

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

2002

JAMAICA

FINAL REPORT

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PREFACE

The 2002 Reproductive Health Survey is the seventh in a series of periodic enquiries conducted by the National Family Planning Board. The scope of the survey, as in earlier studies, is designated to update measures of fertility and contraceptive use and other reproductive health issues among women aged 15-49 years, and men 15-24 years.

The findings will be beneficial as an evaluation and planning tool for the National Family Planning Programme. The final report of the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey is presented in three volumes:

1. Final Report
2. Young Adult Report
3. Regional Report

The opportunity is taken to express gratitude to Mrs. Carmen McFarlane for this follow-up to her 1997 survey and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

We acknowledge the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development, as well as the technical support of the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

Finally, no study of this sort could be possible without the cooperation of the citizens of Jamaica, who participated in the survey as respondents. It is with gratitude that we extend thanks and appreciation to them.

Olivia McDonald
Executive Director, NFPB
February 2005

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CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Jamaica is one of the islands in the Caribbean archipelago. It is located in the northwestern section and is one of the four islands that comprise the Greater Antilles. It is situated at latitude 18° north and longitude 77° west and is approximately 145 kilometres south of Cuba and 161 kilometres west of Haiti. The nearest part of the American continent is the Mosquito Coast of Honduras 499 kilometres to the south-west, while the Lesser Antilles and Trinidad lie 1,609 kilometres to the east and south-east.

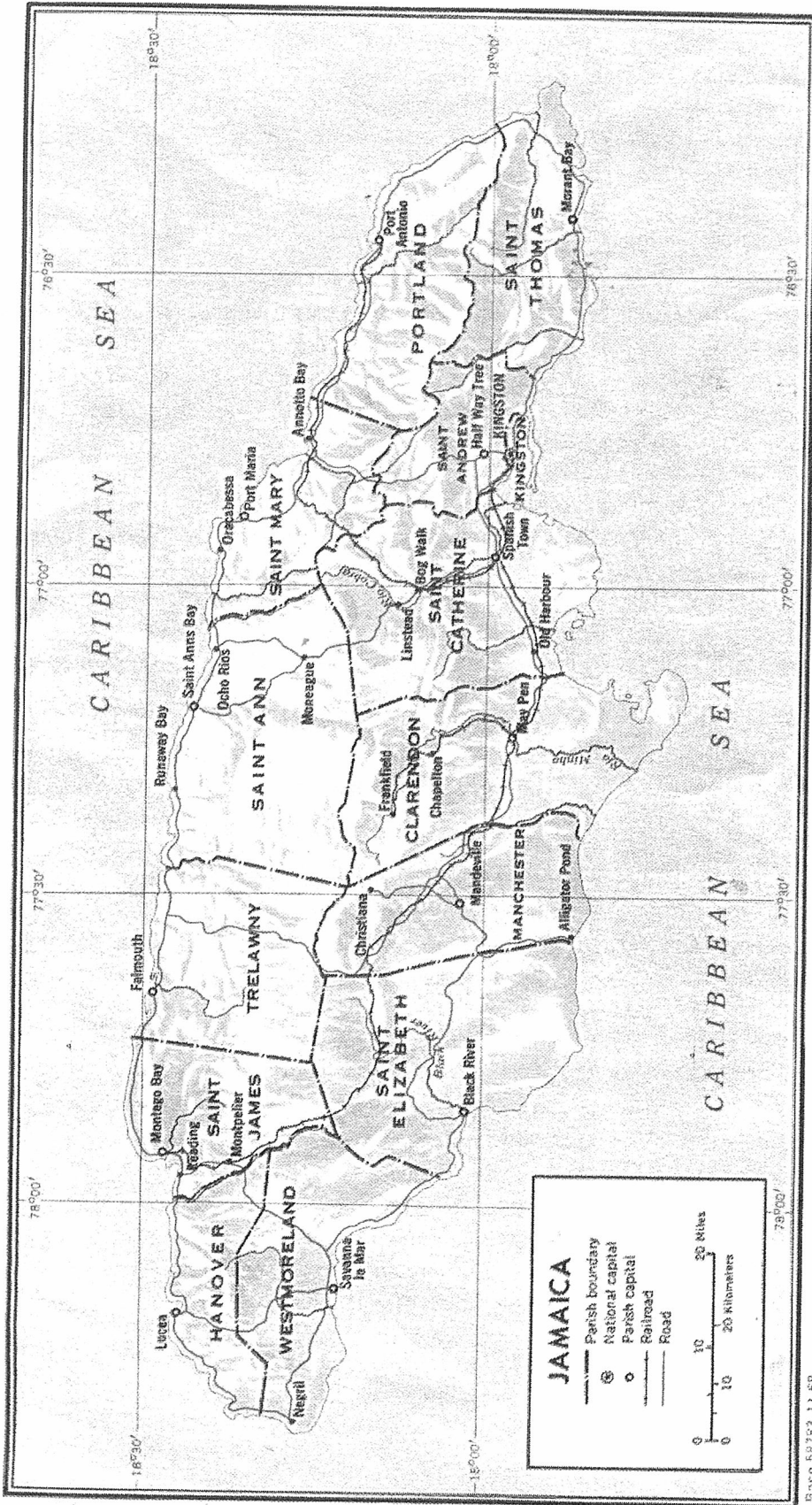
It is English-speaking and share cultural links with the other English-speaking territories of the region. At the regional level, it is a member of CARICOM, the Caribbean Community; at the international level, it is one of the group of countries that form the Latin American and Caribbean Region (ECLAC) and at the wider level, is a member of the United Nations and its affiliate organizations.

Jamaica itself has a maximum length of 235 kilometres and widths varying from 35 to 82 kilometres, with a total area of 4,244 square miles or 10,991 square kilometres. It is divided into three counties - Cornwall in the west, Middlesex in the centre and Surrey in the east. There are fourteen parishes: Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth in the county of Cornwall; St. Mary, St. Ann, Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine in the county of Middlesex; and Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland in the county of Surrey.

Other administrative divisions have been defined and used for many purposes, the most important being the breakdown into constituencies, defined by law, which form the political divisions of the country. However, the most significant administrative division for this study is the breakdown into health regions. The composition of the health regions have varied from time to time. The current divisions comprise the following grouping of parishes and these are used in this study:

- Region 1 Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas and St. Catherine
- Region 2 Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann
- Region 3 Trelawny, St. James, Hanover and Westmoreland
- Region 4 St. Elizabeth, Manchester and Clarendon

The population of Jamaica at the end of 2001 was 2,612,500 and the annual growth rate was 0.6 percent. The crude birth rate (per 1000 mean population) was 20.60 with a crude death rate of 6.22; the rate of natural increase was accordingly 14.38 per 1000 mean population. The natural rate of growth of the population has been falling over recent years.



- Health Region 1 = Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas, St. Catherine
- Health Region 2 = Portland, St. Mary, St. Ann
- Health Region 2 = Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland
- Health Region 4 = St. Elizabeth, Manchester, Clarendon

Age distribution is important to any study of fertility, contraceptive behaviour and reproductive health. Of particular significance is the proportion of women of childbearing age. Also of importance is the proportion of young adults, both male and female, in the population. In general, the population under 15 years of age has been identified as the infant and child population, the population between 15 and 24 as the young adult population and the female population between the ages of 15 and 49 as those in the childbearing years. Thus, demographic enquiries and, in particular, contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys have focused on breakdowns of the population into these broad age groupings. Table 1.ii below presents breakdowns of the male and female population at the end of the years preceding the last three surveys.

Table 1.ii
Age Distribution Of The Total Population
End Year 1992, 1996 and 2001

Age Group	Male			Female		
	1992	1996	2001	1992	1996	2001
0 - 4	11.7	11.3	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.8
5 - 14	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.5	21.9	22.5
15 - 24	20.2	19.1	18.0	20.0	19.0	18.1
25 - 34	15.2	15.1	15.0	16.1	16.0	15.0
35 - 49	13.9	15.5	17.2	13.9	15.7	17.1
50 +	15.3	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.8	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Demographic Statistics 2002, Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Table 1.i
Distribution Of The Population By Health Region
In The Last Three Pre-Survey Years
(Percent Distribution)

Region	1992	1996	2001
1	46.6	46.8	46.5
2	14.0	13.9	14.1
3	17.6	17.5	17.6
4	21.8	21.8	21.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Demographic Statistics 2002, Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Both the birth and death rates have been declining but at different rates. In 1861, the birth rate was 39.6 per 1000 mean population with a death rate of 32.2. By 1970, the birth rate was still in the high 30s (39.1) but fell more rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1982 it was at 30.9 and by 1991 it had fallen to 25.1. The movement in the death rate was more dramatic. In 1970, it had fallen to 8.2. Since then, the decline in birth rates has been more significant than in death rates. The distribution of the population over the period covered by the three earlier contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys (1992, 1996 and 2001) although not equal in proportion has remained fairly consistent as may be seen in Table 1.i below:

Another important factor is the distinction between urban and rural areas. It is generally recognized that residential location can have an impact on quality of life and accordingly can exert a strong influence on attitudes and behaviours. Thus, the sample design for the Survey provided for differentiation between urban and rural residence.

Table 1.iii
Percent of the Population in Urban Areas *
1970, 1982, 1991

<i>Type of Area</i>	<i>Percent of the Population</i>		
	1970	1982	1991
Kingston Metropolitan Area	29.6	26.8	26.3
Other Urban Areas	14.4	22.6	25.1
Percent of Total Urban Areas	44.0	49.4	51.4

* Urban areas as defined for purposes of the censuses.

Source: Reports of the 1970, 1982 and 1990 Population Censuses, Department of Statistics, Jamaica and The Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

1.2 POPULATION POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Jamaica, along with other members of the international community, has experienced the intensification of pressures of high population growth on available resources generated within their countries and the constraints which this has placed on social and economic progress. Growing disparities in social benefits obtaining within the economy point to a real need for adopting a strategy of planned population programmes aimed at reducing the rate of growth of the population within a policy of continued improvement in the welfare of the people.

An important aspect of the pursuance of such a policy is the requirement for assessments to be made at frequent intervals of the demographic behaviour of the people. In this connection, the measurement of fertility and mortality occurring at specific periods of development, as well as other related phenomena, become necessary. Fertility levels are directly determined by a series of events which, either as a matter of individual volition or indirectly through socio-cultural practices, interfere with or impinge on the biological conditions for birth. One such is the proportion of the female population of reproductive age who live in stable unions such as formal marriages and consensual unions. At another level, one can identify two factors associated with the control of fertility, generally within stable unions: contraception (defined as any deliberate practice, including abstinence and sterilization, undertaken to reduce or eliminate the risk of conception) and induced abortion. At the third level are two behavioural variables that affect fertility but which are not likely to be related to attained family size: lactation in fecundity (determined by the length and intensity of breast-feeding) and the frequency of intercourse. Other factors such as sterility, spontaneous inter-uterine mortality, and the duration of viability of ova and sperm, affect fertility but in a physiological rather than behavioural way. In addition, any study of fertility must take account of associated socio-economic, cultural and environmental influences which affect its level and movement, identifying factors which impact on these measurements.

Mortality rates in Jamaica have fallen dramatically over the past fifty years. While there has been significant increases in the life expectancy of the population, there are certain areas such as infant and child mortality where existing levels appear to be still above acceptable standards. A proper assessment of the extent of the problem becomes difficult since recent studies have confirmed possible inaccuracies in the official estimates which are of concern to health administrators.

The concerns identified above are reflected in the proposed programme of work to be covered in the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey as set out in the identified objectives and scope of work, a continuation of the work programmes of the earlier Reproductive Health Survey and still earlier Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys. Thus, the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey will form part of the continuing series of periodic enquiries undertaken in Jamaica, aimed at providing information on fertility levels and related factors which affect contraceptive use, unintended pregnancies and reproductive health.

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PROGRAMME

The main objectives of the 2002 RHS are to update measures of contraceptive use and fertility among Jamaican women aged 15-49 years and young adult males aged 15-24 years and also to provide information on knowledge, attitudes and practices related to family planning and fertility. It also aims at assessing other factors which may have affected reproductive behaviour, including risk factors for unintended pregnancy, so that program interventions may be improved.

Long-term and immediate objectives have been identified and these are set out below.

1. LONG-TERM OBJECTIVES: The 2002 Reproductive Health Survey shall:

- a) Obtain for Jamaica the needed data on fertility and contraceptive behaviour for the planning, implementation and evaluation of the country's family planning and related programs.
- b) Obtain for Jamaica related data on unintended pregnancies and maternal-child health services.
- c) Provide data to be disseminated through a series of four seminars at regional level and one at national level for program and policy officials to improve service delivery in reproductive health.

2. IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES: The 2002 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) will:

- a) update measures of contraceptive use and fertility among women aged 15-49 years and young adult men aged 15-24 years.
- b) provide a wide range of information on the knowledge, attitude and practice related to reproductive health.
- c) assess other conditions, which may affect reproductive behaviour so that programme interventions may be improved.

The RHS will provide data:

- on fertility and contraceptive behaviour for planning, implementation and evaluation of the reproductive health programme.
- on unintended pregnancies in the realization of the objectives of the NFPB.
- for dissemination, through a series of five seminars at the national and regional levels, to programme and policy officials in order to improve reproductive health services.

The RHS is designed to assess specific health behaviours related to fertility, family planning and pregnancy and related health care. Both estimates of prevalence and general attitudes towards most of the factors will be included. The primary purpose of the RHS is to assess the general reproductive health conditions and contraceptive use island wide.

The RHS will provide decision makers in the NFPB with data to make informed policy choices related to:

- 1) Fertility
Estimates of current fertility levels of unintended pregnancies will be made.
- 2) Family Planning
Knowledge, use and source of contraception will be estimated. Differentials in contraceptive use across parishes and regions and by other socio-demographic characteristics will be identified in order to assess programme impact and indicate who might benefit from special interventions and programme effort.
- 3) Attitudes towards Reproduction
General information on attitudes toward desired family size, birth spacing, breastfeeding, contraceptive use and behaviour related to sexually transmitted diseases will be collected.

1.4 ADMINISTRATION

The Reproductive Health Survey 2002 was an undertaking of McFarlane Consultants and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), as commissioned by the National Family Planning Board, Jamaica. McFarlane Consultants provided the Project Director and was responsible for questionnaire design and testing, development of all operational manuals, training of field staff on the questionnaire and training of manual editors and coders. STATIN, on the other hand, was responsible for designing the sample and updating the sampling frame, providing training facilities, providing interviewers and supervisors trained to carry out surveys, conducting the fieldwork. In addition, they were responsible for manual coding in those cases where this was not done in the field as well as manual and computer editing of the data. Their final output was to provide clean data sets for both the male and female surveys. Centers For Disease Control (CDC) joined the team as consultants in sampling, questionnaire development, training, field testing and field work as well as data processing and analytic review.

Fourteen interviewers were used to conduct field visits, with eight interviewers completing female questionnaires and expected to complete a minimum of fifteen interviews each, while six interviewers completed male questionnaires and expected to do twenty questionnaires each. Each interviewer was assigned one ED, with a total of fourteen EDs used in the Pretest. Interviews were conducted during the period March 16–20, 2002.

A pretest of draft questionnaires for both the female and male surveys was undertaken under the supervision of the Principal Investigator. Pretest training was conducted during the period March 13 – 15, 2002, with debriefing done on March 21, 2002. Approximately thirty nine (39) persons attended the training sessions on each of the four days.

The Pretest

The first stage sample selection, that is, the selection of EDs, was completed in December 2001. In order to complete the second stage selection, i.e. a selection of dwellings within the EDs, the sample frame had to be updated, as the available sample which was employed in the 1997 Reproductive Survey had used the 1991 census as frame and this was considered to be obsolete because of a number of socio-economic changes in the country. Therefore, a new sample was selected for the Reproductive Health Survey. The exercise of listing all dwellings in the selected EDs began in January 2002 and ended in May 2002. During the listing exercise, over ninety contract workers were employed, in addition to STATIN's sixty-five regular interviewers and fifteen supervisors. At the end of the listing exercise, the second-stage selection of dwellings was done. The third-stage selection of one eligible female and male for the respective surveys was done by the interviewers on visits to the selected households.

In the second stage of sampling, clusters of households were randomly selected in each PSU chosen in the first stage (separate households were selected for the female and male samples). Finally, in the third stage, in each of the households in the female sample, one woman aged 15–49 years was selected at random for interviewing; in the male sample one man aged 15–24 years was randomly selected in each of the sampled households.

The design of the sample for the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey was completed in December 2001. It was a three-stage stratified sample design, with the first stage being the selection of 659 enumeration areas, called Enumeration Districts (EDs), using the 2001 Census sectors as the sampling frame. This selection was done with probability proportional to the number of households and was accomplished by using a systematic sample with a random start. Each ED needed to have at least 80 households to allow for the selection of two contiguous but independent clusters (one for the female sample and one for the male sample) in the second stage. If an ED contained less than 80 households it was merged with a contiguous ED to form a primary sampling unit (PSU). Thus, the first stage selection yielded 521 PSUs (252 urban and 269 rural) used for the independent female and male samples.

The Sample Design

A minimum of six thousand females aged 15 – 49 years and two thousand males aged 15 – 24 years were required to respond to questionnaires on which information including their knowledge, use and attitude towards family planning methods, as well as their reproductive history were to be collected. Two separate questionnaires were prepared – a male questionnaire which would be used in the survey of males and another, a female questionnaire to be used in the female surveys.

A total of one hundred and seventy five questionnaires were completed in the pre-test, with seventy one being male questionnaires and one hundred and four being female questionnaires. The completed questionnaires were analyzed by the Principal Investigator, and based on her findings and the results of the debriefing, changes were made to the pretest questionnaires.

Printing of Documents

The final copy of the questionnaires and manual to be sent to the printers were received in early September 2002. The process of correction required frequent correspondence between STATIN and the Principal Investigator. After the training for the main survey, all errors identified on the questionnaires were corrected. The questionnaires were then designed as scannable documents, to facilitate the scanning of the questionnaires, which was the selected method of data entry.

The enumeration manuals were finalized and printed by STATIN's Printery before the start of the main training. A supplement to the enumeration manual was also prepared and printed after the main training. This contained new instructions arising from corrections made to the questionnaires after the training, as well as clarification of points raised during the training which were considered as requiring additional explanation.

A total of seven thousand eight hundred (7,800) female individual questionnaires and three thousand (3,000) male individual questionnaires were printed by the specialist printers for the main survey. Also printed were approximately 16,000 male household questionnaires and 20,000 female household questionnaires. In addition, a number of control forms were required to keep check of the movement of the documents. These included :-

Form CSDS 6 –	List of households to be enumerated.
Form CSDS 14 –	Interviewer's daily progress report.
Form CSDS 62 –	Record of completed work assignment

All forms, with the exception of the male and female questionnaires, were printed by STATIN's Printery.

Field Work for Main Surveys

a) Training of interviewers, supervisors and related persons

The training of field staff was scheduled for Monday September 30 – Friday October 4, 2002, with the fieldwork slated to start immediately afterwards. However, in the interim, the date for the general elections was announced - October 16; and a decision was taken to do the training as scheduled, but to start the fieldwork after the general elections.

Training for the main survey was conducted over five days, from September 30 to October 4, 2002. A total of one hundred and forty nine participants took part in the training exercise, which was conducted at four locations across the island, using two trainers per venue.

The fieldwork for the 2002 reproductive Health Survey began on Saturday October 26, 2002 and ended on May 9, 2003. A total of one hundred and thirty (130) interviewers, 15 Supervisors and 3 Senior Supervisors,

Manual editing and coding began in January 2003 and ended in July 2003. The editing and coding procedure included checking the questionnaires to ensure that all required fields were completed; that the skips built

Editor/Coder manuals were prepared and printed and Editor/Coders were trained in early January 2003. Editing and coding of the questionnaires were done mainly by experienced editor/coders employed by STATIN although some contract workers were hired and trained for this exercise. Approximately twenty editors were used, including contract workers employed on the project.

c) Editing and Coding

As a result of these factors and mainly because of the general volatile situation in the country, STATIN was unable to achieve the required quota of interviews. After discussion with consultants from the Centers For Disease Control (CDC) who entered the program sometime after it had started, additional households were selected in some parishes in order to complete the minimum number of questionnaires to achieve 95% confidence intervals.

- The Christmas season saw a reduction in the number of persons interviewed, as persons were more reluctant to complete the lengthy questionnaire during the festive season.

- The general elections were held October 15, 2002 and led to unrest throughout the island, both before and after the elections.

The field work took longer than budgeted to complete. This occurred for a number of reasons, chief of which were:

As was expected, it proved difficult to find eligible males in the households. However, this was planned for and sufficient households were selected, to complete under normal circumstances, the required number of male questionnaires.

A number of problems were encountered in the field. First there was the general problem of the violence throughout the society, and so interviewers were afraid to go into some areas after dark, which is often the only time when some respondents could be found at home. Also, because only the selected person should be interviewed and no proxy reporting was allowed, it sometimes took many call backs to find the person selected.

b) Difficulties Encountered

Due to the sensitive nature of the data, male interviewers were only allowed to interview male respondents, while female interviewers could interview either male or female respondents.

As shown in Table 1.1, in order to complete the female survey 17,878 households were visited and 7,805 eligible women (aged 15 – 49 years) were identified; 7,168 completed the individual questionnaires (91.8 percent response rate). Similarly, the 2,437 interviews of males aged 15–24 years were completed after visiting 15,950 households containing 2,795 eligible respondents, for a 87.2 percent response rate (Table 1.1.2).

worked on the survey, which was conducted in 521 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs), spread throughout all parishes of the island.

into the interview process were adhered to; and that fields were correctly completed. Also, after the scanning, from the consistency edit program, fields in error were corrected and returned to the Computer Division for correction.

d) Computer Processing of the Data

Processing of the data was done differently than before. In previous RHS surveys, the data from the questionnaires were keyed by data entry operators. For this Survey, the questionnaires were scanned directly into database files. This was done to allow for faster, more efficient processing. This required that the questionnaires be prepared and printed differently for the scanning process. The questionnaires were printed and scanned by Moore-Tech, a subsidiary of Moore Business Forms Ltd., using Fujitsu scanners and Cardiff Teleforms software.

Scanning of the questionnaires took place between January and June 2003. The scanning process included some very basic editing of the data, such as ID checks, age checks and some range checks. Detailed computer editing was programmed by STATIN's Information Technology division. The software used for the detailed consistency edits was the U.S. Census Bureau's CSPRO, as well as SAS.

e) Weighting

Weighting of the data was done by consultants from the Center for Disease Control. This organization has worked on previous Reproductive Health Surveys for Jamaica's National Family Planning Board. The weights calculated and applied were: sampling weights —because only one woman was selected from each household with women of reproductive age, and one male was selected from households with men of reproductive age, all results have been weighted to compensate for the fact that some households included more than one eligible female or male respondent — and post-stratification weights to account for unequal urban-rural distribution of the population. Except for Tables 1.1.1 and 1.1.2, all tables in this report present weighted results. The unweighted number of cases, used for variance estimation, are shown in each table.

f) Final Data Sets

The completed unweighted data set for the female sample was emailed to the Principal Investigator in July 2003 and the completed unweighted male data set was emailed in August 2003. However, the Principal Investigator and the CDC consultants identified some additional corrections that needed to be made to the data.

Additional corrections were made by both STATIN and CDC, and the final female data set with weights was created by CDC and delivered to the Principal Investigator in February 2004, while the final male data set with weights was created by CDC and sent to the Principal Investigator in March 2004.

TABLE 1.1.1
Household And Individual Interview Status
By Residence And By Health Region - Women Aged 15 - 49 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	Health Region									
	Total	KMA	Urban	Rural						
Household Visits	Identified Eligible Respondent	43.7	42.6	48.2	41.0	46.1	39.5	41.0	45.4	
	No Eligible Respondent	36.1	28.8	31.8	40.1	31.2	39.7	39.7	37.8	
	Occupant Not at Home	9.6	14.5	8.3	8.8	10.6	10.3	9.2	7.1	
	Unoccupied Dwelling	7.0	7.8	7.1	6.7	6.8	7.6	6.6	7.4	
	Household Refusal	3.7	6.3	4.7	2.5	4.9	2.9	3.6	2.3	
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	No. Of Households Visited	17,878	2,915	4,677	10,286	6,858	3,391	4,268	3,361	
	Eligible Women									
	Completed Interviews	91.9	92.3	92.3	91.5	93.2	88.0	91.5	92.7	
	Selected Respondent Refused	4.1	3.3	3.7	4.6	3.0	5.7	4.1	5.1	
Selected Respondents Not At Home	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.4	6.3	4.3	2.1		
Respondent Incapable Of Interview	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. Of Eligible Women Identified	7,805	1,241	2,253	4,311	3,191	1,338	1,750	1,526		
No. Of Completed Interviews	7,168	1,144	2,079	3,945	2,972	1,177	1,602	1,415		

TABLE 1.1.2
Household And Individual Interview Status
By Residence And By Health Region - Men Aged 15 - 24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	<i>Other</i>		<i>Health Region</i>					
	Total	KMA	Urban	Rural	1	2	3	4
<u>Household Visits</u>								
Identified Eligible Respondent	64.5	60.4	64.8	65.6	64.5	63.8	63.1	64.3
No Eligible Respondent	17.5	16.0	17.7	18.0	17.5	17.7	16.8	16.5
Occupant Not at Home	8.6	11.9	7.7	8.0	8.6	9.2	10.0	9.6
Unoccupied Dwelling	6.5	7.4	6.5	6.2	6.5	6.0	7.6	6.5
Household Refusal	2.9	4.3	3.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.4	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Households Visited	15,950	2,790	4,426	8,734	2,869	5,984	3,302	3,795
<u>Eligible Men</u>								
Completed Interviews	87.2	88.3	88.0	86.5	88.8	85.1	83.3	90.9
Selected Respondent Refused	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.2	7.9	8.6	11.8	4.4
Selected Respondents Not At Home	4.5	3.1	3.6	5.3	3.1	6.3	4.9	4.7
Respondent Incapable Of Interview	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Eligible Men Identified	2,795	446	774	1,575	1,061	556	628	550
No. Of Completed Interviews	2,437	394	680	1,363	942	473	523	499

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

2.0 GENERAL

As in all demographic studies, age is the main background variable to be used to analyse the results of the survey and five year age cohorts have in general been used in this report. The report is centered around females in the age groups 15 to 49 years. However, as mentioned earlier, the study of young adults in the population does provide insights into behavioural patterns and needs for services including education and counselling. Thus, the age cohort 15 to 24 years for both males and females are included in this report. In some cases, further age breakdowns have been introduced. These concentrate mainly on the age groups 15-17, 18-19, 20-22 and 23-24. Other background variables which have been perceived as influencing behaviour or providing insights into needs have also been added. These include education level, employment status, area of residence, frequency of attendance at religious services, union status, parity, birth order, socio-economic status and others have also been included, depending on the data being analysed. Although, as mentioned earlier, data for young adults will be included in this report, the emphasis will be on results pertaining to women 15-49 years. A second report will present, in detail, results for young adult females and males. A third report will bring together factors which are relevant to regional performance.

2.1 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SURVEY POPULATION

The age distribution of the survey population is shown in Table 2.1.1 for women and Table 2.1.2 for men. In both tables, five year age cohorts are used. Comparisons are shown for the last three survey years, 1993, 1997 and 2002. End year estimates for the years preceding these surveys are also included. The age dispersion of females in the 15-49 age group for the survey year 2002 shows that directional movements over the period are consistent with lower fertility over time. Looking at the age distribution of the series, all age groups in the distribution for women fall within acceptable sampling error limits with perhaps fewer than expected young adults and women in the 25-29 age group. There also were minor discrepancies between survey and demographic estimates in several age groups.

2.2 MARITAL AND UNION STATUS

Marital or union status, regarded as one of the primary determinants of fertility in any population, is generally used to determine the degree to which women of reproductive age are sexually active. In populations in which most of childbearing activities occur within established unions, this can be approximated by nuptiality however defined or by the proportion of time women spend in formal or informal unions.

In Jamaica, as in many Caribbean countries, sexual unions occur not only in the context of these formal or informal unions but also in visiting relationships and especially in the case of young adults, within relationships that are not necessarily steady, such as having a boyfriend or girlfriend with whom there is some sexual activity. In the 1997 Survey, information was collected on whether or not the respondent had a boyfriend and if yes, whether or not they were having sex. Based on the answer given, one of the categories used in 1997 in the classification of current union status was "boyfriend, with sex". These questions were not

asked in the 2002 Survey. Accordingly, the categories used in the classification of current union status in this Report omits this classification and includes persons who are not currently in an established union as having "No Steady Partner".

The breakdown which has been employed is:

- a) Legally married - a union in which a woman or a man is legally married and lives with her or his spouse.
- b) Common-law - a union in which a woman or a man lives with a partner to whom he or she is not legally married.
- c) Visiting - a union in which a woman or a man reports having regular sexual relations with a partner with whom she or he does not live.
- d) No Steady Partner - that is, all respondents who were not in any of the three categories identified above.

Utilizing these concepts, the union status of females covered in the survey is shown by age groups in Table 2.2.1. The overall patterns are consistent with that expected in the Jamaican concept. A higher percentage, 19 percent in 2002 compared with 16 percent in 1997, were in the most stable union, legally married, while a lower percent, 19.7 percent in 2002 compared with 23.5 percent in 1997, were in common-law unions. Combined, there was a slight fall in the percentage of those in the two more stable unions. The percentage in visiting relationships as well as those with no steady partner showed slight increases.

The patterns in relation to age distribution showed little change on the overall. For those legally married, the fall in the age group 45–49 years observed in 1997 was maintained although there was a decline in the age group 40–44 years. In respect of common-law unions, the percentage in all age groups except for the age group 40–44 years showed declines while those in visiting relationships on the overall increased. These percentages are shown in Table 2.1 below. Table 2.2.1 sets out the relationships by age group. The pattern where higher percentages of women in visiting relationships were in the younger age groups was maintained and, in fact, the percentage in the 15–19 age group actually increased.

Table 2.i
Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15 - 49 Years
By Current Union Status - 1993 CPS, 1997 RHS and 2002 RHS

<i>Union Status</i>	<i>2002 RHS</i>	<i>1997 RHS</i>	<i>1993 CPS</i>
Married, Living With Husband	19.0	16.0	13.4
With Common-Law Partner	19.7	23.5	24.3
With Visiting Partner	30.0	28.5	32.1
No Steady Partner	31.3	31.9	30.2
All Women	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(6384)	(3100)

2.3 EMPLOYMENT STATUS

As mentioned earlier, selected socio-demographic characteristics will be presented as appropriate to allow for the assessment of their impact on the survey population. The main characteristics which have been presented in this Chapter are employment status, educational levels, frequency of attendance at religious services, parity and socio-economic status. Other characteristics which will be presented throughout the Report are: geographic areas which include area of residence, health region and parish, and these will be introduced as appropriate to the topic being presented.

The economic activity of the population and particularly of women is an important factor that influences levels of fertility. In this study, distinctions are made as to whether respondents were economically active, that is, whether or not they were in the labour force and if not, what was their status. This includes whether or not they were students, homemakers, at home and not keeping house, incapable of working, or in another category. Table 2.ii gives the employment status of the survey respondents for 2002 with comparative percentages for 1997.

Table 2.ii
Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years and Men 15-24 Years
By Whether Or Not They Were Or Out Of The Labour Force

Employment Status	Women Aged 15-49		Men Aged 15-24	
	2002	1997	2002	1997
Employed	41.1	44.9	38.3	50.2
Unemployed	9.9	11.9	15.8	18.2
Total In The Labour Force	51.0	56.8	54.1	68.4
At Home	37.0	29.0	10.9	2.6
Students	12.6	13.7	34.2	28.9
Incapable Of Working / Other	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases *	(7168)	(6384)	(2437)	(2277)

* Data missing for 2 men in 1997.

In the year 2002, a smaller percentage of both women and men were in the labour force than in 1997 while a higher percentage of both women and men were at home. Percentage-wise, less women were students in the latter period. The reverse is true for men.

Is there an impact by age on these movements and if so, in what age group is the greatest impact found? Tables 2.iii and 2.iv show, by age, percentages of females and males by whether or not employed as well as by other employment status categories. The age impact is clearly demonstrated in these two tables, for women and for men. In the case of women, employment rose with increasing age up to age 39 and fell thereafter. For men, as in the case of women, it rose with increasing age up to age 24 (the oldest age represented). For women, the percentage unemployed was highest among the 20-24 year olds. For men, it was among the 18-19 year olds. As would be expected, students represented high percentages in the 15-19 age groups for both women and men.

Has there been changes to the employment status of women and men over the period? The percentages of the population inside the labour force has fallen between 1997 and 2002 for both women and men. For women, the converse was seen among those who stayed at home while for men, it was in relation to those who were students.

Table 2.iii
Employment Status By Age Group
Compared With 1997
Women Aged 15 - 49 Years

Age Group	<i>In The Labour Force</i>			<i>Not In The Labour Force</i>				No. Of Cases
	Employed	Un-Employed	Total	At Home	Student	Other	Total	
			2 0 0 2					
15 - 19	8.1	9.9	18.0	24.3	57.2	0.6	100.0	(985)
20 - 24	33.1	15.8	48.9	41.5	9.0	0.5	100.0	(923)
25 - 29	46.7	13.3	57.0	37.4	2.1	0.6	100.0	(1148)
30 - 34	50.3	9.0	59.3	39.1	1.2	0.5	100.0	(1262)
35 - 39	58.6	6.8	65.4	33.3	0.9	0.3	100.0	(1122)
40 - 44	49.8	8.1	58.9	40.6	0.9	0.5	100.0	(885)
45 - 49	53.4	4.2	57.6	40.9	0.2	1.4	100.0	(648)
			1 9 9 7					
15 - 19	10.7	15.3	26.0	17.2	56.1	0.7	100.0	(960)
20 - 24	40.8	20.4	61.2	27.9	10.7	0.2	100.0	(1031)
25 - 29	46.6	11.5	68.1	29.2	2.3	0.4	100.0	(1233)
30 - 34	56.6	9.1	65.7	32.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	(1195)
35 - 39	61.5	7.7	69.2	30.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	(934)
40 - 44	51.2	4.6	61.8	43.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	(610)
45 - 49	59.4	4.3	63.7	35.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	(421)

Table 2.iv
Employment Status By Age Group
Compared With 1997
Men Aged 15 - 24 Years

Age Group	<i>In The Labour Force</i>			<i>Not In The Labour Force</i>				No of Cases
	Employed	Un-Employed	Total	At Home	Student	Other	Total	
			2 0 0 2					
15 - 17	9.0	7.4	16.4	9.6	73.6	0.4	100.0	(901)
18 - 19	35.6	25.0	60.0	15.5	22.8	0.5	100.0	(531)
20 - 22	60.7	18.5	79.2	10.6	9.5	0.6	100.0	(653)
23 - 24	69.2	16.4	85.6	8.0	5.4	0.4	100.0	(352)
			1 9 9 7					
15 - 17	14.5	13.5	28.0	3.7	68.2	0.1	100.0	(799)
18 - 19	50.8	28.6	79.4	3.3	17.2	0.1	100.0	(407)
20 - 22	72.5	19.2	91.4	1.8	6.4	0.1	100.0	(646)
23 - 24	82.1	14.2	96.3	1.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	(425)

* Data missing for 2 men in 1997.

As indicated earlier, any analysis of the population covered in the survey, both female and male, must take account of the activities of those who are employed; whether or not they are working regularly in their present job as well as the time spent on the job. These have already been explored in Tables 2.ii, 2.iii and 2.iv. To examine these factors in greater detail, it is necessary to go to the major tables. Table 2.3.2 looks at whether or not they are working regularly at their present job while Tables 2.3.3 and 2.3.4 identify percentages working by hours worked. As was mentioned above, 41 percent of women and 37.6 percent of men were employed. Of these, 92.7 percent of women and 91.3 percent of men were working regularly. For women, the oldest age group, 45-49, had the lowest percentage working regularly (88.3 percent); for men, the youngest age group, 15-19, had the lowest (87.0 percent). For both women and men, the Kingston Metropolitan Area had the highest percentage (95.2 percent for women and 92.9 percent for men). The pattern in the other areas was not consistent.

As would be expected, the level of schooling for both women and men appears to have some influence on the regularity of work, lower among those with the lower levels of schooling and higher among those who have more years of education. Frequency of attendance at church services appear to have had less impact as the movements did not follow a regular pattern. With respect to union status, on the other hand, the pattern is for an increasing percentage among women, the less stable the union. In respect of men, the trend generally is in reverse. In respect to socio-economic status, higher percentages are observed for the higher status, reducing based on the ranking.

Table 2.3.3 gives the percentage of employed females ranked by groupings of numbers of hours worked. Here, the overall trend is not consistent, varying between age groups. On the overall, by far the highest percentage was in the category 40 hours. In general, there was no real consistency among the selected characteristics. Women appear to work longer hours than men, as may be seen when a comparison is made with Table 2.3.4 which gives the corresponding information for men. Here, also, the patterns in all of the characteristics chosen show little consistency.

2.4 EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

Education is another important variable associated with fertility. Attitudes of women and men towards desired family size do have an impact on their behaviour. Thus, this study has cross-classified this variable with a number of the features being analysed. In the survey, education level was defined by years of schooling completed. In some instances, the breakdown identifies no schooling separately; in others, this category is grouped with completion of 1 to 9 years.

The percent distribution of female respondents falling into the category which identifies "no schooling" is shown by age in Table 2.4.1 for 2002 and 1997 and for male respondents, in Table 2.4.2 for 2002 only. As may be observed, only 0.1 percent of the female population surveyed in 2002 and 0.2 percent in 1997 had no schooling whatsoever. Accordingly, the category "0-9 years" is more frequently applied than the breakdown used in this table.

In all age groups, percentages rose as levels of education got higher. Also, on the overall, percentages increased up till the middle age groups, falling thereafter. This was not the pattern among respondents at the lower levels of education where it rose with age. For male respondents, the percentage on the overall rose with age in all age groups except among the age group 15-17 years.

2.5 RELIGION

It is generally felt that religious beliefs play some part in the attitudes and practices which impact on fertility. Attendance at religious services has been used as the factors depicting the extent of the religious feelings of respondents although earlier studies have shown a somewhat weak correlation between most of the variables studied and religion. Available data (not shown) demonstrate shifts in membership away from more traditional denominations towards non-traditional churches which are more revival in nature. Hence the movement away from the use of denominations to that of general church attendance.

Table 2.5.1 shows the relationship between female respondents in respect of their attendance at religious services for the year 2002 with comparable data for the year 1997; the corresponding table for male respondents for the year 2002 only is given in Table 2.5.2. The pattern of attendance of female respondents at religious services has remained virtually the same as in 1997. Slightly over one third of respondents attend religious services at least once per week and a little over 20 percent attend only on special occasions. The next highest group was among those who attend once per month. Only a small proportion, 10.2 percent in 1997 falling to 7.7 percent in 2002, indicated that they never attended at all. As in 1997, among the most frequent church goers, attendance was high in the 15–19 age group, falling off with increasing age until age 30 when it begins again to increase. In 1997, the increase took place from respondents over age 35. Male respondents attend less frequently than their female counterparts with attendance on special occasions more frequent than at regular services, the exception being among the 15–17 year olds.

2.6 CHILDREN EVER BORN

The number of liveborn children which a female respondent has will have an impact on her desire for more children. Hence, another variable studied is the number of children ever born. This can be seen in Table 2.6.1 for the years 2002 and 1997. The percentage of women with no children fell in 2002 over 1997 (from 31.4 percent to 29.6 percent) although among the younger age groups (in the range of 15–29 years) there were increases in percentages. For women with one child ever born, that percentage also fell but those with two children as well as those with four or more, the percentages increased. In the case of male respondents, only 8.4 percent had fathered children, hence the impact of children would be less on male respondents than on female respondents. Accordingly, this variable is not used as frequently as number of liveborn children female respondents have had.

2.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

A further classification used to analyse the reproductive variables studied is the socio-economic status, based mainly on the types of possessions found in the respondent's household. These represent goods and services found in the home, an estimate of overcrowding and the type of water and sanitary services available. Goods and services include the ownership of items such as a refrigerator, a land-based telephone¹, a computer and a working motor vehicle. The other items included are: the number of rooms in the house, as well as the types of piped water and toilet facilities available in the home. The educational level of the respondent as readership of newspapers is also considered. The index is divided into three categories: low, medium and high.

¹ Data on ownership of a mobile telephone was collected in 2002 but this was omitted from the index calculation since it was not collected in 1997.

It should be noted that the index used in 2002 is similar to that used in 1997 but differs from the Index applied in 1993. In the 1993 Index, four levels were used: 1 = High, 2 = Medium, 3 = Low, and 4 = Very Low. For the methodology used in the 1993 Index, see 1993 Contraceptive Survey - Jamaica, Volume I - Administrative Report, Appendix II.

2

Thus, in 2002, a higher percentage of female respondents (20.0 percent) fell in the low scale than of male respondents (16.7 percent) while a higher percentage of males were in the higher scale (40.2 percent compared with 36.0 percent of females). In the middle scale, the percentage of females were slightly higher (44.1 percent compared with 43.2 percent for males).²

<i>Index</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Males</i>
Low	20.0	16.7
Medium	44.1	43.2
High	36.0	40.2

Table 2.iv
Percentage Weights Of The Indices
Women Aged 15 - 49 Years And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years

The socio-economic status of women has been cross-classified with almost all, if not all of the variables analysed and its impact has been identified in all of the topics studied in the following chapters. It is therefore useful to present the background of the index used in the study.

Table 2.iv below shows the percentages of female and male respondents falling in the three socio-economic status indices derived from the combination of factors used in the compilation of the index.

TABLE 2.1.1
Age Distribution of Women 15 - 49 Years By Five-Year Age Group
Compared With 1993 CPS And 1997 RHS
And 1992, 1996 And 2001 STATIN Estimates
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	1992 End Year Estimates	1993* CPS	1996 End Year Estimates	1997 RHS	2001 End Year Estimates	2002 RHS
15 - 19	20.8	21.8	19.7	19.9	18.4	17.8
20 - 24	19.3	22.1	17.8	18.1	16.2	14.8
25 - 29	17.3	19.2	16.6	17.7	15.7	14.9
30 - 34	14.9	15.8	15.0	15.1	15.2	16.0
35 - 39	11.5	12.9	12.8	13.2	14.2	14.6
40 - 44	8.0	8.2	10.3	10.1	11.7	12.6
45 - 49	7.2	-	7.8	5.9	8.5	9.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	615,933	(3,100)	650,297	(6,384)	683,408	(7,168)

() = Unweighted Cases.

* The 1993 Survey covered 15-44 year old women only.

TABLE 2.1.2
Age Distribution of Men Aged 15 - 24 Years By Five-Year Age Group
Compared With 1993 CPS And 1997 RHS
And 1992, 1996 And 2001 STATIN Estimates
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	1992 End Year Estimates	1993 CPS	1996 End Year Estimates	1997 RHS	2001 End Year Estimates	2002 RHS
15 - 19	53.2	53.8	53.9	53.0	54.6	57.3
20 - 24	46.8	46.2	46.1	47.0	45.4	42.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	239,485	(1,052)	237,234	(2,279)	232,194	(2,437)

() = Unweighted Cases.

TABLE 2.2.1
 Current Union Status Of Women Aged 15-49 Years
 By 5-Year Age Groups
 Compared With 1997 RHS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Union Status	Age Group									
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
Married	19.0	0.0	4.8	15.7	24.1	26.9	38.2	35.7		
Common-Law	19.7	4.5	20.9	27.9	25.7	23.3	20.0	17.4		
Visiting	30.0	31.0	47.7	35.0	27.9	25.9	20.1	16.0		
No Steady Partner	31.3	64.5	26.6	21.4	22.3	23.9	21.6	31.0		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)	(674)		
Married	16.0	0.3	3.9	12.7	21.8	27.0	42.0	32.9		
Common-Law	23.5	6.6	6.6	30.4	33.8	30.7	20.0	21.7		
Visiting	28.5	24.0	24.0	39.2	25.8	21.7	12.7	15.2		
No Steady Partner	31.9	69.2	46.6	17.7	18.6	20.6	25.3	30.0		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. Of Cases	(6384)	(960)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)	(421)		

TABLE 2.3.1
Employment Status Of Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Five Year Age Groups Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Employment Status</i>	<i>Age Group</i>							
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
				2	0	0		2
Employed Out Of Home	33.9	7.0	28.8	39.9	42.7	47.4	39.3	40.8
Employed At Home	5.4	0.8	2.7	5.4	5.5	8.4	8.6	9.2
Part-Time Out Of Home	1.5	0.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.7	3.0
Part-Time At Home	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Unemployed	9.9	9.9	15.8	13.3	9.0	6.8	8.1	4.2
Student	12.3	57.2	9.0	2.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.2
At Home	36.1	24.3	41.5	37.4	39.1	33.3	40.6	40.9
Other	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(985)	(923)	(1148)	(1262)	(1122)	(885)	(648)
				1	9	9		7
Employed Out Of Home	36.7	9.8	34.5	47.4	46.5	50.2	39.1	42.9
Employed At Home	8.2	0.9	6.3	9.2	10.1	11.3	12.1	16.5
Part-Time Out Of Home	4.7	1.1	4.1	5.2	5.4	8.1	5.7	5.9
Part-Time At Home	2.0	0.6	0.9	2.4	2.5	2.6	3.0	4.3
Unemployed	11.9	15.3	20.4	11.5	9.1	7.7	4.6	4.3
Student	13.7	56.1	10.7	2.3	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
At Home	29.0	17.2	27.9	29.2	32.9	30.0	43.1	35.6
Other	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(6384)	(960)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)	(421)

TABLE 2.3.2
Employed Population By Whether Or Not They Work Regularly In Their Present Job
Women Aged 15-49 Years And Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Selected Demographic Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	WOMEN		MEN	
	Percent Working Regularly	Percent Not Working Regularly	Percent Working Regularly	Percent Not Working Regularly
Age Group				
15 - 19	90.4	9.6	87.0	13.0
20 - 24	93.4	6.6	93.1	6.9
25 - 29	95.6	4.4	--	--
30 - 34	92.0	8.0	--	--
35 - 39	95.2	7.5	--	--
40 - 44	93.9	6.1	--	--
45 - 49	88.3	11.7	--	--
Residence				
Kingston Metro Area	95.2	4.8	92.9	7.1
Urban	94.7	5.3	90.6	9.4
Rural	88.7	11.3	91.1	8.9
Years Of Education *				
0-9	85.1	14.9	83.0	17.0
10-12	88.8	11.2	89.6	10.4
13 Or More	95.2	4.8	93.7	6.3
Frequency Of Church Attendance **				
At Least Weekly	91.8	8.2	92.6	7.4
At Least Monthly	94.1	5.9	91.3	8.7
Less Than Once Per Month	90.7	9.3	94.8	5.2
Special Occasions	93.4	6.6	90.2	9.8
Never	92.9	7.1	89.9	10.1
Current Union Status				
Married	89.9	10.1	**	**
Common-law Partner	92.4	7.6	95.0	5.0
Visiting Partner	92.8	7.2	91.4	8.6
No Steady Partner	95.3	4.7	90.2	9.8
Socio Economic Index				
High	79.8	20.2	85.8	14.2
Medium	92.9	7.1	92.2	7.8
Low	96.6	3.4	92.7	7.3
Total	92.7	7.3	91.3	8.7
				(922)

* Data missing for 42 women and 5 men.
 ** Data missing for 40 women and 11 men.

TABLE 2.3.3
Employed Population By Number Of Hours Worked Per Week - Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Selected Demographic Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Employed Population By Hours Worked Per Week</i>							Total	N
	<10 Hours	10<20 Hours	20<30 Hours	30<40 Hours	40 Hours	41-<49 Hours	50+ Hours		
<u>Total</u>	2.0	3.2	5.6	8.4	51.4	14.2	15.2	100.0	(3040)
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	0.0	3.4	5.9	10.3	53.0	13.1	14.1	100.0	(77)
20 - 24	3.4	2.4	3.1	7.7	55.7	14.2	13.6	100.0	(312)
25 - 29	1.7	2.0	5.3	7.2	57.3	12.5	14.2	100.0	(517)
30- 34	2.2	2.7	6.1	7.1	52.7	13.3	15.9	100.0	(655)
35 - 39	2.0	3.9	5.1	8.9	48.8	16.5	15.3	100.0	(654)
40 - 44	1.1	3.7	6.8	9.5	47.0	14.3	15.2	100.0	(465)
45 - 49	2.3	4.5	7.0	9.9	47.2	13.5	15.6	100.0	(360)
<u>Residence</u>									
Kingston Metro Area	2.0	3.1	4.7	4.0	58.0	9.5	18.7	100.0	(614)
Other Urban	1.5	1.1	4.7	6.8	55.2	15.2	15.6	100.0	(1012)
Rural	2.4	5.5	7.2	13.3	42.6	16.8	12.3	100.0	(1414)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>									
0-9	2.2	7.9	11.8	12.7	39.9	12.8	12.7	100.0	(217)
10-12	2.7	4.2	7.5	9.7	41.4	17.4	17.2	100.0	(946)
13 Or More	1.6	2.2	4.0	7.2	57.2	12.9	14.8	100.0	(1835)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>									
At Least Weekly	2.2	2.5	6.2	9.8	53.7	13.0	12.5	100.0	(1194)
At Least Monthly	1.8	3.6	4.6	5.7	52.7	17.0	14.4	100.0	(609)
Rarely	2.6	3.5	5.0	9.9	43.6	13.1	22.3	100.0	(319)
Special Occasions	1.9	3.9	6.6	7.8	48.0	13.8	18.0	100.0	(697)
Never	0.4	3.6	3.1	7.4	55.5	16.1	13.9	100.0	(180)
<u>Current Union Status</u>									
Married	2.5	3.2	6.4	9.3	52.4	12.6	13.7	100.0	(791)
Common-law Partner	2.6	3.7	4.9	8.3	48.6	14.3	17.5	100.0	(710)
Visiting Partner	1.9	4.2	4.8	8.0	50.3	14.2	16.6	100.0	(820)
No Steady Partner	1.1	1.6	6.3	7.9	53.9	15.7	13.4	100.0	(719)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>									
Low	5.1	8.6	10.0	11.1	36.3	14.6	14.3	100.0	(505)
Medium	1.4	3.7	6.9	9.3	47.8	15.2	15.8	100.0	(1221)
High	1.5	1.1	3.0	6.7	59.4	13.3	15.0	100.0	(1314)

• Data missing for 42 women.

** Data missing for 41 women..

TABLE 2.3.4
Employed Population By Number Of Hours Worked Per Week - Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Selected Demographic Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Employed Population By Hours Worked Per Week							Total	
	<10	10-<20	20-<30	30-<40	40	41-<49	50+		
	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Hours	Total	N
Age Group									
15 - 19	2.5	5.0	3.0	17.9	36.7	21.9	12.9	100.0	(275)
20 - 24	1.4	2.0	4.8	7.6	40.3	24.3	19.6	100.0	(656)
Residence									
Kingston Metro Area	2.2	2.6	3.1	5.1	45.9	14.7	26.4	100.0	(152)
Other Urban	1.6	3.8	2.9	9.1	38.1	25.7	18.8	100.0	(249)
Rural	1.6	2.4	5.7	14.1	37.0	26.3	12.9	100.0	(530)
Years Of Education *									
0-9	0.0	2.7	5.7	12.6	34.0	19.8	25.1	100.0	(72)
10-12	2.1	3.2	4.3	12.5	35.5	25.1	17.3	100.0	(398)
13 Or More	1.7	2.7	4.0	8.9	42.6	23.0	17.1	100.0	(456)
Frequency Of Church Attendance **									
At Least Weekly	3.7	1.5	5.5	8.0	44.1	18.0	19.2	100.0	(163)
At Least Monthly	1.4	5.2	5.3	7.0	37.0	23.1	21.1	100.0	(145)
Less Than Once/Month	0.0	3.4	5.8	11.1	32.0	21.8	25.8	100.0	(121)
Special Occasions	1.0	2.3	3.5	13.2	43.5	25.5	11.1	100.0	(279)
Never	2.4	3.0	2.4	11.2	36.0	27.6	17.5	100.0	(212)
Current Union Status									
Married	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	100.0	(12)
Common-law Partner	0.7	2.7	2.8	9.6	52.7	8.9	22.7	100.0	(62)
Visiting Partner	1.1	2.0	3.7	9.9	38.9	26.6	17.9	100.0	(501)
No Steady Partner	2.9	4.3	5.5	12.3	37.3	21.6	16.0	100.0	(356)
Socio Economic Status									
Low	2.2	4.8	5.1	16.6	33.0	21.1	17.2	100.0	(182)
Medium	1.8	3.1	3.5	11.6	42.1	23.2	14.7	100.0	(388)
High	1.5	1.9	4.6	7.1	38.9	25.1	20.9	100.0	(361)

* Data missing for 5 of the 931 men represented.
 ** Data missing for 11 of the 931 men represented.
 *** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.4.1
Educational Level Of Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Five Year Age Groups Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Educational Level</i>	<i>Age Group</i>							
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
			2	0	0	2		
None	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
1 - 9 Years	7.8	4.8	3.6	4.8	6.5	9.1	9.9	22.6
10 - 12 Years	32.7	38.3	26.1	24.8	33.0	33.6	35.8	38.5
13 Years Or More	58.3	56.2	68.8	70.0	59.3	56.4	52.6	36.4
Not Stated	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	1.7	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)	(674)
			1	9	9	7		
None	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
1 - 9 Years	33.8	28.7	18.9	23.3	30.7	41.3	57.8	69.1
10 - 12 Years	52.9	61.9	65.5	60.3	52.9	43.8	31.2	19.6
13 Years Or More	12.4	8.7	14.9	12.8	15.9	13.7	9.4	9.4
Not Stated	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	1.0	1.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(6384)	(960)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)	(421)

TABLE 2.4.2
Educational Level Of Men Aged 15-24 Years By Five Year Age Groups
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Educational Level</i>				<i>Total</i>	<i>N</i>
	<i>0 - 9 Years</i>	<i>10 - 12 Years</i>	<i>13 Years Or More</i>	<i>Not Stated</i>		
Total	7.4	40.4	51.3	0.9	100.0	(2437)
15 - 19 Yrs.	8.0	44.9	45.8	1.3	100.0	(1432)
15 - 17 Yrs	9.3	52.1	37.2	1.3	100.0	(901)
18 - 19 Yrs	6.0	33.7	59.0	1.4	100.0	(531)
20 - 24 Yrs	6.5	34.4	58.7	0.3	100.0	(1005)
20 - 21 Yrs	6.8	35.4	57.5	0.3	100.0	(653)
22 - 24 Yrs	6.2	32.8	60.8	0.2	100.0	(352)

TABLE 2.5.1
Frequency Of Attendance At Church By Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Five Year Age Groups Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Frequency Of Attendance At Church	Age Group									
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49		
At Least Weekly	37.8	41.4	26.6	29.1	35.0	32.6	48.9	52.3	At Least Weekly	32.0
At Least Monthly	18.5	16.0	19.8	21.4	19.3	19.4	17.2	15.0	At Least Monthly	18.7
< Once Per Month	12.7	13.1	13.5	14.1	12.9	12.8	11.1	10.1	< Once Per Month	14.1
Special Occasions	22.1	19.3	28.2	26.0	24.0	22.8	16.9	15.0	Special Occasions	24.4
Never	7.7	9.4	11.0	7.4	7.6	6.3	4.8	6.2	Never	10.2
No Response	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.4	No Response	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Total	100.0
	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)	(674)		(6384)

2 0 0 2

TABLE 2.5.2
Frequency Of Attendance At Church By Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Five Year Age Groups
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Frequency Of Attendance At Church	Age Group									
	Total	15 - 19 Yrs.	18 - 19 Yrs.	20 - 24 Yrs.	20 - 21 Yrs.	22 - 24 Yrs.				
At Least Weekly	22.5	16.6	13.8	25.7	20.4	1.0	100.0	(2437)	At Least Weekly	32.0
At Least Monthly	25.3	17.6	14.1	22.7	19.1	1.2	100.0	(1432)	At Least Monthly	18.7
Special Occasions	29.0	19.1	14.2	18.1	18.2	1.4	100.0	(901)	Special Occasions	24.4
18 - 19 Yrs.	19.5	15.3	14.1	29.8	20.4	0.9	100.0	(531)	18 - 19 Yrs.	10.2
20 - 24 Yrs.	18.9	15.2	13.4	29.7	22.1	0.7	100.0	(1005)	20 - 24 Yrs.	11.1
20 - 21 Yrs.	20.7	15.2	12.8	28.1	22.4	0.7	100.0	(653)	20 - 21 Yrs.	12.3
22 - 24 Yrs.	15.7	15.3	14.3	32.4	21.7	0.6	100.0	(352)	22 - 24 Yrs.	13.0
Total	22.5	16.6	13.8	25.7	20.4	1.0	100.0	(2437)	Total	100.0
	(6384)	(960)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)	(421)		(6384)

Frequency Of Attendance At Church

At Least At Least Monthly Per Month Occasions Never Special Not Stated Total N

TABLE 2.6.1
Number Of Live Births To Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Five Year Age Groups Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

No. Of Live Births	Total	<i>Age Group</i>						
		15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
		2 0 0 2						
None	29.6	84.1	43.9	24.6	12.0	9.5	4.6	6.4
One	20.0	13.9	35.0	29.9	21.2	14.7	11.4	10.2
Two	18.3	1.8	15.1	24.9	25.2	22.9	21.9	20.3
Three	13.1	0.2	5.0	12.5	19.1	20.8	22.0	17.5
Four Or More	19.0	0.0	1.0	8.2	22.6	32.1	40.1	45.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)	(674)
		1 9 9 7						
None	31.4	79.4	41.8	20.9	12.1	12.8	4.4	6.8
One	21.4	17.4	32.9	30.5	20.7	14.5	7.7	12.4
Two	16.9	3.0	17.9	22.7	25.0	20.8	17.5	13.2
Three	13.1	0.2	5.3	14.1	21.6	19.1	30.2	14.1
Four Or More	17.2	0.0	2.2	11.9	20.7	32.9	40.4	53.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(6384)	(960)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)	(421)

TABLE 2.6.2
Number Of Children Fathered By Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Five Year Age Groups
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	<i>Percent By Number Of Children Fathered</i>			Total	N
	None	One	Two Or More		
Total	91.6	6.5	1.8	100.0	(2436) *
15 - 19	98.2	1.7	0.1	100.0	(1432)
15 - 17	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	(901)
18 - 19	96.1	3.6	0.2	100.0	(531)
20 - 24	82.8	13.0	4.2	100.0	(1004)
20 - 21	86.3	10.7	3.0	100.0	(652)
22 - 24	76.4	17.3	6.3	100.0	(352)

• Data missing for one man.

CHAPTER 3

FERTILITY AND FERTILITY-RELATED FACTORS

3.1 AGE AT MENARCHE AND SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

The age at menarche (first period) has a positive effect on fertility since it affects the time interval during which women could become pregnant. Thus, it is an important body of data in any study of fertility and reproduction. This subject was addressed by asking each respondent the question: "How old were you when your first period started (first started menstruation)?" From the answers given, the mean age at menarche can then be calculated. Table 3.1.1 gives this mean age which is further classified by current age, education level and the socio-economic status. Comparisons with results from the 1997 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), the 1993 and 1989 Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (in which the same question was asked) are also shown in Table 3.1.1.

The mean age at menarche in 2002 was 13.1 years, almost the same mean as in 1997, but lower than in 1993 and 1989 (when it was 13.8 and 14 years, respectively). In all four surveys, the mean age has risen with increasing age of the respondents. In 2002 survey for example, it increased from 12.7 years in the age group 15-19 years up to 13.6 years in the oldest age group (45-49 years). An examination of age at menarche by education level and by the socio-economic status is presented only for the most recent surveys. In both surveys (2002 and 1997), the age patterns at first period decreased as the level of education got higher and as the socio-economic status moved to the higher levels. A likely explanation is that women with higher levels of education and higher socioeconomic status have better health and nutrition; in addition, better educated women tend to be younger than those with the lower levels of education and younger age was associated with lower age at menarche in both surveys.

The next area of study was that relating to women who ever had sexual relations. This has been studied in respect of their age and the frequency of their attendance at church. The results are presented in Table 3.1.2, with comparisons over the age breakdowns between the results of the 1997 RHS and the 1993 CPS and with respect to attendance at church, with the 1997 RHS survey results.

The proportion of women who reported sexual experience is fairly similar over the three surveys: 88.8 percent in 2002, 87.6 percent in 1997 and 88.1 percent in 1993. Differences are mainly in the younger age group, which tends to report sexual experience in a smaller proportion: 58.9 percent in age group 15-19 in 1993, falling to 51.4 percent in 1997 and falling further to 49.3 percent in 2002. In the age group 20-24, there was an increase from 90.5 percent in 1993 to 93.0 percent in 2002 (although the percentage had dropped to 89.9 percent in 1997). In all three years, the percentages were above the national average. The percentages continued to rise generally with increasing age although in 1997, there was a slight falling off at age 45.

With respect to frequency of attendance at church services, the lowest percentage of sexually experienced women in both 1997 and 2002 was in the category of those who attended most frequently, that is, at least weekly; and in both years, it rose as attendance became less frequent. It fell, however, for those who never attended although it still remained higher than the national level.

Table 3.1.3 presents similar data for men. Here, there was, in 2002, a slightly lower percentage of sexually experienced men than women (82.1 percent versus 88.8 percent). The proportion of sexually experienced men was lower than in 1997 (84.9 percent) and in 1993 (84.4 percent). The pattern of increased sexual experience with age was fairly similar over all three surveys. Also, the inverse correlation with the frequency of church attendance is similar in 2002 and with 1997¹.

Table 3.1.4 presents data for 2002 on the age at which women's first sexual experience took place as well as their age at the birth of their first child. Comparative data for 1997 are presented in Table 3.1.4 cont'd. In 1997, 13.5 percent of women had by age 15 years had their first sexual experience; in 2002, the percentage had risen to 16.1 percent. It remained higher in 2002 than in 1997 over almost all the age groups. However, the median age at first intercourse in 2002 was lower than in 1997 (17.0 years versus 17.3 years).

With respect to age at first birth, the percentages fluctuated between the two surveys, lower in some age cohorts and higher in others. For example, women who in 1997 had their first birth by age 18 represented 24.1 percent versus 23.0 percent in 2002; by ages 22 and 25 years, the percentages of women who gave birth to a first child were lower in 1997 than in 2002 (48.6 and 55.1 percent, respectively, in 1997, and 51.4 and 61.1 percent, respectively, in 2002) Overall, the percentage who experienced childbearing was higher in 2002 than in 1997 (70.1 percent compared with 59.8 percent) and the median age at first birth fell slightly (20.7 years in 2002 from 21.2 years in 1997).

The above table examined the age at which women's first sexual experience took place. Within this context, it is interesting to observe respondents' views on the ideal age when a child should be given sex education. This is explored in Tables 3.1.5 and 3.1.6. It should be noted that coverage of this question was restricted to young adult women only, that is, those between age 15-24 years. The majority of young women (63.5 percent) feel that the ideal age to be given sex education is at 10-12 years, well below the average age of menarche.

¹ The comparison with 1993 is not available.

3.2 BREASTFEEDING AND POSTPARTUM INSUSCEPTIBILITY

There was little variation based on respondents' selected characteristics or geographic areas of residence. Women with less than 10 years of education (who were also more likely to be aged 15-19 years) were slightly less likely to favour sex education before age 13 compared to better educated women (69.6 versus 78.9 percentage). With respect to frequency of church attendance, the most favoured age groups were 10 to 12 years, increasing with lower frequencies of attendance. A similar pattern may be seen when examining it in terms of stability of unions. The pattern among socio-economic groupings was not so pronounced.

In any study of fertility and its related factors, breastfeeding patterns play a significant role. Breastfeeding is important on two accounts. In the first instance, it can improve the health of infants, mainly through ensuring adequate nutrients and providing maternal antibodies to prevent disease in newborns. Secondly, by delaying the return of ovulation, it increases the length of the interval between pregnancies.

Breastfeeding is very common in Jamaica. In 2002, 95.2 percent of women who had a birth within the last five years prior to the survey breastfed their last child (Table 3.2.1). This was slightly lower than the comparative percentage of 96.7 percent in 1997. In 1997, the percentage of women breastfeeding was slightly higher in the Kingston Metropolitan area than in rural areas, 97.2 percent compared with 96.5 percent in the rural areas. In other urban areas, it almost at the level of the Rural Areas, 96.4 percent. The differences between the areas are, however, relatively small. In 2002, the differences continue to be small but unlike 1997, the percentage was highest in rural areas at 96.3 percent (slightly lower than in 1997). In both Kingston Metropolitan area and other urban areas, the proportion of women who breastfed had fallen (to 92.9 and 95.2 percent respectively).

In 1997, Health Regions 1 and 2 had the higher percentages (97.5 and 97.2 percent respectively), while the lower percentages of 96.9 and 95.1 percent were found in Health Regions 3 and 4, respectively. In 2002, the highest percentage was in Health Region 3 (96.5 percent) and the lowest (94.7 percent) was in Health Region 1. In both years, breast feeding was highest among mothers aged 25-29 years. In general, mothers in the younger age groups had lower percentages than their older counterparts except for mothers who were in the 45-49 age group as shown in 2002. This age cohort was not separated from the 40-45 age group in 1997. Finally, in both years, more mothers with higher levels of education breast fed their babies than those with lower levels. Here, again, the differences were small.

Table 3.2.2, looks at the percentage of women who had a birth in the 12 months prior to the Survey who: 1. were still breastfeeding, 2. were postpartum amenorrhoeic, 3. had not resumed sexual intercourse and 4, were postpartum insusceptible. The four conditions are cross-classified by residence, health region, age group and years of education. Comparisons are made with similar conditions in 1997.

The percent of women who had had a birth in the 24 months prior to the survey and were still breastfeeding rose in 2002 (from 56.0 percent to 60.3 percent). Percentages fell in the Kingston Metropolitan area (from 51.6 percent to 49.7 percent) but rose in the other two areas of residence. It also rose in all health regions. Four of the five age groups studied showed increases but some where of a greater magnitude than others; there was a slight fall in age group 25-29 years (from 56.4 percent to 55.6 percent). In both surveys, breastfeeding decreased with increasing levels of education, but the 2002 levels were higher across all three educational sub-groups.

With respect to postpartum amenorrhoea¹, the overall percentage rose slightly (23.6 percent in 1997 and 24.4 percent in 2002). The differences in the two years vary in degree by the characteristic examined. However, they are fairly consistent throughout.

With respect to the percentage of women who have not resumed sexual intercourse since the birth of their last child, here the percentage fell (from 29.0 percent in 1997 to 24.4 percent in 2002), with decreases generally in respect of the characteristics presented. Again, the patterns remain fairly consistent, varying only in degree with the characteristic being examined.

With respect to postpartum insusceptibility², the percentages have also fallen (from 37.2 percent in 1997 to 34.5 percent in 2002). The fall was most marked in respect of area of residence in other urban areas and with respect to health regions, in Health Region 4. The movement in relation to age group was mixed with the most significant fall being in age group 30-34 years.

Table 3.2.3 presents percentages of women who were in the four conditions described in the preceding two tables, for 2002 and 1997 respectively. Here, the percentages are cross-classified by months since birth and the mean (in months). The mean months for breastfeeding has fallen from 13.3 months in 1997 to 8.7 months in 2002. It remained the same for postpartum amenorrhoea (5.6 months) but fell also for not resumed sex (from 6.8 months to 4.8 months) and for postpartum insusceptibility (from 8.7 months to 6.2 months).

The opinions of respondents about the ideal breastfeeding duration in 2002 have changed significantly since the 1997 survey, as shown in Table 3.2.4. In 2002, a far larger percent of women (25.0 percent in 2002 compared with 9.0 percent in 1997) expressed the view that 1-6 months was the ideal duration of breastfeeding, whereas 41.7 percent of women indicated that 7-12 months was the ideal (the corresponding percentage in 1997 was 33.9 percent). On the other hand, while only 13.4 percent in 2002 identified over one year, this percentage was much higher in 1997 (36.0 percent).

There was little difference in women's perception of the ideal breastfeeding duration according to the characteristics studied, except that a higher percentage of women in the youngest age group, 15 - 19 years, gave no opinion, due most likely to the fact that they had had little experience with breastfeeding. The opinions on the whole, reflected current practices, since the mean duration of breastfeeding was, in general, over 11 months (as shown in Table 3.2.1).

Although a very high percent of women breastfeed their babies, those women who did not breastfeed were asked for a reason why they did not. The answers are given in Table 3.2.6. The sample used in this question is very small so that the data should be regarded as setting overall trends. Nevertheless, almost half of the women (48.3 percent) indicated that their reason was that the baby refused. Under one-fifth (16.8 percent) cited insufficient milk while a little over ten per cent (11.7 percent) indicated that the child had died. A slightly lower percentage (9.4 percent) stated that the child was sick.

The percent of women aged 15-49 years who had a birth in the 24 months prior to the survey who had not resumed sexual intercourse and who were accordingly postpartum insusceptible has been discussed. Tables 3.2.7 and 3.2.8 look in more detail at the length of time after birth those women took before resuming sexual intercourse. This examination is carried out by selected characteristics which include residence, health

¹ Women are postpartum amenorrhoeic who have not seen a period since their last birth.

² Women who are amenorrhoeic and/or have not yet resumed sexual intercourse at the time of the survey are classified as postpartum insusceptible.

region, parish, educational level, frequency of attendance at church services, socio-economic status and number of liveborn children.

3.3 CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Current sexual activity is measured based on whether or not respondents had had sexual intercourse at least once in the past 30 days before the interview. The results are shown in Table 3.3.1. Some 54.4 percent of women interviewed were sexually active. This compares with 53.4 percent in 1997. Conversely, reported current sexual activity among men had decreased from 48.2 percent in 1997 to 44.1 percent in 2002.

The pattern is, as expected, influenced by the existing type of union relationship, with the more sexually active in the more stable unions and the less sexually active in the less stable or no union. Thus, 85.7 percent of women who were married and living with their husbands were sexually active with a slightly lower percentage (83.3 percent) of women in common-law unions; 65.8 percent were in visiting unions while 7.3 percent who were currently sexually active had no steady partner. The pattern was fairly similar in 1997.

For men, the total in 2002 was less than in 1997 (44.1 percent compared with 48.2 percent). Comparisons based on union status is not possible due to the sample size, in one instance, and the lack of uniformity in the classifications (referred to earlier) on the other.

Sexually experienced women aged 15-49 and men aged 15-24 who were currently sexually active at the time of the survey are presented in Table 3.3.2, based on their age, years of education, current union status, frequency of church attendance and socio-economic status. In this table comparisons with 1997 are not shown, since it is only on the basis of current union status that it is available as is shown in the previous table. Here, the age impact is clear. Percentages are lowest in the age group 15-19. In the case of women, where the broader age group is available, the percentages rise to age group 25-29 and fluctuate thereafter. With respect to years of education, percentages are highest for both women and men in the middle level while they increase with rising levels for socio-economic status group. The movement based on frequency of attendance at church is inconsistent. Table 3.3.3 carries the exploration even further. It explores the impact of the geographic areas - area of residence, health region and parish. In the case of women, the highest percentage is found in the rural areas and the lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan area; for men, the highest is in other towns while rural areas has the lowest. Health Region 2 has the highest percentage in the case of women while Health Region 1 has the lowest; for men, Health Regions 1 and 4 are among the highest.

Table 3.3.4 shows the relationship status of the last sexual partner cross-classified with the current union status of the women. Here, in 2002 as in 1997, almost all of the women in marital unions had their last sexual intercourse with their current partner. A slightly lower percentage of those in common law unions had their last sexual intercourse with their current partner. In the case of those in visiting unions, the last sexual intercourse was with someone other than their current visiting partner but rather with someone else described as a boyfriend. It should be observed that in relation to this category, there is a possibility of confusion, although interviewers have tried to avoid it. In the case of "boyfriend with sex", all are classified as having sex with a boyfriend because of the derivation of this variable. In 1997 when the question was asked more directly, the pattern observed was similar to that of "no steady partner" which would be a more accurate representation of the situation.

Tables 3.3.5 and 3.3.6 next explore the relationship status of women aged 15 - 49 years who are sexually experienced. The selected characteristics presented in Table 3.3.5 are age group, years of education, frequency of church attendance and socio-economic status while the breakdown by geographic areas are presented in Table 3.3.6. In general, most women reported stable relationships with their last sexual partners, regardless of background characteristics. A similar pattern was observed in the 1997 survey (Table 3.3.7).

Respondents who were not currently sexually active at the time of the survey, were asked a follow-up question to determine whether or not they were sexually active in the past three months. The question asked was: "Have you had sexual intercourse in the past three months?" The results derived from this question are shown in Table 3.3.8. Of those not currently sexually active in 2002, 38.7 percent were sexually active in the past three months prior to the interview. This compares with 35.4 percent in 1997. As in the case of currently sexually active women, those in more stable unions were more likely to report sexual activity than those outside of unions. Unlike those currently sexually active, though, women in marital unions were not as sexually active as those in common-law or visiting relationships. The definitional problem related to "boyfriend" again is obvious, which affects the comparisons with the 1997 survey.

3.4 FERTILITY RATES

Age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) and the total fertility rate (TFR), calculated for the two years prior to each survey, are given in Table 3.4.1 for the years 1975, 1983, 1993, 1997 and 2002. From this table, it can be observed that the TFR has consistently been falling over the past 27 years, reaching 2.5 children per woman in 2002. This represents a fall of 11% compared to 1997 and 45% (two children per woman) compared to 1975. The decline in 2002 was evident in the younger age groups (from 112 in 1997 to 79 in 2002 for age group 15-19 years and from 163 to 124 for age group 20-24 over the same period). It rose only slightly for the age group 25-29 (from 112 to 118) and women older than 34 years. Since women aged 15-24 contribute to 40% of the TFR, the recent decline in TFR is likely due to the decline in the age specific fertility rates among young adults.

In 2002, comparing areas of residence, the highest TFR of 2.8 was in the Rural Area, with 2.4 in the Kingston Metropolitan area and 2.2 in other urban areas. This was not the pattern in 1997. As in 2002, the highest TFR was in the rural areas. On the other hand, in 1997, the lowest was found in the Kingston Metropolitan area.

1 The data cover women aged 15 - 49 years except for the year 1993 when only women 15 - 44 years were covered.

Table 3.5.1 provides such estimates for the women aged 15-44 as a whole as well as a cross-classification by area of residence, number of liveborn children, age, years of education, socio-economic status and relationship status. Comparative information is given for 1997, 1993 and 1989. From this table, it will be observed that the proportion of planned conceptions has continually increased since 1989 (from 25.4 percent in 1989 to 29.1 in 1993, 34.4 in 1997 and 37.5 percent in 2002). Conversely, the percentage of "unwanted" pregnancies fell slightly over the period (from 19.9 percent in 1989, to 19.0 percent in 1993, 18.3 percent in 1997 and 15.9 percent in 2002).

A measure of the success of women and men in having their desired number of children at the time they want to have them is the extent of planning which takes place. The questions relate to the current pregnancy or been included on the extent of planning which takes place. The questions relate to the current pregnancy or to the last live birth in the five years prior to the survey. Two main questions are asked: "When you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant?" If not, "Was it that you wanted no more children, or that you just wanted to wait longer before another pregnancy?" On the basis of the responses to these questions, each pregnancy (either current or ended in live birth) has been classified as "planned", "mistimed", "unwanted", "unplanned, unknown status" (that is, not known whether mistimed or unwanted) or "unknown". Planned births are defined as those that were wanted at the time of occurrence; mistimed births are those that occurred earlier than intended (but were wanted at some time in the future); and unwanted births are those that were not wanted, either then or at any future time. Thus, the mistimed, unwanted, and unknown births can be combined as an estimate of unplanned births.

3.5 PLANNING STATUS OF LAST PREGNANCY

The rate of abortion in Jamaica is low and accordingly, the number of respondents reporting they had ever had induced abortions is very small. Table 3.4.4, however, gives an indication of these women's reasons for having an abortion. The most frequent reason (given by 30 percent of women who had had an abortion) was: "Could not afford another child". The percentage of women who offered this reason was lowest among the younger women (18.7 percent in the age group 15-29 years, rising to 41.0 percent among those 40 years and over). Next was that "the pregnancy was life threatening" (23.4 percent). For this latter reason, the highest percentage was among women in the youngest age group, that is, in age group 15-29 (26.0 percent) followed closely by those in age group 30-39 years (25.5 percent). The other significant reasons given was that the "respondent did not want children". In under five percent of cases the reason was that the "partner did not want children".

Table 3.4.3 examines the extent of childlessness in Jamaica. Data are shown for 2002, 1997, 1993 and 1989. The extent of childlessness in Jamaica has been gradually falling over the period. In 1989 it was 33.2 percent, fell to 32.0 percent in 1993 and further to 31.5 percent in 1997 and 29.7 percent in 2002. Because of longer exposure to the risk of pregnancy, the percentage of childless women decreases with increasing age. In 1997, the highest percentage was in the Kingston Metropolitan area; in 2002 it was in other urban areas. The percentage rose the more schooling the women had received and also with the increase in socio-economic status. In general, the percentages fell with decreasing frequency of attendance at church services.

With regards to area of residence and to age, the emphasis has shifted slightly over the period. Whereas the extent of planning the birth was noticeably higher in the Kingston Metropolitan area in 1997, the degree of difference between the three areas in 2003 was less and, in fact percentages were slightly higher in the other urban areas over the Kingston Metropolitan area. With regards to age, the least degree of planning in 1997 was observed in the youngest age group (13.2 percent), rising with the increase in age up to age group 35-39 years (when it reached 45.2 percent), and declining thereafter. In 2002, the pattern of increase was similar, although the peak was at an earlier age group (30-34 years). Among all the other characteristics, the patterns from 1997 were maintained; rising percentages from the lowest levels of schooling and of socio-economic status to the highest. As would be expected, planning was highest among the most stable unions, decreasing thereafter with the lessening of stability in the relationship.

A further aspect of planning can be indicated by the desire for additional children. Accordingly, Table 3.5.2 has been presented to facilitate examination as to the extent of this desire. Again, comparisons with 1997 are provided. Of note is the fact that those desiring no children is less in 2002 than in 1997 (35.6 percent compared with 46.5 percent). Also, significantly more women, percentage-wise, desired four or more children in 2002 than in 1997 (4.8 percent compared with 1.6 percent), although these percentages are relatively small.

Finally, women were asked: *“In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible to have her first child?”* The answers are set out in Table 3.5.3. In both 1997 and 2002, almost half of the women felt that the age group 20 - 24 years was the ideal age group; in 1997, the next choice was for those 18 - 19 years while in 2002 it was the higher age group, that is 25 years and over. The selected characteristics used did not show any marked distinctions between the answers.

TABLE 3.1.1
Mean Age At First Menstrual Period
Women Aged 15-49 Years By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPSs
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993		1989	
	Mean Age At First Period	N	Mean Age At First Period	N	Mean Age At First Period	N	Mean Age At First Period	N
Total *	13.1	(7100)	13.2	(6259)	13.8	(3063)	14.0	(6070)
Age Group								
15 - 19	12.7	(981)	12.7	(950)	13.2	(550)	13.6	(1380)
20 - 24	13.0	(928)	13.0	(1020)	13.9	(619)	14.0	(1208)
25 - 29	13.1	(1169)	13.3	(1210)	13.9	(663)	13.8	(1147)
30 - 34	13.3	(1304)	13.4	(1174)	14.0	(584)	14.1	(837)
35 - 39	13.3	(1147)	13.5	(908)	14.1	(411)	14.3	(618)
40 - 44	13.4	(910)	13.6	(590)	14.4	(238)	14.3	(510)
45 - 49	13.6	(661)	13.8	(407)	-	-	14.6	(370)
Years Of Schooling **								
0 - 9	13.5	(628)	13.5	(2264)	-	-	-	-
10 - 12	13.2	(2505)	13.1	(3235)	-	-	-	-
13 Or More	13.1	(3892)	12.9	(7080)	-	-	-	-
Socio-Economic Status								
Low	13.4	(1684)	13.5	(2228)	-	-	-	-
Medium	13.2	(3049)	13.3	(2041)	-	-	-	-
High	12.9	(2367)	12.9	(1990)	-	-	-	-

* Data missing in 2002 for 38 women. Also, 30 women reported that they never had sexual intercourse.

** Data missing for 75 women who did not remember at what educational level they had their first sexual intercourse. Not covered in Survey or not available.

TABLE 3.1.2
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age And Church Attendance
Compared With The 1997 RHS And The 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Who Ever Had Sexual Relations</i>					
	2002 Percent	N	1997 Percent	N	1993 Percent	N
Total *	88.8	(7168)	87.6	(6384)	88.1	(3110)
<u>Age Group **</u>						
15 - 19	49.3	(989)	51.4	(960)	58.9	(553)
15 - 17	32.1	(568)	37.7	(567)	44.1	(340)
18 - 19	72.5	(421)	71.5	(393)	79.9	(213)
20 - 24	93.0	(937)	89.9	(1031)	90.5	(628)
25 - 29	95.8	(1176)	97.4	(1233)	97.5	(667)
30 - 34	98.7	(1311)	98.6	(1195)	99.0	(594)
35 - 39	98.4	(1166)	99.0	(934)	99.0	(420)
40 - 44	100.0	(921)	99.7	(610)	99.3	(248)
45 - 49	99.7	(674)	98.9	(421)	-	-
<u>Church Attendance ***</u>						
At Least Weekly	82.6	(2707)	79.8	(2060)	-	-
At Least Monthly	91.9	(1368)	87.2	(1223)	-	-
Less Than Once Per Month	93.4	(861)	89.9	(909)	-	-
Special Occasions	93.5	(1631)	94.8	(1532)	-	-
Never	90.7	(524)	92.4	(613)	-	-

* Data missing in 2002 for one woman.

** The 1993 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey included only women 15-44 years of age.

*** Data missing in 2002 for 77 women.

- Not asked in the Survey.

TABLE 3.1.3
Percent of Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age And Church Attendance
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics		<i>Percent Who Ever Had Sexual Relations</i>					
		2002		1997		1993	
		Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Age Group</u>							
	15 - 19	73.0	(1432)	73.9	(1207)	74.5	(566)
	15 - 17	62.0	(901)	64.4	(799)	63.9	(380)
	18 - 19	90.2	(531)	90.7	(408)	94.9	(186)
	20 - 24	94.2	(1005)	97.6	(1072)	96.2	(486)
<u>Church Attendance *</u>							
	At Least Weekly	67.3	(547)	69.5	(419)	-	-
	At Least Monthly	82.0	(410)	80.5	(335)	-	-
	Less Than Once Per Month	86.7	(329)	83.6	(319)	-	-
	Special Occasions	89.2	(618)	91.5	(585)	-	-
	Never	86.5	(503)	92.4	(610)	-	-
	Total	82.1	(2437)	84.9	(2279)	84.4	(1052)

* Data missing for 30 men. Not asked in the Survey.

TABLE 3.1.4
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years
Who Had Their First Sexual Relation And Their First Birth Before Selected Ages
And Median Age At First Sexual Relation And First Birth
By Current Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Current Age Group							
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
	2 0 0 2							
<u>Had First Sexual Relations Before:</u>								
Age 15	16.1	[17.8]	21.8	11.7	15.5	14.0	15.7	13.6
Age 18	58.2	[45.9]	71.9	58.7	61.0	56.4	59.0	57.7
Age 20	76.9	[48.1]	87.6	83.3	83.5	82.7	82.9	84.0
Age 22	82.9	48.1	[92.0]	90.6	92.6	90.2	91.7	93.0
Age 25	85.7	48.1	[92.5]	94.7	95.4	94.6	97.3	97.6
Any Age	87.2	48.1	92.5	95.2	98.4	98.1	100.0	99.6
Never Had Sex	12.8	51.9	7.5	4.8	1.6	1.9	0.0	0.4
Median Age At First Sex (Years)	17.0	17.1	16.6	17.2	17.0	17.3	17.0	17.0
No. Of Cases *	(6167)	(965)	(877)	(1028)	(1091)	(945)	(750)	(511)
<u>Had First Birth Before:</u>								
Age 15	3.4	[1.5]	4.1	2.4	4.7	2.9	4.8	3.7
Age 18	23.0	[9.5]	20.9	21.0	29.5	26.8	28.8	30.9
Age 20	39.7	[15.8]	39.1	40.3	46.9	48.4	46.2	51.5
Age 22	51.4	15.8	[52.2]	54.7	59.9	62.1	63.5	65.6
Age 25	61.1	15.8	[56.1]	69.4	70.3	74.5	79.5	77.3
Any Age	70.1	15.8	56.1	75.2	87.9	90.4	95.3	93.4
Never Had A Birth	29.9	84.2	43.9	24.7	12.1	9.6	4.7	6.6
Median Age At First Birth (Years)	20.7	**	21.1	21.3	20.4	20.2	20.5	19.8
No. Of Cases	(7082)	(988)	(935)	(1170)	(11296)	(1141)	(903)	(649)

[] Time exposed partially truncated.

* Data missing for 1001 women who did not remember their age at first sex.

** Data missing for 86 women who did not remember when they had their first birth.

TABLE 3.1.4 Cont'd
 Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years
 Who Had Their First Sexual Relation And Their First Birth Before Selected Ages
 And Median Age At First Sexual Relation And First Birth
 By Current Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Current Age Group										
	Total	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49			
Had First Sexual Relations Before:	Age 15	13.5	[15.9]	13.7	12.1	13.0	12.7	13.3	11.9		
	Age 18	59.5	[47.6]	65.1	62.6	60.5	57.5	70.2	62.9		
	Age 20	76.5	[50.3]	84.7	84.2	85.5	78.7	87.7	82.3		
	Age 22	82.3	--	[88.7]	93.4	93.0	87.7	94.6	92.9		
	Age 25	84.8	--	[89.1]	96.1	95.9	95.6	98.9	97.0		
	Any Age	85.9	--	--	97.1	98.4	98.8	99.6	98.6		
	Never Had Sex	14.1	49.6	10.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.4		
	Median Age At First Sex (Years)	17.3	17.5	17.1	17.3	17.3	17.5	16.9	17.2		
	No. Of Cases	(5494)	(943)	(941)	(1095)	(991)	(754)	(463)	(316)		
	Had First Birth Before:										
	Age 15	3.3	[0.8]	1.7	3.1	4.3	4.5	4.5	8.1		
Age 18	24.1	[3.9]	22.6	29.0	30.1	27.5	43.2	25.2			
Age 20	38.6	--	33.7	50.3	49.6	47.1	62.2	47.1			
Age 22	48.6	--	[37.3]	63.1	66.9	61.7	73.7	69.1			
Age 25	55.1	--	[37.7]	68.7	79.1	73.0	85.5	79.7			
Any Age	59.8	--	--	69.8	84.7	84.9	95.2	92.0			
Never Had A Birth	40.2	96.1	62.3	30.2	15.3	15.1	4.8	8.0			
Median Age At First Birth (Years)	21.2	**	**	20.0	20.1	20.6	18.7	20.4			
No. Of Cases	(4982)	(763)	(697)	(875)	(971)	(784)	(534)	(358)			

[] Time exposed partially truncated.
 .. Not applicable.
 * Excludes women who did not remember their age at first sex or their first birth.
 ** Less than 50 percent of cases had a birth, which is too few to calculate.

TABLE 3.1.5
Ideal Age When A Child Should First Be Given Sex Education
By Selected Characteristics - Women Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ideal Age When Child Should First Be Given Sex Education</i>						Total	No. Of Cases
	Less than 10	10-12	13-14	15-17	18+	Don't Know		
<u>Total</u>	14.0	63.5	14.1	4.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	(1910)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	13.3	62.8	15.7	5.2	0.6	2.4	100.0	(984)
20 - 24	14.7	64.3	12.0	4.6	1.3	3.1	100.0	(926)
<u>Residence</u>								
Kingston Metro. Area	14.3	63.8	14.0	4.7	0.2	3.1	100.0	(288)
Other Urban	15.5	64.3	13.8	3.4	1.0	1.9	100.0	(524)
Rural	12.7	62.8	14.2	6.0	1.1	3.1	100.0	(1098)
<u>Years Of Education*</u>								
0-9 Years	13.1	56.5	14.0	6.3	2.7	7.3	100.0	(100)
10-12 Years	11.2	64.6	14.7	5.7	0.6	3.2	100.0	(681)
13 Or More Years	15.4	63.5	13.7	4.4	0.9	2.1	100.0	(1112)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>								
At Least Once Per Week	15.7	61.8	12.8	5.8	0.9	3.0	100.0	(653)
At least Once Per Month	13.9	63.4	15.8	3.9	1.0	2.0	100.0	(352)
Less Than Once Per Month	14.6	63.7	16.6	1.9	0.6	2.7	100.0	(239)
Special Occasions	12.9	64.7	14.3	4.8	1.4	1.9	100.0	(468)
Never	9.2	67.5	11.2	7.0	0.3	4.8	100.0	(180)
<u>Current Union Status</u>								
Married	23.7	60.3	12.3	2.7	0.0	1.0	100.0	(65)
Common Law Union	14.6	63.9	14.4	4.7	0.5	1.9	100.0	(337)
Visiting Partner	14.1	63.6	12.9	5.3	1.2	3.0	100.0	(687)
No Steady Partner	13.3	63.4	15.0	4.7	0.8	2.8	100.0	(821)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>								
Low	10.4	61.1	16.9	6.8	0.9	4.0	100.0	(464)
Medium	12.0	64.9	14.2	5.6	0.8	2.4	100.0	(890)
High	18.8	62.9	12.1	2.7	1.0	2.4	100.0	(556)

* Data missing for 17 young women.

** Data missing for 18 young women.

TABLE 3.1.6
Ideal Age When A Child Should First Be Given Sex Education
By Geographic Areas - Women Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Areas	Ideal Age When Child Should First Be Given Sex Education						Total	No. Of Cases
	Less than 10	10-12	13-14	15-17	18+	Don't Know		
<u>Health Regions</u>	14.0	63.5	14.1	4.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	(1910)
Region 1	15.8	60.9	15.4	4.7	0.6	2.6	100.0	(732)
Region 2	13.9	66.8	11.5	4.6	0.9	2.2	100.0	(304)
Region 3	13.9	67.8	11.9	2.3	1.8	2.3	100.0	(456)
Region 4	10.3	64.0	14.1	7.3	0.8	3.6	100.0	(418)
<u>Parish</u>								
Kingston	23.1	59.0	9.4	4.3	0.9	3.4	100.0	(69)
St. Andrew	13.0	63.5	14.7	5.3	0.4	3.1	100.0	(251)
St. Thomas	13.5	55.8	26.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	100.0	(102)
Portland	21.9	62.2	9.6	3.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	(87)
St. Mary	4.9	77.1	11.6	5.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	(107)
St. Ann	16.3	62.3	12.3	4.5	1.3	3.3	100.0	(110)
Trelawny	10.0	64.7	17.8	3.0	1.0	3.6	100.0	(115)
St. James	7.6	63.1	17.5	3.7	3.4	4.7	100.0	(114)
Hanover	14.1	66.3	14.7	3.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	(108)
Westmoreland	22.7	75.2	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	(119)
St. Elizabeth	9.7	59.2	15.1	11.4	0.0	4.6	100.0	(138)
Manchester	7.7	69.7	14.2	5.8	1.7	0.9	100.0	(114)
Clarendon	12.9	61.5	13.4	6.4	0.3	5.5	100.0	(166)
St. Catherine	17.3	59.5	15.6	4.7	0.7	2.2	100.0	(310)

TABLE 3.2.1
Percentage of Women Who Breast-Fed Their Last Child
And The Mean Duration of Breast-Feeding*
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
Women Aged 15-49 Who Had a Birth Within 5 Years of Their Interview
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Who Breastfed Last Child</i>		<i>Mean Duration Of Breastfeeding (In months)</i>	
	2002	1997	2002	1997
<u>Total</u>	<u>95.2</u>	<u>96.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>13.1</u>
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	92.9	97.2	10.8	12.1
Other Urban Areas	95.2	96.4	10.4	13.0
Rural Areas	96.3	96.5	11.3	13.7
<u>Health Region</u>				
1	94.7	97.5	11.3	12.6
2	95.0	97.2	10.5	13.6
3	96.5	96.9	11.5	13.2
4	95.4	95.1	11.1	13.7
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	94.8	96.4	7.3	14.2
20 - 24	95.0	96.2	9.5	12.6
25 - 29	97.2	97.3	10.0	13.3
30 - 34	95.2	96.8	10.7	13.1
35 - 39	94.6	96.8)	11.4	13.2)
40 - 44	95.5	)	12.7)
45 - 49	93.5	--	12.2	-
<u>Years Of Education **</u>				
0 - 9 Years	94.7	95.2	12.5	13.1
10 - 12 Years	94.7	95.2	12.0	12.3
13 Years and More	95.6	96.0	10.4	10.5

* Calculated using current status information rather than recalled duration. Mean duration of exclusive breastfeeding has not been calculated for 2002.

** Data missing for 58 women.

- Not asked in the Survey.

TABLE 3.2.2
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had A Birth In The 24 Months Prior To
The Survey Who: 1. Are Still Breastfeeding; 2. Are Postpartum Amenorrheic;
3. Have Not Resumed Sexual Intercourse; 4. Are Postpartum Insusceptible
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Not resumed			
	Breast- Postpartum Amenorrhea	Sexual Intercourse	Postpartum Insusceptible*	No. Of Cases

2 0 0 2

Residence	Total			
	Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas	Health Region
1	57.0	24.3	24.6	34.0
2	66.6	31.2	25.3	41.3
3	62.4	20.4	20.8	29.2
4	63.1	24.4	26.0	36.4
Age Group	Age Group			
15 - 19 Years	66.5	29.9	40.9	50.8
20 - 24 Years	61.3	23.6	24.9	33.4
25 - 29 Years	55.6	21.7	19.6	29.5
30 - 34 Years	58.9	20.8	19.5	29.2
35 And More Years	59.9	26.5	22.4	34.6
Years Of Education **	Years Of Education **			
0 - 9 Years	69.6	32.1	22.2	36.8
10 - 12 Years	64.3	28.1	22.5	37.1
13 Years And More	57.7	22.0	25.8	33.3
Total	60.3	24.4	24.4	34.5

* Amenorrheic and/or not yet resumed sexual intercourse at the time of the Survey.
 ** Data missing for 8 women.

TABLE 3.2.2 Cont'd
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had A Birth In The 24 Months Prior To
The Survey Who: 1. Are Still Breastfeeding; 2. Are Postpartum Amenorrheic;
3. Have Not Resumed Sexual Intercourse; 4. Are Postpartum Insusceptible
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Breast-Feeding	Postpartum Amenorrhea	<i>Not resumed</i> Sexual Intercourse	Postpartum Insusceptible*	No. Of Cases
	1	9	9	7	
<u>Total</u>	56.0	23.6	29.0	37.2	(1294)
<u>Residence</u>					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	51.6	19.7	27.6	33.5	(242)
Other Urban Areas	55.4	22.6	33.1	41.0	(205)
Rural Areas	58.4	25.9	28.6	38.2	(847)
<u>Health Region</u>					
1	53.5	21.2	28.5	35.7	(390)
2	58.0	26.3	36.9	43.3	(287)
3	56.0	19.9	26.2	30.5	(320)
4	58.4	28.0	26.6	49.1	(297)
<u>Age Group</u>					
15 - 19 Years	60.5	27.3	44.2	49.5	(179)
20 - 24 Years	53.4	20.7	30.8	36.3	(364)
25 - 29 Years	56.4	24.0	21.0	31.3	(318)
30 - 34 Years	55.8	24.9	27.5	38.9	(255)
35 And More Years	56.1	23.7	19.1	31.0	(178)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>					
0 - 9 Years	60.4	28.0	25.2	37.5	(457)
10 - 12 Years	55.0	20.5	30.8	36.7	(723)
13 Years And More	46.9	29.7	29.7	39.9	(108)

* Amenorrheic and/or not yet resumed sexual intercourse at the time of the Survey.

** Data missing for 6 women.

TABLE 3.2.3
 Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had A Birth In The 24 Months Prior To
 The Survey Who: 1. Are Still Breastfeeding; 2. Are Postpartum Amenorrhoeic;
 3. Have Not Resumed Sexual Intercourse; 4. Are Postpartum Insusceptible;
 By Months Since Births Compared With 1997 RHS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

No. of Cases	Not Resumed				No. Of Months Since Birth
	Postpartum Insusceptible	Sexual Intercourse	Postpartum Amenorrhoea	Breast- Feeding	
(146)	91.1	84.9	80.0	97.6	0 - 2
(123)	67.8	48.0	34.5	85.3	3 - 4
(81)	29.3	12.0	22.9	75.3	5 - 6
(79)	34.3	26.3	17.6	63.6	7 - 8
(105)	24.0	9.8	19.6	62.0	9 - 10
(84)	28.2	16.9	11.3	52.1	11 - 12
(305)	13.8	6.8	8.9	46.6	13 - 18
(222)	11.4	4.4	7.5	32.0	19 - 24
(1145)	34.5	24.4	24.4	60.3	Total
...	6.2	4.8	5.6	8.7	Mean (In Months)
(157)	98.8	93.0	83.3	97.4	0 - 2
(94)	78.1	64.9	44.5	75.3	3 - 4
(98)	49.8	30.1	35.5	87.4	5 - 6
(111)	40.7	22.6	24.4	59.0	7 - 8
(138)	31.9	24.3	17.4	60.8	9 - 10
(112)	23.0	16.1	9.0	46.8	11 - 12
(312)	15.9	10.9	5.6	41.1	13 - 18
(271)	9.9	6.2	3.8	22.8	19 - 24
(1294)	37.2	29.0	23.6	56.0	Total
...	8.7	6.8	5.6	13.3	Mean (In Months)

TABLE 3.2.4
Respondents' Opinions Of Ideal Breast-Feeding Duration - Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals
(Percent Distribution)

2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ideal Desired Breastfeeding Duration</i>					Total	No. Of Cases
	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	> 12 Months	As Long as Possible	Not Stated		
	2 0 0 2						
<u>Total</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7156)*</u>
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 19	27.9	40.7	12.5	7.3	11.6	100.0	(988)
20 - 24	24.5	44.4	11.1	12.2	7.9	100.0	(937)
25 - 29	27.3	40.0	13.2	14.9	4.5	100.0	(1175)
30 - 34	25.8	40.0	15.8	15.4	3.1	100.0	(1311)
35 - 39	25.1	41.7	14.7	16.4	2.2	100.0	(1157)
40 - 44	24.0	42.5	12.2	18.6	2.7	100.0	(916)
45 - 49	23.1	44.2	15.2	15.4	2.0	100.0	(672)
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	28.7	36.6	14.5	14.6	5.6	100.0	(1140)
Urban	26.9	40.8	12.4	14.9	4.9	100.0	(2076)
Rural	23.1	44.9	13.7	13.0	5.3	100.0	(3940)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>							
0 - 9 Years	15.6	44.0	20.1	15.2	5.1	100.0	(637)
10 - 12 Years	21.7	43.7	14.3	15.1	5.3	100.0	(2526)
13 Years Or More	29.0	40.4	12.2	13.2	5.3	100.0	(3916)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance ***</u>							
At Least Weekly	24.8	42.4	13.9	13.6	5.3	100.0	(2702)
At Least Monthly	28.4	41.4	12.8	12.2	5.2	100.0	(1367)
Less Than Once A Month	24.2	41.4	13.8	15.0	5.6	100.0	(860)
Special Occasions	25.6	41.4	12.5	15.9	4.6	100.0	(1627)
Never	24.0	40.9	16.0	12.9	6.2	100.0	(523)
<u>Current Union Status</u>							
Married	26.0	42.6	13.0	15.8	2.6	100.0	(1542)
Common-law Partner	23.3	42.1	16.0	14.8	3.8	100.0	(1733)
Visiting Partner	25.5	42.8	12.9	14.2	4.7	100.0	(1959)
No Current Partner	27.0	39.8	12.3	12.1	8.8	100.0	(313)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>							
Low	22.4	43.8	16.0	13.3	4.4	100.0	(1702)
Medium	22.9	43.6	14.1	14.1	5.3	100.0	(3073)
High	30.8	38.2	11.2	14.2	5.6	100.0	(2381)

* Data missing for 13 women.

** Data missing for 77 of the 7156 women.

*** Data missing for 77 of the 7156 women.

TABLE 3.2.4 Cont'd
 Respondents' Opinions Of Ideal Breast-Feeding Duration - Women Aged 15-49 Years
 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Special Characteristics	Ideal Desired Breastfeeding Duration				
	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	> 12 Months	As Long as Possible	Not Stated
No. Of Cases	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
Age Group					
15 - 19	10.2	29.4	32.0	10.0	18.6
20 - 24	9.9	35.9	34.0	13.6	6.7
25 - 29	11.2	34.3	36.0	14.3	4.2
30 - 34	7.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	3.5
(1195)					
35 - 39	5.6	35.8	39.7	15.1	3.7
(934)					
40 - 44	8.6	30.9	41.6	15.7	3.2
(610)					
45 - 49	7.8	33.1	37.9	18.9	2.3
(421)					
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	11.2	34.5	32.8	12.0	9.4
(1450)					
Urban	9.5	34.4	36.1	12.6	7.5
(1094)					
Rural	7.2	33.4	38.4	15.6	5.5
(3840)					
Years Of Education					
0 - 9 Years	7.4	30.8	41.0	14.1	6.8
(2325)					
10 - 12 Years	9.3	35.3	34.4	13.1	8.0
(3285)					
13 Years Or More	11.8	36.9	31.1	15.1	5.2
(719)					
Frequency Of Church Attendance					
At Least Weekly	8.3	33.8	35.5	14.8	7.7
(2060)					
At Least Monthly	7.0	33.6	39.3	13.5	6.6
(1223)					
Less Than Once Per Month	8.1	38.2	30.8	13.6	9.2
(909)					
Special Occasions	10.6	33.3	37.5	13.1	5.5
(1532)					
Never	12.5	30.3	35.8	13.5	7.9
(613)					
Current Union Status					
Married	6.6	35.1	38.2	16.5	3.7
(1185)					
Common-law Partner	9.4	31.6	40.4	15.7	2.9
(1839)					
Visiting Partner	10.0	36.7	35.7	11.9	5.7
(1624)					
Boyfriend / With Sex	8.7	33.3	35.7	10.8	11.5
(265)					
No Steady Partner	9.0	32.5	31.7	13.3	13.5
(1471)					
Socio Economic Index					
Low	11.1	36.3	30.4	14.2	8.0
(2025)					
Medium	8.9	33.1	38.0	12.7	7.3
(2088)					
High	6.4	31.7	41.2	14.7	6.0
(2271)					
1993 Total	12.3	35.7	37.6	9.9	4.5
(3095)					
Total	9.0	33.9	36.0	13.8	7.2
(6384)					

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TABLE 3.2.5
Respondents' Opinions Of Ideal Breast-Feeding Duration - Women Aged 15-49 Years
By Geographic Areas - Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Areas	<i>Ideal Desired Breastfeeding Duration</i>					Total	No. Of Cases
	1-6 Months	7-12 Months	> 12 Months	As Long as Possible	Not Stated		
			<u>2 0 0 2</u>				
<u>Total</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>5.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7156)*</u>
<u>Health Region</u>							
Region 1	26.3	38.3	14.8	15.7	4.8	100.0	(2966)
Region 2	22.6	44.4	12.4	14.6	6.0	100.0	(1174)
Region 3	28.7	40.5	11.0	14.0	5.8	100.0	(1601)
Region 4	23.4	49.2	12.5	9.5	5.4	100.0	(1415)
<u>Parish</u>							
Kingston	20.8	40.5	17.3	13.9	7.5	100.0	(240)
St. Andrew	28.8	37.3	14.4	14.4	5.0	100.0	(1042)
St. Thomas	18.3	52.3	14.4	13.7	1.3	100.0	(408)
Portland	22.4	55.7	12.8	6.7	2.5	100.0	(383)
St. Mary	17.3	45.3	14.0	20.0	3.4	100.0	(404)
St. Ann	26.0	37.5	11.1	15.6	9.8	100.0	(387)
Trelawny	20.7	37.2	20.0	13.0	9.1	100.0	(375)
St. James	19.5	50.7	11.4	9.7	8.8	100.0	(401)
Hanover	15.0	48.2	14.5	19.9	2.4	100.0	(399)
Westmoreland	48.2	28.8	4.2	16.3	2.6	100.0	(426)
St. Elizabeth	26.4	45.4	13.3	9.0	5.8	100.0	(509)
Manchester	22.6	56.9	10.8	5.7	3.9	100.0	(388)
Clarendon	22.2	44.9	13.5	13.0	6.4	100.0	(518)
St. Catherine	25.8	37.0	14.9	17.6	4.7	100.0	(1276)

TABLE 3.2.6
Reasons Why Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have
Never Breast-Fed Did Not By Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Reasons Why Respondent Never Breast-Fed Last Child</i>										
Selected Characteristics	Inconvenient	Had To Work	Insufficient Milk	To Store Milk	Baby Refused	Child Sick	Child Died	Other	Total	No of Cases
Age Group	15 - 19	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	11.2	(217)
	20 - 24	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	9.4	(9)
	25 - 29	4.5	22.5	40.5	40.5	9.4	14.3	8.7	11.2	(25)
	30 - 34	2.1	1.4	31.9	39.0	7.0	7.4	11.2	10.0	(50)
	35 - 39	0.0	0.0	16.9	35.3	18.6	20.7	8.6	10.0	(42)
	40 - 44	3.3	0.0	13.8	60.5	3.9	10.6	8.0	10.0	(34)
	45 - 49	0.0	2.2	8.1	55.3	9.6	14.5	10.2	10.0	(36)
Residence	Kingston Metro Area	3.1	1.2	19.5	40.6	12.1	10.2	13.3	100.0	(47)
	Other Urban	2.8	0.0	12.6	57.7	6.3	8.3	12.3	100.0	(63)
	Rural	0.0	0.7	18.5	46.0	10.2	16.2	8.4	100.0	(107)
Health Region	Region 1	2.5	0.6	15.9	47.1	8.2	12.4	13.3	100.0	(93)
	Region 2	0.0	2.3	28.3	48.5	4.7	9.2	7.0	100.0	(45)
	Region 3	0.0	0.0	1.5	60.5	16.2	15.1	6.8	100.0	(35)
	Region 4	2.2	0.0	20.4	45.4	11.8	9.9	10.2	100.0	(44)
Years Of Education *	0 - 9 Years	0.0	0.0	18.8	48.3	4.2	21.9	6.8	100.0	(29)
	10 - 12 Years	0.0	0.7	9.0	56.8	13.3	13.7	6.5	100.0	(87)
	13 Years Or More	3.7	0.7	22.4	41.7	7.7	8.1	15.7	100.0	(100)
Frequency Of Attendance at Religious Services*	At Least Weekly	3.0	2.1	9.2	48.8	8.0	16.6	12.4	100.0	(72)
	At Least Monthly	0.0	0.0	16.2	45.5	19.9	4.9	13.5	100.0	(38)
	Less Than Once A Month	2.6	0.0	20.2	50.6	8.9	9.5	8.2	100.0	(36)
	Special Occasions	2.1	0.0	25.1	45.4	7.6	13.0	6.8	100.0	(47)
	Never	0.0	0.0	17.1	50.7	3.9	10.5	17.8	100.0	(23)
Current Union Status	Married	4.3	0.0	16.2	52.6	7.0	12.7	7.1	100.0	(50)
	Common-law Partner	1.9	0.0	11.4	53.8	12.7	11.4	8.8	100.0	(63)
	Visiting Partner	1.6	0.9	24.6	37.6	7.7	14.1	13.5	100.0	(57)
	No Current Partner	0.0	1.5	13.6	52.2	10.2	8.1	14.4	100.0	(47)
Socio Economic Index	Low	0.0	0.0	14.2	54.7	11.7	10.2	9.1	100.0	(59)
	Medium	2.1	0.0	12.2	52.3	6.0	13.5	14.1	100.0	(87)
	High	2.8	1.8	24.2	39.5	12.3	10.6	8.8	100.0	(71)

* Data missing for one woman. ** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 3.2.7
Number Of Weeks After Last Baby's Birth Before Resuming Sexual Relations
Women Aged 15-49 Years By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
(Percent Distribution)

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Resuming Sexual Relations After:</i>					<i>Not</i>	<i>Does</i>	Total	No. Of Cases
	<i>< 1</i>	<i>1 - 4</i>	<i>5 - 8</i>	<i>9 - 52</i>	<i>More Than</i>	<i>Yet</i>	<i>Not</i>		
	<i>Week</i>	<i>Weeks</i>	<i>Weeks</i>	<i>Weeks</i>	<i>One Year</i>	<i>Resumed</i>	<i>Remember</i>		
<u>Total</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>17.1</u>	<u>55.0</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>9.5</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(3100)</u>
<u>Years Of Education *</u>									
0 - 9 Years	0.0	0.7	20.6	47.1	9.7	8.0	13.8	100.0	(280)
10 - 12 Years	0.2	1.9	17.2	56.7	4.7	9.0	10.3	100.0	(1132)
13 Years Or More	0.0	2.7	16.4	55.0	6.7	10.7	8.4	100.0	(1666)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>									
At Least Weekly	0.0	2.2	19.2	52.7	5.2	10.3	10.4	100.0	(869)
At Least Monthly	0.2	2.1	16.0	57.8	8.5	6.8	8.6	100.0	(606)
Less Than Once Per Month	0.0	0.6	20.8	53.8	5.3	11.9	7.5	100.0	(433)
Special Occasions	0.2	2.2	15.8	55.9	6.9	9.5	9.7	100.0	(864)
Never	0.0	5.5	11.9	54.6	5.1	12.6	10.1	100.0	(296)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>									
Low	0.1	2.3	18.3	54.3	5.9	11.9	7.2	100.0	(1118)
Medium	0.1	2.0	16.0	56.5	5.6	9.2	10.6	100.0	(1327)
High	0.0	2.6	17.3	53.1	7.9	8.1	11.0	100.0	(665)
<u>Birth Order</u>									
1	0.1	3.4	15.3	54.1	6.9	10.1	10.2	100.0	(934)
2 - 3	0.0	1.9	18.0	56.4	5.4	8.5	9.7	100.0	(1312)
4 - 5	0.0	1.6	16.0	55.1	7.6	10.1	9.6	100.0	(596)
6+	0.4	0.9	21.5	51.7	4.6	14.8	6.2	100.0	(258)
<u>Age Of Mother At Birth</u>									
Under 20 Years	0.0	3.0	16.1	55.6	6.3	12.3	6.6	100.0	(480)
20 - 29 Years	0.0	2.3	17.7	56.4	5.9	8.1	9.5	100.0	(1603)
30 - 39 Years	0.1	1.9	16.4	52.8	6.4	11.5	10.9	100.0	(921)
40 - 49 Years	0.0	0.0	17.8	49.4	9.9	7.9	14.9	100.0	(96)

• Data missing for 22 women.

** Data missing for 32 women.

TABLE 3.2.8
 Number Of Weeks After Last Baby's Birth Before Resuming Sexual Relations
 Women Aged 15-49 Years By Geographic Regions
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
 (Percent Distribution)

Selected Characteristics	Percent Resuming Sexual Relations After:							Total Cases
	< 1 Week	1 - 4 Weeks	5 - 8 Weeks	9 - 52 Weeks	More Than One Year	Resumed Yet	Does Not Remember	
Total	0.1	2.3	17.1	55.0	6.2	9.5	9.8	100.0 (3100)
Kingston Metro Area	0.0	4.0	16.7	52.3	7.5	8.5	10.9	100.0 (410)
Other Urban	0.1	2.1	14.7	55.2	6.3	12.5	9.0	100.0 (841)
Rural	0.0	1.7	18.6	55.9	5.7	8.7	9.4	100.0 (1849)
Health Region								
Region 1	0.5	4.7	22.5	72.3	6.6	9.9	8.7	100.0 (1559)
Region 2	0.3	2.9	19.8	77.1	6.7	8.3	15.7	100.0 (549)
Region 3	0.0	1.9	17.3	80.8	6.0	10.6	9.2	100.0 (838)
Region 4	0.1	3.4	25.6	70.9	5.5	9.9	8.5	100.0 (732)
Parish								
Kingston	0.0	7.4	14.0	54.4	3.7	9.6	11.0	100.0 (106)
St. Andrew	0.0	2.8	18.2	52.3	8.4	8.0	10.4	100.0 (372)
St. Thomas	0.0	7.1	23.4	51.1	6.1	6.6	5.7	100.0 (183)
Portland	0.0	0.4	18.3	61.0	8.2	4.9	7.2	100.0 (204)
St. Mary	0.0	1.9	8.8	43.2	10.6	12.7	22.8	100.0 (168)
St. Ann	0.4	2.9	22.8	45.2	3.3	8.0	17.3	100.0 (165)
Trelawny	0.0	1.5	17.9	51.8	10.4	7.2	11.2	100.0 (158)
St. James	0.0	0.4	11.9	53.9	5.1	16.6	12.2	100.0 (204)
Hanover	0.0	1.4	17.1	64.2	0.9	6.8	9.6	100.0 (190)
Westmoreland	0.0	1.7	10.3	70.9	7.4	6.4	3.5	100.0 (175)
St. Elizabeth	0.0	1.6	25.5	39.7	9.0	7.8	16.5	100.0 (228)
Manchester	0.0	0.8	33.4	47.8	2.0	10.7	5.3	100.0 (175)
Clarendon	0.0	2.9	9.1	64.8	6.2	10.5	6.4	100.0 (254)
St. Catherine	0.2	1.7	13.6	59.4	5.6	12.1	7.3	100.0 (518)

TABLE 3.3.1
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years
Who Are Currently Sexually Active* By Current Relationship Status
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<i>WOMEN</i>				<i>MEN</i>			
	2002		1997		2002		1997	
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	54.4	(7168)	53.4	(6384)	44.1	(2437)	48.2	(2279)
Married	85.7	(1542)	81.8	(1185)	**	(13)	90.5	(177)
Common Law Partner	83.3	(1733)	80.1	(1839)	87.8	(83)		
Visiting Partner	65.8	(1959)	66.2	(1624)	69.2	(983)	74.9	(691)
Girlfriend/Boyfriend With Sex	--	--	54.2	(265)	--	--	65.1	(458)
No Steady Partner	7.3	(1934)	2.8	(1471)	21.1	(1358)	10.2	(953)

- * "Sexually Active" is defined as having had sexual relations in the past 30 days.
- ** Less than 25 cases.
- Not covered in the survey.

TABLE 3.3.2
Percent of Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Are Currently Sexually Active
By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	WOMEN		MEN	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	61.4	(6558)	53.8	(1981)
Age Group				
15 - 19	47.5	(506)	41.8	(1028)
20 - 24	60.1	(888)	66.3	(953)
25 - 29	68.8	(1142)	n.a.	n.a.
30 - 34	64.7	(1293)	n.a.	n.a.
35 - 39	61.2	(1145)	n.a.	n.a.
40 - 44	65.5	(915)	n.a.	n.a.
45 - 46	54.1	(699)	n.a.	n.a.
Years Of Education*				
0 - 9 Years	57.8	(607)	52.7	(158)
10 - 12 Years	64.9	(2301)	54.2	(820)
13 Years Or More	60.0	(3576)	53.8	(987)
Current Union Status				
Married	85.7	(1540)	**	(13)
Common-law Partner	83.4	(1728)	87.8	(83)
Visiting Partner	65.4	(1947)	69.5	(978)
No Current Partner	11.2	(1343)	31.5	(907)
Frequency Of Church Attendance ***				
At Least Weekly	59.0	(2343)	39.1	(361)
At Least Monthly	64.5	(1281)	52.5	(331)
Least Than Once Per Month	63.2	(817)	59.2	(280)
Special Occasions	61.6	(1558)	59.7	(549)
Never	60.4	(486)	56.1	(436)
Socio-Economic Status				
Low	58.6	(1608)	52.0	(377)
Medium	61.1	(2814)	52.4	(846)
High	63.4	(2136)	56.1	(758)

* Data missing for 74 women and 16 men.
 ** Less than 25 cases.
 *** Data missing for 73 women and 24 men.
 n.a. Not applicable.

TABLE 3.3.3
Percent of Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years
Who Are Currently Sexually Active
By Geographic Areas
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Areas	<i>WOMEN</i>		<i>MEN</i>	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	<u>61.4</u>	<u>(6558)</u>	<u>53.8</u>	<u>(1981)</u>
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Kingston Metro. Area	57.6	(1039)	55.3	(331)
Other Towns	58.7	(1910)	57.1	(549)
Rural Areas	65.2	(3609)	50.9	(1101)
<u>Health Region</u>				
Region 1	58.8	(2734)	54.6	(782)
Region 2	65.4	(1088)	51.0	(380)
Region 3	64.6	(1444)	52.8	(424)
Region 4	63.1	(1292)	54.4	(395)
<u>Parish *</u>				
Hanover	72.9	(363)	55.8	(82)
St. Thomas	70.2	(375)	69.9	(63)
St. Ann	68.7	(351)	51.6	(161)
St. Elizabeth	68.5	(471)	49.6	(127)
St. Mary	64.7	(374)	53.4	(128)
Westmoreland	64.5	(387)	62.1	(132)
Trelawny	64.3	(333)	54.6	(85)
Manchester	61.9	(347)	55.0	(126)
St. James	61.3	(361)	42.7	(125)
Portland	60.7	(363)	45.5	(91)
Clarendon	60.5	(474)	56.6	(142)
St. Andrew	59.1	(949)	55.3	(303)
St. Catherine	57.5	(1188)	51.4	(348)
Kingston	56.0	(222)	65.2	(68)

* Parishes are listed in descending order of women who are sexually active.

TABLE 3.34
Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner
By Current Relationship Status Compared With 1997 RHS
Women Aged 15-49 Who Are Sexually Experienced
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Current Relationship Status	Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner					Total	No. Of Cases
	Married/Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boy Friend	Other			
Married	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1332)
Common Law Union	94.5	2.2	3.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	(1454)
Visiting Partner	4.4	82.9	11.5	1.2	1.2	100.0	(1331)
No Steady Partner	20.3	31.9	28.3	19.5	19.5	100.0	(159)
1 9 9 7							
Married	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	(969)
Common Law Union	94.1	2.8	2.7	0.4	0.4	100.0	(1474)
Visiting Partner	2.3	89.9	6.7	1.1	1.1	100.0	(1094)
Boyfriend With Sex	18.3	21.8	27.9	32.1	32.1	100.0	(142)
No Steady Partner	29.2	37.6	26.9	6.3	6.3	100.0	(42)
2 0 0 2							

TABLE 3.3.5
Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner By Selected Characteristics
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner</i>							Total	No of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boy Friend	Friend	Casual Acquain- tance	Other Relatives/ Partner	Other		
<u>Total</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>36.2</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(6544)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	10.3	47.4	37.4	3.2	0.9	0.4	0.5	100.0	(506)
20 - 24	29.4	49.3	17.2	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	(887)
25 - 29	49.6	37.6	9.4	2.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	(1139)
30 - 34	56.2	33.5	7.4	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.9	100.0	(1291)
35 - 39	60.1	32.1	5.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	(1144)
40 - 44	66.1	27.3	4.2	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	100.0	(910)
45 - 49	67.2	26.9	3.4	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	(667)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>									
0 - 9 Years	60.8	27.1	8.2	2.1	0.6	0.0	1.1	100.0	(605)
10 - 12 Years	51.1	35.5	9.6	2.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	(2298)
13 Years Or More	47.1	38.0	12.1	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	(3566)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>									
At Least Weekly	63.1	24.4	8.7	2.6	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	(2335)
At Least Monthly	45.8	38.7	13.4	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	(1281)
Least Than Once Per Month	43.0	46.8	7.3	1.3	0.4	0.2	1.0	100.0	(817)
Special Occasions	40.0	42.5	13.8	1.9	0.8	0.1	0.9	100.0	(1554)
Never	38.7	44.3	1.9	2.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	(484)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>									
Low	48.5	36.3	10.8	2.3	0.8	0.0	1.3	100.0	(1603)
Medium	47.3	37.2	12.0	2.4	0.6	0.1	0.4	100.0	(2810)
High	53.2	34.9	9.7	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	(2131)

* Data missing for 75 women.

** Data missing for 73 women.

TABLE 3.3.6
Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner By Geographic Areas
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Areas	Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner							No. of Cases
	Married/	Common	Visiting	Boy	Friend	Acquain-	Other	
	Casual	Other	Partner	Relatives/	Partner	Other	Total	Cases
Total	49.6	36.2	10.9	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	(6544)
Area Of Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	47.7	40.0	11.6	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	(1036)
Other Towns	47.0	37.7	11.1	2.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	(1907)
Rural Areas	52.5	33.2	10.5	2.6	0.8	0.1	100.0	(3601)
Health Region								
Region 1	49.6	40.0	10.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	100.0	(2726)
Region 2	48.6	37.7	10.1	3.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	(1088)
Region 3	49.3	32.7	12.5	3.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	(1442)
Region 4	50.6	34.3	12.2	2.3	0.3	0.1	100.0	(1288)
Parish								
Hanover	56.3	29.3	12.9	1.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	(363)
Clarendon	54.2	32.6	9.0	3.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	(475)
Manchester	54.0	36.8	7.7	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	(343)
Trelawny	53.9	38.4	3.9	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	(333)
St. Thomas	53.6	33.7	10.6	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	(374)
Portland	53.6	28.9	15.6	1.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	(364)
St. Andrew	50.5	38.4	10.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	(946)
St. James	49.4	29.5	13.0	4.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	(359)
St. Catherine	49.1	37.3	9.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	100.0	(1185)
St. Mary	47.0	37.4	8.8	3.6	2.5	0.6	100.0	(374)
St. Ann	46.7	39.6	7.6	4.6	1.3	0.0	100.0	(350)
Westmoreland	43.6	34.4	16.4	4.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	(387)
Kingston	43.5	43.8	12.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	(221)
St. Elizabeth	40.6	34.0	23.0	1.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	(470)

* Parishes are shown in descending order based on percentages in married or common-law relationships.

TABLE 3.3.7
Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner By Selected Characteristics
Women Aged 15-49 Years
Who Had Sexual Intercourse During The 30 Days Prior To The Interview
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Selected Characteristics	<i>Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner</i>							Total	No. Of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boy Friend	Friend	Casual Acquain- tance	Other Relatives/ Partner	Other		
<u>Total</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(4276)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>									
15 - 19	16.8	55.1	24.8	2.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	(262)
20 - 24	39.9	44.9	13.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	(589)
25 - 29	60.2	34.5	4.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(810)
30 - 34	65.3	29.4	4.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	(891)
35 - 39	71.1	25.3	2.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(743)
40 - 44	76.1	21.1	1.8	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(607)
45 - 49	79.0	19.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(374)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>									
0 - 9 Years	71.8	22.0	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	(368)
10 - 12 Years	61.3	31.9	5.2	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	(1573)
13 Years Or More	58.6	33.3	7.1	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	(2290)
<u>Current Relationship Status</u>									
Married	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1332)
Common-law Partner	94.5	2.2	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1454)
Visiting Partner	4.4	82.9	11.5	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	(1331)
No Current Partner	20.3	31.9	28.3	14.9	3.4	0.5	0.7	100.0	(159)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>									
At Least Weekly	78.6	17.3	3.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1472)
At Least Monthly	54.7	36.5	8.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	(851)
Least Than Once Per Month	52.8	41.8	4.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(549)
Special Occasions	49.4	38.0	9.9	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	(1048)
Never	46.9	44.2	8.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	(305)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>									
Low	59.2	32.7	6.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	(1073)
Medium	58.4	32.9	7.3	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1823)
High	64.2	29.9	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1416)

* Data missing for 45 women.

** Data missing for 51 women.

TABLE 3.3.8
Of Women Aged 15-49 Who Are Not Currently Sexually Active
The Percentage Who Had Sexual Intercourse In The Past Three Months
By Relationship Status
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Relationship Status	2002		1997	
	No. of	Percent	No. of	Percent
Total	38.7		35.4	
Married	54.7	(204)	56.8	(215)
Common Law	63.7	(273)	59.7	(362)
Visiting Partner	63.6	(620)	56.1	(528)
Boyfriend With Sexual Relations	--	--	52.5	(122)
No Steady Partner	16.0	(1191)	8.1	(864)

TABLE 3.3.9
Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner
By Current Relationship Status Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Are Currently Sexually Active
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Current Relationship Status	Relationship With Last Sexual Partner						
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Girl Friend	Father's Partner	Casual Acquaintance	Other	Total
2 0 0 2							
Married / Common Law	67.7	1.0	25.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	100.0 (96)
Visiting Partner	0.5	32.9	48.9	12.5	4.8	0.4	100.0 (928)
Girlfriend With Sex	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
No Steady Partner	0.8	6.7	0.2	76.2	15.8	0.4	100.0 (907)
1 9 9 7							
Married / Common Law	66.2	7.6	23.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0 (161)
Visiting Partner	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	0.0	100.0 (298)
No Steady Partner	0.0	5.7	19.6	44.8	27.3	2.4	100.0 (89)

TABLE 3.4.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rates And Total Fertility Rate Jamaica *
By Maternal Age
Compared With 1975 Fertility Survey, 1983, 1989 And 1993 CPSs And 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Maternal Age Group	Age-Specific Fertility Rate					
	Year Of Survey					
	1975	1983	1989	1993	1997	2002
15-19	137	122	102	107	112	79
20-24	234	190	164	160	163	124
25-29	207	150	131	131	112	118
30-34	155	110	96	99	101	91
35-39	101	73	60	69	55	59
40-44	54	40	30	42	20	23
45-49	9	8	4	--	0	3
Total Fertility Rate	4.5	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.5

* Calculated For 2 Years Before The Date Of Interview.
 -- The 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey only included women 15-44 years of age.

TABLE 3.4.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rates And Total Fertility Rate (TFR) Jamaica*
By Maternal Age And By Area of Residence
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Maternal Age Group	2002			1997		
	Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural
15-19	86	69	83	82	114	133
20-24	126	99	144	125	147	201
25-29	115	91	140	94	100	132
30-34	89	94	89	85	89	116
35-39	44	57	69	49	46	62
40-44	11	20	30	13	19	25
45-49	0	7	2	9	4	-
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.4	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.3

* Calculated For 2 Years Before The Date Of Interview.

TABLE 3.4.3
Percent Of All Women 15-49 Years of Age Who Are Childless And
Percent Distribution By Current Age Group And Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPS Totals
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002			
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29
Area Of Residence				
Kingston Metro Area	30.0	83.6	46.2	29.6
Other Urban	31.1	86.7	44.5	27.9
Rural	28.4	83.0	42.2	19.7
Health Region				
1	29.4	82.4	46.7	28.6
2	31.2	87.8	44.5	27.9
3	31.4	85.7	38.6	19.4
4	28.1	84.6	41.7	18.4
Years Of Education *				
0-9	14.6	86.1	22.7	9.4
10-12	25.7	80.2	31.0	16.5
13+	34.0	86.8	49.6	28.6
Socio-Economic Level				
Low	17.0	71.1	20.6	9.1
Medium	28.2	84.4	40.1	17.2
High	38.0	91.6	63.5	41.4
Church Attendance *				
At Least Weekly	35.4	95.5	66.4	33.3
At Least Monthly	29.0	86.0	44.0	27.5
Less Than Once Per Month	24.2	76.5	32.4	9.8
Special Occasions	23.6	70.6	34.0	17.7
Never	29.2	68.9	27.3	31.0
Total	29.7	84.3	43.9	24.6
				10.8
				5.4

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 3.4.3 Cont'd
Percent Of All Women 15-49 Years of Age Who Are Childless And
Percent Distribution By Current Age Group And Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPS Totals
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	Total	<i>Current Age</i>							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35 - 39	40- 44	45-49	
				1997					
<u>Total</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>79.4</u>	<u>41.8</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>12.1</u>	<u>9.6</u>	<u>4.9</u>	<u>6.8</u>	
<u>Area Of Residence</u>									
Kingston Metro Area	35.7	86.3	49.7	28.7	15.5	8.4	4.9	5.3	
Other Urban	32.4	81.8	43.2	15.8	15.6	10.4	6.2	12.0	
Rural	28.1	74.1	35.0	15.7	8.8	10.1	4.5	6.2	
<u>Health Region</u>									
1	35.0	83.9	47.0	27.1	15.6	10.7	5.3	7.4	
2	27.1	77.6	36.9	9.6	6.3	7.7	4.1	7.8	
3	32.9	77.2	43.0	22.3	12.1	9.0	4.5	7.9	
4	25.5	72.8	32.1	12.4	9.0	9.0	4.8	3.7	
<u>Years Of Education</u>									
0 - 9	19.9	71.5	22.8	10.2	6.9	6.8	3.8	5.4	
10 - 12	36.2	80.9	42.6	20.6	12.8	12.0	3.9	8.9	
13 +	42.1	94.4	63.5	44.7	19.4	10.4	13.6	13.5	
<u>Socio-Economic Level</u>									
Low	19.2	66.9	17.5	7.1	6.5	8.6	4.2	3.4	
Medium	31.3	78.8	40.6	21.1	8.3	7.4	4.7	4.3	
High	41.0	88.1	58.4	31.6	20.8	12.4	5.5	12.4	
<u>Church Attendance</u>									
At Least Weekly	38.5	90.0	59.8	30.7	19.3	13.6	6.0	**	
At Least Monthly	32.3	81.1	40.5	17.5	13.2	12.8	2.4	8.1	
Less Than Once Per Month	30.7	79.1	37.7	23.6	9.5	4.8	1.7	8.2	
Special Occasions	24.4	67.1	33.7	14.7	9.0	5.5	4.2	5.1	
Never	26.7	67.8	27.7	18.6	2.5	4.7	12.1	3.8	
1993 Total	32.0	79.5	38.8	17.0	8.9	6.7	7.4	--	
1989 Total	33.2	82.9	37.7	19.7	10.3	5.4	6.6	10.4	

** Fewer than 25 cases.

-- The 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey included women of 15 - 44 years of age only.

TABLE 3.4.4
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Had At Least One Abortion
By Main Reason For Having The Abortion By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Main Reason	Age Group		
	15-29	30-39	40-49
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Could Not Afford Another Child	30.0	28.7	41.0
Pregnancy Was Life Threatening	23.4	26.0	18.7
Respondent Did Not Want Children	11.2	11.4	15.8
Partner Did Not Want Children	4.1	2.8	6.1
Risk Of Birth Defects	2.5	3.7	4.4
Did Not Have A Partner	2.4	8.8	0.0
Other	23.3	24.8	7.9
Don't Know	3.1	3.7	6.1
No. Of Cases *	(102)	(26)	(32)

* Data missing for 23 women.

TABLE 3.5.1
Planning Status Of Current Pregnancies And Most Recent Pregnancies Resulting In A Live Birth
According to Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1989 And 1993 CPS Totals
Women 15-44 Who Had A Live Birth In Previous 5 Years Or Are Currently Pregnant *
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Planning Status</i>					TOTAL	No. Of Cases
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown Status	Un-known		
Total	37.5	41.6	15.9	1.9	3.2	100.0	(2991)
2 0 0 2							
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metro. Area	38.2	45.4	11.3	1.2	3.8	100.0	(442)
Other Urban	39.7	41.8	14.0	2.1	2.3	100.0	(853)
Rural	35.6	39.7	19.2	2.0	3.5	100.0	(1696)
<u>Number of Liveborn Children</u>							
0	40.2	49.9	0.0	0.0	9.9	100.0	(89)
1	40.9	54.7	0.7	1.4	2.3	100.0	(871)
2	43.1	43.4	9.0	1.8	2.7	100.0	(722)
3	41.9	35.4	16.3	2.2	4.1	100.0	(531)
4+	24.2	25.5	44.5	2.5	3.2	100.0	(778)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15-19	9.4	87.1	0.8	0.5	2.2	100.0	(206)
20-24	28.6	61.0	5.0	2.4	3.1	100.0	(570)
25-29	42.5	46.8	7.9	0.8	1.9	100.0	(742)
30-34	49.0	27.7	19.6	1.6	2.1	100.0	(740)
35-39	41.2	19.0	32.7	2.7	4.4	100.0	(494)
40-44	37.2	11.3	39.5	3.7	8.4	100.0	(239)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>							
0 - 9 Years	31.6	34.7	27.7	2.5	3.4	100.0	(238)
10 - 12 Years	32.0	43.1	19.3	1.6	4.0	100.0	(1037)
13 Years Or More	41.1	41.6	12.7	1.9	2.8	100.0	(1691)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>							
Low	27.4	42.5	24.8	2.4	2.9	100.0	(909)
Medium	35.5	46.3	14.2	1.2	2.8	100.0	(1335)
High	50.9	32.5	10.1	2.4	4.2	100.0	(747)
<u>Current Relationship Status</u>							
Married	60.0	17.6	16.6	2.3	3.5	100.0	(647)
Common Law	38.6	39.0	18.3	0.8	3.3	100.0	(1012)
Visiting Relationship	27.6	53.8	13.1	2.0	3.4	100.0	(895)
No Current Partner	30.2	47.8	16.9	2.9	2.2	100.0	(437)

* Data missing for 25 women.

TABLE 3.5.1 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Current Pregnancies And Most Recent Pregnancies Resulting In A Live Birth
According To Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals
Women 15-44 Who Had A Live Birth In Previous 5 Years Or Are Currently Pregnant
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Planning Status			
	Unplanned	Un- known	Unwanted	Planned
No. Of Cases	Un- known	Un- known	Unwanted	Planned
TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL	TOTAL
Total	1.3	3.1	18.3	34.4
Area Of Residence				
Kingston Metro. Area	1.3	3.0	17.0	37.3
Other Urban	1.5	4.2	14.7	46.3
Rural	1.2	2.9	20.0	45.1
Number of Liveborn Children				
0	4.5	9.0	0.6	42.4
1	39.8	3.2	1.1	55.0
2	38.2	3.4	1.0	47.0
3	28.8	2.5	1.4	40.3
4+	24.5	2.1	1.1	22.2
Age Group				
15-19	13.2	2.4	3.8	79.4
20-24	27.7	4.0	7.9	59.1
25-29	37.9	2.3	16.5	42.0
30-34	43.7	3.0	26.1	25.9
35-39	45.2	3.4	32.6	17.3
40-44	34.9	4.3	49.4	11.2
Years Of Education*				
0 - 9 Years	30.5	3.2	27.0	37.9
10 - 12 Years	34.4	2.9	13.6	47.9
13 Years Or More	45.9	4.4	16.4	32.7
Socio Economic Index				
Low	25.2	2.8	26.3	44.7
Medium	35.6	2.6	16.6	43.6
High	45.2	4.2	9.5	40.0
Current Relationship Status				
Married	57.3	3.1	19.7	19.2
Common Law	34.7	3.2	21.3	39.9
Visiting Relationship	28.0	3.5	14.1	52.7
No Steady Partner	23.6	2.0	19.5	53.2
1993 Total	29.1	2.4	19.0	47.8
1989 Total	25.4	2.8	19.9	51.9

1 9 9 7

* No data on years of education for 15 women. -- The unplanned, unknown status category was not tabulated in 1989.

TABLE 3.5.2
Number Of Additional Children Desired By Women 15-49 Years of Age
By Current Number Of Live Births
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Current No. Of Births	Number Of Additional Children Desired *						Total	No. Of Cases
	0	1	2	3	4 +	Don't Know **		
	<u>2 0 0 2</u>							
<u>Total</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>25.6</u>	<u>6.7</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>3.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7168)</u>
0	12.6	51.1	21.6	7.8	4.1	2.8	100.0	(1786)
1	28.0	35.6	13.7	2.4	18.0	2.2	100.0	(1475)
2	46.7	28.8	18.5	1.2	2.6	2.3	100.0	(1426)
3	60.9	26.3	4.7	3.2	1.8	3.2	100.0	(1031)
4 Or More	83.0	6.2	4.9	0.6	2.3	3.0	100.0	(1450)
	<u>1 9 9 7</u>							
<u>Total</u>	<u>46.5</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>13.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(6384)</u>
0	11.4	16.1	44.3	7.9	3.5	16.8	100.0	(1627)
1	30.9	36.7	13.2	2.7	1.1	15.4	100.0	(1350)
2	62.6	16.1	5.1	0.4	0.6	15.2	100.0	(1236)
3	79.8	9.0	2.0	0.3	0.8	8.1	100.0	(904)
4 Or More	90.1	3.2	0.9	0.0	2.5	7.4	100.0	(1267)

* Additional children calculated by subtracting births from Question 634. Women who said they wanted less children were counted as wanting no more children.

** Includes "As many as possible" and "As many as God sends".

TABLE 3.5.3
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
By Selected Characteristics - Women Aged 15-49
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age When Responsible Enough For First Child						Total
	Less than 18	18-19	20-24	25+	Mature* She Is	Other	
No. Of Cases	Total						
	18	17.4	46.7	17.0	5.2	12.6	100.0 (7168)
Age Group							
15 - 19	1.0	17.8	43.7	20.0	6.1	11.3	100.0 (989)
20 - 24	0.9	17.5	44.1	17.0	5.0	15.5	100.0 (937)
25 - 29	1.3	18.1	44.4	17.3	5.0	13.9	100.0 (1176)
30 - 34	0.4	18.7	46.3	16.9	5.2	12.7	100.0 (1311)
35 - 39	2.0	15.7	48.9	17.3	5.4	11.6	100.0 (1160)
40 - 44	1.4	16.9	52.0	13.9	3.5	12.3	100.0 (921)
45 - 49	2.0	16.6	50.1	14.9	5.6	11.0	100.0 (674)
Area Of Residence							
Kingston Metro. Area	1.1	17.1	44.1	16.0	8.0	13.8	100.0 (1144)
Other Urban	0.7	15.5	49.3	20.2	3.2	11.1	100.0 (2079)
Rural	1.7	18.9	46.0	15.2	5.2	13.0	100.0 (3945)
Years Of Education**							
0-9 Years	2.2	22.4	49.6	11.6	4.6	9.8	100.0 (638)
10-12 Years	1.8	18.8	47.0	15.4	5.0	12.2	100.0 (2529)
13 Or More Years	0.7	16.0	46.4	18.7	5.3	13.1	100.0 (3924)
Frequency of Church Attendance ***							
At Least Once/Week	1.0	15.2	45.2	19.1	7.2	12.5	100.0 (2707)
At least Once/ Month	1.0	16.4	48.3	17.0	5.0	12.4	100.0 (1368)
Less Than Once Per Month	1.0	18.4	49.9	14.0	2.7	13.9	100.0 (861)
Special Occasions	1.4	19.3	48.0	15.3	4.4	11.7	100.0 (1631)
Never	2.6	24.1	41.1	16.1	2.4	13.8	100.0 (524)
Current Relationship Status							
Married	1.2	13.6	49.5	16.8	6.0	13.0	100.0 (1542)
Common Law Union	1.8	22.9	48.6	12.3	2.8	11.6	100.0 (1733)
Visiting Partner	1.3	19.3	46.5	16.5	4.9	11.4	100.0 (1959)
No Current Partner	0.9	14.4	43.9	20.6	6.4	13.9	100.0 (1934)
Socio Economic Index							
Low	1.9	25.4	45.5	12.9	4.1	10.7	100.0 (1705)
Medium	1.5	17.2	49.2	15.8	5.0	11.6	100.0 (3079)
High	0.6	13.2	44.2	28.8	6.0	15.2	100.0 (2384)

* "When she is mature" is derived (as in 1997) from the answer - "When she is in a stable union".
 ** Data missing for 77 women.
 *** Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 3.5.3 Cont'd
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
By Selected Characteristics - Women Aged 15-49
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Age When Responsible Enough For First Child</i>						Total	No. Of Cases
	Less than 18	18-19	20-24	25+	When She Is Mature	Other		
			1 9 9 7					
<u>Total</u>	1.5	16.9	44.4	13.4	11.9	11.9	100.0	(6383)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	1.2	16.6	42.1	13.0	14.5	12.6	100.0	(959)
20 - 24	2.0	18.9	42.5	14.7	8.8	13.1	100.0	(1031)
25 - 29	1.5	17.1	41.6	13.9	13.6	12.2	100.0	(1233)
30 - 34	0.9	15.7	49.1	13.8	10.3	10.3	100.0	(1195)
35 - 39	1.9	18.0	45.9	12.8	11.1	10.2	100.0	(934)
40 - 44	1.2	14.8	48.7	12.4	11.3	11.6	100.0	(610)
45 - 49	1.7	15.3	44.5	11.4	14.2	12.9	100.0	(421)
<u>Residence</u>								
Kingston Metro. Area	1.4	16.0	45.0	14.4	13.3	9.9	100.0	(1450)
Other Urban	1.1	14.7	41.6	14.0	12.6	15.9	100.0	(1093)
Rural	1.6	18.3	44.9	12.5	10.7	12.1	100.0	(3840)
<u>Years Of Education</u>								
0-9 Years	2.2	18.3	45.5	11.6	9.8	12.6	100.0	(2325)
10-12 Years	1.4	17.8	44.6	13.8	11.9	10.6	100.0	(3284)
13 Or More Years	0.0	9.3	41.3	16.9	17.7	14.7	100.0	(719)
<u>Frequency of Church Attendance</u>								
At Least Once/ Week	0.7	14.8	42.9	14.2	15.3	12.1	100.0	(2060)
At least Once/ Month	2.2	14.9	48.7	12.3	10.2	11.7	100.0	(1222)
Less Than Once Per Month	1.4	16.4	44.4	12.3	11.9	13.7	100.0	(909)
Special Occasions	1.3	19.7	45.1	13.4	9.8	10.8	100.0	(1532)
Never	2.8	20.8	39.9	15.1	9.6	11.8	100.0	(613)
<u>Current Union Status</u>								
Married	1.1	12.7	48.2	11.1	14.1	12.9	100.0	(1185)
Common Law Union	2.3	21.6	46.3	10.9	8.6	10.3	100.0	(1839)
Visiting Partner	1.8	18.5	46.7	12.0	9.1	11.9	100.0	(1623)
Boyfriend/With Sex	0.1	20.2	38.4	17.1	14.8	9.5	100.0	(265)
No Current Partner	0.9	13.1	39.3	17.7	15.9	13.1	100.0	(1471)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>								
Low	2.7	19.9	45.3	11.5	9.4	11.2	100.0	(2271)
Medium	1.4	17.8	46.2	12.6	11.0	11.0	100.0	(2088)
High	0.6	13.9	42.2	15.6	14.6	13.2	100.0	(2024)
1993 Total	1.4	9.7	44.2	21.5	11.9	11.6	100.0	(3110)

CHAPTER 4

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Chapter 4 deals with the reproductive health of women. It explores matters relating to general health-seeking behaviour and covers their experience relating to maternal health and child care, cancer screening and deals particularly with information on pap smears, breast self-examination and family history of cancer. It further looks at the extent to which women have undergone gynecological examinations. Behavioural habits such as smoking, drinking and taking drugs are also included.

4.1 GENERAL REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROBLEMS

There are a number of health conditions to which women are exposed during their reproductive years which can impact on their reproductive outcome. Some of these include diabetes, anaemia, heart disease, pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), which include salpingitis and endometritis. Others are: urinary infection, asthma and hepatitis. Sores, warts and ulcers on the genital area have also been identified. The prevalence of some of these are identified in Table 4.1.1.

Only 4.1 percent of the women in the sample had been told by a doctor that they had diabetes. In general, the reports of disease were progressively higher over the age groups so that, in the age group 45-49 years, the percentage rose to 11.4 percent; in the youngest age group, 15-19 years, it was only 1.2 percent. The percentage was lowest in the rural areas and highest in urban areas not including the Kingston Metropolitan area. The group with the lowest level of education had the highest prevalence while those at the highest, the lowest percentage. Church attendance ought to have little impact on the occurrence of diabetes, but perhaps the prevalence was highest among those who attended church services most frequently because they tend to be older and better educated than those with less frequent attendance.

What were the patterns among relationships? Reports of diabetes were highest among women in the most stable unions and it fell through the movement towards less stable unions. Here it is clear that the impact of the age composition of these relationships impact on the prevalence in the different age groups with lower prevalence in younger age group and higher prevalence among the higher age groups. Socio-economic status appears not to have a great influence on prevalence.

The prevalence of self-reported anaemia among the women surveyed was higher than that of diabetes; 7.0 percent of respondents indicated that they had been told by a doctor that they had the disease. Age did not appear to have a significant impact on reports of anaemia. The figures would suggest that place of residence appear to influence anaemia prevalence. However, account should be taken of the relative ease with which women in the different areas can and do seek medical attention and this could impact the degree of prevalence observed. As in the case of diabetes, religion appears to have some impact but this is probably coincidental. Stability of unions does not appear to have a positive impact on women with anaemia. On the other hand, there appears to be a strong relationship between their socio-economic status and the prevalence of anaemia.

The women in the sample reported low prevalence of heart disease and pelvic inflammatory disease (1.5 and 1.6 percent respectively). In the case of heart disease, the percentages show no consistent pattern in almost all of the characteristics analyzed. Only among the socio-economic status group was any observed pattern and even there, the variations are not very strong. For those with PID, there were more consistent trends. In general, the prevalence of the diseases grew stronger with increasing age. With respect to most of the other

characteristics, the correlation was weak. Urinary tract infection was the disease most generally reported by women. The percentage of women who reported that they have had a urinary tract infection was 11.2 percent. Asthma was next highest with 8.7 reporting positively. The incidence of hepatitis B, on the conditions investigated was, however, the lowest, at 0.1 percent.

The next condition investigated was that of a vaginal discharge which was not menstrual. Respondents were asked: "*In the past twelve months, have you had a vaginal discharge which was not menstrual?*" The answers are presented in Table 4.1.2. A total of 16.1 percent answered yes, they had had a vaginal discharge that was not menstrual in the past twelve months while 82.3 percent said no; 1.3 percent reported that they were not sure while a small percentage (0.3 percent) refused to supply an answer. The highest prevalence was in the 20–24 age group, falling thereafter with increasing age. Reports of vaginal discharge were the highest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and the lowest in rural areas. Of women in unions, those legally married and living with their husbands had the lowest prevalence, while those in visiting unions had the highest prevalence. Those with no steady partner, many of them without sexual experience, have the lowest prevalence. There was no marked difference in prevalence between the three socio-economic statuses although the higher the status, the lower the prevalence appeared to be. As mentioned earlier, the correlation between frequency of attendance at church services appear strong.

In addition to the information about women who had a vaginal discharge in the past twelve months, a further question was asked if women had experienced symptoms of other conditions which sometimes could accompany the discharge. Thus, information was obtained on whether there was itching, painful urination, painful intercourse or lower abdominal pain accompanying the discharge. The results are shown in Table 4.1.3. The results show that 56.5 percent of women who had a vaginal discharge that was not menstrual experienced itching also; in 17.1 percent and 16.2 percent of the cases, it was accompanied by painful urination and painful intercourse, respectively, while in 33.7 percent of the cases, it was accompanied by lower abdominal pain.

There was some variation in patterns depending on the condition observed. Where the condition was accompanied by either itching, painful urination or painful intercourse, the percentage rose with increasing age. In the case of those women whose secondary condition was lower abdominal pain, the movement by age was not consistent. The prevalence was, by and large, greatest in the rural areas growing less in other urban areas and was lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area. There was some variation in this pattern, however. In most cases, more women with lower levels of education experienced these symptoms than those with higher levels. There seemed to be little correlation in respect to the other selected characteristics.

Were women being treated for these conditions? Table 4.1.4 presents the percentages of those who were and those who were not. The majority of women who were told that they had these conditions have received treatment for them: 88.3 percent in the case where the discharge was accompanied by itching, 92.7 percent in the case of painful urination, 81.5 percent for those who experienced pain at intercourse and 86.7 percent for those with lower abdominal pain.

Where did they get the treatment? The percentage distribution of places where they got treatment is set out by age groups in Table 4.1.5. Treatment was obtained mainly from private doctors (66.1 percent). Government health clinics and health centres represented the second most used source (22.4 percent), while government hospitals and private hospitals were the third and the fourth largest sources (7.0 percent and 2.0 percent, respectively). All other sources were under one percent (with the total amounting to slightly under 5 percent). The pattern was the same across all age groups.

4.2 REGULARITY AND OUTCOME OF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Section 2 in this Chapter looks at the health-seeking behaviours, particularly the timing and outcomes of reproductive health preventive practices among all respondents. It firstly examines whether or not respondents have had a gynecologic examination, the timing of such examination (if they have had at least one exam) and the reasons for not having one. The first table in the section, Table 4.2.1, presents the prevalence of gynecologic exams by current age. It found that 43 percent of women reporting in the 2002 survey had had at least one gynecologic examination. Percentages started at 12.8 percent for those in the youngest age group (15-19) rising with advancing age to 58.1 percent in the oldest age group (45-49 years). For the more than 50 percent of those who had not, reasons were sought. The answers are shown in Table 4.2.2. Overall, "never thought of it" (34.7 percent), "she is healthy and has no problems" (17.2 percent), "doctor did not recommend" (10.9 percent) and "respondent feels she does not need one" (10.7 percent) accounted for the main reasons.

The main reason for never having a gynecologic exam was greatly influenced by the respondent's age. In the age group 15-19 years, the two most frequent reasons given were that the respondent never thought about it (25.1 percent) and she had never had sexual intercourse (18.0 percent). Other reasons given were that respondents was healthy and not needing an exam (16.9 percent) or that she was not sexually active (12.0 percent).

Was there anything of significance among the other age groups? Well, "not thinking about needing an exam or not" was the most important reason in all age groups, but was more prevalent after age 19; similarly, "lack of doctor recommendation was a reason given more often by women aged 20 or older than by those aged 15-19, whereas lack of sexual experience or current activity were only seldom mentioned by women aged 20 or older.

Of interest was the timing of the last routine gynecologic examination (not pregnancy-related). This information is given in Table 4.2.3. Of the under 50 percent of respondents who had had an examination, 44 percent had had the examination less than one year ago, 22 percent had had it 1-2 years ago, 11 percent 2-3 years ago and 20 percent 3 or more years ago. In general, timing of last routine exam reflects an age impact; a higher percentage of younger women has had the examination less than one year ago than those who were older (from 52.4 percent of those in age group 15-19 years to 38.1 percent of those in the oldest age group, 45-49 years. The reverse is true for those who have had the examination three or more years ago.

Health Region 1 has the most favourable record while Health Region 2 has the least favourable. The impact of the patterns by parish explains this. All parishes in Health Region 1 had over or near fifty percent having had a gynecologic examination less than a year ago and more than twenty percent 1-2 years ago. On the other hand, all parishes in Health Region 2 had under thirty percent reporting the examination under a year ago while between 20 and 30 percent had it over 3 years ago. With respect to socio-economic status, a higher percentage of women in the higher status groups had the examination more recently than those in the lower status group. At the same time, childless women and women with only one child (presumably younger women) had the examination more recently than those with higher number of live births (presumably older women).

The next topic addressed in the section on medical examinations was the screening for cervical cancer (pap smear test). It has been recommended that women of reproductive age should have a pap smear done annually. In the present survey, as shown in Table 4.2.4, 58.9 percent of women had ever had a pap smear done, an increase compared to the level of 50 percent in 1997. This includes 20 percent of women who had the test done within the past year, an increase from the 15 percent in 1997.

The percentages of those who had ever had at least one pap test rose with advancing age, but this increase is likely to be confounded by longer times of exposure among older women; pap test within the past year, however, was also substantially higher among women aged 25 or older, which suggests that there is a true positive correlation between age and the practice of pap test screening. This is by and large so for both time periods. There were also differences by health region; in both years, the highest percentage of those who had ever done a pap smear was in Health Region 1 while the lowest was in Health Region 2. The patterns which applied to those who had had a gynecologic examination with respect to levels of schooling and number of live born children apply here also.

How have women responded to the results of the pap smear tests? The vast majority (92.9 percent) did not need follow-up treatment, as shown in Table 4.2.5. As would be expected, the selected characteristics did not show any marked differentiation between those who needed treatment and those who did not. What is important would be whether or not they have been told they needed treatment. As shown in Table 4.2.6, only 6.3 percent of women were told they need follow-up treatment after the pap test. Of those, 70 percent got the treatment and the 30 percent remaining did not take the treatment. There was no consistent response to the action concerning treatment based on age; with respect to area of residence, the high percentage who got treatment was in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and the lowest in other urban areas. Unexpectedly, the pattern is for lower percentages of those who went for treatment among the women who attended church services most frequently, decreasing with lower frequencies of attendance; the same is not, however, with respect to years of schooling, to socio-economic status and also to current relationship status.

Does age have an impact on the type of treatment recommended for follow-up? Table 4.2.7 looks at this association. A number of medical recommendations are generally prescribed for those women who test positive on a pap smear test. One is to repeat the pap smear test. Two others are to administer medicine in the form of tablets or cream. Another is to refer the patient to a specialized clinic for further analysis and/or treatment. The table identifies the percentage of women for which these recommendations were given.

In the case of the respondents surveyed, 15 percent were ordered to have a repeat smear, 53 percent were given medicine in the form of tablets and a further 15 percent were given medicine in the form of a cream; ten percent were referred to the clinic for further analysis and treatment. In the case of the repeat smear, some 10 percent of women in age groups 25–29, 9 percent in age group 25–29, 7 percent in age group 35–39 and 23 percent in age group 45–49 were ordered to have repeat smears. In the case of tablets ordered, the percent rose with advancing age, from almost 50 percent among the 25–29 year olds to 70 percent for the 35–39 year olds but falling to 56 percent for the 40–49 year olds. The percentage for which cream was prescribed varied with age, declining with advancing age. Age did not seem to have had an impact in relation to those referred to the clinic.

The next area of study was the reason offered by those respondents who had never had a pap smear done. This is represented in Table 4.2.8. Of those 41.6 percent of women who had never had a pap smear done, one quarter said that they never thought of it, 15 percent said they had no partner and/or was not sexually active and a further one-eighth admitted that they were afraid “it could be painful”. The reason given was affected by respondent’s age. The reason “never thought of it”, rose with advancing age; so also, to a lesser extent, the reason “she is afraid it could be painful”. On the other hand, the reason “she has no partner and/or she is not sexually active” was given mainly by the 15 - 19 year olds (31.0 percent) and there were lower and lower percentages as age of respondent advanced. This trend was also observed, with some variation, however, among those who said “doctor has not recommended it”, “she is healthy and has no gynecologic problems” and “she does not feel that the test is necessary”.

In the next table, Table 4.3.2, an attempt is made to distinguish women who are current smokers from those who are not as well as those who practice the habit throughout their life time. Here, it may be observed that more than half of the respondents who have smoked in their life time are current smokers. A higher percentage of current smokers was observed in the Kingston Metropolitan Area, it decreased with less urbanization, as did the percent who ever smoked. The patterns by age and by levels of education are mixed. In the case of frequency of attendance at religious services, the lowest percentage who were smokers were among those who attended services at least once a week; for the rest, the highest was those who attended

strong impact.

the attendance the less the indulgence was. Relationship status, on the other hand, did not appear to have a attendance at church services had the same effect for both smokers and those who drank, the more frequent level, the more they smoke while the reverse was generally true with respect to drinking. Frequency of seem to have dissimilar effects on their habit of smoking and drinking; in the case of smoking, the higher the off to age 44 and then increasing in the age 45-49 year group. Levels of education and socio-economic status drinking, however, the 15-19 year olds drank the least; this escalates among the women in their 20s, falling was definitely a factor; the younger the respondent, the less likely she was to be smoking; with respect to Area and less often by rural residents, although not much less than the residents in the other urban areas. Age Both ever smoking and ever drinking were reported more often by residents in the Kingston Metropolitan

whole life.

much larger percentage (41.3 percent) admitted that they have consumed 12 or more alcoholic drinks in their that they can be classified as ever smokers, having smoked 100 or more cigarettes in their whole life, and a respondents who, as a general habit, smoke and drink. A relatively small percentage (6.7 percent) indicated section these habits are examined during the most recent pregnancy. Table 4.3.1 identifies those female taking drugs. In this section, the general smoking and drinking habits will be examined while in the next by the respondents in the sample. They relate to, among others, the prevalence of smoking, drinking and As indicated earlier, the study seeks to identify a number of other health-related behaviours factors as reported

4.3 HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS

Whereas 42.8 percent had been taught by a health professional to do the examination, almost two thirds had in fact carried out the examination, including nearly sixty percent in the past year and 40 percent in the past month. Respondents were asked whether or not immediate family members had had cancer and based on their replies, it is clear that more women who had a history of cancer in their family had carried out the examination (either in the past month, in the past year, or ever) compared to those without a history in their family. The age factor is strong in influencing women to carry out the self-examination; the older they are, the more frequent do they carry out the examination. The doctor's advice as well as the carrying out of this activity are more prevalent in the Health Region 1 (and its parishes) than in other regions and is directly correlated with the socio-economic status.

The next health behaviour to be examined was the self-examination of the breast. Table 4.2.9 identifies the percentage of respondents who were taught by a health professional to carry out self examination of the breast. It also identifies how many respondents had, in fact, carried out such examination and if so, how many did the examination in the past year and how many in the past month. It should be noted that the percentage of women taught by a doctor to do a self breast examination has increased over the period; from 34.1 percent in 1997 to 42.8 percent in 2002. Also, it is important to note that the percentage of respondents who have ever done a breast self-examination, have done an exam during the past year, or during the past month have been increasing.

church services at least once per month, falling thereafter as regularity of attendance decreased. A similar pattern was observed based on the stability of relationships. With respect to socio-economic status, those in the lowest status category had the highest percentage of smokers in the group as well as the highest percent of current smokers. The percentages fell as the status increased.

How old were regular smokers when they started smoking? Table 4.3.3 sets out this information. The age when most smokers started smoking was between 15 and 19 years (40.9 percent started when they were at those years). The next highest percentage was in the age group 20–29 years (19.4 percent). Ages 10–14 accounted for a further 12.8 percent; while few started before 10 years and less than 5 percent started when they were 30 years and over. This pattern is consistent in all areas of residence, for all age groups, by union status, levels of education, socio-economic status and frequency of church attendance. The intensity varies with the different characteristics. For example, two-thirds of the women in age group 20–24 started smoking at between the ages of 15 to 19 years while the comparable percentage of those in the 45–49 age group was one-quarter. By and large, the incidence of starting to smoke was highest in the age group 20–24 years, declining with advancing age except for age group 40–44 when it was again high; the reverse is true for the movement for those starting between ages 20–29. No clear pattern emerged when the other characteristics were reviewed.

And what of the drinking habits of respondents? Table 4.3.4 gives percentages for those who had had 12 or more drinks in their whole life, those who had had 1 or more drinks in the past month and those who had had 5 or more drinks on one occasion in the past month (binge drinkers). Somewhat more than 40 percent of respondents had had 12 or more alcoholic drinks in their whole life; slightly less than one quarter (23.3 percent) had consumed at least one drink of alcoholic beverages in the past month and 6.3 percent had been binge drinking in the past month. As was observed earlier, the heaviest drinkers were those who resided in the Kingston Metropolitan Area. Women aged 20–24 were the hardest drinkers while those between 15–19 drank the lightest. There was some evidence that those who attended church more frequently drank less; so also did those who were in less stable unions. Those with low socio-economic status drank less than the average, the percentage rising with each level.

Information was also gathered relating to patterns of drinking in a typical week. This is shown in Table 4.3.5. Nearly two-thirds of the respondents (64.1 percent) indicated that they did not drink at all; 26.1 percent had less than 5 drinks in a typical week while very low percentages (2.8 and 1.6 percent respectively) consumed 5 to 9 and over 9 drinks in a typical week. Again, as seen earlier, except for the youngest age group, drinking decreased with advancing age.

4.4 MATERNAL HEALTH AND CHILD CARE

The next section deals with maternal health and child care. The importance of receiving prenatal care during pregnancy is well recognized and has been emphasized in government programmes aimed at reducing infant mortality and improving the health of mothers. It is necessary, therefore, to analyse the care given to mothers during their pregnancy and at the birth of their children. Table 4.4.1 gives the percentage of women who had pregnancies resulted in live births in the last five years and who had prenatal care for these pregnancies. It also gives the percentage starting the prenatal care in the first, second and third trimesters of the pregnancy. Almost all respondents (98.1 percent) had prenatal care, ranging from a low of 90.5 percent in St. James to 100 percent in Manchester and Clarendon. Percentages were highest in the rural areas (99.1 percent) and lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (96.8 percent). Also, the percentage for first births was highest (99.2 percent) while it was lowest (90.5 percent) for those with six or more births.

Among those with prenatal care, first visit was in the first trimester for 60 percent of the pregnancies, in the second trimester for 34 percent and in the third trimester for 4.6 percent of the pregnancies; 0.7 percent did not state when the prenatal care began. The highest percentage beginning care in the first trimester was in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (73.4 percent) and the lowest (53.8 percent) in rural areas. Also, mother's age as well as birth order impacted on the time of starting care, with the highest percentage among the youngest mothers and those without prior I births, advancing with maternal age and parity. Socio-economic status appeared, also, to have an impact on the onset of prenatal care, with the highest percentage starting early (78.3 percent) occurring among those in the high status category and the lowest (48.7 percent) in the low status category.

The next table, Table 4.4.2, gives percentages of women using various types of health care facilities for their prenatal care. Type of health care facilities are presented, cross-classified by age group, educational levels, socio-economic status and birth order. Corresponding results derived from the surveys of 1997 (RHS), with totals from 1993 and 1989 (CPSs) are presented for comparative purposes. In 2002, most women (73.5 percent) received prenatal care from a government clinic or health care centre. A small percentage of women (5.2 percent) went to government hospitals for their prenatal care. A significant proportion of women utilised private clinics (17.4 percent) or hospitals (1.6 percent). This pattern is similar with patterns documented in earlier surveys; On the whole, the high usage of public facilities has remained fairly constant. The use of private doctors, which was 17.4 in 2002, appears to have increased somewhat over the percentage in 1997 (16.8 percent) but was still below the 1993 estimate of 18.6 percent.

With respect to the use of government health centres and clinics, the percentage using is the highest among the youngest age group (under 20 years of age), trending downward with increasing age. The utilization of government hospitals showed, on the whole, a reverse trend. In 1997, the pattern was similar for health clinics and centres, falling on the overall with increasing age and, as in 2002, rising for government hospitals with increasing age. The pattern for private hospitals also advanced with increasing age. Looking at birth order, percentages using health centres and clinics rose with advancing age while the reverse was true for government hospitals. These patterns are consistent with that observed in 1997. With respect to educational levels and socio-economic status, in both years, the percentages using government health centres or clinics moved downwards with increasing level of education and socio-economic status;

The source of "most of" prenatal care has, additionally, been analyzed by geographic areas, firstly by the degree of urbanization, next by health regions, and lastly by parishes. These are shown in Table 4.4.3 in which 1997 comparisons are also shown. As would be expected, government sources are more heavily used in rural areas where, in 2002, the percentage using was 85 percent. In the other urban areas, the women reported using government sector facilities were 71.8 percent while the percentage in the Kingston Metropolitan Area was 72.9 percent. In 1997, the percentage in the rural area was also the highest (85.3 percent) and showing reductions directly related to the degree of urbanization (with 77.8 and 74.4 percent in other urban towns and the Kingston Metropolitan Area, respectively). On the whole, there was some change in the public/private sector mix over the period. In 1997, the ratio was 81:19, falling to 79:21 in 2002.

What is the picture at the health region level? There was not much change in patterns of use between both Health Region 1. In 1997, on the other hand, it was lowest in Health Regions 1 and 4 and highest in Health Region 2. There was greater variation by parishes than by health region. In the parishes of St. Thomas and Trelawny, usage of government facilities in 2002 was over 90 percent while it was over 80 percent in Portland, St. Mary, Clarendon, Hanover, Westmoreland, St. Elizabeth and Manchester. In 1997, St. Thomas, Hanover and St. Mary had over 90 percent usage, while Portland, Trelawny, Westmoreland, St. Ann,

Manchester, St. Elizabeth and St. James had over 80 percent. In 1997, no parish had less than 74 percent while in 2002, St. Ann had usage of 70 percent and St James had usage in the 60s.

The number of prenatal visits made by women who have had live births during the five years preceding the survey are presented in Table 4.4.4, with comparative numbers from the 1997 survey. The groups used are: 1–4 visits, 5 visits and 6 or more visits. There has been an increase in the number of prenatal care visits made by women since 1997; while 76.4 percent of women made 6 or more visits during their pregnancies in 1997, the percentage in 2002 rose to 82.2 percent. Correspondingly, the percentages who made between one and four visits fell, from 12.8 percent in 1997 to 9.1 percent in 2002. The increase was, however, not consistent across the parishes. In both periods, those who attended private facilities and those who were pregnant with their first child were more likely to have had 6 or more prenatal visits.

The next table, Table 4.4.5, shows the percentages of women by month when their prenatal care began. Comparative figures for 1997 are also shown. The increase in the percentage of visits in the first trimester of pregnancy is related to the total number of prenatal care visits shown in Table 4.4.4. In 2002, 28.7 percent of women started their prenatal care within the first two months of their pregnancy and a further 31.8 percent started in the third month; in 1997, the comparative percentages were 28.9 and 28.2 percent, respectively. Thus, by the fifth month the percentages in 2002 were higher than they were in 1997, with the combined percentage of women starting prenatal care up till the fifth month of pregnancy in 2002 being 89.9 percent compared to 83.8 percent in 1997. The pattern within the selected characteristics appeared similar over the two periods.

The area in which women started prenatal care earliest was in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) where 45.2 percent started their prenatal care within two months compared to 32.4 and 20.4 percent, respectively, in other urban areas and in rural areas. By the end of the fifth month, the difference between the Kingston Metropolitan Area and in Other Urban Areas narrowed (93.9 and 9.6 percent respectively); in rural areas, however, only 88.3 percent of women started prenatal care by the end of the fifth month. Similarly, in 1997, the percentage of those starting within the first two months of pregnancy was the highest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area; by the time they had completed five months, however, the percentages were fairly close; 87.0 percent in the KMA, 84.2 percent in other urban areas and 82.2 percent in rural areas. In 2002, those using private facilities were twice as likely to start prenatal care in the first two months as those using public facilities; by the end of the third month, only 55.6 percent of the visits to public facilities were made while the corresponding percentage of visits to private facilities was 81.6 percent. The difference still persists even by the end of the fifth month; 88.8 percent of those using government facilities started care compared to 94.2 percent of those using private facilities. With respect to birth order, the percentages of women starting prenatal care in the first two months decreased with the increase in parity. This was so in both 2002 and to a lesser extent in 1997.

The next topic studied in this section was in relation to high risk pregnancies. High risk pregnancies include pregnancies to women aged 16 years old or less at the time of conception, those to women 30 years old or more with no previous pregnancies, those to women 35 years old or more with 2 or more previous pregnancies, or those to women with 5 prior pregnancies, regardless of their age. The same definition was used in the 1997 survey.

Table 4.4.6 presents the percentage of pregnancies that have been classified as “high risk”, using the criteria set out above. The percentage using the 2002 criteria was 24.2 percent, slightly higher than the 21.0 percent observed in 1997, using the 1997 criteria. The percentage in 2002 was lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and highest in other urban areas; in 1997 it was highest in the rural areas and lowest in other urban areas. In all of the other characteristics, there was no consistent pattern between the two survey years.

Table 4.4.7 presents percentages of all pregnancies and high risk pregnancies for which timing and number of visits for prenatal care was inadequate in 2002 and in 1997. There was a significant overall decline in the percentage of pregnancies for which prenatal care was inadequate (20.5 percent compared with 35.4 percent in 1997), reflecting an improvement in frequency and onset of prenatal care. A similar decline was noticeable in the proportion of high-risk pregnancies with inadequate care (57.3 percent in 2002 compared with 65.8 percent in 1997). The improvement in prenatal care was seen in all geographic areas, at all ages of conception in sources of prenatal care and in every birth order.

Table 4.4.8 further identifies the adequacy of prenatal care given to high-risk pregnancies of respondents over the past five years, using the criteria developed by the Ministry of Health.¹ On the overall, as was seen above, the percentage of pregnancies for which prenatal care was considered adequate increased between 1997 and 2002 (from 34.2 to 42.7 percent). It increased in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and in rural areas. Only in other urban areas did it fall. The fall was in Health Region 3; all other health regions showed increases. In five of the thirteen parishes assessed, the percentage fell. These were: St. Thomas, St. Mary, Trelawny, St. James and St. Catherine.

Table 4.4.9 also looks at the adequacy of prenatal care for normal-risk first and subsequent pregnancies. Some 27 percent of women with normal-risk first pregnancies received inadequate care; for subsequent pregnancies, the percentage was lower (17.3 percent). In 1997, the percentage of first pregnancies with inadequate care was higher (29.0 percent), but lower for subsequent pregnancies. Again, the higher levels of inadequate prenatal care were experienced in the rural areas; the health regions giving the least adequate care was Region 4 while Region 1 continues to offer the better care. Also, a higher percentage of those receiving inadequate care received this care from public facilities than those being serviced by private facilities.

In looking at the maternal health of both mother and child, one has to be concerned about the habits of the mother especially in areas which can bring harm to the child. Accordingly, an area studied is the practice of women in relation to smoking, drinking and the usage of hard drugs. Tables 4.4.10 and 4.4.11 address these concerns. Table 4.4.10 investigates incidence of using hard drugs during pregnancy. Here, it may be observed that the usage of drugs during the last pregnancy of respondents was very low. Marijuana had the highest incidence (1.5 percent). For the smoking of marijuana, women in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and those with age at conception younger than 20 years had the greatest tendency. The use of other drugs including cocaine and crack was also very low (0.2 percent and 0.1 percent, respectively).

Table 4.4.11 examines the habits of ever pregnant and currently pregnant woman in relation to smoking and drinking. From the results, only a small percentage of women who have ever had a pregnancy or are currently pregnant have smoked or drank during their pregnancy and in fact, these percentages have fallen over the period since 1997. In 2002, as in 1997, the highest percentages were in the Kingston Metropolitan Area. Women whose socio-economic status is low and those who have the lowest level of schooling have the highest tendency to smoke and to drink.

Prenatal care was defined as "adequate" in those cases where prenatal care began by the 4th month of pregnancy and there were 10 or more visits; "partially adequate" where prenatal care began by the 4th month but with 6-9 visits; and "inadequate" where prenatal care began after the 4th month or in which there were less than 6 visits.

The next two tables in this section examine details of the delivery process. Table 4.4.12 looks at the place of delivery for births during last five years while Table 4.4.13 presents the percentages of babies who were delivered by the specified health personnel. In 2002, a lower percentage of babies were delivered at home or at a private medical facility than in 1997 (5.2 percent versus 9.6 percent). These percentages are, however, still relatively small as the majority were born in government hospitals. In 2002, 32.8 percent were born in a teaching hospital, 33.1 percent in one of the regional hospitals and a further 23.2 percent in other government hospitals, a total of 89.1 percent. This compares with 83.4 percent of babies delivered in government facilities. The place of delivery is, of course determined by the location of hospitals and this is reflected in the classifications by geographic areas. The socio-economic status of the woman also influences the choice of a place of delivery. Hence, much higher percentages of women in the high socio-economic status category use private medical facilities than the rest.

Finally, slightly less than three-quarters of the births were delivered by a trained nurse or midwife in both 2002 and 1997. In both periods nearly all of the rest were delivered by a doctor. One point of interest, delivery by a “nana” (traditional birth attendant) in 1997 was 3.0 percent and it had fallen to 1.1 percent in 2002.

A number of procedures are carried out during prenatal care. Among these are periodic checks of blood pressure, the administration of anti-tetanus vaccinations and testing for the HIV virus. In regards to the former, respondents were asked if they were told that they had high blood pressure (HBP) during their most recent pregnancy. The answers are represented in Table 4.4.14. One quarter of the women who had been pregnant indicated that they had been told so during their most recent pregnancy. This was almost twice as high as the 13.5 percent in 1997.

It is not possible to determine from this study whether there is a true increase in the prevalence of pregnancy-related high blood pressure or if the increase is the effect of better reporting. A higher percentage of women in the Kingston Metropolitan Area reported HBP in 2002 compared to women in other urban or rural areas. This was the reversal of the reporting in 1997. Similar to the 1997 findings, the percentage reporting HBP during pregnancy in 2002 increased with advancing age at conception.

What of the percentage who received one or more tetanus injections during pregnancies over the last five years? A much lower percentage (56.1 percent) reported that they had received one or more tetanus injections in 2002 compared to 1997 (76.7 percent). The variations by area of residence were slight but in 1997 it was highest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (60.7 percent) and lowest in Other Urban Areas (51.6 percent). With respect to health regions, it was highest in Health Region 3. The percentage rose with higher ages of conception up to the age group 20–29 in 2002 and throughout in 1997. A higher percentage of women who received adequate prenatal care (as classified by the Ministry of Health) received the injection than those who did not.

Another procedure which is sometimes carried out during prenatal care is the testing for the HIV/AIDS virus. Table 4.4.16 examines the prevalence of this testing among the last pregnancy of respondents. Over half of the respondents (56.1 percent) had been given the test as part of their prenatal care during their last pregnancy. The highest percentage (60.7 percent) was in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and the lowest (51.6 percent) in Other Urban Areas. The highest percentage was in the parish of Hanover which, together with Kingston, were the only two parishes to record over seventy percent testing. Manchester and St. Mary, on the other hand were the only two parishes to record testing of under fifty percent (49.3 and 43.5 percent respectively). Age at conception of pregnancy appeared not to have had a direct impact on the degree of testing.

4.5 FORCED SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

A concern of authorities has been the extent to which women of reproductive age are exposed to forced sexual intercourse. This information was first collected as part of the behavioural factors which impact on women's reproductive history in 1997. In that year it was found that one in five women in the sample had at some time been forced to have sexual intercourse against her will. The 2002 data showed little change in the overall percentage. This phenomenon was found in all three areas of residence and among all age groups. Levels were not significantly different in the three areas, although it was lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area. Age differentials were not consistent. In both years, the movement within levels of education and socio-economic status has been from highest percentages for women in the low levels, moving downwards as the levels moved upward.

How have these percentages differed as one examines current relationships? Prevalence of forced sexual intercourse among women grouped by their current union status cross-classified by their relationship with the perpetrator is shown in Table 4.5.2. As can be seen in the table, the vast majority of women reported forced sexual intercourse perpetrated by someone they knew, while abuse by a stranger was rare. Overall, about one in four women (26.4 percent) reported sexual abuse by a boyfriend, followed by one in five who reported abuse by a husband or common-law partner. In a number of cases the perpetrator was a friend or casual acquaintance (17.2 percent and 12.1 percent). The relationship with the perpetrator was very similar in 1997. In both survey years, women in formal or consensual unions were much more likely to report lifetime sexual abuse by either a husband or common-law partner than by a boyfriend or other type of perpetrator; (the percentages were 35.1 percent and 32.5 percent, respectively, in 2002 and 33.9 percent and 43.0 percent, respectively in 1997). Women in visiting relationships were more likely to report sexual abuse by a boyfriend or a visiting partner.

TABLE 4.1.1
Medical Conditions Which Respondents Were Told By A Doctor They May Have Had
Women 15-49 Years By Specific Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Medical Conditions Which Respondents Were Told By A Doctor They Had</i>							N
	Diabetes	Anemia	Heart Disease	PID	Urinary Tract Infection	Asthma	Hepatitis B	
Total	4.1	7.0	1.5	1.6	11.2	8.7	0.1	(7168)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	1.2	3.8	1.1	0.1	5.3	10.4	0.1	(989)
20 - 24	1.7	8.1	2.4	1.8	11.4	9.5	0.0	(937)
25 - 29	2.8	7.8	1.4	1.6	12.3	9.3	0.2	(1176)
30 - 34	2.8	8.0	1.7	1.6	13.8	8.4	0.1	(1311)
35 - 39	6.4	8.2	0.8	2.6	11.9	7.0	0.1	(1160)
40 - 44	5.8	7.4	1.3	2.4	12.3	6.8	0.0	(921)
45 - 49	11.4	6.6	2.1	2.1	13.3	9.2	0.0	(674)
<u>Residence</u>								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.9	10.9	1.2	2.8	12.5	11.1	0.2	(1144)
Other Urban Areas	5.2	8.7	2.1	1.6	12.8	8.7	0.0	(2079)
Rural	3.4	3.9	1.2	1.1	9.3	7.5	0.1	(3945)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>								
0-9	7.5	4.5	1.1	1.6	9.8	7.1	0.0	(638)
10-12	4.4	5.3	1.9	1.8	9.3	7.3	0.1	(2529)
13 Or More	3.5	8.3	1.3	1.6	12.6	9.7	0.1	(3924)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance *</u>								
At Least Weekly	5.1	8.2	1.4	1.2	12.1	8.6	0.0	(2707)
At Least Monthly	3.8	7.1	0.9	1.8	11.2	8.8	0.0	(1368)
Less than Once A Month	3.8	6.4	1.6	2.1	10.7	9.1	0.2	(861)
Special Occasions	3.6	6.1	1.5	1.8	11.2	9.3	0.1	(1631)
Never	2.3	5.7	3.4	2.1	8.4	6.8	0.2	(524)
<u>Current Union Status</u>								
Married	7.2	8.7	1.7	2.1	17.5	8.8	0.1	(1542)
Common-law Partner	4.0	4.7	1.5	2.3	11.7	7.7	0.0	(1733)
Visiting Partner	2.9	5.8	1.3	1.4	10.9	8.7	0.1	(1959)
No Current Partner	3.4	8.7	1.6	1.2	7.4	9.3	0.1	(1934)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>								
Low	3.6	3.7	1.8	1.3	7.6	8.0	0.1	(1705)
Medium	2.7	6.0	1.5	1.5	10.5	8.7	0.0	(3079)
High	6.1	10.1	1.4	2.1	14.1	9.2	0.1	(2384)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 4.1.2
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who In The Past Twelve Months Had A
Discharge That Was Not Menstrual By Specific Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics		Yes	No	Not Sure	Refused	Total	No. of Cases
<i>Had Vaginal Discharge That Was Not Menstrual In Past Twelve Months</i>							
Total		16.1	82.3	1.3	0.3	100.0	(7168)
Age Group							
15 - 19		12.4	85.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	(989)
20 - 24		20.9	77.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	(937)
25 - 29		20.1	77.8	1.9	0.3	100.0	(1176)
30 - 34		17.4	81.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	(1311)
35 - 39		15.2	83.4	0.9	0.6	100.0	(1160)
40 - 44		15.5	82.6	1.7	0.2	100.0	(921)
45 - 49		9.5	89.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	(674)
Residence							
Kingston Metro Area		20.1	78.8	0.7	0.4	100.0	(1144)
Other Urban Areas		17.0	81.8	1.1	0.1	100.0	(2079)
Rural		13.5	84.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	(3945)
Years Of Education *							
0-9		16.0	81.6	2.1	0.3	100.0	(638)
10-12		17.8	80.3	1.7	0.3	100.0	(2529)
13 Or More		15.3	83.6	1.0	0.1	100.0	(3924)
Frequency Of Church Attendance *							
At Least Weekly		13.4	85.4	1.1	0.2	100.0	(2706)
At Least Monthly		16.2	82.2	1.4	0.2	100.0	(1366)
Less Than Once Per Month		17.0	80.7	1.8	0.5	100.0	(860)
Special Occasions Only		17.1	81.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	(1630)
Never		25.3	73.4	0.9	0.5	100.0	(523)
Current Union Status							
Married		15.4	83.3	1.0	0.3	100.0	(1539)
Common-law Partner		18.0	80.2	1.6	0.1	100.0	(1731)
Visiting Partner		19.5	78.8	1.6	0.1	100.0	(1959)
No Current Partner		12.0	86.4	1.1	0.5	100.0	(1933)
Socio Economic Status							
Low		16.8	81.3	1.7	0.2	100.0	(1705)
Medium		16.5	81.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	(3079)
High		15.3	83.7	0.9	0.1	100.0	(2384)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 4.1.3
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who In The Past Twelve Months Had A Vaginal Discharge That Was Not Menstrual And Who Along With The Discharge Had Other Conditions By Specific Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Had Other Conditions Along With The Discharge</i>				No. of Cases
	Itching	Painful Urination	Painful Intercourse	Lower Abdominal Pain	
Total	56.5	17.1	16.2	33.7	(1112)
<u>Age Group</u>					
15 - 19	61.0	21.4	21.0	22.4	(116)
20 - 24	60.2	18.3	18.2	34.3	(186)
25 - 29	58.2	17.7	17.5	32.1	(225)
30 - 34	57.9	14.9	16.2	36.3	(217)
35 - 39	54.2	18.1	13.2	39.8	(175)
40 - 44	47.8	15.6	12.9	32.4	(126)
45 - 49	47.6	7.3	8.6	43.6	(67)
<u>Residence</u>					
Kingston Metro Area	48.7	11.9	11.3	22.6	(228)
Urban	62.1	17.4	16.4	38.4	(336)
Rural	57.1	20.6	19.7	37.4	(548)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>					
0-9	59.7	12.4	19.3	39.3	(102)
10-12	58.6	18.3	18.2	37.4	(412)
13 Or More	55.1	17.2	14.5	30.5	(586)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance *</u>					
At Least Weekly	58.9	17.1	16.1	33.5	(372)
At Least Monthly	49.3	15.8	10.5	33.0	(209)
Less Than Once Per Month	59.1	15.0	17.6	34.3	(149)
Special Occasions Only	56.3	15.4	17.1	35.8	(261)
Never	59.2	24.4	20.5	29.4	(109)
<u>Current Union Status</u>					
Married	60.2	18.9	14.2	38.0	(222)
Common-law Partner	56.6	16.3	19.6	35.3	(294)
Visiting Partner	58.7	18.9	17.8	35.4	(360)
No Current Partner	50.2	13.6	12.2	26.1	(236)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>					
Low	57.3	15.3	20.7	36.7	(279)
Medium	56.6	15.5	17.4	33.4	(485)
High	56.0	20.2	12.0	32.2	(348)

* Data missing for 12 women.

TABLE 4.1.5
Source Where Treated For The Specific Conditions - Women Aged 15-49 Years Who
In The Past Twelve Months Had Other Conditions Along With The Discharge
By Age Group - (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Treatment	<i>Age Group</i>								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49		
Private Doctor	51.6	62.2	69.5	67.6	61.9	74.7	78.8	66.1	22.4
Gov't Health Clinic / Centre	35.3	23.0	15.7	22.8	29.1	17.3	14.7	22.4	7.0
Government Hospital	6.7	10.1	8.1	6.6	5.7	4.9	2.7	7.0	2.0
Private Hospital	4.9	2.9	3.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.8
Private Clinic	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
Pharmacy	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.8	2.4	1.3	0.9	0.6
Self-Treatment	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.6	0.1
Treatment Recommended	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
By Friend / Relative	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Factory / Workplace	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know / Don't Remember	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(841)
	(64)	(145)	(180)	(165)	(130)	(103)	(54)		

TABLE 4.1.4
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who In The Past Twelve Months Had
Other Conditions Along With The Discharge By Whether Or Not Treated
By Specific Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Condition	<i>Not</i>		Total	No. Of Cases
	Treated	Not Treated		
Itching	88.3	11.5	100.0	(638)
Painful Urination	92.7	7.3	100.0	(189)
Painful Intercourse	81.5	18.5	100.0	(205)
Lower Abdominal Pain	86.7	13.3	100.0	(405)

TABLE 4.2.1
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Did Or Did Not Have A Gynecological Examination
(Percent Distribution)
JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	Had Gynecological Examination				Total	No. of Cases
	Yes	No	Don't Remember	Don't Know		
<u>Total</u>	<u>43.0</u>	<u>56.8</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7168)</u>
15 - 19	12.8	87.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(989)
20 - 24	30.5	69.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	(937)
25 - 29	44.9	54.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	(1176)
30 - 34	54.4	45.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	(1311)
35 - 39	55.8	44.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	(1160)
40 - 44	57.9	41.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	(921)
45 - 49	58.1	41.7	0.0	0.2	100.0	(674)

TABLE 4.2.2
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Did Not Have Gynecological Examination
By Principal Reason Why Not By Age Group
(Percent Distribution)
JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Principal Reason For Having / Not Having Gynecologic Examination *	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Never thought of it	34.7	25.1	36.4	40.3	38.8	38.8	37.4	38.4
She is healthy and has no problems	17.2	16.9	18.8	18.1	16.9	16.6	17.4	13.7
Doctor has not recommended	10.9	5.9	11.6	10.5	12.1	15.4	17.4	11.9
Respondent feels she does not need one	10.7	13.0	10.0	10.6	8.0	8.7	11.6	10.7
Never had sexual intercourse	5.7	18.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3
Not currently sexually active	4.4	12.0	2.6	1.8	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.8
She does not like the examination	1.5	0.2	1.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	2.8	1.2
There is not time to get one	1.4	0.2	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.7
She forgets about it	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.7	2.6
She is embarrassed to have the exam	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3
Difficult to get an appointment	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.1
Does not like the place/facility	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Waiting time is too long	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4
Other	6.6	3.4	7.9	6.5	9.8	7.8	5.6	9.7
Does not know	5.0	4.2	6.3	5.1	6.3	1.8	3.0	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	4079	874	655	683	639	534	408	286

TABLE 4.2.3
Timing Of Last Routine Gynecologic Examination (Not Pregnancy Related)
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics - Women Aged 15-49 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Less Than 1 Year Ago</i>	<i>1-2 Years Ago</i>	<i>2-3 Years Ago</i>	<i>3+ Years Ago</i>	<i>Don't Re-member</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
Total	<u>44.1</u>	<u>21.9</u>	<u>10.9</u>	<u>20.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(3074)</u>
Age Group							
15-19	52.4	25.8	7.9	8.1	5.8	100.0	(114)
20-24	56.5	22.2	9.2	9.4	2.7	100.0	(280)
25-29	51.8	22.6	11.7	11.6	2.3	100.0	(491)
30-34	43.7	24.2	10.2	19.3	2.6	100.0	(670)
35-39	40.8	21.9	9.9	23.9	3.5	100.0	(622)
40-44	35.4	19.3	13.3	29.4	2.5	100.0	(510)
45-49	38.1	19.2	11.6	27.4	3.6	100.0	(387)
Health Region							
1	48.8	21.5	9.1	17.4	3.2	100.0	(1571)
2	27.5	29.5	15.8	23.5	3.8	100.0	(336)
3	40.4	23.4	13.4	21.4	1.3	100.0	(694)
4	37.2	19.0	13.0	27.3	3.5	100.0	(473)
Parish *							
St. Andrew	52.1	20.2	7.6	16.7	3.5	100.0	(604)
Kingston	48.4	28.0	9.1	11.0	3.7	100.0	(119)
St. Thomas	47.6	25.4	15.9	9.7	1.3	100.0	(161)
Clarendon	46.7	18.4	10.5	19.0	5.4	100.0	(195)
St. Catherine	45.4	21.4	10.0	20.1	3.1	100.0	(687)
Westmoreland	44.9	23.3	13.2	19.0	0.5	100.0	(240)
St. James	42.5	19.7	13.8	22.1	2.0	100.0	(194)
Trelawny	37.6	22.5	10.6	27.1	1.2	100.0	(112)
St. Elizabeth	30.9	24.8	13.4	29.6	1.4	100.0	(135)
Manchester	28.6	16.5	16.2	36.4	2.4	100.0	(143)
St. Ann	28.3	27.7	20.1	19.4	4.2	100.0	(122)
St. Mary	28.2	28.2	7.7	32.4	3.8	100.0	(99)
Portland	25.5	33.0	14.9	23.1	3.1	100.0	(115)
Hanover	20.9	34.9	16.3	25.4	2.3	100.0	(148)
Socio Economic Status							
Low	35.4	20.2	12.0	28.9	3.5	100.0	(435)
Medium	41.3	19.5	11.6	23.8	3.9	100.0	(1195)
High	48.4	24.3	10.0	15.0	2.2	100.0	(1444)
Number Of Live Births							
0	56.2	23.6	9.4	8.4	2.4	100.0	(537)
1	48.9	22.7	11.0	14.2	3.2	100.0	(792)
2	38.9	20.3	11.9	24.9	4.0	100.0	(733)
3	41.3	22.7	10.0	23.0	3.0	100.0	(493)
4 +	32.5	20.4	11.7	33.2	2.1	100.0	(519)

* Parishes are listed in descending order based on those who had had a routine gynecologic examination less than one year ago.

TABLE 4.2.4
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have: Ever Had A Pap Smear, And Who Had A Pap Smear In
The Past 3 Years, Past 2 Years And In The Past Year By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002			1997		
	Ever	Past 3 Years	Past 2 Years	Ever	Past 2 Years	Past 1 Year
Total *	58.9	42.3	34.1	20.5	(7113)	50.1
Age Group						
15-19	9.5	8.8	7.8	4.8	(989)	10.2
20-24	39.0	33.2	27.5	16.7	(937)	37.9
25-29	66.5	50.1	40.1	24.9	(1176)	57.3
30-34	75.0	55.7	44.6	25.8	(1311)	65.3
35-39	78.2	53.0	42.2	26.3	(1147)	73.3
40-44	84.2	55.7	44.6	26.4	(913)	75.9
45-49	81.7	51.0	40.7	23.5	(667)	72.1
Health Region						
1	63.0	46.8	38.7	24.4	(2944)	54.5
2	41.7	28.7	22.5	10.2	(1166)	36.9
3	61.9	42.9	34.4	19.5	(1597)	49.8
4	56.3	38.5	29.2	17.4	(1406)	48.9
Parish **						
St. Thomas	73.8	51.1	40.9	25.6	(406)	57.1
St. James	67.6	43.3	37.3	23.4	(400)	51.7
Kingston	63.6	46.8	36.8	20.2	(238)	53.5
Clarendon	63.0	43.2	35.2	22.8	(512)	52.7
St. Andrew	62.6	49.1	41.6	25.7	(1031)	53.3
St. Catherine	60.9	44.1	36.1	23.8	(1269)	56.1
Hanover	56.1	33.3	37.5	11.1	(398)	58.1
Westmoreland	55.1	47.2	21.8	19.1	(426)	41.8
Manchester	51.3	34.5	25.5	14.9	(386)	50.9
St. Elizabeth	51.0	36.6	24.7	12.3	(508)	40.5
Portland	47.0	32.3	26.5	13.4	(379)	43.1
St. Ann	42.6	32.0	23.9	10.4	(384)	37.7
St. Mary	34.2	20.6	16.9	7.0	(403)	31.4
Years Of Education *						
0-9	58.2	37.2	37.2	17.9	(632)	50.8
10-12	57.1	36.7	36.7	16.8	(2507)	47.4
13 +	59.9	45.9	45.9	22.7	(3898)	59.4
Socio Economic Status						
Low	53.9	33.5	24.6	14.0	(1690)	44.0
Medium	56.2	38.6	30.7	17.8	(3053)	48.2
High	65.0	51.7	43.6	27.3	(2370)	56.3
Number Of Live Births						
0	22.3	12.2	5.1	2.8	(1787)	21.0
1	68.7	27.1	19.1	9.0	(1474)	59.1
2	75.0	24.9	18.5	11.5	(1426)	64.2
3	77.8	22.5	17.6	12.4	(1031)	65.5
4 +	74.9	20.0	13.2	9.4	(1450)	66.4

* Data missing for 55 and 35 women in 2002 and 1997 who could not remember ever having had a pap smear.
 ** Parishes are listed in descending order based on whether respondents have ever had a pap smear.

TABLE 4.2.5
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Had a Pap Smear Test
by Whether or not Were They Told They Needed Treatment After the Test
By Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Did Not Need Treatment</i>	<i>Needed Treatment</i>	<i>DK/DR Refused</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>N</i>
<u>Total</u>	<u>92.9</u>	<u>6.3</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(4437)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>					
15 - 19	91.8	6.7	1.5	100.0	(93)
20 - 24	89.7	9.1	1.2	100.0	(409)
25 - 29	92.4	7.0	0.6	100.0	(781)
30 - 34	93.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	(973)
35 - 39	93.5	5.3	1.2	100.0	(891)
40 - 44	92.6	6.2	1.2	100.0	(746)
45 - 49	95.0	4.9	0.2	100.0	(544)
<u>Residence</u>					
Kingston Metro. Area	92.6	6.6	0.8	100.0	(770)
Other Urban	92.6	6.7	0.7	100.0	(1397)
Rural	93.3	5.9	0.8	100.0	(2270)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>					
0-9 Years	88.4	10.8	0.8	100.0	(372)
10-12 Years	92.6	6.5	0.9	100.0	(1486)
13 Or More Years	93.7	5.6	0.7	100.0	(2525)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>					
At Least Once/ Week	92.7	6.3	1.0	100.0	(1682)
At least Once/ Month	92.6	7.0	0.5	100.0	(853)
Less Than Once Per Month	93.1	5.9	1.0	100.0	(544)
Special occasions	93.2	6.2	0.6	100.0	(1004)
Never	93.3	6.1	0.6	100.0	(295)
<u>Current Union Status</u>					
Married	94.3	5.5	0.2	100.0	(1246)
Common Law Union	92.3	6.6	1.1	100.0	(1180)
Visiting Partner	91.9	7.0	1.1	100.0	(1133)
No steady partner	93.0	6.3	0.7	100.0	(878)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>					
Low	92.8	6.2	1.0	100.0	(941)
Medium	92.6	6.6	0.8	100.0	(1841)
High	93.2	6.2	0.6	100.0	(1655)

* Data missing for 54 women.

** Data missing for 59 women.

TABLE 4.2.6
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had a Pap smear Test and Were Told They Needed Treatment
After Having the Test And Received The Treatment
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Needed Follow-up Treatment		Got Treatment	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
Age Group				
15 - 19	6.7	(93)	63.1	(39)
20 - 24	9.1	(409)))
25 - 29	7.0	(781)	72.7	(54)
30 - 34	6.5	(973)	70.4	(67)
35 - 39	5.3	(891)	71.2	(48)
40 - 44	6.2	(746)	68.7	(86)
45 - 49	4.9	(544)))
Area Of Residence				
Kingston Metro. Area	6.6	(770)	75.4	(50)
Other Urban	6.7	(1397)	64.3	(89)
Rural	5.9	(2270)	70.2	(135)
Health Region				
Region 1	6.8	(1996)	70.7	(130)
Region 2	6.9	(521)	43.8	(42)
Region 3	4.8	(1070)	74.4	(51)
Region 4	6.1	(850)	73.0	(51)
Years Of Education *				
0-9 Years	10.8	(372)	69.2	(33)
10-12 Years	6.5	(1486)	75.0	(104)
13 Or More Years	5.6	(2525)	67.1	(133)
Current Union Status				
Married	5.5	(1246)	62.5	(64)
Common Law Union	6.6	(1180)	71.4	(80)
Visiting Partner	7.0	(1133)	70.1	(77)
No Steady Partner	6.3	(878)	72.7	(53)
Socio Economic Index				
High	6.2	(941)	76.0	(63)
Medium	6.6	(1841)	66.8	(122)
Low	6.2	(1655)	68.9	(89)
Total	6.3	(4437)	69.2	(274)

* Data missing for 54 women who needed follow-up treatment and 4 women who sought treatment.

TABLE 4.2.7
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Were Told They Needed Treatment After A Pap Smear Test
Who Followed Up On Treatment By Type Of Treatment By Age Group
(Percent Distribution)

2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Treatment Needed	Age Group					
	Total	15-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-49
Repeat Smear	15.2	25.6	9.5	8.8	6.6	23.3
Medicine Given - Tablets	53.0	35.8	50.2	51.8	70.0	55.6
Medicine Given - Cream	14.6	18.2	18.3	19.1	12.4	7.9
Referred To Clinic	9.7	2.4	9.5	17.8	7.7	9.0
Other	5.8	17.1	12.6	2.6	3.3	4.2
No. Of Cases	(191)	(25)	(37)	(47)	(35)	(47)

TABLE 4.2.8
Main Reason Why Respondent Never Had A Pap Smear By Age Group
Women Aged 15-49 Years
(Percent Distribution)

2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Main Reason	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Never thought of it	25.4	23.4	25.2	24.7	26.2	24.6	38.7	32.7
She has no partner/she is not sexually active	15.1	31.0	6.6	5.0	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.8
She is afraid it could be painful	12.4	3.4	17.2	17.6	21.2	19.6	18.5	17.4
Doctor has not recommended it	8.1	6.0	9.8	9.8	8.4	6.0	8.6	16.1
She is healthy, has no gynecologic problems	8.0	9.9	9.8	4.5	4.1	6.7	5.9	4.5
She does not feel the test is necessary	7.7	8.2	7.8	12.1	5.5	5.5	5.0	2.7
Never heard of it	4.9	9.1	1.4	3.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	4.4
Does not have time to go for tests/forgets about it	3.7	1.1	4.6	4.9	6.1	9.2	5.9	1.7
She is afraid of the results	1.7	0.5	1.7	1.8	4.0	5.7	0.9	2.2
She is too embarrassed to get test or a pelvic examination	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.4	3.9
Other	6.6	3.0	7.6	10.5	11.4	7.4	7.8	9.4
Don't know	5.2	4.0	7.0	4.4	6.4	8.3	4.3	2.2
Refused to answer	0.6	0.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(2676)	(893)	(522)	(385)	(330)	(256)	(167)	(123)

TABLE 4.2.9
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have Been Taught By A Health Professional To Do A
Breast Self-Examination, Who Have Ever Done A Breast Self-Examination
And Percentage Who Did A Breast Self-Examination In The Past Year And In The
Past Month By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ever Did	Did Exam	Did Exam	N
	Breast Self-Exam	Breast Self-Exam	Did Exam	
	Taught To Do	Breast Self-Exam	Breast Self-Exam	
	Ever Did	Did Exam	Did Exam	
	Did Exam	Did Exam	Did Exam	
	Did Exam	Did Exam	Did Exam	
Total	42.8	64.8	57.8	(7168)
Breast Cancer In Family	52.3	70.4	64.8	(281)
Yes	42.4	64.5	57.5	(6887)
No	22.2	41.2	36.9	(989)
15-19	36.7	60.5	52.4	(937)
20-24	45.5	67.5	59.6	(1176)
25-29	50.0	66.4	61.5	(1311)
30-34	51.5	71.1	64.0	(1160)
35-39	52.1	78.2	70.8	(921)
40-44	49.3	77.6	69.7	(674)
45-49	48.4	69.6	62.1	(2974)
1	35.3	59.4	53.1	(1177)
2	36.9	57.6	51.3	(1602)
3	38.2	61.5	54.9	(1415)
4	51.2	71.7	63.7	(1046)
St. Andrew	46.6	68.0	61.0	(1277)
St. Catherine	46.5	73.7	64.2	(240)
Kings ton	44.4	60.8	51.5	(509)
St. Elizabeth	44.2	79.7	73.6	(385)
Portland	43.9	61.1	55.4	(427)
Westmoreland	43.4	61.3	55.5	(411)
St. Thomas	41.6	68.3	61.0	(375)
Trelawny	39.2	63.4	57.7	(388)
Manchester	33.3	60.5	54.7	(518)
Clarendon	32.8	50.9	46.5	(387)
St. Ann	31.3	54.6	45.4	(405)
St. Mary	31.0	46.5	43.9	(399)
Hanover	30.1	53.3	45.2	(401)
Socio Economic Status	34.6	56.0	47.9	(1705)
Low	39.9	62.7	55.6	(3079)
Medium	51.0	72.2	66.0	(2384)
High	29.0	52.8	47.4	(1787)
0	47.8	68.6	61.4	(1474)
1	52.3	70.8	62.8	(1426)
2	51.3	72.1	65.2	(1031)
3	44.2	73.0	60.2	(1450)
4+				
Number Of Live Births				
2002				
1997				
2002				

TABLE 4.2.9 Cont'd
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have: Been Taught By A Health Professional To Do A
Breast Self-Examination, Who Have Ever Done A Breast Self-Examination
And Percentage Who Did A Breast Self-Examination In The Past Year And In The
Past Month By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Taught To Do Breast Self-Exam	Ever Did Breast Self-Exam	Did Exam Past Year	Did Exam Past Month	N
		1 9 9 7			
Total	34.1	54.5	45.3	27.8	(6383)
Breast Cancer In Family					
Yes	49.3	63.0	53.2	38.0	(241)
No	33.5	54.2	45.0	27.5	(6142)
Age Group					
15-19	14.1	34.1	27.4	15.6	(960)
20-24	32.6	51.4	44.5	28.3	(1031)
25-29	42.1	57.5	47.1	30.2	(1233)
30-34	40.2	65.8	55.2	33.0	(1194)
35-39	41.4	61.0	51.3	33.0	(934)
40-44	43.3	67.4	56.1	33.2	(610)
45-49	36.2	61.9	48.4	27.9	(421)
Health Region					
1	39.8	59.8	50.0	30.8	(2259)
2	23.1	45.5	38.0	24.1	(1216)
3	30.6	49.3	37.2	24.0	(1618)
4	31.5	53.1	46.5	26.8	(1290)
Parish *					
St. Andrew	43.9	63.8	52.7	30.3	(783)
St. Catherine	39.8	56.2	48.2	33.5	(857)
Kingston	34.2	58.3	52.1	28.3	(179)
St. Elizabeth	31.9	50.3	43.6	32.8	(404)
Portland	30.6	54.0	48.7	33.3	(406)
Westmoreland	27.0	31.8	21.2	9.2	(409)
St. Thomas	20.1	51.8	36.7	25.6	(440)
Trelawny	27.1	56.9	45.6	33.8	(430)
Manchester	32.1	55.0	47.8	24.3	(407)
Clarendon	30.9	53.4	47.2	24.8	(479)
St. Andrew	43.9	63.8	52.7	30.3	(783)
St. Ann	25.5	53.1	45.4	30.3	(382)
St. Mary	14.1	28.6	19.8	8.8	(428)
Hanover	40.1	61.6	37.6	19.8	(376)
St. James	31.4	54.7	45.5	32.5	(403)
Socio Economic Status					
Low	23.9	43.4	34.8	20.9	(2271)
Medium	31.5	53.2	43.8	26.6	(2088)
High	44.0	64.1	54.6	34.1	(2024)
Number Of Live Births					
0	24.3	44.7	36.7	22.5	(1627)
1	41.5	61.5	52.1	32.5	(1350)
2	37.4	59.7	50.6	31.9	(1235)
3	40.1	59.4	50.5	29.3	(904)
4 +	34.9	54.7	43.6	26.8	(1267)

* Order of the parishes based on descending percentages of women in taught to do breast examination in 2002.

TABLE 4.3.1
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Ever Smoked Cigarettes And/Or
Ever Drank Alcohol By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Of Women Who:	
	Smoked	Drank
	N	N
Total	6.7	41.3
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	10.7 (1141)	53.5 (1139)
Other Urban	6.1 (2078)	38.6 (2076)
Rural	5.2 (3938)	37.2 (3936)
Age Group		
15 - 19	1.7 (989)	31.4 (987)
20 - 24	4.1 (937)	46.2 (937)
25 - 29	6.3 (1172)	43.9 (1173)
30 - 34	7.8 (1309)	43.8 (1310)
35 - 39	8.8 (1159)	41.2 (1158)
40 - 44	11.1 (917)	41.0 (914)
45 - 49	10.3 (674)	44.6 (672)
Years Of Education *		
0-9 Years	10.8 (635)	41.3 (637)
10-12 Years	7.4 (2526)	40.2 (2520)
13 Or More Years	5.8 (3919)	41.8 (3917)
Frequency Of Church Attendance *		
At Least Once/ Week	4.3 (2704)	30.8 (2701)
At least Once/ Month	5.7 (1366)	44.7 (1365)
Less Than Once Per Month	8.2 (858)	49.4 (859)
Special Occasions	9.4 (1628)	48.3 (1627)
Never	11.1 (524)	51.7 (522)
Current Union Status		
Married	5.4 (1541)	33.0 (1538)
Common Law Union	9.6 (1726)	45.9 (1730)
Visiting Partner	7.0 (1958)	50.0 (1954)
No Current Partner	5.5 (1932)	35.0 (1929)
Socio Economic Status		
Low	9.0 (1703)	38.3 (1701)
Medium	7.2 (3074)	40.7 (3073)
High	4.9 (2380)	43.5 (2377)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 4.3.2
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Has Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes
In Her Whole Life By Whether Or Not Is Current Smoker By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Of Women Who Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes In Her Whole Life		Of Those Who Smoked At Least 100 Cigarettes In Their Whole Life: Percent Who Are Current Smokers		
	Percent	No of Cases	Percent	No of Cases	
<u>Total</u>	6.7	(7151)	58.8	(492)	
<u>Residence</u>					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	10.7	(1141)	62.5	(132)	
Other Urban	6.1	(2078)	58.3	(134)	
Rural	5.2	(3938)	55.5	(226)	
<u>Age Group</u>					
15 - 19	1.7	(989)	**	(13)	
20 - 24	4.1	(937)	65.8	(43)	
25 - 29	6.3	(1172)	67.4	(66)	
30 - 34	7.9	(1309)	59.4	(94)	
35 - 39	8.8	(1159)	64.7	(103)	
40 - 44	11.1	(917)	54.5	(100)	
45 - 49	10.3	(674)	49.6	(73)	
<u>Years Of Education *</u>					
0-9	10.8	(635)	53.6	(68)	
10-12	7.4	(2526)	61.3	(196)	
13 Or More	5.8	(3919)	58.7	(221)	
<u>Church Attendance **</u>					
At Least Once/ Week	4.3	(2704)	35.7	(113)	
At least Once/ Month	5.6	(1366)	70.9	(75)	
Less Than Once Per Month	8.2	(858)	64.5	(67)	
Special Occasions	9.4	(1628)	67.7	(173)	
Never	11.2	(524)	62.5	(60)	
<u>Current Union Status</u>					
Married	5.4	(1541)	32.6	(77)	
Common Law Union	9.6	(1726)	68.8	(155)	
Visiting Partner	7.0	(1958)	66.4	(146)	
No Steady Partner	5.4	(1932)	54.1	(114)	
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>					
Low	9.0	(1703)	64.2	34.6	(155)
Medium	7.2	(3074)	60.1	39.6	(221)
High	4.9	(2830)	51.0	48.5	(116)

* Data missing for 77 women who are classified as smokers and for an additional 7 women who are current smokers.

** Data missing for 77 women who are classified as smokers and for an additional 4 women who are current smokers.

TABLE 4.3.3
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Smoke Cigarettes Regularly By Age When
She Started Smoking By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Age When She Started Smoking							Total
	Under 10	10 - 14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30+	Regular	
Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	Years	
Total	1.6	12.8	40.9	19.4	7.9	4.3	4.6	100.0 (492)
Age Group								
15 - 24	1.4	24.7	61.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0 (56)
25 - 29	1.4	9.6	42.1	23.8	2.4	0.0	6.4	100.0 (66)
30 - 34	2.3	12.1	37.5	14.3	14.0	3.4	6.1	100.0 (94)
35 - 39	0.8	12.4	34.7	30.4	8.2	3.7	0.6	100.0 (103)
40 - 49	1.7	10.1	37.8	19.4	9.5	8.4	4.8	100.0 (173)
Area Of Residence								
Kingston Metro Area	0.4	15.4	46.7	18.9	5.1	3.7	3.8	100.0 (132)
Other Urban	2.7	9.1	40.3	18.7	10.0	5.4	5.5	100.0 (134)
Rural	1.7	13.4	35.6	20.4	8.8	3.9	4.5	100.0 (226)
Health Region								
Region 1	1.6	14.1	42.6	19.5	8.6	4.2	3.6	100.0 (267)
Region 2	0.0	8.9	38.4	16.1	10.5	6.4	3.2	100.0 (63)
Region 3	4.3	13.4	37.4	15.5	2.8	4.5	7.1	100.0 (92)
Region 4	0.0	9.5	38.5	24.5	7.4	2.9	7.4	100.0 (70)
Years Of Education *								
0-9 Years	4.5	16.0	33.3	2.94	7.5	2.5	4.2	100.0 (68)
10-12 Years	1.9	14.1	44.0	18.3	6.5	4.7	2.6	100.0 (196)
13 Or More Years	0.6	11.3	40.9	18.2	9.1	4.2	5.9	100.0 (221)
Current Union Status								
Married	0.5	16.5	27.5	18.5	16.6	6.5	7.9	100.0 (77)
Common Law Union	0.8	11.0	47.2	19.4	5.8	2.6	3.4	100.0 (155)
Visiting Partner	2.0	12.7	41.8	22.3	6.4	1.1	5.5	100.0 (146)
No Steady Partner	2.5	12.8	40.9	16.3	6.7	8.8	2.7	100.0 (114)
Socio Economic Status								
Low	3.7	12.5	37.2	16.8	5.8	11.3	2.7	100.0 (155)
Medium	0.7	14.8	43.0	16.1	8.8	2.0	3.8	100.0 (221)
High	1.0	9.6	40.9	24.1	8.2	1.2	7.8	100.0 (116)

* Data missing for 7 women.

TABLE 4.3.4
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who 1: Had 12 Alcoholic Drinks In Whole Life;
2: Had Alcoholic Drink In Past Month; 3: Had 5 Or Drinks on one Occasion In Past Month
By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Of Women Who Have Had Alcoholic Drinks:</i>			No of Cases
	12 Or More In Whole Life	1 Or More In Past Month	5 Or More Drinks on One Occasion In Past Month	
<u>Total</u>	<u>41.3</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>6.3</u>	(7151)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	31.4	18.5	4.2	(987)
20 - 24	46.2	27.6	7.0	(937)
25 - 29	43.9	28.2	6.7	(1173)
30 - 34	43.8	25.2	7.8	(1310)
35 - 39	41.2	23.2	6.9	(1158)
40 - 44	41.0	18.9	6.6	(914)
45 - 49	44.6	21.1	4.7	(672)
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	53.5	33.3	11.2	(1139)
Other Urban	38.6	20.6	4.8	(2076)
Rural	37.2	20.5	5.0	(3936)
<u>Health Region</u>				
Region 1	43.9	26.7	8.0	(2966)
Region 2	42.8	18.3	4.2	(1171)
Region 3	32.9	18.1	4.8	(1599)
Region 4	40.4	22.0	4.6	(1415)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>				
0-9	41.2	19.3	5.7	(637)
10-12	40.2	21.6	5.8	(2520)
13 Or More	41.8	24.8	6.6	(3917)
<u>Current Union Status</u>				
Married	33.0	15.1	2.4	(1538)
Common Law Union	45.9	27.5	9.0	(1730)
Visiting Partner	50.0	30.9	9.9	(1954)
No Steady Partner	35.0	18.5	3.6	(1929)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>				
Low	38.2	20.4	5.2	(1701)
Medium	40.9	22.8	6.5	(3073)
High	43.5	25.7	6.6	(2377)

** Data missing for 77 of the 7151 women reported on.

TABLE 4.3.5
Number Of Alcoholic Drinks Women Aged 15-49 Years Have In A Typical Week
By Selected Characteristics - Women Who Have Had 12 Or More Alcoholic Drinks
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	No of Cases					Total
	None	Under 5	5-9	Over 9	Don't Know	
Age Group						
15 - 24	62.3	29.9	2.2	1.8	2.9	100.0 (702)
25 - 29	60.5	29.4	2.5	0.6	5.8	100.0 (473)
30 - 34	61.0	27.4	3.6	2.2	3.7	100.0 (558)
35 - 39	63.3	23.6	3.5	1.9	5.8	100.0 (480)
40 - 49	72.6	19.3	2.7	1.0	2.9	100.0 (652)
Area Of Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	67.3	25.6	1.6	2.3	2.1	100.0 (615)
Other Urban	65.6	23.8	2.9	1.5	3.8	100.0 (789)
Rural	60.9	28.2	3.6	1.0	5.3	100.0 (1461)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	72.0	20.5	1.8	0.8	4.1	100.0 (256)
10-12	62.7	26.9	3.4	1.3	4.6	100.0 (1013)
13 Or More	64.1	26.3	2.7	1.7	3.6	100.0 (1564)
Current Union Status						
Married	75.7	17.9	0.9	0.3	3.4	100.0 (486)
Common Law Union	58.2	31.7	3.2	1.4	4.0	100.0 (765)
Visiting Partner	58.6	30.8	3.3	2.3	3.9	100.0 (939)
No Steady Partner	70.4	19.8	2.9	1.1	4.1	100.0 (675)
Socio Economic Status						
Low	85.0	27.3	3.2	1.9	4.5	100.0 (642)
Medium	85.2	25.4	2.9	2.0	4.4	100.0 (1215)
High	85.4	26.1	2.4	0.8	3.0	100.0 (1008)
* Data missing for 32 women.						
Total	64.1	26.1	2.8	1.5	3.9	100.0 (2865)

TABLE 4.4.1
Number Of Visits For Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The
Previous 5 Years - Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS - Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Had Prenatal Care</i>		<i>Trimester When Prenatal Care Began</i>				Total	N
	Percent	No. of Cases*	First	Second	Third	Not Stated		
Total	98.1	(3079)	60.7	34.0	4.6	0.7	100.0	(3044)
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	96.8	(409)	73.4	22.1	3.0	1.6	100.0	(400)
Other Urban	97.3	(837)	64.4	31.1	4.0	0.5	100.0	(828)
Rural	99.1	(1833)	53.8	40.2	5.5	0.4	100.0	(1816)
Health Region								
1	98.0	(1171)	68.0	27.7	3.3	1.0	100.0	(1155)
2	98.9	(530)	52.3	42.9	4.4	0.4	100.0	(525)
3	95.3	(725)	59.0	34.5	5.9	0.6	100.0	(713)
4	99.8	(653)	52.2	41.4	6.2	0.3	100.0	(651)
Parish**								
Kingston	99.3	(105)	72.4	20.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	(104)
St. Andrew	96.8	(369)	73.8	22.7	1.9	1.7	100.0	(361)
St. Thomas	98.5	(183)	53.0	40.8	4.6	1.6	100.0	(180)
Portland	98.5	(199)	53.2	41.0	5.5	0.4	100.0	(196)
St. Mary	99.0	(166)	54.3	42.3	2.9	0.5	100.0	(165)
St. Ann	99.2	(165)	50.4	44.6	4.6	0.4	100.0	(164)
Trelawny	99.1	(157)	52.0	37.2	9.4	1.4	100.0	(155)
St. James	90.5	(203)	57.0	37.0	5.6	0.4	100.0	(197)
Hanover	98.1	(190)	65.3	31.4	2.9	0.5	100.0	(188)
Westmoreland	98.2	(175)	62.4	31.2	5.9	0.4	100.0	(173)
St. Elizabeth	99.4	(226)	49.3	46.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	(224)
Manchester	100.0	(171)	56.2	30.9	12.1	0.9	100.0	(171)
Clarendon	100.0	(256)	50.9	46.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	(256)
St. Catherine	98.8	(514)	64.8	31.0	3.7	0.5	100.0	(510)
Mother's Age At Birth								
Under 20 Years	98.4	(478)	50.3	44.6	4.2	0.9	100.0	(474)
20 - 29 Years	99.0	(1592)	62.7	32.1	4.9	0.4	100.0	(1580)
30 - 39 Years	96.6	(914)	63.3	31.5	4.1	1.2	100.0	(898)
40 - 49 Years	97.0	(95)	65.1	28.2	6.7	0.0	100.0	(92)
Birth Order								
1	99.2	(926)	66.3	29.7	3.5	0.5	100.0	(920)
2 - 3	98.5	(1304)	61.8	33.2	4.1	0.9	100.0	(1293)
4 - 5	98.9	(593)	56.3	37.2	5.8	0.7	100.0	(586)
6+	90.5	(256)	42.0	49.2	8.6	0.2	100.0	(245)
Years Of Schooling ***								
0 - 9 Years	99.5	(276)	54.9	36.5	7.8	0.9	100.0	(275)
10 - 12 Years	99.5	(1120)	53.4	41.1	4.9	0.5	100.0	(1111)
13 Or More Years	97.1	(1660)	66.0	29.3	4.0	0.8	100.0	(1635)
Socio-Economic Status								
Low	96.2	(1112)	48.7	43.4	7.1	0.8	100.0	(1091)
Medium	99.6	(1314)	60.5	35.0	4.0	0.5	100.0	(1310)
High	97.9	(653)	78.3	18.9	2.1	0.7	100.0	(643)

* Data missing for 30 women who did not state if they had prenatal care.

** Parishes are listed in descending order based on the percentage beginning prenatal care in the first trimester.

*** Data missing for 23 women who had prenatal care but did not state their level of schooling.

TABLE 4.4.2
 Principal Source Of Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The
 Previous 5 Years - Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Prenatal Care
 By Selected Socio Demographic Characteristics
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPS Totals
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Gov't	Gov't	Private	Maternity	Clinic /Doctor	Other	Not Stated	Total	No. of Cases	2002	
										Percent	Number
Total	73.5	5.2	1.6	1.4	17.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	(3044)		
Mother's Age At Birth											
Under 20	84.2	3.6	0.2	1.5	9.9	0.0	0.7	100.0	(474)		
20 - 29	73.8	5.1	1.5	1.0	17.6	0.1	0.8	100.0	(1580)		
30 - 39	67.5	6.4	2.5	1.8	20.5	0.4	0.8	100.0	(898)		
40 - 49	59.2	4.3	2.9	3.5	27.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	(92)		
Birth Order											
1	67.7	6.7	1.5	0.8	22.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	(920)		
2 - 3	72.3	5.7	2.2	1.0	18.1	0.2	0.5	100.0	(1293)		
4 - 5	82.7	2.7	1.1	1.9	11.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	(586)		
6 +	83.0	1.9	0.0	4.8	7.7	0.0	2.6	100.0	(245)		
Years Of Education *											
0-9 Years	83.9	3.6	0.6	5.1	5.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	(275)		
10-12 Years	81.2	3.5	0.8	2.2	11.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	(1111)		
13 + Years	67.2	6.3	2.2	0.4	22.7	0.2	1.0	100.0	(1635)		
Socio Economic Status											
Low	86.7	3.0	0.4	2.6	6.3	0.0	1.1	100.0	(1091)		
Medium	77.0	5.0	1.2	1.1	14.8	0.0	0.8	100.0	(1310)		
High	47.9	8.7	4.1	0.3	38.4	0.7	0.4	100.0	(643)		

* Data missing for 23 women.

TABLE 4.4.2 Cont'd
Principal Source Of Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In
The Previous 5 Years - Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Prenatal Care
By Selected Socio Demographic Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPS Totals
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Gov't Clinic</i>	<i>Gov't Hospital</i>	<i>Private Doctor</i>	<i>Private Hospital</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
	1 9 9 7						
<u>Total</u>	76.6	4.4	16.8	1.4	0.9	100.0	(3777)
<u>Age</u>							
15-19	83.0	3.1	12.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	(268)
20-24	78.4	4.9	15.1	0.7	1.0	100.0	(906)
25-29	79.8	2.9	15.0	2.1	0.1	100.0	(1074)
30-34	71.9	4.4	20.1	1.2	2.4	100.0	(852)
35-39	70.1	7.3	20.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	(483)
40-49	72.7	5.5	20.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	(194)
<u>Birth Order</u>							
1	70.0	2.2	6.6	20.8	0.4	100.0	(1131)
2	79.3	1.0	3.4	15.5	0.8	100.0	(953)
3	77.4	1.4	2.7	16.6	1.9	100.0	(737)
4	81.7	0.0	4.9	12.6	0.9	100.0	(452)
5 +	85.5	0.7	2.0	11.5	0.3	100.0	(503)
<u>Education Attained</u>							
0-9 Years	84.3	4.5	10.0	0.5	0.7	100.0	(1495)
10-12 Years	75.8	3.9	18.0	1.5	0.9	100.0	(1942)
13 + Years	51.9	6.8	36.4	4.1	0.8	100.0	(317)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>							
Low	89.1	2.8	7.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	(1857)
Medium	78.6	3.5	16.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	(1154)
High	53.1	8.3	33.4	4.2	1.1	100.0	(766)
1993 Total	72.6	7.1	18.6	1.0	0.4	100.0	(1865)
1989 Total	80.1	7.8	10.4	1.3	0.3	100.0	(3004)

TABLE 4.4.3
 Source Of "Most Of" Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In
 The Previous Five Years - Women Aged 15 - 49 Years Who Had Prenatal Care
 By Geographic Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Private					Total		
	Gov't Clinic	Gov't Hospital	Doctor/ clinic	Private Hospital	Other			
No of Cases	Not Stated	Total	2 0 0 2			Total		
		73.5	5.2	17.4	1.6	1.6	0.8	100.0 (3044)
Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	63.4	9.5	20.4	5.3	0.6	0.4	100.0 (400)	
Other Urban	65.5	6.3	25.5	6.5	0.2	1.0	100.0 (828)	
Rural	82.1	2.9	11.2	9.3	3.7	0.7	100.0 (1816)	
Health Region								
1	68.5	7.2	20.5	2.8	0.4	0.7	100.0 (1155)	
2	77.1	2.3	14.6	0.5	3.8	1.6	100.0 (525)	
3	73.6	5.7	15.8	1.0	3.3	0.3	100.0 (713)	
4	81.0	2.4	13.9	0.4	1.5	0.8	100.0 (651)	
Parish*								
St. Thomas	90.9	0.8	6.7	0.4	0.0	1.1	100.0 (180)	
St. Mary	84.2	1.4	12.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	100.0 (165)	
Clarendon	83.6	0.3	14.6	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0 (256)	
Hanover	82.6	4.8	10.8	1.4	0.0	0.5	100.0 (188)	
Westmoreland	81.5	0.4	15.1	2.2	0.0	0.7	100.0 (173)	
St. Elizabeth	79.6	3.1	9.6	0.3	6.3	1.1	100.0 (224)	
Manchester	78.5	4.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0 (171)	
St. Catherine	68.9	5.2	24.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	100.0 (510)	
Kingston	65.7	4.5	27.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0 (104)	
St. Ann	65.5	4.5	18.1	0.8	8.8	2.3	100.0 (164)	
St. Andrew	64.3	11.4	17.4	5.0	0.6	1.3	100.0 (361)	
St. James	55.8	12.5	22.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	100.0 (197)	

* The order of the parishes is based on the highest percentage of prenatal care provided by government clinics.

TABLE 4.4.3 Cont'd
Source Of "Most Of" Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In
The Previous Five Years - Women Aged 15 - 49 Years Who Had Prenatal Care
By Geographic Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected</i> Characteristic	<i>Gov't</i> Clinic	<i>Gov't</i> Hospital	<i>Private</i> Doctor	<i>Private</i> Hospital	Other	Total	<i>No. of</i> Cases
			<u>1 9 9 7</u>				
Total	76.6	4.4	16.8	1.4	0.8	100.0	(3777)
Residence							
Kingston Metro. Area	63.4	11.0	21.5	3.7	0.5	100.0	(709)
Other Urban	74.4	3.4	21.0	1.1	0.2	100.0	(568)
Rural	84.0	1.3	13.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	(2500)
Health Region							
1	69.6	8.5	18.6	2.7	0.7	100.0	(1140)
2	87.2	0.7	10.9	1.2	0.1	100.0	(826)
3	82.5	3.4	13.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	(935)
4	76.7	1.4	20.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	(876)
Parish*							
St. Thomas	94.8	1.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(228)
Trelawny	87.1	0.6	12.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	(279)
Portland	89.2	0.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(264)
St. Mary	92.6	0.5	6.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	(294)
Clarendon	73.2	1.1	24.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	(338)
Hanover	91.7	4.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(182)
Westmoreland	85.7	0.3	13.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	(254)
St. Elizabeth	79.9	1.4	11.0	0.0	7.8	100.0	(226)
Manchester	79.1	1.7	19.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(312)
St. Catherine	69.9	5.9	22.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	(422)
Kingston	61.8	15.3	19.4	3.5	0.0	100.0	(120)
St. Ann	82.8	1.1	13.8	2.1	0.3	100.0	(268)
St. Andrew	67.3	9.6	17.7	3.9	1.5	100.0	(370)
St. James	74.3	7.4	17.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	(220)

* The order of the parishes is based on the highest percentage of prenatal care provided by government clinics.

TABLE 4.4.4
Number Of Visits For Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The
Previous 5 Years - Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS - Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Number of Prenatal Visits					Total	No. of Cases
	1-4	5	6 Or More	Unknown	Total		
Total	9.1	7.9	82.2	0.8	100.0	(3044)	
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	6.1	2.7	90.0	1.2	100.0	(400)	
Other Urban	7.6	6.6	85.2	0.7	100.0	(828)	
Rural	11.1	10.5	77.6	0.8	100.0	(1816)	
Health Region							
1	7.6	5.1	86.3	1.0	100.0	(1155)	
2	13.2	17.8	68.1	0.8	100.0	(525)	
3	9.0	7.6	82.6	0.9	100.0	(713)	
4	9.9	8.5	81.1	0.6	100.0	(651)	
Parish*							
Kingston	10.4	1.5	88.1	0.0	100.0	(104)	
St. Catherine	6.8	5.6	86.8	0.8	100.0	(510)	
St. Andrew	5.8	2.9	89.8	1.5	100.0	(361)	
Hanover	7.1	2.4	90.0	0.5	100.0	(188)	
St. James	10.8	13.1	74.6	1.6	100.0	(197)	
St. Elizabeth	6.0	6.3	85.9	1.8	100.0	(224)	
Westmoreland	6.4	6.3	87.3	0.0	100.0	(173)	
Clarendon	9.8	8.0	82.2	0.0	100.0	(256)	
Manchester	12.9	10.9	75.8	0.4	100.0	(171)	
St. Thomas	18.3	17.1	63.9	0.8	100.0	(180)	
St. Mary	16.8	22.2	61.0	0.0	100.0	(165)	
St. Ann	8.3	15.8	75.8	0.0	100.0	(164)	
Trelawny	11.1	2.3	85.2	1.4	100.0	(155)	
Portland	17.3	16.9	63.1	2.7	100.0	(196)	
Source Of Prenatal Care**							
Public Facility	9.7	8.8	80.7	0.7	100.0	(2466)	
Private Facility	5.8	3.7	90.0	0.5	100.0	(591)	
Birth Order							
1	7.0	6.7	85.1	1.2	100.0	(920)	
2-3	8.6	7.5	83.2	0.8	100.0	(1293)	
4-5	10.0	11.2	78.2	0.6	100.0	(586)	
6+	18.4	7.3	74.1	0.2	100.0	(245)	

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of pregnancies with six or more prenatal care visits.
 ** Data are missing for 28 births for which source of prenatal care could not be classified as either public or private.

TABLE 4.4.4 Cont'd
Number Of Visits For Prenatal Care For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The
Previous 5 Years - Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS - Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Number Of Prenatal Visits</i>			Total	No. of Cases
	1-4	5	6 Or More		
	<u>1 9 9 7</u>				
Total	<u>12.8</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>76.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(3725)*</u>
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	7.3	4.8	87.9	100.0	(709)
Other Urban	9.9	5.7	84.4	100.0	(558)
Rural	16.4	15.2	68.4	100.0	(2458)
Health Region					
1	8.8	6.9	84.4	100.0	(1137)
2	19.1	18.6	62.3	100.0	(815)
3	12.2	11.5	76.3	100.0	(913)
4	15.3	11.4	73.4	100.0	(860)
Parish **					
Kingston	7.6	4.2	88.2	100.0	(120)
St. Catherine	6.4	7.5	86.1	100.0	(422)
St. Andrew	8.5	6.5	85.0	100.0	(370)
Hanover	6.2	8.8	85.0	100.0	(180)
St. James	10.2	6.8	82.9	100.0	(216)
St. Elizabeth	11.8	10.3	77.9	100.0	(216)
Westmoreland	10.4	14.2	75.4	100.0	(244)
Clarendon	16.9	8.8	74.4	100.0	(336)
Manchester	15.2	15.2	69.5	100.0	(308)
St. Thomas	23.0	11.1	66.1	100.0	(225)
St. Mary	16.5	18.4	65.2	100.0	(293)
St. Ann	19.5	17.8	62.7	100.0	(260)
Trelawny	23.3	17.8	58.9	100.0	(273)
Portland	22.3	20.8	56.9	100.0	(262)
Source Of Prenatal Care ***					
Public Facility	14.0	11.9	74.2	100.0	(3111)
Private Facility	7.4	6.4	86.2	100.0	(591)
Birth Order					
1	10.0	9.4	80.6	100.0	(1121)
2	15.2	10.3	74.5	100.0	(940)
3	11.0	12.5	76.5	100.0	(722)
4	14.6	11.8	73.5	100.0	(445)
5+	17.2	12.9	70.0	100.0	(496)

* Data for the number of prenatal visits missing for 52 births.

** Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of pregnancies with six 6 or more prenatal care visits.

*** Data are missing for 23 births for which source of prenatal care could not be classified as either public or private.

TABLE 4.4.5
Month Of Pregnancy When Prenatal Care Began For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births
In The Previous Five Years - Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care By
Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Month of Pregnancy When Prenatal Care Began					
	1-2	3	4	5	6 +	Don't Remember

2 0 0 2

Total 28.7 31.8 18.7 10.6 9.4 0.7 3044

Residence
 Kingston metro area 45.2 28.2 12.6 6.9 5.5 1.6 400
 Other urban 32.4 31.7 16.6 9.9 8.5 0.9 828
 Rural 20.4 33.2 22.3 12.3 11.4 0.3 1816

Region
 1 39.0 28.9 16.5 7.9 6.6 1.1 1155
 2 17.1 34.9 24.1 11.4 12.2 0.3 525
 3 21.5 37.6 16.8 13.4 10.0 0.7 713
 4 19.6 32.0 21.5 13.4 13.2 0.3 651

Parish*
 Kineston 47.0 25.4 14.9 5.2 7.5 0.0 104
 St Andrew 43.9 30.0 12.7 7.3 4.6 1.7 361
 St Catherine 35.8 28.9 18.6 8.2 7.8 0.8 510
 Westmoreland 30.9 31.5 14.9 14.2 8.5 . 173
 Clarendon 25.4 24.6 24.8 14.0 11.2 1.6 256
 St Thomas 25.3 27.3 25.3 11.7 8.8 1.6 180
 Trelawny 22.3 29.8 18.3 12.7 15.6 1.4 155
 St Elizabeth 18.8 29.9 19.5 19.6 12.2 100.0 224
 St James 18.4 39.4 19.0 14.4 8.0 0.8 197
 Portland 17.9 34.9 15.1 17.0 14.7 100.0 196
 St Mary 16.9 38.4 27.5 12.2 5.0 100.0 165
 St Ann 16.7 32.8 28.2 7.1 14.7 100.0 164
 Manchester 12.4 43.8 18.5 7.7 16.7 100.0 171
 Hanover 11.0 53.4 13.3 10.0 11.4 100.0 188

Source of Prenatal Care**
 Govt Facility 21.9 33.7 21.0 12.2 10.4 0.8 2466
 Private Facility 57.2 24.4 9.2 3.3 5.3 0.5 550

Order of Birth
 1 35.1 31.0 14.7 10.9 7.6 0.7 920
 2 30.1 33.1 19.1 8.6 8.4 0.8 742
 3 26.3 33.1 21.6 8.2 9.9 1.0 551
 4 22.8 34.7 17.8 16.3 7.6 0.9 372
 5+ 19.1 28.0 24.6 11.5 16.4 0.4 459

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of pregnancies for which prenatal care

** Data are missing for 28 births for which source of prenatal care could not be classified as either public or private.

TABLE 4.4.5 Cont'd
Month Of Pregnancy When Prenatal Care Began For All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births
In The Previous Five Years - Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care By
Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Month of Pregnancy When Prenatal Care Began						Total	No. of Cases
	1-2	3	4	5	6+	Don't Remember		
	<u>1 9 9 7</u>							
<u>Total</u>	28.9	28.2	16.7	10.0	9.4	6.7	100.0	(3777)
<u>Residence</u>								
Kingston Metro. Area	41.6	23.2	14.6	7.6	8.1	4.8	100.0	(709)
Other Urban	33.5	28.9	14.8	7.0	9.1	6.7	100.0	(568)
Rural	21.3	30.7	18.3	11.9	10.1	7.7	100.0	(2500)
<u>Region</u>								
1	37.8	25.9	15.0	8.8	7.6	4.9	100.0	(1140)
2	21.3	30.3	21.0	8.7	8.7	10.0	100.0	(826)
3	23.5	30.8	18.6	10.6	9.4	7.1	100.0	(935)
4	24.1	28.8	15.5	12.2	12.4	7.0	100.0	(876)
<u>Parish *</u>								
Kingston	34.0	16.0	11.8	17.4	13.9	6.9	100.0	(120)
St. Andrew	44.9	24.4	12.4	5.7	8.1	4.6	100.0	(370)
St. Catherine	29.9	31.9	19.6	9.4	4.4	4.9	100.0	(422)
Westmoreland	23.2	39.0	18.9	10.6	6.3	2.0	100.0	(254)
Clarendon	21.7	28.9	14.4	16.5	11.8	6.8	100.0	(338)
St. Thomas	39.5	24.8	14.7	8.7	8.4	3.9	100.0	(228)
Trelawny	14.9	28.9	22.0	12.3	8.9	13.1	100.0	(279)
St. Elizabeth	25.8	22.3	12.0	11.7	24.7	3.5	100.0	(226)
Portland	20.1	24.6	25.8	12.0	12.0	5.7	100.0	(264)
St. Mary	14.1	34.5	24.1	11.1	10.1	6.1	100.0	(294)
St. Ann	26.5	30.2	16.9	5.8	6.4	14.3	100.0	(268)
St. James	29.8	24.1	16.1	9.4	14.1	6.7	100.0	(220)
Manchester	26.1	32.4	18.9	7.2	6.0	9.4	100.0	(312)
Hanover	18.7	31.3	20.0	11.7	4.8	13.5	100.0	(182)
<u>Source Of Prenatal Care**</u>								
Public Facility	23.5	29.8	18.8	11.1	10.0	6.8	100.0	(3159)
Private Facility	53.0	21.8	8.1	5.3	5.3	6.6	100.0	(595)
<u>Birth Order</u>								
1	34.7	26.6	14.5	10.3	9.2	4.6	100.0	(1131)
2	27.4	29.4	17.6	9.7	9.6	6.4	100.0	(953)
3	28.6	27.9	17.9	8.6	9.1	8.0	100.0	(737)
4	24.1	27.7	17.5	11.1	9.7	9.9	100.0	(452)
5+	19.7	31.6	19.3	10.8	9.7	8.9	100.0	(503)

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of pregnancies for which prenatal care in 2002 began in the first or second month of pregnancy.

** Data are missing for 23 births for which source of prenatal care could not be classified as either public or private.

TABLE 4.6
 Percentage Of Pregnancies Of Women 15-49 In The Previous 5 Years That Were Classified
 As High-Risk* According To Age And Parity Criteria By Selected Characteristics
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent		No of Cases	
	2	0	1	9
	2	0	1	9
Total	24.2	(3109)	21.0	(3821)
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.1	(412)	19.4	(722)
Other Urban	25.3	(1178)	18.0	(575)
Rural	25.1	(2312)	22.6	(2524)
Health Region				
1	22.4	(1703)	19.4	(1159)
2	27.3	(651)	19.4	(827)
3	27.3	(966)	24.9	(944)
4	24.1	(824)	21.9	(891)
Parish**				
Trelawny	29.4	(158)	22.5	(280)
St. Elizabeth	29.1	(230)	21.4	(232)
St. James	28.9	(204)	27.3	(225)
Portland	28.5	(206)	21.8	(265)
St. Ann	28.5	(166)	19.3	(268)
Westmoreland	25.3	(175)	23.9	(256)
Hanover	24.8	(190)	23.8	(183)
St. Catherine	24.5	(518)	17.5	(428)
St. Thomas	24.0	(183)	21.7	(231)
St. Mary	23.7	(168)	17.8	(294)
Manchester	23.3	(175)	22.9	(317)
Kingston	22.1	(106)	16.9	(124)
Clarendon	21.9	(256)	21.3	(342)
St. Andrew	19.8	(374)	21.3	(376)
Age At First Birth				
13-16	100.0	(163)	100.0	(226)
17-19	0.0	(429)	0.0	(554)
20-24	0.1	(786)	0.5	(1119)
25-29	4.9	(806)	3.3	(926)
30-34	28.6	(562)	27.5	(649)
35-45	100.0	(363)	100.0	(345)
Socio Economic Status				
Low	31.3	(1121)	23.7	(1885)
Medium	19.6	(1330)	19.0	(1164)
High	23.2	(658)	19.1	(772)
Birth Order				
1	25.1	(936)	26.5	(1137)
2	7.9	(755)	5.6	(961)
3	13.5	(560)	8.9	(746)
4	17.9	(374)	15.3	(461)
5 Or More	63.9	(484)	61.9	(515)
Pregnancies of women 16 years old or less at the time of conception or 30 years old or more with no previous pregnancies, 35 years old with 2 or more previous pregnancies or more than 5 pregnancies at any age, are considered in Jamaica to be "high-risk" using age and parity criteria. There are other criteria not measured by this survey.				
** Parishes are listed in the order that the pregnancies in 2002 are identified as "high risk".				

TABLE 4.4.7
Percent Of All Pregnancies And High-Risk Pregnancies Of Women Aged 15-49 In Past 5 Years
For Which The Timing And Number Of Visits During Prenatal Care Was Inadequate
According To Ministry Of Health Criteria* And By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2 0 0 2				1 9 9 7			
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
	All Pregnancies		High Risk Pregnancies		All Pregnancies		High Risk Pregnancies	
<u>Total</u>	20.5	(3735)	57.3	(710)	35.4	(3769)	65.8	(766)
<u>Residence</u>								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	16.8	(510)	53.1	(81)	25.6	(722)	48.1	(132)
Other Urban	20.1	(1022)	55.3	(195)	27.1	(565)	52.0	(104)
Rural	22.1	(2203)	63.0	(434)	42.5	(2482)	76.6	(530)
<u>Region</u>								
1	17.3	(1443)	47.8	(251)	27.5	(1156)	53.1	(212)
2	26.2	(618)	84.9	(129)	42.8	(816)	87.8	(157)
3	24.7	(877)	74.3	(177)	36.3	(922)	63.7	(213)
4	21.0	(797)	46.1	(153)	42.0	(875)	72.1	(184)
<u>Parish ***</u>								
Kingston	18.5	(105)	**	(23)	41.2	(124)	**	(19)
St. Andrew	15.7	(369)	45.0	(72)	24.3	(376)	50.5	(75)
St. Thomas	26.4	(183)	84.2	(41)	43.2	(228)	77.0	(41)
Portland	35.0	(199)	75.6	(52)	46.6	(263)	95.8	(57)
St. Mary	27.8	(166)	98.2	(33)	46.5	(293)	91.0	(47)
St. Ann	19.2	(165)	77.9	(44)	38.7	(260)	81.9	(53)
Trelawny	22.1	(157)	75.6	(43)	47.4	(274)	63.2	(60)
St. James	30.8	(203)	84.9	(46)	32.9	(221)	53.7	(58)
Hanover	17.7	(190)	47.0	(45)	31.6	(181)	59.6	(38)
Westmoreland	21.4	(175)	70.8	(43)	35.7	(246)	77.3	(57)
St. Elizabeth	21.1	(226)	47.8	(58)	48.6	(222)	70.4	(48)
Manchester	21.8	(171)	44.9	(36)	37.8	(313)	72.3	(69)
Clarendon	20.4	(256)	45.7	(59)	42.3	(340)	72.7	(67)
St. Catherine	16.9	(514)	45.1	(115)	22.6	(428)	43.4	(77)
<u>Age At Conception</u>								
13-16	39.7	(163)	61.7	(163)	71.4	(223)	71.4	(223)
17-19	29.3	(426)	)	)	34.8	(546)		(0)
20-24	16.8	(779)	**	(1)	31.9	(1104)	**	(6)
25-29	14.0	(801)	87.0	(37)	21.0	(911)	74.4	(38)
30-34	13.6	(557)	61.2	(156)	31.9	(641)	66.3	(157)
35-45	29.9	(353)	50.4	(353)	59.4	(342)	59.4	(342)
<u>Source Of Prenatal Care ****</u>								
Public Facility	22.1	(2501)	63.8	(571)	37.4	(311)	68.5	(644)
Private Facility	11.8	(550)	26.9	(128)	21.6	(591)	50.2	(106)
<u>Birth Order</u>								
1	27.0	(926)	51.1	(231)	38.4	(1227)	64.7	(279)
2	12.6	(747)	54.9	(53)	28.5	(948)	62.8	(55)
3	12.7	(557)	38.9	(71)	28.1	(731)	56.0	(62)
4	11.6	(373)	49.0	(61)	35.4	(454)	63.4	(68)
5 +	33.9	(476)	69.1	(294)	52.2	(508)	70.8	(302)

* These criteria are: (1) Prenatal care must begin by the 4th month; (2) For low risk multiparous women a minimum of 5 visits; (3) For low risk first pregnancies a minimum of 6 visits; (4) For all high-risk pregnancies a minimum of 10 visits.

** Fewer than 25 cases. *** Parishes are listed in the order of percentages of all pregnancies in 2002 for which care was inadequate.

**** Data missing for 28 women who received inadequate prenatal care and 11 women with high risk pregnancies in 2002 who did not state the source of prenatal care.

TABLE 4.4.8
 Adequacy Of Visits For Prenatal Care Of High-Risk Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The Past 5 Years Of Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care According To Ministry Of Health Criteria* And By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Adequacy Of Prenatal Visits Care				No. of Cases
	Not Adequate (<6)	Partially Adequate (6-9)	Adequate (10+)	Total	
Total	34.6	22.7	42.7	100.0	(710)
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	30.4	12.7	56.9	100.0	(81)
Other Urban	33.8	21.5	44.8	100.0	(195)
Rural	36.5	26.5	37.0	100.0	(434)
Health Region					
1	30.5	17.3	52.2	100.0	(251)
2	33.5	51.4	15.1	100.0	(129)
3	49.1	25.2	25.7	100.0	(177)
4	31.1	15.0	53.9	100.0	(153)
Parish**					
St. James	59.8	25.1	15.0	100.0	(46)
Portland	55.7	29.9	14.4	100.0	(52)
Trelawny	51.9	23.7	24.4	100.0	(43)
St. Thomas	47.5	36.7	15.8	100.0	(41)
Hanover	37.6	9.4	52.9	100.0	(45)
Westmoreland	36.3	34.5	29.2	100.0	(43)
St. Mary	33.7	64.5	1.8	100.0	(33)
St. Elizabeth	32.7	15.1	52.2	100.0	(58)
Manchester	31.8	13.1	55.1	100.0	(36)
St. Catherine	31.1	14.0	54.9	100.0	(115)
Clarendon	29.4	16.3	54.2	100.0	(59)
St. Andrew	25.9	19.1	55.0	100.0	(72)
St. Ann	18.9	59.0	22.1	100.0	(44)
Kingston	***	***	***	100.0	(23)
Source Of Prenatal Care****					
Public Facility	39.0	24.8	36.2	100.0	(571)
Private Facility	14.4	12.5	73.1	100.0	(128)
Birth Order					
1	29.1	22.0	48.9	100.0	(231)
2	35.4	19.5	44.1	100.0	(53)
3	20.3	18.6	61.1	100.0	(71)
4	26.4	22.6	51.0	100.0	(61)
5+	44.2	24.9	31.0	100.0	(294)

* According to Ministry of Health guidelines on prenatal care for high risk pregnancies, "adequate care" is defined as care beginning by the 4th month of pregnancy and consisting of 10 or more visits; "partially adequate care" is any care beginning by the 4th month and consisting of 6-9 visits; and "inadequate care" is care beginning at any time and consisting of less than 6 visits.
 ** Parishes are listed in the order in which visits for prenatal care were inadequate. *** Fewer than 25 cases.
 **** Data missing for 11 women who did not state the source of prenatal care.

TABLE 4.4.8 Cont'd
Adequacy Of Prenatal Care of High-Risk Pregnancies Resulting In
Live Births In The Past 5 Years Of Women Aged 15-49 Who Had Prenatal Care
According To Ministry Of Health Criteria* And By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Adequacy of Prenatal Care</i>			Total	No. of Cases
	Inadequate (< 6)	Partially Adequate (6-9)	Adequate (10 +)		
<u>Total</u>	36.4	<u>1 9 9 7</u> 29.5	34.2	100.0	(766)**
<u>Residence</u>					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	23.5	24.6	51.9	100.0	(132)
Other Urban	26.8	25.2	48.0	100.0	(104)
Rural	44.0	32.5	23.4	100.0	(530)
<u>Region</u>					
1	27.6	25.5	46.9	100.0	(212)
2	49.1	38.7	12.2	100.0	(157)
3	38.6	25.1	36.3	100.0	(213)
4	39.2	32.9	27.9	100.0	(184)
<u>Parish***</u>					
St. James	41.3	12.5	46.3	100.0	(58)
Portland	57.5	38.4	4.1	100.0	(57)
Trelawny	49.4	13.9	36.7	100.0	(60)
St. Thomas	27.9	49.2	23.0	100.0	(41)
Hanover	25.0	34.6	40.4	100.0	(38)
Westmoreland	34.5	42.9	22.6	100.0	(57)
St. Mary	47.8	43.3	9.0	100.0	(47)
St. Elizabeth	45.9	24.6	29.5	100.0	(48)
Manchester	33.0	39.4	27.7	100.0	(69)
St. Catherine	26.4	17.0	56.6	100.0	(77)
Clarendon	41.4	31.3	27.3	100.0	(67)
St. Andrew	25.3	23.5	49.5	100.0	(75)
St. Ann	45.8	36.1	18.1	100.0	(53)
Kingston	****	****	****	****	(19)
<u>Source Of Prenatal Care *****</u>					
Public Facility	38.2	30.4	31.5	100.0	(644)
Private Facility	23.0	27.2	49.8	100.0	(106)
<u>Birth Order</u>					
1	34.3	30.5	35.3	100.0	(279)
2	30.4	32.4	37.2	100.0	(56)
3	22.9	33.1	44.0	100.0	(62)
4	33.4	30.0	36.7	100.0	(68)
5 +	44.1	26.6	29.4	100.0	(302)

* According to Ministry of Health guidelines on prenatal care for high risk pregnancies, "adequate care" is defined as care beginning by the 4th month of pregnancy and consisting of 10 or more visits; "partially adequate care" is any care beginning by the 4th month and consisting of 6-9 visits; and "inadequate care" is care beginning at any time and consisting of less than 6 visits.

** Data missing for 42 high-risk pregnancies.

*** Parishes are listed in the order in which visits for prenatal care are not considered to be adequate in 2002.

**** Fewer than 25 cases.

***** Data missing for 16 women who did not state the source of their prenatal care.

TABLE 4.9

Percent Of Normal-Risk Pregnancies Of Women Aged 15-49 In The Past 5 Years
For Which The Timing And Number Of Visits During Prenatal Care Was Inadequate
According To Ministry Of Health Criteria*
By Whether First Or Subsequent Pregnancy And By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	First Pregnancies **		Subsequent Pregnancies **	
	Percent	N	Percent	N

Total	27.0	(296)	17.3	(2153)
Residence				
Kingston Metro Area	13.2	(149)	9.4	(260)
Other Urban	17.4	(284)	13.2	(553)
Rural	27.0	(493)	15.9	(1340)
Health Region				
1	15.2	(387)	12.9	(784)
2	28.9	(141)	9.6	(389)
3	23.7	(211)	12.3	(514)
4	26.2	(187)	18.7	(466)
Parish ***				
St. Mary	37.4	(47)	4.0	(119)
Westmoreland	30.0	(59)	8.9	(116)
St. Elizabeth	28.9	(58)	30.2	(168)
Clarendon	28.6	(82)	16.7	(174)
St. Ann	26.7	(46)	8.5	(119)
Portland	23.4	(48)	15.9	(151)
St. James	22.2	(66)	9.7	(137)
Manchester	21.0	(47)	12.0	(124)
Trelawny	19.1	(36)	18.5	(121)
St. Catherine	18.2	(175)	16.4	(339)
St. Thomas	17.7	(47)	10.4	(136)
Hanover	16.9	(50)	16.1	(140)
Kingston	16.7	(38)	15.6	(67)
St. Andrew	11.4	(127)	9.6	(242)
Age At Conception				
13-16	37.9	(148)	****	(15)
17-19	36.3	(295)	12.3	(131)
20-24	19.1	(255)	15.3	(524)
25-29	15.5	(145)	13.6	(656)
30-34	7.3	(63)	14.3	(494)
35-45	****	(20)	31.1	(333)
Source Of Prenatal Care *****				
Public Facility	24.1	(697)	33.2	(650)
Private Facility	9.6	(219)	14.1	(189)
The criteria for normal risk pregnancies are: (1) Prenatal care must begin by the 4th month; (2) a minimum of 5 visits for multiparous women; a minimum of 6 visits for multiparous women.				
**** Data missing for first pregnancies: 10 in 2002 and 42 in 1997; for subsequent pregnancies: 20 in 2002 and 61 in 1997				
**** Data missing for first pregnancies in the order in which prenatal care for first pregnancies were classified as inadequate in 2002.				
**** Parishes are listed in the order in which prenatal care for first pregnancies were classified as inadequate in 2002.				
**** Fewer than 25 cases.				
**** pregnancies and 156 subsequent pregnancies in 1997 who did not state the source of the prenatal care.				

TABLE 4.4.10
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Used Hard Drugs
During Their Last Pregnancy By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Type Of Drugs Used</i>				<i>No. of Cases</i>
	<i>Marijuana</i>	<i>Cocaine</i>	<i>Crack</i>	<i>Other</i>	
Total	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	2456
<i>Residence</i>					
Kingston Metro. Area	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	354
Other Urban Areas	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	681
Rural Areas	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1421
<i>Health Region</i>					
1	1.7	0.4	0.1	0.0	977
2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	421
3	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	550
4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	508
<i>Age at Conception of Pregnancy</i>					
< 17	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	117
17-19	2.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	310
20-24	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	591
25-29	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	649
30-34	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	462
35-49	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	327
<i>Years of Education*</i>					
0-9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	213
10-12	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	854
13+	1.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	1369
<i>Church Attendance**</i>					
At Least Once A Week	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.1	718
At Least Once A Month	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	482
Less Than Once Per Month	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	334
Special Occasions	2.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	675
Never	3.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	223
<i>Current Union Status</i>					
Currently Married	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	541
Common Law Union	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	854
Visiting Partner	2.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	707
No Steady Partner	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	354
<i>Socio-economic Status</i>					
Low	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	788
Medium	2	0.4	0.1	0	1090
High	0.6	0	0.1	0	578

* Data missing for 20 women.

** Data missing for 24 women.

TABLE 4.4.11
Percent Of Ever Pregnant And Currently Pregnant Women Aged 15-49
Who Smoked Cigarettes And/Or Drank Alcohol During Their Last Or Current Pregnancy
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Of Ever Pregnant Women Who		Percent Of Currently Pregnant Women Who	
	Smoked	Drank	N	Smoked
				Drank
				N
				2
				0
				2
Total	3.6	6.4	(2456)	2.8
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	4.8	9.4	(354)	0.0
Other Urban	3.5	4.5	(681)	2.3
Rural	3.0	6.4	(1421)	4.6
Health Region				
Region 1	4.2	7.4	(977)	0.8
Region 2	4.1	8.6	(421)	6.0
Region 3	3.5	7.3	(550)	8.3
Region 4	2.0	2.6	(508)	2.6
Age At Conception Of Last Birth				
13-16	1.8	4.8	(117)	0.0
17-19	2.1	7.9	(310)	4.4
20-24	2.6	6.1	(591)	2.9
25-29	4.5	6.1	(649)	1.7
30-34	3.9	6.4	(462)	1.6
35-45	5.6	7.0	(327)	4.3
Socio Economic Status				
Low	4.5	6.9	(788)	8.4
Medium	3.9	7.5	(1090)	0.8
High	1.8	3.9	(578)	0.8
Years Of Education *				
0-9	7.1	9.7	(213)	4.3
10-12	3.5	7.4	(854)	5.7
13 Or More	3.1	5.5	(1369)	1.2
				5.7
				(168)

* Data missing for 20 women who were ever pregnant and 4 women who were currently pregnant.

TABLE 4.4.11 Cont'd
Percent Of Ever Pregnant And Currently Pregnant Women Aged 15-49
Who Smoked Cigarettes And/Or Drank Alcohol During Their Last Or Current Pregnancy
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Of</i> Ever Pregnant Women Who During Last Pregnancy:			<i>Percent Of</i> Currently Pregnant Women Who During This Pregnancy:		
	<u>Smoked</u>	<u>Drank</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Smoked</u>	<u>Drank</u>	<u>N</u>
			<u>1 9 9 7</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>4.1</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>(3035)</u>	<u>2.9</u>	<u>4.8</u>	<u>(375)</u>
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	4.3	8.0	(615)	3.0	5.1	(79)
Other Urban	3.9	7.7	(489)	3.0	9.6	(56)
Rural	4.0	7.4	(1931)	2.9	3.3	(240)
<u>Age At Conception Of Last Birth</u>						
13-16	4.1	7.5	(137)	**	**	(10)
17-19	3.8	6.7	(376)	0.0	2.6	(50)
20-24	3.7	7.9	(795)	3.9	5.0	(93)
25-29	3.4	7.1	(757)	3.2	2.6	(105)
30-34	3.0	8.5	(568)	4.4	8.9	(76)
35-45	8.5	8.5	(334)	2.2	6.5	(41)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>						
Low	5.5	10.1	(1336)	4.5	6.1	(190)
Medium	3.4	7.0	(968)	1.6	2.9	(113)
High	3.1	5.1	(731)	1.8	4.7	(72)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9	6.2	10.6	(1109)	3.7	8.2	(139)
10-12	3.5	6.5	(1619)	3.0	3.1	(198)
13 Or More	0.3	4.3	(287)	0.0	2.4	(34)

** Fewer than 25 cases.

TABLE 4.4.12
Place Of Delivery Of All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The Past Five Years
Women Aged 15 - 49 By Selected Characteristics - Percent Distribution
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Place Of Delivery	Selected Characteristics				Total
	Teaching Hospital(1)	Regional Hospital(2)	Hospital Govt	Home(3)	
	Other	Private	Medical	Other	No. of Total Cases

	2	0	0	2	
Total	32.8	33.1	23.2	5.2	100.0 (3079)
Residence					
Kingston Metro. Area	85.3	5.1	2.5	0.3	47 (409)
Other Urban	27.1	46.5	16.8	2.4	19 (838)
Rural	16.7	35.2	34.9	8.8	29 (1832)
Health Region					
1	51.8	27.2	11.5	2.6	18 (1170)
2	3.6	36.1	52.2	6.1	13 (530)
3	44.0	29.4	15.1	6.2	17 (725)
4	3.1	45.4	36.9	9.1	10 (654)
Parish*					
Trelawny	11.9	27.9	40.2	17.5	19 (158)
Clarendon	4.1	19.9	60.6	12.3	22 (256)
St. Ann	2.6	70.6	13.7	10.8	19 (165)
Manchester	2.6	78.1	8.3	7.6	13 (172)
Hanover	31.3	10.3	50.7	5.6	10 (190)
St. Elizabeth	1.8	47.1	33.1	5.6	10 (226)
St. James	85.7	0.7	1.4	4.0	7 (202)
St. Catherine	23.9	54.2	9.5	3.9	21 (514)
St. Thomas	11.1	0.8	83.1	3.1	19 (183)
St. Mary	3.3	18.1	74.2	3.0	9 (166)
Westmoreland	11.7	80.5	2.9	0.4	8 (175)
Portland	5.3	2.0	88.8	2.0	8 (199)
Kingston	87.4	2.2	5.9	1.5	7 (105)
St. Andrew	85.3	5.4	1.4	1.2	2 (368)
Socio Economic Status					
Low	24.3	31.1	30.5	9.9	34 (1113)
Medium	36.2	34.9	22.5	3.4	12 (1313)
High	38.5	32.5	13.8	1.9	3 (653)
Birth Order					
1	36.6	36.6	19.7	1.0	18 (925)
2	31.3	34.0	24.1	4.3	28 (747)
3	34.5	28.9	24.3	6.5	29 (557)
4	29.0	28.8	27.4	9.2	30 (373)
5 +	28.1	31.8	24.9	11.4	25 (477)
Pregnancy Risk Classification					
High Risk	29.3	38.3	19.6	6.1	20 (711)
Low Risk	34.0	31.4	24.3	4.9	26 (2368)

(1) Victoria Jubilee, University Hospital, Cornwall Hospital,
 (2) Savanna-La-Mar Hospital, Mandeville Hospital, St. Ann's Bay Hospital, Spanish Town Hospital
 (3) Respondent's home or the home of a friend or relative.
 * Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of home deliveries.

TABLE 4.4.12 Cont'd
Place Of Delivery Of All Pregnancies Resulting In Live Births In The Past Five Years
Women Aged 15 - 49 By Selected Characteristics -Percent Distribution
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Place Of Delivery</i>						Total	No. of Cases
	Teaching Hospital(1)	Regional Hospital(2)	Other Gov't Hospital	Home(3)	Private Medical Facility	Other		
	1 9 9 7							
Total	29.7	26.3	27.4	9.6	4.4	2.6	100.0	(3820)
Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	69.7	17.2	3.4	1.7	6.7	1.4	100.0	(722)
Other Urban	20.4	34.8	33.0	7.2	3.1	1.5	100.0	(575)
Rural	11.3	28.9	38.4	14.4	3.6	3.5	100.0	(2523)
Health Region								
1	56.4	18.4	13.8	4.5	5.5	1.5	100.0	(1159)
2	5.2	34.7	44.7	7.9	6.7	0.7	100.0	(826)
3	34.1	29.0	18.6	13.1	1.8	3.4	100.0	(944)
4	2.1	31.0	42.7	16.1	3.1	5.0	100.0	(891)
Parish*								
Trelawny	3.7	3.7	58.4	25.6	3.1	3.4	100.0	(280)
Clarendon	2.5	13.4	64.9	16.5	1.7	1.0	100.0	(342)
St. Ann	2.7	61.9	13.0	9.3	12.2	1.1	100.0	(268)
Manchester	1.7	59.1	19.9	14.9	4.3	0.2	100.0	(317)
Hanover	39.8	16.9	28.1	10.4	2.6	2.2	100.0	(183)
St. Elizabeth	2.0	20.3	34.8	17.2	4.1	21.4	100.0	(232)
St. James	71.4	2.3	10.9	7.6	2.6	5.3	100.0	(225)
St. Catherine	23.6	50.6	13.5	8.7	3.1	0.5	100.0	(428)
St. Thomas	4.8	0.3	89.0	4.5	1.0	0.7	100.0	(231)
St. Mary	10.6	14.6	66.1	7.4	0.8	0.5	100.0	(294)
Westmoreland	7.7	75.2	2.0	13.4	0.0	1.7	100.0	(256)
Portland	3.3	1.2	87.1	5.4	2.7	0.3	100.0	(264)
Kingston	91.2	0.7	2.0	1.4	4.1	0.7	100.0	(124)
St. Andrew	80.2	1.9	4.5	2.2	8.6	2.6	100.0	(376)
Socio Economic Status								
Low	20.2	25.2	34.4	15.4	1.6	3.2	100.0	(2260)
Medium	40.1	28.4	22.6	4.1	3.5	1.4	100.0	(1018)
High	41.3	26.1	14.1	1.3	14.4	2.9	100.0	(542)
Birth Order								
1	33.4	29.9	25.1	4.0	6.2	1.5	100.0	(1136)
2	31.1	25.7	27.1	9.9	3.8	2.5	100.0	(961)
3	28.9	22.2	28.1	12.5	4.7	3.6	100.0	(746)
4	25.0	23.8	29.6	15.9	1.8	3.8	100.0	(461)
5 +	21.0	25.1	31.8	16.0	2.6	3.6	100.0	(515)
Pregnancy Risk Classification								
High Risk	30.1	27.0	27.3	4.1	9.4	2.2	100.0	(775)
Low Risk	29.6	26.1	27.4	4.5	9.7	2.7	100.0	(3045)

(1) Victoria Jubilee, University Hospital, Cornwall Hospital.

(2) Savanna-La-Mar Hospital, Mandeville Hospital, St. Ann's Bay Hospital, Spanish Town Hospital.

(3) Respondent's home or the home of a friend or relative.

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to percentage of home deliveries.

TABLE 4.4.13
Principal Person Who Assisted At Delivery
All Pregnancies Of Respondents That Resulted In Live Births In The Past 5 Years
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Principal Person Who Assisted At Delivery					Total
	Trained Nurse Or Midwife	Doctor	Nana*	Other	No One	
Area Of Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	47.9	0.0	1.1	1.9	100.0	(409)
Other Urban	71.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	100.0	(833)
Rural	79.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	100.0	(1826)
Health Region						
1	38.7	58.4	0.7	1.0	100.0	(1170)
2	11.1	85.7	2.2	0.2	100.0	(526)
3	16.0	81.1	1.3	1.0	100.0	(719)
4	14.4	82.0	1.1	0.8	100.0	(653)
Parish**						
St. Andrew	50.5	46.5	0.0	1.6	100.0	(369)
St. James	38.5	57.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	(105)
St. Catherine	33.1	64.1	1.6	0.4	100.0	(514)
St. James	22.1	76.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	(197)
Hanover	16.9	80.3	1.4	1.4	100.0	(190)
Clarendon	16.3	79.1	1.3	0.5	100.0	(255)
Trelawny	16.2	75.7	5.4	2.7	100.0	(157)
Manchester	13.5	83.4	0.4	1.6	100.0	(172)
Portland	12.3	86.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	(196)
St. Elizabeth	12.0	85.2	1.6	0.3	100.0	(226)
St. Thomas	11.2	86.5	0.4	1.1	100.0	(182)
St. Ann	10.8	83.4	5.0	0.0	100.0	(164)
St. Mary	10.4	89.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	(166)
Westmoreland	7.6	91.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	(175)
Socio Economic Status						
Low	19.9	74.2	2.4	1.6	100.0	(1105)
Medium	21.1	77.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	(1313)
High	43.0	55.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	(650)
Birth Order						
1	32.0	67.4	0.1	0.4	100.0	(925)
2	27.1	71.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	(744)
3	22.3	73.4	0.8	1.8	100.0	(556)
4	19.0	74.2	2.3	1.7	100.0	(372)
5 +	17.9	75.4	3.3	0.4	100.0	(471)
Total	25.7	71.2	1.1	0.8	100.0	(3068)

Principal Person Who Assisted At Delivery

Selected Characteristics

Trained

Nurse Or

Doctor

Midwife

2 0 0 2

Nana*

Other

No One

Total

No. of
Cases

* Traditional Birth Attendant, Lay Midwife
 ** Parishes are listed in descending order according to doctor assisting at delivery.

TABLE 4.4.13 Cont'd
Principal Person Who Assisted At Delivery
All Pregnancies Of Respondents That Resulted In Live Births In The Past 5 Years
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Principal Person Who Assisted At Delivery</i>					Total	No. of Cases
	Doctor	Trained Nurse Or Midwife	Nana*	Other	No One		
			<u>1 9 9 7</u>				
<u>Total</u>	20.7	73.9	3.0	0.9	1.5	100.0	(3820)
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metro. Area	41.1	55.0	0.8	0.5	2.6	100.0	(722)
Other Urban	17.5	77.0	3.7	1.0	0.9	100.0	(575)
Rural	11.0	82.9	4.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	(2523)
<u>Region</u>							
1	35.1	59.5	2.3	0.7	2.4	100.0	(1159)
2	7.2	89.1	2.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	(826)
3	18.6	76.3	3.4	0.1	1.6	100.0	(944)
4	9.1	84.2	4.3	1.7	0.7	100.0	(891)
<u>Parish**</u>							
St. Andrew	46.2	50.3	1.3	0.4	1.7	100.0	(376)
Kingston	34.5	55.4	1.4	2.0	6.8	100.0	(124)
St. Catherine	26.4	66.9	4.3	0.7	1.8	100.0	(280)
St. James	32.6	63.5	1.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	(268)
Hanover	10.4	87.9	0.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	(183)
Clarendon	9.2	80.8	5.4	3.1	1.5	100.0	(232)
Trelawny	10.0	83.5	6.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	(428)
Manchester	7.8	87.9	3.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	(342)
Portland	7.2	89.8	0.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	(264)
St. Elizabeth	11.0	85.2	2.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	(317)
St. Thomas	12.1	85.9	1.0	0.3	0.7	100.0	(231)
St. Ann	7.1	88.4	4.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	(225)
St. Mary	7.2	89.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	100.0	(294)
Westmoreland	11.1	82.3	5.4	0.0	1.1	100.0	(256)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>							
Low	9.6	81.7	5.6	1.0	2.1	100.0	(1885)
Medium	21.8	73.8	1.6	1.3	1.6	100.0	(1163)
High	38.3	60.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	(772)
<u>Birth Order</u>							
1	28.4	69.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	100.0	(1136)
2	20.7	74.0	3.7	1.1	0.5	100.0	(961)
3	17.5	75.3	3.7	0.7	2.9	100.0	(746)
4	13.1	78.5	3.7	1.4	3.2	100.0	(461)
5 +	9.5	81.6	5.4	0.8	2.8	100.0	(515)

* Traditional Birth Attendant, Lay Midwife

** Parishes are listed in descending order according to doctor assistance at delivery in 2002.

TABLE 4.4.14
Percent Of Women Told They Had High Blood Pressure During Their Most
Recent Pregnancy - Women Aged 15-49 Whose Blood Pressure Was Checked
During Pregnancy In The Past 5 Years By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent	N	Percent	N
	2002		1997	
Total	24.5	(2456)	13.5	(3821)
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	27.7	(354)	12.9	(582)
Other Urban	21.2	(681)	14.2	(469)
Rural	25.2	(1421)	13.7	(1826)
Health Region				
1	23.4	(977)	12.7	(914)
2	22.2	(421)	12.7	(601)
3	29.2	(550)	13.6	(734)
4	24.6	(508)	15.5	(628)
Parish *				
Westmoreland	34.6	(139)	10.0	(196)
Hanover	32.8	(140)	9.5	(160)
Trelawny	31.7	(116)	14.1	(197)
St. Mary	31.1	(130)	9.3	(213)
Kingston	28.1	(93)	20.0	(84)
St. Elizabeth	26.7	(179)	16.8	(176)
St. Andrew	26.5	(318)	12.0	(303)
Clarendon	25.6	(193)	16.5	(243)
St. James	22.6	(155)	17.9	(181)
Manchester	21.8	(136)	13.5	(209)
St. Catherine	21.1	(427)	11.6	(353)
St. Ann	19.9	(132)	15.9	(190)
Portland	17.6	(159)	10.3	(198)
St. Thomas	14.0	(139)	9.9	(174)
Age At Conception Of Pregnancy				
Less than 16	18.8	(117)	8.2	(129)
17-19	17.3	(310)	7.6	(363)
20-24	21.6	(591)	12.7	(763)
25-29	22.1	(649)	14.1	(703)
30-34	29.8	(462)	14.9	(544)
35-45	33.6	(327)	26.1	(322)
Socio Economic Status				
Low	24.4	(788)	14.6	(1255)
Medium	23.7	(1090)	13.9	(920)
High	26.0	(578)	11.9	(702)

* Parish order based on percentage of women who, in 2002, were told that they had high blood pressure.

TABLE 4.4.15
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Who Received One Or More Tetanus Injections During
Pregnancies In The Past 5 Years By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2 0 0 2		1 9 9 7	
	Percent	No of Cases	Percent	No of Cases
<u>Total</u>	56.1	(3079) *	76.7	(3819)
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	60.7	(409)	75.2	(721)
Other Urban	51.6	(837)	75.7	(575)
Rural	57.3	(1833)	77.8	(2523)
<u>Health Region</u>				
1	55.0	(1171)	73.4	(1158)
2	57.0	(530)	80.5	(826)
3	63.1	(725)	83.8	(944)
4	52.9	(653)	74.7	(891)
<u>Parish **</u>				
Hanover	78.5	(190)	86.6	(183)
Kingston	71.9	(105)	85.8	(124)
St. James	66.9	(203)	81.9	(225)
St. Ann	62.8	(165)	83.1	(268)
Portland	60.4	(199)	85.0	(264)
Trelawny	58.2	(157)	77.5	(280)
St. Thomas	57.1	(183)	79.3	(231)
St. Andrew	56.9	(369)	77.4	(375)
Clarendon	54.7	(256)	75.0	(342)
St. Elizabeth	54.2	(226)	81.7	(232)
Westmoreland	52.4	(175)	88.3	(256)
St. Catherine	50.2	(514)	61.9	(428)
Manchester	49.3	(171)	70.2	(317)
St. Mary	43.5	(166)	73.5	(294)
<u>Age At Conception Of Pregnancy</u>				
13-16	51.4	(163)	74.5	(226)
17-19	54.9	(426)	73.7	(554)
20-24	54.5	(779)	77.5	(1119)
25-29	60.7	(801)	77.4	(926)
30-34	57.7	(557)	77.7	(648)
35-45	52.3	(353)	78.8	(344)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>				
Low	56.1	(1112)	75.3	(1885)
Medium	56.0	(1314)	77.8	(1162)
High	56.4	(653)	77.8	(772)
<u>Adequacy of Prenatal Care According to Ministry of Health Criteria</u>				
Adequate	57.0	(2480)	78.2	(2411)
Not Adequate	52.6	(599)	74.0	(1356)

* Data missing for 30 women. ** Parishes are shown in order of percentages of women who received tetanus injections in 2002.

TABLE 4.16
Percent Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had An HIV Test
During Last Pregnancy By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent	No. of Cases
Total	56.1	(2456)
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	60.7	(354)
Other Urban	51.6	(681)
Rural	57.3	(1421)
Health Region		
1	55.0	(977)
2	57.0	(421)
3	63.1	(550)
4	52.9	(508)
Parish *		
Hanover	78.5	(140)
Kingston	71.9	(93)
St. James	66.9	(155)
St. Ann	62.8	(132)
Portland	60.4	(159)
Trelawny	58.2	(116)
St. Thomas	57.1	(139)
St. Andrew	56.9	(318)
Clarendon	54.7	(193)
St. Elizabeth	54.2	(179)
Westmoreland	52.4	(139)
St. Catherine	50.2	(427)
Manchester	49.3	(136)
St. Mary	43.5	(130)
Age At Conception Of Pregnancy		
Under 17	51.4	(117)
17-19	54.9	(310)
20-24	54.5	(591)
25-29	60.7	(649)
30-34	57.7	(462)
35-45	52.3	(327)
Source Of Facility **		
Government Facility	58.7	(1946)
Private Facility	75.6	(489)
Birth Order		
1	68.7	(727)
2	65.1	(610)
3	56.9	(447)
4	62.5	(300)
5+	49.4	(372)

* Parishes are shown in descending order of percentages.

** Data missing for 21 women who did not state the source of the facility.

TABLE 4.5.1
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years
Who Have Ever Been Forced To Have Sexual Intercourse
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>2 0 0 2</i>		<i>1 9 9 7</i>	
	Percent	No of Cases	Percent	No of Cases
Total	20.0	(6516)	20.4	(5690)*
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.5	(1030)	18.9	(1295)
Other Urban	19.7	(1896)	22.3	(978)
Rural	21.4	(3590)	20.8	(3417)
Age				
15-19	20.4	(503)	25.9	(509)
15	21.3	(31)	--	--
16	25.8	(57)	--	--
17	19.0	(95)	--	--
18	20.8	(152)	--	--
19	18.9	(170)	--	--
20-24	22.7	(885)	21.9	(936)
25-29	18.2	(1136)	22.3	(1189)
30-34	21.5	(1284)	20.2	(1156)
35-39	18.5	(1137)	18.5	(906)
40-44	18.5	(907)	16.6	(590)
45-49	19.7	(664)	10.8	(404)
Socio Economic Status				
Low	24.6	(1601)	23.1	(2086)
Medium	19.5	(2791)	21.8	(1867)
High	17.7	(2124)	16.9	(1737)
Years Of Education*				
0-9	25.0	(599)	21.3	(2103)
10-12	20.7	(2291)	20.4	(2892)
13 Or More	18.7	(3551)	16.9	(650)

* Data missing for 75 women.

TABLE 4.5.2
 Relationship To Last Person Who Forced Respondents To Have Sexual Intercourse
 Women Aged 15-49 Who Have Ever Been Forced To Have Sexual Intercourse
 By Current Union Status Compared With 1997 RHS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Relationship To Most Recent Perpetrator	<i>Current Union Status</i>				
	Boyfriend No	With Steady Partner	Visiting Partner	Common Law	Married
					Total
Boyfriend	25.0	..	28.8	28.3	21.2
Husband/Common Law Partner	16.3	..	6.5	32.5	35.1
Friend	18.6	..	16.8	17.0	16.6
Casual Acquaintance	15.3	..	11.5	8.5	13.7
Visiting Partner	11.7	..	21.8	2.2	2.5
Relative	3.3	..	4.4	5.0	4.7
Gang Rapist	3.1	..	2.5	2.9	0.8
Mother's Partner	1.4	..	0.8	2.3	1.0
Father	0.6	..	0.1	0.2	0.0
Other	2.8	..	4.7	0.0	3.8
Refusal	1.8	..	2.2	1.5	0.7
Total	100.0	..	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(302)	..	(410)	(361)	(248)
					1 9 9 7
Boyfriend	26.1	21.1	15.1	33.3	26.1
Husband/Common Law Partner	20.5	33.9	43.0	2.7	20.5
Friend	12.6	7.9	10.0	11.1	12.6
Casual Acquaintance	12.1	15.3	13.8	11.2	12.1
Visiting Partner	17.1	5.1	5.6	33.0	17.1
Relative	3.9	4.0	3.5	2.1	3.9
Unknown Rapist	5.8	10.8	5.8	5.2	5.8
Other	2.0	1.9	3.2	1.4	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1188)	(173)	(407)	(360)	(183)

CHAPTER 5

CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE

5.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The Jamaican population has been exposed to widespread contraceptive knowledge for over 33 years and accordingly, knowledge of contraceptive methods particularly the older methods has been almost universal for many, many years. This is reflected in the results shown in Table 5.1.1 which identifies the extent of knowledge of specific contraceptive methods among female respondents. The pill and the condom are the two most well-known methods. Next, are the injectables and female sterilization. Over ninety percent of respondents have heard of these four methods. Withdrawal, one of the natural methods advocated by many religious organizations, and is one of the oldest methods practised in Jamaica, was not in the past well known and in fact, in 1989, less than sixty percent of female respondents had heard of it. Knowledge has been growing over the years so that, in 1997 and again in 2002, 84 percent of respondents had heard of it. The IUD is the other method which was relatively well know from as far back as in 1989.

A campaign to promote male sterilization (vasectomy) was launched some years ago. This has resulted in a small rise in knowledge over the years. Abstinence has also been promoted, particularly among young people as a sure method. It was not studied until 2002 when over two-thirds of female respondents said they had knowledge of it. On the overall, with less knowledge of the other methods, particularly the more modern ones, they all showed increasing knowledge over the years.

What about knowledge among male respondents? This is given in Table 5.1.2. As in the case of the females, knowledge of the condom, the pill and the injectables was almost universal, all being above 90 percent. Withdrawal, female sterilization and abstinence were next; all three at or near three-quarters of the respondents. Knowledge of vasectomy is still not growing and in fact is well below that for their female counterparts. There was also little growth in knowledge among the other methods including the more modern methods. Also, despite promotion of the calendar or rhythm method, knowledge still remained low.

Table 5.1.3 looks at the effect of age on knowledge of specified contraceptive methods on female respondents. With respect to condoms, the pill, injectables and female sterilization, the almost universal knowledge of these methods obtained throughout all age groups except in the case of female sterilization and to a lesser extent, injectables, it was lower among those in the 15 - 19 age group. Although not always the same impact, age is shown to be a feature in the extent of knowledge in all of the methods surveyed; for all methods, the youngest age group has the lesser knowledge. In some cases the knowledge base rises with increasing age; in others, it peaks at different age groups depending on the method then falls back as age increases. The pattern in 2002 is by and large similar to that found in 1997.

Table 5.1.4 examines the impact of residence on the extent of knowledge of the specified methods. Here, as in the case of age, the universality of knowledge in the four methods identified above obtains. With respect to the other methods, in general, knowledge appear lowest in rural areas while it is higher in urban areas, fluctuating between the Kingston Metropolitan Areas and other towns depending on the method. The pattern in 2002 is also fairly similar to that seen in 1997.

Do levels of education have a similar effect on knowledge? It is clear that they do. Greater knowledge is seen in all methods among the respondents with higher levels of schooling, both in 1997 and again in 2002, as shown in Table 5.1.5.

5.2 OPINIONS ON SPACING OF BIRTHS, PREGNANCY AND SEXUALITY

In order to find out more about respondents' attitudes towards the creation of families, a series of questions were included in the survey to try to obtain greater insights into their responses to family creation. The first such question was: "*How old do you think it is best for a child to be before another child is born?*" Answers are reflected in Table 5.2.1.

Only 5.6 percent of female respondents felt that it should be "under 2 years". The opinion about "2 - 4 years" and "more than four years" was almost evenly split (43.2 percent and 46.2 percent respectively). In 1997, the pattern was similar with a slight edge being given to "2 - 4 years". The percentages varied depending on the selected characteristic examined. For example, there was a downward trend, though slight, among those selecting "under 2 years" when examined by age; place of residence did not appear to have an impact as did most of the other selected characteristics. For the other time periods, older women tended to favour "2 - 4 years" while the reverse was true for "more than 4 years"; so also were those in the three socio-economic status categories. In most of the other characteristics, the opinions were mixed. Again, the 1997 answers patterned these trends.

Finally, in Table 5.2.2, respondents' responses to selected statements on sexuality, pregnancy and attitudes toward life are demonstrated. With respect to the statements on sexuality and pregnancy, the percentage who agree with the statements is given; in the case of the statements on attitudes towards life, in some cases what is represented is agreement with the statement, in which case, "(A)" has been inserted in the table while in others where the percentage disagreeing is represented. In these latter cases, the symbol "(D)" is shown in the table.

Nearly half of the respondents agreed with the statement: "A girl can only get pregnant if she has seen her first period". This is the same level as in 1997 which seems to suggest that more education needs to be given to women on this topic. The agreement with the statement was higher among those with less schooling. This is the same pattern as in 1997. In respect of the statement: "It is not necessary to use a condom with a steady partner", a lower percentage of women agreed to it (22.2 percent in 2002 as against 26.9 percent in 1997) but this is still too high a percentage for this vital message and here, again, there may be the need for more education on this subject. Higher levels of agreement were reflected among those with lower levels of schooling.

It is satisfying to note that low levels of agreement are found among female respondents who think that "a girl must have a baby before she is 18" and that these low levels have in fact fallen over the period. Here again, the higher levels of agreement are among those with the lower levels of schooling. And finally, the notion that "a girl can avoid getting pregnant by having sex standing up, using Pepsi or going out to sea" appears to be finally disappearing; Only 2.5 percent in 2002 agreed with this statement, a fall from the also low level of 4.3 percent in 1997.

What about attitudes to life demonstrated by respondents through their agreement or disagreement with the selected statements? A somewhat high although falling percentage of women agreed with the statement: "When you get what you want, it is usually because you worked hard at it". Level of education did not have a significant impact on the answers. Also, a relatively high percentage disagreed with the adage that: "To get what you want, you have to conform to the wishes of others". There was little change in this view over the period and those with higher levels of education had the greater conviction. There was also strong disagreement with the suggestion that: "Your life is mostly controlled by people with more power than you". Again, women with higher levels of education disagreed the strongest. What about: "What others in your family want should always come first before what you want"? Here again, more than three-quarters of respondents, both in 1997 and again in 2002, disagreed with the suggestion.

Less than a quarter of the respondents agreed that: "You can generally determine what will happen in your own life". This level has fallen from about one third in 1997 while there was little change in respect of agreement of the statement: "Planning too far ahead is not wise since many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad luck"; in both years, less than 30 percent agreed.

TABLE 5.1.1
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have Heard of Specified Contraceptive Methods
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPSS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	2002	1997	1993*	1989
Condom	99.4	99.3	98.5	98.9
Pill	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.0
Injectable	98.8	99.0	97.1	96.0
Female Sterilization	94.6	94.9	95.1	92.0
Withdrawal	83.9	83.7	75.1	58.7
IUD	81.6	83.4	84.1	83.1
Male Sterilization	69.5	64.9	57.9	55.8
Abstinence	68.5	-	-	--
Diaphragm	66.2	70.3	65.3	61.3
Spermicides	50.1	64.3	60.2	57.9
Morning After Pill ***	48.8	11.4	-	-
Calendar / Rhythm	48.2	50.1	43.4	34.9
Norplant	47.1	36.6	21.8	-
No. of Cases	(7168)	(6383)**	(3110)	(6112)

* Women aged 15-44.

** Data on knowledge of contraceptive methods is missing for 1 woman in the 1997 survey.

*** Had not yet been licensed.

TABLE 5.1.2
Percent of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Heard of Specified Contraceptive Methods
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1993</i>
Condom	99.5	98.8	98.0
Pill	97.4	96.6	94.4
Injectable	92.1	92.2	80.7
Withdrawal	76.3	73.8	69.1
Female Sterilization	74.6	73.0	76.4
Abstinence	68.8	--	--
Male Sterilization	49.9	52.6	37.8
Diaphragm	44.0	38.7	33.4
Morning After Pill	39.0	--	--
IUD	35.5	40.6	35.4
Norplant	27.5	22.6	10.0
Calendar / Rhythm	27.2	29.5	23.2
Spermicides	23.8	33.5	21.8
Other	4.8	--	--
No. of Cases	(2,437)	(2279)*	(1052)

* Data on knowledge of contraceptive methods is missing for 1 man in the 1997 survey.

TABLE 5.1.3
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Heard of Specified Contraceptive Methods
By 5-Year Age Group Compared With 1997 RHs
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Method	Age Group						
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Condom	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.2
Pill	99.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.7	99.2
Injectable	98.8	97.2	99.0	99.1	99.5	99.1	98.7
Female Sterilization	94.6	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.8	97.8	98.2
Withdrawal	83.9	71.0	86.0	86.8	90.3	87.4	86.2
IUD	81.6	59.6	76.3	83.4	90.3	90.2	89.3
Male Sterilization	69.5	59.2	66.1	67.9	76.3	75.1	73.4
Abstinence	68.5	69.5	67.6	66.6	68.9	69.9	69.7
Daphragm	66.2	60.4	61.7	65.1	70.9	70.4	70.5
Spermicides	50.1	37.0	41.2	44.1	53.2	58.4	64.0
Calendar / Rhythm	48.2	40.6	47.0	49.4	53.5	50.2	50.7
Norplant	47.1	37.4	49.0	49.8	55.5	50.4	44.4
Morning After Pill	48.8	48.7	58.6	53.2	51.7	46.9	39.5
Other	13.4	12.9	14.7	14.4	16.6	12.8	9.7
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)
Condom	99.3	99.0	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.7	98.1
Pill	99.3	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.6	98.8
Injectable	99.0	98.0	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.1
Female Sterilization	94.9	87.2	95.2	95.9	97.8	98.1	97.5
Withdrawal	83.7	68.3	87.4	89.9	87.9	88.7	84.8
IUD	83.4	63.1	82.3	88.2	90.9	90.6	92.7
Male Sterilization	64.9	54.4	62.4	68.4	69.2	69.5	70.1
Abstinence	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daphragm	70.3	59.7	66.6	72.7	74.0	75.2	77.1
Spermicides	64.3	48.4	58.6	66.4	70.8	72.8	77.5
Calendar / Rhythm	50.1	39.3	50.6	51.3	56.2	55.0	52.6
Norplant	36.6	31.1	40.3	40.7	40.0	36.4	30.9
Morning-After Pill	11.4	6.8	15.2	15.1	15.4	8.8	6.3
No. of Cases	(6383)	(959)	(1031)	(1233)	(1195)	(934)	(610)
Condom	99.0	99.0	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.7	98.1
Pill	99.3	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.6	98.8
Injectable	99.0	98.0	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.1
Female Sterilization	94.9	87.2	95.2	95.9	97.8	98.1	97.5
Withdrawal	83.7	68.3	87.4	89.9	87.9	88.7	84.8
IUD	83.4	63.1	82.3	88.2	90.9	90.6	92.7
Male Sterilization	64.9	54.4	62.4	68.4	69.2	69.5	70.1
Abstinence	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Daphragm	70.3	59.7	66.6	72.7	74.0	75.2	77.1
Spermicides	64.3	48.4	58.6	66.4	70.8	72.8	77.5
Calendar / Rhythm	50.1	39.3	50.6	51.3	56.2	55.0	52.6
Norplant	36.6	31.1	40.3	40.7	40.0	36.4	30.9
Morning-After Pill	11.4	6.8	15.2	15.1	15.4	8.8	6.3
No. of Cases	(421)	(610)	(934)	(1195)	(1233)	(934)	(421)

TABLE 5.1.4
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have Heard of Specified Contraceptive Methods
By Area of Residence
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	<i>Area Of Residence</i>		
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural
		2 0 0 2		
Condom	99.4	98.7	99.6	99.5
Pill	99.2	98.9	99.7	99.0
Injectable	98.8	98.3	99.2	98.7
Female Sterilization	94.6	92.1	96.6	94.4
Withdrawal	83.9	85.0	88.5	79.9
IUD	81.6	85.8	85.2	76.8
Male Sterilization	69.5	77.7	75.4	61.1
Abstinence	68.5	77.0	73.3	60.8
Diaphragm	66.2	73.5	72.2	58.2
Spermicides	50.1	56.4	57.3	41.7
Calendar / Rhythm	48.2	60.9	54.1	37.5
Morning After Pill	48.8	53.4	57.3	41.7
Norplant	47.1	66.1	50.0	35.5
Other	13.4	12.0	15.3	12.8
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(1144)	(2079)	(3945)
		1 9 9 7		
Condom	99.3	99.7	99.3	99.0
Pill	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Injectable	99.0	99.3	98.3	99.0
Female Sterilization	94.9	95.0	93.1	95.3
Withdrawal	83.7	87.7	85.5	80.2
IUD	83.4	87.6	81.1	81.0
Male Sterilization	64.9	75.6	66.1	56.6
Abstinence	--	--	--	--
Diaphragm	70.3	77.8	73.9	63.5
Spermicides	64.3	69.9	64.8	59.9
Calendar / Rhythm	50.1	57.0	53.4	44.0
Morning After Pill	11.4	15.9	13.3	7.5
Norplant	36.6	45.8	36.9	29.8
No. of Cases	(6383)	(1450)	(1093)	(3840)

TABLE 5.1.5
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Have Heard of Specified Contraceptive Methods
By Years Of Education Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Years Of Education *		
	13 + Years	10-12 Years	0-9 Years
	2 0 0 2		
Condom	99.4	99.6	98.4
Pill	99.5	98.8	98.8
Injectable	99.0	98.7	97.2
Female Sterilization	95.4	93.3	94.5
Withdrawal	88.2	79.1	71.8
IUD	84.7	77.3	76.3
Male Sterilization	77.5	59.3	53.2
Abstinence	74.9	61.3	51.7
Diaphragm	73.5	58.0	46.4
Spermicides	55.8	42.9	36.9
Morning After Pill	57.3	38.4	30.1
Calendar / Rhythm	56.1	37.9	31.0
Norplant	50.4	42.1	33.0
Other	15.9	10.6	7.3
	(3924)	(2529)	(638)
	1 9 9 7		
Condom	99.7	99.6	98.7
Pill	99.7	99.6	98.7
Injectable	99.5	99.2	98.6
Female Sterilization	98.0	94.6	94.2
Withdrawal	91.9	85.4	77.9
IUD	93.3	83.7	79.0
Male Sterilization	86.0	68.1	52.0
Abstinence	--	--	--
Diaphragm	88.1	73.3	58.6
Spermicides	80.6	65.9	55.3
Morning After Pill	25.3	11.9	5.2
Calendar / Rhythm	74.2	52.0	37.4
Norplant	55.1	39.1	25.5
	(719)	(3284)	(2325)
	No. Of Cases		

* Data missing for 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997 who did not give their level of education.

TABLE 5.2.1
Respondents' Opinions Of Ideal Interval Between Births By Selected Characteristics
Women Aged 15-49 Years Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
(Percent distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ideal Interval Between Births</i>						Total	N
	Under 2 Years	2-4 Years	More Than 4 Years	No Opinion	Up to God	Not Stated		
	2 0 0 2							
Total	<u>5.6</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>46.2</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7,169)</u>
Age Group								
15-19	5.9	35.1	52.0	5.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	(989)
20-24	5.9	37.2	50.4	5.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	(937)
25-29	6.6	41.7	46.6	3.6	1.4	0.1	100.0	(1176)
30-34	5.3	41.6	49.4	2.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	(1311)
35-39	5.0	47.8	43.4	2.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	(1160)
40-44	5.0	50.4	40.6	2.0	1.5	0.5	100.0	(921)
45-49	5.3	56.6	34.2	2.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	(674)
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	6.6	40.2	48.1	3.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	(1144)
Other Urban	6.3	44.4	45.6	2.5	1.1	0.1	100.0	(2079)
Rural	4.6	43.9	45.7	4.3	1.5	0.1	100.0	(3945)
Years of Education								
0-9 Years	2.5	42.1	48.2	6.4	0.9	0.0	100.0	(638)
10-12 Years	4.9	39.8	49.0	4.5	1.6	0.2	100.0	(2529)
13 Or More Years	6.4	45.4	44.5	2.4	1.3	0.1	100.0	(3924)
Number Of Live Births								
0	6.2	43.5	43.0	5.2	1.8	0.3	100.0	(1788)
1	6.5	35.5	53.7	3.5	0.6	0.2	100.0	(1486)
2	5.6	43.2	46.3	3.4	1.4	0.1	100.0	(1423)
3	3.7	45.1	47.6	2.3	1.2	0.1	100.0	(1036)
4 +	5.0	49.8	41.9	1.7	1.5	0.1	100.0	(1435)
Current Union Status								
Married	5.7	52.7	38.4	1.6	1.6	0.1	100.0	(1542)
Common Law Union	4.8	41.3	49.5	2.6	1.4	0.3	100.0	(1733)
Visiting Partner	5.9	39.6	49.7	3.6	1.1	0.1	100.0	(1959)
No Current Partner	5.8	42.2	45.4	5.1	1.5	0.1	100.0	(1934)
Socio Economic Index								
High	4.8	39.3	50.0	4.3	1.5	0.2	100.0	(1705)
Medium	5.6	40.2	49.6	3.3	1.1	0.2	100.0	(3079)
Low	6.0	49.1	39.9	3.3	1.6	0.1	100.0	(2384)

TABLE 5.2.1 Cont'd
 Respondents' Opinions Of Ideal Interval Between Births By Selected Characteristics
 Women Aged 15-49 Years Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
 Percent Distribution
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ideal Interval Between Births			Total	N
	Under 2 Years	2-4 Years	More Than 4 Years		
Age Group					
15-19	3.5	47.5	42.3	6.7	100.0 (960)
20-24	5.2	43.0	45.4	6.4	100.0 (1031)
25-29	4.9	44.7	42.9	7.5	100.0 (1233)
30-34	3.1	50.6	39.9	6.5	100.0 (1195)
35-39	4.3	54.4	36.1	5.2	100.0 (934)
40-44	4.6	58.2	33.1	4.0	100.0 (610)
45-49	5.5	57.8	33.2	3.5	100.0 (421)
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	4.5	46.8	42.0	6.7	100.0 (1450)
Other Urban	4.0	50.7	40.5	4.9	100.0 (1094)
Rural	4.3	50.4	39.2	6.1	100.0 (3840)
Years of Education					
0-9 Years	4.2	50.6	39.0	6.2	100.0 (2325)
10-12 Years	4.2	46.0	43.6	6.2	100.0 (3285)
13 Or More Years	5.4	59.1	30.6	4.9	100.0 (719)
Number Of Live Births					
0	5.1	50.4	39.0	5.4	100.0 (1627)
1	4.1	43.1	45.5	7.4	100.0 (1350)
2	4.0	46.9	42.8	6.2	100.0 (1236)
3	4.0	51.7	37.4	6.9	100.0 (904)
4 +	3.7	54.8	36.3	5.3	100.0 (1267)
Current Union Status					
Married	4.3	56.6	35.0	4.0	100.0 (1185)
Common Law Union	3.9	44.7	44.2	7.3	100.0 (1839)
Visiting Partner	4.8	44.8	43.6	6.8	100.0 (1624)
Boyfriend	3.3	57.5	32.0	7.2	100.0 (265)
No steady partner	4.3	52.1	38.2	5.5	100.0 (1471)
Socio Economic Index					
High	4.3	48.8	39.9	7.1	100.0 (2271)
Medium	4.0	45.9	43.5	6.6	100.0 (2088)
Low	4.7	52.1	38.2	5.0	100.0 (2025)
1993 Total	6.5	45.5	43.0	5.0	100.0 (2864)

TABLE 5.2.2
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Agree Or Disagree With
Selected Statements On Sexuality, Pregnancy And Attitudes Toward Life
By Years Of Education Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Statements	<i>Years Of Education</i>									
	Total	0-9 Years	10-12 Years	13 + Years	Total	0-9 Years	10-12 Years	13+ Years		
	<u>Percent Who Agree With Statements</u>									
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Sexuality / Pregnancy</u>										
A girl can only get pregnant if she has seen her first period.	44.4	56.8	48.1	40.7	44.9	51.3	43.3	34.6		
It is not necessary to use a condom with a steady partner.	22.2	27.5	23.8	20.6	26.9	32.5	24.5	22.0		
A girl must have a baby by the time she is 18.	7.6	15.8	9.8	5.2	9.4	13.9	8.2	2.5		
A boy must have sex to show he is a man.	4.3	11.3	5.9	2.5	6.0	10.1	4.5	1.9		
A girl can avoid getting pregnant by having sex standing up, using Pepsi or going to the sea	2.5	3.4	3.5	1.8	4.3	6.5	3.7	1.1		
<u>Attitudes Toward Life</u>										
	<u>% Who Agree (A) Or Disagree (D) With Statements</u>									
When you get what you want, it is usually because you worked hard at it. (A)	87.3	88.9	85.6	87.9	89.3	90.1	88.5	90.5		
To get what you want, you have to conform to the wishes of others. (D)	86.4	78.5	84.1	88.8	84.6	79.7	75.5	93.3		
Your life is mostly controlled by people with more power than you. (D)	82.6	73.1	79.3	85.7	82.1	79.3	82.1	88.7		
What others in your family want should always come first before what you want. (D)	71.0	73.1	68.5	74.3	78.8	74.3	80.6	83.3		
You can generally determine what will happen in your own life. (A)	23.7	20.6	20.9	25.6	33.9	29.4	35.4	39.7		
Planning too far ahead is not wise since many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad luck. (A)	27.8	31.7	31.4	25.2	28.6	30.6	29.4	20.0		
No. of Cases *	(7091)	(638)	(2529)	(3924)	(6328)	(2325)	(3284)	(719)		

* Data on education missing for 56 women in 1997 and 77 women in 2002.

CHAPTER 6

CONTRACEPTIVE USAGE

6.0 GENERAL

Chapter 6 looks at contraceptive usage by the respondents. The emphasis is on contraceptive usage by females, although it does include information on usage by men. It first examines whether or not the women have ever use contraceptives. Usage is classified by selected characteristics, which include area of residence, age, parity, relationship status, levels of education, socio-economic status and frequency of attendance at religious services as well as by method. Comparisons over time are also shown, some with data from the 1997 RHS, others going back to the 1993 and 1989 CPSs. Next, first use of contraceptives is explored in terms of method used and relationship to the partner. Current use is also studied extensively, both in respect of all women as well as women in union. The chapter concludes with a look at sources.

6.1 EVER USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Tables 6.1.1 to 6.1.8 look at the effect of selected characteristics on ever use of contraceptives. Not only is the information presented in total and by method but also by combinations of modern and traditional methods. Modern methods include condom, pill, injectables, female sterilization (otherwise called tubal ligation), male sterilization (or vasectomy), the Intra-Uterine Device (IUD), spermicides and the diaphragm. Included also are two of the newer methods—the implant (Norplant) and the Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (known also as the Morning After Pill). The more traditional methods (often referred to as the natural methods) include abstinence, withdrawal and the rhythm methods (known also as the Calendar or Billings method).

Table 6.1.1 looks at female respondents aged 15–49 years who reported having ever used any contraceptive method and compares the information with the 1997 and 1993 surveys.¹ There was an increase of over five percentage points in the period between 1997 to 2002. Moving from 80.2 percent in 1997 and 79.2 percent in 1993 (but only 15–44 year old women were interviewed in 1993), the prevalence of 85.3 percent ever users in 2002 is the highest ever reported in Jamaica. Increases were evident in all three areas of residence but there was little significance to the impact of urbanization, negative or positive, on usage. Age was a more important variable as length of exposure does have an effect on those who have ever used a method. In all three years, usage rose with increasing age up to peak in the middle years and falling back thereafter. Parity (which is positively correlated with age) also seems to have a similar impact. It is worth noting, however, the increase of ever use among women who are childless (from slightly over 50 percent in 1997 to 57.4 percent in 2002). The impact of the type of union relationship as measured by levels of stability of unions is not as evident; nor is the effect of education. Socio-economic status as well as the frequency of attendance at religious services seem to be inversely correlated with ever use of contraception; lower percentages of users were documented among women with higher levels of education and weekly church attendance.

Table 6.1.2 follows up by examining, the trends in ever usage of each contraceptive method over time. Here, the four time periods are: 1989, 1993, 1997 and 2002. In this table, the overall upward movement is even more clearly observed. What were the methods which contributed most significantly to this upward movement? The increasing use of condoms, injectables and withdrawal heads the list. Ever use of condoms more than doubled since 1989 (32.8 percent vs. 72.7 percent); only in the last five years the increase was by almost one fourth (23 percent). In the case of injectables, the increase was by 48 percent since 1989, including an increase by 21 percent since 1997. Ever usage of withdrawal almost tripled since 1989, including a 39 percent increase since 1997. Other methods showing increases were the pill and the rhythm method. Only the Intra-Uterine Device (IUD), spermicides and the diaphragm showed a slight decrease in ever use.

In Table 6.1.3, the age impact on ever use of specific contraceptive methods is further analysed. The pattern referred to earlier, of usage rising with increasing age up to a peak and falling thereafter, is evident in many of the individual methods, although the peak usage of each method varies. In the case of condoms, the peak in usage is at age group 25–29 years, falling off thereafter while for the pill, the peak is at the older age group, 30–34 years. The injectables peak even later, at age group 35–39 years. The IUD, which is not as commonly used as the other methods referred to, is seldom used by the younger age groups; in fact, usage does not reach five percent until after age 30. Other methods which do show a consistent pattern of usage increasing with age are tubaligation (female sterilization) and spermicides. For these two methods, usage increases significantly at age group 35–39 years, rising over each subsequent age group. Female sterilization is rarely considered by younger women and is under 10 percent up to age group 30–34 years. Conversely, male sterilization, although rarely used in Jamaica, is mostly reported to be the method used by partners of women 25–29 and 30–35 years (0.3 percent). With respect to overall usage of modern methods, the peak is in the 30–34 year age group, while the peak for traditional methods is at a younger age group (25–29 years).

Table 6.1.4 looks at the impact of education on respondents. As mentioned earlier, on the overall, the impact appears to be not marked. Looking at it method by method, however, a different picture emerges. Although the use of any modern method is the highest among women with less than a high school education, several modern methods (condom, the IUD, the Morning After pill and Norplant) show a clear increase in usage with the increase in education attainment; for the pill, injectables, and tubaligation, the reverse takes place. The usage of traditional methods, however, is positively correlated with education, regardless of the specific method used.

And what about area of residence? Here, as shown in Table 6.1.5, the signals are again mixed; in the cases of the pill, abstinence, the rhythm method, the IUD and spermicides are there clear directional movements of falling use with decreasing levels of urbanization. For injectables and tubaligation, however, usage was the highest among rural residents.

With respect to parity, as shown in Table 6.1.6, although on the overall, the tendency is for increasing percentages with rising parity, when compared by method, the movements are again mixed. For women who have had children, the percentages of those who have used long term or permanent methods (tubaligation, injectables and the IUD) and withdrawal increased with growing parity; for users of the condom and the rhythm, the percentages moved in the reverse.

Current use of contraceptives is next studied, both for all women and for those who were in a cohabitating relationship (legal marriage, common-law union, or visiting partner) at the time of the survey. Usage by men is also included in this section. In earlier surveys, most of the comparisons given were for women in union only. Table 6.3.1 looks at the mean age of all women and those in unions who are currently using a contraceptive method. In general, the mean ages of current users are increasing. For the condom, the mean age of women in union was 25.2 years in 1993, rose to 27.2 years in 1997 and to 27.8 years in 2002. The mean age for women in union using the pill in 2002 was 29.6 years, higher than in 1997 and 1993 (27.9 years and 27.4 years, respectively). For injectables, the mean age of current users were also increasing: comparative percentages were 27.4 years in 1993, 28.2 years in 1997 and 29.2 years in 2002. A similar pattern was observed for withdrawal, from 27.4 percent in 1993, 28.2 years in 1997 and 31.0 years in 2002. The mean age of the IUD rose from 27.7 in 1993 to 29.1 years in 1997 and further to 34.3 years in 2002. Finally, the use of tubal ligation showed increases, from 36.3 and 37.0 years in 1993 and 1997, respectively, to 37.8 years in 2002. The mean ages for all women are in the same direction but slightly less than for those in union except in the case of female sterilization where it was a fraction more.

6.3 CURRENT USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Table 6.2.1 gives the mean age at which contraceptives were first ever used. Comparisons are given by selected characteristics and over time (since 1993). In order to facilitate comparisons with the 1993 CPS, only women within the ages of 15 and 44 years are presented in this table. Mean age at first use has remained fairly steady over the period with little variation by selected characteristics. There was some change when the percentages are studied in relation to the number of live born children which the respondent had at the time of first using contraception, as is shown in Table 6.2.2. As mentioned earlier, the percentage of women who were childless at the time of first using contraception has fallen (from 54.3 percent in 1997 to 53.7 percent in 2002). At the same time, the percentage of women who used contraceptives for the first time after having their first child has increased (from 29.8 percent to 33.3 percent) while the percentage of those who have had two or more children fell (from 15.9 percent to 13.1 percent). The effect of age has been fairly consistent over the period; the younger women were more likely to be childless at the time of first using contraception and less likely to have one and particularly two children than older women. Similarly, the better educated women and women living in households with high socioeconomic status were more likely to be childless at first use while most of women with no high school and those with low socioeconomic status had at least one child when they started using contraception. As could be expected, there is a direct correlation between the number of living children and the number of children when the woman first started to use contraception: while almost two thirds of women with one child started to use contraception before having their child, the majority of women with three or more children started to use contraception only after giving birth to their second child.

6.2 FIRST USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Table 6.1.7 examines ever usage of contraception by health region and, as in the case of area of residence, the signals are mixed. So, are they in Table 6.1.8, where the ever us by parish is presented. Perhaps the only clear differentials with respect to parishes are related to the larger parishes (Portland, St. Mary and St. Ann) that tend to have highest or lowest percentages for some methods. On the overall, method use was highest in Portland and lowest in St. Mary while in three of the four methods with the highest percentage of use, highest and lowest were found in one of the three parishes named above.

Table 6.3.2 next looks at current use of specific methods by the type of union relationship in (2002 and 1997 surveys (1993 data are also shown, but only for any type of contraceptive method). Relationships shown are: married and living with husband, common law unions and visiting relationships for all three years. In 1993 and 1997, the other relationships presented are: boyfriend, with sex; boyfriend, without sex and no current partner. In 2002, however, all of the latter categories are combined into one as “no current partner”. Overall, current contraceptive prevalence for all women have gradually increased, from 48.3 percent in 1993 to 50.3 percent and 53.0 percent in 2002. The increases in the three recognized union relations (married, common-law and visiting), are clear; it is not so clear in the other relationships.¹

Although the pill, the condom and tubal ligation have maintained their position as the three most used method, the order has changed between 1997 and 2002; in 1997, the pill had the highest percentage of use and the condom the second highest; by 2002, the order was reversed and the condom became the most used method and the pill the second most used. All of the other methods maintained their place in 2002 compared to the 1997 survey. In both surveys, use was highest among women who were in visiting relationships; among the other two established unions, use was slightly higher among those in common-law unions than among those in married unions.

What effect does any or all of the selected characteristics have on patterns of usage? Table 6.3.3 looks at cross-classifications by area of residence, region, level of education, parity and socio-economic status for all women (in the 2002 survey) and for women in union (in 2002, 1997 and 1993 surveys).² As expected, since women in current union relationships are more likely to be currently sexually active and to have a greater frequency of intercourse, contraceptive prevalence is higher among women currently in union than those who are not. As a result, the contraceptive prevalence among all women is lower than that among women in union ((53.0 percent vs. 69.1 percent). There was little difference, however, in the pattern of usage by selected characteristics among all women and those in union; the percentage of current users in both groups was highest in rural areas and lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area, slightly decreased with the increase in the socio-economic status, and was lower among those who were childless than among women with at least one child. The contraceptive prevalence among women in union has varied somewhat over the years, but among all subgroups there is a clear upward trend from 1993 to 2002.

Table 6.3.4 takes the comparison for women in union even further, presenting prevalence of specific methods and comparing it to previous levels since the 1983 survey. Again this confirms the rising pattern of use over the period (mainly because a three-fold increase in the use of condoms and a 50 percent increase in the use of injectable methods) and the gradual fall in usage of the pill, tubal ligation, and the IUD. In Table 6.3.5, users of any methods, modern methods and traditional methods are separately identified, regardless of their union status. Here it may be seen that almost all female users (95.6 percent) are using a modern method. This is so regardless of the background characteristics. Table 6.3.5A, which shows similar information for women in union, identifies a similar pattern. Similarly, virtually all women in union currently using contraception (95.2 percent) were using a modern method in 1997 survey.

¹ This is not surprising given the lack of comparability described earlier.

² In 1993, current use of contraception was examined only in relationship with the health region and parity.

Table 6.3.13 is the only table in this Chapter which presents information on men. It gives the percent of young adult men who used contraception with their last sexual partner. It covers those who had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days and gives the information by age group and by method. Comparative percentages are given for 1997 and 1993. As in the case of the women respondents, the percentage of men using contraception with their last sexual partner has increased over time: from 68.1 percent in 1993 to 79.6 percent in 1997 and 85.3 percent in 2002. The condom is the most preferred method, particularly among the youngest age group. Higher usage of condoms over time (from 50.9 percent in 1993, to 61.1 percent in 1997 and to 72.9 percent in 2002) is in fact accounting for most of the increase in contraceptive use at last intercourse among men. The pill is the second most used method at the last intercourse, more so among the older age group than the younger groups. The use of this method is, however, falling. Withdrawal and injectables were the only other methods used to any degree by young men but their usage is low.

Table 6.3.12 presents the percentage of contraceptive users who are currently using a second method for all women and women in union cross-classified by selected characteristics. Here it may be seen that the highest percentage of current users who, in addition, use a secondary method are the 20–24 year olds, with the percentage falling with advancing age. Women in urban areas are more likely to use a second method than those in rural areas. The highest usage is in Health Region 1 and the lowest in Health Region 4. With respect to the parishes, St. Mary, Kingston, and Portland have the highest percentages, with usage at or exceeding 20 percent. Westmoreland and St. Ann had the lowest usage, with both parishes below 10 percent. Both in respect to levels of schooling and socio-economic status, usage increased with rising levels.

Table 6.3.11 and 6.3.11A look at the percentage of all women and women in union currently using a specific contraceptive method by whether or not they were using a secondary method in addition to the primary method. Comparisons with 1997 are also given. Among women in union, there has been a slight increase in the use of a secondary method over the period (from 11.6 percent in 1997 to 15 percent in 2002). By far, the most popular secondary method was the condom, presumably used for additional protection against sexually transmitted diseases. Its use as a secondary method had increased since 1997, from 11.2 percent to 13.3 percent, particularly has almost doubled for users of tubal ligation and injectables. The use of withdrawal and other natural methods as secondary methods, although very low, has tripled among women using the condom as a primary method. There were only slight changes in the use of other secondary methods.

The cross-classifications by health region, by number of live births, by years of education and by frequency of church attendance are further shown in Tables 6.3.7 to 6.3.10 (for all women) and 6.3.7A to 6.3.10A (for women in union). Here again, patterns are close to those for contraception ever used.

Current usage by method for all women is shown in Table 6.3.6 while for women in union, the comparative results are presented in Table 6.3.6A. In the latter table, comparisons with 1997 and 1993 are presented. Table 6.3.6 looks at all women who are 15–49 years and are current users; these are presented by age groups and by the individual method currently used. The patterns are similar to those who have ever used contraception. So, also are those for women in union shown for 1997 and 2002 in Table 6.3.6A.

6.4 SOURCE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

The source from which selected methods of contraceptives are derived are identified in Table 6.4.1 for all women and 6.4.1A for women in union. Comparisons with 1997 and 1993 are included in this latter table. Breakdowns are between urban and rural areas. Pharmacies were the first source for the pill and the condom, followed by public health centres or clinics for the pill and shops and supermarkets for the condom. This is so in both urban and rural areas. For the injectables, most women identified government health centres or clinics as the first source, while female sterilization was done mainly in government hospitals; some tubal ligations were also done in private hospitals and a few by private doctors.

Table 6.4.2 looks at the source of most contraceptive methods for women aged 15–49 years who are not in union. As for women in union, the pharmacy is the most used source for the pill. For the condom, the pattern for women not in union is different from their counterparts who are in union; the pharmacy in their case is the main source although a fair percentage in 1997 as well as in 2002 obtain their supplies from the shop or supermarket.

Next, the perceived availability of family planning services is examined (Table 6.4.3). There is little change in the perception about availability of family planning services when 2002 is compared with 1997. A lower percentage (30.6 percent compared with 41.0 percent in 1997) reported that they can get these services at any time. On the other hand, a higher percentage (63.9 percent compared with 56.1 percent in 1997) said that they could obtain them from government clinics or health centres but only on certain days. How is this supported by the length of time spent to get to the main source of contraception? This is presented in Table 6.4.4. There was, by and large, not much change over time, when compared to 1997.

TABLE 6.1.1
 Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Ever Used Any Contraceptive Method
 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
Total	85.3	(7168)	80.2	(6384)	79.2	(3110)
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	84.5	(1144)	81.2	(1450)	--	--
Other Urban	85.7	(2079)	78.8	(1094)	82.6	(872)
Rural	85.4	(3945)	80.3	(3840)	77.4	(2238)
Region						
1	86.0	(2974)	--	--	--	--
2	84.3	(1177)	--	--	--	--
3	83.6	(1602)	--	--	--	--
4	85.6	(1415)	--	--	--	--
Age Group						
15-19	46.8	(989)	45.4	(960)	47.5	(553)
20-24	90.2	(937)	83.0	(1031)	82.1	(628)
25-29	93.8	(1176)	92.5	(1233)	92.8	(667)
30-34	95.9	(1311)	93.0	(1195)	90.7	(594)
35-39	94.2	(1160)	91.4	(934)	92.4	(420)
40-44	94.2	(921)	90.2	(610)	81.1	(248)
45-49	93.5	(674)	83.2	(421)	...	...
Number Of Live Births						
0	57.4	(1788)	50.6	(1627)	51.3	(863)
1	95.8	(1486)	91.9	(1350)	89.0	(662)
2	97.0	(1423)	95.2	(1236)	91.3	(579)
3	98.3	(1036)	95.2	(904)	95.8	(412)
4+	97.7	(1435)	94.7	(1267)	95.3	(584)
Relationship Status						
Married	95.8	(1542)	93.2	(1185)	92.1	(488)
Common Law	97.1	(1733)	94.9	(1839)	92.4	(904)
Visiting Partner	97.2	(1959)	94.9	(1624)	91.4	(892)
Not in union	60.1	(1934)	51.0	(1736)	50.0	(826)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	87.3	(638)	80.9	(2325)	--	--
10-12	85.3	(2529)	79.5	(3285)	--	--
13+	85.0	(3924)	82.6	(719)	--	--
Socio Economic Status						
Low	89.3	(1705)	82.6	(2271)	79.6	(1456)
Medium	85.9	(3079)	81.6	(2088)	84.8	(647)
High	82.4	(2384)	77.7	(2025)	73.5	(682)
Church Attendance **						
At Least Weekly	77.9	(2707)	70.2	(2060)	64.8	(474)
At Least Monthly	89.1	(1368)	81.5	(1223)	77.7	(277)
Less Than Once Per Month	90.6	(861)	62.5	(909)	85.7	(1277)
Special Occasions Only	90.9	(1631)	89.2	(1532)	--	--
Never	87.5	(524)	85.6	(613)	81.2	(160)

These data were measured differently in 1993 and so are not comparable with the 1997 or 2002 data.

In 1993 only women aged 15-44 were included in the survey.

* Data on Years of Education missing for 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997.

** Data on Church Attendance are missing for 77 women in 2002, 49 women in 1997 and 322 women in 1993.

TABLE 6.1.2
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
By Specified Method Used Compared With 1989 And 1993 CPSs And 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method Used</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1993</i>	<i>1989</i>
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>80.2</u>	<u>79.2</u>	<u>70.5</u>
Condom	72.7	58.7	52.5	32.8
Pill	56.5	52.4	51.2	47.6
Withdrawal	39.1	29.3	19.5	13.6
Injectables	33.6	27.8	24.0	22.7
Abstinence	21.9	--	--	--
Female Sterilization	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.0
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	5.6	7.8	2.9
IUD	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5
Morning After Pill	3.9	--	--	--
Spermicides	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.6
Diaphragm	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Norplant	0.5	0.5	0.5	--
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	--	--	--
No. of Cases	(7168)	(6383)	(3110)	(6112)

-- Not covered in the survey.

TABLE 6.1.3
 Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
 By Specified Method Used By Age Group
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Used	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Used Any Method	85.3	46.8	90.2	93.8	95.9	94.2	94.2	93.5
Used Modern Methods	84.4	46.2	88.9	93.2	95.2	92.8	93.2	92.2
Used Traditional Methods	41.2	19.8	43.8	50.8	49.4	46.9	43.7	36.1
Condom	72.7	44.9	82.8	85.0	82.7	75.3	73.7	68.0
Pill	56.5	13.4	47.3	66.9	73.0	72.5	72.5	62.1
Withdrawal	39.1	19.6	41.0	48.1	46.9	44.4	41.0	34.9
Injectables	33.6	6.9	29.7	38.5	40.9	45.3	43.2	39.2
Abstinence	21.9	17.1	22.5	20.5	23.0	24.8	24.6	22.8
Female Sterilization	9.9	0.1	0.3	2.0	8.0	16.8	23.6	30.3
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	2.5	8.3	11.8	12.3	9.4	8.4	8.3
IUD	4.9	0.2	2.1	2.9	5.7	8.7	8.0	9.4
Morning After Pill	3.9	2.2	6.0	6.6	4.8	4.3	1.2	0.8
Spermicides	2.5	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.5	5.1	6.8
Diaphragm	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.9	1.8
Norplant	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0

TABLE 6.1.4
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
By Specified Method Used By Years Of Education
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Used	<i>Years Of Education</i>				
	Total	0-9 Years	10 - 12 Years	13+ Years	Don't Know Remember
<u>Used Any Method</u>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>87.3</u>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>85.0</u>	<u>92.6</u>
<u>Used Modern Methods</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>86.4</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>84.0</u>	<u>91.6</u>
<u>Used Traditional Methods</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>36.0</u>	<u>38.8</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>45.6</u>
Condom	72.7	68.5	71.9	73.8	65.6
Pill	56.5	62.9	56.1	55.8	63.5
Withdrawal	39.1	35.4	37.1	40.6	45.6
Injectables	33.6	49.8	39.8	28.0	28.0
Abstinence	21.9	16.2	18.1	24.9	19.5
Female Sterilization	9.9	16.0	12.0	7.6	22.3
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	4.9	7.0	10.0	9.9
IUD	4.9	3.1	4.5	5.2	9.0
Morning After Pill	3.9	0.9	2.6	5.0	1.2
Spermicides	2.5	3.8	2.4	2.3	5.3
Diaphragm	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.0
Norplant	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	4.6
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0
Other	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0
No. of Cases	(7168)	(638)	(2529)	(3924)	(76)

TABLE 6.15
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
By Specified Method Used By Area Of Residence
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Used	<i>Area Of Residence</i>			No. of Cases
	Other Urban Areas	Kingston Metropolitan Areas	Total	
Used Any Method	85.7	84.5	85.3	
Used Modern Methods	84.6	83.7	84.4	
Used Traditional Methods	44.6	38.6	41.2	
Condom	74.3	72.2	72.7	
Pill	55.8	60.7	56.5	
Withdrawal	42.0	35.7	39.1	
Injectables	29.6	32.4	33.6	
Abstinence	23.8	31.7	21.9	
Female Sterilization	8.8	8.9	9.9	
Calendar / Rhythm	9.6	11.5	8.6	
IUD	5.2	6.6	4.9	
Morning After Pill	5.0	4.1	3.9	
Spermicides	2.9	3.0	2.5	
Diaphragm	0.6	1.4	0.9	
Norplant	0.6	0.8	0.5	
Male Sterilization	0.3	0.2	0.2	
Other	0.2	0.8	0.4	
	(2079)	(1144)	(7168)	
				(3945)

TABLE 6.1.6
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
By Specified Method Used By Number Of Live Births
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Number Of Live Births</i>					
	Total	0 Births	1 Births	2 Births	3 Births	4+ Births
<u>Used Any Method</u>	<u>85.3</u>	<u>57.4</u>	<u>95.8</u>	<u>97.0</u>	<u>98.3</u>	<u>97.7</u>
<u>Used Modern Methods</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>56.3</u>	<u>94.8</u>	<u>96.3</u>	<u>97.5</u>	<u>96.7</u>
<u>Used Traditional Methods</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>25.5</u>	<u>48.1</u>	<u>49.6</u>	<u>48.2</u>	<u>45.4</u>
Condom	72.7	53.7	86.2	81.5	81.4	73.7
Pill	56.5	23.8	62.1	72.5	73.8	74.7
Withdrawal	39.1	24.3	44.8	47.0	46.2	43.8
Injectables	33.6	2.8	29.2	45.5	52.4	62.3
Abstinence	21.9	22.4	25.3	20.4	22.3	18.9
Female Sterilization	9.9	0.2	0.9	8.1	19.9	29.6
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	4.7	12.2	11.6	9.2	7.7
IUD	4.9	0.5	5.2	6.5	9.1	6.9
Morning After Pill	3.9	4.5	6.1	3.6	2.9	1.4
Spermicides	2.5	0.5	1.8	2.9	3.0	5.7
Diaphragm	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.4	1.4	1.3
Norplant	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1
No. of Cases	(7168)	(1788)	(1486)	(1423)	(1036)	(1435)

TABLE 6.1.7
 Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
 By Specified Method Used By Health Region
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Health Region</i>			
	Total	1	2	3
Used Any Method	85.3	86.0	84.3	83.6
Used Modern Methods	84.4	85.0	83.7	82.5
Used Traditional Methods	41.2	41.5	30.2	51.3
Condom	72.7	73.8	69.4	74.6
Pill	56.5	58.4	52.0	54.7
Withdrawal	39.1	39.0	27.8	50.3
Injectables	33.6	33.1	33.6	33.1
Abstinence	21.9	25.4	17.3	21.9
Female Sterilization	9.9	9.9	9.3	10.4
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	10.9	5.7	7.0
IUD	4.9	5.9	3.4	3.5
Morning After Pill	3.9	4.2	3.4	3.5
Spermicides	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.6
Diaphragm	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.7
Norplant	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.1
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0
Other	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
No. of Cases	(7168)	(2974)	(1177)	(1602)
				(1415)

TABLE 6.1.8
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Used A Contraceptive Method
By Specified Method Used By Parish
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method Used</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>King- ston</i>	<i>St. Andrew</i>	<i>St. Thomas</i>	<i>Port- land</i>	<i>St. Mary</i>	<i>St. Ann</i>	<i>Te- lawry</i>	<i>St. James</i>	<i>Han- over</i>	<i>West- moreland</i>	<i>St. Elizabeth</i>	<i>Man- chester</i>	<i>Clar- endon</i>	<i>St. Cath- erine</i>
<u>Used Any Method</u>	85.3	86.7	84.4	85.4	91.1	80.2	83.0	84.0	83.0	83.9	83.8	88.4	83.4	85.7	87.5
<u>Used Modern Methods</u>	84.4	85.3	83.7	84.4	91.1	79.4	82.3	83.1	81.6	83.5	82.7	88.3	81.5	84.8	86.3
<u>Used Traditional Mthds</u>	41.2	42.2	37.4	39.3	38.1	13.7	36.4	41.5	46.6	57.8	59.1	35.5	35.1	44.1	45.5
Condom	72.7	72.0	72.4	70.8	77.9	65.9	66.7	66.8	77.7	76.7	74.6	71.2	69.4	71.0	75.9
Pill	56.5	55.5	60.1	56.1	62.7	48.0	48.6	55.5	54.5	55.2	54.2	62.4	53.8	53.8	57.4
Withdrawal	39.1	40.8	34.4	37.2	34.3	13.4	33.3	40.5	45.2	57.6	57.5	34.8	34.0	41.3	43.4
Injectables	33.6	46.0	30.2	49.5	48.0	28.8	28.4	43.5	28.9	30.4	33.1	38.6	36.8	31.6	31.6
Abstinence	21.9	41.3	27.3	11.5	17.1	5.3	25.2	14.7	20.6	7.9	33.2	18.2	14.4	16.9	22.9
Female Sterilization	9.9	4.6	10.6	10.8	10.7	12.0	6.9	15.9	10.7	10.7	6.9	8.0	11.2	10.1	9.9
Calendar / Rhythm	8.6	8.1	11.4	6.3	9.7	2.3	5.7	5.5	10.9	6.2	4.2	2.3	3.6	9.9	11.6
IUD	4.9	3.2	6.8	6.9	4.0	2.7	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.3	2.4	5.4	3.6	3.7	5.5
Morning After Pill	3.9	3.2	4.0	2.9	5.2	4.3	1.8	3.1	4.1	0.6	4.5	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.7
Spermicides	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.5	4.9	0.8	3.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	2.4	3.0
Diaphragm	0.9	0.3	1.5	1.5	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.1
Norplant	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8
Male Sterilization	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
Other	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
No. of Cases	(7168)	(240)	(1046)	(411)	(385)	(405)	(387)	(375)	(401)	(398)	(427)	(509)	(388)	(516)	(1277)

TABLE 6.2.1
 Mean Age (In Years) When Women Aged 15-44 Years* First Used A
 Contraceptive Method By Selected Characteristics
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Total	19.5	(5269)	19.5	(4540)	19.7	(2280)
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.0	(834)	19.3	(1085)	--	--
Other Urban	19.5	(1537)	19.2	(734)	--	--
Rural	19.2	(2898)	19.7	(2721)	--	--
Current Age						
15-19	15.8	(465)	15.7	(431)	16.1	(241)
20-24	18.0	(818)	17.6	(845)	17.9	(513)
25-29	19.3	(1044)	19.3	(1054)	19.7	(569)
30-34	20.1	(1167)	20.4	(994)	21.1	(458)
35-39	20.8	(997)	21.9	(761)	22.5	(336)
40-44	21.8	(778)	22.7	(455)	24.0	(163)
Years Of Education **						
0-9	19.7	(389)	19.8	(1550)	--	--
10-12	19.1	(1805)	19.1	(2422)	--	--
13 +	19.6	(3025)	19.9	(534)	--	--
Church Attendance ***						
At Least Weekly	20.2	(1756)	20.5	(1238)	--	--
At Least Monthly	19.6	(1057)	19.6	(882)	--	--
Less Than Once Per Month	19.2	(684)	19.2	(688)	--	--
Special Occasions	18.7	(1316)	18.8	(1232)	--	--
Never	18.8	(397)	18.7	(468)	--	--
Number Of Live Births						
0	18.0	(961)	17.9	(801)	17.7	(402)
1	19.3	(1261)	18.9	(1100)	19.0	(557)
2	19.9	(1185)	19.9	(1021)	19.8	(477)
3	20.2	(838)	19.9	(730)	20.7	(346)
4 +	20.2	(1024)	21.3	(888)	22.0	(498)
Socio-Economic Status						
Low	19.2	(1304)	19.6	(1645)	--	--
Medium	19.3	(2284)	19.2	(1487)	--	--
High	19.9	(1681)	19.6	(1408)	--	--

* For purposes of comparison with the 1993 CPS, the data used include only women aged 15-44 years. The analysis includes only women who have ever used contraception and who remember the age when they first started using it.

** Information missing for 50 women in 2002.

*** Information missing for 59 women in 2002.

- These variables were measured differently in 1993 and are therefore not comparable.

TABLE 6.2.2
Number Of Living Children When Women Aged 15-44 Years* First Used A Contraceptive Method
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Number Of Living Children When First Used Contraception</i>									
	2002					1997				
	0	1	2+	Total	N	0	1	2+	Total	N
Total	53.7	33.3	13.1	100.0	(5619)	54.3	29.8	15.9	100.0	(4894)
<u>Current Age</u>										
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	10.1	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	18.9	100.0	(1077)	37.4	33.0	29.6	100.0	(825)
40-44	34.4	38.7	26.9	100.0	(848)	27.5	29.9	42.6	100.0	(520)
<u>Residence</u>										
Kgn. Metro Area	50.8	36.5	12.7	100.0	(884)	60.9	27.4	11.7	100.0	(1141)
Other Urban	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)
<u>Region</u>										
1	54.5	33.8	11.7	100.0	(2240)	..	..	..	..	..
2	51.8	33.3	15.0	100.0	(927)	..	..	..	..	..
3	59.5	28.9	11.5	100.0	(1222)	..	..	..	..	..
4	48.8	35.0	16.2	100.0	(1130)	..	..	..	..	..
<u>Years Of Education **</u>										
0-9	27.8	41.7	30.5	100.0	(416)	39.8	34.7	25.6	100.0	(1677)
10-12	44.2	38.2	17.6	100.0	(1949)	59.1	28.2	12.7	100.0	(2608)
13 +	61.4	29.6	9.0	100.0	(3201)	68.0	24.8	7.2	100.0	(570)
<u>Church Attendance ***</u>										
At Least Weekly	51.7	34.0	14.2	100.0	(1882)	50.5	29.8	19.7	100.0	(1344)
At Least Monthly	55.7	31.9	12.4	100.0	(1123)	55.8	29.3	14.9	100.0	(948)
< Once/Month	54.3	33.6	11.9	100.0	(718)	57.4	27.2	15.4	100.0	(728)
Special Occasions	53.8	34.3	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	13.1	100.0	(506)
<u>No. Of Live Births</u>										
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1048)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(842)
1	61.9	38.1	0.0	100.0	(1348)	64.6	35.4	0.0	100.0	(1175)
2	43.6	42.6	13.7	100.0	(1240)	42.6	40.4	17.0	100.0	(1113)
3	29.2	47.4	23.4	100.0	(882)	29.5	46.3	24.3	100.0	(795)
4 +	18.6	44.5	37.0	100.0	(1101)	19.3	30.8	50.0	100.0	(969)
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>										
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	(1613)
High	65.3	27.1	7.6	100.0	(1802)	64.4	25.8	9.8	100.0	(1504)

* For purposes of comparison with the 1993 CPS, women aged 45-49 are excluded. The analysis includes only women who have ever used contraception and who remember the number of children they had when they first started using it.

** Data missing for 53 women in 2002 and 35 women in 1997.

*** Data missing for 72 women in 2002 and 39 women in 1997.

TABLE 6.3.1
 Mean Age of All Women Aged 15-44 Years And Those Currently in a Union
 By Contraceptive Method Currently Being Used
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	All Women 2002		Women in Union 2002		1997		1993	
	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N
Condom	27.5	(1203)	27.8	(1093)	27.2	(704)	25.2	(365)
Pill	29.6	(1011)	29.6	(951)	27.9	(986)	27.4	(508)
Injectables	29.2	(693)	29.2	(635)	28.2	(544)	27.4	(147)
Withdrawal	30.9	(122)	31.0	(115)	28.2	(116)	27.7	(65)
IUD	34.1	(56)	34.3	(54)	29.1	(41)	**	(21)
Female Sterilization	37.9	(536)	37.8	(466)	37.0	(474)	36.2	(277)

** Fewer than 25 cases.

TABLE 6.3.2
Percentage Of All Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Using A Contraceptive
By Relationship Status And Method Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Relationship Status</i>						
	All Women	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Boy Friend With Sex	Boy Friend No Sex	No Current Partner*
			2 0 0 2				
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>53.0</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>69.6</u>	-	-	<u>17.6</u>
Condom	17.8	16.1	18.7	31.3	-	-	5.4
Pill	13.0	14.5	18.8	19.2	-	-	2.7
Tubal Ligation	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	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	-	-	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	-	-	0.2
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>47.0</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>30.4</u>	-	-	<u>82.4</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	-	-	<u>100.0</u>
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(1542)	(1733)	(1959)	-	-	(1934)
			1 9 9 7				
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>63.7</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>66.9</u>	<u>62.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>11.9</u>
Condom	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
Tubal Ligation	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	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vasectomy	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>36.3</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>37.6</u>	<u>95.3</u>	<u>88.1</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. Of Cases	(6384)	(1185)	(1839)	(1624)	(265)	(138)	(1333)
			1 9 9 3				
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>48.3</u>	<u>66.2</u>	<u>60.7</u>	<u>61.0</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>2.7</u>	<u>10.3</u>

* No Current Partner in 2002 includes Boyfriend With Sex And Boyfriend Without Sex.

TABLE 6.3.3
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Years And Those Currently in a Union*
Who Are Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	All Women		Women Currently In Union *	
	2002	1993 **	2002	1993 **
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Total	53.0	(7168)	69.1	(5234)
Residence				
Kingston Metro Area	48.4	(1144)	63.5	(802)
Other Urban	51.6	(2079)	67.3	(1490)
Rural	56.3	(3945)	73.1	(2942)
			65.3	(2809)
Region				
1	52.3	(2974)	67.4	(2133)
2	54.5	(1177)	68.4	(878)
3	52.4	(1602)	70.9	(1161)
4	54.3	(1415)	71.5	(1062)
Years Of Education ***				
0-9	54.2	(638)	67.1	(464)
10-12	53.8	(2529)	69.3	(1854)
13 +	52.2	(3924)	69.4	(2859)
Number Of Live Births				
0	31.5	(1788)	61.4	(854)
1	54.5	(1486)	65.5	(1177)
2	62.2	(1423)	70.8	(1167)
3	67.3	(1036)	75.6	(842)
4 +	66.4	(1435)	73.4	(1194)
Socio Economic Status				
Low	58.3	(1705)	70.6	(1280)
Medium	53.1	(3079)	69.8	(2260)
High	50.0	(2384)	67.4	(1694)
			68.1	(1369)

* Includes legally married, common law union and visiting partner.
 ** The 1993 survey included women 15-44 years of age only.
 *** Data missing for 77 women and 55 women in union in 2002.

TABLE 6.3.4
Percentage of All Women Aged 15-49 Years And Those Currently in a Union Who Are Currently
Using Contraception, By Method Compared With 1983, 1989 And 1993 CPSs And 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Current Method	<i>Women Currently In Union *</i>					<i>All Women</i>	
	1983	1989	1993 **	1997	2002	1997	2002
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>51.4</u>	<u>54.6</u>	<u>62.0</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>50.3</u>	<u>53.3</u>
Condom	7.6	8.6	16.9	17.0	23.5	13.6	17.8
Pill	19.3	19.5	21.5	21.2	17.8	15.3	13.0
Injectables	7.6	7.6	6.2	10.9	11.4	8.1	8.7
Female Sterilization	10.9	13.6	12.5	12.3	11.8	10.0	9.9
Withdrawal	1.9	2.4	2.9	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.9
IUD / Vaginal Methods	3.0	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.8
Natural Methods	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4
Implant	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>49.7</u>	<u>47.0</u>
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number of Cases	(1939)	(4153)	(2283)	(4648)	(5234)	(6388)	(7168)

* Union includes legally married and living together, common law union and visiting partner.

** The 1993 survey included women 15-44 years of age only.

-- Not applicable as the implant was not yet available.

TABLE 6.3.5
Percent of Women Aged 15-49 Who Are Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, Any Modern Method Or Any Traditional Method By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2 0 0 2			
	Using Any Method Percent	Using Any Modern Method Percent *	Using Any Traditional Method Percent **	Who Use A Modern Method Percent
Total	53.0	50.7	2.3	95.6
Residence				
Kingston Metro Area	48.4	45.7	2.6	94.5
Other Urban	51.6	49.4	2.2	95.7
Rural	56.3	54.1	2.2	96.1
Region				
1	52.3	49.6	2.7	94.8
2	54.5	53.8	0.7	98.8
3	52.4	50.3	2.1	96.0
4	54.3	51.9	2.4	95.6
Age Group				
15-19	29.2	28.7	0.5	98.2
20-24	57.1	55.0	2.1	96.3
25-29	59.2	56.4	2.7	95.4
30-34	60.9	57.4	3.6	94.2
35-39	60.0	58.1	2.0	96.7
40-44	58.3	55.2	3.1	94.7
45-49	50.5	47.8	2.7	94.6
Number Of Live Births				
0	31.5	30.6	0.9	97.0
1	54.5	52.5	2.0	96.4
2	62.2	59.7	2.5	96.0
3	67.3	63.4	3.9	94.2
4 +	66.4	62.8	3.6	94.6
Union Status				
Married	68.2	64.1	4.1	94.0
Common Law Union	69.4	66.1	3.3	95.3
Visiting Relationship	69.6	67.3	2.3	96.8
Years Of Education ***				
0-9	54.2	52.1	2.1	96.1
10-12	53.8	51.9	1.9	96.5
13 +	52.2	49.7	2.6	95.1
Socio Economic Status				
Low	58.3	56.0	2.3	96.0
Medium	53.1	50.8	2.3	95.6
High	50.0	47.7	2.3	95.4

* Female sterilization, vasectomy, injection, pill, IUD, condom, spermicides, diaphragm.
 ** Withdrawal and natural methods, such as the calendar, Billings and rhythm methods.
 *** Data missing for 77 women who did not state their years of schooling.

TABLE 6.3.5A
Percent Of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years Who Are Currently Using Any Contraceptive
Method, Any Modern Method Or Any Traditional Method By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristics	<i>Percent Using Any Method</i>	<i>Percent Using Any * Modern Method</i>	<i>Percent ** Using Any Traditional Method</i>	<i>Percent Of All Users Who Use A Modern Method</i>	N
		2 0 0 2			
Total	69.1	66.1	3.0	95.6	(5234)
Residence					
Kingston Metro Area	63.5	60.1	3.4	94.6	(802)
Other Urban	67.3	64.6	2.7	96.0	(1490)
Rural	73.1	69.9	3.1	95.7	(2942)
Region					
1	67.4	64.2	3.5	94.8	(2133)
2	68.4	67.5	0.9	98.6	(878)
3	70.9	67.8	3.1	95.7	(1161)
4	71.5	68.5	3.0	95.8	(1062)
Age Group					
15-19	68.8	67.3	1.5	97.8	(363)
20-24	70.2	67.7	2.4	96.5	(736)
25-29	70.7	67.8	2.9	95.9	(961)
30-34	71.3	67.2	4.1	94.2	(1063)
35-39	70.9	68.3	2.6	96.3	(909)
40-44	66.5	62.9	3.6	94.6	(725)
45-49	61.7	58.0	3.7	94.0	(477)
Number Of Live Births					
0	61.4	59.8	1.6	97.4	(854)
1	65.5	63.0	2.6	96.1	(1177)
2	70.8	67.8	3.0	95.7	(1167)
3	75.6	71.2	4.4	94.2	(842)
4 +	73.4	69.5	3.8	94.8	(1194)
Union Status					
Married	68.2	64.1	4.1	94.0	(1542)
Common Law Union	69.4	66.1	3.3	95.3	(1733)
Visiting Relationship	69.6	67.3	2.3	96.8	(1959)
Years Of Education ***					
0-9	67.1	64.1	3.1	95.4	(464)
10-12	69.3	67.0	2.3	96.6	(1854)
13 +	69.4	66.0	3.4	95.1	(2859)
Socio Economic Status					
Low	70.6	67.6	3.0	95.8	(1280)
Medium	69.8	66.7	3.1	95.6	(2260)
High	67.4	64.4	3.0	95.5	(1694)

* Female sterilization, vasectomy, injection, pill, IUD, condom, spermicides and diaphragm.

** Withdrawal and natural methods, such as the calendar, Billings and rhythm methods.

*** Data missing for 77 of the 7168 women represented.

TABLE 6.3.5A Cont'd
 Percent of Women in Union Aged 15-49 Who Are Currently Using Any Contraceptive Method, Compared With 1997 RHS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	1 9 9 7			
	Using Any Method Percent	Using Any Modern Method Percent *	Using Any Traditional Method Percent **	Of All Users Who Use A Modern Method Percent
Total	65.9	62.8	3.1	95.2
Residence				
Kingsion Metro Area	66.1	63.4	2.7	95.9
Other Urban	67.4	64.7	2.7	96.1
Rural	65.3	61.7	3.6	94.5
Region				
1	65.9	63.1	2.8	95.7
2	65.5	62.8	2.8	95.8
3	66.2	63.0	3.2	95.2
4	65.9	61.9	4.0	93.9
Age Group				
15-19	58.7	55.3	3.3	94.3
20-24	66.9	62.9	3.9	94.1
25-29	67.8	65.5	2.3	96.7
30-34	68.8	65.0	3.7	94.6
35-39	66.1	63.0	3.0	95.4
40-44	67.8	64.9	2.9	95.7
45-49	55.3	52.8	2.5	95.5
Number Of Live Births				
0	56.0	52.9	3.2	94.4
1	63.2	60.5	2.7	95.7
2	68.8	65.2	3.6	94.8
3	73.8	70.2	3.6	95.1
4 +	69.0	66.1	2.9	95.9
Union Status				
Married	58.3	61.0	2.7	95.8
Common Law Union	69.9	63.4	2.7	96.0
Visiting Relationship	70.1	63.2	3.4	94.4
Years Of Education				
0-9	63.1	60.2	2.9	95.4
10-12	67.3	64.0	3.3	95.1
13 +	68.1	64.8	3.3	95.1
Socio Economic Status				
Low	62.6	59.2	3.4	94.6
Medium	66.8	63.7	3.1	95.1
High	68.1	65.0	3.0	95.6
	(1760)	(1519)	(1369)	

* Female sterilization, vasectomy, injection, pill, IUD, condom, spermicides and diaphragm.
 ** Withdrawal and natural methods, such as the calendar, Billings and rhythm methods.

TABLE 6.3.6
Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Using Contraception
By Age Group and Method
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Age Group</i>							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
			2	0	0	2		
Any Method	<u>53.0</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>57.2</u>	<u>59.2</u>	<u>60.9</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>58.3</u>	<u>50.5</u>
Pill	13.0	5.5	15.9	21.0	18.2	15.0	9.8	2.9
Condom	17.8	19.2	25.9	18.2	18.0	15.8	13.6	10.4
Tubal Ligation	9.9	0.1	0.3	0.2	8.0	16.8	23.6	30.3
Injectable	8.7	3.5	12.3	14.2	11.0	9.0	6.7	2.8
Withdrawal	1.9	0.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.6
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
IUD	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.0
Natural Methods	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.1
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Implant	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	2.2	0.1	0.0	2.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not Using	<u>47.0</u>	<u>70.8</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>40.8</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>41.7</u>	<u>49.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(7168)	(989)	(937)	(1176)	(1311)	(1160)	(921)	(674)

TABLE 6.3.6 A
 Percentage of Women in Union Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
 By Age Group and Method
 Compared With 1997 RHS AND 1993 CPS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Age Group							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Any Method	69.1	69.8	70.2	70.7	71.3	70.9	66.5	61.7
Pill	17.8	14.7	20.3	25.3	20.9	18.7	12.0	4.2
Condom	23.5	43.3	31.7	22.1	22.1	19.2	16.3	14.0
Tubal Ligation	11.8	0.0	0.4	2.3	8.5	18.4	25.4	34.1
Injectables	11.4	8.4	14.6	16.9	13.2	10.0	7.4	4.0
Withdrawal	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.5	3.2	2.1	2.9	2.1
IUD	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5
Natural Methods	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.6
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Implant	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Not Using	30.9	31.2	29.8	29.3	28.7	29.1	33.5	38.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(5234)	(363)	(736)	(961)	(1063)	(909)	(725)	(477)
Any Method	65.9	58.6	66.9	67.8	68.8	65.9	67.8	55.3
Pill	21.2	17.9	24.6	30.3	24.3	16.0	10.1	3.7
Condom	17.0	26.9	23.8	16.6	13.8	15.4	9.5	7.5
Tubal Ligation	12.3	0.0	0.9	2.9	12.1	19.9	40.0	38.7
Injectables	10.9	8.0	12.6	14.9	13.0	10.7	3.5	1.0
Withdrawal	2.8	3.3	3.8	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.2
IUD	1.0	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.7	0.5
Natural Methods	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.8
Vasectomy	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
Spermicides	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
Not Using	34.1	41.4	33.1	32.2	31.2	34.1	32.2	44.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(4,648)	(321)	(771)	(1043)	(1014)	(758)	(444)	(297)

TABLE 6.3.6 A Cont'd
Percentage of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
By Age Group and Method
Compared With 1997 RHS AND 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>Age Group</u>							
	Total	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
		1 9	9 3					
Any Method	<u>62.0</u>	<u>58.8</u>	<u>61.1</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>64.8</u>	<u>63.1</u>	<u>64.0</u>	--
Pill	21.5	16.6	26.0	25.9	23.6	18.1	5.2	--
Condom	16.9	34.4	21.7	15.7	13.9	10.1	3.0	--
Tubal Ligation	12.5	0.0	0.5	6.7	13.8	26.8	48.8	--
Injectables	6.2	1.6	8.5	8.0	8.1	3.5	1.8	--
Withdrawal	2.9	4.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	3.4	--
IUD	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	--
Natural Methods	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	--
Vaginal Methods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	--
Implant	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	--
Other	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	--
Not Using	<u>38.0</u>	<u>41.2</u>	<u>38.9</u>	<u>39.7</u>	<u>35.2</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>36.0</u>	--
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	--
No. of Cases	(2283)*	(195)	(472)	(573)	(509)	(351)	(183)	--

-- Age Group 45 - 49 not covered in this Survey.

* Data are missing for one woman in the 1993 CPS.

TABLE 6.3.7
Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
By Health Region By Method
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method</i>	<i>By Health Region</i>			
	Total	1	2	3
Method	53.0	52.3	54.5	52.4
Condom	17.8	18.5	17.1	18.7
Pill	13.0	12.3	16.0	11.5
Tubal Ligation	9.9	9.9	9.3	10.4
Injectables	8.7	7.6	9.9	8.7
Withdrawal	1.9	2.2	0.3	1.8
IUD	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0
Natural Methods	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
Implant	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0
Other	2.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not Using	47.0	47.7	45.5	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(7168)	(2974)	(1177)	(1602)
				(1415)

TABLE 6.3.7 A
Percentage of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
By Health Region By Method Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method</i>	Total	<i>By Health Region</i>			
		1	2	3	4
		2 0 0 2			
Any Method	<u>69.1</u>	<u>67.7</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>71.5</u>
Condom	23.5	25.0	19.8	25.0	21.1
Pill	17.8	16.5	21.0	16.4	19.7
Tubal Ligation	11.8	11.4	11.5	12.8	12.3
Injectables	11.4	9.5	13.1	12.0	14.3
Withdrawal	2.5	2.8	0.5	2.6	2.7
IUD	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.0
Natural Methods	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.2
Implant	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2
Not Using	<u>30.9</u>	<u>32.3</u>	<u>31.6</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>28.5</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(5234)	(2133)	(878)	(1161)	(1062)
		1 9 9 7			
Any Method	<u>65.9</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>66.2</u>	<u>65.9</u>
Condom	17.0	19.4	13.7	17.6	13.6
Pill	21.2	20.3	23.5	20.8	21.8
Tubal Ligation	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.4	12.0
Injectable	10.9	9.1	11.6	10.7	14.2
Withdrawal	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	3.7
IUD	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.2
Natural Methods	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Implant	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vasectomy	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Spermicides	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Not Using	<u>34.1</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>33.8</u>	<u>34.1</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(4648)	(1652)	(888)	(1154)	(954)
		1 9 9 3			
Any Method	<u>62.0</u>	<u>64.3</u>	<u>61.6</u>	<u>56.9</u>	<u>60.1</u>
Not Using	<u>38.0</u>	<u>35.7</u>	<u>38.4</u>	<u>43.1</u>	<u>13.1</u>
No. Of Cases	(2283)	(817)	(494)	(500)	(472)

TABLE 6.3.8
Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Using Contraception
By Number Of Live Births and Method From 2002 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Number Of Live Births</i>					
	Total	0	1	2	3	4+
Any Method	53.0	31.5	54.5	62.2	67.3	66.4
Condom	17.8	21.9	19.5	17.8	16.5	10.6
Pill	13.0	7.6	19.9	17.2	14.2	9.4
Tubal Ligation	9.9	0.2	0.9	8.1	19.9	29.6
Injectables	8.7	0.6	10.3	14.7	11.5	12.0
Withdrawal	1.9	0.8	1.7	1.8	3.8	2.5
IUD	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0
Natural Methods	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.8
Implant	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4
Not Using	47.0	68.5	45.5	37.8	32.7	33.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(7168)	(1788)	(1486)	(1423)	(1036)	(1435)

TABLE 6.3.8 A
Percentage of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
By Number Of Live Births and Method
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	Number Of Live Births				
		0	1	2	3	4+
2 0 0 2						
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>61.4</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>70.8</u>	<u>75.6</u>	<u>73.4</u>
Pill	17.8	15.8	24.3	20.1	16.7	11.2
Condom	23.5	41.8	23.9	20.8	19.7	12.7
Tubal Ligation	11.8	0.3	0.8	8.1	20.3	30.7
Injectables	11.4	1.2	11.8	16.4	12.9	13.6
Withdrawal	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.2	4.2	2.6
IUD	1.2	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.2
Natural Methods	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.2	1.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Implant	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>34.5</u>	<u>29.2</u>	<u>24.4</u>	<u>26.6</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(5234)	(854)	(1177)	(1167)	(842)	(1194)
1997						
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>56.0</u>	<u>63.2</u>	<u>68.8</u>	<u>73.8</u>	<u>69.0</u>
Pill	21.2	19.2	28.6	25.6	18.9	11.3
Condom	17.0	31.0	18.6	15.7	10.4	9.3
Tubal Ligation	12.3	0.8	1.2	8.8	18.7	33.8
Injectable	10.9	1.8	9.3	14.0	20.4	10.7
Withdrawal	2.8	3.0	2.4	3.1	3.4	2.5
IUD	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.7
Natural Methods	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3
Vasectomy	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1
Spermicides	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>44.0</u>	<u>36.8</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>26.2</u>	<u>31.0</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(4648)	(700)	(1083)	(1031)	(755)	(1079)
1993						
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>62.0</u>	<u>56.6</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>56.2</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>67.7</u>
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>38.0</u>	<u>43.4</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>43.8</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>32.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(2283)	(351)	(533)	(514)	(371)	(514)

TABLE 6.3.9
Percentage of Women In Union 15-49
Currently Using Contraception By Years Of Education and Method From 2002 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Years Of Education</i>				Total	Number of Cases
	13+	10-12	0-9	Don't know / Remember		
Any Method	53.0	54.2	53.8	52.2	61.9	
Pill	13.0	11.0	12.1	13.9	11.6	
Condom	17.8	14.3	16.0	19.2	24.5	
Tubal Ligation	9.9	16.0	12.0	7.6	22.3	
Injectables	8.7	10.0	10.9	7.5	0.4	
Withdrawal	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.1	0.5	
IUD	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	
Natural Methods	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.6	
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Implant	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	
Other	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Not Using	47.0	45.8	46.2	47.8	38.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
	(7168)	(638)	(2529)	(3924)	(77)	

TABLE 6.3.9 A
Percentage of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
Currently Using Contraception By Years Of Education and Method
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Years Of Education*									
	Total	0-9	10-12	13+	Total	0-9	10-12	13+		
		<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>1</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>7</u>
<u>Any Method</u>	<u>69.1</u>	<u>67.1</u>	<u>69.3</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>65.9</u>	<u>63.1</u>	<u>67.3</u>	<u>68.1</u>		
Pill	17.7	14.0	16.8	18.8	21.2	17.6	22.9	23.9		
Condom	23.5	17.4	20.8	25.8	17.0	12.3	19.4	20.3		
Tubal Ligation	11.8	18.7	14.3	9.4	12.3	17.7	8.9	10.9		
Injectable	11.4	13.0	13.9	9.9	10.9	11.9	10.9	8.0		
Withdrawal	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.0	2.9		
IUD	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.7		
Natural Methods	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5		
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4		
Implant	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4		
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2		
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	--	--	--	--		
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	--	--	--	--		
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>30.9</u>	<u>32.9</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>30.6</u>	<u>34.1</u>	<u>36.9</u>	<u>32.7</u>	<u>31.9</u>		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number of Cases	(5234)	(464)	(1854)	(2859)	(4607)	(1763)	(2358)	(486)		

* Data missing for 57 women in 2002, and 41 women in 1997.

TABLE 6.3.10
Percentage Of All Women Aged 15 - 49 Years Currently Using Contraception
By Frequency Of Church Attendance and Method
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Frequency Of Church Attendance					
	Total	At Least Weekly	At Least Monthly	At Least Monthly	Less Than Monthly	Occasions Never
Any Method	53.0	47.5	58.2	58.5	54.3	55.6
Pill	13.0	10.3	15.2	15.5	15.4	10.3
Condom	17.8	14.2	22.2	20.8	18.2	20.3
Tubal Ligation	9.9	13.6	8.3	8.0	7.2	6.9
Injectables	8.7	6.0	8.8	11.3	10.8	12.2
Withdrawal	1.9	1.7	2.6	1.8	1.1	3.5
IUD	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.0
Natural Methods	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Not Using	47.0	52.5	41.8	41.5	45.7	44.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases*	(7168)	(2707)	(1368)	(861)	(1631)	(524)

* Data on frequency of church attendance are missing for 77 women

TABLE 6.3.10 A
Percentage of Women In Union Aged 15-49 Currently Using Contraception
By Frequency Of Church Attendance and Method
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method At Least	<i>Frequency Of Church Attendance</i>						
	Total	At Least Weekly	Than Monthly	Less Special Monthly	Occasions	Never	
		2 0 0 2					
Any Method	<u>69.1</u>	<u>68.8</u>	<u>72.2</u>	<u>69.9</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>70.3</u>	
Pill	17.7	15.9	18.9	19.1	20.0	13.3	
Condom	23.5	21.0	26.5	25.2	23.1	26.0	
Tubal Ligation	11.8	17.8	9.9	9.3	7.6	8.2	
Injectables	11.4	9.0	11.7	13.5	12.3	15.2	
Withdrawal	2.5	2.4	3.5	1.5	1.5	4.3	
IUD	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	
Natural Methods	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	
Vasectomy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Implant	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.8	
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6	
Not Using	<u>30.9</u>	<u>31.2</u>	<u>27.8</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>29.7</u>	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. Of Cases*	(5234)	(1811)	(1037)	(676)	(1265)	(383)	
		1 9 9 7					
Any Method	<u>65.9</u>	<u>61.9</u>	<u>69.3</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>65.7</u>	
Pill	21.2	15.1	24.2	24.9	23.1	19.7	
Condom	17.0	13.6	19.1	17.6	16.7	20.4	
Tubal Ligation	12.3	20.0	11.4	9.5	8.9	8.8	
Injectables	10.9	8.7	9.8	11.5	12.2	13.4	
Withdrawal	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.9	3.2	2.1	
IUD	1.0	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	
Natural Methods	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2	
Vasectomy	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	
Implant	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	
Spermicides	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Not Using	<u>34.1</u>	<u>38.1</u>	<u>30.7</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>34.3</u>	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number of Cases *	(4614)	(1277)	(896)	(709)	(1243)	(489)	

* Data on frequency of church attendance are missing for 62 women in union in 2002 and 34 in 1997.

TABLE 6.3.11
Percentage Of Current Contraceptive Users Who Are Concurrently Using A Secondary
Contraceptive Method By Primary And Secondary Method Used
All Women Aged 15-49 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Primary Method *	Secondary Method Used					Total	N
	None	Condom	With- drawal	Natural Methods	Other		
Any Method	85.7	12.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	100.0	(4025)
Pill	71.2	28.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	(1033)
Injectable	77.3	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	(718)
IUD	85.5	14.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(65)
Tubal Ligation	90.0	9.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(749)
Condom	96.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	(1269)
Withdrawal	97.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	(134)
Natural Methods	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(27)

* Number of cases for selected primary methods do not add up to number of cases for all primary methods because only those primary methods with 25 or more users appear in this table.

TABLE 6.3.11A
Percentage Of Current Contraceptive Users Who Are Concurrently Using A Secondary
Contraceptive Method By Primary And Secondary Method Used
Compared With 1997 RHS - Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Primary Method *	Secondary Method Used					Total	N
	None	Condom	With- drawal	Natural Methods	Other		
Any Method	85.0	13.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	100.0	(3660)
Pill	71.2	28.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	(973)
Injectable	75.8	23.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	(659)
IUD	85.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(63)
Tubal Ligation	89.4	10.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(632)
Condom	96.3	0.0	2.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	(1155)
Withdrawal	97.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(126)
Natural Methods	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(27)
Any Method	88.4	11.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	(3058)
Pill	75.9	24.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(998)
Injectable	85.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	(548)
IUD	91.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(42)
Tubal Ligation	94.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	(590)
Condom	99.2	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	(723)
Withdrawal	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(123)

* Number of cases for selected primary methods do not add up to number of cases for all primary methods because only those primary methods with 25 or more users appear in this table.

TABLE 6.3.12
Percentage Of Current Contraceptive Users Who Are Concurrently Using A Secondary
Contraceptive Method By Selected Characteristics
All Women And Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>All Women</i>		<i>Women In Union</i>	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	14.3	(4025)	15.0	(3660)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	13.8	(303)	15.6	(251)
20 - 24	19.2	(577)	20.1	(537)
25 - 29	17.0	(722)	17.3	(684)
30 - 34	14.4	(841)	14.6	(774)
35 - 39	14.4	(710)	15.5	(643)
40 - 44	10.1	(537)	10.6	(482)
45 - 49	7.3	(335)	6.7	(289)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Urban Areas	15.8	(1711)	17.1	(1526)
Rural Areas	12.6	(2314)	12.7	(2134)
<u>Health Region</u>				
Region 1	15.4	(1623)	16.6	(1456)
Region 2	15.2	(673)	15.2	(613)
Region 3	13.3	(912)	13.6	(835)
Region 4	2.1	(817)	12.4	(756)
<u>Parish *</u>				
St. Mary	21.9	(228)	22.7	(104)
Kingston	21.5	(114)	23.2	(106)
Portland	21.1	(244)	20.0	(220)
St. Thomas	19.2	(227)	19.2	(204)
Trelawny	17.1	(205)	17.1	(189)
Hanover	16.7	(236)	16.9	(215)
St. Catherine	15.5	(732)	17.3	(654)
St. Andrew	13.9	(550)	14.4	(492)
St. James	13.8	(222)	13.9	(199)
St. Elizabeth	13.6	(328)	13.8	(302)
Manchester	12.4	(220)	12.5	(205)
Clarendon	10.6	(269)	11.1	(249)
Westmoreland	9.1	(249)	9.9	(232)
St. Ann	6.4	(201)	7.0	(189)
<u>Years Of Schooling **</u>				
0 - 9 Years	9.8	(358)	9.0	(315)
10 - 12 Years	13.4	(1431)	14.6	(1299)
13+ Years	15.6	(2190)	16.0	(2009)
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>				
Low	14.1	(1027)	15.1	(911)
Medium	14.3	(1749)	14.9	(1614)
High	14.5	(1249)	15.1	(1135)

* Parishes are listed in descending order of percentages of all women.

** Data missing for 46 cases of all women and 37 cases of women in union for which information on the level of education was not collected.

TABLE 6.3.13
 Percent Of Young Adult Men Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner
 By Age Group and Method Used
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	2002			1997			1993		
	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	
	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24	Total	15-19	20-24
Any Method	85.3	88.7	83.0	79.6	82.5	78.1	68.1	69.1	67.5
Condom	72.9	83.2	66.2	61.1	72.3	55.4	50.9	55.5	48.4
Pill	7.7	3.1	10.7	11.7	5.3	15.0	11.9	7.9	14.2
Injectable	1.7	0.5	2.5	3.5	2.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	1.5
Withdrawal	2.6	1.5	3.3	2.2	1.4	2.7	3.9	5.2	3.2
Diaphragm	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
ECP	0.1	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
No Method	14.7	11.3	17.0	20.4	17.4	21.9	31.9	30.9	32.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(1054)	(420)	(634)	(1067)	(344)	(723)	(1052)	(566)	(486)

• These data, from the 2002 and 1997 Reproductive Health Survey which interviewed only men aged 15-24 years, and the 1993 CPS survey which interviewed men aged 15-54 years, are from questions asked only of men 15-24 years of age in both surveys. These young adult men were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner.

TABLE 6.4.1
Source Of Most Prevalent Contraceptive Methods By Method Currently Used And Urban
Or Rural Residence Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
All Women Aged 15-49 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Contraception	<i>Contraceptive Method</i>											
	Pill			Condom			Injection			Female Sterilization		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
				2	0	0	2					
Pharmacy	64.8	76.1	51.2	44.3	50.4	39.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Health Centre/Clinic	28.5	16.4	43.0	8.9	6.4	12.0	88.7	83.3	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor	1.5	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	3.7	6.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9
Private Clinic	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.2	3.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outreach Worker	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop / Supermarket	3.5	4.3	2.6	37.1	32.4	43.1	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Hospital	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.9	1.0	86.9	82.5	91.2
Workplace	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.0	5.6	7.6	3.6
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.7	6.9	2.6
Don't Know	0.3	0.2	0.4	8.0	9.1	6.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7
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
Number Of Cases	(1033)	(439)	(594)	(1271)	(580)	(691)	(718)	(248)	(470)	(749)	(312)	(437)

TABLE 6.4.1 A
Source Of Most Prevalent Contraceptive Methods By Method Currently Used And Urban
Or Rural Residence Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Contraception	Contraceptive Method											
	Pill			Condom			Injection			Female Sterilization		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Pharmacy	64.3	75.9	50.9	45.3	51.0	37.9	1.4	1.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public Health Centre/Clinic	29.3	17.3	43.4	9.5	6.7	13.2	88.1	81.9	92.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Doctor	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	3.6	5.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
Private Clinic	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	2.4	4.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outreach Worker	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shop / Supermarket	3.1	3.6	2.5	36.8	32.8	42.1	1.7	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Hospital	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.2	1.1	88.4	83.9	92.2
Workplace	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	6.6	9.7	4.1
Other / Don't Know	0.2	0.0	1.4	7.2	8.2	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.9	3.2	4.5	2.1
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
Number Of Cases	(973)	(410)	(563)	(1157)	(534)	(623)	(659)	(219)	(440)	(632)	(244)	(388)

TABLE 6.4.1 A Cont'd
Source Of Most Prevalent Contraceptive Methods By Method Currently Used And Urban
Or Rural Residence Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Contraception	Pill			Condom			Injectables			Female Sterilization		
	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
				<u>1 9 9 3</u>								
Pharmacy	46.7	55.4	43.1	48.7	65.1	37.5	0.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Health Centre	44.7	31.4	50.2	28.5	16.2	36.9	88.4	79.9	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Outreach Worker	2.9	0.0	4.2	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Government Hospital	1.3	3.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.0	1.0	88.7	84.3	91.6
Private Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	6.3	2.0
Private Clinic	0.9	1.4	0.7	2.7	4.3	1.6	4.3	8.0	2.5	3.6	2.3	4.4
Shop / Supermarket	0.6	0.0	0.9	9.3	4.9	12.4	1.3	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.8	7.9	0.7	2.7	5.5	0.8	3.7	6.0	2.6	4.0	7.1	2.0
Don't Know	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.3	2.5	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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
Number Of Cases	(507)	(117)	(390)	(358)	(121)	(237)	(145)	(35)	(110)	(274)	(84)	(190)

TABLE 6.4.2
Source Of Most Prevalent Contraceptive Method By Method Currently Used
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
Women Not In Union Aged 15-49 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Contraception	<u>2 0 0 2</u>				<u>1 9 9 7</u>			
	<u>Pill</u>	<u>Condom</u>	<u>Injectables</u>	<u>Female Sterilization</u>	<u>Pill</u>	<u>Condom</u>	<u>Injection</u>	<u>Female Sterilization</u>
Pharmacy	71.5	35.0	0.0	0.0	72.8	57.2	0.0	0.0
Public Health Centre/Clinic	16.5	2.6	94.2	0.0	23.9	6.7	83.0	0.0
Private Doctor	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
Private Clinic	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	2.4
Outreach Worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Shop / Market	9.7	39.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0
Government Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	91.9
Workplace	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Private Hospital	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Other	0.0	1.2	0.0	14.7	1.0	10.0	0.0	0.6
Don't Know	1.5	19.4	0.0	1.3	-	-	-	--
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(60)	(114)	(59)	(117)	(67)	(116)	(51)	(103)

TABLE 6.4.3
Availability Of Family Planning Services At Government Clinics / Health Centres
Reported By Women Aged 15-49 Who Obtain Contraception From Government Sources
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

*Percent Who Can Obtain Family Planning Services
 At Government Clinics / Health Centers:*

Selected Characteristics

	Only Certain Times Or Days	Not Sure	Total	N
Region				
1	75.4	5.7	100.0	(379)
2	60.3	12.8	100.0	(210)
3	42.0	2.0	100.0	(277)
4	62.2	3.3	100.0	(278)
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	72.6	9.9	100.0	(116)
Other Urban	60.3	5.8	100.0	(236)
Rural	63.2	4.3	100.0	(792)
Socio Economic Status				
Low	66.6	1.9	100.0	(402)
Medium	64.8	6.2	100.0	(548)
High	57.2	9.9	100.0	(194)
Total	<u>63.9</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1144)</u>

2 0 0 2

	Only Certain Times Or Days	Not Sure	Total	N
Region				
1	67.0	1.6	100.0	(317)
2	61.1	2.7	100.0	(249)
3	26.4	4.3	100.0	(288)
4	55.8	4.1	100.0	(313)
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	66.1	2.1	100.0	(158)
Other Urban	50.1	4.4	100.0	(184)
Rural	53.6	2.9	100.0	(825)
Socio Economic Index				
Low	55.3	3.4	100.0	(706)
Medium	54.2	2.4	100.0	(334)
High	62.9	2.5	100.0	(127)
Total	<u>56.1</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1167)</u>

1 9 9 7

TABLE 6.4.4
Length Of Time To Travel To Source Of Contraception Reported By
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Time To Source Of Contraception</i>						Total	N
	0 Minutes*	<15 Minutes	15-29 Minutes	30-59 Minutes	60 + Minutes	No Response		
		2	0	0	2			
Total	<u>2.4</u>	<u>42.9</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>5.3</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(3008)</u>
Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	2.7	47.2	25.9	15.3	2.0	6.9	100.0	(431)
Other Urban	2.5	55.4	28.2	10.1	2.0	1.8	100.0	(824)
Rural	2.1	32.7	28.8	26.3	8.8	1.3	100.0	(1743)
Region								
1	2.3	46.4	27.2	15.4	5.1	3.5	100.0	(1197)
2	0.9	35.3	26.4	23.9	12.0	1.5	100.0	(511)
3	4.6	51.5	28.8	12.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	(668)
4	1.8	33.8	30.1	27.9	4.7	1.7	100.0	(632)
Socio Economic Index								
Low	1.2	38.6	28.0	24.1	6.6	1.6	100.0	(752)
Medium	2.2	42.2	28.0	20.0	5.2	2.5	100.0	(1327)
High	3.3	46.6	28.2	14.0	4.6	3.3	100.0	(929)
			1	9	9	7		
Total	<u>2.5</u>	<u>32.6</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>4.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2552)</u>
Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	3.1	44.9	30.5	13.7	3.7	4.1	100.0	(565)
Other Urban	1.9	34.1	38.8	15.4	2.9	6.9	100.0	(447)
Rural	2.4	23.2	31.0	27.7	11.8	3.9	100.0	(1540)
Region								
1	2.5	40.6	30.8	16.4	6.0	3.7	100.0	(871)
2	2.9	29.4	25.1	25.6	8.6	8.4	100.0	(487)
3	5.1	30.1	32.2	19.0	8.1	5.5	100.0	(674)
4	0.4	19.6	39.3	28.5	9.7	2.6	100.0	(520)
Socio Economic Status								
Low	1.4	24.7	30.5	26.4	12.2	4.8	100.0	(1152)
Medium	3.1	33.8	34.6	19.9	6.0	2.6	100.0	(828)
High	3.4	41.8	31.1	14.4	3.1	6.2	100.0	(572)

* Receives contraception at home or workplace from an Outreach Worker.

During the coding and editing stage, brands recorded under the 'other' category were given additional codes only where there was a certain percentage of similar answers. In the case of *Lo-Femena*, which was not pre-coded in the questionnaire and was accordingly entered under 'Other, specify', there was not a large number of answers to justify coding it under a separate category in the cleaning/editing phase. As was mentioned, anecdotal evidence suggests that some pill users loosely refer to *Lo-Femena* pills as the *Perle* brand. Thus the entries under *Lo-Femena* could have been understated.

As was indicated, the strategies have changed since then. For example, *Minigynon* is no longer in the Personal Choice programme as it has been shifted to the Commercial Sector. So has *Ovral*. Another point of note is that there appears to be some ambiguity on the part of respondents relating to 'brands' of pills. For example, it is felt by some that a number of women associate *Perle* with pills in general and use this name for all brands of pills. Also, there appears to be confusion on the part of some women between *Ovral* and *Ovedon*. All these factors must be borne in mind when trying to understand what has been happening to the reported use of various brands. Comparisons of the programmes over 1997 and 2002 must therefore take all of the above factors into account.

The Pill is the most widely used method of contraception in Jamaica. A number of marketing strategies relating to the Pill are conducted in Jamaica resulting in a change in the pattern of pill use over the period. In 1997, the strategies employed included the distribution of pills through a public sector program using government health facilities. Pills distributed through this program include *Lo-Femena* and *Ovral*. There was also the social marketing program, known as the "Personal Choice Program", geared toward shifting access to pills from the public sector to the private sector. The *Perle* and *Minigynon* brands of pills were marketed under the Personal Choice Program. Under the Commercial Sector program, which was not subsidized by the Government, brands such as *Nordette*, *Tri-Regol* and *Gynvera* were sold in pharmacies and other outlets.

7.1 PILL USE

This Chapter deals with hormonal contraceptive use and looks at usage of the Oral Contraceptive Pill, the Emergency Contraceptive Pill, otherwise known as the Morning After Pill, and Injectables. It makes comparisons in respect of usage with results from earlier surveys. It also investigates respondents' perceptions as to the effectiveness and safety of the use of the above methods. Data has been presented by selected characteristics so as to determine whether or not they appear to influence usage.

HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVE USAGE

CHAPTER 7

The usage of the different brands will be presented, by area of residence in Table 7.1.1, and by socio-economic status (SES) in Table 7.1.2. Perle is seen as the pill of choice in all areas and in all SES groups. Its usage has increased since 1997, particularly among residents in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and women with low or intermediate socio-economic status. In both periods, the second most widely used pill, *Minigynon*, was most popular in other urban areas. Although its use in 2002 almost doubled overall, the highest increase was reported by residents in rural areas and those with low SES. *Ovral*, used mainly by women in the lower socio-economic status groups and in rural areas, appears to have become less popular in 2002. So have *Nordette*, *Tri-Regol* and *Gynera*. The trend in use of *Lo-Femnal* cannot be directly assessed but it is likely to have decreased since 1997.

As indicated earlier, respondents were asked to state their perceptions of the effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy. The question asked was: *'In your opinion, if a woman takes the pill correctly, how sure can she be that she will not become pregnant?'* The responses used in this question were: *'Completely sure'*, *'Almost sure'*, *'Some risk of pregnancy'* and *'Not sure at all'*. Provision was also made for those who felt that they did not know. Their responses are set out in Table 7.1.3. The responses are presented with cross-classifications by region, age group, education levels, whether or not they ever used pills and whether or not they are currently using pills. Comparisons with 1997 are also provided in Table 7.1.3 cont'd.

On the overall, 38.0 percent of women answered that they were completely sure while a further 26.0 percent indicated that they were almost sure. Thus, almost two-thirds of the women were almost or completely sure the pill is effective in preventing pregnancy. Almost one in seven women (14.7 percent) felt that there was some risk of pregnancy. A further 7.7 percent were not sure while 13.6 percent said that they did not know. The highest percentage of those who were almost or completely sure was in Health Region 3 (70.5 percent), next to highest in Health Region 2 (66.1 percent) while the lowest was in Health Region 1 (61.5 percent).

Confidence in the pill's effectiveness increased with age up to age 44. It also increased over rising levels of schooling. As would be expected, more women who had ever used or were currently using had confidence in the effectiveness of the pill. Also, higher percentages of women who had never used or were not currently using felt that there was some risk of pregnancy or were not sure it would prevent pregnancy while a higher percentage of them did not know.

Comparing the selected characteristics between 1997 and 2002, the percentages were, on the overall, similar. However, at the Health Region level, the pattern was different except for Health Region 2 that had, as mentioned earlier, the lowest percentage of those almost or completely sure in Health Region 2. Age patterns were also somewhat different. Among all the other characteristics, the patterns were consistent.

Respondents were further asked: *'In your opinion, how safe for a woman's health is the pill?'* Answers provided were: *'Completely safe'*, *'Almost completely safe'*, *'Not very safe'*, *'Unsafe'* and *'Depends on the woman'*. Also, there was provision for a *'Don't know'* answer. A similar question was asked in 1997 but the answers were somewhat different. In this survey, the answers were: *'Safe'*, *'Not safe'*, *'Depends on the woman'* and *'Don't know'*. For comparison, therefore, the first two groups in 2002 could be added to equate to *'Safe'* in 1997 and the next two grouped for comparison with *'Unsafe'* in 1997. Table 7.1.4 presents the answers for 2002 while Table 7.1.4 cont'd gives the corresponding percentages in 1997. As in the previous table, selected characteristics were studied. These were: age group, education levels as well as ever and current users of the pill.

The patterns here mirrors that of the pill. In this case, 23.7 percent in 2002 found the injectables either completely safe or almost completely safe; the comparative figure in 1997 was 24.9 percent. At the same time, 42.0 percent in 2002 found the injectables not very safe or unsafe, compared with 37.0 percent in 1997. As in the case of the pill, usage also had an impact on women's perception of safety. Current users were more likely to consider injectables safe (58 percent) compared with non-users (30.4 Percent). Unlike their perception of safety of the pill, less educated women had a higher perception of injectables' safety than those with higher levels of education. Usage, on the other hand, had the same impact as in the case of the pills.

The use of injectables in relation to it safety was also studied. As in the case of the Pill, the categories relating to degrees of safety used in the 1997 survey were expanded in the 2002 survey. In 1997, the categories used were: 'Safe' and 'unsafe', together with: 'Depends on the woman' and 'Don't know'. In 2002, the categories are: 'Completely safe', 'Almost completely safe', 'Not very safe' and 'Not safe', together with 'Depends on the woman' and 'Don't know'. Results are shown in Table 7.3.1 for the survey years 2002 and 1997. The selected characteristics used in the earlier tables are repeated here.

7.3 INJECTION USE

Almost half of the respondents had heard of the method but less than 4 percent had ever used. Usage is highest among younger women and particularly those with higher levels of education. Knowledge of the method is lowest in the rural area and among those whose socio-economic status is low.

The Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill, known also as the Morning After Pill is becoming more and more accepted in Jamaica and although, as mentioned in an earlier chapter, only 0.2 percent of women were currently using it, its place in the family planning programme is becoming more important. Accordingly, some information was gathered in relation to knowledge and usage of this method. Table 7.2.1 gives a picture of the percent of women who knew of the method and of those who have ever used it. Selected characteristics are presented to allow for a study of the differentials over these variables. The characteristics selected are: age group, level, area of residence, educational level, frequency of attendance at religious services and socio-economic status.

7.2 KNOWLEDGE AND USE OF THE EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (MORNING AFTER) PILL

Of note are the high percentages (15.2 percent in 2002 and 20.3 percent in 1997) of women who did not have an opinion on this question. In both surveys, the greatest contributors to these percentages were women aged 15 - 19 years (27.8 percent in 2002 and 36.0 percent in 1997).

Using the suggested classification in 2002 and comparing it with 1997, the percentage of women who considered the pill to be safe for a woman's health was not significantly different in 2002 compared to 1997 (34.8 percent compared with 35.5 percent). As in 1997, in 2002, the lowest percentage of those who felt that the pill was safe for a woman's health was in the youngest age group (27.8 percent and 26.7 percent respectively), while the highest was among women currently using the pill (57.8 and 59.8 percent respectively).

TABLE 7.1.1
Brand Of Pill Used By Residence Compared With 1997 RHS
Women 15-49 Years of Age Who Are Current Users Of The Pill (Oral Contraceptives)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Brand Of Pill Used	<i>Area Of Residence</i>									
	Total	Kingston			Total	Kingston				
		Metro Area	Other Urban	Rural		Metro Area	Other Urban	Rural		
		2	0	0	2		1	9	9	7
Perle	38.9	39.3	37.9	39.4	31.6	28.7	32.1	33.2		
Minigynon	25.1	18.8	31.7	23.0	13.2	14.1	21.9	9.7		
Lo-Femenal *	--	--	--	--	16.9	7.8	16.3	22.8		
Ovral	8.2	8.2	4.0	11.4	15.5	14.3	12.2	17.3		
Nordette	5.0	3.6	4.6	5.9	7.4	13.0	4.9	4.8		
Tri-Regol	2.2	4.1	2.6	1.1	5.0	7.2	5.2	3.6		
Gynera	1.1	3.5	0.3	0.5	2.2	2.7	3.0	1.6		
Other *	15.6	16.5	16.7	14.3	6.6	11.9	4.4	4.0		
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9	6.0	2.0	4.3	1.7	0.3	0.0	3.1		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. of Cases	(1034)	(150)	(289)	(595)	(1065)	(211)	(195)	(659)		

* Lo-Femenal was not separately identified in 2002 and is included under 'Other'.

TABLE 7.1.2
Brand Of Pill Used By Socio-economic Status Compared With 1997 RHS
Women 15-49 Years of Age Who Are Current Users Of The Pill (Oral Contraceptives)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type Of Pill Program And Brand Of Pill Used*	<i>Socio-economic Status</i>									
	Total	Low			Total	High				
		Medium	High	Low		Medium	High			
		2	0	0	2		1	9	9	7
Perle	38.9	47.0	45.7	27.7	31.6	36.2	33.1	27.1		
Minigynon	25.1	18.6	22.3	31.1	13.2	8.1	12.5	17.3		
Lo-Femenal *	--	--	--	--	16.9	26.3	17.8	9.6		
Ovral	8.2	11.8	8.1	6.7	15.5	18.7	17.6	11.5		
Nordette	5.0	3.3	4.3	6.5	7.4	2.2	3.9	13.9		
Tri-Regol	2.2	0.4	1.3	4.1	5.0	2.1	4.3	7.8		
Gynera	1.1	0.0	0.7	2.0	2.2	0.2	2.5	3.4		
Other *	15.6	14.2	13.7	18.4	6.6	3.5	6.8	8.5		
Don't Know/Not Sure	3.9	4.6	4.0	3.5	1.7	2.7	1.5	1.0		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. of Cases	(1034)	(211)	(452)	(371)	(1065)	(211)	(195)	(659)		

* Lo-Femenal not separately identified in 2002 and is included under 'Other'.

TABLE 7.13
Respondents' Perceptions Of The Effectiveness Of The Pill To Prevent Pregnancy
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Perception Of Pill's Effectiveness To Prevent Pregnancy</i>					TOTAL N	
	Not Sure	Risk Of Pregnancy	To Prevent Pregnancy	Know	TOTAL	N	
Region	1	23.9	16.6	7.9	13.9	100.0	(2974)
	2	28.4	12.3	7.1	14.5	100.0	(1177)
	3	41.4	11.2	8.3	10.0	100.0	(1602)
	4	36.8	27.3	7.1	15.0	100.0	(1415)
Age Group	15-19	25.9	15.1	8.7	25.4	100.0	(989)
	20-24	30.0	18.0	7.7	14.6	100.0	(937)
	25-29	37.7	15.8	7.3	10.8	100.0	(1176)
	30-34	43.8	14.7	7.3	9.3	100.0	(1311)
	35-39	45.6	13.5	7.1	8.9	100.0	(1160)
	40-44	47.4	11.6	8.0	10.4	100.0	(921)
	45-49	40.3	12.9	7.6	13.2	100.0	(674)
Years Of Education *	0-9	41.9	13.5	8.8	17.3	100.0	(638)
	10-12	38.3	13.0	8.7	15.3	100.0	(2529)
	13 +	37.4	15.8	7.0	12.0	100.0	(3924)
Socio-Economic Index	Low	38.5	13.0	9.9	16.1	100.0	(1705)
	Medium	38.9	12.8	7.9	13.7	100.0	(3079)
	High	36.8	15.4	6.2	12.1	100.0	(2384)
Ever Used Pills	Yes	50.1	13.6	5.7	4.2	100.0	(4299)
	No	22.4	16.1	10.2	25.8	100.0	(2869)
Currently Uses Pills	Yes	66.1	22.4	7.4	2.2	100.0	(1033)
	No	33.8	26.5	15.8	8.5	100.0	(6135)
Total		38.0	26.0	14.7	7.7	13.6	(7168)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 7.1.3 Cont'd
Respondents, Perceptions Of Effectiveness Of The Pill To Prevent Pregnancy
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Perception Of Pill's Effectiveness To Prevent Pregnancy</i>					TOTAL	N
	Completely Sure	Almost Sure	Some Risk Of Pregnancy	Not Sure To Prevent Pregnancy	Don't Know		
			<u>1 9 9 7</u>				
Total	40.2	23.9	12.7	7.5	15.6	100.0	(6384)
<u>Region</u>							
1	36.6	27.8	15.8	7.4	12.4	100.0	(2260)
2	35.5	24.4	9.4	8.7	22.0	100.0	(1216)
3	47.0	18.1	7.6	6.6	20.7	100.0	(1618)
4	45.6	20.0	12.5	7.8	14.1	100.0	(1290)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15-19	30.4	18.5	12.0	9.2	30.0	100.0	(960)
20-24	37.7	26.2	14.1	8.0	14.0	100.0	(1031)
25-29	45.1	26.1	11.9	6.6	10.3	100.0	(1233)
30-34	46.1	25.6	12.9	5.2	10.2	100.0	(1195)
35-39	44.6	23.2	15.3	6.3	10.6	100.0	(934)
40-44	44.3	23.4	11.2	9.3	11.9	100.0	(610)
45-49	35.9	26.9	10.0	9.3	17.9	100.0	(421)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0-9	42.4	19.5	10.9	8.3	18.9	100.0	(2325)
10-12	40.1	24.4	12.9	7.6	15.0	100.0	(3285)
13 +	35.6	33.2	16.6	5.1	9.5	100.0	(719)
<u>Ever Used Pills</u>							
Yes	51.3	27.0	12.3	5.0	4.4	100.0	(3588)
No	28.0	20.6	13.2	10.3	27.9	100.0	(2796)
<u>Currently Uses Pills</u>							
Yes	63.3	23.9	7.1	3.1	2.6	100.0	(1065)
No	36.1	24.0	13.8	8.3	17.9	100.0	(5319)

TABLE 7.1.4
Respondents, Perceptions Of Effectiveness Of The Pill To Prevent Pregnancy
Women Aged 15-49 By Area Of Residence And Parish
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Area	<i>Perception Of Pill's Effectiveness To Prevent Pregnancy</i>				TOTAL	N
	Sure	Completely	Some	Not Sure		
	Sure	Almost	Risk Of	To Prevent	Know	
Total	38.0	26.0	14.7	7.7	100.0	(7168)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.2	21.7	18.0	7.8	100.0	(1144)
Other Urban Areas	37.7	28.6	14.2	6.5	100.0	(2079)
Rural Areas	39.2	26.2	13.4	8.5	100.0	(3945)
<u>Parish</u>						
Westmoreland	54.8	24.3	9.6	5.2	100.0	(427)
Portland	50.3	22.3	20.5	2.8	100.0	(385)
St. Elizabeth	45.5	22.8	9.9	5.7	100.0	(509)
Trelawny	43.9	20.8	18.2	3.4	100.0	(375)
St. Thomas	43.6	23.0	7.7	17.6	100.0	(411)
St. Andrew	39.1	20.9	18.0	6.5	100.0	(1046)
Hanover	38.0	33.9	9.1	10.2	100.0	(399)
St. Catherine	37.4	36.9	16.1	7.1	100.0	(1277)
St. Mary	36.5	27.8	7.7	9.5	100.0	(405)
Manchester	34.0	25.6	20.5	4.4	100.0	(388)
Clarendon	33.7	31.7	10.7	10.3	100.0	(518)
St. Ann	31.4	32.2	10.6	8.0	100.0	(387)
St. James	28.3	36.0	10.0	13.2	100.0	(401)
Kingston	24.9	23.7	19.9	13.0	100.0	(240)

TABLE 7.1.5
Respondents' Perceptions Of Safety Of The Pill For A Woman's Health
Women 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Perception Of Pill's Safety For Woman's Health</i>								
Selected Characteristics	Almost Completely Safe	Comple- tely Safe	Not Very Safe	Unsafe	Depends On Woman	Don't Know	TOTAL	N
			2	0	0	2		
<u>Total</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>22.2</u>	<u>26.3</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>16.1</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(7168)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	7.5	20.3	25.9	7.2	11.3	27.8	100.0	(988)
20-24	11.4	24.9	25.7	6.8	17.7	13.5	100.0	(937)
25-29	12.8	24.8	28.5	6.6	15.4	11.9	100.0	(1176)
30-34	12.4	21.0	29.2	7.7	18.0	11.8	100.0	(1311)
35-39	14.2	23.7	24.4	9.3	17.6	10.9	100.0	(1160)
40-44	16.6	22.1	24.8	7.4	17.6	11.5	100.0	(921)
45-49	16.4	17.6	24.6	8.4	16.5	16.4	100.0	(674)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>								
0-9	13.0	18.3	25.8	12.0	11.8	19.2	100.0	(638)
10-12	13.4	20.2	26.2	8.0	15.8	16.5	100.0	(2529)
13 +	12.1	24.0	26.6	6.7	16.8	13.7	100.0	(3924)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>								
Low	11.7	22.5	26.0	9.6	12.9	17.3	100.0	(1705)
Medium	13.3	21.6	26.7	8.1	15.5	14.8	100.0	(3079)
High	12.3	22.9	26.1	5.8	18.5	14.4	100.0	(2384)
<u>Ever Used The Pill</u>								
Yes	17.1	25.0	26.8	7.1	17.7	6.2	100.0	(4299)
No	6.8	18.6	25.7	8.2	13.9	26.9	100.0	(2869)
<u>Currently Uses Pill</u>								
Yes	27.5	30.1	17.5	2.9	17.8	4.2	100.0	(1033)
No	10.4	21.1	27.7	8.3	15.8	16.8	100.0	(6135)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 7.1.5 Cont'd
Respondents' Perceptions Of Safety Of The Pill For A Woman's Health
Women 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Perception Of Pill's Safety For Woman's Health					TOTAL	N
	Safe	Not Safe	On Woman	Depends On Woman	Don't Know		
Total	35.5	30.3	14.0	20.3	100.0	(6384)	
Age Group							
15-19	26.7	24.9	12.5	36.0	100.0	(960)	
20-24	36.0	31.9	11.8	20.4	100.0	(1031)	
25-29	40.6	31.1	14.6	13.7	100.0	(1233)	
30-34	39.6	31.1	15.5	13.8	100.0	(1195)	
35-39	35.8	34.9	14.4	14.9	100.0	(934)	
40-44	35.2	29.8	19.2	15.8	100.0	(610)	
45-49	36.8	30.5	10.9	21.8	100.0	(421)	
Years Of Education *							
0-9	34.3	29.8	13.1	22.9	100.0	(2325)	
10-12	35.7	31.6	13.6	19.1	100.0	(3285)	
13 +	37.3	27.0	17.6	18.0	100.0	(719)	
Ever Used The Pill							
Yes	45.2	32.5	14.9	7.4	100.0	(3588)	
No	24.7	27.8	13.0	34.5	100.0	(2796)	
Currently Uses Pill							
Yes	59.8	22.1	12.9	5.2	100.0	(1066)	
No	31.0	31.8	14.2	23.0	100.0	(5318)	

* Data missing for 55 women.

1 9 9 7

TABLE 7.2.1
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Heard Of
Or Ever Used The Emergency Contraceptive Prevention Pill
By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>Percent Ever Heard Of</i>	<i>Percent Ever Used</i>	<i>N</i>
<u>Total</u>	48.8	3.9	(7168)
<u>Age Group</u>			
15 - 19 years	48.7	2.2	(989)
20 - 24 years	58.6	6.0	(937)
25 - 29 years	53.2	6.6	(1176)
30 - 34 years	51.7	4.8	(1311)
35 - 39 years	46.9	4.3	(1160)
40 - 44 years	39.5	1.2	(921)
45 - 49 years	37.7	0.8	(674)
<u>Area of Residence</u>			
Kingston Metropolitan Area	56.4	4.1	(1144)
Other Urban Areas	56.7	5.0	(2079)
Rural Areas	40.8	2.9	(3945)
<u>Years of Schooling *</u>			
0 - 9 years	30.1	0.9	(638)
10 - 12 years	38.4	2.6	(2529)
13+ years	57.3	5.0	(3924)
<u>Frequency of Attendance at Church Services *</u>			
At Least Once Per Week	48.8	3.0	(2707)
At Least Once Per Month	49.5	4.6	(1368)
Less than Once Per Month	48.2	4.2	(861)
Special Occasions	50.8	5.2	(1631)
Never	41.2	2.3	(524)
<u>Current Relationship Status</u>			
Married	47.6	2.2	(1542)
Common Law	43.8	3.3	(1733)
Visiting Partner	50.7	5.8	(1959)
No Current Partner	51.0	3.4	(1934)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>			
Low	32.6	1.8	(1705)
Medium	43.3	3.3	(3079)
High	67.6	5.7	(2384)

* Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 7.3.1
Respondents' Perceptions Of Safety Of Injectable Contraceptives For A Woman's Health
Compared With 1997 RHS - Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics		2002					1997				
		Completely Safe	Completely Safe	Very Safe	Not Safe	Depends On Woman	Completely Safe	Completely Safe	Very Safe	Not Safe	Depends On Woman
		TOTAL									
		N									
Total		9.9	13.8	25.9	16.1	14.2	20.2	100.0	(7168)		
Age Group	15-19	6.4	12.6	22.2	13.6	10.6	34.4	100.0	(989)		
	20-24	10.9	16.9	27.4	13.0	14.3	17.4	100.0	(937)		
	25-29	9.2	14.4	29.2	15.5	14.5	17.1	100.0	(1176)		
	30-34	9.3	12.7	25.9	16.8	15.6	19.7	100.0	(1311)		
	35-39	10.4	13.7	27.0	16.9	16.7	15.2	100.0	(1160)		
	40-44	13.1	12.8	26.1	19.6	13.2	15.1	100.0	(921)		
	45-49	11.6	13.7	22.9	19.4	14.8	17.5	100.0	(674)		
Years Of Education *	0-9	11.8	13.5	25.3	19.6	9.7	20.1	100.0	(638)		
	10-12	11.7	13.6	25.4	16.3	13.1	20.0	100.0	(2529)		
	13 +	8.6	14.0	26.4	15.6	15.3	20.1	100.0	(3924)		
Ever Used Injection	Yes	19.4	18.3	27.7	15.7	14.7	4.2	100.0	(2658)		
	No	5.0	11.6	24.9	16.3	13.9	28.2	100.0	(4510)		
Currently Uses Injection	Yes	30.1	27.9	18.9	4.8	14.6	3.6	100.0	(718)		
	No	7.9	12.5	26.5	17.2	14.1	21.8	100.0	(6450)		
Age Group	15-19	21.0	28.1	11.5	39.4	100.0	(960)				
	20-24	24.9	36.3	10.5	28.3	100.0	(1031)				
	25-29	25.0	42.1	10.4	22.6	100.0	(1233)				
	30-34	26.5	39.8	12.0	21.7	100.0	(1195)				
	35-39	25.4	42.6	12.6	19.4	100.0	(934)				
	40-44	26.5	38.2	14.0	21.2	100.0	(610)				
	45-49	30.7	33.8	12.2	23.3	100.0	(421)				
Years Of Education *	0-9	27.2	36.0	10.9	25.8	100.0	(2325)				
	10-12	24.1	38.6	10.8	26.5	100.0	(3285)				
	13 +	22.1	33.7	16.8	27.4	100.0	(719)				
Ever Used Injection	Yes	40.8	41.2	11.6	6.4	100.0	(1975)				
	No	18.8	35.5	11.6	34.1	100.0	(4409)				
Currently Uses Injection	Yes	64.3	19.9	9.6	6.3	100.0	(599)				
	No	21.5	38.6	11.8	28.2	100.0	(5785)				
Total		24.9	37.0	11.6	26.4	100.0	(6384)				

* Data missing for 55 women in 1997 and 77 women in 2002.

CHAPTER 8

CONDOM USE

8.1 CONDOM USE

Condoms are the best known and most frequently used contraceptive method in Jamaica, both for primary and secondary partners. Accordingly, respondents who have had sexual relations were asked a series of questions on their knowledge of condoms and its use. Tables 8.1.1 and 8.1.2 explore the percentage of women aged 15 - 49 years who have heard of condoms, ever used them, and currently use them either as a primary or a secondary method. As was seen earlier, 99.4 percent of women have heard of condoms. It can also be observed that almost three quarters of women (72.7 percent) have ever used condoms and one quarter (24.6 percent) are currently using it either as a primary or as a secondary method.

Since knowledge is so high, there is little variation by any of the selected characteristics presented. Ever-usage is, however, more subjected to the impact of these characteristics. Thus, in respect of age groups, the lowest percentage of ever usage is among the youngest age group, 15 - 19 years (44.9 percent). Usage in the next three age groups reflect the increased sexual activity of respondents which has been demonstrated earlier. Thus, ever use among the next three age groups are above 80 percent with the highest (85 percent) in the 25 - 29 age group. Usage falls off thereafter with advancing age, influenced to some extent by decreased sexual activity. Current usage of condoms as a primary or secondary method also starts out lower in women in age group 15 - 19 years (22.8 percent), increasing to 35.3 percent in age group 20 - 24 years and falling thereafter with advancing age.

Current usage of condoms both as a primary and a secondary method increases with rising levels of education and with lower level of stability in current relationships, except for these with no steady partner where usage are much lower, due most likely to the less frequent occurrences of sexual activity. No consistent pattern was observed in relation to socio-economic status.

Knowledge is highest in St. Ann, Trelawny, Hanover and Manchester where all female respondents indicated that they knew of the method. In all other parishes, knowledge was in the high 90s. A smaller percentage (between 66 and 78 percent) indicated that they have ever used it. An even smaller percent (between 18 and 36 percent) are currently using it, either as a primary or secondary method.

In order to explore the situation further, two questions were: *'Have you ever asked a partner to use a condom?'* and *'Has a partner ever suggested to you that he wear a condom?'* The results are presented in Table 8.1.2. As in 1997, more women asked their partners to use a condom than their partners suggested that they use it and the percentages increased in respect to both questions. About two-thirds of women in the 2002 survey reported they have ever asked their partners to use a condom; in 1997, it was slightly over a half. With respect to partners suggesting that he use a condom, in 2002 it was 43.6 percent compared with 31.7 percent in 1997.

The likelihood of women asking their partners to use a condom varied with age in both years. Although the percentage of adolescents (15 - 19 who were asking was above the national average, the highest percentage was in the age group 20 - 24, decreasing thereafter; this was so in both 1997 and 2002. Also, women who were legally married and living with their husbands asked less than those in the other two unions and also those who were not in a union. Respondents with higher levels of education were also prone to ask more than their less educated counterparts. As would be expected, a higher percentage of those who had ever used a condom or were currently using had asked the question.

With respect to the partner asking if he could use condoms, the frequency was highest among the younger age groups. In relation to union status, less women were asked by their husband and in fact, the frequency was directly related to the stability of the union. However, those who were not in a steady relationship were asked less frequently, probably because they had less sexual intercourse than the other women. Again, the level of education of the woman seemed to have an influence on the frequency of the request, although not as directly. Again, those women who had either ever used or were currently using were asked more frequently by the partner than those who had never used or were not currently using.

One aspect of condom use that was studied was negative reactions of partners to condom use. This was derived from answers to the question: "Has any of the following ever happened to you because you asked a partner to wear a condom?" These responses were:

1. "He refused to wear a condom";
2. "He forced you to have sex without a condom";
3. "He refused to have sex with you";
4. "He threatened you (with physical force)";
5. "He threatened never to go out with you again"; and
6. "He forced you to have sex without a condom";

Another question which was asked was: "Has any of the following happened to you because a partner wanted to wear a condom?" The four responses provided are:

1. "You suspected that he had other partners";
2. "You refused to let him wear a condom";
3. "You refused to have sex with him" and
4. "You threatened never to go out with him again";

The answers to these questions are given in Table 8.1.3.

Lower percentages of women in 2002 had negative reactions to their partners' suggestions that they wear a condom than in 1997 in respect of those questions which were asked in both surveys and the responses were more pronounced, the lower their level of education. In the case of the new question: "She suspected that he had other partners", there was a greater reaction than in the other questions. Also, the reaction appeared to be influenced by the level of education of the respondent.

The questions asked by partners as well as the negative responses of respondents were further cross-classified by area of residence. The responses to both sets of questions are given in Table 8.1.4. With respect to the partner's refusal to wear a condom, the percentage was highest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area and lowest in Other Urban Areas. This was so in both 1997 and 2002. In cases where respondents were forced to have sex without a condom, in 2002, the percentage increased from the more urban to the rural areas. This was not the pattern in 1997 where the Kingston Metropolitan Area had the highest percentage and Other Urban Areas the lowest. In the case of the other three questions, whereas, in the earlier years, there was no apparent

correlation between the areas, this was not so in 2002 where higher or lower percentages, depending on the question, were observed based on the degree of urbanization. The same can be observed in the case of the partners' reaction.

The next table, Table 8.1.5, presents percentages of women aged 15 - 49 years whose partner used a condom at their last sexual intercourse as a primary method or as a secondary method. The percentages are presented in total and by health region, area of residence, age group, relationship status, level of education and socio-economic status. Comparative data are presented for 1997. In 1997, nearly all condom users used condoms as their primary method while 67.2 percent used it as a secondary method. In 2002, the percentage for those using as a primary method has fallen (from 91.7 percent to 88.4 percent) but those using it as a secondary method increased (from 67.2 percent to 71.7 percent). As a primary method, usage was highest in Health Region 3 and lowest in Health Region 1. By area of residence, therefore, usage was highest in rural areas and lowest in the other urban areas. Women in the oldest age group (35 - 49 years) had the highest usage; younger women had the lowest. With respect to levels of education, usage fell with increasing levels while there was little correlation by socio-economic status. With respect to its use as a secondary method, it fell generally with decreasing levels of urbanization but increased with advancing age. In respect of its usage as a primary method, usage rose with decreasing stability of relationships. There no strong correlation between levels of education, while in respect of socio-economic status, usage declined with rising status.

The final table in this section, Table 8.1.6, looks at sexually experienced women aged 15 - 49 years who used a condom at their last intercourse, regardless of when that event occurred. One third of these women used a condom as either their first or second method. This includes, 26.1 percent who used it as a first method and 7.1 percent who used it as a second method. The highest usage was among the young adults, that is, among the 15 - 24 age group. In this group, the percentage was 47.4 percent, falling to 32.5 percent in the 25 - 34 age group and falling even further, to 25.1 percent, in the 35 - 49 age group. The movement was consistent among both those using as a first or a second method. There was a similar movement based on area of residence; the more urbanized, the higher the percentage. Health Region 3 had the highest percentage and Health Region 4, the lowest. Percentages increased with higher levels of education and with socio-economic status while they decreased with growing stability of unions. The only exception was among those with no steady partner in which the percentage was lower than for those in visiting unions.

8.2 REASONS FOR USE

This section looks at the reasons given by respondents for using condoms. More than sixty percent (61.8 percent) gave as their reason, to prevent pregnancy and to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. A further 18.4 percent said they used condoms only to prevent pregnancy while 17.2 percent said they used it only to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Thus, ninety seven percent used it for one or the other or both of these two reasons. This percentage is almost identical to that given in 1997, with somewhat different combinations.

What about frequency of condom use with a steady partner? In 1997, 48.6 percent said "always" while 31.7 percent said "most of the time" and 17.1 percent reported "sometimes". In 2002, a lower percentage reported "Always" (43.8 percent), a higher percent acknowledged "most of the time" (48.1 percent) and a lower percent (5.8 percent) said "sometimes". Only a minimal number reported "never" (0.4 percent in 1997 and 0.1 percent in 2002).

The situation regarding use with a non-steady partner showed some improvement over the two years studied. "Always" with a non-steady partner increased (from 38.3 percent in 1997 to 44.4 percent in 2002), while "Never" decreased (from 30.9 percent to 20.7 percent). "Most of the time" was also significantly higher in 2002 (from 5.9 percent in 1997 to 23.6 percent).

Age was a factor in respondents using condoms to prevent pregnancy. In both 1997 and 2002, the percentages who used condoms for contraceptive purpose rose with advancing age. This was not the pattern for the other main reason. With respect to frequency of use, the impact of age was not as obvious.

8.3 EFFECTIVENESS OF CONDOM USE

Respondents were asked to give their perceptions as to the effectiveness of the condom as a method. The question asked was: *In your opinion, if a couple uses a condom correctly, how sure can the woman be that she will not become pregnant?* The categories provided from which the data would be derived were: *Completely Sure*, *Almost Sure*, *Some Risk Of Pregnancy* and *Not Sure At All*. A further category was provided for *Don't Know*. A similar question was asked in the 1997 survey. The results are presented in Table 8.3.1.

The percentage of women who were completely sure in 2002 was 34.1 percent. A further 29.3 percent were almost sure while 25.2 percent felt that there was some risk of pregnancy occurring. The percentages who indicated that they were not sure at all or did not know were small, 4.2 and 6.8 percent, respectively. While a slightly lower percent felt completely sure in 1997 (35.1 percent), a higher proportion felt almost sure (24.0 percent). Also, more respondents in the recent survey felt that there was some risk of pregnancy (25.2 percent compared with 21.0 percent in 1997). There was not much correlation based on area of residence or over the parishes. This was also so in 1997. Prior use of condoms, as might be expected, influenced the degree of certainty as a higher percentage of ever or current users felt it was more safe.

The promotion of the use of condoms for the prevention of sexually transmitted diseases is an integral part of the population policy of the government. Therefore, a further question was asked to determine the respondent's perception of the effectiveness of condoms in preventing sexually transmitted diseases. The question was: *In your opinion, if a couple uses a condom correctly, how sure can the woman be that she will not get a sexually transmitted disease?* Answers are presented in Table 8.3.2.

The responses were fairly similar although responses by parish varied between the two time periods. In 2002, some 34.7 percent felt that they were completely sure while 29.1 percent were almost sure, a combined total of 63.8 percent. The comparative percentage in 1997 was 61.5 percent. At the same time, while 29.7 percent of respondents in 2002 felt that there was some risk or were not sure that there was a risk, the comparative figure for 1997 was slightly lower, at 27.7 percent. Also, less respondents in 2002 admitted not knowing than in 1997 (6.4 percent as compared with 10.8 percent). Thus respondents in 2002 appear to have stronger perceptions, positively and negatively about its effectiveness to prevent sexually transmitted diseases. Differences based on the characteristics were fairly similar with respect to level of education and in relation to the parishes, with very few exceptions, the ordering based on the degree of certainty between the effectiveness of the condom to prevent pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases was remarkably similar.

TABLE 8.1.1
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Knowledge Of Condoms,
Have Ever Used Condoms, and Are Currently using Condoms By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ever Heard Of Condoms</i>	<i>Ever Used Condoms</i>	<i>Currently Using Condoms*</i>	<i>No. of Cases</i>
<u>Total</u>	<u>99.4</u>	<u>72.7</u>	<u>24.6</u>	<u>(7168)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	99.4	44.9	22.8	(989)
20-24	99.6	82.8	35.3	(937)
25-29	99.2	85.0	27.6	(1176)
30-34	99.5	82.7	25.8	(1311)
35-39	99.3	75.3	23.3	(1160)
40-44	99.2	73.7	19.6	(921)
45-49	99.4	68.0	13.7	(674)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	98.7	72.2	23.7	(1144)
Other Urban Areas	99.6	74.3	25.7	(2079)
Rural Areas	99.5	71.8	24.2	(3945)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>				
0-9	98.4	68.5	19.5	(638)
10-12	99.6	71.9	22.7	(2529)
13 +	99.4	73.8	26.3	(3924)
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married	99.3	76.1	20.1	(1542)
Common Law	99.2	80.3	27.0	(1733)
Visiting Partner	99.6	88.5	44.4	(1959)
No Steady Partner	99.3	50.8	6.9	(1934)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>				
Low	99.1	71.5	24.6	(1705)
Medium	99.4	74.3	24.4	(3079)
High	99.4	71.4	24.9	(2384)

* Currently using as a primary or secondary method.

** Data missing for 77 women.

TABLE 8.1.2
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Knowledge Of Condoms,
Have Ever Used Condoms, and Are Currently using Condoms By Parish
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Ever Heard Of Condoms	Ever Used Condoms	Currently Using Condoms*	No. of Cases
Total	99.4	72.7	24.6	(7168)
Parish				
Kingston	96.5	72.0	25.7	(240)
St. Andrew	92.2	72.4	23.2	(1046)
St. Thomas	96.4	70.8	23.9	(411)
Portland	99.1	77.9	35.8	(385)
St. Mary	99.3	65.9	26.3	(405)
St. Ann	100.0	66.7	17.7	(387)
Trelawny	100.0	66.8	22.6	(375)
St. James	99.8	77.7	27.7	(401)
Hanover	100.0	76.7	29.0	(399)
Westmoreland	99.7	74.6	22.6	(427)
St. Elizabeth	98.7	71.2	26.5	(509)
Manchester	100.0	69.4	19.5	(388)
Clarendon	99.9	71.0	21.4	(518)
St. Catherine	99.7	75.9	27.7	(1277)

* Currently using as a primary or secondary method.

TABLE 8.1.3
Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
The Percentage Who Have Ever Asked A Partner To Use A Condom
And The Percentage Who Have Ever Had A Partner Suggest That He Wear A Condom
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Partner</i>	N	<i>Respondent</i>	<i>Partner</i>	N
	Asked Partner To Use Condom Percent	Suggested He Use Condom Percent		Asked Partner To Use Condoms Percent	Suggested He Use Condoms Percent	
		<u>2 0 0 2</u>		<u>1 9 9 7</u>		
Total	<u>62.1</u>	<u>43.6</u>	<u>(6577)</u>	<u>51.7</u>	<u>31.7</u>	<u>(5816)</u>
Age Group						
15-19	66.4	64.2	(509)	57.5	45.6	(515)
20-24	69.1	51.7	(888)	61.0	41.4	(955)
25-29	67.6	46.5	(1145)	60.3	34.7	(1211)
30-34	65.4	44.1	(1295)	52.5	28.3	(1184)
35-39	60.6	37.8	(1148)	46.0	24.7	(927)
40-44	54.6	32.9	(921)	37.2	20.7	(607)
45-49	46.6	30.3	(672)	22.9	12.4	(417)
Relationship Status						
Married	53.8	35.8	(1542)	39.8	24.7	(1184)
Common Law	62.4	38.1	(1733)	50.0	30.0	(1838)
Visiting Partner	68.5	52.2	(1951)	62.0	37.8	(1623)
Boyfriend	--	--	--	60.5	42.9	(302)
No Steady Partner *	60.3	43.7	(1351)	43.5	25.9	(869)
Years Of Education						
0-9	64.9	40.5	(1046)	43.6	27.0	(2161)
10-12	62.4	45.6	(1915)	55.7	34.5	(2946)
13 +	60.6	43.6	(3616)	58.3	33.9	(658)
Socio Economic Index						
Low	59.6	42.5	(1611)	44.8	27.9	(2139)
Medium	64.5	44.8	(2823)	52.6	30.2	(1906)
High	60.7	42.6	(2413)	56.7	36.4	(1771)
Ever Used Condom						
Yes	71.4	50.9	(5360)	68.6	42.7	(3804)
No	20.5	10.8	(1217)	17.5	9.4	(2012)
Currently Uses Condom						
Yes	77.1	64.1	(1803)	80.7	55.3	(839)
No	56.4	35.7	(4774)	46.4	27.4	(4917)

* Data missing for 75 women in 2002.

TABLE 8.1.4
The Percent Of Respondents Who Report Various Negative Reactions By Their Partners
Or Themselves To Suggestions About Using Condoms
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Ever Asked A Partner To Use A Condom
By Years Of Education Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reaction To Suggestions By Partner Or Respondent		Years Of Education							
		Total	0-9	10-12	13+	Total	0-9	10-12	13+
Negative Reaction Of Partner To Respondent		2	0	0	2	1	9	9	7
He Refused To Wear A Condom	19.4	22.7	20.2	18.4	25.6	28.3	25.4	21.0	
He Forced Her To Have Sex Without A Condom	3.7	5.8	4.3	3.1	7.5	9.0	7.6	4.2	
He Refused Sex With Her	4.1	4.6	5.2	3.4	5.2	5.8	4.6	6.4	
He Threatened Her (With Physical Force)	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	
He Threatened Never To Go Out With Her Again	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.6	
No. of Cases *	(4053)	(352)	(1396)	(2272)	(2986)	(955)	(1659)	(372)	
Type Of Negative Reaction Of Respondent To Partner									
She Suspected That He Had Other Partners	11.3	14.5	13.3	9.7	--	--	--	--	
She Refused To Let Him Wear A Condom	5.2	8.6	4.5	4.9	9.2	8.8	10.2	5.6	
She Refused To Have Sex With Him	3.6	7.8	3.1	3.4	6.3	5.3	7.0	5.6	
She Threatened Never To Go Out With Him Again	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	2.4	3.0	2.4	0.9	
No. of Cases **	(2840)	(242)	(1004)	(1564)	(1815)	(598)	(988)	(229)	

* Data missing for 33 women in 2002.
 ** Question not asked in the 1997 Reproductive Health Survey.
 Data missing for 30 women in 2002.

TABLE 8.1.5
Percentage Of Women Currently Using Condoms Who Have Used A Condom
At Their Last Sexual Intercourse As A Primary Or Secondary Method:
Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Condom Use Status</i>							
	Condoms Used As				Condoms Used As			
	Primary Method Percent	N	Secondary Method Percent	N	Primary Method Percent	N	Secondary Method Percent	N
		2 0 0 2				1 9 9 7		
<u>Total</u>	88.4	(1270)	71.7	(539)	91.7	(839)	67.2	(360)
<u>Age</u>								
15-24	87.5	(435)	73.9	(137)	92.7	(321)	70.4	(133)
25-34	88.6	(448)	67.9	(231)	88.5	(326)	59.8	(172)
35-49	89.4	(387)	74.2	(167)	94.6	(192)	79.9	(55)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>								
Kingston Metro. Area	89.1	(191)	76.5	(88)	90.3	(235)	76.1	(83)
Other Urban	86.5	(388)	73.9	(156)	96.5	(146)	73.9	(72)
Rural	89.5	(691)	67.4	(291)	91.3	(457)	57.3	(205)
<u>Health Region</u>								
1	88.0	(545)	72.2	(222)	90.5	(332)	72.2	(132)
2	90.2	(197)	74.9	(104)	86.8	(133)	53.0	(74)
3	90.4	(299)	73.4	(116)	94.4	(237)	70.0	(91)
4	86.6	(229)	66.5	(93)	95.8	(137)	61.5	(63)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>								
0-9	92.2	(87)	72.0	(41)	91.6	(230)	67.1	(95)
10-12	91.1	(410)	72.8	(180)	90.9	(498)	63.8	(218)
13 +	86.9	(753)	70.9	(311)	95.2	(108)	78.0	(45)
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married	88.8	(230)	46.7	(65)	88.7	(126)	73.0	(46)
Common Law	85.9	(320)	72.1	(166)	93.5	(267)	53.4	(113)
Visiting Partner	90.6	(607)	75.1	(265)	91.6	(330)	69.5	(170)
No Steady Partner	80.5	(113)	83.9	(39)	91.0	(116)	81.6	(31)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>								
Low	86.7	(283)	78.9	(153)	91.1	(242)	57.0	(115)
Medium	91.1	(546)	70.3	(231)	91.3	(281)	61.8	(115)
High	86.1	(441)	68.3	(151)	92.3	(316)	74.0	(130)

* Data missing for 20 women using condom as primary method and 3 women using condom as secondary method in 2002.

TABLE 8.1.6
Percentage Of Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Have Used A Condom
At Last Intercourse As Primary or Secondary Method:
Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Ever Had Sexual Relations
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Condoms Used At Last Intercourse As:			No. of Cases
	First Or Second Method	First Method	Second Method	
Total	33.2	26.2	7.1	(6577)
Age				
15-24	47.4	39.4	8.0	(1396)
25-34	32.5	24.6	7.9	(2440)
35-49	25.1	19.3	5.8	(2741)
Area Of Residence				
Kingston Metro. Area	35.7	27.5	8.2	(1046)
Other Urban	34.5	26.8	7.7	(1915)
Rural	31.1	25.1	6.1	(3616)
Health Region				
1	34.6	27.0	7.6	(2746)
2	32.5	25.2	7.3	(1091)
3	35.1	28.1	7.0	(1447)
4	29.0	23.2	5.8	(1293)
Years Of Education *				
0-9	26.8	21.2	5.7	(607)
10-12	29.9	23.3	6.6	(2308)
13 +	36.2	28.6	7.6	(3587)
Relationship Status				
Married	18.1	15.8	2.3	(1542)
Common Law	24.4	17.7	6.8	(1733)
Visiting Partner	45.1	34.0	11.1	(1951)
No Steady Partner	38.5	32.6	5.9	(1351)
Socio Economic Level				
Low	29.6	21.4	8.2	(1611)
Medium	33.8	26.7	7.2	(2823)
High	34.7	28.4	6.3	(2143)

* Data missing for 75 women who did not state their level of education.

TABLE 8.2.1
Reasons For Using Condoms
And Frequency of Condom Use With Steady And Non Steady Partners
Women Aged 15-49 who Currently Use Condoms As A Primary or Secondary Method
By Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristic	Total	<i>Age Group</i>				Total	15-24	25-34	35-49
		15-24	25-34	35-49	Total				
		<u>2 0 0 2</u>				<u>1 9 9 7</u>			
<u>Reason For Condom Use</u>									
Prevent Pregnancy	18.4	14.0	20.4	21.8	22.5	19.1	24.5	27.4	
Prevent Sexually Transmitted Diseases	17.2	12.0	18.0	23.1	25.0	24.3	26.1	24.7	
Both Of The Above	61.8	71.5	59.8	51.4	50.4	55.1	47.0	45.4	
Other	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	
Don't Know / Don't Remember	1.9	2.3	1.0	2.5	1.7	1.3	2.5	1.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number Of Cases	(1803)	(572)	(679)	(552)	(1206)	(460)	(498)	(248)	
<u>Frequency Of Condom Use With A Steady Partner</u>									
Always	43.8	43.1	41.6	47.3	48.6	52.8	42.4	50.5	
Most Of The Time	48.1	50.2	49.1	44.2	31.7	27.2	36.4	33.7	
Sometimes	5.8	4.0	7.7	5.9	17.1	18.6	17.1	13.4	
Never	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	
Refused	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.4	3.1	2.2	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number Of Cases	(1785)	(559)	(676)	(550)	(1203)	(458)	(497)	(248)	
<u>Frequency Of Condom Use With A Non Steady Partner</u>									
Always	44.4	44.3	48.9	39.1	38.3	45.9	31.6	28.4	
Most Of The Time	23.6	27.0	20.7	22.3	7.9	6.4	7.1	14.6	
Sometimes	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.0	5.6	5.8	6.5	2.5	
Never	20.7	18.6	21.6	22.4	30.9	27.2	33.2	37.7	
Refused	10.9	9.6	8.0	16.1	17.3	14.6	21.6	16.8	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number Of Cases	(511)	(162)	(196)	(153)	(313)	(139)	(124)	(50)	

TABLE 8.3.1
Respondents' Perceptions Of Effectiveness Of Condom In Preventing Pregnancy
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristic	Perception Of Condom's Effectiveness In Preventing Pregnancy				TOTAL	No. of Cases
	Completely Sure	Almost Sure	Risk Of Some Not	At All Sure Dont Know		
Total	34.1	29.3	25.2	4.6	100.0	(7168)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	31.3	25.1	28.6	6.2	100.0	(638)
10-12	35.4	28.0	24.0	4.9	100.0	(2529)
13 +	33.9	30.6	25.4	4.2	100.0	(3924)
Parish **						
Westmoreland	56.1	22.9	16.6	2.4	100.0	(427)
Manchester	53.5	22.4	16.2	2.0	100.0	(388)
St. Mary	46.9	28.8	9.3	5.0	100.0	(405)
St. Elizabeth	42.8	27.2	14.8	3.6	100.0	(509)
Hanover	40.4	26.9	21.3	9.1	100.0	(399)
Clarendon	37.6	26.8	22.8	4.6	100.0	(518)
Trelawny	37.2	24.0	27.0	2.5	100.0	(375)
St. Thomas	36.1	20.0	31.1	6.9	100.0	(411)
St. Catherine	33.8	33.6	23.0	3.8	100.0	(1277)
Portland	30.9	22.0	43.9	1.6	100.0	(385)
St. James	28.4	38.3	17.4	10.3	100.0	(401)
Kingston	24.0	31.2	30.6	4.9	100.0	(240)
St. Andrew	22.1	26.3	37.7	6.0	100.0	(1046)
St. Ann	20.2	48.8	20.8	2.9	100.0	(387)
Ever Used Condoms						
Yes	38.5	30.3	24.9	3.8	100.0	(5361)
No	22.3	26.4	25.9	6.7	100.0	(1807)
Currently Uses Condoms						
Yes	43.5	29.4	22.7	2.8	100.0	(1804)
No	31.0	29.2	26.0	5.2	100.0	(5364)

* Data missing for 77 women.
 ** Parishes are listed in descending order according to the percentage who think the condom is completely safe (effective).

TABLE 8.3.1 Cont'd
Respondents' Perceptions Of Effectiveness Of Condom In Preventing Pregnancy
Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Perception Of Condom's Effectiveness In Preventing Pregnancy</i>					TOTAL	No. of Cases
	Completely Sure	Almost Sure	Some Risk Of Pregnancy	Not Sure At All	Don't Know		
	<u>1 9 9 7</u>						
Total	35.1	24.0	21.0	7.1	12.3	100.0	(6384)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0-9	34.1	21.0	20.8	8.7	15.3	100.0	(2325)
10-12	36.1	25.8	20.6	6.2	11.3	100.0	(3285)
13 +	34.0	27.9	23.0	6.8	8.2	100.0	(719)
<u>Parish</u>							
Westmoreland	40.1	30.6	13.4	7.3	8.5	100.0	(409)
Manchester	37.3	21.2	20.1	8.8	12.6	100.0	(407)
St. Mary	18.3	33.6	15.6	8.1	24.4	100.0	(428)
St. Elizabeth	34.8	11.0	27.9	10.3	16.0	100.0	(404)
Hanover	56.7	15.6	11.6	3.3	12.9	100.0	(376)
Clarendon	41.4	17.1	23.0	6.9	11.6	100.0	(479)
Trelawny	35.2	15.7	17.3	11.5	20.4	100.0	(430)
St. Thomas	41.8	21.9	23.4	7.3	5.6	100.0	(440)
St. Catherine	37.7	32.3	16.5	5.7	7.8	100.0	(858)
Portland	37.8	21.1	22.7	11.0	7.3	100.0	(406)
St. James	28.1	20.7	31.7	4.3	15.1	100.0	(403)
Kingston	38.2	17.9	17.9	12.2	13.8	100.0	(179)
St. Andrew	29.9	30.7	25.9	5.2	8.3	100.0	(783)
St. Ann	35.1	18.5	10.1	8.6	27.6	100.0	(382)
<u>Ever Used Condoms</u>							
Yes	42.0	28.1	20.3	6.0	3.8	100.0	(3807)
No	25.3	19.5	22.0	8.6	24.5	100.0	(2577)
<u>Currently Uses Condoms</u>							
Yes	52.4	24.4	16.3	3.4	3.5	100.0	(1199)
No	31.0	24.6	22.1	8.0	14.4	100.0	(5185)

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to the percentage who, in 2002, were completely sure that the condom is effective in preventing pregnancy.

TABLE 8.3.2
Respondent's Perception Of Effectiveness Of Condoms In Preventing Sexually
Transmitted Diseases - Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Perception Of Condom's Effectiveness In Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i>							
Selected Characteristic	Completely Sure		Almost Sure		Some Risk		No. of Cases
	At All	Not Sure	At All	Not Sure	At All	Not Sure	
	Know	Dont	Know	Dont	Know	Dont	TOTAL
Total	34.7	29.1	24.8	4.9	6.4	100.0	(7168)
Years Of Education *							
0-9	32.2	24.6	27.8	5.6	9.7	100.0	(638)
10-12	35.7	27.6	23.9	5.4	7.4	100.0	(2529)
13 +	34.7	30.5	25.0	4.5	5.3	100.0	(3924)
Parish **							
Westmoreland	58.6	22.1	17.5	0.8	1.1	100.0	(427)
Manchester	55.3	22.2	15.5	0.9	6.1	100.0	(388)
St. Mary	47.6	28.4	7.0	6.4	10.6	100.0	(405)
St. Elizabeth	41.4	26.5	18.8	3.0	10.2	100.0	(509)
Clarendon	40.0	24.1	22.2	5.6	8.1	100.0	(518)
Hanover	40.0	28.6	17.7	11.1	2.6	100.0	(399)
St. Thomas	38.1	18.5	33.0	6.2	4.2	100.0	(411)
Trelawny	37.1	25.4	29.1	2.5	5.9	100.0	(375)
St. Catherine	34.6	33.3	21.8	4.2	6.1	100.0	(1277)
Portland	30.6	24.7	41.5	1.9	1.4	100.0	(385)
St. James	28.4	38.6	17.5	9.1	6.4	100.0	(401)
Kingston	23.1	32.9	28.0	9.2	6.6	100.0	(240)
St. Andrew	22.1	26.8	37.6	6.4	7.2	100.0	(1046)
St. Ann	21.0	47.9	20.5	3.5	7.1	100.0	(387)
Ever Used Condoms							
Yes	39.0	30.3	24.3	4.1	2.4	100.0	(5361)
No	23.3	26.1	26.3	7.1	17.2	100.0	(1807)
Currently Uses Condoms							
Yes	42.8	29.9	22.8	3.0	1.5	100.0	(1804)
No	32.1	28.9	25.5	5.5	8.0	100.0	(5364)
* Data missing for 77 women.							
** Parishes are listed in descending order according to the percentage who are completely sure that condoms will be effective in preventing sexually transmitted diseases.							

TABLE 8.3.2 Cont'd
Respondent's Perception Of Effectiveness of Condoms In Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases - Women Aged 15-49 By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Perception Of Condom's Effectiveness In Preventing Sexually Transmitted Diseases</i>							
Selected Characteristics	Completely Sure	Almost Sure	Some Risk	Not Sure At All	Don't Know	TOTAL	No. of Cases
			1 9 9 7				
Total	35.9	25.6	20.6	7.1	10.8	100.0	(6384)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0-9	34.1	23.2	19.9	9.0	13.8	100.0	(2325)
10-12	37.2	26.4	20.6	6.2	9.7	100.0	(3285)
13 +	35.5	28.3	22.6	6.7	7.0	100.0	(719)
<u>Parish *</u>							
Westmoreland	40.0	34.7	12.6	7.3	5.4	100.0	(409)
Manchester	37.5	24.5	17.3	10.2	10.5	100.0	(407)
St. Mary	18.8	33.1	14.0	12.5	21.8	100.0	(428)
St. Elizabeth	39.1	10.6	30.3	6.3	13.7	100.0	(404)
Clarendon	44.5	17.4	20.1	8.1	10.0	100.0	(479)
Hanover	57.2	15.2	11.8	3.5	12.3	100.0	(376)
St. Thomas	42.8	23.7	20.7	7.0	5.8	100.0	(440)
Trelawny	39.6	14.2	16.0	11.8	18.4	100.0	(430)
St. Catherine	40.6	34.5	12.4	4.8	7.7	100.0	(858)
Portland	39.3	21.5	19.9	12.4	6.9	100.0	(406)
St. James	24.1	19.1	36.8	5.1	14.8	100.0	(403)
Kingston	39.0	17.5	19.5	9.8	14.2	100.0	(179)
St. Andrew	30.0	31.5	25.2	5.6	7.8	100.0	(783)
St. Ann	31.6	22.0	20.1	8.0	18.2	100.0	(382)
<u>Ever Used Condoms</u>							
Yes	43.3	28.3	19.2	5.8	3.5	100.0	(3807)
No	25.4	21.7	22.6	9.1	21.2	100.0	(2577)
<u>Currently Uses Condoms</u>							
Yes	53.2	24.8	15.3	4.3	2.4	100.0	(1199)
No	31.7	25.8	21.9	7.8	12.8	100.0	(5185)

* Parishes are listed in descending order according to the percentage who, in 2002, were completely sure that the condom was effective in preventing sexually transmitted diseases.

CHAPTER 9

STERILIZATION - USE AND DEMAND

9.1 PROFILE OF STERILIZED WOMEN

Sterilization is a well accepted method of contraception in Jamaica. Methods include female sterilization, also known as tubal ligation, and male sterilization or vasectomy. In 2002, 9.9 percent of women had had a tubal ligation operation done; at that time, the percentage of partners who had had a vasectomy was negligible. The profiles of sterilized women differ somewhat from those of women who are not sterilized. Table 9.1.1 presents for comparison, the characteristics of sterilized women in union aged 15 - 44 years compared with the non-sterilized women in that age group.

Women who have been sterilized are generally older than non-sterilized women and they tend to have more children; the mean number of children of sterilized women was 3.9 while that of non-sterilized women was 1.9. Sterilized women appear to be in more stable relationships than their counterparts and appear to attend church more frequently. The correlation between levels of education or among socio-economic status levels are not as pronounced.

As mentioned earlier, the percentage of women who have had sterilization done tend to be higher in the older age groups. Few women become sterilized before age 30 and the percent-age increases up to age 44 (the maximum age used in the comparison). This is true in all of the three years studied. It is even more pronounced since the percentage of women on the whole falls off from about age 35. In all three years, about one half of sterilized women were married while in the case of the non-sterilized women, the percentage although rising, was just about 20 percent (15.2, 17.8 and 22.2 percent in 1993, 1997 and 2002, respectively). Thus, the profile of the woman who will become sterilized is one who is over 35 and who, as her parity increases, will give greater consideration to sterilization as a method of birth control. The woman who consents to sterilization will do so despite her religious affiliation even though more of the women who are sterilized attend church at least once per week. This profile applies regardless of educational levels or socio-economic status and applies in all of the years studied.

Table 9.1.2 presents the characteristics of the sterilized women based on their age at sterilization. It also includes percentages of sterilized women by the number of children they have had and the mean number of live births. Comparative data are shown for women in union for the years 1997, 1993 and 1989. Percentages and means for all women are also presented but there is no comparison with the earlier years since they were not calculated.

The age group 15 - 44 years has been used to provide comparisons with earlier years.

The mean age at sterilization for all women in Jamaica in 2002 was 30.9 years for all women and 31.1 years for those in union. The mean age has, on the overall, increased over the years. In 1989, it was 31.1 and was slightly lower in 1993 and 1997 (30.1 and 30.7 percent respectively). The distribution over the years for women in union is fairly similar. However, between those in union and all women, some differences can be observed.

In relation to number of live births, the trend is also similar for women in union over the period. In their case, there was little difference between all women and those in unions in the percentage spread of number of live births and the two categories had a mean of 3.9 births. It should be noted, also, that the mean number of births to sterilized women has also been falling, from 4.7 births in 1989 to 3.9 births in 2002.

Table 9.1.3 looks at the mean number of children ever born to both women who are sterilized and those who are not for both women in union and all women. Comparisons are included for those in union in respect of the years 1997 and 1993. Where data exists, the difference between the sterilized and the non-sterilized are calculated.

As was seen earlier, the mean number of children increases with age, both for sterilized and non-sterilized women. However, sterilized women had increased their parity at a much faster rate as they grew older than their counterparts who were not sterilized. Accordingly, by age 49, parity among those sterilized was 4.6 compared with 3.2 for those not sterilized, a difference of 1.4 births. For women in union, the difference was slightly more, at 1.5 births.

The patterns in 1997 and 1993 were in the same direction as in 2002. In 1997, at the end of the childbearing years, with parity of 4.8 for sterilized women and 3.6 for those in union, the difference was 1.2. In 1993, where parity at that age was 4.9 for sterilized women and 3.8 for non-sterilized women, the difference was 1.1, that is, fractionally lower than it was in 1997. The differences varied by age over time in all three years.

9.2 SATISFACTION WITH STERILIZATION

Since sterilization is one of the major methods of contraception used in Jamaica, particularly by older women with average parity of 4, it was felt that it was important to measure the satisfaction of women who had had the operation. This has been done in the earlier surveys also. Results are presented in Table 9.2.1 which shows the percent of sterilized women who were not satisfied with the operation. The special characteristics used were: i), age at sterilization; ii), whether or not counselled before sterilization; iii), socio-economic status; iv), level of education; v), place where the operation was performed, vi), area of residence; and vii), union status. The results cover all of the characteristics in 1997 and in 2002; in 1993, results relating to level of education and socio-economic status were not presented due to the fact that they were calculated differently and are therefore non-comparable.

The degree of dissatisfaction with the operation has been falling. Thus, in 1993, 13.2 percent of women who had had the operation in 1993 expressed dissatisfaction; in 1997, that percentage had fallen to 7.1 percent in 1997 and there was a further fall in 2002 at which time the percentage was 6.3 percent. In 1993 and again in 1997, the greatest dissatisfaction were among the women who were less than 30 years at the time of the operation. The next highest percentage was among those who had the operation done when they were between the ages of 30 and 34. Less dissatisfaction was expressed among those who had been sterilized at ages 35 and over. That pattern has changed in 2002. The highest level of dissatisfaction was expressed by those who were sterilized at or above age 30. This could be explained by improvements in techniques over the years. It also could be accounted for by the counselling received. In all three years, a higher percentage who had the operation without prior counselling expressed dissatisfaction.

Finally, the reasons why women who want or might want more children are not interested in being sterilized after having all the children they want are addressed. These are presented by age group in Table 9.4.1. Comparative figures for 1997 are shown. The most commonly stated reason in 2002 was that "respondents may want children in the future"; 29.5 percent of respondents who satisfied this condition gave that as a reason. "Fear of the operation" was the reason given by the second largest percentage of women (19.6 percent). In 1997, this was the most frequent reason cited (by 23.0 of women). In 1997, "may again want to have more children" was the second most identified reason. In both years, "the fear of the method and the side effects of the operation" was given as the third most quoted reason.

9.4 REASONS FOR NON-STERILIZATION

There were, of course, some variation when the two years were compared. In 1997, there was a falling off in the age group 25 - 29 before the peak was at age 34 was reached and the percentage of women wanting sterilization was higher among those who wanted two than those who wanted three or more.

The percentage of women who would be interested in sterilization fell slightly, from 25.2 percent in 1997 to 23.1 percent in 2002. In general, as has been mentioned earlier, the interest in sterilization rises with increasing age, peaking at age 34 and falling off thereafter. And, as also been mentioned, it rises with increasing parity while falling off with increasing numbers of children wanted. It seems, also to fall, based on the frequency of attendance at church.

The next topic studied was the extent of the existing demand for sterilization after completion of childbearing, among women who want more children. Table 9.3.1 tries to quantify this demand. It seeks to measure the percentage of women who are interested in sterilization based on age, parity, relationship status and socio-economic levels. Data for 1997 has been included for comparison.

9.3 DEMAND FOR STERILIZATION

The interest in sterilization among women who do not want anymore children fell between 1993 and 1997 (from 34.9 percent to 22.8 percent). As seen in Table 9.2.2, it fell even further in 2002, with the percentage now at 19.6 percent. In general, the demand rises up to age 34 and then falls. It also increases based on the parity of the woman. Although relationship status appears not to have a strong effect, it has generally been lower although slightly among women who are legally married and living with their husbands than those in the other less stable relationships. As would be expected, it was lowest for those women who had no steady partner.

In general, a higher percentage of women who were sterilized in a hospital were dissatisfied than those whose operation was performed elsewhere. In the two earlier years, urban women had a higher level of dissatisfaction. In 1993, both those in visiting unions and those not in a union had levels higher than those in the more stable unions. Since 1997, that pattern has been reversed. With respect to level of education, dissatisfaction varied with the levels over the two years for which data was available, although in both years, it was lowest among those with the highest levels of education. With respect to socio-economic status, in each of the two years studied, it was less the higher up the scale they were.

Percentages varied with age but their movements were largely influenced by the reason given. For example, in both years, the percentage of those who gave the most frequent reason, that is, "fear of the operation", was highest among the youngest age group, falling to the lowest among those of advanced age. On the other hand, as would be expected, the reverse is true for those who gave the reason as "advanced age, approaching menopause".

Next, the reasons why women aged 15 - 49 who do not want more children and are not interested in being sterilized are also presented in Table 9.4.2 but this time by years of education. Level of education appears not to have had a great influence on the reasons given as the percentages varied over the different reasons given. Also, they were not consistent over time. In both years, most women gave a response to the question. No reason given was about 6 to 8 percent in all two years.

Why do women who do not want more children and who are interested in being sterilized are not yet sterilized? The answers to this question is given in Table 9.4.3. Comparisons with 1997 data are presented. Both are cross-classified by levels of education, except that the usual three levels which have been used throughout this report are presented for 2002 only. In the 1997 data, the two most advanced have been joined with the result that the measure is for women with 10 or more years of education.

The most frequent answer given, in 2002 as well as in 1997, was that "they were thinking about it" (26.6 percent in 2002 and 20.6 percent in 1997. In 2002, "lack of money" was the most frequently offered answer (12.2 percent) while 11.4 percent indicated that they were "currently pregnant". In 1997, a smaller percentage (6.8 percent) cited "lack of money" but the percentage of "currently pregnant" respondents was the same. In general, the answers given in 2002 did not follow the pattern of those given in 1997. For example, while 16.3 percent in 1997 said that it was "lack of information", only 0.6 percent of women gave that answer in 2002.

TABLE 9.1.1
 Characteristics Of Sterilized Women Compared With Non-Sterilized Women
 Women In Union Aged 15-44* By Selected Characteristics
 (Percent Distribution)
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	Total	Sterilized	Total	Sterilized	Total	Sterilized
Age						
15-19	10.2	0.0	9.9	0.0	11.0	0.0
20-24	17.4	0.7	20.7	1.8	22.9	0.9
25-29	18.8	4.6	20.2	6.4	25.5	23.0
30-34	19.9	17.7	20.1	19.4	18.5	19.0
35-39	17.9	34.5	16.1	30.3	14.4	15.3
40-44	15.9	42.5	13.1	38.8	6.9	8.5
No. Of Live Births						
0	20.1	0.3	22.2	17.6	20.4	17.6
1	24.0	1.7	25.4	2.4	29.0	24.6
2	21.4	16.0	22.0	15.4	22.2	21.2
3	15.0	28.3	13.6	23.4	13.6	15.0
4+	19.4	53.7	15.8	57.4	14.9	21.7
Relationship Status						
Married	25.1	52.5	22.2	46.1	17.8	19.1
Common Law	29.0	28.1	29.1	32.9	35.1	34.8
Visiting Partner	44.9	19.4	48.6	21.0	47.1	46.1
Years Of Education						
0-9 Years	6.5	9.1	6.2	32.3	30.5	30.5
10-12 Years	32.3	38.2	31.7	55.6	41.7	57.2
13+ Years	60.1	51.4	61.1	12.1	12.3	12.3
Socio Economic Index						
Low	21.1	24.9	20.7	31.5	30.9	30.9
Medium	44.6	44.8	44.5	33.3	33.6	33.6
High	34.3	30.3	34.7	35.2	35.5	35.5
Frequency of Church Attendance						
At Least Weekly	32.4	47.9	30.7	24.4	40.6	22.5
At Least Monthly	19.8	18.4	19.9	19.3	17.2	19.5
< Once/Month	14.5	10.5	14.9	15.1	11.6	15.6
Special Occasions	24.2	17.1	25.0	28.7	29.5	12.4
Never	7.9	4.5	8.3	11.9	12.3	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean No. Of Live Births	2.1	3.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.2
No. Of Cases	(4757)	(479)	(4278)	(4,351)	(3,877)	(2,284)
						(277) (2,007)

* Women over the age of 44 are excluded from the analysis to make the data comparable with the data from the 1993 survey, which did not include the 45-49 age group.
 Education and socio-economic index were measured differently in 1993, so comparisons with 1997 are not possible.

TABLE 9.1.2
Characteristics Of All Sterilized Women And Sterilized Women In Union Aged 15-44 Years
At Time Of Sterilization Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 And 1989 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected</i> Characteristics	<i>All Women</i> 2002	2002	<i>Women in Union</i>		1989
			1997	1993	
<u>Age At Sterilization *</u>					
Less Than 25	8.4	8.6	11.2	13.0	10.5
25-29	28.8	28.0	33.2	32.3	29.1
30-34	28.8	29.8	30.7	36.0	35.9
35-39	19.9	21.0	22.1	18.7	20.1
40-44	3.7	4.3	2.3	0.0	4.2
Unknown	8.8	6.4	0.5	0.0	0.2
<u>Total</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Mean Age At Sterilization</u>	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.0	31.1
<u>Number of Live Births</u>					
0	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.5
1	2.3	1.7	2.4	0.3	1.3
2	16.3	16.0	15.4	11.3	12.9
3	28.5	28.3	23.4	25.1	21.2
4 +	52.5	53.7	57.4	63.1	64.1
<u>Total</u>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<u>Mean No. Of Live Births</u>	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.7
<u>Number of Cases</u>	(557)	(479)	(474)	(277)	(468)

* Data on age at sterilization missing for 10 women in 2002, 4 in 1997, 3 in 1993 and 4 in 1989.

TABLE 9.1.3
 Mean Number Of Children Ever Born - All Women And Women In Union Aged 15-49 Years
 By Age And Whether Or Not Sterilized
 Compared With Data From 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age	<i>All Women</i>				<i>Women in Union</i>			
	Mean	N	Sterilized	Difference	Mean	N	Sterilized	Difference
15-29	3.2	(35)	0.8	2.4	3.3	(31)	1.1	2.2
30-39	3.9	(319)	2.4	1.5	3.9	(273)	2.5	1.4
40-44	4.0	(203)	3.2	0.8	4.0	(175)	3.3	0.7
45-49	4.6	(192)	3.2	1.4	4.7	(153)	3.2	1.5
Total	4.1	(749)	1.7	2.4	4.1	(632)	2.4	2.0
2 0 0 2								
15-29	--	--	--	--	3.2	(44)	1.3	1.9
30-39	--	--	--	--	3.9	(275)	2.6	1.3
40-44	--	--	--	--	4.5	(155)	3.3	1.2
45-49	--	--	--	--	4.8	(116)	3.6	1.2
Total	--	--	--	--	4.2	(590)	1.9	2.3
1 9 9 7								
15-29	--	--	--	--	3.2	(38)	1.3	1.9
30-39	--	--	--	--	4.2	(137)	2.7	1.5
40-44	--	--	--	--	4.9	(102)	3.8	1.1
Total	--	--	--	--	4.3	(277)	1.9	2.4
1 9 9 3								
15-29	--	--	--	--	3.2	(1203)	1.3	1.9
30-39	--	--	--	--	4.2	(673)	2.7	1.5
40-44	--	--	--	--	4.9	(131)	3.8	1.1
Total	--	--	--	--	4.3	(2007)	1.9	2.4

TABLE 9.2.1
Percent Of Sterilized Women Who Were Not Satisfied With The Operation
By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2 0 0 2		1 9 9 7		1 9 9 3	
	Percent	No. of Cases	Percent	No. of Cases	Percent	No. of Cases
<u>Total *</u>	6.3	(749)	7.1	(692)	13.2	(315)
<u>Age At Sterilization</u>						
Less Than 30	3.5	(35)	11.4	(270)	21.2	(138)
30-34	8.5	(120)	5.2	(222)	9.2	(117)
35 +	6.1	(594)	3.8	(190)	2.5	(58)
<u>Counselled Before Sterilization</u>						
Yes	5.8	(410)	3.9	(458)	6.6	(140)
No	6.8	(339)	14.1	(234)	18.5	(175)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>						
Low	7.9	(218)	9.4	(269)	--	--
Medium	7.4	(317)	8.0	(219)	--	--
High	3.3	(214)	3.9	(204)	--	--
<u>Years Of Education *</u>						
0-9	11.8	(107)	7.0	(359)	--	--
10-12	6.4	(317)	8.2	(254)	--	--
13 Or More	4.9	(312)	2.7	(68)	--	--
<u>Place Operation Performed</u>						
Public Hospital	6.6	(650)	7.6	(621)	12.9	(282)
Other	3.9	(99)	3.2	(71)	15.8	(33)
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban	6.1	(312)	8.4	(263)	14.3	(99)
Rural	6.5	(437)	5.8	(429)	12.5	(216)
<u>Union Status</u>						
Married	4.7	(339)	4.2	(281)	7.9	(130)
Common Law Union	9.2	(186)	11.1	(197)	15.5	(92)
Visiting Partner	7.7	(107)	7.9	(111)	19.5	(55)
Not In Union	5.7	(117)	7.1	(103)	16.2	(38)

* The exact question asked was, "Are you satisfied with having had the operation?"

TABLE 9.2.2
Percent Of Women Who Are Interested In Sterilization
By Selected Characteristics
Fecund Women Aged 15-49 Who Do Not Want Any more Children
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	No. Of	Percent	No. Of	Percent	No. Of	Percent
Total	19.6	(2670)*	22.8	(2270)	34.9	(1013)
Age Group						
15 - 19	11.0	(118)	19.8	(430)	35.2	(242)
20 - 24	20.9	(204)				
25 - 29	28.8	(376)	25.1	(455)	38.2	(238)
30 - 34	26.9	(589)	31.2	(496)	44.7	(265)
35 - 39	20.2	(572)	21.7	(733)	24.1	(268)
40 - 44	14.4	(509)				
45 - 49	8.0	(302)	9.8	(156)	--	--
Number Of Live Births						
0-1	15.1	(512)	14.5	(473)	34.6	(240)
2	16.3	(730)	20.1	(590)	28.9	(252)
3	22.3	(603)	24.9	(513)	35.3	(214)
4+	24.7	(825)	31.2	(694)	40.2	(307)
Relationship Status						
Married	24.4	(617)	23.7	(453)	36.7	(160)
Common Law	24.4	(757)	30.5	(791)	37.2	(393)
Visiting Partner	17.8	(688)	21.2	(557)	36.4	(285)
Not In Union	12.9	(608)	14.4	(469)	27.1	(175)
Socio Economic Index						
Low	22.2	(780)	26.0	(1011)	--	--
Medium	19.1	(1131)	22.2	(702)	--	--
High	18.1	(759)	19.3	(557)	--	--

* Data missing for 10 women.

TABLE 9.3.1
Percent Of Women Who Would Be Interested In Sterilization
After Having All The Children They Want By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997
Fecund Women Aged 15-49 Who Want Or Might Want More Children
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<i>2 0 0 2</i>		<i>1 9 9 7</i>	
	Percent	No. Of Cases	Percent	No. Of Cases
<u>Total</u>	<u>23.1</u>	<u>(3415) *</u>	<u>25.2</u>	<u>(3158)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	22.9	(864)	24.2	(818)
20-24	21.0	(717)	24.7	(721)
25-29	24.1	(742)	22.9	(721)
30-34	26.7	(571)	32.2	(531)
35-39	23.6	(349)	26.4	(276)
40-49	23.4	(172)	29.8	(91)
<u>Number Of Live Births</u>				
0	18.7	(1569)	20.6	(1416)
1	26.7	(1017)	28.9	(927)
2	26.7	(505)	34.0	(497)
3	33.0	(206)	30.1	(193)
4 +	36.0	(118)	28.1	(125)
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married	25.8	(472)	22.4	(359)
Common Law	27.7	(692)	29.5	(772)
Visiting Partner	25.2	(1108)	29.7	(905)
Not In Union	18.7	(1144)	20.5	(1122)
<u>Number Of Additional Children Wanted</u>				
1	28.1	(1189)	29.8	(1079)
2	21.1	(1159)	23.5	(957)
3 +	20.4	(334)	26.7	(251)
Don't Know / Up To Fate, etc.	19.9	(733)	20.8	(847)
<u>Church Attendance **</u>				
At Least Weekly	21.0	(1266)	21.0	(1022)
At Least Monthly	21.8	(667)	25.8	(613)
Less Than Once/Month	29.6	(389)	27.9	(471)
Special Occasions	25.1	(795)	27.2	(755)
Never	21.0	(252)	29.0	(276)

* Data missing for 10 women in 2002 who did not know their age at sterilization.

** Data missing for 46 women in 2002 who did not reply to frequency of attendance at church.

TABLE 9.4.1
Reasons Why Women Aged 15-49 Who Want Or Might Want More Children
Are Not Interested In Being Sterilized After Having All The Children They Want
By Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reasons given *	Age Group											
	Total	15-24	25-34	35-49	Total	15-24	25-34	35-49	Total	15-24	25-34	35-49
May Again Want Children In Future	29.5	31.5	31.0	17.2	22.0	24.1	21.9	10.8	19.6	17.4	21.0	25.1
Fear Of Operation	16.4	16.7	15.6	17.4	16.2	13.5	20.2	18.4	9.3	13.8	5.2	0.3
Fear Of Method And Side Effects	3.9	5.8	1.0	3.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	3.2	3.9	5.8	1.0	3.3
Not Sexually Active	--	--	--	--	4.2	3.1	4.6	9.2	--	--	--	--
Against Religion	--	--	--	--	3.0	2.2	4.3	3.2	--	--	--	--
"Don't Believe In It"	2.3	0.2	1.2	14.1	1.3	0.3	0.4	9.5	2.3	0.2	1.2	14.1
Advanced Age, Approaching Menopause	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.8	--	--	--	--	1.3	0.7	2.2	1.8
Thinking about it	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.8	--	--	--	--
Prefer Other Contraceptive Methods	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.3	1.0
Partner / Family Opposed	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.4	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.6
Lack Of Information	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	--	--	--	--	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7
Currently Pregnant	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Plan To Have It Soon	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Doctor Refused To Do The Operation	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Lack Of Money	9.2	7.4	11.5	10.8	4.4	3.4	5.5	6.4	9.2	7.4	11.5	10.8
Other	6.1	4.6	8.5	5.9	7.9	8.4	7.0	8.3	6.1	4.6	8.5	5.9
No Reason Stated	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	(2189)	(1017)	(824)	(348)	(1817)	(875)	(721)	(221)	Number Of Cases **	(2189)	(1017)	(824)

* Reasons given listed in descending order of percentages.

** Data missing for 10 women in 2002 who did not know their age when they had the operation.

TABLE 9.4.2
Reasons Why Women Aged 15-49 Who Do Not Want More Children
Are Not Interested In Being Sterilized By Years Of Education
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reasons Given*	<i>Years Of Education</i>							
		<u>2 0 0 2</u>				<u>1 9 9 7</u>		
	Total	0 - 9	10 - 12	13+	Total	0 - 9	10 - 12	13+
Fear Of Operation	24.2	25.0	26.4	22.8	25.7	26.6	24.5	27.2
May Again Want Children In Future	16.8	8.5	15.5	19.5	16.1	11.9	19.8	15.7
Fear Of Method And Side Effects	14.5	15.2	13.4	15.4	14.8	14.7	15.6	11.4
Not Sexually Active	9.8	11.7	10.1	9.1	8.0	10.9	4.8	11.0
Advanced Age, Approaching Menopause	9.8	15.9	9.4	8.4	5.9	9.6	2.4	7.1
Too Young	5.4	3.4	6.8	5.0	10.0	7.8	12.2	8.2
Thinking About It	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.7	0.4	1.0
Partner / Family Opposed	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.3
Currently Pregnant	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.0	--	--	--	--
Lack Of Information	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.3
Lack Of Money	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.7	--	--	--	--
Doctor Refused To Do The Operation	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	--	--	--	--
Plan To Have It Soon	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	--	--	--	--
Against Religion	--	--	--	--	2.2	1.4	3.4	0.0
Prefer Other Contraceptive Methods	--	--	--	--	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.2
"Don't Believe In It"	--	--	--	--	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0
Other	8.1	5.4	9.1	8.1	4.0	3.7	3.7	7.0
No Reason Stated	6.0	8.8	4.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases **	(1942)	(241)	(686)	(988)	(1521)	(658)	(712)	(151)

* Reasons given listed in descending order of percentages.

** Information on education is missing for 2 women in 2002 who want no more children and have not yet been sterilized.

TABLE 9.4.3
Reasons Why Women Aged 15-49
Who Do Not Want Any More Children And Who Are Interested In Being Sterilized
Are Not Yet Sterilize By Years Of Education
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reasons Given	Years of Education			Years of Education			Number Of Cases *
	2002	1997	Total	2002	1997	Total	
Total	26.6	30.0	28.5	25.0	20.6	19.9	21.0
Thinking About It	12.2	14.8	15.1	10.0	6.8	11.7	3.2
Lack Of Money	11.4	24.9	7.1	10.9	11.4	11.8	11.2
Currently Pregnant	6.6	4.7	9.9	4.9	7.8	5.4	9.6
Plan To Do So Soon	6.1	3.3	2.6	8.9	1.9	0.8	2.8
Medical Barrier	5.8	0.0	5.8	6.8	6.9	5.0	8.3
Too Young	5.7	0.0	6.4	0.0	--	--	--
Fear Of Operation	5.2	3.7	6.5	4.0	11.4	11.5	11.3
Fear Of Method And Side Effects	3.7	3.5	0.6	5.8	3.1	3.8	2.7
Current Partner Opposed	2.8	4.7	3.0	2.3	--	--	--
Not Sexually Active	2.1	0.0	0.3	3.7	5.6	4.2	6.7
May Again Want Children In Future	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	--	--	--
Advanced Age, Approaching Menopause	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.2	16.3	15.9	16.7
Lack Of Information	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.9	--	--	--
Service Facility Too Far	5.7	1.5	6.2	6.3	8.2	10.1	6.7
Other	3.3	2.9	4.5	2.7	--	--	--
No Reason Given	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total	(481)	(51)	(178)	(250)	(734)	(347)	(387)

* Information on education is missing for 2 women in 2002 who do not want more children and are not interested in being sterilized.

CHAPTER 10

NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

10.1 REASONS FOR NOT USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD

As observed earlier, the survey data indicate that, with increasing age, there has been a tendency to switch from shorter term methods, such as the condom and the pill, to more long term methods, such as IUD and tubal ligation. But some women either have never used contraception or have stopped using a method. This Section, therefore, explores the reasons why these respondents are not or have stopped using a contraceptive method.

Table 10.1.1 explores these reasons. The reasons have been classified into two groups; the first group covers those relating to pregnancy, sub-fecundity and sexual activity while the second group covers all other reasons. The first group represents by far the greater percentage. In 1993, it consisted of 80.6 percent of all respondents; by 1997, it had risen to 86 percent. In 2002, it was at 85.2 percent, about the same as in 1997. In all three years, about fifty percent gave as their reason that they were not sexually active. This percentage rose slightly in 1997 and 2002 (58 percent and 56.4 percent, respectively). In 2002, the next highest percentage was related to those who indicated that either they or their partner desired pregnancy. The percentage (9.3 percent) was lower in 1997 (at 7.8 percent) and more so in 1993 (when it was 5.7 percent). Currently pregnant women had the third high percentage in both 1997 and 1993 (at 10.6 percent and 12.4 percent respectively). The fall which occurred since 1993 continued into 2002 when it was 8.5 percent. The percentage of women giving as their reason that they were subfecund fell between 1993 and 1997 (from 8.3 percent to 7.4 percent) but rose again to 9.6 percent in 2002. There was little variation among those who gave other reasons for not using contraceptives and they all remained low percentage-wise.

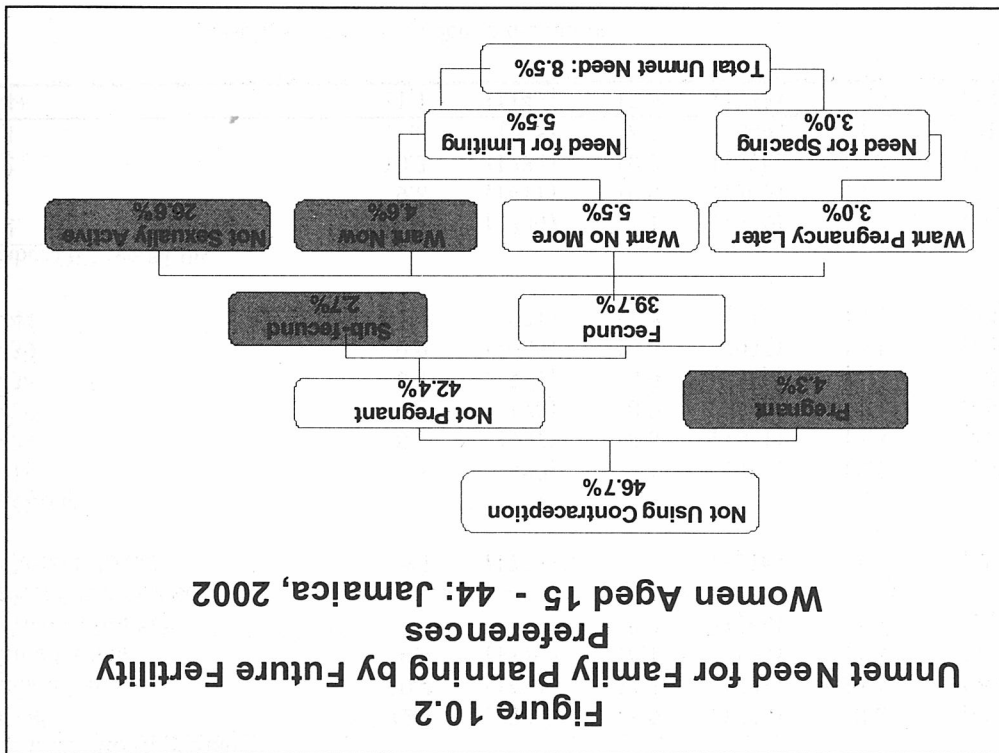
Reasons for not using contraception varied by specific characteristics. Table 10.1.2 examines these reasons by current relationship status. As would be expected, lack of sexual activity was the least given reason among married unions, increasing with lesser stability in the relationship. Higher percentages of women in married or common law unions indicated that they or their partner did not use contraception because they desired pregnancy than among those in visiting unions; only 2.6 percent of those not currently in a union gave that as a reason. Women who gave sub-fecundity as the reason were, in a higher percentage of cases, in stable unions while the percentage of those in visiting unions was well below those in the more stable unions; with respect to those not currently in a union, the percentage was even lower, probably because these women tend to be younger. It is likely that the age difference between those in the different relationships further contributes to giving sub-fertility as a reason for non-use, since women of more advanced age tend to be in the more stable relationships.

Respondents who were users of selected contraceptive methods were asked if they would prefer to use a different method. The results are shown in Table 10.1.3. Except for those using withdrawal (69.9 percent), over 80 percent said that they did not want to switch from the method they were currently using. For those using injectables, the majority of those who would like to switch would like to switch to the pill (4.2 percent), while smaller percentages chose Norplant and tubal ligation (2.3 and 1.9 percent, respectively). Women using the intra-uterine device chose the pill as the preferred method. Pill users preferred the injection while

condom users selected the pill. Those few respondents who were using natural methods, almost unanimously indicated that they would not like to switch; of the small percentage who said they would switch, the injection was their method of choice.

10.2 NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

The unmet need for family planning services among women who were exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy was next explored. A woman was characterized as having an "unmet need" if she was sexually active, not currently pregnant, stated that she did not desire to become pregnant and was not using a method of contraception for reasons not related to subfertility (Figure 10.2)



Using this definition, 8.7 percent of all respondents were found to have an unmet need of family planning services in 2002. This percentage represented a fall from the 9.3 percent² found in 1997. The fall was even more significant when compared with the 1993 percentage. This is given in Table 10.1 below, which supplements Table 10.2 but with comparisons with 1993:

1 That is, the Billings or Calendar method.

2 The 1997 estimates have been revised and more comprehensive estimates have been made so as to permit comparisons with the 2002 data.

TABLE 10.I
Percent Of Women Aged 15 - 44 Years Estimated
To Have an Unmet Need Of Family Planning Services
By Selected Characteristics
2002 RHS, 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	Percent In Need	No of Cases	Percent In Need	No of Cases	Percent In Need	No of Cases
<u>Total</u>	<u>8.5</u>	<u>(6494)</u>	<u>9.0</u>	<u>(5963)</u>	<u>13.7</u>	<u>(3110)</u>
<u>Current Relationship Status</u>						
Married	12.4	(1304)	13.6	(1036)	8.8	(488)
Common Law	10.4	(1604)	11.5	(1746)	14.5	(904)
Visiting Partner	9.4	(1849)	10.1	(1569)	13.8	(892)
Boyfriend With Sex	--	--	8.2	(260)	15.2	(203)
Boyfriend Without Sex	--	--	0.0	(136)))
No Current Partner	4.1	(1737)	1.7	(1216)	15.1	(623)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	4.6	(989)	7.1	(960)	16.2	(553)
20 - 24	8.1	(937)	8.8	(1031)	13.5	(628)
25 - 29	7.4	(1176)	8.9	(1233)	12.8	(667)
30 - 34	9.4	(1311)	8.6	(1195)	13.3	(594)
35 - 39	9.9	(1060)	10.3	(934)	14.1	(420)
40 - 44	12.9	(921)	11.2	(610)	10.4	(248)
<u>Number Of Live Births</u>						
2	4.3	(1734)	5.1	(1586)	12.3	(863)
1	9.8	(1411)	10.0	(1302)	13.7	(672)
2	10.3	(1284)	10.7	(1176)	18.0	(579)
3	11.0	(918)	8.2	(844)	13.0	(412)
4+	11.1	(1147)	12.6	(1055)	12.9	(584)

-- Classification not included in the Survey.

The percentage with “unmet need” was then cross-classified by respondents’ background characteristics in order to obtain a profile of the women whose need of contraceptive services was not satisfied. With respect to relationships, it was observed that both in 1997 and in 2002, the more stable the relationship, the higher was the percentage of those with “unmet need” This was not so in 1993, however, when married women living with their husbands had the lowest percentage. It should be noted, however, that there has been noticeable falls in all relationships except for those in this latter category. Unmet need seems to have increased significantly among these women since 1993.

The reverse was true for the age differentials; in 2002 as in 1997, the percentages rose with advancing age. Again this pattern differed from the situation in 1993. In that year, while falls were recorded in all age groups except for the group 40 - 44, need was generally higher in the lower age groups.

Need also seemed to increase with increasing parity when 2002 is compared with 1997, while it was decreased with higher levels of socio-economic status and education. With respect to classification by church attendance, the patterns observed in 2002 were somewhat mixed and differs to some extent from those observed in 1997.

Classifications by geographic areas are also shown for 2002 and 1997 including breakdowns by areas of residence, by health region and by parish. These are given in Table 10.2.2. The patterns observed appear to have changed over the period. Thus, in 1997, the percentage in the Kingston Metropolitan Area was the lowest of the three identified areas, it was the highest in 2002. In the health regions, however, the 1997 patterns held, reflecting the general fall in the overall percentages. The picture is also different when comparisons are made by parish. Despite the overall decreases in the percentages between the two periods, percentages for six of the fourteen parishes increased. Manchester had the most significant (by 5.4 percentage points) followed by Kingston (at 3.8 percentage points). All other parishes in which increases were identified did so at 1 to 1.6 percentage points. Falls were highest in St. Elizabeth, St. James, St. Catherine and Trelawny with (3.6, 2.6, 2.2 and 2.0 percentage points respectively).

In summary, unmet need has fallen significantly since 1993. It is now lowest among the young, advancing with age and highest for those women who are in more rather than less stable relationship. Women with lower levels of schooling tend to have higher percentages of unmet need than those at the lower levels. In 2002, there was a higher percentage of women with unmet needs in the Kingston Metropolitan Area than in other towns and rural areas. This was not so in 1997 when the reverse was true. Health Region 2 appears to have the highest percentage, with the parish of St. Ann having the highest percentage in the region, while Health Region 4 has the lowest percentage.

TABLE 10.1.1
Reasons for Not Currently Using a Contraceptive Method
Women Aged 15-49 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Reasons Given</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1993</i>
<u>Reasons Related To Pregnancy, Sub-fecundity and Sexual Activity</u>	<u>85.2</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>80.6</u>
Not Sexually Active	56.4	58.0	52.6
Respondent Or Partner Desires Pregnancy	9.3	7.8	5.7
Currently Pregnant	8.5	10.6	12.4
Sub-fecund	9.6	7.4	8.3
Postpartum, Breast-feeding	1.4	2.2	1.6
<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>19.3</u>
Don't Like	3.8	3.4	5.0
Experienced Side Effects	2.6	2.8	2.8
Health Concerns	1.7	1.6	1.7
Fear of Side Effects	1.4	1.3	2.0
Partner Against	0.7	0.9	0.0
Religion Against	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other	4.3	3.4	7.8
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(3151)	(2978)	(1530)

TABLE 10.1.2
 Reasons for Not Currently Using a Contraceptive Method
 By Relationship Status Compared With 1997 RHS
 Women Aged 15-49 Not Currently Using a Method
 Percent Distribution
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reasons Given	<i>Relationship Status</i>				
	Total	Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Currently Not In Union
Reasons Related To Pregnancy, Infertility And Sexual Activity	85.2	66.0	74.6	72.6	96.8
Not Sexually Active	56.4	9.3	11.0	26.2	88.6
Respondent Or Partner Desires Pregnancy	9.3	18.9	20.4	14.7	2.6
Currently Pregnant	8.5	10.4	21.3	20.4	0.9
Sub-fecund	9.6	24.3	18.5	8.9	4.4
Postpartum, Breast-feeding	1.4	3.1	3.4	2.4	0.3
Other Reasons	14.8	34.0	25.4	24.4	3.2
Don't Like	3.8	9.8	5.3	7.8	0.6
Experienced Side Effects	2.6	6.5	3.8	5.4	0.4
Health Concerns	1.7	3.3	3.7	2.9	0.5
Fear of Side Effects	1.4	3.4	2.5	3.3	0.1
Partner Against	0.7	0.6	1.9	1.1	0.2
Religion Against	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other	0.3	8.9	8.0	6.8	1.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(3151)	(491)	(505)	(576)	(1579)

2 0 0 2

TABLE 10. 1.2 Cont'd
Reasons for Not Currently Using a Contraceptive Method
By Relationship Status Compared With 1997 RHS
Percent Distribution)
Women Aged 15-49 Not Currently Using a Method
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reasons Given	<i>Relationship Status</i>					
	Total	Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	Steady Boy friend	No Steady Partner
		<u>1 9 9 7</u>				
<u>Reasons Related To Pregnancy, Infertility And Sexual Activity</u>	<u>86.0</u>	<u>65.2</u>	<u>72.6</u>	<u>75.8</u>	<u>81.5</u>	<u>99.1</u>
Not Sexually Active	58.0	10.7	11.2	28.6	52.1	94.8
Respondent Or Partner Desires Pregnancy	7.8	17.2	18.0	10.4	5.5	1.6
Currently Pregnant	10.6	13.4	24.7	22.9	16.2	0.5
Sub-fecund	7.4	21.2	14.8	7.7	5.0	2.1
Postpartum, Breast-feeding	2.2	2.7	3.9	6.2	2.7	0.1
<u>Other Reasons</u>	<u>14.0</u>	<u>34.2</u>	<u>27.2</u>	<u>23.8</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>
Don't Like	3.4	7.5	6.5	5.7	5.5	0.5
Experienced Side Effects	2.8	6.8	6.9	4.6	0.0	0.2
Health Concerns	1.6	2.1	4.7	3.2	0.0	0.1
Fear of Side Effects	1.3	3.0	1.8	2.6	3.3	0.1
Partner Against	0.9	1.3	2.1	1.9	1.2	0.0
Religion Against	0.6	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.0
Other	3.4	9.7	5.2	6.1	6.9	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(2978)	(437)	(626)	(530)	(95)	(1290)

TABLE 10.1.3
Percent Of Users Of Selected Contraceptive Methods Who Would Prefer To Use A Different
Contraceptive Method By Current And Preferred Method Compared With 1997 RHS
Women Aged 15-49
Percent Distribution
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Current Method	Preferred Method							No. Of Cases
	No	Injection	Pill	Ligation	Tubal	Vasec-	Other	
								Total
All Methods	90.0	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	2.3	100.0
Injectable	88.7	0.0	4.2	1.9	2.3	0.1	2.8	100.0
Pill	89.8	3.1	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	100.0
Condom	87.4	2.0	5.3	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.8	100.0
IUD	92.4	0.3	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Withdrawal	69.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	4.9	0.0	13.9	100.0
Natural Methods	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
								(27)
								(134)
								(65)
								(1271)
								(1033)
								(718)
								(4027)*
All Methods	87.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	2.9	100.0
Injectable	94.3	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.8	100.0
Pill	90.1	3.5	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	3.4	100.0
Condom	82.4	5.2	6.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	100.0
IUD	79.0	2.7	2.6	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Withdrawal	67.1	7.2	15.2	4.4	1.8	0.0	4.4	100.0
								(131)
								(46)
								(838)
								(1065)
								(599)
								(2712)*

* Number of cases for individual selected methods do not add up to number of cases for all methods because only those selected methods with 25 or more users appear in this table.

** less than 25 cases.

1 9 9 7

2 0 0 2

TABLE 10. 2.1
Percent Of Women Estimated To Have an Unmet Need* of Family Planning Services
By Selected Socio Economic Characteristics - Women Aged 15 - 49 Years
And Women Aged 15 to 44 Years Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Women 15 - 49 Years</i>				<i>Women 15 - 44 Years</i>			
	<u>2002</u>	No. of	<u>1997</u>	No. of	<u>2002</u>	No. of	<u>1997</u>	No. of
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	8.7	(7168)	9.3	(6384)	8.5	(6494)	9.0	(5963)
<u>Current Relationship Status</u>								
Married	12.9	(1542)	13.3	(1185)	12.4	(1304)	13.6	(1036)
Common Law	10.2	(1733)	12.4	(1839)	10.4	(1604)	11.5	(1746)
Visiting Partner	9.8	(1959)	10.3	(1624)	9.4	(1849)	10.1	(1569)
Boyfriend With Sex	--	--	9.5	(265)	--	--	8.2	(260)
Boyfriend Without Sex	--	--	0.0	(138)	--	--	0.0	(136)
No Current Partner	4.2	(1934)	1.6	(1333)	4.1	(1737)	1.7	(1216)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	4.6	(989)	7.1	(960)	4.6	(989)	7.1	(960)
20 - 24	8.1	(937)	8.8	(1031)	8.1	(937)	8.8	(1031)
25 - 29	7.4	(1176)	8.9	(1233)	7.4	(1176)	8.9	(1233)
30 - 34	9.4	(1311)	8.6	(1195)	9.4	(1311)	8.6	(1195)
35 - 39	9.9	(1160)	10.3	(934)	9.9	(1060)	10.3	(934)
40 - 44	12.9	(921)	11.2	(610)	12.9	(921)	11.2	(610)
45 - 49	11.0	(674)	13.7	(421)	--	--	--	--
<u>Number Of Live Births</u>								
0.	4.5	(1788)	5.0	(1627)	4.3	(1734)	5.1	(1586)
1	9.7	(1486)	10.1	(1350)	9.8	(1411)	10.0	(1302)
2	10.3	(1423)	10.9	(1236)	10.3	(1284)	10.7	(1176)
3	11.2	(1036)	8.2	(904)	11.0	(918)	8.2	(844)
4+	11.1	(1435)	13.4	(1267)	11.1	(1147)	12.6	(1055)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>								
0 - 9 Years	11.1	(638)	11.0	(2325)	9.9	(478)	10.2	(2039)
10 - 12 Years	8.4	(2529)	8.4	(3285)	8.3	(2266)	8.4	(3203)
13 Years Or More	8.6	(3924)	8.3	(719)	8.5	(3687)	8.7	(676)
<u>Socio Economic Index ***</u>								
Low	9.6	(1705)	10.8	(3349)	9.6	(1560)	10.4	(3131)
Medium	9.0	(3079)	8.9	(2084)	8.7	(2804)	8.6	(1946)
High	7.8	(2384)	5.6	(951)	7.6	(2130)	5.7	(886)
<u>Frequency of Church Attendance ****</u>								
At Least Weekly	7.7	(2707)	9.7	(2060)	7.3	(2364)	9.7	(1851)
At Least Monthly	8.3	(1368)	8.9	(1223)	8.3	(1260)	8.3	(1147)
Less Than Once Per Month	9.9	(861)	7.9	(909)	9.3	(790)	7.5	(859)
Special Occasions	9.9	(1631)	9.5	(1532)	9.9	(1522)	9.2	(1470)
Never	8.3	(524)	10.0	(613)	7.8	(485)	9.7	(589)

* Women are defined as being in need of family planning services who are fecund, sexually active, not currently pregnant, not currently desiring a pregnancy, and not using a contraceptive method.

-- Not asked in the Survey

** Data missing for 63 women in 2002 and 44 women in 1997.

*** Data missing for one woman in 1997. **** Data missing for 73 women in 2002 and 47 women in 1997.

TABLE 10.2.2
Percent Of Women Estimated To Have An Unmet Need* of Family Planning Services
By Geographic Areas - Women Aged 15 - 49 Years
And Women Aged 15 to 44 Years Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Areas	Women 15 - 49 Years		Women 15 - 44 Years	
	No. of Cases	Percent	No. of Cases	Percent
Total	8.7	(7168)	9.3	(6384)
Area Of Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	10.0	(1144)	8.4	(1450)
Other Urban	8.1	(2079)	9.3	(1094)
Rural	8.5	(3945)	10.0	(3840)
Health Region				
Region 1	8.9	(2974)	8.4	(2260)
Region 2	10.2	(1177)	10.2	(1216)
Region 3	8.5	(1603)	9.3	(1618)
Region 4	7.6	(1415)	10.6	(1290)
Parish**				
Kingston	13.3	(240)	9.5	(179)
St. Ann	12.6	(387)	11.0	(382)
St. Thomas	12.4	(411)	11.4	(440)
Clarendon	10.1	(518)	10.4	(479)
St. Mary	9.9	(405)	11.0	(428)
St. Andrew	9.8	(1046)	7.3	(783)
Westmoreland	9.3	(427)	10.3	(409)
St. James	9.1	(401)	11.7	(403)
Trelawny	8.5	(375)	6.3	(430)
St. Elizabeth	8.3	(509)	11.9	(404)
St. Catherine	6.9	(1277)	9.1	(858)
Portland	6.4	(385)	7.6	(406)
Hanover	5.0	(399)	5.1	(376)
Manchester	4.2	(388)	9.6	(407)

* Women are defined as being in need of family planning services who are fecund, sexually active, not currently pregnant, not currently desiring a pregnancy, and not using a contraceptive method.

** Parishes are listed in descending order based on the percent of need of women aged 15 - 49 years in 2002.

CHAPTER 11

YOUNG ADULTS

One of the objectives of the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey is to provide information which would assist in the development of an effective family life education program since high levels of unintended childbearing among the young has indicated a need for such programs. This chapter will present, in summary, the situation relating to young adults in the Jamaican society. A separate young adult report will present the findings in greater detail.

11.1 SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE ADOLESCENT POPULATION

The young adult population has been defined as young women and young men between the age of 15 and 24 years. The study of women and men in this age group continues the series derived from surveys carried out for the purpose of analysing their characteristics, their reproductive potential, their behaviour and potential health risks. It examines their contraceptive knowledge and usage and tries to determine their contraceptive needs.

In keeping with the objectives of the survey, the distribution of the young adult population has been derived and is shown in Table 11.1.1. Comparisons with 1997, 1993 and 1987 are included. The patterns have changed little since 1987 for both women and men. For both sexes, the highest percentage is in the age group 15-17, followed by age group 20-22; the lowest percentage is in age group 22-24.

The next topic to be studied is the employment status of the young adults. Table 11.1.2 gives the employment status by age group. Comparison with 1997 is provided in the table. In 1997, 25 percent of women and 50.2 percent of men were employed; in 2002, those percentages had fallen to 19.4 percent and 38.3 percent, respectively. In all age groups, a greater percentage of men than of women were employed. Among young women, the unemployment rate fell even more than the employment rate, while the proportion staying at home increased by almost one-half. Among young men, the unemployment rate decreased less than the employment, while the proportion who said they stay home (not working and not seeking work) tripled. With increasing age, the percent of women who were students remained almost the same between the two surveys, while the percentage of men students rose, bringing the proportion of young men still in school almost at the same level as the proportion of young females students. In general, the employment-related indicators increase with increasing age, whereas the proportion still in school decreases. Percentage-wise, the total labour force fell between the two surveys as more women and men were at home in 2002.

What is the union status of the young adults? Table 11.1.3 examines their status, using the categories or females, were legally married or living with their partners in common-law unions. A higher percentage of women than men were living with their husbands or common-law partners in 2002. Between the two surveys, there was a higher percentage of both women and men with visiting partners, whereas the proportion of men and women without steady partners decreased.

Age is a strong predictor of the type of relationship. Thus, for example, among young adults under 20 years of age marital unions (either legal or common-law) were rare, particularly for men (less than one percent in 2002). As the respondents advance in age, they reported more stable relationships (29.7 percent of women and 15.3 percent of men aged 23-24 years in 2002). The opposite is true for those with less stable unions. In these types of relationships, the younger age groups had the higher percentages. Thus, for example, 78 percent of young women in the 15-17 age group in 2002 had no steady partner; in 1997, the percentage was even higher, 81 percent.

11.2 EXPOSURE TO SEXUAL ACTIVITY

The next section looks at the exposure of young adults to sexual activity. The first topic to be explored is the mean age at first intercourse of the women and men being studied. Table 11.2.1 presents this information with comparisons from the 1997 and 1993 surveys. There has been little change in the onset of sexual activity over the period. Among women, the mean age at first intercourse was 15.9 years in 1993 and again in 1997 and 15.8 years in 2002. Among men, the mean age at first sexual intercourse was 13.9 years in 1993, falling to 13.4 years in 1997 and 13.5 years in 2002.

The age patterns remain the same, the onset of sexual activity advancing with increasing age. The age at first intercourse did not vary significantly between areas of residence. In the cases of educational attainment and in socio-economic status, the movement was upward, with age at first intercourse increasing with higher educational and socio-economic status, particularly for women. In general, a delay of more than a year in age at first intercourse was observed in 2002 among those women who attended church service regularly compared to those who never attended. The pattern was less notable in the previous surveys.

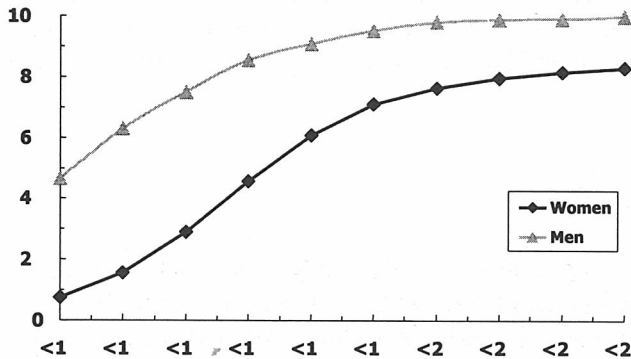
Generally, the onset of intercourse is more than two years later among young women than among young men in Jamaica (Table 11.2.1 and Figure 11.2). Overall, the proportion of women who initiate sexual activity before age 14 is low (7.3 percent), but increases to 28.9 percent among those less than 16 years of age, to 60.8 percent among women younger than 18 years, and to 76.2 percent before age 20. Among young men sexual activity is initiated much earlier. Before age 14 almost half (46.5 percent) are sexually experienced, increasing to three-fourths before age 16, to 90.8 percent by age 18 and 98.0 before age 20.

What are the percentages of young adults who have ever had sexual intercourse? Table 11.2.2 presents this information. It gives the percent of young adult women and men aged 15-24 years who have ever had sexual relations by age group and includes comparisons with 1997 and 1993. In the case of the females, the total percentage has fallen somewhat throughout the period (from 74.8 percent in 1993 to 69.7 percent in 1997 and to 69.0 percent in 2002).

The fall was in the 15-19 age group (from 58.9 percent in 1993 to 51.4 percent and down to 49.3 percent in 2002); the percentage actually rose among the 20-24 age group (from 90.5 percent in 1993 to 93.0 percent in 2002 after a slight fall in 1997 to 89.9 percent). In the case of the males, there were falls in all age groups. Thus, although more women in the 20-24 age group initiated sexual activity in 2002 compared with the earlier years, the initiation was less among those below 20 years and in all age groups among males.

What were the relationships between respondents and their first sexual partner? Table 11.2.3 looks at these for female respondents and Table 11.2.4 examines them with respect to men. In both tables, they are presented on the basis of their age at first intercourse.

Figure 11.2
Percent of Young Adult Women and Men Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse Before Given Ages



As one would expect within this age group, the boyfriend, in the case of women, was the person with whom they would have their first sexual experience with. In 2002, 80.7 percent of young adult females reported that a boyfriend was the first sexual partner; the comparative percentage in 1997 was 82.7 percent. A casual friend was the partner with the second highest percentage. All other categories were either slightly more or less than one percent. Two new categories were introduced in 2002, “mother’s partner” and “rape”. The percentages here was also low (0.2 and 1.2 percent respectively). It should be noted, also that first sexual intercourse with a spouse was very low.

The pattern among men is somewhat different from that of women. For young men, the highest percentage of first sexual partner on the average is a “friend” who was not a girlfriend. In 1997, nearly half (47.8 percent) of young adult men reported first sexual partner in that category; in 2002, the corresponding percent was 45.7 percent. The next highest percentage in 1997 was that of girlfriend (37.7 percent); this percentage was 44.2 percent in 2002, higher than that of “friend”. Unlike the women, there was a third category which was significant for men – “casual acquaintance”. This group comprised 12.8 percent in 1997, but it fell in 2002 to 8.4 percent.

Age at first intercourse is an important predictor of the relationship with the first sexual partner. The younger was the age at first intercourse, the less stable was the relationship with the first partner, particularly among women. In both 1997 and 2002 surveys, the pattern observed among women whereby the highest percentage of first sexual partner was a boyfriend was consistent regardless of age at first intercourse, but more women who became sexually experienced before age 14 declared the first partner was a friend; in 1997, the percentage of men whose first sexual partner was a "girlfriend" varied, ranging from 30.9 percent to 49.2 percent. In 2002, the range was between 36.0 percent to 82.2 percent. Similarly, the younger the onset of intercourse the higher likelihood for the first sexual partner to be a friend or casual acquaintance.

11.3 EXPOSURE TO FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION

Section 11.3 looks at exposure of young women and men to family life and sex education. Courses for young adults on family life education are offered at school. Courses cover such topics as the human reproductive system, women's menstrual cycle, pregnancy and how it occurs, modern birth control methods and diseases that can result from sexual contact including AIDS, among other subjects. Courses are also held outside of school, sponsored by civic-minded organizations. Accordingly, the survey sought to determine the extent to which respondents were exposed to family life education both in and out of school.

Table 11.3.1 presents the percentages of young adult women and men aged 15-24 years who took a course in family life or sex education both in school as well as outside of school. It identifies those who have taken the course either in school or out of school or both. All of these are classified by current age group for 2002 and 1997, with totals only for 1993.

From the table, it may be seen that in the year 1993, 60.0 percent of young women had taken a course on family life education in school only, 2.6 percent had taken a course outside of school only, and a further 17.1 percent had taken both in and out of school. The corresponding percentages were 70.6, 1.9 and 13.8 percent, respectively, for 1997 and 69.4, 1.1 and 19.0 percent for 2002.

In the year 2002, the percentages taking a course in school was highest among the youngest age group, declining thereafter. For those who had taken a course both in and out of school, it was highest among the age group 18-19 years. In the case of those young adults who had never taken a course, in general, the percentages rose with increasing age. This is a repeat of the trends observed in 1997 with minor variations. There was little change in the totals over the period. In 1997, 70.6 percent had taken a course in school only, while the corresponding percentage in 2002 was 69.4 percent. For outside of school, the percentages were 1.9 percent and 1.1 percent, respectively, while for those who had taken a course both in and out of school, they were 13.8 percent and 19.0 percent, respectively. The percentages of those who have never taken a family life or sex education class in 1993 was 19.7 percent, gradually falling over the period to 13.8 percent in 1997 and to 10.4 percent in 2002.

Overall, the exposure to sex education course was different for men when compared with women. Whereas the percentage of women who took a course in school fell in 2002 from the 1997 level, in the case of the men it rose, from 64.5 percent to 67.1 percent, narrowing the gender gap observed in 1997. In the case of those who took a course both in school and outside of school, the movement was in the same direction with both percentages increasing while for those who took a course outside of school only, the percentage of women showed a slight fall while there was no change in the percentage of men. Finally, as in the case of women, the percentage of men who had never taken a course in family life and sex education fell.

The composition of the courses was the next topic studied. Table 11.3.2 provides the percentages of the respondents who took the courses by types of courses taken. It shows, in addition, the percentages who utilized the available services. With respect to the courses offered to women, the topics with the three highest percentages in 2002 were: “the menstrual cycle”, “modern birth control methods which include the pill, IUDs and injections” and “the human reproductive system”, while “pregnancy and how it occurs” had the lowest percentage. In the case of the men, that latter topic had the highest percentage covered followed by condoms and STDs. (The coverage of the HIV/AIDS topic was not separately investigated in the 2002 survey). In the earlier years, the topic of “pregnancy and how it occurs” was the second most offered course in the women’s program. With respect to the services available for respondents, “counselling” was highest for both sexes for all three years followed by “clinic services”; “contraceptive distribution” was the lowest.

11.4 USE AND NON-USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Section 11.4 looks at the use and non-use of contraceptives by respondents. It first analyses its use at first sexual intercourse. Table 11.4.1 presents the percent of sexually experienced young women who used contraception at first sexual intercourse. Percentages are cross-classified by age at first intercourse, relationship status at first intercourse, residence, educational attainment and socio-economic status. It also presents comparative figures for 1997 and 1993.

The percentage of sexually experienced women who used contraceptives at first intercourse is increasing; from 42.7 percent in 1993 to 55.7 percent in 1997, and to 67.3 percent in 2002. Overwhelmingly, the most often mentioned method used at first intercourse, by both women and men respondents, was the condom.

The pattern appears to be that the percentages using contraceptives at first intercourse rose with increasing age at first intercourse in all three years with the exception of 1997 when it fell in the age group 20-24 years. Women whose first sexual partner was their spouse or their common-law partner had the highest percentage of contraceptive use at first sex, followed by those whose partner was a casual acquaintance or a friend. The difference between urban and rural areas were slight with a bias towards higher percentages in urban areas while both in respect of educational levels and socio-economic status, use at first sex rose as levels became more advanced.

Table 11.4.2 presents similar information for men. As in the case of the women, the percentage of sexually experienced young men who used contraception at their first sexual intercourse has been rising over the period; from 21.6 percent in 1993 to 31.0 percent in 1997; in 2002, it was 43.0 percent. On the overall, the pattern has been for rising percentages with increasing age at first sexual encounter. With respect to relationships, the percentage falls with lesser stable relationships.

An area of interest is the source of contraceptives used at first intercourse. Table 11.4.3 looks at the sources of condoms used by both young women and young men. Here it is seen that in the 1990s, pharmacies were most often used by young women to obtain their supplies (37.6 percent in 1993 and 41.6 percent in 1997). Government clinics were providing ten percent of their needs in 1993 but this was reduced to about 5 percent in 1997. For the rest, these were bought in shops or supermarkets. In the case of young men, shops or supermarkets provided one third of the supply. The second highest source for young men was from friends, relatives and other sources outside of shops, pharmacies and government clinics. In their case, also, government clinics provided some ten percent of their supply; in 1993, they got 14 percent from pharmacies and over 20 percent in 1997. A point to note is that nearly one third of women did not know where to get supplies. At that period, very few men did not know where to get condoms.

The picture has changed since then. In 2002, while the number of women who did not know where the condoms were obtained remains high (27.8 percent), the percentage for men has declined to only 1.7 percent. "Shops and supermarkets" is by far the most often mentioned source for both women and men, while pharmacies supplied only one fourth of women and 9.9 percent of men who had used condoms at first intercourse.

So far, the emphasis has been on contraceptive use at first intercourse. Since this was not universal, it would be interesting to observe why this was not so. Table 11.4, therefore, presents main reasons given why those who did not use did not in fact do so. The main reason given by both women and men was that "they did not expect to have sex". This is a very real situation. For women, the share from this source was 52.5 percent, while it was 37.1 percent for men.

The second most offered reason is that "they couldn't get method at that time". This is being offered more and more by women and there has been a rise in the case of men over the period but not as sharp as for women.

Another often quoted reason was that "they did not know of any methods". Whereas there has been consistency in the case of men (being about one third over the period), this reason is being offered less and less by women. In 1993, 20.9 percent gave that as a reason; in 1997 it had fallen to 13.2 percent and by 2002, it was only 9.5 percent.

11.5 INFORMATION ON SEX, CONTRACEPTION AND THE TREATMENT OF SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

This final section examines the state of knowledge regarding availability of information on contraception and on the treatment of sexually transmitted diseases. The information is presented in Table 11.5.1 for women and Table 11.5.2 for men.¹ They provide the proportion of young adult women and men who knew where to go for information on sex or contraception; it also presents the proportion who know where to go to get information on sexually transmitted diseases. It considers these proportions based on age group, whether or not attended course on family life or by their socio-economic status.

Knowledge as to where to get information on sex and contraception is high and increasing; for women it was 87.8 percent in 1997 and is, in 2002, 91.3 percent. The corresponding percentage for men is 82.8 percent in

¹ In the case of the men, the information is not directly comparable. Whereas in 1997, all men were asked the question, in 2002, those men who indicated at question 6.32 that they would like their partner to become pregnant were skipped to the next Section and so were not asked this question. However, the sample of men who answered this question was considered large enough to provide answers which would be comparable to those given by the full sample in 1997. Accordingly, it was felt that the available data was too useful to be ignored.

1997, rising to 85.4 percent in 2002. Knowledge rose on the overall but with some exceptions with increasing age for both sexes. Attendance at family life and sex courses appears to have had an impact on knowledge as higher percentages of both women and men who attended these courses indicated greater knowledge as to where to obtain the information than those who did not attend the course. The pattern relating to knowledge as to where to go for treatment for sexually transmitted diseases is similar to that of knowing where to go for information on sex or contraception.

TABLE 11.1.1
Age Distribution Of The Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 1997 RHS, 1993 CPS And 1987 YARHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	WOMEN					MEN				
	2002	1997	1993	1987	2002	1997	1993	1987		
15-17	31.5	31.1	29.8	33.3	34.9	34.2	35.8	35.6		
18-19	23.2	21.3	19.9	20.7	22.4	19.3	18.6	22.5		
20-22	28.6	30.4	30.4	29.2	27.4	28.8	28.3	28.1		
23-24	16.7	17.2	19.8	16.9	15.3	17.7	17.3	13.7		
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
Number Of Cases	(1926)	(1,991)	(1,181)	(1,938)	(2,437)	(2,279)	(1,052)	(1,868)		

Sources: 2002 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), 1997 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), 1993 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) and 1987 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS).

TABLE 11.1.2

Employment Status By Age Group And Sex -
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Employment Status	WOMEN					MEN				
	Total	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	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/Other	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1926)	(568)	(421)	(569)	(368)	(1991)	(567)	(393)	(630)	(401)

M E N

Employment Status	WOMEN					MEN				
	Total	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	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/Other	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases *	(2,437)	(901)	(531)	(653)	(352)	(2,277)	(799)	(407)	(646)	(425)

* Data missing for 2 men in 1997.

TABLE 11.1.3
Relationship Status By Current Age And Sex -
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15~24
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	<i>Relationship Status</i>				Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common-Law Union	Visiting Partner	No Steady Partner		
<u>W O M E N</u>						
<u>2 0 0 2</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>47.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1926)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	1.6	20.5	78.0	100.0	(568)
18 - 19	0.0	8.5	45.3	46.2	100.0	(421)
20 - 22	3.0	20.4	48.4	28.2	100.0	(569)
23 - 24	7.8	21.9	46.5	23.9	100.0	(368)
<u>1 9 9 7</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>50.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1991)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	4.0	15.0	81.0	100.0	(567)
18 - 19	0.7	10.4	37.0	51.9	100.0	(393)
20 - 22	3.7	22.2	43.2	30.9	100.0	(630)
23 - 24	4.2	27.0	43.8	25.0	100.0	(401)
<u>M E N</u>						
<u>2 0 0 2</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>53.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	0.0	24.5	75.5	100.0	(901)
18 - 19	0.0	0.4	47.6	52.0	100.0	(531)
20 - 22	1.0	4.9	55.5	38.5	100.0	(653)
23 - 24	2.3	13.0	50.0	34.7	100.0	(352)
<u>1 9 9 7</u>						
<u>Total</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2279)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	0.5	15.5	84.1	100.0	(799)
18 - 19	0.0	2.2	30.9	66.9	100.0	(408)
20 - 22	0.7	10.1	46.2	43.0	100.0	(646)
23 - 24	1.4	20.4	48.5	29.8	100.0	(426)

TABLE 11.2.1
 Mean Age At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics
 Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	2002*		1993		2002*		1997	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	15.8	13.9	15.9	13.5	13.4	13.9	15.8	13.9
Age Group								
15-17	14.4	13.0	14.3	12.5	12.4	13.0	14.4	13.0
18-19	15.6	13.9	15.7	13.5	13.3	13.9	15.6	13.9
20-22	16.2	14.2	16.4	14.0	14.0	14.2	16.2	14.2
23-24	16.3	14.4	16.5	14.7	14.0	14.4	16.3	14.4
Residence								
Urban	15.8	13.5	15.8	13.6	13.2	13.5	15.8	13.5
Rural	15.8	14.1	15.9	13.5	13.6	14.1	15.8	14.1
Educational Attainment**								
0-9 Years	15.1	14.1	15.2	13.6	13.4	14.1	15.1	14.1
10-12 Years	15.2	13.6	15.5	13.4	13.4	13.6	15.2	13.6
13 Or More Years	16.1	13.9	16.2	13.7	13.5	13.9	16.1	13.9
Social Economic Status								
Low	15.3	14.1	15.6	13.4	13.6	14.1	15.3	14.1
Medium	15.7	13.2	15.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	15.7	13.2
High	16.2	12.8	17.6	13.7	13.5	12.8	16.2	12.8
Frequency Of Church Attendance***								
At Least Once Per Week	16.1	13.7	15.9	13.7	13.7	13.7	16.1	13.7
At least Once Per Month	16.2	13.7	16.4	13.4	12.5	13.7	16.2	13.7
Less Than Once Per Month	15.6	13.6	15.9	13.6	13.5	13.6	15.6	13.6
Special Occasions	15.7	13.6	15.7	13.6	13.0	13.6	15.7	13.6
Never	14.9	14.5	15.5	13.5	12.9	14.5	14.9	14.5
Number Of Cases	(1301)	(766)	(1352)	(1421)	(1633)	(766)	(1301)	(766)

* Excludes 95 women and 561 men who could not remember age at first intercourse or refused to answer.
 ** Information on education level were missing for 13 women and 9 men.
 *** Information on church attendance were missing for 15 women and 17 men.

TABLE 11.2.2
Percent Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15 to 24
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	<i>2002</i>		<i>1997</i>		<i>1993</i>	
	Percent Ever Had Sexual Relations	N	Percent Ever Had Sexual Relations	N	Percent Ever Had Sexual Relations	N
W O M E N						
<u>Total</u>	<u>69.0</u>	<u>(1927)</u>	<u>69.7</u>	<u>(1991)</u>	<u>74.8</u>	<u>(1181)</u>
15-19	49.3	(990)	51.4	(960)	58.9	(553)
15-17	32.1	(568)	37.7	(567)	44.1	(340)
18-19	72.5	(422)	71.5	(393)	79.9	(213)
20-24	93.0	(937)	89.9	(1031)	90.5	(628)
M E N						
<u>Total</u>	<u>82.1</u>	<u>(2437)</u>	“	“	“	--
15-19	73.0	(1232)	73.9	(1207)	74.5	(566)
15-17	62.0	(901)	64.4	(799)	63.9	(380)
18-19	90.2	(531)	90.7	(408)	94.9	(186)
20-24	94.2	(1005)	97.6	(1072)	96.2	(486)

TABLE 11.2.3
 Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
 By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse
 Compared With 1997 RHS
 (Percent Distribution)
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age At First Intercourse	Relationship To First Partner						Total	No. of Cases
	Boy Friend	Spouse	Friend	Acquaintance	Mother's Partner	Rape		
Under 14	1.0	65.1	25.9	2.1	0.9	4.2	0.8	(140)
14	0.7	74.9	17.3	3.1	1.0	1.9	1.1	(174)
15	2.1	78.3	16.6	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.3	(253)
16	1.0	87.5	9.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	1.4	(298)
17	0.8	89.3	7.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	(220)
18-19	2.9	86.0	10.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	(175)
20-24	10.3	82.1	6.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(41)
Does Not Remember	0.9	70.4	19.2	0.7	0.0	2.5	6.4	(69)
Refused	2.3	67.0	29.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	(26)
Total 15-24	1.7	80.7	13.9	1.1	0.2	1.2	1.2	(1396)
Under 14	0.7	68.0	24.1	6.4	..	..	0.9	(170)
14	3.2	76.8	17.1	2.4	..	..	0.6	(191)
15	1.7	82.9	11.6	1.8	..	..	2.1	(250)
16	0.7	84.8	11.9	1.7	..	..	1.0	(327)
17	1.3	88.4	8.3	2.0	..	..	0.0	(214)
18-19	0.9	92.0	6.4	0.4	..	..	0.3	(195)
20-24	2.9	75.4	17.8	2.0	..	..	1.9	(102)
Total 15-24	1.4	82.7	12.8	2.2	..	..	0.9	(1449)

-- Not asked in this survey.

TABLE 11.2.4
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By
Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age At First Intercourse	<i>Relationship To First Partner</i>					Total	No. of Cases
	Spouse	Girl Friend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
		2 0 0 2					
<u>Total 15-24</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>44.2</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1982)</u>
Under 14	0.0	36.0	54.6	7.3	2.0	100.0	(660)
14	0.0	49.6	41.7	7.5	1.2	100.0	(234)
15	0.0	45.8	44.2	7.4	2.5	100.0	(183)
16	0.0	58.9	30.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	(148)
17	1.4	70.4	18.4	8.4	0.8	100.0	(82)
18-19	0.6	59.0	30.3	8.3	1.4	100.0	(88)
20-24	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(26)
Does Not Remember	0.0	38.4	49.6	10.5	1.6	100.0	(561)
			1 9 9 7				
<u>Total 15-24</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1917)</u>
Under 14	0.3	30.9	54.8	12.3	1.8	100.0	(990)
14	0.3	43.0	46.4	9.2	1.3	100.0	(265)
15	0.0	45.5	38.7	15.7	0.2	100.0	(261)
16	0.0	49.4	36.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	(177)
17	0.7	48.7	29.8	20.1	0.7	100.0	(95)
18-19	1.6	49.2	35.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	(94)
20-24	3.0	31.0	51.5	10.5	4.1	100.0	(35)

TABLE 11.3.1
Percent Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Took A Course In Family Life Or Sex Education
By Where Course Was Taken And Current Age Group
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Total
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Place Where Course Was Taken	2002		1997		1993							
	Total	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total						
A G E G R O U P	In School Only	69.4	74.0	69.6	68.7	61.9	70.6	75.1	67.5	72.7	62.5	60.0
	Both In/Out Of School	19.0	18.4	21.9	18.1	12.9	13.8	10.8	18.5	11.4	17.8	17.1
	Outside Of School Only	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.9	1.9	0.2	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.6
	None	10.4	6.4	7.8	12.1	18.4	13.8	13.9	11.1	13.3	17.4	19.7
Total	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	(1925)	(568)	(421)	(569)	(367)	(1991)	(567)	(393)	(630)	(401)	(1171)	
M E N												
In School Only	67.1	74.5	66.8	61.7	60.2	64.5	73.2	61.4	59.4	59.4	53.4	53.4
Both In/Out Of School	13.9	10.6	15.4	16.3	14.7	9.7	7.2	12.1	10.8	10.3	11.4	11.4
Outside Of School	2.2	1.2	2.2	2.1	4.7	2.2	0.6	4.1	2.8	2.4	3.2	3.2
None	16.8	13.8	15.6	19.8	20.3	23.6	19.1	22.4	27.0	27.8	32.1	32.1
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
Number Of Cases	(2436)	(900)	(531)	(653)	(352)	(2279)	(799)	(408)	(646)	(426)	(1028)	

TABLE 11.3.2
Proportion Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
Included Various Topics
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristics	<u>WOMEN</u>			<u>MEN</u>		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
<u>Topics Included In Course: *</u>						
Menstrual Cycle	95.3	96.1	96.3	82.9	84.7	78.6
Modern Birth Control Methods**	92.0	72.8	78.2	72.7	75.3	78.1
Human Reproduction	91.0	91.3	91.6	85.3	88.7	88.4
STD	87.2	87.8	87.0	91.5	93.7	89.7
Condoms	84.5	83.5	---	93.0	93.5	---
AIDs	---	75.0	57.3	---	82.7	60.0
Abstinence	75.4	---	---	74.0	---	---
Pregnancy	75.0	93.8	95.4	94.5	93.5	92.0
<u>Services Available For Adolescents:</u>						
Counselling	72.3	67.1	---	69.7	68.3	---
Clinic Services	44.5	45.4	---	49.1	45.6	---
Contraceptive Distribution	33.1	34.6	---	39.8	33.6	---
Number Of Cases	(1694)	(1626)	(883)	(1971)	(1665)	(671)

* Topics placed in descending order of percentages in 2002 which were included in the courses taken by women.

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

--- Information was not collected in the relevant surveys.

TABLE 11.4.1
 Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Contraception
 At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics And Age At First Intercourse
 Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
 2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristics		2002		1997		1993	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	
Total	67.3	(1396)	55.7	(1447)	42.7	(896)	
Age At First Intercourse *							
Less Than 14	46.7	(140)	40.6	(171)	22.7	(84)	
14	71.6	(174)	48.4	(190)	38.6	(124)	
15 - 17	70.7	(771)	57.7	(790)	41.6	(494)	
18 - 19	72.3	(175)	68.3	(195)	59.7	(130)	
20 - 24	74.8	(41)	47.3	(101)	61.1	(34)	
Relationship Status At First Intercourse							
Married/Common-law	57.1	(36)	70.4	(27)	**	(9)	
Boyfriend	71.3	(1035)	59.6	(1167)	45.7	(706)	
Friend	57.2	(178)	37.3	(202)	24.6	(72)	
Casual Acquaintance	()	()	20.7	(39)	2.3	(28)	
Other	24.7	(62)	**	(10)	44.0	(77)	
Area Of Residence							
Urban	67.7	(554)	57.3	(572)	45.9	(249)	
Rural	65.9	(747)	54.1	(875)	41.0	(648)	
Educational Attainment***							
0-9 Years	57.4	(75)	45.8	(402)	--	--	
10-12 Years	64.9	(481)	57.4	(889)	--	--	
13 Or More Years	69.1	(824)	64.9	(146)	--	--	
Social-economic Status							
Low	60.8	(384)	45.0	(534)	--	--	
Medium	67.5	(659)	53.8	(520)	--	--	
High	72.3	(353)	66.0	(393)	--	--	
* Data missing for 69 women in 2002 who did not remember their age at first intercourse and 26 women who refused to state their age at first intercourse.							
** Less than 25 cases.							
*** Data missing for 16 women in 2002 and 10 women in 1997.							
-- Not reported on.							

TABLE 11.4.2
Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Contraception
At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics And Age At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Selected Characteristics</i>	<u>2002</u>		<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
<u>Total</u>	43.0	(1982)	31.0	(1917)	21.6	(863)
<u>Age At First Intercourse *</u>						
Less Than 14	26.3	(660)	17.0	(990)	8.1	(324)
14	51.7	(234)	38.3	(265)	25.6	(117)
15 - 17	63.4	(413)	50.6	(533)	37.2	(273)
18 - 19	77.7	(88)	55.1	(94)	35.4	(30)
20-24	74.3	(26)	47.1	(35)	**	(13)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
<u>At First Intercourse ***</u>						
Married/Common-law	**	(2)	**	(6)	**	(3)
Girlfriend	53.3	(859)	44.7	(691)	29.6	(377)
Friend	32.8	(914)	22.4	(948)	13.9	(376)
Casual Acquaintance	46.5	(171)	25.6	(247)	15.2	(70)
Other	27.8	(36)	6.5	(25)	26.1	(28)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Urban	45.0	(880)	31.7	(699)	15.4	(242)
Rural	40.7	(1102)	30.4	(1218)	24.8	(621)
<u>Educational Attainment****</u>						
0-9 Years	41.5	(158)	--	--	--	--
10-12 Years	40.8	(821)	--	--	--	--
13 Or More Years	44.8	(987)	--	--	--	--
<u>Sociol-Economic Status</u>						
Low	38.5	(377)	--	--	--	--
Medium	42.1	(847)	--	--	--	--
High	45.8	(758)	--	--	--	--

- * Data missing for 561 men in 2002 who did not remember their age at first intercourse.
** Fewer than 25 cases.
*** Data on relationship status at first intercourse missing for 9 men in 1993.
**** Data missing for 16 men in 2002.
-- Not calculated for publication.

TABLE 11.4.3
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse
By Source Of Condoms Used At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Condoms	WOMEN			MEN		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
Pharmacy	25.9	41.6	37.6	9.9	22.1	14.1
Shop/Market	42.6	15.2	16.8	59.8	34.6	34.7
Government Clinic / Hospital	1.9	5.6	10.0	5.3	11.0	9.6
Friend, Parents, Relative	--	0.0	--	--	26.4	--
Other	1.8	1.8	3.0	23.3	2.3	40.8
Don't know	27.8	35.8	32.6	1.7	3.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	(852)	(670)	(298)	(809)	(586)	(165)

TABLE 11.4.4
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse - Young Adult Women and Men
Aged 15-24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reason For Not Using	<i>WOMEN</i>			<i>MEN</i>		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	52.5	46.6	46.9	37.1	30.7	34.7
Could Not Get Method At That Time	12.3	6.3	4.0	12.9	10.6	7.6
Didn't Know Of Any Methods	9.5	13.2	20.9	30.2	32.7	32.3
Partner Was Against	2.8	3.4	5.6	1.3	7.0	0.9
Too Embarrassed	3.2	4.2	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.9
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	4.9	3.4	2.6	5.2	2.0	6.4
Desired Pregnancy	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.4	1.7
Sex Not Satisfying When Method Used	...	0.0	0.4	...	0.3	1.3
Other	5.3	5.7	11.7	6.5	5.2	10.2
Don't know	6.0	10.1	5.8	3.0	5.1	3.9
No Response	2.3	6.1	--	1.2	1.9	--
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(472)	(669)	(530)	(1134)	(1293)	(672)

TABLE 11.5.1
Proportion Of All Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For:
1. Information On Sex Or Contraceptives; 2. Treatment For A Sexually
Transmitted Disease By Age Group, Socio Economic Status
And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	2002		1997	
	Percent	No. of Cases	Percent	No. of Cases
Percent Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sex Or Contraception				
Total *	91.3	(1906)	87.8	(1,974)
Age Group				
15-17	87.8	(563)	78.2	(566)
18-19	90.2	(418)	91.7	(390)
20-22	94.9	(566)	91.9	(629)
23-24	93.1	(359)	93.1	(389)
Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course				
Yes	92.7	(1707)	89.3	(1661)
No	79.2	(199)	77.8	(313)
Socio-Economic Status				
Low	88.7	(467)	83.2	(867)
Medium	89.2	(889)	88.9	(633)
High	95.9	(550)	91.7	(474)
% Who Know Where To Go For Treatment For Sexually Transmitted Diseases				
Total	94.7	(1913)	93.6	(1,974)
Age Group				
15-17	91.1	(567)	89.3	(566)
18-19	94.8	(418)	95.5	(390)
20-22	97.0	(567)	94.9	(629)
23-24	97.4	(361)	96.7	(389)
Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course				
Yes	92.7	(1707)	94.3	(1661)
No	79.2	(199)	88.9	(313)
Socio-Economic Status				
Low	92.4	(468)	92.4	(867)
Medium	93.6	(889)	93.6	(633)
High	97.6	(556)	94.8	(474)

* Data missing for 17 women in 1997.

TABLE 11.5.2
Proportion Of All Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For:
1. Information On Sex Or Contraceptives; 2. Treatment For A Sexually
Transmitted Disease By Age Group, Socio Economic Status
And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

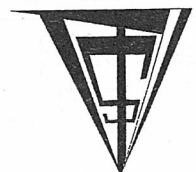
Selected Characteristics	2002		1997	
	Percent	No. of Cases	Percent	No. of Cases
<u>% Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sex Or Contraception</u>				
<u>Total</u>	85.4	(1965) *	82.8	(2,278)*
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	84.0	(553)	78.5	(799)
18-19	82.4	(472)	85.3	(408)
20-22	88.8	(608)	83.5	(645)
23-24	85.9	(332)	87.4	(426)
<u>Had Family Life or Sex Education Course</u>				
Yes	87.8	(1618)	85.8	(1712)
No	74.3	(347)	73.2	(566)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>				
Low	82.7	(374)	78.6	(987)
Medium	84.4	(840)	85.4	(753)
High	87.8	(751)	85.8	(538)
<u>% Who Know Where To Go For Treatment For Sexually Transmitted Diseases</u>				
<u>Total</u>	96.3	(1694) *	94.8	(2,278)*
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	92.7	(552)	89.9	(799)
18-19	97.7	(471)	97.2	(408)
20-22	98.1	(608)	97.0	(645)
23-24	96.4	(333)	97.9	(426)
<u>Had Family Life or Sex Education Course</u>				
Yes	97.2	(1618)	95.9	(1,712)
No	92.1	(346)	91.0	(566)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>				
Low	94.1	(374)	93.1	(987)
Medium	95.3	(838)	95.3	(753)
High	97.9	(752)	96.6	(538)

* Data missing in 1997 for 1 young adult man who did not know where to go for information on sex and contraception or for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases and for 472 men in 2002 who were not asked the questions, having answered that they would like their partner to become pregnant (see question 6.32 in the questionnaire). Accordingly, although the results are not directly comparable, it gives an indication of the situation in each of the two years.

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REFERENCES

**2002 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
JAMAICA
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - FEMALE**



**FORM RHS 1A
CONFIDENTIAL
CAP.368**

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 204002

IDENTIFICATION NO.

PARISH	CONSTITUENCY	E.D. No.	DWELLING No.	HOUSEHOLD No.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS SEX 2

Interview calls	Day (Date)	Month	Interview Status *	Interviewer's Name	Interviewer's No.	Supervisor's Name	Supervisor's No.	Next Visit : Date	Time
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		
Final Visit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		<input type="text"/>		

*** Interview Status**

1. Completed household and individual interviews
2. Completed household interview - no eligible respondent
3. Completed household interview - selected respondent at home or available.
4. Completed household interview - selected respondent not at home - deferred
5. Partly completed individual interview - deferred
6. Refusal - household
7. Refusal - individual
8. Vacant dwelling
9. Other (specify) : _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

Position: _____
 Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____
 Edited by: _____ Date: _____

22906

10. How many persons live in this household ?

--	--

number

PLEASE RECORD THE NAMES AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL WHO USUALLY EAT AND SLEEP HERE. START WITH THE OLDEST MEMBER, THEN THE NEXT OLDEST, ETC.

SCHEDULE OF ALL PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD

LINE NO.	NAME	SEX*	AGE	EDUCATIONAL STANDARD**	
	Please give me the names of all persons who usually live in your household	Is _____ male or female	How old Is he/she	Highest Level	Years
01	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

* Gender Codes

** Educational Standard Level

Eligible Fema - 49 years on

- 1. Males
- 2. Females

	0	None	1	-	8+	9
	1	Primary/All Age	1	-	8+	9
	2	Junior High	1	-	8+	9
	3	Secondary	1	-	8+	9
	4	Post-secondary	1	-	8+	9
	8	Other	1	-	8+	9

Years N/S (Use appropriate No.)

11. Number of eligible females aged 15-49 years living in household (Total of number of eligible females recorded in the Schedule.)

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IF THERE IS ONE OR MORE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS, SELECT THE ONE TO BE INTERVIEWED, BASED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN AND USING THE RANDOM TABLE SHOWN BELOW.

THEN COMPLETE THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SELECTED RESPONDENT.

IF THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS, COMPLETE TITLE PAGE AND MOVE ON TO THE NEXT HOUSEHOLD.

RANDOM SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Questionnaire Number 1 _____ Number of Eligible Females _____

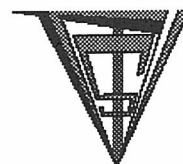
Last digit on questionnaire number	Number of Eligible Females in Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	4	9

SEQUENCE NUMBER OF FEMALE SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW

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AFTER COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, RETURN TO THE TITLE PAGE AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON INTERVIEW CALLS.

**2002 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
JAMAICA
HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE - MALE**



**FORM RHS 1B
CONFIDENTIAL
CAP.368**

QUESTIONNAIRE No. 192196

IDENTIFICATION NO. _____ **PARISH** _____ **CONSTITUENCY** _____ **E.D. No.** _____ **DWELLING No.** _____ **HOUSEHOLD No.** _____

ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS _____ **SEX** _____ **1**

Interview calls	1	2	3	4	Final Visit
Day (Date)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Interview Status *	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Interviewer's Name					
Interviewer's No.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Supervisor's Name					
Supervisor's No.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Next Visit : Date					
Time					

*** Interview Status**

1. Completed household and individual interviews
2. Completed household interview - no eligible respondent
3. Completed household interview - selected respondent at home or available.
4. Completed household interview - selected respondent not at home - deferred
5. Partly completed individual interview - deferred
6. Refusal - household
7. Refusal - individual
8. Vacant dwelling
9. Other (specify) : _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY :

Reviewed By: _____ Date: _____
Position: _____ Date: _____
Edited by: _____ Date: _____

10. How many persons live in this household ?

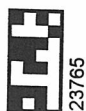
		number
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PLEASE RECORD THE NAMES AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL WHO USUALLY EAT AND SLEEP HERE. START WITH THE OLDEST MEMBER, THEN THE NEXT OLDEST, ETC.

SCHEDULE OF ALL PERSONS LIVING IN HOUSEHOLD

LINE NO.	NAME	SEX*	AGE	EDUCATIONAL STANDARD**		SEQ. NO.
	Please give me the names of all persons who usually live in your household	Is _____ male or female	How old Is he/she	Highest Level	Years	***
01	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
02	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
03	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
04	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
05	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
06	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
07	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
08	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
09	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|------|----|---|----|---|---|-----------------|---|---|----|---|---|-------------|---|---|----|---|---|-----------|---|---|----|---|---|----------------|---|---|----|---|---|-------|---|---|----|---|---|
| <p>* Gender Codes</p> <p>1. Males</p> <p>2. Females</p> | <p>** Educational Standard Codes</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="width: 40%;">None</td> <td style="width: 10%;">1</td> <td style="width: 10%;">-</td> <td style="width: 10%;">8+</td> <td style="width: 10%;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td>Primary/All Age</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>8+</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td>Junior High</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>8+</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td>Secondary</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>8+</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td>Post-secondary</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>8+</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td>Other</td> <td>1</td> <td>-</td> <td>8+</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </table> | 0 | None | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | 1 | Primary/All Age | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | 2 | Junior High | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | 3 | Secondary | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | 4 | Post-secondary | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | 8 | Other | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | <p>*** Eligible Males aged 15 - 24 years only.</p> <p>Years N/S</p> <p>(Use appropriate No.)</p> |
| 0 | None | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Primary/All Age | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Junior High | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Secondary | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Post-secondary | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Other | 1 | - | 8+ | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



11. Number of eligible males aged 15-24 years living in household (Total of number of eligible males recorded in the Schedule.)

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IF THERE IS ONE OR MORE ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS, SELECT THE ONE TO BE INTERVIEWED, BASED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN AND USING THE RANDOM TABLE SHOWN BELOW.

THEN COMPLETE THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SELECTED RESPONDENT.

IF THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE RESPONDENTS, COMPLETE TITLE PAGE AND MOVE ON TO THE NEXT HOUSEHOLD.

RANDOM SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Questionnaire Number 1 _____ Number of Eligible Males _____

Last digit on question-naire number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	4	1	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	1	1	5	5	1	3	4	9

SEQUENCE NUMBER OF MALE SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW :

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AFTER COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, RETURN TO THE TITLE PAGE AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON INTERVIEW CALLS.

**2002 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
JAMAICA**

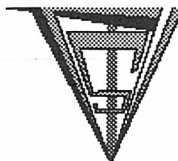
INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE - MALE

FORM RHS 3

CONFIDENTIAL

CAP.368

October 2002



Questionnaire No.	Line No.	Sequence No.
Parish	ED No.	Dwelling No.
Household No.		

SECTION I - RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

DATE AND TIME INTERVIEW STARTED _____

101. In what month and year were you born? month: [] [] year: 19 [] [] Don't know (Month/Year) 29	102. How old were you on your last birthday? years: [] []
103. Have you ever attended school? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> (SKIP TO Q105)	104. How many years did you attend school? years: [] [] Don't know / Don't remember 29

105. With what frequency do you attend religious services?
 At least once a week
 At least once a month
 Doesn't attend at all
 Only for special occasions (weddings, funerals, christenings, etc.)
 Less than once a month
 No response

106. What were you doing during the past week? Were you _____? [READ]

Working
 Not working but had a job
 Looking for work
 Wanted work and was available
 Keeping house
 Going to school
 At home, not keeping house
 Incapable of working
 Other (specify): _____

(SKIP TO Q111)

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107. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?
 Yes No

108. How many hours do you usually work per week?
 hours: [] []



109. How many hours did you work during the week ending ?

Less than 9 hours 33 - 40 hours
 9 - 16 hours 41 - 49 hours
 17 - 24 hours 49 + hours
 25 - 32 hours Not specified

110. Do you work at home or away from home?

At home Away from home Both

111. Do you regularly read any of the following newspapers? [READ OPTIONS A - E]

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
A Gleaner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Star	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Jamaica Herald	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Observer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Other (specify):	<input type="radio"/>	_____

OFFICE USE ONLY

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112. Are there any of the following possessions in your household? [READ LIST]

	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
A Telephone (land)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Telephone (Cellular)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Radio	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Television	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E VCR	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Refrigerator	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G Computer	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H A working motor vehicle	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

113. How many rooms does your household occupy (exclude bathrooms and kitchens)?

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 number 99 No response

114. What is the main source of water for the household? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 7]

1 <input type="radio"/> Public piped into dwelling	6 <input type="radio"/> Public catchment
2 <input type="radio"/> Public piped into yard	7 <input type="radio"/> Spring or river
3 <input type="radio"/> Private piped into dwelling	8 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
4 <input type="radio"/> Private catchment, not piped	9 <input type="radio"/> Not stated
5 <input type="radio"/> Public standpipe	

OFFICE USE ONLY

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115. What type of toilet facilities does this household have? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 3]

1 <input type="radio"/> WC linked to sewer	4 <input type="radio"/> None (SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q201)
2 <input type="radio"/> WC not linked to sewer	8 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
3 <input type="radio"/> Pit	9 <input type="radio"/> Not stated / Don't know (SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q201)

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116. Are these facilities shared with another household?

Shared Not shared Not stated



36299

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your steady relationships.

SECTION II - RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

<p>201. Are you legally married now? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q203)</p>
<p>202. Are you and your wife living together as man and wife now? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>203. Are you living with a common-law partner now; that is, are you living as man and wife now with a partner to whom you are not legally married? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>204. Do you have a visiting partner, that is, a more or less steady partner with whom you have sexual relations? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>205. [IF RESPONDENT IS LEGALLY MARRIED, BUT IS NOT LIVING WITH WIFE (Q201 = "YES" AND Q202 = "NO"), ANSWER THIS QUESTION "YES" WITHOUT ASKING. OTHERWISE ASK:] Have you ever been in a partnership, that is, a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting relationship? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q301)</p>
<p>206. What was the month and year when your first marriage, first common-law or first visiting relationship began? <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> month <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> year <input type="radio"/> 77 Don't know <input type="radio"/> 29 Don't know</p>



SECTION III - FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION

301. *Have you ever had sex?*

Yes No Refused

302. [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX (Q301 = "No"), OR THOSE WHO REFUSED TO ANSWER (Q301 = "Refused") omit "Before you ever had sex". OTHERWISE ASK]:

Before you ever had sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs?

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q304)** Don't remember **(SKIP TO Q304)**

303. *How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians?*

Easy Somewhat difficult Extremely difficult

304. [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX (Q301 = "No"), OR FOR THOSE WHO REFUSED TO ANSWER (Q301 = "Refused") omit "Before you ever had sex". OTHERWISE ASK]:

Before you ever had sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about condoms specifically?

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q306)** Doesn't know **(SKIP TO Q306)**

305. *How difficult was it to discuss the subject of condoms with your parents or guardians?*

Easy Somewhat difficult Extremely difficult

306. *For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?*

<input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation	<input type="radio"/> Diaphragm	SKIP TO Q308
<input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy	<input type="radio"/> Withdrawal	
<input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant)	<input type="radio"/> Rhythm	
<input type="radio"/> Injection	<input type="radio"/> Billings method	
<input type="radio"/> Pill	<input type="radio"/> Abstinence	
<input type="radio"/> Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)	<input type="radio"/> None	
<input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil	<input type="radio"/> Doesn't know	
<input type="radio"/> Condom	<input type="radio"/> Doesn't answer	
<input type="radio"/> Foaming tables / creams / jellies	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____	

307. *Could you afford to use this method?*

Yes No Doesn't know

308. *Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education in school?*

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q316)** Doesn't know **(SKIP TO Q316)**

309. *How many weeks did the class or course last?*
 [IF LESS THAN ONE WEEK CODE '00']

weeks

97 Many weeks, don't remember number
 29 Don't remember at all



36299



317. Yes No (SKIP TO Q323)
 Have you ever had a formal class or course about family life or sex education anywhere *outside of the school or home?*

316. age
 27 It should not be taught in schools
 29 Doesn't know
 At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?

315. A Counseling
 B Clinic services
 C Distribution of contraceptives
 Did the class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? [READ LIST].
 YES NO DK

314. A The human reproductive system
 B The woman's menstrual cycle or period
 C Pregnancy and how it occurs
 D Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD or injections
 E Condoms
 F Disease that can result from sexual contact
 G Abstinence
 Did this first class or course in school include information about? [READ LIST]
 YES NO DK

313. School teacher
 Counselor or psychologist
 Nurse
 Other (specify): _____
 Who was the main person who taught this first class or course?
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312. age
 29 Doesn't remember
 How old were you at that time?

311. LEVEL YEARS NS
 A Primary/All age 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8+ 9
 B Junior High 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8+ 9
 C Secondary 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8+ 9
 D Post secondary 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8+ 9
 E Doesn't remember 0
 What grade of schooling (level and years) had you reached when you had this first class or course?

310. hours
 97 Many hours, don't remember number
 29 Don't remember at all
 On the average, how many hours per week was the class or course taught?
 [IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, CODE AS "00"].

318. *Where (or from whom) did you receive your first information on sex and relationships?*

- Community centre
- Clinic
- Club
- Church
- Youth Centre
- Bar
- Workplace
- HEART
- Other (specify) _____
- Doesn't remember

OFFICE USE ONLY

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319. *How old were you when you had this first class or course on family life or sex education?*

<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>			age	29	Does not remember

320. *Who was the main person who taught this course?*

- School teacher
- Physician
- Nurse
- Counsellor or psychologist
- Liaison Officer
- Outreach worker / volunteer
- Other social worker
- Peers / friends
- Parent / guardian
- Other (specify): _____
- Doesn't remember

OFFICE USE ONLY

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321. *Did this first class or course outside of the school or home include information about ? [READ]*

	YES	NO	DK
A <i>The human reproductive system</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>The woman's menstrual cycle or period</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>Pregnancy and how it occurs</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D <i>Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD or injections</i> .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E <i>Condoms</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F <i>Disease that can result from sexual contact</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G <i>Abstinence</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

322. *Did this class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? [READ].*

	YES	NO	DK
A <i>Counselling</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>Clinic services</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>Distribution of contraceptives</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

323. *What do you think is the ideal age when a child should be first given sex education?*

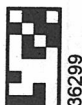
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px; height: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>			years	29	Don't know

324. *Which is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics? [READ OPTIONS 1- 9].*

- 1 Parents / guardians
- 2 Sisters or brothers
- 3 Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)
- 4 Teachers
- 5 Peers / friends
- 6 Radio
- 7 Television
- 8 Audiovisual materials
- 9 Printed materials
- 28 Other (specify): _____
- 29 Don't know

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IF NO PROGRAMME SEEN OR HEARD (ALL ARE "NO"),
SKIP TO QUESTION 330
OTHERWISE, CONTINUE

327. Within the past six months, have you seen or heard any of the following NFPB programmes? [READ OPTIONS A TO E].

<p>Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Teen Seen.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B NFPB Youth Forum.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Radio Drama for men.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Radio commercials.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E TV commercials.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F Other (specify): _____</p> <p><input type="radio"/> G _____</p>	<p>No</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>				

326. What are the most effective sources to learn about sexuality, that is, which source causes you to change the way you behave the most?

<p>Mentioned</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Printed materials.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Audiovisual materials.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Radio/Television advertisements.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Radio/Television documentaries.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E One to one discussion.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F Classroom discussion.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> G Lecture.....</p> <p><input type="radio"/> H Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>Not mentioned</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>				

325. How helpful have you found the following sources? [READ]

<p>Very helpful</p> <p><input type="radio"/> A Parents / guardians</p> <p><input type="radio"/> B Sisters or brothers</p> <p><input type="radio"/> C Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> D Teachers</p> <p><input type="radio"/> E Peers / friends</p> <p><input type="radio"/> F Radio</p> <p><input type="radio"/> G Television</p> <p><input type="radio"/> H Audiovisual materials</p> <p><input type="radio"/> I Printed materials</p> <p><input type="radio"/> J Other (specify): _____</p>	<p>Somewhat helpful</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Not helpful</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<p>Not a source</p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>	<table border="1" style="width: 40px; height: 40px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>				

328. Did any of these programmes cause you to behave differently?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q330)** Don't know **(SKIP TO Q330)**

329. Which? [READ OPTIONS A TO E].

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>					
A Teen Seen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
B NFPB Youth Forum	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
C Radio Drama for men	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
D Radio commercials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
E TV commercials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	OFFICE USE ONLY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>				
Other (specify):							
F _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
G _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					

330. Have you ever heard any messages on the YOUTH.NOW program?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q332)** Don't know / Not sure **(SKIP TO Q332)**

331. Did any of these messages include information on the following? [READ].

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/DR</u>
A Type of services available to adolescents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Using dual methods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Sources of information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Sources of contraception	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Popular myths and beliefs relating to contraception.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

332. Have you ever been involved in the planning of programmes on sexuality for young people?
 Yes No

333. Have you ever been involved in extra-curricular activities which could help you to prevent early sexual activity?
 Yes Don't remember **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q401)**
 No **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q401)** Refused **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q401)**

334. What are these activities?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>					
A Sporting activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
B Debating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
C Church activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
D Educational activities (extra lessons, etc.) .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
E Social activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	OFFICE USE ONLY <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table>				
Other (specify):							
F _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					
G _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>					



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SECTION IV - REPRODUCTIVE HISTORY

Now, we are going to talk about the children you have had. Some of the questions may not apply to you, but just say so when this is the case.

401. Have you ever fathered any children even if the child or children died shortly after birth? Yes No (SKIP TO Q417)

402. How many children have you fathered who currently live with you?

403. How many children have you fathered who live somewhere else?

404. How many children have you fathered who have died? [INCLUDE CHILDREN BORN ALIVE BUT WHO DIED SHORTLY AFTER BIRTH]

405. Therefore, the total number of children you have fathered is:

406. Now, I would like to ask you for some details about all your children. Please answer in the order of their birth, starting from the last child and going backwards to the first.

Birth Order	Name	BIRTH DATE	Sex	Is still alive?
0. Last birth		29 Don't remember 98 Not Stated (Month/Year)	1 Male 2 Female	1 Yes 2 No 8 Don't know
1. Next to last				
2. Second from last				
3. Third from last				
4. Fourth from last				
5. Fifth from last				
6. Sixth from last				
7. Seventh from last				
8. Eighth from last				

IF RESPONDENT HAS FATHERED ONE CHILD ONLY [Q405 = "01"], SKIP TO Q408.
ALL OTHERS, CONTINUE WITH Q407

407. Did you want to have your first child? Yes No Not sure

408. Did you want to have your last (only) child? Yes No Not sure

IF RESPONDENT HAS FATHERED ONE CHILD ONLY [Q405 = "01"], SKIP TO Q411.
ALL OTHERS, CONTINUE

409. How many, "baby mothers" (including wives) have you had?

--	--

number

88 Doesn't know

[IF "01", SKIP TO Q411]

410. Have you ever had more than one child with different mothers born in the same year?

Yes

No

411. Were you still in school when your first child was born?

Yes

No (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q413)

412. How many years of schooling had you had up to that time?

--	--

years

29 Don't remember

**IF ANY OF HIS CHILDREN LIVE SOMEWHERE ELSE
OTHER THAN WITH RESPONDENT (SEE Q403), CONTINUE.**

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 417

413. Do you help with the care or financial support of your child/children not now living with you? [READ RESPONSES]

At all times

Sometimes

Most of the time

No (SKIP TO Q416)

414. What kind of help do you give?

YES

NO

A Child care

B Financial help

C Gifts

Other (specify):

OFFICE USE ONLY

D

--	--

415. Do you think the help you give is important or not important in taking care of the child/children not now living with you?

Important

Not important

Don't know / Not sure

416. Who is the main source of help to the mother?

Does not receive any help

Mother's relatives

The father (respondent)

Mother's current partner

Paternal grandparents

Friend / neighbour

Maternal grandparents

Other (specify): _____

Father's relatives

Don't know

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417. Is any one (including your wife) pregnant for you now? [CHECK IF Q301 IS "NO"]

Yes

No (SKIP TO Q501)

Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q501)

418. Is it one woman or more than one who is pregnant for you now?

One

More than one



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<p>419. Did you want this pregnancy (these pregnancies)?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wanted one pregnancy</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wanted both pregnancies</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Wanted no pregnancy</p> <p><input type="radio"/> God's will, fate, didn't think about it</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't know, not sure</p>	
<p>420. What type of support do you give the first prospective "baby mother"? [READ RESPONSES 1 - 4]</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Gives no support since there is no relationship at this time</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Gives emotional support only</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Gives financial support only</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Gives both emotional and financial support</p> <p>Other (specify) _____</p> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
<p>421. [IF NO SECOND BABY MOTHER (SEE QUESTION 418), CODE = 5 WITHOUT ASKING. OTHERWISE, ASK:] What type of support do you give the second prospective "baby mother"? [READ RESPONSES 1 - 4]</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Gives no support since there is no relationship at this time</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Gives emotional support only</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Gives financial support only</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Gives both emotional and financial support</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> No second "baby mother"</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/></p>	

SECTION V - CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND FIRST SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Now, I would like to talk about methods that people use to avoid pregnancy.

501. a. READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND MARK "YES" OR "NO" IN COLUMN 1 AS APPROPRIATE.
 b. THEN, IF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IS KNOWN BY RESPONDENT, ASK ABOUT USE FOR THAT METHOD AND MARK "YES" OR "NO" IN COLUMN 2 AS APPROPRIATE.
 IF NOT KNOWN, GO TO THE NEXT METHOD.

Method	COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
	Have you ever heard of [METHOD]		IF HEARD OF, ASK: Have you / your partner ever used it?	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
A Female sterilization, tubal ligation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Male sterilization, vasectomy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Implant (Norplant)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Injection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Pill	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (ECP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G IUD / Coil	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H Condom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I Foaming Tablets / Creams / Jellies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J Diaphragm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K Abstinence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L Withdrawal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M Rhythm, Calendar, Billings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N Other specify:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

OFFICE USE ONLY

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Now, I'd like to ask you some personal questions which are very important to the study.

502. In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse?
 [CHECK WITH ANSWERS GIVEN AT QUESTION 301. IF THE ANSWER WAS NO, CLARIFY AND CORRECT WHERE NECESSARY].

		month
--	--	-------

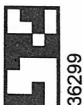
				year
--	--	--	--	------

- 22 Has never had sexual intercourse (**SKIP TO Q701**)
 28 Doesn't remember
 29 No response

503. About how old was the person with whom you had sexual intercourse for the first time?

		years
--	--	-------

- 85 85 years and over
 88 Don't know / Not sure



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504. What was the relationship of this person to you at that time ?

Wife / common-law partner

Girlfriend

Friend

Casual acquaintance

Father's partner

Prostitute

Other (specify): _____

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505. Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first intercourse?

Yes

No (SKIP TO Q509)

506. What was the method?

Female sterilization, tubal ligation

Male sterilization, vasectomy

Implant (Norplant)

Injection

Pill

Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)

IUD / Coil

Condom

Foaming tablets, cream, jelly

Diaphragm

Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q508)

Rhythm, Calendar, Billings

Other (specify): _____

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507. Where did you or your partner get this method used during your first sexual intercourse?

IN THE CASE OF BILLINGS, CALENDAR OR RHYTHM METHOD:

Where did you or your partner receive orientation?

Outreach worker

Government health clinic / centre

Factory / work place

Supermarket / shop / bar

Rhythm without instruction

Other (specify): _____

Pharmacy

Private doctor

Private clinic

Private hospital

Government hospital

Government health clinic / centre

Factory / work place

Outreach worker

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508. Whose decision was it to use this method? You alone, your partner alone, or was it made together?

His decision

Decision made together

Partner's decision

Doesn't remember

ALL SKIP TO QUESTION 601

509. Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse?

Didn't expect to have sexual relations at that time

Too embarrassed to get method

Wanted partner to become pregnant

Other (specify): _____

Didn't know

Didn't know of any methods

Partner was against using something

Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment

Didn't respond

OFFICE USE ONLY

SECTION VI - CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

601.	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days ?				
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	(SKIP TO Q603)		
602.	With how many women have you had sexual intercourse with in the last 30 days ?				
	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> women			77 Don't Remember - less than 10 88 Don't Remember but 10 or more	98 Don't Remember 99 Refused
SKIP TO QUESTION 604					
603.	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months ?				
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	(SKIP TO Q605)		
604.	With how many women have you had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months ?				
	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td><td style="width: 20px; height: 20px;"></td></tr> </table> women			77 Don't Remember - less than 10 88 Don't Remember but 10 or more	98 Don't Remember 99 Refused
605.	What was your relationship to the last person with whom you had sexual intercourse ?				
	<input type="radio"/> Wife / Partner	<input type="radio"/> Visiting Partner	<input type="radio"/> Girlfriend		
	<input type="radio"/> Casual acquaintance	<input type="radio"/> Father's partner	<input type="radio"/> Other relative's partner		
	<input type="radio"/> Friend	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____			
			OFFICE USE ONLY		
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>					
606.	Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method the last time you had sexual intercourse?				
	1 <input type="radio"/> Yes	2 <input type="radio"/> No	8 <input type="radio"/> Can't remember/Don't know (SKIP TO Q610)		
607.	What was this method ?				
	1 <input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation	2 <input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy	3 <input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant)		
	4 <input type="radio"/> Injection	5 <input type="radio"/> Pill	6 <input type="radio"/> Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)		
	7 <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil	8 <input type="radio"/> Condom	9 <input type="radio"/> Foaming tablets / cream / jelly		
	10 <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm	11 <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal	12 <input type="radio"/> Rhythm, Calendar, Billings		
	88 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) : _____		OFFICE USE ONLY		
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608.	At the same time, did you or your partner also use a second contraceptive method for disease prevention or contraception the last time you had sexual intercourse ?				
	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No	(SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q611) <input type="radio"/> Don't know (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q611)		
609.	What was this method ?				
	1 <input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation	2 <input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy	3 <input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant)		
	4 <input type="radio"/> Injection	5 <input type="radio"/> Pill	6 <input type="radio"/> Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)		
	7 <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil	8 <input type="radio"/> Condom	9 <input type="radio"/> Foaming tablets / cream / jelly		
	10 <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm	11 <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal	12 <input type="radio"/> Rhythm, Calendar, Billings		
	88 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify) : _____		OFFICE USE ONLY		
<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; width: 40px; height: 20px;"></table>					
ALL SKIP TO BOX BEFORE QUESTION 611					



ALL SKIP TO QUESTION 617

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615. What was this method ?
- Female sterilization, tubal ligation
 - Male sterilization, vasectomy
 - Implant (Norplant)
 - Injection
 - Pill
 - Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)
 - IUD / Coil
 - Condom
 - Foaming tablets / cream / jelly
 - Diaphragm
 - Withdrawal
 - Rhythm, Calendar, Billings
 - Other (specify): _____

Yes No (SKIP TO Q617)

614. At the same time, did you or this woman also use a second contraceptive method for the prevention of sexually transmitted disease or for contraception the last time you had sexual intercourse ?

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613. What was this method ?
- 1 Female sterilization, tubal ligation
 - 2 Male sterilization, vasectomy
 - 3 Implant (Norplant)
 - 4 Injection
 - 5 Pill
 - 6 Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)
 - 7 IUD / Coil
 - 8 Condom
 - 9 Foaming tablets / cream / jelly
 - 10 Diaphragm
 - 11 Withdrawal
 - 12 Rhythm, Calendar, Billings
 - Other (specify): _____

Yes No (SKIP TO Q616)

612. Did you or this woman use a contraceptive method the last time you had sexual intercourse ?

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611. What was your relationship to the next to last partner with whom you had sexual intercourse ?
- Wife / Partner
 - Visiting Partner
 - Girlfriend
 - Casual acquaintance
 - Father's partner
 - Other relative's partner
 - Friend
 - Other (specify): _____

IF MORE THAN ONE WOMAN IN PAST THREE MONTHS, CONTINUE.
CHECK QUESTION 604. IF RESPONDENT HAS HAD SEX WITH NONE OR ONLY ONE WOMAN IN PAST THREE MONTHS, SKIP TO Q617.

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610. Why did you or your last partner not use a method to prevent pregnancy?
- Health / medical
 - Lack of knowledge
 - Can't afford cost
 - Religion against
 - Partner wants to become pregnant
 - Health care provider / pharmacist won't give them
 - Other (specify): _____
 - Postpartum / breastfeeding
 - Sources far away
 - Partner opposes
 - Doesn't like contraceptives
 - Had side effects using last method
 - Fear of side effects
 - Not sexually active

616. Why did you or your second-to-last partner not use a method to prevent pregnancy?

- Health / medical
- Doesn't like contraceptives
- Had side effects using last method
- Fear of side effects
- Not sexually active
- Postpartum / breastfeeding
- Sources far away
- Partner opposes
- Lack of knowledge
- Money problems
- Religion against
- Partner wants to become pregnant
- Other (specify): _____

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□ □

617. Have you ever suggested to a partner that you use a condom?

- Yes
- No (SKIP TO Q619)

618. Has any of the following ever happened to you because you told a partner you were going to use a condom? [READ A-D]

	YES	NO	DK	REF
A She refused to let you wear a condom ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B She refused to have sex with you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C She threatened never to go out with you again?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Against your better judgement you had sex without a condom?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

619. Has a partner ever suggested to you that you use a condom ?

- Yes
- No (SKIP TO Q621)

620. Has any of the following ever happened to you because a partner asked you to use a condom? [READ OPTIONS A-E]

	YES	NO	DK	REF
A You used the condom?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B You refused and made her have sex with you without the condom?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C You refused to have sex with her ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D You got angry?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E You threatened never to go with her again?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

621. Do you ever use a condom with any partner? [IF CODE "8" IN Q607, Q609 OR Q613, MARK "Yes" WITHOUT ASKING].

- Yes
- No (SKIP TO Q625)

622. Why do you use condoms with a partner?

- Prevent pregnancy
- Prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including AIDS
- Both
- Other (specify) _____
- Don't know / Don't remember

OFFICE USE ONLY

□ □

623. How often do you use condoms when you have sexual intercourse with a steady partner? [READ OPTIONS 1-4]

- 1 Always
- 2 Most of the time
- 3 Seldom
- 4 Never
- 5 Have no steady partner
- 9 Refused to answer



36299



624. How often do you use condoms when you have sexual intercourse with a non-steady partner? [READ OPTIONS 1-5]

1 Always
 2 Most of the time
 3 Seldom
 4 Never
 5 Never has intercourse with non-steady partner
 9 Refused to answer

625. HAS RESPONDENT EVER USED AT LEAST ONE METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION? [AT LEAST ONE - "YES" MARKED IN COLUMN 2 IN Q501].

Yes
 No (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q630)

626. IF RESPONDENT HAS NOT FATHERED ANY CHILDREN (Q401 = NO), CODE "00" WITHOUT ASKING. OTHERWISE, ASK: How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?

number
 98 Don't remember

627. USER WITH LAST PARTNER OF:

METHODS 1 OR 2 IN Q607 OR Q609 (SKIP TO Q650)
 METHODS 3 - 10 IN Q607 OR Q609 (SKIP TO Q634)
 NO METHOD [Q606 = "2" OR "8"] (CONTINUE)

628. What was the last contraceptive method you or your partner used?

1 Female sterilization, tubal ligation
 2 Male sterilization, vasectomy
 3 Implant (Norplant)
 4 Injection
 5 Pill
 6 Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)
 9 Foaming tablets / cream / jelly
 10 Diaphragm
 11 Withdrawal (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q630)
 12 Rhythm, Calendar, Billings (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q630)

629. Where did you or your partner get the method?

Government hospital
 Government health clinic / centre
 Private hospital
 Private clinic
 Private doctor
 Pharmacy
 Outreach worker
 Factory / work place
 Supermarket / shop / bar
 Other (specify): _____
 Doesn't know / doesn't remember

630. Do you think your partner is able to get pregnant at the present time?

1 Yes (SKIP TO Q632)
 2 No
 3 Currently pregnant (SKIP TO Q650)
 4 Not sure, don't know

IF MARRIED OR LIVING WITH COMMON-LAW PARTNER - ("YES" IN Q202 OR Q203) - CONTINUE.
 ALL OTHERS, SKIP TO QUESTION 650

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OFFICE USE ONLY

631. *Why not?*

- Menopause **(SKIP TO Q650)**
 Respondent's partner was told by a doctor that she could not get pregnant **(SKIP TO Q650)**
- Respondent or partner has had an operation for medical reasons which makes pregnancy impossible **(SKIP TO Q650)**
 Respondent is not sexually active **(SKIP TO Q650)**
- Partner has tried to get pregnant for at least two years without success or has not gotten pregnant despite at least two years of non-contraception **(SKIP TO Q650)**
 Postpartum / breastfeeding
- Other (specify): _____

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632. *Would you like her to become pregnant now?*

- Yes **(SKIP TO Q701)**
 God's will, fate
- No
 Don't know, not sure

633. *Why are you or your partner not using a method to prevent pregnancy now?*

- Health / medical
 Partner opposes
- Doesn't like contraceptives
 Lack of knowledge
- Had side effects using last method
 Money problems
- Fear of side effects
 Religion against
- Not sexually active
 Partner wants to become pregnant
- Postpartum / breastfeeding
 Other (specify): _____
- Sources far away

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SKIP TO QUESTION 650

634. *Where do you or your partner get your contraceptive supplies?*

- Government hospital
 Factory / work place **(SKIP TO Q641)**
- Government health clinic / centre
 Supermarket / shop / bar **(SKIP TO Q641)**
- Private hospital **(SKIP TO Q641)**
 Rhythm without instruction **(SKIP TO Q644)**
- Private clinic **(SKIP TO Q641)**
 Other (specify): _____
- Private doctor **(SKIP TO Q641)**
- Pharmacy **(SKIP TO Q641)**
 Doesn't know / doesn't remember **(SKIP TO Q643)**
- Outreach worker **(SKIP TO Q641)**

OFFICE USE ONLY

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(SKIP TO Q641)635. *Who gets the supplies? You or your partner?*

- Himself
 His partner **(SKIP TO Q643)**
 Both

636. *Do they offer family planning services at the Government facility at any time or do they only offer family planning services at special times of day or on certain days?*

- Can get family planning services at any time **(SKIP TO Q640)**
- Can only get family planning services at special times or on certain days
- Don't know / Not sure

637. *Is the special time or day convenient for you?*

- Yes **(SKIP TO Q640)**
 No
 Not sure



36299



<p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p> <p>88 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>12 <input type="radio"/> Rhythm, Calendar, Billings</p> <p>11 <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q650)</p> <p>10 <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm</p> <p>9 <input type="radio"/> Foaming tablets / cream / jelly</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> Condom</p>	<p>7 <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil</p> <p>6 <input type="radio"/> Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)</p> <p>5 <input type="radio"/> Pill</p> <p>4 <input type="radio"/> Injection</p> <p>3 <input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant)</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation</p> <p>645. What method would you most like to use?</p>
<p>644. Would you prefer using a different method than the one you now use to prevent pregnancy?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q650) <input type="radio"/> Don't know, not sure</p> <p>(SKIP TO Q650)</p>
<p>643. Do you or your partner pay for the contraceptive method you now use?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Don't know, not sure</p>
<p>642. Is it too far away thus causing a problem for you to get there?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not sure</p>
<p>641. How long does it take you to get to the place?</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> At home or workplace (SKIP TO Q643)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 45 to 59 minutes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1 hour or more</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Less than 15 minutes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 15 to 29 minutes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 30 to 44 minutes</p>
<p>640. What are your views on the usual length of the waiting time at the health centre / hospital? Is it ? [READ OPTIONS 1 and 2]</p>	<p>1 <input type="radio"/> Too long</p> <p>2 <input type="radio"/> Not too long</p> <p>8 <input type="radio"/> Don't know / No opinion</p>
<p>639. What time of day is convenient for you to get family planning services? [READ.]</p>	<p>A <input type="radio"/> Early morning (Until 10.00 a.m.)</p> <p>B <input type="radio"/> Late morning (10.00 a.m. - noon)</p> <p>C <input type="radio"/> Early afternoon (12.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.)</p> <p>D <input type="radio"/> Late afternoon (3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.)</p> <p>E <input type="radio"/> Evenings (6.00 p.m. or later)</p> <p>F <input type="radio"/> Not sure</p> <p>G <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY</p>
<p>638. Which day, or days of the week are convenient for you? [DO NOT READ.]</p>	<p>A <input type="radio"/> Monday</p> <p>B <input type="radio"/> Tuesday</p> <p>C <input type="radio"/> Wednesday</p> <p>D <input type="radio"/> Thursday</p> <p>E <input type="radio"/> Friday</p> <p>F <input type="radio"/> Saturday</p> <p>G <input type="radio"/> Sunday</p> <p>YES</p> <p>NO</p>

646. *Do you know where to obtain the method (or information about this method if it is the Rhythm, Calendar or Billings method [METHOD 12]?*

Yes No (**SKIP TO Q650**)

647. *Where? [IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE MENTIONED, MARK THE ONE HE WOULD MOST LIKELY USE].*

Government hospital Outreach worker
 Government health clinic / centre Factory / work place
 Private hospital Supermarket / shop / bar
 Private clinic Other (specify): _____
 Private doctor Doesn't know / doesn't remember
 Pharmacy

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648. *How much time would you or your partner have to travel to obtain the supplies or information about the method?*

At home or workplace 45 to 59 minutes
 Less than 15 minutes 1 hour or more
 15 to 29 minutes No response
 30 to 44 minutes

649. *What is the most important reason why you and your partner are not using the other method?*

Family planning or health staff won't prescribe it Religious reasons
 Too expensive Fear of side effects
 Not available / Unreliable supply / Difficult access Still thinking about it / Have not made up my mind
 Source too far away Other (specify): _____
 Don't know how to get it Don't know / Not sure
 Wife / Partner objects to it

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650. *Do you know where to go if you needed information on sex or contraception?*

Yes No

651. *Would you know where to go if you needed treatment for a sexually transmitted disease?*

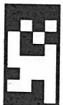
Yes No

652. *Have you ever tried to obtain contraceptives and been refused?*

Yes No (**SKIP TO Q701**) Don't remember (**SKIP TO Q701**)

653. *How many times?*

Five times or less Not sure
 Six to ten times Refused
 More than ten times



36239

SECTION VII - ATTITUDES TOWARDS CHILDBEARING AND CONTRACEPTION

<p>701. Over the past year, have you ever had... [READ ALTERNATIVES].</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>A</td> <td>A discharge from the sex organ due to disease?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>B</td> <td>A sore on the sex organ?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C</td> <td>To visit a doctor / clinic / other health centre for a sexually transmitted illness (venereal disease) such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>D</td> <td>To treat yourself for a sexually transmitted illness such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?</td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> <td><input type="radio"/></td> </tr> </table>	A	A discharge from the sex organ due to disease?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	B	A sore on the sex organ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	C	To visit a doctor / clinic / other health centre for a sexually transmitted illness (venereal disease) such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	D	To treat yourself for a sexually transmitted illness such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<p>702. Have you ever heard a family planning message on the radio or television or read one in a newspaper?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't know / Not sure <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer</p>	<p>703. If a woman takes the pill correctly, how sure can she be that she will not become pregnant? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 4]</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Completely sure 2 <input type="radio"/> Almost sure 3 <input type="radio"/> Some risk of pregnancy 4 <input type="radio"/> Not sure at all 9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>704. How safe for a woman's health is the pill? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 4]</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Completely safe 2 <input type="radio"/> Almost completely safe 3 <input type="radio"/> Not very safe 4 <input type="radio"/> Unsafe 7 <input type="radio"/> Depends on the woman 9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>705. How safe for a woman's health is the contraceptive injection? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 4].</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Completely safe 2 <input type="radio"/> Almost completely safe 3 <input type="radio"/> Not very safe 4 <input type="radio"/> Unsafe 7 <input type="radio"/> Depends on the woman 9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>706. If a couple uses a condom correctly, how sure can he / she be that the woman will not become pregnant? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 4].</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Completely sure 2 <input type="radio"/> Almost sure 3 <input type="radio"/> Some risk of pregnancy 4 <input type="radio"/> Not sure at all 9 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>707. If a couple uses a condom correctly, how sure can he / she be that he will not get a sexually transmitted disease? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 4].</p> <p>1 <input type="radio"/> Completely sure 2 <input type="radio"/> Almost sure 3 <input type="radio"/> Some risk of getting STD 4 <input type="radio"/> Not sure at all 7 <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p>	<p>708. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>77 Fate, up to God 98 Don't know</p> <p>number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
A	A discharge from the sex organ due to disease?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																							
B	A sore on the sex organ?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																							
C	To visit a doctor / clinic / other health centre for a sexually transmitted illness (venereal disease) such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																							
D	To treat yourself for a sexually transmitted illness such as gonorrhoea or syphilis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>																							



709. *In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can legally consent to having sexual intercourse?*

years

88 There is no legal limit
77 Doesn't know / Doesn't have an opinion

710. *Do you know what the punishment will be if it can be proved that a man had sex with a girl under sixteen years of age?*

Yes No

711. *If you have sex without any protection, do you know of any method the woman can use the next day or after to avoid getting pregnant?*

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q713)** Don't know / Not stated **(SKIP TO Q713)**

712. *What is this method?*

Emergency Contraceptive Protection (Morning After Pill) Other (specify): _____

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713. *In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her first child?*

years

55 Depends on circumstances
66 One year after entering first union
77 When she is in a stable union

88 Other (specify): _____
98 Doesn't have an opinion

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714. *In your opinion, at what age is a man responsible enough to have his first child?*

years

55 Depends on circumstances
66 One year after entering first union
77 When he is in a stable union

88 Other (specify): _____
98 Doesn't have an opinion

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715. *How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?*

months

77 As long as possible
98 Don't know

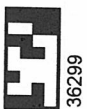
716. *When a woman is breastfeeding, is she more likely, less likely or equally likely to become pregnant than if she was not breastfeeding?*

More likely to get pregnant Equally likely to get pregnant
 Less likely to get pregnant Does not have an opinion

717. *How old do you think it is best for a child to be before another child is born?*

months

66 No opinion
77 More than 5 years
88 Fate, up to God

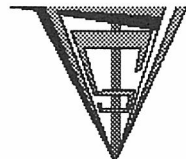


**JAMAICA
2002 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY**

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE - FEMALE

FORM RHS 2

CONFIDENTIAL
CAP.368
October 2002



Questionnaire No.	2	Line No.		Sequence No.	
Parish		ED No.		Dwelling No.	
Constituency		Household No.			

SECTION I - RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

DATE AND TIME INTERVIEW STARTED _____

101. In what month and year were you born?	month 19	year 29	Don't know (Month/Year)
102. How old were you on your last birthday?	years		
103. Have you ever attended school?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q105)		
104. How many years did you attend school?	years	29	Don't know / Don't remember

105. With what frequency do you attend religious services?

At least once a week
 At least once a month
 Less than once a month
 No response
 Only for special occasions (weddings, funerals, christenings, etc.)
 Doesn't attend at all

106. What were you doing during the past week? Were you _____? [READ]

Working
 Not working but had a job
 Looking for work
 Wanted work and was available
 Keeping house
 Going to school
 At home, not keeping house
 Incapable of working
 Other (specify): _____

(SKIP TO Q111)

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107. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?

Yes
 No

108. How many hours do you usually work per week?

hours



109. *How many hours did you work during the week ending ?*

Less than 9 hours 33 - 40 hours

9 - 16 hours 41 - 49 hours

17 - 24 hours 49 + hours

25 - 32 hours Not specified

110. *Do you work at home or away from home?*

At home Away from home Both

111. *Do you regularly read any of the following newspapers? [READ OPTIONS A - E]*

	YES	NO
A <i>Gleaner</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>Star</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>Jamaica Herald</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D <i>Observer</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E <i>Other (specify):</i> _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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112. *Are there any of the following possessions in your household? [READ LIST]*

	YES	NO
A <i>Telephone (land)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>Telephone (cellular)</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>Radio</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D <i>Television</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E <i>VCR</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F <i>Refrigerator</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G <i>Computer</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H <i>A working motor vehicle</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

113. *How many rooms does your household occupy (exclude bathrooms and kitchens)?*

--	--

 number 99 No response

114. *What is the main source of water for the household? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 7]*

1 <input type="radio"/> <i>Public piped into dwelling</i>	6 <input type="radio"/> <i>Public catchment</i>
2 <input type="radio"/> <i>Public piped into yard</i>	7 <input type="radio"/> <i>Spring or river</i>
3 <input type="radio"/> <i>Private piped into dwelling</i>	8 <input type="radio"/> <i>Other (specify):</i> _____
4 <input type="radio"/> <i>Private catchment, not piped</i>	9 <input type="radio"/> <i>Not stated</i>
5 <input type="radio"/> <i>Public standpipe</i>	

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115. *What type of toilet facilities does this household have? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 3]*

1 <input type="radio"/> <i>WC linked to sewer</i>	4 <input type="radio"/> <i>None (SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q201)</i>
2 <input type="radio"/> <i>WC not linked to sewer</i>	8 <input type="radio"/> <i>Other (specify):</i> _____
3 <input type="radio"/> <i>Pit</i>	9 <input type="radio"/> <i>Not stated / Don't know (SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q201)</i>

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116. *Are these facilities shared with another household?*

Shared Not shared Not stated

56019

SECTION II - RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your steady relationships.

<p>201. Are you legally married now? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q203)</p>																						
<p>202. Are you and your husband living together as man and wife now? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>																						
<p>203. Are you living with a common-law partner now; that is, are you living as man and wife now with a partner to whom you are not legally married? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>																						
<p>204. Do you have a visiting partner, that is, a more or less steady partner with whom you have sexual relations? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q206) <input type="radio"/> No</p>																						
<p>205. [IF RESPONDENT IS LEGALLY MARRIED, BUT IS NOT LIVING WITH HUSBAND (Q201 = "YES" AND Q202 = "NO"), ANSWER THIS QUESTION "YES" WITHOUT ASKING. OTHERWISE ASK:] Have you ever been in a partnership, that is, a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting relationship? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q301)</p>																						
<p>206. What was the month and year when your first marriage, first common-law or first visiting relationship began?</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">month</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> <td style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">year</td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%; border: 1px solid black; text-align: center;"> </td> <td style="width: 10%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">77 Don't know</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">29 Don't know</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		month				year						77 Don't know					29 Don't know					
	month				year																	
77 Don't know					29 Don't know																	



SECTION III - FERTILITY

Now, we are going to talk about your history of menstruation and your childbearing history. Some of the questions may not apply to you. In these cases, just say so.

301. How old were you when your first period started (first started menstruation)?

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 age 77 Never had a period (**SKIP TO Q303**)

302. How long has it been since your last period (your last menstruation)?

--	--

 months 00 Up to one month
 66 Currently having a period
 96 Do not have a period (menstruate) anymore
 97 Before last pregnancy
 98 Don't remember

303. At what age did you have your first intercourse?

--	--

 age 00 Never had sexual intercourse (**SKIP TO Q401**)
 88 Doesn't remember
 99 Refused

304. Were you forced to have sex at your first intercourse?

Yes Don't know / Don't remember
 No Refusal

305. Are you pregnant now?

Yes (**SKIP TO Q307**) No Not sure

306. Have you ever been pregnant?

Yes No (**SKIP TO Q401**)

Now, we want to collect information on your pregnancies.

307. How many pregnancies resulted in live births?					
308. How many in still births?					
309. How many pregnancies resulted in miscarriages?					
310. How many births were induced before time, that is, were aborted?					
311. Currently pregnant? [Yes = "1", No = "0". RECORD FROM Q305]					
312. Therefore, the total number of your pregnancies is:					

IF SHE HAD AT LEAST ONE ABORTION (Q310 = "1 OR MORE"). CONTINUE.

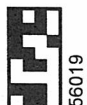
ALL OTHERS, SKIP TO Q314.

313. What was the main reason for having this abortion / the last abortion?

<input type="radio"/> Pregnancy was life threatening	<input type="radio"/> Partner did not want (any) children
<input type="radio"/> Risk of birth defects	<input type="radio"/> Did not have a partner
<input type="radio"/> Could not afford to have another child	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
<input type="radio"/> Respondent did not want (any) children	<input type="radio"/> Don't know

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BIRTH HISTORY CHART (Only for live births occurring from January 1, 1997)

**COPY LINE NUMBER AND NAME
FROM Q314 ON PREVIOUS PAGE**

LINE NUMBER
NAME

LINE NUMBER
NAME

315. <i>When you became pregnant with [NAME], did you want to become pregnant?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q317) <input type="radio"/> God's will, fate, etc. (SKIP TO Q317) <input type="radio"/> No (CONTINUE) <input type="radio"/> Don't know (SKIP TO Q317)	<input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q317) <input type="radio"/> God's will, fate, etc. (SKIP TO Q317) <input type="radio"/> No (CONTINUE) <input type="radio"/> Don't know (SKIP TO Q317)
316. <i>Was it that you wanted no more children or just wanted to wait longer before another pregnancy?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Wanted no more children <input type="radio"/> Wanted to wait longer <input type="radio"/> Don't know	<input type="radio"/> Wanted no more children <input type="radio"/> Wanted to wait longer <input type="radio"/> Don't know
317. <i>When you were pregnant with [NAME], were you given any injection to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, that is, lock jaw?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes - for tetanus <input type="radio"/> Yes - don't know what for <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q319)	<input type="radio"/> Yes - for tetanus <input type="radio"/> Yes - don't know what for <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q319)
318. <i>How many injections were given?</i>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Number <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 8 Don't remember	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Number <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 8 Don't remember
319. <i>When you were pregnant with [NAME], did you see anyone for a prenatal check on this pregnancy?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q323)	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q323)
320. <i>Where did you go for most of this care?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Gov't health centre / clinic <input type="radio"/> Government hospital <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Rural maternity centre <input type="radio"/> Private doctor / clinic OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Midwife <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> (Specify)	<input type="radio"/> Gov't health centre / clinic <input type="radio"/> Government hospital <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Rural maternity centre <input type="radio"/> Private doctor / clinic OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Midwife <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> (Specify)
321. <i>How many times did you go?</i>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> times <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 77 Can't remember / more than 9 times	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> times <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 77 Can't remember / more than 9 times
322. <i>In what month of the pregnancy did the prenatal care begin?</i>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 0 Don't remember	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> 0 Don't remember
323. <i>Where did you give birth to [NAME]?</i> HOSPITAL CODES A = Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH); University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI); Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH). B = Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH); Mandeville Hospital (MH); St. Ann's Bay Hospital (SABH); Spanish Town Hospital (STH).	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> Other Government hospital <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Private nursing home <input type="radio"/> Rural maternity centre <input type="radio"/> Own home OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Home of relative / friend <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>	<input type="radio"/> A <input type="radio"/> B <input type="radio"/> Other Government hospital <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Private nursing home <input type="radio"/> Rural maternity centre <input type="radio"/> Own home OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Home of relative / friend <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/>
324. <i>Who is the main person who assisted with the delivery of [NAME]?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Doctor <input type="radio"/> Trained Nurse / Midwife OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Nana <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> No one	<input type="radio"/> Doctor <input type="radio"/> Trained Nurse / Midwife OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="radio"/> Nana <input type="radio"/> Other <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> <input type="radio"/> No one
325. <i>Was [NAME] delivered by a normal delivery, by forceps or by a Caesarean Section?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Normal delivery <input type="radio"/> Caesarean delivery <input type="radio"/> Forceps delivery	<input type="radio"/> Normal delivery <input type="radio"/> Caesarean delivery <input type="radio"/> Forceps delivery
326. <i>Is [NAME] still alive?</i>	<input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO BOX) <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO BOX) <input type="radio"/> No
7. IF DEAD: <i>How old was [NAME] when he / she died? [RECORD DAYS IF UNDER 30 DAYS, MONTHS IF UNDER 12 MONTHS, YEARS IF 12 MONTHS AND OVER</i>	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> day(s) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> year(s) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> month(s)	<input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> day(s) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> year(s) <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> month(s)

**IF NO OTHER LIVE BIRTHS, CONTINUE WITH Q328 ON NEXT PAGE.
OTHERWISE, CONTINUE WITH NEXT BIRTH;
THAT IS, RETURN TO QUESTION 315.**

THE FOLLOWING ELEVEN QUESTIONS (Q328 TO Q338) REFER TO LAST BIRTH

328.	NAME OF LAST BORN CHILD (SEE Q314 - CODE "0")?	
	NAME _____	
329.	Did you have any seizures or convulsions while giving birth to _____?	[NAME]
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't remember	
330.	How many months after _____'s birth did your period (menstruation) return?	[NAME]
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> months </div>	00 Less than 1 month 66 Don't remember 77 Not yet returned 88 Did not return and have become pregnant again
331.	How many weeks after _____'s birth did you resume sexual relations?	[NAME]
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> weeks </div>	00 Less than 1 week 66 Don't remember 77 Not yet resumed 88 More than 1 Year
332.	Were you tested for HIV/AIDS when you were pregnant with _____?	[NAME]
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> Don't know / Not sure <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Refused	
333.	Did you breastfeed _____?	[NAME]
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q337)	
334.	How soon (in minutes, hours <u>or</u> days) after the baby's birth did you first breastfeed that last child, that is, first put him / her to the breast? [INTERVIEWER: RECORD AS MINUTES, HOURS OR DAYS BUT ENTER ONE ANSWER ONLY].	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> minutes <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> hours <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> days </div>	
335.	Are you still breastfeeding _____?	[NAME]
	<input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q338) <input type="radio"/> No	
336.	How many months did you breastfeed _____?	[NAME]
	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center; gap: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> months </div>	SKIP TO BOX BEFORE QUESTION 338
337.	Why did you never breastfeed _____?	[NAME]
	<input type="radio"/> Inconvenient <input type="radio"/> Baby refused <input type="radio"/> Had to work <input type="radio"/> Child sick <input type="radio"/> Insufficient milk <input type="radio"/> Child died <input type="radio"/> Had nowhere to store milk <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____	OFFICE USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div>
	SKIP TO QUESTION 339	



IF CHILD IS MORE THAN 24 MONTHS OLD, SKIP TO QUESTION 339.

338. During the last 24 hours, did _____ [NAME] get any of the following food besides breastmilk? [READ LIST]

	YES	NO
A Fresh Milk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Tinned or powdered milk	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Infant formula	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Plain water	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Glucose	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Sugar water	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G Bush tea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Juices	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Solid food (rice, potatoes, bananas, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G Puree, pap, baby food	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

339. CURRENTLY PREGNANT: [REFER TO QUESTION 305. DON'T READ QUESTION].

Yes (CONTINUE) (SKIP TO Q401)

No (CONTINUE) (SKIP TO Q401)

God's will, fate, etc. (SKIP TO Q401)

Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q401)

340. When you became pregnant (this last time), did you want to become pregnant?

Yes (SKIP TO Q401)

No (CONTINUE) (SKIP TO Q401)

God's will, fate, etc. (SKIP TO Q401)

Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q401)

341. Was it that you wanted no more children or just wanted to wait longer before getting pregnant?

Wanted no more children

Wanted to wait longer

Don't know / Not sure

SECTION IV -WOMEN'S HEALTH

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your health.

401. *Have you ever had a gynecologic examination?*
- Yes **(SKIP TO Q403)** No Don't remember

402. *What is the principal reason why you have not had a gynecologic examination?*
- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="radio"/> Respondent feels that she does not need to go for a gynecologic examination | <input type="radio"/> Waiting time is too long |
| <input type="radio"/> She is healthy and has no gynecologic problems | <input type="radio"/> Doctor has not recommended |
| <input type="radio"/> There is no time to go for gynecologic examination | <input type="radio"/> She is embarrassed to have a gynecologic examination |
| <input type="radio"/> She forgets about it | <input type="radio"/> Never thought of it |
| <input type="radio"/> She does not like gynecologic examinations | <input type="radio"/> Not currently sexually active |
| <input type="radio"/> It is difficult to get appointment | <input type="radio"/> Never had sexual intercourse (CHECK IF "00" IN Q303) |
| <input type="radio"/> Does not like the place / facility | <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Does not like the staff | <input type="radio"/> Don't know / Don't remember |

SKIP TO QUESTION 404

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403. *When was your last routine gynecologic examination (not pregnancy related)?* [READ 1-4]
- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <input type="radio"/> <i>Within the last year</i> | 4 <input type="radio"/> <i>3 or more years ago</i> |
| 2 <input type="radio"/> <i>1 - 2 years ago (12 - 23 months)</i> | 9 <input type="radio"/> <i>Don't know / Don't remember</i> |
| 3 <input type="radio"/> <i>2 - 3 years ago (24 - 35 months)</i> | |

404. *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?*
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Less than 1 year (SKIP TO Q406) | <input type="radio"/> More than 3 years ago (SKIP TO Q406) |
| <input type="radio"/> 1 year, less than 2 years ago (SKIP TO Q406) | <input type="radio"/> Never had one |
| <input type="radio"/> 2 to 3 years (SKIP TO Q406) | <input type="radio"/> Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q410) |

405. *What is the main reason why you have never had a Pap Smear?*
- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="radio"/> Never heard of it | <input type="radio"/> She is afraid it could be painful |
| <input type="radio"/> Doctor has not recommended it | <input type="radio"/> Too embarrassed to get the test or a pelvic examination |
| <input type="radio"/> She is healthy and has no gynecologic problems | <input type="radio"/> She has no partner / She is not sexually active |
| <input type="radio"/> She does not feel test is necessary | <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ |
| <input type="radio"/> Does not have time to go for test / She forgets about it | <input type="radio"/> Don't know |
| <input type="radio"/> Never thought of it | <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer |
| <input type="radio"/> She is afraid of the results | |

ALL SKIP TO QUESTION 410

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406. *After the test, were you told that you needed follow-up treatment?*
- Yes No **(SKIP TO Q410)** Don't remember **(SKIP TO Q410)**

407. *Did you go for this treatment?*
- Yes No **(SKIP TO Q410)** Don't remember **(SKIP TO Q410)**



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421. How many alcoholic drinks do you have in a typical week?

number of drinks

00 No drinks / only a few sips
88 Don't know
99 Refused

422. **Now, I will ask you about some medical conditions that you may have had.** Has a doctor ever told you that you have [READ LIST]

	YES	NO	DR	REF
A Diabetes	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Anemia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Heart disease	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Urinary tract infection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Asthma	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G Hepatitis B	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

423. In the past 12 months, have you had a vaginal discharge that was not menstrual?

Yes Not sure (SKIP TO Q427)

No (SKIP TO Q427) Refused (SKIP TO Q427)

424. Along with the discharge, did you have any? [READ LIST]

	YES	NO	NOT SURE
A Itching	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Painful urination	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Painful intercourse	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Lower abdominal pain	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

425. Did you have any treatment for this(ese) condition(s)?

Yes No (SKIP TO Q427) Not sure (SKIP TO Q427)

426. Where have you been treated?

<input type="radio"/> Government hospital	<input type="radio"/> Factory / workplace
<input type="radio"/> Government health clinic / centre	<input type="radio"/> Self-treatment
<input type="radio"/> Private hospital	<input type="radio"/> Treatment recommended by friend / relative
<input type="radio"/> Private clinic	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
<input type="radio"/> Private doctor	<input type="radio"/> Doesn't know / doesn't remember
<input type="radio"/> Pharmacy	

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427. In the past 12 months, have you had any sores, warts or ulcers in the genital area?

Yes Not sure (SKIP TO Q430)

No (SKIP TO Q430) Refused (SKIP TO Q430)

428. Did you have treatment for this condition?

Yes No (SKIP TO Q430) Not sure (SKIP TO Q430)



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429. Where have you been treated?

Government hospital
 Government health clinic / centre
 Private hospital
 Private clinic
 Private doctor
 Pharmacy

Factory / workplace
 Self-treatment
 Treatment by friend / relative
 Other (specify): _____
 Doesn't know / doesn't remember

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430. EVER BEEN PREGNANT? ["YES" IN Q306].

Yes (CONTINUE)
 No (SKIP TO Q501)

431. During your last (this) pregnancy, how often did you (do you) usually drink beer, stout, wine, rum, liquor or other alcoholic drinks?

Not at all
 Less than once a month
 1 or 2 days a month
 1 or 2 days a week
 3 or 4 days a week
 Nearly every day
 Don't remember

432. During your last (this) pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you (do you) usually smoke?

None
 About 1 pack a day
 About 2 packs a day
 More than 2 packs a day
 2 - 10 a day
 11 - 19 a day
 Don't remember

433. During your last (this) pregnancy, did you (do you) use any of the following hard drugs? [READ]

YES
 NO
 REFUSED

A Marijuana (ganja)
 B Cocaine
 C Crack
 Any other? Specify: _____
 D _____
 E _____
 F _____

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434. During your last (this) pregnancy, was your blood pressure ever checked?

Yes
 No (SKIP TO Q436)
 Don't remember (SKIP TO Q436)

435. During your last (this) pregnancy, were you told that your blood pressure was high?

Told two or more times
 Told once only
 Was never told
 Don't know / Don't remember

436. During your last (this) pregnancy, did you have convulsions or fits?

Yes
 No
 Don't remember

SECTION V - CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USAGE

Now, I would like to talk about methods that people use to avoid becoming pregnant

501. a. READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND MARK "YES" OR "NO" IN COLUMN 1 AS APPROPRIATE.
 b. THEN, IF CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD IS KNOWN BY RESPONDENT, ASK ABOUT USE OF THAT METHOD AND MARK "YES" OR "NO" IN COLUMN 2 AS APPROPRIATE.

IF NOT KNOWN, GO TO THE NEXT METHOD.

Method	COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
	Have you ever heard of [METHOD]		IF HEARD OF, ASK: Have you / your partner ever used it?	
	YES	NO	YES	NO
A Female sterilization, tubal ligation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Male sterilization, vasectomy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Implant (Norplant)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Injection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Pill	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (ECP)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G IUD / Coil	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H Condom	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I Foaming Tablets / Creams / Jellies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
J Diaphragm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
K Abstinence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
L Withdrawal	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
M Rhythm, Calendar, Billings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
N Other specify:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

OFFICE USE ONLY

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502. HAS RESPONDENT EVER USED AT LEAST ONE METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION [AT LEAST ONE "YES" IS MARKED IN COLUMN 2 IN Q501].

- Yes No (SKIP TO Q518)

503. How old were you when you first used contraception?

		age	88	Don't remember
--	--	-----	----	----------------

504. [IF NEVER HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS (Q307 = "00"), CODE "00" AND CONTINUE. OTHERWISE ASK]: How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?

		number	29	Don't remember
--	--	--------	----	----------------

505. Are you and your partner currently using a method of contraception or doing anything to prevent pregnancy?

- Yes No (SKIP TO Q516)

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SKIP TO QUESTION 515

513. Where did you get the Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (ECP), that is, the Morning After Pill?

Government hospital
 Government health clinic / centre
 Private hospital
 Private clinic
 Private doctor
 Pharmacy
 Factory / work place
 Supermarket / shop / bar
 Other (specify): _____
 Doesn't know / doesn't remember

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512. Where did you get the information about the Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (ECP), that is, the Morning After Pill?

Government hospital
 Government health clinic / centre
 Private hospital
 Private clinic
 Private doctor
 Pharmacy
 Outreach worker
 Factory / work place
 Other (specify): _____
 Doesn't know / doesn't remember

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511. CURRENTLY USING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION PILL (ECP) ("6" IN Q506 OR Q508):

Yes No (SKIP TO Q514)

510. What brand of pill do you currently use?

Mifinon
 Gynera
 Perle (Low Dose)
 Tri-Regol
 Ovral
 Other (specify): _____
 Don't know / Not sure

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509. CURRENT PILL USER ["5" IN Q506 OR Q508. CODE WITHOUT ASKING].

Yes No (SKIP TO Q511)

508. Which method?

1 Female sterilization, tubal ligation
 2 Male sterilization, vasectomy
 3 Implant (Norplant)
 4 Injection
 5 Pill
 6 Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)
 7 IUD / Coil
 8 Condom
 9 Spermicides
 10 Diaphragm
 11 Withdrawal
 12 Rhythm, Calendar, Billings
 88 Other (specify): _____

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507. Are you and your partner also using a second method at the same time for either sexually transmitted disease prevention or contraception?

Yes No (SKIP TO Q509)

506. Which method?

1 Female sterilization, tubal ligation
 2 Male sterilization, vasectomy
 3 Implant (Norplant)
 4 Injection
 5 Pill
 6 Emergency Contraceptive Protection (ECP)
 7 IUD / Coil
 8 Condom
 9 Spermicides
 10 Diaphragm
 11 Withdrawal
 12 Rhythm, Calendar, Billings
 88 Other (specify): _____

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514.	RESPONDENT OR HUSBAND / PARTNER CURRENTLY STERILIZED. ["1" OR "2" IN Q506 OR Q508]. <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q550) <input type="radio"/> No	
515.	CURRENT USER OF ANY OF METHODS 3 - 10 IN Q506 OR Q508 <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q522) <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q531)	
516.	<i>What was the last contraceptive method you or your partner used?</i> <input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation <input type="radio"/> Condom <input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy <input type="radio"/> Spermicides <input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant) <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm <input type="radio"/> Injection <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q518) <input type="radio"/> Pill <input type="radio"/> Rhythm, Calendar, Billings <input type="radio"/> Morning after pill (ECP) <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil	OFFICE USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
517.	<i>Where did you or your partner get your contraceptive supplies / orientation?</i> <input type="radio"/> Government hospital <input type="radio"/> Outreach worker <input type="radio"/> Government health clinic / centre <input type="radio"/> Factory / work place <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Supermarket / shop / bar <input type="radio"/> Private clinic <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="radio"/> Private doctor <input type="radio"/> Doesn't know / doesn't remember <input type="radio"/> Pharmacy	OFFICE USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
518.	IF SHE IS PREGNANT NOW [SEE Q305], MARK CODE "3". OTHERWISE ASK: <i>Do you think you are able to get pregnant at the present time?</i> 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q520) 3 <input type="radio"/> Currently pregnant (SKIP TO Q537) 2 <input type="radio"/> No 4 <input type="radio"/> Not sure, don't know (SKIP TO Q520)	
519.	<i>Why not?</i> <input type="radio"/> Menopause (SKIP TO Q601) <input type="radio"/> Respondent was told by a doctor that she could not get pregnant (SKIP TO Q601) <input type="radio"/> Respondent or partner has had an operation for medical reasons which makes pregnancy impossible (SKIP TO Q601) <input type="radio"/> Respondent is not sexually active (SKIP TO Q537) <input type="radio"/> Respondent has tried to get pregnant for at least two years without success (or has not gotten pregnant despite at least two years of non-contraception) (SKIP TO Q601) <input type="radio"/> Postpartum / breastfeeding <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____	OFFICE USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
520.	<i>Would you like to become pregnant now?</i> <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q543) <input type="radio"/> God's will, fate <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Don't know, not sure	
521.	<i>Why are you or your partner not using a method to prevent pregnancy now?</i> <input type="radio"/> Health / medical <input type="radio"/> Lack of knowledge <input type="radio"/> Doesn't like contraceptives <input type="radio"/> Can't afford cost <input type="radio"/> Had side effects using last method <input type="radio"/> Religion against <input type="radio"/> Fear of side effects <input type="radio"/> Partner wants me to become pregnant <input type="radio"/> Not sexually active <input type="radio"/> Health care provider / pharmacist won't give them <input type="radio"/> Postpartum / breastfeeding <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="radio"/> Sources far away <input type="radio"/> Partner opposes	OFFICE USE ONLY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>

SKIP TO QUESTION 537

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522. Where do you or your partner get your contraceptive supplies?
 Government hospital
 Government health clinic / centre
 Supermarket / shop / bar (SKIP TO Q528)
 Rhythm without instruction (SKIP TO Q530)
 Other (specify): _____ (SKIP TO Q528)
 Private clinic (SKIP TO Q528)
 Private doctor (SKIP TO Q528)
 Pharmacy (SKIP TO Q528)
 Outreach worker (SKIP TO Q528)
 Factory / work place (SKIP TO Q528)
 Office use only (SKIP TO Q528)

523. Do they offer family planning services there at any time or do they only offer family planning services at special times of day or on certain days?
 Can get family planning services at any time (SKIP TO Q527)
 Can only get family planning services at special times or on certain days
 Don't know / Not sure (SKIP TO Q525)

524. Are the special times or days convenient for you?
 Yes (SKIP TO Q527)
 No
 Not sure

525. What time of day is convenient for you to get family planning services? [READ].
 A Early morning (Until 10.00 a.m.)
 B Late morning (10.00 a.m. - noon)
 C Early afternoon (12.00 p.m. - 3.00 p.m.)
 D Late afternoon (3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.)
 E Evenings (6.00 p.m. or later)
 F Not sure
 G Other (specify): _____
 YES
 NO
 Office use only

526. Which day, or days of the week are convenient for you? [DO NOT READ].
 A Monday
 B Tuesday
 C Wednesday
 D Thursday
 E Friday
 F Saturday
 G Sunday
 YES
 NO

527. What are your views on the length of the waiting time at the health centre / hospital? Is it . . . ? [READ]
 OPTIONS 1 and 2
 1 Too long
 2 Not too long
 7 Don't know / No opinion

528. How long does it take you to get to the place?
 At home or workplace (SKIP TO Q530)
 45 to 59 minutes
 1 hour or more
 Less than 15 minutes
 15 to 29 minutes
 30 to 44 minutes
 No response

529. Is it too far away thus causing a problem for you to get there?
 Yes
 No
 Not sure

530. Do you or your partner pay for the contraceptive method you now use?
 Yes No Don't know, not sure

531. Would you prefer using a different method than the one you now use to prevent pregnancy?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q537)** Don't know, not sure **(SKIP TO Q537)**

532. What method would you most like to use?
 1 Female sterilization, tubal ligation 8 Condom
 2 Male sterilization, vasectomy 9 Foaming tablets / cream / jelly
 3 Implant (Norplant) 10 Diaphragm
 4 Injection 11 Withdrawal **(SKIP TO Q536)**
 5 Pill 12 Rhythm, Calendar, Billings
 6 Morning after pill (ECP) 88 Other (specify): _____
 7 IUD / Coil

OFFICE USE ONLY

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533. Do you know where to obtain the method (or information about this method if it is the Rhythm, Calendar or Billings method [METHOD 12])?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q536)**

534. Where? [IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE MENTIONED, MARK THE ONE SHE WOULD MOST LIKELY USE].
 Government hospital Outreach worker
 Government health clinic / centre Factory / work place
 Private hospital Supermarket / shop / bar
 Private clinic Other (specify): _____
 Private doctor Doesn't know / doesn't remember
 Pharmacy

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535. How much time would you or your partner have to travel to obtain the supplies or information about the method?
 At home 45 to 59 minutes
 Less than 15 minutes 1 hour or more
 15 to 29 minutes No response
 30 to 44 minutes

536. What is the most important reason why you and your partner are not using the other method?
 Family planning or health staff won't prescribe it Religious reasons
 Too expensive Fear of side effects
 Not available / Unreliable supply / Difficult access Still thinking about it / Have not made up my mind
 Source too far away Other (specify): _____
 Don't know how to get it Don't know / Not sure
 Husband / Partner objects to it

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537. Do you want to have any (more) children (after this pregnancy)?
 Yes **(SKIP TO Q543)** God's will, fate **(SKIP TO Q545)**
 No Not sure **(SKIP TO Q545)**

QUESTIONS 538 - 542 ARE ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO DO NOT WANT MORE CHILDREN

538. Would you or your partner be interested in an operation that would prevent you from having any (more) children?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q549)** Not sure

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539.	Do you know where to go for this operation? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q541) <input type="radio"/> No
540.	Do you know where to get information about this operation? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q601) <input type="radio"/> No
541.	Where? [IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE MENTIONED, MARK THE ONE SHE WOULD MOST LIKELY USE]. <input type="radio"/> Public hospital <input type="radio"/> Clinic / health centre <input type="radio"/> Private doctor / clinic <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> OFFICE USE ONLY
542.	Since you have (or will have) all the children you want (and you know where to get this operation / information about this operation), why have you not had it? [IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT (MARKED "yes" IN QUESTION 305), MARK "14"] <input type="radio"/> 1 Fear of method / side effects <input type="radio"/> 2 Fear of operation (cut) <input type="radio"/> 3 Thinking about it <input type="radio"/> 4 Too young <input type="radio"/> 5 Plan to have it soon <input type="radio"/> 6 May want more children if situation changes <input type="radio"/> 7 Lack of information <input type="radio"/> 8 Lack of money <input type="radio"/> 9 Current partner opposes <input type="radio"/> 10 Advanced age, approaching menopause <input type="radio"/> 11 Not sexually active <input type="radio"/> 12 Service facility too far away <input type="radio"/> 13 Doctor refused to do the operation <input type="radio"/> 14 Currently pregnant <input type="radio"/> 88 Other (specify): _____ <input type="radio"/> 99 No reason stated <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> OFFICE USE ONLY
QUESTIONS 543 - 548 ARE ONLY FOR WOMEN WHO WANT OR MIGHT WANT MORE CHILDREN	
543.	How many (more) children would you like to have (after this pregnancy)? <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> children <input type="radio"/> 66 As many as possible <input type="radio"/> 77 As many as God sends, up to fate <input type="radio"/> 29 Don't know
544.	When would you like to have (the next) one? [ANSWER IN MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWENTY FOUR MONTHS OR IN YEARS IF TWO OR MORE]. <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> months <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> years <input type="radio"/> 00 Now, as soon as possible <input type="radio"/> 29 Don't know (month / year)
545.	When you have had all the children you want, would you be interested in an operation that would prevent you from having any (more) children? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q549) <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/> Not sure
546.	Do you know where to go for this operation? <input type="radio"/> Yes (SKIP TO Q548) <input type="radio"/> No
547.	Do you know where to get information about this operation? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q601)
548.	Where? [IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE MENTIONED, MARK THE ONE SHE WOULD MOST LIKELY USE]. <input type="radio"/> Private hospital <input type="radio"/> Public hospital <input type="radio"/> Clinic / health centre <input type="radio"/> Private doctor / clinic <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 50px; height: 20px; margin-left: 100px;"></div> OFFICE USE ONLY
SKIP TO QUESTION 601	

549. *Why would you not be interested in this operation?*
 [IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT (MARKED "Yes" IN Q305), MARK "14"].

1 <input type="radio"/> Fear of method / side effects	9 <input type="radio"/> Current partner opposes
2 <input type="radio"/> Fear of operation (cut)	10 <input type="radio"/> Advanced age, approaching menopause
3 <input type="radio"/> Thinking about it	11 <input type="radio"/> Not sexually active
4 <input type="radio"/> Too young	12 <input type="radio"/> Service facility too far away
5 <input type="radio"/> Plan to have it soon	13 <input type="radio"/> Doctor refused to do the operation
6 <input type="radio"/> May want more children if situation changes	14 <input type="radio"/> Currently pregnant
7 <input type="radio"/> Lack of information	88 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
8 <input type="radio"/> Lack of money	99 <input type="radio"/> No reason stated

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SKIP TO QUESTION 601

550. *Were you or your husband / partner sterilized or both?*

Husband / partner only
 Respondent only **(SKIP TO Q553)**
 Both

551. *Where was your husband's / partner's vasectomy done?*

Public hospital Don't know
 Private hospital Other (specify): _____
 Private doctor / clinic

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552. *How old were you when your husband / partner had the operation?*

age 99 Don't know / Not sure

IF BOTH ARE STERILIZED, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE, SKIP TO QUESTION 601

553. *Where was your tubal ligation done?*

Public hospital Private doctor / clinic
 Private hospital Other (specify): _____

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554. *How old were you when you had the operation?*

age 88 Don't know / Not sure

555. *In what month and year was the operation done?*

month

 year 29 Don't remember

556. *Did you receive any counselling about family planning methods at this location?*

Yes No

557. *Are you satisfied with having had the operation?*

Yes **(SKIP TO Q601)** No

558. *Why are you not satisfied with the operation?*

<input type="radio"/> Had severe side effects from operation	<input type="radio"/> Has different husband / partner
<input type="radio"/> The operation has caused complications	<input type="radio"/> Sterilization is morally wrong
<input type="radio"/> It has decreased sexual enjoyment	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
<input type="radio"/> Desires more children because child(ren) died	<input type="radio"/> Don't know
<input type="radio"/> Would like another child	<input type="radio"/> Refused
<input type="radio"/> Husband / partner treats her differently	

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SECTION VI - ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION, CHILD-BEARING AND CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY



601.	EVER HAD SEX [DO NOT ASK. SEE ANSWER IN QUESTION 303].	<input type="radio"/> Yes (CONTINUE WITH Q602)	<input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q625)
602.	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q604)
603.	With how many men have you had sexual intercourse in the last 30 days?	77 Don't Remember - less than 10 88 Don't Remember but 10 or more	98 Don't Remember 99 Refused
SKIP TO QUESTION 605			
604.	Have you had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months?	<input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q606)
605.	With how many men have you had sexual intercourse in the last 3 months?	77 Don't Remember but less than 10 88 Don't Remember but 10 or more	98 Don't Remember 99 Refused
606.	What was your relationship to the last person with whom you had sexual intercourse?	<input type="radio"/> Husband/Partner <input type="radio"/> Visiting Partner <input type="radio"/> Boyfriend <input type="radio"/> Other relative's partner	<input type="radio"/> Friend <input type="radio"/> Casual acquaintance <input type="radio"/> Other (specify):
607.	Did you or the man involved use a contraceptive method the last time you had sexual intercourse?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q611)	<input type="radio"/> Can't remember/Don't know (SKIP TO Q611)
608.	What was this method?	<input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation <input type="radio"/> Injection <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm <input type="radio"/> Other (specify):	<input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy <input type="radio"/> Pill <input type="radio"/> Condom <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal OFFICE USE ONLY
609.	At the same time, did you or the man involved also use a second contraceptive method for disease prevention or contraception the last time you had sexual intercourse?	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q611)	
610.	What was this method?	<input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation <input type="radio"/> Injection <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil <input type="radio"/> Diaphragm <input type="radio"/> Other (specify):	<input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy <input type="radio"/> Pill <input type="radio"/> Condom <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal OFFICE USE ONLY

611. *Have you ever asked a partner to use a condom?*
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q613)**

612. *Has any of the following ever happened to you because you asked a partner to use a condom?* [READ A-E]

	YES	NO	DK	REF
A <i>He refused to wear a condom ?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>He refused to have sex with you?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>He threatened you with physical violence?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D <i>He threatened never to go out with you again?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E <i>He forced you to have sex without a condom?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

613. *Has a partner ever suggested to you that he wear a condom ?*
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q615)**

614. *Did you ever do the following because a partner wanted to wear a condom?* [READ OPTIONS A-D]

	YES	NO	DK	REF
A <i>You refused to let him wear a condom?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B <i>You refused to have sex with him?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C <i>You threatened never to go out with him again ?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D <i>You suspected that he had other partners?</i>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

615. CURRENT CONDOM USER :
 Yes (CODE 8 in Q506 OR Q508) No **(SKIP TO Q619)**

616. *Why do you and your partner use condoms ?*

Prevent pregnancy Other (specify): _____

Prevent sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) including AIDS Don't know / Don't remember

Both

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617. *How often do you use condoms when you have sexual intercourse with a steady partner?* [READ OPTIONS 1-4]

1 <input type="radio"/> Always	4 <input type="radio"/> Never
2 <input type="radio"/> Most of the time	5 <input type="radio"/> Have no steady partner
3 <input type="radio"/> Seldom	9 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer

618. *How often do you use condoms when you have sexual intercourse with a non-steady partner?* [READ OPTIONS 1-4]

1 <input type="radio"/> Always	4 <input type="radio"/> Never
2 <input type="radio"/> Most of the time	5 <input type="radio"/> Never had non-steady partner
3 <input type="radio"/> Seldom	9 <input type="radio"/> Refused to answer





Now, I would like to ask you about your attitude towards childbearing.

<p>634. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?</p> <p>77 Fate, up to God 98 Don't know</p> <p>number <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>635. In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can legally consent to having sexual intercourse?</p> <p>88 There is no legal limit 77 Doesn't know / Doesn't have an opinion</p> <p>years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>636. What is the punishment for the man if it can be proved that he had sex with a girl under sixteen years of age?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> Go to jail <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____ <input type="radio"/> Don't know</p> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>637. In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her first child?</p> <p>55 Depends on circumstances 66 One year after entering first union 77 When she is in a stable union 88 Other (specify): _____ 98 Doesn't have an opinion</p> <p>years <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>OFFICE USE ONLY <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>638. How old do you think it is best for a child to be before another child is born?</p> <p>88 Fate, up to God 66 No opinion 77 More than 5 years</p> <p>months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>639. How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?</p> <p>77 For as long as possible 29 Don't know</p> <p>months <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>

**SECTION VII - FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION
[FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15 - 24 YEARS]**

701. AGE OF RESPONDENT: [SEE QUESTION 102]
 15 - 24 [CONTINUE WITH Q702] 25 - 49 [SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q901]

702. *For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?*

<input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation	<input type="radio"/> Diaphragm	SKIP TO Q704
<input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy	<input type="radio"/> Withdrawal	
<input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant)	<input type="radio"/> Rhythm	
<input type="radio"/> Injection	<input type="radio"/> Billings method	
<input type="radio"/> Pill	<input type="radio"/> Abstinence	
<input type="radio"/> Morning after pill (ECP)	<input type="radio"/> None	
<input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil	<input type="radio"/> Doesn't know	
<input type="radio"/> Condom	<input type="radio"/> Doesn't answer	
<input type="radio"/> Foaming tables / creams / jellies	<input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____	

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703. *Could you afford to use this method?*
 Yes No Doesn't know

704. [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD - (Q301 = "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?
 Yes No (SKIP TO Q706) Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q706)

705. *How difficult was it to discuss the subject of menstruation with your parents or guardians?*
 Easy Extremely difficult
 Somewhat difficult Don't know / Not sure

706. [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD (Q301 = "77"), ASK]:
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?
 Yes No (SKIP TO Q708) Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q708)

707. *How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians?*
 Easy Somewhat difficult Extremely difficult Don't know / Not sure

708. [FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX (Q303 = "00"), ASK]:
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 sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs?
 Yes No (SKIP TO Q710) Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q710)



709. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of sexual relations with your parents or guardians?
 Easy
 Somewhat difficult
 Extremely difficult
 Don't know / Not sure

710. Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education in school?
 Yes
 No (SKIP TO Q718)
 Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q718)

711. How many weeks did the class or course last? [IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, CODE AS '00']
 weeks
 97 Many weeks, don't remember number
 29 Don't remember at all

712. On the average, how many hours per week was the class or course taught?
 [IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, CODE AS "00"].
 hours
 97 Many hours, don't remember number
 29 Don't remember at all

713. What grade of schooling (level and years) had you reached when you had this first class or course?
 LEVEL YEARS
 A Primary/All age 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8+ 0 9
 B Junior High 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8+ 0 9
 C Secondary 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8+ 0 9
 D Post secondary 0 0 1 0 2 0 3 0 4 0 5 0 6 0 7 0 8+ 0 9
 E Doesn't remember 0
 NS

714. How old were you at that time?
 age
 29 Don't remember at all

715. Who was the main person who taught this first class or course?
 School teacher
 Nurse
 Other (specify): _____
 Counsellor or psychologist
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716. Did this first class or course in school include information about? [READ]
 YES NO DK
 A The human reproductive system
 B The woman's menstrual cycle or period
 C Pregnancy and how it occurs
 D Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD or injections
 E Condoms
 F Disease that can result from sexual contact
 G Abstinence

717. Did the class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? [READ].
 YES NO DK
 A Counselling
 B Clinic services
 C Distribution of contraceptives

718. At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?
 age
 77 It should not be taught in schools
 29 Doesn't know

719. Have you ever had a formal class or course about family life or sex education anywhere ***outside of the school or home?***
 Yes No (SKIP TO Q725)

720. Where was this first class or course held?
 Community centre Bar
 Clinic Workplace
 Club HEART
 Church Other (specify) _____
 Youth Centre Doesn't remember

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721. How old were you when you had this first class or course on family life or sex education?

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 age 29 Does not remember

722. Who was the main person who taught this course?
 School teacher Other social worker
 Physician Peers / friends
 Nurse Parent / guardian
 Counsellor or psychologist Other (specify): _____
 Liaison Officer Doesn't remember
 Outreach worker / volunteer

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723. Did this first class or course outside of the school or home include information about ? [READ]

	YES	NO	DK
A The human reproductive system	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B The woman's menstrual cycle or period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Pregnancy and how it occurs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Modern birth control methods such as the pill, IUD or injections	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Condoms	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
F Disease that can result from sexual contact	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G Abstinence	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

724. Did this class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? [READ].

	YES	NO	DK
A Counselling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Clinic services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Distribution of contraceptives	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

725. What do you think is the ideal age when a child should first be given sex education?

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 years 29 Don't know / Has no opinion

726. Do you know where to go if you need to get information on sex or contraception?
 Yes No

727. Would you know where to go if you needed treatment for a sexually transmitted disease?
 Yes No

728. Which is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics? [READ OPTIONS 1 - 9].

1 <input type="radio"/> Parents / guardians	7 <input type="radio"/> Television
2 <input type="radio"/> Sisters or brothers	8 <input type="radio"/> Audiovisual materials
3 <input type="radio"/> Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	9 <input type="radio"/> Printed materials
4 <input type="radio"/> Teachers	28 <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): _____
5 <input type="radio"/> Peers / friends	29 <input type="radio"/> Don't know
6 <input type="radio"/> Radio	

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IF NO PROGRAMME(S) SEEN OR HEARD (ALL ANSWERED "NO"), SKIP TO QUESTION 735 OTHERWISE, CONTINUE

732. Within the past six months, have you seen or heard any of the following NFPB programmes? [READ OPTIONS A TO E].

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	G
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other (specify):	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	TV commercials	E
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Radio commercials	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Radio Drama for men	C
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	NFPB Youth Forum	B
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Teen Seen	A

Yes **No**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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731. Have you ever heard a family planning message on the radio or television or read one in a newspaper?

Yes No

Don't know / Not sure Refused to answer

730. What are the most effective sources to learn about sexuality, that is, which sources cause you to change the way you behave?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	I
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	H
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other (specify):	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Lecture	G
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Classroom discussion	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	One to one discussion	E
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Radio/Television documentaries	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Radio/Television advertisements	C
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Audiovisual materials	B
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Printed materials	A

Mentioned **Not mentioned**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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729. How helpful have you found the following sources? [READ]

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	K
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	_____	J
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Other (specify):	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Printed materials	I
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Audiovisual materials	H
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Television	G
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Radio	F
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Peers / friends	E
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Teachers	D
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	C
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Sisters or brothers	B
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	Parents / guardians	A

Very helpful **Somewhat helpful** **Not helpful** **Not a source**

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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733. Did any of these programmes cause you to behave differently?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q735)** Don't know **(SKIP TO Q735)**

734. Which? [READ OPTIONS A TO E].

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
A Teen Seen	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B NFPB Youth Forum	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Radio Drama for men	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Radio commercials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E TV commercials	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (specify):		
F _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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735. Have you ever heard any messages on the YOUTH.NOW program?
 Yes No **(SKIP TO Q737)** Don't know / Not sure **(SKIP TO Q737)**

736. Did any of these messages include information on the following? [READ].

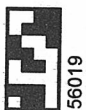
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>DK/DR</u>
A Type of services available to adolescents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Using dual methods	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Sources of information	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Sources of contraception	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Popular myths and beliefs relating to contraception.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

737. Have you ever been involved in extra-curricular activities which could help you to prevent early sexual activity?
 Yes Don't remember **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q801)**
 No **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q801)** Refused **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q801)**

738. What were these activities?

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
A Sporting activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Debating	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Church activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
D Educational activities (extra lessons, etc.) .	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
E Social activities	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (specify):		
F _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
G _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
H _____	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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SECTION VIII - EARLY SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CHILDBEARING
NOTE: THIS SECTION IS ALSO FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15 TO 24 YEARS

Now, I'd like to ask you some personal questions which are important to the study.

<p>801. <i>In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse?</i> [CHECK WITH ANSWERS GIVEN AT QUESTION 303. IF NOT CONSISTENT, CLARIFY AND CORRECT WHERE RELEVANT].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">month <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">year <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>22 Has never had sexual intercourse (SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q901)</p> <p>28 Doesn't remember</p> <p>29 No response</p>	<p>802. <i>In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse for the first time?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">years <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>85 85 years and over</p> <p>88 Don't know / Not sure</p>
<p>803. <i>What was the relationship of this person to you at that time?</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Husband / common-law partner <input type="radio"/> Boyfriend <input type="radio"/> Friend (SKIP TO Q805) <input type="radio"/> Casual acquaintance (SKIP TO Q805) </p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="radio"/> Mother's partner (SKIP TO Q805) <input type="radio"/> Rape (SKIP TO Q810) <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): (SKIP TO Q805) </p> <p style="text-align: right;">OFFICE USE ONLY <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>804. <i>How long were you going with him when you first had sex?</i> [ENTER ONE RESPONSE ONLY].</p> <p style="text-align: right;">days <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">weeks <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">years <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>66 Had just met him</p> <p>77 Don't remember</p>
<p>805. <i>Did you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first intercourse?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No (SKIP TO Q809) </p>	
<p>806. <i>What was the method?</i></p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Female sterilization, tubal ligation <input type="radio"/> Male sterilization, vasectomy <input type="radio"/> Implant (Norplant) <input type="radio"/> Injection <input type="radio"/> Pill <input type="radio"/> Morning after pill (ECP) <input type="radio"/> IUD / Coil </p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Condom <input type="radio"/> Foaming tablets, cream, jelly <input type="radio"/> Daphragm <input type="radio"/> Withdrawal (SKIP TO Q808) <input type="radio"/> Rhythm, Calendar, Billings <input type="radio"/> Other (specify): </p> <p style="text-align: right;">OFFICE USE ONLY <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	

807. *Where did you or your partner get this method used during your first sexual intercourse?*
 [IN THE CASE OF BILLINGS, CALENDAR OR RHYTHM METHOD, ASK]:
Where did you or your partner receive orientation?

Government hospital Private doctor Supermarket / shop / bar
 Government health clinic / centre Pharmacy Rhythm without instruction
 Private hospital Outreach worker Other (specify): _____
 Private clinic Factory / work place Doesn't know / doesn't remember

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808. *Whose decision was it to use this method? You alone, your partner alone, or was it made together?*

My decision Decision made together
 Partner's decision Doesn't remember

ALL SKIP TO QUESTION 810

809. *Why didn't you or your partner use a contraceptive method during this first sexual intercourse?*

Didn't expect to have sexual relations at that time Too embarrassed to get method
 Partner was against using it Wanted to become pregnant
 Didn't know of any methods Other _____
 Knew of methods but didn't know where to get them Doesn't know
 Wanted to use something but couldn't get it at that moment No response

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810. **EVER HAD A LIVE BIRTH: [SEE ANSWER TO Q307]**

Yes **(CONTINUE)** No **(SKIP TO STATEMENT BEFORE Q901)**

811. *When pregnant with your first child, were you still in school?*

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q814)**

812. *What grade of schooling (level and years) had you reached?*

	LEVEL	YEARS										
		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+	NS	
A	Primary/All age	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
B	Junior High	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
C	Secondary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
D	Post-secondary	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
E	Doesn't remember	<input type="radio"/>										

813. *After the first child was born, did you return to school?*

Yes No

814. *Do you have a child who is / children who are / alive today for anyone other than your present husband / partner?*

Yes No **(SKIP TO Q820)** Refused to answer **(SKIP TO Q820)**

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Now, the next four questions [Q815 - Q818] are about your youngest child with that previous partner.

815. Does the baby father help you with the care or financial support of the child? [READ RESPONSES 1 - 3]

1 At all times

2 Sometimes

3 Seldom

4 No (SKIP TO Q818)

816. What kind of help does he give you? [READ OPTIONS A TO C].

A Child care

B Financial help

C Gifts

D Other (specify): _____

E _____

YES NO

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817. Do you think the help he gives you is important or not important in taking care of his child?

Important

Not important

818. Who is the main source of help?

Baby's father

Current partner

Maternal grandparent(s)

Paternal grandparent(s)

Friend / neighbour

Mother's relative

Father's relative

Don't receive help

Other (specify): _____

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819. How many children do you have who are still alive?

One living child (SKIP TO Q823) (CONTINUE)

Two or more living children

820. Does anyone help with the care or financial support of your child / children with your current husband / partner?

Yes

No other (living) children with current husband / partner (SKIP TO Q823)

821. What kind of help do you get?

A Child care

B Financial help

C Gifts

D Other (specify): _____

YES NO

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822. Who is the main source of help?

Husband / partner

Respondent's mother

Respondent's grandmother

Other relative

Partner's parents / relative

Partner's grandparents

Partner's other relative

Other (specify): _____

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823. PREGNANT NOW [DO NOT ASK. CHECK Q305 OR Q311]

Yes No (SKIP TO Q825) Doesn't know (SKIP TO Q825)

824. What type of support do you get from this prospective "baby father"? [READ RESPONSES].

None/No relationship at this time Gives emotional and financial support

Gives emotional support only Other support (specify): _____

Gives financial support only

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825. Do you and your partner discuss the type of family you want to have together such as ?[READ]

	YES	NO
A Number of children you may have in the future	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
B Spacing of children	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
C Adoption	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

826. Do you feel loved by and connected to at least one significant adult?

Yes No (SKIP TO Section IX) Doesn't answer (SKIP TO Section IX)

827. What is the relationship of this adult to you?

Husband / Common-law partner Mother

Visiting partner Mother's partner

Boyfriend Father

Friend Other relative / relative of partner

Casual acquaintance Other (specify): _____

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 56019



END OF INTERVIEWTHANK YOU!!!!

901.	If a woman doesn't have sex, she'll get sick	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
902.	A girl must have a baby by the time she is 18 years old	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
903.	A girl can only get pregnant if she has seen her first period	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
904.	A boy must have sex to show he is a man	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
905.	A girl can avoid getting pregnant by having sex standing up, using pepsi or going to the sea	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
906.	It is not necessary to use a condom with a steady partner	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
907.	Planning too far ahead is not wise since many things turn out to be a matter of good or bad luck	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
908.	Your life is mostly controlled by people with more power than you	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
909.	To get what you want, you have to conform to the wishes of others	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
910.	What others in your family want should always come first before what you want	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
911.	You can generally determine what will happen in your life	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
912.	When you get what you want, it is usually because you worked hard for it	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
913.	In your opinion, who would you regard as "a real man"?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
	A sexually responsible person	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>
	B One who treats a woman good	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>
	C One who helps in the home	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>
	D One who has as many women as he wants	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>
	E One who has as many children as he wants	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>
	F One who takes sexual risks	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td></td>	<input type="radio"/> <td style="text-align: center;"><input type="radio"/> </td>	<input type="radio"/>

Now, I'd like to read some statements to you. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree

SECTION IX - GENERAL ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS

FACTORY DATA BRANITITA LARRED - NY WOTDOR

	Date				Hour	Minute				
TIME INTERVIEW ENDED:	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y		
TIME INTERVIEW STARTED: (See Page 1)	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y		
INTERRUPTION TIME:										
DURATION OF INTERVIEW:										
RETURN TO FORM RHS1A - HOUSEHOLD SCHEDULE, AND COMPLETE TITLE PAGE										
COMMENTS										