

**REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
JAMAICA**

2002

**YOUNG ADULTS REPORT
SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE
AMONG YOUNG ADULTS AND THEIR EXPOSURE TO
FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION**

Carmen P. McFarlane, M.Sc. (Econ.)

**NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD
February 2005**

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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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page No.</u>
PREFACE	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
LIST OF TABLES	iv
CHAPTER 1 - BACKGROUND	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Objectives of the Young Adult Report	2
1.3 Coverage of the Report	2
1.4 Methodology	3
1.5 Background Characteristics	4
Tables	5
CHAPTER 2 - FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION & KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES	
2.1 Family Life And Sex Education	9
2.2 Knowledge Of Contraception And Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Related Practices	11
2.3 Reaction Of Respondents To Family Life And Sex Education	13
2.4 Exposure To The Media And Extra-Curricula Activities	14
2.5 Beliefs Related To Family Life And Sex Education, Contraception And Sexuality	15
Tables	17
CHAPTER 3 - SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE	
3.1 Sexual Experience	49
3.2 First Sexual Intercourse Including Reasons For Non-Use	50
3.3 Current Sexual Activity	51
3.4 Condom Use	53
Tables	54
CHAPTER 4 - CHILDBEARING	
4.1 Fertility	81
4.2 Planning Status Of Last Pregnancy	81
4.3 First Pregnancy And School Status And Attitudes Towards Timing Of First Pregnancy	82
Tables	84
REFERENCES	102

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
CHAPTER 1 - BACKGROUND		
1.5.1	Age Distribution of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Compared with 1997 RHS, 1993 CPS and 1987 YARHS	5
1.5.2	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years By Employment Status by Age Group and Sex Compared With 1997 RHS	6
1.5.3	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years By Relationship Status by Current Age and Sex	7
CHAPTER 2 - FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND STDS		
2.1.1	Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Before The Age Of Menarche Received Information From Their Parents/Guardians On Menstruation and How Pregnancy Occurs And Who Before Initiating Sexual Relations Received Information On How Pregnancy Occurred By Selected Characteristics	17
2.1.2	Percentage 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 Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	18
2.1.3	Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education Included Various Topics Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	19
2.1.4	Age At Which School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education Was First Taken; Young Adult Women and Men Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	20
2.1.5	Percent Distribution of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years By Preferred Source Of Information On Family Life Education Topics Compared With 1997 RHS	20
2.1.6	Preferred Source Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics - Young Women And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years By Source Of Information By Age Group	21
2.1.7	Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found The Following Sources Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Groups - Young Women Aged 15 - 24 Years	22

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2.1.8 Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found The Following Sources Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Groups - Young Men Aged 15 - 24 Years	23
2.1.9 Respondents' Views On The Most Effective Sources To Learn About Sexuality By Age Groups - Young Women And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years	24
2.2.1 Proportion Of All Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sexual Relations Or Contraceptives By Age Group, Socio-economic Status And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course Compared With 1997 RHS	25
2.2.2 Proportion Of All Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Know Where To Go For Treatment On A Sexually Transmitted Disease By Age Group, Socio-economic Status And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course Compared With 1997 RHS	26
2.2.3 Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception Compared With 1997 RHS	27
2.2.4 Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception Compared With 1997 RHS	28
2.2.5 Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years By Contraceptive Method Perceived By Respondents As Most Appropriate For Young People By Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS	29
2.2.6 Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Say That They Could Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate For Young People By Age Group And Compared With 1997 RHS	30
2.2.7 Percentage of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Say That They Could Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate For Young People By Age Group And Compared With 1997 RHS	31
2.2.8 Percent Of Adult Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A School-based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception By Age At Which Course Or Class Was Taken By Age Group	32
2.3.1 Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Menstruation With Parents Or Guardians - Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics	33

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
2.3.2 Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Sexual Relations With Parents Or Guardians - Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics	34
2.3.3 Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics	35
2.3.4 Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Condoms With Parents Or Guardians Young Men Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics	36
2.3.5 Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians - Young Men Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics	37
2.4.1 Percentage Of Women 15-49 Years Who Have Seen Or Heard Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics	38
2.4.2 Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Hear Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics	39
2.4.3 Percentage Of Women 15-49 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing Or Hearing Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics	40
2.4.4 Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing Or Hearing Any Of The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics	41
2.4.5 Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard A Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Age Group	42
2.4.6 Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard A Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Parish	43
2.4.7 Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity By Type Of Activity	43
2.4.8 Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity By Age Group	44
2.5.1 Percentage Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Modern Birth Control Methods Compared With 1997 RHS	45
2.5.2 Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Have Certain Beliefs Concerning Who To Regard As A Real Man By Whether Or Not Respondents Have Taken A Class /Course in Sex Education	46

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
2.5.3	Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Have Certain Beliefs Concerning Who To Regard As A Real Man By Age Group	47
2.5.4	Percent Of Young Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Feel Loved By And Connected To One Significant Adult By Marital Status	48

CHAPTER 3 - SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

3.1.1	Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And Church Attendance And Compared To 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	54
3.1.2	Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations By Age Group And Church Attendance And Compared To 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	55
3.1.3	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Received Money Or Goods For Sex and Those Who Tried To Obtain Contraceptives And Were Refused By Selected Characteristics	56
3.2.1	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Sex Compared With 1997 RHS	57
3.2.2	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced By Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Sex Compared With 1997 RHS	58
3.2.3	Mean Age At First Intercourse Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who are Sexually Experienced By Current Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	59
3.2.4	Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse - Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Are Sexually Experienced Compared With 1997 RHS	60
3.2.5	Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse - Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Are Sexually Experienced Compared With 1997 RHS	61
3.2.6	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse By Age At First Intercourse And Other Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	62
3.2.7	Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse By Age At First Intercourse And Other Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	63

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
3.2.8 Contraceptive Method Used At First Sexual Intercourse Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used A Method At First Intercourse Compared With 1997 RHS	64
3.2.9 Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condom At First Intercourse By Source Of Condoms Used At First Intercourse Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS	65
3.2.10 Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse By Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condoms At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS	66
3.2.11 Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse By Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condoms At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS	67
3.2.12 Reason 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	68
3.2.13 Reason For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse - Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse By Age Group	69
3.3.1 Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Age Group And Method Compared With 1997 RHS	70
3.3.2 Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship And Method Compared With 1997 RHS	71
3.3.3 Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method By Age Group	72
3.3.4 The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraception By Current Relationship And Method Compared With 1997 RHS	73
3.3.5 The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method	74
3.3.6 The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method By Age Group	75

<u>Table No.</u>	<u>Page No.</u>
3.4.1 Percentage of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who: 1. Have Ever Used Condoms; 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse; 3. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse; And 4. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With Non-steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners Past 3 Months And Union Status Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals	76
3.4.2 Percentage of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who: 1. Have Ever Used Condoms; 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse; 3. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse; And 4. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With Non-steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners Past 3 Months And Status Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals	77
3.4.3 Reported Number Of Sexual Partners In The Past Three Months: Young Adult Women And Men Who Had Sexual Relations In The Past Three Months By Relationship Status Compared With 1997	78

CHAPTER 4 - CHILD BEARING

4.1.1 Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals	84
4.1.2 Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Age Group And By Selected Characteristics	85
4.1.3 Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth By Area Of Residence And By Selected Characteristics	86
4.1.4 Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993, 1989 and 1983 CPS And 1987 YARHS	87
4.1.5 Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs) Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Area Of Residence Compared With 1997 RHS	87
4.2.1 Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently Pregnant By Selected Characteristics And Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals	88
4.2.2 Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently Pregnant By Age Groups And By Selected Characteristics	90

<u>Table No.</u>		<u>Page No.</u>
4.2.3	Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently Pregnant By Area Of Residence And By Selected Characteristics	92
4.2.4	Percentage of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Reported That They Ever Fathered A Child By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS	95
4.2.5	Percentage of Young Adult Men Who Wanted To Have Their Last (Only) Child By Selected Characteristics - Young Adult Men Who Have Fathered One Or More Children Compared With 1997 RHS	96
4.3.1	Percentage of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School By Socio-economic Status By Area Of Residence Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	97
4.3.2	Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School Percentage Distribution Of Educational Attainment At The Time Of That First Pregnancy Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	98
4.3.3	Of Those Young Adult Women Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School The Percent Who Returned To School After The Birth Of Their First Child By Educational Attainment At Time Of First Pregnancy Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS	98
4.3.4	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child Compared With 1997 RHS	99
4.3.5	Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years By Age Respondents Consider A Woman Responsible To Have Her First Child Compared With 1997 RHS	101

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Objectives Of The Young Adults Report
- 1.3 Coverage Of The Report
- 1.4 Methodology
- 1.5 Background Characteristics

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 2002 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) continues the series of surveys conducted by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB), data from which is used in the Young Adults Report; the full survey results have been published separately.¹ Because of the significance of strategic planning for young adults (classified in this Report as between ages 15 and 24), it was considered useful to publish a separate report concentrating on this age group and particularly on the age group 15 - 19 years. This Report looks at Sexual Behaviour and Contraceptive Usage among young women and young men in these adolescent and early adult years along with their exposure to Family Life and Sex Education.

Earlier enquiries conducted by the Board were among females in the 1983, 1989 and 1993 Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPSs), the 1997 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) and the 1987 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS). Surveys on males were covered under the 1989 and 1993 CPSs, the 1987 YARHS, and the 1997 RHS. Other studies in this field have been undertaken by other institutions, mainly the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), formerly the Department of Statistics. Estimates of fertility are generally available from the decennial population censuses carried out between 1861 and 1991 by the former Department of Statistics and more recently by STATIN. These institutions have also provided intercensal estimates. In addition, the Department of Statistics carried out the 1975/76 Jamaica Fertility Survey (JFS) within the framework of the World Fertility Survey (WFS).

Coverage has varied over the different surveys. In the case of females, the age group covered has been either the 15 - 44 or the 15 - 49 age group. In the case of males, the 15 - 54 age group was covered in the 1993 CPS; in all other cases, the age group covered was 15 - 24 years. A wide cross-section of topics have been included in these surveys. The topics chosen for the Young Adults Report (YAR) includes birth history, contraceptive knowledge and usage, attitudes towards reproduction as well as towards the opposite sex as well as behavioural risks. Background characteristics relating to demographic and social status of the population surveyed are also included. These comprise age structure, educational attainment, socio-economic and employment status, attendance at religious services and union status.

Results are shown by health regions and by urban and rural areas of residence as well as the demographic and socio-economic characteristics. These variables have been selected as being important to the assessment of current programmes and to provide guidelines to areas that might benefit from special or intensified efforts. Some data are also included at the parish level (where

¹

Final Report - McFarlane, Carmen, etc.

numbers permit) to inform parish administrators of the successes or weaknesses of their programmes. Data on current fertility and levels of unintended fertility have also been provided as well as information on general attitudes of women and men towards desired family size and contraception, birth spacing, breast-feeding and contraceptive use.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE YOUNG ADULTS REPORT

The main objective of the Young Adults Report is to present a wide range of information on the reproductive health of young adult females and males in Jamaica. These are presented in the long-term objectives of the RHS which include: a), obtaining 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), obtaining for Jamaica related data on unintended pregnancies and maternal-child health services; and c), providing 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. These objectives are designed to provide information which will be useful in the development of policies relating to population growth and the improvement of maternal and child health.

In addition to the development of policies directly concerned with population growth, a further objective is to provide information to promote an effective family life education programme within and outside the formal education system to improve knowledge and practices related to the conception and care of children. Within this context, the immediate objectives of this Report are to: a), update measures of contraceptive use and fertility among young adult women and men aged 15-24 years; b), provide a wide range of information on the knowledge, attitude and practice related to reproductive health; and c), assess other conditions which may affect reproductive behaviour so that programme interventions may be improved.

1.3 COVERAGE OF THE REPORT

The Final Report presents data on the total population surveyed, that is for women in the age group 15 - 49 years and men in the age group 15 - 24 years. The Young Adult Report, on the other hand, concentrates on young adult women and men in the age group 15 - 24 years.

The Young Adults Report provides decision makers in the NFPB and in the wider administration with data to make informed policy choices relating to young adult women and men in relation 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); 3), attitudes of the young adults towards reproduction; and 4), information useful for the development of family life and sex education programmes.

General information on attitudes toward desired family size, birth spacing, breastfeeding, contraceptive use and behaviour related to sexually transmitted diseases will be presented.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The design of the sample for the 2002 Reproductive Health Survey (from which the data in the YAR is derived) was completed in December 2001. It was a three-stage stratified sample design, with the first stage being a selection of areas called Enumeration Districts (EDs) and the second stage being a selection of dwellings within the EDs. At the third stage, one eligible female was selected from the overall sampling frame to provide the frame for the female survey and one eligible male was selected to provide the frame for the survey of males. Only one eligible respondent, female in the case of the female survey and male in the case of the male survey, could be selected from a household.

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.

For the new sample, six hundred and fifty nine (659) EDs from all fourteen parishes were selected. The exercise of listing all dwellings in the selected EDs began in January 2002 and ended in May 2002. It provided a sample frame for use in the RHS 2002, with the data from the Population Census 2001 exercise used as a control.

Approximately 13,000 households were visited in order to complete 2,520 interviews of males aged 15 – 24 years, while approximately 14,000 other households were visited in order to complete 7,146 interviews of females aged 15 – 49 years.

A household was visited in order to find either an eligible male or female respondent. For this third-stage selection, in cases where there was more than one person of the same sex in the age range in the selected household, the respondent was selected by the interviewer, using a random table supplied. 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.

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

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

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 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.

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. All tables in this report present weighted results. The unweighted number of cases, used for variance estimation, are shown in each table.

1.5 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The female and male samples of young adults selected in the 2002 and 1997 RHSs, the 1993 CPS and the 1987 YARHS were, with slight variation, divided almost evenly between the 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 age group (see Table 1.5.1). Further division into two-age categories within each five year age group did not reveal a substantial difference in age distribution between surveys.

With respect to employment, the percentage of both young adult employed women and young adult employed men fell in 2002 (see Table 1.5.2). For women, it fell from 25 percent in 1997 to 19.5 percent in 2002; for men over the same period, the fall was from 50.2 percent to 38.3 percent. There were falls in all age groups for both women and men. There were corresponding falls among the unemployed but of lesser magnitude, percentage-wise. This was not so, as in the case of employment, across all age groups, however. The student population showed increases, slight in the case of women but significant in the case of men while, in the case of both women and men, those at home rose considerably.

As age increased, so has the percentage employed risen. This is so in both 1997 and 2002. The rate of unemployment also rises in the case of women; however, in the case men, unemployment peaks, at age group 18 - 19 for both 1997 and 2002, then falls off as age increased. Not surprisingly, the bulk of the students were in the age group 15 - 17 years for both women and men.

TABLE 1.5.1
Age Distribution of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24
Compared with 1997 RHS, 1993 CPS and 1987 YARHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>				<u>MEN</u>			
	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1987</u>
15 - 19	54.7	52.4	49.7	54.0	57.3	53.5	54.4	57.1
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 - 24	45.3	47.6	50.2	46.1	42.7	46.5	45.6	41.8
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	(1,926)	(1,991)	(1,181)	(1,938)	(2,437)	(2,279)	(1,052)	(1,868)

- RHS - Reproductive Health Survey
CPS - Contraceptive Prevalence Survey
YARHS - Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey

TABLE 1.5.2
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	Total	Age Group					Total	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
		15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	23-24					
		2	0	0	2		1	9	9	7	
		W O M E N									
Employed	19.5	1.9	16.3	30.1	38.9	25.0	2.6	22.5	36.1	49.1	
Unemployed	12.6	3.0	19.3	15.2	17.1	17.7	11.3	21.1	21.1	19.1	
Student	35.5	82.4	23.1	11.3	5.0	34.5	73.9	30.0	14.5	4.0	
Keeping House	17.7	6.0	20.4	23.0	27.4	22.3	11.2	26.1	28.0	27.6	
At Home, Not Keeping House	14.5	6.2	20.6	20.4	11.6	..	..	..	..	..
Incapable of Working / Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	
Not specified	0.3	0.5	0.4	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	
Number Of Cases	(1926)	(569)	(421)	(569)	(368)	(1991)	(567)	(393)	(630)	(401)	
		M E N									
Employed	38.3	9.0	35.7	60.7	69.3	50.2	14.5	50.8	72.5	82.1	
Unemployed	15.1	7.4	25.0	18.5	16.4	18.2	13.5	28.6	19.2	14.2	
Student	34.2	73.6	22.7	9.5	5.4	28.9	68.2	17.2	6.4	2.4	
At Home	11.0	9.6	15.5	10.5	8.0	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.0	
Incapable Of Working	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
Other	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4						
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)	

* Excludes 2 male cases with missing information.

.. Either not covered in the Survey or not published.

TABLE 1.5.3
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	N
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	No Steady Partner		
W O M E N 2 0 0 2						
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>11.9</u>	<u>38.6</u>	<u>47.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1926)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	1.5	20.5	78.0	100.0	(568)
18 - 19	0.0	8.5	45.3	46.2	100.0	(421)
20 - 22	3.0	20.4	48.4	28.2	100.0	(569)
23 - 24	7.7	21.9	46.5	23.9	100.0	(368)
1 9 9 7						
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.0</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>33.2</u>	<u>40.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1,991)</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)
M E N 2 0 0 2						
<u>Total</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>3.4</u>	<u>42.1</u>	<u>54.0</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	38.6	100.0	(653)
23 - 24	2.4	12.9	50.0	34.7	100.0	(352)
1 9 9 7						
<u>Total</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>7.1</u>	<u>33.1</u>	<u>59.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2,279)</u>
15 - 17	0.0	0.5	15.5	84.0	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	29.7	100.0	(426)

CHAPTER 2

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND STDS

- 2.1 Family Life And Sex Education
- 2.2 Knowledge Of Contraception And Sexually Transmitted Diseases And Related Practices
- 2.3 Reaction Of Respondents To Family Life And Sex Education
- 2.4 Exposure To The Media And Extra-Curricula Activities
- 2.5 Beliefs Related To Family Life And Sex Education, Contraception And Sexuality

CHAPTER 2

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

2.1 FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION

The extent to which young people are exposed to family life and sex education provides an indicator of their knowledge and attitudes to sexual behaviour as they become involved in sexual activity. Such knowledge is most likely imparted by parents, guardians, peers, teachers and health professionals. It may also be passed on informally through casual communication or more formally through classes or courses in school and/or outside of school. Because many adults are too embarrassed to discuss topics relating to family life and sex, communication between parents or guardians and children may be unsatisfactory; thus, greater pressure is being placed on schools to transmit this information.

Information on the extent to which parents and guardians communicate with their children in matters relating to sexuality and family life was obtained from the Surveys and are shown in this chapter. For example, some two-thirds of parents and guardians provided information to the female respondents on menstruation, pregnancy and how it occurs, both before their period started and before they had their first sexual intercourse. This is shown in Table 2.1.1. With respect to all three topics, a higher percentage of the 15 - 19 year olds received the information than those in the age group 20 - 24 years. The pattern was consistent when the age groups 15 - 17, 18 - 19, 20 - 22 and 23 - 24 are considered. This suggests that parents and guardians are communicating more with their young daughters or protégées as the years go by. Educational attainment as well as socio-economic status do seem to have an influence on the level of communication. In all cases, percentages increased with higher levels of education or socio-economic status. The patterns in respect of frequency of attendance at church are less consistent.

What about the more formal aspect of family life or sex education? It has been noted that more and more parents and guardians have been discussing the basic rudiments of the subject with their young daughters. It has been observed, however, that many of them are embarrassed to have these discussions and rely on the more formal presentation in family life and sex education classes held in schools and in some cases, at the community level. Table 2.1.2 examines the extent to which children and young adults are participating in these courses. There was a slight fall in the percentage of young women who attended formal classes or courses held both in schools and outside of school. There was an increase in the percentage of young women who attended both school-based and other classes or courses held outside of school. In the case of young men, attendance of school-based as well as those who attended both was higher in 2002 than in 1997 or 1993. In the case of the school-based courses, the younger the age, the higher was the percentage. In the cases of those who participated in courses held outside of school, percentage were higher among the older respondents, particularly the men. It should be noted that the percentages of those who attended no classes have fallen, especially in the case of the young men.

The curricula of the courses appear not to have changed significantly except in the case of the women, the percentage of the women reporting “pregnancy and how it occurs” as a topic appears to have fallen, as is shown in Table 2.1.3. On the other hand, inclusion of “modern birth control methods” has increased for women. With respect to services available to adolescents, there seems to be little change over the period except in the case of “counselling” where the women reported some increase.

Table 2.1.4 presents the age at which both women and men took the school-based family life or sex education course. For women, in 1993 and 1997, the highest percentage (42.3 and 38.6 percent respectively) took the course at 13 to 14 years of age. In 2002, the highest percentage (37.0 percent) took it under the age of 13 years. Of course, the relatively high percentage of those who answered that they did not know (12.3 percent compared with around 2 percent in previous years) could have distorted the percentages somewhat. For men, those taking the course between 13 and 14 years remained the highest percentage throughout, the next highest percentage being among the under 13 year olds. On the whole, therefore, for both women and men, at least two-thirds had taken the course by age 15 years and over 90 percent by age 17 years. Also, throughout the period, the age at which the course is being given has gotten younger and younger.

What is the preferred source of information on family life and sex education topics. From a study of Table 2.1.5, parents or guardians are by far the most preferred source for both women and men and the percentages rose for both groups in 2002 over 1997. Peers, friends or siblings were the second most preferred source for women in 2002, taking over from health professionals including NFPB staff. For men, the percentage whose preferred source was peers, friends or siblings has fallen significantly over the period. At the same time, for both, the print media, television and radio have shown significant increases in percentages. The selection of teachers as the preferred source for both women and men has also increased.

Are there age differentials in the determination of the preferred sources? These may be determined in Table 2.1.6. For both women and men, the choice of parents or guardians is highest among the 15 - 17 year olds with the next highest being the 20 - 22 year olds. The reverse is true for sisters and brothers. The telephone counsellor (Marge Roper) has also the highest percentage among the 20 - 22 year olds. So also are radio and television and to a lesser degree, printed materials. Teachers, on the other hand, are the preferred choice of the young, that is, those 15 - 17 year olds.

Tables 2.1.7 for women and 2.1.8 for men next look at the basis on which the information in Table 2.1.6 is based. They examine the degree of helpfulness respondents found the various sources to have been to them. The degrees which have been used are: “very helpful”, “somewhat helpful” and “not helpful”. It also identifies percentages of transmission for which it is not a source for them. In these two tables, it is shown that for women, the highest percentage (58.9 percent) found that parents or guardians were “very helpful”; the second highest (50.6 percent) were teachers. For men, the highest percentage (63.4 percent) were teachers and the next highest (54.8 percent) were parents or guardians. For women, television, printed materials, radio and peers / friends were next in order. In the case of men, peers / friends fall just below television. For both women and men, the lowest percentage was the source - Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper). Here, the National Family Planning Board might have to re-examine the role played by Marge Roper as a telephone counsellor. The pattern is consistent over the age groups 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years.

Respondents were invited to give their views on the source of information which was the most effective source to learn about sexuality. Table 2.1.9 shows the results for the 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 year olds. For women, the choices were similar; the highest percentages mentioned "One to One Discussion" followed by "Classroom Discussion". "Radio or Television Advertisements", "Printed Materials", "Radio or Television Documentaries" and "Lectures" followed in that order. As noted in Table 2.1.6, "Audiovisual Materials" was not a popular preferred choice so it is not surprising that it was the choice which was considered to be the least effective. The views of the male respondents were almost identical with those of the women in terms of preferred choices. There was one difference; men in both age groups thought that "Radio and Television Documentaries" was a more effective source from which to learn about sexuality than "Printed Materials".

2.2 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES AND RELATED PRACTICES

This Section looks at the effect of family life or sex education on the respondents, both in terms of their knowledge and their practices relating to contraception. It also considers their knowledge of sexually transmitted diseases and the practices which they employ to protect themselves. Accordingly, Table 2.2.1 presents the proportion of young adult women and men who know where to go for information on sexual relations or contraceptives. The proportions are presented by age group, socio-economic status and by whether or not they had attended a family life or sex education course.

Some 91 percent of women and 85 percent of men in the 2002 Survey knew where to go for information. This compares with 88 percent of women and 83 percent of men in 1997. For both women and men, in general, knowledge increased with advancing age. With respect to their socio-economic status, here also knowledge increased with increasing status. Has attendance at a family life or sex education course made a difference? Yes, but not by a significant percentage.

And what about where to go for treatment for a sexually transmitted disease? This is shown in Table 2.2.2. In 1997, over 90 percent of both women and men knew where to go. In 2002, while the percentage of women who knew where to go remained high (94.7 percent), as in the case of knowledge of where to go for contraceptives, knowledge by men of where to go for the treatment of sexually transmitted disease fell (from 94.8 percent in 1997 to 85.4 percent in 2002). The patterns for both women and men were classified by age group, socio-economic status and whether or not they had a family life or sex education course.

Analyses of respondents' awareness of specific contraceptive methods were broken down into whether or not they had taken a class or course on family life or sex education which had as one of its topics modern birth control methods or not. In order to assess their awareness, they were asked if they had ever heard of the method. The results are shown in the next table, Table 2.2.3. The three most heard of methods were the condom, the pill and the injectables. In all three cases, the percentages who had heard of the method were over ninety-five and in some cases over ninety-nine percent. In the case of tubal ligation, over ninety percent of those women who had a class or course which included information on contraception in 1997 and 2002 had heard of it; in the case of men, the percentages were close to eighty

percent in both years. For those who had not had a class, the corresponding percentages were over 85 percent and around 66 percent respectively. The pattern for vasectomy was in the reverse although knowledge was in all cases lower. The results were consistent over the two age groups, 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years as may be seen in Table 2.2.4.

For those who had attended a class, in both years, more men knew of withdrawal than women. The same is true of those who did not attend a class although their percentages were some 10 percent lower. For all the other methods, more women had heard of them than men, whether or not they attended a class. Of interest is the growing knowledge of both women and men in the more modern methods, the implant (Norplant) and the Emergency Contraceptive Pill (known as the Morning After Pill).

It is interesting to examine the views on respondents as to what method is perceived as the most appropriate for young people to use. This information was obtained in 1997 and again in 2002 and is presented in Table 2.2.5. In 2002, nearly half of the women considered the condom as the most appropriate method for them to use. This was somewhat higher than the percentage in 1997 where the percentage was slightly over 30 percent. The pill was next in choice in both years but the percentage choosing it was lower in 2002 than in 1997. Injectables were next in both years followed by abstinence. Few chose male or female sterilization. In the case of the men, the preponderance of men (in all cases over 80 percent) identified the condom as the method of choice. Abstinence (at 6.4 percent) was the second choice in 2002 with the pill (at 3.6 percent) the third. In 1997, the pill (at 5.9 percent), the injectable (at 4.5 percent) and abstinence (at 2.6 percent) were the other choices which were identified.

Respondents were asked if they could afford the method of choice. The results of this query are presented in Tables 2.2.6 and 2.2.7. Only three methods, the condom, the pill and the injection provided responses at or above 25 cases. Both in 1997 and 2002, the majority of women (between 92.1 and 96.8 percent in 2002 and 88.6 and 94.6 percent in 1997) indicated that they were able to afford it. In the case of men, the relevant percentages were 81.1 to 95.9 percent in 2002 and 62.5 to 94.3 percent in 1997. The injection was the method which the lowest percentages thought that they could afford. These patterns were consistent over the two age groups, 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years.

Finally, Table 2.2.8 looks at the percent of women and men who had taken a class or course in family life or sex education by whether or not the class or course included information on contraception. It was cross-classified by age at which the class or course was taken. In general, there was little significant difference in attendance by age group between those whose course included contraception and those whose course did not. In the case of women, over 70 percent had taken the class when they were under 13 years whether or not it included information on contraception. For men, the percentage was slightly more than 30 percent. The next most significant group was those who had taken the class between 13 and 14 years, with percentages of somewhat over 15 percent for women in both years and for the men, over 40 percent. In the case of women taking the class between 15 and 17 years, percentages in the region of 5 percent were recorded while for the men, the percentage was 17.7 percent in 1997, rising to 25.6 percent in 2002. The percentages vary only slightly between respondents who were in the two main age groups, 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years.

2.3 REACTION OF RESPONDENTS TO FAMILY LIFE OR SEX EDUCATION

The first assessment of the reaction of respondents to matters relating to family life or sex education is obtained from determining the degree of difficulty respondents had in discussing menstruation with their parents or guardians. This is shown for young women in Table 2.3.1. Slightly under 70 percent reported that they found it easy, 23.4 percent found it somewhat difficult and 6.6 percent found it extremely difficult. With respect to those who found it easy, the highest percentage was in Health Region 1 (with 75.5 percent) while the lowest was in Health Region 4 (with slightly under 60 percent). Does urbanization have anything to do with it? It appears so, with 77.2 percent in the Kingston Metropolitan Area finding it easy, 70.3 percent in Other Urban Areas and only 64.7 percent in Rural Areas. With respect to age, a higher percentage of the younger age group found it easy than those in the older age group (71.4 percent of the 15 - 19 year olds compared with 66.3 percent of the 20 - 24 year olds). This was so even when a smaller age groupings was examined. Looking at respondents who had higher levels of education and those at the higher socio-economic status, they reported higher percentages than those at the lower levels. Although current relationship status should not have had an influence on the discussions which would have taken place at very early ages, the pattern which appears in this table is that of lower percentages the more stable the present attachment is.

The next topic studied is the degree of difficulty female respondents had in discussing sexual relations with parents or guardians. In this case, a lower percentage (59.3 percent) found it easy; while higher percentages (30.6 and 8.9 percent respectively) found it somewhat difficult or extremely difficult. The patterns described with respect to health region, area of residence, age, relationship status, years of education and socio-economic status are similar to that observed in discussing menstruation.

The third topic studied in the case of women was the difficulty in discussing pregnancy with parents or guardians. The results are shown in Table 2.3.3. In this case, a somewhat higher percentage (64.4 percent) found it easy while lower percentages (27.9 and 6.9 percent) found it somewhat difficult and extremely difficult. Here again, the patterns relating to health regions, area of residence, age, relationship status, level of education and socio-economic status, referred to in the case of the discussion on menstruation and sexual relations, are consistent with those on the discussion on pregnancy. Thus, it would appear that discussion of these three topics evoke similar responses on the part of the young women.

What about the discussions with the men? The two topics examined in their case refer to discussions on condoms (Table 2.3.4) and on pregnancy (Table 2.3.5). In the case of the discussion on condoms, the highest percentage so far (79.1 percent) reported that it was easy; 18.0 percent said that it was somewhat difficult while 2.7 percent found it extremely difficult. The patterns in this case were somewhat different from that of the women. So that, whereas as in the case of the women, those in Health Region 1 had the highest percentage of men finding it easy and Health Region 4 the lowest, the highest percentage based on area of residence was in Other Towns and not in the Kingston Metropolitan Area; the lowest percentage was still in the Rural Areas. The age pattern was also not as consistent as in the case of the women, although the younger age groups did, on the overall, indicate a greater ease than their older counterparts.

Looking at the degree of difficulty with regards to discussion of pregnancy, it appears that more men were at ease in this discussion than women (72.2 percent compared to 64.4 percent for women). Again, the pattern relating to the discussion of condoms by the men (referred to in the previous table), applies although the age differential is less marked.

2.4 EXPOSURE TO THE MEDIA AND EXTRA-CURRICULA ACTIVITIES

Section 4 looks at the impact which exposure to the media and extra-curricula activities has on respondents. The first table (Table 2.4.1) examines the percentage of women who have seen or heard media programmes sponsored by the National Family Planning Board during the six months before the Survey. These include Teen Seen, NFPB Youth Forums, Radio Drama for Men, Radio Commercials and Television Commercials. The highest percentages (72.8 and 74.9 percent respectively) heard or saw radio and television commercials, 49.4 percent had seen the program, Teen Seen, 25.3 percent had seen a radio drama for men while 20.1 percent had attended a NFPB Youth Forum.

The impact of the selected characteristics differs, depending on the program represented. For example, Teen Seen and the NFPB Youth Forums are more popular in the rural areas while a higher percentage of residents in the Kingston Metropolitan Area has heard the Radio Drama for Men than in the other areas; with respect to the radio and television commercials, they are more often watched by dwellers in towns outside of the Kingston Metropolitan Area. In general, the younger age group, that is, those in the age group 15 - 19 years, are more exposed to these programmes than those in the older age groups, probably because a higher percentage of them are employed. In the case of their level of education, those with higher levels tend to see or hear the programs more than those at the lower levels. The same cannot be said of the socio-economic level where the pattern is mixed. With respect to their current use of contraceptives, those currently using appear to be more exposed than those not currently using.

A similar picture emerges in the case of the men as may be seen in Table 2.4.2 but with respect to all the programmes, the exposure is less. Thus, while 72.8 and 74.9 percent of women were exposed to radio and television commercials, 62.2 and 70.5 percent respectively of men were exposed. A total of 49.9, 20.1 and 25.3 percent of women were exposed to Teen Seen, the NFPB Youth Forums and the Radio Drama for Men, the corresponding percentages were 31.7, 11.1 and 18.5 percent of men. As in the case of women, the impact of the selected characteristics differs in respect of the different programs and, in addition, their differences vary with the program.

Did respondents behave differently after seeing or hearing these programs? This is seen in Table 2.4.3 for women and 2.4.4 for men. Again, there are differences by programs and by gender. Women, by and large, show greater exposure, the extent varying program by program.

The next topic studied was the exposure to the YOUTH.NOW program. This is a program is a new initiative developed for establishing contacts with adolescents, providing them with information on family life education and sexual orientation. At the time of the Survey it had not yet been established island-wide.

Questions asked in the Survey were: "Have you ever heard any messages on the YOUTH.NOW program?" with a follow-up question: "Did any of these messages include the following information:

- a. *Type of services available to adolescents*
- b. *Using dual methods*
- c. *Sources of information*
- d. *Sources of contraception, and*
- e. *Popular myths and beliefs relating to contraception*

The result of the answers to the first question are given in Tables 2.4.5 and are shown by health regions and by parish. As may be seen, only 9.9 percent of women and 6.9 percent of men indicated that they had heard such a message. The distribution by health region and by parish demonstrate that the message of the program is not yet widely heard, with, for example, 0.0 percent of women in Westmoreland and 1.8 percent in St. James indicating that they have heard the message. The situation is similar in respect of the men. Due to the low coverage, very little analysis can be done on this topic. Table 2.4.6 provides a breakdown by age groups by health regions and for three selected parishes, the only parishes with 25 or more cases. Here it is seen that a higher percentage of the younger respondents have heard the message than those in the older age groups, although in St. Andrew, the highest percentage was in this 22 - 24 age group. It should be noted, however, that, as indicated above, the program is currently being operated in the parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Ann, St. James, Hanover, St. Elizabeth, Westmoreland, Clarendon and St. Catherine. This factor should be taken into account when evaluating the findings.

The next two tables (Tables 2.4.7 and 2.4.8) deal with young women and men who have been involved in extra-curricula activities which could help them to prevent early sexual activity. In Table 2.4.7, it may be seen that 29 percent of women and 28 percent of men have been engaged in some extra-curricula activity. Of those so engaged, sporting activities have the highest percentage for both women and men. It should be noted that men have a higher percentage in this activity (70.5 percent) than women (at 55.5 percent). For women, church activities are the next highest followed closely by social activities. Educational activities are next and finally debating activities. For men, the only difference in order is that social activities have a higher percentage than church activities.

In all the activities identified, 15 - 17 year olds are the most active participants followed by the 20 - 22 year olds, except for males in debating when the 20 - 22 year olds are the most active participants, as may be seen in Table 2.4.8. Those in the 22 - 24 year age group are the least active, again except in the field of debating.

2.5 BELIEFS RELATED TO FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION, CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALITY

In the final Section in this Chapter, beliefs held by respondents in connection with subjects related to family life and sex education, contraception and sexuality are examined. Table 2.5.1 looks at various beliefs relating to contraception. It presents percentages of women and men holding those beliefs differentiated by whether or not they had taken a school-based sex education course. The percentages holding those beliefs are, by and large, somewhat lower in 2002 than in 1997. In general, men were

more positive in their beliefs than women. Men also, and women to a lesser extent, held more strongly to the belief that condoms, if used correctly are very effective at preventing pregnancy or at preventing sexually transmitted diseases. Belief about the effectiveness of the pill was, in fact the lowest for both women and men. Also, the view that it is not necessary to use a condom with a steady partner is still held by less than one fifth of women and one fourth of men.

Certain views were put forward as to the perception as to the characteristics of a “real man”. The fact that some respondents had had sex education in school or outside of school and some had not appeared to have had little effect on the percentages agreeing or disagreeing with the various propositions. Thus, with respect to the first statement: “A real man is a sexually responsible person”, two-thirds of women agreed, whether or not they had had sex education either in school or out of school. On the other hand, over ninety percent agreed with the statements: “A real man is one who treats a woman good, or one who helps in the home”, regardless of whether or not they had taken a course. At the same time, over ninety percent disagreed with the statements: “A real man is one who has as many women as he wants, or has as many children as he wants, or one who takes social risks”. A similar pattern was seen in the reaction of men to these same statements although in the case of the statements that “A real man is one who has as many women as he wants, or has as many children as he wants, the level of disagreement was lower, in the 80s than in the 90s.

One final assessment was made. Women were asked if they felt loved by and connected to one significant adult. This was cross-classified by the marital status of the respondent and presented in Table 2.5.4. Of those who felt loved by and connected to a significant adult who was a husband or common-law partner, 12.1 percent were married, 75.8 percent were living common-law, 8.8 percent were in visiting relationships while 3.3 percent had no steady partner. In the case of the significant adult being a visiting partner, over ninety percent were in visiting relationships. Where the significant adult is a boyfriend, 19.5 percent were in common-law relationships and 68.3 percent with a visiting partner. It is unclear if these women considered their current partners as their boyfriend or if they were other adults. Of interest is the case where the mother is identified as the significant adult. Slightly under four percent were married, 13.6 percent were in common-law relationships and 52.8 percent were in visiting relationships. Only 30 percent had no steady partner. A similar pattern obtained in the case where a relative or a relative of their partner was identified as the significant adult.

TABLE 2.1.1
Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Before The Age Of
Menarche Received Information From Their Parents/Guardians On Menstruation
And How Pregnancy Occurs And Who Before Initiating Sexual Relations Received
Information On How Pregnancy Occurred By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Before Menarche</i> Had Information <u>On Menstruation</u> Percent	<i>Before Menarche</i> Had Information <u>On Pregnancy</u> Percent	<i>Before 1st Sex</i> Had Information <u>On Pregnancy</u> Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>65.5</u>	<u>(1926)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	70.1	69.3	68.3	(989)
20-24	64.3	62.7	62.1	(936)
15-17	70.4	71.0	69.4	(568)
18-19	69.8	67.1	66.6	(421)
20-22	67.2	65.6	65.5	(569)
23-24	59.6	57.8	56.3	(367)
<u>Educational Attainment *</u>				
0-9 Years	65.4	63.5	60.3	(102)
10-12 Years	64.7	64.9	61.6	(685)
13 Years Or More	69.3	67.4	68.0	(1121)
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>				
Low	58.4	59.3	59.2	(468)
Medium	69.8	67.4	67.0	(898)
High	69.5	69.0	67.0	(559)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance **</u>				
At Least Once Per Week	69.7	67.7	68.2	(660)
At Least Once Per Month	69.3	67.2	67.6	(352)
Less Than Once Per Month	63.1	64.0	59.4	(243)
Special Occasions	69.2	70.0	68.0	(471)
Never	58.4	56.2	55.6	(181)

* Data missing for 17 women.

** Data missing for 18 women.

TABLE 2.1.2
Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Took A Course In Family Life Or Sex Education
By Where Course Was Taken And Age Group
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age Group	<i>Place Where Course Was Taken</i>				Total	N
	In School Only	In/Out Of School	Outside School Only	None/ Not Stated		
WOMEN						
<u>Total 1993</u>	<u>60.0</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>19.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1171)</u>
<u>Total 1997</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1991)</u>
<u>Total 2002 *</u>	<u>69.4</u>	<u>18.8</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>10.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1925)</u>
15-19	71.4	19.7	0.8	8.1	100.0	(989)
20-24	67.3	17.7	1.3	13.7	100.0	(936)
15-17	73.2	19.2	0.5	7.1	100.0	(568)
17-19	68.9	20.4	1.2	9.5	100.0	(421)
20-22	68.7	18.3	0.9	12.1	100.0	(569)
23-24	65.1	16.9	1.9	16.1	100.0	(367)
MEN						
<u>Total 1993</u>	<u>53.4</u>	<u>11.4</u>	<u>3.2</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1028)</u>
<u>Total 1997</u>	<u>64.5</u>	<u>9.7</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2279)</u>
<u>Total 2002</u>	<u>67.1</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>
15-19	71.4	12.5	1.6	14.5	100.0	(1432)
20-24	61.2	15.7	3.1	20.0	100.0	(1005)
15-17	74.4	10.6	1.1	13.7	100.0	(901)
17-19	66.8	15.4	2.3	15.5	100.0	(531)
20-22	61.8	16.3	2.1	19.8	100.0	(653)
23-24	60.2	14.7	4.8	20.3	100.0	(352)

* Data missing for one woman.

TABLE 2.1.3
Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
Included Various Topics
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristic	<u>W OMEN</u>			<u>MEN</u>		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
<u>Topics Presented In The Course</u>						
A Woman's Menstrual Cycle	95.2	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
The Human Reproductive System	91.0	91.3	91.6	85.3	88.7	88.4
Diseases That Can Result From Sexual Contact	87.2	87.8	87.0	91.5	93.7	89.7
Condoms	84.5	83.5	--	93.0	93.5	--
Pregnancy And How It Occurs	75.0	93.8	95.4	94.5	93.5	92.0
AIDS	--	75.0	57.3	--	82.7	60.0
<u>Services Available to Adolescents</u>						
Counselling	72.4	67.1	--	69.7	68.3	--
Clinic Services	44.6	45.9	--	49.1	45.6	--
Distribution Of Contraceptives	33.1	34.6	--	39.8	33.6	--
No. Of Cases	(1697)	(1626)	(833)	(1971)	(1665)	(671)

* The Question reads: "..... such as the pill, IUD or injections".

-- This information was not collected in the particular survey.

TABLE 2.1.4
Age At Which School-Based Class Or Course
On Family Life Or Sex Education Was First Taken
Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Age First Sex Education</i> Course Taken In School	<i>WOMEN</i>			<i>MEN</i>		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
Under 13	37.0	35.2	23.6	31.4	30.5	19.7
13 - 14	35.3	38.6	42.3	42.6	42.3	38.7
15 - 17	15.1	22.8	31.5	23.3	31.5	36.9
18 - 24	0.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4
Unknown	12.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.5	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1926)	(1624)	(833)	(1988)	(1664)	(671)

TABLE 2.1.5
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By
Preferred Source Of Information On Family Life Education Topics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	<i>WOMEN</i>		<i>MEN</i>	
	2002	1997	2002	1997
Parents / Guardians	44.9	32.2	41.9	32.8
Peers / Friends / Siblings	17.4	18.4	3.8	26.4
Print Media / Television / Radio	15.4	3.8	12.2	5.6
Teachers	12.1	7.5	21.6	19.1
Health Professionals incl. NFPB Staff	4.4	29.8	1.1	13.1
Other	2.9	--	19.4	--
No Preferred Source	2.9	5.3	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1926)	(1974)	(2437)	(2238)

TABLE 2.1.6
Preferred Source Of Information About Family Life Or Sex Education Topics
Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By Source Of Information By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	<i>Age Group</i>				Total	N
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		
W O M E N						
<u>All Sources</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>23.3</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>16.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1924) *</u>
Parents / Guardians	35.6	25.2	25.8	13.4	100.0	(859)
Sisters Or Brothers	28.7	16.4	35.4	19.5	100.0	(103)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	27.3	27.9	35.7	9.1	100.0	(77)
Teachers	40.1	18.3	23.5	18.1	100.0	(236)
Peers / Friends	24.3	22.2	31.8	21.7	100.0	(232)
Radio	22.0	13.6	30.5	33.9	100.0	(34)
Television	21.2	29.5	28.2	21.2	100.0	(82)
Audiovisual Materials	**	**	**	**	100.0	(13)
Printed Materials	21.6	25.6	33.8	19.0	100.0	(166)
Other	29.5	21.9	30.5	18.1	100.0	(62)
Don't Know	26.9	10.9	25.9	22.1	100.0	(61)
M E N						
<u>All Sources</u>	<u>34.9</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>27.4</u>	<u>15.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>
Parents / Guardians	37.0	23.8	25.3	14.0	100.0	(1021)
Sisters Or Brothers	31.5	29.0	29.0	10.5	100.0	(86)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	25.0	25.0	36.1	13.9	100.0	(32)
Teachers	44.5	19.9	22.7	13.0	100.0	(521)
Peers / Friends	27.0	24.3	30.8	17.9	100.0	(374)
Radio	15.2	13.6	47.0	24.2	100.0	(50)
Television	25.2	17.4	36.2	21.1	100.0	(167)
Audiovisual Materials	**	**	**	**	100.0	(11)
Printed Materials	30.7	21.1	33.3	14.9	100.0	(81)
Other	31.9	18.8	26.1	23.2	100.0	(49)
Don't Know	22.0	30.5	32.2	15.3	100.0	(45)

* Data missing for two women.

** Less Than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.1.7
Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found The Following Sources Of Information About
Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	<i>Degree Of Helpfulness</i>					Total	N
	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Helpful	Not A Source	Not Stated		
ALL YOUNG WOMEN							
Parents / Guardians	58.9	19.9	13.1	7.5	0.8	100.0	(1926)
Teachers	50.6	29.3	6.8	12.0	1.4	100.0	(1926)
Television	39.2	37.7	7.8	13.4	1.9	100.0	(1926)
Printed Materials	34.7	30.3	10.9	20.8	3.3	100.0	(1926)
Radio	34.5	40.4	9.3	14.4	1.4	100.0	(1926)
Peers / Friends	31.5	40.5	12.7	13.8	1.5	100.0	(1926)
Sisters Or Brothers	24.5	24.7	21.1	28.8	0.9	100.0	(1926)
Audiovisual Materials	18.2	25.1	17.1	37.4	2.2	100.0	(1926)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	7.1	9.4	19.4	62.2	1.9	100.0	(1926)
Other	2.8	1.1	11.3	0.0	84.8	100.0	(1926)
Don't Know	0.5	0.8	9.5	0.0	89.2	100.0	(1926)
15 - 19							
Parents / Guardians	64.3	17.7	11.3	5.2	0.4	100.0	(990)
Teachers	55.2	28.8	5.6	9.3	1.1	100.0	(990)
Television	40.8	35.7	8.8	13.2	1.5	100.0	(990)
Printed Materials	34.6	32.1	11.0	19.6	2.7	100.0	(990)
Radio	35.8	38.7	10.1	14.0	1.4	100.0	(990)
Peers / Friends	32.5	41.5	12.1	12.7	1.2	100.0	(990)
Sisters Or Brothers	25.6	25.8	19.9	28.0	0.7	100.0	(990)
Audiovisual Materials	17.5	26.4	18.0	36.1	1.9	100.0	(990)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	6.9	9.9	19.1	62.6	1.6	100.0	(990)
Other	3.2	1.1	11.4	0.0	84.3	100.0	(990)
Don't Know	0.6	0.8	9.2	0.0	89.4	100.0	(990)
20 - 24							
Parents / Guardians	52.2	21.2	15.2	10.1	1.2	100.0	(936)
Teachers	45.1	29.8	8.2	15.2	1.6	100.0	(936)
Television	37.2	40.2	6.5	13.7	2.4	100.0	(936)
Printed Materials	34.8	28.1	10.8	22.2	4.0	100.0	(936)
Radio	32.9	42.5	8.4	14.9	1.3	100.0	(936)
Peers / Friends	30.3	39.2	13.4	15.2	1.8	100.0	(936)
Sisters Or Brothers	23.1	23.4	22.7	29.7	1.1	100.0	(936)
Audiovisual Materials	19.0	23.4	16.1	38.9	2.5	100.0	(936)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	7.4	8.8	19.8	61.8	2.3	100.0	(936)
Other	2.3	1.2	11.0	0.0	85.4	100.0	(936)
Don't Know	0.4	0.9	9.8	0.0	88.9	100.0	(936)

TABLE 2.1.8
Degree Of Helpfulness Respondents Found The Following Sources Of Information About
Family Life Or Sex Education Topics By Age Group - Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	<i>Degree Of Helpfulness</i>					Total	N
	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Helpful	Not A Source	Not Stated		
<u>ALL YOUNG MEN</u>							
Parents / Guardians	54.8	21.8	11.8	11.5	0.1	100.0	(2437)
Teachers	63.4	22.7	4.8	8.6	0.5	100.0	(2437)
Television	44.9	31.1	9.0	14.7	0.2	100.0	(2437)
Printed Materials	30.3	30.7	11.9	26.7	0.5	100.0	(2437)
Radio	37.3	36.2	10.2	16.0	0.3	100.0	(2437)
Peers / Friends	41.8	36.1	10.8	10.9	0.3	100.0	(2437)
Sisters Or Brothers	24.1	22.7	19.6	33.4	0.2	100.0	(2437)
Audiovisual Materials	15.5	19.7	16.8	46.9	0.2	100.0	(2437)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	4.4	7.1	13.8	73.7	1.1	100.0	(2437)
Other	32.0	4.6	63.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	(2437)
15 - 19							
Parents / Guardians	57.3	21.1	10.1	11.3	0.1	100.0	(1432)
Teachers	64.9	20.9	4.2	9.4	0.6	100.0	(1432)
Television	42.0	32.5	9.5	15.8	0.1	100.0	(1432)
Printed Materials	26.4	31.4	12.7	29.0	0.4	100.0	(1432)
Radio	34.7	36.3	10.6	18.1	0.2	100.0	(1432)
Peers / Friends	39.9	35.2	12.4	12.2	0.3	100.0	(1432)
Sisters Or Brothers	24.6	22.0	18.7	34.7	0.1	100.0	(1432)
Audiovisual Materials	12.9	19.1	19.0	48.1	0.9	100.0	(1432)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	3.9	6.1	14.7	74.3	1.0	100.0	(1432)
Other	27.4	5.2	67.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1432)
20 - 24							
Parents / Guardians	51.4	22.8	14.1	11.6	0.1	100.0	(1005)
Teachers	61.5	25.1	5.6	7.6	0.2	100.0	(1005)
Television	48.9	29.3	8.3	13.2	0.4	100.0	(1005)
Printed Materials	35.4	29.7	10.9	23.5	0.6	100.0	(1005)
Radio	40.8	35.9	9.7	13.1	0.4	100.0	(1005)
Peers / Friends	44.2	37.4	8.7	9.3	0.4	100.0	(1005)
Sisters Or Brothers	23.6	23.7	20.8	31.6	0.3	100.0	(1005)
Audiovisual Materials	18.9	20.4	13.9	45.2	1.6	100.0	(1005)
Telephone Counsellor (Marge Roper)	5.0	8.3	12.7	72.9	1.1	100.0	(1005)
Other	38.3	3.2	58.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(1005)

TABLE 2.1.9
Respondents' Views On The Most Effective Sources To Learn About Sexuality
By Age Groups - Young Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Information	<i>Most Effective Sources To Learn About Sexuality</i>							
	15 - 19				20 - 24			
	Men- tioned	Not Men- tioned	Total	N	Men- tioned	Not Men- tioned	Total	N
W O M E N								
One To One Discussion	60.4	39.6	100.0	(989)	56.9	43.1	100.0	(936)
Classroom Discussion	56.7	43.3	100.0	(989)	42.5	57.5	100.0	(936)
Radio/Television Advertisements	50.8	49.2	100.0	(989)	48.1	51.9	100.0	(936)
Printed Materials	41.5	58.5	100.0	(989)	39.8	60.2	100.0	(936)
Radio/Television Documentaries	35.4	64.6	100.0	(989)	38.1	61.9	100.0	(936)
Lecture	26.2	73.8	100.0	(989)	21.1	78.9	100.0	(936)
Audiovisual Materials	14.1	85.9	100.0	(989)	15.8	84.2	100.0	(936)
Other	56.6	43.4	100.0	(989)	54.8	45.2	100.0	(936)
M E N								
One To One Discussion	56.6	43.4	100.0	(1432)	58.9	41.1	100.0	(1005)
Classroom Discussion	54.2	45.8	100.0	(1432)	42.3	57.7	100.0	(1005)
Radio/Television Advertisements	47.6	52.4	100.0	(1432)	49.2	50.8	100.0	(1005)
Printed Materials	28.6	71.4	100.0	(1432)	34.5	65.5	100.0	(1005)
Radio/Television Documentaries	32.9	67.1	100.0	(1432)	38.3	61.7	100.0	(1005)
Lecture	16.1	83.9	100.0	(1432)	15.2	84.8	100.0	(1005)
Audiovisual Materials	10.4	89.6	100.0	(1432)	14.5	85.5	100.0	(1005)
Other	100.0	0.0	100.0	(1432)	100.0	0.0	100.0	(1005)

TABLE 2.2.1
Proportion Of All Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For Information On Sexual Relations Or Contraceptives
By Age Group And Socio-economic Status And Whether Had Family Life
Or Sex Education Course Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		Men		1997		Men	
	Women %	N	%	N	Women %	N	%	N
<u>Total*</u>	91.3	(1906)	85.4	(1965)	87.8	(1974)	82.8	(2278)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	88.8	(981)	83.3	(1025)	83.7	(956)	...	(1207)
20 - 24	94.3	(905)	87.7	(940)	92.3	(1018)	...	(1071)
15 - 17	87.8	(563)	84.0	(553)	78.2	(566)	78.6	(799)
18 - 19	90.2	(418)	82.4	(472)	91.7	(390)	85.3	(408)
20 - 22	94.9	(566)	88.9	(608)	91.9	(629)	83.6	(645)
23 - 24	93.1	(359)	85.9	(332)	93.1	(389)	87.4	(426)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Low	88.7	(467)	82.7	(374)	83.2	(867)	78.6	(987)
Medium	89.2	(889)	84.4	(840)	88.9	(633)	85.4	(753)
High	95.9	(550)	87.8	(751)	91.7	(474)	85.8	(538)
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>								
Yes	92.7	(1707)	87.8	(1618)	89.3	(1661)	85.8	(1712)
No	79.2	(199)	74.3	(347)	77.8	(313)	73.2	(566)

* Data missing for 17 women in 1997 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.

TABLE 2.2.2
Proportion Of All Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For Treatment On A Sexually Transmitted Disease
By Age Group, And Socio-economic Status And Whether Had Family Life
Or Sex Education Course Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<u>2002</u>				<u>1997</u>			
	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
<u>Total</u>	<u>94.7</u>	<u>(1913) *</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>(1965)</u>	<u>93.6</u>	<u>(1974)</u>	<u>94.8</u>	<u>(2278)</u>
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 19	92.7	(985)	83.3	(1025)	96.8.	(956)	...	(1207)
20 - 24	97.1	(928)	87.7	(940)	95.6.	(1018)	...	(1071)
15 - 17	91.1	(567)	84.0	(553)	89.3	(566)	89.9	(799)
18 - 19	94.8	(418)	82.4	(472)	95.5	(390)	97.2	(408)
20 - 22	97.0	(567)	88.8	(608)	94.9	(629)	97.0	(645)
23 - 24	97.4	(361)	85.9	(332)	96.7	(389)	97.9	(426)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Low	92.4	(468)	82.7	(374)	92.4	(867)	93.1	(987)
Medium	93.6	(889)	84.4	(840)	93.6	(633)	95.3	(753)
High	97.6	(556)	87.8	(751)	94.8	(474)	96.6	(538)
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>								
Yes	92.7	(1707)	87.8	(1618)	94.3	(1661)	95.9	(1712)
No	79.2	(199)	74.3	(347)	88.9	(313)	91.0	(566)

* Data missing for one women in 1997 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.

TABLE 2.2.3
Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have
Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Contraception Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Heard Of	Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception				Did Not Have Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception			
	Women		Men		Women		Men	
	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997	2002	1997
Condom	99.6	99.7	99.6	99.0	99.0	98.7	99.2	97.5
Pill	99.2	99.4	98.4	98.0	97.3	97.9	95.9	94.5
Injection	98.1	97.7	94.2	94.5	97.5	98.2	89.1	88.9
Tubal Ligation	90.6	92.6	80.2	79.1	86.0	88.0	66.7	64.4
Withdrawal	79.2	77.4	80.7	78.5	71.0	72.9	69.9	67.0
IUD	68.9	75.0	42.0	47.5	60.2	67.0	26.2	30.7
Diaphragm	64.9	69.5	53.0	45.7	42.3	50.9	31.1	28.9
Vasectomy	64.2	64.1	57.6	59.9	54.3	47.2	38.8	42.2
Morning After Pill	55.1	11.8	45.4	8.6	43.8	8.9	29.9	5.1
Spermicides	40.5	58.9	29.3	41.8	31.3	42.8	15.9	21.7
Rhythm	45.8	50.7	32.5	34.8	32.8	33.5	19.6	22.0
Implant	45.5	39.1	34.0	27.7	29.3	28.8	18.1	15.3
Number Of Cases *	(1925)	(1237)	(1432)	(1322)	(374)	(753)	(1005)	(955)

* Data missing for one woman who had heard of condoms, withdrawal and implant; for two women who have heard of the Pill, the Diaphragm and Vasectomy; for three women who have heard of the Morning After Pill; for four women who have heard of the IUD and for five women who have heard of Spermicides.

TABLE 2.2.4
Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have
Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Contraception By Age Group
Women And Men Aged 15 - 24 Years
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method Heard Of	<i>Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</i>				<i>Did Not Have Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</i>			
	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20-24	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24
Condom	99.5	99.8	99.6	99.7	99.2	98.8	98.8	100.0
Pill	98.9	99.7	97.8	99.4	95.5	99.1	95.8	99.1
Injection	97.5	99.0	92.5	96.5	95.8	99.1	88.4	96.2
Tubal Ligation	88.2	93.8	76.3	86.0	86.0	86.1	64.4	81.0
Withdrawal	71.8	89.0	74.9	89.3	65.9	75.1	61.1	85.4
IUD	60.7	79.5	37.2	49.3	53.8	65.3	20.4	37.7
Diaphragm	63.7	66.4	50.3	57.0	40.0	43.9	26.9	42.7
Vasectomy	60.2	69.5	53.9	63.1	53.4	55.1	37.1	50.5
Morning After Pill	50.2	61.6	39.5	54.3	39.4	47.4	19.5	39.7
Spermicides	38.8	42.8	26.0	34.1	26.5	35.1	15.7	23.7
Rhythm	42.3	50.4	26.9	40.9	31.1	34.3	15.7	25.7
Implant	39.6	53.2	30.3	39.4	23.5	33.7	16.0	22.8
Number Of Cases *	(840)	(744)	(885)	(547)	(149)	(193)	(324)	(232)

* Data missing for one woman who had heard of condoms, withdrawal and implant; for two women who have heard of the Pill, the Diaphragm and Vasectomy; for three women who have heard of the Morning After Pill; for four women who have heard of the IUD and for five women who have heard of Spermicides.

TABLE 2.2.5
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years By
Contraceptive Method Perceived By Respondents As Most Appropriate
For Young People By Age Group Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Method Perceived As Most Appropriate</i>	Total	<u>2 0 0 2</u>		Total	<u>1 9 9 7</u>	
		15 - 19	20 - 24		15 - 19	20 - 24
W O M E N						
Condom	48.2	52.4	43.1	31.1	33.7	28.3
Pill	18.2	15.9	20.9	28.3	23.4	33.8 *
Injection	13.5	9.4	18.6	14.2	10.0	18.8 *
Abstinence	8.9	11.2	6.1	10.5	14.7 *	5.7
Male And Female Sterilization	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other	4.6	0.9	0.1	4.1	3.6	4.7
None	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7
Don't Know / No Answer	6.2	7.1	5.2	10.6	13.4	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases **	(1926)	(989)	(937)	(1974)	(956)	(1018)
M E N						
Condom	85.1	86.6	83.2	81.1	82.0	80.0
Pill	3.6	2.4	5.3	5.9	4.1	7.9
Injection	1.6	0.8	2.7	4.5	5.4	3.5
Abstinence	6.4	6.5	6.3	2.6	2.0	3.2
Sterilization	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.4	0.8	2.1
Other	3.0	3.5	2.8	0.7	0.5	1.0
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
Don't Know / No Answer	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	4.9	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(2437)	(1432)	(1005)	(2279)	(1207)	(1072)
* P<0.05	** Data missing for 17 women in 1997.					

TABLE 2.2.6
Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could
Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate*
By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Whether Or Not Could Afford Contraceptive Method Perceived As Most Appropriate</i>	<u>2002</u>			<u>1997</u>		
	Condom	Pill	Injection	Condom	Pill	Injection
	T O T A L					
Could Afford	96.8	92.1	92.2	94.6	93.7	88.6
Could Not Afford	2.0	2.2	3.2	1.7	3.0	8.5
Don't Know	1.2	5.7	4.7	3.7	3.3	4.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(897)	(364)	(280)	(599)	(550)	(296)
	15 - 19					
Could Afford	95.5	86.2	83.9	92.0	90.9	82.9
Could Not Afford	2.5	4.6	5.0	2.2	3.7	12.3
Don't Know	2.0	9.2	11.1	5.8	5.6	4.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(504)	(170)	(96)	(308)	(206)	(107)
	20 - 24					
Could Afford	98.9	97.6	97.3	96.3	88.9	96.0
Could Not Afford	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	0.0	2.5
Don't Know	0.0	2.4	0.7	0.6	11.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(393)	(194)	(184)	(291)	(343)	(189)

* Other than the condom, pill or injection, no method was mentioned enough to be included.
 -- Not published.

TABLE 2.2.7
Percentage of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Say They Could
Afford The Contraceptive Method They Perceived As Most Appropriate*
By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Whether Or Not Could Afford</i> Contraceptive Method Perceived As Most Appropriate	<u>2002</u>			<u>1997</u>		
	Condom	Pill	Injection	Condom	Pill	Injection
	T O T A L					
Could Afford	95.9	82.5	81.1	94.3	83.9	62.5
Could Not Afford	2.6	10.8	6.5	3.0	8.3	11.8
Don't Know	1.5	6.7	7.5	2.7	5.9	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(2091)	(88)	(34)	(1873)	(119)	(42)
	15 - 19					
Could Afford	93.8	**	**	92.0	90.9	82.9
Could Not Afford	3.8	**	**	2.2	3.7	12.3
Don't Know	2.4	**	**	5.8	5.5	4.8
Total	100.0	**	**	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1237)	(38)	(9)	(308)	(206)	(107)
	20 - 24					
Could Afford	98.8	90.5	83.8	--	88.9	96.0
Could Not Afford	0.9	4.1	5.4	--	0.0	2.5
Don't Know	0.3	5.4	10.8	--	11.1	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	--	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(854)	(50)	(25)		(343)	(189)

* Other than the condom, pill or injection, no method was mentioned enough to be included.
 ** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.2.8
Percent Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard Of
Various Methods Of Contraception By Whether They Have Taken A School-based
Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information
On Contraception By Age At Which Course Or Class Was Taken By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Age At Which Class / Course Was Taken	<i>Percent Who Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</i>		<i>Percent Who Did Not Have Class/ Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</i>	
	W O M E N	M E N	W O M E N	M E N
	T O T A L			
Under 13	40.5	30.7	19.4	18.4
13 - 14	39.6	41.8	14.3	34.7
15 - 17	17.4	25.6	3.7	9.5
18 - 19	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.4
20 - 24	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
Unknown	2.1	0.9	62.5	47.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1584)	(1432)	(342)	(1005)
	1 5 - 1 9			
Under 13	44.6	33.9	25.0	20.9
13 - 14	38.6	43.6	17.0	26.2
15 - 17	15.2	22.0	6.4	10.4
18 - 19	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3
20 - 24	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Unknown	0.4	0.5	51.5	42.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(840)	(885)	(149)	(547)
	2 0 - 2 4			
Under 13	35.1	25.8	14.8	15.6
13 - 14	40.9	39.2	12.1	22.7
15 - 17	20.4	31.0	1.5	8.4
18 - 19	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6
20 - 24	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.0
Unknown	2.9	1.4	71.2	52.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(744)	(547)	(193)	(458)

TABLE 2.3.1
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Menstruation With Parents Or Guardians
Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Degree Of Difficulty</i>				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Stated		
Total	<u>69.2</u>	<u>23.4</u>	<u>6.6</u>	<u>0.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1271)</u>
Region						
1	75.5	17.4	6.5	0.6	100.0	(504)
2	68.8	25.1	5.5	0.6	100.0	(220)
3	63.3	32.2	4.0	0.5	100.0	(286)
4	59.7	29.7	9.3	1.3	100.0	(261)
Residence						
Kingston Metro. Area	77.2	17.8	3.6	1.4	100.0	(198)
Other Urban	70.3	21.3	8.0	0.4	100.0	(367)
Rural	64.7	27.6	7.0	0.5	100.0	(706)
Age Group						
15 - 19	71.4	21.7	6.3	0.7	100.0	(679)
20 - 24	66.3	25.8	7.0	0.9	100.0	(592)
15 - 17	73.5	19.7	5.6	1.1	100.0	(393)
18 - 19	68.5	24.3	7.2	0.0	100.0	(286)
20 - 22	66.9	24.9	7.4	0.9	100.0	(369)
23 - 24	65.4	27.6	6.2	0.8	100.0	(223)
Relationship Status						
Married	46.8	42.6	10.6	0.0	100.0	(40)
Common Law	58.2	27.9	13.5	0.4	100.0	(212)
Visiting Partner	72.0	21.0	6.5	0.5	100.0	(459)
No Steady Partner	70.1	23.7	5.1	1.1	100.0	(560)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	68.6	21.6	9.8	0.0	100.0	(62)
10-12	68.7	23.5	7.3	0.5	100.0	(433)
13 +	69.4	23.5	6.0	1.0	100.0	(767)
Socio Economic Level						
Low	58.8	32.3	8.5	0.5	100.0	(268)
Medium	70.0	22.1	7.1	0.9	100.0	(611)
High	73.1	21.1	5.1	0.7	100.0	(392)

* Data missing for 9 women.

TABLE 2.3.2
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Sexual Relations With Parents Or Guardians
Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Degree Of Difficulty</i>				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Stated		
Total	59.3	30.6	8.9	1.2	100.0	(1232)
Region						
1	66.8	24.4	7.4	1.4	100.0	(485)
2	56.9	33.0	10.1	0.0	100.0	(214)
3	55.5	39.2	5.1	0.3	100.0	(287)
4	47.0	36.3	14.1	2.6	100.0	(246)
Residence						
Kingston Metro. Area	70.3	23.9	3.6	1.2	100.0	(188)
Other Urban	61.0	28.9	8.9	0.8	100.0	(361)
Rural	53.0	35.0	11.1	1.2	100.0	(683)
Age						
15 - 19	58.6	30.4	10.3	0.8	100.0	(679)
15	68.2	22.9	8.9	0.0	100.0	(123)
16	58.8	34.2	6.2	0.8	100.0	(134)
17	65.7	25.6	7.5	1.2	100.0	(144)
18	55.7	32.3	11.7	0.4	100.0	(146)
19	45.4	36.5	16.5	1.5	100.0	(132)
20 - 24	60.2	30.9	7.0	1.8	100.0	(553)
20	66.7	24.3	6.6	2.5	100.0	(131)
21	54.4	34.7	9.3	1.6	100.0	(108)
22	59.2	33.5	6.9	0.5	100.0	(114)
23	63.9	30.9	4.7	0.5	100.0	(106)
24	55.8	32.6	7.2	4.3	100.0	(94)
Relationship Status						
Married	45.5	45.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	(37)
Common Law	54.2	31.7	11.5	2.7	100.0	(198)
Visiting Partner	62.2	26.2	9.9	1.7	100.0	(453)
No Steady Partner	58.5	33.4	7.5	0.5	100.0	(534)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	44.7	41.5	12.8	1.1	100.0	(58)
10-12	58.1	29.1	12.3	0.5	100.0	(422)
13 +	60.8	30.6	7.0	1.5	100.0	(742)
Socio Economic Level						
Low	51.0	33.9	13.9	1.2	100.0	(270)
Medium	61.6	28.9	8.4	1.2	100.0	(586)
High	60.4	31.3	6.9	1.4	100.0	(376)

* Data missing for 10 women.

TABLE 2.3.3
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians
Young Women Aged 15-24 Years By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Degree Of Difficulty</i>				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Stated		
Total	64.4	27.9	6.9	0.9	100.0	(1243)
Region						
1	72.8	21.2	5.3	0.8	100.0	(495)
2	63.6	29.6	6.5	0.3	100.0	(210)
3	58.3	37.4	4.3	0.0	100.0	(284)
4	51.2	34.6	12.3	1.9	100.0	(254)
Residence						
Kingston Metro. Area	72.5	22.0	3.8	1.8	100.0	(203)
Other Urban	69.5	24.2	5.9	0.4	100.0	(357)
Rural	56.6	33.6	9.0	0.8	100.0	(683)
Age						
15 - 19	63.5	27.6	8.1	0.8	100.0	(675)
15	70.9	21.2	8.0	0.0	100.0	(128)
16	54.3	35.5	7.0	3.1	100.0	(134)
17	68.6	23.9	6.7	0.8	100.0	(139)
18	62.0	29.5	8.5	0.0	100.0	(147)
19	61.4	28.3	10.0	0.4	100.0	(127)
20 - 24	65.6	28.3	5.1	0.9	100.0	(568)
20	67.5	27.2	5.3	0.0	100.0	(134)
21	64.2	29.0	6.7	0.0	100.0	(113)
22	68.8	24.8	4.6	1.8	100.0	(114)
23	60.7	35.6	2.6	1.0	100.0	(105)
24	66.2	25.0	6.8	2.0	100.0	(102)
Relationship Status						
Married	52.4	38.1	9.5	0.0	100.0	(37)
Common Law	62.2	28.6	8.4	0.8	100.0	(208)
Visiting Partner	68.0	23.2	8.0	0.7	100.0	(464)
No Steady Partner	62.2	31.4	5.4	1.0	100.0	(534)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	60.2	29.6	10.2	0.0	100.0	(61)
10-12	63.5	28.3	8.2	0.0	100.0	(436)
13 +	65.3	27.4	5.9	1.4	100.0	(735)
Socio Economic Level						
Low	57.9	31.4	10.6	0.0	100.0	(270)
Medium	66.4	26.5	6.5	0.6	100.0	(587)
High	64.9	28.2	5.5	1.5	100.0	(386)

* Data missing for 11 women.

TABLE 2.3.4
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Condoms With Parents Or Guardians
Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Degree Of Difficulty</i>				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Stated		
<u>Total</u>	79.1	18.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	(1288)
<u>Region</u>						
1	83.1	14.1	2.5	0.3	100.0	(540)
2	74.9	21.7	3.4	0.0	100.0	(220)
3	73.3	23.6	2.8	0.3	100.0	(294)
4	76.3	20.8	2.8	0.0	100.0	(234)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	80.2	17.4	2.1	0.2	100.0	(231)
Other Urban	83.1	14.7	1.9	0.3	100.0	(382)
Rural	75.4	20.9	3.6	0.0	100.0	(675)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	80.1	16.8	2.9	0.2	100.0	(778)
20 - 24	77.6	19.9	2.4	0.1	100.0	(510)
15 - 17	79.1	17.2	3.3	0.3	100.0	(470)
18-19	81.2	16.1	2.7	0.0	100.0	(308)
20-22	76.7	20.7	2.7	0.0	100.0	(347)
23 -24	79.9	18.4	1.3	0.4	100.0	(163)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	**	**	**	**	100.0	(8)
Common Law	80.0	16.9	1.5	1.5	100.0	(46)
Visiting Partner	79.7	17.2	2.9	0.1	100.0	(593)
No Steady Partner	78.3	19.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	(641)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>						
0-9	74.8	21.4	3.9	0.0	100.0	(85)
10-12	79.6	17.6	2.6	0.1	100.0	(529)
13 +	79.2	17.8	2.7	0.3	100.0	(663)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Low	73.6	23.2	2.7	0.5	100.0	(181)
Medium	78.1	17.8	4.0	..	100.0	(562)
High	81.8	16.8	1.3	..	100.0	(545)

* Data missing for 11 men.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.3.5
Degree Of Difficulty In Discussing Pregnancy With Parents Or Guardians
Young Men Aged 15-24 Years
By Socio-Demographic Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Degree Of Difficulty</i>				Total	N
	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Not Stated		
<u>Total</u>	72.2	22.6	5.0	0.2	100.0	(1244)
<u>Region</u>						
1	77.6	18.6	3.6	0.1	100.0	(516)
2	70.9	24.8	3.7	0.5	100.0	(224)
3	60.0	31.0	7.6	0.4	100.0	(280)
4	69.4	23.7	6.9	0.0	100.0	(224)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro. Area	73.9	22.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	(215)
Other Urban	75.2	21.7	2.8	0.3	100.0	(384)
Rural	69.1	23.5	7.3	0.1	100.0	(645)
<u>Age</u>						
15 - 19	71.8	22.1	5.9	0.2	100.0	(764)
20 - 24	72.9	23.3	3.6	0.1	100.0	(480)
15 - 17	71.8	22.3	5.7	0.2	100.0	(475)
18 - 19	71.9	21.8	6.1	0.2	100.0	(289)
20 - 22	73.5	22.4	4.1	0.0	100.0	(324)
23 - 24	71.7	25.2	2.7	0.4	100.0	(156)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married	**	**	**	**	100.0	(5)
Common Law	77.3	16.7	4.5	1.5	100.0	(47)
Visiting Partner	74.3	22.3	3.4	0.0	100.0	(520)
No Steady Partner	70.1	23.3	6.4	0.2	100.0	(663)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>						
0-9	71.1	26.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	(69)
10-12	70.3	22.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	(490)
13 +	73.4	22.2	4.2	0.2	100.0	(674)
<u>Socio Economic Level</u>						
Low	63.9	22.7	12.9	0.5	100.0	(160)
Medium	70.4	23.6	5.9	0.1	100.0	(528)
High	76.1	21.7	2.1	0.1	100.0	(551)

* Data missing for 11 men.

TABLE 2.4.1
Percentage Of Women 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Hheard Any Of The Specified
NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over Past Six Months</i>					
	Teen Seen	NFPB Youth Forum	Radio Drama For Men	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials	N
Total	49.4	20.1	25.3	72.8	74.9	(1926)
Residence						
Kingston Metro Area	42.9	20.2	28.6	69.2	73.3	(292)
Other Urban	49.5	24.9	27.2	76.4	79.0	(526)
Rural	52.2	38.8	22.6	71.9	72.8	(1108)
Region						
1	47.9	21.9	26.6	74.1	77.8	(736)
2	44.4	12.8	19.6	73.7	75.4	(304)
3	49.9	25.0	25.3	67.3	71.8	(466)
4	54.3	16.3	25.8	73.6	70.9	(420)
Age Group						
15-19	54.5	21.4	24.7	75.0	77.8	(990)
20-24	43.1	18.4	26.1	70.1	71.3	(936)
Socio Economic Index						
Low	42.4	13.8	22.8	67.3	64.0	(468)
Medium	54.0	21.9	26.0	72.5	76.3	(899)
High	46.7	21.1	25.9	76.4	79.1	(559)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	41.4	13.5	18.6	62.8	69.4	(102)
10-12	49.7	18.0	24.4	71.4	71.6	(899)
13 +	49.8	21.7	26.3	74.5	77.2	(559)
Currently Uses Contraception **						
Yes	48.0	20.0	25.9	75.3	77.1	(878)
No	45.0	20.7	28.3	67.5	68.8	(459)

* Data missing for 17 women.

** Data missing for four of the 1341 women who have ever used and are currently using contraceptives.

TABLE 2.4.2
Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Seen/Heard Any Of The Specified
NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Seeing/Hearing The Following NFPB Programmes Over Past Six Months</i>					
	Teen Seen	NFPB Youth Forum	Radio Drama For Men	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials	N
Total	31.7	11.1	18.5	62.2	70.5	(2437)
Residence						
Kingston Metro Area	26.4	13.9	17.0	49.3	55.9	(394)
Other Urban	31.1	8.9	17.3	67.0	74.7	(680)
Rural	34.4	11.4	20.0	64.7	74.2	(1363)
Region						
1	32.3	11.2	18.0	60.2	68.4	(942)
2	21.8	9.6	22.6	47.0	64.6	(473)
3	24.2	8.5	10.7	63.8	68.5	(523)
4	41.3	13.8	22.2	74.1	79.7	(499)
Age Group						
15-19	34.8	11.5	18.1	61.4	70.8	(1432)
20-24	27.5	10.7	18.9	63.3	70.2	(1005)
Socio Economic Index						
Low	26.6	6.9	15.9	59.1	56.9	(450)
Medium	34.6	12.2	21.5	65.2	76.1	(1032)
High	30.6	11.8	16.3	60.3	70.2	(955)
Years Of Education *						
0-9	22.6	10.7	26.7	50.2	58.6	(205)
10-12	31.2	10.1	18.2	58.2	67.3	(1046)
13 +	33.3	12.1	17.3	67.1	74.9	(1164)
Currently Uses Contraception						
Yes	30.8	11.9	18.2	64.2	71.2	(760)
No	33.4	9.6	19.0	58.0	69.2	(1677)

* Data missing for 22 men.

TABLE 2.4.3
Percentage Of Women 15-24 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any Of
The Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Behaving Differently After Seeing / Hearing The Following Programmes</i>					
	Teen Seen ⁽¹⁾	NFPB Youth Forum ⁽²⁾	Radio Drama For Men ⁽²⁾	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials ⁽¹⁾	N
<u>Total</u>	46.0	11.0	16.3	57.3	80.5	(477)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro Area	40.3	14.0	23.2	58.4	82.3	(66)
Other Urban	45.4	9.5	15.2	58.3	80.6	(126)
Rural	48.7	10.8	14.0	56.2	79.6	(285)
<u>Region</u>						
1	46.6	10.8	17.8	59.2	83.3	(201)
2	42.7	9.8	7.3	54.9	90.2	(66)
3	26.4	18.6	20.3	42.7	74.2	(92)
4	56.8	7.4	14.3	62.2	74.7	(118)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	50.6	8.9	13.7	55.8	80.9	(273)
20-24	38.3	14.2	20.6	59.7	79.7	(204)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>						
Low	31.6	4.7	10.5	56.4	76.2	(103)
Medium	56.0	10.1	15.8	57.4	82.0	(232)
High	39.0	15.8	20.6	57.3	80.8	(142)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>						
0-9	48.7	12.5	23.1	69.2	74.4	(26)
10-12	45.0	9.0	14.0	58.3	80.3	(176)
13 +	46.4	12.1	17.2	56.0	80.9	(272)
<u>Currently Uses Contraception **</u>						
Yes	44.2	10.6	18.0	58.4	83.9	(242)
No	47.5	11.2	14.8	56.2	77.2	(234)

- (1) Data missing for one woman.
(2) Data missing for two women.
* Data missing for three women.
** Data missing for one woman.

TABLE 2.4.4
Percentage Of Men 15-24 Years Who Have Behaved Differently After Seeing/Hearing Any Of The
Specified NFPB Programmes During Past Six Months By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Behaving Differently After Seeing / Hearing The Following Programmes</i>					N
	Teen Seen	NFPB Youth Forum	Radio Drama For Men	Radio Commercials	Television Commercials	
Total	<u>35.3</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>57.9</u>	<u>77.0</u>	(740)
<u>Residence</u>						
Kingston Metro Area	31.7	7.9	8.6	41.0	72.7	(80)
Other Urban	30.1	9.9	19.1	66.9	84.4	(200)
Rural	39.5	7.6	15.7	56.6	73.4	(460)
<u>Region</u>						
1	37.5	8.2	17.7	55.4	78.7	(251)
2	27.5	7.0	14.2	43.0	73.0	(153)
3	26.7	4.7	10.7	60.0	70.7	(155)
4	40.0	11.3	16.5	68.1	80.4	(181)
<u>Age Group</u>						
15-19	41.4	7.2	14.8	54.3	75.3	(451)
20-24	26.3	10.2	17.4	63.0	79.4	(289)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>						
Low	32.4	8.8	16.2	68.2	71.6	(129)
Medium	37.1	8.8	16.3	53.6	73.7	(339)
High	34.2	10.5	15.1	59.2	83.3	(272)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>						
0-9	24.4	8.9	30.4	54.4	66.7	(67)
10-12	34.9	7.8	11.7	53.6	79.7	(315)
13 +	36.8	8.9	16.9	62.1	77.1	(356)
<u>Currently Uses Contraception</u>						
Yes	32.7	8.9	15.4	59.6	76.9	(534)
No	42.0	6.9	17.2	53.4	77.5	(206)

* Data missing for 6 men.

TABLE 2.4.5
Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard
A Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Parish And Health Region
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographical Area	<i>Heard Message On YOUTH.NOW Programme</i>									
	<u>WOMEN</u>					<u>MEN</u>				
	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N
<u>ALL JAMAICA</u>	<u>9.9</u>	<u>85.4</u>	<u>4.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1926)</u>	<u>6.9</u>	<u>90.0</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>
<u>Health Region</u>										
1	11.4	86.1	2.5	100.0	(736)	7.5	90.6	1.9	100.0	(942)
2	15.0	71.0	14.0	100.0	(304)	7.0	85.0	8.0	100.0	(473)
3	3.8	94.6	1.6	100.0	(466)	3.8	95.8	0.4	100.0	(523)
4	8.8	84.5	6.8	100.0	(420)	7.9	87.9	4.3	100.0	(499)
<u>Parish</u>										
Kingston	8.3	89.4	2.3	100.0	(69)	8.9	91.1	0.0	100.0	(84)
St. Andrew	15.6	79.0	5.3	100.0	(255)	8.5	88.7	2.7	100.0	(353)
St. Thomas	12.7	87.3	0.0	100.0	(102)	5.8	92.3	1.9	100.0	(85)
Portland	56.0	40.5	3.6	100.0	(87)	29.2	68.1	2.8	100.0	(100)
St. Mary	2.3	93.8	3.9	100.0	(107)	5.6	88.0	6.4	100.0	(158)
St. Ann	6.4	69.0	24.6	100.0	(110)	1.5	88.3	10.2	100.0	(215)
Trelawny	7.4	89.8	2.8	100.0	(117)	2.7	94.7	2.7	100.0	(103)
St. James	1.8	97.3	0.9	100.0	(118)	4.3	95.7	0.0	100.0	(158)
Hanover	13.1	81.0	2.4	100.0	(111)	6.8	93.2	0.0	100.0	(113)
Westmoreland	0.0	99.5	0.5	100.0	(120)	2.4	97.6	0.0	100.0	(149)
St. Elizabeth	13.7	84.6	1.6	100.0	(138)	11.4	83.7	4.8	100.0	(157)
Manchester	6.4	90.8	2.7	100.0	(114)	3.0	89.0	7.1	100.0	(163)
Clarendon	8.3	78.8	13.0	100.0	(168)	10.0	89.0	1.0	100.0	(179)
St. Catherine	7.8	92.1	0.1	100.0	(310)	6.4	92.2	1.4	100.0	(420)

TABLE 2.4.6
Percent Of Young Women And Young Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have Heard A
Message On The YOUTH.NOW Programme By Age Group By Geographic Area *
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Geographic Area	<i>Heard Message On YOUTH.NOW Programme</i>											
	<u>WOMEN</u>						<u>MEN</u>					
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	N	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24	Total	N
<u>ALL JAMAICA</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>25.1</u>	<u>30.3</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(211)</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>24.9</u>	<u>14.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(164)</u>
<u>Health Region</u>												
1	31.1	20.0	32.6	16.3	100.0	(91)	21.7	27.0	33.0	18.3	100.0	(67)
2	23.8	31.7	25.4	19.0	100.0	(55)	35.5	19.4	22.6	22.6	100.0	(42)
3	33.3	41.7	20.8	4.2	100.0	(25)	**	**	**	**	100.0	(19)
4	25.0	26.4	31.9	16.7	100.0	(40)	31.1	47.5	16.4	4.9	100.0	(36)
<u>Selected Parishes</u>												
St. Andrew	25.9	18.5	38.9	16.7	100.0	(44)	25.0	32.1	21.4	41.4	100.0	(28)
Portland	25.5	34.0	21.3	19.1	100.0	(44)	50.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	100.0	(29)
St. Catherine	29.3	25.9	25.9	19.0	100.0	(26)	20.0	17.8	42.2	20.0	100.0	(27)

* Parishes selected are those with 25 or more cases in 2002.

** Less Than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.4.7
Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-
Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity
By Type Of Activity
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type Of Activity	<u>WOMEN</u>					<u>MEN</u>				
	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N	Yes	No	N.S	Total	N
<u>Any Activity</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>70.7</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1914)</u>	<u>28.0</u>	<u>70.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>
Sporting Activities	55.5	43.6	0.9	100.0	(500)	70.5	29.5	0.0	100.0	(641)
Church Activities	50.6	47.8	1.6	100.0	(500)	33.2	66.8	0.0	100.0	(641)
Social Activities	50.2	47.9	1.9	100.0	(500)	36.9	63.1	0.0	100.0	(641)
Educational Activities	43.1	54.2	2.8	100.0	(500)	29.4	70.6	0.0	100.0	(641)
Debating	29.0	70.7	0.3	100.0	(500)	11.8	88.2	0.0	100.0	(641)
Other	1.5	26.0	72.4	100.0	(500)	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(641)

* Data missing for 12 women.

TABLE 2.4.8
Percent Of Young Women And Men Who Have Been Involved In Extra-
Curricula Activities Which Could Help Them To Prevent Early Sexual Activity
By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Type Of Activity	A G E G R O U P				Total	N
	15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24		
	W O M E N					
<u>Any Activity</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>25.9</u>	<u>28.6</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(500)</u>
Sporting Activities	35.6	22.9	29.6	11.9	100.0	(268)
Church Activities	30.5	28.0	29.2	12.3	100.0	(257)
Social Activities	35.4	23.9	28.5	12.4	100.0	(248)
Educational Activities	38.1	25.9	29.1	6.9	100.0	(205)
Debating	39.0	27.6	22.4	11.0	100.0	(122)
Other	31.9	29.5	31.6	7.0	100.0	(160)
	M E N					
<u>Any Activity</u>	<u>37.5</u>	<u>21.1</u>	<u>26.9</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(641)</u>
Sporting Activities	35.5	22.9	27.6	14.0	100.0	(449)
Church Activities	38.4	20.0	27.9	13.8	100.0	(213)
Social Activities	34.9	21.0	27.5	16.6	100.0	(238)
Educational Activities	39.9	24.4	25.1	10.7	100.0	(183)
Debating	22.9	17.4	41.3	18.3	100.0	(76)
Other	**	**	**	**	100.0	(24)

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 2.5.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Have
Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods By Whether Respondents
Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education That Included
Information On Modern Birth Control Methods Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Belief About Method	<i>WOMEN</i>		<i>MEN</i>	
	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course	Had Sex Education Course	No Sex Education Course
		<u>2 0 0 2</u>		
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	37.0	31.0	44.6	44.8
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	31.0	29.3	45.5	47.6
If Used Correctly, The Pill is Very Effective AT Preventing Pregnancy	28.0	26.6	24.0	22.6
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	8.5	13.1	9.4	11.2
It Is <u>Not</u> Necessary To Use A Condom With A Steady Partner	18.6	20.2	24.3	25.6
No. Of Cases	(1584)	(342)	(1431)	(1004)
		<u>1 9 9 7</u>		
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	59.9	54.7	77.3	68.9
If Used Correctly, Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	59.9	55.9	76.7	70.8
If Used Correctly, The Pill is Very Effective AT Preventing Pregnancy	57.4	53.5	56.5	45.9
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	31.5	30.3	34.2	26.6
The Injection Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	22.2	24.1	29.8	22.7
It Is <u>Not</u> Necessary To Use A Condom With A Steady Partner	21.6	22.7	28.8	32.3
No. Of Cases *	(1237)	(754)	(1322)	(987)

* Data missing for two men in 2002.

TABLE 2.5.2
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Have Certain Beliefs
Concerning Who To Regard As A Real Man By Whether Or Not
Respondents Have Taken A Class Or Course in Sex Education
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

About Who Is A Real Man	Belief	<i>In school</i>		<i>Outside of school</i>	
		Had Sex Education	No Sex Education	Had Sex Education	No Sex Education
A Sexually Responsible Person	Agrees	66.3	67.3	67.7	66.1
	Disagrees	29.3	22.4	27.6	28.7
	Uncertain	3.6	8.1	4.1	4.4
	Non-response	0.6	2.2	0.6	0.9
One Who Treats A Woman Good	Agrees	92.6	90.4	91.9	92.4
	Disagrees	4.0	4.2	5.8	3.6
	Uncertain	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.9
	Non-response	3.7	2.9	0.6	1.1
One Who Helps In The Home	Agrees	94.7	89.7	92.9	94.5
	Disagrees	3.0	2.5	4.8	2.5
	Uncertain	1.9	4.2	2.3	2.1
	Non-response	0.4	3.7	0.0	1.0
One Who Has As Many Women As He Wants	Agrees	1.1	2.7	0.6	1.3
	Disagrees	97.0	92.1	98.2	96.4
	Uncertain	1.4	2.5	1.1	1.5
	Non-response	0.5	2.7	0.1	0.8
One Who Has As Many Children As He Wants	Agrees	1.6	3.7	0.3	2.3
	Disagrees	95.6	92.1	97.5	94.6
	Uncertain	2.3	1.5	2.3	2.2
	Non-response	0.5	2.7	9.0	0.9
One Who Takes Sexual Risks	Agrees	1.2	2.0	0.8	1.4
	Disagrees	96.3	90.7	97.6	95.2
	Uncertain	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.1
	Non-response	0.6	4.7	0.0	1.4
Percent Of Respondents Who Had Sex Education		88.4	11.6	20.2	79.8
No. Of Cases		(1694)	(233)	(384)	(1542)

TABLE 2.5.3
Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Have Certain Beliefs
Concerning Who To Regard As A Real Man By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Belief About Who Is A Real Man		Total	<i>Age Group</i>			
			15-17	18-19	20-22	23-24
A Sexually Responsible Person	Agrees	77.6	74.7	78.2	79.5	80.3
	Disagrees	19.3	20.7	19.8	18.2	17.5
	Uncertain	2.2	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.4
	No Response	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8
One Who Treats A Woman Good	Agrees	95.3	96.5	95.4	94.6	93.7
	Disagrees	3.8	2.9	3.8	4.0	5.4
	Uncertain	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4
	No Response	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.6
One Who Helps In The Home	Agrees	95.7	96.2	96.2	95.7	93.8
	Disagrees	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	5.0
	Uncertain	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
	No Response	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.6
One Who Has As Many Women As He Wants	Agrees	10.1	9.3	12.7	10.2	7.6
	Disagrees	87.1	87.6	83.6	87.5	90.2
	Uncertain	1.9	2.4	3.0	1.1	0.8
	No Response	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.4
One Who Has As Many Children As He Wants	Agrees	14.8	13.9	18.2	13.4	14.5
	Disagrees	81.3	82.6	77.0	83.4	80.9
	Uncertain	3.0	2.9	4.2	2.0	3.6
	No Response	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.0
One Who Takes Sexual Risks	Agrees	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.4	3.2
	Disagrees	93.3	92.9	93.1	93.5	94.0
	Uncertain	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.8	1.0
	No Response	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.8
Percent Of Respondents Who Had Sex Education	In School	81.4	85.3	82.6	78.9	75.2
	Out Of School	16.1	11.8	17.6	18.4	19.5
No. Of Cases		(2434) *	(901)	(531)	(651)	(351)

* Data missing for three men.

TABLE 2.5.4
Percent Of Young Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Feel Loved By And
Connected To One Significant Adult By Marital Status
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Relationship Of Significant Adult To Respondent	<i>Union Status</i>				Total	N
	Married	Common Law	Visiting Partner	No Steady Partner		
Husband Or Common Law Partner	12.1	75.8	8.8	3.3	100.0	(204)
Visiting Partner	0.0	3.6	91.2	5.2	100.0	(104)
Boyfriend	0.0	19.5	68.3	12.2	100.0	(49)
Friend	**	**	**	**	100.0	(14)
Casual Acquaintance	**	**	**	**	100.0	(1)
Mother	3.8	13.6	52.8	29.8	100.0	(244)
Mother's Partner	**	**	**	**	100.0	(1)
Father	**	**	**	**	100.0	(21)
Other Relative Or Relative Of Partner	1.5	16.7	59.1	27.7	100.0	(35)
Other	**	**	**	**	100.0	(9)

** Less than 25 cases.

CHAPTER 3

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

- 3.1 Sexual Experience
- 3.2 First Sexual Intercourse Including Reasons For Not Using
Contraceptives At First Intercourse
- 3.3 Current Sexual Activity
- 3.4 Condom Use

CHAPTER 3

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Chapter 3 looks at the sexual experience of young adults and their contraceptive usage. The first section examines their sexual experience over their life time; the second explores matters relating to their first experience and their use or non-use of contraceptives at that time. In cases of non-use, it seeks to discover the reasons for non-use. Section 3 then explores in greater depth respondents' current activity while Section 4 deals with their contraceptive use.

3.1 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Section 1 explores the sexual experience of respondents. Table 3.1.1 looks at the percentages of woman who have ever had sexual intercourse. Sixty nine percent of women in the sample have ever had intercourse. This compares with 69.7 percent in 1997 and 74.8 percent in 1993, showing decreases, although slight in the latter years of the period. As would be expected, participation increased with advancing age. Thus, in 2002, 32.1 percent of the 15 - 17 year olds had had sexual relations; the comparable figure for the 18 - 19 year olds was 72.5 percent while the percentage for the 20 - 24 year olds was 92.9 percent. A similar pattern was observed in 1997 as well as in 1993. For the years 1997 and 2002, the two periods for which data is available, there appears in general to be an inverse relation between sexual experience and frequency of church attendance. The experience of young adult men is shown in Table 3.1.2. Here, the percentages are higher but the pattern by age is similar to that of the women. So, also is that of frequency of church attendance.

Two new topics were introduced in the 2002 Survey; the first dealt with women receiving money or goods in exchange for sex and the second explored the percentages of women who tried to obtain contraceptives and were refused. The questions asked were: "*Have you ever received money or goods in exchange for sex?*" and "*Have you ever tried to obtain contraceptives and been refused?*". The results are shown in Table 3.1.3. In both cases, the numbers reporting "Yes" to the questions were small; 2.3 percent who indicated that they had received money or goods in exchange for sex and 1.1 percent reporting that they have been refused when they attempted to obtain contraceptives.

For those who reported that they have received money or goods in exchange for sex, the numbers increased with growing ruralization; 0.6 percent in the Kingston Metropolitan Area, 1.9 percent in Other Towns and 3.3 percent in Rural Areas. The percentages decreased with advancing age. Thus, 3.8 percent of those in the age group 15 - 19 years reported "Yes" while the corresponding percentage for the 20 - 24 age group was 1.4 percent. This is highlighted when single years are examined for the younger age group. Thus, 9.3 percent of those 15 years answered "Yes", reducing to 6.2 percent for the 16 year olds and down to 2.2 percent for the 19 year olds. More women in the low socio-economic group and those with the lowest level of education had had this experience.

With respect to those who were refused when they tried to obtain contraceptives, the pattern was not as consistent as in the case of those who received money or goods for sex.

3.2 FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE INCLUDING REASONS FOR NON-USE AT FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

This Section examines the experience at their first sexual intercourse, the use or non-use of contraceptives at that first sexual intercourse and where there was non-use, the reasons for this non-use. Thus, Table 3.2.1 looks at the relationship of young adult women to their first sexual partner and the age they were when this first sexual intercourse took place. For all age groups, the highest percentage was identified as “boyfriend”; the second highest percentage was for “a friend”. This is the same pattern which was reported in 1997. The relationship of young adult men to their first sexual partner is given in Table 3.2.2. As in the case of women, the highest percentage of first partners was with girlfriend followed by friend. In the case of the men, however, casual acquaintances also featured. It should be noted that whereas in 1997, friends had the highest percentage, this has changed in 2002. The mean age at first intercourse for both women and men is shown in Table 3.2.3 in which comparative means are given for 1997 and 1993. For both women and men, the mean age has remained virtually the same. As would be expected, mean age increases with increasing age but only slightly.

Table 3.2.4 looks at the age of the first sexual partner cross-classified by age of the respondent at first sex for women. Comparisons with 1997 are given. For those women who had their first sexual intercourse before age 13, all partners were older, with 13.9 percent 1 - 2 years older, 56.9 percent 3 - 5 years older and 22.2 percent 6 or more years older. In 1997, the majority (56 percent) were 6 years and older. Among those who had their first sexual intercourse at ages 13 - 14, again the majority were between 3 - 5 years older (35.6 percent) and 6 or more years older (36.3 percent). However, a small percentage (0.6 percent) were younger and a further 4.3 percent were at the same age. As the age at first sex advanced, so does the cases where the partners were either younger or at the same age.

The corresponding information for men is given in Table 3.2.5. Here, 31.4 percent of men who were under 13 years old had sex with a partner who was either the same age or were younger than the respondent, while 29.5 percent, 20.2 percent and 13.5 percent were 1 - 2 years older, 3 - 5 years older and 6 or more years older. A similar pattern obtained for those in the older age groups with the percentages of partners, younger or at the same age increasing. This was, by and large, the same pattern which was seen in 1997 except for those who had their first intercourse between age 15 and 17 years. Thus, overall, among men, the older they were at first intercourse, the more likely they were to have a woman younger than themselves as a first sexual partner.

How prevalent is the use of contraceptives at first intercourse? Tables 3.2.6 and 3.2.7 present this information for women and for men. In the case of women, usage has increased over the period; 42.7 percent used contraceptives at their first sexual experience in 1993, rising to 56.6 percent in 1997 and in 2002, the percentage had risen further to 67.3 percent. In all three years, usage increased the older the woman was at first sex. The pattern was not consistent in relation to the relationship status of the partner; in terms of area of residence, higher percentages obtained in urban areas in all three years while in respect of years of education and socio-economic status, for the two years for which data is available, higher percentages were observed the higher was their status.

And what of the men? The same patterns were in general observed, with some variation in relation to years of education and socio-economic status. Percentages of usage was however lower than those of the women. Thus, whereas usage was 42.7 percent for women in 1993, for men it was 21.6; it was 56.6

percent for women in 1997 whereas it was 31.0 percent for men while in 2002, women's usage was 67.4 percent but men's usage was only 42.9 percent.

What were the main methods used at first sex by women and men? These are shown in Table 3.2.8. The majority used condoms and, in fact, the use of condoms increased in 2002. It should also be noted that there was higher condom use among 15 - 19 year olds for both women and men than among the 20 - 24 year olds, although the differences were slight. Withdrawal was the next frequently used method although its use was low and in fact fell percentage-wise in 2002 while an even smaller percentage used the pill, the use of which also fell in 2002. Usage of all other methods was not significant. And where did the young adults get the contraceptives they used at first sex? As is shown in Table 3.2.9, for both women and men, the shop or supermarket was the most frequently used source although in 1997, the pharmacy was recorded as the number one source for women. With this exception, the pharmacy was the second most frequently used source.

Tables 3.2.10 and 3.2.11 next explore, in the case of both female and male respondents, by whom the decision to use a contraceptive at first intercourse was taken, the respondent herself or himself, by the partner, or by both. Nearly two thirds of women reported that the decision to use a contraceptive method was taken jointly by themselves and their partner while the percentage reporting that the decision was taken individually by self or by partner was almost evenly divided (by 15.5 percent and 17.8 percent respectively). On the other hand, men reported an almost even split but with a much higher percentage (of slightly over 40 percent) between the decision being taken by themselves and jointly with their partner. The percentage of their female partners who took the decision was much lower than for women (8.4 percent). The influence of age, partner's age, years of education and socio-economic status appeared to be mixed.

Finally, Tables 3.2.12 and 3.2.13 explore the reasons why women and men who did not use contraceptives at first sex did not do so. The majority of women and men indicated that they did not expect to have sex at the time they did (52.5 percent of women and 37.1 percent of men). Similar percentages, although a little lower, were also found in the 1997 and 1993 surveys. The second highest percentage recorded in 2002 by women was that they could not get a method at that time. In all three years for men and in 1997 and 1993 for women, the second most recorded reason was that they did not know of any method. Under 10 percent and more often than not, under 5 percent, gave the other reasons indicated in the table as explanations for not using contraception at that time.

3.3 CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Section 3.3 first explores the situation as it relates to female respondents who had sexual relations in the last 30 days who used contraception with their last sexual partner. The percentages are examined by age groups as well as by their current union status. It should be noted that, in this context, the last sexual partner is not necessarily their current partner. This is shown in Tables 3.3.1 to 3.3.3. Comparisons with 1997 are included. In Table 3.3.1, it may be observed that the percentage of those who had used a method (any method) has been gradually falling since 1993 (from 71.0 percent to 70.9 percent in 1997 and it now stands at 68.2 percent in 2002). Consequently, the percentages of those who did not use a method has been gradually rising (from 29.0 percent in 1993 to 29.1 percent in 1997 and now to 31.8 percent in 2002). The greatest increase over the period is the use of condoms (29.2 percent in 1993,

falling to 27.3 percent in 1997 but rising to 39.4 percent in 2002). Pill use, which had shown a slight decline in 1997 (from 29.1 percent in 1993 to 26.6 percent in 1997, fell significantly in 2002 (to 14.7 percent). The third most widely used method, injectables, continued its downward movement. The use of withdrawal as a method has been declining and this was continued into 2002 while the IUD (a not so frequently used method) reversed the increased usage in 1997.

The age factor is important in analyzing the movement in usage. For most methods, however, the movements observed for the total was mirrored in the two age groups presented. It should be noted, however, that there is a direct correlation between the choice of methods and the age of the respondent. For example, the choice of the condom appears to be more likely among respondents who are between the ages of 15 - 19 years than their counterparts in the age group 20 - 24. This is more obvious, of course in 1993 and again in 2002 but less obvious in 1997. With respect to usage of the pill, this is more widely used by the 20 - 24 years olds than by those in the age group 15 - 19 years. The same is true of injectables but not of withdrawal where the age differentials are changing.

The use of contraceptives by women who had sexual relations in the last 30 days has also been examined by their current status. This is shown in Table 3.3.2. In that table, it may be observed that women in visiting relationships contributed most to the increase in condom use and the fall in pill use between 1997 and 2002. There was little change in the use of injectables over the different union groups but again, the women in visiting relationships had the greatest change in the use of withdrawal as a method, this time their usage had fallen more than their counterparts in other partnerships.

Table 3.3.3 shows the usage over the two age groups, 15 - 19 years and 20 - 24 years. Although the percentage using is fairly evenly divided between the two age groups, the percentages vary somewhat over the different methods, showing the impact of age on choice. The percentages using the condom has been fairly consistent over the different union relationships; however, whereas a higher percentage of the 20 - 24 year olds in the more stable relationships (those who were married or living common law) chose the condom over the 15 - 19 year olds, the reverse was true for those in visiting relationships. For those with no steady partner, like those in the married/common law category, their likely choice was the condom when compared with their counterparts in the visiting category. With regards to pill use, respondents in the more stable unions were more likely to choose it than those in less stable unions. The use of injectables was on the overall much higher among the older than the younger age group but a lower percentage of those who were in stable unions used it than those with less stable relationships. What about withdrawal? Although little used, it was favoured more by those in the older age group than those who were younger. Whereas no one in the younger age group used the natural methods, a few in the older age group did, mainly those with no steady partner and, to a lesser extent, those in the more stable relationships.

Table 3.3.4 explores the topic further, this time in relation to the women's practices with her current partner. Here, there was also a fall in use but with a wider differential. The overall patterns are, by and large, the same; however, the most marked difference was among those with no steady partner where there was higher usage in the case of the last partner than current partner. This differential was not observed in 1997. Condom use contributed most to this differential.

What about the men? Unlike women, usage has risen over the period, from 79.6 percent to 82.6 percent. This is shown in Table 3.3.5. This has been due mainly to the increased use of condoms.

Correspondingly, the second most frequently method, the pill has shown the reverse, from 11.7 percent to 5.0 percent. Total usage in all of the union relationship has shown little change over the period although the overall increase is reflected in the different relationships. The increased usage of condoms is reflected most positively in visiting relationships and the fall in pill usage is also seen there. The movement described above is consistent over the two age groups except for the more stable relationships where the age group 15 - 19 years is not represented.

3.4 CONDOM USE

As indicated earlier, the condom is the method most widely used by young adults. Accordingly, a study has been made of the users of condoms to determine their pattern of use. The findings of this study are presented in Table 3.4.1 for women and Table 3.4.2 for men. In Table 3.4.1, it may be seen that in 2002, 89.8 percent of women have ever used condoms. This is a higher percentage than in 1997 when the corresponding usage was 76.8 percent. In 2002, 41.1 percent used condoms at their last intercourse compared with 37.0 percent in 1997. For men, the percentage who have ever used is also higher in 2002 than in 1997, 95.1 percent compared with 86.2 percent in the earlier period. The same pattern is true for those who have used condoms with their last sexual partner. Use of condoms at every intercourse with a steady partner remained roughly the same while there was a fall in relation to the use with a non-steady partner.

Finally, Table 3.4.3 shows the reported number of partners in the past three months before the survey for both women and men for the years 1997 and 2002. The pattern has not changed. The majority of women (97.0 percent in 2002 and 97.2 percent in 1997) had only one sexual partner. In the case of the men, however, 65.4 percent in 1997 and 55.6 percent had only one partner, 20 percent and 25.9 percent respectively over the same period had two partners, 8.7 percent and 9.1 percent respectively had three partners and 6.0 percent and 9.1 percent respectively had four or more partners. As in 1997, men in a visiting union or who were not currently in a union were more likely to have had multiple partners.

TABLE 3.1.1
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15 - 24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age Group And Church Attendance
Compared With 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	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	69.0	(1926)	69.7	(1991)	74.8	(1181)
15-19	49.2	(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	92.9	(937)	89.9	(1031)	90.5	(628)
<u>Church Attendance *</u>						
At Least Once Per Week	48.6	(660)	48.8	(508)	...	...
At Least Once Per Month	76.2	(352)	69.1	(390)	...	...
Less Than Once Per Month	80.5	(243)	75.3	(292)	...	...
Special Occasions	81.9	(472)	86.2	(478)	...	...
Never	81.4	(181)	83.0	(221)	...	...

— Not calculated in 1997 and 1993.

... Coded differently in 1993, so not compatible.

* Data missing for 18 women in 2002 and 102 women in 1997.

TABLE 3.1.2
Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15 - 24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age Group And Church Attendance
Compared With 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	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Total	82.1	(2437)	84.9	(2279)	84.4	(1052)
Age Group						
15 - 19	73.0	(1432)	73.9	(1027)	74.5	(566)
20 - 24	94.2	(1005)	97.6	(1072)	96.2	(380)
15 - 17	62.0	(901)	64.4	(779)	63.9	(186)
18 - 19	90.1	(531)	90.7	(408)	94.9	(486)
20 - 22	93.6	(653)	—	—	—	—
23 - 24	95.4	(352)	—	—	—	—
Church Attendance *						
At Least Once Per Week	67.3	(547)	69.5	(419)	...	...
At Least Once Per Month	82.1	(410)	80.5	(335)	...	...
Less Than Once Per Month	86.6	(329)	83.6	(319)	...	...
Special Occasions	89.1	(618)	92.3	(586)	...	...
Never	86.4	(503)	91.5	(610)	...	...

— Not calculated in 1997 and 1993.

... Coded differently in 1993, so not compatible.

* Information missing for 30 men.

TABLE 3.1.3
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Received Money Or Goods In Exchange For Sex And Who Tried To
Obtain Contraceptives And Was Refused By Selected Characteristics
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Receiving Money Or Goods In Exchange For Sex		Percent Who Tried To Obtain Contraceptives And Were Refused	
	%	N	%	N
<u>Total</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>(1396)</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>(1926)</u>
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metro Area	0.6	(204)	1.9	(291)
Other Urban	1.9	(384)	0.6	(526)
Rural	3.3	(808)	1.0	(1109)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	3.8	(508)	1.0	(989)
15	9.3	(32)	0.0	(175)
16	6.2	(57)	1.2	(181)
17	4.2	(96)	0.7	(212)
18	2.5	(152)	2.3	(219)
19	2.2	(171)	0.5	(202)
20 - 24	1.4	(888)	1.2	(937)
<u>Socio Economic Index</u>				
Low	4.2	(384)	1.2	(469)
Medium	1.8	(659)	0.7	(898)
High	1.8	(353)	1.6	(559)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>				
0-9	13.3	(75)	1.3	(103)
10-12	2.7	(481)	1.0	(685)
13 Or More	1.3	(824)	1.0	(1121)

* Data missing for 16 women who reported receiving money or goods in exchange for sex and 17 women who indicated that they tried to obtain contraceptives and were refused.

TABLE 3.2.1
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

Selected Characteristics	<i>Relationship To First Partner</i>					Total	N
	Spouse/ Common Law Partner	Boy Friend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
		2	0	0	2		
<u>Women 15 - 24 Years</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>81.5</u>	<u>13.3</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1301)</u>
<u>Women Aged 15 - 19 Yrs.</u>	<u>1.0</u>	<u>83.0</u>	<u>12.5</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(479)</u>
<u>Women Aged 20 - 24 Yrs.</u>	<u>2.3</u>	<u>80.3</u>	<u>13.9</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(822)</u>
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
<u>Under 14</u>	0.8	65.4	26.1	1.9	5.9	100.0	(140)
14	0.7	75.1	17.3	3.1	3.7	100.0	(174)
15	2.0	78.3	16.7	0.5	2.5	100.0	(253)
16	1.0	87.5	9.4	0.6	1.6	100.0	(298)
17	0.8	89.3	7.0	1.3	1.6	100.0	(220)
18-19	3.0	85.9	10.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	(175)
20-24	10.0	82.2	6.7	1.1	2.3	100.0	(41)
			1	9	9	7	
<u>Women 15-24 Years</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>82.7</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1449)</u>
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
<u>Under 14</u>	0.7	68.0	24.1	6.4	0.9	100.0	(170)
14	3.2	76.8	17.1	2.4	0.6	100.0	(191)
15	1.7	82.9	11.6	1.8	2.1	100.0	(250)
16	0.7	84.8	11.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	(327)
17	1.3	88.4	8.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	(214)
18-19	0.9	92.0	6.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	(195)
20-24	2.9	75.4	17.8	2.0	1.9	100.0	(102)

TABLE 3.2.2
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

Characteristic	<i>Relationship To First Partner</i>					Total	N
	Spouse	Girl Friend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
			2	0	0	2	
<u>Men Aged 15-24 Years</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>47.8</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>7.9</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1319)</u>
<u>Men Aged 15 - 19 Years</u>	<u>0.2</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>45.7</u>	<u>7.6</u>	<u>1.3</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(726)</u>
<u>Men Aged 20 - 24 Years</u>	<u>0.1</u>	<u>50.7</u>	<u>39.2</u>	<u>8.4</u>	<u>1.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(593)</u>
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>							
Under 14	0.0	37.9	53.5	6.7	1.9	100.0	(494)
14	0.0	43.5	46.7	9.1	0.6	100.0	(217)
15	0.0	49.5	39.6	7.8	1.5	100.0	(196)
16	0.0	66.9	39.1	9.5	1.8	100.0	(166)
17	0.6	63.1	25.6	9.5	0.7	100.0	(110)
18-19	0.0	75.9	22.2	9.4	1.3	100.0	(100)
20-24	0.2	47.8	42.7	1.9	0.0	100.0	(36)
			1	9	9	7	
<u>Men Aged 15-24 Years</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>
<u>Age At First Intercourse</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 3.2.3
Mean Age At First Intercourse* By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Women			Men		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
Total	<u>15.8</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>15.9</u>	<u>13.5</u>	<u>13.4</u>	<u>13.9</u>
Age Group						
15 - 19	15.2	—	—	13.9	—	—
20 - 24	16.2	—	—	15.2	—	—
15 - 17	14.4	14.7	14.3	12.5	12.4	13.0
18 - 19	15.6	15.5	15.7	13.5	13.3	13.9
20 - 22	16.2	16.2	16.4	14.0	14.0	14.2
23 - 24	16.3	16.6	16.5	14.7	14.0	14.4
Residence						
Urban	15.8	15.8	15.8	13.6	13.2	13.5
Rural	15.8	15.9	15.9	13.5	13.6	14.1
Number Of Cases	(1301)	(1352)	(864)	(1421)	(1633)	(766)

* Truncated observations.
** Excludes 97 women and 284 men in 1997 who did not remember or refused to state their age at first sexual intercourse.
— Not available.

TABLE 3.2.4
Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Are
Sexually Experienced Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Partner's Age	<i>Age At First Intercourse</i>			
	Under 13	13 - 14	15 - 17	18 - 24
		2	0	0
		2		
Younger	0.0	0.6	3.2	7.3
Same Age	0.0	4.3	6.8	13.2
1 - 2 Years Older	13.9	14.3	19.4	25.1
3 - 5 Years Older	56.9	35.6	32.4	26.2
6+ Years Older	22.2	36.3	29.8	23.3
Not known	6.9	8.9	9.4	10.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(43)	(270)	(750)	(215)
		1	9	9
		7		
Younger	0.0	0.4	1.9	7.3
Same Age	5.7	3.5	7.7	10.4
1 - 2 Years Older	9.8	14.4	25.1	22.1
3 - 5 Years Older	16.2	38.6	34.4	31.2
6+ Years Older	56.0	32.4	23.0	16.5
Not known	12.4	10.8	7.9	12.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(50)	(285)	(799)	(294)

TABLE 3.2.5
Age Of First Partner By Age At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are
Sexually Experienced Compared With 1997 RHS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<i>Age At First Intercourse</i>			
	Under 13	13 - 14	15 - 17	18 - 24
		2 0 0 2		
Younger	9.3	15.0	40.0	65.0
Same Age	22.1	35.4	29.0	11.2
1 - 2 Years Older	29.5	34.2	19.6	8.4
3 - 5 Years Older	20.2	9.8	4.2	8.9
6+ Years Older	13.5	3.0	1.9	3.7
Not known	5.4	2.7	5.2	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(396)	(416)	(472)	(136)
		1 9 9 7		
Younger	13.2	23.9	1.9	59.0
Same Age	26.6	29.9	7.7	8.6
1 - 2 Years Older	28.1	26.7	25.1	7.9
3 - 5 Years Older	17.9	9.0	34.4	5.9
6+ Years Older	5.8	2.4	23.0	2.9
Not known	8.5	8.1	7.9	17.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(520)	(487)	(533)	(226)

TABLE 3.2.6
Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Contraception
At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics And Age At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<u>2002</u>		<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
<u>Total</u>	67.4	(1396)	55.6	(1447)	42.7	(896)
<u>15 - 19 Years</u>	76.0	(507)	59.6	(510)	...	...
<u>20 - 24 Years</u>	61.8	(889)	53.1	(937)	...	...
<u>Age At First Intercourse *</u>						
Less Than 14	46.7	(28)	41.1	(171)	22.7	(84)
14	71.7	(93)	48.1	(186)	38.6	(124)
15 - 17	70.7	(643)	57.6	(787)	41.6	(495)
18 - 24	72.9	(517)	67.4	(226)	59.7	(166)
Unknown	51.9	(54)	38.0	(98)	22.6	(27)
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
<u>At First Intercourse **</u>						
Married/Common-law	57.1	(36)	70.4	(27)	***	(9)
Boyfriend	71.3	(1096)	59.6	(1167)	41.8	(706)
Friend	57.1	(202)	37.3	(202)	24.6	(72)
Casual acquaintance	***	(21)	20.7	(39)	2.3	(28)
Other	***	(22)	***	(10)	44.0	(77)
<u>Residence</u>						
Urban	67.8	(587)	57.3	(572)	45.9	(249)
Rural	66.8	(809)	54.1	(875)	41.0	(648)
<u>Educational Attainment ****</u>						
0-9 Years	57.1	(75)	45.8	(402)	...	...
10-12 Years	65.1	(481)	57.4	(889)	...	...
13 Or More Years	69.1	(824)	64.9	(146)	...	...
<u>Socio-economic Status</u>						
Low	60.7	(385)	45.0	(534)	...	...
Medium	67.6	(658)	53.8	(520)	...	...
High	72.3	(353)	66.0	(393)	...	...

- Data not available.
- * Data missing for 61 women who did not give age at first intercourse.
- ** Data missing for 19 women.
- *** Fewer than 25 cases.
- **** Data missing for 16 women.
- ... Coded differently in 1993 so incompatible.

TABLE 3.2.7
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse By Age At First Intercourse
And Other Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997		1993	
	%	N	%	N	%	N
<u>Total</u>	42.9	(1982)	31.0	(1917)	21.6	(863)
<u>15 - 19 Years</u>	44.9	(846)*	--	--	--	--
<u>20 - 24 Years</u>	40.9	(1134)	--	--	--	--
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>						
Less Than 14 Years	23.5	(595)	17.0	(739)	8.1	(324)
14 Years	48.7	(217)	38.3	(265)	25.6	(117)
15 - 17 Years	61.5	(472)	50.4	(532)	37.2	(273)
18 - 24 Years	76.2	(136)	53.0	(106)	33.5	(43)
Unknown	36.1	(562)	29.3	(272)	10.5	(101)
<u>Relationship 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	27.9	(36)	6.5	(25)	23.6	(33)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Urban	44.9	(880)	31.7	(699)	15.4	(242)
Rural	40.7	(1102)	36.4	(1218)	24.8	(621)
<u>Years Of Schooling ***</u>						
0 - 9 Years	41.5	(158)	28.6	(601)	...	...
10 - 12 Years	40.7	(821)	32.4	(1096)	...	...
13 Or More Years	44.8	(987)	30.1	(211)	...	...
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	38.4	(377)	28.5	(639)	...	...
Medium	42.1	(847)	31.1	(672)	...	...
High	45.8	(758)	33.2	(606)	...	...

- Data not available.
- * Data missing for 2 men in 2002.
- ** Less than 25 cases
- *** Data missing for 16 men in 2002.
- ... Coded differently in 1993 so incompatible.

TABLE 3.2.8
Contraceptive Method Used At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used A Method
At First Intercourse Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	2002		1997	
	WOMEN	MEN	WOMEN	MEN
Condom	95.4	96.3	87.0	92.3
Withdrawal	2.4	2.2	6.9	5.9
Pill	1.7	1.3	4.6	1.3
Other	0.5	0.1	1.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(895)	(844)	(777)	(624)

	WOMEN - 2002		MEN - 2002	
	15 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years	15 - 19 Years	20 - 24 Years
Condom	96.4	94.7	97.9	94.5
Withdrawal	2.5	2.3	1.5	3.1
Pill	1.0	2.3	0.5	2.2
Other	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(377)	(518)	(467)	(377)

TABLE 3.2.9
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15-24 Years Who
Used Condom At First Intercourse By Source Of Condoms Used
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Source Of Condoms	WOMEN			MEN		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
Shop / Supermarket	42.6	15.2	16.8	59.8	34.6	34.7
Pharmacy	25.9	41.6	37.6	10.0	22.1	14.1
Government Clinic / Hospital	1.7	5.6	10.0	5.3	11.0	9.6
Friends / Parents / Relatives	--	0.0	--	--	26.4	--
Other	0.3	1.8	3.0	3.9	2.3	40.8
Don't Know	29.5	35.8	32.6	21.0	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)

	WOMEN		MEN	
	2002 15 - 19 Years	2002 20 - 24 Years	2002 15 - 19 Years	2002 20 - 24 Years
Shop / Supermarket	48.6	37.9	63.9	55.0
Pharmacy	26.2	25.7	8.2	12.1
Government Clinic / Hospital	1.4	1.8	4.0	6.8
Friends / Parents / Relatives	--	--	--	--
Other	0.0	0.4	3.4	4.7
Don't Know	23.7	34.1	20.6	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(360)	(492)	(456)	(353)

TABLE 3.2.10
Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condoms At First Intercourse
By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms
Compared With 1997 RHS (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Decision Maker</i>				Total	N
	Both	Self	Partner	Doesn't Remember		
			<u>2 0 0 2</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>64.7</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>17.8</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(895)</u>
<u>15 - 19 Years</u>	<u>62.6</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>17.6</u>	<u>2.2</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(377)</u>
<u>20 - 24 Years</u>	<u>66.3</u>	<u>14.8</u>	<u>18.1</u>	<u>0.9</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(518)</u>
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15 Years	59.8	11.0	26.0	1.2	100.0	(174)
15 - 17 Years	65.2	16.7	16.1	1.9	100.0	(522)
18 - 24 Years	64.5	21.6	13.5	0.4	100.0	(156)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>						
0 - 9 Years	58.9	12.5	28.6	0.0	100.0	(39)
10 - 12 Years	57.5	17.2	24.9	0.4	100.0	(295)
13+ Years	68.6	15.3	14.0	2.1	100.0	(550)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	57.2	17.8	23.5	1.5	100.0	(221)
Medium	66.3	16.3	16.3	1.0	100.0	(425)
High	67.1	14.2	16.5	2.2	100.0	(249)
			<u>1 9 9 7</u>			
<u>Total</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>18.3</u>	<u>17.5</u>	<u>1.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(669)</u>
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15 years	48.9	23.4	26.9	0.8	100.0	(114)
15 - 17 Years	65.6	15.1	18.0	1.3	100.0	(388)
18 - 24 Years	66.1	22.5	9.3	2.2	100.0	(153)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>						
0 - 9 Years	52.0	21.4	25.4	1.2	100.0	(138)
10 - 12 Years	63.2	18.9	16.1	1.7	100.0	(445)
13+ Years	77.1	10.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	(82)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	56.3	19.6	22.7	1.4	100.0	(192)
Medium	64.2	19.1	16.6	0.1	100.0	(219)
High	66.2	16.5	14.9	2.4	100.0	(238)

* Data missing for 14 women in 1997 and 43 women in 2002 who did not give their age at first intercourse.
 ** Data missing for 4 women in 1997 and 11 women in 2002.

TABLE 3.2.11
Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condoms At First Intercourse By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS - (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Decision Maker</i>				Total	N
	Both	Self	Partner	Doesn't Remember		
		2	0	0	2	
Total	45.4	46.1	7.4	1.1	100.0	(807)
Age Group						
15 - 19 Years	45.6	46.9	7.0	0.5	100.0	(456)
20 - 24 Years	45.3	45.1	7.9	1.8	100.0	(351)
Age At First Intercourse *						
Under 15 years	37.2	61.3	8.8	0.9	100.0	(231)
15 - 17 Years	48.8	42.7	7.4	1.1	100.0	(265)
18 - 24 Years	50.3	39.1	3.8	2.6	100.0	(97)
Years Of Education **						
0 - 9 Years	26.7	61.3	12.0	0.0	100.0	(66)
10 - 12 Years	42.0	48.6	8.0	1.4	100.0	(327)
13+ Years	50.3	42.6	6.1	1.0	100.0	(407)
Socio-Economic Status						
Low	42.6	40.2	15.4	1.8	100.0	(134)
Medium	45.3	47.6	6.9	0.2	100.0	(351)
High	46.6	46.6	5.0	1.7	100.0	(322)
		1	9	9	7	
Total	41.7	41.7	16.0	0.6	100.0	(558)
Age At First Intercourse						
Under 15 years	41.5	44.5	13.4	0.7	100.0	(210)
15 - 17 Years	41.8	40.9	16.5	0.7	100.0	(275)
18 - 24 Years	41.4	35.8	22.7	0.0	100.0	(73)
Years Of Education						
0 - 9 Years	33.2	45.1	21.5	0.3	100.0	(157)
10 - 12 Years	41.9	42.3	15.1	0.7	100.0	(335)
13+ Years	60.2	30.2	8.8	0.8	100.0	(66)
Socio-Economic Status						
Low	39.2	41.7	18.2	0.9	100.0	(167)
Medium	40.6	37.0	21.4	1.1	100.0	(191)
High	44.9	45.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	(202)

* Data missing for 203 men who did not know their age at first sex.

** Data missing for 7 men.

TABLE 3.2.12
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse - Young Adult Women and Men
Aged 15-24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse
Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reason For Not Using Contraception	2002	<i>Women</i>		2002	<i>Men</i>	
		1997	1993		1997	1993
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	52.5	46.6	46.9	37.1	30.7	34.7
Couldn't 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
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	4.9	3.4	2.6	5.2	2.0	6.4
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
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 3.2.13
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse - Young Adult Women and Men
Aged 15-24 Years Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse By Age Group
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Reason For Not Using Contraception	Total	<i>Women</i>		Total	<i>Men</i>	
		15 -19	20 - 24		15 - 19	20 - 14
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	52.5	50.2	52.3	37.1	35.0	38.8
Couldn't Get Method At That Time	12.3	15.0	11.2	12.9	14.2	11.5
Didn't Know Of Any Methods	9.5	10.3	9.1	30.2	29.2	30.7
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	4.9	7.0	4.0	5.2	5.8	4.7
Partner Was Against	2.8	1.4	4.0	1.3	1.2	1.4
Too Embarrassed	3.2	1.4	4.0	2.6	1.4	3.7
Desired Pregnancy	1.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sex Not Satisfying When Method Used	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	5.3	5.6	4.9	6.5	7.9	5.2
Don't Know	6.0	4.7	6.4	3.0	3.0	2.9
No Response	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.2	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(472)	(123)	(353)	(1134)	(561)	(579)

TABLE 3.3.1
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual
Relations In The Last 30 Days By Who Used Contraception With Their
Last Sexual Partner By Age Group and Method Used
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	<u>2002</u>		Total	<u>1997</u>		Total	<u>1993</u>	
		15 - 19	20 - 24		15 - 19	20 - 24		15 - 19	20 - 24
<u>Used Any Method</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>69.2</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>65.0</u>	<u>74.0</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>67.9</u>	<u>72.7</u>
Condom	39.4	49.5	33.0	27.3	29.6	26.2	29.2	36.0	25.5
Pill	14.7	11.3	16.9	26.6	22.3	28.8	29.1	22.0	32.9
Injectable	10.0	5.4	12.9	10.9	6.3	13.3	0.6	1.8	8.4
Withdrawal	2.8	1.7	3.5	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	6.9	3.1
IUD	0.5	0.2	0.6	1.4	3.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.5
Tubal Ligation	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
Natural Methods	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8
Spermicides	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't Know	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Used No Method</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>30.8</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>35.0</u>	<u>26.0</u>	<u>29.0</u>	<u>32.1</u>	<u>27.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1395)	(507)	(888)	(882)	(277)	(605)	(556)	(177)	(379)

TABLE 3.3.2
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	<i>Relationship Status</i>			
		Married/ Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	No Steady Partner
		2	0	0	2
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>69.4</u>	...	<u>69.2</u>
Condom	39.4	20.9	40.8	...	51.1
Pill	14.7	20.1	16.9	....	5.5
Injectable	10.0	18.3	8.8	...	5.9
Withdrawal	2.8	2.6	2.1	...	4.4
IUD	0.5	0.8	0.3	...	0.5
Tubal Ligation	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	0.0
Spermicides	0.1	0.0	0.0	...	0.7
Implant	0.2	0.8	0.1	...	0.0
Natural Methods	0.3	0.4	0.0	...	0.7
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.1	...	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0	...	0.5
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>35.8</u>	<u>30.6</u>	...	<u>30.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1395)	(408)	(683)	...	(304)
		1	9	9	7
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>67.6</u>	<u>73.5</u>	<u>73.0</u>	**
Condom	27.3	19.3	28.7	44.0	**
Pill	26.6	27.0	28.0	22.9	**
Injectable	10.9	16.2	9.2	3.0	**
Withdrawal	3.6	2.5	5.0	0.8	**
IUD	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1	**
Tubal Ligation	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	**
Vasectomy	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	**
Spermicides	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	**
Implant	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	**
Natural Methods	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	**
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>26.5</u>	<u>27.0</u>	**
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(882)	(398)	(369)	(98)	(17)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 3.3.3
The Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days And Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Relationship Status</i>			
	Total	Married/ Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	No Steady Partner
		1 5 - 1 9		
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>71.0</u>	<u>68.6</u>
Condom	49.3	11.8	49.2	60.6
Pill	11.3	16.5	14.6	3.2
Injectable	5.3	20.0	5.0	1.4
Withdrawal	1.7	0.0	1.8	2.1
IUD	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4
Implant	0.4	4.7	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>40.4</u>	<u>68.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(507)	(72)	(283)	(152)
		2 0 - 2 4		
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>68.2</u>	<u>66.4</u>	<u>68.5</u>	<u>69.8</u>
Condom	32.9	22.8	34.5	42.4
Pill	17.0	20.9	18.7	7.7
Injectable	12.9	17.9	11.5	10.0
Withdrawal	3.5	3.2	2.5	6.4
IUD	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.0
Tubal Ligation	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Natural Methods	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.3
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>31.8</u>	<u>33.6</u>	<u>31.5</u>	<u>30.2</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(888)	(336)	(400)	(152)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 3.3.5
The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual
Relations In The Last 30 Days * Who Used Contraception With Their Last
Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	Total	<i>Relationship Status</i>			
		Married/ Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend	No Steady Partner
		2	0	0	2
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>82.6</u>	<u>67.2</u>	<u>85.3</u>	..	<u>81.2</u>
Condom	74.2	37.3	75.6	..	76.7
Pill	5.0	16.4	6.6	..	1.8
Withdrawal	2.1	6.0	1.7	..	2.0
Injectable	1.1	6.7	1.3	..	0.2
Implant	0.2	0.7	0.0	..	0.0
Natural Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1
Morning After Pill	0.2	0.0	0.1	..	0.2
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0
Other	0.3	0.0	0.1	..	0.7
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>32.8</u>	<u>14.7</u>	..	<u>18.8</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	..	100.0
No. Of Cases	(2420)	(493)	(1330)	..	(597)
		1	9	9	7
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>79.6</u>	<u>68.1</u>	<u>80.1</u>	<u>84.4</u>	<u>81.3</u>
Condom	61.1	30.2	62.2	71.6	74.3
Pill	11.7	21.5	11.7	8.5	5.1
Withdrawal	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.1
Injectable	3.5	11.7	3.1	1.4	0.8
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Diaphragm	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>31.9</u>	<u>19.9</u>	<u>15.6</u>	<u>18.7</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1067)	(161)	(502)	(298)	(106)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

TABLE 3.3.6
The Percentage Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Sexual
Relations In The Last 30 Days * Who Used Contraception With Their Last
Sexual Partner By Current Relationship Status and Method
By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Method	<i>Relationship Status</i>			
	Total	Married/Common Law Union	Visiting Partner	No Steady Partner
		1 5 - 1 9		
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>82.7</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>85.7</u>	<u>80.7</u>
Condom	79.2	0.0	80.8	78.1
Pill	2.1	0.0	3.5	1.0
Withdrawal	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.4
Injectable	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Implant	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morning After Pill	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>17.3</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>14.3</u>	<u>19.3</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(1028)	(3)	(444)	(581)
		2 0 - 2 4		
<u>Currently Using Any Method</u>	<u>82.6</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>84.8</u>	<u>83.1</u>
Condom	69.0	38.2	71.2	74.3
Pill	7.8	16.8	9.1	3.2
Withdrawal	3.0	6.1	2.6	2.7
Injectable	1.7	6.9	1.6	0.4
Implant	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Morning After Pill	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Spermicides	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.8
<u>Not Using</u>	<u>17.4</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>15.2</u>	<u>16.9</u>
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(995)	(93)	(534)	(328)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

TABLE 3.4.1
Percentage of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who:
1. Have Ever Used Condoms; 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse; 3. Used
Condoms At Every Intercourse; And 4. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse
With Non-steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners Past 3 Months And
Union Status Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Percent Of All Sexually Experienced Adult Women Who:							
	Ever Used Condoms		Used Condoms At Last Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner *	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	89.8	(1394)	39.4	(1392) **	17.3	(1394)	49.2	(151)
Age Group								
15 - 19	91.1	(506)	49.4	(506)	22.1	(506)	59.6	(52)
20 - 24	89.0	(888)	33.0	(886)	14.3	(888)	42.7	(99)
No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months **								
None	30.1	(848)	16.1	(848)	56.8	(848)	54.8	(18)
One	92.2	(1044)	37.0	(1044)	42.3	(1044)	45.7	(109)
Two Or More	100.0	(35)	60.4	(35)	11.9	(235)	60.5	(24)
Union Status								
Married / Common Law	87.2	(408)	20.9	(408)	9.9	(408)	45.2	(28)
Visiting Relationship	93.2	(682)	40.9	(682)	22.8	(682)	52.8	(95)
No Steady Partner	84.4	(304)	51.3	(304)	11.4	(304)	35.6	(28)
Total	75.8	(1466)	37.0	(1466)	15.5	(1466)	53.6	(118)
Age Group								
15 - 19	73.9	(515)	39.3	(515)	15.9	(515)	46.3	(41)
20 - 24	77.1	(951)	35.6	(951)	15.2	(951)	57.5	(77)
No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months **								
None	64.9	(341)	30.5	(341)	5.2	(341)	***	(12)
One	79.8	(1081)	39.2	(1081)	19.4	(1081)	44.8	(87)
Two Or More	76.0	(32)	37.3	(32)	11.2	(32)	***	(16)
Union Status								
Married / Common Law	78.4	(503)	24.9	(503)	10.4	(503)	26.0	(33)
Visiting Relationship	79.6	(585)	38.2	(585)	19.6	(585)	49.7	(55)
Boyfriend	80.5	(179)	54.3	(179)	23.8	(179)	***	(23)
No Steady Partner	58.2	(199)	39.0	(199)	5.4	(199)	***	(7)

* Includes only those respondents who have non-steady partner.

** Data on number of partners in past 3 months missing for 2 women in 2002 and 11 women. In 1997.

*** Less than 25 cases.

- Not included in 1993 CPS.

n.a. Not available

TABLE 3.4.2
Percentage of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who:
1. Have Ever Used Condoms; 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse; 3. Used
Condoms At Every Intercourse; And 4. Used Condoms At Every Intercourse
With Non-steady Partner By Age Group, No. Of Partners Past 3 Months And
Union Status Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Percent Of All Sexually Experienced Adult Men Who:</i>							
	Ever Used Condoms		Used Condoms At Last Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse		Used Condoms At Every Intercourse With A Non-Steady Partner *	
	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N
Total	95.1	(2437)	67.9	(2437)	23.8	(2437)	59.3	(1546)
Age Group								
15 - 19	93.6	(1432)	60.5	(1432)	24.2	(1432)	57.3	(789)
20 - 24	96.6	(1005)	77.9	(1005)	23.3	(1005)	61.4	(757)
No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months ***								
None	**	(1)	**	(1)	**	(1)	**	(0)
One	97.6	(805)	84.3	(805)	32.5	(805)	51.6	(569)
Two Or More	66.5	(1542)	58.3	(1542)	19.6	(1542)	65.3	(893)
Union Status								
Married / Common Law	97.0	(96)	67.9	(96)	15.7	(96)	53.5	(67)
Visiting Relationship	97.9	(983)	84.8	(983)	29.9	(983)	60.6	(795)
No Steady Partner	61.3	(1358)	50.7	(1358)	19.6	(1358)	58.3	(684)
Total	86.2	(1918)	64.5	(1918)	31.2	(1918)	65.3	(1035)
Age Group								
15 - 19	83.8	(876)	66.4	(876)	35.6	(876)	62.4	(559)
20 - 24	88.4	(1042)	62.9	(1042)	27.4	(1042)	67.6	(746)
No. Of Partners In Past 3 Months								
None	71.2	(444)	51.0	(444)	30.1	(444)	63.2	(220)
One	89.9	(985)	68.4	(985)	33.4	(985)	67.6	(637)
Two Or More	92.2	(484)	69.1	(484)	28.3	(484)	63.3	(445)
Union Status								
Married / Common Law	84.9	(177)	30.5	(177)	14.0	(177)	57.6	(98)
Visiting Relationship	93.5	(689)	65.2	(689)	28.1	(689)	63.6	(503)
Boyfriend	88.5	(458)	70.2	(458)	36.3	(458)	70.6	(334)
No Steady Partner	75.4	(594)	59.6	(594)	36.5	(594)	65.8	(370)

* Includes only those respondents who have a non-steady partner.

** Less than 25 cases.

*** Data on no. of partners in past 3 months missing for 85 men in 2002 and 5 men in 1997 for the first three categories. For men who used a condom at every intercourse with a non-steady partner, data is missing for 84 men in 2002.

CHAPTER 4

CHILDBEARING

4.1 Fertility

4.2 Planning Status Of Last Pregnancy

4.3 First Pregnancy And School Status And Attitudes Towards Timing Of First Pregnancy

CHAPTER 4

CHILDBEARING

The final chapter, Chapter 4, looks at factors relating to childbearing. It covers fertility, the planning status of the last pregnancy, first pregnancy and school status, and attitudes towards the timing of the first pregnancy.

4.1 FERTILITY

The percentage of young women who have ever been pregnant fell in 2002; from 43.2 percent to 37.4 percent, continuing the fall from 1993 which was at 44.6 percent. The fall was consistent in all of the characteristics studied except for those with 13 or more years of schooling. The percentage of women who had ever had a live birth also fell but at a slower rate than those who were ever pregnant; for those young women who had ever had a birth, the percentage has been falling consistently since 1993. In both years, the greatest likelihood of having been pregnant included being married or having a common law partner, being in the age group 23 to 24 years, living in a rural area and having lower socio-economic status. In 2002, however, the likelihood of having a live birth was not identified by area of residence.

Table 4.1.2 which gives age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), confirms the trends identified in Table 4.1.1, that is, the fall in the percentage of women who were ever pregnant or had ever had a live birth. The fall both in age group 15 - 19 and 20 - 24 years is significant. This is most pronounced in the Other Urban and Rural Areas.

4.2 PLANNING STATUS OF LAST PREGNANCY

One of the goals of the population policy is for women and men have their desired number of children when they want to have them and no more. Thus, planning for children is an important ingredient of achieving that goal. Thus, women who had one or more births within five years of the interview were asked two questions about the planning status of their last (current) pregnancy during this period. "*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?*" Based on the responses, the pregnancies in question were classified as planned, mistimed, unwanted, unplanned, unknown status (not known whether mistimed or unwanted) or unknown. It was assumed that currently pregnant women would go on to have a live birth. Planned pregnancies were defined as those that were wanted or intended; mistimed were classified as those that were wanted, but at some time in the future; and unwanted pregnancies were those not wanted, even at a future time. With this scheme, the mistimed, unwanted and unplanned, unknown pregnancy status can be combined as an estimate of unplanned or unintended pregnancies.

The percentage of planned pregnancies has remained virtually unchanged since 1993; (21.3 percent in 1993, 23.2 percent in 1997 and 22.9 percent in 2002. So have the other components of the planning process. Having planned births appear to be associated with age and with marital status. The older the

respondent, the higher is the percentage of births planned. Higher percentages are also found in women in the more stable relationships, that is, those who are married and living with their husband or those who are in common-law unions. The lowest percentage of planned pregnancies is among those who have no steady partner. In 2002, planned pregnancies increased in age up to age group 20 - 22 but fell significantly among the 23 - 24 year olds. This varies from 1997 when the increase was in all age groups. Of significance is the percentage of unwanted pregnancies among the 23 - 24 year olds (22.2 percent) in contrast with the percentages in the other age groups.

The percentage of men reporting in 2002 that they had fathered a child was 8.4 percent, a fall from the 10.0 percent reporting in 1997. As in 1997, the percentages in 2002 increased with advancing age. Men who were in either a married or common-law relationship were more likely to have had children.

As in the case of women, an attempt was made to determine what percentage of births was wanted. Here, the question was asked differently from that asked of women. The question asked of men was: "*Did you want to have your last (only) child?*" In 2002, there was a slight fall in the percentage reporting "Yes" over 1997 (from 68.3 percent to 63.5 percent). The percentage was higher in 1997 for those who had fathered one child and those who had fathered two or more; the reverse was reported in 2002. Also, in 1997, a higher percentage of those in the more stable union recorded "Yes" while again, the reverse was true in 2002.

4.3 FIRST PREGNANCY AND SCHOOL STATUS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS TIMING OF FIRST PREGNANCY

In 1993 and in 1997, some 32 percent of young women who have ever been pregnant became pregnant while still in school. In 2002, that percentage had risen to 36.7 percent. This is shown in Table 4.3.1. In 1997, higher percentages were by women who in the low socio-economic category. In 2002, that pattern was reversed with the highest percentage being in the high socio-economic category.

Table 4.3.2 which looks at the educational level attained at the time of the pregnancy shows a growing percentage of women getting pregnancies who have reached higher levels of attainment. Table 4.3.3, on the other hand confirms that just about one-third of women in the higher grades in secondary schools who get pregnant while still in school will return to school while more than half of those who got pregnant in post-secondary institutions will return.

At what age do women and men consider a woman responsible to have her first child? The age group considered by women as the best age is 20 - 24 years (with 43.8 percent and 42.3 in 2002 and 1997 respectively). In both years, the age group 18 - 19 years had 17.7 percent but in 2002, the age group 30 or more years was considered more favourably than at 18 - 19 years. The selected characteristics appear not to have significant influence on the choice of year.

What about the men? Again women in the 20 - 24 year age group were identified as being at the age when they can be considered responsible to have their first child. Whereas approximately the same percentage of men in 1997 and women in both years chose this age, by 2002, the percentage of men selecting this age as the one considered responsible rose to 64.6 percent with a further 23.6 percent selecting age 18 - 19 years.

In summary, the situation regarding pregnancy while in school appears not to have changed significantly over the period. The increase in the percentage of girls getting pregnant while in school should be noted. It could be some comfort to observe that they are getting pregnant at older ages over the period. On the other hand, the schooling which is interrupted is at very crucial times of children's educational development.

TABLE 4.1.1
Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Selected Characteristics Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ever Pregnant</i>			<i>Ever Had Live Birth</i>		
	2002	1997	1993	2002	1997	1993
<u>Total</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>43.2</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>41.0</u>
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	19.2	..	..	15.7	..	..
20 - 24	60.3	..	..	56.1	..	..
15 - 17	7.3	15.1	14.1	5.9	11.2	11.6
18 - 19	35.4	37.3	40.0	29.1	34.4	33.9
20 - 22	53.0	58.8	40.0	49.8	52.8	33.9
23 - 24	72.8	73.9	69.7	67.1	67.7	67.2
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married / Common Law	81.8	85.0	77.8	74.7	77.5	72.8
Visiting	51.1	64.0	62.0	44.7	56.4	56.3
Boyfriend	...	30.1	29.4	...	24.3	24.1
No Steady Partner	13.9	12.5	11.4	13.2	11.4	12.6
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.7	36.6	...	34.3	31.9	...
Other Urban Areas	37.7	41.6	...	33.3	37.6	...
Rural Areas	38.5	48.6	...	34.4	43.5	...
<u>Educational Attainment *</u>						
0 - 9 Years	41.7	50.4	...	37.6	46.8	...
10 - 12 Years	42.5	43.0	...	37.5	37.9	...
13+ Years	35.1	28.9	...	31.9	24.4	...
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	56.1	60.0	...	52.8	56.3	...
Medium	38.9	45.0	...	35.12	39.5	...
High	25.4	30.4	...	21.2	26.1	...

... Data not available.

* Data missing for 9 women who were ever pregnant and 7 women who have ever had a birth.

TABLE 4.1.2
Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Selected Characteristics By Age Group
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	Total	<i>Ever Pregnant</i>		Total	<i>Ever Had Live Birth</i>	
		15-19	20-24		15-19	20-24
<u>Total</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>19.2</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>15.7</u>	<u>56.1</u>
<u>Age Group</u>						
15 - 19	19.2	7.3	53.0	15.7	5.9	49.8
20 - 24	60.3	35.4	72.8	56.1	29.1	67.1
<u>Relationship Status</u>						
Married / Common Law	81.8	86.2	80.7	74.7	78.2	74.0
Visiting	51.1	37.5	62.0	44.7	28.9	57.2
No Steady Partner	13.9	5.8	37.8	13.2	5.1	37.0
<u>Area Of Residence</u>						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.7	17.5	57.7	34.3	16.4	53.7
Other Urban Areas	37.7	17.3	60.1	33.3	13.3	55.5
Rural Areas	38.5	21.2	61.8	34.4	17.0	57.8
<u>Educational Attainment *</u>						
0 - 9 Years	41.7	19.4	79.7	37.6	14.3	77.6
10 - 12 Years	42.5	24.9	73.9	37.5	19.8	69.1
13+ Years	35.1	15.6	54.3	31.9	13.3	50.4
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	56.1	32.9	82.0	52.8	29.0	79.3
Medium	38.9	19.5	63.6	35.12	15.5	59.9
High	25.4	11.1	42.5	21.2	8.4	36.6

... Data not available.

* Data missing for 9 women who were ever pregnant and 7 women who have ever had a birth.

TABLE 4.1.3
Percentage of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Selected Characteristics By Area Of Residence
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Ever Pregnant</i>				<i>Ever Had Live Birth</i>			
	Total	KMA	Other Urban	Rural	Total	KMA	Other Urban	Rural
<u>Total</u>	<u>37.8</u>	<u>36.7</u>	<u>37.7</u>	<u>38.5</u>	<u>34.0</u>	<u>34.3</u>	<u>33.3</u>	<u>34.4</u>
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 17	7.3	7.2	9.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	8.3	4.4
18 - 19	35.4	37.1	26.3	40.8	29.1	36.4	19.3	33.3
20 - 22	53.0	51.3	52.8	54.2	49.8	50.6	48.5	50.1
23 - 24	72.8	71.4	69.5	76.8	67.1	60.7	64.4	72.6
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married / Common Law	81.8	87.3	70.1	87.0	74.7	79.4	64.5	79.4
Visiting	51.1	49.6	51.4	51.8	44.7	46.1	44.5	44.3
No Steady Partner	13.9	14.4	14.6	13.4	13.2	14.1	13.0	12.9
<u>Educational Attainment *</u>								
0 - 9 Years	41.7	39.1	40.0	44.0	37.6	34.8	32.0	41.7
10 - 12 Years	42.5	42.3	46.9	40.0	37.5	40.5	41.6	34.3
13+ Years	35.1	35.3	33.0	36.7	31.9	33.0	29.3	33.4
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Low	56.1	81.5	58.3	50.8	52.8	81.5	56.3	46.5
Medium	38.9	40.7	42.8	35.9	35.2	37.1	38.0	32.6
High	25.4	21.3	25.7	28.9	21.2	19.4	21.1	22.9

* Data missing for 9 women who were ever pregnant and 7 women who have ever had a birth.

TABLE 4.1.4
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993, 1989 and 1983 CPS And 1987 YARHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Year And Source Of Data	<i>Age Specific Fertility Rate</i> By Age Group		<i>Percent Movement</i> By Age Group	
	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24
2002 Reproductive Health Survey	79	124	-29.5	-23.9
1997 Reproductive Health Survey	112	163	4.5	1.8
1993 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	107	160	4.7	-2.5
1989 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	102	164	-10.8	0.6
1987 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey	113	163	-7.3	-14.2
1983 Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey	122	190	...	...

TABLE 4.1.5
Age Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Area Of Residence
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Area Of Residence	<i>M A T E R N A L A G E G R O U P</i>			
	2 0 0 2		1 9 9 7	
	15 - 19	20 - 24	15 - 19	20 - 24
Kingston Metropolitan Area	86	126	82	123
Other Urban Areas	69	99	114	147
Rural Areas	83	144	133	201

TABLE 4.2.1
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>P L A N N I N G</i>			<i>S T A T U S</i>		Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown	Unknown		
			<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		
<u>Total</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>63.9</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.1</u>	<u>1.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(705)</u>
<u>Area Of Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	26.8	66.0	3.0	3.8	0.4	100.0	(113)
Other Urban Areas	30.4	62.1	5.8	2.6	1.4	100.0	(186)
Rural Areas	28.9	64.2	1.7	2.1	2.6	100.0	(406)
<u>Number Of Liveborn Children</u>							
0	21.7	67.0	0.0	4.7	6.6	100.0	(55)
1	24.0	72.0	0.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	(477)
2	53.8	37.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(121)
3+	33.8	36.5	19.7	1.4	8.5	100.0	(52)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 17	2.8	86.1	4.2	0.0	6.9	100.0	(38)
18 - 19	14.0	82.2	0.4	1.9	1.5	100.0	(152)
20 - 22	33.8	60.1	1.3	3.1	1.7	100.0	(292)
23 - 24	39.7	49.9	8.1	1.5	0.9	100.0	(223)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>							
0 - 9	23.3	60.4	2.1	4.5	1.8	100.0	(44)
10 - 12	28.8	61.3	5.5	2.1	4.6	100.0	(248)
13+	28.7	65.6	2.2	1.6	2.5	100.0	(407)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Low	33.8	59.2	4.2	1.6	1.3	100.0	(232)
Medium	25.9	67.1	3.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	(329)
High	29.8	62.3	4.0	4.0	2.8	100.0	(144)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	66.0	31.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	(43)
Common Law	36.6	53.0	2.7	4.0	3.7	100.0	(248)
Visiting	24.1	70.9	2.4	1.2	1.4	100.0	(313)
No Steady Partner	23.1	67.3	8.0	1.0	0.5	100.0	(101)

* Data missing for 6 women.

TABLE 4.2.1 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant Compared With 1997 RHS And 1993 CPS Totals (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	P L A N N I N G			S T A T U S		Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown	Unknown		
<u>Total</u>	23.2	65.4	<u>1 9 9 7</u> 6.7	1.2	3.5	100.0	(931)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	27.7	58.6	8.7	0.9	4.2	100.0	(174)
Other Urban Areas	21.0	66.9	4.5	2.3	5.3	100.0	(157)
Rural Areas	21.6	68.4	6.1	1.1	2.7	100.0	(600)
<u>Number Of Liveborn Children</u>							
0	34.4	50.3	0.8	5.8	8.8	100.0	(78)
1	24.8	69.0	1.6	0.7	4.0	100.0	(499)
2	19.8	64.9	12.0	1.3	2.0	100.0	(255)
3+	12.6	56.6	29.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	(99)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 17	9.1	84.6	2.9	1.9	1.5	100.0	(100)
18 - 19	15.6	76.4	4.3	0.8	2.9	100.0	(171)
20 - 22	26.6	64.3	4.7	1.1	3.4	100.0	(379)
23 - 24	29.5	51.2	12.8	1.5	5.0	100.0	(281)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0 - 9	21.8	60.6	11.5	3.1	3.0	100.0	(312)
10 - 12	23.7	67.7	4.4	0.5	3.8	100.0	(608)
13+							
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Low	21.7	64.2	10.0	1.7	2.5	100.0	(429)
Medium	21.8	67.9	5.6	1.4	3.4	100.0	(320)
High	27.5	63.7	3.2	0.5	5.2	100.0	(182)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	62.5	28.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(57)
Common Law	30.1	58.0	6.3	0.7	5.0	100.0	(353)
Visiting	19.8	69.7	5.8	1.0	3.8	100.0	(371)
No Steady Partner	12.1	74.7	9.1	3.1	1.1	100.0	(150)
<u>Total 1993</u>	21.3	69.9	7.0	1.0	1.8	100.0	(546)

TABLE 4.2.2 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant By Age Group (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>P L A N N I N G S T A T U S</i>					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown Unknown			
	20 - 24						
<u>Total</u>	<u>36.1</u>	<u>55.6</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>1.5</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(515)</u>
<u>Area Of Residence</u>							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	32.5	58.0	4.1	5.3	0.0	100.0	(87)
Other Urban Areas	35.7	56.3	7.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	(143)
Rural Areas	38.2	53.9	1.7	2.8	3.4	100.0	(285)
<u>Number Of Liveborn Children *</u>							
0	**	**	**	**	**	**	(23)
1	30.9	64.6	0.6	3.5	0.4	100.0	(324)
2	52.7	37.7	9.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	(116)
3+	33.8	36.6	19.7	1.4	8.5	100.0	(52)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>							
0 - 9	47.1	47.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	100.0	(32)
10 - 12	39.6	48.0	7.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	(160)
13+	33.9	59.6	2.9	1.7	1.9	100.0	(317)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Low	40.5	51.0	5.7	1.0	1.9	100.0	(163)
Medium	32.8	60.4	4.7	1.7	0.2	100.0	(241)
High	38.6	50.5	1.6	5.4	3.8	100.0	(111)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	66.0	31.9	0.0	2.1	2.6	100.0	(43)
Common Law	41.4	48.3	3.0	4.7	1.5	100.0	(196)
Visiting	31.3	62.6	3.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	(211)
No Steady Partner	36.2	57.0	10.2	1.6	1.5	100.0	(65)

* Data missing for one woman.

** Data missing for 7 women.

TABLE 4.2.3
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant By Area Of Residence (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>P L A N N I N G S T A T U S</i>					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown Unknown			
Kingston Metropolitan Area							
Total	<u>26.8</u>	<u>66.0</u>	<u>3.0</u>	<u>3.8</u>	<u>0.4</u>	<u>100.0</u>	(113)
Number Of Liveborn Children							
0	**	**	**	**	**	**	(5)
1	24.6	70.2	0.5	4.7	0.0	100.0	(90)
2	**	**	**	**	**	**	(12)
3+	**	**	**	**	**	**	(6)
Age Group							
15 - 17	**	**	**	**	**	**	(7)
18 - 19	**	**	**	**	**	**	(19)
20 - 22	28.0	61.5	2.9	6.7	0.0	100.0	(52)
23 - 24	38.5	53.8	2.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	(35)
Years Of Education *							
0 - 9	**	**	**	**	**	**	(7)
10 - 12	32.1	53.6	1.8	12.5	0.0	100.0	(27)
13+	22.2	70.7	3.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	(78)
Socio-Economic Status							
Low	**	**	**	**	**	**	(24)
Medium	24.2	70.0	2.5	2.5	0.8	100.0	(6)
High	**	**	**	**	**	**	(20)
Relationship Status							
Married	**	**	**	**	**	**	(7)
Common Law	39.7	47.6	1.6	11.1	0.0	100.0	(38)
Visiting	20.0	76.5	3.5	0.0	2.3	100.0	(49)
No Steady Partner	**	**	**	**	**	**	(19)

* Data missing for 1 women.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 4.2.3 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant By Area Of Residence (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<u>P L A N N I N G S T A T U S</u>					Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned Unknown Unknown			
<u>Other Urban Areas</u>							
<u>Total</u>	<u>27.7</u>	<u>61.5</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>0.0</u>	<u>7.7</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(186)</u>
<u>Number Of Liveborn Children *</u>							
0	**	**	**	**	**	**	(20)
1	24.9	71.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	100.0	(124)
2	50.8	31.1	18.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(29)
3+	**	**	**	**	**	**	(13)
<u>Age Group</u>							
15 - 17	**	**	**	**	**	**	(10)
18 - 19	20.3	78.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	(33)
20 - 22	32.4	66.2	0.7	0.7	0.0	100.0	(77)
23 - 24	39.4	44.9	15.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	(66)
<u>Years Of Education **</u>							
0 - 9	**	**	**	**	**	**	(7)
10 - 12	28.1	55.4	11.6	0.8	4.1	100.0	(62)
13+	30.5	66.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(115)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>							
Low	28.9	65.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(45)
Medium	27.5	60.8	8.5	0.5	2.6	100.0	(88)
High	31.9	61.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(53)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	**	**	**	**	**	**	(11)
Common Law	**	**	**	**	**	**	(57)
Visiting	30.0	66.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	(91)
No Steady Partner	19.7	65.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	(27)

* Data missing for 2 women.
 ** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 4.2.3 Cont'd
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies and Current Pregnancies Of Young Adult Women
Aged 15-24 Years Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Year Or Who Are Currently
Pregnant By Area Of Residence (Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>P L A N N I N G</i>			<i>S T A T U S</i>			Total	N
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Unplanned		Unknown		
				Unknown	Unknown			
Rural Areas								
<u>Total</u>	<u>28.9</u>	<u>64.2</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>2.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(406)</u>	
<u>Number Of Liveborn Children *</u>								
0	11.1	68.5	0.0	9.3	11.1	100.0	(30)	
1	23.4	72.6	1.1	2.3	0.6	100.0	(263)	
2	58.8	38.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(80)	
3+	29.4	44.1	5.9	2.9	17.6	100.0	(33)	
<u>Age Group</u>								
15 - 17	**	**	**	**	**	**	(21)	
18 - 19	11.2	84.2	0.0	3.3	1.3	100.0	(100)	
20 - 22	37.1	54.9	1.4	2.8	3.8	100.0	(163)	
23 - 24	40.8	52.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	100.0	(122)	
<u>Years Of Education *</u>								
0 - 9	35.5	58.1	3.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	(30)	
10 - 12	27.8	67.0	3.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	(159)	
13+	29.4	62.1	0.7	3.4	17.1	100.0	(214)	
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>								
Low	33.5	58.4	3.2	2.7	2.2	100.0	(163)	
Medium	25.8	69.6	1.2	2.3	1.2	100.0	(181)	
High	28.3	59.8	0.0	4.3	7.6	100.0	(62)	
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
Married	68.0	32.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(25)	
Common Law	35.7	55.2	1.9	3.2	3.9	100.0	(153)	
Visiting	21.6	72.0	0.7	2.6	3.0	100.0	(173)	
No Steady Partner	27.3	65.9	4.5	2.3	0.0	100.0	(55)	

* Data missing for 3 woman.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 4.2.4
Percentage of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Reported That They
Ever Fathered A Child By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	8.4	(2437)	10.0	(2278)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15 - 19	1.8	(1432)	...	(1207)
20 - 24	17.2	(1005)	...	(1071)
15 - 17	0.4	(901)	0.1	(799)
18 - 19	3.8	(531)	3.5	(408)
20 - 22	13.6	(653)	14.4	(645)
23 - 24	23.7	(352)	29.3	(426)
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married / Common Law	50.4	(96)	61.2	(177)
Visiting Relationship	12.7	(983)	10.6	(691)
No Steady Partner	23.7	(1358)	3.2	(426)
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	8.7	(394)	10.9	(440)
Other Urban Area	9.3	(680)	11.1	(377)
Rural Areas	7.6	(1363)	9.1	(1461)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>				
0 - 9 Years	5.3	(205)	10.5	(761)
10 - 12 Years	8.7	(1046)	9.6	(1264)
13 Years Or More	8.6	(1164)	11.2	(238)
<u>Socio-Economic Index</u>				
Low	10.4	(450)	13.9	(766)
Medium	7.9	(1032)	9.4	(792)
High	8.1	(955)	7.2	(720)

... Not available.

* Data missing for 22 men.

TABLE 4.2.5
Percentage of Young Adult Men Who Wanted To Have Their Last (Only) Child
By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Men Who Have Fathered One Or More Children
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	2002		1997	
	Percent	N	Percent	N
<u>Total</u>	<u>63.5</u>	<u>(205)</u>	<u>68.3</u>	<u>(247)</u>
<u>Area Of Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	63.9	(40)	73.3	(54)
Other Urban Areas	66.3	(63)	64.3	(44)
Rural Areas	61.0	(102)	66.1	(149)
<u>Number Of Livebirths</u>				
One	60.9	(159)	69.9	(148)
Two Or More	73.3	(46)	65.0	(99)
<u>Years Of Education *</u>				
0 - 9 Years	**	(14)	67.5	(89)
10 - 12 Years	73.0	(88)	68.7	(157)
13 Years Or More	57.5	(102)	...	...
<u>Socio Economic Status</u>				
Low	64.9	(46)	65.5	(110)
Medium	69.9	(82)	73.8	(84)
High	56.1	(77)	66.0	(53)
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married / Common Law	62.7	(55)	78.1	(112)
Visiting Relationship	65.3	(123)	60.7	(87)
Not In Union	56.3	(27)	58.5	(48)

* Data missing for one man.

TABLE 4.3.1
Percentage of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
By Socio-Economic Status
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristic	2002		1997		1993	
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
ALL AREAS						
<u>Total</u>	36.5	(745)	32.8	(865)	32.0	(568)
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	39.4	(268)	36.4	(486)	...	...
Medium	33.3	(344)	29.6	(249)	...	..
High	40.6	(133)	29.1	(120)	...	...
KINGSTON METROPOLITAN AREA						
<u>Total</u>	43.5	(120)	=	=	=	=
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	56.7	(31)	...	...	...	...
Medium	29.8	(61)	...	...	...	..
High	56.5	(28)	...	...	...	...
OTHER URBAN AREAS						
<u>Total</u>	38.5	(192)	=	=	=	=
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	51.9	(49)	...	...	...	...
Medium	35.7	(95)	...	...	...	..
High	33.3	(48)	...	...	...	...
RURAL AREAS						
<u>Total</u>	31.9	(433)	-	=	=	=
<u>Socio-Economic Status</u>						
Low	29.1	(188)	...	...	...	...
Medium	32.6	(188)	...	...	...	..
High	37.3	(57)	...	...	...	...

... Coded differently in the 1993 Survey.

- Not available.

TABLE 4.3.2
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
Percentage Distribution Of Educational Attainment At The Time Of That First Pregnancy
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Educational Level Attained</i> When First Became Pregnant	2002	1997	1993
Primary	6.7	17.4	16.0
Secondary - 1 - 3 Years (incl. Junior High)	33.8	38.9	43.1
Secondary - 4 - 8 Years Or More	48.3	42.2	35.6
Post Secondary	11.1	6.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(266)	(273)	(161)

TABLE 4.3.3
Of Those Young Adult Women Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
The Percent Who Returned To School After The Birth Of Their First Child
By Educational Attainment At Time Of First Pregnancy
Compared With 1997 RHS and 1993 CPS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<i>Educational Level At</i> Time Of Pregnancy	<u>2002</u>		<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent	N
Primary Or Less	**	(18)	35.7	(52)	19.9	(30)
Secondary - 1 - 3 Years (incl. Junior High)	36.6	(81)	27.9	(96)	13.7	(66)
Secondary - 4 Years Or More	**	(120)	38.5	(125)	15.9	(63)
Post Secondary	58.1	(20)	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a..
Not known	10.4	(27)	n.a	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TABLE 4.3.4
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age
Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Compared With 1997 RHS
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child</i>						Total	N
	Less than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	25+	When She Is Mature	Other		
			2	0	0	2		
Total	<u>0.9</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>43.9</u>	<u>20.8</u>	<u>5.6</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(1926)</u>
Age Group								
15 - 19	1.0	17.8	43.7	22.5	6.1	8.9	100.0	(989)
20 - 24	0.9	17.6	44.1	18.9	5.0	13.7	100.0	(937)
15 - 17	1.0	16.6	42.0	26.0	7.6	6.7	100.0	(568)
18 - 19	1.1	19.4	45.9	17.4	4.2	12.0	100.0	(421)
20 - 22	0.3	17.4	43.6	18.3	5.8	14.7	100.0	(569)
23 - 24	1.9	17.7	44.9	20.0	3.6	11.9	100.0	(368)
Years Of Education *								
0 - 9	1.9	14.6	46.5	19.7	10.8	6.4	100.0	(103)
10 - 12	1.3	19.3	42.5	20.9	5.7	10.4	100.0	(685)
13+	0.7	17.0	44.8	20.7	5.1	11.9	100.0	(1121)
Frequency Of Church Attendance **								
At Least Once Per Week	0.7	12.4	43.5	25.3	8.8	9.4	100.0	(660)
At Least Once Per Month	0.6	14.3	48.6	19.3	5.9	11.3	100.0	(352)
Less Than Once Per Month	0.9	18.8	45.6	18.2	2.4	14.1	100.0	(243)
Special Occasions	0.7	21.9	44.5	17.5	4.3	11.1	100.0	(472)
Never	3.1	31.4	32.8	19.2	1.4	12.1	100.0	(181)
No. Of Live Births								
0	0.8	13.3	42.7	25.4	7.1	10.5	100.0	(1172)
1	1.6	26.2	44.7	12.4	2.4	12.7	100.0	(504)
2	0.7	25.5	47.4	11.3	4.0	10.9	100.0	(183)
3 +	1.0	12.8	55.0	11.0	1.0	4.0	100.0	(67)

- Not available.

* Data missing for 17 women.

** Data missing for 18 women.

TABLE 4.3.4 Cont'd
Percent Distribution Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years By Age
Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Compared With 1997 RHS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child</i>							Total	N
	Less than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	30+	When She Is Mature	Other			
			1	9	9	7			
Total	<u>1.6</u>	<u>17.7</u>	<u>42.3</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>11.8</u>	<u>12.8</u>	<u>100.0</u>	(1990)	
Age Group									
15 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	(959)	
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	100.0	(1031)	
15 - 17	1.1	15.8	43.9	14.2	13.1	12.0	100.0	(566)	
18 - 19	1.3	17.9	39.5	11.2	16.7	13.5	100.0	(393)	
20 - 22	1.6	17.7	43.7	13.4	9.7	13.9	100.0	(630)	
23 - 24									
Years Of Education									
0 - 9	2.7	17.6	41.1	12.5	9.4	16.8	100.0	(566)	
10 - 12	1.4	18.6	43.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	100.0	(1212)	
13+	0.0	12.9	38.1	14.2	18.3	16.6	100.0	(198)	
Frequency Of Church Attendance									
At Least Once Per Week	0.6	13.7	39.2	15.6	18.4	12.6	100.0	(598)	
At Least Once Per Month	2.1	16.8	48.3	13.2	9.0	10.7	100.0	(339)	
Less Than Once Per Month	0.5	15.6	45.6	13.3	10.6	14.4	100.0	(292)	
Special Occasions	1.9	22.6	41.2	12.5	8.4	13.4	100.0	(478)	
Never	3.7	22.2	38.9	13.2	7.8	14.2	100.0	(221)	
No. Of Live Births									
0	0.8	12.1	42.5	16.6	15.3	12.7	100.0	(1102)	
1	2.7	26.4	42.6	8.1	7.0	12.3	100.0	(530)	
2	1.8	28.3	44.1	8.5	5.7	11.7	100.0	(258)	
3+	6.3	24.1	32.3	19.5	2.3	15.5	100.0	(100)	

-- Not available.

TABLE 4.3.5
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Responsible To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
2002 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child</i>							Total	N
	Less than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	30+	When She Is Mature	Other			
			2	0	0	2			
Total	<u>1.5</u>	<u>23.6</u>	<u>64.6</u>	<u>3.5</u>	<u>2.5</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2437)</u>	
Age Group									
15 - 19	1.7	23.8	65.5	2.6	1.0	5.5	100.0	(1432)	
20 - 24	1.4	23.4	63.3	4.7	0.3	6.9	100.0	(1005)	
15 - 17	1.6	23.0	65.9	3.0	1.2	5.3	100.0	(901)	
18 - 19	1.8	24.9	64.8	2.0	0.5	6.0	100.0	(531)	
20 - 22	1.1	22.2	65.8	3.7	0.3	6.9	100.0	(653)	
23 - 24	1.8	25.5	59.2	6.4	0.2	7.0	100.0	(352)	
Years Of Education *									
0 - 9	1.2	23.5	61.7	2.5	0.8	10.3	100.0	(205)	
10 - 12	2.0	24.0	63.6	3.5	0.4	6.6	100.0	(1046)	
13+	1.3	23.3	66.0	3.6	0.8	5.0	100.0	(1164)	
Frequency Of Church Attendance **									
At Least Once Per Week	1.3	17.8	70.0	5.9	0.4	4.6	100.0	(547)	
At Least Once Per Month	2.2	19.8	67.0	3.3	1.6	6.1	100.0	(410)	
Less Than Once Per Month	0.9	26.8	62.9	2.4	0.4	6.5	100.0	(329)	
Special Occasions	1.3	25.6	63.6	3.3	0.4	5.8	100.0	(618)	
Never	2.1	28.5	58.4	2.1	0.7	8.2	100.0	(503)	
No. Of Children Fathered									
0	1.5	23.0	65.0	3.6	0.7	6.1	100.0	(2232)	
1	2.3	27.3	61.6	1.4	0.0	3.3	100.0	(159)	
2+	1.7	40.0	53.3	1.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	(46)	

- Not available.

* Data missing for 22 men.

** Data missing for 30 men.

TABLE 4.3.5 Cont'd
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Responsible To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Selected Characteristics	<i>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible To Have Her First Child</i>							N
	Less than 18	18 - 19	20 - 24	30+	When She Is Mature	Other	Total	
			1	9	9	7		
Total	<u>3.5</u>	<u>24.7</u>	<u>45.4</u>	<u>8.8</u>	<u>6.1</u>	<u>11.6</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>(2279)</u>
Age Group								
15 - 19	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1207)
20 - 24	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(1072)
15 - 17	3.8	23.5	46.7	9.8	6.8	9.5	100.0	(799)
18 - 19	3.9	28.4	45.3	6.6	4.3	11.4	100.0	(408)
20 - 22	3.4	22.4	44.8	7.4	7.9	14.2	100.0	(646)
23 - 24	2.5	26.5	44.1	11.2	3.9	11.9	100.0	(426)
Years Of Education								
0 - 9	4.7	22.8	49.1	9.6	5.0	8.9	100.0	(761)
10 - 12	3.2	25.7	44.6	7.4	6.2	12.9	100.0	(1265)
13+	1.0	26.2	39.7	13.0	7.9	12.3	100.0	(238)
Frequency Of Church Attendance								
At Least Once Per Week	1.7	22.1	41.0	16.3	7.1	11.8	100.0	(419)
At Least Once Per Month	3.3	21.7	49.7	5.9	7.8	11.7	100.0	(335)
Less Than Once Per Month	2.7	25.0	48.2	7.5	7.1	9.5	100.0	(319)
Special Occasions	4.0	26.4	44.1	6.4	6.6	12.5	100.0	(586)
Never	4.7	26.4	46.3	7.8	3.6	11.2	100.0	(610)
No. Of Children Fathered								
0	3.5	23.7	46.3	9.0	6.1	11.4	100.0	(2035)
1	3.6	30.9	39.3	7.9	6.4	12.0	100.0	(188)
2+	0.8	40.5	32.7	3.8	4.4	17.8	100.0	(56)

-- Not available.

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