanover	21.1	101	54.9	101
Westmoreland	20.3	243	51.9	243
St. Elizabeth	18.4	184	42.6	184
Manchester	15.5	220	60.4	220
Clarendon	15.7	335	65.1	335
St. Catherine	21.7	512	47.0	512
Age Group				
15-19	16.5	433	54.3	433
20-24	16.2	418	57.2	418
25-34	24.0	1070	56.2	1070
35-49	20.4	1303	53.7	1303
Education Level				
Less than secondary	25.6	420	52.3	420
Secondary	19.9	1526	54.8	1526
Post-secondary	18.8	1257	56.0	1257

Table 13.2. 2: Percentage of Males Aged 15-49 Years Who Reported Being Witnesses and Victims of Physical Abuse while They Were Children: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Witness of Physical Abuse between Parents	No. of Cases	Victim of Physical Abuse by Parents	No. of Cases
Total	20.4	1784	63.7	1784
Residence				
KMA	22.1	460	63.9	460
Other Urban Centres	18.9	515	64.1	515
Rural	20.6	809	63.3	809
Health Regions				
Southeast Region	20.9	868	59.6	868
Northeast Region	22.8	213	70.2	213
Western Region	19.4	399	56.7	399
Southern Region	18.6	304	74.9	304
Age Group				
15-19	14.6	283	61.0	283
20-24	19.5	287	61.1	287
25-34	21.1	529	66.2	529
35-49	23.1	685	64.3	685
Education Level				
Less than secondary	21.2	318	62.3	318
Secondary	21.0	1040	63.4	1040
Post-secondary	18.7	412	65.6	412

Table 13.3. 1: Prevalence of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Experienced during Lifetime						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	34.9	18.1	4.5	38.0	19.3	3.1	2568
Residence							
KMA	32.6	18.2	5.7	36.6	19.4	3.7	407
Other Urban Centres	34.8	18.4	4.2	38.1	20.1	2.5	865
Rural	36.2	17.8	4.2	38.6	18.7	3.2	1296
Parish							
Kingston	36.0	22.4	9.1	39.8	24.1	5.8	98
St. Andrew	33.3	16.9	4.2	37.1	17.8	2.7	367
St. Thomas	42.6	25.7	11.6	48.9	28.4	8.9	65
Portland	37.0	19.6	4.9	42.2	22.3	2.2	125
St. Mary	34.9	18.4	4.3	37.7	18.7	3.9	143
St. Ann	36.9	21.6	5.3	40.4	22.5	3.9	182
Trelawny	27.1	17.2	5.8	33.5	17.7	5.3	79
St. James	36.7	20.9	6.3	40.2	23.5	3.7	243
Hanover	43.2	21.5	8.4	46.8	22.4	7.5	84
Westmoreland	35.0	18.9	4.2	37.9	19.3	3.3	196
St. Elizabeth	24.5	14.3	2.6	25.9	14.3	2.6	139
Manchester	37.2	20.2	3.6	40.4	22.3	1.6	180
Clarendon	37.2	18.3	4.6	39.2	19.9	3.0	290
St. Catherine	33.9	14.5	2.2	35.6	15.4	1.3	377
Age Group							
15-24	33.2	18.2	3.6	35.7	18.8	2.8	400
25-34	31.0	16.4	5.9	33.7	17.9	4.0	967
35-49	38.7	19.4	3.9	42.4	20.6	2.5	1201
Relationship status							
Legally married	35.9	18.6	2.8	38.7	19.0	2.3	450
Common-law union	31.6	20.2	4.6	36.1	21.1	3.1	723
Visiting relationship	38.3	17.9	6.1	40.6	19.6	4.2	983
Previously married/partnered	30.8	16.0	4.1	34.7	17.7	2.4	412
No. of children born alive							
None	36.9	19.7	5.3	39.0	21.0	3.9	533
1 or more	34.3	17.6	4.3	37.7	18.8	2.8	2035
Education Level							
Less than secondary	37.4	16.8	3.4	40.0	17.5	2.7	334
Secondary	33.2	17.2	5.4	36.4	18.7	3.7	1195
Post-secondary	36.1	19.5	4.0	39.4	20.6	2.6	1023
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	32.9	17.3	3.4	36.1	18.6	2.0	548
Second	38.0	19.9	5.0	40.5	20.9	3.9	540
Middle	35.7	17.2	5.2	38.0	18.1	4.3	547
Fourth	31.8	17.4	5.2	34.2	19.0	3.7	509
Highest	36.1	18.7	3.7	41.3	20.2	1.5	424
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	32.7	18.8	5.2	36.3	20.1	3.4	553
Never had	35.7	18.0	4.4	38.7	19.2	2.9	1927
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	33.4	18.3	4.3	37.2	19.6	2.7	1480
Never had	36.9	17.8	4.9	39.1	18.9	3.6	1088

Table 13.3. 2: Prevalence of Recent Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Experienced during Last 12 Months						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	15.3	5.0	1.7	17.0	6.0	0.7	2568
Residence							
KMA	16.4	5.1	1.9	18.8	6.2	0.7	407
Other Urban Centres	14.7	4.4	1.8	16.3	5.6	0.6	865
Rural	15.1	5.5	1.4	16.5	6.2	0.7	1296
Parish							
Kingston	21.5	5.9	4.3	23.5	8.6	1.6	98
St. Andrew	14.7	4.9	1.2	17.1	5.6	0.5	367
St. Thomas	6.0	7.9	3.7	14.9	10.6	1.0	65
Portland	14.9	4.2	2.1	18.5	6.3	0.0	125
St. Mary	16.2	4.4	2.0	16.2	4.8	1.6	143
St. Ann	14.2	6.3	1.6	15.1	6.3	1.1	182
Trelawny	11.9	1.8	0.0	12.4	1.8	0.0	79
St. James	18.9	7.3	2.5	20.7	8.8	1.1	243
Hanover	22.1	3.2	1.5	23.7	3.2	1.5	84
Westmoreland	14.3	4.8	1.5	16.1	6.3	0.0	196
St. Elizabeth	12.3	4.4	1.1	12.3	4.4	1.1	139
Manchester	19.3	6.5	3.6	20.6	9.6	0.6	180
Clarendon	19.6	7.4	2.2	20.8	8.5	1.1	290
St. Catherine	12.4	2.7	0.5	13.0	3.0	0.2	377
Age Group							
15-24	14.0	4.3	0.8	15.4	4.9	0.0	400
25-34	12.1	3.9	2.1	13.0	5.0	1.0	967
35-49	18.4	6.3	1.8	20.8	7.3	0.7	1201
Relationship status							
Legally married	17.6	5.7	0.8	19.7	6.1	0.4	450
Common-law union	12.5	5.6	1.6	14.6	6.4	0.6	723
Visiting relationship	16.7	4.7	2.5	18.3	6.2	0.9	983
Previously married/partnered	14.1	4.6	1.2	15.3	5.1	0.7	412
No. of children born alive							
None	17.6	5.3	2.7	18.3	6.9	1.0	533
1 or more	14.6	5.0	1.4	16.6	5.7	0.6	2035
Education Level							
Less than secondary	16.3	5.2	1.9	17.0	5.9	1.2	334
Secondary	15.1	4.2	2.0	17.1	5.5	0.6	1195
Post-secondary	15.0	6.0	1.3	16.7	6.6	0.6	1023
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	12.6	4.5	1.7	14.4	5.3	0.7	548
Second	17.1	5.5	1.4	18.0	6.3	0.5	540
Middle	18.7	5.0	2.2	20.6	5.9	1.3	547
Fourth	15.2	5.5	2.0	16.4	6.8	0.7	509
Highest	12.5	4.7	1.1	15.0	5.7	0.0	424
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	13.8	5.8	2.0	15.9	6.7	0.9	553
Never had	16.0	4.8	1.6	17.5	5.9	0.6	1927
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	14.7	4.7	1.8	16.2	5.7	0.7	1480
Never had	16.5	5.9	1.8	18.1	6.6	1.0	1088

Table 13.3. 3: Prevalence of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Experienced during Lifetime						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	37.5	15.4	3.0	40.2	17.1	1.2	1288
Residence							
KMA	44.2	18.6	4.5	47.3	20.9	2.0	348
Other Urban Centres	34.4	15.1	2.5	38.0	17.1	0.5	368
Rural	36.3	14.1	2.5	38.1	15.3	1.2	572
Age Group							
15-24	32.4	13.5	5.0	36.3	16.5	1.7	221
25-34	38.9	17.9	3.2	41.1	19.9	1.1	435
35-49	38.5	14.5	2.0	41.0	15.5	1.0	632
Relationship status							
Legally married	35.4	16.2	1.5	40.0	17.2	0.5	158
Common-law union	38.3	13.6	3.8	41.2	16.2	1.2	353
Visiting relationship	38.6	18.1	2.7	40.6	19.5	1.1	561
Previously married/partnered	35.3	10.9	3.3	37.7	12.4	1.7	216
No. of children born alive							
None	34.8	14.4	2.5	36.8	15.7	1.1	536
1 or more	39.5	16.2	3.3	42.6	18.2	1.2	752
Education Level							
Less than secondary	37.9	15.7	2.1	39.1	16.1	1.7	226
Secondary	37.6	15.1	2.9	41.1	17.1	0.9	756
Post-secondary	37.0	15.6	3.7	38.8	17.6	1.5	299
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	35.1	15.0	3.6	37.2	17.3	1.1	330
Second	39.0	17.9	1.7	43.4	18.3	1.3	247
Middle	36.7	13.9	2.7	39.5	15.8	0.8	239
Fourth	41.5	15.9	1.4	43.1	17.0	0.3	235
Highest	36.1	14.4	5.0	38.6	17.0	2.2	237
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	39.7	15.6	2.6	42.7	17.0	1.3	301
Never had	37.2	15.3	3.2	39.7	17.2	1.2	936
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	38.2	16.4	2.8	41.2	18.2	0.8	871
Never had	36.2	13.5	3.3	38.1	14.9	1.9	417

Table 13.3. 4: Prevalence of Recent Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Experienced Recently						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	18.7	5.0	1.4	20.3	5.7	0.6	1288
Residence							
KMA	22.2	5.7	1.7	23.4	6.6	0.4	348
Other Urban Centres	16.8	4.6	1.5	17.9	5.7	0.5	368
Rural	18.2	4.9	1.2	19.5	5.2	0.7	572
Age Group							
15-24	16.3	6.5	2.5	19.2	7.6	0.9	221
25-34	15.5	3.8	1.7	16.3	4.9	0.7	435
35-49	21.7	5.2	0.8	22.6	5.5	0.4	632
Relationship status							
Legally married	16.4	3.2	1.0	17.1	4.2	0.0	158
Common-law union	20.4	4.8	1.5	21.4	5.4	1.0	353
Visiting relationship	18.8	5.8	1.4	20.1	6.5	0.6	561
Previously married/partnered	17.4	4.7	1.8	19.0	5.2	0.2	216
No. of children born alive							
None	15.3	4.8	1.4	16.7	5.5	0.5	536
1 or more	21.2	5.1	1.5	22.2	5.8	0.6	752
Education Level							
Less than secondary	19.6	5.1	1.8	21.9	5.4	0.8	226
Secondary	18.8	4.9	1.1	19.8	5.4	0.5	756
Post-secondary	17.9	5.2	2.0	19.0	6.6	0.7	299
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	17.2	4.8	1.5	18.3	5.6	0.3	330
Second	19.9	5.5	1.3	22.7	5.5	0.8	247
Middle	16.9	3.9	0.7	17.3	4.3	0.3	239
Fourth	19.7	4.2	0.6	20.7	4.8	0.0	235
Highest	20.0	6.4	3.1	20.8	7.9	1.5	237
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	17.6	3.6	1.6	18.3	4.6	0.3	301
Never had	19.2	5.3	1.5	20.6	6.0	0.7	936
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	18.6	5.4	1.1	19.9	6.0	0.4	871
Never had	18.8	4.2	2.1	19.8	5.1	1.0	417

Table 13.4. 1: Prevalence of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Perpetrated during Lifetime						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	35.8	14.7	2.2	40.0	15.9	0.8	1288
Residence							
KMA	44.9	18.1	4.4	49.0	20.0	2.1	348
Other Urban Centres	33.4	16.2	1.9	37.1	17.8	0.4	368
Rural	32.9	12.0	1.2	37.5	12.8	0.4	572
Age Group							
15-24	27.3	11.1	2.4	31.4	12.2	1.3	221
25-34	39.4	15.2	1.9	43.6	16.7	0.3	435
35-49	36.7	15.7	2.3	40.8	16.8	1.0	632
Relationship status							
Legally married	31.6	10.8	1.0	35.5	11.2	0.6	158
Common-law union	40.0	17.7	3.0	45.1	19.8	0.9	353
Visiting relationship	34.4	12.2	1.9	37.5	13.4	0.5	561
Previously married/partnered	35.0	18.9	2.3	40.7	19.5	1.5	239
No. of children born alive							
0	32.4	11.3	1.1	35.6	11.9	0.4	536
1 or more	38.4	17.2	2.9	43.2	18.9	1.0	752
Education Level							
Less than secondary	33.6	16.1	2.3	40.5	17.8	0.2	226
Secondary	34.5	12.9	2.7	38.0	14.3	1.2	756
Post-secondary	40.6	17.6	0.8	44.3	18.2	0.2	299
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	32.5	16.6	2.8	38.4	17.9	1.2	330
Second	34.5	11.9	2.6	38.0	13.0	1.3	247
Middle	35.3	16.0	2.1	39.9	17.5	0.5	239
Fourth	38.2	16.2	1.9	44.1	17.7	0.4	235
Highest	39.5	12.3	1.3	40.1	13.2	0.4	237
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	46.1	26.5	3.4	52.5	28.1	1.8	301
Never had	32.3	10.5	1.7	35.8	11.8	0.3	936
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	42.1	17.7	2.5	46.3	19.3	0.9	871
Never had	22.7	8.1	1.4	26.8	8.6	0.5	408

Table 13.4.2: Prevalence of Recent (Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Males Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Perpetrated during Last 12 Months						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	18.4	4.4	0.9	20.0	5.1	0.2	1288
Residence							
KMA	24.1	6.4	2.2	27.4	8.2	0.4	348
Other Urban Centres	17.4	6.0	0.2	19.1	6.2	0.0	368
Rural	16.2	2.2	0.8	16.9	2.8	0.3	572
Age Group							
15-24	15.3	3.7	0.7	18.5	4.4	0.0	221
25-34	22.9	6.2	1.0	24.7	6.9	0.3	435
35-49	16.4	3.4	1.0	17.4	4.0	0.3	632
Relationship status							
Legally married	13.7	3.8	1.0	15.7	4.2	0.6	158
Common-law union	25.5	5.3	1.0	27.6	6.3	0.1	353
Visiting relationship	16.8	4.2	0.9	18.4	4.8	0.3	561
Previously married/partnered	13.0	4.1	0.7	14.5	4.8	0.0	239
No. of children born alive							
0	17.1	4.5	0.7	18.6	4.8	0.3	536
1 or more	19.3	4.3	1.1	21.0	5.2	0.2	752
Education Level							
Less than secondary	17.4	4.7	0.7	19.0	5.3	0.0	226
Secondary	17.3	3.9	1.4	19.1	5.0	0.4	756
Post-secondary	21.3	4.8	0.0	22.6	4.8	0.0	299
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	14.9	4.2	1.6	16.3	4.9	0.9	330
Second	20.8	3.7	1.9	23.0	5.5	0.1	247
Middle	17.1	4.5	0.2	19.6	4.8	0.0	239
Fourth	22.1	6.0	0.3	23.3	6.3	0.0	235
Highest	18.0	3.6	0.4	18.8	4.0	0.0	237
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	23.4	9.1	2.1	26.1	10.2	1.1	301
Never had	16.6	2.8	0.6	17.9	3.4	0.0	936
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	22.0	5.4	1.0	23.8	6.2	0.2	871
Never had	10.6	1.8	0.8	11.9	2.4	0.2	408

Table 13.4.3: Prevalence of Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Perpetrated during Lifetime						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	40.6	19.3	2.1	45.1	20.1	1.2	2568
Residence							
KMA	45.6	23.5	3.4	51.6	24.8	2.1	407
Other Urban Centres	41.1	18.6	1.4	45.4	18.8	1.2	865
Rural	37.7	17.6	1.9	41.6	18.6	0.7	1296
Parish							
Kingston	53.4	17.5	4.6	56.1	19.2	3.0	98
St. Andrew	43.5	22.4	3.0	49.0	23.4	2.0	367
St. Thomas	47.3	18.5	0.0	53.1	18.5	0.0	65
Portland	58.5	25.3	2.8	60.9	27.4	0.7	125
St. Mary	32.9	20.9	0.0	36.3	20.9	0.0	143
St. Ann	42.7	19.5	1.2	47.3	20.4	0.2	182
Trelawny	24.4	11.2	3.2	29.9	13.9	0.6	79
St. James	41.9	17.2	1.8	45.7	18.0	1.0	243
Hanover	41.6	27.9	1.4	47.5	27.9	1.4	84
Westmoreland	21.5	15.2	2.3	25.5	15.7	1.3	196
St. Elizabeth	43.5	25.0	4.5	49.5	27.1	1.2	139
Manchester	32.1	14.8	1.7	37.2	14.8	1.7	180
Clarendon	41.7	18.9	2.7	45.7	19.9	1.4	290
St. Catherine	39.7	16.9	0.9	43.3	17.2	0.6	377
Age Group							
15-24	41.5	22.4	1.2	47.2	22.8	0.6	400
25-34	42.6	22.3	2.1	46.4	22.9	1.5	967
35-49	38.7	15.6	2.5	43.2	16.8	1.2	1201
Relationship status							
Legally married	38.5	10.2	1.8	40.6	10.9	1.1	450
Common-law union	44.9	24.2	2.5	50.0	24.9	1.7	723
Visiting relationship	41.2	21.1	2.5	46.3	22.1	1.3	983
Previously married/partnered	35.0	17.2	1.0	39.6	18.0	0.2	412
No. of children born alive							
0	34.5	14.5	2.2	39.6	15.2	1.3	533
1 or more	42.4	20.7	2.1	46.7	21.5	1.2	2035
Education Level							
Less than secondary	45.6	24.2	2.3	51.1	24.7	1.5	334
Secondary	39.0	20.2	1.9	43.1	21.0	1.1	1195
Post-secondary	40.4	16.3	2.3	45.1	17.2	1.3	1023
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	42.3	19.9	1.9	45.7	21.2	0.6	548
Second	39.0	22.0	1.6	43.9	22.6	1.0	540
Middle	40.0	20.4	2.3	45.5	21.3	1.0	547
Fourth	40.8	20.6	2.1	46.0	21.3	1.5	509
Highest	41.2	13.8	2.5	44.6	14.2	2.0	424
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	52.5	32.1	2.3	57.7	32.5	1.9	553
Never had	36.9	15.4	1.9	41.2	16.2	1.0	1927
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	48.3	25.5	3.0	54.0	26.6	1.9	1480
Never had	30.3	10.9	0.9	33.2	11.4	0.3	1088

Table 13.4.4: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Perpetrated on a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Type of IPV Perpetrated during Last 12 Months						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	22.2	9.1	1.2	24.2	9.6	0.6	2568
Residence							
KMA	23.3	10.5	2.1	25.7	11.5	1.1	407
Other Urban Centres	24.0	9.3	0.8	26.0	9.3	0.7	865
Rural	20.4	8.2	1.1	22.2	8.8	0.3	1296
Parish							
Kingston	27.4	8.5	4.6	32.0	11.9	1.2	98
St. Andrew	21.5	10.3	1.4	23.1	10.7	0.9	367
St. Thomas	35.5	12.8	0.0	38.1	12.8	0.0	65
Portland	40.0	16.5	0.7	40.3	16.5	0.7	125
St. Mary	21.4	10.5	0.0	21.4	10.5	0.0	143
St. Ann	22.3	8.5	0.2	23.1	8.5	0.2	182
Trelawny	18.8	5.0	0.0	19.9	5.0	0.0	79
St. James	17.6	8.1	1.2	20.1	8.5	0.8	243
Hanover	27.4	16.9	1.4	29.8	16.9	1.4	84
Westmoreland	8.5	6.5	1.8	13.4	7.5	0.4	196
St. Elizabeth	20.8	10.9	4.1	24.4	12.6	1.2	139
Manchester	19.0	8.7	1.7	22.0	8.7	1.7	180
Clarendon	26.2	7.6	2.2	28.5	9.2	0.6	290
St. Catherine	21.9	6.8	0.0	23.0	6.8	0.0	377
Age Group							
15-24	32.0	15.4	0.8	34.8	15.4	0.6	400
25-34	23.3	11.5	1.5	25.6	12.0	0.9	967
35-49	17.1	4.4	1.2	18.5	5.2	0.5	1201
Relationship status							
Legally married	18.5	3.7	0.9	19.3	4.4	0.2	450
Common-law union	28.5	12.3	1.2	31.2	13.2	0.4	723
Visiting relationship	24.9	11.3	1.8	27.2	11.8	1.2	983
Previously married/partnered	10.4	4.7	0.2	11.7	4.7	0.2	412
No. of children born alive							
0	21.8	7.9	1.1	24.2	8.1	0.7	533
1 or more	22.4	9.4	1.3	24.2	10.1	0.6	2035
Education Level							
Less than secondary	22.5	8.5	1.2	23.9	9.3	0.4	334
Secondary	23.5	10.7	1.1	25.7	11.1	0.7	1195
Post-secondary	20.4	7.0	1.4	22.4	7.6	0.6	1023
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	24.2	10.9	1.4	26.1	11.8	0.4	548
Second	23.0	11.1	0.9	25.0	11.2	0.8	540
Middle	20.8	9.4	1.1	23.8	9.9	0.3	547
Fourth	19.7	8.6	1.5	21.0	9.4	0.6	509
Highest	23.7	5.6	1.3	25.5	5.9	1.0	424
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	31.7	15.8	1.9	34.3	16.3	1.3	553
Never had	19.3	7.2	0.9	20.9	7.6	0.4	1927
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15							
Ever had	28.2	12.2	1.7	30.8	12.7	1.0	1480
Never had	14.1	4.9	0.6	15.3	5.4	0.1	1088

Table 13.5.1: Specific Acts of Verbal and Physical Violence Experienced by Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years during Lifetime by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Verbal	Physical	Total	Slapped	Pushed	Hit with fist	Threatened with weapon	Choked	Kicked or Dragged	Total	No. of Cases
Total	33.1	11.6	34.9	12.6	10.5	11.4	4.1	2.8	7.6	18.1	2568
Residence											
KMA	31.3	11.7	32.6	12.3	10.9	11.5	2.9	2.9	8.9	18.2	407
Other Urban Centres	33.0	10.7	34.8	12.7	11.9	11.4	4.2	2.8	7.6	18.4	865
Rural	34.2	12.2	36.2	12.7	9.3	11.4	4.6	2.8	6.8	17.8	1296
Parish											
Kingston	33.2	14.5	36.0	18.6	12.8	17.6	6.3	6.2	11.5	22.4	98
St. Andrew	32.0	10.7	33.3	11.6	10.3	10.8	2.1	2.2	7.3	16.9	367
St. Thomas	40.3	16.0	42.6	21.6	17.5	19.4	15.0	11.6	15.9	25.7	65
Portland	35.5	9.2	37.0	10.9	10.8	12.5	3.5	1.7	5.2	19.6	125
St. Mary	33.7	9.5	34.9	13.8	11.2	11.3	5.1	2.1	9.8	18.4	143
St. Ann	35.0	14.1	36.9	12.0	11.3	12.6	5.1	1.6	9.1	21.6	182
Trelawny	27.1	10.2	27.1	13.3	5.9	9.5	4.8	4.2	5.3	17.2	79
St. James	34.1	14.2	36.7	15.4	12.8	12.3	3.2	2.4	10.5	20.9	243
Hanover	41.1	10.1	43.2	13.4	11.0	10.8	5.3	3.7	6.0	21.5	84
Westmoreland	32.1	9.6	35.0	12.5	12.6	14.3	2.9	5.2	10.1	18.9	196
St. Elizabeth	23.3	8.2	24.5	11.1	7.2	11.1	5.5	2.7	8.6	14.3	139
Manchester	35.7	17.2	37.2	18.1	10.5	12.6	4.6	2.3	6.5	20.2	180
Clarendon	35.3	14.0	37.2	12.7	9.8	11.7	5.4	2.1	5.9	18.3	290
St. Catherine	32.2	9.0	33.9	8.4	9.0	7.8	3.0	1.8	4.7	14.5	377
Age Group											
15-24	32.3	9.9	33.2	12.1	10.6	10.4	3.3	2.5	7.0	18.2	400
25-34	29.1	9.9	31.0	11.4	8.7	9.5	3.5	3.0	6.3	16.4	967
35-49	36.7	13.7	38.7	13.8	11.9	13.4	4.9	2.8	8.8	19.4	1201
Relationship status											
Legally married	34.6	13.8	35.9	12.4	9.6	10.0	5.1	2.7	7.0	18.6	450
Common-law union	30.1	11.9	31.6	16.0	12.4	13.3	4.1	3.7	10.3	20.2	723
Visiting relationship	36.2	12.0	38.3	11.5	10.5	12.3	3.8	2.7	7.3	17.9	983
Previously married/partnered	30.7	9.6	32.3	10.2	9.1	8.2	3.7	1.8	5.3	15.6	480
No. of children born alive											
0	35.2	10.0	36.9	12.6	13.1	13.1	3.0	2.5	7.8	19.7	533
1 or more	32.5	12.1	34.3	12.6	9.8	10.9	4.4	2.9	7.5	17.6	2035
Education Level											
Less than secondary	36.0	11.5	37.4	12.6	9.0	10.3	3.6	2.9	4.9	16.8	334
Secondary	31.9	11.6	33.2	11.7	10.1	10.8	4.3	2.6	8.2	17.2	1195
Post-secondary	33.8	11.8	36.1	13.5	11.6	12.3	4.1	3.0	7.8	19.5	1023
Wealth Quintile											
Lowest	31.6	10.9	32.9	11.9	9.3	11.3	6.2	3.1	6.5	17.3	548
Second	36.1	14.7	38.0	13.4	10.6	13.8	4.2	3.4	8.5	19.9	540
Middle	34.3	9.7	35.7	13.0	11.0	10.3	3.8	2.2	8.2	17.2	547
Fourth	30.0	12.0	31.8	13.3	9.5	11.6	2.7	2.8	7.4	17.4	509
Highest	33.6	10.9	36.1	11.3	12.2	10.2	3.6	2.7	7.2	18.7	424
Witnessed parental physical abuse before 15											
Ever had	31.4	11.9	32.7	13.2	11.4	10.8	4.4	2.5	8.0	18.8	553
Never had	33.7	11.6	35.7	12.3	10.3	11.6	4.0	2.9	7.5	18.0	1927
Experienced parental physical abuse before 15											
Ever had	31.8	11.0	33.4	12.6	11.0	11.4	3.6	2.7	7.2	18.3	1480
Never had	35.1	12.6	37.1	12.7	10.0	11.5	4.8	3.0	8.1	17.9	1078

Table 13.5.2: Injuries Resulting from Episodes of Intimate Partner Violence among Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Years Who Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence during the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Any Injury	Injury Requiring Medical Treatment	Bruises or Scratches	Headaches or other pain	Cuts Sprains or Burns	Stabs or Penetrating wounds	Broken eardrum or Eye injury	Fracture, Broken bones or teeth	Other injuries	No. of Cases
Total	62.4	21.1	45.7	46.4	26.1	5.3	4.4	1.0	2.4	156
Residence										
KMA	39.1	20.7	25.3	27.0	12.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	1.7	35
Other Urban Centres	79.1	23.5	60.9	60.0	38.8	9.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	51
Rural	69.8	19.5	51.5	52.6	28.6	6.3	4.3	2.6	4.8	70
Age Group										
15-24	66.9	5.8	39.3	53.7	27.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	38
25-34	56.6	20.7	49.1	37.3	22.0	7.1	0.8	0.0	2.9	64
35-49	66.6	36.6	46.9	52.3	31.3	7.8	12.1	3.4	3.9	54
Relationship status										
Legally married	75.7	0.0	31.5	58.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.6	11
Common-law union	58.3	21.3	46.6	47.7	24.9	9.1	7.4	2.4	2.6	65
Visiting relationship	60.3	17.9	41.4	41.4	28.7	3.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	65
Previously married/partnered	82.2	50.9	76.0	50.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	16
No. of children born alive										
0	52.1	17.7	21.3	52.1	25.2	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	19
1	52.9	10.2	41.4	36.4	27.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	44
2	64.2	17.7	56.5	36.3	22.1	4.2	1.3	0.0	2.0	39
3	70.4	28.1	32.1	58.9	19.4	8.9	19.3	1.8	8.6	23
4 or more	79.2	44.9	69.4	67.1	38.6	16.5	4.3	4.9	3.6	31
Education Level										
Less than secondary	70.9	35.2	49.7	60.0	39.6	12.5	5.9	3.7	2.7	37
Secondary	58.7	16.2	41.2	41.3	19.1	5.6	4.5	0.0	2.9	69
Post-secondary	66.1	20.7	51.9	48.0	29.3	1.0	3.6	0.8	1.7	49
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	61.9	15.4	49.7	44.4	35.5	3.5	5.9	2.7	0.0	47
Second	59.9	30.3	37.9	48.3	28.7	7.5	2.3	0.0	2.3	33
Middle	69.4	23.3	50.3	51.0	19.6	10.6	2.9	1.2	6.7	34
Fourth	59.3	15.2	37.0	46.4	17.4	0.0	9.5	0.0	2.3	25
Highest	60.2	20.8	56.0	38.1	25.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17

Table 13.5.3: Percentage of Ever-partnered Females Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner and Have Talked about the Abuse with Family or Friends by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Talked about the Abuse (%)	Relationship with the Person who was Told about the Abuse				No. of Cases
		Respondent's Family	Friend	Husband's/ Partner's Family	Other person	
Total	63.5	40.5	37.4	6.9	7.0	156
Residence						
KMA	56.2	27.2	41.0	7.3	5.5	35
Other Urban Centres	67.1	48.0	35.7	0.0	4.0	51
Rural	67.1	46.4	35.6	12.0	10.7	70
Age Group						
15-24	74.0	49.2	43.8	11.7	6.5	38
25-34	51.0	28.8	34.4	0.6	2.0	64
35-49	71.5	49.1	35.3	11.3	14.8	54
Relationship Status						
Legally married	43.9	26.3	21.5	0.0	0.0	11
Common-law union	60.6	39.8	32.2	13.2	10.4	65
Visiting relationship	64.7	44.6	38.3	3.3	4.3	65
Previously married/partnered	89.6	40.3	67.9	0.0	9.3	16
No. of children born alive						
0	52.5	48.5	39.8	5.7	0.0	19
1	64.0	42.4	38.5	5.8	4.9	44
2	60.8	27.4	39.5	4.9	6.3	39
3	53.9	31.8	25.8	17.1	14.2	23
4 or more	88.1	63.9	40.6	3.7	11.4	31
Education Level						
Less than secondary	79.4	47.1	43.7	10.1	8.4	37
Secondary	50.9	36.0	29.9	6.2	9.9	69
Post-secondary	69.0	45.2	45.8	6.5	2.8	49
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	74.1	39.2	36.6	6.9	9.1	47
Second	67.3	41.9	33.1	2.4	4.5	33
Middle	60.2	34.4	55.1	8.9	13.1	34
Fourth	54.9	41.3	31.3	14.7	4.1	25
Highest	51.3	51.3	23.7	0.0	0.0	17

Table 13.6.1: Percentage of Females Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will and Their Relationship with the Perpetrator at the Time of the Forced Intercourse by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Females with a History of Forced Intercourse	No of Cases	Relationship with Perpetrator Among Raped Victims (%)						Total	No. of Cases
			Husband/ Ex Partner or Family Member	Boyfriend/ Ex-Boyfriend	Neighbour / Friend / Acquaintance	Stranger	Other person	Refused		
Total	10.4	2882	30.9	16.8	27.9	16.2	6.3	1.8	100.0	286
Residence										
KMA	11.2	1443	28.5	14.1	28.2	19.4	7.0	2.7	100.0	148
Rural	9.5	1439	34.4	20.8	27.5	11.5	5.3	0.5	100.0	138
Age Group										
15-24	12.8	544	26.2	17.9	32.8	14.8	6.6	1.8	100.0	72
25-34	10.5	1045	30.5	12.9	33.1	17.2	6.3	0.0	100.0	102
35-49	9.1	1293	35.1	19.5	19.3	16.4	6.1	3.6	100.0	112
Relationship status										
Legally married	9.8	452	22.7	15.4	37.7	15.5	3.6	5.1	100.0	44
Common-law union	9.8	723	39.5	14.4	27.5	16.5	1.1	1.0	100.0	71
Visiting relationship	11.0	983	33.9	22.7	13.7	21.6	7.2	0.9	100.0	98
Previously married/partnered	11.6	474	31.1	12.0	40.9	9.5	0.8	5.6	100.0	52
Education Level										
Less than secondary	13.7	364	41.1	15.2	17.0	20.4	3.2	3.1	100.0	53
Secondary	9.8	1349	36.7	18.0	23.7	16.0	5.6	0.0	100.0	116
Post-secondary	9.9	1150	22.6	17.0	36.2	13.8	6.9	3.4	100.0	113
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	12.4	623	40.2	17.7	18.5	16.7	5.9	1.0	100.0	79
Second	10.8	594	28.4	28.7	15.0	20.0	6.4	1.6	100.0	60
Middle	9.9	627	40.0	12.1	29.9	14.9	3.0	0.0	100.0	56
Fourth	9.3	563	17.7	19.4	39.8	15.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	50
Highest	9.8	475	24.3	5.8	39.8	13.9	9.1	7.1	100.0	41

Chapter 14

Youth (15-24 Years)

This chapter focuses on young Jamaican females and males aged 15-24 years. Youths are the most susceptible segment of the reproductive-age population to poor reproductive health outcomes.

This is due to high rates of risky sexual behaviours such as having multiple sexual partners, being in an unstable relationship, and the low use of contraceptives found within this population (Santelli et al., 1998; Chandra-Mouli et al., 2014). Youths often account for the highest rates of unintended and unwanted pregnancies and new STIs and HIV/AIDS cases globally (CDC, 2021). The reproductive health behaviours of youths are therefore crucial to meeting the reproductive health targets outlined in the 2030 SDGs.

14.1 Characteristics of Youth

At the end of 2019, there were approximately 483,200 youths in the Jamaican population (STATIN, 2020). Table 14.1.1 compares the age distribution of young females and males 15-24 years who participated in the Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (1989) Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1993) and Reproductive Health Surveys (1997-2021). In 2021, the highest proportion of young females (29.7%) and males (31.8%) who were interviewed were in the 20-22 age group. This differs from previous surveys where most youths were in the 15-17 age group. Like previous surveys, in 2021, the 23-24 age group was the least represented (young females, 20.9%; young males, 16.4%).

Table 14.1.2 shows the employment status of youths across the current and previous reproductive health surveys. In 2021, more than one-third (37.3%) of young females were attending school, 30.0 per cent were employed, 19.8 per cent were at home, and 12.8 per cent were unemployed. Compared to the employment status of young females in previous surveys, the highest percentage of employed young females was in the 2021 RHS (1997, 25.0%; 2002, 19.4%; 2008, 19.8% and 2021, 30.0%). The proportion of young females attending school remained unchanged

over the years, with three out of every 10 females attending school in all surveys. The percentage of young females currently at home has gradually decreased from 32.1 per cent in 2002 to 19.8 per cent in 2021.

In 2021, four out of every 10 young males (40.0%) stated that they were employed, 35.9 per cent were students, 12.7 per cent were unemployed, and 10.7 per cent were at home. Compared to the findings from previous surveys, more young males were employed in 2021, except for the 1997 survey, which reported 50.2 per cent employed young males. Similar to the finding among young females, three out of every 10 young males in all surveys were attending school. The percentage of young males at home increased from 5.9 per cent in 2008 to 10.7 per cent in 2021, similar to the proportion reported in 2002 (10.9%).

Table 14.1.3 and Figure 14.1.1 present the current relationship status of youths. Four out of every 10 young females (42.6%) and males (46.7%) were in no steady relationship. However, more young females than young males were in visiting relationships (young females 28.4%; young males 23.9%).



Youths often account for the highest rates of unintended and unwanted pregnancies and new STIs and HIV/AIDS cases globally...

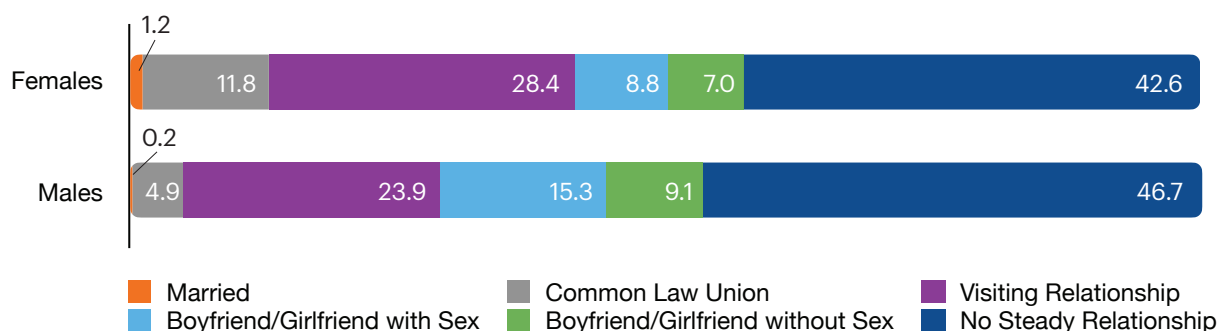


Figure 14.1: Current Relationship Status among Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

14.2 Exposure to Sexual Experience

Table 14.2.1 and Figure 14.2.1 compare the proportion of young females and males who reported being sexually experienced between 1993-2021. In all survey years, more young males were sexually active compared to their female counterparts. Over the years, there has been a gradual decline in the percentage of sexually experienced young females and males. In 1993, approximately three-quarters of young females were sexually experienced

(74.8%), which declined to less than two-thirds (65.3%) in 2021. The proportion of young males who reported being sexually experienced declined from 84.4 per cent in 1993 to 69.1 per cent in 2021. As shown in Figure 14.2.1, the decrease in sexual experience was most notable among adolescent females and males 15-19 years. In 2021, 38.6 per cent of adolescent females 15-19 years were sexually experienced, compared to 58.9 per cent in 1993. Forty-eight per cent of adolescent males 15-19 years were sexually active in 2021 compared to 74.4 per cent in 1993.

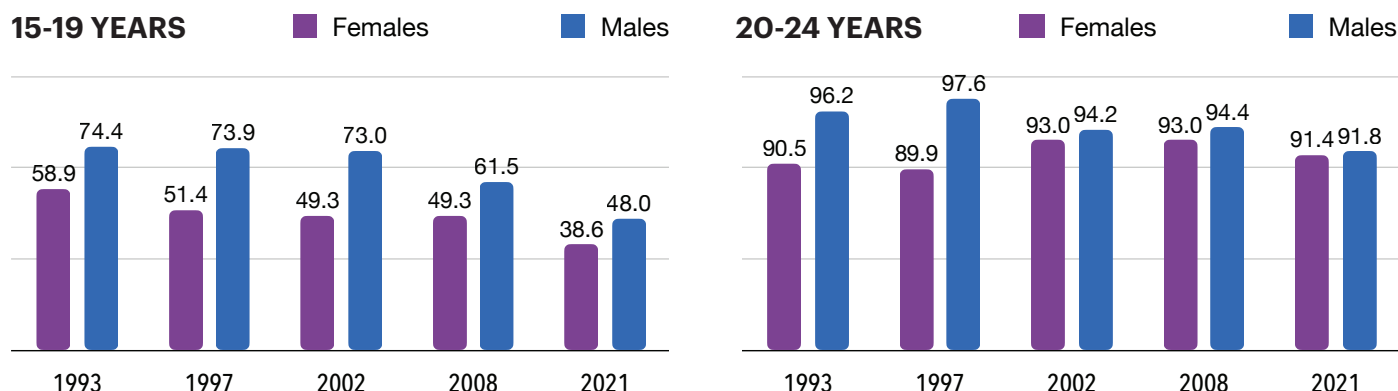


Figure 14.2: Trends in Sexual Experience among Young Females and Males Aged 15-19 and 20-24 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Table 14.2.2 provides the socio-demographic characteristics of sexually experienced young females and males. A higher proportion of young females who resided in KMA (69.8%) were sexually active compared to those living in rural (65.1%) and OUCs (62.4%). A larger percentage of young females with secondary level education (63.7%) and post-secondary level education (74.1%) were sexually experienced compared to females with less than secondary level education (31.5%). Like

young females, more young males from KMA (71.0%) were sexually active than their counterparts in rural areas (69.2%) and OUCs (67.2%). A higher percentage of young males with secondary level education (75.9%) and post-secondary level education (71.5%) stated that they were sexually active compared to 33.2 per cent of young males with less than secondary level education who reported being sexually experienced.

14.3 First Sexual Intercourse

Young females and males who have sex earlier report higher incidences of unprotected sex, unintended and unwanted pregnancies, multiple sexual partners, and higher rates of STI and HIV transmission (Durowade et al., 2017). In Jamaica, the law states that females and males can legally consent to participate in sexual activities at age 16 (NFPB, n.d). During the survey, youths were asked about the age at which they first had sex. As shown in Figure 14.3.1, more than half of young males (57.8%) and 22.7 per cent of young females had their first sexual encounter before the age of consent. By age 18, 71.6 per cent of young females, compared to 89.6 per cent of young males, had sexual intercourse. The proportion of young females and males who reported that they had sex was closer at about age 20, with nine

out of every 10 young adults reported being sexually experienced by that age (young females, 92.3%; young males, 98.0%).

Table 14.3.1 shows the age of sexual debut for young adults by select demographic characteristics. A higher percentage of young females who lived in KMA (13.9%) and rural areas (11.4%) had sex before age 15 compared to young females who lived in OUCs (8.6%). Twice as many females with secondary education (12.6%) had sex before age 15 compared to females with post-secondary education (6.1%). Over one-third of young males who resided in KMA (36.8%) and rural areas (37.6%) and 30.6 per cent of young males in OUCs had sex before age 15. Like young females, more males with secondary education (36.1%) had sex before age 15 compared to those with post-secondary education (26.1%).

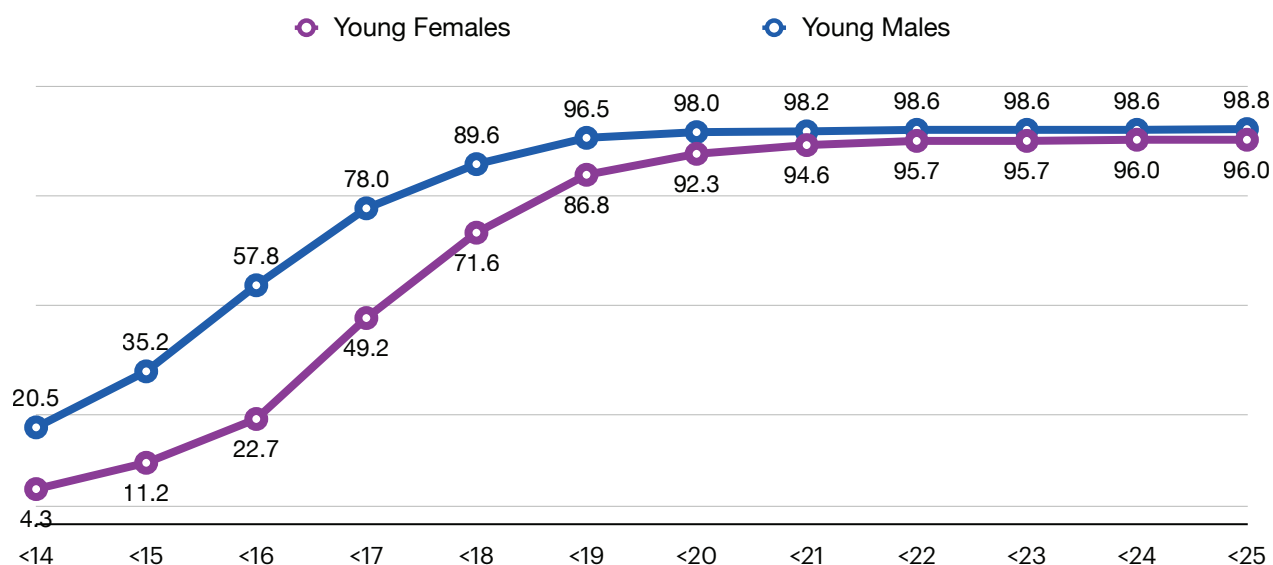


Figure 14.3. 1: Percentage of Young Adult Females and Males Who Became Sexually Experienced Before Given Ages: Jamaica, 2021

Table 14.3.2 and Figure 14.3.2 show the mean age at first sexual experience among young females and males across different related surveys. Overall, young females' mean age at first sex remained relatively unchanged at age 16. In 2021, adolescent females 15-17 years, were more likely to have their first sexual encounter at an earlier age (14 years) than females 18-19 year-olds (16 years) and 20-24 year-olds (17 years). The mean age of first sex among young females with post-secondary education was 17 years, compared to a mean age of 16

and 15 years in young females with secondary and less than secondary level education, respectively.

Among young males, the mean age at which they started having sexual intercourse increased from 14 years in 1993 to 15 years in 2008 and 2021. In 2021, as with females, less educated males reported earlier age of sexual debut than their more educated counterparts (less than secondary level education, 14 years; secondary level education, 15 years; and post-secondary level education, 16 years).

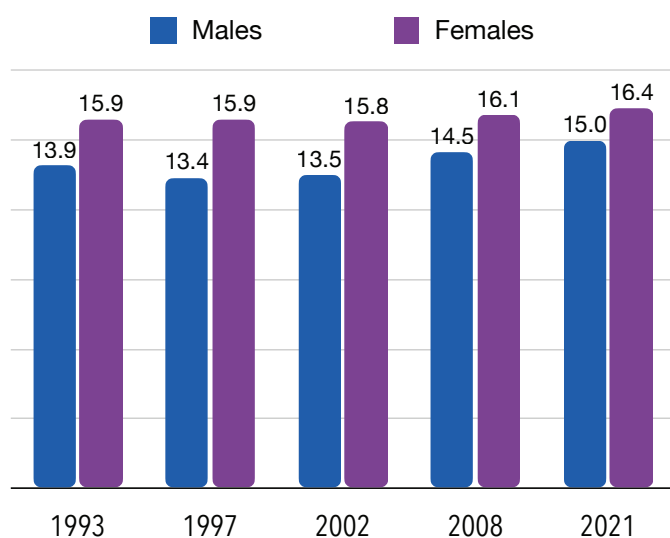


Figure 14.3. 2: Trends in Mean Age at First Sexual Experience among Young Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

During the survey, young people were asked about their relationship to the person with whom they first had sexual intercourse. Table 14.3.3 shows young females' relationship with their first sexual partner between 1997-2021. In 2021, most young females reported having first sex with a boyfriend (74.0%); this was true across all surveys. Another 13.0 per cent had first sex with a visiting partner, 5.6 per cent with a casual acquaintance and 3.1 per cent with a common-law partner. As shown

in Table 14.3.4, similar to the findings for young females, in 2021, more than seventy per cent (72.1%) of young males first had sex with a girlfriend. Among young males, the proportion who had sex with a girlfriend has seen a notable increase over the years (1997, 37.7%; 2002, 44.2%; 2008, 57.2%). An additional 19.7 per cent of young males had their first sex with a casual acquaintance, 3.9 per cent with a visiting partner, and less than 1.0 per cent with a common-law partner or commercial sex worker.

Studies have shown that youths, particularly adolescent females who have their first sexual experience with an older partner, are more likely to have negative sexual experiences such as sexual coercion, higher incidence of HIV and STI transmission, and a greater likelihood of not using a method of contraception at first sex (Ford et al., 2001). In the 2021 RHS, youths were asked about the age difference between them and the individual with whom they had their first sexual intercourse. As shown in Figure 14.3.3, young females were more likely than their male counterparts to have sex with an older partner, 1-4 years their senior (females, 43.1%; males, 38.0%) 5-10 years older (females, 17.4%; males 4.0%), more than 10 years older (females, 5.1%; males 1.3%). On the other hand, young males were more likely than young females to have first sex with someone of the same age (males, 38.9%; females, 22.7%) or with a younger partner (males, 12.8%; females, 1.6%). One-fifth of young females (20.5%) compared to only 3.4 per cent of young males who stated having sex before age 18 had sex with a partner who was 5-10 years their senior (Table 14.3.5).

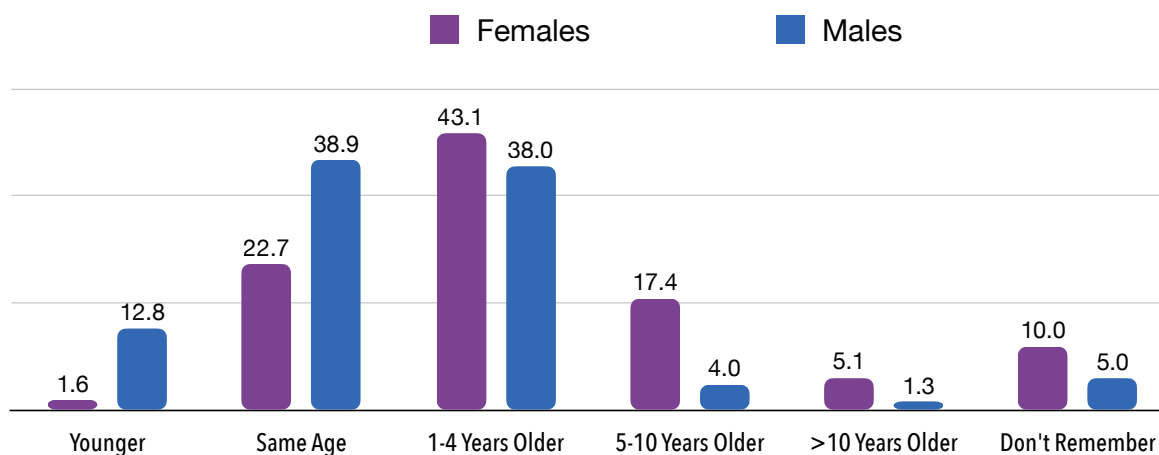


Figure 14.3. 3: Age Difference Between Partners at First Sexual Experience among Young Females and Males: Jamaica, 2021

Survey participants were asked about the duration of dating before their first sexual experience. Most young females (31.8%) dated for 2 or more years before they first had sex. Almost a quarter (24.0%) said they dated for one year, while 18.2 per cent dated 6-11 months, 1-5 months (17.8%), and 7.4 per cent for less than a month before their first sexual encounter (Table 14.3.6). Most of the females who reported dating for less than a month before having sex were in the 15-17 age group (19.4%), started having sex before age 18 (9.2%) and were in no steady relationship (7.3%). Most young males (25.1%) said they dated for 1-5 months before their first sexual intercourse. Two out of every 10 males (22.8%) dated for 2 or more years, 18.4 per cent said one year, 19.6 per cent dated less than 1 month, and 13.2 per cent said 6-11 months before having sex for the first time (Table 14.3.7).

Any sexual activity that occurs when an individual is pressured, tricked, threatened, or forced non-physically is classified as sexual coercion (U.S Department of Health & Human Services, 2021). Data from the 2021 RHS shows that 46.7 per cent of young females and 19.7 per cent of young males were coerced into having sex at their first sexual encounter. Most young females were coerced into having sex for the first sex by a boyfriend (44.5%). More than one-half (52.0%) of adolescent females (15-19 years) and 44.6 per cent of young females 20-24 years were coerced the first time they had sex. More adolescent males (25.5%) reported sexual coercion than young males 20-24 years (16.4%) (Table 14.3.8).

14.4 Contraceptive Use and Non-Use at First Sexual Intercourse

Young females and males who have sex earlier report Sexually experienced young females and males were asked if they had used a method of contraception during their first sexual intercourse. Figure 14.4.1 compares the proportion of young females who had used a method of contraception at first intercourse across five related surveys. The data shows a continuous increase in the percentage of females who used a method between 1993 (42.7%) and 2008 (79.2%). However, there was a decline in contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse between the 2008 and 2021 surveys, from 79.2 per cent to 76.9 per cent. A disaggregation of the data by the age of first sexual intercourse showed increased contraceptive use at first sex among young females 18-19 years (2008, 85.8%; 2021, 89.1%). Contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse at all other ages (<14 years, 14 years, 15-17 years, and 20-24 years) declined in 2021. As shown in Table 14.4.1, further disaggregation of the data showed that contraceptive use fell among young females

residing in rural areas (2008, 80.5%; 2021, 74.8%) and young females with post-secondary education (2008, 93.1%; 2021, 76.9%). The use of contraceptives among young females who had sex for the first time with a boyfriend remained the same between 2008 (80.5%) and 2021 (80.5%).

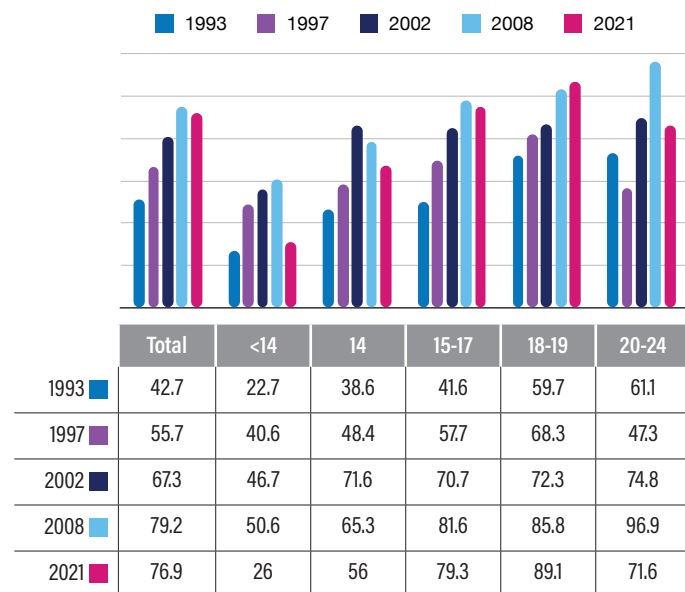


Figure 14.4. 1: Contraceptive Use at the First Sexual Experience Among Young Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Figure 14.4.2 shows that the proportion of young males who used a method of contraception at first sex has gradually increased over the years from 21.6 per cent in 1993 to 66.0 per cent in 2021. Disaggregation of the data by the age of first sexual intercourse showed increased contraceptive use at first sex among young males who had first sexual intercourse less than 14 years (2008, 34.9%; 2021, 44.4%), 15-17 years (2008, 71.8%; 2021 75.1%) and 18-19 years (2008, 79.1%; 2021, 84.3%). As shown in Table 14.4.2, the use of contraceptives at first sex increased among young males who lived in urban (2008, 45.0%; 2021, 61.7%) and rural areas (2008, 40.7%; 2021, 70.9%), those with secondary level education (2008, 40.8%; 2021, 65.0%), and post-secondary level education (2008, 44.8%; 2021, 67.2%). The use of contraceptives among young males who had sex for the first time with a girlfriend (2008, 65.2%; 2021, 70.4%), and casual acquaintance (2008, 47.0%; 2021, 52.7%), also increased.

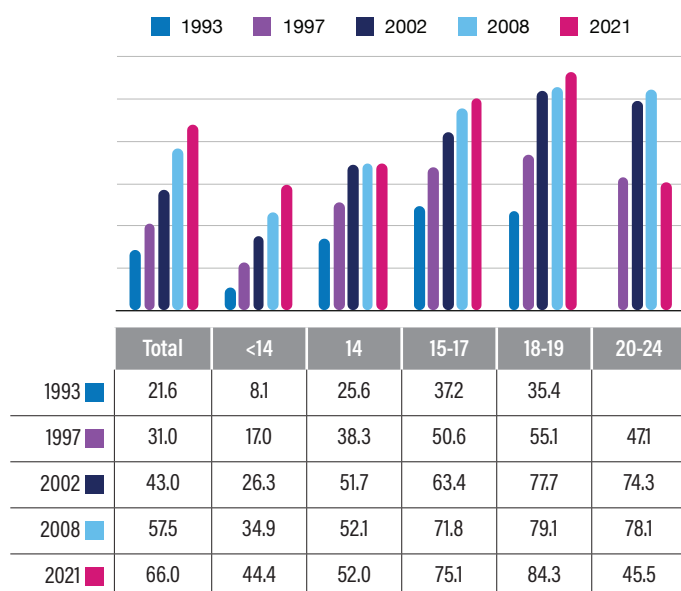


Figure 14.4. 2: Contraceptive Use at the First Sexual Experience Among Young Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 1993-2021

Virtually all young females (98.6%) and young males (97.8%) who used a method of contraception at first sex stated that the method used was a condom. Young adults who used a condom at first sexual intercourse

were then asked to indicate where they obtained it. The supermarket/shop/bar was the most population location to acquire condoms among young males (49.7%) and young females (36.0%) in 2021. Other young females, 27.2 per cent and 27.1 per cent said they got condoms from partner and pharmacy, respectively. Only 4.2 per cent of young females stated that they got condoms at a government clinic/hospital. Other than the supermarket/shop/bar, 17.2 per cent of young males said they got condoms from the pharmacy, 4.9 per cent said a government clinic/hospital, and 3.4 per cent indicated they got them from a partner (Table 14.4.3).

Sexually experienced young females and males who did not use a contraceptive method the first time they had sex were asked the main reason for not doing so. As shown in Figure 14.4.3 and Table 14.4.4, the highest proportion of young males (27.8%) and young females (33.8%) said sex was not expected. More young males than young females said, 'did not think it necessary' (young males, 21.8%; young females, 15.1%), 'did not know any method' (young males, 17.0%, young females, 8.0%), 'could not get method' (young males, 9.2%; young females, 0.8%) and 'don't know where to get method' (young males 4.0%, young females 1.5%). However, a higher percentage of young females than young males said: 'negligence' (young females, 15.7%; young males, 7.1%) and 'trust/love' (young females, 5.3%; young males, 3.7%).

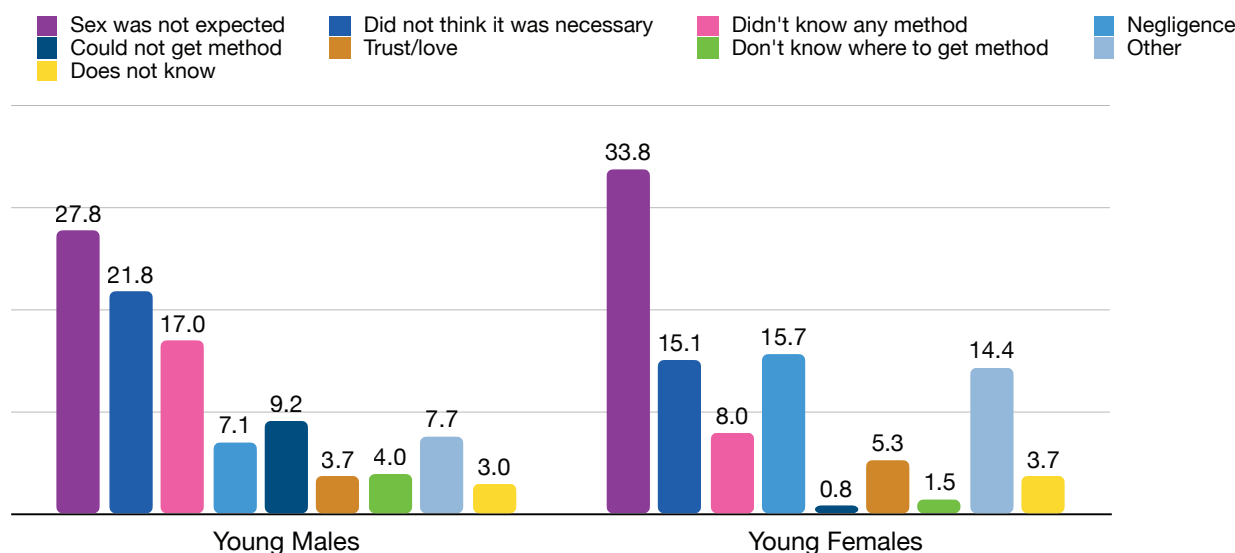


Figure 14.4. 3: Main Reasons for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Young Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

14.5 Use of Contraception at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

Table 14.5.1 shows the current sexual activity status of sexually experienced young females and males. Most sexually experienced young females (60.2%) were currently having sex (i.e., within 30 days prior to the survey). One of every 10 sexually experienced young females had sex 1-3 months ago (10.2%), 4-12 months ago (10.0%) or more than 1 year (10.1%) ago. Among females in a union, most of those in common-law unions (81.9%) and visiting relationships (72.3%) had sex within the 30 days before the interview. Among sexually experienced young females not in a union, 34.4 per cent said they had sex within the last 30 days. More than one-half of sexually experienced adolescent females 15-19 years (54.8%) and 62.4 per cent of young females 20-24 years had sex in the last 30 days. Like females, most sexually experienced young males (65.7%) were currently having sex, 12.1 per cent had sex 1-3 months

ago, 17.7 per cent had sex 4-12 months ago, and 3.4 per cent reported that their last sexual activity was over a year before the interview. Within the previous 30 days, 89.4 per cent of young males in visiting unions and 48.1 per cent of young males not in a union reported that they had sex. Fifty-two per cent of sexually experienced adolescent males (15-19 years) and 73.0 per cent in the 20-24 age group said they were currently having sex.

Youths who had sex in the last 30 days were asked about the method of contraception that was used. Figure 14.5.1 compares contraceptive use at last intercourse among young females across related surveys between 1993 and 2021. The use of a method of contraception at last sex gradually increased from 63.0 per cent in 1993 to 81.5 per cent in 2008. This was followed by a decline to 76.8 per cent in 2021. Compared to the findings from the 2008 RHS, there was an overall decline in the use of condoms (2008, 42.9%; 2021, 39.5%), pills (2008, 20.4%; 2021, 9.6%) and injections (2008, 12.7%; 2021, 10.9%) (Figure 14.5.1).

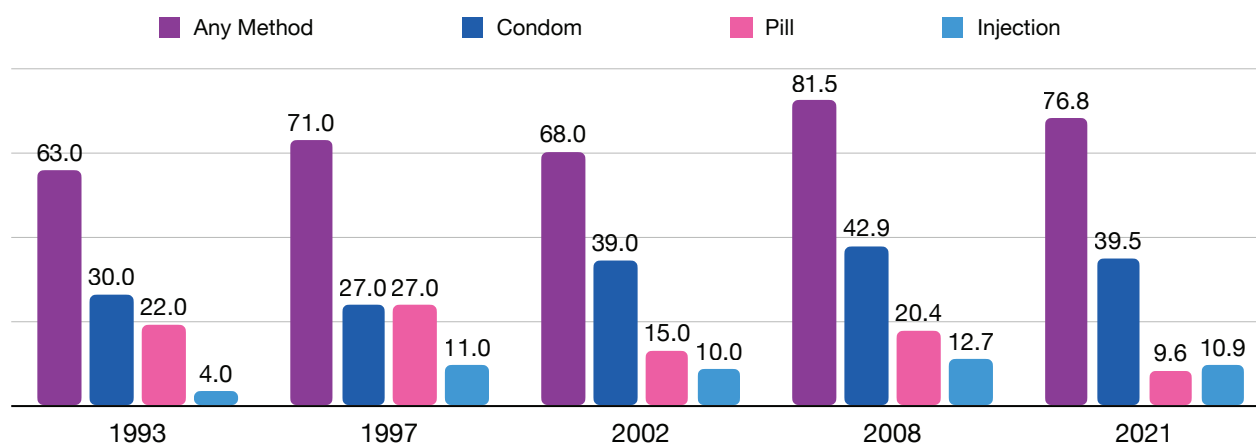


Figure 14.5. 1: Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days among Young Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica 1993-2021

Figure 14.5.2 compares contraceptive method utilisation among young males who had sex in the last 30 days across four surveys. The current use of any method of contraception increased from 65.0 per cent in 1993 to 80.0 per cent in 1997. Current contraceptive use levelled off at 83.0 per cent in 2002 and 83.9 per cent in 2008. However, the current use of a method of contraception showed a decline to 76.1 per cent in 2021. Among young males, it should be noted that if their partner used

a contraceptive method to prevent pregnancy, that method was recorded as the method used for the males during the last sexual intercourse. The use of condoms by young males during the same period increased from 52.0 per cent in 1993 to 73.9 per cent in 2008 but declined to 62.2 per cent in 2021. Among young males, their partner's current use of the pill (2.7%) declined while current use of injection increased (4.6%).

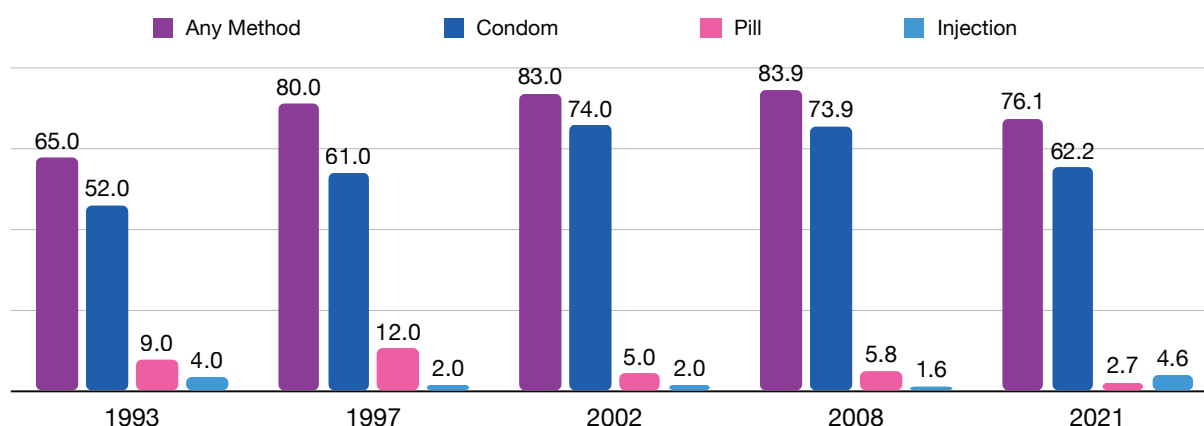


Figure 14.5. 2: Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days among Young Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica 1993-2021

Table 14.5.3 and Figure 14.5.3 show the number of sexual partners among sexually experienced young females and males 12 months prior to the survey and over their lifetime. In the last 12 months, most sexually experienced young females (71.7%) and young males (50.6%) said they had '1 sexual partner'. More young females (19.6%) than males (10.4%) said they had no sexual partner in the last 12 months. A higher percentage of young males

reported having four or more sexual partners (young males, 21.2%; young females, 1.9%) in the last 12 months. More young females than young males reported having one-lifetime sexual partner (young females 24.4%; young males 4.2%) and two-three lifetime sexual partners (young females 37.2%; young males 10.2%). However, more young males (57.7%) than young females (27.4%) reported having four or more partners in their lifetime.

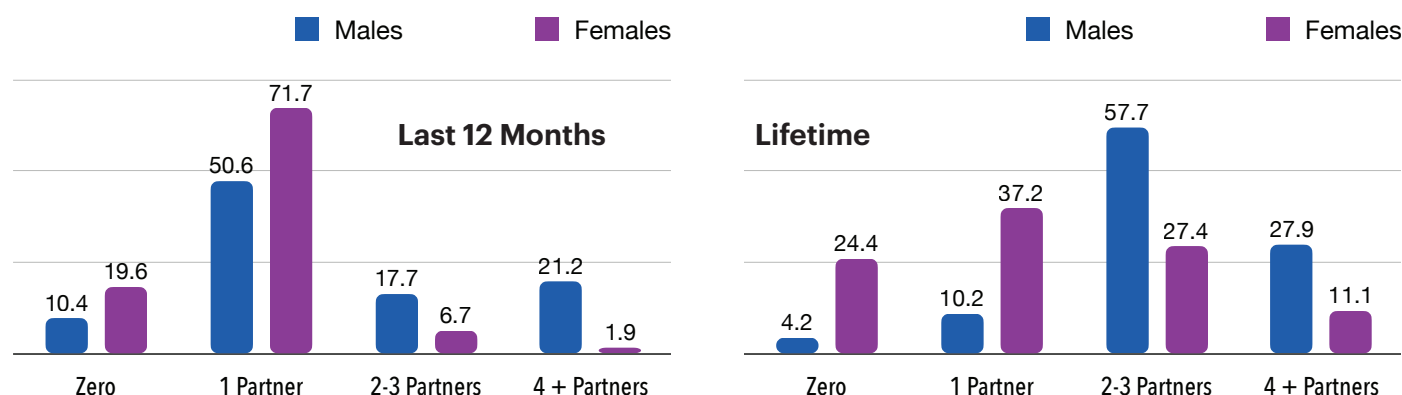


Figure 14.5. 3: Number of sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among Young Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

During the survey, young females and males were asked if they had ever received money, goods, and/or services for sex or sexual acts in the last 12 months. Such exchanges are sometimes referred to as transactional sex. According to Stoebenau et al., "transactional sex is any non-marital, non-commercial sexual relationship motivated by an implicit assumption that sex will be exchanged for material support or other benefits." (Stoebenau et al., 2016). Table 14.5.4 shows that more young males (10.5%) than young females (3.8%) reported engaging in transactional sex. The proportion of young females who reported that they had engaged

in transactional sex was similar to the findings from the 2008 RHS (3.9%). However, the proportion of young males who reported engaging in transactional sex declined in 2021 (2008, 14.2%; 2021, 10.5%). A higher percentage of young females who lived in the KMA (8.6%), those in the 20-24 age group (4.6%), and those with post-secondary education (3.8%) had engaged in transactional sex in the last 12 months. Of the young males who engaged in transactional sex, most resided in OUCs (12.2%), were in the 20-24 age group (12.7%), were in visiting unions (17.3%), and had secondary level education (12.8%).

14.6 Discussion about Family Life Education Topics with Parents

During the survey, young people were asked if they had ever discussed with their parents/guardians specified family life education topics (i.e., menstruation, contraception, and pregnancy). Those who reported having such discussions were further asked to share their opinion on the degree of difficulty. Young males were not asked if they had discussed menstruation with a parent/guardian but only if they had discussed condoms as a method of contraception with a parent/guardian.

Seven of every 10 young females had received information from their parents/guardians about menstruation. Most young females (75.9%) who received information stated that the discussion was easy to have, 19.5 per cent said it was somewhat difficult, and 4.5 per cent said it was extremely difficult. A larger percentage of

young females who resided in OUCs (78.1%) and those with no sexual experience (78.8%) found the discussion easy. More young females with post-secondary level education (78.2%) and secondary level education (75.7%) found the discussion easier than those with less than secondary level education (73.6%) (Table 14.6.1).

Discussion with parent/guardian about pregnancy

As shown in Figure 14.6.1, more young females (66.1%) than young males (58.5%) had received information about pregnancy from their parents/guardians. Most of those who received information stated that the discussion was easy to have with parents/guardians (young females, 72.7%; young males, 69.2%). One-quarter of young females (25.3%) and one-fifth of young males (20.5%) said the discussion was somewhat difficult. Only 6.8 per cent of young females and 4.5 per cent of young males said the conversation was extremely difficult.

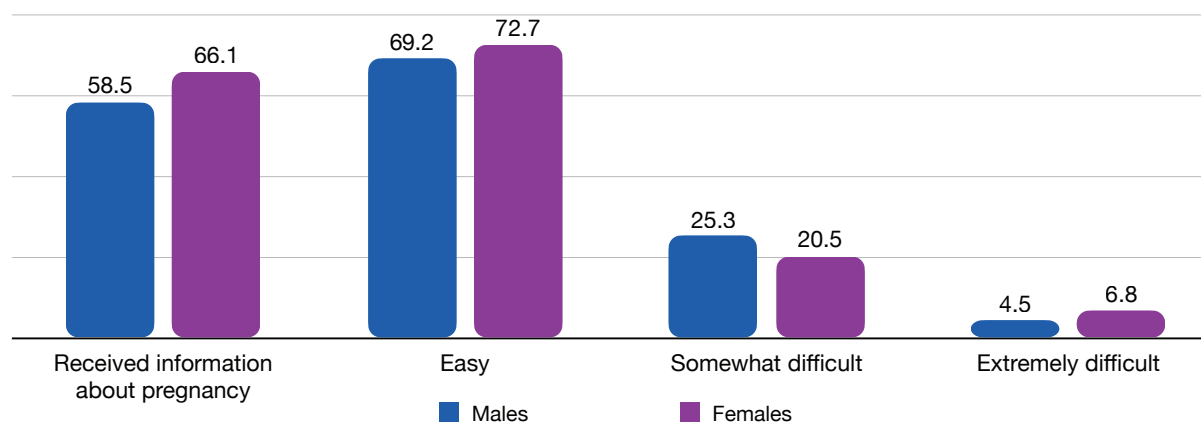


Figure 14.6. 1 Percentage of Young Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years Who Received Information about Pregnancy from a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject: Jamaica, 2021

Table 14.6.2 shows the proportion of young females who received information from parents or guardians about pregnancy by their sociodemographic characteristics. A higher percentage of females in KMA (70.9%), those in the 20-22 age group (67.5%), young females in the lowest wealth quintile (71.6%), and those with no sexual experience (67.8%) stated that they received information about pregnancy from a parent/guardian. More young females with secondary education (69.5%) indicated that they received information from parents about pregnancy than those with less than secondary

level education (62.1%) and post-secondary level education (61.7%). Young females residing in KMA (78.9%), those with secondary level education (73.8%), and those with no sexual experience (78.7%) found the discussion about pregnancy easiest. As shown in Table 14.6.3, more young males who lived in KMA (66.0%), those 22-24 years (65.9%), those with post-secondary level education (68.6%) and those who are sexually experienced (61.6%) reported that they received information from a parent/guardian about pregnancy. A higher proportion of young males who resided in KMA

(84.4%), with secondary level education (71.3%) and those who were sexually active (69.3%) stated that the conversation was easy.

Discussion with Parent/Guardian about Contraception

Talking to parents/guardians about contraception was more prevalent among young males (57.3%) than young females (41.3%). Of those who received information

about contraception, seven of every 10 young males (71.5%) and young females (71.9%) stated that the topic was easy to discuss. Approximately one-quarter (24.4%) of young males and 20.1 per cent of young females said the discussion was somewhat difficult, while 6.4 per cent of young females and 2.4 per cent of young males said the discussion was extremely difficult (Figure 14.6.2).

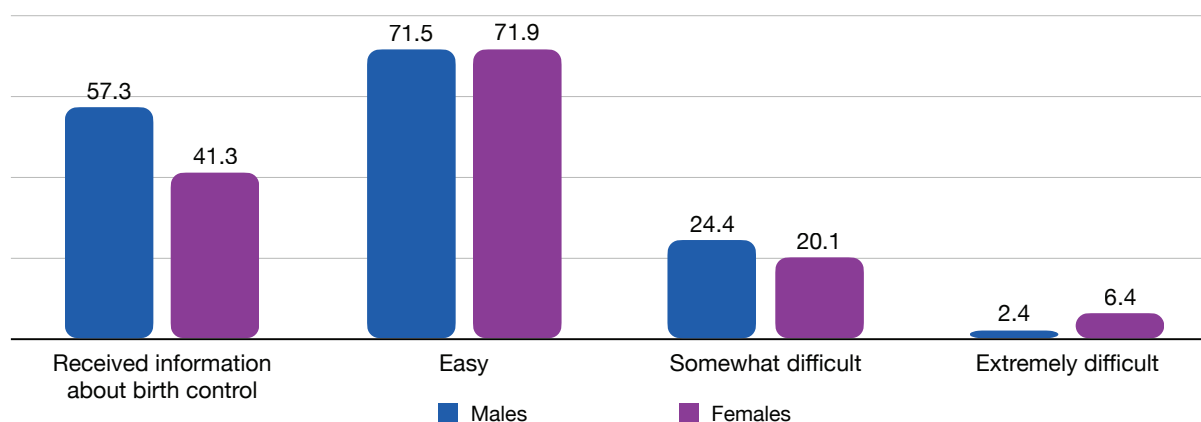


Figure 14.6. 2: Percentage of Young Females and Males Aged 15-24 Years Who Received Information about Birth Controls from a Parent/ Guardian Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject: Jamaica, 2021

More young females who lived in KMA (50.3%) than those residing in rural (41.9%) and OUCs (34.0%) received information from parents/guardians about contraceptives. More young females with secondary level education (45.6%) had this discussion with parents/guardians than those with post-secondary level education (38.4%) and less than secondary level education (25.2%). A higher percentage of young females with post-secondary education (76.7%) thought the discussion was easy compared to 71.4 per cent of those with secondary level education (Table 14.6.4).

As shown in Table 14.6.5, more young males living in KMA (61.4%), those 18-19 years (66.9%), those with post-secondary level education (60.2%), and those who were sexually experienced (60.8%) had discussed the topic of contraception (i.e., condoms) with a parent/guardian. More young males with secondary education (76.3%) said the discussion was easy compared to 62.1 per cent and 62.8 per cent of young males with less than secondary level education and post-secondary level education, respectively.

14.7 Exposure to Formal Family Life Education

Youths were asked if they had ever received any class or course on family life and sex education (FLE) in or outside of school. Figure 14.7.1 compares the proportion of young females who reported receiving formal FLE courses between 1997 and 2021. The proportion of young females who stated that they received FLE courses in school only declined from 74.0 per cent in 1997 to 45.0 per cent in 2021. However, the proportion of young females who had received FLE courses both in and outside of school has gradually increased from 19.6 per cent in 1997 to 48.9 per cent in 2021. There was also a decline in the proportion of young females who have never participated in any FLE course, from 10.4 per cent in 2002 and 2008 to 6.1 per cent in 2021.

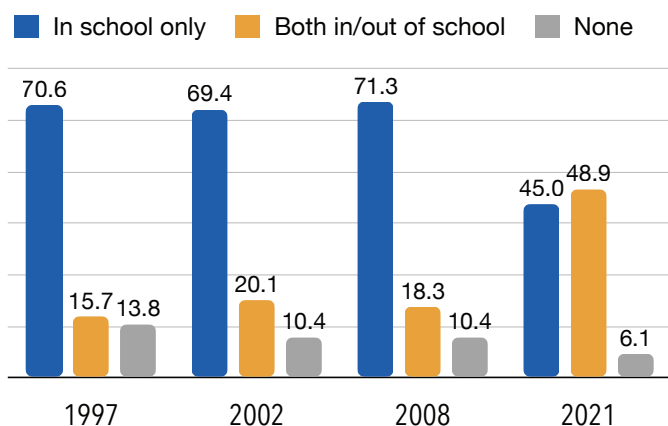


Figure 14.7. 1: Receipt of School-based or Other Formal Family Life Education (FLE) among Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica 1997-2021

Figure 14.7.2 compares the proportion of young males who reported receiving formal FLE courses between 1997 and 2021. The proportion of young males who stated that they received FLE courses in school only has declined from a high of 76.1 per cent in 2008 to 41.2 per cent in 2021. Like young females, the proportion of young males who had received FLE courses both in and outside of school has gradually increased from 11.9 per cent in 1997 to 47.4 per cent in 2021. There was a decline in the proportion of young males who stated that they had never received any FLE course from 23.6 per cent in 1997 to 11.4 per cent in 2021.

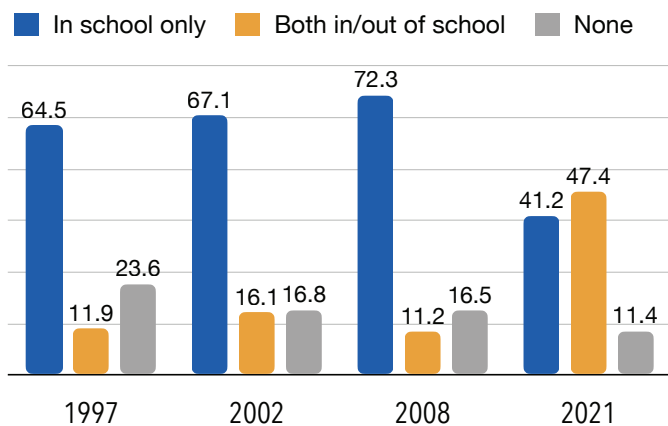


Figure 14.7. 2: Receipt of School-based or Other Formal Family Life Education (FLE) among Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Young people were further questioned about the topics covered in their school-based or other formal FLE courses. Over 90.0 per cent of young females interviewed in 2021 had been educated about pregnancy, menstruation, HIV/AIDS, and condoms in an FLE course. Eight of every 10 young females were taught about STIs and abstinence. Of the specified FLE topics on the survey, other modern methods of contraception were the least mentioned topic by young females. Compared to the findings of previous surveys, data from the 2021 RHS show that the highest percentage of young females were lectured about condoms, the menstrual cycle, and HIV/AIDS. In all survey years except 2008, the menstrual cycle remains the most widely covered FLE topic among young females (Figure 14.7.3 and Table 14.7.2).

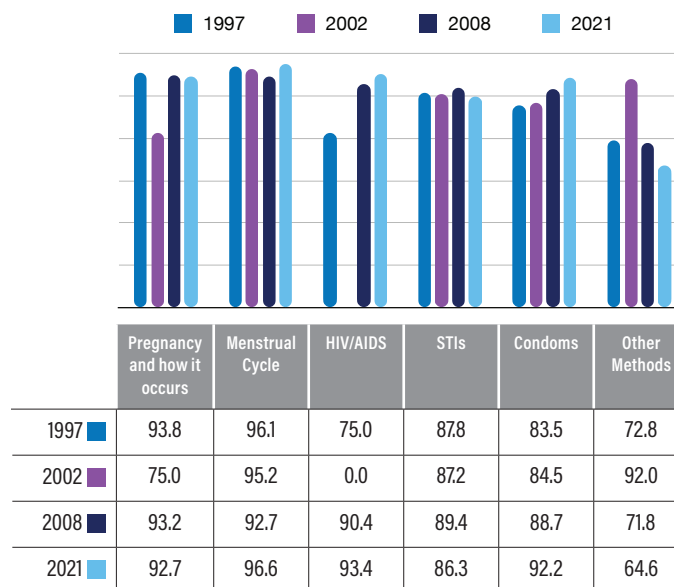


Figure 14.7. 3: Trends in Prevalence of sex Education in School by specific Topic among Young Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica 1997-2021

In 2021, nine out of every 10 young males stated that the FLE topics discussed were pregnancy, HIV/AIDS, and STIs in the FLE course in which they participated. This was followed by pregnancy and how it occurs (89.2%) and the menstrual cycle (74.1%). Like young females, other modern methods of contraception were the least covered FLE topic among young males (55.1%) (Figure 14.7.4).

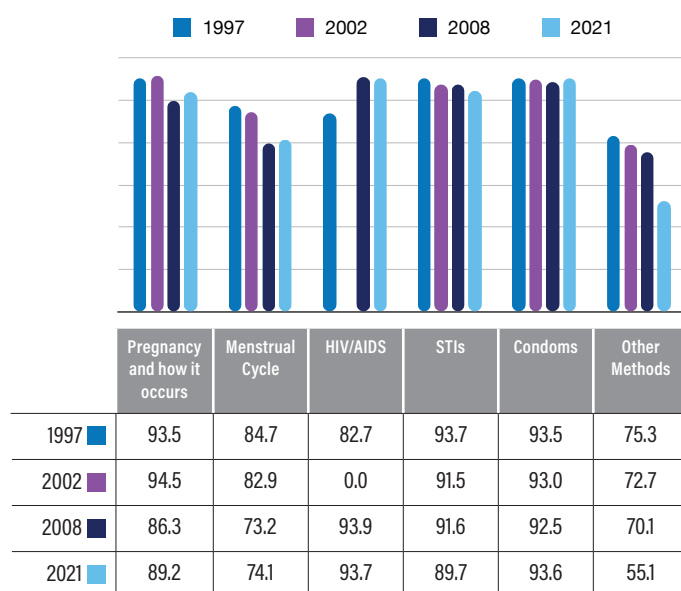


Figure 14.7. 4: Trends in Prevalence of sex Education in School by specific Topic among Young Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica 1997-2021

Youths were asked what they considered to be the ideal age to begin family life and sexual education in school. As shown in Table 14.7.3, most young females (59.8%) said the best age to start FLE in schools is 10 to 12 years old, while 19.1 per cent said 13-14 years. Only a small percentage believed the ideal age should be less than 10 years (10.4%) or at least 15 years (7.3%). Similarly, young

males were asked to state their opinion on the ideal age to commence family life and sexual education courses in schools. As with the females, most young males (47.2%) believed that 10-12 years was the ideal age to begin FLE in schools. Almost one-quarter of young males (24.3%) stated that 13-14 years was the ideal age to commence FLE, while 13.5 per cent said the ideal age should be 15 years or older. Only 9.6 per cent stated that the ideal age should be less than 10 years and less than one per cent stated that FLE should not be taught in schools (Table 14.7.4).

14.8 Other Sources of Information on FLE Topics (Sex, Contraception and STI)

Young females and males were asked who/what was their preferred source of information on family life and sex education topics. Over one-third of females stated that internet/social media (37.7%) and parent/other relatives (35.0%) were their preferred sources to consult to get information about FLE topics (Figure 14.8). Another 10.4 per cent of young females stated that teachers were their preferred source, 8.2 per cent said peers/friends, 2.0 per cent said printed materials, and 1.5 per cent said mass media. Similar to the findings for young females, the two most preferred sources of FLE information for young males were the internet/social media (39.2%) followed by parent/other relatives (28.4%) (Figure 14.8). Another 12.2 per cent of young males said teacher, and 10.9 per cent said, peers/friends. The least preferred sources among young males were mass media (2.8%) and printed materials (1.7%).

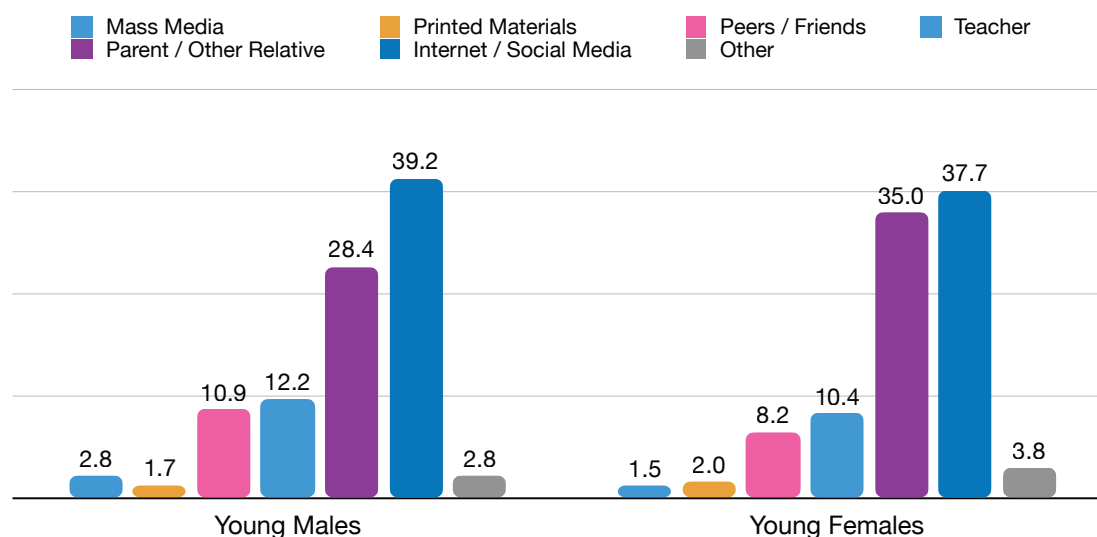


Figure 14.8. 1: Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Young Females and Males Aged 15-24: Jamaica, 2021

Also shown in Table 14.8.1, four in every 10 young females who resided in OUCs (43.9%), nearly one-half of females with post-secondary level education (47.2%) stated that the internet/social media was the preferred source to consult for information on FLE topics. Four in every 10 young females residing in KMA (41.4%), those in the 15-17 age group (43.9%), and approximately one-half of those with less than secondary education (49.8%) stated that parent/other relatives were their preferred source of information on FLE topics. Over two-thirds of the young females (37.0%) with no exposure to formal FLE education stated that parents/other relatives were their preferred source of FLE information. Table 14.8.2 shows that the internet/social media was the most preferred source of FLE information among young males, irrespective of their area of residence. Two-thirds of young males 15-17 years (33.4%) and more than one-half of those with less than secondary level education (53.9%) preferred their parents/other relatives as their source of FLE information. Whether they had participated in an FLE course or not, young males stated that the internet /social media was their preferred source of information.

Familyconnectedness,goodparent-childcommunication and engagement in community programmes are protective against risky reproductive health behaviours (i.e., multiple sexual partners, early sexual debut, and non-use of contraceptives) among young adults (Gavin et al., 2010). The 2021 RHS explored factors that protect young adults and increase their resiliency against negative reproductive health outcomes. These include participation in community-based activities, caring relationships in the home, high expectations and feelings of connectedness to family, and similar relationships in the community, including school. This section of the report will cover participation in community activities and caring relationships in the home, along with high expectations and feelings of connectedness to family and similar relationships outside the home.

14.9 Participation in Community Activities

Tables 14.9.1 and 14.9.2 show community activity participation for young females and young males respectively by sociodemographic characteristics. Almost one-quarter of young females (24.2%) and young males (24.2%) stated that they had participated in community activities. More young females in OUCs (26.8%) and KMA (25.2%), compared to those living in rural areas (22.2%), had participated in community activities geared toward adolescents. The proportion

of young females who stated that they participated in community activity increased at higher levels of education (less than secondary, 16.1%; secondary, 20.5%; post-secondary, 31.6%). The activities most widely participated in by young females were the 4H Club (7.6%), church activities (7.5%), other clubs and societies (7.2%), and after-school sporting activities (5.5%) (Table 14.9.1).

A higher proportion of young males residing in KMA (35.9%) stated that they had participated in at least one community activity when compared to those living in OUCs (22.5%) and rural areas (20.2%). Education level was positively associated with community activity participation among young males. Participation in community activities was highest among more educated young males (post-secondary 31.1%; secondary 23.2%; less than secondary 19.2%). Among young males, the most frequently engaged in community activities were after-school sporting activities (10.6%), clubs and societies (8.4%), church activities (3.7%), 4H Club (3.6%), and youth advocacy network programme (3.6%).

14.10 High Expectations and Caring Attitudes

Adolescent females and males were asked if they experienced high expectations and caring attitudes from adults at home and outside the home. High expectation attitudes were captured by three statements 'Adult who always wants their best efforts', 'Adult expecting obedience to rules' and 'Adult who believes in their success.' Caring attitudes were captured by the following statements 'Adult interested in their schoolwork', 'Adult willing to listen', 'Adult who gives adequate attention' and 'Adult with whom to talk about problems'.

High Expectations and Caring Attitudes from Adults in the Home

The 2021 RHS data showed that nine out of every 10 adolescent females had an adult in their home who always expected their best efforts (95.0%), expected them to obey the rules (92.7%), and believed in their success (92.2%). Eight of every 10 adolescent females (89.5%) stated that there were adults inside the home who were interested in their schoolwork, 86.7 per cent said an adult at home was willing to listen, and 82.5 per cent reported the presence of an adult in the home who gave them adequate attention. A little over three-quarters (78.0%) of adolescent females said that there was an adult in the home with whom they could discuss their problems (Table 14.10.1).

Adolescent males reported similar high expectations and caring attitudes from adults inside the home. Like young females, most young males had an adult in the home who expected their best efforts (96.3%), expected them to follow the rules (95.2%) and who believed in their success (94.9%). A slightly higher proportion of young males than young females reported caring attitudes inside the home. The majority of young males had adults inside the home who were interested in their schoolwork (94.6%), willing to listen (88.7%), gave them adequate attention (85.6%) and talked with them about their problems (83.2%) (Table 14.10.2).

High Expectations and Caring Attitudes from Adults Outside Home

Adolescents spend a lot of time outside the home, for example, in school, participating in extracurricular activities and social settings. Therefore, they need to have adult support outside the home. Among adolescent females, 88.1 per cent said there was an adult outside the home who wanted their best efforts. More than three-quarters (77.9%) had an adult outside the home who expected them to obey the rules, and 85.1 per cent stated that an adult outside the home believed in their success. More than three-quarters of young females said an adult outside the home was interested in their schoolwork (79.4%). Eight of every 10 young females (84.5%) said an adult outside the home was willing to listen. Seven of every 10 young females stated that outside their home, there was an adult who gave them adequate attention (72.1%) and could speak with them about their problems 72.8 per cent (Table 14.10.3).

As shown in Table 14.10.4, more young males than young females reported high expectations and caring attitudes outside the home from an adult. Nine of every 10 young males reported that an adult outside the home always wants their best efforts (90.8%) and believes in their success (90.1%). Approximately 86.0 per cent of young males said an adult outside the home expected them to obey the rules. Eight of every 10 young males said an adult outside the home was interested in their schoolwork (84.6%) and willing to listen to them (86.4%). Seven of every 10 young males said that an adult outside the home gave them adequate attention (71.5%) and talked with them about their problems (71.6%).

14.11 Impact of Family Life Education on Reproductive Health Knowledge and Attitudes

During the survey, youths were asked to identify the most likely time during the menstrual cycle when pregnancy

was most likely to occur. A higher proportion of young females (30.6%) than young males (17.3%) correctly identified that the most likely time during the menstrual cycle for pregnancy to occur was halfway between 2 periods. As education levels increased, the proportion of young females and males who correctly identified the most fertile period in the menstrual cycle also increased.

Youths were also asked about the effectiveness of the pill and injectables. A smaller percentage of females (38.0%) than males (42.8%) stated that the pill was 'very effective' or 'effective'. However, a greater percentage of young females (42.7%) compared to 35.3 per cent of young males stated that injections were very effective or effective (Table 14.11.1).

In the 2021 RHS, a similar proportion of young females (37.1%) and males (35.1%) had comprehensive knowledge about HIV. Youths were considered to have comprehensive knowledge of HIV if they were knowledgeable of ways to prevent HIV transmission (specifically monogamy & condom use), aware that HIV can be asymptomatic and rejected the two major misconceptions about HIV transmission (i.e., HIV transmission through kissing and the transmission of HIV through mosquito bites). A higher proportion of youths with post-secondary level education (females, 40.9%; males, 46.5%) had comprehensive knowledge of HIV than those with secondary (females, 34.9%; males, 33.0%) or less than secondary level education (females, 35.1%; males, 26.6%). Eight out of every ten youths (females, 84.1%; males, 81.5%) stated that they knew of a place where HIV- testing is done. However, more females (91.1%) than males (86.6%) indicated that they knew of a place where STI treatment is offered (Table 14.11.2).

Summary - Chapter 14: Youth (15-24 Years)


Youths have been a focus of sexual and reproductive health surveys in Jamaica. As a vulnerable group, it is critical that they are fed with the right information, especially about their bodies, fertility and risky behaviours. During the adolescent years, there are significant physical, emotional, and social developmental changes. It is a critical period in the life course as people transition into adulthood.

The proportion of young females and young males who reported being sexually experienced has continuously declined over the years. The decline in sexual experience among youths was most notable among adolescents. The survey findings show that young males were generally more sexually experienced than their female

counterparts. Most sexually experienced youth stated that the person with whom they first had sex was a boyfriend/girlfriend. Young females were more likely than young males to have their first sexual experience with an older partner. Young males, on the other hand, were more likely to have first sex with a partner who was the same age or was younger than them. The survey data also show that young females were waiting longer while in a relationship to have sex than their male counterparts. More young females than young males reported being coerced when they had sex for the first time. The data demonstrate that females within this age cohort might be more vulnerable based on their sexual involvement with older persons and the greater experience of forced sex.

The use of a method of contraception at first sexual intercourse among youths was relatively high. More females than males reported using a method of contraception at first sex. The condom was the method of choice for virtually all young males and females who used contraceptives at first sex. Most young males and females who did not use a method of contraception did

not expect to have sex. Most sexually experienced youth stated that they were currently having sex (i.e., in the last 30 days). Similar proportions of males and females who were currently having sex stated that they had used a method of contraception.

Given what we already know about youth engagement in sexual activities, developing programmes and policies that engage them meaningfully and providing resources and information tailored to them is even more critical. The 2021 RHS data show that there has been less exposure to school-based family life education courses compared to previous years. However, relative to the findings of the previous surveys, more persons had participated in a formal programme both in and outside school. The internet/social media was the most preferred source of information on family life and sex education topics for most youths. With the plethora of myths and misconceptions that exist socially and are even more accessible virtually, the decline in exposure to formal school-based programmes and the turn towards the internet is concerning. 



As education levels increased, the proportion of young females and males who correctly identified the most fertile period in the menstrual cycle also increased.

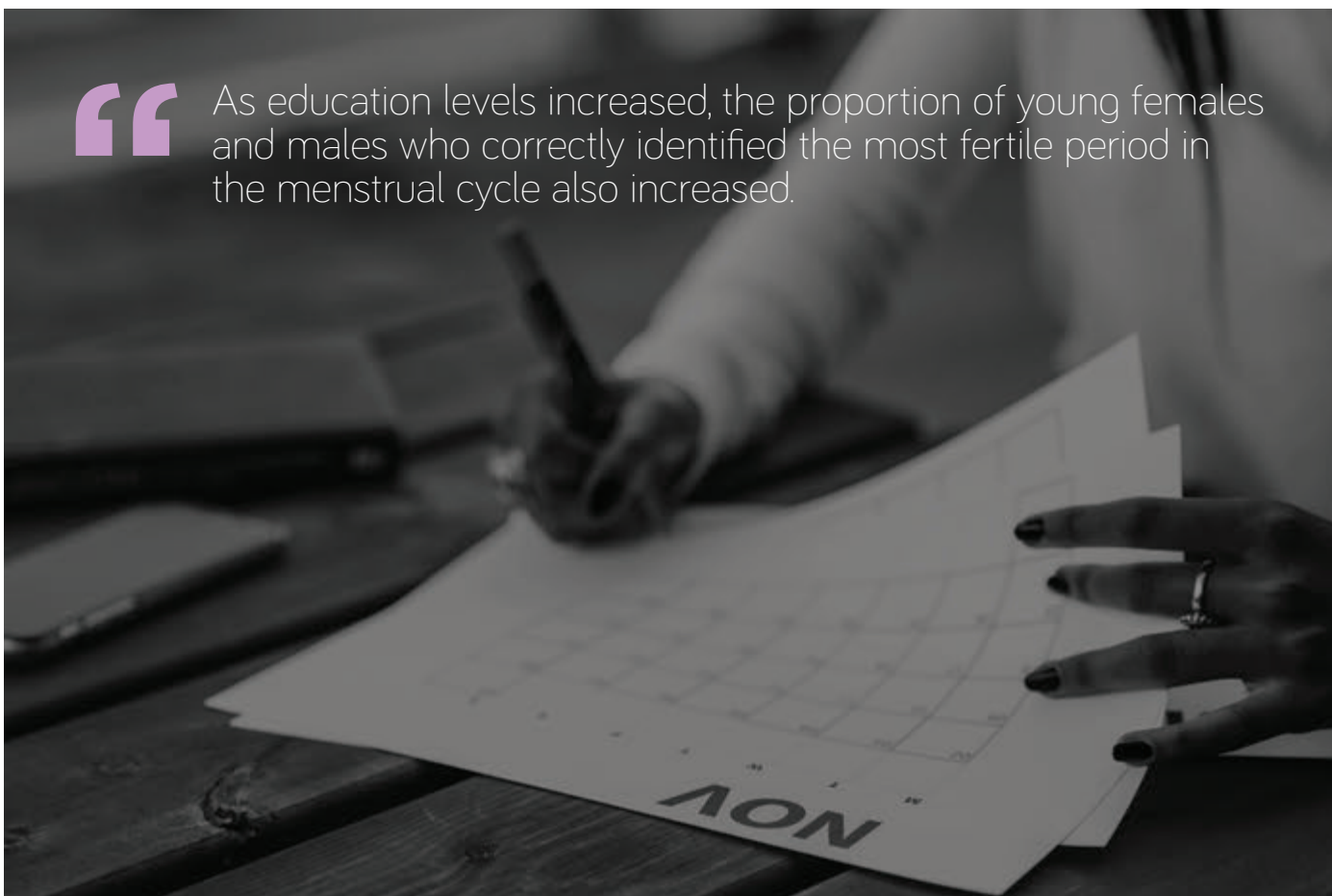


Table 14.1. 1: Percent Distribution of Youths Aged 15-24 Years Interviewed in Reproductive Health Surveys by Age Group and Survey Year (Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997) Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1993) Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (1989)

Age Group	Females Aged 15-24 Years					
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	1989
15-17	25.4	32.6	31.5	31.1	29.8	33.3
18-19	24.0	20.5	23.2	21.3	19.9	20.7
20-22	29.7	28.7	28.6	30.4	30.4	29.2
23-24	20.9	18.2	16.7	17.2	19.8	16.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.1
No. of Cases	851	2343	1926	1991	1181	1938
Age Group	Males Aged 15-24 Years					
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	1989
15-17	30.7	37.2	34.9	34.2	35.8	35.6
18-19	21.1	21.9	22.4	19.3	18.6	22.5
20-22	31.8	24.3	27.4	28.8	28.3	28.1
23-24	16.4	16.5	15.3	17.7	17.3	13.7
Total	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9
No. of Cases	570	2775	2437	2279	1052	1868

Table 14.1. 2: Employment Status of Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Age Group: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997

Females Aged 15-24 Years										
Employment Status	2021					2008				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
Employed	30.0	3.3	22.1	42.4	53.8	19.8	2.0	15.1	30.2	40.7
Unemployed	12.8	1.4	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.0	3.9	22.5	22.0	20.7
Student	37.3	76.9	40.1	21.9	7.8	39.5	83.7	33.5	15.0	6.0
At home	19.8	18.4	21.1	19.0	21.1	24.2	10.0	28.8	32.7	31.1
Incapable of working	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4
No. of Cases	851	239	194	247	171	2,343	758	471	626	488
Employment Status	2002					1997				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
Employed	19.4	1.9	16.4	30.0	38.7	25.0	2.6	22.5	36.1	49.1
Unemployed	12.6	3.0	19.2	15.2	17.0	17.7	11.3	21.1	21.1	19.1
Student	35.4	82.4	23.1	11.3	5.0	34.5	73.9	30.0	14.5	4.0
At home	32.1	12.1	40.8	43.1	38.8	22.3	11.2	26.1	28.0	27.6
Incapable of working	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
No. of Cases	1,926	568	421	569	368	1,991	567	393	630	401
Males Aged 15-24 Years										
Employment Status	2021					2008				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
Employed	40.0	6.0	35.5	63.0	65.0	35.8	4.8	33.7	60.3	72.2
Unemployed	12.7	1.4	21.4	12.4	23.3	19.7	8.7	30.0	26.5	21.1
Student	35.9	78.2	27.6	14.9	7.7	38.3	82.1	23.3	9.5	1.9
At home	10.7	14.4	14.1	9.0	2.4	5.9	4.3	12.5	3.6	4.1
Incapable of working	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7
No. of Cases	570	169	114	187	100	2,775	1,037	615	635	488
Employment Status	2002					1997				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
Employed	38.3	9.0	35.7	60.7	69.1	50.2	14.5	50.8	72.5	82.1
Unemployed	15.8	7.4	25.0	18.5	16.4	18.2	13.5	28.6	19.2	14.2
Student	34.2	73.6	22.8	9.5	5.4	28.9	68.2	17.2	6.4	2.4
At home	10.9	9.6	15.5	10.6	8.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.0
Incapable of working	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No. of Cases	2,437	901	531	653	352	2,277	799	407	646	425

Table 14.1. 3: Current Relationship Status among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Age Group
Jamaica, 2021

Females Aged 15-24 Years								
Age Group	Current Relationship Status						Total	No of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No steady Relationship		
Total	1.2	11.8	28.4	8.8	7.0	42.6	100.0	851
15-19	0.0	2.8	15.3	10.3	10.7	60.9	100.0	433
15-17	0.0	0.1	5.4	5.4	12.0	77.1	100.0	239
18-19	0.0	5.7	25.7	15.4	9.4	43.8	100.0	194
20-24	2.4	20.7	41.2	7.4	3.5	24.8	100.0	418
20-22	2.0	13.6	40.5	8.1	5.9	29.8	100.0	247
23-24	3.1	30.6	42.2	6.4	0.0	17.6	100.0	171

Males Aged 15-24 Years								
Age Group	Current Relationship Status						Total	No of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Girlfriend with Sex	Girlfriend without Sex	No steady Relationship		
Total	0.2	4.9	23.9	15.3	9.1	46.7	100.0	570
15-19	0.0	1.9	10.8	15.5	15.1	56.7	100.0	283
15-17	0.0	0.0	2.9	12.1	22.0	62.9	100.0	169
18-19	0.0	4.8	22.4	20.3	5.0	47.6	100.0	114
20-24	0.4	8.0	38.0	15.1	2.6	35.9	100.0	287
20-22	0.0	6.2	35.3	14.7	2.3	41.5	100.0	187
23-24	1.0	11.5	43.2	16.1	3.1	25.0	100.0	100

Table 14.2. 1: Reported Sexual Experience of Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Current Age Group: Jamaica 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Age Group	Females Who Have Ever Had Sexual Experience									
	2021		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	65.3	851	66.4	2343	69.0	1927	69.7	1991	74.8	1181
15-19	38.6	433	49.3	1229	49.3	990	51.4	960	58.9	553
15-17	17.8	239	32.1	758	32.1	568	37.7	567	44.1	340
18-19	60.6	194	72.5	471	72.5	422	71.5	393	79.9	213
20-24	91.4	418	93.0	1114	93.0	937	89.9	1031	90.5	628

Age Group	Males Who Have Ever Had Sexual Experience									
	2021		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	69.1	570	74.9	2775	82.1	2437	84.9	2279	84.4	1052
15-19	48.0	283	61.5	1652	73.0	1232	73.9	1207	74.5	566
15-17	31.2	169	47.4	1037	62.0	901	64.4	799	63.9	380
18-19	72.4	114	85.5	615	90.2	531	90.7	408	94.9	186
20-24	91.8	287	94.4	1123	94.2	1005	97.6	1072	96.2	486

Table 14.2.2 Reported Sexual Experience of Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24 Years				Males Aged 15-24 Years			
	Reported Sexual Experience		Total	No. of Cases	Reported Sexual Experience		Total	No. of Cases
	Ever Had Intercourse	Never Had Intercourse			Ever Had Intercourse	Never Had Intercourse		
Total	65.3	34.7	100.0	851	69.1	30.9	100.0	570
Residence								
KMA	69.8	30.2	100.0	158	71.0	29.0	100.0	145
OUCs	62.4	37.6	100.0	262	67.7	32.3	100.0	172
Rural	65.1	34.9	100.0	431	69.2	30.8	100.0	253
Health Region								
Southeast Region	63.5	36.5	100.0	339	66.9	33.1	100.0	279
Northeast Region	65.8	34.2	100.0	147	65.2	34.8	100.0	80
Western Region	68.5	31.5	100.0	163	72.6	27.4	100.0	102
Southern Region	66.3	33.7	100.0	202	73.3	26.7	100.0	109
Education Level*								
Less than secondary	31.5	68.5	100.0	73	33.2	66.8	100.0	68
Secondary	63.7	36.3	100.0	467	75.9	24.1	100.0	368
Post-secondary	74.1	25.9	100.0	307	71.5	28.5	100.0	131
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	74.6	25.4	100.0	188	70.4	29.6	100.0	104
Second	69.2	30.8	100.0	189	78.3	21.7	100.0	110
Middle	61.7	38.3	100.0	197	69.8	30.2	100.0	115
Fourth	56.4	43.6	100.0	151	68.9	31.1	100.0	126
Highest	63.6	36.4	100.0	126	59.0	41.0	100.0	115

* Education level missing for 4 females and 3 males

Table 14.3.1 Life-table Estimates of Age at First Sexual Experience among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24 Years						Males Aged 15-24 Years					
	Age at First Intercourse					No. of Cases	Age at First Intercourse					No. of Cases
	<15	<18	<20	<22	<25		<15	<18	<20	<22	<25	
Total	11.2	71.6	92.3	95.7	96.0	544	35.2	89.6	98.0	98.6	98.8	397
Residence												
KMA	13.9	74.5	97.5	99.2	99.2	110	36.8	93.2	99.0	99.0	100.0	101
Other urban	8.6	75.9	93.2	95.9	95.9	164	30.6	88.9	97.3	98.5	98.5	118
Rural	11.4	67.7	89.3	93.9	94.5	270	37.6	88.3	98.0	98.5	98.5	178
Wealth Quintile												
Lowest	14.5	76.4	94.8	95.3	95.3	136	32.4	69.0	96.5	98.9	100.0	77
Second	14.4	67.9	88.7	95.6	95.6	129	45.2	75.0	98.0	98.6	98.6	83
Middle	10.7	78.8	94.9	97.9	97.9	119	41.5	69.0	97.9	97.9	97.9	79
Fourth	8.4	67.9	90.9	95.2	95.2	84	26.5	83.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	88
Highest	5.1	62.9	91.2	93.5	95.2	76	30.3	62.0	97.3	97.3	97.3	70
Education Level*												
Less than secondary	*	*	*	*	*	23	*	*	*	*	*	24
Secondary	12.6	75.8	95.3	96.0	96.0	296	36.1	90.2	97.7	98.6	98.9	276
Post-secondary	6.1	65.2	89.5	95.8	96.4	222	26.1	86.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	96

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.3. 2: Mean Age at First Sexual Experience among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24 Years					Males Aged 15-24 Years				
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993
	Mean Age (in years)					Mean Age (in years)				
Total	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.5	13.5	13.4	13.9
Residence										
Urban	16.4	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.9	14.4	13.6	13.2	13.5
Rural	16.5	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	15.0	14.7	13.5	13.6	14.1
Age group										
15-17	14.2	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.3	13.9	13.3	12.5	12.4	13.0
18-19	16.1	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.7	15.1	14.6	13.5	13.3	13.9
20-22	16.8	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.4	15.0	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.2
23-24	16.7	16.6	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.5	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.4
Education Level*										
Less than secondary	15.0	14.5	15.1	14.9	15.2	13.7	14.2	13.6	13.4	14.1
Secondary	16.2	16.1	15.2	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.6
Post-secondary	16.9	17.4	16.1	16.9	16.2	15.5	15.6	13.7	13.5	13.9
Socio-economic Status										
Low	16.2	15.8	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.2	14.6	13.4	13.6	14.1
Medium	16.3	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.9	14.6	14.5	13.5	13.2	13.2
High	16.8	16.5	16.2	16.3	17.6	15.2	14.5	13.7	13.5	12.8
No. of Cases	519	1579	1301	1352	864	394	1979	1421	1633	766

Of the 544 young females with sexual experience only 519 reported age at first intercourse

Of the 397 young males with sexual experience only 394 reported age at first intercourse

*Education 2 female cases missing

*Education 1 male case missing

Table 14.3.3 Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Females Aged 15-24 Years by Age at First Sexual Experience: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Age at First Intercourse	Relationship to First Sexual Partner							No. of Cases
	Spouse	Boyfriend	Common Law Partner	Casual Acquaintance	Visiting Partner	Friend	Other	
2021								
Total	0.6	74.0	3.1	5.6	13.0	¶	3.6	540
Under 14	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	25
14	0.0	72.6	0.0	13.0	3.3	¶	11.1	34
15	0.0	74.8	4.3	5.9	13.4	¶	1.6	67
16	1.1	76.5	4.1	2.2	14.4	¶	1.7	147
17	0.0	76.2	1.5	6.5	14.0	¶	1.8	117
18-19	0.0	77.8	2.3	3.1	16.5	¶	0.4	110
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	15
When started living with partner	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	1
Does not remember	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	10
Refused	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	14
2008								
Total	1.3	88.5	¶	0.9	¶	5.9	3.3	1,614
Under 14	0.0	64.8	¶	4.3	¶	8.0	23.0	136
14	0.6	82.8	¶	1.4	¶	11.0	4.2	195
15	0.1	90.5	¶	0.6	¶	6.4	2.3	306
16	1.2	91.4	¶	0.5	¶	4.9	2.0	362
17	1.7	92.5	¶	0.5	¶	3.9	1.4	264
18-19	1.9	92.3	¶	0.7	¶	4.4	0.6	263
20-24	8.6	86.7	¶	0.7	¶	3.1	0.9	53
Does not remember	*	*	¶	*	¶	*	*	17
Refused	*	*	¶	*	¶	*	*	18
2002								
Total	1.7	80.7	¶	1.1	¶	13.9	2.6	1396
Under 14	1.0	65.1	¶	2.1	¶	25.9	5.9	140
14	0.7	74.9	¶	3.1	¶	17.3	4.0	174
15	2.1	78.3	¶	0.6	¶	16.6	2.5	253
16	1.0	87.5	¶	0.6	¶	9.4	1.6	298
17	0.8	89.3	¶	1.2	¶	7.1	1.6	220
18-19	2.9	86.0	¶	0.3	¶	10.2	0.6	175
20-24	10.3	82.1	¶	1.2	¶	6.4	0.0	41
Does not remember	0.9	70.4	¶	0.7	¶	19.2	8.9	69
Refused	2.3	67.0	¶	1.2	¶	29.5	0.0	26
1997								
Total	1.4	82.7	¶	2.2	¶	12.8	0.9	1449
Under 14	0.7	68.0	¶	6.4	¶	24.1	0.9	170
14	3.2	76.8	¶	2.4	¶	17.1	0.6	191
15	1.7	82.9	¶	1.8	¶	11.6	2.1	250
16	0.7	84.8	¶	1.7	¶	11.9	1.0	327
17	1.3	88.4	¶	2.0	¶	8.6	0.0	214
18-19	0.9	92.0	¶	0.4	¶	6.4	0.3	195
20-24	2.9	75.4	¶	2.0	¶	17.8	1.9	102

In 2021, 4 sexually experienced young females did not report the relationship they had with the person with whom they first had sex
 *Represents estimates that are too low to report
 ¶ Data not collected

Table 14.3.4 Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Males Aged 15-24 Years by Age at First Sexual Experience: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Age at First Intercourse	Relationship to First Sexual Partner								No. of Cases
	Spouse	Common Law Partner	Girlfriend	Visiting Partner	Casual Acquaintance	Client/Sex Worker	Friend	Other	
2021									
Total	¶	0.5	72.1	3.9	19.7	0.6	¶	3.2	392
Under 14	¶	0.0	63.8	0.0	29.0	0.0	¶	7.2	81
14	¶	1.1	65.3	1.2	27.6	0.0	¶	4.8	55
15	¶	0.7	74.2	1.8	19.1	0.0	¶	4.3	83
16	¶	0.8	80.7	3.7	14.8	0.0	¶	0.0	89
17	¶	0.0	78.3	8.5	11.2	2.0	¶	0.0	46
18-19	¶	0.0	72.2	18.7	4.7	4.3	¶	0.0	32
20-24	¶	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	3
When started living with partner	¶	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	2
Does not remember	¶	*	*	*	*	*	¶	*	1
2008									
Total	0.2	¶	57.2		4.3	¶	32.1	6.2	2,061
Under 14	0.1	¶	44.3		4.6	¶	45.8	5.3	564
14	0.0	¶	68.2		1.8	¶	27.2	2.8	367
15	0.1	¶	62.0		4.5	¶	26.5	6.9	387
16	0.0	¶	63.5		2.2	¶	26.4	7.9	318
17	0.0	¶	63.6		5.1	¶	26.7	4.7	181
18-19	1.6	¶	57.7		8.8	¶	21.8	10.1	136
20-24	0.0	¶	64.7		0.0	¶	20.6	14.7	26
Does not remember	0.0	¶	41.7		8.6	¶	39.7	10.0	74
2002									
Total	0.1	¶	44.2		8.4	¶	45.7	1.6	1982
Under 14	0.0	¶	36.0		7.3	¶	54.6	2.0	660
14	0.0	¶	49.6		7.5	¶	41.7	1.2	234
15	0.0	¶	45.8		7.4	¶	44.2	2.5	183
16	0.0	¶	58.9		10.6	¶	30.5	0.0	148
17	1.4	¶	70.4		8.4	¶	18.4	0.8	82
18-19	0.6	¶	59.0		8.3	¶	30.3	1.4	88
20-24	0.0	¶	82.2		0.0	¶	17.8	0.0	26
Does not remember	0.0	¶	38.4		10.5	¶	49.6	1.6	561
1997									
Total	0.3	¶	37.7		12.8	¶	47.8	1.3	1917
Under 14	0.3	¶	30.9		12.3	¶	54.8	1.8	990
14	0.3	¶	43.0		9.2	¶	46.4	1.3	265
15	0.0	¶	45.5		15.7	¶	38.7	0.2	261
16	0.0	¶	49.4		14.1	¶	36.5	0.0	177
17	0.7	¶	48.7		20.1	¶	29.8	0.7	95
18-19	1.6	¶	49.2		13.8	¶	35.5	0.0	94
20-24	3.0	¶	31.0		10.5	¶	51.5	4.1	35

In 2021, 5 young males who are sexually experienced did not report the relationship they had with the person with whom they first had sex
¶ Data not collected

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.3.5 Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Females Aged 15-24 Years								
Characteristics	Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience						Total	No of Cases
	Younger Partner	Same Age	Partner 1-4 years older	Partner 5-10 years older	Partner > 10 years older	Don't know		
Total	1.6	22.7	43.1	17.4	5.1	10.0	100.0	544
Residence								
KMA	2.8	26.2	44.5	16.3	4.5	5.6	100.0	110
Other urban	1.7	19.9	47.4	17.4	5.4	8.3	100.0	164
Rural	1.0	22.8	39.9	18.0	5.3	13.1	100.0	270
Age group								
15-17	5.7	19.8	45.2	13.3	5.2	10.9	100.0	47
18-19	0.8	26.5	45.9	16.0	5.0	5.9	100.0	117
20-22	1.4	23.6	37.5	19.6	5.6	12.3	100.0	219
23-24	1.6	19.4	48.1	16.5	4.7	9.8	100.0	161
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Secondary	2.2	17.1	42.0	22.8	5.4	10.4	100.0	296
Post- Secondary	1.0	30.2	44.8	12.4	2.8	8.8	100.0	222
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	2.3	16.9	42.1	20.1	6.5	12.2	100.0	136
Second	1.1	18.6	35.4	21.5	10.6	12.8	100.0	129
Middle	1.0	28.2	43.1	14.7	2.8	10.2	100.0	119
Fourth	0.0	19.9	54.8	15.6	0.6	9.2	100.0	84
Highest	3.7	31.6	44.6	13.6	3.2	3.3	100.0	76
Age at first sexual intercourse								
<18	1.5	22.4	43.5	20.5	4.0	8.1	100.0	393
18-19	2.4	26.8	47.5	11.7	7.9	3.7	100.0	110
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16
Males Aged 15-24 Years								
Characteristics	Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience						Total	No of Cases
	Younger Partner	Same Age	Partner 1-4 years older	Partner 5-10 years older	Partner > 10 years older	Don't know		
Total	12.8	38.9	38.0	4.0	1.3	5.0	100.0	397
Residence								
KMA	14.8	44.5	31.6	3.2	1.5	4.5	100.0	101
Other urban	15.3	40.8	30.5	5.4	2.2	5.8	100.0	119
Rural	10.1	35.0	46.2	3.5	0.6	4.6	100.0	177
Age group								
15-17	11.8	34.4	47.7	2.9	0.0	3.2	100.0	52
18-19	6.2	42.0	42.4	6.1	0.0	3.3	100.0	83
20-22	12.5	39.1	34.8	4.7	2.9	6.1	100.0	166
23-24	19.5	38.7	34.3	1.3	0.4	5.7	100.0	95
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Secondary	12.3	37.1	39.6	5.4	1.4	4.2	100.0	274
Post- Secondary	14.8	47.1	34.5	1.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	95
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	10.6	39.4	36.6	3.8	1.4	8.1	100.0	77
Second	8.6	42.9	39.1	4.3	0.0	5.0	100.0	82
Middle	19.4	35.0	36.7	2.5	1.7	4.7	100.0	80
Fourth	14.3	29.3	42.7	6.1	3.0	4.6	100.0	88
Highest	11.0	50.2	33.7	2.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	70
Age at first sexual intercourse								
<18	11.4	39.8	39.4	3.4	1.3	4.7	100.0	359
18-19	28.1	37.1	23.6	3.5	1.1	6.6	100.0	32
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	4

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.3. 6: Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Females Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics

Characteristics	Duration of Dating Before First Sexual Experience						Total	No of Cases
	< 1 Month	1-5 Months	6-11 Months	1 Year	2 or more Years	No Response		
Total	7.4	17.8	18.2	24.0	31.8	0.8	100.0	544
Residence								
KMA	4.6	22.5	16.7	18.2	37.9	0.0	100.0	111
Other Urban Centres	9.4	15.9	18.3	19.1	35.7	1.5	100.0	164
Rural	7.5	16.7	18.8	29.6	26.6	0.9	100.0	269
Age group								
15-17	19.4	9.8	16.6	25.6	26.1	2.5	100.0	47
18-19	8.3	22.4	19.8	25.5	24.0	0.0	100.0	120
20-22	5.8	16.9	18.9	24.5	33.1	0.7	100.0	216
23-24	6.1	17.4	16.3	21.9	37.1	1.3	100.0	161
Marital Status								
Married/Common law union	10.6	21.4	11.4	24.5	29.8	2.3	100.0	115
Visiting relationship	6.0	16.8	18.0	22.3	36.3	0.6	100.0	233
No steady relationship	7.3	17.0	22.1	25.8	27.4	0.4	100.0	196
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	23
Secondary	6.8	20.7	16.5	22.5	33.2	0.3	100.0	298
Post-Secondary	6.0	15.3	19.2	27.2	30.7	1.6	100.0	220
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	10.5	16.6	25.4	21.3	25.2	1.1	100.0	136
Second	8.3	15.7	19.0	32.9	22.7	1.3	100.0	129
Middle	5.6	18.8	13.0	26.3	35.0	1.3	100.0	119
Fourth	11.0	19.0	12.7	17.0	40.2	0.0	100.0	84
Highest	1.0	19.8	19.2	18.6	41.4	0.0	100.0	76
Age at first intercourse								
<18	9.2	17.7	17.0	23.7	31.8	0.5	100.0	393
18-19	0.8	21.8	20.0	24.6	32.7	0.0	100.0	110
20-24	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	16

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.3. 7: Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Males Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Duration of Dating Before First Sexual Experience						Total	No of Cases
	< 1 Month	1-5 Months	6-11 Months	1 Year	2 or more Years	No Response		
Total	19.6	25.1	13.2	18.4	22.8	0.8	100.0	397
Residence								
KMA	19.9	24.1	12.7	20.4	21.5	1.5	100.0	101
Other Urban Centres	18.2	28.2	9.9	15.7	26.7	1.3	100.0	118
Rural	20.5	23.5	15.6	19.4	20.8	0.2	100.0	178
Age group								
15-17	27.4	26.1	3.7	22.5	20.2	0.0	100.0	53
18-19	17.4	29.6	14.2	15.5	21.0	2.3	100.0	83
20-22	16.6	27.4	13.6	16.4	25.5	0.5	100.0	166
23-24	22.5	16.1	17.2	22.5	21.1	0.5	100.0	95
Relationship Status								
Married/Common-law union	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Visiting relationship	16.4	25.1	17.4	21.1	18.3	1.8	100.0	143
No steady relationship	20.5	25.9	9.6	16.9	26.7	0.4	100.0	228
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	24
Secondary	21.4	27.2	11.1	18.0	21.4	0.9	100.0	276
Post-Secondary	14.2	18.6	19.2	20.6	26.6	0.8	100.0	96
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	17.9	21.9	10.4	26.3	22.3	1.1	100.0	77
Second	28.6	25.8	8.1	19.4	17.2	1.0	100.0	83
Middle	24.5	26.4	16.0	14.3	17.8	1.0	100.0	79
Fourth	14.7	27.2	20.8	10.8	25.5	1.0	100.0	88
Highest	11.6	23.7	9.6	23.0	32.1	0.0	100.0	70
Age at first intercourse								
<18	19.6	25.2	12.7	18.8	23.1	0.7	100.0	358
18-19	15.7	23.5	16.6	19.2	25.0	0.0	100.0	32

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.3.8 Prevalence of Coerced First Sexual Intercourse among Sexually Experienced Youths 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24 Years		Males Aged 15-24 Years	
	Coerced First Sex		Coerced First Sex	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	46.7	544	19.7	397
Residence				
KMA	42.5	110	22.9	101
Other Urban Centres	46.7	164	17.7	118
Rural	48.7	270	19.5	178
Age group				
15-19	52.0	164	25.5	136
20-24	44.6	380	16.4	261
Relationship with the first sexual partner				
Spouse/Common-Law/ Visiting Partner	37.3	88	*	19
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	44.5	408	15.5	282
Casual acquaintance	*	25	*	77
Education Level				
Less than Secondary	*	23	*	24
Secondary	51.6	296	19.0	276
Post-Secondary	40.9	222	15.5	96
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	57.3	136	24.1	77
Second	43.9	129	26.1	83
Middle	48.4	119	21.8	79
Fourth	40.5	84	10.1	88
Highest	38.9	76	17.1	70
Age at first intercourse				
Under 14	*	25	29.8	83
14	68.9	34	22.5	56
15	62.3	67	18.2	83
16	50.9	148	17.7	90
17	41.6	119	15.9	46
18-19	28.6	110	8.9	32

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.4 .1 Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Females Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics – Reproductive Health Survey, 1997-2021 and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1993

Characteristics	2021		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	76.9	544	79.2	1586	67.3	1396	55.7	1447	42.7	896
Age at first intercourse										
Less than 14	*	25	50.6	122	46.7	140	40.6	171	22.7	84
14	56.0	34	65.3	187	71.6	174	48.4	190	38.6	124
15-17	79.3	334	81.6	927	70.7	771	57.7	790	41.6	494
18-19	89.1	110	85.8	262	72.3	175	68.3	195	59.7	130
20-24	*	16	96.9	53	74.8	41	47.3	101	61.1	34
Relationship status at first intercourse										
Visiting partner	79.4	69	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Spouse or common-law partner	*	19	68.1	29	57.1	36	70.4	27	*	9
Boyfriend	80.5	408	80.5	1384	71.3	1035	59.6	1167	45.7	706
Friend			71.5	115	57.2	178	37.3	202	24.6	72
Casual acquaintance	67.6	25	68.6	26	*	21	20.7	39	2.3	28
Other	*	19	41.9	32	24.7	62	*	10	44.0	77
Residence										
Urban	74.8	274	80.5	654	67.7	554	57.3	572	45.9	249
Rural	79.1	270	77.6	932	65.9	747	54.1	875	41.0	648
Education Level										
Less than Secondary	*	23	68.6	229	57.4	75	45.8	402	¶	¶
Secondary	77.6	296	78.7	1193	64.9	481	57.4	889	¶	¶
Post-Secondary	76.9	222	93.1	164	69.1	824	64.9	146	¶	¶
Socioeconomic Status										
Low	76.8	221	73.9	655	60.8	384	45.0	534	¶	¶
Medium	71.9	188	81.0	570	67.5	659	53.8	520	¶	¶
High	83.9	135	83.4	361	72.3	353	66.0	393	¶	¶

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

¶ Not reported

Table 14.4.2 Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Males Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics – Reproductive Health Survey, 1997-2021 and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1993

Characteristics	2021		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	66.0	397	57.5	2061	43.0	1982	31.0	1917	21.6	863
Age at first intercourse**										
Less than 14	44.4	83	34.9	564	26.3	660	17.0	990	8.1	324
14	52.0	56	52.1	367	51.7	234	38.3	265	25.6	117
15-17	75.1	219	71.8	886	63.4	413	50.6	533	37.2	273
18-19	84.3	32	79.1	136	77.7	88	55.1	94	35.4	30
20-24	45.5	4	78.1	26	74.3	26	47.1	35	*	13
Relationship status at first intercourse										
Visiting partner	76.3	16	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶	¶
Spouse or common-law partner	100.0	3	*	3	*	2	*	6	*	3
Girlfriend	70.4	282	65.2	1219	53.3	859	44.7	691	29.6	377
Friend			45.2	651	32.8	914	22.4	948	13.9	376
Casual acquaintance	52.7	77	47.0	73	46.5	171	25.6	247	15.2	70
Other	49.1	14	58.3	65	27.8	36	6.5	25	26.1	28
Residence										
Urban	61.7	219	45.0	880	45.0	880	31.7	699	15.4	242
Rural	70.9	178	40.7	1102	40.7	1102	30.4	1218	24.8	621
Education Level										
Less than Secondary	74.9	24	41.5	158	41.5	158	¶	¶	¶	¶
Secondary	65.0	276	40.8	821	40.8	821	¶	¶	¶	¶
Post-Secondary	67.2	96	44.8	987	44.8	987	¶	¶	¶	¶
Socioeconomic Status										
Low	63.5	134	38.5	377	38.5	377	¶	¶	¶	¶
Medium	61.1	136	42.1	847	42.1	847	¶	¶	¶	¶
High	73.4	127	45.8	758	45.8	758	¶	¶	¶	¶

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

** two sexually experience young males did not give age at first sex

¶ Not reported

Table 14.4.3 Source of Condoms for Youths Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Condoms at First Sexual Experience – Reproductive Health Survey, 1997-2021 and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1993

Source of Condoms	Females Aged 15-24 Years					Males Aged 15-24 Years				
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993
Government clinic/hospital	4.2	1.9	1.9	5.6	10.0	4.9	7.0	5.3	11.1	9.6
Pharmacy	27.1	27.7	25.9	41.6	37.6	17.2	13.6	9.9	22.1	14.1
Supermarket/ shop/ bar	36.0	24.1	42.6	15.2	16.8	49.7	47.7	59.8	34.6	34.7
Partner/Friend/parent/relative	27.2	31.6	*	*	*	3.4	26.6	*	26.4	*
Other	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.8	3.0	24.3	3.5	23.3	2.3	40.8
Don't Know	4.0	13.7	27.8	35.8	32.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	3.5	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	415	1,175	852	670	298	252	1,155	809	586	165

* Data not available because different response categories were used

Table 14.4.4 Most Commonly Cited for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Sexually Experienced Youths Aged 15-24 Years – Reproductive Health Survey, 1997-2021 and Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, 1993

Source of Condoms	Females Aged 15-24 Years					Males Aged 15-24 Years				
	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993	2021	2008	2002	1997	1993
Did not expect to have sex	32.7	47.8	52.5	46.6	46.9	27.8	28.7	37.1	30.7	34.7
Could not get method at that time	0.8	3.7	12.3	6.3	4.0	9.2	11.0	12.9	10.6	7.6
Did not know of any methods	8.2	6.7	9.5	13.2	20.9	17.0	21.1	30.2	32.7	32.3
Partner was against	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.4	5.6	1.4	0.3	1.3	7.0	0.9
Too embarrassed	¶	¶	3.2	4.2	1.6	¶	¶	2.6	4.0	2.9
Did not know where to get method	1.5	1.3	4.9	3.4	2.6	4.0	6.1	5.2	2.0	6.4
Desired pregnancy	0.0	¶	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7
Sex not satisfying when method used	¶	¶	¶	0.0	0.4	¶	¶	¶	0.3	1.3
Did not think it was necessary	15.3	6.1	¶	¶	¶	21.8	15.2	¶	¶	¶
Negligence	15.9	19.8	¶	¶	¶	7.1	10.9	¶	¶	¶
Does not know/not remember	3.7	9.5	8.3	16.2	5.8	1.1	4.5	4.2	7.0	3.9
Trust/love	5.3	¶	¶	¶	¶	3.7	¶	¶	¶	¶
Other	15.2	2.8	5.3	5.7	11.7	6.8	1.8	6.5	5.2	10.2
No. of Cases	104	351	472	669	530	104	351	472	669	530

¶ Data not available due to the use of different response categories

**Table 14.5.1 Current Sexual Activity Status among Sexually Experienced Youths Aged 15-24 Years
 Jamaica, 2021**

Current Sexual Activity	Females Aged 15-24 Years						
	Total	Current Union Status				Age Group	
		Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Not in Union	15-19	20-24
Within 30 Days	60.2	*	81.9	72.3	34.4	54.8	62.4
1-3 Months	10.2	*	3.4	12.4	10.7	15.4	8.0
4-12 Months	10.0	*	4.6	6.8	17.0	11.7	9.2
> 1 year	10.1	*	0.0	0.3	27.1	11.9	9.4
Don't know/refused	9.5	*	10.1	8.2	10.8	6.2	10.9
Total	100.0	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	544	9	106	233	196	164	380

Current Sexual Activity	Males Aged 15-24 Years						
	Total	Current Union Status				Age Group	
		Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Not in Union	15-19	20-24
Within 30 Days	65.7	*	*	89.4	48.1	52.7	73.0
1-3 Months	12.1	*	*	5.6	17.4	15.1	10.4
4-12 Months	17.7	*	*	4.4	27.3	24.9	13.6
> 1 year	3.4	*	*	0.0	5.5	5.8	2.0
Don't know/refused	1.2	*	*	0.6	1.7	1.6	1.0
Total	100.0	*	*	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	397	1	25	143	228	136	261

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.5.2 Use of Contraception Among Youths Aged 15-24 Years who had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 30 Days by Age Group: Jamaica, 2021

Current Sexual Activity	Females			Males		
	Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group	
		15-19 Years	20-24 Years		15-19 Years	20-24 Years
Any Method	76.6	80.0	75.4	76.2	73.2	77.5
Modern Methods	64.5	69.1	62.8	72.5	71.7	72.8
Injections	10.9	8.8	11.7	4.6	2.5	5.5
Pill	9.6	12.9	8.4	2.7	0.7	3.5
Condom	39.5	42.1	38.5	62.2	66.6	60.4
Other Modern	4.5	5.2	4.1	3.0	2.0	3.4
Traditional Method	11.8	11.3	12.0	3.8	1.5	4.7
Withdrawal	11.8	11.3	12.0	3.8	1.5	4.7
No Method	23.4	20.0	24.6	23.8	26.8	22.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	329	90	239	267	72	195

Table 14.5.3 Number of Sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among Sexually Experienced Youths Aged 15-24 years: Jamaica, 2021

Number of Sexual Partners	Females			Males		
	Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group	
		15-19 Years	20-24 Years		15-19 Years	20-24 Years
Sexual partners in the last 12 months						
Zero	19.6	18.0	20.3	10.4	17.3	6.6
1 partner	71.7	72.2	71.5	50.6	49.3	51.4
2-3 partners	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.7	15.3	19.0
4 or more partners	1.9	0.5	2.4	21.3	18.1	23.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	544	164	380	397	136	261
Sexual partner in lifetime*						
1 partner	24.4	42.5	16.9	4.2	8.6	1.8
2-3 partners	37.2	33.7	38.6	10.2	17.6	6.1
4 or more partners	27.4	15.4	32.3	57.7	48.0	63.1
Unknown	11.0	8.4	12.2	27.9	25.8	29.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	544	164	380	393	134	259

*Data on the number of lifetime sexual partner missing for 4 young males with sexual experience

Table 14.5.4 Transactional Sex Reported by Sexually Experienced Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24 Years		Males Aged 15-24 Years	
	Ever Had Transactional Sex		Ever Had Transactional Sex	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	3.8	544	10.5	397
Residence				
KMA	8.6	110	8.0	101
Other Urban Centres	1.7	164	12.2	118
Rural	2.8	270	10.5	178
Age group				
15-19	1.8	164	6.5	136
20-24	4.6	380	12.7	261
Relationship Status				
Married	*	9	*	1
Common law union	3.2	106	13.0	25
Visiting relationship	5.3	233	17.3	143
Boyfriend/girlfriend with sex	2.2	79	5.1	91
Boyfriend/girlfriend without sex	*	17	*	19
No steady relationship	1.4	100	7.1	118
Education Level				
Less than Secondary	*	23	*	24
Secondary	3.4	296	12.8	276
Post-Secondary	3.8	222	5.0	96
Wealth Quintile				
Lowest	3.2	136	10.0	77
Second	4.5	129	8.0	83
Middle	3.9	119	7.8	79
Fourth	1.1	84	16.8	88
Highest	5.9	76	8.9	70
Age at first intercourse				
<18	4.7	393	9.3	358
18-19	0.5	110	20.5	32

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.6.1 Percentage of Females Aged 15-24 years Who Received Information about the Menstrual Cycle From a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss this Subject by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss Menstrual Cycle with a Parent/Guardian				Total	No of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	73.8	851	75.9	19.5	4.5	0.1	100.0	621
Residence								
KMA	74.7	159	76.5	19.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	121
Other Urban Centres	71.1	261	78.1	19.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	185
Rural	75.0	431	74.4	19.8	5.5	0.3	100.0	315
Age group								
15-17	74.8	239	78.1	17.7	4.2	0.0	100.0	175
18-19	73.0	196	77.1	18.1	4.3	0.6	100.0	141
20-22	75.2	246	77.2	20.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	186
22-24	71.2	170	69.8	22.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	119
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	66.1	73	73.6	21.3	5.1	0.0	100.0	48
Secondary	75.6	468	75.7	18.8	5.2	0.2	100.0	346
Post-Secondary	72.2	306	78.2	19.6	2.2	0.0	100.0	223
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	58.0	187	69.5	21.3	9.2	0.0	100.0	129
Second	50.0	189	76.5	20.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	139
Middle	56.0	198	74.8	20.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	142
Fourth	34.0	151	81.1	17.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	117
Highest	32.0	126	78.3	17.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	94
Sexual Experience								
Yes	73.1	544	74.3	20.7	4.8	0.2	100.0	390
No	75.0	307	78.8	17.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	231

Table 14.6.2 Percentage of Females Aged 15-24 years Who Received Information about Pregnancy From a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss this Subject by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss about How Pregnancy Occurs with a Parent/Guardian			Total	No of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult		
Total	66.1	851	72.7	20.5	6.8	100.0	560
Residence							
KMA	70.9	159	78.9	15.1	5.9	100.0	115
Other Urban Centres	62.5	261	73.1	19.5	7.5	100.0	160
Rural	66.2	431	69.6	23.5	6.9	100.0	285
Age group							
15-17	66.8	239	75.6	16.8	7.6	100.0	156
18-19	64.1	196	75.6	20.4	4.0	100.0	125
20-22	67.5	246	71.7	22.6	5.7	100.0	166
22-24	65.6	170	67.3	21.9	10.8	100.0	113
Education Level							
Less than Secondary	62.1	73	72.2	14.0	13.8	100.0	44
Secondary	69.5	468	73.8	20.1	6.0	100.0	318
Post-Secondary	61.7	306	72.6	21.9	5.5	100.0	195
Wealth Quintile							
Lowest	71.6	187	56.6	30.0	13.4	100.0	125
Second	64.2	189	79.0	16.5	4.4	100.0	123
Middle	65.1	198	74.0	20.9	5.1	100.0	129
Fourth	65.3	151	74.7	20.5	4.8	100.0	99
Highest	64.2	126	82.4	11.8	5.9	100.0	84
Sexual Experience							
Yes	65.2	544	69.4	22.4	8.2	100.0	352
No	67.8	307	78.7	16.9	4.4	100.0	208

Table 14.6.3 Percentage of Males Aged 15-24 years Who Received Information about Pregnancy From a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss this Subject by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult it Was to Discuss about How Pregnancy Occurs with a Parent/Guardian				Total	No of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	58.5	570	69.2	25.3	4.5	0.9	100.0	337
Residence								
KMA	66.0	145	84.4	9.6	4.5	1.5	100.0	99
Other Urban Centres	59.9	172	62.8	33.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	102
Rural	54.0	253	65.5	28.0	5.3	1.2	100.0	136
Age group								
15-17	51.2	169	67.8	28.6	3.6	0.0	100.0	97
18-19	63.9	114	62.5	28.3	7.6	1.5	100.0	71
20-22	58.1	187	73.3	23.4	1.7	1.7	100.0	109
22-24	65.9	100	72.8	20.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	60
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	42.2	68	52.7	38.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	32
Secondary	58.6	368	71.3	24.1	3.8	0.8	100.0	218
Post-Secondary	68.6	131	70.2	23.9	4.5	1.3	100.0	87
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	50.5	104	62.4	29.4	8.2	0.0	100.0	53
Second	61.4	110	61.6	31.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	68
Middle	56.4	115	76.0	20.5	1.6	2.0	100.0	69
Fourth	56.4	126	79.5	12.0	6.0	2.4	100.0	71
Highest	67.0	115	65.6	33.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	76
Sexual Experience								
Yes	61.6	397	69.3	24.3	5.1	1.2	100.0	241
No	51.6	173	68.9	28.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	96

Table 14.6.4 Percentage of Females Aged 15-24 Years Who Received Information about Methods of Birth Control from a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about Methods of Birth Control with a Parent/Guardian				Total	No of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	41.3	851	71.9	20.1	6.4	1.6	100.0	357
Residence								
KMA	50.3	158	71.7	19.7	5.6	2.9	100.0	86
Other Urban Centres	34.0	262	69.2	22.2	6.1	2.5	100.0	98
Rural	41.9	431	73.3	19.2	6.9	0.5	100.0	173
Age group								
15-17	36.0	239	82.4	11.7	4.8	1.2	100.0	87
18-19	40.8	194	73.8	20.6	2.9	2.6	100.0	81
20-22	44.6	247	71.2	23.1	4.1	1.6	100.0	110
22-24	43.8	171	60.4	23.4	15.0	1.2	100.0	79
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	25.2	73	*	*	*	*	*	21
Secondary	45.6	467	71.4	19.7	7.2	1.7	100.0	211
Post-Secondary	38.4	307	76.7	18.0	4.5	0.8	100.0	123
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	45.2	188	59.8	26.4	12.2	1.6	100.0	79
Second	40.3	189	75.6	18.3	4.9	1.2	100.0	83
Middle	34.3	197	69.9	20.9	4.2	5.0	100.0	74
Fourth	45.3	151	68.5	30.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	66
Highest	44.4	126	88.7	2.4	8.9	0.0	100.0	55
Sexual Experience								
Yes	41.8	544	66.5	23.8	8.1	1.7	100.0	232
No	40.5	307	82.5	12.8	3.1	1.6	100.0	125

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.6.5 Percentage of Males Aged 15-24 Years Who Received Information about Condoms from a Parent/Guardian and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about Condoms with a Parent/Guardian				Total	No of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	57.3	570	71.5	24.4	2.4	1.7	100.0	321
Residence								
KMA	61.4	145	88.7	9.6	0.0	1.7	100.0	91
Other Urban Centres	56.8	172	64.5	30.8	3.4	1.2	100.0	92
Rural	55.7	253	67.5	27.6	2.9	2.0	100.0	138
Age group								
15-17	47.6	169	71.0	26.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	86
18-19	66.9	114	69.0	25.1	4.3	1.6	100.0	70
20-22	56.9	187	70.7	25.2	0.0	4.1	100.0	103
22-24	63.6	100	76.9	19.9	3.2	0.0	100.0	62
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	47.5	68	62.1	33.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	33
Secondary	58.6	368	76.3	20.1	1.6	2.0	100.0	213
Post-Secondary	60.2	131	62.8	32.0	3.6	1.6	100.0	75
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	51.6	104	79.5	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	52
Second	49.8	110	68.3	22.8	6.6	2.3	100.0	55
Middle	52.0	115	73.8	23.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	63
Fourth	68.0	126	73.9	20.4	4.2	1.4	100.0	80
Highest	62.3	115	63.4	34.1	0.7	1.8	100.0	71
Sexual Experience								
Yes	60.8	397	73.0	22.3	3.0	1.8	100.0	234
No	49.4	173	67.4	30.3	0.81	1.5	100.0	87

Table 14.7.1 Receipt of School-based or Other Formal Family Life Education (FLE) among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Current Age Group: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Females Aged 15-24 Years										
Receipt of a FLE Course	2021					2008				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
In school only	45.0	58.3	48.9	37.1	35.2	71.3	72.1	69.9	72.4	69.5
Both in/out of school	48.9	33.5	47.2	57.9	57.0	18.3	19.6	20.7	15.7	17.6
None	6.1	8.2	3.9	5.0	7.8	10.4	8.3	9.5	11.9	12.9
No. of Cases	798	225	186	234	153	2342	758	471	625	488

Receipt of a FLE Course	2002					1997				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
In school only	69.4	74.0	69.6	68.7	61.9	70.6	75.1	67.5	72.7	62.5
Both in/out of school	20.1	19.6	22.6	19.1	14.8	15.7	11.0	21.4	13.9	20.2
None	10.4	6.4	7.8	12.1	18.4	13.8	13.9	11.1	13.3	17.4
No. of Cases	1925	568	421	569	367	1991	567	393	630	401

Males Aged 15-24 Years										
Receipt of a FLE Course	2021					2008				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
In school only	41.2	47.8	42.7	40.7	27.3	72.3	76.1	72	68.1	70.5
Both in/out of school	47.4	39.9	49.1	47.2	60.5	11.2	10.6	13.3	11.2	9.6
None	11.4	12.3	8.2	12.1	12.2	16.5	13.4	14.6	20.7	19.9
No. of Cases	523	158	102	172	91	2,775	1,037	615	635	488

Receipt of a FLE Course	2002					1997				
	Total	Age group				Total	Age group			
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
In school only	67.1	74.5	66.8	61.7	60.2	64.5	73.2	61.4	59.4	59.4
Both in/out of school	16.1	11.8	17.6	18.4	19.4	11.9	7.8	16.2	13.6	12.7
None	16.8	13.8	15.6	19.8	20.3	23.6	19.1	22.4	27.0	27.8
No. of Cases	2,436	900	531	653	352	2,279	799	408	646	426

In 2021, 47 young females who said they received FLE 'outside school only'

6 young females did not answer this question

36 young males said they received FLE 'outside of school only'

11 young males did not answer this question

Table 14.7.2 Specific FLE Topics and Information about Services for Adolescents Covered in the First School-based or Other Formal FLE Courses among Youths Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 1997-2021

Specific FLE Topic and Information about Services	Females Aged 15-24 Years				Males Aged 15-24 Years			
	2021	2008	2002	1997	2021	2008	2002	1997
FLE topic								
Pregnancy and how it occurs	92.7	93.2	75.0	93.8	89.2	86.3	94.5	93.5
Menstrual cycle	96.6	92.7	95.2	96.1	74.1	73.2	82.9	84.7
HIV/AIDS	93.4	90.5	*	75.0	93.7	93.9	*	82.7
STIs	86.3	89.4	87.2	87.8	89.7	91.6	91.5	93.7
Condoms	92.2	88.7	84.5	83.5	93.6	92.5	93.0	93.5
Abstinence	88.5	88.5	75.4	*	83.7	80.4	74.0	*
Modern birth control methods	64.6	71.8	92.0	72.8	55.1	70.1	72.7	75.3
Human reproduction	*	*	91.0	91.3	*	*	85.3	88.7
Information about services available to adolescents								
Counselling	75.1	74.3	72.3	67.1	67.9	67.9	69.7	68.3
Clinic services	44.8	55.0	44.5	45.4	41.3	52.5	49.1	45.6
Contraceptive distribution	60.0	51.8	33.1	34.6	55.8	45.3	39.8	33.6
No. of Cases	750	2,112	1,694	1,626	463	2,315	1,971	1,665

* Data was not collected

Table 14.7.3 Perceived Best Age to Start Family Life and Sexual Education in School by Selected Characteristics, Females Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Best Age to Start Courses on Family Life and Sexual Education (in years)						Total	No of Cases
	<10	10-12	13-14	15 or more	Should Not be Taught in Schools	Do Not Know		
Total	10.4	59.8	19.1	7.3	0.9	2.4	100.0	851
Residence								
KMA	14.2	60.5	18.0	5.1	0.0	2.2	100.0	158
Other Urban Centres	11.3	57.9	17.8	7.1	1.4	4.6	100.0	262
Rural	8.2	60.7	20.5	8.4	1.1	1.2	100.0	431
Health Region								
Southeast Region	10.1	61.0	16.4	7.3	1.6	3.5	100.0	339
Northeast Region	16.6	58.7	18.6	2.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	147
Western Region	9.8	53.6	25.4	9.7	0.9	0.5	100.0	163
Southern Region	7.7	62.7	20.3	8.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	202
Age group								
15-19	8.1	58.9	20.8	8.2	1.4	2.6	100.0	433
20-24	12.7	60.6	17.5	6.4	0.5	2.3	100.0	418
Relationship Status								
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	9
Common law union	16.0	56.3	11.9	12.7	0.0	3.0	100.0	106
Visiting relationship	12.8	61.4	18.8	4.7	0.0	2.4	100.0	233
Boyfriend with Sex	6.1	59.1	28.5	6.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
Boyfriend without Sex	5.4	57.3	24.4	11.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	60
No Steady Relationship	8.8	60.8	18.3	7.1	2.0	3.1	100.0	364
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	2.8	54.0	23.8	15.0	1.2	3.2	100.0	73
Secondary	8.8	61.6	20.5	6.7	0.8	1.6	100.0	467
Post-Secondary	13.8	58.4	16.4	6.7	1.1	3.6	100.0	307
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	12.7	58.3	21.7	5.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	188
Second	7.7	56.9	19.2	12.0	1.4	2.8	100.0	189
Middle	10.6	60.7	20.0	5.5	0.0	3.2	100.0	197
Fourth	9.4	67.4	14.0	6.0	0.6	2.6	100.0	151
Highest	12.0	55.9	19.8	7.4	1.5	3.4	100.0	126

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.7.4 Perceived Best Age to Start Family Life and Sexual Education in School by Selected Characteristics, Males Aged 15-24 Years: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Best Age to Start Courses on Family Life and Sexual Education (in years)						Total	No of Cases
	<10	10-12	13-14	15 or more	Should Not be Taught in Schools	Do Not Know		
Total	9.6	47.2	24.3	13.5	0.4	4.9	100.0	570
Residence								
KMA	13.8	52.4	21.8	5.7	0.0	6.4	100.0	145
Other Urban Centres	8.4	39.0	30.7	15.9	1.0	5.0	100.0	172
Rural	8.5	50.3	21.2	15.5	0.3	4.2	100.0	253
Health Region								
Southeast Region	10.8	44.7	22.7	15.0	0.9	5.9	100.0	279
Northeast Region	11.8	50.4	20.7	15.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	80
Western Region	5.7	57.5	25.3	8.8	0.0	2.7	100.0	102
Southern Region	9.1	42.5	28.9	13.0	0.0	6.5	100.0	109
Age group								
15-19	7.6	44.6	23.5	17.7	0.3	6.4	100.0	283
20-24	11.8	49.9	25.2	9.1	0.6	3.4	100.0	287
Relationship Status								
Common law union	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
Visiting relationship	10.1	47.0	28.9	10.1	0.0	3.9	100.0	144
Girlfriend with sex	10.6	51.5	15.2	18.1	1.8	2.7	100.0	92
Girlfriend without sex	6.9	47.6	35.1	7.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	52
No steady relationship	9.0	46.1	22.4	15.0	0.3	7.1	100.0	256
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	9.5	46.3	16.2	14.7	0.0	13.3	100.0	68
Secondary	10.2	48.6	21.6	15.3	0.7	3.6	100.0	368
Post-Secondary	8.3	44.0	36.9	8.2	0.0	2.7	100.0	131
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	10.1	53.0	18.9	10.4	0.0	7.6	100.0	104
Second	12.9	47.8	13.6	19.5	0.0	6.2	100.0	110
Middle	6.2	49.3	31.2	9.2	0.8	3.3	100.0	115
Fourth	13.0	42.6	26.2	14.8	0.0	3.3	100.0	126
Highest	5.6	44.4	30.6	13.2	1.3	4.8	100.0	115

*Represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.8.1 Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Females Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Source of Information								Total	No. of Cases
	Internet/ Social Media	Parent or other Relatives	Teacher	Peers/ Friends	Printed Materials	Mass Media	Other	Don't know / No response		
Total	37.7	35.0	10.4	8.2	2.0	1.5	3.8	1.3	100.0	851
Residence										
KMA	29.7	41.6	9.9	12.2	1.8	0.2	4.7	0.0	100.0	158
Other Urban Centres	43.9	32.7	9.6	5.6	1.2	2.6	3.5	0.9	100.0	262
Rural	37.4	33.6	11.1	8.0	2.6	1.4	3.7	2.2	100.0	431
Age Group										
15-17	29.3	43.9	13.7	5.8	1.0	2.8	2.8	0.7	100.0	239
18-19	39.3	33.6	12.1	6.0	1.4	2.1	4.4	1.3	100.0	194
20-22	40.4	32.6	8.7	12.5	2.9	0.4	1.4	1.2	100.0	247
23-24	42.5	29.5	6.7	7.5	2.6	0.9	8.0	2.4	100.0	171
Education Level										
Less than Secondary	15.8	49.8	12.8	5.6	0.0	6.2	4.7	5.1	100.0	73
Secondary	34.2	37.5	11.2	8.4	2.1	1.7	3.9	1.0	100.0	467
Post-Secondary	47.2	28.8	8.8	7.9	2.3	0.3	3.7	1.1	100.0	307
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	38.0	28.4	15.4	7.1	5.5	2.5	2.2	1.0	100.0	188
Second	42.7	33.5	6.5	9.7	1.3	0.6	2.8	3.0	100.0	189
Middle	35.5	40.0	7.5	9.7	0.9	2.0	3.5	1.1	100.0	197
Fourth	31.6	39.3	16.9	6.9	0.6	0.3	4.4	0.0	100.0	151
Highest	41.0	33.2	6.7	6.6	1.9	2.0	7.2	1.5	100.0	126
Source of FLE										
In school only	35.6	34.7	16.8	6.2	2.2	1.0	1.9	1.5	100.0	369
Both in school and outside of school	38.9	34.9	7.0	11.1	1.9	0.6	5.2	0.3	100.0	376
None	34.3	37.0	2.2	4.2	3.5	11.6	4.5	2.6	100.0	53

Table 14.8.2 Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Males Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Source of Information								Total	No. of Cases
	Internet/ Social Media	Parent or other Relatives	Teacher	Peers/ Friends	Printed Materials	Mass Media	Other	Don't know / No response		
Total	39.2	28.4	12.2	10.9	1.7	2.8	2.8	2.0	100.0	570
Residence										
KMA	39.4	27.1	13.8	12.5	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.3	100.0	145
Other Urban Centres	35.2	31.2	9.9	9.3	2.2	4.7	4.2	3.4	100.0	172
Rural	41.8	27.2	13.0	11.2	1.5	2.0	2.4	0.9	100.0	253
Age Group										
15-17	30.2	33.4	21.7	8.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.4	100.0	169
18-19	33.3	32.0	9.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.0	100.0	114
20-22	44.7	25.7	6.4	10.3	3.8	4.6	3.7	0.8	100.0	187
23-24	52.8	19.7	8.7	11.5	0.0	4.9	1.9	0.5	100.0	100
Education Level										
Less than Secondary	26.0	53.9	8.2	5.2	0.0	1.9	1.9	2.9	100.0	68
Secondary	40.2	23.8	15.2	13.2	1.0	2.2	2.8	1.8	100.0	368
Post-Secondary	44.1	27.3	6.4	8.1	4.6	5.3	3.4	0.9	100.0	131
Wealth Quintile										
Lowest	41.2	27.1	13.2	10.2	2.1	4.0	0.5	1.8	100.0	104
Second	42.4	26.3	11.4	15.3	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.6	100.0	110
Middle	38.0	20.5	20.2	12.4	0.9	1.7	4.5	1.9	100.0	115
Fourth	36.7	28.7	12.3	12.0	2.3	2.0	4.2	2.0	100.0	126
Highest	38.3	38.5	4.6	4.8	3.0	4.6	4.3	1.9	100.0	115
Source of FLE										
In school only	34.8	31.0	21.3	7.7	0.9	1.1	3.0	0.2	100.0	213
Both in school and outside of school	43.0	25.4	6.6	15.9	1.9	4.4	2.9	0.0	100.0	248
None	39.8	34.5	11.3	3.4	1.6	2.4	1.4	5.6	100.0	62

Table 14.9.1 Percentage of Females Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Type of Community Activities for Youths											No. of Cases	
	Any Activity	Church Activity	After-School Sporting Activities	4H Clubs	Drama or Dance Groups	Clubs and Societies	Educational (Extra lessons)	Debating	Youth Advocacy Network	Homework Programmes	Uniform Groups		Marching Band
Total	24.2	7.5	5.5	7.6	3.7	7.2	2.4	1.6	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	851
Residence													
KMA	25.2	8.7	5.9	5.3	5.9	9.5	2.5	0.8	3.8	0.9	0.2	2.2	158
OUCs	26.8	7.3	5.0	7.4	3.6	7.1	0.8	1.8	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	262
Rural	22.2	7.2	5.7	8.6	2.9	6.3	3.3	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	431
Age Group													
15-17	23.6	7.2	6.5	6.6	2.6	7.4	2.5	1.1	1.5	0.0	0.7	0.0	239
18-19	23.6	6.5	5.2	8.6	4.6	6.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	194
20-22	28.9	8.9	5.3	8.2	3.6	9.2	2.6	1.9	2.3	1.4	1.7	0.6	247
23-24	18.9	7.2	5.0	6.5	4.4	5.0	2.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.0	2.5	171
Union Status													
In current Union	22.9	4.0	6.6	8.1	4.0	5.8	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8	1.7	348
Not in Union	25.2	10.0	4.8	7.2	3.5	8.2	2.6	1.4	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.6	503
Education Level													
Less than Secondary	16.1	0.8	5.1	3.5	0.0	6.7	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	73
Secondary	20.5	5.6	5.8	7.6	3.7	4.0	2.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.6	1.5	467
Post-Secondary	31.6	11.8	5.4	8.4	4.7	12.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.4	1.8	0.6	307
Wealth Quintile													
Lowest	20.4	4.8	5.9	7.5	3.6	3.1	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.6	1.8	189
Second	22.4	7.9	7.4	9.2	2.4	6.8	1.6	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	197
Middle	23.6	4.5	4.6	6.6	4.9	7.2	2.2	1.9	4.1	0.3	0.2	1.4	151
Fourth	27.1	12.0	5.5	7.5	5.4	6.8	2.5	2.4	1.1	2.0	1.6	0.4	126
Highest	29.1	10.4	4.2	7.0	2.3	13.3	4.2	1.4	1.7	1.1	2.8	0.8	
No. of lifetime sexual partners													
None	22.6	8.8	4.2	5.2	3.5	8.7	2.8	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.4	307
1 partner	26.6	8.8	9.3	9.2	2.4	5.5	3.4	1.1	2.0	0.0	2.1	2.7	135
2-3 partners	28.3	5.8	5.1	9.9	4.6	7.9	2.7	2.7	3.5	1.7	0.2	0.6	211
4 or more partners	20.0	6.4	5.4	7.7	3.4	5.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.7	143
No response/refused	23.4	7.6	5.6	7.2	5.8	6.8	0.0	2.0	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	55
Had a Class or Course about Family life/Sex education in School													
Yes	26.1	8.1	6.0	8.2	3.7	7.3	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	745
no	11.7	3.7	2.0	3.3	4.2	6.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99

Table 14.9.2 Percentage of Males Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Any Activity	Type of Community Activities for Youths											No. of Cases	
		Church Activity	After-School Sporting Activities	4H Clubs	Drama or Dance Groups	Clubs and Societies	Educational (Extra lessons)	Debating	Youth Advocacy Network	Homework Programmes	Uniform Groups	Marching Band		Other
Total	24.2	3.7	10.6	3.6	1.2	8.4	1.7	1.6	3.6	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.1	570
Residence														
KMA	35.5	5.3	18.2	1.7	1.9	17.1	4.5	3.0	7.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.6	145
Other Urban Centres	22.5	3.0	10.7	5.8	1.3	6.9	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	172
Rural	20.2	3.4	7.0	2.9	0.9	5.5	0.4	1.1	2.9	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.8	253
Age Group														
15-17	27.5	5.2	11.1	4.2	0.6	7.6	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.4	169
18-19	21.3	3.1	11.7	2.8	2.4	4.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.8	114
20-22	23.0	3.1	10.1	4.5	1.2	10.2	2.6	1.0	5.8	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	187
23-24	24.1	2.9	9.3	1.6	0.9	11.3	1.7	3.5	4.5	0.0	1.8	1.6	0.8	100
Union Status														
In current Union	18.9	0.7	11.4	1.9	0.5	7.5	0.7	1.0	4.5	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	170
Not in Union	26.4	4.9	10.3	4.2	1.5	8.8	2.0	1.9	3.3	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.3	400
Education Level														
Less than Secondary	18.6	2.9	5.4	2.9	0.0	2.8	0.5	2.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	68
Secondary	23.0	2.8	12.6	3.6	1.2	7.3	1.4	1.5	3.1	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.9	368
Post-Secondary	31.2	6.6	8.4	4.0	2.0	14.7	3.0	1.5	6.2	2.3	3.2	1.9	1.8	131
Wealth Quintile														
Lowest	29.1	1.0	9.6	2.9	1.9	9.6	0.0	1.0	3.8	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	104
Second	27.1	2.7	14.5	0.9	0.0	5.5	1.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	110
Middle	15.4	3.5	3.5	4.3	0.9	7.0	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	3.5	0.9	115
Fourth	26.2	4.0	15.1	2.4	0.0	10.3	4.0	0.8	5.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	126
Highest	23.1	7.0	10.4	3.5	3.5	11.3	1.7	5.2	4.3	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.0	115
No. of lifetime sexual partners														
None	25.3	7.4	7.8	4.8	0.4	7.9	0.6	3.4	2.9	1.0	2.3	2.5	1.0	173
1 partners	33.1	0.0	16.9	6.7	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	16
2-3 partners	16.6	0.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	7.6	3.9	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	47
4 or more	26.4	2.7	13.5	1.9	1.3	11.4	2.0	0.3	5.6	0.4	2.2	1.3	1.1	227
No response/refused	20.2	1.6	10.3	5.9	2.1	5.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	103
Had a Class or Course about Family life/Sex education in School														
Yes	26.8	4.1	11.5	4.3	1.4	9.2	1.9	1.6	4.0	0.8	1.7	1.6	1.1	461
no	14.7	1.8	6.8	0.0	0.7	5.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	93

Table 14.10.1 Percentage of Adolescent Females Aged 15-19 Years reporting the Presence in the Household of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Protective Factors Related to High Expectations			Protective Factors Related to Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	95.0	92.7	92.2	89.5	86.7	82.5	78.0	432
Residence								
KMA	96.5	96.7	91.7	89.8	92.1	91.3	84.1	71
Other Urban Centres	92.9	88.9	89.0	88.6	85.3	77.9	75.2	137
Rural	95.7	93.6	94.4	90.1	85.6	82.0	77.5	224
Age Group								
15-17	95.8	93.6	92.2	93.6	86.8	83.7	79.4	238
18-19	94.1	91.8	92.1	85.2	86.7	81.3	76.5	194
Union Status								
In Current Union	89.6	85.2	83.7	77.3	78.0	68.2	69.7	73
Not un Union	96.1	94.3	94.0	92.2	88.6	85.6	79.8	359
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	96.1	97.1	90.5	89.9	89.1	86.8	78.8	59
Secondary	94.8	92.3	92.2	88.9	85.2	78.0	76.2	270
Post-Secondary	94.8	91.2	92.9	90.7	88.9	91.3	81.9	101
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	93.9	93.3	88.6	83.3	87.8	77.2	76.3	91
Second	91.1	86.5	90.2	89.2	85.5	78.8	75.6	92
Middle	95.9	94.2	93.6	90.4	81.6	84.0	75.5	107
Fourth	94.9	95.9	91.7	93.7	90.2	83.2	80.2	82
Highest	100.0	93.5	97.6	91.5	91.9	91.1	85.2	60
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
None	97.1	96.0	93.9	93.3	90.0	87.9	83.4	269
1 partners	95.6	96.3	92.1	89.8	87.0	82.7	73.1	69
2-3 partners	88.5	77.0	87.6	80.8	79.3	68.1	67.2	54
4 or more	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
Unknown	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14

*represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.10.2 Percentage of Adolescent Males Aged 15-19 Years reporting the Presence in the Household of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	High Expectations			Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	96.3	95.2	94.9	94.6	88.7	85.6	83.2	277
Residence								
KMA	97.6	95.1	96.0	96.5	87.1	89.6	81.5	68
Other Urban Centres	96.4	97.6	95.4	91.8	93.2	89.8	86.4	78
Rural	95.6	93.8	94.1	95.7	86.7	81.3	81.9	131
Age Group								
15-17	98.8	97.9	97.4	97.2	88.1	90.1	82.5	168
18-19	92.5	91.2	91.0	89.9	89.6	78.8	84.3	109
Union Status								
In Current Union	100.0	93.0	100.0	85.7	100.0	84.5	86.2	36
Not in Union	95.7	95.5	94.1	95.5	87.1	85.8	82.8	241
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	93.3	94.5	93.3	95.1	87.5	88.0	85.9	51
Secondary	98.4	95.6	96.3	94.4	88.3	84.3	81.1	186
Post-Secondary	94.3	96.9	94.3	95.0	94.3	90.1	91.0	37
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	92.5	88.1	90.4	94.8	82.7	84.5	81.0	46
Second	95.4	97.9	91.9	92.9	89.8	87.6	82.5	54
Middle	99.3	96.9	97.6	93.7	85.3	79.1	81.5	61
Fourth	96.4	97.0	96.4	95.4	93.9	86.3	80.5	59
Highest	97.2	94.9	97.2	96.4	90.5	90.4	90.3	57
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
None	95.7	96.0	93.7	96.8	85.8	87.2	82.7	144
1 partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
2-3 partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
4 or more partners	98.8	97.8	98.8	92.6	96.8	84.5	84.0	60
Unknown	96.3	92.4	93.2	92.2	85.0	78.3	79.2	35

*represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.10.3 Percentage of Adolescent Females Aged 15-19 Years reporting the Presence Outside the Home of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	High Expectations			Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	88.1	77.9	85.1	79.4	84.5	72.1	72.8	432
Residence								
KMA	87.3	74.6	87.3	86.2	82.2	70.8	70.9	71
Other Urban Centres	85.3	74.1	83.7	74.2	83.9	68.6	73.6	137
Rural	90.2	81.6	85.2	80.0	85.8	74.9	72.9	224
Age Group								
15-17	87.9	79.7	84.0	82.3	80.2	70.4	67.5	238
18-19	88.2	75.9	86.2	76.2	89.1	73.8	78.3	194
Union Status								
In current Union	82.6	69.6	81.5	70.9	85.2	70.9	75.9	73
Not in Union	89.2	79.7	85.9	81.2	84.4	72.4	72.1	359
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	88.3	83.5	81.9	81.4	77.4	74.8	67.0	59
Secondary	84.8	74.9	82.3	77.4	82.2	71.3	70.7	270
Post-Secondary	95.8	81.9	93.4	82.8	93.9	72.3	80.5	101
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	89.9	79.4	87.2	73.8	91.2	83.4	72.2	91
Second	83.3	80.5	82.5	78.9	83.5	76.4	74.5	92
Middle	89.7	73.4	87.4	84.2	81.2	70.0	71.7	107
Fourth	86.8	85.2	87.0	80.3	82.6	65.8	69.4	82
Highest	90.7	71.3	79.3	77.3	85.5	63.2	77.3	60
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
None	89.7	81.1	86.4	81.9	82.9	73.0	71.7	269
1 partner	86.0	79.9	85.7	77.3	86.6	70.4	73.6	69
2-3 partners	83.9	58.7	82.3	68.0	89.5	70.1	72.5	54
4 or more partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	26
No response/refused	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	14

*represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.10.4 Percentage of Adolescent Males Aged 15-19 Years reporting the Presence Outside the Home of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Protective Factors Related to High Expectations			Protective Factors Related to Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	90.8	85.7	90.1	84.6	86.4	71.5	71.6	277
Residence								
KMA	88.3	82.2	88.9	84.9	83.6	72.5	75.0	68
Other Urban Centres	93.5	87.6	91.8	83.9	90.9	74.2	64.5	78
Rural	90.3	86.0	89.6	84.9	84.9	69.4	74.6	131
Age Group								
15-17	94.3	86.3	93.0	88.2	87.7	72.9	70.4	168
18-19	85.6	84.8	85.8	77.7	84.6	69.3	73.5	109
Union Status								
In current union	94.9	91.1	95.9	78.4	90.7	80.8	76.0	36
Not in Union	90.2	84.9	89.3	85.2	85.8	70.1	71.0	241
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	86.4	73.1	82.3	74.9	78.1	68.2	66.0	51
Secondary	93.4	89.1	93.1	87.6	88.4	73.6	72.7	186
Post-Secondary	88.5	91.0	90.6	85.1	90.6	66.5	75.2	37
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	86.4	78.8	85.6	85.8	83.2	75.8	71.7	46
Second	89.4	86.4	86.3	73.5	80.8	71.6	74.7	54
Middle	91.1	82.0	93.2	84.8	92.3	72.1	75.7	61
Fourth	94.9	91.8	91.1	86.7	85.8	68.7	64.6	59
Highest	91.3	87.7	93.5	92.3	89.6	70.3	72.0	57
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
None	89.3	85.8	88.0	86.9	83.8	73.7	72.6	144
1 partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	11
2-3 partners	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	25
4 or more partners	92.9	84.7	91.5	75.8	89.8	73.0	69.8	60
Unknown	92.2	95.3	93.2	83.9	88.6	62.9	75.5	35

*represents estimates that are too low to report

Table 14.11. 1: Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnant during the Menstrual Cycle and Knowledge about the Effectiveness of the Pill and Injectables among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24			No. of Cases	Males Aged 15-24			No. of Cases
	Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnancy	Know that the Pill is Very Effective or Effective	Know That Injections is Very Effective or Effective		Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnancy	Know that the Pill is Very Effective or Effective	Know That Injections is Very Effective or Effective	
Total	30.6	38.0	42.7	851	17.3	42.8	35.3	570
Residence								
KMA	21.9	41.0	45.0	158	12.8	36.4	35.5	145
Other Urban Centres	35.4	39.2	37.4	262	22.3	49.7	38.9	172
Rural	31.5	35.9	45.1	431	16.0	41.0	32.7	253
Age Group								
15-17	25.5	32.9	33.9	239	12.9	29.7	28.9	169
18-19	29.6	32.5	39.8	194	17.0	51.7	42.9	114
20-22	34.4	39.9	48.4	247	21.6	44.0	36.4	187
23-24	32.6	47.6	48.9	171	17.6	53.3	35.4	100
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	22.2	29.9	30.9	73	15.8	25.8	27.6	68
Secondary	26.8	34.6	43.2	467	17.1	44.6	35.4	368
Post-Secondary	37.7	44.1	44.4	307	19.2	48.2	40.1	131
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	29.0	25.3	39.2	188	16.6	32.8	28.7	104
Second	27.9	39.1	44.5	189	18.2	46.3	35.3	110
Middle	35.4	36.3	41.5	197	15.1	39.7	35.2	115
Fourth	35.7	41.0	41.8	151	21.5	46.9	38.5	126
Highest	23.5	51.4	47.8	126	14.6	46.6	37.7	115
Sexual Experience								
Yes	32.1	42.0	48.8	544	20.0	47.5	37.7	397
No	27.8	30.4	31.3	307	11.3	32.3	30.0	173

Table 14.11.2 Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV, Knowledge of a Place Where People Can Get Tested for HIV, and Knowledge of a Place Where Treatment for STIs Is Offered among Youths Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica 2021

Characteristics	Females Aged 15-24			No. of Cases	Males Aged 15-24			No. of Cases
	Comprehensive HIV Knowledge	Knowledge of a Place for HIV- Testing	Knowledge of a Place for STI Treatment		Comprehensive HIV Knowledge	Knowledge of a Place for HIV- Testing	Knowledge of a Place for STI Treatment	
Total	37.1	84.1	91.1	851	35.1	81.5	86.6	570
Residence								
KMA	40.0	81.3	92.7	158	38.9	81.1	89.9	145
Other Urban Centres	40.0	84.2	89.3	262	29.7	74.3	82.7	172
Rural	34.0	85.2	91.6	431	37.0	86.7	87.8	253
Age Group								
15-17	36.7	75.2	79.8	239	32.3	71.8	76.5	169
18-19	36.5	76.2	92.1	194	36.3	76.6	83.0	114
20-22	38.8	92.9	97.4	247	35.3	88.1	94.1	187
23-24	35.6	91.3	94.9	171	38.4	93.4	95.9	100
Education Level								
Less than Secondary	35.1	69.8	77.8	73	26.6	81.7	78.5	68
Secondary	34.9	81.6	89.1	467	33.0	80.6	87.1	368
Post-Secondary	40.9	91.0	96.6	307	46.5	85.1	91.2	131
Wealth Quintile								
Lowest	30.8	84.4	94.7	188	28.3	86.8	91.7	104
Second	30.6	86.9	93.7	189	33.2	78.4	88.1	110
Middle	40.8	79.0	89.3	197	41.9	87.0	85.5	115
Fourth	40.4	83.0	88.1	151	32.7	84.3	87.2	126
Highest	43.9	88.8	89.3	126	39.3	71.7	81.1	115
Sexual Experience								
Yes	35.9	89.1	95.2	544	34.3	86.5	92.8	397
No	39.2	74.6	83.6	307	36.8	70.4	72.9	173

Comprehensive HIV Knowledge - know of the ways to prevent HIV transmission (monogamy, condom use) know that HIV can be asymptomatic, and reject the two major misconceptions about HIV. NB the two main misconceptions identified in this survey were the transmission of HIV through kissing and the transmission of HIV through mosquito bites.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Other Sexual & Reproductive Health (SRH) Indicators

Survey Indicators	SDGs	Description	Rate/%
Mortality			
Neonatal mortality rate	3.2.2	Probability of dying within the first month of life	8.5 / 1000 live births
Infant mortality rate		Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	11.3 / 1000 live births
Child mortality rate		Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthday	0.7 / 1000 live births
Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	12.0 / 1000 live births
Fertility & Child Birth			
Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	Age-specific fertility rate for females aged 15-19 years	34 births per 1000 females
Early childbearing		Percentage of females aged 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	6.7
Antenatal care coverage		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended	
		(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	98.9
		(b) at least four times by any provider	85.2
		(c) at least eight times by any provider	56.0
Neonatal tetanus protection		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were given at least two doses of tetanus toxoid containing vaccine or had received the appropriate number of doses with appropriate interval prior to the most recent birth	55.1
Institutional deliveries		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.6
Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	99.6
Sexual Behaviour & Contraceptive use			
Multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of females and males aged 15-49 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
		Females	4.3
		Males	26.0
Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships		Percentage of females and males aged 15-49 years reporting having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
		Females	50.8
		Males	77.6
Sex before age 15 among young people		Percentage of females and males aged 15-24 years who had sex before age 15.	
		Females	11.2
		Males	35.2
Young people who have never had sex		Percentage of never-married females and males aged 15-24 years who have never had sex.	
		Females	35.2
		Males	31.0
Sex with non-regular partners		Percentage of females aged 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months who had a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	77.7
Condom use with non-regular partners		Percentage of females aged 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner who reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	47.0
Contraceptive prevalence rate		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	60.6
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	3.7.1	Percentage of females aged 15-49 years currently married or in union who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	53.0

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Other
Sexual & Reproductive Health (SRH) Indicators (cont'd)

Survey Indicators	SDGs	Description	Rate/%
HIV awareness & testing			
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people		Percentage of females and males aged 15-24 years who correctly identify the two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive and who reject the two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission	
		Females	37.1
		Males	35.1
Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV		Percentage of females and males aged 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	
		Females	51.1
		Males	42.3
People who know where to be tested for HIV		Percentage of females and males aged 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
		Females	91.2
		Males	89.0
People who have been tested for HIV and know the results		Percentage of females and males aged 15-49 years who report having been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results.	
		Females	24.5
		Males	14.3
Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results		Percentage of females and males aged 15-24 years reporting having had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know their results.	
		Females	29.6
		Males	11.4
HIV counselling during antenatal care		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit received.	
		(a) counselling on HIV	67.5
		(b) information or counselling on HIV after receiving the HIV test results	5.2
HIV testing during antenatal care		Percentage of females aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care at least once by skilled health personnel during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during an ANC visit were offered and accepted an HIV test and received test results	19.6

Glossary

Of Terms And Definitions

Antenatal care	A form of preventative healthcare critical for protecting pregnant females and their unborn children. Also known as prenatal care.
Asymptomatic	An individual who has been exposed to an infection or disease but shows no sign of symptoms.
Billing Method	Otherwise known as Fertility Awareness Method, where patterns of fertility and infertility are observed based on both the sensations of the vulvar and mucus discharge.
Birth control pill	A common form of oral contraceptive which contains two hormones, progestin and oestrogen. Frequently referred to as 'the pill'.
Caesarean section	An incision made in the mother's abdominal and uterine walls to remove the foetus, placenta and membrane.
Calendar/Rhythm Method	A natural way of monitoring the menstrual cycle/history to predict ovulation.
Chancroid	A curable sexually transmitted disease caused by the bacterium <i>Haemophilus ducreyi</i> and results in painful ulcers around the genitals.
Child mortality	"Death of children under the age of five" (<i>World Health Organization</i>).
Condom	Both male and female condoms act as a form of contraceptive barrier method to prevent pregnancy and/or sexually transmitted infection. The former is a thin rubber sheath worn on a man's penis during sexual intercourse; while the latter is placed inside the woman's vagina before sexual intercourse. It has a thick inner ring which holds the condom in place.
Contraceptive prevalence rate	The contraceptive prevalence rate is a measure of the proportion of females in union who had used a method of contraception within the last 30 days.
Delivery by forceps/suction	Applying forceps or vacuum cups to the foetal head to deliver through the vagina.
Diaphragm	A non-hormonal form of contraceptive that acts as a barrier by covering the cervix. It stops sperm from joining with an egg. This method is most effective when paired with spermicides.
Emergency contraceptive pill (ECP)	A pill or set of pills taken if no birth control was used during sexual intercourse or if the method used failed. Also referred to as "Plan b" or the "morning after pill".
Fecund	A highly fertile female who is able to produce offsprings.
Female sterilisation	A permanent form of birth control where the fallopian tubes are tied or closed to prevent the sperm from joining with eggs for fertilization. Also known as tubal ligation.

Genital Warts	A sexually transmitted infection caused by the human papilloma virus (HPV). Genital warts cannot be cured but can be treated.
Gynaecological Examination	Procedure performed to assess the health of females' reproductive system.
Infant mortality	The death of an infant before his/her first birthday. This consists of neonatal mortality (dying within 0 to 28 days) and post-neonatal mortality (dying between 29 days to 11 months).
Infecund	A female who is unable to bear children.
Injection	In reference to hormone progestin injection, as a form of contraceptive. A form of hormonal contraceptive administered in a female's arms or buttocks every three months.
Intrauterine device (IUD)	A long-acting reversible contraception that is inserted into the uterus to prevent pregnancy.
Menarche	The beginning of menstruation.
Met Need in Family Planning	Women of reproductive age who are fertile and are using contraception.
Multiparous	A female who has given birth more than once.
Implant (e.g. Norplant)	A long-term reversible contraceptive method implanted in the female's upper arm.
Nulliparous	A female who has never given birth to a child.
Pap smear	A common screening method to detect changes or abnormalities in the cervix that can result in cervical cancer.
Perinatal mortality	"The number of foetal deaths past 22 or 28 completed weeks of pregnancy plus the number of deaths among live-born children up to 7 completed days of life, per 1,000 total births, both live and stillbirths" (<i>International Encyclopedia of Public Health, 2008</i>)
Perinatal transmission	The passing of HIV from a mother to a baby, whether during pregnancy, childbirth or breastfeeding. Also known as Mother-To-Child Transmission (MTCT).
Polyamorous	Refers to any person who engages in several romantic (and generally sexual) relationships with the consent of all the persons involved.
Postpartum abstinence	The duration of sexual abstinence after birth.
Postpartum amenorrhea	The period between the end of a pregnancy, regardless of the outcome, and the resumption of ovulation.
Postpartum insusceptibility	Females who are either postpartum amenorrhoeic or postpartum abstinent.
Primiparous	A female who has given birth to one child.
Spermicides	A form of birth control that prevents sperm from reaching an egg during sexual intercourse. This method is most effective when used with another form of birth control.
Tetanus	An infectious disease contracted after a cut or wound becomes infected by a specific bacterium called <i>Clostridium tetani</i> . Also known as Lockjaw.
Unmet Need in Family Planning	A fertile woman who is in her reproductive years (15-49), is not desirous of having a child at the moment, and who is not on any form of contraceptive method, yet is sexually active.
Withdrawal	The withdrawal method happens when the penis is removed from the vagina before ejaculation. Also known as coitus interruptus.

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APPENDIX 1: 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS)

INDIVIDUAL FEMALE QUESTIONNAIRE – MAIN SURVEY (VER. 02/09/2021)

Parish Const. ED Dwell# HH# U/R

MWM1. Name of selected female	MWM2. Line number of selected female <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
--------------------------------------	---

A. CONTACT HISTORY

Visit Num	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Interview Time (24hr Clock)		A. Result Code	B. Refusal Code
		Start	End		
1		:	:		
2		:	:		
3		:	:		
4		:	:		

CODES

A. Result Code

- 01 Completed Individual Interview
- 02 Partially Completed Individual Interview
- 03 Call back scheduled
- 04 Unable to provide information
- 05 Not at home/Non-contact
- 06 Refused (Individual)
- 96 Other (Specify)

B. Refusal Code

- 01 Does not have the time
- 02 Questions too personal
- 03 Does not trust surveys/confidentiality
- 04 Doesn't get anything in exchange for answering
- 05 Is tired of answering surveys
- 06 Does not respond to surveys
- 07 Is prevented from answering
- 08 No reason given
- 96 Other (Specify)

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Interviewer	Supervisor	Editor/Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:
Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:

B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

WB1. Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ WB7
WB2. What is your date of birth? (dd/mm/yyyy)	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
WB3. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to WB2 and WB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _____	
WB4. Have you ever attended school or participated in any structured education programme?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ WB7
WB5. What is the highest grade/level of schooling that you last attended?	<input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL/BASIC/INFANT	1 ⇨ WB7
	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY (GRADES 1-6)	
	<input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY (GRADES 7-9) OR EQUIVALENT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> UPPER SECONDARY (GRADES 10-11) / CAP OR EQUIVALENT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 12-13/ OTHER POST-SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT	



B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND (continued)		
		Grade
WB5. (cont'd) What is the highest grade/level of schooling that you last attended?	6. <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT CYCLE TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT (TERTIARY CERTIFICATE/ DIPLOMA)	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERGRADUATE/FIRST DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> GRADUATE DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTORATE/PH.D. OR EQUIVALENT	
	10. <input type="checkbox"/> H.E.A.R.T.	
	11. <input type="checkbox"/> JAMAICA FOUNDATION FOR LIFELONG LEARNING (SPECIFY E.G. HDSE) _____	
	96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
	98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
	99. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED/REFUSED	
		98 ⇨ WB7
		99 ⇨ WB7
WB6. Did you complete the grade/level that you last attended?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
WB7. What were you doing for most of the time during the past seven (7) days? Were you.....(READ 1-10)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WORKING	1 ⇨ WB9
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WORKING BUT HAD A JOB	2 ⇨ WB9
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> LOOKING FOR WORK	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED WORK AND WAS AVAILABLE	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> DOING HOUSEWORK IN OWN HOUSEHOLD	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> GOING TO SCHOOL	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> ON VACATION FROM SCHOOL	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> AT HOME, NOT KEEPING HOUSE	
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> RETIRED - DID NOT WORK	
	10. <input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO WORK/DISABLED	
WB8. Who/what supports you while you are in school or not working?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT/FAMILY	⇨ ALL SKIP TO WB11
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE/PARTNER	
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> SAVINGS	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> REMITTANCES	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
WB9. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
WB10. How many hours do you usually work per week?	HOURS..... _____	
	98. <input type="checkbox"/> NO SPECIFIED HOURS	
WB11. What is your religion?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CHRISTIANITY	
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> RASTAFARIAN	
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> ISLAM	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> HINDUISM	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> BUDDHISM	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> JUDAISM	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> BAHA'I	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	
	96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELIGION (SPECIFY) _____	
99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		



B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND (continued)			
WB12. Which of the following entertainment venues/events/activities have you been to in the last 4 weeks? <i>(Read Options)</i>		1. Y	2. N
	A. BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. CLUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. STREET DANCE/SESSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. HOUSE PARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY			
MA1. Are you currently legally married?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MA3	
MA2. Are you and your husband currently living together as husband and wife?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MA8	
MA3. Are you currently living with a common-law partner? That is, are you living as husband and wife with a partner to whom you are not legally married?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MA8	
MA4. Do you currently have a visiting partner? That is, do you have a main/regular partner with whom you have sexual relations?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MA8	
MA5. Do you currently have a girlfriend/boyfriend?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MA7	
MA6. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your current boyfriend/girlfriend?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
MA7. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship? <i>If respondent is legally married but not living with partner, record yes without asking the question.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ End Section	
MA8. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE	1 ⇨ MA8A 2 ⇨ MA8B	
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (husband/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship?	DATE OF UNION MONTH _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DK MONTH		
MA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your first (husband/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	YEAR _ _ _ _ 9998. <input type="checkbox"/> DK YEAR		
MA9. Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MA8A/B=9998 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MA8A/B≠9998	2 ⇨ End Section	
MA10. Check MA8: In union only once?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MA8=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MA8=2	1 ⇨ MA10A 2 ⇨ MA10B	
MA10A. How old were you when you started living with your (husband/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS _ _		
MA10B. How old were you when you started living with your first (husband/partner) or when you started your first visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS _ _		
D. FERTILITY			
CM1. How old were you when your first period (menstruation) started? (PROBE: Woman's monthly bleeding)	___ YEARS 77. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD A PERIOD	77 ⇨ CM3	
CM2. When did your last menstrual period start? Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent. If '1 year', probe: How many months ago?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS AGO _ _ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS AGO _ _ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO _ _ _ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO _ _ 993. <input type="checkbox"/> IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY 994. <input type="checkbox"/> BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY		



D. FERTILITY (continued)		
CM3. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	AGE IN YEARS — — 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 77. <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	00 ⇨ End Section
CM4. Are you currently pregnant?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ⇨ CM9 8 ⇨ CM9
CM5. How many months pregnant are you now?	MONTHS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
CM6. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED THE PREGNANCY THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED THE PREGNANCY LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
CM7. Is this your first pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ⇨ CM11
CM8. Sometimes women have pregnancies that might not end in a live birth. Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in still birth or that was aborted?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ PREGNANCY HISTORY TABLE 2 ⇨ END SECTION
CM9. Have you ever been pregnant?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ CM11
CM10. Sometimes women have pregnancies that might not end in a live birth. Have you ever had any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in still birth or that was aborted?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ PREGNANCY HISTORY TABLE 2 ⇨ END SECTION
CM11. Do you have any children to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ CM13
CM12. How many children to whom you have given birth live with you now?	___ CHILDREN	
CM13. Do you have any children to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ CM15
CM14. How many children to whom you have given birth are alive but do not live with you?	___ CHILDREN	
CM15. Have you ever given birth to a child who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ CM17
CM16. How many children died?	___ CHILDREN	
CM17. Sum answers to CM12, CM14, CM16	SUM	
CM18. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (<i>total number in CM17</i>) births during your life. Is this correct?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
CM19. Check responses to CM11-CM16 and make corrections as necessary until the response in CM18 is 'Yes'.		



FERTILITY/PREGNANCY HISTORY Now I would like to talk to you about all your pregnancies (not counting the current one). Please, make sure you include all pregnancies, it doesn't matter when they happened or how they ended, whether in a live birth, an abortion, a miscarriage, or a stillbirth. Starting with your most recent pregnancy, please give me the following information											
CM20. BH Line Number	CM21. How did that pregnancy end? (Read Options) LIVE BIRTH.....1 MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH.....2 MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB).....3 STILLBIRTH (SINGLE).....4 MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH.....5 MISCARRIAGE.....6 INDUCED ABORTION.....7 ECTOPIC PREGNANCY.....8	CM22. When did that pregnancy end? MONTH DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998 NOT REPORTED 9999	CM23. How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended? WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9 IF CM21>3, GO TO CM28	CM24. Was the baby a boy or a girl? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM25. Which country was this child born? 1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	CM26. Is this child still alive? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM27. How old was the child when he/she died? DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 DK 8 REFUSED 9	IF CM22_YR < 2016 ➡ GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY CM28. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?	NUMBER	UNIT	IF CM22_YR < 2016 ➡ GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY CM28. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?
									MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER
01			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
02			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
03			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
04			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE



FERTILITY/PREGNANCY HISTORY Now I would like to talk to you about all your pregnancies (not counting the current one). Please, make sure you include all pregnancies, it doesn't matter when they happened or how they ended, whether in a live birth, an abortion, a miscarriage, or a stillbirth. Starting with your most recent pregnancy, please give me the following information											
CM20. BH Line Number	CM21. How did that pregnancy end? (Read Options) LIVE BIRTH.....1 MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH.....2 MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB).....3 STILLBIRTH (SINGLE).....4 MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH.....5 MISCARRIAGE.....6 INDUCED ABORTION.....7 ECTOPIC PREGNANCY.....8	CM22. When did that pregnancy end? MONTH..... DK MONTH..... 98 YEAR..... DK YEAR..... 9998 NOT REPORTED..... 9999	CM23. How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended? WEEKS.....1 MONTHS.....2 DK..... REFUSED.....9 IF CM21>3, GO TO CM28	CM24. Was the baby a boy or a girl? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM25. Which country was this child born? 1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	CM26. Is this child still alive? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM27. How old was the child when he/she died? DAYS.....1 MONTHS.....2 YEARS.....3 DK.....8 REFUSED.....9	IF CM22_YR < 2016 GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY CM28. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?	NUMBER	UNIT	TEXT
									MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER
05			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
06			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
07			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
08			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	



FERTILITY/PREGNANCY HISTORY Now I would like to talk to you about all your pregnancies (not counting the current one). Please, make sure you include all pregnancies, it doesn't matter when they happened or how they ended, whether in a live birth, an abortion, a miscarriage, or a stillbirth. Starting with your most recent pregnancy, please give me the following information									
CM20. BH Line Number	CM21. How did that pregnancy end? (Read Options) LIVE BIRTH.....1 MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH.....2 MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB).....3 STILLBIRTH (SINGLE).....4 MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH.....5 MISCARRIAGE.....6 INDUCED ABORTION.....7 ECTOPIC PREGNANCY.....8	CM22. When did that pregnancy end? MONTH DK MONTH 98 YEAR DK YEAR 9998 NOT REPORTED 9999	CM23. How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended? WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9 IF CM21>3, GO TO CM28	CM24. Was the baby a boy or a girl? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM25. Which country was this child born? 1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	CM26. Is this child still alive? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES \Rightarrow CM28 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO If CM21=2 2 nd twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	CM27. How old was the child when he/she died? DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 DK 8 REFUSED 9	CM28. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?	IF CM22_YR < 2016 \Rightarrow GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY
		MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER	UNIT		NUMBER	UNIT	
09					1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
10					1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. THEN OR ANY TIME IN FUTURE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE



E. HEALTHCARE DURING THE LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2016																																			
MN1. Check Pregnancy History and record if the woman had any pregnancy that resulted in birth (CM21 =1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) since January 2016.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ➡ End Section																																	
MN2. Now, I would like to talk to you about your last birth. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during that pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ➡ MN6																																	
MN3. Where did you <u>mostly</u> go for antenatal care?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CENTRE/CLINIC 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR/CLINIC 6. <input type="checkbox"/> MIDWIFE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																		
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? <i>Record the answer as stated by the respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS _ _ OR 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS <u>0</u> _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																																		
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? <i>Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received</i>	NUMBER OF TIMES _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																																		
MN6. During this pregnancy were you diagnosed with any of the following conditions? (<i>Read conditions</i>)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Y</th> <th>2. N</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. DIABETES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. ANAEMIA</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. LOW BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. PID (PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. URINARY TRACT INFECTION</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. HEPATITIS B</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA /TRAIT</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. STI</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Y	2. N	A. DIABETES	1	2	B. ANAEMIA	1	2	C. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	D. LOW BLOOD PRESSURE	1	2	E. PID (PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE)	1	2	F. URINARY TRACT INFECTION	1	2	G. HEPATITIS B	1	2	H. SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA /TRAIT	1	2	I. STI	1	2	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	
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I. STI	1	2																																	
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																	
MN7. When you were pregnant, did you receive an injection in the arm or shoulder to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, convulsions after birth?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																																		
MN8. While you were pregnant how often did you usually drink beer, stout, wine, rum, liquor or other alcoholic drinks?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT ALL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> <ONCE A MONTH 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 OR 2 DAYS A WEEK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 3-4 DAYS A WEEK 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NEARLY EVERY DAY 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																		
MN9. Who is the <u>main</u> person who assisted with the delivery?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE/MIDWIFE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY HEALTH WORKER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> RELATIVE/FRIEND 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NO ONE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																		



E. HEALTHCARE DURING THE LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2016 (continued)		
<p>MN10. Where did you give birth to your last child?</p> <p>HOSPITAL CODES A = University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI) Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH) B = Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH) Mandeville Regional Hospital (MH) St. Ann's Bay Hospital (SABH) Spanish Town Hospital (STH) C = May Pen Hospital (MPH) Annotto Bay Hospital (ABH) Port Maria Hospital Lionel Town Hospital Percy Junior Hospital Princess Margaret Hospital Port Antonio Hospital Black River Hospital Falmouth Hospital Noel Homes Hospital</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> VICTORIA JUBILEE HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> A 3. <input type="checkbox"/> B 4. <input type="checkbox"/> C 5. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE NURSING HOME 8. <input type="checkbox"/> RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> OWN HOME 10. <input type="checkbox"/> HOME OF RELATIVE / FRIEND 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>MN11. Was it a normal delivery, delivery by forceps or suction, or by Caesarean Section?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> NORMAL DELIVERY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FORCEPS OR SUCTION DELIVERY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> C-SECTION</p>	
<p>MN12. Did you have any seizures or convulsions during late pregnancy, labour or immediately after delivery?</p> <p><i>Probe if the respondent was told that she has eclampsia/high blood pressure at MN6</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	
<p>MN13. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of your last child?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MN15</p>
<p>MN14. How many weeks after birth did your menstrual period return?</p>	<p>___ WEEKS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>	
<p>MN15. How long after the birth did you resume sexual relations?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS ___ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS ___ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS ___ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS ___ 9995. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT YET RESUMED 9999. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING

Interviewer: Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.

Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.

SB1. Check CM3 "Has the respondent ever had sexual intercourse?"	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3>00 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3=00 NEVER HAD SEX	2 ⇨ SB25
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS AGO ___ ___ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS AGO ___ ___ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO ___ ___ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO ___ ___	4 ⇨ SB18
SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a contraceptive method used? <i>Probe: If no, ask about traditional methods such as withdrawal.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ SB7
SB4. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
SB5. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a second contraceptive method used for disease or pregnancy prevention?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ SB7
SB6. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
SB7. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON LAW PARTNER/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT / COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
SB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including ganja?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, USED DRUGS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BOTH 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
SB9. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ SB18
SB10. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a contraceptive method used?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ SB14
SB11. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
SB12. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a <u>second contraceptive</u> method used for disease or pregnancy prevention?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ SB14
SB13. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
SB14. What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON LAW PARTNER/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT / COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
SB15. The last time you had sexual intercourse with the second person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including ganja?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, USED DRUGS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BOTH 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB16. How many men have you had sexual intercourse with in the last 3 months?	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
SB17. Altogether, with how many men have you had sexual intercourse with in the past 12 months? <i>If non-numeric answers, probe to get an estimate</i>	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)																											
SB18. In total, with how many men have you had sexual intercourse with in your lifetime?	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																										
SB19. Have you ever asked a partner to use a condom?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		2 ⇨ SB22 8 ⇨ SB22 9 ⇨ SB22																								
SB20. Have any of the following ever happened because you asked a partner to use a condom? (Read A-E)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">1. Y</th> <th style="width: 10%;">2. N</th> <th style="width: 10%;">8. DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. He refused to wear a condom</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. He refused to have sex with you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. He threatened to hurt you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. He forced you to have sex without a condom</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. He hurt you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. Y	2. N	8. DR	A. He refused to wear a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. He refused to have sex with you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. He threatened to hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. He forced you to have sex without a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. He hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	1. Y	2. N	8. DR																								
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E. He hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
SB21. Check if the respondent had sex in the past 12 months at SB2	1. <input type="checkbox"/> SB2=1,2,3 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SB2=4		2 ⇨ SB25																								
SB22. During the past 12 months, did you ever use a condom with any partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		2 ⇨ SB25 8 ⇨ SB25 9 ⇨ SB25																								
SB23. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom with a <u>regular partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY TIME 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NO REGULAR PARTNER DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																										
SB24. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom with a <u>non-regular partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY TIME 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NO NON-REGULAR PARTNER DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																										
SB25. Have you received money, goods or services for sex or sexual acts within the last 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																										
SB26. Have you given money, goods or services for sex or sexual acts within the past 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																										



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
SB26F. Check if the respondent has had sex at CM3.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ END SECTION
SB27. Check WB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent	3. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE= 15-24 YEARS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE=25-49 YEARS	2 ⇨ END SECTION
SB28. What was your relationship with the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT /COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
SB29. How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with? <i>PROBE: 'Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?'</i> OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE	___ __ YEARS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	⇨ SB31 98 ⇨ SB30 99 ⇨ SB30
SB30. How much older or younger was the person with whom you had your first sexual intercourse? Was the person.... (Read options)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 YEARS OLDER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 YEARS OLDER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLDER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUNGER THAN YOU 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB31. How long were you involved with the person when you first had sexual intercourse? <i>Enter duration in one unit of time only If just met, record '00' days</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS ___ __ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS ___ __ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS ___ __ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS ___ __	
SB32. The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you...? <i>READ (1-4)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANT IT TO HAPPEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WANT IT TO HAPPEN BUT IT HAPPENED ANYWAY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE MIXED FEELINGS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FORCED TO HAVE SEX 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB33. The first time you had sexual intercourse did you or your partner use a contraceptive method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 ⇨ SB37 8,9 ⇨ SB38
SB34. What was this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	12 ⇨ SB36 13 ⇨ SB36



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
SB35. Where did you get this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW / DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB36. Whose decision was it to use the method? Was it ... (Read options)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR DECISION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR PARTNER'S DECISION 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DECISION MADE TOGETHER	⇒ ALL SKIP TO SB38
SB37. What was the main reason for not using a contraceptive method at the time of first sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> SEX WAS NOT EXPECTED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW ABOUT CONTRACEPTION 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET CONTRACEPTIVES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER OBJECTED 6. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT OBJECTED 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SHE WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NEGLIGENCE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> COULD NOT GET A METHOD/ NOT AVAILABLE 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TOO EXPENSIVE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TRUST/ LOVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB38. Check CM17 for number of children that the respondent has birthed	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CM17=00 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CM17=01 3. <input type="checkbox"/> CM17>01	1 ⇒ SB46 2 ⇒ SB46
SB39. When pregnant with your first child, were you still in school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ SB44
SB40. When you were pregnant, were you still in school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ SB44
SB41. What grade of schooling were you in? <i>IF ATTENDING POST SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY, TICK "66"</i> <i>IF ATTENDING TERTIARY EDUCATION, TICK "77"</i>	___ __ GRADE 66. <input type="checkbox"/> POST SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY LEVEL 77. <input type="checkbox"/> TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
SB42. After the child was born, did you return to school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇒ SB44
SB43. Why didn't you return?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAD TO CARE FOR THE CHILD 2. <input type="checkbox"/> I HAD NO MONEY FOR SCHOOL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> I LOST INTEREST 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF DISCRIMINATION 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
SB44. Do you have a child or children who are alive from a past husband/partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ SB46



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)					
SB45. Who is your main source of help in caring for this child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FATHER OF THE CHILD 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENT PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 5. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR 7. <input type="checkbox"/> NO HELP RECEIVED 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____				
SB46. Check CM4 if respondent is pregnant now	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CM4=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, CM4=2 or 8			2 ⇒ SB48A	
SB47. What type of support do you get from the father of the child you are expecting? (Read 1-4)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE/ NO RELATIONSHIP AT THIS TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ONLY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL SUPPORT ONLY 4. <input type="checkbox"/> EMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____				
SB48A. Check if respondent is currently in a union	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (MA2/MA3/MA4=1) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (MA2/MA3/MA4=2)			2 ⇒ END SECTION	
SB48. During the past 12 months, have you discussed with your partner(s) family issues such as...? (Read A-D)		1. Y	2. N		
	A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN YOU WISH TO HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	B. BIRTH SPACING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	C. CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	D. ADOPTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE					
Now I am going to ask you some questions about Family Planning; this is about methods that couples use to delay or avoid pregnancy.					
READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND TICK "Y" OR "N" IN CP1, AS APPROPRIATE. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH "Y" TICKED IN CP1, ASK CP2.	CP1. Have you heard of (METHOD)?		CP2. Have you or your partner (current or former) ever used (METHOD)?		
METHOD	Y	N	Y	N	
A. Female sterilization, tubal ligation (tie-off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
B. Male sterilization, vasectomy (a.k.a. male tie-off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
C. Implants (e.g. Jadelle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
D. IUCD/IUD/Copper T (Non-hormonal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E. IUD/ Mirena (Hormonal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
F. Injection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. The Pill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)				
METHOD	Y	N	Y	N
H. Male Condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Female Condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Diaphragm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Emergency Contraceptive Pill (the Morning After Pill)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Vaginal Foaming Tablets /Jelly /Creams (Spermicides)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N. Rhythm, Calendar, Billings (a.k.a. the safe period)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O. Other (Specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CP3. Check question CP2. Has respondent ever used at least one method of contraception (At least one 'Y' ticked in CP2)?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVER USED METHODS (ONE '1' IN QCP2A-O) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (ALL '2' IN QCP2A-O)		1 ⇨ CP6	
CP4. Check question CM3. Has respondent ever had sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3> 00 (HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3=00 (NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE)		2 ⇨ END SECTION	
CP5. Have you or any of your partners ever used any method to prevent pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (IF YES, ASK WHAT METHOD; GO BACK AND CORRECT CP2 & CP3) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ⇨ CP38	
CP6. How old were you when you first used contraception?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MCP7. How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?	_ _ CHILDREN 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
CP8. Are you and your partner currently (last 30 days) using a method of contraception or doing something to delay or avoid pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		2 ⇨ CP35 8 ⇨ CP35	
CP9. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____			
CP10. Are you and your partner currently (last 30 days) using a second method at the same time for either sexually transmitted infection prevention or contraception?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		2 ⇨ CP12 8 ⇨ CP12	



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
CP11. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
CP12. Verify if the respondent is currently using Emergency Contraception Pill (ECP). Code '10' in CP9 and CP11	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ECP USER (CP9 OR CP11=10) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT ECP USER (CP9 OR CP11≠10)	2 ⇨ CP15
CP13. Were you counselled when you received the ECP?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ⇨ CP15 8 ⇨ CP15
CP14. Where did you get the information about the Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP), also known as the Morning After Pill?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP15. Verify if respondent or partner has had a tubal ligation or vasectomy performed. Code '1' or '2' in CP9 or CP11	1. <input type="checkbox"/> TUBAL LIGATION USER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY USER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VASECTOMY USER ONLY 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT USING TUBAL LIGATION OR VASECTOMY	1 ⇨ CP18 4 ⇨ CP25
CP16. In what facility did your husband/partner vasectomy take place?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP17. How old was your partner when he had the vasectomy?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP18. Verify if only the partner is sterilized or both (Check CP15)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY USER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> VASECTOMY USER ONLY	2 ⇨ CP38
CP19. In what facility did your sterilization take place?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
CP20. Before your sterilization, did you receive any counselling about family planning methods at this location?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER	
CP21. In what month and year was your sterilization performed?	MONTH __ __ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DK MONTH YEAR __ __ 9998. <input type="checkbox"/> DK YEAR	Once year is known ⇒ CP23
CP22. How old were you when you had the operation? (ASKED ONLY IF MONTH OR YEAR UNKNOWN)	<div style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS </div> 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP23. Are you satisfied with having the operation?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	1 ⇒ CP38
CP24. Why not?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HAD SEVERE SIDE EFFECTS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CAUSED COMPLICATIONS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DECREASED SEXUAL ENJOYMENT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> DESIRES MORE CHILDREN BECAUSE CHILD(REN) DIED 5. <input type="checkbox"/> WOULD LIKE ANOTHER CHILD 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER TREATS DIFFERENTLY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> HAS DIFFERENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> THINKS STERILIZATION IS MORALLY WRONG 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	ALL GO TO CP38
CP25. In what month and year did you start using (CURRENT METHOD IN CP9) continuously (without stopping)? (IF NEEDED, PROBE USING THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: - How long after your last birth did you start using your current method continuously?)	MONTH __ __ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DK MONTH YEAR __ __ 9998. <input type="checkbox"/> DK YEAR	
CP26. Where do you (or your partner) obtain the contraceptive method you are currently using as a couple? (IF MULTIPLE PLACES RECORD THE MAIN SOURCE)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL METHOD (WITHDRAWAL/RHYTHM/BILLING) 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	10 ⇒ CP30 98 ⇒ CP30
CP27. Who gets the contraceptives? You, your partner, or both?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HERSELF 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HER PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP28. Which day, or days of the week are most convenient for you or your partner to get family planning services? TICK ALL MENTIONED	A. <input type="checkbox"/> MONDAY B. <input type="checkbox"/> TUESDAY C. <input type="checkbox"/> WEDNESDAY D. <input type="checkbox"/> THURSDAY E. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIDAY F. <input type="checkbox"/> SATURDAY G. <input type="checkbox"/> SUNDAY	



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
<p>CP29. How long does it take to get to the place where you or your partner get the contraceptives?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 15 MINUTES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 15-29 MINUTES 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 30-44 MINUTES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 45-59 MINUTES 5. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 HOUR OR MORE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACEPTIVES OFFERED AT HOME OR WORK PLACE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW/ NOT SURE</p>	
<p>CP30. Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning from the one you are currently using?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CP38 8 ⇒ CP38</p>
<p>CP31. What method would you prefer to use? (OTHER THAN THE METHOD SPECIFIED IN CP9 or CP11)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>CP32. Do you know where to obtain this method? (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD IF IT IS RHYTHM, CALENDAR OR WITHDRAWAL)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CP34 8 ⇒ CP34</p>
<p>CP33. Where can you obtain this preferred method? (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> STREETSIDE VENDOR 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>	
<p>CP34. What is the most important reason why you do not use the preferred method?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR WILL NOT PRESCRIBE IT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COST 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE/DIFFICULT ACCESS/ UNRELIABLE SOURCE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> SOURCE TOO FAR AWAY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT KNOW HOW/WHERE TO OBTAIN 6. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND/PARTNER OBJECTS 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT MADE UP MIND 10. <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFICULT TO USE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF SURGERY (IUCD/IUD, TUBAL LIGATION, NORPLANT) 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
CP35. What was the last contraceptive method you or your partner used?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
CP36. In what month and year was your sterilization performed?	MONTH __ __ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DK MONTH YEAR __ __ 9998. <input type="checkbox"/> DK YEAR	
CP37. Where did you obtain that method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> STREETSIDE VENDOR 11. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	
CP38. Check CP21, CP25 AND CP36 to record if: Respondent had used any contraceptive method since January 2016	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HAD USED CONTRACEPTION IN YEAR 2016 OR LATER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HAD NEVER USED CONTRACEPTION OR HAD USED IT BEFORE JANUARY 2016	2 ⇨ (COMPLETE COLUMN 2 WITH '0'; LEAVE COLUMN 3 BLANK)
<p>CP39. COMPLETE THE REST OF THE CONTRACEPTIVE CALENDAR FOR THOSE WHO HAVE USED CONTRACEPTION SINCE JANUARY 2016.</p> <p>USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR PERIODS OF USE AND NON-USE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2016.</p> <p>USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINT</p> <p>IN COLUMN 1, ENTER PREGNANCY OUTCOME</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verify pregnancies that happened since January 2016 with respondents <p>IN COLUMN 2, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that? When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)? How long did you use the method then? <p>IN COLUMN 3, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION ONE MONTH AFTER THE LAST MONTH OF USE, ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why did stop using the (METHOD)? Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason? 		



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)								
	DATE	1	2	3	DATE	1	2	3
COLUMN (1 PREGNANCY OUTCOME)	2016				2017			
1. PREGNANCY THAT MONTH	1. January				1. January			
2. LIVE BIRTH	2. February				2. February			
3. STILL BIRTH	3. March				3. March			
4. MISCARRIAGE	4. April				4. April			
5. INDUCED ABORTION	5. May				5. May			
6. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	6. June				6. June			
COLUMN 2 (METHOD USED)	7. July				7. July			
0. NO METHOD	8. August				8. August			
1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION	9. September				9. September			
2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY	10. October				10. October			
3. IMPLANT/JADELLE	11. November				11. November			
4. IUD/COPPER T (Non-hormonal)	12. December				12. December			
5. IUD/MIRENA (Hormonal)	2018				2019			
6. INJECTION	1. January				1. January			
7. THE PILL	2. February				2. February			
8. CONDOM	3. March				3. March			
9. DIAPHRAGM	4. April				4. April			
10. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP)	5. May				5. May			
11. SPERMICIDES	6. June				6. June			
12. WITHDRAWAL	7. July				7. July			
13. RHYTHM/ CALENDAR/ BILLING	8. August				8. August			
14. FEMALE CONDOM	9. September				9. September			
96. OTHER _____	10. October				10. October			
98. DOES NOT REMEMBER	11. November				11. November			
COLUMN 3 (MAIN REASON FOR DISCONTINUATION.)	12. December				12. December			
1. GOT PREGNANT WHILE USING	2020				2021			
2. WANTED TO GET PREGNANT	1. January				1. January			
3. HUSBAND OBJECTED	2. February				2. February			
4. SIDE EFFECTS	3. March				3. March			
5. HEALTH CONCERNS	4. April				4. April			
6. STOPPED TO "REST THE BODY"	5. May				5. May			
7. PHYSICIAN DECISION	6. June				6. June			
8. SUPPLY/AVAILABILITY 9. DIFFICULT/ INCONVENIENT TO USE	7. July				7. July			
10. MARRIAGE/ RELATIONSHIP ENDED	8. August				8. August			
11. WANTED TO TRY OTHER METHOD	9. September				9. September			
12. SPORADIC SEXUAL ACTIVITY	10. October				10. October			
13. NO LONGER ABLE TO GET PREGNANT	11. November				11. November			
96. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. NOT SURE/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	12. December				12. December			
CP40. Determine from the calendar: Contraceptive used in January 2016.								
1. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACEPTIVE USED IN JANUARY 2016								
2. <input type="checkbox"/> CONTRACEPTIVE NOT USED IN JANUARY 2016 ⇒ CP42								



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
CP41. You said in January of 2016 you were using _____ (WRITE METHOD USED IN COLUMN 2_JAN 2016) When did you start using that method? <div style="text-align: center;">MONTH <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/></div>		
CP42. Check if currently using tubal ligation or vasectomy. Verify in column 2 of the calendar for the month of the interview.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (METHOD USED=1 OR 2) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (METHOD ≠ 1 OR 2)	1 ➞ END SECTION
CP43. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT ADD: "After this pregnancy"	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANT (A/ANOTHER) CHILD 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE / NONE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ➞ CP46 3 ➞ CP46 8 ➞ CP46
CP44. How many (more) children would you like to have? IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT ASK: ADD: "AFTER THIS PREGNANCY" IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT)	____ CHILDREN 66. <input type="checkbox"/> AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 77. <input type="checkbox"/> GOD'S WILL, FATE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
CP45. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? <i>Record the answer as stated by the respondent.</i>	1. MONTHS ____ 2. YEARS ____ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> RIGHTAWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 66. <input type="checkbox"/> AFTER MARRIAGE 77. <input type="checkbox"/> GOD'S WILL 98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
CP46. Check CM4: Currently pregnant?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CM4=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, DK OR NOT SURE YET, CM4=2 OR 8	1 ➞ END SECTION
CP47. Check CP8: Currently using a method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CP8=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, CP8=2	1 ➞ END SECTION
CP48. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	1 ➞ END SECTION 8 ➞ END SECTION
CP49. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	A. <input type="checkbox"/> INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX B. <input type="checkbox"/> MENOPAUSAL C. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MENSTRUATED D. <input type="checkbox"/> HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) E. <input type="checkbox"/> HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT F. <input type="checkbox"/> POSTPARTUM AMENORRHEIC G. <input type="checkbox"/> BREASTFEEDING H. <input type="checkbox"/> TOO OLD I. <input type="checkbox"/> FATALISTIC J. <input type="checkbox"/> PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID) K. <input type="checkbox"/> HORMONAL DYSFUNCTION L. <input type="checkbox"/> ENDOMETRIOSIS M. <input type="checkbox"/> OVARIAN CYSTS/OVARIAN DYSFUNCTION N. <input type="checkbox"/> HAD BOTH TUBES REMOVED OR OBSTRUCTED O. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER IS INFERTILE X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	A ➞ END SECTION B ➞ END SECTION D ➞ END SECTION G ➞ END SECTION H ➞ END SECTION
CP50. Did you seek treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	



H. WOMEN'S HEALTH

NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH.

<p>WH1. In general, how is your health, would you say it is... <i>(READ 1-6)</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR 5. <input type="checkbox"/> POOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY POOR 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</p>	
<p>WH2. Have you ever had a routine gynaecological examination? (PROBE: Routine Exam Outside Pregnancy)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	1 ⇒ WH4
<p>WH3. What is the principal reason why you have not had a routine gynecological exam?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT NEED A GYNAECOLOGICAL EXAM 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO GYNAECOLOGIC PROBLEMS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO TIME FOR GYNAECOLOGICAL EXAMINATION 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FORGOT 5. <input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT LIKE GYNAECOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFICULT TO GET APPOINTMENT 7. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T LIKE THE PLACE / FACILITY 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T LIKE THE STAFF 9. <input type="checkbox"/> WAITING TIME IS TOO LONG 10. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR HAS NOT RECOMMENDED 11. <input type="checkbox"/> EMBARRASSED 12. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER THOUGHT OF IT 13. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE 14. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (CHECK IF "00" IN CM3) 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	All go to WH5
<p>WH4. When was your last routine gynaecological examination? <i>(READ 1-4)</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHIN THE LAST YEAR 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 - 2 YEARS AGO (12 - 23 MONTHS) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 - 3 YEARS AGO (24 - 35 MONTHS) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 3 OR MORE YEARS AGO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW / DON'T REMEMBER</p>	
<p>WH5. A Pap smear is a test for cancer of the cervix which is done during a pelvic examination by a doctor or nurse. How long has it been since your last Pap smear, if ever?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD ONE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 1 YEAR 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 1 YEAR, LESS THAN 2 YEARS AGO 4. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 TO 3 YEARS 5. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 3 YEARS AGO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	2,3,4,5 ⇒ WH7 8 ⇒ WH11
<p>WH6. What is the main reason why you have never had a Pap smear?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HEARD OF IT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR HAS NOT RECOMMENDED IT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO GYNAECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> TEST NOT NECESSARY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NO TIME TO GO FOR TEST / NEGLIGENCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER THOUGHT OF IT 7. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID OF THE RESULTS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID IT COULD BE PAINFUL 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TOO EMBARRASSED 10. <input type="checkbox"/> NO PARTNER / NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	All go to WH11



H. WOMEN'S HEALTH (Continued)																																																	
WH7. After the test, were you told that you needed follow-up treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT TOLD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NO RESULT YET 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER			2 ⇨ WH11 3 ⇨ WH11 8 ⇨ WH11																																													
WH8. Did you go for this treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			2 ⇨ WH11 8 ⇨ WH11																																													
WH9. What was this treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> REPEAT SMEAR 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICINE GIVEN-TABLETS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MEDICINE GIVEN - CREAM 4. <input type="checkbox"/> REFERRED TO CLINIC/SPECIAL SERVICES 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			2 ⇨ WH11 3 ⇨ WH11 4 ⇨ WH11 6 ⇨ WH11																																													
WH10. When was this repeat Pap smear done?	MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																																																
WH11. How often, if ever, do you perform a self-exam of your breasts for lumps?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AT LEAST ONCE PER YEAR 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN ONCE PER YEAR 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE			4 ⇨ WH13 8 ⇨ WH13																																													
WH12. Have you ever been taught by a doctor or other health professional to do a breast self-exam to check for lumps?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																																																
WH13. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																																																
WH14. Now, I will ask you about some medical conditions that you may have had. Has a doctor ever told you that you have...? (READ A-H)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Y</th> <th>2. N</th> <th>8. DK</th> <th>9. REF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. DIABETES</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. ANAEMIA</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. LOW BLOOD PRESSURE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. URINARY TRACT INFECTION</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. ASTHMA</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. HEART DISEASE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF	A. DIABETES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. ANAEMIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LOW BLOOD PRESSURE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. URINARY TRACT INFECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. ASTHMA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. HEART DISEASE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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WH15. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an unusual/ abnormal vaginal discharge that was not menstrual?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED			2 ⇨ WH19 8 ⇨ WH19 9 ⇨ WH19																																													
WH16. Along with the discharge, did you have any ? (READ A-D)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Y</th> <th>2. N</th> <th>8. DK</th> <th>9. REF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. ITCHING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. PAINFUL URINATION</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. PAINFUL INTERCOURSE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF	A. ITCHING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. PAINFUL URINATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. PAINFUL INTERCOURSE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																				
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D. LOWER ABDOMINAL PAIN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																													
WH17. Did you have treatment for this condition?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED			2 ⇨ WH19 8 ⇨ WH19 9 ⇨ WH19																																													



H. WOMEN'S HEALTH (Continued)																																				
WH18. Where have you been treated? <i>(PROBE: MAIN SOURCE OF TREATMENT)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-TREATMENT 9. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER																																			
WH19. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had any sores, warts or ulcers in the genital area?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			
WH20. Did you have treatment for this condition?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			
WH21. Where have you been treated? <i>(PROBE: MAIN SOURCE OF TREATMENT)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-TREATMENT 9. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER																																			
WH22. During the past month have you been bothered a lot by:	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DK</th> <th style="text-align: center;">9. REF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. LITTLE INTEREST OR PLEASURE IN DOING THINGS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. FEELING DOWN, DEPRESSED OR HOPELESS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. FEELING SAD OR LONELY</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. FEELING GUILTY OR WORTHLESS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. CHANGE IN APPETITE</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. CHANGE IN SLEEPING PATTERNS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF	A. LITTLE INTEREST OR PLEASURE IN DOING THINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. FEELING DOWN, DEPRESSED OR HOPELESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. FEELING SAD OR LONELY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. FEELING GUILTY OR WORTHLESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. CHANGE IN APPETITE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. CHANGE IN SLEEPING PATTERNS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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WH23. Have you ever seriously thought about ending your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			
WH24. How recently did you think about ending your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SIX MONTHS AGO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE TO TWO YEARS AGO 4. <input type="checkbox"/> TWO-FIVE YEARS AGO 5. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO																																			
WH25. Have you ever made a plan to end your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			
WH26. Have you ever tried to end your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			
WH27. At the (last) time when you tried to end your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																			

2 ⇨ WH22
8 ⇨ WH22
9 ⇨ WH22

2 ⇨ WH22
8 ⇨ WH22
9 ⇨ WH22

2,8,9 ⇨
END
SECTION

2,8,9 ⇨
END
SECTION



I. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE																																		
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO			2 ⇨ TA5																														
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	AGE __ __ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE			00 ⇨ TA5																														
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO			2 ⇨ TA5																														
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES __ __																																	
TA5. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO			2 ⇨ TA8																														
TA6. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	AGE __ __ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL			00 ⇨ TA8																														
TA7. In the last month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS __ __																																	
TA8. In the past month, have you ... (READ A-E)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> <th style="text-align: center;">REF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. SMOKED GANJA</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. DRANK GANJA TEA</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CONSUMED GANJA (EDIBLES)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. USED COCAINE/CRACK</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. OTHER DRUGS _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Y	N	DK	REF	A. SMOKED GANJA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. DRANK GANJA TEA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. CONSUMED GANJA (EDIBLES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. USED COCAINE/CRACK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. OTHER DRUGS _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15-24 YEARS)																																		
FL1. Check WB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent	1. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 15-24 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 25-49			2 ⇨ END SECTION																														
FL2. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																	
FL3. Could you or your partner afford to use this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW																																	
FL4. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD (CM1=77) ask: Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about menstruation? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having periods, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about menstruation?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			2 ⇨ FL6 8 ⇨ FL6																														
FL5. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of menstruation with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1-3)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EASY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY DIFFICULT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE																																	
FL6. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD (CM1=77) Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having periods, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			2 ⇨ FL6 8 ⇨ FL6																														



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)																																			
<p>FL7. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(READ OPTIONS 1-3)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> EASY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY DIFFICULT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW / NOT SURE</p>																																		
<p>FL8. As far as you know, when is it most likely for a woman to become pregnant? Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or halfway between two periods?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(READ OPTIONS 1-4)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD STARTS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> DURING HER PERIOD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD ENDS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>																																		
<p>FL9. Check question CM3 “Has the respondent ever had sexual intercourse?”</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3> 00 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CM3=00 NEVER HAD SEX</p>			1 ⇨ MFL11																																
<p>FL10. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about birth control?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW</p>		1 ⇨ FL12 2 ⇨ FL13 8 ⇨ FL13																																
<p>FL11. Before you started having sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about birth control?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW</p>		2 ⇨ FL13 8 ⇨ FL13																																
<p>FL12. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of birth control with your parents or guardians?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(READ OPTIONS 1-3)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> EASY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY DIFFICULT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW / NOT SURE</p>																																		
<p>FL13. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>sexually transmitted infections</u>?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW</p>																																		
<p>FL14. Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education in school?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW</p>		2 ⇨ FL23 8 ⇨ FL23																																
<p>FL15. How many weeks did the family life or sex education class or course last?</p> <p>RESPONSE MUST BE RECORDED IN WEEKS; IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, CODE AS 00' IF THE CLASS WAS TAUGHT FOR A WHOLE SCHOOL YEAR, WRITE IN '36' WEEKS</p>	<p>NUMBER OF WEEKS: ___ ___ 66. <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERAL WEEKS, NOT SURE HOW MANY 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN A YEAR 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																		
<p>FL16. How old were you at that time?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION</p>																																		
<p>FL17. What grade of schooling were you in when you had this first family life or sex education?</p> <p>(IF FIRST COURSE RECEIVED WHILE ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION WRITE IN “77”)</p>	<p>GRADE: ___ ___ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																		
<p>FL18. Who was the main person who taught this first family life or sex education class or course?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL TEACHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> COUNSELLOR / GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>																																		
<p>FL19. Did this first family life or sex education class or course in school include information about...?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Read A-G)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER MODERN METHODS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. OTHER STIS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. ABSTINENCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. Y	2. N	8. DK	A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. OTHER MODERN METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. OTHER STIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15-24 YEARS) (Continued)				
FL20. Have you received instructions on how to correctly use a condom?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			
FL21. Did this first family life or sex education class or course in school include information about the following services for adolescents...? <p style="text-align: center;">(Read A-E)</p>	Y	N	DK	
	A. COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. CLINIC SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____				
FL22. Did you find this first family life or sex education class or course in school to be very helpful, helpful, somewhat helpful or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behaviour?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY HELPFUL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HELPFUL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT HELPFUL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HELPFUL			
FL23. At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ _ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> IT SHOULD NOT BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			
FL24. Have you ever received any information about family life or sex education anywhere outside of the school or home?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ⇨ FL23	
FL25. Outside of school or home, what are your sources of information for family life or sex education? <p style="text-align: center;">(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY CENTER B. <input type="checkbox"/> CLINIC C. <input type="checkbox"/> CLUB D. <input type="checkbox"/> CHURCH E. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH FRIENDLY SPACES F. <input type="checkbox"/> BAR G. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINT MEDIA H. <input type="checkbox"/> PEERS/FRIENDS I. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO J. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEVISION K. <input type="checkbox"/> UREPORT L. <input type="checkbox"/> WORK PLACE M. <input type="checkbox"/> HEART N. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA O. <input type="checkbox"/> BARBER SHOP P. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) Q. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER R. <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER CAMP S. <input type="checkbox"/> BASHY BUS T. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHE U. <input type="checkbox"/> RISE LIFE V. <input type="checkbox"/> HOPE WORLDWIDE W. <input type="checkbox"/> TEEN HUB X. <input type="checkbox"/> JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE XX. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW			
				Y ⇨ FL27



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)

FL26. Did you find this/these source/s to be very helpful, helpful, somewhat helpful or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behavior?

	1. VERY HELPFUL	2. HELPFUL	3. SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	4. NOT HELPFUL	5. NOT APPLICABLE
A. COMMUNITY CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. CLINIC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. CLUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. CHURCH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. YOUTH FRIENDLY SPACES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. PRINT MEDIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. PEERS/FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. RADIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. TELEVISION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. UREPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. WORK PLACE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. HEART	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N. INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O. BARBER SHOP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P. PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q. YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R. SUMMER CAMP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S. BASHY BUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
T. ASHE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
U. RISE LIFE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
V. HOPE WORLDWIDE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
W. TEEN HUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X. JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XX. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FL27. How old were you when you received this information outside of school or home?
AGE IN YEARS _ _
98. DOESN'T KNOW

FL28. Who was the main person who provided this information?
1. PHYSICIAN
2. NURSE
3. COUSELLOR
4. OUTREACH OFFICER
5. SOCIAL WORKER
6. PEERS/ FRIENDS
7. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER
96. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
98. DOESN'T REMEMBER

FL29. Did the information received outside of the school or home include information about...?
(Read A-F)

	1. Y	2. N	8. DK
A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. OTHER MODERN METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. OTHER STIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

FL30. Did the information received outside of school or home include information on the following services available for adolescents...?
(Read A-E)

	Y	N	DK
A. COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. CLINIC SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)		
FL31. Do you know where to go if you need to get information on family planning, sexually transmitted infections (STI's) or other sexual health issues?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
FL32. If needed, would you know where to go to receive treatment for a sexually transmitted infection?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ FL34
FL33. Where would you go to receive treatment for a sexually transmitted infection?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR/FACILITY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 6. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST 7. <input type="checkbox"/> BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY 9. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE 99. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE	
FL34. Who or what is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT(S) / GUARDIAN(S) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SISTER(S) OR BROTHER(S) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHERS 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PEERS / FRIENDS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> MARGE ROPER HELP LINE 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL MEDIA (INSTAGRAM, FACEBOOK, SNAPCHAT, TWITTER) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET 9. <input type="checkbox"/> WHATSAPP 10. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER 14. <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER CAMP 15. <input type="checkbox"/> BASHY BUS 16. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHE 17. <input type="checkbox"/> RISE LIFE 18. <input type="checkbox"/> HOPE WORLDWIDE 19. <input type="checkbox"/> TEEN HUB 20. <input type="checkbox"/> JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW	
FL35. Have you ever belonged to any youth clubs or participated in any extra-curricular activities targeted toward adolescents in your community?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 ⇨ FL37 8 ⇨ FL37 9 ⇨ FL37
FL36. What were these activities? <i>PROBE "ANY OTHER ACTIVITY?"</i> <i>TICK ALL MENTIONED</i>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> AFTERSCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES B. <input type="checkbox"/> DEBATING C. <input type="checkbox"/> CHURCH ACTIVITIES D. <input type="checkbox"/> 4H CLUBS E. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK F. <input type="checkbox"/> MARCHING BAND G. <input type="checkbox"/> DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS H. <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL(EXTRA LESSONS, I. <input type="checkbox"/> (HOMEWORK PROGRAMMES) J. <input type="checkbox"/> UNIFORM GROUPS K. <input type="checkbox"/> CLUBS AND SOCIETIES	



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)

<p>FL37. Where do you usually go for medical/health care?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> NOWHERE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR/FACILITY 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 7. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY 9. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE 99. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	
<p>FL38. Check WB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 15-19 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 20-24</p>	<p>2 ➡ END SECTION</p>

FL39. Now I am going to read you some statements about social support at home and outside the home. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. In your home, there is an adult who... **(READ A-K)**

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS	10. N/A
A. IS INTERESTED IN YOUR SCHOOL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. TALKS WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
C. GIVES YOU ENOUGH ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
D. LISTENS TO YOU WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E. EXPECTS YOU TO FOLLOW THE RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
F. ALWAYS WANTS YOU TO DO YOUR BEST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. BELIEVES THAT YOU WILL BE A SUCCESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
H. REALLY CARES ABOUT YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I. TELLS YOU WHEN YOU DO A GOOD JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
J. NOTICES THAT YOU ARE THERE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
K. NOTICES WHEN YOU'RE UPSET ABOUT SOMETHING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

FL40. Outside the home, there is an adult who... **(READ L-V)**

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS	10. N/A
L. IS INTERESTED IN YOUR SCHOOL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. TALKS WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N. GIVES YOU ENOUGH ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
O. LISTENS TO YOU WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
P. EXPECTS YOU TO FOLLOW THE RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q. ALWAYS WANTS YOU TO DO YOUR BEST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
R. BELIEVES THAT YOU WILL BE A SUCCESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
S. REALLY CARES ABOUT YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
T. TELLS YOU WHEN YOU DO A GOOD JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
U. NOTICES THAT YOU ARE THERE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
V. NOTICES WHEN YOU'RE UPSET ABOUT SOMETHING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



K. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING							
AC1. Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever tried to obtain a contraceptive method and been refused?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER				2 ⇒ AC5 8 ⇒ AC5		
AC2. How many times?	____ TIMES 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED						
AC3. In what place were you refused a contraceptive method?	A. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL B. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE C. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL D. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC E. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR F. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY G. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER H. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE I. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR J. <input type="checkbox"/> STREET VENDOR/CORNER SHOP X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER						
AC4. What was the sex of the last person who refused to provide a contraceptive method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER						
AC5. In the past 12 months, have you heard or seen a message on radio or television giving information about... (READ A-G)		1. RADIO ONLY	2. TV ONLY	3. YES BOTH	4. NONE	8. DR	
	A. FAMILY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	B. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	C. OTHER STIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	D. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	E. MATERNAL HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	F. CHILD'S HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	G. MEN'S HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____						
AC6. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their effectiveness in preventing pregnancy? If the method is used correctly, would you say... (READ A-E)		1. Very Effec.	2. Effec.	3. Some what Effec.	4. Not Effec.	8. DK	9. NS
	A. PILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. INJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. CONDOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. IUD/COPPER T	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. IMPLANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
AC7. Couples may use condoms to avoid getting sexually transmitted infections. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY EFFECTIVE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> EFFECTIVE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT EFFECTIVE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED						



K. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING (Continued)

<p>AC8. In your opinion, how would you rank the follow contraceptive methods with regard to their risk of developing health problems?</p> <p>If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A-E) is very safe, safe, somewhat safe, or not safe?</p>		1. Very Safe	2. Safe	3. Some what Safe	4. Not Safe	8. DK	9. NS
	A. PILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. INJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. CONDOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. IUD/COPPER T	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. IMPLANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>AC9. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN: ___ __</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> FATE, UP TO GOD</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>AC10. In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can legally consent to having sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> NO LEGAL LIMIT</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>						
<p>AC11. In your opinion, at what age should a woman have her first child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> IT DEPENDS</p> <p>66. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR AFTER 1ST UNION</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN IN STABLE UNION</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>AC12. In your opinion, at what age should a woman have her first child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> IT DEPENDS</p> <p>66. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR AFTER 1ST UNION</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN IN STABLE UNION</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>AC13. How long should one wait before deciding to have another child?</p>	<p>___ __ YEARS</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> FATE, UP TO GOD</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 5 YEARS</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>AC14. How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?</p>	<p>___ __ MONTHS</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE LIMIT, AS LONG AS POSSIBLE</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						

L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE

MDV1. In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement. There are no right or wrong answers **(READ A-F)**

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS
A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees.	1	2	8
B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family.	1	2	8
C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss.	1	2	8
D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it.	1	2	8
E. It is alright for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women.	1	2	8
F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside the family should intervene.	1	2	8



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)			
DV2. Now I have some questions about your childhood. Thinking about your childhood before you turned age 15, did you ever see or hear your father or stepfather slap, kick, shove, box or hit your mother or stepmother?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT GROW UP WITH BOTH PARENTS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER		
DV3. Before you turned 15 years of age, were you ever slapped, kicked, boxed, shoved or hit by a parent or another adult family member?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MOTHER/FATHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER		
DV4. And <u>after you turned age 15 until now</u> , were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, boxed or hit by anyone other than a current or former partner? This may include a parent, a relative, someone at school, other people that you know, or even a stranger?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER		2 ⇨ DV6 8 ⇨ DV6
DV5. Who was it that slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit you after you turned age 15? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) PROBE: How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbor? How about a stranger or anyone else?	A. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER OR FATHER B. <input type="checkbox"/> STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER C. <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHER OR SISTER D. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FAMILY MEMBER E. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER F. <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL G. <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE H. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND/DATE I. <input type="checkbox"/> STRANGER X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____		
DV6. Since you turned 15 and until now how many partners have you had who have been abusive to you?	___ PARTNERS 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		
DV7. INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL STATUS (IF MA2 OR MA3 OR MA4 =1)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP		1 ⇨ DV9
DV8. INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL HISTORY MA7	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVER MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (MA7= 1) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (MA7=2)		2 ⇨ DV32
Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of family life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand social norms in Jamaica. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.			
The next set of questions are about violence and abuse that may have happened between you and a partner or an ex-partner. When we say a partner, we mean a husband, ex-husband, as well as any other man you have been living with as husband and wife or with whom you had a visiting relation.			
	DV9. Please tell me if you have ever <i>(Read Options)</i> <i>(If No or Does Not Remember ⇨ Next Option)</i>		DV10. Has this happened in the past 12 months?
A	Insulted or made your partner feel bad about himself?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
B	Threatened to hurt your partner or someone you care about?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
C	Slapped or thrown something at your partner that could hurt your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)			
D	Pushed, shoved or pulled your partner's hair?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
E	Hit your partner with your fist or with something else that could hurt your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
F	Threatened your partner with a gun, knife or other weapon?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
G	Choked or burnt your partner on purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
H	Kicked, dragged or beat your partner up?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
I	Physically forced your partner to perform/participate in sex or sexual acts when your partner did not want to?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
J	Withheld a child from your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
K	Withheld sex from your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
DV11. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED A PARTNER <u>IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</u> 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, (ANY YES IN (DV10_C – DV10_I)) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> (NO YES IN DV10_C – DV10_I) ⇒ DV13			
DV12. Now I would like to ask a few questions about what happens when you are/were violent during the last year. What are the usual situations that cause you to be violent? PROBE: Any other situation? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)		A. <input type="checkbox"/> NO PARTICULAR REASON B. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN SHE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS C. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS D. <input type="checkbox"/> NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE E. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN SHE HAD WORK PROBLEMS F. <input type="checkbox"/> PROBLEMS WITHIN HER OR PARTNER'S FAMILY G. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN SHE IS JEALOUS OF PARTNER H. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER COMPLAINS TO HER I. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER REFUSES TO HAVE SEX J. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER DISOBEYS X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
DV13. Please tell me if a partner has ever (Read Options) (If No or Does Not Remember ⇒ Next Option)		DV14. Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?	
A	Insulted or made you feel bad about yourself?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
B	Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
C	Slapped or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
D	Pushed, shoved or pulled your hair?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)			
E	Hit you with their fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
F	Threatened you with a gun, knife or other weapon?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
G	Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
H	Kicked, dragged or beat you up?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
I	Physically forced you to perform/participate in sex or sexual acts when you did not want to?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
J	Had maintenance (money) withheld from you or your child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
DV15. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS <u>EVER BEEN</u> PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED BY A PARTNER (ANY DV13_C – DV13_I=1) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (ANY YES IN (DV13_C – DV13_H)) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (YES AT DV13_I ONLY) ⇨ DV17 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (NO YES IN DV13_C – DV13_I) ⇨ DV28			
DV16. During or after a violent incident, does (did) your partner ever make you have sex against your will? How often?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE OR TWICE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERAL TIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE	
DV17. During the times that your partner got physical with you or forced you to have sex, did you ever fight back physically?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
DV18. Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner when your husband/partner was not hitting or physically mistreating you?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
DV19. INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE MONTH-BY-MONTH CALENDAR (PG. 22-23) AND RECORD IF SHE HAD ANY PREGNANCY (INCLUDING CURRENT) SINCE JAN 2016 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO ⇨ DV23			
DV20. During the last 5 years, did you ever experience physical violence while you were pregnant from a husband/partner or ex-husband/ex-partner?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	2,8 ⇨ DV23
DV21. Had that same person also been physically violent toward you before you were pregnant?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
DV22. Were you ever hit or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
DV23. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED IN THE <u>PAST 12 MONTHS</u> (ANY DV14_C – DV14_I=1) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (ANY YES IN DV14_C –DV14_I) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (NO YES IN DV14_C –DV14_I) ⇨ DV32			



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)				
<p>DV24. Now I would like to ask more about the consequences of the violence or abuse that you experienced from your partner during the last year. As a result of abuse, did you have...?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(READ A-F)</p>		1. YES	2. NO	<p><i>IF 'NO' TO ALL, GO TO DV27</i></p>
	A. BRUISES OR SCRATCHES?	1	2	
	B. HEADACHES OR OTHER PAIN?	1	2	
	C. CUTS, SPRAINS OR BURNS?	1	2	
	D. STABS, PENETRATING WOUNDS?	1	2	
	E. BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURY	1	2	
	F. FRACTURE, BROKEN BONES OR TEETH?	1	2	
X. OTHER INJURIES (SPECIFY) _____	1	2		
<p>DV25. Did you receive medical attention for the injury?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>			<p>2,8 → DV27</p>
<p>DV26. Where did you receive medical attention for injury?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC)</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW</p> <p>99. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE</p>			
<p>DV27. As a result of abuse, did you miss days of work or were you unable to carry out activities for which you earn money?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, ALL THE TIMES</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, SOMETIMES</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NEVER</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>			
<p>DV28. Did you tell anyone about the situation of violence that you suffered?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>			<p>2,8 → DV30</p>
<p>DV29. Who did you tell about it?</p> <p>PROBE: Anyone else? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p>	<p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIENDS</p> <p>B. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENTS</p> <p>C. <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHER OR SISTER</p> <p>D. <input type="checkbox"/> UNCLE OR AUNT</p> <p>E. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND / PARTNER'S FAMILY</p> <p>F. <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN</p> <p>G. <input type="checkbox"/> NEIGHBOURS</p> <p>H. <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE</p> <p>I. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR/HEALTHCARE WORKER</p> <p>J. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER</p> <p>K. <input type="checkbox"/> COUNCELLOR/LEGAL AID</p> <p>L. <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL LEADER</p> <p>M. <input type="checkbox"/> AREA LEADER</p> <p>X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>			
<p>DV30. Do you know where to go to report abuse?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>			



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)																																								
<p>DV31. Why did you not tell anyone or seek help? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p>	<p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT NEED HELP/WAS NOT SERIOUS B. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO C. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF RETALIATION/MORE VIOLENCE D. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT TRUST ANYONE E. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHAMED F. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR DAMAGING THE FAMILY'S REPUTATION G. <input type="checkbox"/> SHE WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED H. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD END I. <input type="checkbox"/> BELIEVED IT WOULD NOT HELP J. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF LOSING CUSTODY OF CHILDREN X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SPECIFY _____</p>																																							
<p>DV32. In their lives, many persons' experience different forms of violence from partners, relatives, other people that they know, or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of these situations. At any time in your life, did anyone ever force you to have sexual intercourse (with penetration) against your will? Interviewer, verify DV13_I and include acts by partner</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>			<p>2 ⇨ DV35 8 ⇨ DV35</p>																																				
<p>DV33. How old were you the <u>first time</u> this ever happened to you?</p>	<p>AGE _____ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE, MORE THAN 12 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																							
<p>DV34. At that time, what was your relationship with the person(s) who forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND/PARTNER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> EX-HUSBAND / EX-PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> FATHER/STEP-FATHER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 5. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER 6. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND/EX-BOYFRIEND 7. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND/EX GIRLFRIEND 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NEIGHBOR/FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> STRANGER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>																																							
<p>DV35. Interviewer: Did you have to interrupt this section of the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way?</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>ONCE</th> <th>MORE THAN ONCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HUSBAND/PARTNER</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER ADULT FEMALE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>ADULT MALE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				ONCE	MORE THAN ONCE	NO	HUSBAND/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	OTHER ADULT FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ADULT MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																					
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<p>DV36. Have you been forced to terminate a pregnancy, if so, by whom? <i>(READ A - C)</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. YES</th> <th>2. NO</th> <th>9. NO RESPONSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. PARTNER</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. PARENT OF RESPONDENT</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. PARENT OF PARTNER</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. YES	2. NO	9. NO RESPONSE	A. PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. PARENT OF RESPONDENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. PARENT OF PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																	
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X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																					
<p>DV37. Have you experienced discrimination based on any of the following: <i>(READ A - H)</i></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. YES</th> <th>2. NO</th> <th>9. NO RESPONSE</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. AGE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. SEX (MALE OR FEMALE)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. SEXUAL ORIENTATION</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. ETHNICITY</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. RACE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. RELIGIOUS BELIEF</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. DISABILITY</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. HIV STATUS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. YES	2. NO	9. NO RESPONSE	A. AGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. SEX (MALE OR FEMALE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. SEXUAL ORIENTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. ETHNICITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. RACE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. RELIGIOUS BELIEF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. HIV STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>IF 'NO' TO ALL, END SECTION</p>
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L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)																															
DV37. By whom? (<i>READ A - F</i>)		1. YES	2. NO	9. NO RESPONSE																											
	A. FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
	B. FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
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	E. HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																											
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HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ HA30																													
HA2. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																														
HA3. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. DURING PREGNANCY</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. DURING DELIVERY</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. BY BREASTFEEDING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. DURING PREGNANCY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. DURING DELIVERY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. BY BREASTFEEDING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
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HA4. CHECK HA3 [A], [B] AND [C]: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' RECORDED?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ HA6																													
HA5. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																														
HA6. Do you think that AIDS can be cured?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																														
HA7. Do you think that a person can get infected with HIV/AIDS by... (<i>READ A - F</i>)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Hugging or shaking hands</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Sitting on a toilet seat</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Getting bitten by a mosquito</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Using forks, knives, plates or cups</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Working with someone</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Kissing</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. Hugging or shaking hands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Sitting on a toilet seat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Getting bitten by a mosquito	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Using forks, knives, plates or cups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. Working with someone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. Kissing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
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HA8. Should persons below the age of 16 be able to request an HIV test without parents' consent?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW																														
HA9. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO																														
HA10. Check MN1: Did any of the pregnancies result in a birth (That is, BH2=1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) since January 2016?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ HA16																													
HA11. Check MN2: Was antenatal care received?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MN2=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MN2=2	2 ⇨ HA16																													
HA12. Now, I would like to talk to you about your last birth. During any of the antenatal visits, were you given any information about:	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. YES</th> <th>2. NO</th> <th>8. DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. BABIES GETTING HIV FROM MOTHER</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. THINGS TO DO TO PREVENT GETTING HIV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. GETTING TESTED FOR HIV</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. YES	2. NO	8. DK	A. BABIES GETTING HIV FROM MOTHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. THINGS TO DO TO PREVENT GETTING HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. GETTING TESTED FOR HIV	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>														
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M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs		
HA13. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV as part of your antenatal care?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	2 ⇨ HA16 8 ⇨ MHA16
HA14. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
HA15. Have you been tested for HIV since that time you were tested during your pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	ALL GO TO HA17
HA16. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ HA23
HA17. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 12-23 MONTHS AGO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO	
HA18. Where did you take the <u>last</u> test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 2. <input type="checkbox"/> STD CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR OR LAB 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NON-PROFIT/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
HA19. Did you ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> OFFERED 3. <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
HA20. Why did you do the <u>last</u> test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTORS ORDERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INSURANCE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> FOR MEDICAL REASONS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IMMIGRATION/FARM WORK 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IN HOSPITAL 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OWN DECISION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> DONATE BLOOD 8. <input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
HA21. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	2 ⇨ HA26 8 ⇨ HA26
HA22. Before you received the results, did someone talk with you about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to prevent it?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	1 ⇨ HA26 2 ⇨ HA26 8 ⇨ HA26
HA23. What is the MAIN reason you have never taken the test for HIV/AIDS?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER FELT IT NECESSARY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER WAS AGAINST IT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RELATIVES WERE AGAINST IT 5. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD TIME 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS THAT WERE BEING TESTED 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 10. <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF MONEY/TOO EXPENSIVE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TOLD TO TAKE TEST 12. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF NEEDLES 13. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T WANT TO KNOW 14. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT RISK 15. <input type="checkbox"/> I KNOW I DON'T HAVE TO 16. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEX 17. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW WHEN TO DO SO 18. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE TEST 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)

<p>HA24. If you were offered the test for HIV/AIDS at a low price or even free, would you be willing to take it?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, IF IT WERE AT A LOW PRICE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, IF IT WERE FREE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	<p>1 ⇒ HA26 2 ⇒ HA26</p>
<p>HA25. Why would you not take it?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT NEED IT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER AGAINST IT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RELATIVES AGAINST IT 5. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NO TIME 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	
<p>HA26. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting HIV/AIDS? Would you say you are at ... (READ 1-4)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> GREAT RISK 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE RISK 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LITTLE RISK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RISK AT ALL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	<p>4,8 ⇒ HA28</p>
<p>HA27. What is the main reason you think that you are at risk?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER HAS OTHER PARTNERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER SPENDS A LOT OF TIME AWAY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW HOW TO PROTECT MYSELF 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER DOESN'T LET ME USE CONDOMS 5. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE HAD AN STI 6. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE MORE THAN ONE PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T USE CONDOMS EVERY TIME 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DONT KNOW WHO I AM HAVING SEX WITH 10. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER ADDICTED (ALCHOHOL/DRUGS) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE RECEIVED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	<p>ALL SKIP TO HA29</p>
<p>HA28. What is the main reason you think that you are not at risk?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX WITH STRANGERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> USE CONDOMS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> USE OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 4. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE ONLY ONE SEXUAL PARTNER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> KNOW SEXUAL PARTNER WELL 6. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEXUAL PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T USE DRUGS 10. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD A BLOOD TRANSFUSION 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TRUST MY PARTNER 12. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOMS CAN'T BREAK 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	

HA29. What can a person do to avoid being infected with HIV/AIDS?

(FOR A-C PROMPTED ADD "Can people reduce the risk of getting HIV by...")

	MENTIONED		PROMPTED
	YES	NO	
A. NOT HAVING SEX/ABSTAINING FROM SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. HAVING ONLY ONE PARTNER/STAY FAITHFUL TO ONE PARTNER/MONO GAMY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. USING CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
L. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)										
NOW I WILL ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS); THAT IS, ILLNESSES WHICH ARE ACQUIRED THROUGH SEX WITH ANOTHER PERSON.										
HA30. What infection do you know or have you heard of that are transmitted through sexual relations? DO YOU KNOW OR HAVE YOU HEARD OF... (READ A-G)			HA31. Have you ever had ...?		HA32. Did you seek help to cure yourself of this infection?		HA33. Whom did you seek help from to cure yourself of this infection?	HA34. Was your partner also treated to cure this infection?		
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	(FILL IN THE CODE BELOW)	YES	NO	DK
A. Syphilis (chancre) A PAINLESS SORE OR ULCER IN THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR MOUTH; LATER, IT CAUSES A RASH IN THE SKIN OF THE PALMS OF THE HANDS AND SOLES OF THE FEET. IT CAN ALSO AFFECT THE BRAIN OR THE HEART IN ADVANCED STAGES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
B. Chancroid (soft chancre) APPEARS WITH PAINFUL BUMPS IN THE GENITALS WHICH FILL WITH PUS, AND WHEN THEY DRAIN, THEY LEAVE PAINFUL SORES	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
C. Gonorrhoea (a.k.a. clap) PRODUCES A DISCHARGE THAT IS EITHER WHITE OR YELLOW OR GREEN THAT CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
D. Genital herpes ERUPT AS SMALL BLISTERS OR PAINFUL SORES ON THE GENITALS.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
E. Papilloma/Genital warts MEATY GROWTHS THAT LOOK LIKE A ROOSTER'S CREST OR LIKE CAULIFLOWER, OF REDDISH, ASHEN OR PURPLISH COLOR.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
F. Trichomoniasis YELLOW-GREENISH VAGINAL DISCHARGE WHICH IS FROTHY AND HAS BAD ODOR; IT CAN CAUSE ITCHING AND PAIN DURING SEX.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
G. Chlamydia PRODUCES A DISCHARGE WHICH CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)	
CODES FOR QUESTION HA33	01. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 02. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE 03. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 04. PRIVATE CLINIC 05. PRIVATE DOCTOR 06. PHARMACY 07. OUTREACH WORKER 08. FACTORY/ WORKPLACE 09. HEALER 10. FRIEND/ RELATIVE 11. SELF-MEDICATED 12. SIDEWALK VENDORS 13. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE 14. NATUROPATHY 96 OTHER _____ 97 DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED
HA36. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting other STDs? Would you say you are at... (READ 1-4)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GREAT RISK 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE RISK 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LITTLE RISK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RISK AT ALL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW
HA37. If a woman has a sexually transmitted infection, what symptoms might she have? <i>Probe "any other symptom?"</i> (Do not read out the symptoms) Check all mentioned	A. <input type="checkbox"/> ABDOMINAL PAIN B. <input type="checkbox"/> VAGINAL DISCHARGE C. <input type="checkbox"/> FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE D. <input type="checkbox"/> BURNING PAIN ON URINATION E. <input type="checkbox"/> REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA F. <input type="checkbox"/> SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA G. <input type="checkbox"/> GENITAL SORES/ULCERS OR WARTS H. <input type="checkbox"/> GENITAL ITCHING I. <input type="checkbox"/> WEIGHT LOSS J. <input type="checkbox"/> HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE CHILD X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____
HA38. In general, who/what has been your most important source of information about STIs, including HIV? (Where or from whom have you learned the most about STIs)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FATHER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND 6. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND, PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEBODY WHO HAD STIs 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND/ COLLEAGUES/PEERS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY DOCTOR NURSE, MIDWIFE 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER/ GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR 11. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 12. <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIST BOOK 13. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINT MEDIA 14. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO 15. <input type="checkbox"/> TV 16. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA 17. <input type="checkbox"/> MARGE ROPER HELP ONLINE 96 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STIs (ALL HA30 A-G =2)
Go to Section A – Contact History and record '01'. Then end the interview with respondent by THANKING her for her cooperation.	
Interviewer's Comments	
Supervisor's Comments	





APPENDIX 2: 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS)

INDIVIDUAL MALE QUESTIONNAIRE – MAIN SURVEY (VER. 02/09/2021)

Parish Const. ED Dwell# HH# U/R

MWM1. Name of selected male			MWM2. Line number of selected male <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		
A. CONTACT HISTORY					
Visit Num	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Interview Time (24hr Clock)		A. Result Code	B. Refusal Code
		Start	End		
1		:	:		
2		:	:		
3		:	:		
4		:	:		
CODES					
A. Result Code			B. Refusal Code		
01 Completed Individual Interview			01 Does not have the time		
02 Partially Completed Individual Interview			02 Questions too personal		
03 Call back scheduled			03 Does not trust surveys/confidentiality		
04 Unable to provide information			04 Doesn't get anything in exchange for answering		
05 Not at home/Non-contact			05 Is tired of answering surveys		
06 Refused (Individual)			06 Does not respond to surveys		
96 Other (Specify)			07 Is prevented from answering		
			08 No reason given		
			96 Other (Specify)		
FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY					
Interviewer	Supervisor	Editor/Coder	Data Entry Operator		
Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:		
ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:		
Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:		
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:		
B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND					
MWB1. Is this respondent also the respondent to the Household Questionnaire?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1 ⇨ MWB7	
MWB2. What is your date of birth? (dd/mm/yyyy)		<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			
MWB3. How old are you? <i>Probe: How old were you at your last birthday?</i> <i>If responses to MWB2 and MWB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.</i>		AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS)..... _____			
MWB4. Have you ever attended school or participated in any structured education programme?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ⇨ MWB7	
MWB5. What is the highest grade/level of schooling that you last attended?		Grade	1 ⇨ MWB7		
		1. <input type="checkbox"/> PRE-SCHOOL/BASIC/INFANT			
		2. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIMARY (GRADES 1-6)			
		3. <input type="checkbox"/> LOWER SECONDARY (GRADES 7-9) OR EQUIVALENT			
		4. <input type="checkbox"/> UPPER SECONDARY (GRADES 10-11) / CAP OR EQUIVALENT			
		5. <input type="checkbox"/> GRADE 12-13/ OTHER POST-SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT			



B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND (continued)		
		Grade
MWB5. (cont'd) What is the highest grade/level of schooling that you last attended?	6. <input type="checkbox"/> SHORT CYCLE TERTIARY OR EQUIVALENT (TERTIARY CERTIFICATE/ DIPLOMA)	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> UNDERGRADUATE/FIRST DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> GRADUATE DEGREE OR EQUIVALENT	
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTORATE/PH.D. OR EQUIVALENT	
	10. <input type="checkbox"/> H.E.A.R.T.	
	11. <input type="checkbox"/> JAMAICA FOUNDATION FOR LIFELONG LEARNING (SPECIFY E.G. HDSE) _____	
	96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
	98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	98 ⇨ MWB7
	99. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED/REFUSED	99 ⇨ MWB7
MWB6. Did you complete the grade/level that you last attended?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
MWB7. What were you doing for most of the time during the past seven (7) days? Were you.....(READ 1-10)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WORKING	1 ⇨ MWB9
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WORKING BUT HAD A JOB	2 ⇨ MWB9
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> LOOKING FOR WORK	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED WORK AND WAS AVAILABLE	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> DOING HOUSEWORK IN OWN HOUSEHOLD	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> GOING TO SCHOOL	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> ON VACATION FROM SCHOOL	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> AT HOME, NOT KEEPING HOUSE	
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> RETIRED - DID NOT WORK	
	10. <input type="checkbox"/> UNABLE TO WORK/DISABLED	
MWB8. Who/what supports you while you are in school or not working?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT/FAMILY	⇨ ALL SKIP TO MWB11
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> SPOUSE/PARTNER	
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> SAVINGS	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> REMITTANCES	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MWB9. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
MWB10. How many hours do you usually work per week?	HOURS..... _____	
	98. <input type="checkbox"/> NO SPECIFIED HOURS	
MWB11. What is your religion?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> CHRISTIANITY	
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> RASTAFARIAN	
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> ISLAM	
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> HINDUISM	
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> BUDDHISM	
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> JUDAISM	
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> BAHAI	
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE	
	96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELIGION (SPECIFY) _____	
99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		



B. RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND (continued)			
MWB12. Which of the following entertainment venues/events/activities have you been to in the last 4 weeks? <i>(Read Options)</i>		1. Y	2. N
	A. BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. CLUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. STREET DANCE/SESSION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. HOUSE PARTY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY			
MMA1. Are you currently legally married?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MMA3	
MMA2. Are you and your wife currently living together as husband and wife?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MMA8	
MMA3. Are you currently living with a common-law partner? That is, are you living as husband and wife with a partner to whom you are not legally married?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MMA8	
MMA4. Do you currently have a visiting partner? That is, do you have a main/regular partner with whom you have sexual relations?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇨ MMA8	
MMA5. Do you currently have a girlfriend/boyfriend?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MMA7	
MMA6. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your current girlfriend/boyfriend?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
MMA7. Have you ever been married, lived together with someone as if married or been in a visiting relationship? <i>If respondent is legally married but not living with partner, record yes without asking the question.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ End Section	
MMA8. Have you been married, lived with someone or been in a visiting relationship only once or more than once?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ONLY ONCE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN ONCE	1 ⇨ MMA8A 2 ⇨ MMA8B	
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (wife/partner) or did you start the visiting relationship?	DATE OF UNION MONTH _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DK MONTH		
MMA8B. In what month and year did you start living with your first (wife/partner) or did you start your first visiting relationship?	YEAR _ _ _ _ 9998. <input type="checkbox"/> DK YEAR		
MMA9. Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MMA8A/B=9998 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MMA8A/B≠9998	2 ⇨ End Section	
MMA10. Check MMA8: In union only once?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MMA8=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MMA8=2	1 ⇨ MMA10A 2 ⇨ MMA10B	
MMA10A. How old were you when you started living with your (wife/partner) or when you started your visiting relationship?	AGE IN YEARS _ _		
MMA10B. How old were you when you started living with your first (wife/partner) or when you started your first visiting relationship?			
D. FERTILITY			
MCM1. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 95. <input type="checkbox"/> FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH (FIRST) HUSBAND / PARTNER	00 ⇨ End Section	
MCM2. To the best of your knowledge, is anyone, including your wife pregnant for you now?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DK OR NOT SURE YET	2 ⇨ MCM6 8 ⇨ MCM6	
MCM3. How many women are pregnant for you now?	WOMEN _____		



D. FERTILITY (continued)		
<p>MCM4. Thinking back to the time your partner got pregnant, did you want her to get pregnant then, did you want the pregnancy later, or did you not want the pregnancy? <i>IF MORE THAN ONE WOMAN IN MCM3, ASK ABOUT THE MOST STABLE RELATIONSHIP.</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED THE PREGNANCY THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED THE PREGNANCY LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	
<p>MCM5. To the best of your knowledge is this your first child?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	
<p>MCM6. To the best of your knowledge has any of your partners, including your wife, terminated a pregnancy?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	
<p>MCM7. Have you ever asked anyone to terminate a pregnancy?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>	
<p>MCM8. Have you ever fathered any children? <i>(IF PARTNER CURRENTLY PREGNANT ASK: 'HAVE YOU MADE A WOMAN PREGNANT BEFORE?')</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	<p>2 \Rightarrow End Section 8 \Rightarrow End Section</p>
<p>MCM9. Do you have any children that you have fathered who are now living with you?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	2 \Rightarrow MCM11
<p>MCM10. How many children have you fathered who live with you now? <i>If none, record '00'</i></p>	<p>___ CHILDREN</p>	
<p>MCM11. Do you have any children that you have fathered who are alive but do not live with you?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	2 \Rightarrow MCM13
<p>MCM12. How many children have you fathered who are alive but do not live with you? <i>If none, record '00'</i></p>	<p>___ CHILDREN</p>	
<p>MCM13. Have you ever fathered a child who was born alive but later died? <i>If 'No' probe by asking: I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	2 \Rightarrow MCM15
<p>MCM14. How many children died? <i>If none, record '00'</i></p>	<p>___ CHILDREN</p>	
<p>MCM15. Sum answers to MCM10, MCM12, MCM14</p>	<p>SUM</p>	
<p>MCM16. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (total number in MCM15) births during your life. Is this correct?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	1 \Rightarrow MCM18
<p>MCM17. Check MCM9-MCM14 and make corrections as necessary until response in MCM16 is 'Yes'</p>		
<p>MCM18. Check MCM15: How many live births fathered?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, MCM15=01 2. <input type="checkbox"/> TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, MCM15=02 OR MORE</p>	1 \Rightarrow HISTORY OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS
<p>MCM19. Did all the children you have fathered have the same biological mother?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	1 \Rightarrow HISTORY OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS
<p>MCM20. In all, how many women ("baby mothers") have you fathered children with?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF WOMEN ___</p>	
<p>MCM21. Have you ever had more than one child born in the same year with different mothers?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO</p>	



HISTORY OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS														
Now I would like to talk to you about all the live births you and your partner(s) have ever had. Please, make sure you include all births you have fathered, regardless of which partner was the mother of the child. Let's start with your most recent child, please give me the following information														
MCM22. Line number	MCM23. When was that child born? (Month & Year)		MCM24. How many weeks or months had your partner been pregnant when she gave birth?		MCM25. Was the baby a boy or a girl?		MCM26. Which country was this child born?		MCM27. Is this child still alive?		MCM28. How old was the child when he/she died?		IF MCM23_YR < 2016 GO TO NEXT LIVE BIRTH	
	MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER	UNIT	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	DAYS MONTHS YEARS DK REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE					
1 LAST LIVE BIRTH				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 nd twin 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE					
2				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 nd twin 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE					
3				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER					



HISTORY OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS Now I would like to talk to you about all the live births you and your partner(s) have ever had. Please, make sure you include all births you have fathered, regardless of which partner was the mother of the child. Let's start with your most recent child, please give me the following information									
MCM22. Line number	MCM23. When was that child born? (Month & Year) MONTH 98 DK MONTH	MCM24. How many weeks or months had your partner been pregnant when she gave birth? WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	MCM25. Was the baby a boy or a girl? 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	MCM26. Which country was this child born? 1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	MCM27. Is this child still alive?	MCM28. How old was the child when he/she died? DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 DK 8 REFUSED 9	MCM29. Just before the pregnancy, did you want your partner to get pregnant then, did you want her to get pregnant later, or did you not want the pregnancy?	IF MCM23_YR < 2016 GO TO NEXT LIVE BIRTH	
MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER	UNIT	NUMBER	UNIT	NUMBER	UNIT	NUMBER	UNIT
4			8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	2 nd twin 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES \Rightarrow MCM29 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 nd twin's age at death -- --	3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		
			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES \Rightarrow MCM29 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 nd twin's age at death -- --	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		
5			1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES \Rightarrow MCM29 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 nd twin's age at death -- --	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		



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	MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER	UNIT	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY	2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL	1. JAMAICA	2. USA	3. UK	4. CANADA	5. OTHER (SPECIFY)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES	2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	DAYS	MONTHS	YEARS	DK	REFUSED	MCM29. Just before the pregnancy, did you want your partner to get pregnant then, did you want her to get pregnant later, or did you not want the pregnancy?
6				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL														1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
7				1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DK 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL														1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE
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MCM22. Line number	MCM23. When was that child born? (Month & Year) MONTH 98 YEAR 9998 DK YEAR 9999 NOT REPORTED 9999	MCM24. How many weeks or months had your partner been pregnant when she gave birth? WEEKS 1 MONTHS 2 DK 8 REFUSED 9	MCM25. Was the baby a boy or a girl? 1. JAMAICA 2. USA 3. UK 4. CANADA 6. OTHER (SPECIFY)	MCM26. Which country was this child born?	MCM27. Is this child still alive?	MCM28. How old was the child when he/she died? DAYS 1 MONTHS 2 YEARS 3 DK 8 REFUSED 9	MCM29. Just before the pregnancy, did you want your partner to get pregnant then, did you want her to get pregnant later, or did you not want the pregnancy?	IF MCM23_YR < 2016 GO TO NEXT LIVE BIRTH	
	MONTH	YEAR	NUMBER	UNIT	NUMBER	UNIT	NUMBER	UNIT	
9			1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 nd twin 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		
10			1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL If twin, 1. <input type="checkbox"/> BOY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRL		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2 nd twin 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. THEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WANTED PREG. LATER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT WANT THE PREG. 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE		



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING

Interviewer: Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.

Now I would like to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.

MSB1. Check MCM1 "Has the respondent ever had sexual intercourse?"	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MCM1>00 HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MCM1=00 NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	2 ⇨ MSB27
MSB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year). If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS AGO ___ ___ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS AGO ___ ___ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS AGO ___ ___ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS AGO ___ ___	4 ⇨ MSB18
MSB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a contraceptive method used?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MSB7
MSB4. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
MSB5. The last time you had sexual intercourse, was a second contraceptive method used for disease or pregnancy prevention?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MSB7
MSB6. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
MSB7. What was your relationship to this person with whom you last had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON LAW PARTNER/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT / COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
MSB8. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including ganja?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, USED DRUGS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BOTH 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
MSB9. Apart from this person, have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ MSB168
MSB10. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a contraceptive method used?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ MSB14
MSB11. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MSB12. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this second person, was a <u>second contraceptive</u> method used for disease or pregnancy prevention?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ MSB14
MSB13. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MSB14. What was your relationship to this second person with whom you had sexual intercourse? <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON LAW PARTNER/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT / COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MSB15. The last time you had sexual intercourse with the second person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including ganja?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, USED DRUGS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, BOTH 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB16. With how many women have you had sexual intercourse with in the last 3 months?	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NO SEXUAL INTERCOURSE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
MSB17. Altogether, with how many women have you had sexual intercourse with <u>in the past 12 months</u> ? <i>If non-numeric answers, probe to get an estimate</i>	NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ ___ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)																											
<p>MSB18. In total, with how many women have you had sexual intercourse with in your lifetime?</p> <p><i>If non-numeric answers, probe to get an estimate</i></p>	<p>NUMBER OF PARTNERS ___ __</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>																										
<p>MSB19. Have you ever suggested to a partner that you use a condom?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>		<p>2 ⇨ MSB24 8 ⇨ MSB24 9 ⇨ MSB24</p>																								
<p>MSB20. Have any of the following ever happened because you told your partner that you were going to use a condom?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Read A-E)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Refused to let you wear a condom</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Refused to have sex with you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Threatened to hurt you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Forced you to have sex without condom</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Hurt you</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. Y	2. N	8. DR	A. Refused to let you wear a condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Refused to have sex with you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Threatened to hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Forced you to have sex without condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. Hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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E. Hurt you	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
<p>MSB21. Has a partner ever suggested that you use a condom?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>		<p>2 ⇨ MSB24 8 ⇨ MSB24 9 ⇨ MSB24</p>																								
<p>MSB22. Have any of the following ever happened because a partner asked you to use a condom?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Read A-E)</p>	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. You used the condom</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. You made her have sex with you without the condom (by talking her into it)</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. You refused to have sex with her</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. You got angry</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. You threatened to never go out with her again</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. Y	2. N	8. DR	A. You used the condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. You made her have sex with you without the condom (by talking her into it)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. You refused to have sex with her	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. You got angry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. You threatened to never go out with her again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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E. You threatened to never go out with her again	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																								
<p>MSB23. Check if the respondent had sex in the past 12 months</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB2=1,2,3 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB2=4</p>		<p>2 ⇨ MSB27</p>																								
<p>MSB24. During the past 12 months, did you ever use a condom with any partner?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>		<p>2 ⇨ MSB27 8 ⇨ MSB27 9 ⇨ MSB27</p>																								
<p>MSB25. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom with a <u>regular partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY TIME 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NO REGULAR PARTNER DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																										
<p>MSB26. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom with a <u>non-regular partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVERY TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ALMOST EVERY TIME 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMETIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NO NON-REGULAR PARTNER DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																										
<p>MSB27. Have you received money, goods or services for sex or sexual acts within the last 12 months?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>																										
<p>MSB28. Have you given money, goods or services for sex or sexual acts within the past 12 months?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED</p>																										



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
MSB28F. Check if the respondent has had sex at MCM1.	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ➡ END SECTION
MSB29. Check MWB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent	3. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE= 15-24 YEARS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE=25-49 YEARS	2 ➡ END SECTION
MSB30. What was your relationship with the person with whom you first had sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMON-LAW/LIVE-IN PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> VISITING PARTNER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> CLIENT /COMMERCIAL SEX WORKER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____	
MSB31. How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with? <i>PROBE: 'Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?'</i> OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE	___ __ YEARS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	➡ MSB33 98 ➡ MSB32 99 ➡ MSB32
MSB32. How much older or younger was the person with whom you had your first sexual intercourse? Was the person.... (Read options)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 10 YEARS OLDER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-10 YEARS OLDER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 5 YEARS OLDER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUNGER THAN YOU 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB33. How long were you involved with the person when you first had sexual intercourse? <i>Enter duration in one unit of time only if just met, record '00' days</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAYS ___ __ 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKS ___ __ 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHS ___ __ 4. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS ___ __	
MSB34. The first time you had sexual intercourse, did you...? <i>READ (1-4)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANT IT TO HAPPEN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT WANT IT TO HAPPEN BUT IT HAPPENED ANYWAY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE MIXED FEELINGS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FORCED TO HAVE SEX 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB35. The first time you had sexual intercourse did you or your partner use a contraceptive method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 ➡ MSB39 8,9 ➡ MSB40
MSB36. What was this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	12 ➡ MSB38 13 ➡ MSB38



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)		
MSB37. Where did you get this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB38. Whose decision was it to use the method? Was it ... <i>READ (1-3)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR DECISION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUR PARTNER'S DECISION 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DECISION MADE TOGETHER	⇒ ALL SKIP TO MSB40
MSB39. What was the main reason for not using a contraceptive method at the time of first sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> SEX WAS NOT EXPECTED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW ABOUT CONTRACEPTION 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET CONTRACEPTIVES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER OBJECTED 6. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT OBJECTED 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SHE WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NEGLIGENCE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> COULD NOT GET A METHOD/ NOT AVAILABLE 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TOO EXPENSIVE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TRUST/ LOVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB40. Check MCM15 for number of children that the respondent fathered	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MCM15=00 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MCM15=01 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MCM15>01	1 ⇒ MSB50 2 ⇒ MSB42
MSB41. When your partner was pregnant with your <u>first</u> child, were you still in school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	1 ⇒ MSB43 2 ⇒ MSB45
MSB42. When your partner was pregnant, were you still in school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ MSB45
MSB43. What grade of schooling were you in? <i>IF ATTENDING POST SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY, TICK "66" IF ATTENDING TERTIARY EDUCATION, TICK "77"</i>	____ GRADE 66. <input type="checkbox"/> POST SECONDARY, NON-TERTIARY LEVEL 77. <input type="checkbox"/> TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MSB44. After the child was born, did you leave school to work and support your child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	
MSB45. Do you have a child or children who are alive <u>from a</u> past wife/partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇒ MSB50
MSB46. Now, I will ask you about your youngest child with anyone other than your present partner. How often do you help with the care or financial support of this child? <i>(READ 1-6)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DAILY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKLY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> FORTNIGHTLY 4. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> YEARLY 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	6 ⇒ MSB49



F. SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING (Continued)				
MSB47. Do you help with...? (Read A-C)		1. Y	2. N	
	A. CHILD CARE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	B. MONEY/FINANCIAL HELP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	C. GIFT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
MSB48. Do you think the help you give is important or not important in taking care of the child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORTANT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT IMPORTANT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW			
MSB49. Who is the main source of help to the mother of the child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FATHER OF THE CHILD (RESPONDENT) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER'S CURRENT PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> MATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 5. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR 7. <input type="checkbox"/> NO HELP RECEIVED 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			
MSB50. Check MCM2 if respondent has a partner, including a wife, who is currently pregnant	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MCM2=1 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, MCM2=2,8		2 \Rightarrow MSB52	
MSB51. What type of support do you give to the prospective "baby mother" (wife/visiting partner/girlfriend)? (Read 1-4)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE/ NO RELATIONSHIP AT THIS TIME 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GIVES EMOTIONAL SUPPORT ONLY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> GIVES FINANCIAL SUPPORT ONLY 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIVES EMOTIONAL AND FINANCIAL SUPPORT 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			
MSB52A. Check if respondent is currently in a union	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (MA2/MA3/MA4=1) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (MA2/MA3/MA4=2)		2 \Rightarrow END SECTION	
MSB52. During the past 12 months, have you discussed with your partner(s) family issues such as...? (Read A-C)		1. Y	2. N	
	A. NUMBER OF CHILDREN YOU WISH TO HAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	B. BIRTH SPACING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	C. CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	D. ADOPTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
MSB28. Have you given money, goods or services for sex or sexual acts within the past 12 months?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED			
G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE				
Now I am going to ask you some questions about Family Planning; this is about methods that couples use to delay or avoid pregnancy.				
READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND TICK "Y" OR "N" IN MCP1 , AS APPROPRIATE.	MCP1. Have you heard of (METHOD)?		MCP2. Have you or your partner (current or former) ever used (METHOD)?	
THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH "Y" TICKED IN MCP1 , ASK MCP2 .				
METHOD	Y	N	Y	N
A. Female sterilization, tubal ligation (tie-off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. Male sterilization, vasectomy (a.k.a. male tie-off)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Implants (e.g. Jadelle)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. IUCD/IUD/Copper T (Non-hormonal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)

METHOD	Y	N	Y	N
E. IUD/ Mirena (Hormonal)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. Injection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G. The Pill	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
H. Male Condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. Female Condom	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. Diaphragm	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. Emergency Contraceptive Pill (the Morning After Pill)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. Vaginal Foaming Tablets /Jelly /Creams (Spermicides)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. Withdrawal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N. Rhythm, Calendar, Billings (a.k.a. the safe period)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O. Other (Specify)_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MCP3. Check question MCP2. Has respondent ever used at least one method of contraception (At least one 'Y' ticked in MCP2)?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVER USED METHODS (ONE 'Y' IN MCP2A–O) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD (ALL '2' IN MCP2A–O)			1 ⇒ MCP6
MCP4. Check question MCM1 has respondent ever had sexual intercourse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB1> 00 (HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB1=00 (NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE)			2 ⇒ END SECTION
MCP5. Have you or any of your partners ever used any method to prevent pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (IF YES, ASK WHAT METHOD; GO BACK AND CORRECT MCP2 & MCP3) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO			2 ⇒ MCP19
MCP6. How old were you when you first used contraception?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MCP7. How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?	_ _ CHILDREN 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NO LIVING CHILDREN 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MCP8. Are you and your partner currently (last 30 days) using a method of contraception or doing something to delay or avoid pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			2 ⇒ MCP19 8 ⇒ MCP19
MCP9. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)_____			
MCP10. Are you and your partner currently (last 30 days) using a second method at the same time for either sexually transmitted infection prevention or contraception?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE			2 ⇒ MCP12 8 ⇒ MCP12



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
MCP11. Which method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MCP12. Where do you (or your partner) obtain the contraceptive method you are currently using as a couple? <i>IF MULTIPLE PLACES RECORD THE MAIN SOURCE</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL METHOD (WITHDRAWAL/ RHYTHM/BILLING) 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER	10 ⇨ MCP14 98 ⇨ MCP14
MCP13. Who gets the contraceptives? You, your partner, or both?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> HIMSELF 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HIS PARTNER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> BOTH 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MCP14. Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning than the one you are currently using?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ⇨ MCP22 8 ⇨ MCP22
MCP15. What method would you prefer to use? <i>OTHER THAN THE METHOD SPECIFIED IN MCP9/MCP11</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MCP16. Do you know where to obtain this method ? <i>(OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD IF IT IS RHYTHM, CALENDAR OR WITHDRAWAL)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2 ⇨ MCP18 8 ⇨ MCP18



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)

<p>MCP17. Where can you obtain this preferred method? (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD IF IT IS RHYTHM, CALENDAR OR WITHDRAWAL)</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. <input type="checkbox"/> STREETSIDE VENDOR 11. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>	
<p>MCP18. What is the most important reason why you do not use the preferred method?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR WILL NOT PRESCRIBE IT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> COST 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AVAILABLE/DIFFICULT ACCESS /UNRELIABLE SOURCE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> SOURCE TOO FAR AWAY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> DO NOT KNOW HOW/WHERE TO OBTAIN 6. <input type="checkbox"/> HUSBAND/PARTNER OBJECTS 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> HAS NOT MADE UP MIND 10. <input type="checkbox"/> DIFFICULT TO USE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF SURGERY 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	<p>⇒ ALL SKIP TO MCP22</p>
<p>MCP19. Why are you and your partner not using a method to prevent pregnancy now?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> NO SEXUAL RELATIONS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH / MEDICAL REASONS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> POSTPARTUM / BREASTFEEDING 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RESPONDENT OPPOSES CONTRACEPTIVES 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER OPPOSES CONTRACEPTIVES 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER WANTS HER TO BECOME PREGNANT 7. <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH CONCERNS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> SOURCES FAR AWAY 10. <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS 11. <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF A SOURCE 12. <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF ACCESS 13. <input type="checkbox"/> CAN'T AFFORD COST 14. <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH CARE PROVIDER / PHARMACIST WON'T GIVE THEM 15. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION AGAINST IT 16. <input type="checkbox"/> FATALISTIC 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	
<p>MCP20. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method any time in the future?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>	<p>2 ⇒ MCP22 8 ⇒ MCP22</p>



G. CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE (Continued)		
MCP21. What method would you want to use most?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MCP22. Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? <i>(ADD: 'AFTER THIS PREGNANCY' IF ANY PARTNER IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT)</i>	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WANT A(ANOTHER) CHILD 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO MORE/NONE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> GOD'S WILL, FATE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	2,3,8 → MCP25
MCP23. How many (more) children would you like to have? <i>(ADD: 'AFTER THIS PREGNANCY' IF ANY PARTNER IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT)</i>	_____ CHILDREN 66. <input type="checkbox"/> AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 77. <input type="checkbox"/> GOD'S WILL, FATE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
MCP24. How long would you like to wait from now before the conception of (a/another) child?	77. _____ MONTHS 78. _____ YEARS 00. <input type="checkbox"/> RIGHTAWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 66. <input type="checkbox"/> AFTER MARRIAGE 77. <input type="checkbox"/> GOD'S WILL 98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	
MCP25. Have you ever had Fertility Treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 → END SECTION
MCP26. Where did you receive this treatment?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL PRIVATE DOCTOR 2. <input type="checkbox"/> UWI FERTILITY CLINIC 3. <input type="checkbox"/> OVERSEAS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
H. MEN'S HEALTH		
NOW, I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH.		
MH1. In general, how is your health, would you say it is... (READ 1-6)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY GOOD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> GOOD 4. <input type="checkbox"/> FAIR 5. <input type="checkbox"/> POOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY POOR 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	
MH2. In the past 12 months have you been ill?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 → MH5 9 → MH5
MH3. Did you seek medical assistance for your illness?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 → MH5 9 → MH5



H. MEN'S HEALTH (Continued)				
MH4. Where did you seek medical assistance for your <u>most recent</u> illness?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-TREATMENT 9. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MH5. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you been to the doctor for any of the following reasons?	1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MH6. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had any unusual discharge from the penis?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 2 → MH10 8 → MH10 9 → MH10			
MH7. Along with the unusual discharge, did you have any... (READ A-D)	1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MH8. Did you have any treatment for this condition?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 2 → MH10 8 → MH10 9 → MH10			
MH9. Where have you been treated?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-TREATMENT 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND/ RELATIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MH10. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had any sores, warts or ulcers in the genital area?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 2 → MH13 8 → MH13 9 → MH13			
MH11. Did you have treatment for this condition?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED 2 → MH13 8 → MH13 9 → MH13			



H. MEN'S HEALTH (Continued)					
MH12. Where have you been treated?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY 7. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> SELF-TREATMENT 9. <input type="checkbox"/> RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER				
MH13. During the past month have you been bothered a lot by:		1. Y	2. N	8. DK	9. REF
	A. LITTLE INTEREST OR PLEASURE IN DOING THINGS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. FEELING DOWN, DEPRESSED OR HOPELESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. FEELING SAD OR LONELY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. FEELING GUILTY OR WORTHLESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. CHANGE IN APPETITE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	F. CHANGE IN SLEEPING PATTERNS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MH14. Have you <u>ever</u> seriously thought about ending your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				2,8,9 ⇒ END SECTION
MH15. How recently did you think about ending your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN SIX MONTHS AGO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SIX MONTHS AGO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE TO TWO YEARS AGO 4. <input type="checkbox"/> TWO-FIVE YEARS AGO 5. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN FIVE YEARS AGO				
MH16. Have you ever made a plan to end your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				
MH17. Have you ever tried to end your life?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				2,8,9 ⇒ END SECTION
MH18. At the (last) time when you tried to end your life, did you require medical care or hospitalization?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED				
I. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE					
TA1. Have you ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO				2 ⇒ TA5
TA2. How old were you when you smoked a whole cigarette for the first time?	AGE _ _ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE				00 ⇒ TA5
TA3. Do you currently smoke cigarettes?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO				2 ⇒ TA5
TA4. In the last 24 hours, how many cigarettes did you smoke?	NUMBER OF CIGARETTES _ _				
TA5. Now I would like to ask you some questions about drinking alcohol. Have you ever drunk alcohol?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO				2 ⇒ TA8



I. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE (Continued)				
TA6. We count one drink of alcohol as one can or bottle of beer, one glass of wine, or one shot of cognac, vodka, whiskey or rum. How old were you when you had your first drink of alcohol, other than a few sips?	AGE — —			00 ⇒ TA8
	00. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL			
TA7. In the last month, on the days that you drank alcohol, how many drinks did you usually have per day?	NUMBER OF DRINKS — —			
TA8. In the past month, have you ... (READ A-E)		1. Y	2. N	8. DK
	9. REF			
	A. SMOKED GANJA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. DRANK GANJA TEA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. CONSUMED GANJA (EDIBLES)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. USED COCAINE/CRACK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. USED OTHER DRUGS (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS)				
MFL1. Check MWB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent	1. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 15-24 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 25-49			2 ⇒ END SECTION
MFL2. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPLANT (JADELLE) 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD / COPPER T 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IUCD/ MIRENA 6. <input type="checkbox"/> INJECTION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> PILL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOM 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DIAPHRAGM 10. <input type="checkbox"/> EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PILL (ECP) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> SPERMICIDES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> WITHDRAWAL 13. <input type="checkbox"/> RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			
MFL3. Could you or your partner afford to use this method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			
MFL4. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			2 ⇒ MFL6 8 ⇒ MFL6
MFL5. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1-3)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EASY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY DIFFICULT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE			
MFL6. As far as you know, when is it most likely for a woman to become pregnant? Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or half way between two periods? (READ OPTIONS 1-4)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> JUST BEFORE HER PERIOD STARTS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> DURING HER PERIOD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> RIGHT AFTER HER PERIOD ENDS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> HALFWAY BETWEEN TWO PERIODS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW			
MFL7. Check if respondent has had sex	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB1 > 00 (HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MSB1=00 (NEVER HAD SEX)			1 ⇒ MFL9
MFL8. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about condoms?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW			1 ⇒ MFL10 2 ⇒ MFL11 8 ⇒ MFL11



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)																																			
MFL9. Before you started having sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about condoms?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW	2 ⇒ MFL11 8 ⇒ MFL11																																	
MFL10. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of condoms? With your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1-3)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> EASY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> EXTREMELY DIFFICULT 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW / NOT SURE																																		
MFL11. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>sexually transmitted infections</u> ?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW																																		
MFL12. Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education in school?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW	2 ⇒ MFL21 8 ⇒ MFL21																																	
MFL13. How many weeks did the family life or sex education class or course last? <i>RESPONSE MUST BE RECORDED IN WEEKS; IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, CODE AS '00' IF THE CLASS WAS TAUGHT FOR A WHOLE SCHOOL YEAR, WRITE IN '36' WEEKS</i>	NUMBER OF WEEKS: __ __ 66. <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERAL WEEKS, NOT SURE HOW MANY 77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN A YEAR 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																																		
MFL14. What grade of schooling were you in when you had this first family life or sex education? <i>IF FIRST COURSE RECEIVED WHILE ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION WRITE IN "77"</i>	GRADE: __ __ 77. <input type="checkbox"/> POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION																																		
MFL15. How old were you at that time?	AGE IN YEARS __ __ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																																		
MFL16. Who was the main person who taught this first family life or sex education class or course?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> SCHOOL TEACHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> COUNSELLOR / GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																		
MFL17. Did this first family life or sex education class or course in school include information about...? (Read A-G)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CONDOMS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER MODERN METHODS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. OTHER STIS</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. ABSTINENCE</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				1. Y	2. N	8. DK	A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. OTHER MODERN METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. OTHER STIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																																
MFL18. Have you received instructions on how to correctly use a condom?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW																																		
MFL19. Did this first family life or sex education class or course in school include information about the following services available for adolescents...? (Read A-E)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. COUNSELLING</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. CLINIC SERVICES</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES</td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Y	N	DK	A. COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. CLINIC SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____							
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X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																			
MFL20. Did you find this first family life or sex education class or course in school to be very helpful, helpful, somewhat helpful or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behavior?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY HELPFUL 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HELPFUL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT HELPFUL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT HELPFUL																																		



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15-24 YEARS) (Continued)					
MFL21. At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ 00. <input type="checkbox"/> IT SHOULD NOT BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW				
MFL22. Have you ever received any information about family life or sex education anywhere outside of the school or home?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO				2 ⇒ MFL29
MFL23. Outside of school or home, what are your sources of information for family life or sex education? <p style="text-align: center;">(MULTIPLE RESPONSES)</p>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY CENTER B. <input type="checkbox"/> CLINIC C. <input type="checkbox"/> CLUB D. <input type="checkbox"/> CHURCH E. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH FRIENDLY SPACES F. <input type="checkbox"/> BAR G. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINT MEDIA H. <input type="checkbox"/> PEERS/FRIENDS I. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO J. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEVISION K. <input type="checkbox"/> UREPORT L. <input type="checkbox"/> WORK PLACE M. <input type="checkbox"/> HEART N. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA O. <input type="checkbox"/> BARBER SHOP P. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) Q. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER R. <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER CAMP S. <input type="checkbox"/> BASHY BUS T. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHE U. <input type="checkbox"/> RISE LIFE V. <input type="checkbox"/> HOPE WORLDWIDE W. <input type="checkbox"/> TEEN HUB X. <input type="checkbox"/> JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE XX. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW				Y ⇒ MFL25
MFL24. Did you find this/these source/s to be very helpful, helpful, somewhat helpful or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behavior?					
	1. VERY HELPFUL	2. HELPFUL	3. SOMEWHAT HELPFUL	4. NOT HELPFUL	5. NOT APPLICABLE
A. COMMUNITY CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. CLINIC	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. CLUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. CHURCH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E. YOUTH FRIENDLY SPACES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F. BAR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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H. PEERS/FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I. RADIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
J. TELEVISION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
K. UREPORT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
L. WORK PLACE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. HEART	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
N. INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
O. BARBER SHOP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P. PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q. YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
R. SUMMER CAMP	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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W. TEEN HUB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
X. JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
XX. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)

MFL25. How old were you when you received this information outside of school or home?	AGE IN YEARS _ _ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW																																	
MFL26. Who was the main person who provided this information?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PHYSICIAN 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NURSE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> COUSELLOR 4. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH OFFICER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL WORKER 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PEERS/ FRIENDS 7. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T REMEMBER																																	
MFL27. Did the information received outside of the school or home include information about...? (Read A-F)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. Y</th> <th>2. N</th> <th>8. DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CONDOMS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. OTHER MODERN METHODS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. OTHER STIS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. ABSTINENCE</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. Y	2. N	8. DK	A. WOMAN'S MENSTRUAL CYCLE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. PREGNANCY AND HOW IT OCCURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. OTHER MODERN METHODS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. OTHER STIS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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G. ABSTINENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																															
MFL28. Did the information received outside of school or home include information on the following services available for adolescents...? (Read A-E)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Y</th> <th>N</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. COUNSELLING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. CLINIC SERVICES</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Y	N	DK	A. COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. CLINIC SERVICES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. FAMILY PLANNING COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. HIV/STI COUNSELLING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____								
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E. ACCESS TO CONTRACEPTIVES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>																															
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____																																		
MFL29. Do you know where to go if you need to get information on family planning, sexually transmitted infections (STI's) or other sexual health issues?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO																																	
MFL30. If needed, would you know where to go to receive treatment for a sexually transmitted infection?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	2 ⇨ MFL32																																
MFL31. Where would you go to receive treatment for sexually transmitted infection?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR/FACILITY 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 6. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST 7. <input type="checkbox"/> BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY 9. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE 99. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE																																	
MFL32. Who or what is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENT(S) / GUARDIAN(S) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> SISTER(S) OR BROTHER(S) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHERS 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PEERS / FRIENDS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> MARGE ROPER HELP LINE 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL MEDIA (INSTAGRAM, FACEBOOK, SNAPCHAT, TWITTER) 8. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET 9. <input type="checkbox"/> WHATSAPP																																	



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15-24 YEARS) (Continued)		
MFL32 (continued). Who or what is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics?	10. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 12. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINTED MATERIAL (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) 13. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER 14. <input type="checkbox"/> SUMMER CAMP 15. <input type="checkbox"/> BASHY BUS 16. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHE 17. <input type="checkbox"/> RISE LIFE 18. <input type="checkbox"/> HOPE WORLDWIDE 19. <input type="checkbox"/> TEEN HUB 20. <input type="checkbox"/> JASL - JAMAICA AIDS SUPPORT FOR LIFE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW	
MFL33. Have you ever belonged to any youth clubs or participated in any extra-curricular activities targeted toward adolescents in your community?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOESN'T KNOW 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	2 → MFL35 8 → MFL35 9 → MFL35
MFL34. What were these activities? <i>PROBE "ANY OTHER ACTIVITY?"</i> <i>TICK ALL MENTIONED</i>	A. <input type="checkbox"/> AFTERSCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES B. <input type="checkbox"/> DEBATING C. <input type="checkbox"/> CHURCH ACTIVITIES D. <input type="checkbox"/> 4H CLUBS E. <input type="checkbox"/> YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK F. <input type="checkbox"/> MARCHING BAND G. <input type="checkbox"/> DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS H. <input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL(EXTRA LESSONS, I. <input type="checkbox"/> (HOMEWORK PROGRAMMES) J. <input type="checkbox"/> UNIFORM GROUPS K. <input type="checkbox"/> CLUBS AND SOCIETIES X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MFL35. Where do you usually go for medical/health care?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NOWHERE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL 4. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR/FACILITY 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 7. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY 9. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE 99. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
MFL36. Check MWB3 /Household questionnaire for age of respondent	1. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 15-19 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AGE 20-24	2 → END SECTION



J. FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS) (Continued)

MFL37. Now I am going to read you some statements about social support at home and outside the home. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. In your home, there is an adult who... **(READ A-K)**

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS	10. N/A
A. IS INTERESTED IN YOUR SCHOOL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. TALKS WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
C. GIVES YOU ENOUGH ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
D. LISTENS TO YOU WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E. EXPECTS YOU TO FOLLOW THE RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
F. ALWAYS WANTS YOU TO DO YOUR BEST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. BELIEVES THAT YOU WILL BE A SUCCESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
H. REALLY CARES ABOUT YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I. TELLS YOU WHEN YOU DO A GOOD JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
J. NOTICES THAT YOU ARE THERE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
K. NOTICES WHEN YOU'RE UPSET ABOUT SOMETHING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

MFL38. Outside the home, there is an adult who... **(READ L-V)**

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS	10. N/A
L. IS INTERESTED IN YOUR SCHOOL WORK	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M. TALKS WITH YOU ABOUT YOUR PROBLEM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
N. GIVES YOU ENOUGH ATTENTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
O. LISTENS TO YOU WHEN YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
P. EXPECTS YOU TO FOLLOW THE RULES	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Q. ALWAYS WANTS YOU TO DO YOUR BEST	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
R. BELIEVES THAT YOU WILL BE A SUCCESS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
S. REALLY CARES ABOUT YOU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
T. TELLS YOU WHEN YOU DO A GOOD JOB	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
U. NOTICES THAT YOU ARE THERE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
V. NOTICES WHEN YOU'RE UPSET ABOUT SOMETHING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



K. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING (Continued)																																																											
MAC1. Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever tried to obtain a contraceptive method and been refused?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER				2 ⇒ MAC5 8 ⇒ MAC5																																																						
MAC2. How many times?	____ TIMES 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED																																																										
MAC3. In what place were you refused a contraceptive method?	A. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL B. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/CENTRE C. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL D. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE CLINIC E. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR F. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACY G. <input type="checkbox"/> OUTREACH WORKER H. <input type="checkbox"/> FACTORY / WORKPLACE I. <input type="checkbox"/> SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR J. <input type="checkbox"/> STREET VENDOR/CORNER SHOP X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER																																																										
MAC4. What was the sex of the last person who refused to provide a contraceptive method?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MALE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FEMALE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER																																																										
MAC5. In the past 12 months, have you heard or seen a message on radio or television giving information about... (READ A-G)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. RADIO ONLY</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. TV ONLY</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3. YES BOTH</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4. NONE</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. FAMILY PLANNING</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>B. HIV/AIDS</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>C. OTHER STIs</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>D. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>E. MATERNAL HEALTH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>F. CHILD'S HEALTH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>G. MEN'S HEALTH</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table>						1. RADIO ONLY	2. TV ONLY	3. YES BOTH	4. NONE	8. DR	A. FAMILY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. HIV/AIDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. OTHER STIs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. MATERNAL HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. CHILD'S HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. MEN'S HEALTH	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____					
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MAC6. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their effectiveness in preventing pregnancy? If the method is used correctly, would you say... (READ A-E)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">1. Very Effec.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">2. Effec.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">3. Some what Effec.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">4. Not Effec.</th> <th style="text-align: center;">8. DK</th> <th style="text-align: center;">9. NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. PILL</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>B. INJECTION</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>C. CONDOM</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>D. IUD/COPPER T</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>E. IMPLANT</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> <tr><td>X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td><td style="text-align: center;"><input type="checkbox"/></td></tr> </tbody> </table>						1. Very Effec.	2. Effec.	3. Some what Effec.	4. Not Effec.	8. DK	9. NS	A. PILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. INJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. CONDOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. IUD/COPPER T	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. IMPLANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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MAC7. Couples may use condoms to avoid getting sexually transmitted infections. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> VERY EFFECTIVE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> EFFECTIVE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEWHAT EFFECTIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT EFFECTIVE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 9. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED																																																										



K. ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING (Continued)

<p>MAC8. In your opinion, how would you rank the follow contraceptive methods with regard to their risk of developing health problems?</p> <p>If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A-E) is very safe, safe, somewhat safe, or not safe?</p>		1. Very Safe	2. Safe	3. Some what Safe	4. Not Safe	8. DK	9. NS
	A. PILL	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. INJECTION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. CONDOM	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. IUD/COPPER T	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. IMPLANT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<p>MAC9. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p>	<p>NUMBER OF CHILDREN: ___ __</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> FATE, UP TO GOD</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>MAC10. In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can legally consent to having sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> NO LEGAL LIMIT</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>						
<p>MAC11. In your opinion, at what age should a woman have her first child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> IT DEPENDS</p> <p>66. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR AFTER 1ST UNION</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN IN STABLE UNION</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>MAC12. In your opinion, at what age should a man have his first child?</p>	<p>AGE IN YEARS ___ __</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> IT DEPENDS</p> <p>66. <input type="checkbox"/> ONE YEAR AFTER 1ST UNION</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN IN STABLE UNION</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>MAC13. How long should one wait before deciding to have another child?</p>	<p>___ __ YEARS</p> <p>55. <input type="checkbox"/> FATE, UP TO GOD</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> MORE THAN 5 YEARS</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						
<p>MAC14. How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?</p>	<p>___ __ MONTHS</p> <p>77. <input type="checkbox"/> NO AGE LIMIT, AS LONG AS POSSIBLE</p> <p>98. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE</p>						

L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE

MDV1. In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement There are no right or wrong answers (**READ A-M**)

	1. Agree	2. Disagree	8. DK/NS
A. If a man has a lot of girlfriends, he is seen as more of a man than if he sticks with one woman.	1	2	8
B. A man can tell when a child is really his.	1	2	8
C. A man has the right to physically discipline his partner if his partner steps out of line.	1	2	8
D. I would never marry a woman who could not have children.	1	2	8
E. A man should never let a woman know that he really loves her.	1	2	8
F. Even if a man is living with his partner, it is okay for him to have outside children if he looks after them.	1	2	8
G. Even if a man helps the woman with the housework, he should not wash the clothes for the family.	1	2	8
H. A man's nature is stronger than a woman's, so it is okay for him to have more than one woman.	1	2	8
I. I would not feel like a man if I did not have children.	1	2	8
J. Even if the housekeeping money is short, a man is allowed to buy a drink for his friends.	1	2	8
K. If I did not have children, I would feel jealous of other men who have.	1	2	8
L. If my partner could not have children, I would seek to get children elsewhere.	1	2	8
M. A woman does not have the right to refuse to have sex with her partner.	1	2	8



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)			
MDV2. Now I have some questions about your childhood. Thinking about your childhood before you turned age 15, did you ever see or hear your father or stepfather slap, kick, shove, box or hit your mother or stepmother?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT GROW UP WITH BOTH PARENTS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MDV3. Before you turned 15 years of age, were you ever slapped, kicked, boxed, shoved or hit by a parent or another adult family member?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, MOTHER/FATHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MDV4. And after you turned age 15 until now, were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, boxed or hit by anyone other than a current or former partner? This may include a parent, a relative, someone at school, other people that you know, or even a stranger?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	2 ⇨ MDV6 8 ⇨ MDV6
MDV5. Who was it that slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit you after you turned age 15? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) PROBE: How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbor? How about a stranger or anyone else?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER OR FATHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHER OR SISTER 4. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER FAMILY MEMBER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER 6. <input type="checkbox"/> COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL 7. <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE 8. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND/BOYFRIEND/DATE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> STRANGER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MDV6. Since you turned 15 and until now how many partners have you had who have been abusive to you?		___ PARTNERS 00. <input type="checkbox"/> NONE 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T REMEMBER 99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
MDV7. INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL STATUS (IF MMA2 OR MMA3 OR MMA4 =1)		1. <input type="checkbox"/> CURRENTLY MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT CURRENTLY MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP	1 ⇨ MDV9
MDV8. INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL HISTORY MMA7		1. <input type="checkbox"/> EVER MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (MMA7= 1) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (MMA7=2)	2 ⇨ MDV28
The next set of questions are about violence and abuse that may have happened between you and a partner or ex-partner. When we say a partner we mean a wife, ex-wife, as well as any other woman you have been living with as husband and wife or with whom you had a visiting relationship.			
	MDV9. Please tell me if you have ever (Read Options) IF MDV9=1 ⇨ MDV10 IF MDV9=2,8 ⇨ NEXT OPTION		MDV10. Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u> ?
A	Insulted or made your partner feel bad about himself?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
B	Threatened to hurt your partner or someone you care about?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
C	Slapped or thrown something at your partner that could hurt your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
D	Pushed, shoved or pulled your partner's hair?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)			
E	Hit your partner with your fist or with something else that could hurt your partner?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
F	Threatened your partner with a gun, knife or other weapon?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
G	Choked or burnt your partner on purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
H	Kicked, dragged or beat your partner up?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
I	Physically forced your partner to perform/participate in sex or sexual acts when your partner did not want to?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
J	Withheld maintenance (money) from your partner or your child?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
<p>MDV11. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED A PARTNER <u>IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS</u></p> <p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, (ANY YES IN (MDV10_C – MDV10_I))</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> (NO YES IN MDV10_C – MDV10_I) ⇒ MDV13</p>			
<p>MDV12. Now I would like to ask a few questions about what happens when you are/were violent during the last year. What are the usual situations that cause you to be violent?</p> <p>PROBE: Any other situation? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p>		<p>A. <input type="checkbox"/> NO PARTICULAR REASON B. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS C. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS D. <input type="checkbox"/> NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE E. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN HE HAD WORK PROBLEMS F. <input type="checkbox"/> PROBLEMS WITHIN HIS OR PARTNER'S FAMILY G. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF PARTNER H. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER COMPLAINS TO HIM I. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER REFUSES TO HAVE SEX J. <input type="checkbox"/> WHEN PARTNER DISOBEYS X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>MDV13. Please tell me if you have ever</p> <p>(Read Options) IF MDV13=1 ⇒ MDV14 IF MDV13=2 OR 8 ⇒ NEXT OPTION</p>		<p>MDV14. Has this happened in the <u>past 12 months</u>?</p>	
A	Insulted or made you feel bad about yourself?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
B	Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
C	Slapped or thrown something at you that could hurt you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
D	Pushed, shoved or pulled your hair?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER
E	Hit you with their fist or with something else that could hurt you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)																											
F	Threatened you with a gun, knife or other weapon?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
G	Choked or burnt you on purpose?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
H	Kicked, dragged or beat you up?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
I	Physically forced you to perform/participate in sex or sexual acts when you did not want to?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
J	Witheld your child from you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
K	Witheld sex from you?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																								
MDV15. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER BEEN PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED BY A PARTNER (ANY MDV13_C – MDV13_I=1) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (ANY YES IN (MDV13_C – MDV13_H)) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (YES AT MDV13_I ONLY) ⇨ MDV17 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (NO YES IN MDV13_C – MDV13_I) ⇨ MDV28																											
MDV16. During or after a violent incident, does (did) your partner ever make you have sex against your will? How often?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> ONCE OR TWICE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> SEVERAL TIMES 4. <input type="checkbox"/> MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIME 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE																									
MDV17. During the times that your partner got physical with you or forced you to have sex, did you ever fight back physically?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																									
MDV18. Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your partner when your partner was not hitting or physically mistreating you?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER																									
MDV19. INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ANY MDV14_C – MDV14_I=1) 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES (ANY YES IN MDV14_C –MDV14_I) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO (NO YES IN MDV14_C –MDV14_I) ⇨ MDV28																											
MDV20. Now I would like to ask more about the consequences of the violence or abuse that you experienced from your partner during the last year. As a result of abuse, did you have...? (READ A-F)		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>1. YES</th> <th>2. NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. BRUISES OR SCRATCHES?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. HEADACHES OR OTHER PAIN?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CUTS, SPRAINS OR BURNS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. STABS, PENETRATING WOUNDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. FRACTURE, BROKEN BONES OR TEETH?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X. OTHER INJURIES (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1. YES	2. NO	A. BRUISES OR SCRATCHES?	1	2	B. HEADACHES OR OTHER PAIN?	1	2	C. CUTS, SPRAINS OR BURNS?	1	2	D. STABS, PENETRATING WOUNDS?	1	2	E. BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURY	1	2	F. FRACTURE, BROKEN BONES OR TEETH?	1	2	X. OTHER INJURIES (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	IF 'NO' TO ALL, GO TO MDV23
	1. YES	2. NO																									
A. BRUISES OR SCRATCHES?	1	2																									
B. HEADACHES OR OTHER PAIN?	1	2																									
C. CUTS, SPRAINS OR BURNS?	1	2																									
D. STABS, PENETRATING WOUNDS?	1	2																									
E. BROKEN EARDRUM, EYE INJURY	1	2																									
F. FRACTURE, BROKEN BONES OR TEETH?	1	2																									
X. OTHER INJURIES (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																									
MDV21. Did you receive medical attention for the injury?		1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	2,8 ⇨ MDV23																								



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)		
MDV22. Where did you receive medical attention for injury?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> HOSPITAL 3. <input type="checkbox"/> CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 6. <input type="checkbox"/> TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 7. <input type="checkbox"/> NATUROPATHY 8. <input type="checkbox"/> ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE PRACTICE 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW 10. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RESPONSE	
MDV23. As a result of abuse, did you miss days of work or were you unable to carry out activities for which you earn money?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, ALL THE TIMES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, SOMETIMES 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NEVER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MDV24. Did you tell anyone about the situation of violence that you suffered?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	2,8 ⇒ MDV26
MDV25. Who did you tell about it? PROBE: Anyone else? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	A. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIENDS B. <input type="checkbox"/> PARENTS C. <input type="checkbox"/> BROTHER OR SISTER D. <input type="checkbox"/> UNCLE OR AUNT E. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE / PARTNER'S FAMILY F. <input type="checkbox"/> CHILDREN G. <input type="checkbox"/> NEIGHBOURS H. <input type="checkbox"/> POLICE I. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTOR/HEALTHCARE WORKER J. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER K. <input type="checkbox"/> COUNCELLOR/LEGAL AID L. <input type="checkbox"/> LOCAL LEADER M. <input type="checkbox"/> AREA LEADER X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MDV26. Do you know where to go to report abuse?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER	
MDV27. Why did you not tell anyone or seek help? (TICK ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	A. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT NEED HELP/WAS NOT SERIOUS B. <input type="checkbox"/> DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GO C. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF RETALIATION/MORE VIOLENCE D. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT TRUST ANYONE E. <input type="checkbox"/> ASHAMED F. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR DAMAGING THE FAMILY'S REPUTATION G. <input type="checkbox"/> HE WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED H. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD END I. <input type="checkbox"/> BELIEVED IT WOULD NOT HELP J. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF LOSING CUSTODY OF CHILDREN X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER SPECIFY _____	
MDV28. In their lives, many persons experience different forms of violence from partners, relatives, other people that they know, or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of these situations. At any time in your life, did anyone ever force you to have sexual intercourse (with penetration) against your will? Interviewer, verify MDV13_I and include acts by partner 1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO ⇒ MDV31 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER ⇒ MDV31		



L. GENDER AND VIOLENCE (Continued)				
MDV29. How old were you the <u>first time</u> this ever happened to you?	AGE _____			
	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE, MORE THAN 12			
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
MDV30. At that time, what was your relationship with the person(s) who forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE/PARTNER			
	2. <input type="checkbox"/> EX-WIFE / EX-PARTNER			
	3. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER/STEP-MOTHER			
	4. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE			
	5. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER			
	6. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND/EX-BOYFRIEND			
	7. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND/EX GIRLFRIEND			
	8. <input type="checkbox"/> NEIGHBOR/FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE			
	9. <input type="checkbox"/> STRANGER			
	96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____			
	98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER			
	99. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED			
MDV31. Interviewer: Did you have to interrupt this section of the interview because some adult was trying to listen, or came into the room, or interfered in any other way?		ONCE	MORE THAN ONCE	NO
	WIFE/PARTNER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	OTHER ADULT MALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	ADULT FEMALE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MDV32. Have you experienced discrimination based on any of the following: <i>(READ A - H)</i>		1. YES	2. NO	9. NO RESPONSE
	A. AGE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. SEX (MALE OR FEMALE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. SEXUAL ORIENTATION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. ETHNICITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. RACE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	F. RELIGIOUS BELIEF	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	G. DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	H. HIV STATUS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	IF 'NO' TO ALL, END SECTION			
MDV33. By whom? <i>(READ A - X)</i>		1. YES	2. NO	9. NO RESPONSE
	A. FAMILY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	B. FRIENDS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	C. STRANGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	D. NEIGHBOURS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	E. HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	F. TEACHERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs			
MHA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of HIV or AIDS?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ➡ END SECTION
MHA2. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
MHA3. Can HIV be transmitted from a mother to her baby: <i>(READ A - C)</i>		1. YES 2. NO 8. DK	
	A. DURING PREGNANCY	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	B. DURING DELIVERY	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	C. BY BREASTFEEDING	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
MHA4. CHECK MHA3 [A], [B] AND [C]: AT LEAST ONE 'YES' RECORDED?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ➡ MHA6
MHA5. Are there any special drugs that a doctor or a nurse can give to a woman infected with HIV to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
MHA6. Do you think that AIDS can be cured?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
MHA7. Do you think that a person can get infected with HIV/AIDS by... <i>(READ A - F)</i>		1. YES 2. NO 8. DK	
	A. Hugging or shaking hands	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	B. Sitting on a toilet seat	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	C. Getting bitten by a mosquito	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	D. Using forks, knives, plates or cups	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	E. Working with someone	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
	F. Kissing	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
MHA8. Should persons below the age of 16 be able to request an HIV test without parents' consent?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW		
MHA9. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		
MHA10. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever been tested for HIV?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO		2 ➡ MHA17
MHA11. How many months ago was your most recent HIV test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> LESS THAN 12 MONTHS AGO 2. <input type="checkbox"/> 12-23 MONTHS AGO 3. <input type="checkbox"/> 2 OR MORE YEARS AGO		
MHA12. Where did you take the <u>last</u> test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 2. <input type="checkbox"/> STD CENTRE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE DOCTOR OR LAB 5. <input type="checkbox"/> NON-PROFIT/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER		
MHA13. Did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> ASKED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> OFFERED 3. <input type="checkbox"/> REQUIRED 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED		



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)		
MHA14. Why did you do the <u>last</u> test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOCTORS ORDERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FOR INSURANCE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> FOR MEDICAL REASONS 4. <input type="checkbox"/> IMMIGRATION/FARM WORK 5. <input type="checkbox"/> IN HOSPITAL 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OWN DECISION 7. <input type="checkbox"/> DONATE BLOOD 8. <input type="checkbox"/> EMPLOYMENT 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MHA15. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	2 ⇨ MHA20 8 ⇨ MHA20
MHA16. Before you received the results, did someone talk with you about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to prevent it?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	1 ⇨ MHA20 2 ⇨ MHA20 8 ⇨ MHA20
MHA17. What is the main reason you have never taken the test for HIV/AIDS?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER FELT IT NECESSARY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER WAS AGAINST IT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RELATIVES WERE AGAINST IT 5. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD TIME 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS THAT WERE BEING TESTED 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 10. <input type="checkbox"/> LACK OF MONEY/TOO EXPENSIVE 11. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER TOLD TO TAKE TEST 12. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF NEEDLES 13. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T WANT TO KNOW 14. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT AT RISK 15. <input type="checkbox"/> I KNOW I DON'T HAVE TO 16. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD SEX 17. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW WHEN TO DO SO 18. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW ABOUT THE TEST 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW	
MHA18. If you were offered the test for HIV/AIDS at a low price or even free, would you be willing to take it?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, IF IT WERE AT A LOW PRICE 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, IF IT WERE FREE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO 8. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT SURE	1 ⇨ MHA20 2 ⇨ MHA20
MHA19. Why would you not take it?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT NEED IT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER AGAINST IT 4. <input type="checkbox"/> RELATIVES AGAINST IT 5. <input type="checkbox"/> FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NO TIME 7. <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. <input type="checkbox"/> TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW	
MHA20. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting HIV/AIDS? Would you say you are at ...	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GREAT RISK 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE RISK 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LITTLE RISK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RISK AT ALL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW	4,8 ⇨ MHA22



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)

<p>MHA21. What is the main reason you think that you are at risk?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER HAS OTHER PARTNERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER SPENDS A LOT OF TIME AWAY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T KNOW HOW TO PROTECT MYSELF 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER DOESN'T LET ME USE CONDOMS 5. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE HAD AN STI 6. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE MORE THAN ONE PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T USE CONDOMS EVERY TIME 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DONT KNOW WHO I AM HAVING SEX WITH 10. <input type="checkbox"/> PARTNER ADDICTED (ALCHOHOL/DRUGS) 11. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOMS CAN BREAK 12. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE RECEIVED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	<p><i>ALL SKIP TO MHA23</i></p>
<p>MHA22. What is the main reason you think that you are not at risk?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX WITH STRANGERS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> USE CONDOMS 3. <input type="checkbox"/> USE OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 4. <input type="checkbox"/> HAVE ONLY ONE SEXUAL PARTNER 5. <input type="checkbox"/> KNOW SEXUAL PARTNER WELL 6. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEXUAL PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 9. <input type="checkbox"/> DON'T USE DRUGS 10. <input type="checkbox"/> NEVER HAD A BLOOD TRANSFUSION 11. <input type="checkbox"/> TRUST MY PARTNER 12. <input type="checkbox"/> CONDOMS CAN'T BREAK 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER(SPECIFY) _____ 98. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW</p>	

MHA23. What can a person do to avoid being infected with HIV/AIDS?
 (FOR A-C AND L PROMPTED ADD "Can people reduce the risk of getting HIV by... ")

	MENTIONED	PROMPTED
A. NOT HAVING SEX/ABSTAINING FROM SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. HAVING ONLY ONE PARTNER/STAY FAITHFUL TO ONE PARTNER/MONOGAMY	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. USING CONDOMS	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES	<input type="checkbox"/>	
E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	
H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX	<input type="checkbox"/>	
I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS	<input type="checkbox"/>	
J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
L. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
M. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN	<input type="checkbox"/>	
X. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)										
NOW I WILL ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (STIS); THAT IS, ILLNESSES WHICH ARE ACQUIRED THROUGH SEX WITH ANOTHER PERSON.										
MHA24. What infection do you know or have you heard of that are transmitted through sexual relations? DO YOU KNOW OR HAVE YOU HEARD OF... (READ A-G)			MHA25. Have you ever had ...?		MHA26. Did you seek help to cure yourself of this infection?		MHA27. Whom did you seek help from to cure yourself of this infection?	MHA28. Was your partner also treated to cure this infection?		
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	(FILL IN THE CODE BELOW)	YES	NO	DK
A. Syphilis (chancre) A PAINLESS SORE OR ULCER IN THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR MOUTH; LATER, IT CAUSES A RASH IN THE SKIN OF THE PALMS OF THE HANDS AND SOLES OF THE FEET. IT CAN ALSO AFFECT THE BRAIN OR THE HEART IN ADVANCED STAGES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
B. Chancroid (soft chancre) APPEARS WITH PAINFUL BUMPS IN THE GENITALS WHICH FILL WITH PUS, AND WHEN THEY DRAIN, THEY LEAVE PAINFUL SORES	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
C. Gonorrhea (a.k.a. clap) PRODUCES A DISCHARGE THAT IS EITHER WHITE OR YELLOW OR GREEN THAT CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
D. Genital herpes ERUPT AS SMALL BLISTERS OR PAINFUL SORES ON THE GENITALS.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
E. Papilloma/Genital warts MEATY GROWTHS THAT LOOK LIKE A ROOSTER'S CREST OR LIKE CAULIFLOWER, OF REDDISH, ASHEN OR PURPLISH COLOR.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
F. Trichomoniasis YELLOW-GREENISH VAGINAL DISCHARGE WHICH IS FROTHY AND HAS BAD ODOR; IT CAN CAUSE ITCHING AND PAIN DURING SEX.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8
G. Chlamydia PRODUCES A DISCHARGE WHICH CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	_____	1	2	8



M. HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STIs (Continued)		
CODES FOR QUESTION MHA27	01. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 02. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE 03. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 04. PRIVATE CLINIC 05. PRIVATE DOCTOR 06. PHARMACY 07. OUTREACH WORKER 08. FACTORY/ WORKPLACE 09. HEALER 10. FRIEND/ RELATIVE 11. SELF-MEDICATED 12. SIDEWALK VENDORS 13. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE 14. NATUROPATHY 96 OTHER _____ 97 DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED	
MHA29. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting other STDs? Would you say you are at... (READ 1-4)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> GREAT RISK 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MODERATE RISK 3. <input type="checkbox"/> LITTLE RISK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO RISK AT ALL 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT KNOW	
MHA30. If a man has a sexually transmitted infection, what symptoms might he have? <i>Probe "any other symptom?"</i> (Do not read out the symptoms) Check all mentioned	A. <input type="checkbox"/> ABDOMINAL PAIN B. <input type="checkbox"/> PENILE DISCHARGE C. <input type="checkbox"/> FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE D. <input type="checkbox"/> BURNING PAIN ON URINATION E. <input type="checkbox"/> REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN AREA F. <input type="checkbox"/> SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA G. <input type="checkbox"/> GENITAL SORES/ULCERS OR WARTS H. <input type="checkbox"/> GENITAL ITCHING I. <input type="checkbox"/> WEIGHT LOSS J. <input type="checkbox"/> HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE CHILD X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	
MHA31. In general, who/what has been your most important source of information about STIs, including HIV? (Where or from whom have you learned the most about STIs)	1. <input type="checkbox"/> MOTHER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FATHER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER RELATIVE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> GIRLFRIEND 5. <input type="checkbox"/> BOYFRIEND 6. <input type="checkbox"/> WIFE, PARTNER 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SOMEBODY WHO HAD STIs 8. <input type="checkbox"/> FRIEND/ COLLEAGUES/PEERS 9. <input type="checkbox"/> FAMILY DOCTOR NURSE, MIDWIFE 10. <input type="checkbox"/> TEACHER/ GUIDANCE COUNSELLOR 11. <input type="checkbox"/> PHARMACIST 12. <input type="checkbox"/> SPECIALIST BOOK 13. <input type="checkbox"/> PRINT MEDIA 14. <input type="checkbox"/> RADIO 15. <input type="checkbox"/> TV 16. <input type="checkbox"/> INTERNET/ SOCIAL MEDIA 17. <input type="checkbox"/> MARGE ROPER HELP ONLINE 96 <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STIs (ALL MHA24 A-G =2)	
Go to Section A – Contact History and record '01'. Then end the interview with respondent by THANKING him for his cooperation.		
Interviewer's Comments		
Supervisor's Comments		





APPENDIX 3: 2021 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS)

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE – MAIN SURVEY (VER. 19/07/21)

Parish Const. ED Dwell# HH# U/R

Good day, my name is I am an interviewer with the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). We are conducting a survey to obtain information on the health of males and females 15-49 years old. Your participation in this survey will ensure the completeness and accuracy of the survey results, which will be a critical input for policy and decision making. I assure you that the responses that you provide will be kept strictly confidential and reported on only in an aggregated manner. Thank you for your kind cooperation.

A. CONTACT HISTORY

Visit Num	Date (dd/mm/yy)	Visit Time (24hr Clock)		A. Initial Contact Code	B. Result Code	C. Refusal Code	D. Final Result Code
		Start	End				
1		:	:				
2		:	:				
3		:	:				
4		:	:				

CODES

A. Initial Contact Code	B. Result Code	C. Refusal Code	D. Final Result Code
01 Contact made with household	01 Completed Household Interview (Eligible Respondent Selected)	01 Does not have the time	01 Completed Household Interview (Eligible Respondent Selected)
02 Temporarily absent	02 Completed Household Interview (No Eligible Respondent in Household)	02 Questions too personal	02 Completed Household Interview (No Eligible Respondent in Household)
03 Non-contact	03 Partially Completed Household Interview (Eligible Respondent Selected)	03 Does not trust surveys/ confidentiality	03 Partially Completed Household Interview (Eligible Respondent Selected)
04 No access to household	04 Partially Completed Household Interview (No Eligible Respondent in Household)	04 Doesn't get anything in exchange for answering	04 Partially Completed Household Interview (No Eligible Respondent in Household)
05 Refused (>C. Refusal Code)	05 Call-back scheduled	05 Is tired of answering surveys	05 Unable to provide information
06 Vacant	06 Unable to provide information	06 Does not respond to surveys	06 Non-contact
07 Dwelling demolished	06 Other (Specify)	07 Is prevented from answering	07 No access to household
08 Listing error/not a dwelling		08 No reason given	08 Refused
96 Other (Specify)		09 Other (Specify)	09 Vacant
			10 Dwelling demolished
			11 Listing error/Not a dwelling
			12 Closed
			96 Other (Specify)

Interviewer Comments:

Supervisor Comments:

FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY

Interviewer	Supervisor	Editor/Coder	Data Entry Operator
Name:	Name:	Name:	Name:
ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:	ID Num:
Signature:	Signature:	Signature:	Signature:
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:

Respondent's Name: _____

Respondent's Number

**B. HOUSEHOLD ROSTER**

Q1. Starting with the Head of the Household, please give me the names of those persons who are usual residents of this household. Include persons who usually live here, but are temporarily absent for less than six (6) months e.g away at school, at hospital, overseas, etc. Do not include visitors or people who are only staying with you for a short time (i.e. less than 6 months), or persons who have permanently left the household.

No	Name	Age	DOB (dd/mm/yyyy)	Sex	Relationship to Head	Education			
						Have/Has [you/NAME] ever attended school or any early child- hood programme? <i>If No, go to Q2</i>	Highest Level and Grade Attended		Did [you/NAME] complete that grade/level?
Level	Grade								
01					01	<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
02						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
03						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
04						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
05						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
06						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
07						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
08						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
09						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N
10						<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N			<input type="checkbox"/> Y <input type="checkbox"/> N

CODES

SEX		Relationship to Household Head		Highest Level Attended	
1.	MALE	01	Head of Household	01	Pre-school/Basic/infant
2.	FEMALE	02	Spouse/Partner of Head	02	Primary (Grades 1-6)
		03	Child of Spouse/Head	03	Lower Secondary (Grades 7-9) or Equivalent
		04	Spouse/Partner of Child	04	Upper Secondary (Grades 10-11)/CAP or Equivalent
		05	Grandchild of Spouse/Head	05	Grade 12-13/Other Post-secondary, Non-tertiary or Equivalent
		06	Parent of Spouse or Head	06	Short Cycle Tertiary or Equivalent (Tertiary level certificate/diploma)
		07	Brother/Sister of Spouse/Head	07	Undergraduate/First Degree or Equivalent
		08	Other Relative of Spouse/Head	08	Graduate Degree or Equivalent
		09	Domestic Employee	09	Doctorate/PH.D. or Equivalent
		10	Other Non-Relative	10	HEART/NSTA Trust
		99	Not Stated	11	Jamaica Foundation for Lifelong Learning (JFLL) (Specify)
				96	Other (Specify)
				98	Don't Know
				99	Not Stated/Refused



C. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING UNIT AND HOUSEHOLD		
<p>Q2. Type of housing unit <i>Record Observation</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> SEPARATE HOUSE/DETACHED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> APARTMENT BUILDING 3. <input type="checkbox"/> TOWNHOUSE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER ATTACHED 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PART OF A COMMERCIAL BUILDING 6. <input type="checkbox"/> IMPROVISED HOUSING UNIT 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>Q3. Main material of outer wall <i>Record Observation</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE, STEEL AND BLOCKS 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PRECAST CONCRETE 3. <input type="checkbox"/> STONE AND/OR BRICK 4. <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD AND CONCRETE 5. <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD (EXCEPT PLYWOOD) 6. <input type="checkbox"/> PLYWOOD AND/OR ZINC 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>Q4. Main material of the roof <i>Record Observation</i></p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> METAL SHEETING (E.G. ZINC) 2. <input type="checkbox"/> CONCRETE (E.G. SLAB) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>Q5. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> ROOMS 99. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED</p>	
<p>Q6. What type of fuel does this household mainly use for cooking?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> ELECTRICITY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) 3. <input type="checkbox"/> WOOD 4. <input type="checkbox"/> CHARCOAL 5. <input type="checkbox"/> KEROSENE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> NO COOKING DONE 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>	
<p>Q7. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING 2. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC PIPED INTO YARD 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING 4. <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE PIPED INTO YARD 5. <input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC STANDPIPE 6. <input type="checkbox"/> TRUCK WATER/WATER TRUCK 7. <input type="checkbox"/> SPRING/RIVER 8. <input type="checkbox"/> BOTTLED WATER 96. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 99. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED</p>	
<p>Q8. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> FLUSHED TOILET LINKED TO SEWER 2. <input type="checkbox"/> FLUSHED TOILET NOT LINKED TO SEWER 3. <input type="checkbox"/> PIT LATRINE 4. <input type="checkbox"/> NO FACILITY/BUSH/FIELD 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 9. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED</p>	4 ⇨ Q10
<p>Q9. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?</p>	<p>1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, SHARED 2. <input type="checkbox"/> NO, NOT SHARED 9. <input type="checkbox"/> NOT STATED</p>	

**C. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HOUSING UNIT AND HOUSEHOLD (Continued)**

Q10.		
Does your household have:	1. YES	2. NO
[A] ELECTRIC STOVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[B] GAS STOVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[C] REFRIGERATOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[D] FREEZER (DEEP FREEZE)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[E] MICROWAVE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[F] RADIO	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[G] AIR CONDITIONER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[H] ELECTRONIC GAMING EQUIPMENT	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[I] WASHING MACHINE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[J] CLOTHES DRYER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[K] ELECTRIC WATER HEATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[L] SOLAR WATER HEATER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[M] COMPUTER (INCLUDING LAPTOP & TABLET)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[N] TELEVISION	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[O] CABLE SERVICE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[P] GENERATOR	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[Q] DISHWASHER	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[R] INTERNET WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[S] A WORKING MOTORCYCLE/MOTORBIKE	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[T] A WORKING MOTOR VEHICLE (CAR, VAN OR TRUCK)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Q11. Are you or any other member of this household enrolled in any assistance programmes?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, GOVERNMENT 2. <input type="checkbox"/> YES, NON-GOVERNMENT 3. <input type="checkbox"/> NO	3 ⇒ Q14
Q12. How often do you receive this assistance?	1. <input type="checkbox"/> WEEKLY 2. <input type="checkbox"/> MONTHLY 3. <input type="checkbox"/> QUARTERLY 4. <input type="checkbox"/> ANNUALLY 6. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	
Q13. What type of assistance are you or any member of this household receiving?	A. <input type="checkbox"/> FOOD B. <input type="checkbox"/> CLOTHING C. <input type="checkbox"/> SHELTER D. <input type="checkbox"/> SKILLS TRAINING E. <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTHCARE F. <input type="checkbox"/> FINANCIAL X. <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Y. <input type="checkbox"/> DOES NOT REMEMBER Z. <input type="checkbox"/> REFUSED	



D. ELIGIBILITY

**If the household was selected for a female questionnaire, go to Q14.
If the household was selected for a male questionnaire, go to Q16.**

Q14. How many females between the ages of 15-49 years old are living in this household?
(Refer to Household Roster)

If Q14 is zero then,
 • Go to Section A to complete 'Contact History'
 • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and end interview.

Q15. Check the last digit of the dwelling number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible females in Q14 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the line number of the selected female.

NAME OF THE SELECTED FEMALE: _____ LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED FEMALE:

Last Digit of Household Number (from Dwell #)	Number of Eligible Females in the Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	9

Now return to Section A to:
 • Complete 'Contact History' (including the final result code)
 • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and proceed with the administration of the individual female questionnaire.

Q16. How many males between the ages of 15-49 years old are living in this household?
(Refer to Household Roster)

If Q16 is zero then:
 • Go to Section A to complete 'Contact History'
 • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and end interview.

Q17. Check the last digit of the dwelling number from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below. Check the total number of eligible males in Q16 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below. Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the line number of the selected female.

Last Digit of Household Number (from Dwell #)	Number of Eligible Males in the Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	9

NAME OF THE SELECTED MALE: _____ LINE NUMBER OF SELECTED MALE:

Now return to Section A to:
 • Complete 'Contact History'
 • Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and proceed with the administration of the individual male questionnaire.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY JAMAICA, 2021

FINAL REPORT

**National Family Planning Board | Statistical Institute of Jamaica
December 2023**

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