

Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica 2008



Final Report

National Family Planning Board

Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica, 2008

Final Report

Prepared by:

*Florina Serbanescu
Alicia Ruiz
Danielle Suchdev*

**National Family Planning Board
Statistical Institute of Jamaica
KINGSTON, JAMAICA**

**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)
KINGSTON, JAMAICA**

**Division of Reproductive Health,
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (DRH/CDC)
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA**

June, 2010



This report is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health (CDC/DRH), USAID Contract No. HRN-C-00-97-0019-00. The opinions expressed herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of USAID.

Additional information about this report may be obtained from the CDC/DRH, Mailstop K-23, 4770 Buford Highway, NE, Atlanta, 30341–3724 USA. Fax (770) 488-6242; Tel (770) 488-6200 and the National Family Planning Board, 5 Sylvan Avenue, Kingston 5, Jamaica. Fax (876) 968-1626; Tel (876) 968-1631.

Suggested citation:

Serbanescu F, Ruiz A, Suchdev DB. 2010. *Reproductive Health Survey Jamaica 2008: Final Report*. Atlanta, GA (USA) and Kingston, Jamaica.

Preface

The 2008 Reproductive Health Survey is the eighth in a series of periodic enquiries conducted by the National Family Planning Board. The scope of the survey, as in earlier studies, is designed 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 field work for 2008 survey was completed in May 2009. The final report of the 2008 Reproductive Health Survey is presented in the three volumes:

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

The Board uses this opportunity to express gratitude to the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), and the focal representative of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Dr. Florina Serbanescu.

We acknowledge the financial support of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as well as the technical support of the Division of Reproductive Health, CDC.

Finally, no study of this sort could be possible without the co-operation 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
June 2010

Institutional Participation

Agency

Persons Involved

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health (CDC/DRH), Atlanta, USA

Florina Serbanescu, Principal Investigator
Alicia Ruiz, System Programmer (SAIC)
Danielle Suchdev, Health Scientist
Paul Stupp, Demographer
Mary Goodwin, Epidemiologist
Kanako Ishida, ORISE Fellow
Leo Morris, Demographer (SAIC)
Fernando Carlosama, System Programmer (SAIC)
Jose Luis Carlosama, System Programmer (Mcking Corp.)
Reina Turcios, Epidemiologist
Susanna Binzen, Public Health Advisor

USAID/Jamaica

Jennifer Knight-Johnson, Project Management Specialist (Health)

National Family Planning Board

Olivia McDonald, Executive Director
Kevin Bell, Policy Formulation, Evaluation and Monitoring
Ellen Radlein, Policy Formulation, Monitoring and Evaluation
Alphanso Williams, Statistician
Sacha-Marie Hill, Research Officer

Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Douglas Forbes, Survey Director
Annette McKenzie, General Director
Natalee Simpson, Statistician, Project Manager
Avery Gaynor, Senior Programmer
Merville Anderson, Director, Field Services Division
Day-Dawn Simon, Director, Research, Design and Evaluation
Valerie Nam, Director, Division of Censuses

Ministry of Health, Jamaica

Peter Figueroa, Chief, Epidemiology and AIDS

Members of the 2008 RHS Final Report editing and production team are acknowledged in bold.

Jamaica RHS 2008

Executive Summary

Over the last two decades, there have been huge improvements in the area of reproductive health, adolescent health, and HIV prevention in Jamaica. Contraceptive prevalence has increased and the proportion of unplanned births has decreased. Adolescent fertility and risky sexual behaviors have declined. Maternal mortality and infant death have also declined, though they are still higher than in other places.

Since 1975, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has invested resources to improve access to family planning and other reproductive health services in Jamaica. Through funds provided by USAID, several nationwide Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys (CPSs) and later Reproductive Health Surveys (RHSs) were conducted periodically in Jamaica, the most recent of them in 2008, all intended to assess and respond to the reproductive health needs of the population. Throughout these surveys, the USAID goal was to provide reliable information as a catalyst for evidence-based decision making and political action.

The 2008 Jamaica RHS is a collection of important demographic and reproductive health indicators. These indicators are used to examine health trends and set targets for improvement, allocate resources, and monitor performance of reproductive health, HIV and adolescent programs. Several findings of the 2008 RHS are highlighted below:

Introduction:

- As the Jamaican government sets forth to improve the national family planning program, address the reproductive health of young adults, and develop national strategies to reduce interpersonal violence, the timing of the 2008 RHS, has been ideal.
- Fieldwork for the Jamaica 2008-2009 RHS was completed in May 2009. The survey interviewed two independent nationwide samples of 8,259 women aged 15-49 and 2,775 men aged 15-24.

Methodology:

- The survey documents a wide array of key reproductive health outcomes and their determinants for women or reproductive age and young adult men. The detailed health content in the RHS allows for multiple correlates between health outcomes and knowledge, attitudes, sexual behaviors and preventive practices.
- For the first time in Jamaica, the 2008 RHS collected key HIV/AIDS indicators and documented the level of domestic violence and gender norms among women and men.
- Designing the sample to produce estimates for 14 regions of the country enables key stakeholders to better assess reproductive health at the sub-national level. The documentation of the wealth status (quintile) of the households provides a better understanding of the health disparities by socioeconomic status than in previous surveys.
- This survey yielded a response rate of 97% for women and 94% for young men, one of the highest participation rates since the onset of these surveys.

Marriage and Fertility:

- Sixty-nine percent of women in the sample were legally married, in consensual unions, or in visiting partnership relations (14.8% were legally married, 22.5% in common-law unions, and 31.2% in visiting partnerships). One in four (24.9%) women of reproductive age did not have a regular partner at the time of the interview, 3.6% had a boyfriend that they had sexual relations with, and 3.1% had a boyfriend without sexual relations.
- The age at which women in Jamaica tend to start sexual activity has remained relatively steady since 1997. In 2008, the median age at first intercourse was 17.0 years old, compared to 17.0 in 2002 and 17.3 in 1997.
- Jamaica's fertility rates have been declining since the 1970s. The total fertility rate of 2.4 children per woman in Jamaica for 2006–2008 is the lowest ever documented in the country. Median age at first birth was 21.2 years, slightly older than 20.7 years documented in 2002.
- Jamaican women initiate and complete childbearing at early ages, with the highest fertility levels reported among 20- to 24-year-old women, practically unchanged since 2002. Women with low education attainment and those with the lowest socioeconomic status have one child more than the country average (3.4 and 3.5 children per woman, respectively).

- Generally, peak fertility occurred at ages 30–34 among women with the highest educational attainment, whereas peak fertility among women with lower educational levels occurred at ages 20–24. Similarly, women with the highest socioeconomic status postpone their fertility until after the age of 30, compared to peak fertility at age 20–24 among those with lower socioeconomic status.
- Due to the impressive changes in the contraceptive uptake, the percentage of births that were unintended was the lowest ever documented: less than one half (47%) of births in the last 5 years were unintended, compared to 58% in 2008.

Maternal and Infant Health:

- Coverage of prenatal care among all pregnancies carried to term since January 2003 was very high with only 1% of pregnant women indicating that they received no prenatal care. The majority of births (60%) received prenatal care during the first trimester, as recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). In the Kingston metropolitan area, first trimester visits were even more common (74%).
- WHO guidelines call for a minimum of four prenatal visits over the course of a woman's pregnancy. In Jamaica, this was achieved in 87% of births, including 50% which were preceded by 10 or more visits.
- Women with high-risk pregnancies, as defined by specific age and parity criteria established by the Ministry of Health, had mostly received inadequate (41%) or only partially adequate (18%) prenatal care. Increased educational attainment and socioeconomic status of the mother were positively correlated with receipt of adequate care. Most importantly, women with 5 or more births, who by definition are classified as having high pregnancy-related health risk, were less likely to have had adequate prenatal care than women with lower number of births.
- The majority of women received most of their prenatal care from either governmental health clinics (72%) or maternity hospitals (4%). Almost one in five women (20%) mentioned they mostly received prenatal care in private clinics, and 3% received care in private hospitals.
- Most births that have occurred since January 2003 were delivered in health care facilities with 93% taking place in a governmental hospital and less than five percent in other medical facilities. Almost all women reported that the person who attended their last delivery was either a midwife or nurse-midwife (65%) or a physician (33%), which is an indicator of progress towards Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 5, which aims to improve maternal health.

- Child survival in Jamaica has improved substantially over the past 10 years. A comparison of the two most recent 5-year periods shows that there has been a dramatic decline in the neonatal mortality rate (from 20.0 to 13.0 per 1,000), which in turn has significantly lowered the infant and child under-5 mortality. The highest infant and under-5 mortality rates were found among children living in rural areas, those born to mothers who have low educational attainment, and those born less than 24 months apart.

Contraceptive Knowledge:

- Women of reproductive age in Jamaica are well aware of contraceptive methods with virtually all respondents having heard of at least one modern method. Since 1989, the three most well-known methods have been the male condom, oral contraceptive pills, and injectables.
- The most notable change in knowledge was found for emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill) with knowledge of emergency contraception increasing by 82% (from 49% to 89%) between 2002 and 2008.
- Young men's knowledge of the most commonly known methods of contraception has improved slightly since 1993. Similar to women, the most notable change in men's knowledge was the increase in awareness of emergency hormonal contraception by 65% (from 39% in 2002 to 64% in 2008).
- Attitudes about family formation and timing of births are closely related to knowledge and use of family planning methods. In the 2008 RHS, more than half (54%) of women preferred an interval of more than 4 years, followed by 2 to 4 years (37%).

Contraceptive Use:

- Ever use of contraceptive methods remains high with 85% of women having experience using a contraceptive method.
- Experience of ever using contraceptives is high regardless of education level, ranging from 82% of women with 9 or fewer levels of education achieved up to 88% for women at level 13 or higher.
- Seventy-three percent of women currently in union reported current use of contraceptives and almost a quarter (22%) of them were using a secondary contraceptive method.

- More reliable, modern methods are the most commonly used with 84% of women having ever used a modern method. Among current contraceptive users, the most popular methods were condom, the pill and injectables. Almost one half of users (47%) rely on condoms, which provides dual protection against unintended pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. In comparison to previous years, more women are beginning contraceptive use prior to their first birth. Sixty-five percent of women had no children when they first used a contraceptive method, compared to only 54% in the 2002 and 1997 surveys.
- There has been a significant improvement in the availability of family planning services at government facilities since the 2002 survey. Over half of women (51%) said these services were available at any time, up from 31%.
- Among sexually experienced women who were not using contraception, 57% reported that they intend to use a method in the future.

Condom Use:

- Virtually all (100%) women aged 15-49 years had heard of condoms, 77% had ever used a condom, and 20% reported currently using condoms. Of women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, 42% reported using a condom the last time.
- Knowledge of condoms among young men aged 15-24 was also extremely high with 100% having ever heard of condoms, 73% reporting ever having used condoms, and 43% reporting current condom use. Among men who had sexual intercourse in the 12 months prior to the survey, 80% reported having used a condom the last time. Compared to young women in the same age group, young men had higher use prevalence of ever use, current use, and use at last intercourse.
- Among respondents who had sex with a non-steady partner, 64% of women and 91% of young men reported that they use condoms every time or almost every time. One-fifth (21%) of women with a non-steady partner said that they never use a condom and almost no men stated that they never used a condom (1%).
- Most sexually active women (72%) report having ever asked a partner to use a condom. Of those who had, some negative reactions incurred were refusal to use a condom (20.6%), forced sex without condom (8%), partners refusal to have sex (7%) a threat to end the relationship (3%) and a threat of physical harm (1%). A woman's increased level of education is related to an increased likelihood in her suggesting condom use and a decreased likelihood of negative reactions from her partner.

- Approximately a tenth (9%) of women said they used condoms to prevent pregnancy, 19% to prevent STIs, including HIV, and 72% said it was to prevent both. A higher proportion of young men than young women in their same age group reported that the objective of their condom use was dual protection

Health-Related Behaviors:

- Only 43% of reproductive aged women (15-49 years) reported ever having a routine gynecological exam and 62% had received a pap smear test to screen for cervical cancer. There has been very little improvement in the prevalence of preventive reproductive health practices since 2002.
- Nearly two-thirds (62%) of women reported having ever had a clinical screening for breast cancer, and 64.6% reported having ever performed a breast self-exam (BSE) at some point in their life. Both clinical and self exams were associated with age older than 19 years, higher educational attainment and socio-economic index, having a steady partner (excluding a boyfriend), and being sexually experienced.
- The most common health conditions reported by women of reproductive age were high blood pressure (20%), urinary tract infection (12.6%), asthma (8.8%), anemia (8.6%), and diabetes (4.4%). For these conditions, women with a higher education level are more likely to report health problems, possibly due to better access to health care providers.
- Similar to the findings from 2002, in the current survey 6% of women aged 15–49 years reported having ever smoked and 3.5% were current smokers. When compared to men aged 15–24 years, women of the same age group were less likely to have ever smoked and to smoke currently, and young women started smoking one year later than young men (17 vs. 16 years old).
- Recreational drug use in the last 12 months was much more frequent among young men when compared to young women of the same age: 14.1% and 31.1% of men aged 15-19 and 20-24, respectively, vs. 3.3% and 7.2% of their female counterparts.

Young Adults:

- The proportion of young adults who are sexually experienced has decreased, with 66% of young women and 75% of young men having ever had sex, compared to 69% of young women and 82% of young men in 2002. This reflects a trend of decreased sexual experience since the 1993 survey.

- Young adults are also waiting longer to initiate sex. The mean age at first intercourse was 16.1 for young women and 14.5 for young men, compared to 15.8 and 13.5, respectively, in 2002. This is the largest change in this indicator since the 1993 survey. However, 12% of young women and three times as many young men (35%) reported starting sexual activity before age 15.
- The use of contraception at first sexual intercourse among sexually experienced young women has continuously increased to 79%, compared to 67% in 2002, 56% in 1997, and 43% in 1993. That improvement has been similar in young men increasing from 22% in 1993 to 56% in 2008.
- Contraceptive use at most recent sexual intercourse among sexually experienced young adults was 82% among women and 84% among men. That use is overwhelmingly modern methods use, with condoms being most commonly used among young adults (43% of young women and 74% of young men).
- The percent of young adults who received school-based or other formal family life education has increased since the previous surveys. Ninety percent of young women and 84% of young men received family life education in school or in another formal setting.

Sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS:

- Awareness of STIs was generally high with 100% of women reporting awareness of HIV/AIDS, 100% of Gonorrhea, and 98% of syphilis; however, only 29% knew of chancroid and 45% knew of chlamydia. Young women were more likely to report awareness of most STIs than were young men. Young men were also less likely to know symptoms of STIs.
- The most important sources of information about STIs for women were health professionals (23%), television (22%), teachers (14%), and printed media (11%). This differed among young people, men and women, who placed higher importance on teachers and family members and lower importance on health professionals.
- Having multiple sexual partners, whether in the last 3 months or the last year, was uncommon among women (4% and 7% respectively). Young men were much more likely to report having multiple partners in the last 3 or 12 months than young women.
- Among young adult women and men with multiple partners in the last 12 months, a substantial proportion (46 % and 22%, respectively) did not use condoms at the last sexual encounter. In these same groups, use of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the last sexual encounter was reported by 26.5% of young women and 18.0% of young men.

- When women were asked about maternal to child transmission (MTCT) of HIV, knowledge of the facts varied with 85% aware that it can be transmitted during pregnancy, 74% aware that it can be transmitted during delivery, and 82% aware that it can be transmitted through breastfeeding. Over two-thirds of women (69%) knew that drugs were available to reduce MTCT.
- The percentages of respondents who were able to correctly identify all three methods of HIV prevention were 85% of women and 78% of men. When restricted to young adults, young women were more likely than young men to correctly provide answers to all three items (87% of girls 15-19 years old and 84% of young women 20-24 years old versus 79% of boys 15-19 years old and 75% of young men 20-24 years old).
- Practically all women (95%) knew where HIV testing is provided, a little less than two-thirds (60%) reported ever having been tested and receiving their results, and a quarter (26%) reported that their last HIV-test took place within 12 months of the interview.
- HIV testing has been successfully integrated with prenatal care. Nine out of ten women (91%) who had been pregnant since January 2006 or were at least six months pregnant at the time of the survey, and had prenatal care, reported that they had been tested for HIV.
- Respondents were asked about different hypothetical situations involving interactions with HIV-infected individuals. Ninety percent of women and 88% of young men indicated that they would be willing to work with a co-worker who was infected with the AIDS virus. Less tolerant attitudes were found among 29% of women and 25% of young men who stated they would want it kept a secret if a relative became infected with the AIDS virus.

Gender Attitudes and Violence against Women:

- Jamaican men aged 15–24 years had a tendency toward more traditional attitudes about gender norms when compared to young women in the same age group. Sizeable opinion gaps were also seen between young men and young women when it came to the importance of a man showing his wife/partner who is the boss, the acceptability of a wife's refusal to have sex with her husband if he sees other women, the notion that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him, and on the question of whether family problems should be discussed only with family members.
- Overall, 18% of women reported that they witnessed violence between their parents, and 61.2% reported that they had been slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by a parent or step-parent before age 15. Fourteen percent of Jamaican men aged 15–24 years

witnessed violence between their parents and 58% reported having experienced physical abuse from a parent or stepparent.

- Almost half (48%) of women reported that a current or former spouse subjected them to at least one controlling behavior. Experience of multiple controlling behaviors was strongly associated with all types of intimate partner violence, including physical violence.
- During the past year, 14.7% of women ever in union reported verbal abuse, 6.5% reported physical abuse, and 2.8% reported sexual abuse.
- Overall, 12% of Jamaican women reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse at some time in their life. The majority of perpetrators were known to the woman, including current or previous partners (36%), acquaintances (20%), boyfriends or ex-boyfriends (18%), and relatives (10%). Only one in eight (12%) women who has ever been raped reported having been raped by a stranger.

Table of Contents

	Page
Preface	iii
Institutional Participation	iv
Executive Summary	v
Table of Contents	xv
List of Tables	xix
List of Figures	xxxiii
Chapter 1: Background	1
1.1 Historical, Geographical, and Demographic Background	1
1.2 Population Policies and Programs	4
1.3 Survey Objectives	5
1.4 Institutional Participation	8
1.5 Sampling Design	10
1.6 Response Rates	13
1.7 Sampling Weights	15
Chapter 2: Characteristics of the sample	17
2.1 Age	18
2.2 Partnership Status	19
2.3 Education Level	20
2.4 Wealth Quintile	21
2.5 Employment Status	21
2.6 Church Attendance	22
2.7 Number of Children Born Alive	23
Chapter 3: Fertility and Fertility-Related Factors	37
3.1 Fertility Levels, Trends, and Differentials	37
3.2 Teenage Pregnancy	41
3.3 Age at Menarche and Sexual Experience	42
3.4 Age at First Intercourse, Union, and Birth	44
3.5 Recent Sexual Activity	46
3.6 Postpartum Amenorrhea, Abstinence and Insusceptibility	50

3.7	Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy	53
3.8	Future Fertility Preferences	58
Chapter 4: Maternal and Infant Health		83
4.1	Prenatal Care	83
4.2	Delivery Care.....	90
4.3	Smoking and Drinking During Pregnancy	91
4.4	Infant and Child Mortality.....	92
Chapter 5: Contraceptive Knowledge.....		107
5.1	Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods.....	107
5.2	Ideal Birth Interval	110
Chapter 6: Contraceptive Use		117
6.1	Ever Use of Contraceptives.....	117
6.2	First Use of Contraceptives.....	119
6.3	Current Use of Contraceptives	120
6.4	Source of Contraceptives.....	125
6.5	Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method.....	126
6.6	Intention to Use Contraceptives among Non-users	127
6.7	Contraceptive Failure and Discontinuation	127
Chapter 7: Hormonal Contraceptive Use		163
7.1	Pill Use and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety.....	163
7.2	Use of Emergency Hormonal Contraception and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety	165
7.3	Use of Injectables and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety	166
Chapter 8: Condom Use		175
8.1	Condom Use.....	175
8.2	Reasons for Use	177
8.3	Opinions about Effectiveness and Safety of Condom Use	177
Chapter 9: Contraceptive Sterilization: Use and Demand		197
9.1	Characteristics of Sterilized Women.....	198
9.2	Satisfaction with Sterilization	200
9.3	Interest in Sterilization.....	201
9.4	Reasons for Not Using Sterilization	203
Chapter 10: Non-Use of Contraceptives.....		213
10.1	Reasons for Not Using a Contraceptive Method	213

10.2	Need for Family Planning Services.....	215
Chapter 11: Health-Related Behaviors.....		223
11.1	Routine Gynecologic Visits.....	223
11.2	Cervical Cancer Screening.....	224
11.3	Breast Cancer Screening.....	226
11.4	Selected Health Problems.....	227
11.5	Smoking and Alcohol and Drug Use.....	227
Chapter 12: Young Adults		241
12.1	Characteristics of the Young Adults.....	241
12.2	Exposure to Sexual Experience.....	242
12.3	First Sexual Intercourse	243
12.4	Contraceptive Use and Non-Use at First Sexual Intercourse.....	248
12.5	Use of Contraception at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse	250
12.6	Discussions about Family Life Education Topics with Parents.....	254
12.7	Exposure to Formal Family Life Education.....	256
12.8	Other Sources of Information on Sex, Contraception, and STIs	258
12.9	Resiliency against High-Risk Behaviors.....	261
12.10	Impact of Family Life Education on Reproductive Health Knowledge and Attitudes	263
Chapter 13: Sexually Transmitted Infections		315
13.1	Awareness and Knowledge of STIs	315
13.2	Source of Information about STIs	316
13.3	Self-Reported Experiences of STIs and STI Symptoms.....	317
13.4	Risky Sexual Behaviors.....	318
13.5	Self-Perceived Risk of STIs	320
Chapter 14: HIV/AIDS.....		337
14.1	Awareness and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS.....	337
14.2	HIV-testing	341
14.3	Self-perceived Risk of HIV/AIDS.....	343
14.4	Stigma toward HIV-infected Persons.....	345
Chapter 15: Gender Attitudes and Violence against Women		369
15.1	Attitudes about Gender Norms	370
15.2	Attitudes and Practice of Child Punishment.....	372
15.3	History of Witnessing or Experiencing Parental Physical Abuse	373
15.4	Intimate Partner Violence.....	376
15.5	Consequences of Recent Physical and Sexual Violence and Coping Strategies	380

15.6	Correlates of Lifetime Physical Abuse	383
15.7	Lifetime Experience of Forced Sexual Intercourse (Rape) by Any Perpetrator	386
	Female Questionnaire	411
	Male Questionnaire	453

List of Tables

Table	Page
1.1.1	Distribution of the Population by Health Region In 1992, 1996, 2001 and 2008 (Percent Distribution).....2
1.1.2	Age Distribution of the Total Population End of the Year 1992, 1996, 2001, and 2008 (Percent Distribution).....3
1.1.3	Percentage of the Population in Urban Areas End of the Year 1970, 1982, 1991, 2001, and 2008.....3
1.5	Number of Households (HH) in the Jamaica RHS08 Sample and the 2001 Census and the Ratio of the Number of Households in the Census to the Number of Households in the Sample, by Parish11
1.6A	Results of Household Visits and Individual Interview Status of Eligible Women Aged 15–49 Years by Residence and Health Region (Percent Distribution)13
1.6B	Results of Household Visits and Individual Interview Status of Eligible Men Aged 15–24 Years by Residence and Health Region (Percent Distribution)14
2.2A	Current Partnership Status among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....25
2.2B	Current Partnership Status of Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....26
2.3A	Education Level among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics27
2.3B	Education Level of Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....28
2.4A	Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households by Selected Characteristics29
2.4B	Percentage Distribution of Men Aged 15–24 Years by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households by Selected Characteristics30
2.5A	Employment Status among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....31
2.5B	Employment Status of Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics32
2.6A	Frequency of Church Attendance among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....33
2.6B	Frequency of Church Attendance among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....34
2.7A	Number of Children Born Alive among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....35
2.7B	Number of Children Born Alive among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....36
3.1.1	Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates by Age at Birth Reproductive Health Surveys, Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and the World Fertility Survey Jamaica, 2008–1975.....60

Table	Page
3.1.2	Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates by Selected Characteristics61
3.1.3	Childlessness among Women 15–49 Years of Age by Current Age Group and Selected Characteristics62
3.2	Pregnancy and Motherhood Experience among Women 15–19 Years of Age by Selected Characteristics63
3.3.1	Mean Age at First Menstrual Period among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics64
3.3.2	Perceived Best Age to Start Family Life and Sexual Education in School by Selected Characteristics, Women Aged 15–24 Years.....65
3.3.3	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations by Selected Characteristics66
3.4.1	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Their First Sexual Relation, First Union, and First Birth before Selected Ages and Median Age at First Sexual Relation, First Union, and First Birth by Current Age Group.....67
3.4.2	Perceived Best Age at Which Women Are Responsible Enough to Start Childbearing among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics68
3.5.1	Current Sexual Activity among All Women Aged 15–49 Years and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Current Relationship Status Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 199769
3.5.2	Current Sexual Activity among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics70
3.5.3A	Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years by Current Relationship Status.....71
3.5.3B	Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Current Relationship Status.....72
3.5.4	Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Women 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....73
3.5.5	Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Women 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations in the Last 30 Days by Selected Characteristics.....74
3.5.6	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Not Currently Sexually Active and Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months by Current Relationship Status.....75
3.6.1	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey and Were Postpartum Amenorrhic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by the Number of Months since Birth76
3.6.2	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey and Were Postpartum Amenorrhic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by Selected Characteristics.....77
3.6.3	Duration of Postpartum Abstinence among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics78
3.6.4	Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....79

Table	Page
3.7 Planning Status of Current Pregnancies and Most Recent Pregnancies Resulting in a Live Birth in the Last 5 Years among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	80
3.8 Desired Number of Additional Children among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years by Current Number of Living Children	81
4.1.1 Initiation of Prenatal Care by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics.....	95
4.1.2 Adequacy of Prenatal Care for High-risk Pregnancies Resulted in Live Births in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics	96
4.1.3 Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 and Were Vaccinated against Tetanus during Pregnancy and Number of Doses Given	97
4.1.4 Routine Screening of Blood Pressure during Pregnancy and Experience of High Blood Pressure during Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics	98
4.1.5 Experience of HIV-Testing during Prenatal Care among Recently Pregnant Women† Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	99
4.1.6 Place of Most Prenatal Care for Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics	100
4.2.1 Place of Delivery for Births in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics.....	101
4.2.2 Principal Person Who Assisted at Delivery of the Last Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics	102
4.2.3 Percentage of Births in 2003–2008 Delivered by Cesarean Section by Selected Characteristics.....	103
4.3 Prevalence of Smoking and Drinking during the Last Pregnancy and Number of Cigarettes Smoked among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics	104
4.4 Infant and Child Mortality Rates (Infant and Child Deaths per 1,000 Live Births) among Children Born in the Last 10 Years (June 1998–May 2008) by Selected Characteristics.....	105
5.1.1A Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method	111
5.1.1B Contraceptive Awareness among Adult Men Aged 15–24 by Specified Contraceptive Method	112
5.1.2 Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Age Group.....	113
5.1.3 Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Area of Residence	114
5.1.4 Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method and Education Level.....	115
5.2 Opinions about the Ideal Interval between Births among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Select Characteristics.....	116

Table	Page
6.1.1 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics	129
6.1.2 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Survey Year.....	130
6.1.3 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Area of Residence	131
6.1.4 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Parish of Residence	132
6.1.5 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Health Region.....	133
6.1.6 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Age Group	134
6.1.7 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Number of Children Born Alive	135
6.1.8 Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Education Level	136
6.2.1 Mean Age (in Years) at the Time When Women Aged 15–44 Years First Used a Contraceptive Method by Selected Characteristics.....	137
6.2.2 Number of Living Children at First Use of a Contraceptive Method among Women Aged 15–44 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	138
6.3.1 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	139
6.3.2 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in a Union Aged 15–49 Years by Specified Contraceptive Method.....	140
6.3.3 Mean Age of All Women and Women Currently in a Union Aged 15–44 Years among Current Users of Selected Contraceptive Methods	141
6.3.4 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by the Type of Method by Selected Characteristics.....	142
6.3.5 Current Contraceptive Use of Specified Methods among All Women Aged 15–49 Years by the Relationship Status.....	143
6.3.6 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Health Region and Method	144
6.3.7 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Age Group and Method.....	145
6.3.8 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Number of Live Births and Contraceptive Method	146
6.3.9 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Education Level and Method.....	147
6.3.10 Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Frequency of Church Attendance and Method.....	148
6.3.11 Current Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Select Characteristics	149

Table	Page
6.3.12 Current Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Primary and Secondary Method Used	150
6.3.13 Current Contraceptive Use and Concurrent Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Select Characteristics.....	151
6.4.1 Source of Supply for Selected Contraceptive Methods among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using Modern Methods by Residence and Method	152
6.4.2 Source of Supply for Selected Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years Not Currently in Union Who Are Currently Using Selected Modern Methods	153
6.4.3 Availability of Family Planning Services at the Government Clinics or Health Centres for All Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Obtain Contraception from Government Sources by Selected Characteristics	154
6.4.4 Length of Travel Time to a Source of Contraception for All Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using a Supplied Method by Selected Characteristics	155
6.5.1 Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method and the Specified Preferred Method among Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraception by Selected Characteristics	156
6.5.2 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Using the Preferred Method among Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraception and Desire to Switch to Another Method by Selected Characteristics.....	157
6.6.1 Desire to Use Contraception in the Future among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Not Currently Using Contraception by Select Characteristics.....	158
6.6.2 Preferred Future Contraceptive Method among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Not Currently Using Contraception by Select Characteristics.....	159
6.7.1 Contraceptive Failure and Discontinuation Rates after One, Two and Three Years for Selected Methods of Contraception—All Segments of Contraceptive Use Initiated since January 2003.....	160
6.7.2 Contraceptive Discontinuation Rates After One Year by Primary Reason for Discontinuing Contraception for Selected Methods of Contraception - All Segments of Contraceptive Used Initiated Since January 2003.....	161
7.1.1 Awareness of Pill among All Women Aged 15–49 Years and Use among Those Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months by Selected Characteristics	167
7.1.2 Brand of Pill Used by Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Currently Using the Pill by Area of Residence	168
7.1.3 Brand of Pill Used by Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Currently Using the Pill by Selected Characteristics.....	169

Table	Page
7.1.4 Perceptions about the Pill's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	170
7.1.5 Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Pill among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	171
7.2 Awareness and Ever Use of Hormonal Emergency Contraception among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	172
7.3.1 Perceptions about the Effectiveness of the Injectables to Prevent Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	173
7.3.2 Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Injectables among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	174
8.1.1A Awareness and Use of Condom among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	179
8.1.1B Awareness and Use of Condom among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	180
8.1.2A Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	181
8.1.2B Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	182
8.1.3A Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	183
8.1.3B Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	184
8.1.4A History of Ever Asking a Partner to Use a Condom and Selected Partner's Reactions to the Woman's Request among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	185
8.1.4B History of Ever Suggesting to Use a Condom with a Female Partner and Selected Partner's Reactions to This Suggestion among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	186
8.1.5 History of Ever Being Asked to Use a Condom by a Female Partner and Selected Man's Reactions to the Request among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	187
8.2A Main Reasons for Using Condoms among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	188
8.2B Main Reasons for Using Condoms among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	189
8.3.1A Perceptions about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	190
8.3.1B Perceptions about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	191
8.3.2A Perceptions about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	192

Table	Page
8.3.2B Perceptions about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	193
8.3.3A Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	194
8.3.3B Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	195
9.1.1 Characteristics of Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years and Characteristics of Sterilized and Non-Sterilized Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years (Percent Distribution)	205
9.1.2 Age and Number of Children Born Alive at the Time of the Female Sterilization Procedure among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years (Percent Distribution)	206
9.1.3 Mean Number of Children Born Alive among Sterilized and Non-Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years by Current Age Group.....	207
9.2 Percentage of Contraceptively Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Not Satisfied With the Sterilization Procedure by Selected Characteristics.....	208
9.3.1 Interest in Female Sterilization among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Do Not Want Any More Children by Selected Characteristics.....	209
9.3.2 Interest in Female Sterilization after Completing the Desired Family Size among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Want or Might Want More Children by Selected Characteristics	210
9.4.1 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Being Interested in Female Sterilization among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Do Not Want Any More Children by Age Group and Education Level.....	211
9.4.2 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Being Interested in Female Sterilization after Completing the Desired Family Size among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Want or Might Want More Children by Age Group and Education Level	212
10.1.1 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years.....	218
10.1.2 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Residence and Marital Status	219
10.1.3 Percentage of Users of Selected Contraceptive Methods Who Would Prefer to Use a Different Contraceptive Method by Current and Preferred Method among Women Aged 15–49 Years.....	220
10.2.1 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services among Women Aged 15–49 and 15–44 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	221
10.2.2 Unmet Need for Family Planning Services among Women Aged 15–49 and 15–44 Years by Residence, Health Region and Parish	222
11.1 Prevalence of Gynaecologic Examination and Time of Last Exam among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	231

Table	Page
11.2.1 Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Smear Test) and Time of Last Exam among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics	232
11.2.2 Medical Advice Following Cervical Cancer Screening among Women Aged 15–49 Years who Had Ever Had a Pap Smear Test, by Selected Characteristics	233
11.3.1 Prevalence of Clinical and Breast Self–Exam (BSE) among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	234
11.3.2 Frequency of BSE among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Ever Performing BSE by Selected Characteristics	235
11.4 Selected Health Problems Ever Been Told by a Doctor among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	236
11.5.1A Prevalence of Smoking among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	237
11.5.1B Prevalence of Smoking among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	238
11.5.2A Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics	239
11.5.2B Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	240
12.1.1 Percent Distribution of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Interviewed in Reproductive Health Surveys by Age Group and Survey Year	267
12.1.2 Employment Status of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Age Group.....	268
12.1.3 Current Relationship Status among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Age Group	269
12.2.1 Reported Sexual Experience of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Current Age Group	270
12.2.2 Reported Sexual Experience of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	271
12.3.1 Life-table Estimates of Age at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	272
12.3.2 Mean Age at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	273
12.3.3A Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–24 Years by Age at First Sexual Experience	274
12.3.3B Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Age at First Sexual Experience	275
12.3.4 Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	276
12.3.5A Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Women Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	277
12.3.5B Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	278

Table	Page
12.3.6 Prevalence of Coerced First Sexual Intercourse among Sexually Experienced Young Adults Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	279
12.4.1A Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Women Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	280
12.4.1B Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	281
12.4.2 Source of Condoms for Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Used Condoms at First Sexual Experience	282
12.4.3 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years	283
12.5.1 Current Sexual Activity Status among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years	284
12.5.2 Use of Contraception at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse in the Last 30 Days among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Current Marital Status and Age Group	285
12.5.3 Number of Sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Marital Status and Current Age	286
12.5.4 Transactional Sex Reported by Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	287
12.6.1 Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about the Menstrual Cycle from a Parent or Step-parent and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics	288
12.6.2A Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Pregnancy and How It Occurs from a Parent or Step-parent and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics	289
12.6.2B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Pregnancy and How It Occurs from a Parent or Step-parent and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics	290
12.6.3A Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Methods of Birth Control from a Parent or Step-parent and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics	291
12.6.3B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Condom from a Parent or Step-parent and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics	292
12.7.1 Receipt of School-based or Other Formal Family Life Education (FLE) Courses among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Current Age Group	293
12.7.2 Specific FLE Topics and Information about Services for Adolescents Covered in the First School-based or Other Formal FLE Courses among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years	294
12.8.1A Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Women Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	295

Table	Page
12.8.1B Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	296
12.8.2 Opinions about How Helpful Specified Sources of Information on Family Life Education (FLE) Are among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years	297
12.8.3A Percentage of Women Who Have Seen or Heard of Programmes about Family Life Education in the Past 6 Months from Each Media Source among Women Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	298
12.8.3B Information on Family Life or Sexual Education Seen or Heard in the Past 6 Months among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source	299
12.8.4A Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Reported a Behavior–Change Effect After Having Seen or Heard Information on Family Life or Sexual Education in the Past 6 Months by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source.....	300
12.8.4B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Reported a Behavior-change Effect After They Had Seen or Heard Information on Family Life or Sexual Education in the Past 6 Months by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source.....	301
12.8.5A Exposure to Selected Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education among Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Seen or Heard Messages Distributed by the JA-STYLE Program by Selected Characteristics	302
12.8.5B Exposure to Selected Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Ever Seen or Heard Messages Distributed by the JA-STYLE Program by Selected Characteristics	303
12.8.6 Percentage of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Received Health Counseling by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Counseling.....	304
12.9.1A Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities.....	305
12.9.1B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities.....	306
12.9.2A Percentage of Adolescent Women Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence in the Household of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics	307
12.9.2A Percentage of Adolescent Women Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence in the Household of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics	308
12.9.3A Percentage of Adolescent Women Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence Outside the Home of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics	309

Table	Page
12.9.3B Percentage of Adolescent Men Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence Outside the Home of an Adult with Caring Attitudes and High Expectations by Selected Characteristics	310
12.9.4 Resilience Status in the Home and Outside the Home among Adolescent Women and Men Aged 15–19 Years by Selected Characteristics	311
12.10.1 Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnant during the Menstrual Cycle and Knowledge about the Effectiveness of the Pill and Injectables among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	312
12.10.2 Comprehensive Knowledge about HIV, Knowledge of a Place Where People Can Get Tested for HIV, and Knowledge of a Place Where Treatment for STIs Is Offered among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	313
12.10.3 Disagreement with Traditional Gender Roles and Opposition to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	314
13.1.1A Awareness of STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	321
13.1.1B Awareness of STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	322
13.1.2A Awareness of STI Symptoms among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	323
13.1.2B Awareness of STI Symptoms among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	324
13.2A Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	325
13.2B Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics	326
13.3.1A Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Specified STIs by Selected Characteristics	327
13.3.1B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Specified STIs by Selected Characteristics	328
13.3.2A Self–Reported STIs Symptoms among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics	329
13.3.2B Self–Reported STIs Symptoms among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	330
13.3.3 Source of STI Treatment for Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months and Experienced STI Symptoms by Selected Characteristics.....	331
13.4A Risky Sexual Behaviors among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	332
13.4B Risky Sexual Behaviors among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics.....	333

Table	Page
13.5A Self–Perceived Risk of STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics	334
13.5B Self–Perceived Risk of STIs among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics	335
14.1.1A Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics	346
14.1.1B Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	347
14.1.2A Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics	348
14.1.2B Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics	349
14.1.3A Knowledge about Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV in Response to Prompted Questions among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics	350
14.1.3B Knowledge about Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV in Response to Prompted Questions among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics	351
14.1.4A Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission by Selected Characteristics	352
14.1.4B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission by Selected Characteristics	353
14.2.1A Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing Is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing among All Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics	354
14.2.1B Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing Is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing among All Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics	355
14.2.2 Place of the Last HIV Test among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Tested by Selected Characteristics	356
14.2.3A Willingness to Be HIV-Tested among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Never Been Tested by Selected Characteristics	357
14.2.3B Willingness to Be HIV-Tested among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Never Been Tested by Selected Characteristics	358
14.3.1A Self-Preceived Risk of HIV Infection among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics	359
14.3.1B Self-Preceived Risk of HIV Infection among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	360
14.3.2A Self-Preceived Risk of HIV Infection among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics	361
14.3.2B Self-Preceived Risk of HIV Infection among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics	362

Table	Page
14.3.3A Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	363
14.3.3B Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15-24 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	364
14.3.4A Most Commonly Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	365
14.3.4B Most Commonly Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15-24 Years, by Selected Characteristics.....	366
14.4A Accepting Attitudes toward Persons with HIV/AIDS among Women Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	367
14.4B Accepting Attitudes toward Persons with HIV/AIDS among Men Aged 15-24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	368
15.1.1A Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	388
15.1.1B Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	389
15.1.2A Agreement with Certain Circumstances That May Justify a Man Hitting His Wife among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	390
15.1.2B Agreement with Selected Circumstances That May Justify a Man Hitting His Wife among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	391
15.2A Attitudes towards Child Punishment among Women Aged 15–49 Years and Use of Psychological or Physical Punishment in Their Households by Type of Child Punishment Used in the Households and Selected Characteristics.....	392
15.2B Attitudes towards Child Punishment among Men Aged 15–24 Years and Use of Psychological or Physical Punishment in Their Households by Type of Child Punishment Used in the Households and Selected Characteristics.....	393
15.3A Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Witnessed or Experienced Parental Physical Abuse before Age 15 by Selected Characteristics.....	394
15.3B Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Witnessed or Experienced Parental Physical Abuse before Age 15 by Selected Characteristics.....	395
15.4.1A Experience of Selected Controlling Behaviors by Their Intimate Partners among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Behavior and Selected Characteristics.....	396
15.4.1B Reports of Selected Controlling Behaviors towards Their Intimate Partners among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years by Type of Behavior and Selected Characteristics.....	397
15.4.2A Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics.....	398

Table	Page
15.4.2B Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrated on Former or Current Partners among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics.....	399
15.4.3 Specific Acts of Verbal and Physical Violence Experienced by Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years during Lifetime by Selected Characteristics	400
15.4.4 Different Combinations of Intimate Partner Violence Experienced by Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years during Lifetime and during the Last 12 Months	401
15.5.1 Injuries Resulting from Episodes of Intimate Partner Violence among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence during the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics	402
15.5.2 Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner and Had Missed Days of Work following Episodes of Violence by Selected Characteristics	403
15.5.3 Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner and Have Talked about the Abuse with Family or Friends by Selected Characteristics.....	404
15.5.4 Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner and Sought Institutional Help by Type of Place Where They Sought Help and Selected Characteristics	405
15.5.5 Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner and Did Not Seek Institutional Help by Selected Reasons for Not Seeking Help and Selected Characteristics.....	406
15.6 Selected Experiences and Reproductive and Sexual Behaviors among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years by Whether They Had Been Physically or Sexually Abused by an Intimate Partner during Lifetime.....	407
15.7.1 Percentage of Women Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will and Their Relationship with the Perpetrator at the Time of the Forced Intercourse by Selected Characteristics.....	408
15.7.2 Age at First Forced Sexual Intercourse among Women Aged 15–49 Years.....	409

List of Figures

Figure		Page
1.5	Number of Households in the Parish (Female Sample) and the 2001 Census.....	12
2.1	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15-49 Years.....	18
2.2	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Partnership Status.....	19
2.3	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Education Level (in Years)	20
2.5	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Employment Status.....	22
2.6	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Frequency of Church Attendance.....	23
2.7	Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Number of Children Born Alive.....	24
3.1.1	Total Fertility Rates in Jamaica, 1975–2008.....	38
3.1.2	Age-Specific Fertility Rates for Seven Time Periods All Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica 1975–2008	39
3.1.3	Two-Year-Period Age-Specific Fertility Rates by the Wealth Quintile of the Household	40
3.3.1	Mean Age at First Menstrual Period by Age Cohort Jamaica, 1989–2008	42
3.3.2	Reported Sexual Experience among Young Women Aged 15–17 and 18–19 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008	43
3.4.1	Percentage of Women Aged 20–49 Years Who Had Sexual Debut, First Union, and First Birth before Age 20	45
3.4.2	Median Age at First Sexual Experience and First Birth among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2002 and 2008	46
3.5.1	Current Sexual Activity by Current Relationship Status among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008	47
3.5.2	Timing of the Last Sexual Intercourse among Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years.....	48
3.5.3	Trends in the Current Sexual Activity among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–19 and 20–24 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	49
3.6.1	Trends in the Mean Duration of Postpartum Amenorrhea, Abstinence and Insusceptibility after the Most Recent Live Birth in the Last 24 Months among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008	51
3.6.2	Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008	53
3.7.1	Demographic Terminology for Pregnancy Intentions	54
3.7.2	Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Who Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years	55
3.7.3	Trends in Planning Status of Last Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Who Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	56

Figure	Page
3.7.4 Planning Status of the Most Recent Pregnancy in the Last 5 Years by Maternal Age among Women Aged 15–49 Years.....	56
3.7.5 Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy in the Last 5 Years by Number of Living Children.....	57
3.8.1 Intention to Have No More Children by Number of Living Children among Sexually Experienced Women* Aged 15–49: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	59
3.8.2 Timing of the Next Birth by Number of Living Children among Fertile Women Aged 15–49 Who Want More Children.....	59
4.1.1 Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Received No Prenatal Care Preceding Their Last Birth in the Last 5 Years by Selected Characteristics.....	84
4.1.2 Initiation of Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics.....	85
4.1.3 Completion of 4 or More Prenatal Care Visits among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics.....	86
4.1.4 Adequacy of Prenatal Care among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	87
4.1.5 Preventive Services Received by Women Aged 15–49 Years during Prenatal Care for Their Most Recent Pregnancies in the Last 5 Years Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	89
4.1.6 Primary Location of Prenatal Care Visits for Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008: Jamaica, 2008.....	90
4.2 Percentage of Births in 2003–2008 Delivered by Cesarean Section by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2008.....	91
4.4 Infant and Child Under 5 Mortality Rates—Live Births in 1998–2003 and 2003–2008: Jamaica, 2008.....	94
5.1.1 Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	108
5.1.2 Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	108
5.1.3 Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods among Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	109
6.1.1 Trends in Ever-use of Contraception among All Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	117
6.1.2 Trends in Ever-use of Various Contraceptive Methods among All Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	118
6.2 Number of Living Children at the Time Women Aged 15–49 Years First Used a Contraceptive Method: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	120
6.3.1 Trends in the Current Use of Contraception by Number of Children Born Alive among Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	121
6.3.2 Trends in Current Contraceptive Use of Selected Methods Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	122
6.3.3 Trends in Current Use of Contraception among All Women and Women in Union Relationships Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	123

Figure	Page
6.4.1 Source of Supply for Modern Contraceptive Methods Among All Women Aged 15–49 Years Currently Using a Method	125
6.4.2 Reported Availability of Public Family Planning Services “At Any Time” among All Women Aged 15–49 Who Obtain Contraception from Government Sources: Jamaica, 1989–2008.....	126
7.1.1 Trends in the Main Pill Brands Currently Used by Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008.....	164
7.1.2 Opinions Regarding the Effectiveness of the Pill among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Years of Education: Jamaica, 2008	165
7.2 Awareness and Ever Use of the Emergency Hormonal Contraception among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2002–2008	166
9.1.1 Contraceptive Prevalence and Sterilization Prevalence among Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008.....	197
9.1.2 Trends in the Age at Sterilization Procedure Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008	199
9.1.3 Mean Number of Children by Current Age among Sterilized and Non-sterilized Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	200
9.2 Trends in Sterilization Regrets among Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008.....	201
9.3 Trends in the Intention to Use Female Sterilization by Future Fertility Preferences Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008	202
9.4 Reasons for Not Wanting to Use Contraceptive Sterilization by Fertility Preferences among Women Aged 15–49: Jamaica, 2008.....	203
10.1.1 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraception, by Current Relationship Status among All Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	214
10.1.2 Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method, by Current Method among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using Contraceptives: Jamaica, 1997–2008	215
10.2.1 Unmet Need for Family Planning among All Women Aged 15–44 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	216
10.2.2 Trends in Unmet Need for Family Planning among All Women Aged 15–44 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008	217
11.1 Trends in Preventive Reproductive Health Practices among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008	224
11.2 Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Never Having Had a Cervical Cancer Screening Test among Women Aged 15–49 Years	225
11.5.1 Lifetime and Current Smoking Prevalence Rates by Age Group among Women Aged 15–49 Years.....	228
11.5.2 Drinking Prevalence Rates among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....	229

Figure	Page
11.5.3	Reported Drug Use during the last 12 Months among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008230
12.1	Union Relationship Status among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....242
12.2	Trends in Sexual Experience among Young Women and Men Aged 15–19 and 20–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008243
12.3.1	Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Who Became Sexually Experienced before Given Ages: Jamaica, 2008244
12.3.2	Trends in Mean Age at First Sexual Experience among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008.....245
12.3.3	Age Difference Between Partners at First Sexual Experience among Young Women and Men: Jamaica, 2008.....246
12.3.4	Relationship with the First Sexual Partner among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Who Reported Coerced First Sexual Experience.....247
12.4.1	Contraceptive Use at the First Sexual Experience among Young Women Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008248
12.4.2	Contraceptive Use at the First Sexual Experience among Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008249
12.4.3	Main Reasons for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....250
12.5.1	Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days among Young Women Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica 1993–2008251
12.5.2	Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days among Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica 1993–2008.....252
12.5.3	Number of Sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....253
12.6	Discussions with a Parent or Guardian of Specific FLE Topics before Reaching Age 18 Reported by Young Women and Men Aged 15–24255
12.7.1	Trends in Prevalence of Sex Education in School by Specific Topic among Young Women Aged 15–24 Years Jamaica 1993–2008257
12.7.2	Trends in Prevalence of Sex Education in School by Specific Topic among Young Men Aged 15–24 Years Jamaica 1993–2008.....257
12.8.1	Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....258
12.8.2	Exposure to FLE Messages through Various Media Programs Reported by Young Women and Men Aged 15–24: Jamaica, 2008259
12.8.3	Behavior-change after Exposure to FLE Messages through Various Media Programs Reported by Young Women and Men Aged 15–24.....260
12.10	Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Type of Question: Jamaica, 2008.....264
13.2	Principal Source of Information about STIs among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008317

Figure	Page
13.3	Recent Experience of Selected STIs Symptoms among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008318
13.4	Risky Sexual Behaviors among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008.....320
14.1.1	Awareness and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS: Women Aged 15–49 Years and Young Men 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....337
14.1.2	Correct Knowledge of MTCT among Women Aged 15–49 Years and Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008338
14.1.3	Spontaneously Named Methods of Preventing HIV Transmission Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008339
14.1.4	Spontaneously Named Methods of Preventing HIV Transmission Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008340
14.2.1	Knowledge and Experience of HIV Testing Among Women 15–49 Years of Age: Jamaica, 2008.....341
14.2.2	Knowledge and Experience of HIV Testing Among Young Men 15–24 Years of Age: Jamaica, 2008.....342
14.2.3	Place of Last HIV Test for Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Ever Being Tested for HIV/AIDS: Jamaica, 2008.....343
14.3.1	Perceived Risk of Getting HIV/AIDS Among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Marital Status: Jamaica, 2008344
14.3.2	Accepting Attitudes toward Persons Living with HIV/AIDS among Women Aged 15–49 Years and Young Men Aged 15–24 Years.....345
15.1.1	Agreement with Various Statements about Gender Roles among Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....370
15.1.2	Agreement That a Husband Is Justified in Beating His Wife under Certain Circumstances among Young Adult Women and Men: Jamaica, 2008371
15.2	Percentage of Young Adult Women and Men Who Reported Various Acts of Psychological and Physical Punishment Used to Discipline the Children in Their Households: Jamaica, 2008.....373
15.3.1	Experience of Parental Physical Abuse before Age 15 by History of Witnessing Physical Abuse between Parents Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008375
15.3.2	Agreement That Physical Punishment Is Necessary to Raise Children Well by History of Witnessing or Experiencing Parental Physical Abuse among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008375
15.4.1	Experience of Controlling Behaviors from a Current or Former Spouse or Partner among Ever-Partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....376
15.4.2	Controlling Behaviors Towards a Current or Former Spouse or Partner Reported by Ever-Partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008377

Figure	Page
15.4.3	Reported Lifetime and Recent (Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by Type of Violence among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....378
15.4.4	Reported Lifetime and Recent IPV among Ever-Partnered Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008.....380
15.5.1	Coping Patterns among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Recent Physical or Sexual Abuse: Jamaica, 2008381
15.5.2	Levels of Help-Seeking from an Institution by Source of Help Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Recent Physical or Sexual Abuse.....382
15.5.3	Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Seeking Institutional Help among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Recent Physical or Sexual Abuse: Jamaica, 2008.....383
15.6.1	Selected Experiences among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 with or without Physical or Sexual IPV during Lifetime: Jamaica, 2008384
15.6.2	Knowledge, Attitudes and Experiences Related to HIV Transmission among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years with or without Physical or Sexual IPV during Lifetime: Jamaica, 2008385
15.7.1	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will by Selected Characteristics386
15.7.2	Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will by Age at First Forced Intercourse: Jamaica, 2008.....387

Chapter 1

Background

Jamaica has a well-established family planning program, which has been offering contraceptive services through a national program since the late 1960s. There is strong government support for family planning, which increased after the worldwide adoption of the Programme of Action of the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). Contraceptive policy-making is mainly the responsibility of the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) and the Ministry of Health. NFPB is a statutory board established in 1970 as the principal governmental agency responsible for preparing, carrying out, and promoting family planning and population programs in Jamaica.

Since the mid 1970s, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has worked with the NFPB to increase access to family planning services, primarily through: promotion of quality client-centered family planning and reproductive health policies and programs; improvements in contraceptive logistic management, forecasting and procurement procedures; training; organization of mass media and public information campaigns; and monitoring and evaluating program effectiveness and sustainability. Understanding trends in contraceptive prevalence overall and in the use of specific contraceptive methods is equally important for health planners and family planning program managers as it is for donors involved in providing contraceptive commodities and assistance in all the aspects needed to support these programs.

1.1 Historical, Geographical, and Demographic Background

Jamaica is one of the islands in the Caribbean archipelago. It is located in the northwestern section and is one of the four islands that comprise the Greater Antilles. It is situated at latitude 18° north and longitude 77° west and is approximately 145 kilometres south of Cuba and 161 kilometres west of Haiti. It is English-speaking and shares cultural links with the other English-speaking territories of the region. At the regional level, it is a member of CARICOM, the Caribbean Community; at the international level, it is one of the countries included in the Latin American and Caribbean Region; and at the wider level, is a member of the United Nations and its affiliate organizations.

Jamaica itself has a maximum length of 235 kilometres and widths varying from 35 to 82 kilometres, with a total area of 4,244 square miles or 10,991 square kilometres. It is divided into three counties - Cornwall in the west, Middlesex in the center and Surrey in the east. There are

fourteen parishes: Trelawny, St. James, Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth in the county of Cornwall; St. Mary, St. Ann, Manchester, Clarendon and St. Catherine in the county of Middlesex; and Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Thomas and Portland in the county of Surrey.

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

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

The population of Jamaica at the end of 2008 was 2,692,358 and the annual growth rate was 0.8 percent. The crude birth rate (per 1000 mean population) was 20, with a crude death rate of 6; the rate of natural increase was accordingly 14.38 per 1000 mean population. The natural rate of growth of the population has been falling over recent years. Both the birth and death rates have been declining but at different rates. In 1861, the birth rate was 39.6 per 1000 mean population with a death rate of 32.2. By 1970, the birth rate was still in the high 30s (39.1) but it fell more rapidly in the 1970s and 1980s. In 1982 it was at 30.9 and by 1991 it had fallen to 25.1. The movement in the death rate was more dramatic. By 1970, it had fallen to 8.2. Since then, the decline in birth rates has been more significant than in death rates.

The distribution of the population over the period covered by the four earlier contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys (1992, 1996, 2001, and 2008), although not equal in proportion, has remained fairly consistent as may be seen in Table 1.1.1 below:

Health Region	1992	1996	2001	2008
1	46.6	46.8	46.5	46.8
2	14.0	13.9	14.1	13.7
3	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.6
4	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Demographic Statistics 2009, Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Age distribution is important to any study of fertility, contraceptive behavior and reproductive health. Of particular significance is the proportion of women of childbearing age. Also of importance is the proportion of young adults, both male and female, in the population. In general, the population under 15 years of age has been identified as the infant and child population, the population between 15 and 24 as the young adult population and the female population between the ages of 15 and 49 as those in the childbearing years. Thus, demographic inquiries and, in particular, contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys have focused on breakdowns of the population into these broad age groupings. Table 1.1.2 below presents breakdowns of the male and female population at the end of the years preceding the last 4 surveys.

Age Group	Males				Females			
	1992	1996	2001	2008	1992	1996	2001	2008
0-4	11.7	11.3	10.8	10.8	11.0	10.6	10.8	10.1
5-14	23.7	23.1	22.5	22.5	22.5	21.9	22.5	21.3
15-24	20.2	19.1	18.0	18.0	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.9
25-34	15.2	15.1	15.0	15.1	16.1	16.0	15.0	16.0
35-49	13.9	15.5	17.2	17.1	13.9	15.7	17.1	17.7
50 or more	15.3	15.8	16.5	16.4	16.5	16.8	16.5	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Demographic Statistics 2009, Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Type of Urban Area	Percentage of the Population and Census Year				
	1970	1982	1991	2001	2008 [†]
Kingston Metropolitan Area	29.6	26.8	26.3	25.0	24.7
Other urban areas	14.4	22.6	25.1	29.7	30.1
Percentage of the population in urban areas	44.0	49.4	51.4	54.7	54.8

* Urban areas as defined for purpose of each census.

† 2001 census projections.

Source: Reports of the 1970, 1982, 1991, 2001 Population Censuses, and 2008 Census projections, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Another important factor is the distinction between urban and rural areas. As a reflection of socioeconomic development, the population of Jamaica has gradually shifted from being more rural in 1970 to being more urban in the early 1990s (Table 1.1.3). It is generally recognized that residential location can have an impact on quality of life and access to services, and accordingly can exert a strong influence on attitudes and behaviors.

1.2 Population Policies and Programs

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

An important aspect of pursuing such a policy is the requirement for making assessments at frequent intervals of the demographic behaviors of the people. Thus, it is necessary to measure fertility and mortality, as well as other related phenomena, at specific periods of development. Fertility levels are directly determined by a series of events which, either as a matter of individual choice or indirectly through socio-cultural practices, interfere with the biological determinants.

In studying fertility levels and trends in Jamaica, it is important to consider the complex family formation patterns. Unlike other areas of the world, family formation in the Caribbean region has very distinct characteristics, which prevent the use of simple marital-nonmarital differentials in studying fertility and contraceptive needs. Generally, women first enter a sexual union in which they do not share a household with their partners; this is known as a visiting union. Often, this is followed by a common-law union, in which couples do share a household but are not legally married. However, women and men may move from common-law unions to visiting unions and from either type of union directly into legal marriage. Since some women and men are involved in several types of unions in varying sequences during their reproductive lives, their exposure to the risk of pregnancy and need of contraception to prevent an unintended pregnancy varies much more than for couples in other countries with more formal union patterns.

A conceptual framework for the study of fertility patterns generally takes into account several important inter-related contributors. One is the proportion of the female population of reproductive age who live in stable unions such as formal marriages and consensual unions. Another is adoption of fertility control measures: contraception (defined as any deliberate practice, including abstinence and sterilization, undertaken to reduce or eliminate the risk of conception) and induced abortion. At a third level, there are two important behavioral variables that can affect fertility: frequency and duration of breastfeeding, and coital frequency. In

addition, any study of fertility must take account of associated socio-economic, cultural, and environmental influences which affect its level and movement, identifying factors which impact on these measurements.

Substantial improvements in women's reproductive health and achievement of desired fertility will depend not only on further increases in contraceptive use, but also on improvements in method selection and on reductions in contraceptive discontinuation and failure rates. Education and health promotion efforts have targeted the lack of awareness among women about other important reproductive health topics: the need for preventive medical care before and after a birth; follow-up care after an abortion; ways to prevent STIs and HIV; and where and when to go for other preventive health services. Special emphasis has been placed on meeting the reproductive health needs of Jamaican young adults. Recent programs have targeted the promotion of safer sex practices through information, education and communication (IEC) messages and condom programming, using mass-media, clinic-based, and peer-education approaches.

While there have been significant increases in the life expectancy of the population, there are certain areas -- such as infant and child mortality -- where existing levels are still above acceptable standards. A proper assessment of the extent of the problem becomes difficult since recent studies have confirmed possible inaccuracies in the official estimates, which are of concern to health administrators. The concerns identified above are reflected in the proposed program of work covered in the 2008 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) as set out in the identified objectives and scope of work, a continuation of the work programs of the earlier RHSs and still earlier Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys. Thus, the 2008 RHS is part of the continuing series of periodic inquiries undertaken in Jamaica, aimed at providing information on fertility levels and related factors which affect contraceptive use, unintended pregnancies and reproductive health. In addition, the 2008 survey collected for the first time comprehensive data on HIV and on gender-based violence.

1.3 Survey Objectives

Population-based surveys of women of childbearing age using national representative samples are considered to be the best and most timely way to collect information on such topics as fertility, planning status of pregnancies, family planning, health behaviors and use of women's health services, contraceptive knowledge and attitudes, knowledge about AIDS transmission and prevention, and other reproductive health issues. These surveys not only represent a valuable source of up-to-date information to evaluate programs and develop program strategies, but also provide baseline information for future studies. To identify reproductive health needs and evaluate the impact of the national family planning and maternal and child health programs, periodic sample surveys have been used in Jamaica since the mid-1970s—in 1975, as part of the World Fertility Survey project; in 1983, 1989, and 1993, as Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys; and in 1993, 1997, 2002 and 2008 as Reproductive Health Surveys. The RHS project uses

scientific sampling to collect a comparative body of nationally representative information on population, nutrition, and health issues. RHS employs large nationally representative samples of women and men and, by asking the same questions to both, allows for estimation of comparable gender indicators. By collecting data every 5 years, RHS documents the “intermediate variables” related to fertility and reproductive health in Jamaica and tracks changes over time.

A principal objective of the 2008 RHS has been to examine aspects of reproductive health status and needs that can be used to help direct or modify program interventions. The survey looks at the trends and levels of contraceptive use, at method selection, and to what extent family planning methods are being used effectively (contraceptive failure and continuation rates). In addition, it provides data on women’s knowledge, opinions, and attitudes toward practices related to family planning, fertility, women’s health, and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV prevention. It also aims to assess other factors which may affect reproductive behaviors, including risk factors for unintended pregnancy, so that program interventions may be improved. These data are particularly useful in assisting policy makers and health planners to assess health services needs, to identify reproductive health behaviors associated with poor health outcomes, and to design better programs targeted to meeting the needs of key population subgroups.

In the aftermath of the objectives set out at the ICPD in 1994, most countries started to reform their family planning and reproductive health programmes, particularly in the area of family planning and adolescent reproductive health, in order to re-align them to the principles of the Cairo Programme of Action. The Programme of Action recommended that programmes should have the dual goal of covering all the reproductive health needs of their clients and promoting gender equity.

For the first time, the 2008 RHS collected population-based information on gender norms and gender-based violence (GBV) at a national level. It had been widely recognized that GBV occurs in all cultures; it is usually perpetrated by men against their female partners; and it affects women of all ages and all socio-economic and educational backgrounds. Gender stereotypes, women’s economic dependence on men, cultural acceptability, loose or nonexistent legislation to protect women’s fundamental human rights, and lack of preventive measures for victims are some of the known factors that contribute to intimate partner violence. Since domestic violence affects women’s physical, sexual, psychological, economical, and social well being, it implicitly affects women’s health, including their reproductive health. Studies have shown that women subjected to domestic violence may be unable to use contraception effectively and consistently, and may lack control or negotiation skills that will enable them to avoid unintended pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. High quality data on gender and GBV is critical to identify risk groups, document risk factors, track trends over time, and determine the impact of policies and interventions.

To achieve further reductions of maternal and infant mortality and morbidity, rates of unintended pregnancy, risk of STI infection, and the level of gender-based violence, the government of Jamaica is committed to increasing its investments in health, particularly in the area of health education and prevention. Such efforts are particularly aimed at high risk groups, such as young adults, rural residents, economically disadvantaged populations, and victims of gender-based violence.

Similar to the Jamaican government, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has set two main goals in its work in the area of population, health, and nutrition: to stabilize population growth, and to improve the health of the population. To attain these goals, USAID has several strategic objectives that are addressed by the RHS project: a) to reduce unintended pregnancies; b) to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality; c) to reduce infant and child mortality; d) and to reduce STD/HIV transmission. Starting in the early 2000s, USAID, NFPB and their partners have pooled their efforts to strengthen sex education programmes in the country, using school-based, clinic-based, or peer-education and mentoring approaches.

All these efforts need to be evaluated, reviewed and refocused, in accordance with the documentation of program achievements and gaps and identification of new challenges and needs. The RHS project is a collection of important demographic and reproductive health indicators. These indicators are used to examine health trends and set targets for improvement, allocate resources, and monitor performance of reproductive health programs. Their collection aims to address the needs of the NFPB and other governmental institutions, local and international non-governmental organizations, and bilateral and multilateral donors in achieving several long-term and immediate objectives:

- to assess the current situation in Jamaica concerning fertility, unintended pregnancies, contraception, sexual behaviors, and various other reproductive health issues;
- to assess knowledge, attitudes, use, and source of contraception, including a special module that provides estimates of contraceptive continuation and failure rates;
- to document changes in fertility and contraceptive prevalence rates and study factors that affect these changes, such as geographic and socio-demographic factors, reproductive norms, and access to and availability of family planning services;
- to assess health risk behaviors and utilization of preventive health services;
- to enable policy makers, program managers, and researchers to evaluate and improve existing programs and to develop new strategies (a good example is use of RHS data to evaluate the JASTYLE project aimed at sex education and health promotion programs for youths);

- to obtain data about knowledge, attitudes, and behavior of young adults 15–24 years of age, including teen pregnancy and its risk factors;
- to provide data on the level of knowledge about transmission and prevention of HIV;
- to document gender norms and prevalence of gender-based violence, identify risk factors, and examine correlates with other reproductive health issues;
- to identify subgroups at high risk for adverse reproductive health outcomes and obtain the data needed to develop targeted interventions; differentials in reproductive behaviors and outcomes were examined across parishes and health regions and by other socio-demographic characteristics in order to assess program impact and indicate who might benefit from special interventions and program effort.

A secondary objective of the survey has been to enhance the capabilities of scientists from STATIN and other Jamaican agencies to process, analyze, and interpret reproductive health data. The RHS project has a strong capacity-building orientation, aimed at achieving self-sufficiency at the country level, especially as an increasing number of countries are graduating from the need of USAID health and population assistance. As such, the RHS 2008 included a one-week data analyses workshop implemented shortly after the conclusion of the data collection and processing. The general objective of the workshop was to increase access to the RHS data (current and previous cycles) and enhance application and diffusion of the survey results among groups of technical people in the health and the social sector. This in turn was viewed as an essential step in the construction of processes that generate information specific to population and reproductive health activities and in strengthening the capacity of participant organizations to apply data in policy formulation, and in the design, execution and evaluation of projects and programs.

1.4 Institutional Participation

Similar to previous RHSs, the NFPB contracted the survey implementation to be executed by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), with technical assistance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Division of Reproductive Health (CDC/DRH). This activity follows participation of the CDC/DRH in previous national family planning and reproductive health surveys in 1989, 1993, 1997, and 2002 conducted by the NFPB in Jamaica. Technical assistance for the CDC/DRH activities was funded by USAID/Jamaica, through the Participating Agency Program Agreement (PAPA) between the United States Agency for International Development/Bureau for Global Health/Office of Population and Reproductive Health (USAID/GH/PRH) and CDC/DRH.

The STATIN team was responsible for designing the sample and updating the sampling frame, providing training facilities, recruiting interviewers and supervisors to carry out survey activities,

conducting the fieldwork, data entry and data cleaning, data analyses, and preparing reports on specific topics (i.e. a young adult report and four health-region specific reports). CDC/DRH was responsible for questionnaire development, data-entry set up, training and training materials, technical input to field testing and field work, as well as data cleaning and management, preparation of the survey data sets, and writing of the final survey report. It was also responsible for a one-week data analyses workshop, organized in Kingston, January 2010, with USAID and NFPB support. The NFPB staff provided ongoing oversight for all aspects of the survey, including the data analysis workshop.

Data collection for the RHS was carried out by approximately 100 female and male interviewers, with female interviewers conducting interviews of females and males and men interviewers collecting information from male respondents only. Most of the interviewers and supervisors had experience conducting interviews in other household surveys, including the three previous national Reproductive Health Surveys. Interviewer training and fieldwork was managed by staff of the STATIN, with the involvement of Dr. Douglas Forbes and Ms. Natalee Simpson, STATIN survey director and project manager, respectively; Ms. Merville Anderson, director of the field work and operation activities; and Ms. Avery Gaynor, data entry supervisor and CPro expert; and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention team (Dr. Florina Serbanescu, medical epidemiologist and CDC principal investigator; Danielle Jackson Suchdev, health scientist and co-principal investigator; Alicia Ruiz and Fernando Carlosama, program analysts; Dr. Paul Stupp, demographer; and Dr. Reina Turcios-Ruiz, medical epidemiologist).

Interviewer training was done jointly by STATIN and CDC and took place in Kingston and Ocho Rios, just before data collection began. It consisted of one week of classroom training in fieldwork procedures and proper administration of the questionnaire, and one week of practical training in the field with close monitoring by the trainers. Fieldwork lasted from June 2008 through April 2009, with field work interrupted between December and February. Interviews were conducted at the homes of respondents and lasted an average of 47 minutes for women and 46 minutes for men. Completed questionnaires were reviewed in the field by team supervisors, and then taken to the STATIN headquarters for data processing.

The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the following:

- Demographic characteristics
- Household assets (durable goods and dwelling characteristics)
- Fertility and child mortality
- Family planning and reproductive preferences
- Reproductive and maternal health care utilization
- Preventive and curative health care utilization
- Risky health behaviors (smoking, alcohol and drug use)
- Young adult health education and behaviors

- Gender norms and gender-based violence
- HIV/AIDS and other STIs

1.5 Sampling Design

Similar to previous surveys, the Jamaica RHS 2008 was a population-based probability survey consisting of in-person, face-to-face interviews with women (15–49 years) and men (15–24 years) at their homes. The survey was designed to collect information from a representative sample of approximately 8,200 women of reproductive age and 2,500 young adult men throughout Jamaica. The universe from which the respondents were selected included all females between the ages of 15 and 49 years and all males aged 15–24 years, regardless of marital status, who were living in households in Jamaica when the survey was carried out. The female and male samples were selected independently.

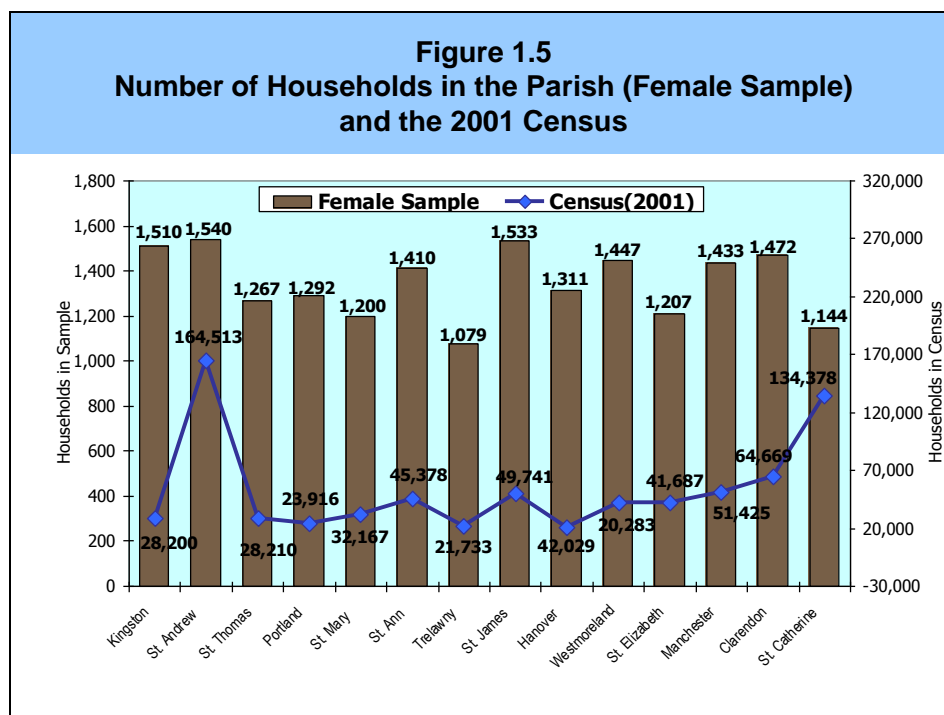
The household survey employed a stratified multistage sampling design using the 2001 census as the sampling frame. The household selection for the male sample was independent from the selection of households for the female sample. To better assist the key stakeholders in assessing the baseline situation at a sub-national level, the female sample was designed to produce estimates for all of the 14 parishes and the 4 health regions in Jamaica. The smaller male sample was designed to produce sub-national estimates for health regions only. The samples for both women and men are also designed to produce estimates for urban and rural populations at the national level.

The first stage of the three-stage sample design was the selection of census sectors, also known as Enumeration Districts (EDs). The 14 parishes of Jamaica are further subdivided into 307 “sampling regions” of approximately equal size, which constitute the strata for the JRHS sample. Within each sampling region 2, 3 or 4 EDs were selected with probability proportional to the size (PPS) of the ED, which is measured by the number of households in the ED, according to the 2001 census. All 307 sampling regions are represented in the male and female samples. The number of sampling regions in a parish varies as a function of population size and ranges from 14–22 in the smaller parishes—14 in Trelawny, Hanover, Westmorland, and St. Elizabeth, 15 in St. Ann, 16 in Portland, 17 in St James, 18 in Manchester, 20 in Kingston and St. Thomas, 22 in Clarendon and St. Mary—to a high of 46 in St. Catherine and 50 in St. Andrew. In the first stage selection, a total of 628 EDs were selected as primary sampling units (PSUs), as shown in Table 1.5.

The target number of completed interviews in each sample (8,200 and 2,500, respectively for females and males) was divided among the 14 parishes and the minimum acceptable number of interviews per parish was set at 500 for the female sample and 176 for the male sample, equally distributed among the sampling regions within each parish. The average number of women aged 15–49 years and men 15–24 years per household identified in the 2002 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey was used to provide an estimate of the number of households to be

Table 1.5 Number of Households (HH) in the Jamaica RHS08 Sample and the 2001 Census and the Ratio of the Number of Households in the Census to the Number of Households in the Sample, by Parish Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
Parish	No. of HH in Census	No. of PSUs in the Sample	No. of HH Sampled	Ratio of HH-Census to the HH in Sample
Female Sample				
Kingston	28,200	40	1,510	18.7
St. Andrew	164,513	110	1,540	106.8
St. Thomas	28,210	40	1,267	22.3
Portland	23,916	36	1,292	18.5
St. Mary	32,167	48	1,200	26.8
St. Ann	45,378	30	1,410	32.2
Trelawny	21,733	31	1,079	20.1
St. James	49,741	34	1,533	32.4
Hanover	20,283	31	1,311	15.5
Westmoreland	42,029	28	1,447	29.1
St. Elizabeth	41,687	28	1,207	34.5
Manchester	51,425	36	1,433	35.9
Clarendon	64,669	44	1,472	43.9
St. Catherine	134,378	92	1,144	117.4
Total	748,329	628	18,845	39.7
Male Sample				
Kingston	28,200	40	1,220	23.1
St. Andrew	164,513	110	1,428	115.2
St. Thomas	28,210	40	1,312	21.5
Portland	23,916	36	993	24.1
St. Mary	32,167	48	1,023	31.4
St. Ann	45,378	30	917	49.5
Trelawny	21,733	32	985	22.1
St. James	49,741	34	1,004	49.6
Hanover	20,283	30	738	27.5
Westmoreland	42,029	28	952	44.1
St. Elizabeth	41,687	28	969	43.0
Manchester	51,425	36	906	56.8
Clarendon	64,669	44	1,124	57.5
St. Catherine	134,378	92	1,157	116.1
Total	748,329	628	14,727	50.8

HH = households; PSU = primary sampling unit.



visited in each parish to produce the required number of completed female and male interviews in each parish. With these criteria, the number of dwellings to be interviewed in each PSU was generally equal within each parish but varied between parishes.

Figure 1.5 compares the distribution of households in the female sample (shown with bars) and the distribution of households in the 2001 Census (line graph) by the 14 parishes. The sampling fraction ranges from 1 in 16 households in the Hanover (the least populated parish) to 1 in 117 in St. Catherine. Similarly, the sampling fraction in the male sample ranges from 1 in 22 in St. Thomas to 1 in 116 in St. Catherine. Given that the overall ratio of households in the census to households in the female sample is 39.8 (and 50.8 for men), if the ratio of households (HH) in the census to the households in the sample is above 39.8 (50.8 for men) then the parish has been under-sampled, and if the ratio is less than 39.8 (50.8 for men) then the parish has been over-sampled.

After the first stage selection of 628 PSUs (Enumeration Districts), each selected PSU was relisted to obtain an updated count of households in that PSU. In the second stage of sampling, clusters of households were randomly selected within each PSU chosen in the first stage. Separate households were selected for male and female interviews. Determination of the cluster sizes was based on the number of households required to obtain the target average number of completed interviews per cluster in each parish. The total number of households selected in each cluster took into account information from the 2002 RHS on the proportions of unoccupied households, households with women aged 15–49 years (and men aged 15–24 years per household in the male sample), and an expected response rate of 95%.

Finally for the third stage of sampling, in each of the households selected in the female sample, one woman between the ages of 15 and 49 was selected at random for interview (if there was more than one woman in the household). Likewise, in the male sample, one man between the ages of 15 and 24 was selected at random for interview.

Because the survey collected information from a representative sample of women aged 15–49 years and males aged 15–24 years, the data can be used to estimate percents, averages, and other measures for the entire population of women of reproductive age and young adult males residing in Jamaican households in 2008.

Household Visits and Eligibility	Total	Residence			Health Region			
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	1	2	3	4
Household visits								
Identified eligible respondent	45.3	43.1	46.2	45.5	44.6	46.4	44.5	46.5
No eligible respondent	34.1	32.2	30.6	36.4	31.4	35.4	35.7	34.5
Occupant not at Home	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
Household refusal	1.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.4	2.0
Unoccupied household	6.2	3.8	7.0	6.5	5.3	6.0	6.2	7.5
Other	9.9	15.3	10.8	8.1	13.7	8.7	9.4	6.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of households visited	18,841	2,867	5,162	10,812	5,460	3,905	5,364	4,112
Eligible women (15–49)								
Completed interviews	96.7	96.9	95.7	97.1	96.2	97.2	97.0	96.5
Eligible absent	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.2	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Eligible refusal	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of eligible women identified	8,542	1,236	2,385	4,921	2,433	1,812	2,385	1,912
No. of completed interviews	8,259	1,198	2,283	4,778	2,340	1,761	2,313	1,845

1.6 Response Rates

Of the 18,841 households selected in the female sample and 14,729 households selected in the male sample, 8,542 and 2,941 included at least one eligible respondent (a woman aged 15–49 years or a man aged 15–24 years). Of these, 8,259 women and 2,775 men were successfully interviewed, yielding response rates of 96.7% and 94.4%, respectively (Tables 1.6A and 1.6B). As

many as four visits were placed to each household with eligible respondents who were not at home during the initial household approach.

Almost all respondents who were selected to participate and who could be reached agreed to be interviewed. Less than one percent of eligible women and 2.5% of eligible men refused to be interviewed, and 2.5% of women and 3.2% of men could not be located. Response rates were not significantly different by residence, except for Kingston Metropolitan Area, where the participation rate among young men was slightly lower (89.8%).

Household Visits and Eligibility	Total	Residence			Health Region			
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	1	2	3	4
Household visits								
Identified eligible respondent	20.0	17.1	19.8	20.9	17.0	19.6	22.0	22.9
No eligible respondent	58.0	47.8	57.2	61.5	53.7	63.1	60.2	57.8
Occupant not at home	3.0	1.3	4.9	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.4	5.7
Household refusal	1.7	3.9	1.8	1.1	3.2	0.2	1.0	1.6
Unoccupied household	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.6
Other	11.0	23.7	9.8	7.8	17.1	8.3	9.4	5.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of households visited	14,729	2,479	4,052	8,198	5,118	2,933	3,679	2,999
Eligible men (15–24)								
Completed interviews	94.4	89.8	94.6	95.3	90.7	96.2	95.7	95.9
Eligible absent	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.5	4.0	3.0	2.1	3.5
Eligible refusal	2.5	7.6	2.6	1.2	5.3	0.9	2.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of eligible men identified	2,941	423	802	1,716	870	574	810	687
No. of completed interviews	2,775	380	759	1,636	789	552	775	659

Even though the overall response rate was similar in urban and rural areas, eligible respondents in urban areas were somewhat more likely to refuse to be interviewed.

1.7 Sampling Weights

Because the sample design is not self-weighting, it was necessary to weight observations for data analysis. The initial two of three weights represented the differential selection of households in each sampling region and the selection of one eligible respondent per household, which compensates for the fact that some households included more than one eligible female or male respondent.

The number of households in each sampling region was compared with the number of households per sampling region estimated in the 2001 census projections. The ratio between the estimate of all existent households and sample-selected households in each sampling region represents the sampling-region-specific household expansion factor. This factor was later normalized so that the sum of the household weights was equal to the total number of households in the sample. The variation in this weight reflects variation in the selection probability of the households within each sampling region and parish.

Tabulations using these two weights (sampling-region-specific household weight and one-respondent selection weight) were used to compare demographic characteristics of respondents with completed interviews with the 2008 population projections for Jamaica by age group, sex, and place of residence. The age distribution of the 2008 RHS sample closely corresponded to the female population projections, except for overrepresenting women aged 45–49 years and underrepresenting women aged 30–39 years, regardless of the place of residence. The age distribution of the male sample was similar to the distribution in the census projections. Thus, a post-survey adjustment for the age distribution of the female sample was multiplied by the two weights mentioned above. The post-survey adjustment was based on the 2008 projections of the population by sex, age, and residence. For each sub-class, the post-survey adjustment factor was the ratio of the known national value to the sample estimate of that value.

As a result, the final survey weight is the product of 3 weights for the female sample (a household weight, a one-respondent-per-household weight, and a post-stratification weight) and 2 weights for the male sample (a household weight, a one-respondent-per-household weight). Beginning with Chapter 2, all survey results are based on analyses weighted by the final weight.

$$\text{Wt Female sample}_{\text{final}} = \text{Wt}_{\text{sampling region}} * \text{Wt}_{\text{one eligible respondent}} * \text{Wt}_{\text{post-stratification}}$$

$$\text{Wt Male sample}_{\text{final}} = \text{Wt}_{\text{sampling region}} * \text{Wt}_{\text{one eligible respondent}}$$

Chapter 2

Characteristics of the sample

The 2008 RHS survey documents a wide array of key reproductive health outcomes and their determinants for women of reproductive age (women aged 15–49 years) and young adult men (aged 15–24 years). To better understand these outcomes, Chapter 2 presents the main characteristics of the survey respondents, using key variables that will be repeated throughout the report. Geographic key variables are area of residence, including Kingston Metropolitan Area, other urban area, and rural area; four health regions; and 14 parishes. Key demographic variables are the age at the time of the interview, which is grouped by five years (or by ten years in some tables in other chapters), and current relationship status. The latter consists of six types: three formal union relationships—legal marriage, common-law union, and visiting union—two more informal partnerships—include boyfriend/girlfriend with sexual relationship and boyfriend/girlfriend without sexual relationship—and respondents without a regular partner at the time of the interview. The distinction among various types of partnerships by whether they include sexual relations or not is important particularly for its relevance to fertility and contraceptive use. Note: women and men who did not have steady partners at the time of the survey include those who have previously been in a marital/consensual/visiting union or had a boyfriend/girlfriend.

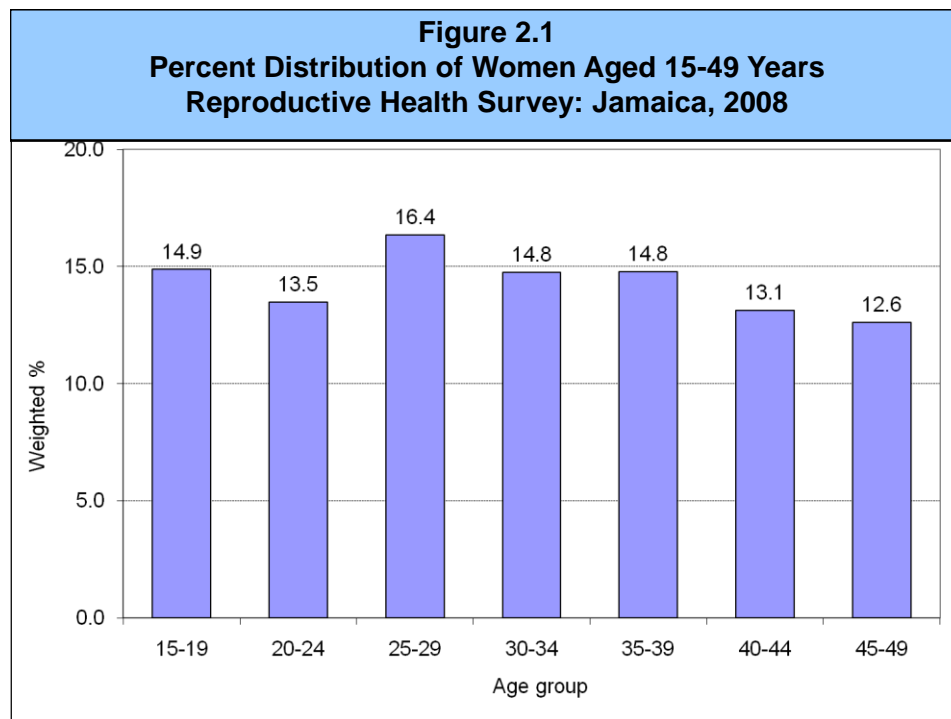
Socioeconomic variables include education level in years categorized into 0–9, 10–12, and 13 or more years of schooling and the wealth status of the households interviewed. The wealth status is based on household assets, including durable goods (refrigerator, television, car, computer, etc.) and dwelling characteristics (type of source for drinking water, toilet facilities, fuel used for cooking, and the household crowdedness). To construct the index, each household asset was assigned a weight or a factor score generated through principal component analysis. The resulting asset scores were standardized to have a standard normal distribution with a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one. Each household was assigned a standardized score reflecting its existing set of assets and possessions, and overall scores were generated by summing up the standardized asset-specific scores. Next, the sample of households was divided into quintiles: the households with the lowest 20% of the total asset scores became the lowest wealth quintile, the next 20% became the second wealth quintile, etc. Each respondent was ranked according to the wealth quintile of the household in which she or he resided.

Thus, the wealth index measures the standard of living of a household relative to other households, indicating that respondents living in households with the second wealth quintile,

for example, have better socioeconomic status (SES) than those in the lowest wealth quintile and worse SES than respondents living in the middle wealth quintile. The wealth index is not an indication of whether respondents are living in poverty or not. It is also worth mentioning that previous RHS surveys in Jamaica did not use the wealth index to characterize the SES of the households. Previous surveys used a socioeconomic index based on equal values assigned for possession of household amenities and goods. The resulting scores ranged from 0–9 or 0–10, where 0 represented the lower end (i.e. no score-related amenities or goods in the household) and 9 or 10 represented the higher end (all items present in the household). The score was further divided into terciles to create three levels of the SES of the household. To facilitate comparisons of reproductive health indicators by the SES of the respondents interviewed in the 2008 survey with the results collected in previous surveys, the wealth index created in 2008 is also used to create a distribution of households by terciles. The wealth terciles are based on the principal component analysis and classify the households in the sample as being in the lowest 33% of the total asset score, the middle 33%, and the highest 33%. Thus, the trend comparison of indicators by socioeconomic status should be interpreted with caution, since slightly different methodology for assessing the SES was employed in 2008.

2.1 Age

The first demographic variable is age. The percent distribution by five-year age cohort is shown in Figure 2.1. In the male sample, 59.5% were aged 15–19 years, and 40.5% were aged 20–24 years.



2.2 Partnership Status

According to Table 2.2A and Figure 2.2, 14.8% of all female respondents were legally married, 22.5% were in common-law unions, and 31.2% were in visiting partnerships. One in four (24.9%) women of reproductive age did not have a regular partner at the time of the interview, 3.6% had a boyfriend that they had sexual relations with, and 3.1% had a boyfriend without sexual relations.

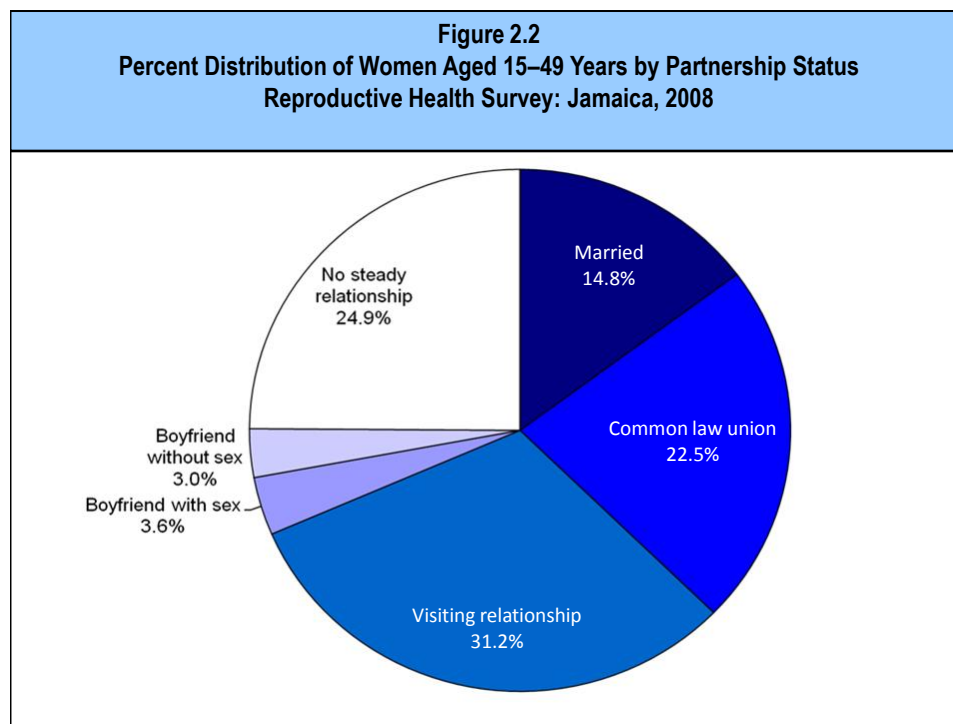


Table 2.2A also shows the percent distribution of women in each partnership status according to key characteristics. Older women, particularly those aged 40 years or older, were more likely to be in a marital union than younger women (30.5%–32.6%). Women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years were most likely to be in a visiting partner relationship (49.3% and 41.7%, respectively). Boyfriend-girlfriend relationship was most common among women aged 15–19 years, among whom 10.6% reported a relationship that involved sexual activity and 11.5% reported no sexual intercourse with their partners. Marriage was the most common form of partnership among women with at least 13 years of schooling (29.6%) and among those living in households categorized to be in the highest wealth quintile (23.9%). Common law unions were more common among women with lower education attainment and those living in households with lower SES.

Since only 8 men aged 15–24 years included in the RHS sample were legally married, young adult men in legal and consensual marriages were analyzed together in all tables related to male reproductive health indicators. Table 2.2B shows that 5.3% of young adult men were currently married or in consensual unions, 20.7% were in visiting relationships, 29.9% had girlfriends with

whom they had sexual relations, 15.6% had girlfriends without sexual relations, and 28.4% did not have steady partners.

2.3 Education Level

Figure 2.3 and Table 2.3A show the percent distribution of women aged 14–49 years by the number of years of schooling. The majority of the women (63.7%) reported 10–12 years of schooling, followed by 22.7% of women with 0–9 years, and 13.6% with at least 13 years. As for young males, 24.1% had 0–9 years of schooling, 70.6% had 10–12 years, and 5.2% had at least 13 years in school (Table 2.3B). Interestingly, men aged 20–24 years were less likely to report postsecondary education (13 or more years of schooling) than their female counterparts (10.2% vs. 17.9%).

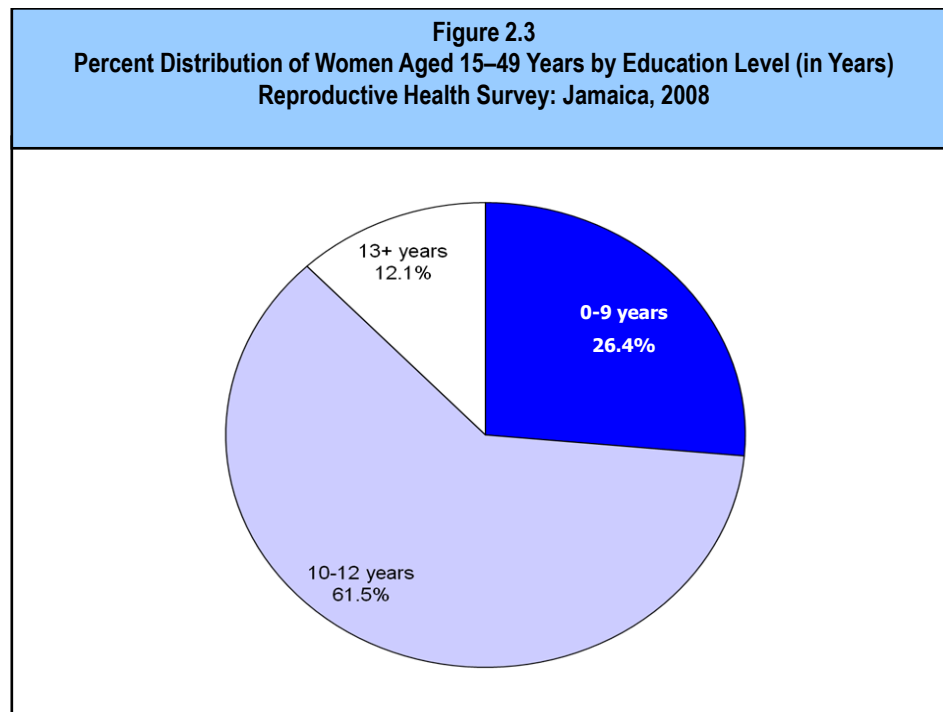


Table 2.3A also shows the percent distribution of women in each education level by key background characteristics. In general, women residing in urban areas were better educated than those living in rural areas. For example, women in rural areas were more likely to report 0–9 years of schooling (28.8%) and less likely to report 13 or more years of schooling (9.9%) than women residing in urban areas (20.3% and 18.7%, respectively), including the Kingston Metropolitan Area (14.4% and 12.4%, respectively). The regions with the least educated populations were health region 4 (33.0% of women with 0–9 years of education) and Clarendon parish (35.2% of women with 0–9 years of education). Similar patterns of education by background characteristics were observed among young adult men (Table 2.3B).

2.4 Wealth Quintile

Similar to the pattern found for educational level, Table 2.4A also shows that the health region 4 appeared to be the poorest with about a third (34.0%) of the female respondents residing in households classified as being in the lowest wealth quintile. Women residing in St Elizabeth and Clarendon had the highest likelihood to reside in households with the lowest wealth quintile (40.0% and 37.7%, respectively). Legally married women were more likely to reside in households with the highest wealth quintile than women in other union status; almost one in three married women had the highest wealth quintile compared to only 12.0% of women in common-law unions and 18.2% of women in visiting relationships.

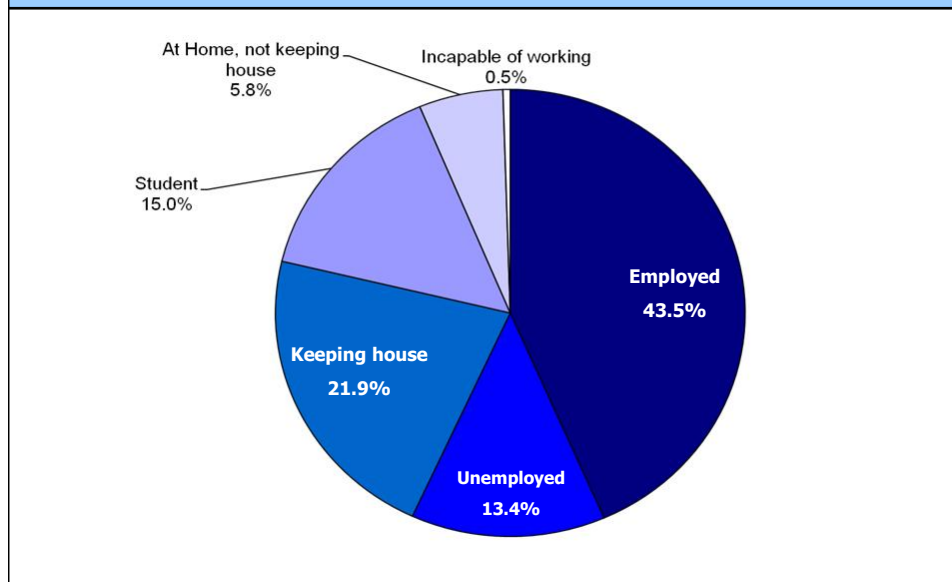
Table 2.4B among men, rural residence, residence in health region 4 and 2, residence in St. Thomas, St. Mary, St. Elizabeth, and Clarendon parishes, low educational attainment, and having no steady relationship were associated with lower wealth quintiles.

2.5 Employment Status

Figure 2.5 and Table 2.5A show the percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by their employment status. Approximately half (43.5%) were employed, and 13.4% had participated in the labour force but were unemployed at the time of the survey. One in five (21.9%) women reported not working because they were “keeping house”, 15.0% were in school, and 5.8% were at home but not keeping house. Among young males, 38.3% were students, 35.5% were currently employed, and 19.7% were unemployed (Table 2.4B).

Table 2.5A also shows that women in urban areas, particularly in Kingston Metropolitan Area, were more likely to be employed (50.9% for Kingston and 48.5% for other urban areas) than women in rural areas (35.8%). Rural residents had the highest unemployment rate (16.2%). As for parishes, unemployment rates were particularly high in St. Mary (29.8%) and St. Thomas (25.2%). The vast majority of women aged 15–19 years (64.3%) were students. Married women were more likely to be employed (61.0%) and less likely to be unemployed (6.9%) than women in other union status. Women with the highest level of education and those residing in households with the highest SES were more likely to be employed (66.3% and 57.9%, respectively) than women residing in households with lower wealth quintiles.

Figure 2.5
Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Employment Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008



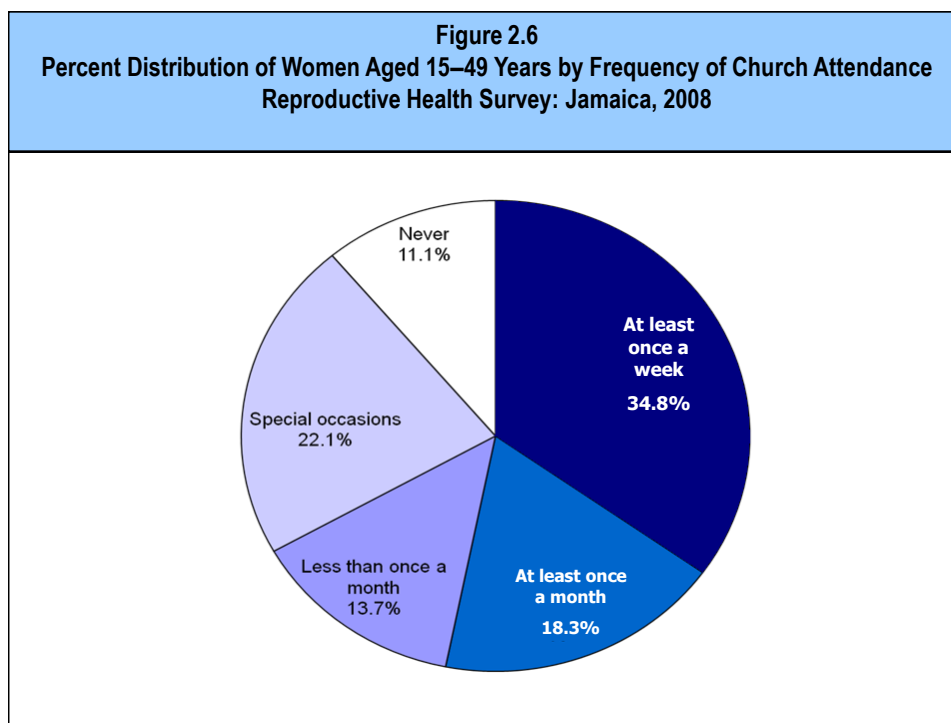
When compared to young women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years, young adult men were twice as likely to be employed (15.5% and 65.2% for males vs. 7.1% and 34.3% for females) and much less likely to be unemployed (16.6% and 24.4% for males vs. 11.1% and 21.5% for females) (Tables 2.5A and B). Consistent with the gender differential in the current level of educational attainment, young women aged 20–24 years were more likely to report not working because they were in school, presumably in postgraduate school, when compared to their male counterparts (11.5% vs. 6.4%).

2.6 Church Attendance

Figure 2.6 and Table 2.6A show the percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by frequency of attendance in religious activities. One third (34.8%) reported attending religious services at least once a week and 22.1% attended church only on special occasions, such as weddings, funerals, and christenings. One in every 10 women (11.1%) said that they never attended any religious services.

Adolescent women (41.3%) and women aged 40 years or older (38.2% and 51.7%, respectively) reported the highest levels of weekly attendance of religious services. Married women were more likely to attend religious services at least weekly (65.0%) than women in other union status, particularly those with common-law partners (15.3%). Finally, women with higher levels of education and those living in households with higher wealth quintiles were more likely to attend services frequently than women with lower education and SES.

Compared to young adult women, men aged 15–19 and 20–24 were less likely to attend church weekly and more likely to report never attending religious services (Tables 2.6A and 2.6B).



2.7 Number of Children Born Alive

Figure 2.7 and Table 2.7A show the percent distribution of women aged 15–49 years by the number of children they have that were born alive. One third (33.0%) of these women had no children born alive at the time of the survey. These rates were higher among residents of Kingston Metropolitan area, health region 1 and St Andrew parish (which is part of the health region 1) and lower among rural residents and residents of region 4 and St Elizabeth parish. Slightly more than one in five (21.6%) of women reported having one live birth, 17.7% reported 2 live births, and 27.7% reported 3 or more children born alive. Higher numbers of live births was associated with rural residence (32.7% of women reported at least 3 live births) and residence in health region 4. As expected, the number of live births was directly correlated with age, with the youngest women being the most likely to be childless and the women aged 45–49 years reporting the highest number of children born alive. Higher numbers of living children were also reported by women in legal and consensual unions, those with low educational attainment and those residing in households with lower wealth quintiles.

Excepting men who were in legal or consensual unions, the vast majority of young men reported they had not yet fathered a child who was born alive (Table 2.7B).

Figure 2.7
Percent Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by Number of Children Born Alive
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

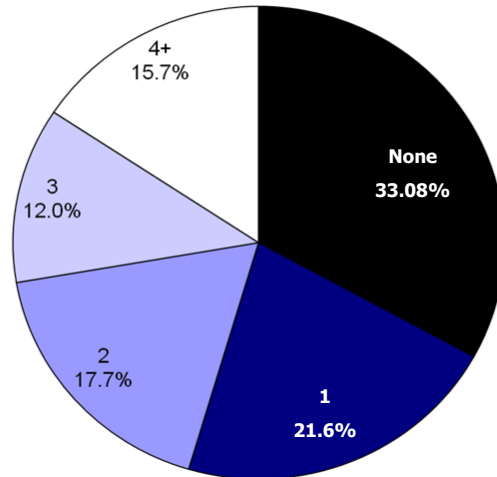


Table 2.2A
Current Partnership Status among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Current Relationship Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship		
Total	14.8	22.5	31.2	3.6	3.1	24.9	100.0	8,259
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.2	21.4	35.5	4.2	2.9	23.9	100.0	1,198
Other urban	16.1	22.8	30.5	2.5	3.0	25.1	100.0	2,283
Rural	14.9	22.8	29.8	4.2	3.2	25.1	100.0	4,778
Health region								
1	13.6	21.9	32.8	3.6	3.2	24.9	100.0	2,340
2	14.4	24.7	26.4	4.2	3.4	26.9	100.0	1,761
3	14.5	26.0	28.0	4.1	2.5	24.9	100.0	2,313
4	17.7	19.2	33.7	2.6	3.2	23.5	100.0	1,845
Parish								
Kingston	10.0	20.5	40.0	4.0	1.9	23.6	100.0	644
St. Andrew	12.9	21.3	33.5	4.2	3.5	24.7	100.0	636
St. Thomas	12.0	26.0	33.6	5.9	2.0	20.6	100.0	504
Portland	17.8	25.1	19.7	5.5	2.9	28.9	100.0	516
St. Mary	10.5	27.8	23.2	4.9	1.6	32.0	100.0	542
St. Ann	15.9	22.1	31.7	3.1	5.0	22.2	100.0	703
Trelawny	13.5	25.3	28.3	6.3	2.2	24.4	100.0	516
St. James	16.3	25.5	29.5	4.0	2.8	21.9	100.0	635
Hanover	13.2	18.6	29.3	2.1	2.9	33.9	100.0	541
Westmoreland	13.6	30.4	25.4	3.9	2.2	24.5	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	15.3	19.6	37.0	3.1	2.0	23.0	100.0	528
Manchester	20.2	16.5	32.4	0.9	5.4	24.6	100.0	668
Clarendon	17.3	21.4	32.5	3.9	1.9	23.0	100.0	649
St. Catherine	15.3	22.2	30.7	2.7	3.2	25.9	100.0	556
Age group								
15–19	0.0	6.5	19.3	10.6	11.6	52.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	3.6	24.6	49.3	5.5	3.0	14.0	100.0	1,114
25–29	10.6	29.1	41.7	2.3	1.0	15.3	100.0	1,350
30–34	19.6	30.5	32.6	0.7	1.1	15.5	100.0	1,219
35–39	22.6	27.4	28.3	1.3	0.5	19.9	100.0	1,221
40–44	30.5	22.5	19.9	0.6	0.2	26.3	100.0	1,084
45–49	32.6	18.6	20.7	0.3	0.4	27.4	100.0	1,042
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	15.4	27.6	23.6	2.8	2.5	28.1	100.0	2,183
10–12	12.3	23.2	34.0	3.8	3.3	23.4	100.0	5,078
13 or more	25.3	10.9	30.6	3.8	3.0	26.4	100.0	995
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	10.5	28.4	32.4	2.5	2.1	24.1	100.0	2,001
Second	10.5	28.7	32.7	4.0	2.6	21.4	100.0	1,716
Middle	13.6	24.3	31.0	4.2	3.1	23.8	100.0	1,668
Fourth	15.2	18.0	31.5	3.5	4.3	27.5	100.0	1,650
Highest	23.9	13.5	28.5	3.7	3.2	27.2	100.0	1,224

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.2B
Current Partnership Status of Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Current Relationship Status					Total	No. of Cases
	Married/ Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Girlfriend with Sex	Girlfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship		
Total	5.3	20.7	29.9	15.6	28.4	100.0	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	4.1	25.9	41.9	12.7	15.4	100.0	380
Other urban	7.0	19.7	26.5	17.4	29.4	100.0	759
Rural	4.7	19.8	28.4	15.4	31.7	100.0	1,636
Health region							
1	4.8	28.0	32.3	16.2	18.8	100.0	789
2	6.4	17.2	34.1	13.9	28.5	100.0	552
3	7.8	13.8	27.5	11.8	39.1	100.0	775
4	3.1	19.2	26.9	19.7	31.2	100.0	659
Parish							
Kingston	7.0	30.0	39.4	13.7	9.9	100.0	209
St. Andrew	2.7	30.2	37.3	11.6	18.2	100.0	201
St. Thomas	6.8	23.9	23.6	16.7	29.0	100.0	212
Portland	7.2	13.1	34.6	11.9	33.2	100.0	182
St. Mary	8.7	23.1	30.4	12.6	25.2	100.0	186
St. Ann	4.1	14.5	36.8	16.0	28.6	100.0	184
Trelawny	3.2	8.9	48.4	8.8	30.6	100.0	170
St. James	9.4	16.9	23.1	18.8	31.8	100.0	215
Hanover	8.9	12.8	23.9	12.5	41.8	100.0	181
Westmoreland	6.9	12.7	26.5	4.3	49.6	100.0	209
St. Elizabeth	2.1	37.4	17.1	14.9	28.5	100.0	217
Manchester	2.6	14.5	25.7	18.1	39.1	100.0	236
Clarendon	4.6	8.5	36.7	25.5	24.7	100.0	206
St. Catherine	6.0	26.1	27.0	21.5	19.4	100.0	167
Age group							
15–19	0.4	9.7	30.9	22.8	36.1	100.0	1,652
20–24	12.4	36.7	28.5	5.2	17.2	100.0	1,123
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	3.1	9.3	20.7	22.0	44.9	100.0	687
10–12	6.1	23.9	32.7	14.2	23.1	100.0	1,944
13 or more	5.1	30.5	37.0	6.9	20.4	100.0	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.1	13.6	28.5	12.4	40.5	100.0	632
Second	4.2	20.6	29.4	17.0	28.9	100.0	620
Middle	7.7	21.6	30.9	16.0	23.8	100.0	512
Fourth	4.6	25.8	28.9	15.8	24.9	100.0	538
Highest	5.0	22.4	32.3	17.0	23.4	100.0	473

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 2.3A
Education Level among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Education Level (in Years)*			Total	No. of Cases
	0–9	10–12	13 or More		
Total	22.7	63.7	13.6	100.0	8,256
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	14.4	73.3	12.4	100.0	1,198
Other urban	20.3	61.1	18.7	100.0	2,281
Rural	28.8	61.4	9.9	100.0	4,777
Health region					
1	18.1	65.3	16.6	100.0	2,339
2	22.8	65.2	12.0	100.0	1,760
3	22.6	68.1	9.3	100.0	2,313
4	33.0	55.0	12.0	100.0	1,844
Parish					
Kingston	21.1	68.2	10.7	100.0	644
St. Andrew	13.6	73.6	12.8	100.0	636
St. Thomas	24.6	66.9	8.5	100.0	503
Portland	31.5	54.2	14.4	100.0	516
St. Mary	23.0	66.8	10.2	100.0	541
St. Ann	19.0	68.6	12.4	100.0	703
Trelawny	27.0	60.4	12.6	100.0	516
St. James	21.0	69.6	9.4	100.0	635
Hanover	23.9	70.1	6.1	100.0	541
Westmoreland	21.5	69.5	9.0	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	34.3	56.4	9.3	100.0	527
Manchester	29.5	55.1	15.4	100.0	668
Clarendon	35.2	54.1	10.7	100.0	649
St. Catherine	20.9	56.6	22.5	100.0	556
Age group					
15–19	24.4	71.4	4.2	100.0	1,229
20–24	9.0	73.2	17.9	100.0	1,114
25–29	15.0	66.3	18.7	100.0	1,350
30–34	21.1	61.7	17.2	100.0	1,219
35–39	25.8	60.2	14.0	100.0	1,220
40–44	34.0	53.4	12.6	100.0	1,083
45–49	42.2	47.5	10.3	100.0	1,041
Current relationship status					
Married	23.8	53.0	23.3	100.0	1,440
Common law union	27.9	65.6	6.6	100.0	2,157
Visiting relationship	17.2	69.5	13.3	100.0	2,278
Boyfriend with sex	18.0	67.7	14.3	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	18.2	68.5	13.3	100.0	197
No steady relationship	25.6	59.9	14.4	100.0	1,903
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	43.1	54.3	2.5	100.0	2,000
Second	27.8	67.6	4.6	100.0	1,714
Middle	19.9	71.5	8.6	100.0	1,668
Fourth	14.9	68.2	16.9	100.0	1,650
Highest	7.7	57.3	35.0	100.0	1,224

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.3B
Education Level of Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Education Level (in Years)*			Total	No. of Cases
	0–9	10–12	13 or More		
Total	24.1	70.6	5.2	100.0	2,761
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	16.4	75.6	8.0	100.0	377
Other urban	22.2	71.3	6.5	100.0	756
Rural	27.6	68.7	3.6	100.0	1,628
Health region					
1	19.0	74.3	6.7	100.0	783
2	21.1	74.6	4.3	100.0	551
3	28.0	68.9	3.1	100.0	773
4	29.3	65.0	5.7	100.0	654
Parish					
Kingston	17.2	79.2	3.6	100.0	207
St. Andrew	15.8	75.9	8.2	100.0	198
St. Thomas	28.5	70.2	1.3	100.0	212
Portland	30.0	64.1	5.9	100.0	182
St. Mary	15.7	79.3	5.0	100.0	186
St. Ann	20.8	76.3	2.9	100.0	183
Trelawny	19.0	72.6	8.4	100.0	170
St. James	26.2	70.9	2.8	100.0	214
Hanover	26.7	70.0	3.3	100.0	181
Westmoreland	34.0	64.6	1.4	100.0	208
St. Elizabeth	29.7	67.3	3.1	100.0	217
Manchester	27.5	64.5	8.0	100.0	235
Clarendon	31.0	63.6	5.4	100.0	202
St. Catherine	20.8	72.2	7.0	100.0	166
Age group					
15–19	30.5	67.7	1.8	100.0	1,645
20–24	14.9	74.8	10.2	100.0	1,116
Current relationship status					
Married/common law union	14.0	81.0	5.0	100.0	161
Visiting relationship	10.9	81.4	7.7	100.0	550
Girlfriend with sex	16.6	76.9	6.4	100.0	827
Girlfriend without sex	33.9	63.8	2.3	100.0	410
No steady relationship	38.4	57.9	3.8	100.0	813
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	39.8	57.9	2.3	100.0	628
Second	27.4	69.7	2.9	100.0	619
Middle	22.3	75.4	2.4	100.0	507
Fourth	14.6	77.3	8.2	100.0	535
Highest	16.0	73.2	10.8	100.0	472

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 2.4A
Percentage Distribution of Women Aged 15–49 Years by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Wealth Quintile					Total	No. of Cases
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Total	20.9	18.5	20.0	20.7	19.9	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.4	15.3	23.2	26.0	32.2	100.0	1,198
Other urban	15.1	14.9	19.1	24.2	26.7	100.0	2,283
Rural	34.0	23.0	19.2	15.4	8.5	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	11.6	16.4	19.2	23.7	29.1	100.0	2,340
2	28.7	20.8	23.8	16.7	10.0	100.0	1,761
3	22.3	20.7	21.0	22.3	13.8	100.0	2,313
4	34.9	19.4	18.4	15.2	12.0	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	6.1	25.2	28.6	20.7	19.5	100.0	644
St. Andrew	3.3	14.7	23.3	26.8	31.9	100.0	636
St. Thomas	30.3	29.1	23.3	11.9	5.4	100.0	504
Portland	20.3	20.3	21.7	19.6	18.2	100.0	516
St. Mary	33.5	21.5	22.5	14.7	7.7	100.0	542
St. Ann	28.5	20.5	25.6	17.0	8.4	100.0	703
Trelawny	31.2	20.1	15.6	27.2	6.0	100.0	516
St. James	15.6	21.4	26.0	18.0	19.0	100.0	635
Hanover	21.5	17.2	19.3	29.9	12.2	100.0	541
Westmoreland	25.9	21.8	18.6	21.2	12.4	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	40.0	20.8	18.1	14.1	7.0	100.0	528
Manchester	27.8	19.3	18.7	18.4	15.8	100.0	668
Clarendon	37.7	18.5	18.3	13.2	12.2	100.0	649
St. Catherine	17.9	14.7	13.0	22.9	31.4	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	17.9	17.2	20.7	23.3	21.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	20.2	20.6	20.3	17.8	21.0	100.0	1,114
25–29	21.0	17.9	20.9	22.1	18.1	100.0	1,350
30–34	22.2	19.0	21.3	20.5	17.1	100.0	1,219
35–39	23.0	19.4	17.8	19.1	20.8	100.0	1,221
40–44	21.2	18.5	19.2	19.5	21.6	100.0	1,084
45–49	21.8	16.0	18.5	23.2	20.5	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	14.9	13.1	18.5	21.3	32.3	100.0	1,441
Common law union	26.3	23.6	21.5	16.6	12.0	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	21.6	19.4	19.8	21.0	18.2	100.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	14.8	20.8	23.5	20.2	20.7	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	14.0	15.9	20.2	29.0	20.9	100.0	197
No steady relationship	20.2	15.9	19.1	22.9	21.8	100.0	1,903
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	39.6	22.6	17.5	13.6	6.8	100.0	2,183
10–12	17.8	19.6	22.4	22.2	18.0	100.0	5,078
13 or more	3.9	6.2	12.7	25.8	51.4	100.0	995

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.4B
Percentage Distribution of Men Aged 15–24 Years by the Wealth Quintile of Their Households
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Wealth Quintile					Total	No. of Cases
	Lowest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Highest		
Total	20.4	20.1	20.6	20.2	18.7	100.0	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	5.5	12.7	26.3	31.2	24.3	100.0	380
Other urban	12.0	16.5	21.8	22.6	27.1	100.0	759
Rural	29.9	24.5	18.2	15.5	11.9	100.0	1,636
Health region							
1	10.0	18.1	25.2	22.6	24.1	100.0	789
2	29.3	18.2	18.4	19.3	14.8	100.0	552
3	19.2	24.9	17.8	22.4	15.7	100.0	775
4	31.9	19.1	18.0	15.1	15.9	100.0	659
Parish							
Kingston	8.7	25.7	25.8	27.1	12.6	100.0	209
St. Andrew	5.3	12.5	25.3	30.9	26.0	100.0	201
St. Thomas	29.8	36.9	11.8	14.3	7.2	100.0	212
Portland	26.8	15.7	19.7	20.9	17.0	100.0	182
St. Mary	31.4	26.3	16.5	17.4	8.5	100.0	186
St. Ann	29.0	13.0	19.3	19.9	18.8	100.0	184
Trelawny	24.9	25.3	20.1	17.5	12.2	100.0	170
St. James	12.7	16.8	21.2	29.4	19.8	100.0	215
Hanover	19.5	29.5	17.0	19.2	14.8	100.0	181
Westmoreland	24.4	31.8	13.4	17.8	12.7	100.0	209
St. Elizabeth	38.8	14.3	20.4	14.9	11.6	100.0	217
Manchester	28.0	17.0	14.8	17.0	23.3	100.0	236
Clarendon	30.2	25.5	19.5	13.2	11.7	100.0	206
St. Catherine	11.3	18.6	27.7	14.5	27.9	100.0	167
Age group							
15–19	20.7	21.7	21.2	17.6	18.8	100.0	1,652
20–24	20.0	17.8	19.7	24.1	18.4	100.0	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	19.4	15.8	29.9	17.5	17.4	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	13.4	19.9	21.4	25.1	20.1	100.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	19.4	19.7	21.3	19.5	20.1	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	16.2	21.9	21.1	20.5	20.3	100.0	410
No steady relationship	29.1	20.5	17.3	17.8	15.4	100.0	820
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	33.6	22.9	18.9	12.2	12.4	100.0	687
10–12	16.7	19.9	21.8	22.1	19.4	100.0	1,944
13 or more	8.9	11.1	9.3	31.7	38.9	100.0	130

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 2.5A
Employment Status among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Employment Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Employed	Unemployed	Keeping house	Student	At Home, not keeping house	Incapable of working		
Total	43.5	13.4	21.9	15.0	5.8	0.5	100.0	8,259
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	50.9	8.2	18.7	17.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	1,198
Other urban	48.5	13.0	19.6	13.8	4.6	0.5	100.0	2,283
Rural	35.8	16.2	25.2	14.6	7.6	0.7	100.0	4,778
Health region								
1	49.6	10.9	16.7	16.2	6.5	0.2	100.0	2,340
2	36.0	24.4	19.3	15.0	3.6	1.7	100.0	1,761
3	42.4	9.8	26.4	14.2	6.8	0.5	100.0	2,313
4	35.6	15.8	30.3	12.9	4.9	0.4	100.0	1,845
Parish								
Kingston	50.7	7.4	22.4	14.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	644
St. Andrew	49.5	8.9	15.7	18.9	7.0	0.0	100.0	636
St. Thomas	38.1	25.2	18.4	12.1	3.6	2.6	100.0	504
Portland	32.9	22.1	28.9	12.2	3.8	0.1	100.0	516
St. Mary	37.1	29.8	15.9	13.8	2.6	0.8	100.0	542
St. Ann	36.5	21.2	17.9	17.0	4.4	3.1	100.0	703
Trelawny	35.6	6.8	35.5	12.2	8.2	1.7	100.0	516
St. James	47.9	10.2	27.9	11.8	1.9	0.2	100.0	635
Hanover	39.2	9.2	8.0	19.9	23.3	0.3	100.0	541
Westmoreland	40.9	11.1	28.6	15.1	4.0	0.3	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	33.1	8.0	38.4	12.0	8.5	0.0	100.0	528
Manchester	38.4	18.3	25.3	15.0	2.8	0.2	100.0	668
Clarendon	35.0	19.2	28.9	11.7	4.3	0.9	100.0	649
St. Catherine	51.1	11.3	16.3	14.7	6.5	0.0	100.0	556
Age group								
15–19	7.1	11.1	8.4	64.3	8.8	0.3	100.0	1,229
20–24	34.3	21.5	22.6	11.5	9.4	0.6	100.0	1,114
25–29	53.3	14.8	23.0	4.2	4.3	0.4	100.0	1,350
30–34	55.2	13.2	25.7	2.4	2.7	0.7	100.0	1,219
35–39	57.2	11.4	24.0	0.9	6.2	0.2	100.0	1,221
40–44	56.8	11.3	27.7	0.2	3.3	0.6	100.0	1,084
45–49	59.2	7.0	28.8	0.6	3.8	0.6	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status								
Married	61.0	6.9	25.8	2.2	3.8	0.3	100.0	1,441
Common law union	46.6	15.2	31.5	1.8	4.6	0.4	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	46.4	16.9	22.9	6.7	6.7	0.4	100.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	28.8	13.7	8.6	43.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	11.6	11.1	6.4	67.0	4.1	0.0	100.0	197
No steady relationship	32.5	11.5	13.4	34.2	7.4	0.9	100.0	1,903
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	36.0	11.0	28.9	16.6	6.5	1.1	100.0	2,183
10–12	41.3	15.3	22.8	14.3	6.1	0.3	100.0	5,078
13 or more	66.3	8.7	5.6	15.5	3.7	0.2	100.0	995
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	26.7	19.6	35.4	10.0	7.4	1.0	100.0	2,001
Second	39.9	16.2	26.0	10.3	7.1	0.4	100.0	1,716
Middle	44.4	14.2	20.9	15.1	4.8	0.5	100.0	1,668
Fourth	48.7	10.5	16.9	18.7	4.8	0.5	100.0	1,650
Highest	57.9	6.6	10.0	20.4	5.1	0.0	100.0	1,224

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.5B
Employment Status of Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Employment Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Employed	Unemployed	Keeping House	Student	At Home, Not Keeping House	Incapable of Working		
Total	35.8	19.7	0.7	38.3	5.1	0.3	100.0	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.6	17.8	0.0	40.5	5.1	0.0	100.0	380
Other urban	36.0	18.5	0.7	41.3	3.6	0.0	100.0	759
Rural	35.4	21.1	1.0	35.8	6.0	0.6	100.0	1,636
Health region								
1	35.9	17.9	0.2	40.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	789
2	31.4	22.1	2.5	37.1	6.5	0.3	100.0	552
3	43.3	19.8	0.5	33.0	2.9	0.5	100.0	775
4	30.3	21.1	0.9	41.1	5.9	0.7	100.0	659
Parish								
Kingston	38.0	16.7	0.2	34.3	10.9	0.0	100.0	209
St. Andrew	37.3	15.7	0.0	40.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	201
St. Thomas	32.1	15.8	0.8	41.0	10.3	0.0	100.0	212
Portland	24.0	28.4	1.9	34.4	11.1	0.3	100.0	182
St. Mary	35.9	22.0	1.4	34.2	5.7	0.8	100.0	186
St. Ann	31.7	18.9	3.7	40.9	4.8	0.0	100.0	184
Trelawny	39.6	18.2	0.9	37.3	1.6	2.4	100.0	170
St. James	42.8	19.6	0.5	33.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	215
Hanover	42.4	19.2	0.5	36.4	1.2	0.4	100.0	181
Westmoreland	45.9	20.9	0.3	29.0	3.7	0.4	100.0	209
St. Elizabeth	39.4	17.7	0.3	34.1	7.0	1.5	100.0	217
Manchester	28.0	17.3	0.2	51.4	3.1	0.0	100.0	236
Clarendon	24.8	28.2	2.2	36.0	8.2	0.6	100.0	206
St. Catherine	34.7	21.0	0.2	42.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	167
Age group								
15–19	15.5	16.6	0.9	60.3	6.4	0.3	100.0	1,652
20–24	65.2	24.4	0.5	6.4	3.2	0.3	100.0	1,123
Current relationship status								
Married/common law union	81.0	15.9	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	64.2	19.1	0.4	11.7	4.5	0.1	100.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	34.5	25.3	1.1	33.7	5.4	0.0	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	16.6	10.9	0.9	67.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	410
No steady relationship	18.4	19.9	0.5	53.4	6.7	1.0	100.0	820
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	22.7	13.1	0.5	56.8	5.9	1.0	100.0	687
10–12	40.5	22.0	0.8	31.7	5.0	0.1	100.0	1,944
13 or more	33.9	19.9	1.3	42.6	2.3	0.0	100.0	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	34.1	24.5	1.3	33.4	6.1	0.6	100.0	632
Second	35.0	18.7	1.3	37.8	6.8	0.4	100.0	620
Middle	33.4	22.4	0.1	40.0	3.8	0.3	100.0	512
Fourth	40.9	18.4	0.4	36.6	3.3	0.3	100.0	538
Highest	35.5	14.1	0.6	43.9	5.8	0.0	100.0	473

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 2.6A
Frequency of Church Attendance among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Church Attendance					Total	No. of Cases
	At Least Once a Week	At Least Once a Month	Less Than Once a Month	On Special Occasions	Never		
Total	34.8	18.3	13.7	22.1	11.1	100.0	8,241
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	30.9	15.2	8.1	26.6	19.2	100.0	1,198
Other urban	35.8	18.5	13.7	22.6	9.4	100.0	2,279
Rural	35.9	19.6	16.3	19.4	8.7	100.0	4,764
Health region							
1	35.3	17.5	9.9	24.7	12.6	100.0	2,340
2	35.0	16.1	22.2	19.9	6.7	100.0	1,761
3	32.8	18.5	17.1	19.7	12.0	100.0	2,297
4	35.6	21.2	13.6	19.8	9.8	100.0	1,843
Parish							
Kingston	23.2	12.2	8.4	38.1	18.1	100.0	644
St. Andrew	34.2	16.9	8.5	22.4	18.0	100.0	636
St. Thomas	37.8	17.2	11.6	22.9	10.6	100.0	504
Portland	36.9	17.7	15.6	21.4	8.5	100.0	516
St. Mary	33.2	15.8	17.9	22.6	10.5	100.0	542
St. Ann	35.5	15.7	28.4	17.2	3.1	100.0	703
Trelawny	34.4	10.7	27.1	15.6	12.2	100.0	516
St. James	31.6	22.0	15.7	15.4	15.3	100.0	632
Hanover	34.7	11.2	14.3	34.0	5.8	100.0	537
Westmoreland	32.5	21.8	14.7	20.1	10.8	100.0	612
St. Elizabeth	35.2	18.2	18.4	17.0	11.1	100.0	528
Manchester	41.3	20.4	10.9	19.4	8.1	100.0	666
Clarendon	30.7	24.1	12.6	22.3	10.3	100.0	649
St. Catherine	38.3	19.2	11.1	24.8	6.7	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	41.4	18.3	13.8	14.1	12.4	100.0	1,224
20–24	29.7	16.7	15.0	23.1	15.4	100.0	1,112
25–29	24.1	22.8	14.4	28.9	9.8	100.0	1,349
30–34	32.1	16.3	13.8	27.5	10.4	100.0	1,214
35–39	34.3	18.8	13.1	23.0	10.9	100.0	1,220
40–44	38.2	19.6	13.7	19.8	8.7	100.0	1,082
45–49	51.8	14.1	10.3	16.5	7.3	100.0	1,040
Current relationship status							
Married	65.0	16.5	6.2	8.8	3.5	100.0	1,441
Common law union	15.4	20.6	17.2	31.3	15.5	100.0	2,153
Visiting relationship	20.3	18.1	16.4	29.9	15.2	100.0	2,273
Boyfriend with sex	23.3	24.3	20.3	21.6	10.6	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	52.1	13.6	14.7	11.8	7.8	100.0	196
No steady relationship	52.2	17.3	10.4	13.0	7.0	100.0	1,897
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	31.9	17.1	14.5	21.7	14.8	100.0	2,178
10–12	33.1	17.8	14.0	23.7	11.3	100.0	5,068
13 or more	47.8	22.4	10.8	14.8	4.2	100.0	992
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	26.4	18.5	15.6	25.1	14.5	100.0	1,997
Second	28.9	16.3	17.0	24.5	13.2	100.0	1,711
Middle	32.9	19.0	13.8	23.3	11.0	100.0	1,666
Fourth	37.5	18.0	12.9	20.8	10.7	100.0	1,646
Highest	48.2	19.6	9.3	16.7	6.2	100.0	1,221

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.6B
Frequency of Church Attendance among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Church Attendance					Total	No. of Cases
	At Least Once a Week	At Least Once a Month	Less Than Once a Month	On Special Occasions	Never		
Total	19.8	13.0	15.6	30.6	20.9	100.0	2,760
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.2	10.6	14.3	46.5	16.4	100.0	376
Other urban	23.4	13.0	13.9	29.8	19.8	100.0	758
Rural	20.0	13.8	16.9	26.3	22.9	100.0	1,626
Health region							
1	17.1	14.4	16.4	35.0	17.1	100.0	783
2	21.9	16.1	16.0	24.4	21.6	100.0	551
3	16.5	8.3	12.6	28.1	34.4	100.0	768
4	26.1	14.2	17.2	30.2	12.3	100.0	658
Parish							
Kingston	10.1	7.4	10.2	44.4	27.8	100.0	207
St. Andrew	15.7	12.5	14.3	42.5	14.9	100.0	199
St. Thomas	23.5	15.6	10.1	33.2	17.5	100.0	212
Portland	25.8	13.4	8.2	35.6	17.1	100.0	182
St. Mary	13.5	9.4	13.4	27.5	36.3	100.0	186
St. Ann	26.7	23.0	22.3	16.0	12.0	100.0	183
Trelawny	27.3	9.0	13.0	35.4	15.3	100.0	170
St. James	18.9	4.9	16.1	26.2	33.9	100.0	213
Hanover	16.4	11.3	12.9	21.8	37.6	100.0	177
Westmoreland	9.7	10.4	8.3	31.0	40.7	100.0	208
St. Elizabeth	17.5	11.7	22.4	32.6	15.7	100.0	217
Manchester	29.2	12.5	17.7	29.0	11.7	100.0	236
Clarendon	30.3	18.3	12.1	29.4	9.8	100.0	205
St. Catherine	18.8	17.8	21.3	25.2	16.9	100.0	165
Age group							
15–19	25.3	16.2	17.1	23.8	17.6	100.0	1,645
20–24	11.8	8.4	13.4	40.6	25.7	100.0	1,115
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	7.6	7.3	15.3	43.7	26.1	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	10.5	10.7	14.4	41.0	23.3	100.0	550
Girlfriend with sex	15.9	13.3	17.0	35.1	18.8	100.0	822
Girlfriend without sex	29.7	17.9	21.3	17.1	14.0	100.0	409
No steady relationship	27.7	13.0	11.9	23.4	24.2	100.0	817
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	21.5	13.9	15.7	24.3	24.5	100.0	681
10–12	19.2	12.5	15.8	32.1	20.3	100.0	1,936
13 or more	20.1	16.2	10.7	40.8	12.2	100.0	129
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	19.0	8.7	11.8	30.3	30.2	100.0	627
Second	17.2	15.3	14.0	28.5	25.0	100.0	615
Middle	19.3	14.4	15.8	32.1	18.4	100.0	512
Fourth	18.0	11.9	18.0	35.1	17.0	100.0	537
Highest	26.3	15.1	18.6	26.8	13.2	100.0	469

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 2.7A
Number of Children Born Alive among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	No. of Children Born Alive					Total	No. of Cases
	0	1	2	3	4 or More		
Total	33.0	21.6	17.7	12.0	15.7	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	37.7	24.6	17.3	10.3	10.1	100.0	1,198
Other urban	33.3	22.3	18.5	12.5	13.5	100.0	2,283
Rural	30.6	19.6	17.1	12.5	20.2	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	36.6	23.1	17.7	11.4	11.2	100.0	2,340
2	31.1	19.3	17.0	12.9	19.8	100.0	1,761
3	31.0	21.5	17.8	11.5	18.2	100.0	2,313
4	28.5	20.0	17.8	13.3	20.4	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	31.2	18.2	20.8	13.8	16.1	100.0	644
St. Andrew	38.5	26.0	16.6	9.5	9.5	100.0	636
St. Thomas	26.5	18.8	24.1	12.7	17.9	100.0	504
Portland	26.6	19.7	17.7	14.4	21.7	100.0	516
St. Mary	28.9	21.8	16.6	11.3	21.5	100.0	542
St. Ann	34.7	17.1	17.1	13.4	17.6	100.0	703
Trelawny	26.1	21.8	14.9	12.4	24.8	100.0	516
St. James	27.8	23.2	19.2	11.8	18.1	100.0	635
Hanover	41.9	18.2	16.7	7.8	15.4	100.0	541
Westmoreland	32.2	20.8	18.3	12.5	16.3	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	25.7	26.2	19.0	11.3	17.8	100.0	528
Manchester	31.2	16.3	18.7	13.7	20.2	100.0	668
Clarendon	28.1	18.9	16.0	14.5	22.6	100.0	649
St. Catherine	37.2	21.8	17.4	12.6	11.1	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	89.2	9.6	1.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	47.6	36.7	11.9	3.2	0.7	100.0	1,114
25–29	24.5	33.5	25.4	9.8	6.8	100.0	1,350
30–34	14.3	25.1	24.2	18.1	18.4	100.0	1,219
35–39	9.7	17.3	23.6	22.4	26.9	100.0	1,221
40–44	7.0	11.6	23.8	19.9	37.7	100.0	1,084
45–49	7.8	11.2	20.2	19.8	41.0	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	8.2	15.7	30.5	20.8	24.8	100.0	1,441
Common law union	14.4	25.2	23.1	15.8	21.5	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	29.1	30.4	17.1	9.5	13.9	100.0	2,279
No steady relationship	61.8	13.1	8.3	7.7	9.0	100.0	2,381
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	24.3	10.0	15.3	15.8	34.6	100.0	2,183
10–12	33.5	24.9	18.6	11.4	11.6	100.0	5,078
13 or more	45.3	25.5	17.2	8.7	3.3	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.4	15.0	17.2	13.4	32.9	100.0	2,001
Second	26.8	20.5	17.5	16.1	19.1	100.0	1,716
Middle	30.9	22.6	19.3	12.7	14.4	100.0	1,668
Fourth	40.3	26.1	15.6	10.0	7.9	100.0	1,650
Highest	45.6	23.8	18.7	8.1	3.9	100.0	1,224

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 2.7B
Number of Children Born Alive among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	No. of Children Born Alive			Total	No. of Cases
	0	1	2 or More		
Total	93.3	5.1	1.6	100.0	2,772
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	92.1	6.5	1.3	100.0	379
Other urban	93.3	3.9	2.8	100.0	759
Rural	93.6	5.4	0.9	100.0	1,634
Health region					
1	93.2	4.4	2.4	100.0	788
2	92.0	6.3	1.7	100.0	552
3	93.5	5.0	1.6	100.0	774
4	94.0	5.6	0.4	100.0	658
Parish					
Kingston	91.4	7.0	1.6	100.0	209
St. Andrew	91.7	7.2	1.0	100.0	200
St. Thomas	92.2	4.9	2.9	100.0	212
Portland	94.5	4.5	1.0	100.0	182
St. Mary	86.7	10.1	3.2	100.0	186
St. Ann	95.0	4.2	0.8	100.0	184
Trelawny	91.9	6.7	1.4	100.0	169
St. James	93.5	5.1	1.4	100.0	215
Hanover	91.1	5.4	3.5	100.0	181
Westmoreland	95.2	3.9	0.9	100.0	209
St. Elizabeth	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0	216
Manchester	91.6	8.1	0.4	100.0	236
Clarendon	94.5	4.7	0.8	100.0	206
St. Catherine	95.3	0.8	3.9	100.0	167
Age group					
15–19	99.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	1,652
20–24	84.9	11.2	3.9	100.0	1,120
Current relationship status					
Married/common law union	47.1	33.0	20.0	100.0	161
Visiting relationship	85.6	12.6	1.8	100.0	552
Girlfriend with sex	98.0	1.7	0.3	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	410
No steady relationship	98.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	820
Education level (in years)*					
0–9	96.5	2.9	0.6	100.0	686
10–12	92.4	5.5	2.0	100.0	1,942
13 or more	89.9	9.9	0.2	100.0	130
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	94.3	4.5	1.2	100.0	631
Second	93.7	5.4	0.9	100.0	619
Middle	91.5	5.2	3.3	100.0	512
Fourth	92.0	6.4	1.7	100.0	538
Highest	95.2	4.1	0.7	100.0	472

*Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Chapter 3

Fertility and Fertility-Related Factors

One objective of the RHS was to assess current levels and trends of fertility and pregnancy experiences and to identify factors that might influence reproductive behaviors. To obtain information about reproductive patterns, the survey included detailed information about childbearing, pregnancies resulting in other outcomes, the planning status of all pregnancies in the last five years, and desired family size and fertility preferences. All survey-based statistics regarding pregnancy experiences were derived from a complete lifetime pregnancy history, which consisted of information about all births, stillbirths, abortions, and other fetal losses. For each pregnancy event, the result of the pregnancy, the month and year of pregnancy outcome, and the duration were recorded. Information was collected about the most recent completed pregnancy, then the next-to-last, etc. For each live birth, information was collected on the sex of the child, survival status of the child, and age at death if the child did not survive. Information was also collected as to whether the woman was pregnant at the time of the survey, the gestational age of the current pregnancy, and the planning status at the time of becoming pregnant with the current pregnancy.

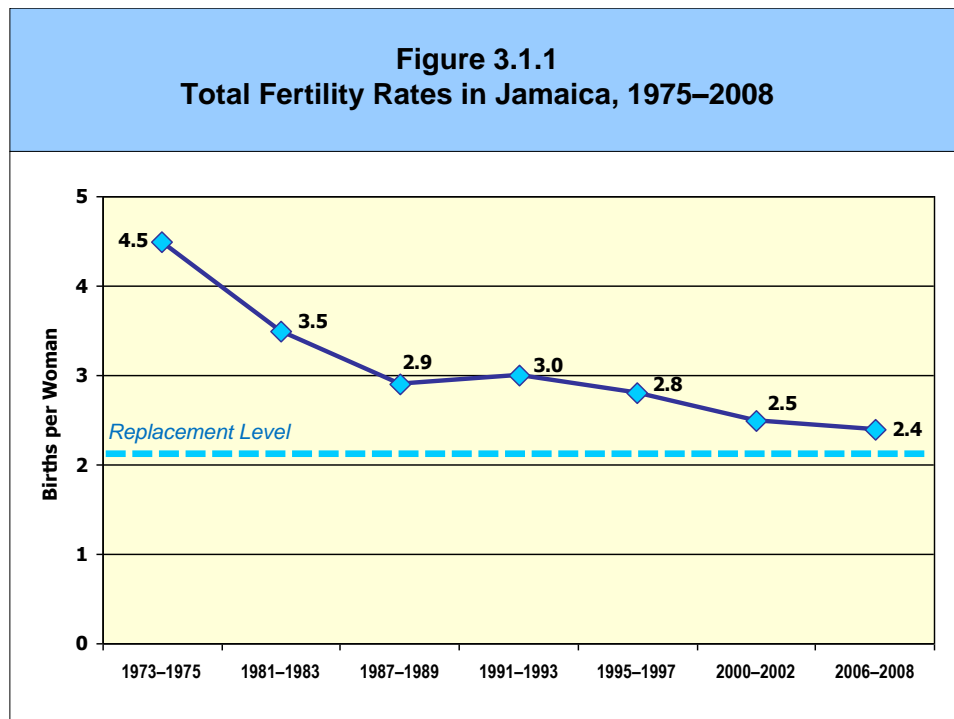
Information was also collected on the proximate determinants of fertility, including: onset of menstruation, sexual experience and sexual activity, age at first marriage (union), durations of postpartum amenorrhea and postpartum abstinence, both of which affect the length of time a woman is insusceptible to pregnancy, and the onset of menopause. Except for the use of family planning methods (presented in Chapter 6), this chapter addresses all of the determinants that are largely responsible for the length and intensity of exposure to the risk of pregnancy.

3.1 Fertility Levels, Trends, and Differentials

Traditionally, fertility analyses using Jamaican RHS data have been performed in terms of age-specific and total fertility rates (Table 3.1.1). The total fertility rate (TFR) is computed by accumulating the age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) in each age group and multiplying the sum by five (the number of year-exposures in each group). The TFR is thus defined as the average number of live births a woman would have during her reproductive lifetime (age 15–49 years) if she experienced the currently observed ASFRs. Numerators for the ASFRs were calculated by selecting live births that occurred during 2-year periods preceding the survey and grouping them (in 5-year age groups) by the age of the mother at the time of pregnancy outcome (calculated from the mother's reported date of birth). ASFR denominators represent the number of

woman-years lived by mothers in each specified 5-year age group during the same 2-year period.

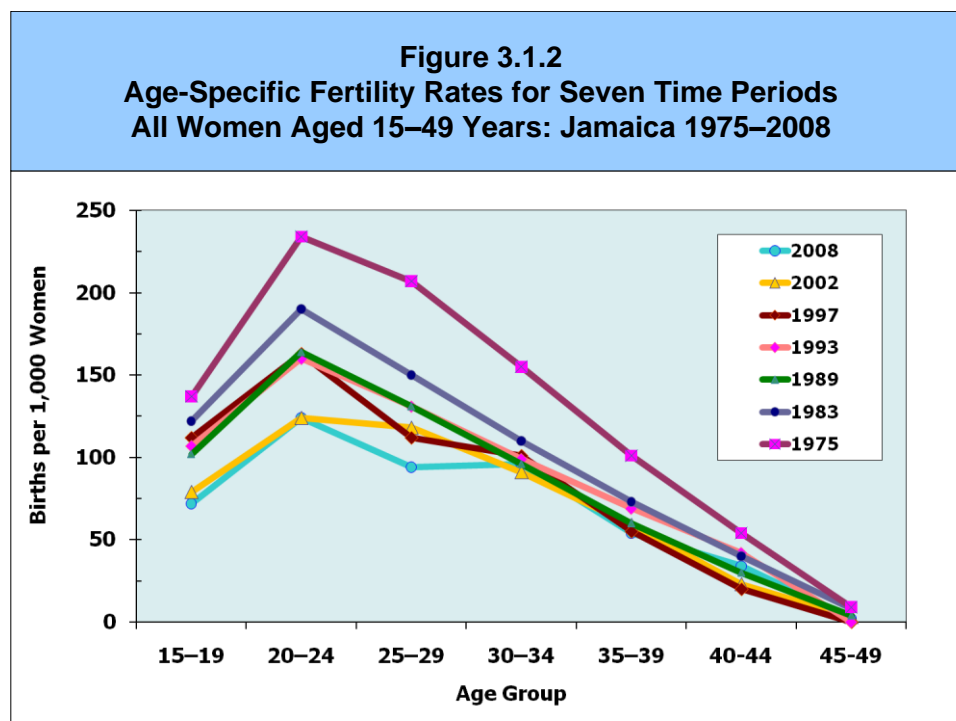
The TFR of 2.4 births per woman in Jamaica for 2006–2008 was lower than in the previous RHS surveys, but still above the replacement level fertility level of 2.1 births per woman (Figure 3.1.1). The interpretation of this figure is that, on average, a woman in Jamaica who is at the beginning of her childbearing years will have 2.4 children by the end of her reproductive period if fertility levels remain constant at the level observed in the 2-year period preceding the survey.



ASFRs for the period 2006–2008 are also shown in Table 3.1.1 and Figure 3.1.2. Jamaican women initiate childbearing at an early age; the highest fertility levels are among 20- to 24-year-old, 25- to 29-year-old, and 30- to 34-year-old women, accounting for 26%, 19.8% and 20.2%, respectively, of the TFR. Fertility among adolescent women (72 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19 years) is the fourth highest, contributing 15% to the TFR. Women aged 35–39 and 40–44 make smaller contributions to total fertility; their ASFRs account for only 11% and 7%, respectively, of overall fertility.

Using data from fertility, contraceptive prevalence and reproductive health surveys, age-specific fertility trends in Jamaica can be compared across seven 2-year periods (Table 3.1.1 and Figure 3.1.2). Compared to rates during the previous 2-year period (2000–2002), fertility declines in 2006–2008 were hardly significant. The only notable decline was in the 25–29 age-group, a 20% decline. There was a 9% decline in adolescent fertility, practically no change in fertility of women aged 20–24 years, and a slight increase in the fertility of women aged 30–34 years. The

changes in fertility among women aged 35 or older, whose contribution to the overall fertility is low, has been uneven.



Looking back beyond the most recent 2 surveys, however, the changes in fertility have been substantial and driven almost exclusively by fertility declines among young women. Between 1983 and 2008, for example, the adolescent fertility rate had dropped by 41% and fertility of women aged 20–24 and 25–29 declined by 35% and 29%, respectively. From these point estimates, it can reasonably be concluded that most of the young women’s fertility rates declined in the 1980s, plateaued in the early and mid-1990s, after which they started to drop again at a much slower pace into the early and mid-2000s.

As shown in Table 3.1.2, fertility among women living in Kingston Metropolitan Area (1.9 births per woman) and other urban areas (2.3 births per woman) was substantially lower than among rural-dwelling women (2.7 births per woman) in the 2-year period preceding the interview. Fertility was higher among rural residents at any given ages, except among women aged 40–44 years. Most of the difference between rural and urban fertility rates was due to higher ASFRs among rural residents aged 20–24 years and, to a lesser extent, to higher rates among women aged 25–34 years.

By region, fertility rates were the lowest in Health Region 1, which includes Kingston (2.1 births per woman); fertility was the highest in Health Region 4 (2.7 births per woman). The highest adolescent ASFR was reported by residents of the St. James and Westmoreland parishes, which are included in Health Region 3 (121 and 116 births per 1,000 women aged 15–19, respectively).

In accordance with patterns observed in most other countries, a large negative association between fertility and education was observed. The TFR among the highest educated women was less than half the level observed among women with the lowest education attainment (1.6 vs. 3.4 births per woman). Fertility differences according to education were more pronounced among younger women. Generally, peak fertility occurred at ages 30–34 among women with the highest educational attainment, whereas peak fertility among women with lower educational levels occurred at ages 20–24. The largest fertility gap was observed between adolescent women with the highest education levels, whose fertility was 12 times lower than of those with only 0–9 years of schooling (12 vs. 140 births per 1,000),

Similarly, a negative association between wealth and fertility was observed—women living in households within the two wealthiest quintiles reported half of the fertility rates of women in the poorest households (1.8 and 1.3 births per woman, respectively, vs. 3.5 births per woman) (Figure 3.1.3). Having the lowest household wealth was associated with the highest rates among the ASFRs that contribute the most to the total fertility rate.

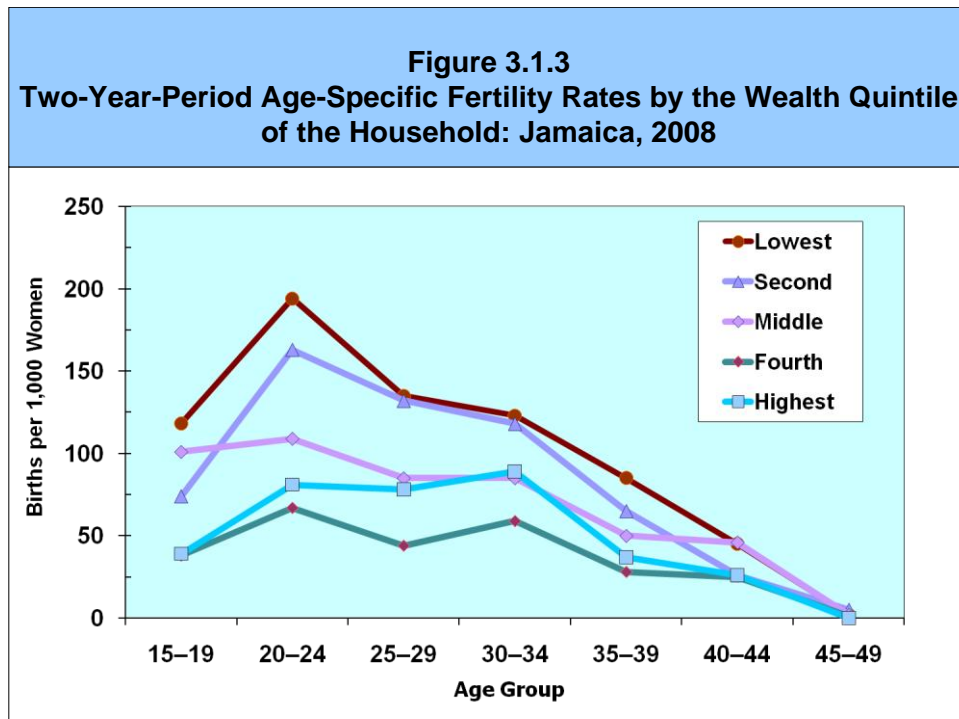


Table 3.1.3 examines the extent of childlessness by current age in Jamaica. Overall, 33.0% of women in 2008 reported they have never given birth. As expected, the percentage of childless women decreases with increasing age, because of longer exposure to the risk of pregnancy. Women living in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (37.7%) were more likely to report childlessness than rural women (30.6%) at any given age group. Within each age group, the percentage of childless women also rose with the number of years of schooling and the wealth status of the household. Generally, the percentages fell with decreasing frequency of attendance at church services and this effect was observed in most age groups.

3.2 Teenage Pregnancy

Teenage pregnancy rates, defined as the sum of live births, abortions, and fetal deaths per 1000 women aged 15–19 years, are an important public health problem in Jamaica. Because data on abortions and miscarriages are underreported in surveys, most of what is known about adolescent pregnancy in Jamaica is limited to teenage births. Adolescent mothers are more likely to have unintended pregnancies, low use of antenatal health care services, low birth weight, prematurity, and complications during labor and postpartum, which lead to higher morbidity and mortality for themselves and their children. Given their high rates of unintendedness, it is likely that some adolescents may terminate a pregnancy before term. Preventing teenage pregnancy through education, behavioral change, and quality services for youths has been one of the priority areas of focus for the Jamaican family planning program and donor agencies.

Table 3.2 shows the percentage of women age 15–19 who were pregnant with their first pregnancy at the time of the RHS, the percentage who reported they had at least one completed pregnancy at the time of the interview, and the percentage who initiated motherhood (i.e. had at least one live birth). It is important to note these rates were calculated among the entire population of adolescent women and represent conservative estimates. First, some women who had pregnancies that ended in induced abortion choose to omit these outcomes for fear of self-incrimination; second, some adolescents who had never been in union may have not reported sexual debut; and third, some teens, especially those very young, were not sexually experienced and therefore not at risk of becoming pregnant, but they were included in the denominators of the rates.

Overall, 14.6% of adolescent women have ever been pregnant, including 2.9% who were currently pregnant for the first time. About one in ten (10.8%) teenagers has already given birth. As expected, the proportion of young women who have ever been pregnant or have ever gave birth increases rapidly with age, from 4.0% and 1.7%, respectively, among women aged 15, to 9.1% and 4.2%, respectively, of women aged 17, and to 29.5% and 24.8%, respectively, of women age 19.

The same factors that influence higher fertility rates in general have been associated with higher rates of pregnancy among teenagers. With regards to residence, about twice as many young women in rural areas or in urban areas than in Kingston Metropolitan Area have begun childbearing. Teenagers in the Health Region 3 reported the highest pregnancy and fertility rates. The proportion of teenage pregnancy decreased significantly with educational attainment, and the wealth status of the households; teenagers in the highest wealth quintiles were the least likely to have ever been pregnant or have a child during their teenage years.

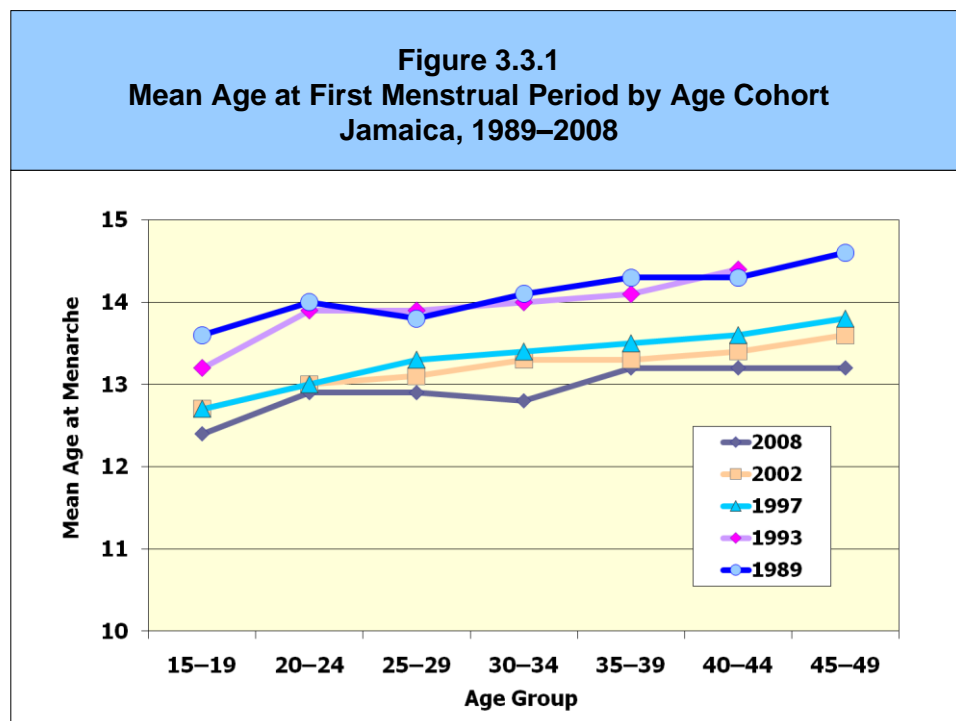
It is worth noting that the proportion of adolescents who reported ever having had sexual intercourse had declined for both women and men (see also Chapter 12). Further, the rates of

contraceptive use (mostly condoms) among sexually active teens had increased. Despite these trends, one in seven young women had at least one pregnancy before reaching the age of 20.

3.3 Age at Menarche and Sexual Experience

The age at menarche (first menstruation) has a positive effect on fertility since it represents the beginning of the time interval during which women could become pregnant. All women were asked “how old were [they] when the first period started;” this information was used to calculate the mean age at menarche. In Jamaica, like elsewhere, the average age at first menstrual period had gradually declined in recent times by more than one year, from age 14 in 1989, to age 13.2 in 1997, to age 12.9 in 2002. Most theories recognize that the downward trend in the age at first menstrual period is multi-factorial, with heredity, improvements in nutrition, and better health status being among the most important factors.

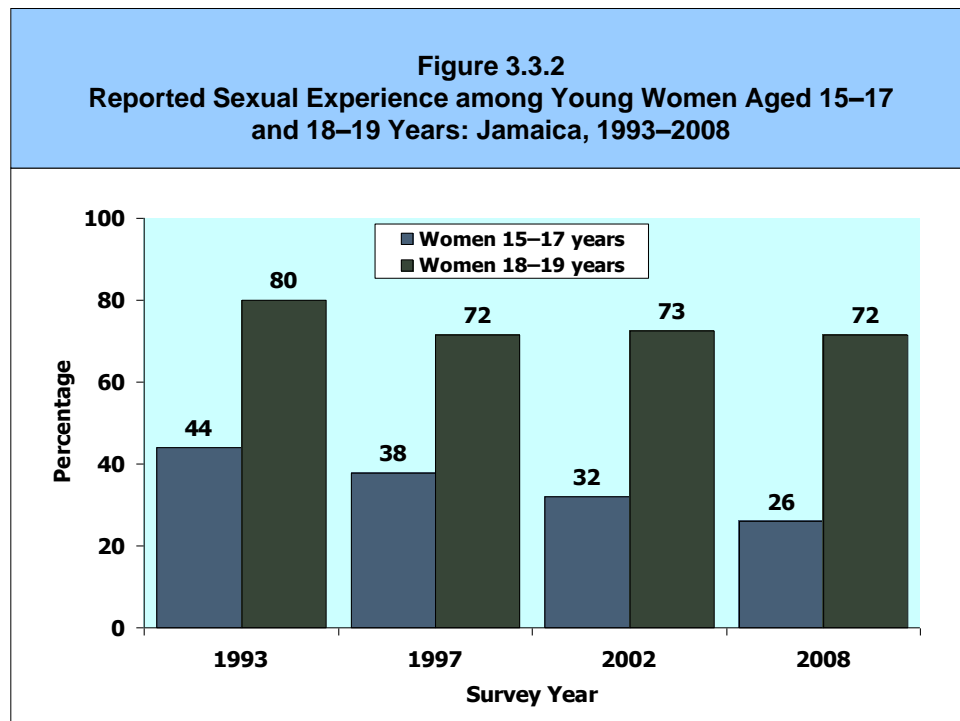
Table 3.3.1 and Figure 3.3.1 show the mean age at which Jamaican women had started to menstruate, classified by the current age. Comparisons with results from previous reproductive health and contraceptive prevalence surveys show a substantial decline in the mean age at menarche between 1989 and 2008 among all age cohorts. Further, among women interviewed at the same point in time, older cohorts consistently exhibit older ages at menarche than younger cohorts.



Similar to previous surveys, the age of onset of puberty in 2008 was associated with the level of education and the socio-economic status of the household, probably because better living

conditions, proper nutrition, smaller families and improved general health associated with higher education and wealth levels may induce an earlier growth spurt. In addition, younger women tend to stay longer in school and younger cohorts reported lower age at menarche in all surveys.

Early menarche had been associated with early dating onset and early sexual debut. Encouragingly, despite the declining mean age of menarche in Jamaica, there is a recent shift toward postponement of the age at first intercourse among adolescent girls, particularly among those ages 15–17 years, indirectly reflected in the proportion of sexually experienced teenagers (Figure 3.3.2).



Since the age at first intercourse is correlated with age at first pregnancy, it had been suggested that age at menarche is therefore correlated with age at first pregnancy. Thus, it is useful to think of the average age at the first menstrual period as an indicator of the probability of early intercourse and early childbearing and to initiate sex education activities prior to the timing of menarche in a population.

One of the objectives of the RHS was to explore young adults’ opinion about the best age to start sex education (Table 3.3.2). Virtually all young women agreed that courses on family life and sexual education should be taught in school and the majority (77.4%) stated the best age to start teaching these topics is age 12 or younger. Respondents who favored the early (before age 12) onset of school-based courses were slightly more likely to reside in Health Region 3 (86.8%), including Westmoreland and St. James parishes (90.2% and 87.5%, respectively), to be older, and to live in households with the highest wealth status.

The overall proportion of women who reported sexual experience did not change significantly in the last decade: 87.6% in 1997, 88.8% in 2002 and 87.3% in 2008 (data not shown). As expected, sexual experience increased directly with age, since older women have a longer time of exposure, and declined slightly with the increase in the wealth status of the household (Table 3.3.3). Sexual experience was inversely correlated with the frequency of church attendance; that is, women who attended church at least weekly were the least likely to report sexual experience. Reports of sexual experience rose as attendance became less frequent.

3.4 Age at First Intercourse, Union, and Birth

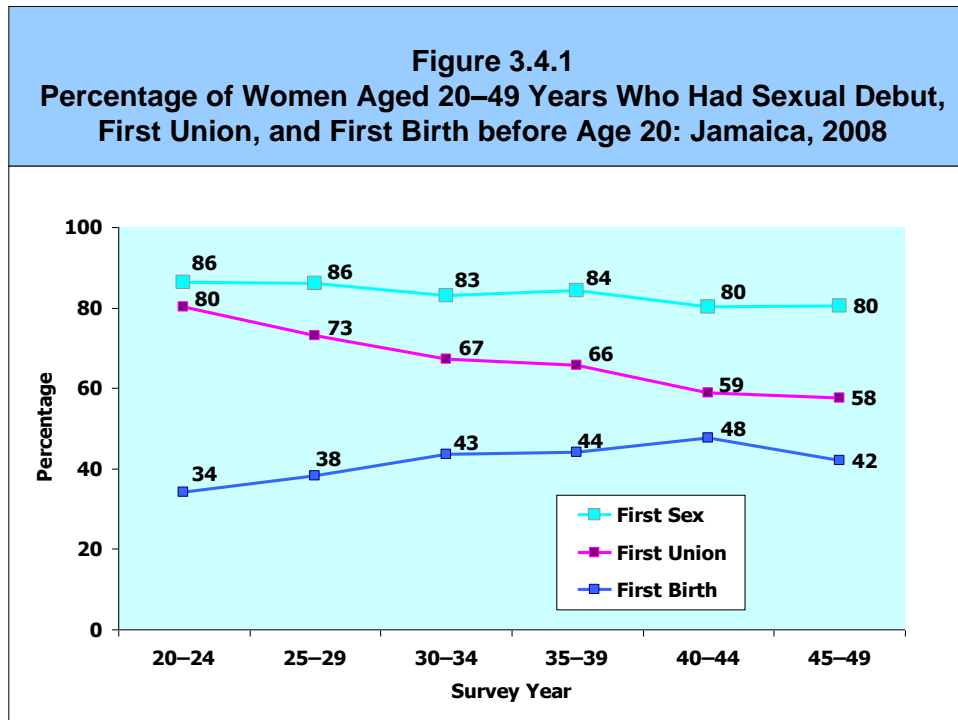
Age at first sexual intercourse and first union play an important role in determining fertility. Delays in these events decrease the number of reproductive years that a woman spends at risk of getting pregnant, and increase the likelihood of having fewer children. Age at first birth also has a direct impact on fertility because postponing the first birth may contribute to the decline of the TFR.

Information on age at first sexual intercourse, first union, and first live birth for all women are presented by age of the respondent at the time of interview in Table 3.4.1. The left side of the table shows the proportion of respondents within each 5-year age cohort who have ever had sexual intercourse (top panel), ever been in formal or consensual union (middle panel), and ever had a live birth (bottom panel) before reaching specific ages. The overall median age (age by which 50% of women aged 15–49 have experienced the event) and the median age within each age group are displayed for each event in the right side of the table.

By comparing the proportion of women within different cohorts who experienced various events before age 20, it is possible to detect whether the average age of occurrence of each event has changed over time. For example, the proportion of women who had sexual intercourse before age 20 has increased from 80% among 40- to 49-year-olds to 86% among 20- to 24-year-olds and the proportion reporting entry into a union before age 20 had increased from 58–59% to 80%, respectively. As a result, the median age at first intercourse had decreased by 0.6 year and the median age at first union had decreased by more than one year between the oldest and the youngest cohorts. Thus, the gap between the median age at first intercourse and first marriage has narrowed by decreasing the latter more rapidly than the former (Table 3.4.1 and Figure 3.4.1). The changes in the onset of childbearing were less consistent among cohorts, but fewer women aged 20–24 and 25–29 years have given birth prior to age 20 than among older cohorts and their median age at first birth was almost one year older than among women aged 40–49 years.

Among the youngest cohort, the increase in the proportion of women who married before age 20 and the decline in the proportion who gave birth by the same age has important implications for future fertility patterns and fertility control measures. The youngest Jamaican women tend to have earlier sexual debut, earlier entry in a union relationship, but a relatively later start (2–3

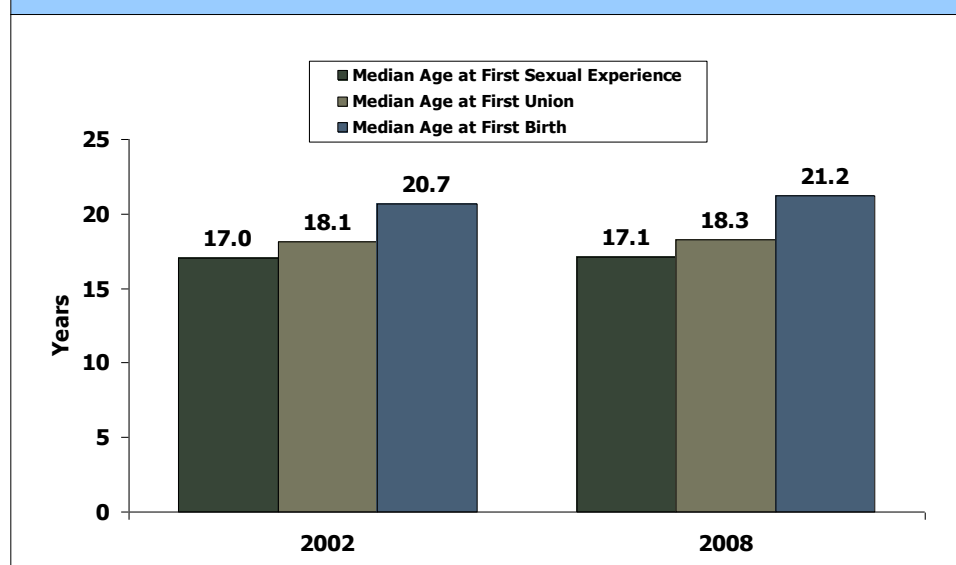
years after the first marriage) of childbearing than older cohorts. As a result, their contraceptive needs are likely to be greater and their fertility will reach the highest levels at older ages during their reproductive years. Compared with their counterparts in older cohorts, they will spend a



slightly shorter time at risk of premarital pregnancy but a longer time between the first marriage and first birth; thus, they will have a greater need for reversible, effective contraception, such as injectables and oral contraceptives.

In 2008, the median ages at first sexual experience and first union among all women aged 15–49 years were 17.1 and 18.3, respectively (Table 3.4.1 and Figure 3.4.2), similar to the corresponding figures documented by the 2002 survey. This corroborates the findings that the proportion of women who reported sexual experience or marital experience did not change significantly compared to 2002. Only the median age at first birth changed between 2002 and 2008, increasing by almost 0.5 year (from 20.7 to 21.2). Despite this increase, the onset of childbearing is still very early, consistent with the contribution of the young cohorts to current level of total fertility.

Figure 3.4.2
Median Age at First Sexual Experience and First Birth among
Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2002 and 2008



Reported median age at first birth correlates well with the prevailing opinion expressed by 48.4% of women that the best age to start childbearing is between 20-24 years (Table 3.4.2).

3.5 Recent Sexual Activity

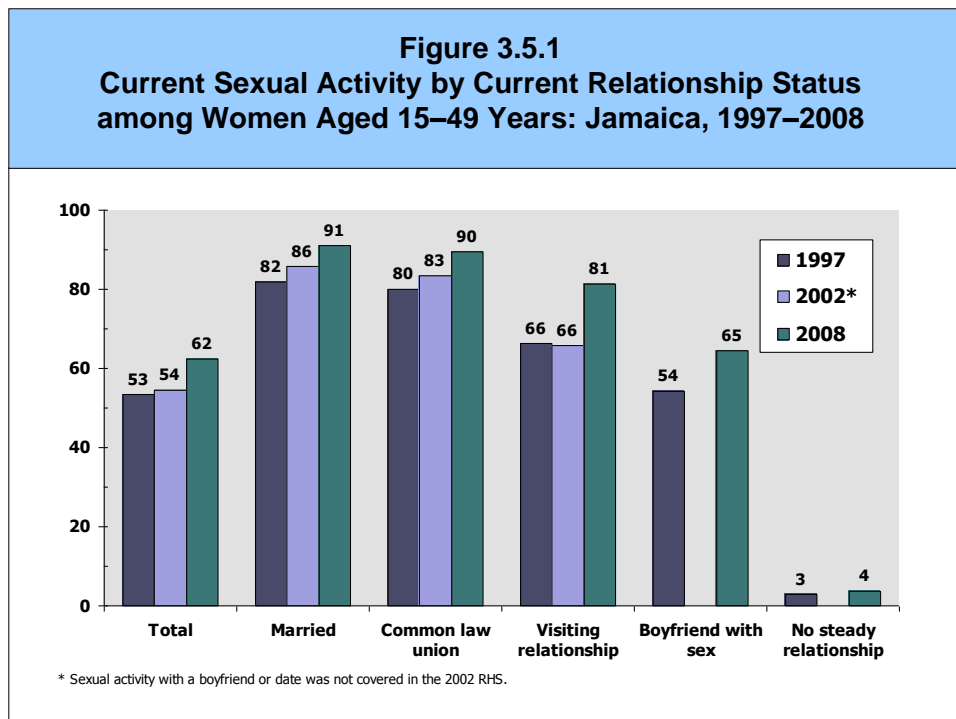
Information about sexual activity was collected for all women and young men who had sexual relations. These include the timing of the last intercourse, average number of sexual partners, and patterns of condom use during the last 12 months and lifetime. In addition, more details were collected from respondents who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months about their sexual encounters with the last, next-to-last, and second-to last partners: relationship with the sexual partner, use of a primary and secondary method of contraception, and use of alcohol or recreational drugs with each partner. This section includes selected results related to the current and recent sexual activity. More data are related to sexual behaviors are included in Chapters 12 and 13.

Current sexual activity is an essential indicator for estimating the proportion of women who are at risk of becoming pregnant (including the risk of having an unintended pregnancy), and who may require contraceptive services. It also has major implications for the selection of a contraceptive method that best suits the sexual and reproductive behaviors and fertility preferences of each individual. Thus, the patterns of sexual activity are taken into account in estimating the proportion of women in need of family planning services and their contraceptive choices, presented in Chapter 10.

As was shown in Table 3.3.3, 87.3% of all women aged 15–49 who were interviewed in the 2008 RHS were sexually experienced. The corresponding proportion among young men aged 15-24 was 74.9% (see also Chapter 12). However, not all women and men who were sexually experienced were currently sexually active (i.e., had had intercourse in the month preceding the interview): only 62.4% of women and 51.6% of young men reported current sexual activity (Table 3.5.1).

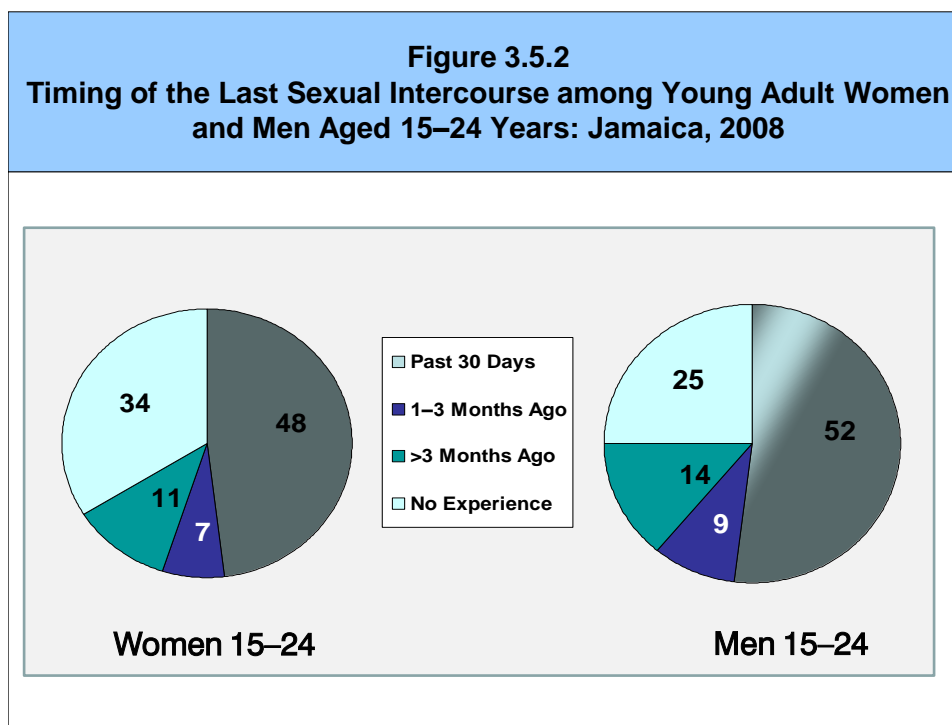
As expected, the level of current sexual activity was influenced by the existing type of union relationship, with higher levels reported by women and men in more stable unions and lower levels among those in less stable relations. Among women who were married or living with a common-law partner, about 90% reported having had intercourse at least once within the past month. The corresponding proportion among young men was very similar. Further, 81.4% of women and 90.3% of young men in a visiting relationship —that is a relationship in which the partners do not share the household—reported sexual activity in the month prior to the survey. The proportion of currently sexually active women and young men who were in a sexual relationship with a boyfriend or girlfriend was somewhat lower (64.6% and 77.8%, respectively). Only 3.8% of women and 11.3% of young men who did not have a steady relationship (many of them not sexually experienced) reported having had sexual experience in the month preceding the interview.

Compared to previous surveys, the proportion of currently sexually active women and young men had increased. Among women, it increased from about one in two women who reported current sexual experience in 1997 to almost two in three women (Table 3.5.1 and Figure 3.5.1).



The increase was noticeable among women in each type of union relationship, but was the highest among women in a visiting partner relationship (from 66% in 1997 and 2002, to 81% in 2008). A similar pattern was observed among young men in a visiting partner relationship (from 75% in 1997, to 69% in 2002 and 78% in 2008).

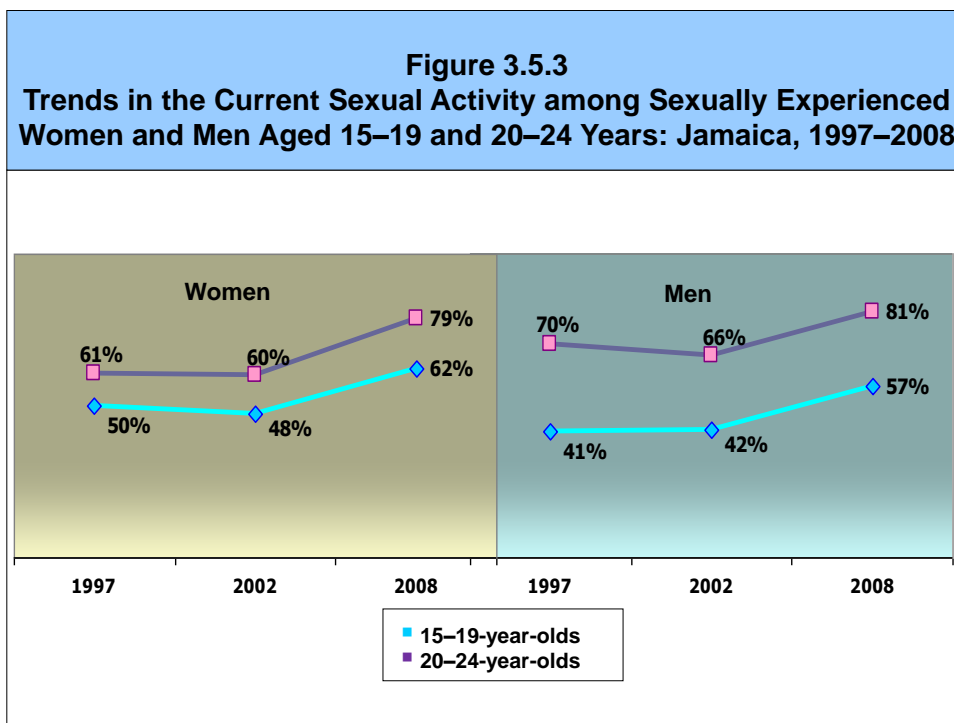
The current levels of sexual activity among young adults are more appropriate for estimating the current risk of unintended pregnancy, risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, and contraceptive needs than the levels of sexual experience. As shown in Figure 3.5.2, about 2 in 3 young adult women (i.e., those aged 15–24) and 3 in 4 young adult men reported they have ever had sexual intercourse; 48% and 52%, respectively, reported their last sexual encounter within the past 30 days, and 7%–9% within the past 1–3 months.



Despite a recent decline in the proportion of adolescent girls and boys aged 15–19 years who had initiated sexual intercourse—from a high of 58.9% and 74.5%, respectively, in 1993 to a low of 43.6% and 61.5%, respectively in 2008, as shown later in Chapter 12, Table 12.2.1—the current levels of sexual activity among sexually experienced youths, and implicit exposure to the risk of pregnancy and STIs, have actually increased (Table 3.5.2 and Figure 3.5.3).

These changes seem to be independent of changes in the union relationships. For example, the proportion of adolescent women in a married, common-law, or visiting partner relationship had actually declined between 2002 and 2008 (from 35.5% to 25.8%), whereas the proportion of 20- to 24-year-olds in such relationships had increased (from 68.6% to 77.5%). Among young adult men, the proportion in more stable union relationships had significantly declined for both 15–

19-year-olds and 20–24-year-olds, from 33.6% to 10.1% and 62.9% to 49.1%, respectively (data not shown).



Except for the influence of current age and relationship status, the current sexual activity varies little by other background characteristics (Table 3.5.2).

Table 3.5.3A shows the relationship status of the last sexual partner by the current union relationship status among sexually experienced women aged 15–49 years. As in previous surveys, virtually all women in a legal or consensual marriage reported their last sexual intercourse was with their husband. A slightly lower percentage (93.4%) of those in visiting unions had their last sexual intercourse with a visiting partner. Similarly, the majority of women currently in a sexual relation with a boyfriend reported the last intercourse was with a boyfriend. Very few (6.5%) said their last intercourse was with a visiting partner, presumably a former partner or a misclassification of the relationship at the last sexual intercourse. Sexually experienced women not currently in a steady relationship reported various relations with their last sexual partners. Most reported their last intercourse with a former visiting partner (39%) or former husband/common-law partner (23%); about one in five (22.4%) reported last intercourse with a boyfriend; and 15.7% reported last intercourse with a more casual partner. Relationship status of the last sexual partner by the current union relationship status among sexually experienced young men is shown in Table 3.5.3B.

Tables 3.5.4 and 3.5.5 present the relationship status of the last sexual partner among sexually experienced women aged 15–49 years by other background characteristics. Because typically women tend to report current sexual relations with their current partners, as shown in the

previous table, the patterns of their relationships by background characteristics greatly resemble the patterns of the union relationship status. Older women, particularly those aged 40 years or older, were more likely to report the last sexual encounter with a husband, whereas younger women were more likely to have had the last intercourse with a visiting partner or a boyfriend. Boyfriend-girlfriend relationship at the last intercourse was most common among women aged 15–19 years. Differentials in stable relationships with the last sexual partners did not vary greatly by education and wealth status, but women with the highest education level and those with the highest wealth status were slightly more likely to report the last intercourse with a boyfriend.

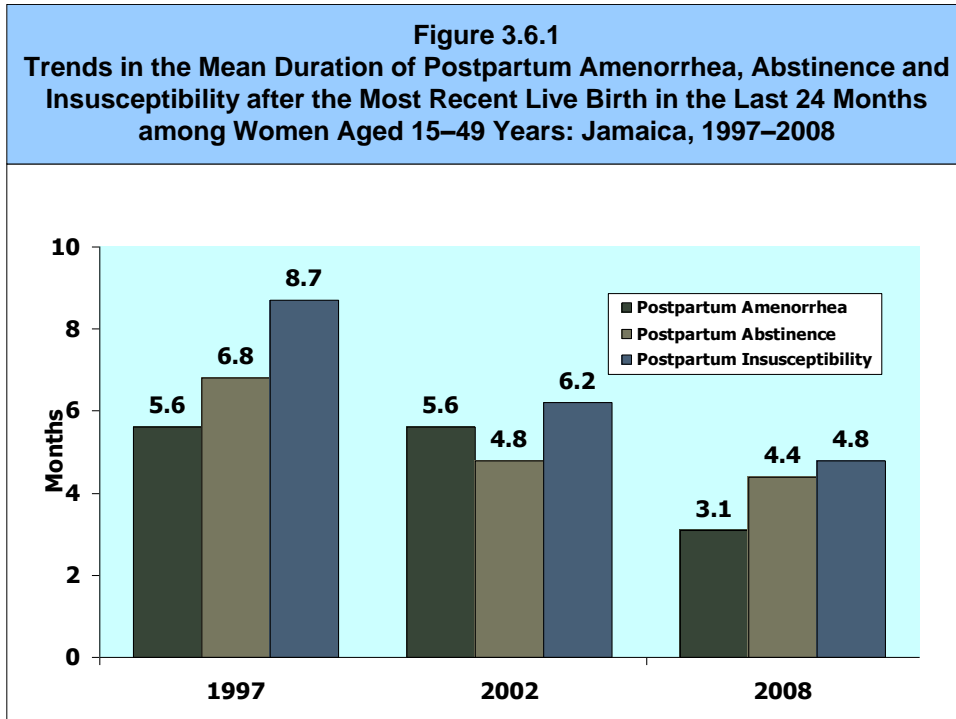
Table 3.5.6 shows the percentage of sexually experienced women who were not currently sexually active but had sexual relations 1–3 months ago. Overall, fewer women in 2008 than in 2002 or 1997 had intercourse 1–3 months ago (17% vs. 38.7% and 35.4%, respectively), ranging from 48.3% among women in common-law unions to 6.1% among those not in steady relationships.

3.6 Postpartum Amenorrhea, Abstinence and Insusceptibility

Postpartum amenorrhea is defined as the period between the termination of conception, regardless of its outcome, and the return of ovulation, generally approximated by the resumption of menstruation following childbirth. This period depends on a number of biological and sociodemographic factors which vary considerably among women, including the duration and intensity of breastfeeding, age, parity, and nutritional status. Because the fecundability of the woman (i.e., risk of conception) in this period is very low, it is a major contributor to the postpartum insusceptibility. The other main determinant of the insusceptible period is the duration of the sexual abstinence following the termination of conception. Thus, women are considered postpartum insusceptible if they either are postpartum amenorrheic or they had not resumed sexual activity following a pregnancy.

Table 3.6.1 shows the percent of women with a birth in the last 24 months for whom period had not returned, and who had not resumed sexual relations by time since the birth. It also shows proportions insusceptible, meaning that either their period had not returned or they had not resumed sexual activity. The majority of women were classified as being insusceptible to pregnancy within the first 2 months following childbirth, because of both postpartum amenorrhea and postpartum abstinence. After the second month, the contribution of amenorrhea was greatly reduced and more women were sexually abstinent than amenorrheic (45.4% vs. 30%). Sexual abstinence declined rapidly after the fourth month while the decline in postpartum abstinence was more gradual. At 7–8 months after birth, almost 1 in 4 mothers were still amenorrheic and equal proportions were abstaining. At 11–12 months postpartum, the proportion amenorrheic was only 13% and very few women (6.1%) were abstaining.

The proportion of women amenorrheic, abstinent, or insusceptible, classified by time since birth can be used to calculate a “current status” mean duration of each of these states. The mean duration of amenorrhea was 3.1 months; of abstinence, 4.4 months; and insusceptibility, 4.8 months. Thus, the length of the period of insusceptibility appears to be more influenced by the duration of postpartum abstinence than by the duration of amenorrhea. This is likely due to changes in the duration and intensity of breastfeeding, but the information on breastfeeding was not collected in the 2008 survey. The changes in resuming sexual intercourse after birth have been less pronounced.



Compared to previous surveys, there was a notable drop in the mean duration of postpartum insusceptibility in 2008, thanks to a sharp decline in the average duration of postpartum amenorrhea (from 5.6 months in 1997 and 2002 to 3.1 months in 2008) and a more gradual decline in the mean duration of abstinence (Figure 3.6.1).

Table 3.6.2 shows proportions of women with a birth in the last 24 months classified as postpartum amenorrheic, abstinent and insusceptible. Almost identical proportions of women reported postpartum amenorrhea and abstinence (20.9% and 20.4%, respectively) and almost 1 in 3 women (30.8%) were postpartum insusceptible. The proportion of women who reported postpartum amenorrhea, abstinence, and insusceptibility at the time of the interview varied greatly within subgroups. Postpartum amenorrhea, for example, was more prevalent among residents of Health Region 4 (24.4%), among the least educated women (some of them very young), and among women with intermediate to high wealth status. The lowest prevalence, presumably related to a short duration of breastfeeding, was reported by women with the highest wealth status (9.3%).

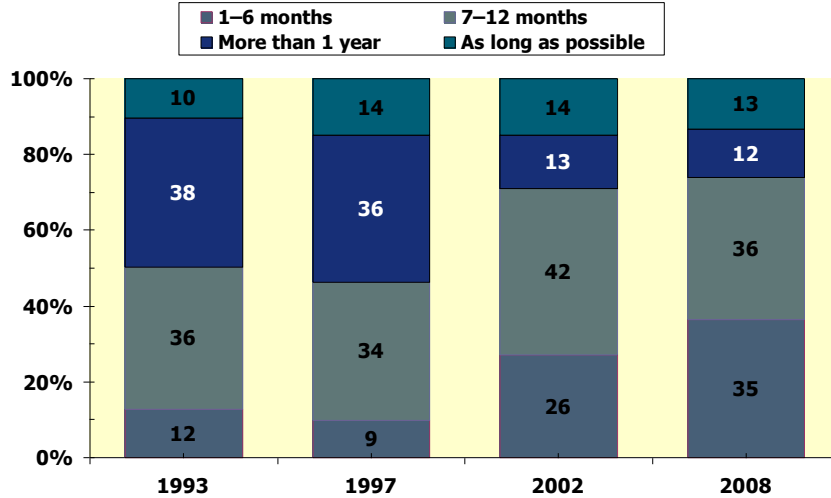
The percent distribution of women with live births in the period 2003 to 2008 by the duration of postpartum abstinence is shown in Table 3.6.3. Overall, 28.2% of women reported durations longer than 5 months (i.e. 20 weeks). Slightly shorter durations were reported by women residing in Health Region 2, St. Ann parish, those aged 15–19 years, those with the highest number of years of schooling, and those with the two highest wealth quintiles.

The effects of postpartum abstinence and amenorrhea combined—postpartum insusceptibility—could account for important increases in the time between births (i.e. birth spacing). Promoting birth spacing has long been a central goal of the family planning program in Jamaica. Since lactation and amenorrhea can be important contributors to delaying subsequent conception, promoting consistent and prolonged breastfeeding is useful in developing biological interventions for family planning and maternal and child health care programs. At the same time, family planning providers should be aware of the potential need to switch women who breastfeed to different methods after giving birth. Offering accurate information about the benefits of spacing, along with a wide variety of contraceptive methods including the Lactation Amenorrhea Method (LAM), will help women space their births longer. As such, it is important to examine the current level of support for prolonged breastfeeding, which may predict future contraceptive needs and inform effective birth spacing messages.

Overall, only 25% of women aged 15–49 years were in favour of a long duration of breastfeeding; 12.4% supported durations of 1 year or more, and 12.6% said that “as long as possible” is ideal (Table 3.6.4). The support for long breastfeeding duration was slightly higher among rural residents, residents of Health Region 2, women aged 35 years or older, women with less than a post high-school education, and women residing in households with low and middle wealth status.

The opinions of respondents about the ideal breastfeeding duration in 2008 have changed significantly since 1993 (Figure 3.6.2). In 1993 and 1997, a far larger proportion of women aged 15–49 expressed the view that the ideal duration of breastfeeding is more than 1 year (38% and 36%, respectively), whereas only 12–13% of women in 2002 and 2008 believed so. Conversely, only about one in 10 women in 1993 and 1997 said that 1–6 months was an ideal duration, compared to 1 in 4 and 1 in 3, respectively, in 2002 and 2008.

Figure 3.6.2
Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding
among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008

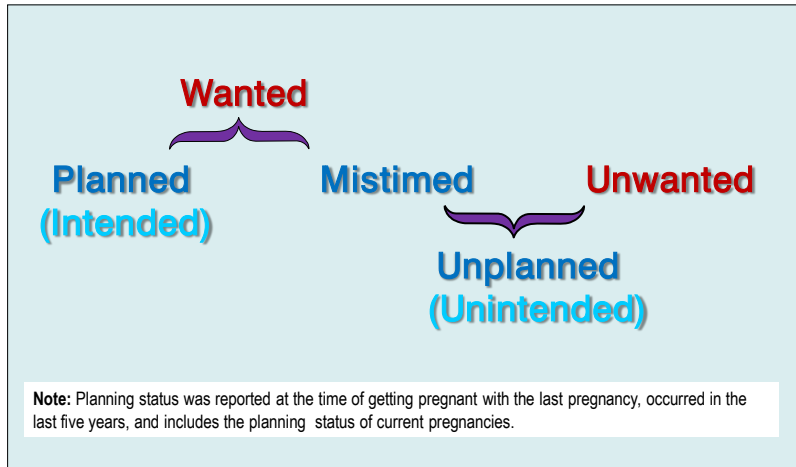


3.7 Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy

Accurate documentation of reproductive intentions is important for understanding a population’s fertility rates, fertility-related behaviors, and contraception needs. Based on existing literature, unintended pregnancy has been associated with the use of elective abortion, inadequate prenatal care, unfavorable maternal behaviors, and pregnancy or perinatal complications.

Conventional measures of unintended pregnancy are designed to reflect a woman's intentions before she became pregnant. Thus, for current pregnancies and pregnancies ended since January 2003, all respondents were asked about the pregnancy planning status at the time of conception. Each completed or ongoing pregnancy was classified as either planned or intended (i.e., wanted at the time it occurred), mistimed (i.e., occurred earlier than desired), unwanted (i.e., occurred when no children, or no more children, were desired), or unsure. Mistimed and unwanted pregnancies together constitute “unplanned” (unintended) pregnancies (Figure 3.7).

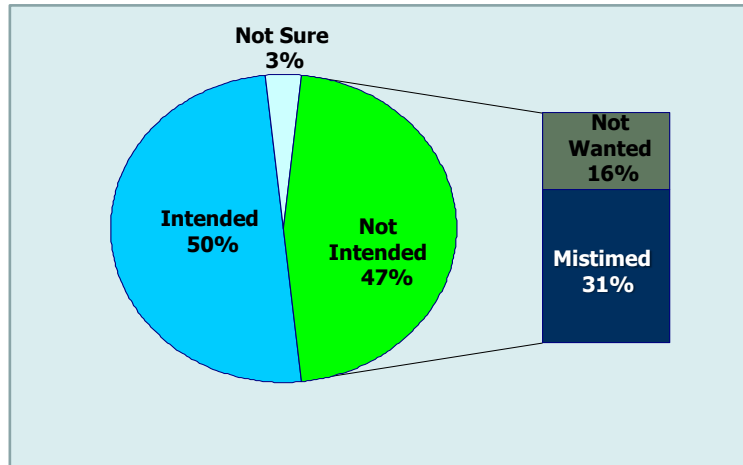
Figure 3.7.1
Demographic Terminology for Pregnancy Intentions



Reliable information on pregnancy intentions, however, is difficult to collect. One common problem is the underreporting of pregnancies that ended in induced abortions. Because the majority of these pregnancies are mistimed or unwanted, unplanned pregnancies will be underreported to the extent that abortions are underreported. In this report, unintended pregnancy estimates include only births and current pregnancies. Another problem with accurate depiction of unwanted pregnancies might be the retrospective rationalization and ambivalence about pregnancy intention when the outcome is a live birth. Compared to self-assessments of pregnancy intention at the time of conception, retrospectively reported intentions after the child is born tend to be more positive. Thus, the data presented here represent conservative estimates of the true levels of unplanned pregnancies.

The proportion of pregnancies in Jamaica that were reported as unplanned was quite high (Table 3.7 and Figure 3.7.2). In 2008, 50% of women reported their last or current pregnancy as planned and 47% said it was unplanned, including 15.9% who reported it as unwanted. About two-thirds of unplanned pregnancies were mistimed pregnancies. A small proportion of women (3.3%) were unsure about the planning status of their last pregnancy.

Figure 3.7.2
Planning Status of the Last Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Who
Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years: Jamaica, 2008



However, fewer women reported they experienced unplanned pregnancies in 2008, compared to any other previous survey year (47% in 2008 vs. 58% in 2002, 61% in 1997, 67% in 1993, and 72% in 1989)(Figure 3.7.3). Thus, the proportion of unintended pregnancies in Jamaica has declined by 35% between 1989 and 2008. The largest drop occurred between 2002 and 2008 (a 19% decline), primarily due to a steep decline in the mistimed pregnancies (from 42% to 31%).

Overall, 45.6% of the women who had a live birth in the last 5 years reported that conception as unplanned (Table 3.7). Among currently pregnant women the proportion with unplanned conceptions was higher (58.7%), indicating a greater likelihood that some of these pregnancies may not be carried out to term.

The proportion of last pregnancies that were unintended varied sharply by age, with women aged 15–19 having the highest percentage (80.8%)(Figure 3.7.4). The proportion decreased with rising age, dropping to 36% among women aged 35–39, and then increased again, reaching 69% among women aged 45 and older.

Figure 3.7.3
Trends in Planning Status of Last Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49
Who Were Currently Pregnant or Gave Birth in the Last 5 Years
Jamaica, 1989–2008

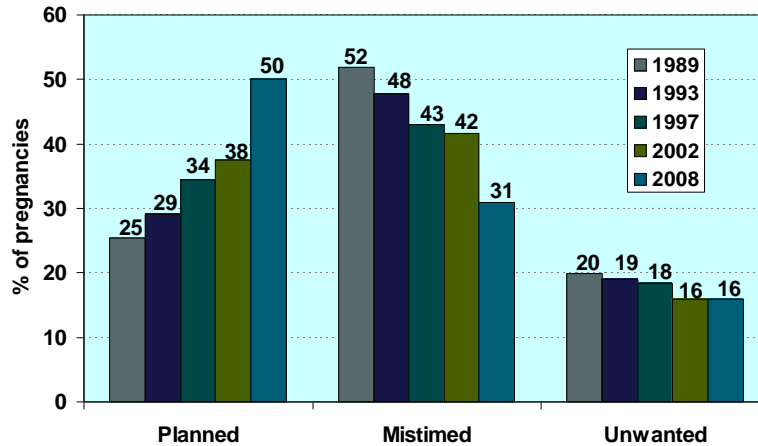
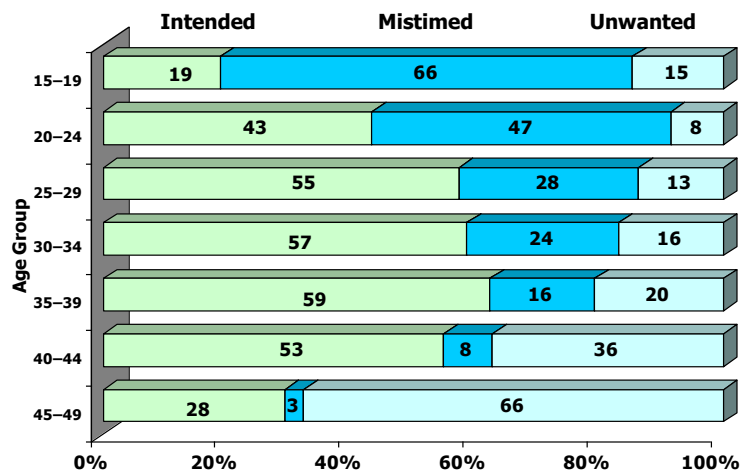


Figure 3.7.4
Planning Status of the Most Recent Pregnancy in the Last 5 Years
by Maternal Age among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008

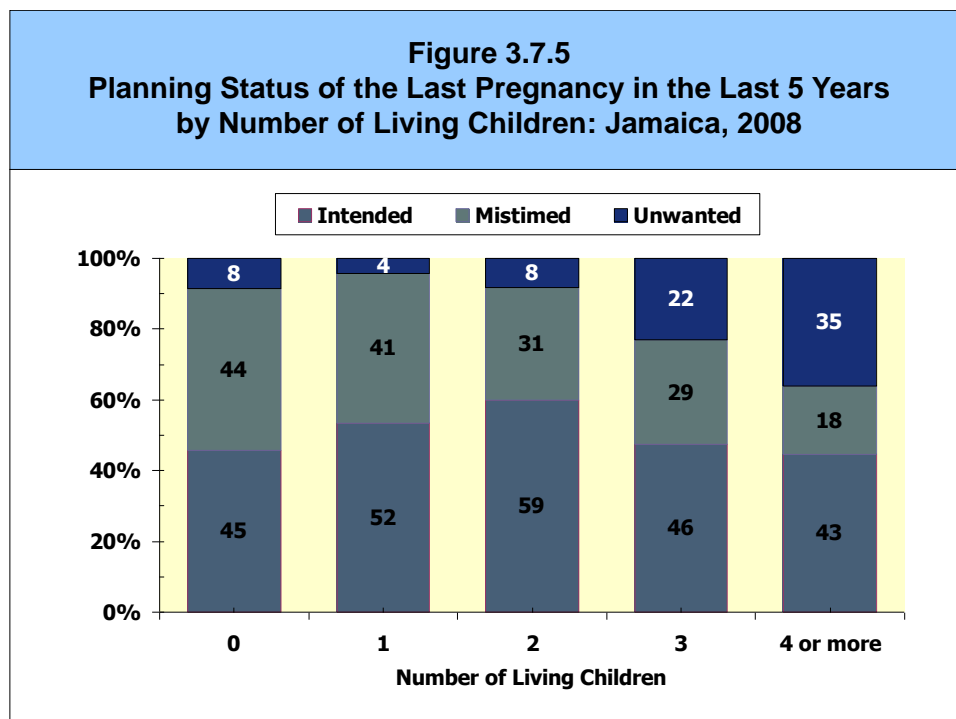


Among 15- to 19-year-olds and 20- to 24-year-olds, most unintended pregnancies were mistimed rather than unwanted (the unwanted-to-mistimed ratio for these women was about 1:4 and 1:5, respectively). Among women aged 25 years or older, fewer pregnancies were unintended, but the unwanted-to-mistimed ratio increased, ranged from almost 1:2 among 25- to 29-year-olds to about 4:1 among 40- to 44-year-olds, and 33:1 among those aged 45 years or older. Thus, mistimed pregnancies were rapidly replaced by unwanted pregnancies with an

increase in maternal age, primarily because the desire for birth-spacing is replaced by the desire to terminate childbearing. As a result, virtually all unintended pregnancies were unwanted at older ages.

Both the proportion of pregnancies that were unplanned and the ratio between unwanted and mistimed conceptions also varied with the number of living children (Figure 3.7.5). Women who had never had a live birth (presumably younger women) were less likely to report that their last pregnancies were intended than were women with one, two, or three live births. They also reported the highest percentage of mistimed pregnancies. Women with 4 or more children were the least likely to report that their last pregnancies were intended and the most likely to report they were unwanted.

Among married women, 66.6% of pregnancies were intended, compared with 50.7% among women in common law unions, 46.2% among women in visiting partnerships, and 40% among those not currently in a steady relationship. The proportion of unwanted pregnancies was also the highest among the latter group (23.6%).



Both women's education level and their wealth status (defined as the wealth quintile of the household) were strongly associated with the intention of the last pregnancy. Among women with the lowest educational attainment and lowest wealth status, who are also reporting the highest levels of fertility, pregnancies were more likely than among higher education and wealth status women to end in unplanned births (52.3% and 55.2%). The proportion of unplanned births declined with increasing education and wealth status reaching the lowest levels among women with the highest wealth status (31.3%).

In conclusion, it appears that improved fertility control measures implemented in Jamaica since 2002 have increased the proportion of women and couples who gave birth when they felt best prepared to assume the responsibilities of parenting, with a minimum impact on the overall fertility rates. Further progress is needed, however. In view of the lower rates of unintended pregnancy reported by selected sub-groups, such progress is possible and needs to be sustained through tailored interventions. Further reductions in unintended pregnancy could be achieved by promoting the use of effective contraceptive methods, improving their use-effectiveness, and reducing risk-taking behaviors, particularly among adolescents and young adults.

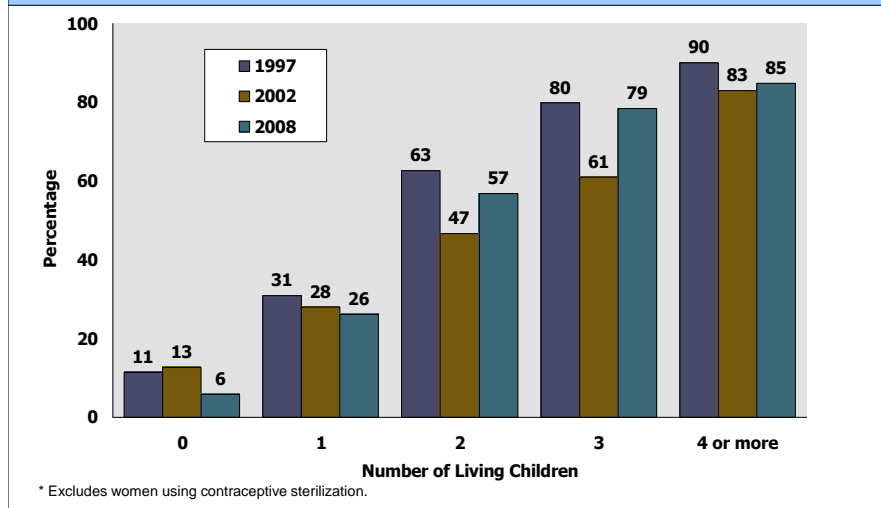
3.8 Future Fertility Preferences

Knowledge about fertility expectations in a population is essential for helping couples to avoid unplanned pregnancies and attain their desired family size. Public health officials and health care providers should always consider fertility preferences in their efforts to lower rates of unplanned pregnancy. As in previous surveys, the 2008 RHS explored future fertility preferences by asking sexually experienced women who were not using contraceptive sterilization (i.e. tubal ligation or partner's vasectomy) if they want to have more children, how many, and how long would they like to wait before the next child. Currently pregnant women were asked to report future fertility preferences after the completion of the current pregnancy.

The data presented in Table 3.8 demonstrate that 42.3% of sexually experienced women wanted no more children; 44.7% wanted one or more children, and an additional 12.9% were unsure or did not know if they wanted to have more. The intention to have no more children increased rapidly with increasing numbers of living children (Figure 3.8.1). Among women who had had three or more children, the majority (79%–85%) were ready to stop childbearing. Conversely, among those with no living children, only 5.9% said they did not want children. Similar patterns were documented in the 2002 and 1997 surveys.

The national family planning program in Jamaica needs to account for the fertility preferences of Jamaican couples, in order to provide the most appropriate contraceptive methods for each couple's needs. Childless women and women with only one live birth, most of whom want to have one or more children, are more likely to need birth-spacing methods, whereas women with three or more children, the majority whom want to stop childbearing, need long term or permanent contraceptive methods.

Figure 3.8.1
Intention to Have No More Children by Number of Living Children
among Sexually Experienced Women* Aged 15–49: Jamaica, 1997–2008



Four percent of women were not sure about the timing of their next birth. Similar to the desire for more children, the timing of the next birth was also influenced by parity. Childless women and women with one child were more likely than women with higher parity to want to have a child right away (including those who said it is “God’s will” when they will become pregnant) or within a year; however, even among childless women, the predominant preference was to wait 2 or more years (Figure 3.8.2). It is worth noting that among the very few women with three or more children who want to continue childbearing, the desire is to have the next child right away or within a year.

Figure 3.8.2
Timing of the Next Birth by Number of Living Children among
Fertile Women Aged 15–49 Who Want More Children: Jamaica, 2008

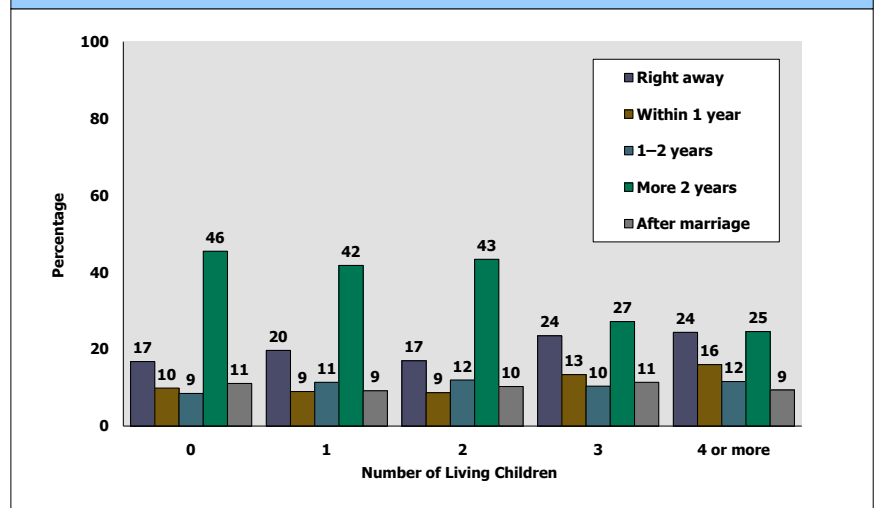


Table 3.1.1
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates* by Age at Birth
Reproductive Health Surveys, Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, and the World Fertility Survey
Jamaica, 2008–1975

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

* Calculated for 2 years before the survey.

† The 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey included women aged 15–44 years only.

‡ The World Fertility Survey included married women aged 15–49 years only.

Table 3.1.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rates and Total Fertility Rates*
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Age-Specific Fertility Rates (per 1,000)							Total Fertility Rate
	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	
Total	72	124	94	96	54	34	2	2.4
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	51	94	62	82	44	42	0	1.9
Other urban	83	106	91	82	48	48	1	2.3
Rural	74	153	111	113	65	19	3	2.7
Health region								
1	60	98	85	80	52	49	1	2.1
2	68	128	116	81	67	25	6	2.5
3	98	153	92	81	61	14	4	2.5
4	72	160	102	142	43	29	0	2.7
Parish								
Kingston	58	120	130	90	59	44	0	2.5
St. Andrew	59	89	48	91	50	39	0	1.9
St. Thomas	102	162	96	101	24	21	11	2.6
Portland	72	123	166	86	49	15	17	2.6
St. Mary	100	144	95	83	80	22	0	2.6
St. Ann	49	116	108	78	66	32	7	2.3
Trelawny	67	159	137	57	89	20	10	2.7
St. James	121	177	95	75	34	4	0	2.5
Hanover	46	123	120	58	35	29	0	2.1
Westmoreland	116	134	64	114	83	16	8	2.7
St. Elizabeth	77	216	72	123	20	24	0	2.7
Manchester	60	169	106	129	62	35	0	2.8
Clarendon	81	110	120	167	41	26	0	2.7
St. Catherine	56	92	103	65	59	62	0	2.2
Education level (in years)[†]								
0–9	140	160	155	119	60	43	2	3.4
10–12	70	133	84	84	56	31	2	2.3
13 or more	12	71	74	109	32	19	0	1.6
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	118	194	135	123	85	45	2	3.5
Second	74	163	132	118	65	26	5	2.9
Middle	101	109	85	85	50	46	2	2.4
Fourth	38	67	44	59	28	25	1	1.3
Highest	39	81	78	89	37	26	0	1.8

* Calculated for 2 years before the survey.

Table 3.1.3
Childlessness among Women 15–49 Years of Age
by Current Age Group and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Total	Current Age					No. of Cases
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–39	40–49	
Total	33.0	89.2	47.6	24.5	12.0	7.3	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	37.7	94.2	46.9	32.2	15.8	10.0	1,198
Other urban	33.3	87.6	54.8	26.5	15.1	8.0	2,283
Rural	30.6	87.8	41.6	18.9	7.5	5.6	4,778
Health region							
1	36.6	90.9	53.1	29.4	16.1	8.5	2,340
2	31.1	89.7	47.7	19.7	6.5	4.3	1,761
3	31.0	86.5	40.6	19.4	9.9	8.4	2,313
4	28.5	87.8	41.6	19.9	8.8	5.9	1,845
Education level (in years)							
0–9	24.3	89.6	22.9	10.7	6.3	6.4	2,183
10–12	33.5	88.8	41.3	21.2	10.6	6.4	5,078
13 or more	45.3	93.2	85.5	47.2	26.3	14.5	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	21.4	81.1	27.1	9.5	6.4	4.0	2,001
Second	26.8	89.3	35.1	14.4	6.1	5.7	1,716
Middle	30.9	87.2	47.1	17.4	7.1	8.4	1,668
Fourth	40.3	90.9	54.5	39.1	18.8	9.8	1,650
Highest	45.6	95.9	74.0	42.3	22.9	8.7	1,224
Church attendance[†]							
At least once a week	41.1	95.0	66.5	34.9	17.4	9.7	2,856
At least once a month	31.6	89.8	42.4	27.9	7.8	5.7	1,417
Less than once a month	33.0	88.4	46.3	23.1	10.8	7.3	1,256
Special occasions	22.8	79.5	39.6	15.9	8.1	4.0	1,820
Never	30.4	80.3	29.5	18.7	13.3	5.8	892

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 18 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.2
Pregnancy and Motherhood Experience among Women 15–19 Years of Age
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Percentage Pregnant with Their First Pregnancy	Percentage Who Ever Had a Pregnancy	Percentage with Any Pregnancy Experience	Percentage Who Ever Gave Birth	No. of Cases
Total	2.9	11.7	14.6	10.8	1,229
Residence U/R					
Urban	3.0	10.5	13.5	9.6	488
Rural	2.7	13.1	15.8	12.2	741
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.7	6.5	9.2	5.8	193
Other urban	3.3	13.3	16.6	12.4	295
Rural	2.7	13.1	15.8	12.2	741
Health region					
1	2.7	10.3	13.0	9.1	347
2	2.2	12.0	14.2	10.3	269
3	3.1	13.7	16.8	13.5	370
4	3.4	12.4	15.8	12.2	243
Current Age					
15	2.3	1.7	4.0	1.7	294
16	0.5	5.3	5.8	4.1	242
17	3.5	5.6	9.1	4.2	222
18	4.4	22.2	26.6	21.0	241
19	4.1	25.4	29.5	24.8	230
Education level (in years)					
0–9	2.7	10.9	13.6	10.4	308
10–12	3.1	12.3	15.4	11.2	872
13 or more	0.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	49
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	4.2	20.3	24.5	18.9	263
Second	4.6	11.4	16.0	10.7	254
Middle	1.7	13.8	15.5	12.8	250
Fourth	3.6	9.1	12.7	9.1	270
Highest	0.6	5.3	5.9	4.1	192

Table 3.3.1
Mean Age at First Menstrual Period
among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Age at Menarche	No. of Cases (Unweighted)*
Total	12.9	8,171
Age group		
15–19	12.4	1,220
20–24	12.9	1,110
25–29	12.9	1,335
30–34	12.8	1,202
35–39	13.2	1,212
40–44	13.2	1,069
45–49	13.2	1,023
Education level (in years)†		
0–9	13.0	2,148
10–12	12.9	5,032
13 or more	12.6	988
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	13.2	1,972
Second	13.0	1,696
Middle	12.9	1,653
Fourth	12.7	1,637
Highest	12.6	1,213

* Excludes 3 women who never had a menstrual period and 85 women who did not remember the age at first period.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 3.3.2
Perceived Best Age to Start Family Life and Sexual Education in School
by Selected Characteristics, Women Aged 15–24 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Best Age to Start Courses on Family Life and Sexual Education (in Years)						Total	No. of Cases
	< 10	10–12	13–14	15 or More	It Should Not be Taught in Schools	Do Not Know		
Total	12.2	65.2	13.8	7.0	0.4	1.5	100.0	2,342
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	7.3	70.0	16.3	6.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	358
Other urban	17.0	59.9	14.6	7.8	0.1	0.6	100.0	600
Rural	11.0	66.8	11.9	6.8	0.8	2.7	100.0	1,384
Health region								
1	10.9	63.9	14.8	9.1	0.1	1.0	100.0	687
2	11.9	65.6	16.5	5.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	501
3	10.3	76.5	10.3	2.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	687
4	17.5	55.8	13.1	8.5	1.7	3.5	100.0	467
Parish								
Kingston	8.1	72.7	11.6	6.1	0.4	1.2	100.0	183
St. Andrew	8.8	68.0	15.4	6.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	208
St. Thomas	7.3	70.3	16.6	3.7	1.4	0.7	100.0	155
Portland	8.5	64.4	15.8	8.2	0.0	3.2	100.0	125
St. Mary	8.5	65.0	23.3	2.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	158
St. Ann	15.4	66.3	11.9	6.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	218
Trelawny	5.6	73.6	14.9	4.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	129
St. James	10.3	77.2	12.2	0.3	0.0	.	100.0	191
Hanover	14.8	70.4	7.0	4.0	0.3	3.5	100.0	190
Westmoreland	9.3	80.9	7.8	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	177
St. Elizabeth	10.1	61.5	19.3	5.0	0.0	4.1	100.0	141
Manchester	19.1	52.0	12.0	6.7	5.0	5.2	100.0	160
Clarendon	21.6	54.9	9.3	12.6	0.0	1.5	100.0	166
St. Catherine	14.5	56.6	14.5	13.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	141
Age group								
15–19	10.3	64.6	15.1	7.9	0.4	1.7	100.0	1,229
20–24	14.4	65.8	12.2	6.0	0.4	1.2	100.0	1,113
Current union status								
Married	20.9	42.2	12.1	23.7	1.1	.	100.0	47
Common law union	11.5	66.9	15.4	4.0	0.3	1.8	100.0	458
Visiting relationship	12.8	66.8	13.6	5.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	709
No steady relationship	11.8	64.3	13.4	8.5	0.4	1.7	100.0	1,128
Education level (in years)								
0–9	11.8	60.2	15.1	8.3	0.1	4.6	100.0	459
10–12	11.6	66.4	13.6	7.0	0.5	0.9	100.0	1,674
13 or more	17.0	64.7	12.5	5.1	0.5	0.2	100.0	209
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	8.4	64.9	13.5	9.3	0.8	3.0	100.0	538
Second	12.9	61.6	15.7	6.1	0.7	2.9	100.0	513
Middle	16.3	65.1	12.8	5.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	475
Fourth	12.1	65.2	13.3	8.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	473
Highest	11.2	68.6	13.6	6.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	343
Church attendance*								
At least once a week	13.8	61.5	14.5	9.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	771
At least once a month	12.3	69.1	12.9	4.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	401
Less than once a month	13.3	63.7	13.7	6.5	0.5	2.3	100.0	354
Special occasions	12.0	69.3	13.4	4.5	0.2	0.7	100.0	478
Never	7.4	65.3	13.6	8.8	0.5	4.5	100.0	331

* Excludes 7 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.3.3 Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008		
Characteristic	Sexual Experience	No. of Cases
Total	87.3	8,259
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	84.4	1,198
Other urban	88.9	2,283
Rural	87.4	4,778
Health region		
1	86.2	2,340
2	87.2	1,761
3	86.8	2,313
4	90.5	1,845
Age group		
15–19	43.6	1,229
20–24	92.2	1,114
25–29	97.3	1,350
30–34	99.1	1,219
35–39	99.2	1,221
40–44	98.9	1,084
45–49	97.6	1,042
Education level (in years) *		
0–9	85.3	2,183
10–12	87.4	5,078
13 or more	90.7	995
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	91.3	2,001
Second	90.9	1,716
Middle	87.3	1,668
Fourth	84.5	1,650
Highest	82.9	1,224
Church attendance[†]		
At least once a week	78.4	2,856
At least once a month	88.8	1,417
Less than once a month	90.9	1,256
Special occasions	95.0	1,820
Never	93.4	892

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Exclude 18 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.4.1
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Their First Sexual Relation,
First Union, and First Birth before Selected Ages
and Median Age at First Sexual Relation, First Union, and First Birth by Current Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

	Age at First Sexual Relation					Ever Had Intercourse	Never Had Intercourse	Median Age	No. of Cases*
	<15	<18	<20	<22	<25				
Total	12.0	55.7	76.0	82.4	85.2	86.7	13.3	17.1	7,729
Age group									
15–19	10.3	(40.2)	(43.5)	NA	NA	43.5	56.5	†	1,223
20–24	13.8	61.9	86.3	(91.8)	(92.1)	92.1	7.9	16.9	1,085
25–29	12.3	60.7	86.0	92.9	96.6	97.2	2.8	17.0	1,273
30–34	12.4	59.7	83.0	92.1	96.2	99.1	0.9	17.2	1,140
35–39	12.3	59.8	84.2	91.9	96.3	99.1	0.9	17.1	1,121
40–44	11.1	56.8	80.1	89.8	95.3	98.8	1.2	17.3	971
45–49	12.2	54.1	80.3	91.5	95.2	97.3	2.7	17.5	916
	Age at First Union					Ever in Union	Never in Union	Median Age	No. of Cases ‡
	<15	<18	<20	<22	<25				
Total	6.8	40.7	62.1	71.2	77.2	84.2	15.8	18.3	7,993
Age group									
15–19	6.6	(29.8)	(34.3)	NA	NA	34.3	65.7	18.5	1,220
20–24	7.6	51.9	80.2	87.3	88.7	88.7	11.3	17.7	1,092
25–29	8.5	46.1	73.0	84.5	93.6	96.4	3.6	18.1	1,303
30–34	7.3	43.0	67.2	79.7	88.8	97.9	2.1	18.3	1,174
35–39	5.8	40.0	65.6	77.6	86.7	98.7	1.3	18.4	1,177
40–44	5.1	37.9	58.8	72.5	82.3	97.4	2.6	18.9	1,040
45–49	5.6	34.1	57.6	69.7	76.3	96.7	3.3	19.1	987
	Age at First Birth					Ever Had a Live Birth	Never Had a Live Birth	Median Age	No. of Cases ¶
	<15	<18	<20	<22	<25				
Total	1.9	19.5	35.5	47.4	57.3	66.9	33.1	21.2	8,246
Age group									
15–19	0.9	(7.1)	(10.8)	NA	NA	10.8	89.2	†	1,229
20–24	1.8	15.5	34.1	(47.4)	(52.4)	52.4	47.6	21.8	1,114
25–29	1.7	21.7	38.2	54.8	69.3	75.5	24.5	21.2	1,350
30–34	2.2	22.9	43.4	57.0	70.5	85.7	14.3	20.8	1,218
35–39	2.5	23.7	44.0	59.9	72.2	90.3	9.7	20.6	1,219
40–44	2.5	27.8	47.5	59.3	74.4	93.0	7.0	20.3	1,082
45–49	2.8	25.0	42.1	58.7	73.3	92.2	7.8	20.9	1,034

() Time exposed partially truncated because not all cases had exposure throughout the period of analysis.

NA= Not Applicable

* Excludes 530 women who did not remember their age at sexual debut.

† Omitted because less than 50% of women in this age group had the event by the age at the beginning of the interval.

‡ Excludes 266 women who did not remember their age at first union.

¶ Excludes 13 women who did not remember their age at first birth.

Table 3.4.2
Perceived Best Age at Which Women Are Responsible Enough to Start Childbearing
among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Best Age to Start Childbearing (in Years)						Total	No. of Cases
	Less than 18	18–19	20–24	25 or More	When Mature Enough	Other		
Total	1.0	16.3	48.4	20.5	4.7	9.2	100.0	8,259
Residence	1.0	16.3	53.0	22.2	2.5	4.9	100.0	1,198
Kingston Metropolitan Area								
Other urban	1.3	14.9	46.8	20.5	5.6	10.8	100.0	2,283
Rural	0.7	17.4	47.5	19.6	5.0	9.8	100.0	4,778
Age group	0.2	14.8	50.0	22.1	4.8	8.1	100.0	1,229
15–19								
20–24	1.3	18.4	48.5	19.1	4.9	7.8	100.0	1,114
25–29	1.6	20.1	46.1	17.6	4.8	9.8	100.0	1,350
30–34	0.9	13.4	50.2	20.8	4.6	10.2	100.0	1,219
35–39	0.5	15.4	46.3	24.3	4.8	8.6	100.0	1,221
40–44	1.2	15.7	47.4	19.4	4.3	11.9	100.0	1,084
45–49	1.9	15.3	50.5	19.2	4.7	8.4	100.0	1,042
Current union status	0.8	14.3	50.2	20.4	4.5	9.8	100.0	1,441
Married								
Common law union	1.7	19.4	49.1	16.4	3.9	9.5	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	1.1	18.9	50.2	17.5	3.8	8.5	100.0	2,279
No steady relationship	0.6	12.3	45.2	26.2	6.3	9.4	100.0	2,381
Education level (in years)*	1.2	20.2	48.8	17.1	3.6	9.2	100.0	2,183
0–9								
10–12	1.1	15.8	49.1	20.6	4.7	8.7	100.0	5,078
13 or more	0.4	12.0	44.2	25.3	6.8	11.3	100.0	995
Wealth quintile	1.3	21.0	46.7	17.2	4.1	9.8	100.0	2,001
Lowest								
Second	1.0	19.1	51.0	17.2	4.2	7.5	100.0	1,716
Middle	1.2	15.1	48.5	21.6	4.3	9.3	100.0	1,668
Fourth	1.0	15.8	45.8	22.8	4.6	10.0	100.0	1,650
Highest	0.4	10.3	50.3	23.3	6.4	9.2	100.0	1,224

* Data on education are missing for 3 women.

Table 3.5.1
Current Sexual Activity* among All Women Aged 15–49 Years and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Current Relationship Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Current Relationship Status	Women Aged 15–49 Years						Men Aged 15–24 Years					
	2008		2002		1997		2008		2002		1997	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	62.4	8,259	54.4	7,168	53.4	6,384	51.6	2,775	44.1	2,437	48.2	2,279
Married	91.0	1,441	85.7	1,542	81.8	1,185	‡	8	‡	13	‡	15
Common law union	89.6	2,158	83.3	1,733	80.1	1,839	86.7	154	87.8	83	89.9	162
Visiting relationship	81.4	2,279	65.8	1,959	66.2	1,624	90.3	554	69.2	983	74.9	691
Boyfriend with sex	64.6	281	†	†	54.2	265	77.8	829	†	†	65.1	458
No steady relationship	3.8	2,100	7.3	1,934	2.8	1,471	11.3	1,230	21.1	1,358	10.2	953

* Includes women who had sexual relations in the past 30 days.

† Sexual activity with a boyfriend or date was not covered in the 2002 survey.

‡ Less than 25 cases.

Table 3.5.2
Current Sexual Activity among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–49 Years		Men Aged 15–24 Years	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	71.4	7,442	68.9	2,061
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	76.1	1,040	71.6	322
Other urban	70.2	2,100	71.1	573
Rural	70.3	4,302	66.6	1,166
Health region				
1	71.9	2,079	66.5	622
2	70.3	1,596	69.4	418
3	73.6	2,067	71.4	539
4	69.0	1,700	70.0	482
Parish				
Kingston	70.2	568	77.1	179
St. Andrew	75.6	541	67.5	167
St. Thomas	70.9	466	76.8	150
Portland	64.7	474	63.4	141
St. Mary	64.6	485	67.8	136
St. Ann	77.2	637	74.1	141
Trelawny	73.0	474	71.9	136
St. James	73.1	579	67.3	170
Hanover	70.4	457	61.4	116
Westmoreland	76.0	557	85.6	117
St. Elizabeth	69.2	483	78.2	173
Manchester	67.9	608	71.3	156
Clarendon	69.8	609	61.4	153
St. Catherine	68.8	504	60.5	126
Age group				
15–19	62.0	557	56.6	998
20–24	78.5	1,057	80.6	1,063
25–29	77.1	1,323	NA	NA
30–34	72.7	1,203	NA	NA
35–39	71.1	1,211	NA	NA
40–44	66.4	1,070	NA	NA
45–49	62.1	1,021	NA	NA
Current relationship status				
Married	91.0	1,441	*	8
Common law union	89.6	2,158	86.7	154
Visiting relationship	81.4	2,279	90.3	554
Boyfriend/girlfriend with sex	64.9	280	77.9	826
No steady relationship	6.9	1,284	26.1	519
Education level (in years)[†]				
0–9	70.4	1,945	57.5	371
10–12	72.7	4,573	70.8	1,564
13 or more	66.8	921	76.7	118
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	70.6	1,860	62.8	453
Second	73.7	1,579	67.2	437
Middle	68.8	1,501	66.8	391
Fourth	70.9	1,446	74.1	416
Highest	73.3	1,056	73.7	364
Church attendance[‡]				
At least once a week	62.3	2,373	54.9	320
At least once a month	72.4	1,290	60.2	252
Less than once a month	75.7	1,184	65.7	297
Special occasions	76.5	1,736	76.6	719
Never	78.5	843	73.8	460

NA= Not Applicable

* Less than 25 cases.

† Excludes 3 women and 8 men with missing information on education.

‡ Excludes 16 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.5.3A
Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Current Relationship Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1997–2008

Current Relationship Status	Relationship with Last Sexual Partner				Total	No. of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Other		
	2008*					
Married	99.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,418
Common law union	94.7	4.2	1.0	0.1	100.0	2,134
Visiting relationship	1.7	93.4	3.7	1.1	100.0	2,219
Boyfriend with sex	0.2	6.5	89.9	3.5	100.0	263
No steady relationship	23.0	39.0	22.4	15.7	100.0	555
	2002					
Married	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,332
Common law union	94.5	2.2	3.2	0.2	100.0	1,454
Visiting relationship	4.4	82.9	11.5	1.2	100.0	1,331
No steady relationship†	20.3	31.9	28.3	19.5	100.0	159
	1997					
Married	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	969
Common law union	94.1	2.8	2.7	0.4	100.0	1,474
Visiting relationship	2.3	89.9	6.7	1.1	100.0	1,094
Boyfriend with sex	18.3	21.8	27.9	32.1	100.0	142
No steady relationship	29.2	37.6	26.9	6.3	100.0	42

* Excludes 853 women whose last sexual intercourse was more than 12 months ago.

† Includes the "boyfried with sex" category, which cannot be studied separately in the 2002 RHS.

Table 3.5.3B
Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Current Relationship Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1997–2008

Current Relationship Status	Relationship with Last Sexual Partner							Total	No. of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Girlfriend	Father's Partner	Casual Acquaintance	Commercial Sex Worker or Other			
2008*									
Married/common law union	86.3	2.4	8.8	NA	1.9	0.6	100.0	161	
Visiting partner	0.7	71.2	15.8	NA	12.3	0.0	100.0	550	
Girlfriend with sex	0.0	1.2	87.9	NA	10.4	0.6	100.0	803	
No steady relationship	0.2	2.3	33.1	NA	59.5	4.9	100.0	345	
2002									
Married / common law	67.7	1.0	25.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	100.0	96	
Visiting partner	0.5	32.9	48.9	12.5	4.8	0.4	100.0	928	
No steady relationship†	0.8	6.7	0.2	76.2	15.8	0.4	100.0	907	
1997									
Married / common law	66.2	7.6	23.4	1.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	161	
Visiting partner	0.3	41.0	45.1	7.6	5.6	0.4	100.0	502	
Girlfriend with sex	1.2	3.2	77.8	12.6	5.1	0.0	100.0	298	
No steady relationship	0.0	5.7	19.6	44.8	27.3	2.4	100.0	89	

NA= Not Applicable (this category was not included in the 2008 questionnaire).

* Excludes 202 men whose last sexual intercourse was more than 12 months ago.

† Includes the "boyfried with sex" category, which cannot be studied separately in the 2002 RHS.

Table 3.5.4
Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Women 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations
in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner						Total	No. of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
Total	48.8	41.7	7.6	1.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	6,589
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	42.8	47.7	7.9	0.8	0.2	0.7	100.0	938
Other urban	51.4	39.1	7.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	1,829
Rural	49.4	41.2	7.1	1.7	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,822
Health region								
1	46.2	42.6	9.2	1.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	1,855
2	53.4	37.3	8.1	0.4	0.1	0.7	100.0	1,400
3	52.7	37.9	6.9	1.8	0.6	0.1	100.0	1,822
4	47.7	45.9	4.6	1.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,512
Parish								
Kingston	38.7	51.2	7.5	2.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	510
St. Andrew	43.9	45.8	7.5	1.5	0.2	1.1	100.0	491
St. Thomas	40.9	44.3	12.5	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	428
Portland	57.5	25.3	13.0	1.3	0.2	2.8	100.0	412
St. Mary	55.8	34.3	8.8	0.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	408
St. Ann	50.0	44.2	5.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	580
Trelawny	50.7	37.5	10.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	413
St. James	52.1	39.2	4.7	3.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	519
Hanover	46.6	42.1	10.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	398
Westmoreland	57.1	34.8	6.6	0.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	492
St. Elizabeth	45.6	49.2	5.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
Manchester	49.3	46.7	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	535
Clarendon	47.9	42.9	5.3	2.7	0.5	0.7	100.0	534
St. Catherine	50.7	37.6	10.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	426
Age group								
15–19	11.9	50.0	34.9	2.4	0.2	0.7	100.0	501
20–24	31.7	55.7	11.0	1.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,017
25–29	44.7	48.8	4.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	100.0	1,233
30–34	57.3	37.3	3.2	0.9	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,099
35–39	59.9	35.7	2.4	1.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,047
40–44	69.2	27.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	895
45–49	69.1	26.2	2.9	1.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	797
Education level (in years)								
0–9	58.6	34.0	5.2	1.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,716
10–12	45.9	44.8	7.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	100.0	4,068
13 or more	46.5	39.5	12.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	802
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	49.2	42.9	6.0	1.3	0.3	0.3	100.0	1,667
Second	48.2	41.7	7.5	2.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,384
Middle	50.1	41.7	6.6	1.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,343
Fourth	46.5	43.0	8.5	0.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	1,254
Highest	49.8	39.2	9.4	0.7	0.8	0.1	100.0	941
Church attendance[†]								
At least once a week	62.0	30.1	5.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	100.0	1,940
At least once a month	47.5	40.9	9.5	1.2	0.5	0.4	100.0	1,167
Less than once a month	42.9	48.0	7.7	0.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,089
Special occasions	43.2	47.8	7.0	1.4	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,597
Never	39.4	49.3	9.1	1.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	783

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 13 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.5.5
Relationship with the Last Sexual Partner among Women 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Relations
in the Last 30 Days by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Relationship Status with the Last Sexual Partner						Total	No. of Cases
	Married/ Common Law	Visiting Partner	Boyfriend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
Total	53.3	39.9	5.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	5,386
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	45.6	47.7	5.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	783
Other urban	55.5	38.3	5.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,482
Rural	55.3	37.5	5.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,121
Health region								
1	50.0	41.9	6.9	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,524
2	56.5	36.4	6.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	1,132
3	57.5	36.3	4.5	1.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,523
4	54.5	41.2	3.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,207
Parish								
Kingston	43.5	48.4	6.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	411
St. Andrew	46.8	46.4	5.7	0.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	418
St. Thomas	47.7	36.9	12.8	2.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	343
Portland	65.1	23.1	8.5	1.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	309
St. Mary	58.6	32.8	7.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	336
St. Ann	52.0	43.7	4.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	487
Trelawny	53.7	36.3	8.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	351
St. James	56.6	36.8	3.4	2.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	424
Hanover	51.9	41.7	5.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
Westmoreland	62.7	33.6	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	419
St. Elizabeth	52.0	42.9	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	343
Manchester	56.7	40.0	3.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	430
Clarendon	54.4	41.0	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	100.0	434
St. Catherine	54.7	37.0	7.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	352
Age group								
15–19	14.5	52.8	31.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	372
20–24	34.3	55.7	8.4	1.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	828
25–29	48.0	47.0	3.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,013
30–34	62.6	34.6	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	913
35–39	64.7	32.5	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0	855
40–44	74.1	23.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	751
45–49	73.9	24.9	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	654
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	64.2	30.4	3.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,420
10–12	49.6	43.7	5.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	3,334
13 or more	53.8	37.2	8.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	629
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	54.4	39.6	4.8	0.9	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,363
Second	52.4	40.0	5.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,166
Middle	54.6	39.7	4.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,066
Fourth	51.0	42.3	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,018
Highest	54.2	37.9	6.9	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	773
Church attendance[†]								
At least once a week	68.6	26.8	3.4	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,553
At least once a month	53.2	38.9	6.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	928
Less than once a month	46.7	46.1	5.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	100.0	911
Special occasions	46.1	46.9	5.7	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,328
Never	43.6	47.6	7.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	658

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 8 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.5.6
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Not Currently Sexually Active
and Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past Three Months
by Current Relationship Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Relationship status	2008		2002		1997	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	17.0	2,873	38.7	2,288	35.4	2,091
Married	36.5	144	54.7	204	56.8	215
Common law union	48.3	198	63.7	273	59.7	362
Visiting relationship	44.4	444	63.6	620	56.1	528
Boyfriend with sex	45.8	82	*	*	52.5	122
No steady relationship	6.1	2,005	16.0	1,191	8.1	864

* Not covered in the survey.

Table 3.6.1 Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth* in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey and Were Postpartum Amenorrheic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by the Number of Months since Birth Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
No. of Months since Birth	Postpartum Amenorrheic	Postpartum Abstinent	Postpartum Insusceptible	No. of Cases
0–2	83.6	83.7	92.8	127
3–4	30.0	45.4	64.5	91
5–6	21.7	21.6	39.4	124
7–8	23.6	22.0	33.6	102
9–10	14.1	13.4	27.2	119
11–12	13.0	6.1	18.7	99
13–18	5.9	6.2	11.8	285
19–24	5.7	2.0	7.7	287
Total	20.9	20.4	30.8	1,234
Mean duration (in months)	3.1	4.4	4.8	--

* Includes only live births.

Table 3.6.2 Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth[*] in the 24 Months Prior to the Survey and Were Postpartum Amenorrheic, Postpartum Abstinent, or Postpartum Insusceptible by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
Characteristic	Postpartum Amenorrheic	Postpartum Abstinent	Postpartum Insusceptible	No. of Cases
Total	20.9	20.4	30.8	1,234
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	22.8	23.2	35.5	153
Other urban	17.4	17.3	24.7	303
Rural	22.7	21.6	33.3	778
Health region				
1	20.5	19.6	30.1	321
2	20.8	23.8	33.9	267
3	17.4	21.1	29.5	329
4	24.4	19.6	31.3	317
Age group				
15–19	27.0	36.3	44.3	119
20–24	22.9	17.1	30.8	326
25–29	20.4	17.1	27.3	313
30–34	22.7	23.0	33.2	221
35–39	13.2	16.5	23.4	172
40–44	9.7	19.9	23.1	69
45–49	†	†	†	14
Education level (in years)				
0–9	22.9	18.2	31.5	331
10–12	20.4	19.4	29.5	765
13 or more	20.0	31.3	37.0	138
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	20.2	16.0	26.7	439
Second	22.8	14.4	31.0	267
Middle	23.6	25.7	37.5	251
Fourth	28.6	37.1	39.9	147
Highest	9.3	18.3	21.5	130

* Includes only live births.

† Less than 25 cases.

Table 3.6.3
Duration of Postpartum Abstinence among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Duration of Postpartum Abstinence (in Weeks):									Total	No. of Cases
	0–4	5–8	9–12	13–16	17–20	21–52	More than 1 Year	Not Yet Resumed	Does not Remember		
Total	3.6	12.5	21.5	14.5	7.1	25.6	2.6	10.9	1.7	100.0	2,880
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	5.9	9.2	17.9	16.1	8.6	27.2	4.0	10.6	0.4	100.0	354
Other urban	4.0	14.0	22.9	13.0	6.8	25.9	2.3	9.1	2.2	100.0	764
Rural	2.4	12.6	21.8	15.1	6.7	24.9	2.3	12.4	1.7	100.0	1,762
Health region											
1	5.3	11.2	19.1	13.5	8.6	28.0	2.6	10.1	1.5	100.0	734
2	4.7	17.4	27.5	10.7	5.2	16.2	1.3	16.1	0.9	100.0	615
3	1.2	13.4	22.0	18.7	5.2	26.1	1.4	10.0	1.9	100.0	801
4	2.0	11.6	21.9	14.6	7.1	26.2	4.2	10.3	2.0	100.0	730
Parish											
Kingston	3.8	12.2	17.7	17.0	6.4	25.9	4.3	12.1	0.6	100.0	210
St. Andrew	5.4	8.9	18.4	14.8	9.1	28.0	3.3	11.7	0.4	100.0	171
St. Thomas	3.2	5.7	14.2	20.3	8.9	32.6	.	10.4	4.8	100.0	189
Portland	2.6	9.8	26.3	16.8	7.2	29.2	1.2	6.9	0.0	100.0	188
St. Mary	1.4	7.4	23.6	8.8	8.0	19.9	2.1	27.6	1.2	100.0	175
St. Ann	8.4	29.1	31.2	9.5	2.1	7.2	0.7	10.8	1.1	100.0	252
Trelawny	2.9	16.1	17.5	14.9	2.8	31.3	1.8	7.7	5.1	100.0	187
St. James	1.0	10.7	24.4	17.9	4.6	26.6	0.7	12.1	2.0	100.0	225
Hanover	2.0	11.5	16.5	23.6	5.9	31.0	2.2	7.4	0.0	100.0	184
Westmoreland	0.3	15.8	23.7	19.9	7.2	20.6	1.9	9.7	0.8	100.0	205
St. Elizabeth	3.7	14.8	19.6	15.2	8.4	23.0	2.5	10.5	2.3	100.0	228
Manchester	1.4	7.4	27.5	14.1	9.0	20.9	3.5	12.2	4.0	100.0	248
Clarendon	1.1	12.3	19.1	14.7	4.5	33.5	6.2	8.6	0.0	100.0	254
St. Catherine	5.8	13.8	20.9	10.5	8.6	27.7	2.2	8.3	2.1	100.0	164
Age group											
15–19	3.0	10.6	18.8	8.3	4.1	22.9	1.6	30.8	0.0	100.0	150
20–24	5.9	9.4	21.9	16.7	7.3	27.3	2.1	8.9	0.3	100.0	626
25–29	4.2	14.9	23.1	12.2	6.9	26.2	2.5	8.6	1.5	100.0	754
30–34	2.2	13.1	21.1	19.7	6.7	23.1	1.9	10.3	1.8	100.0	581
35–39	2.4	14.8	23.0	12.9	8.3	25.3	4.9	6.7	1.7	100.0	465
40–44	1.3	12.2	16.5	10.5	7.6	26.4	3.0	17.3	5.2	100.0	241
45–49	2.0	3.2	18.8	8.2	9.8	34.7	0.2	14.6	8.5	100.0	63
Education level (in years)*											
0–9	4.1	14.3	22.0	14.2	8.1	21.4	1.7	9.9	4.2	100.0	748
10–12	3.4	11.2	22.0	13.9	6.9	28.2	2.9	10.5	1.0	100.0	1,842
13 or more	3.3	17.1	17.4	19.2	6.3	18.0	2.3	15.4	0.9	100.0	289
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.9	14.4	18.7	14.5	7.1	28.2	2.2	9.9	2.3	100.0	966
Second	5.6	11.6	23.7	14.1	8.2	24.5	3.0	8.8	0.5	100.0	622
Middle	1.1	10.4	25.5	12.0	6.7	27.7	1.5	13.4	1.8	100.0	578
Fourth	5.4	12.2	20.2	18.7	2.9	22.4	1.7	13.9	2.4	100.0	419
Highest	3.7	13.7	19.3	14.6	10.4	22.1	5.5	9.4	1.3	100.0	295
Church attendance †											
At least once a week	2.8	12.6	22.2	11.0	7.3	23.8	3.0	14.6	2.6	100.0	759
At least once a month	4.1	10.9	19.8	19.4	5.0	30.0	1.6	7.8	1.3	100.0	528
Less than once a month	3.3	13.2	21.1	13.6	5.8	25.4	2.6	13.5	1.5	100.0	476
Special occasions	2.8	13.4	22.7	15.2	9.6	23.3	3.5	8.5	1.0	100.0	734
Never	6.3	12.3	20.2	13.6	5.7	27.8	1.3	10.6	2.1	100.0	377

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information on education.

† Excludes 6 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.6.4
Opinions about the Ideal Duration of Breastfeeding among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ideal Desired Breastfeeding Duration					Total	No. of Cases
	1–6 Months	7–12 Months	> 12 Months	As Long as Possible	Not Sure		
Total	34.9	35.7	12.4	12.6	4.4	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	41.9	27.9	9.8	15.1	5.3	100.0	1,198
Other urban	34.1	38.6	12.8	10.5	4.1	100.0	2,283
Rural	32.3	36.9	13.2	13.3	4.2	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	36.2	34.3	13.2	11.5	4.9	100.0	2,340
2	29.5	34.0	11.2	20.5	4.7	100.0	1,761
3	41.0	35.7	9.5	10.4	3.4	100.0	2,313
4	29.5	39.7	14.2	12.5	4.1	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	39.1	26.8	12.2	18.5	3.4	100.0	644
St. Andrew	39.8	27.4	12.1	14.7	6.0	100.0	636
St. Thomas	41.6	32.4	6.2	14.6	5.2	100.0	504
Portland	26.2	40.5	18.6	5.0	9.7	100.0	516
St. Mary	35.3	15.3	8.0	35.5	6.0	100.0	542
St. Ann	26.4	45.8	10.6	15.5	1.7	100.0	703
Trelawny	27.4	43.9	5.7	15.0	7.9	100.0	516
St. James	28.1	42.8	13.4	12.8	3.0	100.0	635
Hanover	41.2	33.5	12.6	9.6	3.1	100.0	541
Westmoreland	63.1	24.2	5.5	5.4	1.9	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	37.8	35.1	13.7	6.7	6.8	100.0	528
Manchester	27.2	40.5	12.3	15.7	4.3	100.0	668
Clarendon	25.5	42.3	16.3	13.9	2.0	100.0	649
St. Catherine	31.6	42.4	15.3	6.7	4.0	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	36.4	37.9	10.3	6.3	9.1	100.0	1,229
20–24	37.2	34.8	12.5	11.2	4.3	100.0	1,114
25–29	36.3	36.7	9.4	13.0	4.7	100.0	1,350
30–34	35.3	35.3	13.4	13.2	2.8	100.0	1,219
35–39	29.2	35.4	16.0	16.4	3.0	100.0	1,221
40–44	34.8	33.3	13.8	16.2	1.9	100.0	1,084
45–49	33.9	34.9	12.6	16.2	2.5	100.0	1,042
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	30.2	35.7	15.8	13.7	4.7	100.0	2,183
10–12	35.8	35.5	11.9	12.6	4.4	100.0	5,078
13 or more	38.9	36.7	9.1	11.1	4.2	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	31.1	37.9	14.7	12.8	3.4	100.0	2,001
Second	33.7	32.5	13.3	15.2	5.3	100.0	1,716
Middle	32.4	34.0	14.7	13.4	5.4	100.0	1,668
Fourth	38.7	35.5	10.7	11.7	3.5	100.0	1,650
Highest	38.6	38.1	8.7	10.2	4.5	100.0	1,224
Church attendance †							
At least once a week	34.4	34.9	13.6	12.6	4.5	100.0	2,856
At least once a month	34.9	37.9	12.8	10.1	4.2	100.0	1,417
Less than once a month	38.4	34.9	9.9	12.6	4.1	100.0	1,256
Special occasions	33.2	36.4	10.8	15.7	4.0	100.0	1,820
Never	35.5	34.1	14.1	10.6	5.7	100.0	892

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 18 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 3.7 Planning Status of Current Pregnancies and Most Recent Pregnancies Resulting in a Live Birth in the Last 5 Years among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008							
Characteristic	Planning Status					Total	No. of Cases
	Planned	Mistimed	Unwanted	Not Sure	No response		
Total	50.0	30.9	15.9	1.5	1.8	100.0	3,913
Pregnancy Outcome							
Current pregnancy	38.2	36.4	22.3	3.1	0.0	100.0	348
Live Birth	51.1	30.3	15.3	1.3	1.9	100.0	3,565
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	52.3	34.1	11.4	0.7	1.5	100.0	476
Other urban	55.7	25.1	15.4	2.0	1.8	100.0	1,021
Rural	44.9	34.1	17.9	1.3	1.8	100.0	2,416
Age group							
15–19	18.8	66.2	14.6	0.3	0.0	100.0	225
20–24	42.7	47.4	8.4	0.7	0.9	100.0	900
25–29	54.9	27.6	13.1	2.3	2.1	100.0	1,076
30–34	56.6	23.6	16.3	1.4	2.0	100.0	770
35–39	59.2	16.0	19.7	1.6	3.5	100.0	587
40–44	53.2	7.6	36.1	2.1	1.1	100.0	288
45–49	28.4	2.9	65.6	0.7	2.4	100.0	67
Current union status							
Married	66.6	18.0	12.7	0.8	1.9	100.0	624
Common law union	50.7	28.8	17.1	1.4	2.0	100.0	1,529
Visiting relationship	46.2	36.9	13.6	1.5	1.7	100.0	1,270
No steady relationship	40.0	33.2	23.6	2.2	0.9	100.0	490
No. of live births							
0	44.5	44.4	8.4	2.7	0.0	100.0	128
1	51.7	40.8	4.1	1.8	1.6	100.0	974
2	58.5	30.9	8.0	1.2	1.4	100.0	1,002
3	46.3	28.7	22.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	696
4 or more	42.8	18.4	34.6	1.6	2.5	100.0	1,113
Education level (in years)							
0–9	44.7	27.9	24.4	1.0	2.0	100.0	1,082
10–12	49.9	32.5	14.3	1.7	1.7	100.0	2,469
13 or more	63.5	26.9	6.9	1.0	1.7	100.0	362
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.5	31.5	23.7	2.0	2.3	100.0	1,424
Second	50.1	29.9	17.9	0.9	1.2	100.0	868
Middle	52.6	33.5	11.8	1.6	0.5	100.0	731
Fourth	55.5	31.9	10.2	0.9	1.5	100.0	533
Highest	63.4	25.5	5.8	1.7	3.7	100.0	357

Table 3.8
Desired Number of Additional Children among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Current Number of Living Children
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Current No. of Births	No. of Additional Children Desired							Total	No. of Cases
	0	1	2	3	4 or more	Not Sure	Do Not Know *		
2008									
Total	42.3	21.4	17.5	4.0	1.8	9.3	3.6	100.0	6,678
0	5.9	17.2	46.2	9.4	5.5	10.3	5.6	100.0	1,388
1	26.1	39.6	15.9	4.0	0.8	9.8	3.8	100.0	1,691
2	56.9	19.7	5.5	2.4	0.4	12.0	3.1	100.0	1,505
3	78.5	10.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	7.3	1.7	100.0	934
4 or more	84.9	7.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	4.8	2.1	100.0	1,160
2002									
Total	35.6	23.8	25.6	6.7	4.8	†	3.6	100.0	7,168
0	12.6	51.1	21.6	7.8	4.1	†	2.8	100.0	1,786
1	28.0	35.6	13.7	2.4	18.0	†	2.2	100.0	1,475
2	46.7	28.8	18.5	1.2	2.6	†	2.3	100.0	1,426
3	60.9	26.3	4.7	3.2	1.8	†	3.2	100.0	1,031
4 or more	83.0	6.2	4.9	0.6	2.3	†	3.0	100.0	1,450
1997									
Total	46.5	17.5	18.1	3.2	1.6	†	13.2	100.0	6,384
0	11.4	16.1	44.3	7.9	3.5	†	16.8	100.0	1,627
1	30.9	36.7	13.2	2.7	1.1	†	15.4	100.0	1,350
2	62.6	16.1	5.1	0.4	0.6	†	15.2	100.0	1,236
3	79.8	9.0	2.0	0.3	0.8	†	8.1	100.0	904
4 or more	90.1	3.2	0.9	0.0	2.5	†	7.4	100.0	1,267

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

† Data not available in the 2002 and 1997 RHS.

Chapter 4

Maternal and Infant Health

Maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) has gained an unprecedented political momentum with the adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Within the framework of MDGs 4 and 5, countries have pledged to expand partnerships and resource investments to improve well-being and access to health care services among mothers and their children. The goals include achievement of universal access to reproductive health services, a reduction of maternal mortality by three-quarters, and a decline in child-under-five mortality by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015.

The Jamaica RHS collected detailed information regarding the actual experiences of respondents during pregnancy, delivery, and the postpartum period. These topics, as well as infant and child mortality, are examined in this chapter. All estimates reported here are based on respondents' reports as recorded in a lifetime pregnancy history and a detailed history of health care utilization for the last births carried to term since January 2003. These data can be used to identify problem areas and to help set program priorities, goals, and strategies for improving pregnancy outcomes and the health of mothers and infants.

4.1 Prenatal Care

Prenatal care is important for preventing, identifying, and treating conditions that can affect the health of an expectant mother or her baby. To ensure the optimal health of mother and child, experts recommend that prenatal care is initiated during the first trimester of pregnancy, continues throughout gestation at specified intervals, and is comprehensive (i.e., includes risk assessment, risk reduction or treatment of medical conditions, and counseling). Comprehensive prenatal care can decrease perinatal maternal and infant morbidity and mortality by identifying and addressing potential risk factors that contribute to poor outcomes.

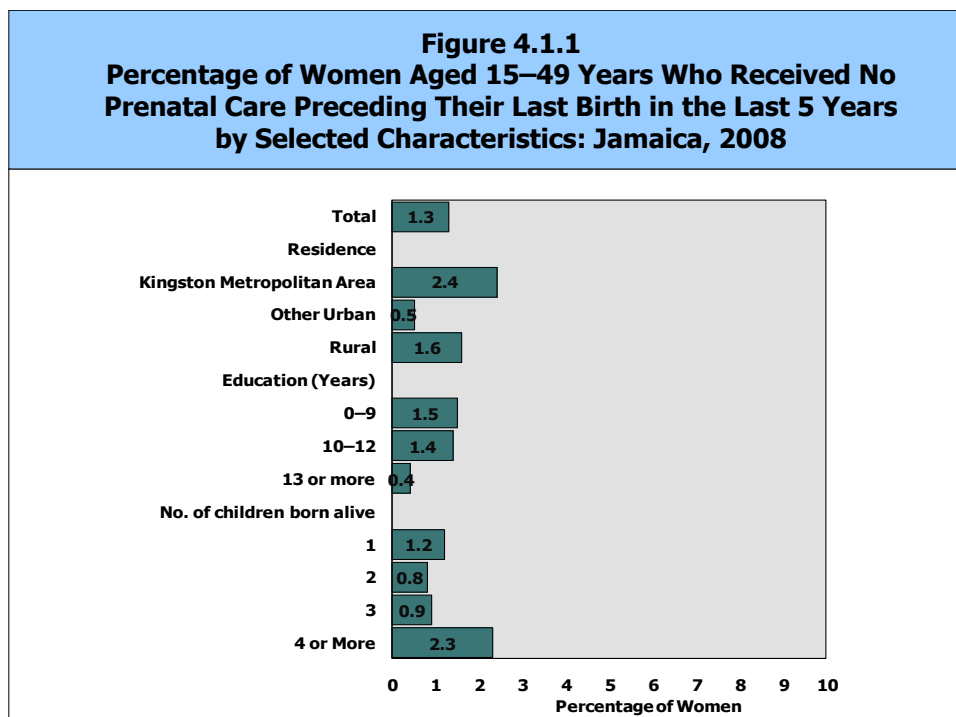
This section describes the use of prenatal care among survey respondents for all pregnancies carried to term (either live births or still births) since January 2003. Women were asked in what week or month of gestation they had their first visit for prenatal care and the number of prenatal care visits during pregnancy.

The WHO prenatal care model recommends that the first prenatal care visit includes: a comprehensive risk assessment; screening and treatment of health conditions in accordance with national protocols (e.g., screening for syphilis and HIV); education of the woman and her

family members on signs of pregnancy complications requiring medical attention; and counseling on nutrition, birth preparedness, breastfeeding, and post-partum family planning. In accordance with the WHO protocol, a minimum of four visits during pregnancy are required.

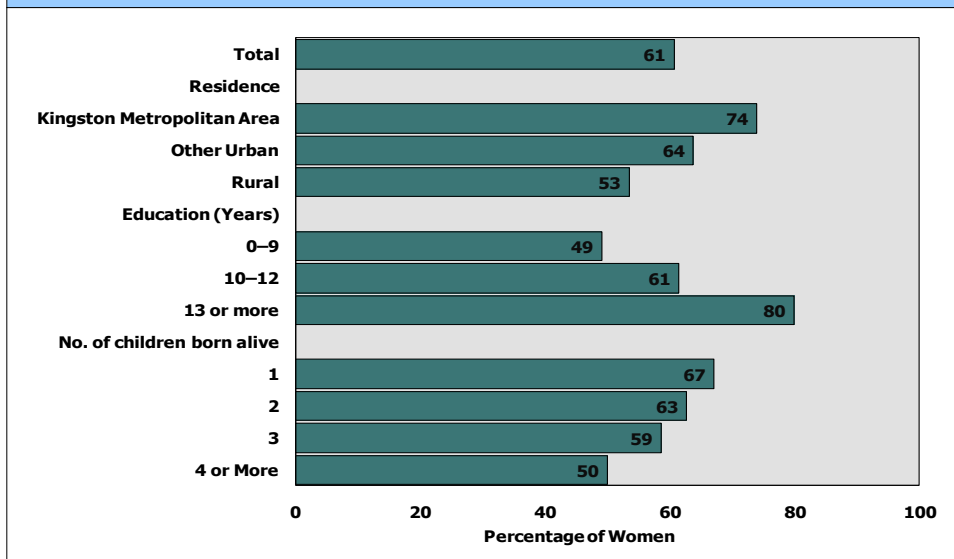
Prenatal care was recorded for all 2,880 live births and stillbirths that took place from January 2003 to the date of interview. Although differences in prenatal care may exist between women having stillbirths and those having live births, the small number of stillbirths reported for the period under consideration precluded this comparison.

Coverage of prenatal care was very high. Overall, only 1.3% of pregnant women received no prenatal examination (Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.1). The percentage of pregnant women that received no prenatal care ranged from a low of 0.5% in urban areas other than the Kingston Metropolitan Area to a high of 7.8% in the Portland parish. The probability of not receiving prenatal care was slightly higher among women with 12 years of schooling or less (1.4%–1.5%) than among those with postsecondary education (0.4%), and among women for whom the child’s birth order was fourth or higher (2.3%).



Sixty percent of all births received prenatal care during the first trimester. Visits in the first trimester were more common for residents of the Kingston Metropolitan Area (73.8%) and other urban areas (63.7%) than for rural women (53.4%) (Table 4.1.1 and Figure 4.1.2). Prenatal care in the first trimester was also more common for births in Westmoreland, St. Andrew, and St. Mary parishes. Women with post-secondary education reported the highest level of prenatal care in the first trimester.

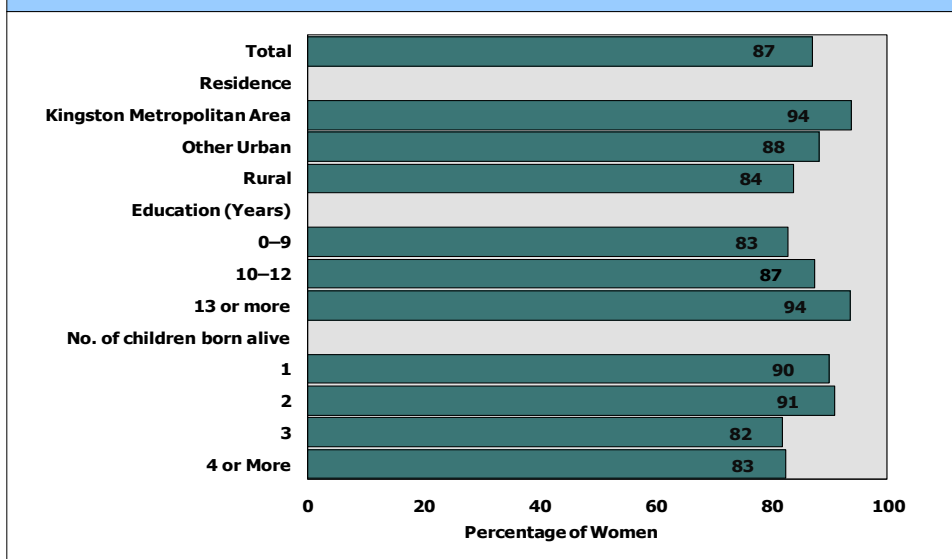
Figure 4.1.2
Initiation of Prenatal Care in the 1st Trimester among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics



Groups with the lowest levels of early prenatal care initiation included residents of St. James and St. Elizabeth parishes, adolescent women, women with less than 10 years of schooling, and women with 4 or more children born alive.

Overall, 87.1% of the births were preceded by four or more prenatal care visits, including 50.4% preceded by 10 or more visits (Table 4.1.1, right panel and Figure 4.1.3). A small proportion of women stated that they did not remember the number of prenatal care visits.

Figure 4.1.3
Completion of 4 or More Prenatal Care Visits among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics: Jamaica, 2008



In this section, we look at the data concerning four or more antenatal care visits, since four is the minimum number of visits recommended by the WHO and the required indicator for international reporting of the progress toward the MDG5. The percentage of births with at least four prenatal visits was lower in rural areas than in urban areas, and was the least common in Portland, Trelawny, and St. Thomas parishes (71.0%, 72.7% and 74.9%, respectively). Women with less than 10 years of education were less likely to have births preceded by four or more prenatal visits compared to women with 13 or more years of schooling. The number of prenatal visits was higher for first and second births, and decreased among women with 3 or more children. Women who had 10 or more prenatal visits were generally the same women who started prenatal care early, because the number of visits was correlated with the month of initiation of care.

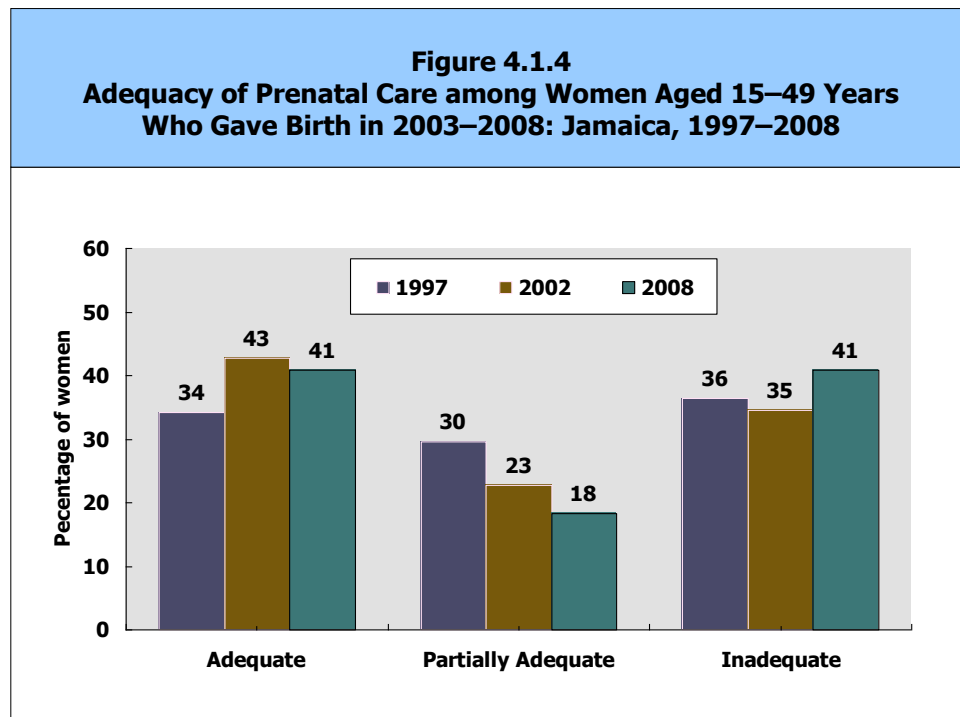
The Ministry of Health recommends assessing the adequacy of prenatal care for low- risk and high-risk pregnancies by evaluating the initiation of prenatal care (month when prenatal care begins) combined with the frequency of use of services once care has begun into an index with three levels. High-risk pregnancies are primarily defined using maternal age at conception and parity criteria and include: first pregnancies at age 16 or less or at age 30 or more; second or higher order pregnancies at age 35 or more; and pregnancy order greater than 5. Other conditions may also increase the health risk of pregnancy-associated morbidity and mortality but have not been explored in the RHS.

For high-risk pregnancies, “inadequate” care is defined as either late prenatal care (care initiated after the 4th month of pregnancy) or less than 6 visits and includes also “no prenatal care.” The other two levels require early initiation of care (by the fourth month of gestation):

“partially adequate” prenatal care is defined as care that began early but included only 6–9 visits; “adequate” care is defined as care initiated by the 4th month of pregnancy with 10 or more visits completed prior to giving birth. For non-high risk pregnancies, the prenatal visit schedule recommends 5 or 6 visits (for non-high risk multiparous and nulliparous women, respectively).

As shown in Table 4.1.2, women classified as high-risk according to age and parity criteria at the time of the conception of the last live birth since January 2003, had mostly received inadequate (40.9%) or only partially adequate (18.3%) prenatal care.

Women with a high-risk pregnancy residing in Health Region 1, including the Kingston Metropolitan Area, were more likely to receive adequate prenatal care for their last pregnancy than other women. Receipt of adequate care increased directly with the education and the socioeconomic status of the mother. Most importantly, women with 5 or more births, who are always classified as having high pregnancy-related health risk according to the Ministry of Health criteria, were less likely to have had adequate prenatal care than women with lower number of births.



Between 1997 and 2002, there was an increase in the proportion of high-risk births preceded by adequate prenatal care and a decline in those for which the care was assessed to be inadequate (Figure 4.1.4). However, between 2002 and 2008, the level of inadequate care for high-risk pregnancies had increased slightly (from 34.6% to 40.8%).

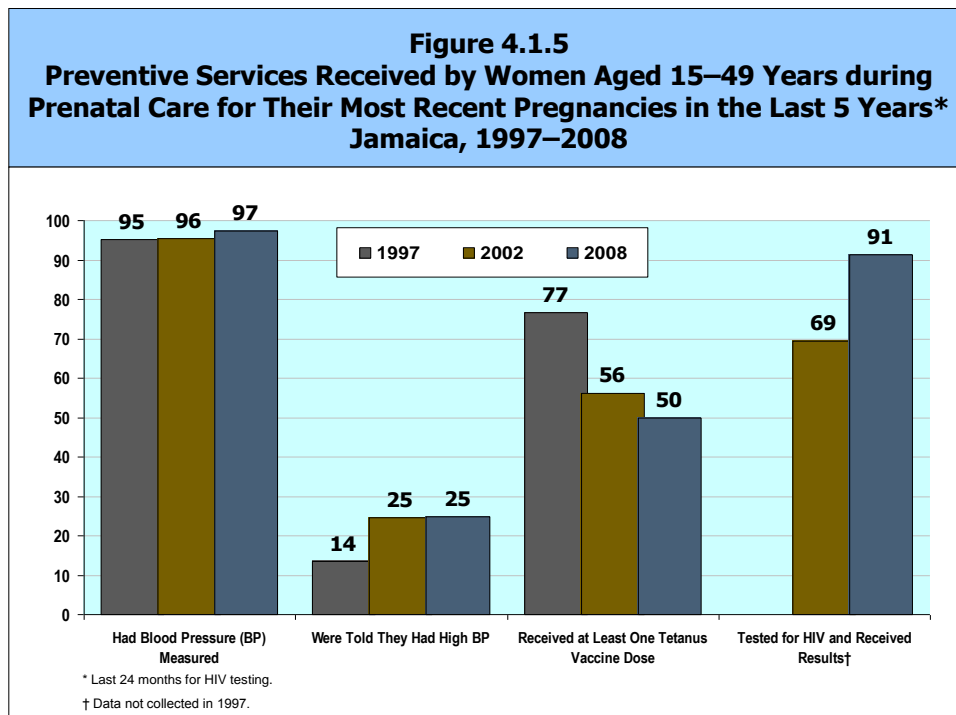
Prenatal care should not only start early and continue throughout pregnancy, but also include a pregnancy risk assessment and routine measurements and prophylactic care. Routine measurement of blood pressure is an essential component of health risk assessment during prenatal visits.

WHO guidelines for immunizing primarily non-immunized or partially immunized women in developing countries recommend administration of five doses of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine during the reproductive ages. In many countries, immunization against tetanus is routinely given to pregnant women, usually during the prenatal care visits. Pregnant women with an inadequate or unknown immunization history should always receive 2 doses of tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine: the first dose as early as possible during pregnancy, and the second dose at least 4 weeks later. To achieve adequate immunization, the schedule recommends administering the remaining doses during postpartum care and in connection with subsequent pregnancies. Only when pregnant women have documentation that they were vaccinated during the last 5 years is one dose of the vaccine given during the pregnancy considered adequate.

In Jamaica, only one half (49.9%) of women who gave birth since January 2003 said they received tetanus toxoid-containing vaccine while pregnant, although virtually all women who gave birth in the last 5 years received prenatal care. Among women who received the vaccine, most received one dose (59.3%) and 25.8% received two or more doses (Table 4.1.3). A fairly large proportion of women were unable to recall how many doses they received. This level of vaccination coverage suggests that even booster shots are not practiced routinely in Jamaica. As expected, the overall tetanus vaccination rate was slightly lower among the same groups of women who reported no prenatal care (residents of Portland, women whose households were classified in the two lowest wealth quintiles, and women with high parity). The percentage of women who reported receipt of at least one tetanus vaccine during pregnancy had declined from 76.7% in 1997, to 56.1% in 2002, to 49.9% in 2008 (Figure 4.1.5).

As shown in Table 4.1.4, virtually all women with births in the past 5 years (97.3%) reported measurement of their blood pressure during pregnancy and one-fourth (24.8%) were identified as having high blood pressure (HBP). Routine screening of blood pressure was universally high across various subgroups; however, findings of HBP during pregnancy were higher among urban women than rural women, among residents of St. Ann, Westmoreland, and St. Thomas parishes, and among women aged 35 or older.

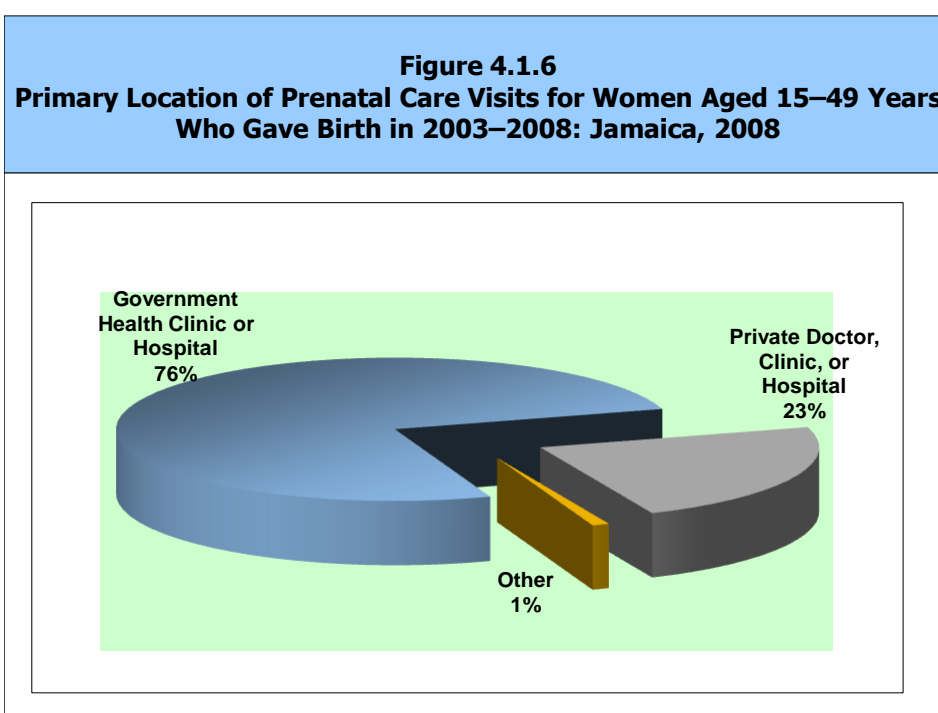
The proportion of women who had been told they had HBP during their most recent pregnancy was comparable in 2008 and 2002 (24.8% and 24.5%, respectively) but was almost twice as high as the level documented in 1997 (13.5%) (Figure 4.1.5). It is not possible to determine from this type of study whether there is a true increase in the prevalence of pregnancy-related high blood pressure or if the increase is the effect of better reporting of health conditions. However, survey self-reports are generally considered to be minimum estimates of the true prevalence because they are influenced by a combination of risk factors and differences in reporting (e.g. access to health care facilities, the client-provider interaction, respondent ability to accurately recall medical diagnoses).



Another procedure which is increasingly carried out during prenatal care is the testing for HIV. One of the core indicators for countries with generalized HIV epidemics and strategies to reduce mother-to-child transmission of HIV is the proportion of pregnant women counseled and tested for HIV. In many countries, prenatal care provides the first opportunity for women to be counseled about HIV and receive HIV testing. This indicator measures the percentage of women who were counseled during prenatal care for their most recent pregnancy, accepted an offer of HIV testing and received their test results, of all women who were pregnant at any time in the two years preceding the survey (Table 4.1.5). Impressively, voluntary testing for pregnant women in Jamaica seemed to have been generalized country-wide. Overall, 91.3% of women reported they were counseled and tested during their last pregnancy in the two years prior to the survey. The proportion of women tested was higher in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (93.9%), among women with 13 or more years of schooling, and among women residing in households with middle or higher wealth quintiles. Between 2002 and 2008, the proportion of

women tested during prenatal care of their last pregnancy had increased by almost 50% (from 69.3% to 91.3%) (Figure 4.1.5).

The large majority of women received most of their prenatal care from either governmental health clinics (71.6%) or maternity hospitals (4.4%) (Table 4.1.6 and Figure 4.1.6). Almost one in five women (19.5%) mentioned they mostly received prenatal care in private clinics, and 3.4% received care in private hospitals. Less than one percent mentioned prenatal care in a rural health centre or other type of medical facility. Private clinics or hospitals were the most common sources of prenatal care among the most educated women (58.9%) and those living in households with the highest socioeconomic status (56.7%). Use of private facilities for prenatal care increased steadily over the last 10 years, from 18.2% in 1997, to 19.0% in 2002 and 22.9% in 2008 (data not shown).



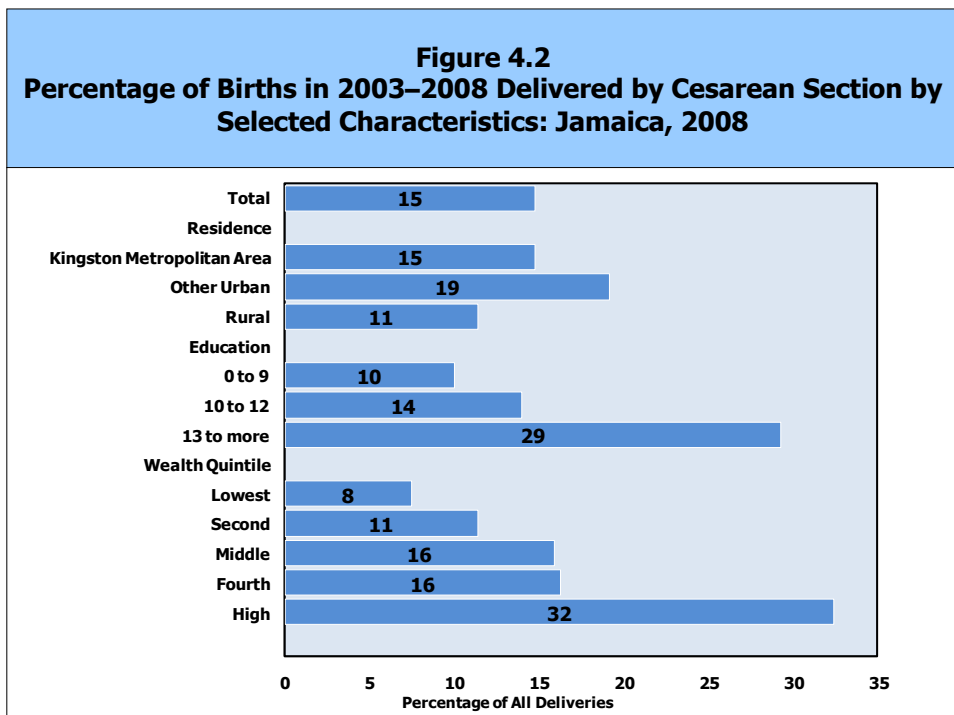
4.2 Delivery Care

Overall, the majority of births since January 2003 were delivered in health care facilities; almost all births (93.1%) were delivered in a governmental hospital, while less than five percent were delivered in other medical facilities (i.e. private hospital or rural maternity centre) (Table 4.2.1). Only 1.2% of the births reported were delivered at home; virtually all births in urban areas were delivered in medical facilities; the percentage of home births was higher in the rural area (2.3%) and in St. Ann, Manchester and Clarendon parishes (4.4%, 2.9% and 2.3%, respectively). Women with less than 10 years of education reported 2.5% of their recent births took place at home. Similarly, women residing in households with the lowest wealth quintile were more likely to deliver at home than women residing in more affluent households.

The place of delivery is, of course determined by the location of hospitals and this is reflected in the classifications by geographic areas. The socio-economic status of the woman also influences the choice of a place of delivery. Hence, much higher percentages of women in the highest wealth quintile (18.1%) reported they used private medical facilities than the rest (range of 1.0-3.2%).

The proportion of deliveries assisted by skilled attendants is one of the indicators of progress towards Millennium Development Goal 5, which aims to improve maternal health. Overall, almost all women who gave birth since January 2003 reported that the person who had attended their last delivery was either a midwife or nurse-midwife (64.9%) or a physician (33.4%) (Table 4.2.2).

Among the births that took place since January 2003, 14.8% were delivered by caesarean section; higher C-section rates were reported by women residing in urban areas other than the Kingston Metropolitan Area (19.2%) and those residing in the St. Catherine parish (24.1%) (Table 4.2.3 and Figure 4.2). Women with the highest education and those residing in households with the highest wealth quintile reported higher rates of Caesarean section deliveries (29.3% and 32.4%, respectively). Between 2002 and 2008, the prevalence of Caesarean deliveries had increased by more than 50%, from 9.6% to 14.8% (data not shown).



4.3 Smoking and Drinking During Pregnancy

Use of tobacco and alcohol during pregnancy are major risk factors for poor pregnancy outcomes. No amount of alcohol is considered safe to drink during pregnancy, and there is a

linear relationship between the quantity of alcohol consumed and the chances of birth defects (fetal alcohol syndrome) or physical and mental developmental problems. Respondents who gave birth during the five years prior to the 2008 survey were asked “On average, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day during the [last] pregnancy?” and “While you were pregnant with your [last] baby, how often did you usually drink beer, stout, rum, liquor or other alcoholic beverages?”

As shown in Table 4.3, only 4.2% of the women smoked while they were pregnant. Most of the mothers who smoked during pregnancy smoked 1–4 cigarettes per day. Smoking during pregnancy was slightly higher among women residing in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (5.9%), or in the Clarendon and Trelawny parishes (7.4% and 7.2%, respectively). Smoking rates increased with the age of the mother, reaching the highest level among women aged 45-49 (10.9%). Women with the lowest education attainment and those residing in households with the two lowest wealth quintiles also had higher rates of smoking during pregnancy (6.6% and 7.4% and 4.6%, respectively).

Only 4.9% of women reported drinking during pregnancy; most of these women consumed alcohol less than once per week or less than once a month (data not shown). Drinking during pregnancy was more prevalent among mothers residing in urban areas other than the Kingston Metropolitan Area (6.5%) and in the Trelawny and Clarendon parishes (11.8% and 7.9%, respectively). Maternal age, less than 10 years of schooling, and residence in households with the two lowest wealth quintiles were associated with higher levels of drinking while pregnant.

4.4 Infant and Child Mortality

One of the eight Millennium Development Goals is to decrease mortality worldwide among children under five by two-thirds between 1990 and 2015. In order to meet this goal, efforts must be scaled up worldwide to save the lives of children in their first year of life and particularly during their first four weeks.

The infant mortality rate (the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births) is an important measure of a nation’s well being, health and development status. The 2008 RHS included a complete pregnancy history and a series of questions for each live birth a woman might have had: date of birth, sex of child, survival status, and for children who had died, age at death. This information allows a direct calculation of infant and child mortality rates for precise periods of time, by means of life tables. A similar methodology has been employed by other population-based reproductive and demographic health surveys (DHS) in the Latin America and Caribbean region, which allows comparative analyses across countries where these studies have been implemented.

Survey data-based mortality estimates should be viewed as minimum estimates because they may be subject to underreporting. For example, information on a deceased child whose mother

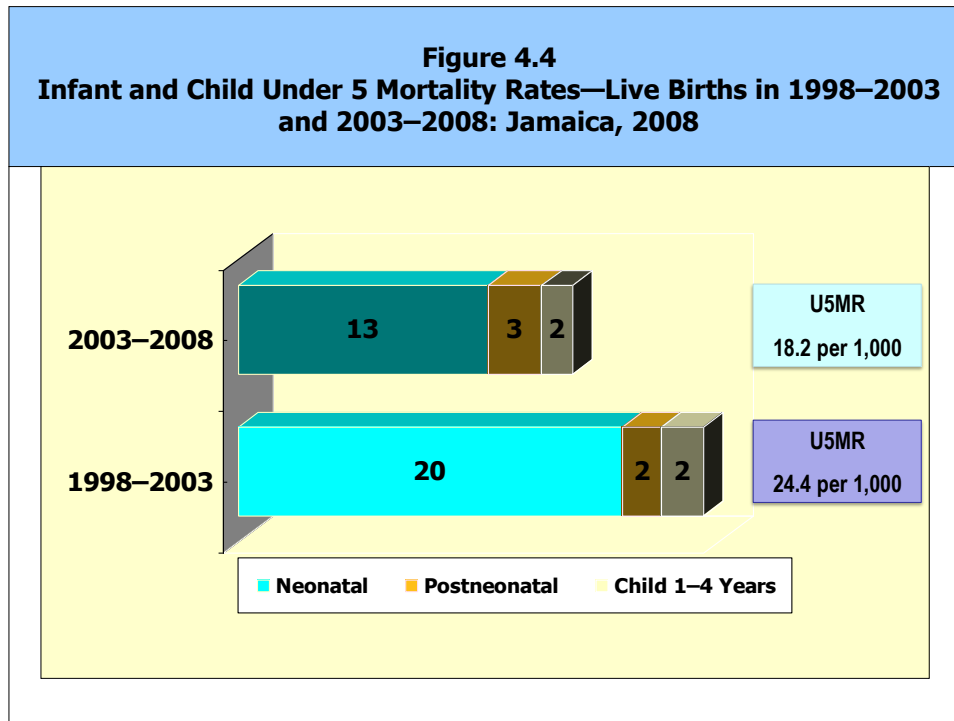
has also died will simply not be gathered; some mothers may not acknowledge a child who died shortly after birth; others may not recall the exact date of birth or may be unwilling or unable to recall at what age a child has died. Because surveys count events experienced by a randomly selected sample, rather than the entire population, the resulting estimates are subject to a certain degree of sampling error. To adjust for sampling error, 95% confidence intervals around survey estimates can be calculated; consequently, we can say with certainty that the true value of a statistic lies within the boundaries of the 95% confidence interval. The true value may be either higher or lower than the sample estimate. Despite these limitations, population-based survey estimates of infant and child mortality are quite robust and have proved instrumental in countries where official birth and death rates are incomplete or inaccurate.

Data from the Jamaica RHS were used to calculate mortality levels among respondents' children, specifically, infant mortality (i.e., deaths before the first birthday), child mortality (i.e., deaths between 12 and 59 completed months of age), and child-under-5 mortality (i.e., deaths before the fifth birthday). Infant mortality was further divided into two periods: neonatal (0–28 days) and post-neonatal (29 days to 11 completed months). Table 4.4 presents mortality estimates for a 10-year period prior to the 2008 survey. The estimated infant mortality rate for the period June 1998–May 2008 was 19.4 per 1,000 live births (95% confidence interval [CI] 14.4–24.4 per 1,000), and the child-under-5 mortality rate was 21.3 per 1,000 (95% CI 16.2–26.2 per 1,000). The neonatal mortality rate was estimated at 16.5 per 1,000 (95% CI 11.8–21.2 per 1,000), while the post-neonatal mortality rate was estimated at 2.9 per 1,000. Thus, the neonatal rate was almost six times as high as the post-neonatal rate and constituted 85% of the infant mortality rate and 77% of under-5 mortality rate for the period 1998–2008.

The highest infant and under-5 mortality rates were found among children who are usually at greatest risk of poor health and development: those living in rural areas, those born to mothers who have low educational attainment, and those born less than 24 months apart. For example, infant and under-5 mortality rates were higher among rural infants (20.3 per 1,000 and 22.5 per 1,000, respectively) than among urban infants (18.5 per 1,000 and 20.1 per 1,000). Infant mortality rates (and subsequently, under-5 mortality rates) were particularly influenced by the educational attainment of the mother. Infants born to women with less than 10 years of education had a 50% higher risk of dying than infants born to women with the highest educational attainment. Most of this risk was in the neonatal period, when babies born to the least educated women were 2.5 times more likely to die than those whose mothers were highly educated.

The risk of dying before 1 and 5 years of age, respectively, was about 1.5 times higher for births occurring within a birth interval of less than 24 months than for births occurring after an interval of 24 months or greater. This is exclusively due to a risk of dying in neonatal period for closely spaced births twice as high as for births 24 months or more apart.

Similarly, gender differentials in mortality rates were obvious only in the neonatal period, probably because girls have a well-known biological survival advantage soon after birth. Neonatal mortality among males was 1.5 times higher than among females (20.1 per 1,000 vs. 12.5 per 1,000), which contributed to higher infant and under-five mortality rates among males.



A comparison of the most recent two 5-year periods prior to the survey shows that there has been a dramatic decline in the neonatal mortality rate (from 20.0 to 13.0 per 1,000), which in turn significantly lowered the infant and child under-5 mortality over the past 10 years (Table 4.4 and Figure 4.4). Infant mortality declined from a rate of 22.0 per 1,000 live births in 1998–2003 (95% CI 14.4–29.8 per 1,000) to 16.6 per 1,000 live births in 2003–2008 (95% CI 10.8–22.6 per 1,000); the child-under-5 mortality rate declined from 24.4 per 1,000 live births (95% CI 16.6–32.0 per 1,000) to 18.2 per 1,000 live births (95% CI 12.2–24.2 per 1,000)—a 25% drop. At the same time, the post-neonatal mortality, although very low, appears to have increased in the most recent period of time. Child mortality, which makes the lowest contribution to the under-5 mortality rate, had declined by 50%, from 2.4 per 1,000 to 1.6 per 1,000.

In conclusion, child survival in Jamaica improved substantially over the past 10 years, mainly through reductions in neonatal mortality. Given that neonatal deaths account for 85% of infant mortality and 77% of child under-5 deaths, further reductions in child mortality will depend on continuous improvements in survival during the neonatal period. Reductions in neonatal deaths, particularly early neonatal deaths, will depend on provision of effective, individualized maternal and child care aimed at preventing birth asphyxia, prematurity, and maternal morbidity and mortality during labor and postpartum; correct management of neonatal infections through child-health services; and breastfeeding.

Table 4.1.1
Initiation of Prenatal Care by Pregnancy Trimester and Number of Prenatal Visits
among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Trimester of First Prenatal Visit					Number of Prenatal Visits						Total	No. of Cases
	No visits	1st	2nd	3rd	Does not Remember	No visits	1–3	4–6	7–9	10 or More	Does not Remember		
Total	1.3	60.6	30.4	2.5	5.2	1.3	3.0	19.0	17.6	50.4	8.6	100.0	2,880
Residence													
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.4	73.8	20.7	0.8	2.2	2.4	0.6	5.5	11.4	76.9	3.2	100.0	354
Other urban	0.5	63.7	27.5	2.7	5.5	0.5	2.9	15.8	17.6	54.8	8.4	100.0	764
Rural	1.6	53.4	36.1	3.0	6.0	1.6	4.0	26.5	19.8	37.4	10.8	100.0	1,762
Parish													
Kingston	2.1	66.5	22.3	3.7	5.5	2.1	2.8	6.9	14.5	72.3	1.3	100.0	210
St. Andrew	2.2	72.7	24.1	0.0	1.1	2.2	0.0	4.3	9.9	80.0	3.6	100.0	171
St. Thomas	2.3	57.9	28.2	1.8	9.8	2.3	5.3	16.4	13.8	44.6	17.5	100.0	189
Portland	7.8	52.2	29.1	1.9	9.0	7.8	5.0	28.4	17.1	25.6	16.2	100.0	188
St. Mary	0.8	70.6	27.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	2.7	26.2	32.6	34.6	3.0	100.0	175
St. Ann	1.0	64.8	27.9	3.1	3.2	1.0	5.7	44.1	27.1	17.3	4.6	100.0	252
Trelawny	0.7	56.7	40.5	2.1	0.0	0.7	4.0	31.7	11.7	29.3	22.6	100.0	187
St. James	0.6	43.5	28.2	5.6	22.2	0.6	2.3	9.8	7.2	63.1	17.0	100.0	225
Hanover	1.8	51.7	39.6	3.0	3.9	1.8	1.1	11.0	12.6	52.9	20.6	100.0	184
Westmoreland	0.3	73.3	23.4	0.8	2.3	0.3	1.7	22.0	35.5	36.8	3.8	100.0	205
St. Elizabeth	0.7	49.4	45.6	1.5	2.8	0.7	3.9	15.2	17.1	51.2	11.9	100.0	228
Manchester	0.4	53.3	41.1	1.1	4.1	0.4	5.7	29.1	12.6	42.4	9.9	100.0	248
Clarendon	2.0	52.7	34.2	3.6	7.5	2.0	4.3	35.4	26.0	28.5	3.7	100.0	254
St. Catherine	0.7	63.6	27.1	4.6	4.1	0.7	2.9	14.7	16.9	56.3	8.4	100.0	164
Age group													
15–19	1.3	49.3	39.7	4.0	5.7	1.3	4.3	26.1	15.3	46.3	6.7	100.0	150
20–24	1.1	60.7	30.4	2.5	5.2	1.1	2.6	19.3	19.2	48.9	8.8	100.0	626
25–29	1.5	60.6	31.8	2.3	3.8	1.5	2.6	18.3	16.7	52.8	8.1	100.0	754
30–34	1.1	64.0	29.0	1.4	4.5	1.1	3.2	18.0	21.0	47.3	9.4	100.0	581
35–39	1.7	61.0	29.8	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.8	16.5	15.5	53.4	9.1	100.0	465
40–44	1.5	58.2	24.6	5.0	10.8	1.5	2.7	22.7	12.8	51.3	9.1	100.0	241
45–49	0.8	66.6	28.6	1.9	2.1	0.8	1.4	16.0	14.2	62.9	4.7	100.0	63
Current union status													
Married	1.1	72.9	17.7	2.5	5.8	1.1	1.2	15.7	20.1	54.5	7.4	100.0	488
Common law union	1.7	59.0	31.4	2.5	5.5	1.7	5.1	19.6	17.6	45.0	11.0	100.0	1,056
Visiting relationship	1.5	57.8	33.8	2.6	4.4	1.5	2.1	21.1	17.6	49.9	7.7	100.0	938
No steady relationship	0.4	58.9	32.6	2.3	5.9	0.4	2.7	15.7	14.7	59.6	7.0	100.0	398
No. of children born alive													
0–1	1.3	67.1	25.6	2.0	4.1	1.3	1.4	16.8	19.5	53.3	7.7	100.0	895
2	0.8	62.6	27.9	3.2	5.4	0.8	2.1	18.4	18.4	54.0	6.3	100.0	744
3	0.9	58.5	34.1	1.5	5.0	0.9	6.0	20.1	14.7	47.0	11.3	100.0	493
4 or more	2.3	49.9	37.9	3.3	6.6	2.3	4.4	22.4	15.7	44.4	10.7	100.0	748
Education level (in years)*													
0–9	1.5	49.0	40.3	2.7	6.5	1.5	5.9	23.7	17.1	42.1	9.7	100.0	748
10–12	1.4	61.4	29.7	2.4	5.1	1.4	2.4	17.8	18.2	51.4	8.9	100.0	1,842
13 or more	0.4	79.8	14.3	2.7	2.8	0.4	1.0	17.3	14.9	61.4	4.9	100.0	289
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	1.6	46.3	43.0	3.2	5.9	1.6	6.1	29.3	17.2	35.1	10.7	100.0	966
Second	0.7	54.6	37.0	2.5	5.2	0.7	4.1	22.9	15.2	46.0	11.1	100.0	622
Middle	2.3	65.0	24.9	2.1	5.6	2.3	1.1	13.9	21.5	53.7	7.4	100.0	578
Fourth	0.5	74.5	19.4	1.2	4.3	0.5	0.5	11.1	13.7	67.4	6.7	100.0	419
Highest	1.0	79.4	13.1	2.9	3.6	1.0	0.3	7.0	20.1	67.3	4.2	100.0	295

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.1.2
Adequacy of Prenatal Care for High-risk Pregnancies Resulting in Live Births in 2003–2008
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Adequacy of Prenatal Care			Total	No. of Cases
	Adequate	Partially Adequate	Inadequate		
Total	40.8	18.3	40.9	100.0	683
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	67.3	10.2	22.4	100.0	86
Other urban	45.3	16.4	38.3	100.0	174
Rural	28.4	22.4	49.2	100.0	423
Health Region					
1	57.6	10.3	32.1	100.0	172
2	35.4	27.5	37.1	100.0	147
3	25.5	21.6	52.9	100.0	183
4	29.1	23.3	47.6	100.0	181
Education level (in years) †					
0–9	29.4	18.6	52.0	100.0	258
10–12	45.2	18.5	36.3	100.0	368
13 or more	52.9	16.0	31.1	100.0	57
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	25.3	20.2	54.4	100.0	278
Second	40.4	15.9	43.7	100.0	130
Middle	40.8	21.1	38.1	100.0	121
Fourth	54.2	17.9	27.9	100.0	77
Highest	68.4	13.5	18.2	100.0	77
Birth Order					
1	46.2	18.7	35.1	100.0	187
2	50.6	15.7	33.7	100.0	59
3	47.2	24.7	28.0	100.0	67
4	35.8	15.1	49.2	100.0	79
5 or more	34.4	18.0	47.6	100.0	291

Table 4.1.3
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008 and Were Vaccinated against Tetanus during Pregnancy
and Number of Doses Given
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Women Who Were Vaccinated against Tetanus during Pregnancy		Number Doses of Tetanus-toxoid Vaccine				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	1	2	3 or More	Not Sure		
Total	49.9	2,880	59.3	20.6	5.2	14.9	100.0	1,421
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	55.0	354	57.9	20.2	3.2	18.6	100.0	203
Other urban	47.8	764	51.9	21.2	7.1	19.8	100.0	373
Rural	49.6	1,762	65.3	20.4	4.5	9.7	100.0	845
Parish								
Kingston	53.8	210	53.1	17.6	7.1	22.3	100.0	118
St. Andrew	58.8	171	64.0	18.3	2.1	15.5	100.0	105
St. Thomas	48.6	189	69.1	19.0	1.3	10.7	100.0	97
Portland	27.4	188	58.7	22.4	0.0	18.9	100.0	48
St. Mary	43.4	175	56.9	21.4	8.5	13.2	100.0	69
St. Ann	55.4	252	72.0	13.2	3.4	11.4	100.0	136
Trelawny	55.9	187	51.4	30.2	3.8	14.6	100.0	104
St. James	47.2	225	39.5	29.1	12.2	19.2	100.0	102
Hanover	59.6	184	57.9	34.9	2.4	4.7	100.0	98
Westmoreland	52.7	205	83.4	11.8	2.2	2.5	100.0	124
St. Elizabeth	37.1	228	88.4	5.4	0.7	5.5	100.0	82
Manchester	55.3	248	66.1	21.9	3.4	8.6	100.0	132
Clarendon	53.1	254	47.2	36.8	7.7	8.3	100.0	133
St. Catherine	43.7	164	44.0	16.6	9.1	30.3	100.0	73
Age group								
15–19	57.0	150	64.9	24.7	5.3	5.1	100.0	80
20–24	49.0	626	63.0	18.7	7.5	10.8	100.0	306
25–29	47.4	754	52.7	25.8	4.3	17.2	100.0	345
30–34	48.8	581	61.3	20.1	3.3	15.2	100.0	302
35–39	53.1	465	60.2	15.6	7.3	17.0	100.0	237
40–44	48.5	241	62.8	18.4	3.0	15.8	100.0	119
45–49	67.1	63	34.5	21.0	0.0	44.5	100.0	32
Current union status								
Married	53.2	488	61.2	20.8	4.0	14.1	100.0	241
Common law union	48.9	1,056	55.9	25.7	5.0	13.3	100.0	518
Visiting relationship	50.1	938	61.2	15.9	5.9	17.1	100.0	473
No steady relationship	48.0	398	59.6	22.2	4.8	13.4	100.0	189
No. of live births								
0–1	49.9	895	61.8	21.3	5.5	11.3	100.0	435
2	51.1	744	55.2	22.3	5.6	16.9	100.0	381
3	44.4	493	63.9	14.8	5.1	16.2	100.0	237
4 or more	52.2	748	57.2	21.3	4.2	17.3	100.0	368
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	49.1	748	56.7	22.2	6.3	14.8	100.0	343
10–12	50.1	1,842	60.3	20.6	5.2	13.9	100.0	934
13 or more	50.0	289	58.2	17.9	2.6	21.2	100.0	144
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	47.3	966	64.4	19.0	3.6	13.0	100.0	453
Second	44.2	622	61.4	21.5	6.8	10.3	100.0	281
Middle	51.8	578	53.4	23.8	4.9	17.9	100.0	303
Fourth	54.2	419	60.9	17.9	8.0	13.2	100.0	220
Highest	56.7	295	54.2	20.8	3.6	21.4	100.0	164

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.1.4
Routine Screening of Blood Pressure during Pregnancy and
Experience of High Blood Pressure during Pregnancy by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristics	Routine Screening of Blood Pressure	No. of Cases		Experience of High Blood Pressure	No. of Cases
Total	97.3	2,880		24.8	2,777
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	97.9	354		26.4	341
Other urban	97.2	764		27.0	732
Rural	97.1	1,762		22.6	1,704
Parish					
Kingston	95.4	210		26.5	200
St. Andrew	98.0	171		26.3	167
St. Thomas	98.2	189		31.2	185
Portland	97.2	188		20.2	182
St. Mary	96.2	175		18.4	166
St. Ann	92.3	252		32.2	230
Trelawny	97.2	187		21.3	182
St. James	97.9	225		20.1	219
Hanover	97.3	184		17.4	179
Westmoreland	97.1	205		31.6	201
St. Elizabeth	99.0	228		20.0	225
Manchester	94.1	248		21.6	234
Clarendon	95.9	254		18.5	244
St. Catherine	99.7	164		30.0	163
Age group					
15–19	96.8	150		26.0	143
20–24	97.1	626		22.9	600
25–29	97.1	754		23.1	722
30–34	97.1	581		22.0	562
35–39	97.5	465		29.9	453
40–44	98.5	241		30.0	235
45–49	98.8	63		40.5	62
Current union status					
Married	97.9	488		24.8	472
Common law union	96.6	1,056		23.8	1,014
Visiting relationship	97.3	938		26.8	905
No steady relationship	98.2	398		21.9	386
Education level (in years)*					
0–9	96.7	748		27.1	719
10–12	97.4	1,842		24.1	1,779
13 or more	97.5	289		24.9	278
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.7	966		24.5	935
Second	97.3	622		23.7	604
Middle	95.5	578		30.2	548
Fourth	97.7	419		20.3	403
Highest	98.6	295		23.9	287

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.1.5
Experience of HIV-Testing* during Prenatal Care
among Recently Pregnant Women† Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Tested and Received Results	No. of Cases‡
Total	91.3	1,676
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	93.9	196
Other urban	91.8	425
Rural	90.7	1,055
Health region		
1	90.8	425
2	92.4	367
3	89.9	447
4	92.4	437
Parish		
Kingston	93.2	118
St. Andrew	95.8	95
St. Thomas	86.6	119
Portland	87.4	95
St. Mary	92.3	117
St. Ann	95.5	155
Trelawny	86.7	105
St. James	93.7	126
Hanover	89.8	98
Westmoreland	89.0	118
St. Elizabeth	87.3	126
Manchester	95.4	152
Clarendon	93.7	159
St. Catherine	88.2	93
Age group		
15–19	91.2	159
20–24	93.0	428
25–29	92.5	424
30–34	91.3	310
35–39	89.5	237
40–44	85.1	94
45–49	§	24
Marital status		
In union	91.5	1,473
Previously in union	90.6	192
Never in union	§	11
Education level (in years)¶		
0–9	86.0	420
10–12	92.8	1,088
13 or more	95.2	168
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	86.2	600
Second	92.6	366
Middle	96.0	329
Fourth	94.0	218
Highest	94.5	163
Lifetime sexual partners		
0	§	0
1	91.3	289
2–3	91.3	757
4 or more	91.9	554
No response/refused	88.2	76

* Those who have been tested without receiving the results are considered as having never been tested.

† Refers to current or last pregnancy among women who have ever been pregnant since January 2006.

‡ Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

§ Less than 25 cases.

¶ Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 4.1.6
Place of Most Prenatal Care for Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Place of Prenatal Care						Total	No. of Cases
	Government Health Clinic or Hospital	Government Hospital	Private Doctor or Clinic	Private Hospital	Other	Does Not Remember		
Total	71.6	4.4	19.5	3.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	2,829
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.2	1.2	15.4	9.3	0.1	0.9	100.0	346
Other urban	59.1	7.2	29.5	3.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	756
Rural	80.9	3.4	13.2	1.5	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,727
Parish								
Kingston	71.3	4.1	18.3	5.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	205
St. Andrew	73.0	1.5	14.1	10.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	168
St. Thomas	79.2	4.6	14.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	185
Portland	70.8	1.9	25.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	171
St. Mary	85.5	1.3	12.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
St. Ann	78.8	5.2	12.6	1.1	0.3	1.9	100.0	250
Trelawny	94.0	0.3	5.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
St. James	52.3	15.8	27.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	100.0	223
Hanover	79.1	2.7	16.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	181
Westmoreland	72.2	2.6	23.1	1.8	0.0	0.3	100.0	204
St. Elizabeth	85.7	0.3	13.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	226
Manchester	81.6	1.1	16.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	246
Clarendon	78.5	1.5	16.5	1.1	1.1	1.3	100.0	249
St. Catherine	53.2	8.9	32.2	4.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	163
Age group								
15–19	85.2	2.2	12.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	146
20–24	74.9	5.6	16.0	2.0	1.1	0.3	100.0	620
25–29	67.7	4.4	22.9	3.7	0.1	1.2	100.0	736
30–34	65.5	5.4	22.6	5.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	574
35–39	72.2	2.1	20.4	4.2	0.8	0.2	100.0	457
40–44	76.5	4.8	16.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	234
45–49	81.2	2.4	12.2	3.1	0.0	1.2	100.0	62
Current union status								
Married	53.9	5.6	31.3	8.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	482
Common law union	76.6	3.9	15.9	2.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	1,032
Visiting relationship	75.6	4.7	16.1	2.2	0.7	0.8	100.0	921
No steady relationship	68.7	3.8	24.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	394
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	89.5	0.9	7.0	1.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	728
10–12	72.0	5.1	18.5	3.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	1,813
13 or more	32.9	7.4	51.4	7.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	287
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.4	2.3	5.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	100.0	944
Second	80.1	4.6	12.3	1.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	613
Middle	70.9	3.1	20.8	3.8	0.4	1.0	100.0	568
Fourth	54.7	7.2	31.7	5.5	0.8	0.1	100.0	413
Highest	35.0	7.8	46.2	10.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	291

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.2.1
Place of Delivery for Births in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Place of Delivery						Total	No. of Cases
	VJH, UHWI, CRH *	SLMH, MH, SABH, STH †	Other Government Hospital	Private Hospital	At Home	Other		
Total	33.4	38.7	20.9	4.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	2,880
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	91.8	1.2	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	354
Other urban	21.0	51.4	19.8	6.2	0.4	1.1	100.0	764
Rural	21.5	42.6	28.8	2.3	2.3	2.4	100.0	1,762
Parish								
Kingston	92.7	2.1	0.0	4.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	210
St. Andrew	92.6	0.8	1.8	4.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	171
St. Thomas	12.5	2.3	82.1	2.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	189
Portland	2.2	2.8	89.6	4.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	188
St. Mary	32.9	11.3	52.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	175
St. Ann	2.6	85.0	5.9	0.5	4.4	1.5	100.0	252
Trelawny	15.6	17.8	65.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	187
St. James	93.1	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.3	2.5	100.0	225
Hanover	38.4	20.7	2.5	31.6	1.1	5.6	100.0	184
Westmoreland	7.6	84.9	3.8	2.2	1.1	0.5	100.0	205
St. Elizabeth	1.0	47.1	40.6	0.6	1.9	8.8	100.0	228
Manchester	0.2	85.0	6.7	5.2	2.9	0.0	100.0	248
Clarendon	1.9	36.0	57.3	0.8	2.3	1.8	100.0	254
St. Catherine	16.5	67.6	6.4	7.7	0.8	1.1	100.0	164
Age group								
15–19	40.1	36.8	20.9	2.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	150
20–24	37.1	34.8	24.7	0.7	0.9	1.8	100.0	626
25–29	32.1	41.2	19.0	4.1	1.5	2.1	100.0	754
30–34	30.6	39.6	20.9	6.0	1.2	1.7	100.0	581
35–39	27.9	39.4	21.7	7.3	1.7	2.0	100.0	465
40–44	36.6	40.7	16.0	4.4	1.4	0.8	100.0	241
45–49	39.8	38.6	12.9	5.5	2.0	1.2	100.0	63
Current union status								
Married	26.5	44.2	17.9	8.3	0.9	2.3	100.0	488
Common law union	32.5	39.1	22.5	3.0	1.5	1.4	100.0	1,056
Visiting relationship	35.9	37.0	21.2	3.0	1.5	1.3	100.0	938
No steady relationship	35.9	36.6	19.7	4.8	0.4	2.6	100.0	398
Education level (in years) ‡								
0–9	22.9	43.6	27.4	1.4	2.5	2.2	100.0	748
10–12	37.7	36.6	20.2	3.2	1.0	1.2	100.0	1,842
13 or more	27.2	42.1	12.1	14.8	0.0	3.8	100.0	289
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.1	47.7	32.0	1.8	3.6	1.8	100.0	966
Second	36.5	37.4	23.4	1.0	0.5	1.2	100.0	622
Middle	43.9	36.9	15.9	2.0	0.4	0.9	100.0	578
Fourth	48.4	33.5	13.5	3.2	0.0	1.4	100.0	419
Highest	39.7	29.8	8.8	18.1	0.0	3.6	100.0	295

* Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH), University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI), Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH).

† Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH), Mandeville Hospital (MH), St. Ann's Bay Hospital(SABH), Spanish Town Hospital (STH).

‡ Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.2.2
Principal Person Who Assisted at Delivery of the Last Birth in 2003–2008 by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Principal Person Who Assisted at Delivery						Total	No. of Cases
	Doctor	Trained Nurse/ Midwife	Nana	Relatives	No One	Other		
Total	33.4	64.9	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	2,880
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	53.9	44.7	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	354
Other urban	34.5	64.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	100.0	764
Rural	25.1	72.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,762
Parish								
Kingston	55.9	43.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	210
St. Andrew	57.1	41.1	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	171
St. Thomas	17.5	82.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	189
Portland	22.0	76.7	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	188
St. Mary	16.8	82.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	175
St. Ann	22.8	73.3	0.0	2.2	0.6	1.1	100.0	252
Trelawny	34.2	65.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	187
St. James	36.5	63.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
Hanover	24.8	75.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
Westmoreland	11.9	86.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	205
St. Elizabeth	16.3	81.8	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	100.0	228
Manchester	23.6	73.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	248
Clarendon	18.4	77.8	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	254
St. Catherine	46.2	52.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	100.0	164
Age group								
15–19	34.0	64.4	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
20–24	30.9	66.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	100.0	626
25–29	34.2	63.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.7	100.0	754
30–34	36.0	63.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	581
35–39	32.8	65.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	465
40–44	31.1	67.3	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	241
45–49	40.3	59.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Current union status								
Married	43.7	55.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	488
Common law union	29.4	68.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	1,056
Visiting relationship	34.0	64.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	100.0	938
No steady relationship	29.9	69.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	100.0	398
Education level (in years)								
0–9	25.8	71.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	100.0	748
10–12	33.1	65.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	1,842
13 or more	51.1	48.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	289
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.4	78.9	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	966
Second	28.4	70.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	622
Middle	36.7	62.4	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	578
Fourth	42.4	56.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	100.0	419
Highest	59.1	38.9	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	100.0	295

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.2.3
Percentage of Births in 2003–2008 Delivered by Cesarean Section by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: 2008 Jamaica

Characteristic	C-Section Deliveries	No. of Cases
Total	14.8	2,880
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	14.8	354
Other urban	19.2	764
Rural	11.4	1,762
Parish		
Kingston	11.9	210
St. Andrew	14.4	171
St. Thomas	10.8	189
Portland	11.0	188
St. Mary	9.7	175
St. Ann	15.6	252
Trelawny	15.4	187
St. James	16.7	225
Hanover	10.0	184
Westmoreland	5.5	205
St. Elizabeth	10.2	228
Manchester	14.6	248
Clarendon	12.1	254
St. Catherine	24.1	164
Age group		
15–19	4.5	150
20–24	12.9	626
25–29	13.0	754
30–34	21.2	581
35–39	13.1	465
40–44	17.6	241
45–49	23.1	63
Current union status		
Married	25.8	488
Common law union	13.0	1,056
Visiting relationship	12.7	938
No steady relationship	12.9	398
Education level (in years)*		
0–9	10.0	748
10–12	14.0	1,842
13 or more	29.3	289
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	7.5	966
Second	11.4	622
Middle	15.9	578
Fourth	16.3	419
Highest	32.4	295

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.3
Prevalence of Smoking and Drinking during the Last Pregnancy and Number of Cigarettes Smoked
among Women Aged 15–49 Who Gave Birth in 2003–2008
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristics	% Who Smoked During Pregnancy	Number of Cigarettes Smoked (per Day)			% Who Drank during Pregnancy	No. of Cases
		1–4	5 or More	Does Not Remember		
Total	4.2	2.6	1.3	0.3	4.9	2,880
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	5.9	2.4	3.3	0.2	3.5	354
Other urban	4.4	3.1	0.7	0.6	6.5	764
Rural	3.4	2.3	0.9	0.2	4.2	1,762
Parish						
Kingston	6.0	2.8	2.2	0.9	3.2	210
St. Andrew	5.3	2.2	3.1	0.0	3.1	171
St. Thomas	2.5	1.7	0.9	0.0	5.1	189
Portland	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	5.0	188
St. Mary	4.3	2.9	1.5	0.0	7.5	175
St. Ann	4.8	3.6	0.9	0.4	4.2	252
Trelawny	7.2	5.0	0.9	1.2	11.8	187
St. James	5.4	2.1	1.3	1.9	4.8	225
Hanover	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	3.7	184
Westmoreland	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.5	5.8	205
St. Elizabeth	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	2.7	228
Manchester	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	248
Clarendon	7.4	5.8	1.6	0.0	7.9	254
St. Catherine	3.5	3.0	0.5	0.0	4.8	164
Age group						
15–19	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	150
20–24	3.0	2.4	0.7	0.0	4.0	626
25–29	4.7	3.0	0.8	0.8	5.1	754
30–34	4.0	2.7	1.3	0.1	5.0	581
35–39	4.7	1.7	2.4	0.7	6.2	465
40–44	5.7	2.4	3.3	0.0	5.2	241
45–49	10.9	10.3	0.6	0.0	7.7	63
Current union status						
Married	2.1	1.8	0.3	0.0	1.3	488
Common law union	5.9	2.9	2.4	0.7	6.4	1,056
Visiting relationship	3.5	2.5	0.9	0.1	4.9	938
No steady relationship	4.3	3.0	0.8	0.5	5.5	398
Education level (in years)*						
0–9	6.6	4.9	1.6	0.1	7.2	748
10–12	3.6	2.0	1.2	0.4	3.9	1,842
13 or more	3.1	2.0	1.1	0.0	6.6	289
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	7.4	5.4	1.7	0.4	7.7	966
Second	4.6	2.2	1.6	0.8	6.0	622
Middle	2.0	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.3	578
Fourth	0.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	419
Highest	3.6	1.4	2.2	0.0	2.6	295

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 4.4
Infant and Child Mortality Rates (Infant and Child Deaths per 1,000 Live Births)
among Children Born in the Last 10 Years (June 1998–May 2008) by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Infant Mortality			Child Mortality 1–4 Years	Under-5 Mortality (0–4 Years)	No. of Cases
	Total	Neonatal	Postneonatal			
Total	19.4	16.5	2.9	1.9	21.3	6,626
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	21.2	18.0	3.2	2.2	23.3	812
Other urban	17.2	14.3	2.8	1.5	18.6	1,683
Rural	20.3	17.5	2.8	2.2	22.5	4,131
Residence (Urban/Rural)						
Urban	18.5	15.5	2.9	1.7	20.1	2,495
Rural	20.3	17.5	2.8	2.2	22.5	4,131
Region						
1	24.2	20.9	3.3	1.1	25.2	1,692
2	7.5	6.6	1.0	2.2	9.7	1,418
3	14.3	12.5	1.9	2.1	16.4	1,890
4	22.4	18.2	4.2	3.1	25.4	1,626
Age Group at Birth						
< 25	18.5	16.2	2.3	3.0	21.5	3,004
25–49	20.1	16.7	3.4	0.9	21.0	3,622
Education Level						
0–9	27.0	23.4	3.6	2.0	29.0	2,023
10–12	16.5	14.5	2.0	1.7	18.1	4,019
13 or more	16.3	9.7	6.6	3.2	19.5	584
Wealth Quintile						
Lowest	15.7	13.2	2.5	1.3	17.1	2,427
Second	23.3	20.5	2.9	2.6	25.9	1,480
Middle	14.1	11.5	2.6	3.6	17.6	1,257
Fourth/ Highest	24.6	21.2	3.4	1.0	25.6	1,462
Birth Order						
1	22.8	19.6	3.2	3.6	26.3	2,062
2	17.4	13.4	4.0	0.8	18.2	1,711
3 or more	17.6	15.7	1.9	1.2	18.9	2,853
Length of Birth Interval						
First LB	22.8	19.6	3.2	3.6	26.3	2,062
< 24 months	27.0	24.5	2.5	2.9	29.8	711
24–47 months	15.0	12.9	2.1	0.1	15.1	1,632
48 or more	16.5	13.3	3.2	1.1	17.6	2,221
Sex of Child [†]						
Boy	23.8	20.1	3.7	2.2	26.0	3,418
Girl	14.4	12.5	2.0	1.6	16.0	3,206
Period						
June 1998–May 2003	22.0	20.0	2.0	2.4	24.4	3,459
June 2003–May 2008	16.6	13.0	3.6	1.6	18.2	3,167

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 2 women who did not answer the sex of child.

Chapter 5

Contraceptive Knowledge

Lack of knowledge about modern methods of contraception is an important barrier to utilization of family planning services among women of reproductive age. Women who are not aware of modern contraceptive methods, do not know where they can be obtained, or do not understand how to use them correctly are more likely to have an unmet need for family planning than those who have been exposed to this information. Over the past four decades, information about family planning methods has been widely disseminated to women and families in Jamaica. Previous Reproductive Health Surveys in Jamaica demonstrated widespread and increasing knowledge of contraceptive methods. This chapter addresses knowledge of methods reported by survey participants in 2008, particularly exploring the trends in knowledge over the past two decades. It also focuses on Jamaican women’s attitudes about birth spacing and the ideal interval of time between births.

5.1 Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods

The Jamaica 2008 RHS asked women whether they had heard of thirteen specific methods of contraception. This information can assist the Information, Education and Communication (IEC) and Behavior Change Communication (BCC) efforts and allow for the monitoring of improvements in knowledge over time. Table 5.1.1A and Figure 5.1.1 compare levels of awareness of the various methods among women aged 15–49 years.

Women of reproductive age in Jamaica appeared to be well aware of contraceptive methods. Virtually all respondents had heard of at least one modern method—though fewer were aware of at least one traditional method. Generally, all women were aware of the condom, the pill, and the hormonal injection, a hormone shot that given every two (Noristerat) or three months (Depo-Provera) to prevent a woman from becoming pregnant by inhibiting ovulation. Similarly, awareness of tubal sterilization and the female condom was also universal (96.4% and 96.0%). The least known modern method was the use of a spermicidal product (foaming tablets, creams, jelly, or vaginal suppositories). Most women of reproductive age were also aware of withdrawal (88.9%) but fewer (60.6%) were aware of periodic abstinence or other “safe-period” methods (the Calendar, Rhythm, and Billings methods).

Figure 5.1.1
Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods
among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008

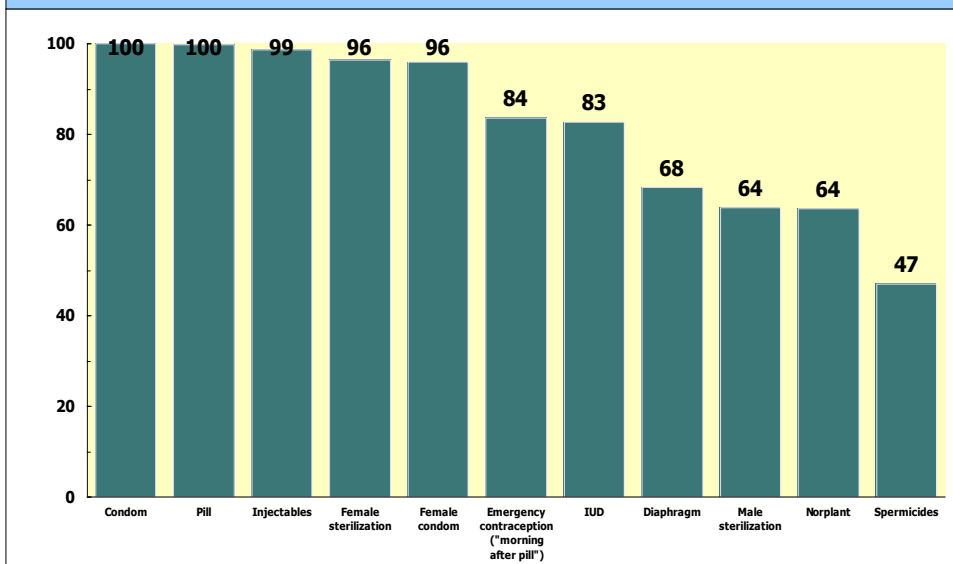
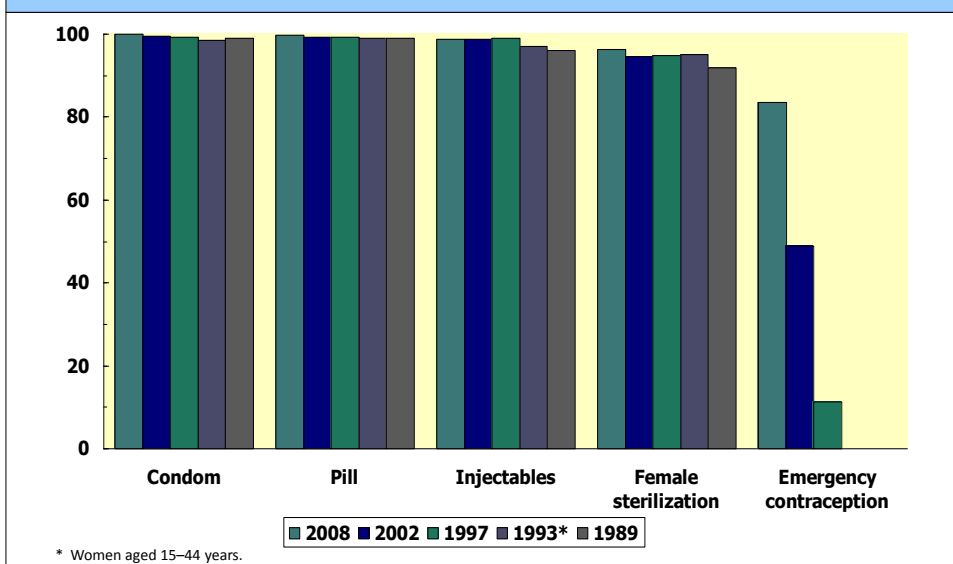


Figure 5.1.2
Knowledge about Modern Contraceptive Methods
among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008



In all the surveys dating back to 1989, the three most well-known methods were the male condom, oral contraceptive pills, and injectables (Table 5.1.1A and Figure 5.1.2). As of 2008, knowledge of these methods approached universal awareness, with over 98% of women reporting they had heard of the methods. Knowledge of female sterilization was above 95%. In contrast, knowledge of male sterilization (vasectomy) was only 64%. Other less well-known methods include spermicides (47%), calendar/rhythm/billings (60.6%), Norplant (63.7%), and diaphragm (68.3%). Over time, the most notable change in knowledge was found for emergency hormonal contraception (morning after pill). Between the previous survey in 2002 and the 2008 survey, knowledge of emergency contraception increased by 82% (from 48.8% to 88.9%).

Jamaican men aged 15–24 years were also most widely aware of condoms, pills, and injectables, although for the latter two methods they were somewhat less aware than women (Table 5.1.1B and Figure 5.1.3). With the exception of awareness of tubal ligation, young men reported far less knowledge of other permanent or long term methods than women aged 15–49 years (43.2% vs. 63.9% for vasectomy, 28.4% vs. 82.6% for the IUD, and 29.3 vs. 63.7%, for Norplant).

Between 1993 and 2008, the young men’s knowledge of the most known methods of contraception had improved slightly. Similar to the pattern observed for women, the most notable change in men’s knowledge was the increase in awareness of emergency hormonal contraception by 65% (from 39.0% in 2002 to 64.4% in 2008).

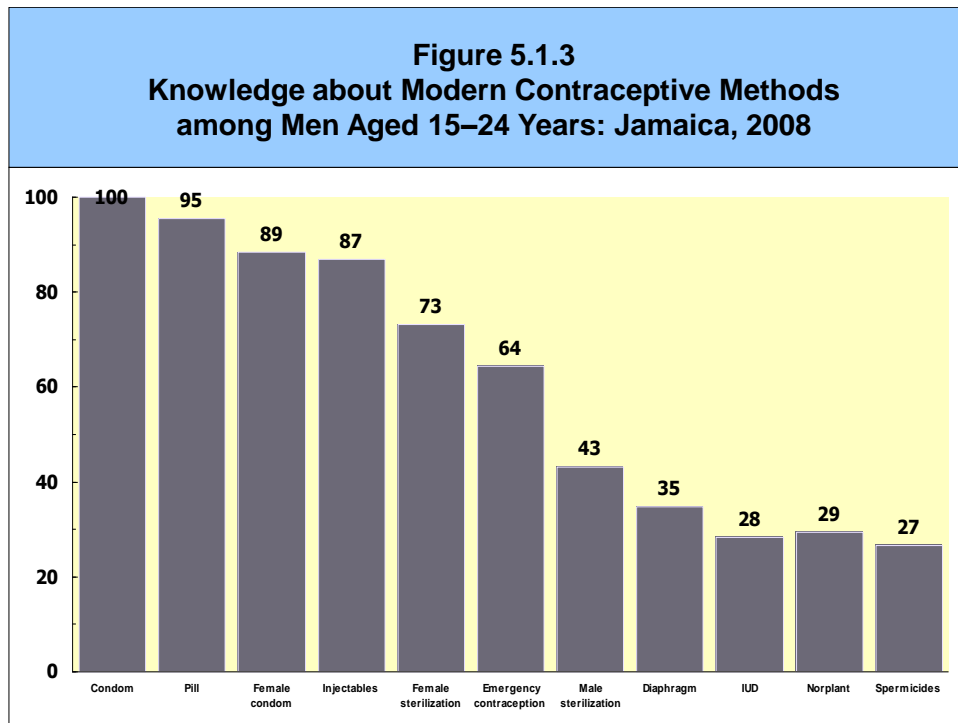


Table 5.1.2 shows that women's knowledge has varied little by age group and survey year for the three most well-known contraceptive methods (condom, pill, injectables). Generally, younger women demonstrated slightly less knowledge of most other methods compared to older women, with the exception of emergency hormonal contraception.

With the exception of the three most well-known methods (condom, pill, injectables) knowledge of contraceptive methods was generally lower in rural areas compared to Kingston Metropolitan Area and other urban areas (Table 5.1.3), a pattern which has been true over multiple surveys. The urban/rural knowledge difference was particularly notable for lesser-known methods such as male sterilization, diaphragm, Norplant, and calendar/rhythm/Billings, and urban/rural differentials in knowledge of these methods was greater in 2008 compared to prior surveys.

Women's level of education was positively associated with knowledge of contraceptive methods (Table 5.1.4). This was particularly true, again, for lesser-known methods, most notably calendar/rhythm/Billings, spermicides, and male sterilization. In 2008, the knowledge gap was significant for emergency contraception as well, with almost 97% of women with 13 or more years of education having heard of the morning after pill, compared to only 67% of women with 0-9 years of schooling. Although the educational differential in knowledge of a full range of contraceptive methods was consistent across the three surveys conducted in the past decade, it was greater in 2008 compared to past surveys.

5.2 *Ideal Birth Interval*

Attitudes about family formation and timing of births are closely related to knowledge and use of family planning methods. The Jamaica RHS 2008 asked all respondents aged 15–49 years what they considered an ideal length of time between births. Table 5.2 shows that more than half (53.8%) preferred an interval of more than 4 years, followed by 2 to 4 years (37.4%). Only 4 percent of women reported preferring an interval of fewer than two years, and less than 2 percent would leave it up to fate or God. The proportion reporting an ideal interval of more than 4 years has steadily increased in Jamaica over the past three surveys, from 40% in 1997 and 46% in 2002 (data not shown). Women residing in Kingston were more likely to prefer an interval of more than four years compared to rural residents, as were women aged 20–29 years and those in the highest wealth quintile.

Table 5.1.1A
Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993, 1989

Contraceptive Method	Survey Year				
	2008	2002	1997	1993*	1989
Condom	99.9	99.4	99.3	98.5	98.9
Pill	99.7	99.2	99.3	99.1	99.0
Injectables	98.7	98.8	99.0	97.1	96.0
Female sterilization	96.4	94.6	94.9	95.1	92.0
Female condom	96.0	†	†	†	†
Withdrawal	88.9	83.9	83.7	75.1	58.7
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	83.6	48.8	11.4	‡	‡
IUD	82.6	81.6	83.4	84.1	83.1
Diaphragm	68.3	66.2	70.3	65.3	61.3
Male sterilization	63.9	69.5	64.9	57.9	55.8
Norplant	63.7	47.1	36.6	21.8	†
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	60.6	48.2	50.1	43.4	34.9
Spermicides	47.0	50.1	64.3	60.2	57.9
No. of Cases	8,259	7,168	6,383	3,110	6,112

* Women aged 15–44 years.

† Data not available.

Table 5.1.1B
Contraceptive Awareness among Adult Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Contraceptive Method	Survey Year			
	2008	2002	1997	1993
Condom	99.9	99.5	98.8	98.0
Pill	95.4	97.4	96.6	94.4
Female condom	88.5	†	†	†
Injectables	86.9	92.1	92.2	80.7
Withdrawal	71.2	76.3	73.8	69.1
Female sterilization	73.2	74.6	73.0	76.4
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	64.4	39.0	†	†
Male sterilization	43.2	49.9	52.6	37.8
Diaphragm	34.8	44.0	38.7	33.4
IUD	28.4	35.5	40.6	35.4
Norplant	29.3	27.5	22.6	10.0
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	25.9	27.2	29.5	23.2
Spermicides	26.7	23.8	33.5	21.8
No. of Cases	2,775	2,437	2,279*	1,052

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

Table 5.1.2
Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method and Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive Method	Total	Age Group						
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
2008								
Condom	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.9	99.6
Pill	99.7	99.1	99.9	99.3	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
Injectables	98.7	95.6	98.6	99.1	99.6	99.9	99.5	99.7
Female sterilization	96.4	89.2	97.0	98.8	98.3	97.3	98.4	99.2
Withdrawal	88.9	75.8	89.1	93.4	94.3	91.5	91.6	90.7
Morning after pill	83.6	80.1	92.5	91.1	87.5	80.9	74.3	70.3
IUD	82.6	59.2	77.4	86.6	90.8	92.3	92.8	91.5
Diaphragm	68.3	56.7	66.6	68.5	72.6	74.5	70.1	75.5
Male sterilization	63.9	53.9	58.4	68.3	65.9	68.3	67.1	72.6
Norplant	63.7	52.0	66.5	71.2	67.9	66.9	59.9	61.6
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	60.6	55.7	62.7	63.2	65.0	58.9	58.7	59.8
Spermicides	47.0	39.4	41.2	48.0	47.1	52.2	50.8	58.0
Other*	2.5	1.6	4.2	3.6	2.9	1.4	1.2	2.1
No. of Cases	8,259	1,229	1,114	1,350	1,219	1,221	1,084	1,042
2002								
Condom	99.4	99.4	99.6	99.2	99.5	99.3	99.2	99.4
Pill	99.2	98.2	99.5	99.1	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.5
Injectables	98.8	97.2	99.0	99.1	99.5	99.1	98.7	99.0
Female sterilization	94.6	87.8	92.2	94.4	96.8	97.8	98.2	98.3
Withdrawal	83.9	71.0	86.0	86.8	90.3	87.4	86.2	80.9
IUD	81.6	59.6	76.3	83.4	90.3	90.2	89.3	90.6
Male sterilization	69.5	59.2	66.1	67.9	76.3	75.1	73.4	71.6
Diaphragm	66.2	60.4	61.7	65.1	70.9	70.4	70.5	65.6
Spermicides	50.1	37.0	41.2	44.1	53.2	58.4	64.0	62.5
Calendar/ rhythm	48.2	40.6	47.0	49.4	53.5	50.2	50.7	46.9
Norplant	47.1	37.4	49.0	49.8	55.5	50.4	44.4	42.2
Morning after pill	48.8	48.7	58.6	53.2	51.7	46.9	39.5	37.7
Other	13.4	12.9	14.7	14.4	16.6	12.8	9.7	7.4
No. of Cases	7,168	989	937	1,176	1,311	1,160	921	674
1997								
Condom	99.3	99.0	99.7	99.7	99.2	99.7	98.1	99.0
Pill	99.3	98.1	99.7	99.9	99.5	99.6	98.8	100.0
Injectables	99.0	98.0	99.0	99.5	99.4	99.5	99.1	99.0
Female sterilization	94.9	87.2	95.2	95.9	97.8	98.1	97.5	98.2
Withdrawal	83.7	68.3	87.4	89.9	87.9	88.7	84.8	82.6
IUD	83.4	63.1	82.3	88.2	90.9	90.6	92.7	91.9
Male sterilization	64.9	54.4	62.4	68.4	69.2	69.5	70.1	68.4
Diaphragm	70.3	59.7	66.6	72.7	74.0	75.2	77.1	79.1
Spermicides	64.3	48.4	58.6	66.4	70.8	72.8	77.5	73.4
Calendar/ rhythm	50.1	39.3	50.6	51.3	56.2	55.0	52.6	51.0
Norplant	36.6	31.1	40.3	40.7	40.0	36.4	30.9	31.6
Morning after pill	11.4	6.8	15.2	15.1	15.4	8.8	6.3	7.4
No. of Cases	6,383	959	1,031	1,233	1,195	934	610	421

* Includes the hormonal patch.

Table 5.1.3
Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method and Area of Residence
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive Method	Total	Area of Residence		
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural
2008				
Condom	99.9	100.0	100.0	99.9
Pill	99.7	99.9	99.6	99.6
Injectables	98.7	99.1	98.1	98.9
Female sterilization	96.4	98.6	96.2	95.6
Withdrawal	88.9	94.7	89.7	85.5
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	83.6	88.2	87.0	78.5
IUD	82.6	88.3	83.2	79.5
Diaphragm	68.3	78.4	71.3	61.0
Male sterilization	63.9	70.9	67.5	57.6
Norplant	63.7	85.5	64.0	53.0
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	60.6	80.6	61.8	50.1
Spermicides	47.0	59.3	50.3	38.3
Other *	2.5	0.9	3.4	2.6
No. of Cases	8,259	1,198	2,283	4,778
2002				
Condom	99.4	98.7	99.6	99.5
Pill	99.2	98.9	99.7	99.0
Injectables	98.8	98.3	99.2	98.7
Female Sterilization	94.6	92.1	96.6	94.4
Withdrawal	83.9	85.0	88.5	79.9
IUD	81.6	85.8	85.2	76.8
Male Sterilization	69.5	77.7	75.4	61.1
Diaphragm	66.2	73.5	72.2	58.2
Spermicides	50.1	56.4	57.3	41.7
Calendar/ rhythm/ billings	48.2	60.9	54.1	37.5
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	48.8	53.4	57.3	41.7
Norplant	47.1	66.1	50.0	35.5
Other	13.4	12.0	15.3	12.8
No. Of Cases	7,168	1,144	2,079	3,945
1997				
Condom	99.3	99.7	99.3	99.0
Pill	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3
Injectables	99.0	99.3	98.3	99.0
Female sterilization	94.9	95.0	93.1	95.3
Withdrawal	83.7	87.7	85.5	80.2
IUD	83.4	87.6	81.1	81.0
Male sterilization	64.9	75.6	66.1	56.6
Diaphragm	70.3	77.8	73.9	63.5
Spermicides	64.3	69.9	64.8	59.9
Calendar/ rhythm/ billings	50.1	57.0	53.4	44.0
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	11.4	15.9	13.3	7.5
Norplant	36.6	45.8	36.9	29.8
No. of Cases	6,383	1,450	1,093	3,840

* Includes the hormonal patch.

Table 5.1.4
Contraceptive Awareness among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method and Education Level
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Contraceptive Method	Total	Education Level (in Years)*		
		0–9	10–12	13 or more
2008				
Condom	99.9	99.8	100.0	100.0
Pill	99.7	99.2	99.8	99.9
Injectables	98.7	97.5	99.2	98.0
Female sterilization	96.4	94.3	96.8	98.6
Withdrawal	88.9	81.3	89.7	98.0
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	83.6	67.3	86.6	96.9
IUD	82.6	76.0	82.7	93.6
Diaphragm	68.3	52.6	68.9	91.9
Male sterilization	63.9	49.3	63.2	91.5
Norplant	63.7	49.0	64.9	82.6
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	60.6	42.0	61.6	87.0
Spermicides	47.0	31.4	46.2	76.8
Other †	2.5	0.9	2.7	4.3
No. of Cases	8,256	2,183	5,078	995
2002				
Condom	99.4	98.4	99.6	99.4
Pill	99.2	98.8	98.8	99.5
Injectables	98.8	97.2	98.7	99.0
Female Sterilization	94.6	94.5	93.3	95.4
Withdrawal	83.9	71.8	79.1	88.2
IUD	81.6	76.3	77.3	84.7
Male Sterilization	69.5	53.2	59.3	77.5
Diaphragm	66.2	46.4	58.0	73.5
Spermicides	50.1	36.9	42.9	55.8
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	48.8	30.1	38.4	57.3
Calendar / Rhythm	48.2	31.0	37.9	56.1
Norplant	47.1	33.0	42.1	50.4
Other	13.4	7.3	10.6	15.9
No. of Cases	7,168	638	2,529	3,924
1997				
Condom	99.3	98.7	99.6	99.7
Pill	99.3	98.7	99.6	99.7
Injectables	99.0	98.6	99.2	99.5
Female Sterilization	94.9	94.2	94.6	98.0
Withdrawal	83.7	77.9	85.4	91.9
IUD	83.4	79.0	83.7	93.3
Male Sterilization	64.9	52.0	68.1	86.0
Diaphragm	70.3	58.6	73.3	88.1
Spermicides	64.3	55.3	65.9	80.6
Emergency contraception ("morning after pill")	11.4	5.2	11.9	25.3
Calendar / Rhythm	50.1	37.4	52.0	74.2
Norplant	36.6	25.5	39.1	55.1
No. of Cases	6,383	2,325	3,284	719

* Excludes data for 3 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997 with missing information on education.

† Includes the hormonal patch.

Table 5.2
Opinions about the Ideal Interval between Births among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Select Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ideal Interval between Births					Total	No. of Cases
	More than 4 Years	2–4 Years	Less than 2 Years	"Up to God"	Not Stated		
Total	53.8	37.4	4.0	1.6	3.2	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	61.7	29.6	2.7	1.7	4.3	100.0	1,198
Other urban	51.1	40.0	4.6	1.9	2.4	100.0	2,283
Rural	52.4	38.9	4.1	1.3	3.4	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	55.6	35.2	3.8	2.0	3.3	100.0	2,340
2	58.3	30.8	5.0	1.3	4.5	100.0	1,761
3	51.0	40.2	3.6	1.3	4.0	100.0	2,313
4	49.8	43.5	4.1	1.1	1.5	100.0	1,845
Age group							
15–19	55.4	32.6	5.6	1.4	5.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	59.2	32.6	4.5	0.9	2.8	100.0	1,114
25–29	57.8	34.9	2.7	1.3	3.3	100.0	1,350
30–34	51.7	40.2	3.5	1.8	2.9	100.0	1,219
35–39	52.9	38.9	3.2	1.5	3.5	100.0	1,221
40–44	45.9	45.7	4.2	2.4	1.8	100.0	1,084
45–49	48.6	42.9	4.0	2.6	2.0	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	45.7	46.2	3.3	2.2	2.5	100.0	1,441
Common law union	56.7	34.7	3.8	1.7	3.1	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	56.8	35.8	3.4	1.1	2.9	100.0	2,279
No steady relationship	52.6	36.7	5.1	1.7	3.9	100.0	2,381
No. of children born alive							
0	51.3	37.8	5.2	1.8	3.8	100.0	2,208
1	59.9	31.7	3.2	1.1	4.1	100.0	1,707
2	55.3	36.1	4.4	1.7	2.5	100.0	1,632
3	55.3	38.3	3.2	1.4	1.7	100.0	1,110
4 or more	47.8	45.1	2.6	1.9	2.6	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	50.0	38.6	5.0	1.6	4.7	100.0	2,183
10–12	57.7	34.6	3.3	1.6	2.8	100.0	5,078
13 or more	42.0	48.3	5.6	1.5	2.7	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	53.4	36.8	4.7	1.9	3.3	100.0	2,001
Second	57.5	35.2	2.9	1.3	3.1	100.0	1,716
Middle	57.3	32.8	4.0	2.1	3.8	100.0	1,668
Fourth	53.8	38.1	4.1	1.0	3.0	100.0	1,650
Highest	47.4	43.9	4.2	1.6	2.9	100.0	1,224

* Data on education are missing for 3 women.

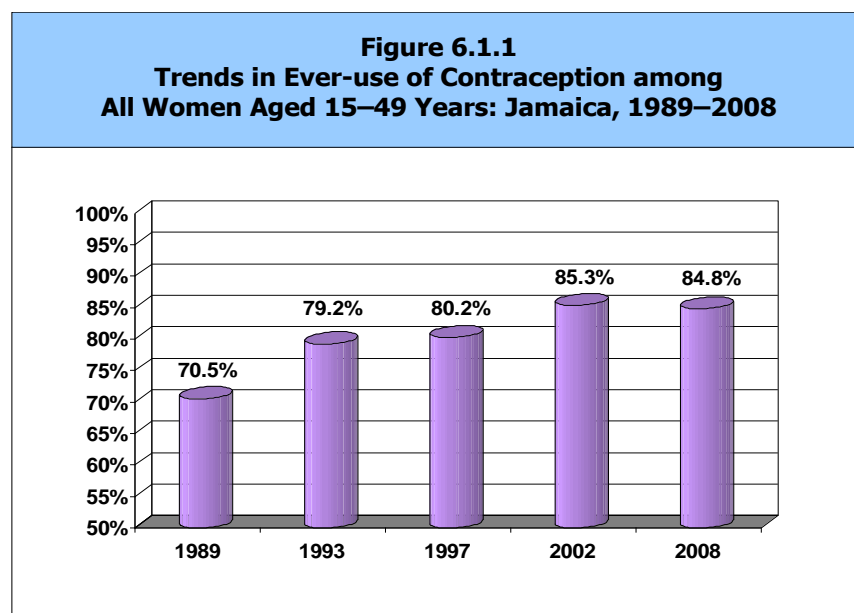
Chapter 6

Contraceptive Use

Chapter 6 examines different aspects of contraceptive use, including past experience with contraception, first and current use, and the source of methods and/or information about contraceptive methods. The chapter also explores current users' desire to use a different contraceptive method, current non-users' intention to use a method in the future, and contraceptive failure and discontinuation. This chapter particularly highlights trends in contraceptive use in Jamaica since 1989, and key characteristics associated with use of different contraceptive methods. Chapters 7, 8, and 9 present different aspects associated with the use of most prevalent modern contraceptive methods. Further analyses on circumstances of non-use and the met and unmet need for contraception are included in Chapter 10.

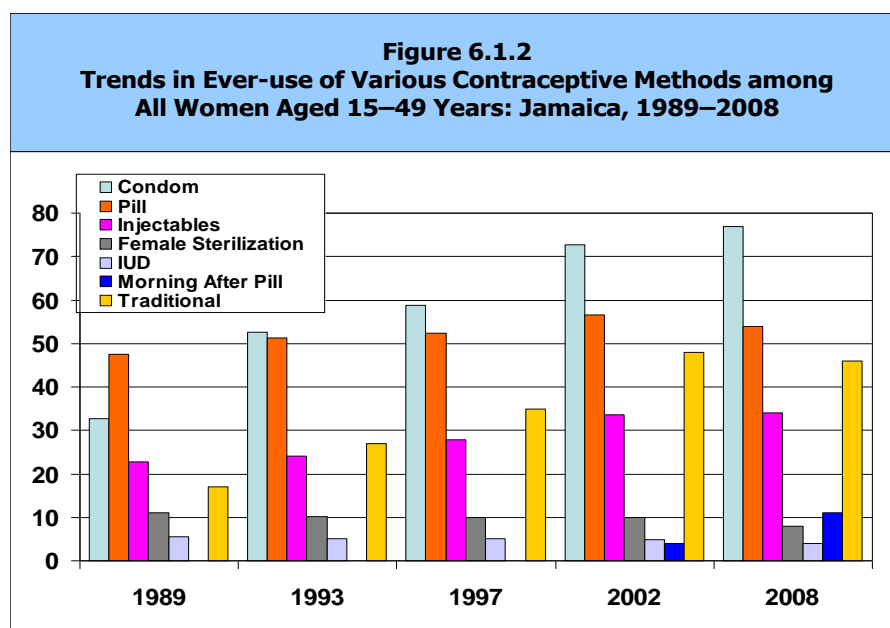
6.1 Ever Use of Contraceptives

Table 6.1.1 and Figure 6.1.1 present the multi-survey comparisons of the percent of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who report ever having used any contraceptive method. In 2008, 85% of all women aged 15–49 years had ever used a contraceptive method. After a continuous increase between 1989 and 2002, the percentage of women who had ever used contraceptives leveled off in the past decade, with the level in 2008 comparable to the 2002 estimate.



Ever-use of any method was highest in health region 4, among women ever married or in union, and among those with a postsecondary education. It was lowest among never married women (those with no steady relationship) (56.5%), women aged 15–19 years (41.6%), and women with no living children (58.3%). Regardless of the type of method, ever-use generally increases as number of living children, educational attainment, and age of the women increases.

Table 6.1.2 and Figure 6.1.2 show contraceptive experience by method. The most commonly used contraceptive method continued to be the condom, with 76.6% of women in the 2008 RHS reporting having used it. Condom use more than doubled between 1989 and 2008; the largest increase in condom use was between 1997 and 2002, when the ever-use increased by 24% (from 58.7% to 72.7%). The second most ever-used method in 2008 was the pill (53.8%), followed by withdrawal (37.5%), and injectables (33.8%). No substantial changes in these percentages were observed since 2002. Ever use of emergency contraception, however, increased from 3.9 to 10.9% between 2002 and 2008.



Tables 6.1.3–6.1.8 show the associations between contraceptive experience among users of different methods and selected key characteristics in the 2008 survey alone. Table 6.1.3 presents contraceptive experience by area of residence. Residents of urban areas other than the Kingston Metropolitan Area and those residing in rural areas reported higher prevalence of ever-use of contraception (86.9% and 85.4%, respectively). This tendency held for the three most commonly used methods (condom, pill, and injectables), for example, 81 percent of women residing in other urban areas reported ever-use of condom whereas this was true of only 67.8 percent of Kingston Metropolitan Area residents.

Table 6.1.4 shows women’s contraceptive experience by parish. The highest percentages of any method use were documented in the following parishes: Clarendon (90.8%), St. Elizabeth

(88.4%), and Trelawny (88.2%). The lowest reporting of contraceptive experience was found in St. Andrew (79.2%). Clarendon has the highest percentage of respondents who have experience using emergency contraception (18.5%).

Table 6.1.5 shows the breakdown of contraceptive experience among women by health region. Health Region 4 has the highest percentage of all methods combined (88.7%), and the highest percentage of respondents using each of the most commonly used methods, including condom (84.0%), pill (62.2%), injectables (43.2%), and emergency contraception (13.6%).

Ever-use of contraceptive methods among women by age is shown in Table 6.1.6. Ever use of any contraceptive method was directly correlated with age, from 41.6% among 15–19-year-olds to over 90% among women aged 20 years or older. However, age differences are likely to be confounded by the time of sexual debut—only 43.5% of women aged 15–19 reported sexual experience compared to over 90% among the older age-groups—and by the length of exposure, older women having had a longer time being exposed to the risk of unintended pregnancy and thus more likely to have used contraception. As expected, ever-use of female sterilization increased slowly but steadily with age, with the highest prevalence found among women aged 45–49 years (25.8%). Reflecting the more recent introduction of this method in Jamaica, ever-use of emergency contraception was the highest at ages 20–24 and 25–29 years (19.2 and 19.3%, respectively) and the lowest among women aged 45–49 years.

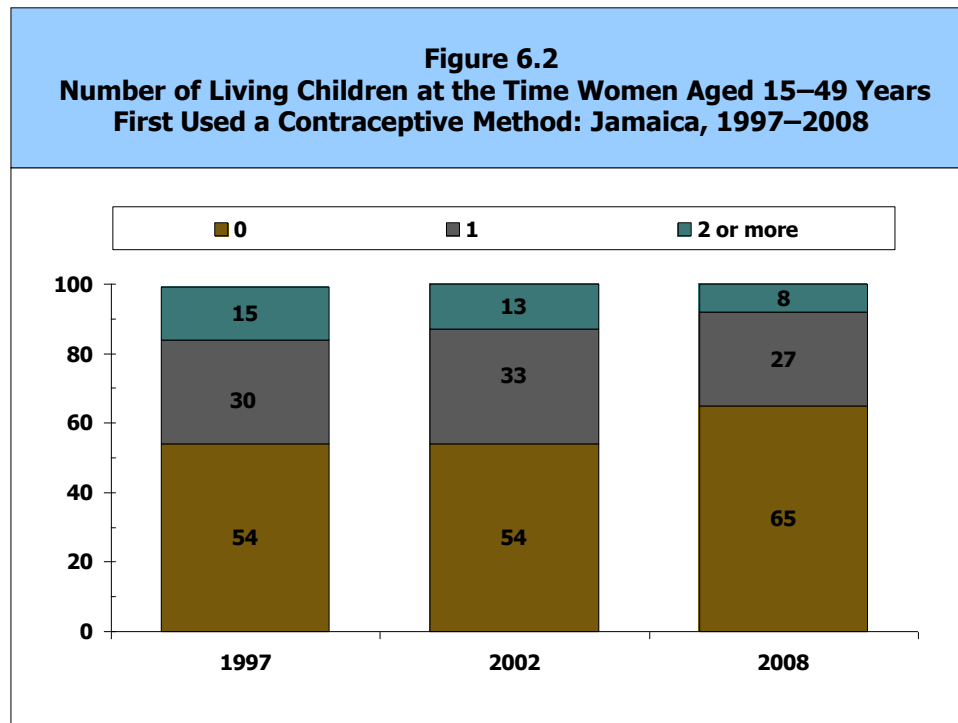
Table 6.1.7 displays contraceptive experience according to the number of live births the respondent has had. The rapid increase in contraceptive experience was observed after women had their first live birth, for all methods combined as well as for many of the most commonly used methods, including condom, the pill, and injectables. Emergency contraception was more common among women with fewer children born alive, and female sterilization was the highest among women with four or more children (27.6%).

Table 6.1.8 shows the association between contraceptive experience with various methods and the respondent's education level. The women with 13 or more years of schooling have the highest percentage of ever-use of all methods combined (88.0%), although only slightly higher than women with 10 to 12 years of schooling (85.1%). Most well-educated women were more likely to report the highest ever-use of most contraceptive methods; however, for injectables and female sterilization, women with the lowest level of schooling had the highest percentage of ever-use (46.5% and 13.0%, respectively).

6.2 First Use of Contraceptives

Table 6.2.1 shows the women's mean age when they first used a contraceptive method, according to the last 3 Reproductive Health Surveys conducted in Jamaica. The mean age has not changed substantially over time, with the average being age 19. Table 6.2.2 and Figure 6.2 show that the percentage of women with no live birth at the time of first contraceptive experience has increased gradually since 1993. The largest increase (by more than 10

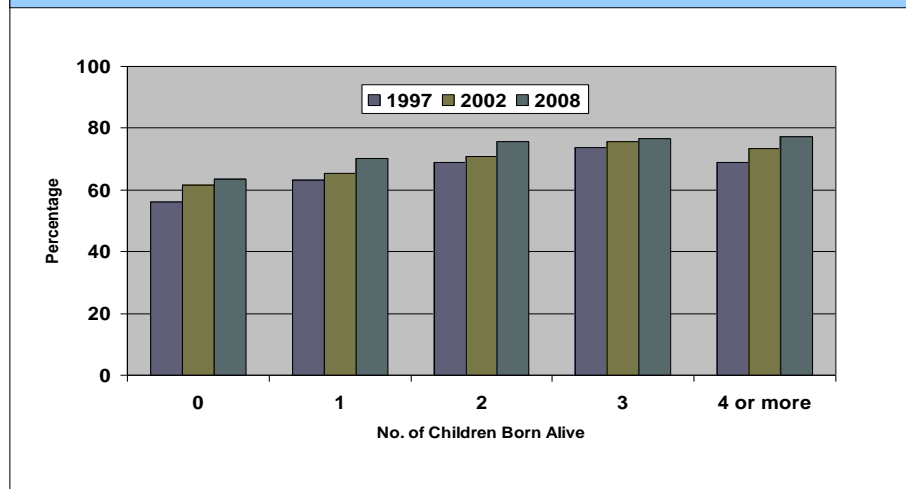
percentage points) occurred between 2002 and 2008 (from 53.7% to 65.4%). This recent increase in the proportion of women who started contraceptive experience before starting childbearing was constant across the different characteristics. For example, well educated and less educated women alike were more likely to have used a method before having had their first live birth in 2008, compared with their counterparts in 2002.



6.3 Current Use of Contraceptives

In 2008, 72.5% of women currently in union (defined as women in legal, common-law, or visiting unions) reported that they or their partners currently use a method of contraception (defined as use of a method in the 30 days prior to the interview), a slight increase from the 2002 estimate of 69.1% (Table 6.3.1). There was little variation in the contraceptive prevalence rate by key background characteristics, probably due to the high contraceptive prevalence, with the exception of the direct increase in prevalence with the number of children born alive (Figure 6.3.1).

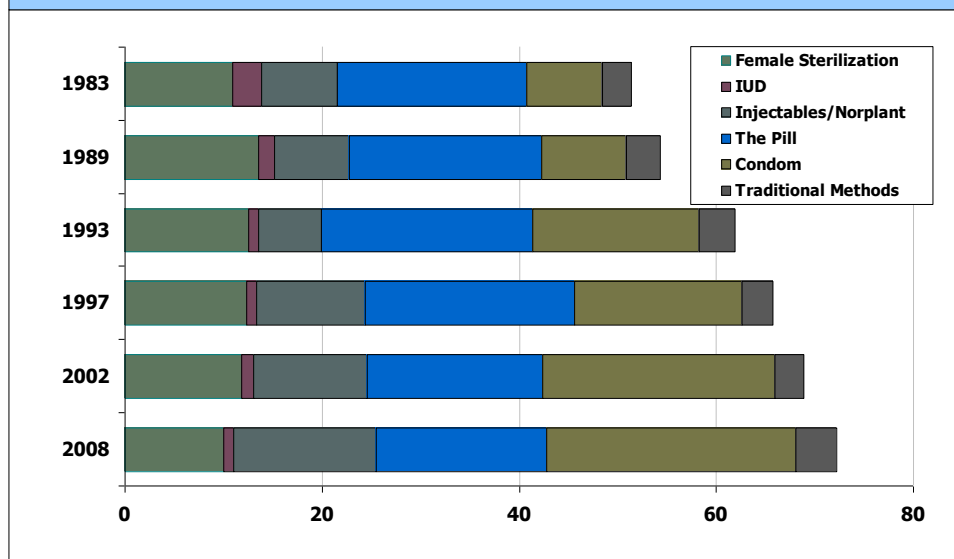
Figure 6.3.1
Trends in the Current Use of Contraception
by Number of Children Born Alive
among Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1997–2008



Contraceptive prevalence had increased considerably between 1993 and 2008 (from 61.9% to 72.5% among women in union). The increase was generalized, following higher use in all health regions, and in all educational and socioeconomic status sub-groups.

Most of the increase was accounted for by the rise in use of condoms or injectables (Table 6.3.2). The proportion of women in union whose partners were using condoms more than tripled, from 7.6% in 1993 to 25.3% in 2008; the highest rate of increase occurred between 1989 and 1993, presumably as a result of intensified campaigns to prevent transmission of the HIV/AIDS and the introduction of condoms for dual-method use in the NFPB program in the early 1990s. Consequently, the condom has been the most commonly used method since 2002 (Table 6.3.2 and Figure 6.3.2). The second most used method in 2008 was the pill, whose prevalence peaked in 1993 and 1997, and declined slightly thereafter. The third most popular method in 2008 was hormonal injectables, whose use increased abruptly after 1993. As a result, it replaced female sterilization, which had been the third most-used method until the late 1990s. Thus, the condom, the pill, injectables, and female sterilization were documented in subsequent survey cycles as being the four most widely used methods in Jamaica, but their respective order of prevalence has shifted over time.

Figure 6.3.2
Trends in Current Contraceptive Use of Selected Methods
Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008

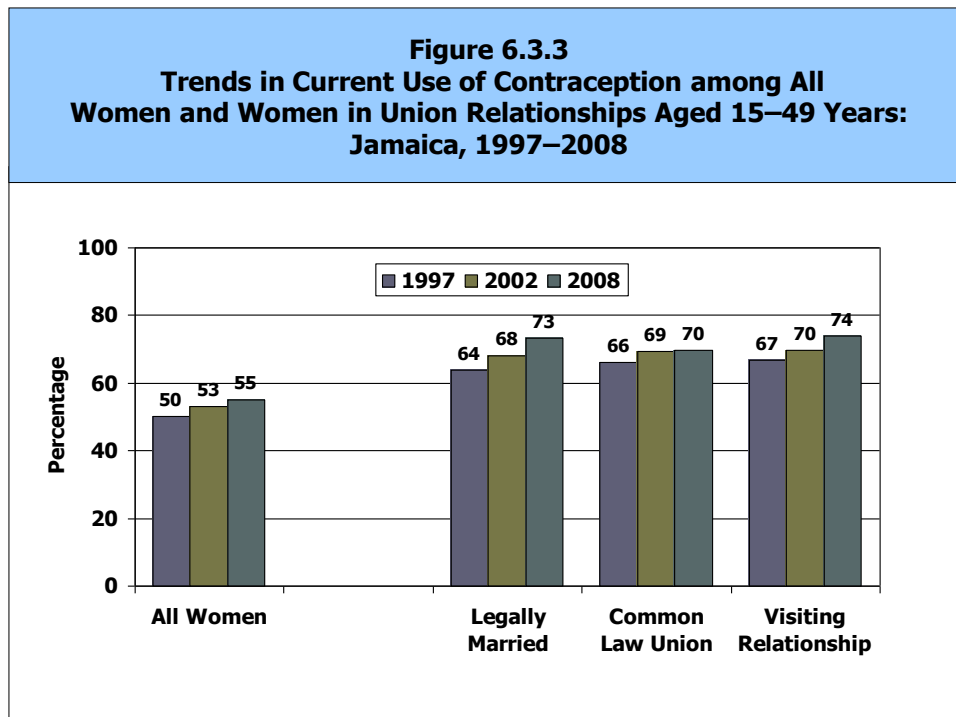


Based on the current age of women reporting current contraceptive use, the mean age of women using the most common contraceptive methods did not change substantially across four surveys conducted in Jamaica since 1993 (Table 6.3.3). As expected, users of long-term and permanent methods, such as female sterilization and the IUD, were more likely to have older average ages (37.5 years and 34.3 years, respectively, among all women, and 37.4 years and 33.7 years among women in union) compared to those using condoms, pills, or injectables.

Virtually all (94.3%) of Jamaican couples who use contraception rely on modern methods of contraception for limiting childbearing (including condom, pill, injectables, female sterilization, vasectomy, IUD, spermicides and diaphragm), with very few using traditional methods, such as withdrawal and the rhythm method (Table 6.3.4). The proportion of users who relied on a modern method use did not vary significantly by residence or region, was slightly higher for younger than older women, was slightly higher among women in a visiting relationship than among those in formal unions, and was not significantly associated with educational or socioeconomic status. Traditional methods were most commonly used by married women (7.1%).

Table 6.3.5 and Figure 6.3.3 show trends in current contraceptive prevalence among all women aged 15–49 years, by the type of union at the time of the interview. Interestingly, women in a non-union sexual relationship (“boyfriend with sex”) reported similar levels of contraceptive use as women in legal, common-law or visiting unions, and in fact accounted for the highest percentage of current use in 2008 (73.8%). Current use was very low among women without a regular partner (11%) and among those currently in a platonic (“boyfriend without sex”) relationship (2.4%). There were major differences in the choice of method among women in

different types of relationships, however. In 2008, for example, the most commonly used method among all women, regardless of their marital status, was the condom, but currently sexually active unmarried women and those in a visiting union relationship were much more likely than women in legal and consensual unions to report condom use by their partners (46.5% and 31.9% vs. 17.1% and 21.3%). Pill use was comparable in prevalence among women in union and among unmarried sexually active women, but the use of injectables was much more common among women in union. Female sterilization showed the largest disparity by union status. Whereas almost one fourth (23.3%) of married women had been contraceptively sterilized, only 8.1% of women in a common-law relationship and 5.0% of women in a visiting union had done so.



Tables 6.3.6 through 6.3.11 present current contraceptive use of specific methods by women’s selected characteristics of all women and those in union for the 2008 Jamaica RHS. First, Table 6.3.6 shows the breakdown by 4 health regions. The differences among health regions in use of specific contraceptive methods were small. Condom use was slightly more common among couples residing in health region 3 while injectables were slightly more popular in Health Region 4. Withdrawal use, although very low, was twice as common in region 4 as in the other regions.

Table 6.3.7 shows the age distribution of current users by different contraceptive methods. Across all age groups of all women, the condom was the leading method, reaching the highest level of use among partners of women aged 20–24 years (29.6%). Condoms account for 60% of the method mix among adolescents, 46% among women aged 20–24 years, 32% among women aged 25–39 years, and 27% among women aged 40–49 years. Other methods showed different patterns of use by age. Hormonal methods, such as the pill and injectables, were more common

among all women aged 25–29 years (19.5% and 15.4%, respectively); among these women, hormonal methods are almost as prevalent as the condom use. Older women rely more on permanent methods; female sterilization increased from 2% among all 25–29-year-olds, to 20.9% among all women aged 40–44 years and 25.8% among women aged 45–49 years. A similar pattern can be observed among women in union.

Contraceptive use increased with parity (Table 6.3.8). Women with no children born alive relied almost exclusively on condoms (accounting for 66% of their method mix) and the pill (accounting for 24% of their prevalence). Women with 1–3 live births were more likely to use hormonal methods, while those with four or more children were more likely to be contraceptively sterilized. This pattern was true for women in union as well.

Table 6.3.9 shows the association between education level and current use of specific contraceptive methods. Similar to the pattern observed in the earlier tables on contraceptive experience, the use of condoms and pills was most prevalent among women with the highest educational attainment (accounting for 42% and 29%, respectively, of their contraceptive method mix), whereas the use of long-term or permanent methods, such as female sterilization and injectables, was the most common among women with 0–9 years of schooling. This pattern persists after restricting the analysis to women currently in union.

Contraceptive prevalence was substantially lower (42%) among women who attended religious services weekly than among women that attend these services less frequently or only on special occasions (59.4% and 64.9%) (Table 6.3.10). This may be due to the fact that frequency of church attendance is associated with other individual characteristics that are correlated with sexual experience (e.g. current age group), particularly among women not in union, since these differences narrow greatly when the analysis is restricted to women in union.

Table 6.3.11 shows that 21.4% of Jamaican women were using a second contraceptive method in addition to the primary method. Since the 1990s, the NFPB has supported the integration of efforts aimed at preventing HIV and other STIs into its program and has introduced the condom for dual method use. Consequently, the most commonly used secondary method was the condom (19.7%)(Table 6.3.12), accounting for 92% of dual-method use. The use of a secondary method of contraception was the highest among pill users—41.4% of them reported their partners were also using condoms—and among women using natural methods—42.0% of them reporting condom use by their partners. Table 6.1.13 shows that women using a secondary contraceptive method were more likely to be in the age range between 20–29 years and among those with the highest number of years of schooling. The pattern and differentials of dual method use were similar among women in union.

6.4 Source of Contraceptives

Table 6.4.1 and Figure 6.4.1 present the most commonly used contraceptive methods by source of methods and by area of residence (urban versus rural) for all women and users currently in union. Sources varied greatly according to the contraceptive method used. Private pharmacies were the predominant sources for methods that require periodic re-supply, such as condoms and oral contraceptives. For example, among current condom users, almost one half (47%) cited pharmacies as their main source, whereas one-fourth cited shops or supermarkets as the main source. The pharmacy was a more common source of condoms in urban areas and a shop or a supermarket were more common source of condoms in rural areas. Women in rural areas also obtained condoms from a public health clinic/centre, their third most commonly used source. Among pill users, pharmacy was the most frequently cited source, followed by public health clinic/centre, for both urban and rural areas. Among injectables users, the vast majority of women, regardless of union status, cited a public health clinic/centre across urban and rural areas (89.8% of all women, 89.9% of women in union). Female sterilization was most likely to be obtained at government hospitals, regardless of area of residence (83.8% of all women, 82.3% of women in union). Similar patterns can be observed among women not in union across the three most recent surveys shown in Table 6.4.2.

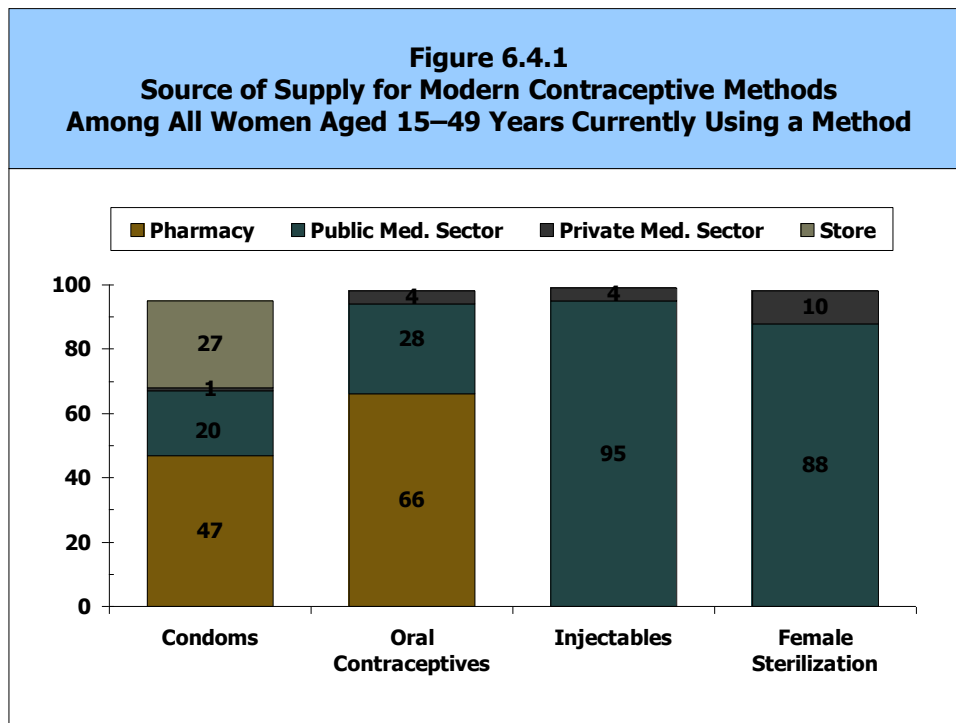
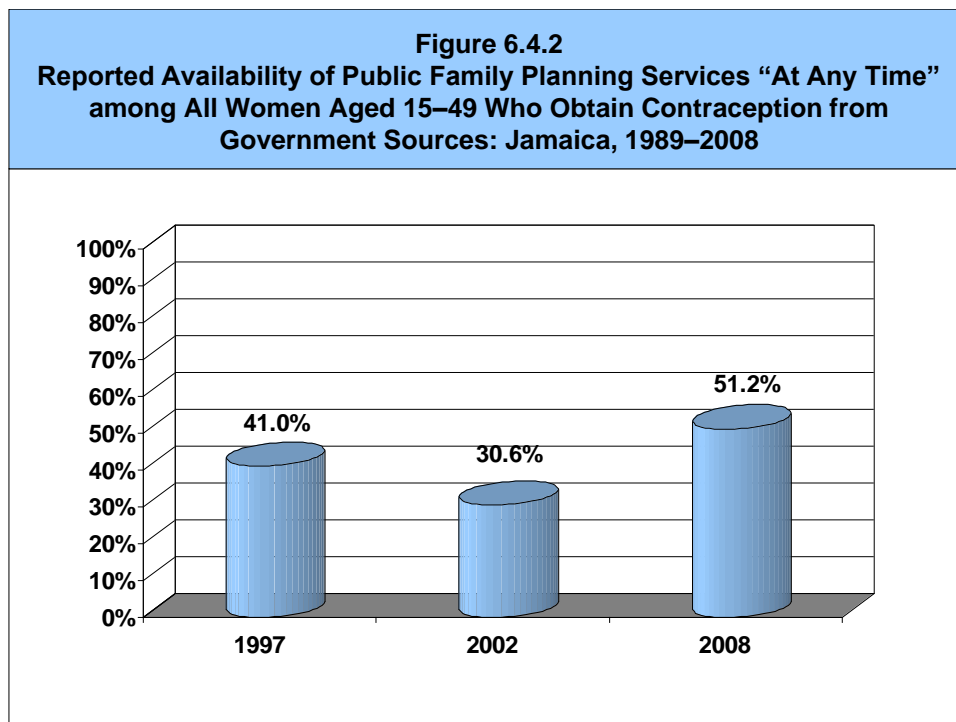


Table 6.4.3 shows that among women who obtained contraceptives from government sources, about half reported that the family planning services were available at any time (51.2%), and the other half reported “only certain times” (47.3%). This is a significant improvement compared to previous surveys, when fewer women said they had access to family planning services at any time (Figure 6.4.2). In 2008, women in the Kingston metropolitan area and Health Region 3 were most likely to rate the availability of family planning services high (58.6% and 67.2%, respectively).



Multi-survey comparisons in Table 6.4.4 show that the travel time to the main source of contraceptives did not improve significantly in 2008. Urban residence, residence in Health Region 1, and higher wealth index of the household continued to be associated with better access to contraceptives in 2008 as in 2002.

6.5 Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method

Women aged 15–49 years who were currently in union and were using a contraceptive method during the 30 days prior to interview were asked: “Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning from the one you are currently using?” As shown in the first column of Table 6.5.1, only 12.6% of the women in union who were currently using contraceptives reported they would prefer to use a different method, indicating that the vast majority of Jamaican women were satisfied with their current method. Among women desiring a different method, the most commonly preferred methods were: the pill (21.6%), injectables (20.9%), and Norplant (19.0%), followed by female sterilization (14.7%).

The preferred contraceptive method varied by the current method being used. Among current condom users, the most preferred methods were the pill (28.0%) and injectables (27.8%), whereas current pill users would prefer to switch to injectables (28.6%), Norplant (23.1%), or female sterilization (20.7%). Among current users of injectables, the pill was most preferred (33.6%), followed by Norplant (27.9%), and to a lesser degree, by female sterilization (12.2%). Table 6.5.2 lists the reasons for not using the preferred method by selected characteristics among these 444 women. The most commonly mentioned reasons were “still thinking about it” (35.5%), “fear of side effects” (21.3%), and less frequently “difficult to obtain or difficult to access” (12.0%) and “doctor will not prescribe” (6.5%).

6.6 Intention to Use Contraceptives among Non-users

Sexually experienced women who were not using any contraceptive method at the time of the survey were asked if they plan to use a method in the future. Table 6.6.1 shows that 57.2% expressed interest in using a method at some time in the future. This intention was more likely to be expressed by women who resided in Health Region 4, were young, and well educated. The desire for future contraceptive use was inversely correlated to the number of children born alive, probably because women with high number of live births are also much older than childless women. Among women who desired to use a method, the most commonly mentioned method was the condom (39.5%), followed by the pill (23.5%) and injectables (16.9%) (Table 6.6.2).

6.7 Contraceptive Failure and Discontinuation

Contraceptive failure rates (i.e., the probability of becoming pregnant while using a contraceptive method) and discontinuation rates (i.e., the probability of stopping use of a contraceptive method for any reason, including getting pregnant) were calculated using information collected through detailed month-by-month pregnancy and contraceptive use histories (Table 6.7.1). The estimates should be considered conservative because some women may not have reported pregnancies ending in abortions; if they were using contraceptives at the time of conception of a pregnancy later terminated in abortion, the corresponding method failure would not have been captured in their histories. Thus, the true rates are probably somewhat higher than those shown in this section.

Monthly probabilities of failure and of discontinuing contraceptive use for all respondents who used a contraceptive method during the observed period (January 2003–May 2009) were estimated using life-table analysis. Linking these probabilities, 12-, 24-, and 36-month contraceptive failure and discontinuation rates can be calculated. These rates represent the proportion of users who stopped using their method within the first year, second year, or third year of use for any reason (the discontinuation rate) or because they became pregnant while using the method (the failure rate). The 12-, 24-, and 36-month intervals of use refer to

uninterrupted use; a new interval starts when a woman begins to use a method for the first time or when she resumes its use after a period during which she had used another or no method. Because only the use of a single method can be evaluated during any month, the more effective of two methods used during the same month was recorded.

An estimated 8.4% of respondents became pregnant during the first year of using a method, 15.8% became pregnant after 2 years, and 21.3% became pregnant after 3 years. Failure rates varied considerably by type of contraceptive method used. As expected, female sterilization had the lowest failure rate at 1, 2, and 3 years of use: between 0.6% and 0.9% of sterilization users became pregnant. The IUD users, although very few, also reported very low failure rates. Condom users reported failure rates of 9.7% during the first year, 17.4% after 2 years, and 24.7% after 3 years. Failure rate for oral contraceptives ranged from 5.7% at one year to 19.9% at 3 years. The highest failure rates at 12, 24, and 36 months of use were reported by users of the rhythm method and withdrawal (one in four women reported becoming pregnant after one year of use), which highlights the need for increased information, education, and counseling efforts to promote correct use of more effective contraceptive methods.

Overall, 41% of respondents discontinued their method within 1 year, 58% within 2 years, and 69% within 3 years of use (Table 6.7.1). About a fifth of discontinuations after 12 months of use were caused by method failure (Table 6.7.2). After method failure, the most cited reasons for discontinuation were intention to switch to another method (7.7% of discontinuations), experience of side effects (7.4% of discontinuations), and sporadic sexual activity (6% of discontinuations). The main reason for discontinuation varied greatly with type of contraceptive method. The discontinuation rate in the first year of use for hormonal methods was heavily influenced by side effects or health concerns associated with their use. Women whose partners were using condoms discontinued use mainly because of method failure or intention to use another method. Method failure was by far the most important reason for discontinuation of withdrawal and the rhythm method.

Table 6.1.1
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Surveys: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, and 1993*

Characteristic	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	84.8	8,259	85.3	7,168	80.2	6,384	79.2	3,110
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.7	1,198	84.5	1,144	81.2	1,450	†	†
Other urban	86.9	2,283	85.7	2,079	78.8	1,094	82.6	872
Rural	85.4	4,778	85.4	3,945	80.3	3,840	77.4	2,238
Health region								
1	82.8	2,340	86.0	2,974	†	†	†	†
2	85.0	1,761	84.3	1,177	†	†	†	†
3	85.1	2,313	83.6	1,602	†	†	†	†
4	88.7	1,845	85.6	1,415	†	†	†	†
Age group								
15–19	41.6	1,229	46.8	989	45.4	960	47.5	553
20–24	91.0	1,114	90.2	937	83.0	1,031	82.1	628
25–29	95.5	1,350	93.8	1,176	92.5	1,233	92.8	667
30–34	96.0	1,219	95.9	1,311	93.0	1,195	90.7	594
35–39	96.8	1,221	94.2	1,160	91.4	934	92.4	420
40–44	95.1	1,084	94.2	921	90.2	610	81.1	248
45–49	92.3	1,042	93.5	674	83.2	421	NA	0
Relationship status								
Married	97.3	1,441	95.8	1,542	93.2	1,185	92.1	488
Common law union	96.9	2,158	97.1	1,733	94.9	1,839	92.4	904
Visiting relationship	98.7	2,279	97.2	1,959	94.9	1,624	91.4	892
No steady relationship	56.5	2,381	60.1	1,934	51.0	1,736	50.0	826
No. of children born alive								
0	58.3	2,208	57.4	1,788	50.6	1,627	51.3	863
1	97.2	1,707	95.8	1,486	91.9	1,350	89.0	662
2	97.7	1,632	97.0	1,423	95.2	1,236	91.3	579
3	98.7	1,110	98.3	1,036	95.2	904	95.8	412
4 or more	98.4	1,602	97.7	1,435	94.7	1,267	95.3	584
Education level (in years)[‡]								
0–9	81.9	2,183	87.3	638	80.9	2,325	†	†
10–12	85.1	5,078	85.3	2,529	79.5	3,285	†	†
13 or more	88.0	995	85.0	3,924	82.6	719	†	†
Church attendance[§]								
At least weekly	74.8	2,856	77.9	2,707	70.2	2,060	64.8	474
At least monthly	87.2	1,417	89.1	1,368	81.5	1,223	77.7	277
Less than monthly	89.8	1,256	90.6	861	62.5	909	85.7	1,277
Special occasions	92.9	1,820	90.9	1,631	89.2	1,532	†	†
Never	89.8	892	87.5	524	85.6	613	81.2	160

* This survey cycle was a Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, a precursor of Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS).

† These variables were defined differently in 1993 and were not comparable with variables used in the follow-up surveys.

NA: not applicable because only women aged 15–44 were included in the 1993 survey.

‡ Excludes 3 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997 with missing information on education attainment.

§ Excludes 18 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002, 49 women in 1997 and 322 women in 1993 with missing information on church attendance.

Table 6.1.2
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Survey Year
Reproductive Health Surveys: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993* and 1989*

Contraceptive Method	Survey Year				
	2008	2002	1997	1993	1989
Any Method	84.8	85.3	80.2	79.2	70.5
Modern Method					
Condom	76.6	72.7	58.7	52.5	32.8
Pill	53.8	56.5	52.4	51.2	47.6
Injectables	33.8	33.6	27.8	24.0	22.7
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	3.9	†	†	†
Female sterilization	7.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.0
IUD	3.5	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.5
Female condom	3.3	†	†	†	†
Spermicides	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.8	3.6
Norplant	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	†
Diaphragm	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7
Male sterilization [‡]	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.4	†	†	†
Traditional method					
Withdrawal	37.5	39.1	29.3	19.5	13.6
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	8.6	5.6	7.8	2.9
No. of Cases	8,259	7,168	6,383	3,110	6,112

* These survey cycles were Contraceptive Prevalence Surveys, precursor of Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS).

† The survey did not include questions regarding the use of this specific method.

‡ Only 4 women in 2008 reported having partners who were contraceptively sterilized.

Table 6.1.3
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Area of Residence
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Area of Residence		
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Used any method	84.8	79.7	86.9	85.4
Used at least one modern method	84.2	79.1	86.4	84.8
Condom	76.6	67.8	81.1	77.0
Pill	53.8	43.3	58.5	54.8
Injectables	33.8	29.1	31.3	38.1
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	9.1	14.2	9.0
Female sterilization	7.8	7.2	8.2	7.8
IUD	3.5	4.5	3.5	3.0
Female condom	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.1
Spermicides	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4
Norplant	0.7	1.5	0.4	0.6
Diaphragm	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5
Used at least one traditional method	38.9	32.8	43.8	37.6
Withdrawal	37.5	30.8	42.2	36.7
Calendar/rhythm/Billings	8.8	9.8	10.2	7.2
No. of Cases	8,259	1,198	2,283	4,778

Table 6.1.4
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Parish of Residence
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Parish of Residence													
		King-ston	St. Andrew	St. Thomas	Port-land	St. Mary	St. Ann	Tre-lawny	St. James	Han-over	West-moreland	St. Elizabeth	Man-chester	Clar-endon	St. Cath-erine
Used any method	84.8	84.4	79.2	87.4	85.2	83.8	85.8	88.2	87.2	78.4	84.1	88.4	86.6	90.8	85.4
Used modern methods	84.2	84.0	78.3	87.0	83.9	83.2	85.7	88.0	86.3	78.0	83.6	88.3	86.5	89.5	85.0
Condom	76.6	71.6	64.7	81.7	74.3	67.1	82.4	79.0	82.2	72.3	79.4	81.9	83.1	86.4	78.6
Pill	53.8	53.5	41.0	54.2	54.7	55.5	56.8	49.1	56.2	41.5	57.3	60.7	65.1	60.7	56.6
Injectables	33.8	41.0	27.9	44.2	44.9	34.2	32.6	39.4	30.7	21.5	31.0	46.1	44.8	39.6	28.7
Emergency contraception	10.9	11.8	7.8	5.6	13.8	9.9	10.3	5.8	9.3	10.9	9.5	11.0	10.3	18.5	13.5
Female sterilization	7.8	6.0	7.9	7.0	10.0	9.2	7.8	9.9	8.5	6.3	8.1	4.8	8.4	5.0	9.1
IUD	3.5	3.7	4.6	2.8	3.8	2.0	4.7	4.0	3.6	1.9	3.9	2.6	3.9	1.8	3.1
Female condom	3.3	2.8	3.2	2.1	3.6	4.2	2.3	3.7	2.4	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.0	4.1
Spermicides	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.9	3.0	1.1	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	2.1	0.9	1.9	1.8
Norplant	0.7	1.0	1.7	0.2	0.1	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
Diaphragm	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.1
Used traditional methods	38.9	41.2	29.6	30.9	50.8	24.8	28.0	39.1	50.8	61.9	30.4	30.2	28.5	74.6	39.7
Withdrawal	37.5	37.8	28.1	29.6	47.5	23.9	27.5	39.0	49.7	61.5	28.9	30.2	27.9	72.7	37.8
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	14.7	7.8	9.3	20.3	6.6	3.3	2.4	6.3	11.7	6.3	1.5	6.5	15.6	11.9
No. of Cases	8,259	644	636	504	516	542	703	516	635	541	621	528	668	649	556

Table 6.1.5
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Health Region
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Health Region			
		1	2	3	4
Used any method	84.8	82.8	85.0	85.1	88.7
Used at least one modern method	84.2	82.2	84.5	84.5	88.1
Condom	76.6	72.4	75.4	79.3	84
Pill	53.8	49.6	55.9	53.2	62.2
Injectables	33.8	30.3	35.6	30.8	43.2
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	10.5	10.8	9.0	13.6
Female sterilization	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.3	6.1
IUD	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.7
Female condom	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.2
Spermicides	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.1	1.6
Norplant	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.3
Diaphragm	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.8
Used at least one traditional method	38.9	35.1	31.3	44.1	46.7
Withdrawal	37.5	33.3	30.1	43.1	45.7
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	10.2	7.7	6.5	8.6
No. of Cases	8,259	2,340	1,761	2,313	1,845

Table 6.1.6
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Age Group						
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Used any method	84.8	41.6	91.0	95.5	96.0	96.8	95.1	92.3
Used at least one modern method	84.2	41.4	90.3	95.1	95.6	96.0	94.1	91.7
Condom	76.6	39.8	87.0	88.8	89.2	83.4	81.5	73.5
Pill	53.8	12.7	49.2	64.0	67.7	68.8	67.5	64.0
Injectables	33.8	7.2	27.4	40.4	42.9	49.6	40.2	40.2
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	4.4	19.2	19.3	12.5	8.5	6.0	1.6
Female sterilization	7.8	0.0	0.3	2.1	8.0	11.5	20.9	25.8
IUD	3.5	0.1	1.5	3.5	4.2	5.1	6.1	7.0
Female condom	3.3	1.0	3.3	4.2	5.0	3.3	3.4	3.6
Spermicides	1.5	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.9
Norplant	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Diaphragm	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Used at least one traditional method	38.9	12.6	37.4	46.3	50.2	46.6	45.1	43.1
Withdrawal	37.5	12.2	35.4	45.5	48.5	44.4	43.5	42.0
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	2.3	8.7	10.0	12.5	10.5	10.2	9.7
No. of Cases	8,259	1,229	1,114	1,350	1,219	1,221	1,084	1,042

Table 6.1.7
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Number of Children Born Alive
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Number of Children Born Alive				
		0	1	2	3	4 or More
Used any method	84.8	58.3	97.2	97.7	98.7	98.4
Used at least one modern method	84.2	57.7	96.6	97.1	97.9	98.0
Condom	76.6	56.3	90.3	86.2	84.5	83.9
Pill	53.8	22.9	61.6	70.3	74.6	73.6
Injectables	33.8	3.5	34.2	46.8	52.8	67.8
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	10.8	14.9	12.2	9.3	5.4
Female sterilization	7.8	0.1	0.7	9.1	14.2	27.6
IUD	3.5	0.3	3.2	5.4	7.2	5.7
Female condom	3.3	2.7	3.7	2.8	4.2	4.2
Spermicides	1.5	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.3	2.4
Norplant	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1
Diaphragm	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Other	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.6
Used at least one traditional method	38.7	20.8	46.1	46.1	52.8	47.4
Withdrawal	37.5	19.8	44.5	44.7	51.5	46.2
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	5.0	11.6	10.0	11.6	9.4
No. of Cases	8,259	2,208	1,707	1,632	1,110	1,602

Table 6.1.8
Ever-Use of Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Specified Contraceptive Method Used and by Education Level
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Total	Education Level (in Years)*		
		0–9	10–12	13 or More
Used any method	84.8	81.9	85.1	88.0
Used at least one modern method	84.2	81.1	84.7	87.2
Condom	76.6	71.3	77.6	81.0
Pill	53.8	55.0	52.9	56.2
Injectables	33.8	46.5	33.0	16.4
Emergency contraception ("morning-after pill")	10.9	4.1	11.8	18.0
Female sterilization	7.8	13.0	5.9	8.5
IUD	3.5	3.6	3.2	4.9
Female condom	3.3	2.7	3.3	4.7
Spermicides	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.8
Norplant	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4
Diaphragm	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1
Male sterilization	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.5
Used at least one traditional method	38.9	38.4	38.0	43.6
Withdrawal	37.5	37.7	36.7	40.7
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	8.8	6.3	8.1	16.5
No. of Cases	8,256	2,183	5,078	995

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education attainment.

Table 6.2.1								
Mean Age (in Years) at the Time When Women Aged 15–44 Years* First Used a Contraceptive Method								
by Selected Characteristics								
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993								
Characteristic	Survey Year							
	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases	Mean	No. of Cases
Total	18.8	5,936	19.5	5,269	19.5	4,540	19.7	2,280
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	18.8	820	20.0	834	19.3	1,085	†	†
Other urban	19.0	1,679	19.5	1,537	19.2	734	†	†
Rural	18.5	3,437	19.2	2,898	19.7	2,721	†	†
Age group								
15–19	15.9	534	15.8	465	15.7	431	16.1	241
20–24	17.4	1,018	18.0	818	17.6	845	17.9	513
25–29	18.6	1,257	19.3	1,044	19.3	1,054	19.7	569
30–34	19.3	1,112	20.1	1,167	20.4	994	21.1	458
35–39	20.2	1,090	20.8	997	21.9	761	22.5	336
40–44	20.5	925	21.8	778	22.7	455	24.0	163
Education level (in years)‡								
0–9	18.4	1,343	19.7	389	19.8	1,550	†	†
10–12	18.6	3,818	19.1	1,805	19.1	2,422	†	†
13 or more	19.9	773	19.6	3,025	19.9	534	†	†
No. of children born alive								
0	18.0	1,228	18.0	961	17.9	801	17.7	402
1	18.7	1,493	19.3	1,261	18.9	1,100	19.0	557
2	19.1	1,316	19.9	1,185	19.9	1,021	19.8	477
3	19.3	865	20.2	838	19.9	730	20.7	346
4 or more	19.0	1,034	20.2	1,024	21.3	888	22.0	498
Church attendance§								
At least weekly	19.6	1,700	20.2	1,756	20.5	1,238	†	†
At least monthly	18.7	1,060	19.6	1,057	19.6	882	†	†
Less than monthly	18.4	1,017	19.2	684	19.2	688	†	†
Special occasions	18.4	1,437	18.7	1,316	18.8	1,232	†	†
Never	18.0	709	18.8	397	18.7	468	†	†

* For purposes of comparison with the 1993 CPS, this Table only includes women aged 15–44 years who have ever used contraception and knew the age when they first used a method.

† These variables were defined differently in 1993 and were not comparable with variables used in the follow-up surveys.

‡ Excludes 3 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997 with missing information on education attainment.

§ Excludes 18 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002, 49 women in 1997 and 322 women in 1993 with missing information on church attendance.

Table 6.2.2
Number of Living Children at First Use of a Contraceptive Method among Women Aged 15–44 Years*
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, and 1997

Characteristic	2 0 0 8					2 0 0 2					1 9 9 7				
	No. of Living Children at First Use of Contraception					No. of Living Children at First Use of Contraception					No. of Living Children at First Use of Contraception				
	0	1	2 or More	Total	No. of Cases	0	1	2 or More	Total	No. of Cases	0	1	2 or More	Total	No. of Cases
Total	65.4	26.5	8.1	100.0	6,188	53.7	33.3	13.1	100.0	5,619	54.3	29.8	15.9	1,000.0	4,894
Residence															
Kingston Metropolitan Area	64.2	26.9	8.9	100.0	842	50.8	36.5	12.7	100.0	884	60.9	27.4	11.7	100.0	1,141
Other urban	70.8	21.7	7.5	100.0	1,757	57.5	32.0	10.5	100.0	1,649	56.1	30.5	13.4	100.0	823
Rural	61.3	30.3	8.3	100.0	3,589	52.2	32.6	15.2	100.0	3,086	48.8	31.3	19.9	100.0	2,930
Health region															
1	66.7	25.0	8.4	100.0	1,705	54.5	33.8	11.7	100.0	2,240	†	†	†	†	†
2	63.8	26.6	9.6	100.0	1,299	51.8	33.3	15.0	100.0	927	†	†	†	†	†
3	64.4	27.1	8.4	100.0	1,735	59.5	28.9	11.5	100.0	1,222	†	†	†	†	†
4	64.6	28.8	6.6	100.0	1,449	48.8	35.0	16.2	100.0	1,130	†	†	†	†	†
Age group															
15–19	93.3	6.7	0.0	100.0	535	88.6	11.0	0.4	100.0	481	86.1	13.3	0.6	100.0	445
20–24	81.6	17.0	1.4	100.0	1,040	69.6	25.0	5.4	100.0	855	68.0	27.3	4.7	100.0	885
25–29	66.3	28.6	5.1	100.0	1,293	55.2	35.0	9.8	100.0	1,111	56.0	34.0	10.1	100.0	1,129
30–34	62.0	31.2	6.8	100.0	1,157	47.9	38.2	13.9	100.0	1,247	45.9	35.4	18.7	100.0	1,090
35–39	49.9	34.5	15.6	100.0	1,155	38.1	42.9	18.9	100.0	1,077	37.4	33.0	29.6	100.0	825
45–49	46.5	33.9	19.6	100.0	1,008	34.4	38.7	26.9	100.0	848	27.5	29.9	42.6	100.0	520
Education level (in years)[‡]															
0–9	47.2	37.8	15.0	100.0	1,428	27.8	41.7	30.5	100.0	416	39.8	34.7	25.6	100.0	1,677
10–12	66.5	25.9	7.6	100.0	3,961	44.2	38.2	17.6	100.0	1,949	59.1	28.2	12.7	100.0	2,608
13 or more	84.9	13.9	1.2	100.0	797	61.4	29.6	9.0	100.0	3,201	68.0	24.8	7.2	100.0	570
Socio economic status															
Low	56.8	31.0	12.2	100.0	2,458	40.2	38.6	21.2	100.0	1,391	42.4	33.5	24.1	100.0	1,777
Medium	66.2	27.0	6.8	100.0	2,160	51.0	35.5	13.5	100.0	2,426	53.5	31.0	15.5	100.0	1,613
High	74.0	20.9	5.1	100.0	1,570	65.3	27.1	7.6	100.0	1,802	64.4	25.8	9.8	100.0	1,504
Church attendance[§]															
At least weekly	65.4	24.6	10.0	100.0	1,788	51.7	34.0	14.2	100.0	1,882	50.5	29.8	19.7	100.0	1,344
At least monthly	66.4	26.5	7.0	100.0	1,099	55.7	31.9	12.4	100.0	1,123	55.8	29.3	14.9	100.0	948
Less than monthly	65.7	26.9	7.5	100.0	1,050	54.3	33.6	11.9	100.0	718	57.4	27.2	15.4	100.0	728
Special occasions	64.7	28.2	7.1	100.0	1,501	53.8	34.3	12.0	100.0	1,400	54.5	30.9	14.6	100.0	1,333
Never	64.6	26.8	8.6	100.0	736	53.4	31.0	15.6	100.0	424	55.9	30.9	13.1	100.0	506

* For purposes of comparison with the 1993 CPS, this table only includes women aged 15–44 years who have ever used contraception and knew the age when they first used a method.

† Data not available.

‡ Excludes 3 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002 and 55 women in 1997 with missing information on education attainment.

§ Excludes 18 women in 2008, 77 women in 2002, 49 women in 1997 and 322 women in 1993 with missing information on church attendance.

Table 6.3.1
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Characteristic	All Women Aged 15–49 Years				Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years							
	2008		2002		2008		2002		1997		1993 [†]	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	54.9	8,259	53.0	7,168	72.5	5,878	69.1	5,234	65.9	4,648	61.9	2,283
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	54.6	1,198	48.4	1,144	71.6	844	63.5	802	66.1	1,044	‡	‡
Other urban	54.5	2,283	51.6	2,079	72.4	1,627	67.3	1,490	67.4	795	‡	‡
Rural	55.4	4,778	56.3	3,945	72.5	3,407	73.1	2,942	65.3	2,809	‡	‡
Health region												
1	54.0	2,340	52.3	2,974	71.6	1,665	67.4	2,133	65.9	1,652	64.3	817
2	55.7	1,761	54.5	1,177	75.2	1,216	68.4	878	65.5	888	61.6	494
3	53.6	2,313	52.4	1,602	70.6	1,629	70.9	1,161	66.2	1,154	56.9	500
4	57.8	1,845	54.3	1,415	73.6	1,368	71.5	1,062	65.9	954	60.1	472
No. of children born alive												
0	32.8	2,208	31.5	1,788	63.4	925	61.4	854	56.0	700	56.6	351
1	61.5	1,707	54.5	1,486	70.1	1,378	65.5	1,177	63.2	1,083	60.0	533
2	67.8	1,632	62.2	1,423	75.8	1,364	70.8	1,167	68.8	1,031	56.2	514
3	66.0	1,110	67.3	1,036	76.6	897	75.6	842	73.8	755	70.9	371
4 or more	69.6	1,602	66.4	1,435	77.3	1,314	73.4	1,194	69.0	1,079	67.7	514
Education level (in years)[§]												
0–9	53.2	2,183	54.2	638	70.5	1,570	67.1	464	63.1	2,325	‡	‡
10–12	55.5	5,078	53.8	2,529	72.6	3,616	69.3	1,854	67.3	3,285	‡	‡
13 or more	55.2	995	52.2	3,924	73.5	689	69.4	2,859	68.1	719	‡	‡
Socio economic status												
Low	58.5	3,167	58.3	1,705	74.1	2,332	70.6	1,280	62.6	1,760	‡	‡
Medium	54.3	2,857	53.1	3,079	70.7	2,017	69.8	2,260	66.8	1,519	‡	‡
High	52.1	2,235	50.0	2,384	72.0	1,529	67.4	1,694	68.1	1,369	‡	‡

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† The 1993 survey included only women aged 15–44 years.

‡ Data not available.

§ Data missing for 3 women in 2008, 77 women and 55 women in union in 2002.

Current Use and Method	All Women Aged 15–49 Years			Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years					
	2008	2002	1997	2008	2002	1997	1993 [†]	1989	1983
Any method	54.9	53.0	50.3	72.5	69.1	65.9	62.0	54.6	51.4
Any modern method	32.5	32.9	34.5	43.1	42.6	45.8	41.5	42.6	40.8
Condom	19.4	17.8	13.6	25.3	23.5	17.0	16.9	8.6	7.6
Pill	12.9	13.0	15.3	17.3	17.8	21.2	21.5	19.5	19.3
Injectables	10.2	8.7	8.1	13.8	11.4	10.9	6.2	7.6	7.6
Female sterilization	7.8	9.9	10.0	10.0	11.8	12.3	12.5	13.6	10.9
IUD	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.6	3.0
Norplant	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	‡	‡
Other	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0
Any traditional method	3.0	2.3	2.2	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	3.0
Withdrawal	2.7	1.9	2.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.9
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.1
Not currently using	45.1	47.0	49.7	27.5	30.9	34.1	38.0	45.4	48.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,259	7,168	6,388	5,878	5,234	4,648	2,283	4,153	1,939

Note: The 1983, 1989, and 1993 surveys were contraceptive prevalence surveys (CPRs); the 1983 and 1989 surveys only included women in union.

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† The 1993 survey included only women aged 15–44 years.

‡ Not applicable as the Norplant was not yet available.

Table 6.3.3
Mean Age of All Women and Women Currently in a Union Aged 15–44* Years
among Current Users of Selected Contraceptive Methods
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, and 1993

Contraceptive Method	All Women Aged 15–44 Years				Women Currently in Union Aged 15–44 Years							
	2008		2002		2008		2002		1997		1993	
	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases	Mean Age	No. of Cases
Condom	27.9	1,431	27.5	1,203	28.7	1,261	27.8	1,093	27.2	704	25.2	365
Pill	28.9	1,013	29.6	1,011	29.3	936	29.6	951	27.9	986	27.4	508
Injectables	29.3	861	29.2	693	29.4	787	29.2	635	28.2	544	27.4	147
Withdrawal	30.6	199	30.9	122	30.7	191	31.0	115	28.2	116	27.7	65
IUD	34.3	61	34.1	56	33.7	52	34.3	54	29.1	41	†	21
Female sterilization	37.5	483	37.9	557	37.4	425	37.8	479	37	474	36.2	277

* For purposes of comparison with the 1993 CPS, this table only includes women aged 15–44 years who have ever used contraception and knew the age when they first used a method; current union status includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† Less than 25 cases.

Characteristic	All Women Aged 15–49 Years					Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years				
	Type of Method			Modern Method Use among Users	No. of Cases	Type of Method			Modern Method Use among Users	No. of Cases
	Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method ¹			Any Method	Any Modern Method	Any Traditional Method ¹		
Total	54.9	51.9	3.00	94.5	8,259	72.3	68.2	4.00	94.3	5,878
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	54.6	51.7	2.90	94.7	1,198	71.6	67.8	3.70	94.7	844
Other urban	54.5	51.3	3.20	94.1	2,283	72.4	67.9	4.50	93.8	1,627
Rural	55.4	52.6	2.70	94.9	4,778	72.5	68.7	3.80	94.8	3,407
Health region										
1	54.0	51.2	2.80	94.8	2,340	71.6	67.9	3.70	94.8	1,665
2	55.7	53.1	2.60	95.3	1,761	75.2	71.4	3.80	94.9	1,216
3	53.6	51.3	2.30	95.7	2,313	70.6	67.2	3.30	95.2	1,629
4	57.8	53.6	4.20	92.7	1,845	73.6	68.0	5.60	92.4	1,368
Age group										
15–19	26.1	25.6	0.50	98.1	1,229	68.4	67.2	1.20	98.2	324
20–24	64.3	60.8	3.50	94.6	1,114	75.5	71.3	4.20	94.4	890
25–29	63.2	59.6	3.60	94.3	1,350	72.4	68.1	4.20	94.1	1,111
30–34	64.4	61.1	3.30	94.9	1,219	74.0	70.0	4.00	94.6	1,014
35–39	62.5	59.1	3.40	94.6	1,221	74.2	70.4	3.80	94.9	964
40–44	58.1	54.2	3.90	93.3	1,084	72.4	67.4	5.00	93.1	818
45–49	50.4	46.5	3.60	92.3	1,042	61.1	56.3	4.80	92.1	757
Relationship status										
Married	73.2	66.0	7.10	90.2	1,441	73.2	66.0	7.10	90.2	1,441
Common law union	69.6	65.4	4.20	94.0	2,158	69.6	65.4	4.20	94.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	73.8	71.3	2.50	96.6	2,279	73.8	71.3	2.50	96.6	2,279
Not steady partner	17.3	16.6	0.60	96.0	2,381	§	§	§	§	0
No. of children born alive										
0	32.8	30.8	2.00	93.9	2,208	63.4	59.2	4.20	93.4	925
1	61.5	58.6	2.80	95.3	1,707	70.1	66.6	3.40	95.0	1,378
2	67.8	63.1	4.60	93.1	1,632	75.8	70.5	5.30	93.0	1,364
3	66.0	61.7	4.40	93.5	1,110	76.6	71.7	4.90	93.6	897
4 or more	69.6	67.4	2.20	96.8	1,602	77.3	74.7	2.60	96.6	1,314
Education level (in years)[‡]										
0–9	53.2	50.0	3.20	94.0	2,183	70.5	66.0	4.40	93.6	1,570
10–12	55.5	52.6	2.90	94.8	5,078	72.6	68.7	4.00	94.6	3,616
13 or more	55.2	52.1	2.90	94.4	995	73.5	69.7	3.80	94.8	689
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	57.8	55.7	2.10	96.4	2,001	74.0	71.1	2.90	96.1	1,491
Second	58.8	56.1	2.70	95.4	1,716	72.8	69.5	3.30	95.5	1,247
Middle	54.8	52.0	2.80	94.9	1,668	71.1	67.4	3.70	94.8	1,192
Fourth	50.6	48.1	2.40	95.1	1,650	69.1	65.3	3.80	94.5	1,106
Highest	53.0	48.1	4.80	90.8	1,224	74.3	67.6	6.70	91.0	842

* Includes female sterilization, vasectomy, injectables, pill, IUD, condom, spermicides, and diaphragm.

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

‡ Data on education are missing for 3 women.

§ Not applicable.

Table 6.3.5
Current Contraceptive Use of Specified Methods among All Women Aged 15–49 Years
by the Relationship Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Contraceptive Method	Relationship Status						
	Total	Legally Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No Steady Relationship
2 0 0 8							
Any method	54.9	73.2	69.6	73.8	73.8	2.4	11.0
Condom	19.4	17.1	21.3	31.9	46.5	0.0	1.8
Pill	12.9	14.1	17.9	18.3	18.2	1.4	1.7
Injectables	10.2	8.4	16.5	14.4	4.7	0.3	2.3
Female Sterilization	7.8	23.3	8.1	5.0	1.0	0.7	3.9
Withdrawal	2.7	5.8	4.1	2.4	2.1	0.0	0.4
IUD	0.9	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7
Norplant	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural methods	0.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Not using	45.1	26.8	30.4	26.2	26.2	97.6	89.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,259	1,441	2,158	2,279	281	197	1,903
2 0 0 2							
Any method	53.0	68.2	69.4	69.6	*	*	17.6
Condom	17.8	16.1	18.7	31.3	*	*	5.4
Pill	13.0	14.5	18.8	19.2	*	*	2.7
Female Sterilization	9.9	23.9	10.9	4.8	*	*	5.7
Injectables	8.7	7.2	16.4	10.7	*	*	2.9
Withdrawal	1.9	3.0	2.8	1.9	*	*	0.6
IUD	0.8	2.1	0.8	0.8	*	*	0.1
Natural methods	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.4	*	*	0.0
Vaginal methods	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Norplant	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	*	*	0.0
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	*	*	0.0
Other	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	*	*	0.2
Not using	47.0	31.8	30.6	30.4	*	*	82.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*	*	100.0
No. of Cases	7,168	1,542	1,733	1,959	*	*	1,934
1 9 9 7							
Any method	50.3	63.7	66.0	66.9	62.4	4.7	11.9
Condom	13.6	9.8	15.5	22.0	16.4	2.6	1.9
Pill	15.3	16.1	21.0	24.0	16.3	0.4	1.1
Female Sterilization	10.0	26.1	11.2	6.0	2.0	1.1	6.4
Injectables	8.1	7.6	14.1	10.0	5.1	0.6	2.3
Withdrawal	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.4	1.7	0.0	0.1
IUD	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Natural methods	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vaginal methods	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norplant	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Vasectomy	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Not using	49.7	36.3	34.0	33.1	37.6	95.3	88.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	6,384	1,185	1,839	1,624	265	138	1,333
1 9 9 3							
Any method	48.3	66.2	60.7	61.0	58.5	2.7	10.3

* Data not available in 2002 (boyfriend with and without sex was combined in one single category).

Table 6.3.6
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years
by Health Region and Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Current Use and Method	All Women Aged 15–49 Years					Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years				
	Total	Health Region				Total	Health Region			
		1	2	3	4		1	2	3	4
Any method	54.9	54.0	55.7	53.6	57.8	72.5	71.5	75.3	70.7	73.7
Modern method	51.9	51.2	53.1	51.3	53.6	68.4	67.8	71.5	67.4	68.1
Condom	19.4	19.1	19.1	21.8	18.1	25.3	24.9	25.2	28.0	23.5
Pill	12.9	12.0	14.5	11.7	15.2	17.3	15.6	20.9	16.2	19.6
Injectables	10.2	10.0	9.2	8.4	13.0	13.8	13.9	13.1	10.8	16.8
Female sterilization	7.8	8.2	8.7	8.3	6.1	10.0	10.9	10.0	11.0	6.9
IUD	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Norplant	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.2
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.3	5.6
Withdrawal	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.9	5.5
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1
Not using	45.1	46.0	44.3	46.4	42.2	27.5	28.5	24.7	29.3	26.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,259	2,340	1,761	2,313	1,845	5,878	1,665	1,216	1,629	1,368

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

Table 6.3.7								
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years								
by Age Group and Method								
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008								
		All Women Aged 15–49 Years						
Current Use and Method	Total	Age Group						
		15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49
Any method	54.9	26.1	64.3	63.2	64.4	62.5	58.1	50.4
Modern method	51.9	25.6	60.8	59.6	61.1	59.1	54.2	46.5
Condom	19.4	15.7	29.6	19.9	21.5	16.8	16.5	11.5
Pill	12.9	5.1	17.9	19.5	17.2	13.9	8.2	5.2
Injectables	10.2	4.6	11.7	15.4	12.7	14.7	6.3	3.4
Female sterilization	7.8	0.0	0.3	2.1	8.0	11.5	20.9	25.8
IUD	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.0	0.2
Norplant	0.5	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.1
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3
Traditional method	3.0	0.5	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.6
Withdrawal	2.7	0.5	3.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.1
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Not using	45.1	73.9	35.7	36.8	35.6	37.5	41.9	49.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,259	1,229	1,114	1,350	1,219	1,221	1,084	1,042
		Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years						
Any method	72.5	68.4	75.5	72.4	74.0	74.2	72.5	61.0
Modern method	68.4	67.2	71.3	68.1	70.0	70.4	67.5	56.2
Pill	17.3	12.1	21.4	21.9	19.9	16.7	11.1	7.0
Condom	25.3	38.8	33.7	23.2	24.5	20.8	21.9	15.8
Injectables	13.8	15.4	14.3	17.4	15.0	16.8	7.8	4.3
Tubal ligation	10.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	8.8	13.6	24.6	28.5
IUD	1.0	0.0	0.2	1.6	0.6	2.0	1.6	0.2
Norplant	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	4.1	1.2	4.2	4.3	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.8
Withdrawal	3.7	1.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	3.5	4.5	4.1
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7
Not using	27.5	31.6	24.5	27.6	26.0	25.8	27.5	39.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	5,878	324	890	1,111	1,014	964	818	757

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

Table 6.3.8
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years
by Number of Live Births and Contraceptive Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Current Use and Method	All Women Aged 15–49 Years						Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years					
	Total	Number of Children Born Alive					Total	Number of Children Born Alive				
		0	1	2	3	4 or more		0	1	2	3	4 or more
Any method	54.9	32.8	61.5	67.8	66.0	69.6	72.5	63.4	70.2	75.8	76.5	77.2
Modern method	51.9	30.6	58.6	63.2	61.8	67.5	68.4	59.2	66.7	70.5	71.6	74.6
Condom	19.4	21.5	22.4	17.5	17.5	14.5	25.3	40.1	26.0	20.3	21.4	17.3
Pill	12.9	7.9	18.4	18.3	13.5	9.4	17.3	16.1	20.4	20.5	16.0	11.2
Injectables	10.2	0.8	15.3	16.3	13.1	13.9	13.8	1.8	17.7	17.7	14.8	15.8
Female sterilization	7.8	0.1	0.7	9.1	14.2	27.6	10.0	0.3	0.5	10.0	15.6	28.7
IUD	0.9	0.0	0.8	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.1	2.7	0.8
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Norplant	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	3.0	2.0	2.9	4.6	4.4	2.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	5.3	4.9	2.6
Withdrawal	2.7	1.8	2.5	4.2	3.9	2.2	3.7	3.8	3.0	4.8	4.3	2.6
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0
Not using	45.1	67.2	38.5	32.2	34.0	30.4	27.5	36.6	29.8	24.2	23.5	22.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,259	2,208	1,707	1,632	1,110	1,602	5,878	925	1,378	1,364	897	1,314

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

Table 6.3.9
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years
by Education Level and Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Current Use and Method	All Women Aged 15–49 Years				Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years			
	Total	Education Level (in Years) [†]			Total	Education Level (in Years)		
		0–9	10–12	13 or More		0–9	10–12	13 or More
Any method	54.9	53.2	55.5	55.2	72.5	70.5	72.7	73.5
Modern method	51.9	49.8	52.6	52.4	68.3	66.1	68.7	69.7
Condom	19.4	13.2	20.8	23.0	25.3	18.4	26.6	30.3
Pill	12.9	9.9	13.4	15.8	17.3	13.3	17.9	20.7
Injectables	10.2	12.8	10.8	3.3	13.8	17.1	14.6	4.4
Female sterilization	7.8	12.9	5.9	8.5	9.9	16.4	7.3	12.0
IUD	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.8
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Norplant	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	3.0	3.3	2.9	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.0	3.8
Withdrawal	2.7	3.2	2.7	1.9	3.7	4.3	3.7	2.5
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	1.3
Not using	45.1	46.8	44.5	44.8	27.5	29.5	27.3	22.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,256	2,183	5,078	995	5,875	1,570	3,616	689

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 6.3.10
Current Contraceptive Use among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years
by Frequency of Church Attendance and Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Current Use and Method	All Women Aged 15–49 Years						Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years					
	Total	Frequency of Church Attendance [†]					Total	Frequency of Church Attendance [†]				
		At Least Weekly	At Least Monthly	Less Than Monthly	Special Occasions	Never		At Least Weekly	At Least Monthly	Less Than Monthly	Special Occasions	Never
Any method	54.9	42.0	59.5	62.2	64.9	59.4	72.5	68.0	76.1	76.9	73.2	68.8
Modern method	51.9	39.2	55.9	59.7	62.4	55.3	68.3	63.7	71.3	73.6	70.2	63.6
Condom	19.4	13.5	21.0	25.0	24.4	18.2	25.2	22.1	27.3	29.7	26.9	20.8
Pill	12.9	8.7	14.9	16.0	15.7	13.8	17.3	14.6	18.4	20.1	18.0	16.6
Injectables	10.2	6.0	9.5	11.1	14.7	14.8	13.8	10.0	11.7	14.2	17.6	17.3
Female sterilization	7.8	9.6	8.8	6.5	5.5	7.0	10.0	14.8	11.6	8.3	5.8	7.1
IUD	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.1	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.1
Vasectomy	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Norplant	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.9	0.6
Emergency hormonal contraception	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Traditional method	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.4	2.6	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.8	3.3	3.0	5.2
Withdrawal	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.7	3.7	4.4	2.9	2.8	5.1
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.1
Not using	45.1	58.0	40.5	37.8	35.1	40.6	27.5	32.0	23.9	23.1	26.8	31.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	8,241	2,856	1,417	1,256	1,820	892	5,867	1,735	1,033	961	1,441	697

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† Excludes 18 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 6.3.11 Current Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years by Select Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
Characteristic	All Women		Women Currently in Union	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	21.4	4,647	21.8	4,178
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	22.8	651	24.0	585
Other urban	20.2	1,278	19.8	1,154
Rural	21.8	2,718	22.5	2,439
Health region				
1	21.4	1,281	21.8	1,153
2	25.6	1,011	26.1	887
3	15.7	1,257	16.0	1,138
4	24.1	1,098	24.5	1,000
Parish				
Kingston	20.2	350	20.8	310
St.Andrew	21.2	350	22.7	318
St.Thomas	21.8	275	22.6	248
Portland	22.2	286	21.0	237
St.Mary	23.9	291	23.0	249
St.Ann	28.0	434	29.8	401
Trelawny	16.9	298	17.0	265
St.James	10.7	338	11.0	306
Hanover	11.1	288	10.7	258
Westmoreland	23.0	333	23.4	309
St.Elizabeth	19.2	311	16.1	282
Manchester	29.5	389	31.8	358
Clarendon	23.3	398	24.3	360
St.Catherine	21.8	306	21.0	277
Age group				
15–19	20.2	323	21.8	208
20–24	27.9	718	28.0	654
25–29	27.4	858	28.0	794
30–34	21.7	796	22.0	757
35–39	19.0	777	19.0	715
40–44	14.7	641	14.2	585
45–49	8.2	534	8.7	465
Education level (in years)†				
0–9	19.9	1,231	19.5	1,111
10–12	21.6	2,867	22.2	2,577
13 or more	23.3	547	23.2	488
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	22.7	1,215	22.8	1,102
Second	26.2	992	26.2	889
Middle	18.6	938	19.2	835
Fourth	17.6	837	18.6	744
Highest	21.9	665	21.9	608

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

† Excludes 3 women with missing informations on education.

Table 6.3.12								
Current Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method among All Women and Women Currently in Union* Aged 15–49 Years								
by Primary and Secondary Method Used								
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008								
Primary Contraceptive Method	Secondary Contraceptive Method							No. of Cases
	None	Condom	Withdrawal	Emergency Contraception	Natural Methods	Other	Total	
All Women Aged 15–49 Years								
Any method	78.6	19.7	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,647
Pill	58.4	41.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,066
Injectables	65.1	33.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	901
IUD	64.9	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Female sterilization	81.7	17.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	760
Condom	96.4	0.0	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,548
Withdrawal	97.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	235
Norplant	63.5	18.9	14.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	58.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years								
Any method	78.2	20.1	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	100.0	4,178
Pill	58.8	41.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	986
Injectables	63.7	35.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	825
IUD	76.4	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
Tubal ligation	80.4	18.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	647
Condom	96.6	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	1,374
Withdrawal	97.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	224
Norplant	58.0	42.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	61.8	19.8	15.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	22

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

Table 6.3.13
Current Contraceptive Use and Concurrent Use of a Secondary Contraceptive Method
among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years by Select Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	All Women		Women in Union	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	21.4	4,647	21.8	4,178
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	22.8	651	24.0	585
Other urban	20.2	1,278	19.8	1,154
Rural	21.8	2,718	22.5	2,439
Health region				
1	21.4	1,281	21.8	1,153
2	25.6	1,011	26.1	887
3	15.7	1,257	16.0	1,138
4	24.1	1,098	24.5	1,000
Parish				
Kingston	20.2	350	20.8	310
St.Andrew	21.2	350	22.7	318
St.Thomas	21.8	275	22.6	248
Portland	22.2	286	21.0	237
St.Mary	23.9	291	23.0	249
St.Ann	28.0	434	29.8	401
Trelawny	16.9	298	17.0	265
St.James	10.7	338	11.0	306
Hanover	11.1	288	10.7	258
Westmoreland	23.0	333	23.4	309
St.Elizabeth	19.2	311	16.1	282
Manchester	29.5	389	31.8	358
Clarendon	23.3	398	24.3	360
St.Catherine	21.8	306	21.0	277
Age group				
15–19	20.2	323	21.8	208
20–24	27.9	718	28.0	654
25–29	27.4	858	28.0	794
30–34	21.7	796	22.0	757
35–39	19.0	777	19.0	715
40–44	14.7	641	14.2	585
45–49	8.2	534	8.7	465
Education level (in years)*				
0–9	19.9	1,231	19.5	1,111
10–12	21.6	2,867	22.2	2,577
13 or more	23.3	547	23.2	488
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	22.7	1,215	22.8	1,102
Second	26.2	992	26.2	889
Middle	18.6	938	19.2	835
Fourth	17.6	837	18.6	744
Highest	21.9	665	21.9	608

* Excludes 2 women with missing informations on education.

Table 6.4.1
Source of Supply for Selected Contraceptive Methods among All Women and Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years
Who Are Currently Using Modern Methods by Residence and Method
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Source of Contraception	Contraceptive Method											
	Condom			Pill			Injectables			Female Sterilization		
	Total	Residence		Total	Residence		Total	Residence		Total	Residence	
		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
All Women Aged 15–49 Years												
Pharmacy	47.1	36.8	54.2	66.4	63.1	68.9	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public health clinic/centre	19.8	23.4	17.3	27.7	33.3	23.2	89.8	95.7	84.0	4.2	3.3	4.9
Private doctor	0.2	0.4	0.1	3.0	1.9	3.9	3.0	1.3	4.6	0.4	0.3	0.4
Private clinic	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.2	0.4	2.0	0.3	0.8	0.0
Government hospital	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	5.4	1.7	9.0	83.8	93.1	76.7
Shop/supermarket	26.8	33.5	22.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private hospital	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	9.3	2.6	14.3
Does not know	2.3	2.9	1.8	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.0	0.0	3.6
Other	3.2	2.4	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,548	863	685	1,066	643	423	901	567	334	760	442	318
Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years												
Pharmacy	47.0	37.3	53.2	65.9	61.9	69.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public health clinic/centre	21.4	26.3	18.3	29.1	34.4	24.9	89.9	95.6	84.5	4.3	3.8	4.8
Private doctor	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.0	2.1	3.8	2.6	1.5	3.7	0.4	0.2	0.5
Private clinic	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.3	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.0
Government hospital	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	5.7	1.7	9.4	82.3	92.3	74.8
Shop/supermarket	25.4	30.7	22.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private hospital	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.3	2.9	15.8
Does not know	2.0	2.1	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	2.4	0.0	4.1
Other	3.1	2.6	3.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,374	748	626	986	596	390	825	520	305	647	384	263

* Includes women legally married, women in consensual unions, and women in visiting partnerships.

Table 6.4.2
Source of Supply for Selected Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years Not Currently in Union
Who Are Currently Using Selected Modern Methods
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Source of Contraception	Contraceptive Method											
	Pill	Condom	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Pill	Condom	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Pill	Condom	Injectables	Female Sterilization
	2008				2002				1997			
Pharmacy	71.1	48.2	0.6	0.0	71.5	35.0	0.0	0.0	72.8	57.2	0.0	0.0
Public health centre/clinic	12.5	6.4	88.4	3.3	16.5	2.6	94.2	0.0	23.9	6.7	83.0	0.0
Private doctor	2.6	0.0	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	3.4	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0
Private clinic	4.4	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.5	2.4
Outreach worker	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0
Shop/market	1.7	37.6	0.0	0.0	9.7	39.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0
Government hospital	0.0	0.0	1.9	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.9	0.0	0.0	7.6	91.9
Workplace	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0
Private hospital	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	14.7	1.0	10.0	0.0	0.6
Does not know	7.7	4.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	19.4	0.0	1.3	*	*	*	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	80	174	76	113	60	114	59	117	67	116	51	103

* Data not available.

Table 6.4.3
Availability of Family Planning Services at the Government Clinics or Health Centres
for All Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Obtain Contraception from Government Sources
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Characteristic	Availability of Family Planning Services at the Government Clinics or Health Centres														
	At Any Time	Only Certain Times Or Days	Not Sure	Total	No. of Cases	At Any Time	Only Certain Times Or Days	Not Sure	Total	No. of Cases	At Any Time	Only Certain Times Or Days	Not Sure	Total	No. of Cases
	2008					2002					1997				
Total	51.2	47.3	1.5	100.0	1,608	30.6	63.9	5.5	100.0	1,144	41.0	56.1	3.0	100.0	1,167
Residence															
Kingston Metropolitan Area	58.6	39.9	1.4	100.0	224	17.5	72.6	9.9	100.0	116	31.8	66.1	2.1	100.0	158
Other urban	43.9	54.5	1.6	100.0	354	33.9	60.3	5.8	100.0	236	45.5	50.1	4.4	100.0	184
Rural	52.7	45.8	1.5	100.0	1,030	32.4	63.2	4.3	100.0	792	43.5	53.6	2.9	100.0	825
Health region															
1	47.5	51.7	0.8	100.0	458	18.9	75.4	5.7	100.0	379	31.4	67.0	1.6	100.0	317
2	37.7	61.6	0.7	100.0	289	26.8	60.3	12.8	100.0	210	36.2	61.1	2.7	100.0	249
3	67.2	29.5	3.3	100.0	425	56.0	42.0	2.0	100.0	277	69.3	26.4	4.3	100.0	288
4	51.4	46.9	1.7	100.0	436	34.6	62.2	3.3	100.0	278	40.1	55.8	4.1	100.0	313
Socio economic status															
Low	50.9	47.5	1.6	100.0	890	31.5	66.6	1.9	100.0	402	41.3	55.3	3.4	100.0	706
Medium	47.9	50.8	1.3	100.0	498	29.0	64.8	6.2	100.0	548	43.3	54.2	2.4	100.0	334
High	57.7	40.9	1.5	100.0	220	32.9	57.2	9.9	100.0	194	34.6	62.9	2.5	100.0	127

Table 6.4.4
Length of Travel Time to a Source of Contraception for All Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using
a Supplied Method by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Characteristic	Length of Travel Time to a Source of Contraception (in Minutes)						Total	No. of Cases
	0*	Less than 15	15–29	30–59	60 or More	No Response		
	2 0 0 8							
Total	0.3	42.0	31.0	20.6	4.0	2.1	100.0	3,550
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	0.2	48.0	35.0	13.9	0.9	2.0	100.0	512
Other urban	0.4	51.9	28.7	15.4	1.9	1.7	100.0	937
Rural	0.2	31.4	30.9	28.0	7.0	2.5	100.0	2,101
Health region								
1	0.3	46.4	28.2	19.5	3.5	2.1	100.0	989
2	0.1	35.7	34.3	24.1	2.9	2.9	100.0	758
3	0.2	40.8	32.7	22.0	1.9	2.4	100.0	942
4	0.2	38.2	33.1	19.7	7.3	1.5	100.0	861
Socio economic status								
Low	0.1	36.6	32.8	24.0	5.1	1.4	100.0	1,447
Medium	0.3	41.7	29.4	22.1	4.0	2.5	100.0	1,231
High	0.4	48.7	30.6	15.1	2.5	2.6	100.0	872
	2 0 0 2							
Total	2.4	42.9	28.0	18.8	5.3	2.6	100.0	3,008
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.7	47.2	25.9	15.3	2.0	6.9	100.0	431
Other urban	2.5	55.4	28.2	10.1	2.0	1.8	100.0	824
Rural	2.1	32.7	28.8	26.3	8.8	1.3	100.0	1,743
Health region								
1	2.3	46.4	27.2	15.4	5.1	3.5	100.0	1,197
2	0.9	35.3	26.4	23.9	12.0	1.5	100.0	511
3	4.6	51.5	28.8	12.1	1.2	1.7	100.0	668
4	1.8	33.8	30.1	27.9	4.7	1.7	100.0	632
Socio economic status								
Low	1.2	38.6	28.0	24.1	6.6	1.6	100.0	752
Medium	2.2	42.2	28.0	20.0	5.2	2.5	100.0	1,327
High	3.3	46.6	28.2	14.0	4.6	3.3	100.0	929
	1 9 9 7							
Total	2.5	32.6	32.1	20.8	7.6	4.5	100.0	2,552
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.1	44.9	30.5	13.7	3.7	4.1	100.0	565
Other urban	1.9	34.1	38.8	15.4	2.9	6.9	100.0	447
Rural	2.4	23.2	31.0	27.7	11.8	3.9	100.0	1,540
Health region								
1	2.5	40.6	30.8	16.4	6.0	3.7	100.0	871
2	2.9	29.4	25.1	25.6	8.6	8.4	100.0	487
3	5.1	30.1	32.2	19.0	8.1	5.5	100.0	674
4	0.4	19.6	39.3	28.5	9.7	2.6	100.0	520
Socio economic status								
Low	1.4	24.7	30.5	26.4	12.2	4.8	100.0	1,152
Medium	3.1	33.8	34.6	19.9	6.0	2.6	100.0	828
High	3.4	41.8	31.1	14.4	3.1	6.2	100.0	572

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

Table 6.5.1
Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method and the Specified Preferred Method among Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years
Who Are Currently Using Contraception by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Desire to Use a Different Method		Preferred Method (Percent Distribution)								Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Pill	Injectables	Norplant	Female Sterilization	IUD	Condom	Other*	No Response		
Total	12.6	3,528	21.6	20.9	19.0	14.7	7.7	4.5	5.3	6.3	100.0	444
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	10.9	505	21.7	28.4	25.8	10.2	5.8	0.8	0.8	6.5	100.0	58
Other urban	14.4	971	18.1	21.2	17.9	18.0	8.3	5.5	5.1	5.8	100.0	140
Rural	11.9	2,052	25.2	17.4	17.0	13.3	8.0	5.1	7.4	6.6	100.0	246
Age group												
15–19	17.4	208	53.9	14.4	1.5	0.0	7.9	6.9	4.2	11.3	100.0	30
20–24	14.8	648	25.2	37.7	22.8	0.3	4.9	4.0	4.0	1.2	100.0	88
25–29	10.1	769	14.5	21.6	23.2	8.6	15.3	0.8	6.3	9.5	100.0	104
30–34	12.5	684	18.8	17.9	20.8	22.5	4.8	4.0	2.3	8.9	100.0	86
35–39	12.0	578	14.1	7.5	16.2	28.3	7.7	8.0	11.5	6.8	100.0	71
40–44	12.5	400	8.4	14.1	25.8	30.2	6.8	4.6	5.1	4.9	100.0	46
45–49	8.3	241	14.3	1.9	3.9	59.3	11.0	6.1	3.5	0.0	100.0	19
No. of children born alive												
0	8.0	544	42.4	24.8	0.9	0.0	2.7	2.7	14.6	12.0	100.0	43
1	14.2	915	22.5	33.0	21.5	0.2	9.5	5.2	3.4	4.7	100.0	113
2	9.2	895	22.3	10.4	15.0	26.4	11.4	5.3	3.9	5.4	100.0	94
3	18.3	547	15.2	12.5	27.4	26.0	4.3	5.9	2.0	6.8	100.0	93
4 or more	16.0	627	12.1	16.0	21.6	27.2	8.4	2.2	7.0	5.4	100.0	101
Education level (in years) †												
0–9	14.7	843	20.8	13.6	25.0	24.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	6.4	100.0	120
10–12	12.3	2,264	22.3	24.0	18.1	12.7	6.8	5.2	4.6	6.3	100.0	269
13 or more	11.3	420	19.5	17.6	12.3	6.6	21.8	3.0	13.5	5.8	100.0	55
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	14.2	910	22.0	21.6	21.6	15.9	3.6	3.5	6.3	5.4	100.0	128
Second	13.2	758	23.3	26.0	14.0	15.1	6.7	4.2	1.2	9.5	100.0	86
Middle	13.2	726	24.7	15.5	24.2	15.6	8.0	4.7	5.4	1.8	100.0	95
Fourth	11.1	635	7.2	26.5	18.7	13.1	13.3	8.4	4.3	8.4	100.0	72
Highest	10.9	499	29.5	14.8	14.6	13.0	9.2	2.1	9.6	7.2	100.0	63
Current contraceptive use												
Norplant	1.5	33	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100.0	1
IUD	2.3	56	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100.0	2
Injectables	12.6	825	33.6	0.0	27.9	12.2	12.0	4.2	4.5	5.7	100.0	99
Pill	11.2	986	0.0	28.6	23.1	20.7	6.0	2.4	5.9	13.2	100.0	101
Condom	12.2	1,374	28.0	27.8	14.4	11.9	9.1	0.0	5.3	3.3	100.0	182
Withdrawal	21.1	224	28.1	11.5	14.6	10.6	0.0	24.3	6.4	4.5	100.0	53

* Includes vasectomy, diaphragm, emergency contraception, spermicides, natural methods, female condom, and the hormonal patch.

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

‡ Less than 25 cases.

Table 6.5.2
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Using the Preferred Method among Women Currently in Union Aged 15–49 Years
Who Are Currently Using Contraception and Desire to Switch to Another Method by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Reasons for Not Using the Preferred Method												Total	No. of Cases
	Still Thinking About It	Fear of Side Effects	Difficult to Obtain or Difficult Access	Doctor Will Not Prescribe	Partner Objects	Cost	Difficult to Use	Does Not Have Time	Blood Pressure High	Fear of Surgery	Other	Do Not Know		
Total	35.5	21.3	12.0	6.2	5.1	4.5	2.7	2.3	1.6	1.3	4.1	3.2	100.0	444
Residence														
Kingston Metropolitan Area	39.4	18.3	6.2	8.7	0.4	13.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.1	4.2	100.0	58
Other urban	29.9	23.5	15.4	3.8	6.5	1.0	2.0	4.6	1.8	2.2	4.9	4.2	100.0	140
Rural	39.6	20.4	11.1	7.7	5.7	4.4	4.0	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	100.0	246
Age group														
15–19	51.6	20.9	2.8	4.6	5.3	3.4	3.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	100.0	30
20–24	32.0	21.6	12.4	7.3	2.1	9.3	4.2	1.4	0.0	2.5	2.6	4.7	100.0	88
25–29	44.5	14.7	13.9	2.9	4.4	1.1	2.7	1.0	1.1	0.0	7.1	6.5	100.0	104
30–34	32.4	27.0	9.2	10.7	2.6	4.0	3.0	0.6	4.4	1.3	2.0	2.7	100.0	86
35–39	26.4	26.0	10.5	6.2	12.1	3.8	1.1	5.4	2.5	1.7	4.3	0.0	100.0	71
40–44	36.6	9.9	28.6	3.0	7.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	5.5	3.6	100.0	46
45–49	22.3	33.2	4.5	3.6	6.1	1.5	0.0	25.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19
Education level (in years)*														
0–9	31.1	14.2	21.0	6.7	1.8	5.7	3.5	3.6	2.8	0.4	2.3	6.9	100.0	120
10–12	36.8	21.9	10.2	7.2	5.9	4.5	2.0	2.3	1.3	1.5	4.0	2.3	100.0	269
13 or more	36.9	31.6	4.9	0.0	6.9	2.2	5.8	0.0	1.3	1.4	8.4	0.6	100.0	55
Current contraceptive use														
Injectables	45.4	10.0	15.6	9.9	0.9	4.1	2.3	3.7	1.3	0.4	1.2	5.2	100.0	99
Pill	26.7	23.4	21.6	8.4	5.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.5	4.5	1.9	100.0	101
Condom	37.9	29.7	7.2	3.6	3.1	3.3	4.2	0.6	1.5	0.4	5.8	2.6	100.0	182
Withdrawal	39.4	12.5	4.1	5.5	18.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	3.7	6.6	3.5	5.1	100.0	53

* Excludes one woman with missing information.

Table 6.6.1
Desire to Use Contraception in the Future among
Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Not Currently Using Contraception
by Select Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Desire to Use Contraception in the Future			Total	No. of Cases
	Yes	No	Undecided		
Total	57.2	28.8	14.1	100.0	2,800
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	47.5	36.8	15.7	100.0	390
Other urban	59.7	29.6	10.7	100.0	825
Rural	59.1	24.5	16.4	100.0	1,585
Health region					
1	53.3	32.9	13.7	100.0	799
2	60.8	27.0	12.2	100.0	586
3	54.7	29.4	15.8	100.0	812
4	65.6	20.3	14.1	100.0	603
Age group					
15–19	78.7	13.8	7.5	100.0	235
20–24	79.6	10.6	9.8	100.0	341
25–29	72.0	11.8	16.2	100.0	466
30–34	65.4	18.0	16.6	100.0	407
35–39	52.9	27.1	20.1	100.0	435
40–44	33.4	51.5	15.1	100.0	429
45–49	16.8	74.1	9.1	100.0	487
No. of children born alive					
0	63.4	22.8	13.8	100.0	686
1	62.9	23.8	13.3	100.0	714
2	57.9	28.0	14.2	100.0	562
3	50.7	35.9	13.4	100.0	343
4 or more	39.2	44.2	16.6	100.0	495
Education level (in years)*					
0–9	46.5	38.9	14.6	100.0	715
10–12	59.3	25.9	14.8	100.0	1,710
13 or more	64.1	25.6	10.3	100.0	374
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	54.3	26.9	18.8	100.0	646
Second	58.1	28.2	13.8	100.0	588
Middle	60.6	25.3	14.1	100.0	563
Fourth	54.3	34.4	11.3	100.0	612
Highest	59.2	28.7	12.0	100.0	391

* Excludes one woman with missing information.

Table 6.6.2
Preferred Future Contraceptive Method among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Not Currently Using Contraception
by Select Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Preferred Future Contraceptive Method									Total	No. of Cases
	Condom	Pill	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Norplant	IUD	Not Sure	Other	No Response		
Total	39.5	23.5	16.9	6.0	4.4	2.5	2.7	3.6	0.9	100.0	1558
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	38.9	14.4	16.0	5.9	12.6	2.4	3.3	6.5	0.0	100.0	180
Other urban	41.8	24.0	15.4	6.3	2.2	3.2	2.9	3.3	0.9	100.0	466
Rural	37.7	26.2	18.5	5.7	3.5	2.0	2.3	2.8	1.2	100.0	912
Health region											
1	40.0	19.0	18.1	6.5	6.8	1.9	3.0	4.3	0.4	100.0	374
2	43.2	25.0	14.2	3.6	5.7	2.0	3.4	2.5	0.5	100.0	357
3	42.1	26.5	13.3	5.9	1.0	3.8	2.3	3.0	2.1	100.0	445
4	34.6	28.0	19.1	6.5	2.2	3.0	2.1	3.5	1.0	100.0	382
Age group											
15–19	48.3	27.1	13.8	0.5	4.7	0.4	0.8	3.8	0.6	100.0	194
20–24	34.2	23.1	20.6	2.3	8.8	3.2	1.3	5.1	1.4	100.0	280
25–29	34.4	22.7	22.7	4.1	4.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	1.3	100.0	342
30–34	37.0	25.8	14.3	11.5	2.4	3.9	3.3	1.6	0.2	100.0	272
35–39	38.0	26.3	14.5	9.3	2.7	1.9	2.6	3.9	0.9	100.0	237
40–44	49.2	16.7	10.3	9.4	2.5	1.1	7.2	2.9	0.8	100.0	152
45–49	60.8	8.4	13.0	8.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	6.6	1.2	100.0	81
No. of live births											
0	50.8	26.9	10.4	0.1	4.4	1.5	2.4	2.7	0.8	100.0	438
1	34.0	24.5	21.9	3.9	4.4	2.5	2.7	4.6	1.5	100.0	430
2	37.9	23.9	18.7	7.1	4.8	2.4	2.5	1.9	0.8	100.0	308
3	27.7	20.5	14.8	16.5	2.6	6.8	3.4	7.1	0.5	100.0	175
4 or more	34.0	11.9	22.8	17.5	5.6	1.7	3.2	2.9	0.4	100.0	207
Education level (in years)											
0–9	37.1	19.9	20.9	8.4	4.4	2.9	3.3	1.6	1.4	100.0	317
10–12	38.1	23.9	18.0	5.8	5.4	2.0	2.6	3.6	0.6	100.0	1005
13 or more	47.6	25.7	8.1	4.1	0.6	4.2	2.4	5.9	1.4	100.0	236
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	36.6	21.9	21.7	7.6	5.1	1.6	2.4	2.5	0.6	100.0	362
Second	40.0	20.6	19.3	8.7	4.6	2.4	1.6	2.2	0.5	100.0	323
Middle	41.7	21.6	18.4	4.6	3.2	1.8	3.5	3.8	1.5	100.0	324
Fourth	39.4	23.2	14.3	3.8	4.6	2.3	4.9	6.8	0.6	100.0	328
Highest	39.8	30.4	10.3	5.7	4.5	4.8	0.7	2.6	1.2	100.0	221

Table 6.7.1
Contraceptive Failure and Discontinuation Rates after One, Two and Three Years
for Selected Methods of Contraception—All Segments of Contraceptive Use Initiated since January 2003
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Duration	Failure Rates								
	Contraceptive Methods								
	All Methods	IUD	Condom	Pill	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Other Modern	Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	Withdrawal
One Year	8.4	1.2	9.7	5.7	3.6	0.6	9.6	23.8	23.6
Two Years	15.8	5.9	17.4	14.2	7.3	0.6	12.9	43.4	37.2
Three Years	21.3	5.9	24.7	19.9	9.1	0.9	20.2	76.2	43.5
No. of Segments	8,172	68	3,472	2,056	1,389	245	154	84	696
Duration	Discontinuation Rates								
	Contraceptive Methods								
	All Methods	IUD	Condom	Pill	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Other Modern	Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	Withdrawal
One Year	41.0	11.4	44.4	34.6	29.7	1.1	73.7	79.8	62.2
Two Years	58.1	22.1	60.9	54.8	49.5	1.1	84.5	89.8	76.8
Three Years	69.0	25.6	72.5	67.9	61.0	1.3	85.8	96.1	82.0
No. of Segments	8,172	68	3,472	2,056	1,389	245	154	84	696

Table 6.7.2
Contraceptive Discontinuation Rates After One Year by Primary Reason
for Discontinuing Contraception for Selected Methods of Contraception -
All Segments of Contraceptive Used Initiated Since January 2003
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Main Reason For Discontinuing Contraception*	Contraceptive Method									
	All Methods	IUD	Condom	Pill	Injectables	Female Sterilization	Other Modern Method	Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	Withdrawal	Other
Total	61.0	28.6	66.0	59.7	49.8	1.2	73.1	87.4	73.8	81.1
Got Pregnant while using	11.1	4.2	12.5	10.2	5.7	0.7	7.5	12.9	20.6	20.0
Wanted to try other method	7.7	0.0	9.4	3.9	1.1	0.0	21.0	41.7	16.1	0.0
Side Effects	7.4	9.6	1.3	15.4	18.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Sporadic Sexual Activity	6.1	0.0	9.4	3.7	0.8	0.0	2.7	4.0	8.0	47.8
Marriage/Relationship Ended	4.6	1.0	6.2	4.6	2.6	0.0	0.8	6.8	2.3	4.7
Wanted to get Pregnant	3.3	0.8	4.0	4.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	4.2	2.1	0.0
Stopped to rest body	3.1	2.1	1.6	4.7	7.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	8.6
Health Concerns	2.1	4.8	1.0	2.8	4.6	0.0	4.2	8.1	0.5	0.0
Husband Objected	1.3	0.0	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.0
Supply/Availability	1.6	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.3	0.0
Difficult/Inconvenient to use	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	4.0	0.0	1.6	0.0
Physician Decision	0.4	2.5	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0
Other	4.6	1.4	5.6	4.0	2.8	0.0	8.4	2.4	5.3	0.0
Not sure/Does not remember	6.8	2.2	8.5	3.7	3.1	0.5	12.9	6.4	14.9	0.0
No. of cases	8,172	68	3,472	2,056	1,389	245	154	84	696	8

Chapter 7

Hormonal Contraceptive Use

In Jamaica, pills and injectables are the most widely used methods after condoms. This chapter specifically explores the use of hormonal methods, including the pill, injectables, and emergency hormonal contraception, a.k.a the morning-after pill. It also investigates respondents' perceptions as to the effectiveness and the risk to a woman's health associated with the use of these methods.

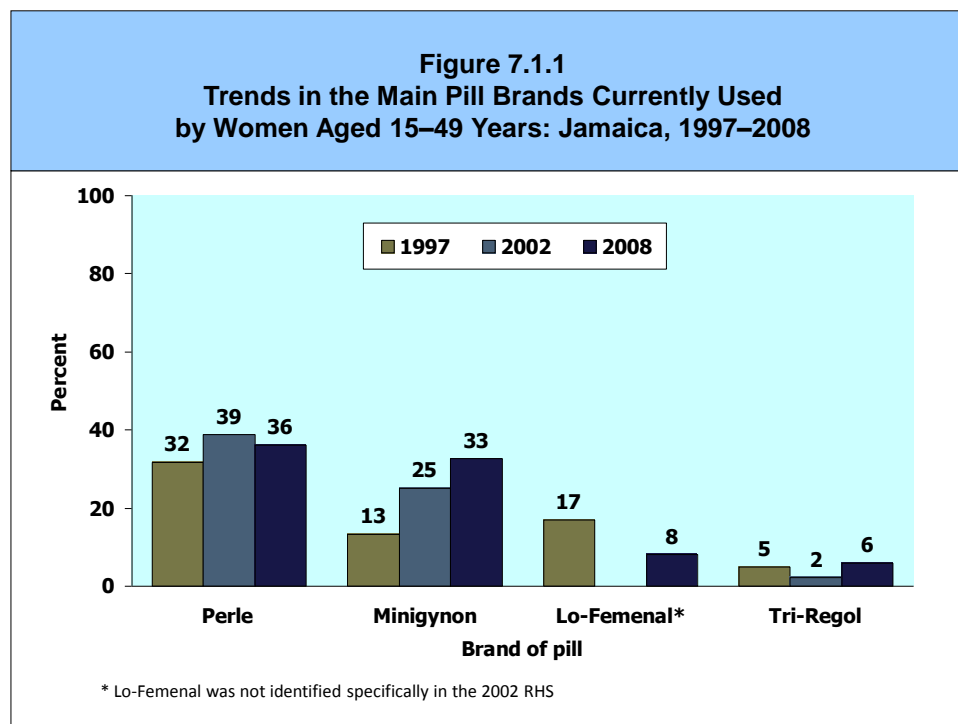
7.1 Pill Use and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety

Table 7.1.1 shows that a little more than half (53.8%) of all women aged 15–49 years knew about the pill. This awareness was lower than average in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (43.3%) and in Health Region 1 in general (49.6%). Awareness was higher than average in Health Region 4 (62.2%) and in all of the parishes that comprise it (St. Elizabeth—60.7%, Manchester—65.1%, and Clarendon—60.7%). Further analysis indicates that 13.0% of women who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months reported current pill use (i.e. during the past 30 days) and 15.3% reported having used it at the last sexual intercourse. Current pill use and use at the last sex was more common among women in their twenties (18.1% of 20–24-year-olds and 19.5% of 25–29-year-olds), women in common law or visiting unions (18.1% and 18.4%, respectively), and women with at least 13 years of schooling (16.0%).

Most women who were currently using the pill used either “Perle (low dose)” (36.2%) or Minigynon (32.8%) (Table 7.1.2). These numbers are comparable to those in the 2002 survey, although use of Minigynon has steadily expanded use since 1997 (Figure 7.1.1). As was mentioned in the 2002 survey report, the promotion of these two brands in the government-run Personal Choice social marketing program during the 1990s may have contributed to their popularity. The report also mentions that the term “Perle” may be used by some Jamaican women to refer to any brand of contraceptive pill, thereby inflating estimates of its use.

Perle and Minigynon were the most commonly used brands in all areas of residence; however, geographical differences existed in the less commonly used pills. Higher proportions of women used Lo-Femenal in urban areas other than Kingston (10.7%) and rural areas (8.5%) when compared to Lo-Femenal use in the Kingston metropolitan area (1.1%). Conversely, the use of Tri-Regol was higher in Kingston metropolitan area (10.1%) than in other urban areas (6.2%) or rural areas (4.3%). Yasmin, the only birth control pill that contains *drospirenone*, was introduced on the market in the early 2000s. Because of its important non-contraceptive benefits, such as

less water retention, less premenstrual weight gain, fewer pre-menstrual symptoms, and prevention of acne, it is an alternative for women who experience adverse effects from other oral contraceptives. Yasmin use was reported by 4.8% of women aged 15–49 years who were currently using oral contraceptives at the time of the 2008 survey, ranging from 1.9% in Kingston metropolitan area to 6.9% in other urban areas.



Women aged 15–19 (51.8%) or 45–49 years (56.6%), those with the lowest educational attainment (50.5%), and those residing in households with the lower wealth quintiles were more likely to report the use of Perle (low-dose) (Table 7.1.3). Women residing in Health Region 4 reported higher use of Lo-Femenal, while those residing in Region 1 reported higher use of Tri-Regol. The use of specific brands by other background characteristics varied little.

All respondents were asked to state their perceptions regarding the effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy. Among all women aged 15–49, 26.8% considered the pill to be “very effective” and 35.4% “effective,” and only 5.0% said it was “not effective” (Table 7.1.4). The pill was considered to be ineffective among higher proportions of women in St. Ann (9.9%) and Kingston (7.3%) parishes, among those with the least education (7.7%), and those in the lowest wealth quintile (7.1%) than among their counterparts. Figure 7.1.2 illustrates the relationship between education level and opinion of effectiveness with higher education levels being associated with increased confidence in the pill’s effectiveness and with less uncertainty.

Figure 7.1.2
Opinions Regarding the Effectiveness of the Pill
among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Years of Education: Jamaica, 2008

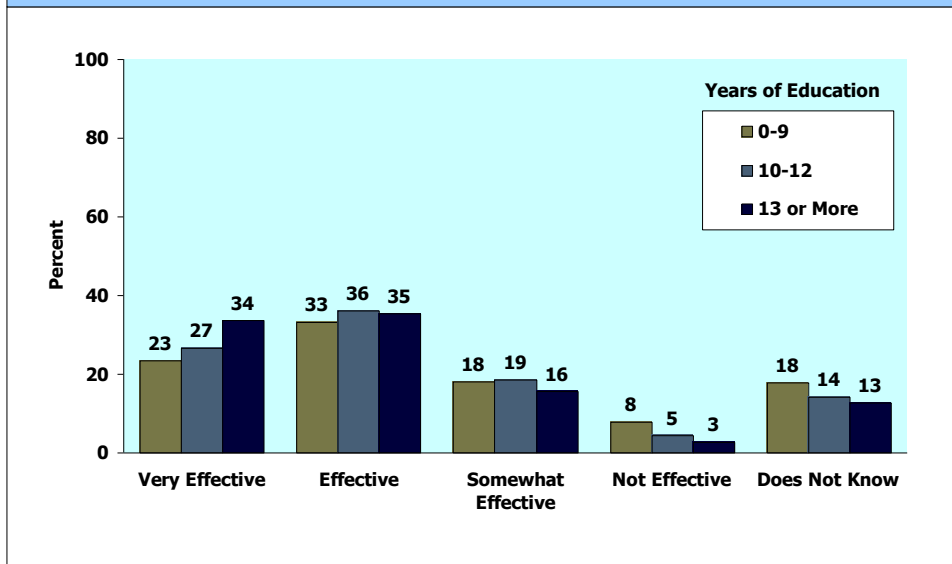
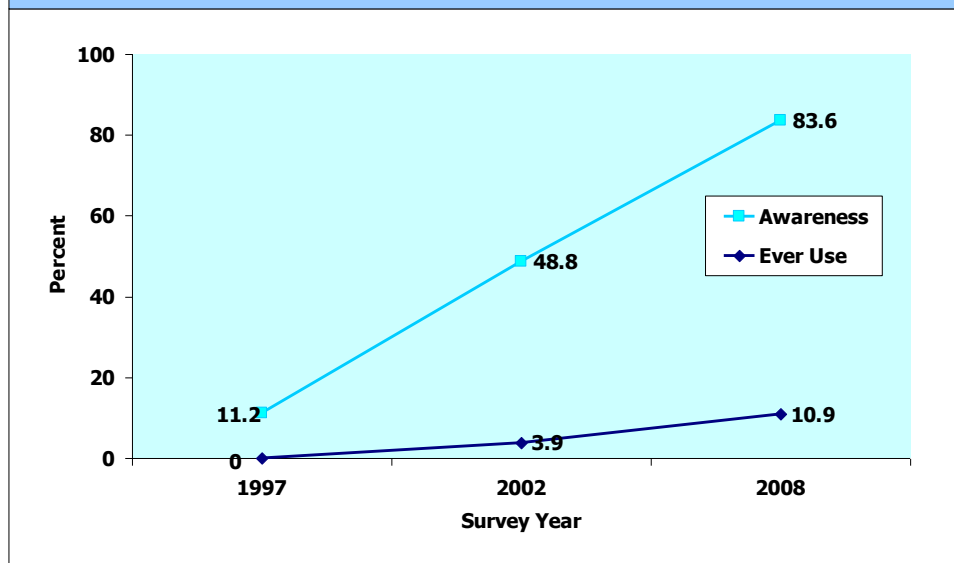


Table 7.1.5 shows that 11.6% and 31.5% of women, respectively, 11.6% said that the pill was “very safe” and 31.5% “safe” for a woman’s health. One out of six women (15.8%) considered it to be “not safe” and this was more commonly expressed among women with the lowest education level (21.0%) and wealth quintile (21.0%). As was the case in previous surveys, more women who had ever used or were currently using the pill had confidence in its lack of health risks, with the majority of them indicating it was very safe or safe (52.3% of ever users and 69.5% of current users). In contrast, considerable proportions of women who had never used the pill (24.8%) or were not currently using it (14.7%) were not sure if it was safe to use this method.

7.2 Use of Emergency Hormonal Contraception and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety

Awareness of emergency hormonal contraception (the “morning-after pill”) has drastically increased, from 11.4% of women aged 15–49 years in 1997, to 48.8% in 2002 and to 83.6% in 2008 (Figure 7.2). Awareness of emergency contraception increases with educational level and wealth (Table 7.2). Actual use of the emergency contraceptive pill has more than doubled between 2002 and 2008, with 10.9% of women reporting they had ever used it in 2008, compared to 3.9% in 2002. Emergency contraceptive use was more common among women in their 20s and it increased with educational attainment and wealth, up to the fourth quintile.

Figure 7.2
Awareness and Ever Use of the Emergency Hormonal Contraception
among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2002–2008



7.3 Use of Injectables and Opinions about its Effectiveness and Safety

As with the pill, this chapter examines the perceived effectiveness and safety of injectable contraceptives. There are two progestin-only injectables (POI) being used in Jamaica: Depo Provera, a.k.a DMPA, which is given every 12 to 14 weeks, is the POI provided by the public sector family planning clinics; and Noristerat, which is given every 8 weeks, is only available in the private sector. Combined contraceptive injections containing a combination of estrogen and progestin (Mesigyna), must be injected once a month and are also used in the private sector.

A quarter (24.5%) and a third (33.9%) of women, respectively, reported that injectables were “very effective” or “effective” (Table 7.3.1). Only 5.3% of women said it was “not effective.” Young age, lack of sexual experience or steady relationship, and lack of experience with injectables were associated with less knowledge (those answering “do not know”) about the effectiveness of injectable hormonal contraception.

Table 7.3.2 shows that two thirds of women (63.8%) said that injectables were “very safe,” “safe,” or “somewhat safe.” Similar to the pill, there were large differences in the proportion of women who thought injectables were safe based on prior experience with this method. For example, 82.6% of ever users said that the use of injectables is very safe, safe, or somewhat safe while only 55.6% of women who have never used injectables thought so. Similarly, 91.7% of current users thought the use of injectables is safe, compared to 61.9 % of women not currently using the method.

Table 7.1.1
Awareness of Pill among All Women Aged 15–49 Years
and Use among Those Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Past 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Awareness		Use of the Pill		
	%	No. of Cases*	Current	At the Last Sexual Intercourse	No. of Cases*
Total	53.8	8,259	13.0	15.3	7,442
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	43.3	1,198	10.9	13.3	1,040
Other urban	58.5	2,283	13.8	15.4	2,100
Rural	54.8	4,778	13.4	16.0	4,302
Health region					
1	49.6	2,340	12.1	13.9	2,079
2	55.9	1,761	14.7	17.8	1,596
3	53.2	2,313	11.8	14.4	2,067
4	62.2	1,845	15.4	17.4	1,700
Parish					
Kingston	53.5	644	11.7	13.8	568
St. Andrew	41.0	636	10.1	12.2	541
St. Thomas	54.2	504	11.6	13.2	466
Portland	54.7	516	10.0	12.3	474
St. Mary	55.5	542	15.5	18.9	485
St. Ann	56.8	703	16.0	19.4	637
Trelawny	49.1	516	9.4	10.7	474
St. James	56.2	635	9.1	10.6	579
Hanover	41.5	541	12.1	16.7	457
Westmoreland	57.3	621	16.0	20.0	557
St. Elizabeth	60.7	528	18.7	21.4	483
Manchester	65.1	668	13.5	16.6	608
Clarendon	60.7	649	14.6	15.3	609
St. Catherine	56.6	556	14.0	15.6	504
Age group					
15–19	12.7	1,229	5.2	11.6	557
20–24	49.2	1,114	18.1	20.3	1,057
25–29	64.0	1,350	19.5	21.0	1,323
30–34	67.7	1,219	17.3	18.0	1,203
35–39	68.8	1,221	14.1	13.8	1,211
40–44	67.5	1,084	8.4	8.8	1,070
45–49	64.0	1,042	5.2	5.5	1,021
Current union status					
Married	71.0	1,441	14.2	14.4	1,441
Common law union	65.5	2,158	18.1	18.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	59.7	2,279	18.4	18.4	2,279
No union relationship	31.7	2,381	3.5	7.4	1,564
Education level (in years)†					
0–9	55.0	2,183	10.1	12.2	1,945
10–12	52.9	5,078	13.5	15.7	4,573
13 or more	56.2	995	16.0	18.4	921
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	59.2	2,001	13.8	15.4	1,860
Second	58.2	1,716	12.4	13.7	1,579
Middle	51.8	1,668	12.1	14.5	1,501
Fourth	49.5	1,650	12.9	15.6	1,446
Highest	50.6	1,224	13.9	17.1	1,056
No. of lifetime sexual partners					
0	0.0	817	0.0	0.0	0
1	49.8	1,425	16.8	16.8	1,425
2–3	60.6	3,215	14.8	15.6	3,215
4 or more	70.3	2,353	14.5	14.4	2,353
No response/refused	66.8	449	11.4	11.4	449

* Women aged 15–49 years who had sexual intercourse in the past 12 months.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 7.1.2
Brand of Pill Used by Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Currently Using the Pill
by Area of Residence
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Brand of Pill Used	Total	Area of Residence		
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural
Perle(low dose)	36.2	41.2	30.9	38.8
Minigynon	32.8	32.8	31.3	34.1
Lo-Femenal	8.1	1.1	10.7	8.5
Tri-Regol	6.0	10.1	6.2	4.3
Yasmin	4.8	1.9	6.9	4.0
Nordette	2.8	1.7	3.5	2.6
Ovral	2.7	3.4	3.5	1.7
Gynera	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Other	2.4	4.7	3.2	0.8
Does not know/not sure	4.0	2.8	3.5	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,075	124	305	646

Table 7.1.3
Brand of Pill Used by Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Were Currently Using the Pill
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Brand of Pill										Total	No. of Cases
	Perle (Low Dose)	Minigynon	Lo-Femal	Tri-Regol	Yasmin	Nordette	Ovral	Gynera	Other	Do Not Know/ Not Sure		
Total	36.2	32.8	8.1	6.0	4.8	2.8	2.7	0.2	2.4	4.0	100.0	1,075
Health region												
1	34.5	32.4	5.4	10.0	4.0	2.5	4.2	0.1	3.6	3.3	100.0	270
2	36.2	28.9	8.1	5.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	0.2	1.0	10.8	100.0	248
3	37.8	34.8	6.9	2.4	7.4	3.4	1.5	0.9	1.2	3.7	100.0	277
4	37.7	34.3	13.7	2.5	5.0	2.4	0.9	0.0	1.9	1.6	100.0	280
Age group												
15–19	51.8	25.4	9.8	4.3	4.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	61
20–24	36.0	38.7	5.6	4.4	4.6	1.5	3.3	0.2	1.8	3.9	100.0	207
25–29	29.9	37.7	4.4	7.6	8.6	1.6	2.1	0.2	2.0	5.9	100.0	253
30–34	31.6	32.7	11.4	6.9	2.8	6.0	1.1	0.3	3.0	4.2	100.0	231
35–39	41.3	22.2	9.8	7.0	2.7	4.3	5.7	0.6	3.0	3.4	100.0	181
40–44	33.6	34.6	13.3	3.1	4.6	2.0	2.6	0.0	5.4	0.8	100.0	89
45–49	56.6	20.4	8.1	6.3	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	3.9	100.0	53
Current union status												
Married	32.4	31.2	11.4	5.9	7.4	3.4	3.2	0.8	2.2	2.0	100.0	208
Common law union	39.2	32.5	13.0	3.4	3.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	1.8	4.3	100.0	404
Visiting relationship	34.5	34.4	4.0	7.2	4.6	3.5	3.9	0.1	3.0	4.7	100.0	382
No steady relationship	40.4	29.1	5.2	9.6	5.9	5.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.2	100.0	81
Education level (in years)												
0–9	50.5	26.4	14.1	2.0	0.2	1.0	3.3	0.0	1.2	1.3	100.0	215
10–12	37.0	34.7	7.4	5.5	3.9	2.8	2.8	0.2	0.8	5.0	100.0	705
13 or more	17.8	32.3	4.6	12.6	13.4	4.7	1.3	0.7	9.8	3.0	100.0	155
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	41.5	34.3	13.0	3.0	0.8	0.6	2.2	0.2	0.0	4.3	100.0	258
Second	53.7	29.2	6.2	2.2	0.0	3.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	3.7	100.0	213
Middle	33.2	33.8	9.0	9.6	4.5	2.8	0.8	0.2	1.9	4.1	100.0	218
Fourth	27.3	32.5	6.0	6.0	9.7	4.2	6.7	0.0	4.1	3.6	100.0	213
Highest	27.2	33.7	5.8	9.3	8.5	3.2	2.6	0.8	4.6	4.3	100.0	173
No. of lifetime sexual partners												
1	26.5	40.2	7.7	10.4	6.8	1.5	3.4	0.4	0.8	2.3	100.0	217
2–3	39.5	28.4	9.2	3.5	5.8	2.6	2.9	0.1	3.0	4.9	100.0	476
4 or more	41.1	33.3	6.0	6.1	1.7	4.4	1.5	0.3	2.1	3.4	100.0	323
No response/refused	20.7	33.5	14.0	6.5	5.8	0.0	4.1	0.0	7.2	8.2	100.0	59

Table 7.1.4
Perceptions about the Pill's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception about the Pill's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	26.8	35.4	18.0	5.0	14.8	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.3	32.1	23.8	4.2	19.6	100.0	1,198
Other urban	29.9	36.8	16.0	5.0	12.4	100.0	2,283
Rural	27.4	35.8	16.9	5.3	14.6	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	23.0	33.7	19.8	5.7	17.9	100.0	2,340
2	32.4	33.2	18.1	6.2	10.2	100.0	1,761
3	21.0	40.6	19.7	4.0	14.7	100.0	2,313
4	37.6	35.5	12.3	3.6	11.0	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	19.5	30.3	22.1	7.3	20.8	100.0	644
St. Andrew	19.1	31.7	23.7	4.5	21.0	100.0	636
St. Thomas	12.5	42.2	25.4	4.9	15.0	100.0	504
Portland	22.8	41.4	22.3	3.1	10.3	100.0	516
St. Mary	35.9	32.2	18.8	3.0	10.1	100.0	542
St. Ann	33.7	30.5	15.7	9.9	10.1	100.0	703
Trelawny	31.8	32.5	21.0	3.2	11.5	100.0	516
St. James	12.3	37.2	23.7	6.1	20.7	100.0	635
Hanover	24.7	48.7	8.6	1.7	16.3	100.0	541
Westmoreland	23.8	44.8	19.7	3.0	8.7	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	47.2	31.1	7.0	2.0	12.8	100.0	528
Manchester	37.1	36.2	13.2	4.2	9.2	100.0	668
Clarendon	31.1	38.1	15.4	4.1	11.3	100.0	649
St. Catherine	28.7	35.0	14.8	6.7	14.8	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	18.6	27.7	17.3	4.0	32.3	100.0	1,229
20–24	28.5	34.2	18.0	5.2	14.1	100.0	1,114
25–29	30.8	34.5	17.7	6.5	10.5	100.0	1,350
30–34	30.1	39.5	16.2	4.5	9.7	100.0	1,219
35–39	26.9	37.7	21.7	5.5	8.2	100.0	1,221
40–44	28.2	40.8	15.6	4.9	10.4	100.0	1,084
45–49	26.4	37.4	20.1	3.7	12.3	100.0	1,042
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	23.3	33.2	18.0	7.7	17.7	100.0	2,183
10–12	26.6	36.2	18.5	4.5	14.2	100.0	5,078
13 or more	33.6	35.3	15.6	2.8	12.6	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	27.2	36.2	16.8	7.1	12.8	100.0	2,001
Second	23.5	36.5	18.9	5.5	15.6	100.0	1,716
Middle	26.1	34.9	17.9	4.2	16.9	100.0	1,668
Fourth	28.1	35.4	16.9	5.2	14.4	100.0	1,650
Highest	29.0	34.1	19.6	2.8	14.6	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	16.1	22.8	14.8	3.5	42.9	100.0	817
1	28.9	36.6	19.0	3.5	12.0	100.0	1,425
2–3	27.8	38.4	17.7	4.7	11.5	100.0	3,215
4 or more	28.9	36.7	19.0	7.3	8.1	100.0	2,353
No response/refused	29.1	33.7	18.7	3.7	14.8	100.0	449
Ever use of the pill							
No	16.3	29.9	20.4	4.8	28.6	100.0	3,512
Yes	35.9	40.2	15.9	5.1	2.9	100.0	4,747
Currently using the pill							
No	22.6	35.5	19.4	5.6	16.9	100.0	7,184
Yes	55.1	34.9	8.8	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,075

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 7.1.5
Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Pill among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Pill					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	11.6	31.5	28.2	15.8	12.9	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.5	29.1	29.5	10.5	18.4	100.0	1,198
Other urban	11.9	35.3	27.9	14.9	10.1	100.0	2,283
Rural	10.9	29.6	27.8	19.2	12.6	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	11.8	33.1	27.1	11.9	16.1	100.0	2,340
2	15.6	30.0	25.3	22.0	7.1	100.0	1,761
3	11.1	36.1	26.8	14.0	12.0	100.0	2,313
4	9.0	24.6	33.6	22.4	10.3	100.0	1,845
Age group							
15–19	10.4	22.5	24.8	12.3	30.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	13.1	30.1	30.0	15.1	11.7	100.0	1,114
25–29	11.3	31.3	32.7	16.6	8.0	100.0	1,350
30–34	10.8	36.9	27.8	17.5	7.1	100.0	1,219
35–39	11.1	36.5	27.5	17.1	7.8	100.0	1,221
40–44	12.9	33.2	27.3	16.7	10.0	100.0	1,084
45–49	11.8	34.1	26.6	17.3	10.1	100.0	1,042
Current union status							
Married	13.0	33.2	30.2	16.4	7.2	100.0	1,441
Common law union	13.1	35.5	26.6	16.8	8.0	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	13.4	32.0	29.4	16.9	8.3	100.0	2,279
No union relationship	8.0	27.4	27.1	13.9	23.6	100.0	2,381
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	8.9	27.8	25.7	21.0	16.6	100.0	2,183
10–12	12.6	32.4	28.4	14.5	12.1	100.0	5,078
13 or more	11.3	33.8	31.1	13.6	10.1	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	10.3	29.8	27.9	21.0	11.1	100.0	2,001
Second	11.0	30.2	29.3	16.6	12.9	100.0	1,716
Middle	9.7	31.5	26.9	15.6	16.3	100.0	1,668
Fourth	13.4	31.6	26.7	16.2	12.1	100.0	1,650
Highest	13.3	34.6	30.3	9.6	12.2	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	7.0	19.1	22.9	10.0	41.0	100.0	817
1	13.6	33.3	28.3	14.3	10.5	100.0	1,425
2–3	12.8	33.4	29.6	15.8	8.5	100.0	3,215
4 or more	10.5	33.8	28.9	19.6	7.2	100.0	2,353
No response/refused	12.3	31.2	26.2	16.6	13.7	100.0	449
Ever use of the pill							
No	7.1	25.3	27.2	15.6	24.8	100.0	3,512
Yes	15.4	36.9	29.0	16.0	2.7	100.0	4,747
Currently using the pill							
No	8.9	30.2	29.1	17.1	14.7	100.0	7,184
Yes	29.1	40.4	22.3	7.3	1.0	100.0	1,075

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 7.2
Awareness and Ever Use of Hormonal Emergency Contraception among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Awareness of Hormonal Emergency Contraception	Ever Use of Hormonal Emergency Contraception	No. of Cases
Total	83.6	10.9	8,259
Residence			
Kingston Metropolitan Area	88.2	9.1	1,198
Other urban	87.0	14.2	2,283
Rural	78.5	9.0	4,778
Health region			
1	87.0	10.5	2,340
2	81.6	10.8	1,761
3	81.4	9.0	2,313
4	79.4	13.6	1,845
Age group			
15–19	80.1	4.4	1,229
20–24	92.5	19.2	1,114
25–29	91.1	19.3	1,350
30–34	87.5	12.5	1,219
35–39	80.9	8.5	1,221
40–44	74.3	6.0	1,084
45–49	70.3	1.6	1,042
Current union status			
Married	82.4	9.2	1,441
Common law union	80.1	11.3	2,158
Visiting relationship	88.9	16.1	2,279
No steady relationship	81.4	6.2	2,381
No. of live births			
0	85.8	10.8	2,208
1	89.9	14.9	1,707
2	87.5	12.2	1,632
3	81.8	9.3	1,110
4 or more	67.4	5.4	1,602
Education level (in years)[*]			
0–9	67.3	4.1	2,183
10–12	86.6	11.8	5,078
13 or more	96.9	18.0	995
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	71.4	6.5	2,001
Second	79.3	10.0	1,716
Middle	85.5	10.7	1,668
Fourth	88.1	14.6	1,650
Highest	93.7	12.6	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners			
0	79.1	0.0	817
1	87.0	8.9	1,425
2–3	83.6	10.0	3,215
4 or more	83.2	18.7	2,353
No response/refused	84.0	11.5	449

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 7.3.1
Perceptions about the Effectiveness of the Injectables to Prevent Pregnancy
among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception about the Effectiveness of the Injectables to Prevent Pregnancy					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know		
Total	24.5	33.9	13.1	5.3	23.2	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.2	29.9	13.6	7.4	28.8	100.0	1,198
Other urban	26.9	37.6	12.0	4.1	19.4	100.0	2,283
Rural	24.8	31.7	14.5	5.2	23.8	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	22.8	33.2	12.9	6.4	24.6	100.0	2,340
2	23.9	43.7	14.9	2.3	15.1	100.0	1,761
3	16.6	40.1	19.4	3.0	21.0	100.0	2,313
4	41.3	27.1	7.6	2.8	21.2	100.0	1,845
Age group							
15–19	18.2	23.9	12.6	6.2	39.1	100.0	1,229
20–24	27.4	30.9	18.8	3.0	19.8	100.0	1,114
25–29	25.1	38.3	9.6	4.8	22.2	100.0	1,350
30–34	25.9	43.0	8.2	3.0	19.9	100.0	1,219
35–39	28.8	36.3	17.3	3.2	14.4	100.0	1,221
40–44	22.5	37.6	10.1	14.5	15.4	100.0	1,084
45–49	26.8	33.7	13.9	3.3	22.3	100.0	1,042
Current union status							
Married	23.5	31.8	12.2	14.0	18.5	100.0	1,441
Common law union	29.2	38.6	13.8	3.0	15.3	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	30.1	32.4	14.8	5.1	17.6	100.0	2,279
No union relationship	17.2	33.7	11.5	3.7	33.9	100.0	2,381
No. of live births							
0	20.1	27.4	13.3	5.0	34.3	100.0	2,208
1	28.1	31.3	16.7	4.0	20.0	100.0	1,707
2	25.1	40.0	8.7	10.0	16.2	100.0	1,632
3	28.4	42.8	8.8	2.8	17.2	100.0	1,110
4 or more	27.2	43.0	15.8	4.7	9.3	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	24.0	30.2	14.9	8.0	22.9	100.0	2,183
10–12	24.9	35.7	13.6	3.0	22.7	100.0	5,078
13 or more	23.4	30.7	9.2	11.6	25.1	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	25.0	43.3	11.1	4.6	16.1	100.0	2,001
Second	21.4	32.8	16.1	5.3	24.5	100.0	1,716
Middle	29.3	35.7	10.2	1.3	23.4	100.0	1,668
Fourth	21.7	29.8	13.2	7.5	27.8	100.0	1,650
Highest	25.0	30.2	14.8	6.9	23.1	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	17.8	23.3	10.4	4.3	44.2	100.0	817
1	19.3	30.6	16.8	11.0	22.3	100.0	1,425
2–3	29.2	38.1	9.8	3.5	19.4	100.0	3,215
4 or more	25.1	38.9	16.5	4.0	15.5	100.0	2,353
No response/refused	29.6	21.7	14.4	5.2	29.1	100.0	449
Ever use of injectables							
No	18.7	30.8	12.0	5.9	32.6	100.0	5,134
Yes	37.8	41.1	15.7	4.0	1.5	100.0	3,125
Currently using injectables							
No	21.4	34.1	13.3	5.7	25.4	100.0	7,353
Yes	55.3	31.8	11.7	0.9	0.2	100.0	906

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 7.3.2
Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Injectables among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Injectables					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	10.4	32.2	21.2	15.2	21.0	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	11.0	27.8	22.1	11.4	27.7	100.0	1,198
Other urban	10.2	36.5	20.6	15.1	17.5	100.0	2,283
Rural	10.2	29.1	21.4	19.3	19.9	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	11.7	33.8	20.2	10.8	23.6	100.0	2,340
2	12.1	41.4	17.7	21.1	7.8	100.0	1,761
3	6.6	33.8	20.7	22.6	16.3	100.0	2,313
4	6.4	17.2	28.9	29.7	17.8	100.0	1,845
Age group							
15–19	13.8	21.5	15.9	11.7	37.0	100.0	1,229
20–24	8.6	28.9	29.9	10.8	21.9	100.0	1,114
25–29	7.3	35.0	25.5	13.3	18.8	100.0	1,350
30–34	9.8	39.1	17.4	19.4	14.4	100.0	1,219
35–39	10.5	38.1	23.0	16.7	11.7	100.0	1,221
40–44	9.2	37.4	13.8	25.5	14.1	100.0	1,084
45–49	17.7	33.4	18.3	14.7	15.9	100.0	1,042
Current union status							
Married	8.3	27.9	21.5	26.9	15.5	100.0	1,441
Common law union	12.4	35.2	24.8	12.9	14.7	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	13.4	27.3	27.3	15.9	16.0	100.0	2,279
No steady relationship	7.3	36.6	13.6	11.8	30.7	100.0	2,381
No. of live births							
0	8.8	26.0	20.9	13.0	31.2	100.0	2,208
1	12.8	30.2	25.1	12.3	19.7	100.0	1,707
2	7.4	42.2	17.7	18.1	14.6	100.0	1,632
3	13.1	34.4	25.1	15.3	12.2	100.0	1,110
4 or more	12.8	39.4	16.3	23.6	7.9	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	8.1	26.8	17.1	23.3	24.7	100.0	2,183
10–12	12.0	34.6	21.6	12.0	19.9	100.0	5,078
13 or more	6.7	28.1	24.1	19.8	21.3	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	7.4	40.9	16.4	17.7	17.7	100.0	2,001
Second	10.4	28.3	24.6	15.3	21.5	100.0	1,716
Middle	10.2	31.8	22.5	12.2	23.2	100.0	1,668
Fourth	13.1	28.0	18.4	17.6	23.0	100.0	1,650
Highest	10.5	32.3	24.1	13.5	19.6	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	10.3	20.5	12.0	11.7	45.5	100.0	817
1	10.0	34.0	19.3	16.6	20.1	100.0	1,425
2–3	10.7	36.4	22.8	15.6	14.5	100.0	3,215
4 or more	10.2	32.4	26.2	15.3	15.9	100.0	2,353
No response/refused	11.9	27.7	19.9	18.4	22.2	100.0	449
Ever use injectables							
No	7.4	27.3	20.9	15.2	29.2	100.0	5,134
Yes	17.3	43.3	22.0	15.3	2.1	100.0	3,125
Currently using injection							
No	8.1	31.4	21.6	16.0	22.9	100.0	7,353
Yes	34.3	40.0	17.4	7.2	1.0	100.0	906

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Chapter 8

Condom Use

The condom continues to be the most well known and most used contraceptive method in Jamaica. Chapter 8 focuses on various aspects of condoms, including its use, negotiations between partners about use and their consequences, and perception of its effectiveness and safety among women aged 15–49 years and men aged 15–24 years. Information on condom use can also be found in other chapters, particularly Chapters 12, 13, and 14 which address young adults, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), and HIV/AIDS, respectively.

8.1 Condom Use

Table 8.1.1A shows that virtually all (99.9%) women aged 15–49 years had heard of condoms, 76.6% had ever used a condom, and 19.5% reported currently using condoms. Current users were most concentrated among those who have a boyfriend with whom they have sex (46.5%) and those in a visiting partnership (32.2%). Of women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months the preceding the survey 42.4% reported using a condom the last time. Women who have a boyfriend with sexual relations had the highest use at last intercourse of all partnership status (74.9%).

Among young men, 99.9% had ever heard of condoms, 72.6% reported ever having used condoms and 42.5% reported currently using condoms (Table 8.1.1B). Among men who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months, 79.9% reported having used a condom the last time. For both age groups, 15–19 and 20–24 years, men had higher prevalence of ever use, current use, and use at last intercourse than women in the same age groups.

Among sexually active women, 41.7% said that they use a condom every time, followed by 27.7% who reported using condoms “almost every time” and 28.4% who reported using them “sometimes,” as shown in Table 8.1.2A. The most consistent users were those who were in a visiting relationship —among whom 59.2% said they use a condom “every time”—and those who have never been in a union (73.8%). Young men in the youngest age group had higher percentages of frequent condom users than woman in the same age group (65.7% vs. 53.2% among 15–19 year olds) (Table 8.1.2B). Alternatively, in the 20–24 year age group, a higher portion of women than men reported using condoms every time (41.7% vs. 39.3%). Men who

had never been in a union reported the most consistent use of condoms, with 61.8% of them using condoms every time.

Among 515 women who had sex with a non-steady partner, 52.1% reported that they use condoms every time and 11.7% almost every time, compared to 21.3% who said that they never use a condom (Table 8.1.3A). Table 8.1.3B shows that among 1,394 young men who had sex with a non-steady partner, 73.3% used a condom every time, 18.2% used one almost every time, and almost no men stated that they never used a condom (0.5%). There was almost no difference between the 15–19 and 20–24 year age groups.

Table 8.1.4A shows that almost three-fourths of sexually experienced women (71.9%) reported having ever asked a partner to use condoms. The most common negative reaction experienced by these women was partner's refusal to use condom (20.6%), followed by being forced to have sex without condom (7.5%) and partner's refusal to have sex (6.6%). Only 2.8% of sexually experienced women who have asked a partner to use condoms reported that the partner threatened to end the relationship and 0.9% reported that their partner threatened to hurt them. A pattern emerges in relationship to women's education. The proportion of women asking their partners to use condoms increased with the increase in number of years of schooling. Negative reactions from partners were higher among women with lower levels of education.

Table 8.1.4B shows that 78.0% of young men suggested to their partner that they would use a condom. More 20–24-year-old men had suggested condom use to a partner than adolescent men (81.7% vs. 74.0%). The same table presents the most common experiences reported by the young men who suggested the use of condom with a female partner. Among these, 15.5% said that "against [their] better judgment, [they] had sex without a condom;" 8.5% said that their partners refused to let them wear a condom; and 6.3% said that their partners refused to have sex with them.

Young men were further asked if their partners have ever asked them to wear a condom; 69.9% responded affirmatively (Table 8.1.5). Among men who reported this experience, 16.3% said they forced their partners to have sex with them without using a condom and 3.5% indicated that they refused to have sex as the result of such request. Other responses included "got angry" (2.1%) and "threatened never to go with [the partner] again" (1.1%). As education level increased, higher proportions of men responded by forcing partners to have sex without a condom (23.0% of men with 13 or more years of education versus 14.7% of men with 9 or fewer years of education).

8.2 Reasons for Use

Women aged 15–49 years and men aged 15–24 years who were sexually active and had used a condom during the past 12 months were asked their reason for using a condom. The results are shown in Tables 8.2A and 8.2B. Among women, 8.8% said it was to prevent pregnancy, 19.0% said it was to prevent STIs, including HIV, and 71.5% said it was to prevent both. Not surprisingly, married and common law women had the highest percentage of respondents who used a condom solely to prevent pregnancy (14.6% versus less than 8.0% for other partnership status); however, the percentage of women who used a condom solely to prevent STIs is substantial among those in a union (19.5%–20.2% among women in marital, common-law, or visiting unions). A higher proportion of young men than young women reported that the objective of their condom use was dual protection – to prevent risks from both pregnancy and STIs (89.2% males versus 80.4% females among 15–19 year olds and 84.1% versus 77.8% of 20–24 year olds). This high use of condoms for dual protection was fairly consistent among young men (over 80%), regardless of respondent characteristics, with the exception of men currently in union (79.9%) and specifically men who are married or in common law unions (75.7%).

8.3 Opinions about Effectiveness and Safety of Condom Use

Finally, the survey also assessed perceptions of condom effectiveness and safety. Similar questions were asked for pills and injections, and those results can be found in Chapter 7. Table 8.3.1A shows that 29.5% of women aged 15–49 years considered condoms to be very effective in preventing pregnancy, 36.4% considered them to be effective, and 4.9% said that condoms were not effective. Regardless of respondent characteristics, very few women felt condoms were not effective, although sizeable portions of women who had never been in union (30.1%), had never had sex (35.3%), and had never used condoms (26.7%) said they did not know if they were effective or did not respond to the question. Young men tended to have more confidence in the effectiveness of condoms to prevent pregnancy, even when compared only to women in comparable age groups (Table 8.3.1B). More than three-fourths of young men stated that condoms were either “very effective” (38.2%) or “effective” (37.9%). Only 1.9% stated that they were not effective. Similar to women, although at considerably lower proportions, uncertainty about the effectiveness of condoms to prevent pregnancy was higher among young men who had never been in a union (8.1%), never had sex (20.2%), and never used condoms (19.9%).

Table 8.3.2A shows that almost half of women (44.4%) described condoms as very effective in preventing STIs and 32.9% described them as effective. As with pregnancy prevention, a small percentage (2.3%) described condoms as not effective against sexually transmitted infections. Higher educational attainment seems to be associated with higher percentage of belief in condoms’ effectiveness for preventing both pregnancy and STIs and that was true for both women and men. Overall, most young men felt that condoms were either very effective (47.7%)

or effective (30.0%) at preventing STIs (Table 8.3.2B). Uncertainty about whether or not condoms effectively prevent STIs was higher among those with less education (11.6%), with no sexual partners in their lifetime (16.0%) and those who had never used condoms (16.2%). This somewhat reflects the higher uncertainty about the condom's effectiveness among adolescent young men (9.0% of 15–19 year olds) compared to their slightly older peers (3.0% of 20–24 year olds).

The last two (2) tables in this chapter show perspectives of both women and men regarding the safety of, or risk of developing health problems associated with, condom use. Table 8.3.3A shows that 29.9% of women considered condom use to be very safe, and 39.9% considered it to be safe. Only 4.9% of women said that it was not safe. Again, women and men characterized by higher educational attainment seem somewhat more likely to say that condoms were safe. Women who had ever used condoms were significantly more likely to consider them very safe compared to women who had never used condoms (33.0% versus 19.6%). Conversely, women who had never used condoms were far more likely to be unsure of their safety than other women (26.5% versus 1.5%).

Among young men, 33.7% considered condoms very safe and 43.2% considered them safe (Table 8.3.3B). Similar to the women's perceptions, the young men's perceptions of condom's safety varied by men's experience of condom use. Over a third (37.6%) of young men who had ever used condoms considered them to be very safe versus 23.4% of men who had never used them; almost a sixth (17.1%) of young men who had never used condom were unsure if condom use is safe versus 1.5% of young men who had ever used condoms.

Table 8.1.1A
Ever and Current Condom Use and Use of Condom at the Last Sexual Intercourse
among Women Aged 15–49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Heard of Condom	Ever Used Condom	Currently Using Condom	No. of Cases	Used Condom at Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	99.9	76.6	19.5	8,259	42.4	6,589
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	100.0	67.8	20.0	1,198	45.7	938
Other urban	100.0	81.1	20.6	2,283	40.9	1,829
Rural	99.9	77.0	18.5	4,778	42.2	3,822
Health region						
1	99.9	72.4	19.3	2,340	41.4	1,855
2	100.0	75.4	19.1	1,761	47.3	1,400
3	99.9	79.3	21.9	2,313	41.9	1,822
4	100.0	84.0	18.2	1,845	42.3	1,512
Parish						
Kingston	100.0	71.6	17.9	644	41.3	510
St. Andrew	99.9	64.7	20.4	636	45.7	491
St. Thomas	99.8	81.7	17.6	504	40.8	428
Portland	99.9	74.3	19.0	516	43.7	412
St. Mary	100.0	67.1	14.7	542	42.9	408
St. Ann	100.0	82.4	22.4	703	51.7	580
Trelawny	99.8	79.0	23.7	516	43.6	413
St. James	99.9	82.2	26.2	635	42.4	519
Hanover	100.0	72.3	23.9	541	45.1	398
Westmoreland	100.0	79.4	15.0	621	39.0	492
St. Elizabeth	99.9	81.9	17.1	528	34.4	443
Manchester	100.0	83.1	17.7	668	48.0	535
Clarendon	100.0	86.4	19.5	649	43.1	534
St. Catherine	100.0	78.6	18.7	556	37.4	426
Age group						
15–19	100.0	39.8	15.7	1,229	66.2	501
20–24	100.0	87.0	29.7	1,114	54.6	1,017
25–29	100.0	88.8	20.3	1,350	40.9	1,233
30–34	99.9	89.2	21.5	1,219	41.6	1,099
35–39	100.0	83.4	16.9	1,221	33.9	1,047
40–44	99.9	81.5	16.5	1,084	31.9	895
45–49	99.6	73.5	12.0	1,042	24.4	797
Current relationship status						
Married	99.9	81.5	17.4	1,441	23.8	1,418
Common law union	99.9	87.5	21.4	2,158	32.8	2,134
Visiting relationship	100.0	92.4	32.2	2,279	52.1	2,219
Boyfriend with sex	100.0	94.7	46.5	281	74.9	263
Boyfriend without sex	100.0	20.9	0.0	197	*	24
No steady relationship	100.0	48.4	1.8	1,903	53.7	531
Marital status						
Currently in union	99.9	88.4	25.5	5,878	39.6	5,771
Previously in union	100.0	85.8	8.0	1,344	56.6	671
Never in union	100.0	15.0	5.4	1,037	85.0	147
No. of children born alive						
0	100.0	56.3	21.5	2,208	58.6	1,225
1	100.0	90.3	22.5	1,707	43.6	1,505
2	100.0	86.2	17.7	1,632	36.3	1,465
3	99.9	84.5	17.6	1,110	35.0	974
4 or more	99.8	83.9	14.8	1,602	32.3	1,420
Education level (in years)[†]						
0–9	99.8	71.3	13.3	2,183	32.7	1,716
10–12	100.0	77.6	21.0	5,078	44.9	4,068
13 or more	100.0	81.0	23.1	995	46.4	802
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	100.0	80.8	16.4	2,001	37.1	1,667
Second	100.0	78.8	19.7	1,716	43.3	1,384
Middle	99.9	76.9	22.1	1,668	45.5	1,343
Fourth	99.8	73.2	20.3	1,650	42.8	1,254
Highest	100.0	73.7	19.4	1,224	43.8	941
No. of lifetime sexual partners						
0	99.9	0.0	0.0	817	*	0
1	99.8	80.2	22.3	1,425	44.3	1,230
2–3	100.0	87.9	23.4	3,215	42.8	2,844
4 or more	100.0	92.8	21.8	2,353	41.3	2,141
No response/refused	100.0	87.5	18.1	449	38.6	374

* Less than 25 cases

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 8.1.1B
Awareness and Use of Condom among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Heard of Condom	Ever Used Condom	Currently Using Condom	No. of Cases	Used Condom at Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	99.9	72.6	42.5	2,775	79.9	1,859
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	100.0	82.1	46.8	380	71.8	298
Other urban	99.8	72.5	42.1	759	80.5	513
Rural	99.9	69.8	41.5	1,636	82.5	1,048
Health region						
1	100.0	76.6	43.0	789	74.4	568
2	99.8	73.7	42.9	552	88.2	373
3	100.0	67.1	41.2	775	85.1	479
4	99.7	71.8	43.0	659	78.8	439
Age group						
15–19	99.8	58.7	32.3	1,652	85.8	851
20–24	100.0	92.8	57.4	1,123	74.8	1,008
Current relationship status						
Married/common law union	100.0	98.7	43.8	162	53.4	161
Visiting relationship	100.0	97.9	67.6	554	71.1	550
Girlfriend with sex	100.0	98.6	71.2	829	88.0	803
Girlfriend without sex	100.0	46.5	9.5	410	85.6	126
No steady relationship	99.6	36.1	11.9	820	87.1	219
Marital status						
Currently in union	100.0	98.1	62.8	716	67.4	711
Previously in union	100.0	96.3	53.3	175	84.2	156
Never in union	99.8	60.5	33.7	1,884	88.1	992
No. of live births						
0	99.9	70.7	41.8	2,583	81.5	1,668
1+	100.0	98.9	52.2	192	65.2	191
Education level (in years)[†]						
0–9	99.8	51.3	30.2	687	84.1	327
10–12	100.0	78.9	46.3	1,944	79.7	1,410
13 or more	100.0	88.3	49.6	130	70.5	114
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	99.8	71.0	39.5	632	84.7	394
Second	99.9	68.0	39.2	620	80.7	406
Middle	99.8	74.4	41.1	512	73.4	350
Fourth	100.0	74.3	47.9	538	80.9	379
Highest	100.0	75.4	45.3	473	80.2	330
No. of lifetime sexual partners						
0	99.6	0.0	0.0	714	*	0
1	100.0	88.3	36.4	243	88.4	150
2–3	100.0	95.0	46.5	421	80.0	358
4 or more	100.0	98.8	63.6	1,281	78.1	1,238
No response/refused	100.0	99.5	59.2	116	88.2	113

* Less than 25 cases

† Excludes 14 and 8 men with missing information.

Table 8.1.2A
Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Used
Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	41.7	27.7	28.4	2.0	0.2	100.0	3,520
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	43.5	26.1	28.3	1.7	0.4	100.0	500
Other urban	44.8	24.3	28.3	2.6	0.0	100.0	991
Rural	38.3	31.4	28.6	1.7	0.1	100.0	2,029
Health region							
1	44.8	22.1	30.1	2.7	0.2	100.0	989
2	36.3	33.7	28.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	795
3	44.4	36.1	18.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	888
4	36.7	28.5	32.7	2.0	0.1	100.0	848
Parish							
Kingston	43.7	19.4	33.5	3.3	0.0	100.0	265
St. Andrew	45.0	26.9	25.9	1.8	0.4	100.0	256
St. Thomas	27.4	23.2	46.7	2.1	0.7	100.0	240
Portland	35.2	22.6	40.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	244
St. Mary	30.6	35.2	33.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	191
St. Ann	39.8	37.2	21.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	360
Trelawny	28.2	45.8	24.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	213
St. James	49.9	38.5	11.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	246
Hanover	35.1	32.4	31.1	1.4	0.0	100.0	210
Westmoreland	52.5	29.0	17.2	1.0	0.3	100.0	219
St. Elizabeth	43.3	19.5	36.3	1.0	0.0	100.0	216
Manchester	39.0	31.9	27.4	1.5	0.2	100.0	338
Clarendon	30.3	30.8	35.5	3.1	0.2	100.0	294
St. Catherine	47.5	18.1	30.8	3.6	0.0	100.0	228
Age group							
15–19	53.2	23.2	20.1	2.8	0.8	100.0	401
20–24	41.7	27.7	29.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	700
25–29	35.9	32.3	28.6	3.1	0.1	100.0	722
30–34	39.4	29.2	28.8	2.4	0.2	100.0	583
35–39	39.6	28.7	29.6	2.1	0.0	100.0	485
40–44	41.6	24.6	32.4	1.4	0.0	100.0	388
45–49	47.2	20.0	31.7	1.1	0.0	100.0	241
Current relationship status							
Married	33.9	29.1	35.2	1.8	0.1	100.0	1,498
Common law union	43.2	28.2	26.3	2.4	0.0	100.0	1,466
Visiting relationship	59.2	22.7	16.5	1.6	0.1	100.0	235
Boyfriend with sex	54.1	23.1	20.1	1.6	1.1	100.0	321
Marital status							
Currently in union	39.1	28.6	30.2	2.1	0.1	100.0	2,964
Previously in union	51.6	23.9	21.7	2.0	0.8	100.0	431
Never in union	73.8	19.1	6.8	0.0	0.2	100.0	125
No. of children born alive							
0	55.3	25.0	18.0	1.4	0.3	100.0	888
1	33.5	30.0	33.5	2.9	0.1	100.0	844
2	36.0	29.0	32.4	2.5	0.1	100.0	736
3	36.3	27.6	35.1	0.8	0.1	100.0	470
4 or more	39.1	27.9	30.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	582
Education level (in years)[*]							
0–9	39.4	24.8	33.0	2.7	0.1	100.0	757
10–12	40.8	28.7	28.5	1.8	0.2	100.0	2,299
13 or more	48.9	26.9	22.1	2.0	0.1	100.0	463
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.7	26.0	35.5	2.7	0.1	100.0	866
Second	42.7	28.2	27.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	732
Middle	41.1	30.5	26.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	743
Fourth	40.7	30.7	25.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	653
Highest	48.7	23.0	26.8	1.3	0.1	100.0	526
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	54.8	24.2	19.5	0.9	0.5	100.0	630
2–3	42.3	28.7	27.7	1.3	0.1	100.0	1,488
4 or more	34.7	28.9	32.8	3.5	0.1	100.0	1,201
No response/refused	32.9	25.2	39.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	201

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 8.1.2B
Frequency of Condom Use with a Steady Partner among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	51.1	25.9	19.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	1,626
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	53.1	21.9	19.7	3.9	1.3	100.0	265
Other urban	47.2	26.1	22.5	4.2	0.0	100.0	439
Rural	52.7	27.4	17.6	1.9	0.4	100.0	922
Health region							
1	51.1	23.9	20.5	3.8	0.7	100.0	484
2	56.6	26.7	15.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	342
3	56.8	27.4	15.4	0.3	0.2	100.0	418
4	42.8	27.1	24.1	5.6	0.5	100.0	382
Age group							
15–19	65.7	19.3	11.5	3.1	0.4	100.0	739
20–24	39.3	31.3	26.0	2.9	0.6	100.0	887
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	19.5	37.0	40.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	135
Visiting relationship	43.2	29.1	22.4	4.5	0.8	100.0	511
Girlfriend with sex	59.1	24.1	15.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	718
Girlfriend without sex	67.2	9.0	10.2	13.6	0.0	100.0	106
No steady relationship	56.5	26.0	16.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	156
Marital status							
Currently in union	38.7	30.6	25.9	4.1	0.6	100.0	646
Previously in union	46.6	26.5	21.7	5.2	0.0	100.0	139
Never in union	61.8	22.0	14.0	1.7	0.4	100.0	841
No. of live births							
0	55.5	24.5	16.6	2.9	0.5	100.0	1,464
1+	11.8	38.9	45.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	162
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	56.0	19.9	21.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	280
10–12	50.5	27.6	18.3	3.1	0.6	100.0	1,236
13 or more	46.4	21.8	27.7	3.3	0.8	100.0	104
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	48.7	27.9	20.2	3.2	0.0	100.0	338
Second	53.8	24.8	16.4	4.1	0.9	100.0	355
Middle	45.2	29.7	22.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	295
Fourth	52.4	23.4	21.8	1.7	0.7	100.0	341
Highest	55.5	24.0	15.9	4.1	0.5	100.0	297
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	77.1	12.7	9.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	122
2–3	70.1	15.9	11.3	2.1	0.6	100.0	313
4 or more	43.2	29.2	23.2	3.8	0.5	100.0	1,090
No response/refused	48.7	36.1	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	101

* Excludes 6 men with missing information.

Table 8.1.3A
Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	52.1	11.7	12.9	21.3	2.0	100.0	515
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	63.9	5.4	10.9	16.2	3.6	100.0	69
Other urban	50.6	14.0	16.2	19.2	.	100.0	148
Rural	49.1	11.8	10.6	25.2	3.3	100.0	298
Health region							
1	54.1	9.4	15.0	19.6	1.9	100.0	152
2	72.5	13.6	4.2	9.7	.	100.0	85
3	41.9	13.2	7.3	35.2	2.3	100.0	157
4	49.8	13.9	17.5	16.2	2.6	100.0	121
Age group							
15–24	54.5	11.4	12.2	21.2	0.7	100.0	174
25–34	50.6	10.5	16.8	20.4	1.6	100.0	202
35–49	49.6	14.8	6.6	23.3	5.7	100.0	139
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	49.7	11.7	13.2	23.4	1.9	100.0	152
Visiting relationship	53.4	11.0	12.0	21.1	2.5	100.0	242
Boyfriend or no steady relationship	51.6	13.3	14.8	19.4	0.9	100.0	121
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	58.1	11.3	10.8	17.5	2.2	100.0	139
10–12	51.2	10.9	14.9	20.9	2.1	100.0	321
13 or more	46.9	17.5	4.8	29.9	0.9	100.0	55
Lifetime sexual partners							
1	7.5	9.4	7.8	72.4	3.0	100.0	45
2–3	39.4	16.3	12.1	30.1	2.1	100.0	137
4 or more	67.2	8.1	14.0	9.0	1.8	100.0	284
No response/refused	53.2	22.9	15.6	6.2	2.1	100.0	49

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 8.1.3B
Frequency of Condom Use with a Non-Steady Partner among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of Condom Use					Total	No. of Cases
	Every Time	Almost Every Time	Sometimes	Never	Does Not Remember		
Total	73.3	18.2	7.4	0.5	0.6	100.0	1,394
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	86.0	5.6	8.1	0.3	0.1	100.0	231
Other urban	68.0	23.1	8.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	399
Rural	71.4	20.3	6.4	0.9	1.0	100.0	764
Health region							
1	76.4	12.9	9.4	0.2	1.1	100.0	400
2	79.7	13.8	4.8	0.7	0.9	100.0	270
3	77.2	16.7	5.6	0.2	0.2	100.0	360
4	62.2	29.2	7.4	1.1	0.0	100.0	364
Age group							
15–19	73.3	17.6	7.7	0.8	0.5	100.0	628
20–24	73.2	18.7	7.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	766
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	77.2	16.3	4.5	0.0	2.0	100.0	95
Visiting relationship	73.4	16.2	9.3	0.5	0.7	100.0	414
Girlfriend with sex	72.7	19.1	7.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	621
Girlfriend without sex	76.0	18.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100
No steady relationship	71.4	21.6	5.3	1.0	0.7	100.0	164
Marital status							
Currently in union	74.0	16.2	8.5	0.4	0.9	100.0	509
Previously in union	83.9	9.9	4.5	0.8	0.9	100.0	121
Never in union	71.0	20.9	7.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	764
No. of children born alive							
0	73.1	18.3	7.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	1,258
1+	74.3	17.3	7.7	0.0	0.6	100.0	136
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	70.8	19.8	8.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	242
10–12	72.7	18.5	7.7	0.4	0.7	100.0	1,058
13 or more	84.3	12.4	3.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	87
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	73.0	18.3	6.4	1.2	1.0	100.0	301
Second	72.7	16.2	10.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	286
Middle	69.7	21.9	7.0	0.7	0.6	100.0	266
Fourth	71.7	21.0	7.1	0.2	0.1	100.0	285
Highest	79.7	13.0	6.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	256
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1–3	77.1	13.4	7.2	1.4	0.9	100.0	232
4 or more	72.3	18.8	7.9	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,063
No response/refused	73.8	23.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99

* Excludes 7 men with missing information.

Characteristic	Ever Asked a Partner		Selected Partner's Reactions to the Woman's Request					No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	He Refused to Wear a Condom	He Forced Her to Have Sex Without Condom	He Refused to Have Sex with Her	He Threatened to Break Up with Her	He Threatened to Hurt Her	
Total	71.9	7,442	20.6	7.5	6.6	2.8	0.9	5,379
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	67.0	1,040	16.1	8.1	3.0	1.5	0.5	692
Other urban	72.3	2,100	21.4	7.9	8.0	2.5	1.0	1,522
Rural	73.8	4,302	21.7	6.9	6.9	3.5	0.9	3,165
Health region								
1	68.7	2,079	17.6	7.1	5.2	2.2	0.7	1,401
2	79.4	1,596	21.4	8.3	4.6	2.0	1.1	1,235
3	72.2	2,067	23.9	4.9	8.3	4.1	1.2	1,491
4	74.0	1,700	22.7	9.9	9.2	3.1	0.7	1,252
Age group								
15–19	69.4	557	19.3	4.6	1.9	1.7	0.3	385
20–24	78.4	1,057	20.1	8.5	7.2	1.5	0.6	842
25–29	77.0	1,323	22.0	8.2	7.1	3.2	1.4	1,043
30–34	77.5	1,203	25.5	9.7	8.3	4.1	0.9	925
35–39	70.7	1,211	16.2	6.3	5.4	2.9	0.4	880
40–44	65.7	1,070	18.4	6.1	7.1	2.6	1.2	734
45–49	53.8	1,021	20.0	5.9	7.6	2.6	1.5	570
Current relationship status								
Married/common law union	70.0	3,599	20.4	6.7	7.1	2.8	1.1	2,541
Visiting relationship	77.5	2,279	21.5	8.4	6.2	2.3	0.4	1,763
Boyfriend	67.5	328	15.6	3.3	3.5	0.6	0.4	225
No steady relationship	66.3	1,236	20.2	8.8	7.2	4.3	1.5	850
Marital status								
Currently in union	73.4	5,878	20.9	7.5	6.7	2.6	0.8	4,304
Previously in union	67.6	1,344	20.3	8.2	6.8	3.8	1.3	947
Never in union	61.0	220	11.8	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.9	128
No. of children born alive								
0	73.4	1,391	16.5	5.4	4.0	2.1	0.2	1,012
1	75.5	1,707	23.4	9.7	6.8	3.0	0.7	1,275
2	68.9	1,632	18.2	5.2	6.7	2.4	1.2	1,172
3	71.4	1,110	22.7	8.4	7.5	2.6	0.7	813
4 or more	68.9	1,602	22.8	9.0	9.1	3.9	1.7	1,107
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	67.4	1,945	24.6	9.1	7.4	4.1	1.4	1,324
10–12	72.5	4,573	20.4	7.3	6.6	2.8	0.8	3,351
13 or more	76.4	921	15.8	6.1	5.8	0.9	0.6	701
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	72.3	1,860	22.8	8.4	8.2	4.4	1.2	1,349
Second	71.0	1,579	22.4	9.0	8.5	3.1	0.8	1,113
Middle	72.9	1,501	20.7	6.5	5.9	2.7	0.7	1,097
Fourth	72.2	1,446	21.2	8.9	5.1	2.2	1.1	1,058
Highest	71.1	1,056	15.3	4.5	5.3	1.3	0.4	762
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
1	62.7	1,425	11.9	4.0	4.6	1.7	0.4	868
2–3	70.9	3,215	19.1	5.0	5.1	2.4	0.5	2,322
4 or more	81.2	2,353	27.0	12.8	9.3	3.9	1.7	1,880
No response/refused	63.8	449	20.5	5.1	8.8	1.6	0.0	309

*Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 8.1.4B
History of Ever Suggesting to Use a Condom with a Female Partner and Selected Partner's Reactions
to This Suggestion among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Suggested Condom Use		Selected Partner's Reactions to the Man's Suggestion				No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	She Convinced Him to Not Use a Condom	She Refused to Let Him Wear a Condom	She Refused to Have Sex with Him	She Threatened to Break Up with Him	
Total	78.0	2,061	15.5	8.5	6.3	1.6	1,624
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.6	322	6	5.9	4.5	0.1	252
Other urban	76.8	573	22	12.5	9.3	2.6	449
Rural	78.1	1,166	15	7.1	5.1	1.6	923
Health region							
1	72.4	622	11	8.0	5.0	0.8	441
2	81.2	418	8	8.6	5.2	3.8	333
3	81.7	539	11	8.6	4.1	1.3	451
4	81.3	482	31	9.2	10.7	1.8	399
Age group							
15–19	74.0	998	14	7.3	6.0	1.8	764
20–24	81.7	1,063	17	9.6	6.5	1.4	860
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	87.1	162	17	14.1	4.8	1.9	136
Visiting relationship	82.2	554	17	9.2	6.7	1.5	465
Girlfriend with sex	78.4	826	15	7.2	5.8	1.3	653
Girlfriend without sex	76.6	200	11	5.9	2.3	1.5	157
No steady relationship	65.6	319	18	9.6	11.1	2.8	213
Marital status							
Currently in union	83.2	716	17	10.3	6.3	1.5	601
Previously in union	81.6	175	12	6.9	4.4	1.3	138
Never in union							
No. of children born alive							
0	74.2	1,170	15	7.6	6.6	1.7	885
1+	77.2	1,869	15	8.1	6.0	1.6	1,464
	85.3	192	20	12.2	9.0	1.6	160
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	70.6	371	12	6.8	5.7	2.8	275
10–12	79.3	1,564	16	8.9	6.3	1.5	1,249
13 or more	81.2	118	19	8.5	7.7	0.0	93
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	78.3	453	16	8.8	4.3	1.5	355
Second	79.6	437	13	10.7	9.0	3.2	355
Middle	73.0	391	14	7.5	3.9	1.3	287
Fourth	80.7	416	15	6.4	4.7	1.3	330
Highest	78.6	364	19	9.5	9.9	0.9	297
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	66.2	243	9	2.9	2.5	2.1	157
2–3	73.5	421	10	5.0	4.1	1.3	319
4 or more	82.1	1,281	18	10.0	7.4	1.7	1,052
No response/refused	71.8	116	17	13.1	7.4	1.3	96

*Excludes 8 and 7 men with missing information.

Table 8.1.5
History of Ever Being Asked to Use a Condom by a Female Partner and Selected Man's Reactions to the Request
among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Being Asked to Use Condoms		Selected Man's Reactions to the Request				
	%	No. of Cases	Made Her Have Sex with Him without Condom	He Refused to Have Sex with Her	He Got Angry	He Threatend Never to Date Her Again	No. of Cases
Total	69.9	2,061	16.3	3.5	2.1	1.1	1,429
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	72.8	322	10.9	0.9	0.2	0.2	231
Other urban	70.0	573	18.4	4.4	1.6	1.4	396
Rural	68.8	1,166	17.0	4.0	3.1	1.2	802
Health region							
1	68.0	622	14.1	2.4	2.5	1.0	409
2	63.5	418	17.1	8.2	2.3	1.0	265
3	78.8	539	6.1	2.8	1.5	1.6	421
4	68.0	482	30.4	3.7	2.1	0.8	334
Age group							
15–19	64.5	998	13.4	3.7	1.4	0.9	650
20–24	75.0	1,063	18.7	3.4	2.7	1.2	779
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	80.4	162	20.6	3.7	3.9	2.2	126
Visiting relationship	76.6	554	13.2	2.6	2.7	1.5	422
Girlfriend with sex	69.2	826	16.0	2.9	1.0	0.3	574
Girlfriend without sex	61.1	200	13.4	5.7	0.0	1.3	127
No steady relationship	60.6	319	23.8	6.1	4.5	1.6	180
Marital status							
Currently in union	77.4	716	14.8	2.9	2.9	1.7	548
Previously in union	65.6	175	17.9	4.9	1.2	0.0	110
Never in union	66.0	1,170	17.2	3.8	1.6	0.8	771
No. of live births							
0	68.6	1,869	14.9	3.6	2.1	1.0	1,271
1+	83.3	192	28.3	3.4	1.7	1.7	158
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	64.5	371	14.7	3.2	2.2	1.2	238
10–12	70.6	1,564	16.1	3.6	2.2	1.2	1,102
13 or more	76.3	118	23.0	3.4	1.1	0.0	84
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	67.2	453	18.0	4.9	0.9	0.9	305
Second	69.8	437	15.0	3.3	4.5	1.4	301
Middle	68.1	391	16.1	3.7	0.3	1.0	259
Fourth	72.3	416	14.7	2.5	2.7	1.3	295
Highest	72.3	364	17.8	3.4	2.3	0.8	269
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	48.8	243	9.1	4.3	0.7	0.0	119
2–3	66.1	421	8.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	273
4 or more	75.4	1,281	19.9	3.7	2.4	1.0	951
No response/refused	64.4	116	12.5	7.9	2.3	5.3	86

† Excludes 5 men with missing information.

Table 8.2A
Main Reasons for Using Condoms among Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Have Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Main Reason for Using Condoms				Total	No. of Cases
	To Prevent Pregnancy and STIs	To Prevent STIs Only	To Prevent Pregnancy Only	Does Not Know		
Total	71.5	19.0	8.8	0.6	100.0	3,593
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	75.4	19.1	3.9	1.6	100.0	514
Other urban	71.1	19.5	9.2	0.2	100.0	1,007
Rural	70.1	18.5	10.9	0.5	100.0	2,072
Health region						
1	75.5	17.6	6.1	0.7	100.0	1,013
2	61.7	17.5	20.1	0.6	100.0	817
3	71.8	20.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	911
4	69.0	21.1	9.0	0.9	100.0	852
Parish						
Kingston	88.4	7.0	4.4	0.2	100.0	273
St. Andrew	74.4	19.9	4.0	1.7	100.0	263
St. Thomas	71.1	17.0	11.7	0.2	100.0	247
Portland	71.1	17.1	10.3	1.5	100.0	250
St. Mary	73.9	23.1	2.4	0.6	100.0	204
St. Ann	50.9	14.5	34.3	0.3	100.0	363
Trelawny	67.8	18.5	13.7	0.0	100.0	215
St. James	78.3	18.2	3.5	0.0	100.0	249
Hanover	83.0	11.2	5.8	0.0	100.0	218
Westmoreland	60.5	30.8	8.7	0.0	100.0	229
St. Elizabeth	63.2	25.1	11.4	0.3	100.0	217
Manchester	69.3	21.6	7.6	1.5	100.0	338
Clarendon	72.5	18.0	8.9	0.6	100.0	297
St. Catherine	74.9	17.6	7.6	0.0	100.0	230
Age group						
15–19	80.4	12.7	6.8	0.1	100.0	412
20–24	77.8	15.8	6.3	0.1	100.0	711
25–29	72.2	18.6	8.6	0.6	100.0	736
30–34	69.3	17.9	10.9	1.9	100.0	594
35–39	63.3	24.7	11.9	0.1	100.0	498
40–44	61.0	28.2	9.5	1.3	100.0	396
45–49	62.6	25.3	11.9	0.2	100.0	246
Current relationship status						
Married/common law union	65.0	19.5	14.6	0.9	100.0	1,519
Visiting relationship	74.6	20.2	5.2	0.0	100.0	1,477
Boyfriend	84.6	11.0	4.2	0.2	100.0	250
No steady relationship	72.6	16.8	7.5	3.0	100.0	347
Marital status						
Currently in union	70.3	19.9	9.4	0.4	100.0	2,996
Previously in union	75.2	16.4	6.1	2.3	100.0	462
Never in union	86.7	6.7	6.4	0.2	100.0	135
No. of children born alive						
0	78.7	13.8	6.5	0.9	100.0	911.0
1	71.6	18.7	9.0	0.7	100.0	859.0
2	70.1	21.1	8.5	0.4	100.0	751.0
3	64.5	22.2	12.6	0.7	100.0	478.0
4 or more	62.9	25.8	11.1	0.1	100.0	594.0
Education level (in years)*						
0–9	69.3	22.7	7.9	0.1	100.0	775
10–12	71.9	19.1	8.2	0.8	100.0	2,345
13 or more	72.7	13.7	13.1	0.5	100.0	472
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	70.5	17.9	11.0	0.6	100.0	880
Second	69.5	21.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	756
Middle	75.3	18.0	6.7	0.1	100.0	759
Fourth	75.1	15.4	8.0	1.5	100.0	669
Highest	66.6	23.1	9.7	0.6	100.0	529
No. of lifetime sexual partners						
1	71.1	13.0	15.6	0.3	100.0	644
2–3	71.2	19.5	8.3	1.0	100.0	1,506
4 or more	71.6	22.5	5.7	0.2	100.0	1,231
No response/refused	75.6	14.5	8.7	1.2	100.0	212

* Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 8.2B
Main Reasons for Using Condoms among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Used Condoms in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Main Reason for Using Condoms				Total	No. of Cases
	To Prevent Pregnancy and STIs	To Prevent STIs Only	To Prevent Pregnancy Only	Does Not Know		
Total	86.4	7.5	5.7	0.3	100.0	1,746
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.8	15.8	3.9	0.5	100.0	267
Other urban	83.7	9.6	6.2	0.5	100.0	492
Rural	90.6	3.2	6.0	0.1	100.0	987
Health region						
1	82.0	14.2	3.3	0.5	100.0	513
2	79.4	5.8	14.6	0.2	100.0	360
3	91.9	0.6	7.3	0.3	100.0	460
4	91.9	5.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	413
Age group						
15–19	89.2	5.4	5.0	0.5	100.0	813
20–24	84.1	9.4	6.3	0.2	100.0	933
Current relationship status						
Married/common law union	75.7	9.6	13.8	0.9	100.0	135
Visiting relationship	80.9	12.8	6.2	0.2	100.0	512
Girlfriend with sex	90.6	5.2	4.0	0.2	100.0	773
Girlfriend without sex	91.4	2.7	5.4	0.6	100.0	123
No steady relationship	88.6	4.5	6.1	0.8	100.0	203
Marital status						
Currently in union	79.9	12.2	7.6	0.3	100.0	647
Previously in union	88.3	10.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	143
Never in union	90.6	4.0	5.0	0.4	100.0	956
No. of children born alive						
0	87.0	7.7	5.1	0.3	100.0	1,583
1+	81.4	6.1	11.8	0.7	100.0	163
Education level (in years)*						
0–9	88.8	4.7	6.0	0.4	100.0	301
10–12	85.8	8.5	5.4	0.3	100.0	1,329
13 or more	87.7	4.1	8.3	0.0	100.0	109
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	84.3	6.7	9.1	0.0	100.0	372
Second	92.9	3.7	2.6	0.8	100.0	382
Middle	83.4	10.8	5.7	0.1	100.0	323
Fourth	85.9	8.1	5.8	0.2	100.0	360
Highest	86.1	8.1	5.3	0.5	100.0	309
No. of lifetime sexual partners						
1	87.9	5.3	6.4	0.4	100.0	135
2–3	84.1	7.3	7.8	0.8	100.0	336
4 or more	86.4	8.4	5.0	0.2	100.0	1,168
No response/refused	91.9	1.8	6.3	0.0	100.0	107

* Excludes 7 men with missing information.

Table 8.3.1A
Perceptions about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception of Condom's Effectiveness					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know/ No Response		
Total	29.5	36.4	21.5	4.9	7.7	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	22.3	35.9	23.6	5.1	13.0	100.0	1,198
Other urban	34.5	36.3	19.3	4.4	5.5	100.0	2,283
Rural	28.6	36.6	22.3	5.3	7.1	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	28.3	35.4	20.9	5.2	10.1	100.0	2,340
2	43.0	29.2	16.9	5.1	5.8	100.0	1,761
3	26.1	44.6	20.3	3.0	6.0	100.0	2,313
4	27.1	34.8	26.8	6.1	5.2	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	16.6	33.3	28.3	7.4	14.4	100.0	644
St. Andrew	23.4	36.0	22.7	4.9	13.0	100.0	636
St. Thomas	10.1	47.7	26.4	6.9	8.9	100.0	504
Portland	20.9	35.5	30.0	8.9	4.8	100.0	516
St. Mary	44.8	25.1	16.2	5.1	8.8	100.0	542
St. Ann	51.0	29.7	11.8	3.4	4.0	100.0	703
Trelawny	39.8	27.3	20.8	5.7	6.5	100.0	516
St. James	21.5	50.2	17.2	3.8	7.2	100.0	635
Hanover	29.6	35.3	26.0	2.1	7.0	100.0	541
Westmoreland	22.8	51.2	20.9	1.3	3.9	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	42.4	36.8	11.6	3.1	6.1	100.0	528
Manchester	22.1	33.9	32.0	5.7	6.3	100.0	668
Clarendon	20.7	34.1	33.0	8.6	3.6	100.0	649
St. Catherine	37.7	33.5	17.1	4.9	6.8	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	26.0	30.8	19.3	4.0	19.9	100.0	1,229
20–24	34.3	34.7	21.8	4.3	5.0	100.0	1,114
25–29	32.8	36.4	21.3	6.6	2.9	100.0	1,350
30–34	30.5	40.1	21.0	5.5	2.9	100.0	1,219
35–39	28.1	38.4	23.3	5.1	5.0	100.0	1,221
40–44	27.7	38.4	22.5	4.9	6.4	100.0	1,084
45–49	24.5	38.8	22.6	3.8	10.3	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	27.9	37.8	24.2	4.9	5.2	100.0	1,441
Common law union	30.1	38.2	22.5	6.0	3.2	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	34.9	36.1	21.2	4.8	3.0	100.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	22.4	46.5	21.9	6.2	3.1	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	23.2	27.9	15.7	7.8	25.4	100.0	197
No steady relationship	24.8	33.8	20.1	3.7	17.7	100.0	1,903
Marital status							
Currently in union	31.8	37.2	22.3	5.2	3.6	100.0	5,878
Previously in union	26.3	42.1	22.6	5.1	3.9	100.0	1,344
Never in union	22.4	26.9	17.0	3.6	30.1	100.0	1,037
No. of children born alive							
0	30.8	32.3	17.7	3.6	15.6	100.0	2,208
1	31.1	37.1	22.4	5.7	3.7	100.0	1,707
2	33.2	37.0	22.1	4.5	3.1	100.0	1,632
3	26.0	41.1	23.9	4.7	4.4	100.0	1,110
4 or more	22.9	39.5	25.8	7.4	4.5	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)							
0–9	24.4	34.4	23.8	6.9	10.6	100.0	2,183
10–12	30.0	37.3	20.8	4.9	7.2	100.0	5,078
13 or more	35.7	35.5	21.2	2.1	5.5	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	29.0	34.3	23.1	7.4	6.1	100.0	2,001
Second	27.0	36.9	23.5	5.6	6.9	100.0	1,716
Middle	27.8	37.9	20.8	4.5	9.1	100.0	1,668
Fourth	29.8	36.8	21.0	4.5	7.9	100.0	1,650
Highest	33.5	36.1	19.1	2.7	8.6	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	19.9	25.4	16.6	2.9	35.3	100.0	817
1	34.9	36.1	19.7	4.2	5.2	100.0	1,425
2–3	30.4	40.3	21.7	4.5	3.1	100.0	3,215
4 or more	28.9	36.4	24.2	7.5	2.9	100.0	2,353
* Less than 25 cases	29.7	35.0	24.8	3.0	7.6	100.0	449
Ever used condoms							
No	19.1	30.1	19.7	4.4	26.7	100.0	1,731
Yes	32.6	38.3	22.1	5.1	1.9	100.0	6,528
Currently using condoms							
No	26.8	35.6	22.6	5.5	9.5	100.0	6,703
Yes	40.5	39.4	17.0	2.6	0.5	100.0	1,556

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 8.3.1B
Perceptions about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception about the Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Pregnancy					Used Condom at Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know/No Response		
Total	38.2	37.9	15.9	1.9	6.1	100.0	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	34.6	36.5	19.9	2.1	6.9	100.0	380
Other urban	38.7	36.4	18.2	2.0	4.7	100.0	759
Rural	39.1	39.2	13.3	1.8	6.7	100.0	1,636
Health region							
1	40.5	31.2	18.0	2.4	7.9	100.0	789
2	41.0	38.1	13.1	2.0	5.8	100.0	552
3	32.9	43.9	18.6	1.1	3.5	100.0	775
4	38.9	41.3	11.5	2.0	6.3	100.0	659
Age group							
15–19	35.8	36.5	16.9	1.9	9.0	100.0	1,652
20–24	41.7	40.0	14.4	2.0	1.9	100.0	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	45.6	37.9	13.5	1.4	1.6	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	43.1	38.3	14.5	2.9	1.2	100.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	42.0	40.4	15.0	1.4	1.1	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	34.9	34.2	20.5	2.5	7.9	100.0	410
No steady relationship	31.1	36.9	15.7	1.5	14.8	100.0	820
Marital status							
Currently in union	43.6	38.2	14.3	2.6	1.3	100.0	716
Previously in union	41.1	34.6	19.8	0.5	4.0	100.0	175
Never in union	35.9	38.1	16.1	1.8	8.1	100.0	1,884
No. of children born alive							
0	37.9	37.8	15.9	1.9	6.5	100.0	2,583
1+	43.1	38.7	15.5	1.8	0.9	100.0	192
Education level (in years)[*]							
0–9	33.4	37.3	14.5	2.5	12.2	100.0	687
10–12	39.4	37.7	16.8	1.9	4.2	100.0	1,944
13 or more	45.5	41.9	10.1	0.0	2.5	100.0	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	35.1	42.8	11.8	2.6	7.7	100.0	632
Second	36.4	36.8	18.2	1.9	6.7	100.0	620
Middle	37.1	37.6	17.1	1.6	6.7	100.0	512
Fourth	37.7	35.9	20.1	1.2	5.2	100.0	538
Highest	45.5	36.2	11.9	2.3	4.0	100.0	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	26.8	32.3	19.0	1.8	20.2	100.0	714
1	44.3	41.1	11.4	0.5	2.7	100.0	243
2–3	44.5	36.6	16.5	0.8	1.5	100.0	421
4 or more	41.9	38.8	15.5	2.6	1.2	100.0	1,281
No response/refused	31.2	58.3	8.1	2.2	0.2	100.0	116
Ever used condoms							
No	25.5	33.8	19.0	1.8	19.9	100.0	770
Yes	43.0	39.4	14.7	2.0	0.9	100.0	2,005
Currently using condoms							
No	32.6	37.4	18.0	2.0	10.0	100.0	1,583
Yes	45.8	38.5	13.0	1.8	0.8	100.0	1,192

* Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 8.3.2A
Perceptions about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections
among Women Aged 15-49 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey, Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent STIs					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know/ No Response		
Total	44.4	32.9	14.0	2.3	6.4	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	38.2	35.1	12.2	2.7	11.8	100.0	1,198
Other urban	50.3	30.3	14.1	1.7	3.7	100.0	2,283
Rural	42.5	33.9	14.8	2.6	6.2	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	45.3	30.7	13.0	2.5	8.4	100.0	2,340
2	57.3	25.2	11.3	2.2	4.0	100.0	1,761
3	39.6	39.3	14.1	1.8	5.1	100.0	2,313
4	39.3	36.0	17.6	2.3	4.8	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	27.9	36.0	19.1	4.3	12.8	100.0	644
St. Andrew	41.6	33.4	11.0	2.6	11.5	100.0	636
St. Thomas	19.0	49.1	16.6	4.7	10.6	100.0	504
Portland	43.2	27.5	23.5	3.2	2.5	100.0	516
St. Mary	59.6	23.3	9.3	2.3	5.5	100.0	542
St. Ann	61.4	25.6	7.7	1.7	3.5	100.0	703
Trelawny	63.0	18.2	10.9	3.3	4.6	100.0	516
St. James	29.8	45.7	14.6	2.6	7.4	100.0	635
Hanover	42.8	34.1	15.7	1.1	6.4	100.0	541
Westmoreland	37.7	45.1	14.5	0.5	2.3	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	40.7	37.3	12.8	3.1	6.1	100.0	528
Manchester	44.6	36.3	13.3	1.4	4.4	100.0	668
Clarendon	33.5	34.8	24.8	2.6	4.2	100.0	649
St. Catherine	55.9	24.4	13.4	1.9	4.4	100.0	556
Age group							
15-19	37.4	29.6	14.1	1.7	17.2	100.0	1,229
20-24	48.4	30.3	14.5	2.7	4.1	100.0	1,114
25-29	49.9	32.0	13.9	1.9	2.2	100.0	1,350
30-34	46.2	34.8	13.1	3.2	2.7	100.0	1,219
35-39	43.4	36.5	13.4	2.7	4.1	100.0	1,221
40-44	44.2	34.2	15.0	1.9	4.7	100.0	1,084
45-49	40.6	34.9	14.2	2.0	8.4	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	46.3	34.1	14.1	2.1	3.4	100.0	1,441
Common law union	46.0	34.5	13.9	3.0	2.5	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	47.5	34.0	14.0	2.5	2.0	100.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	44.6	30.8	17.6	1.9	5.1	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	32.1	27.9	15.6	3.6	20.8	100.0	197
No steady relationship	39.5	30.0	13.3	1.4	15.8	100.0	1,903
Marital status							
Currently in union	46.8	34.2	14.0	2.6	2.5	100.0	5,878
Previously in union	45.7	34.9	13.0	2.0	4.3	100.0	1,344
Never in union	32.7	24.7	15.1	1.3	26.2	100.0	1,037
No. of children born alive							
0	42.6	29.0	13.2	1.7	13.5	100.0	2,208
1	47.4	33.3	14.4	2.3	2.7	100.0	1,707
2	48.8	33.1	13.1	2.3	2.6	100.0	1,632
3	43.3	37.7	14.7	1.4	2.9	100.0	1,110
4 or more	40.0	36.3	15.8	4.1	3.8	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)							
0-9	38.4	33.2	16.3	3.5	8.5	100.0	2,183
10-12	44.2	33.7	13.9	2.0	6.1	100.0	5,078
13 or more	55.5	28.1	10.6	1.5	4.4	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	40.9	34.0	16.0	3.9	5.2	100.0	2,001
Second	43.8	33.8	14.4	2.5	5.4	100.0	1,716
Middle	40.9	36.4	13.6	2.1	7.1	100.0	1,668
Fourth	45.6	31.9	14.2	1.7	6.6	100.0	1,650
Highest	50.9	28.3	11.7	1.3	7.8	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	29.3	24.5	14.8	1.2	30.2	100.0	817
1	48.9	33.2	12.0	1.8	4.1	100.0	1,425
2-3	45.4	36.6	13.1	2.5	2.3	100.0	3,215
4 or more	47.5	31.2	16.1	2.8	2.4	100.0	2,353
* Less than 25 cases	42.6	33.0	14.6	2.6	7.2	100.0	449
Ever used condoms							
No	31.1	29.6	14.3	2.6	22.3	100.0	1,731
Yes	48.5	33.8	13.9	2.2	1.6	100.0	6,528
Currently using condoms							
No	42.2	33.1	14.4	2.5	7.8	100.0	6,703
Yes	53.7	31.8	12.2	1.5	0.9	100.0	1,556

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 8.3.2B
Perceptions about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent Sexually Transmitted Infections
among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Perception about Condom's Effectiveness to Prevent STIs					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	Does Not Know/ No Response		
Total	47.7	30.0	14.7	1.0	6.5	100.0	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.2	30.4	24.5	1.2	7.7	100.0	380
Other urban	52.1	26.4	14.9	0.9	5.7	100.0	759
Rural	48.6	32.0	11.7	1.1	6.7	100.0	1,636
Health region							
1	44.6	26.8	18.3	1.7	8.6	100.0	789
2	46.9	35.3	10.1	1.2	6.5	100.0	552
3	44.6	37.4	14.8	0.2	2.9	100.0	775
4	55.8	24.0	12.0	0.9	7.2	100.0	659
Age group							
15–19	43.6	30.8	15.2	1.5	9.0	100.0	1,652
20–24	53.7	28.8	14.1	0.3	3.0	100.0	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	58.5	27.3	11.4	0.2	2.6	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	53.7	27.0	16.0	0.6	2.7	100.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	50.4	31.9	15.3	0.6	1.8	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	42.7	29.6	16.3	1.2	10.2	100.0	410
No steady relationship	41.2	30.8	13.1	1.9	13.0	100.0	820
Marital status							
Currently in union	54.7	27.1	15.0	0.5	2.7	100.0	716
Previously in union	43.2	28.8	20.5	0.6	6.8	100.0	175
Never in union	45.4	31.2	14.1	1.3	8.0	100.0	1,884
No. of children born alive							
0	47.4	29.8	14.7	1.1	7.0	100.0	2,583
1+	51.2	32.1	15.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	192
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	40.2	34.1	11.8	2.3	11.6	100.0	687
10–12	49.7	28.4	16.2	0.7	5.0	100.0	1,944
13 or more	57.9	31.1	7.6	0.0	3.4	100.0	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	45.9	34.1	10.8	0.8	8.5	100.0	632
Second	45.3	30.4	15.4	1.4	7.5	100.0	620
Middle	45.9	31.9	15.1	1.2	5.9	100.0	512
Fourth	43.7	28.4	21.0	0.7	6.1	100.0	538
Highest	58.5	24.5	11.2	1.1	4.6	100.0	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	34.4	32.0	15.3	2.3	16.0	100.0	714
1	52.6	30.9	13.1	0.8	2.6	100.0	243
2–3	55.0	25.6	14.6	0.7	4.1	100.0	421
4 or more	52.5	27.9	15.8	0.7	3.2	100.0	1,281
No response/refused	38.1	53.8	4.3	0.0	3.8	100.0	116
Ever used condoms							
No	34.9	31.2	15.4	2.3	16.2	100.0	770
Yes	52.5	29.5	14.5	0.6	2.9	100.0	2,005
Currently using condoms							
No	43.7	30.1	15.1	1.4	9.6	100.0	1,583
Yes	53.1	29.7	14.2	0.5	2.4	100.0	1,192

* Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 8.3.3A
Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	29.9	39.9	18.1	4.9	7.3	100.0	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	25.6	44.1	13.4	3.9	13.1	100.0	1,198
Other urban	34.4	38.6	17.9	4.4	4.6	100.0	2,283
Rural	28.0	39.1	20.4	5.7	6.8	100.0	4,778
Health region							
1	29.1	39.5	16.7	5.1	9.7	100.0	2,340
2	42.1	31.7	16.8	4.4	5.1	100.0	1,761
3	27.5	45.5	19.2	2.5	5.3	100.0	2,313
4	26.5	40.5	20.6	7.0	5.5	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	18.3	41.2	22.0	6.6	11.9	100.0	644
St. Andrew	25.9	44.6	12.0	4.0	13.5	100.0	636
St. Thomas	5.5	46.8	31.9	6.5	9.4	100.0	504
Portland	28.4	35.8	25.3	6.7	3.8	100.0	516
St. Mary	49.8	22.6	16.7	5.2	5.7	100.0	542
St. Ann	42.0	36.9	13.2	2.8	5.2	100.0	703
Trelawny	51.7	30.9	12.1	0.3	5.0	100.0	516
St. James	16.1	55.3	18.4	3.7	6.5	100.0	635
Hanover	37.8	32.9	19.0	2.3	8.0	100.0	541
Westmoreland	23.5	47.5	24.0	2.4	2.6	100.0	621
St. Elizabeth	25.8	40.5	18.5	9.4	5.8	100.0	528
Manchester	27.5	45.1	15.6	6.8	5.0	100.0	668
Clarendon	26.0	36.4	26.5	5.5	5.7	100.0	649
St. Catherine	37.5	33.2	18.1	5.6	5.6	100.0	556
Age group							
15–19	24.2	33.5	17.0	4.1	21.1	100.0	1,229
20–24	35.1	37.0	19.6	4.2	4.0	100.0	1,114
25–29	33.6	40.1	17.6	5.8	2.9	100.0	1,350
30–34	29.8	44.2	16.7	6.3	3.0	100.0	1,219
35–39	29.0	44.4	17.1	5.3	4.1	100.0	1,221
40–44	28.6	41.7	20.6	4.2	4.9	100.0	1,084
45–49	28.2	41.4	18.5	3.8	8.1	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	30.4	42.7	18.1	4.5	4.3	100.0	1,441
Common law union	30.0	42.1	19.3	5.8	2.9	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	34.7	40.1	17.6	5.5	2.1	100.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	22.6	47.3	20.4	5.4	4.3	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	20.8	34.2	12.5	7.6	25.0	100.0	197
No steady relationship	25.5	35.8	17.7	3.1	17.9	100.0	1,903
Marital status							
Currently in union	32.2	41.3	18.3	5.4	2.8	100.0	5,878
Previously in union	29.2	45.3	17.5	4.3	3.6	100.0	1,344
Never in union	20.1	28.2	17.6	3.2	31.0	100.0	1,037
No. of children born alive							
0	29.8	34.2	16.2	3.9	15.9	100.0	2,208
1	30.6	42.7	18.1	5.8	2.7	100.0	1,707
2	33.3	41.8	18.1	4.5	2.2	100.0	1,632
3	26.3	48.6	17.6	4.3	3.2	100.0	1,110
4 or more	27.7	39.4	22.2	6.5	4.3	100.0	1,602
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	25.1	37.0	20.7	6.4	10.7	100.0	2,183
10–12	30.5	40.4	17.7	4.8	6.7	100.0	5,078
13 or more	35.0	42.7	15.4	2.8	4.2	100.0	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	28.8	38.0	21.1	6.3	5.7	100.0	2,001
Second	27.2	37.3	22.4	6.8	6.3	100.0	1,716
Middle	28.5	41.3	16.5	4.3	9.4	100.0	1,668
Fourth	30.3	40.8	16.9	5.0	7.0	100.0	1,650
Highest	34.3	42.1	13.5	2.1	8.0	100.0	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	18.5	25.9	16.7	2.6	36.4	100.0	817
1	34.8	40.0	15.2	5.8	4.2	100.0	1,425
2–3	31.7	42.5	18.4	4.6	2.7	100.0	3,215
4 or more	28.9	42.8	20.1	6.1	2.1	100.0	2,353
* Less than 25 cases	31.6	40.2	18.2	3.0	7.0	100.0	449
Ever used condoms							
No	19.6	30.1	18.4	5.4	26.5	100.0	1,731
Yes	33.0	42.9	17.9	4.7	1.5	100.0	6,528
Currently using condoms							
No	27.9	39.2	18.6	5.4	8.9	100.0	6,703
Yes	37.9	42.8	15.8	2.7	0.8	100.0	1,556

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 8.3.3B
Opinions on the Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

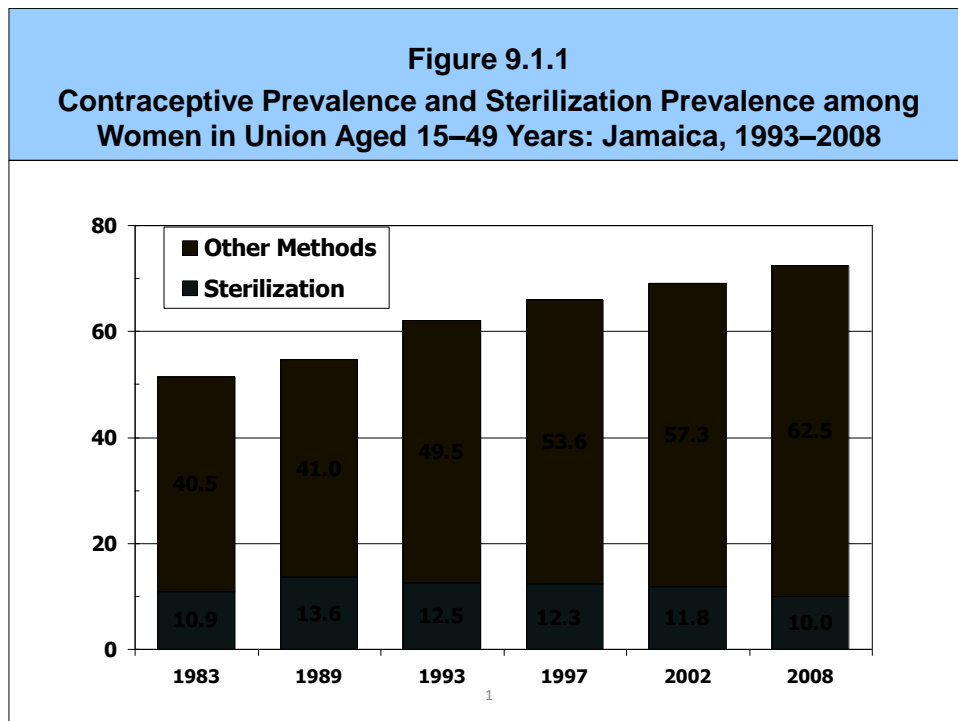
Characteristic	Level of Health Risk Associated with Using the Condom					Total	No. of Cases
	Very Safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not Safe	Does Not Know		
Total	33.7	43.2	15.8	1.5	5.8	100.0	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	29.6	41.8	21.0	2.5	5.2	100.0	380
Other urban	35.2	44.0	15.4	1.0	4.4	100.0	759
Rural	34.1	43.2	14.4	1.6	6.8	100.0	1,636
Health region							
1	34.7	37.8	18.8	2.1	6.6	100.0	789
2	34.5	40.5	16.3	0.5	8.1	100.0	552
3	26.1	55.3	14.6	0.3	3.7	100.0	775
4	39.6	40.4	12.1	2.6	5.4	100.0	659
Age group							
15–19	31.8	42.7	16.2	1.0	8.4	100.0	1,652
20–24	36.5	44.1	15.2	2.4	1.9	100.0	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	43.1	41.5	12.8	1.4	1.2	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	41.6	39.2	14.8	2.4	1.9	100.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	34.4	46.4	16.0	1.5	1.7	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	30.0	44.7	18.1	0.9	6.3	100.0	410
No steady relationship	27.5	42.4	15.5	1.3	13.4	100.0	820
Marital status							
Currently in union	41.9	39.7	14.4	2.2	1.8	100.0	716
Previously in union	39.8	32.9	18.8	4.7	3.8	100.0	175
Never in union	29.9	45.6	16.0	1.0	7.5	100.0	1,884
No. of live births							
0	33.7	43.0	15.7	1.5	6.1	100.0	2,583
1+	33.6	46.1	16.1	2.6	1.7	100.0	192
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	29.8	43.0	13.1	1.6	12.5	100.0	687
10–12	34.9	43.2	16.9	1.4	3.6	100.0	1,944
13 or more	36.9	46.0	11.5	1.6	4.0	100.0	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	32.1	43.2	15.5	1.5	7.7	100.0	632
Second	34.6	43.8	13.9	1.3	6.5	100.0	620
Middle	31.4	44.5	17.7	0.6	5.7	100.0	512
Fourth	28.9	45.7	18.4	2.2	4.9	100.0	538
Highest	42.3	38.7	13.1	2.1	3.8	100.0	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	23.8	40.4	17.1	1.0	17.6	100.0	714
1	32.7	46.0	16.5	0.7	4.2	100.0	243
2–3	42.0	43.2	11.9	1.3	1.6	100.0	421
4 or more	37.3	42.7	16.5	2.2	1.3	100.0	1,281
No response/refused	24.4	59.7	12.6	0.0	3.3	100.0	116
Ever used condoms							
No	23.4	41.9	16.5	1.1	17.1	100.0	770
Yes	37.6	43.8	15.5	1.7	1.5	100.0	2,005
Currently using condoms							
No	29.8	43.7	16.2	1.5	8.9	100.0	1,583
Yes	39.0	42.7	15.2	1.6	1.5	100.0	1,192

* Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Chapter 9

Contraceptive Sterilization: Use and Demand

Voluntary surgical contraception (VSC) is the most used method of fertility regulation in the world. It is estimated that about one in five women in union (20.3%) and 2.3% of their partners were using VSC in 2009 (United Nations, 2009). In Jamaica, female contraceptive sterilization (tubal ligation) is used by 10% of women in union and is one of the leading methods of family planning among couples who desire smaller families. Based on information on the contraceptive practices of their partners provided by women in union, the number of Jamaican men who rely on vasectomy (male contraceptive sterilization) is negligible (less than 0.5%). Although condoms and hormonal methods were traditionally the most used methods of contraception in Jamaica, contraceptive sterilization, which became more common during the 1980s, contributed greatly to the reduction of the average family size in Jamaica.



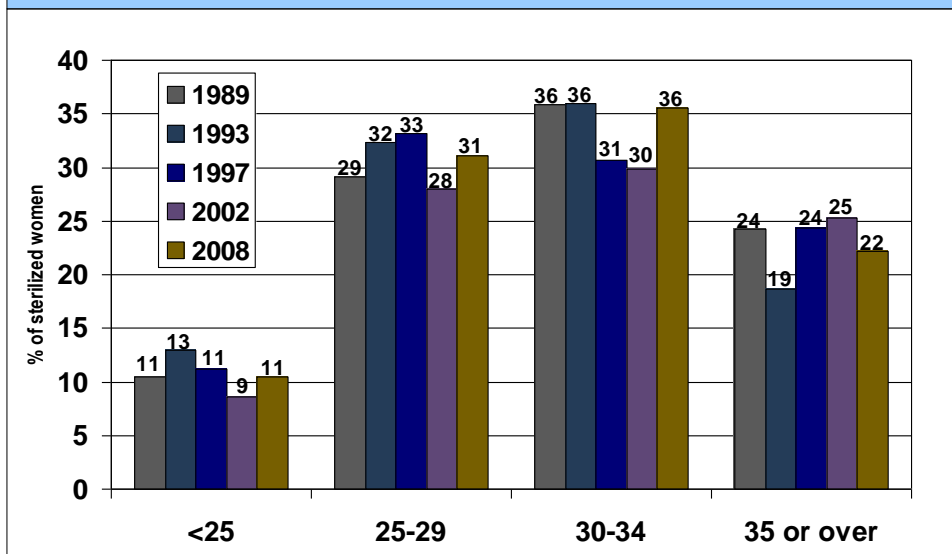
9.1 Characteristics of Sterilized Women

All the reproductive health surveys conducted in Jamaica asked respondents about sterilizing operations they or their current partners may have had. Survey data show that female sterilization is a common method of contraception in Jamaica, despite a declining trend. Its share of the method mix was 21% of women in union aged 15–49 in 1983, peaked at 25% in 1989, and declined over the next two decades (19% in 1997, 17% in 2002 and 14% in 2008), even as the contraceptive prevalence rate constantly increased (Figure 9.1.1). The decline in sterilization prevalence is probably due to the increased availability of long-acting and highly effective but reversible methods of contraception, particularly contraceptive injectables and implants. At the same time, the government made strong investments in public-sector family planning to increase the number of service delivery points, improve quality, and make a wide range of methods available free of charge in government health facilities, which may have lowered the need for contraceptive sterilization.

The demographic characteristics of women in union ages 15–44 years who were using female sterilization at the time of the survey are shown in Tables 9.1.1 and 9.1.2. There are some important differences in the background characteristics of sterilized and non-sterilized women. Female sterilization was more common among older women, presumably after they had completed the desired family size. Virtually all married women who were using female sterilization at the time of the survey were older than 24 years of age and the prevalence of the method increased rapidly with age: 6.4% of sterilized women were aged 25–29 years, 21.8% were 30–34 year olds, 30.0% were aged 35–39, and 40% were older than 40 years of age. The distribution of users by place of residence did not differ significantly from the urban-rural distribution of non-sterilized women (data not shown). However, the distribution pattern by health region was notably different, showing that more sterilization users reside in Health Region 1 and fewer reside in Health Region 4, when compared with the distribution of women in union by region.

Sterilized women tend to be in more stable union relationships than non-sterilized women in union. Almost half (48.5%) of the sterilized women aged 15–44 years were legally married, 28% had common-law partners and 23% were in visiting partnerships. Conversely, one in two (2) non-sterilized women (49.3%) was in a visiting relationship whereas only 16.6% of them were legally married. In terms of the education background, the majority of sterilization users have either a primary (34.1%) or a secondary education (48.6%), which is not significantly different from the educational attainment of the women who have not been sterilized (18.9% and 67.9%, respectively). Differences in attending church on a regular basis (at least once per month) were also noticeable between the two groups. Sterilized women were more likely to attend church regularly than women who were not sterilized—61.7% versus 43.8%.

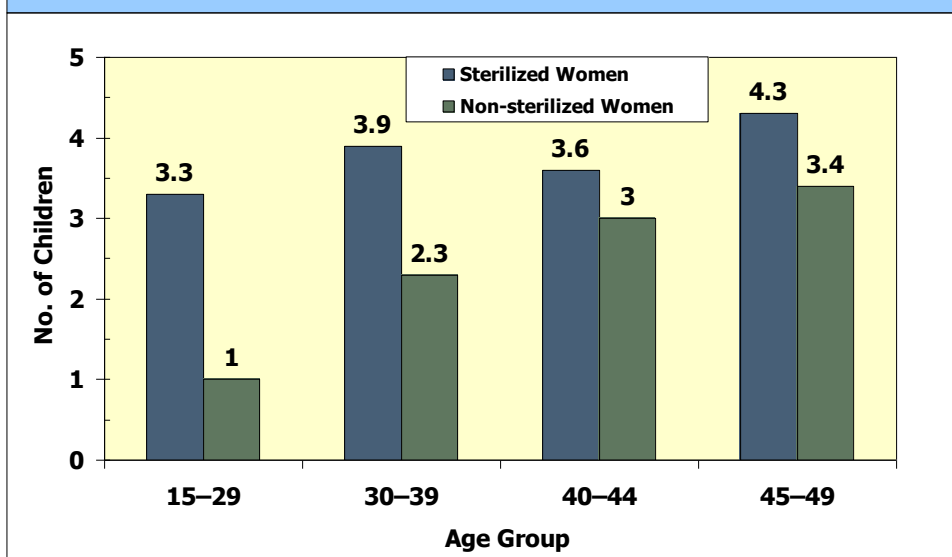
Figure 9.1.2
Trends in the Age at Sterilization Procedure
Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years: Jamaica, 1989–2008



A woman's age and her number of children born alive are important factors in the decision to use female sterilization. Worldwide, prevalence of female sterilization increases with age and number of children born alive. The mean age at the time of the sterilization procedure among Jamaican women remained constant around 31 years of age in 2008 (Table 9.1.2). Two thirds (66.7%) of the women in union had undertaken procedures when they were aged 25–29 or 30–34 years, and 22.2% when they were 35 years or older. The same pattern can be observed in previous rounds of the RHS in Jamaica (Figure 9.1.2).

The mean number of children born alive among users and non-users of sterilization is shown by the current age in Table 9.1.3. As expected, the total number of live born children increased with age among both sterilized and non-sterilized women. However, women who were sterilized at the time of the survey had a consistently higher number of children born alive than non-users, at any given age. Accordingly, users of female sterilization had, on average, 4.3 children by age 45–49 years, compared to 3.1 children among those not sterilized. Sterilized women in union had, on average, one child more than women in union using other or no methods (4.3 vs. 3.4 children, respectively) (Figure 9.1.3). The pattern is similar to the one observed in previous surveys, but the mean number of live births among currently sterilized women had gradually declined,

Figure 9.1.3
Mean Number of Children by Current Age among Sterilized and Non-sterilized Women in Union Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008



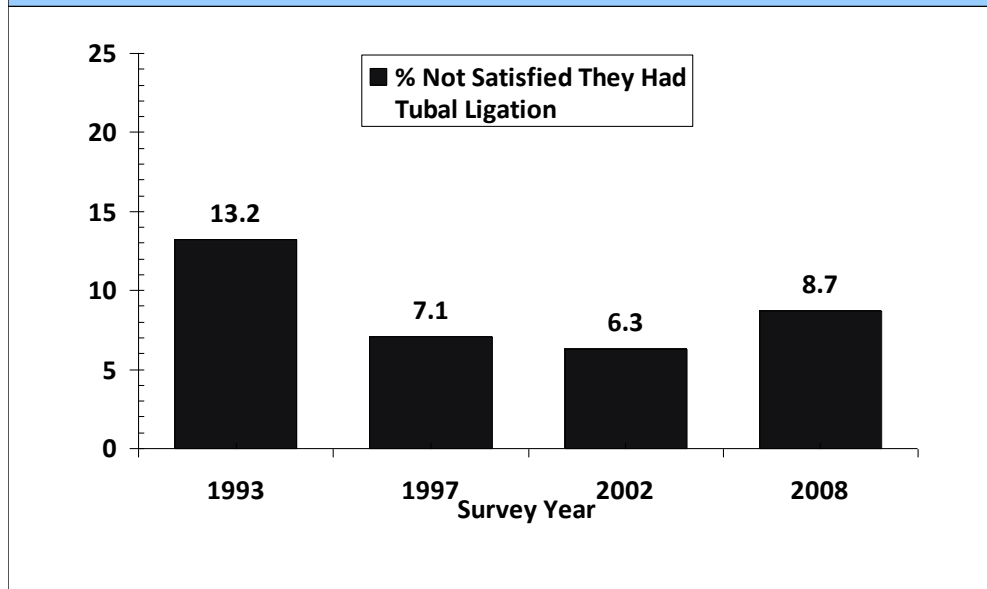
reaching in 2008 the lowest level ever recorded in Jamaica (3.9 children per woman). For example, the mean number of children among sterilized women in union in 2008 was almost one child less than the 1989 figure of 4.7 children.

9.2 Satisfaction with Sterilization

Since sterilization is one of the major methods of contraception used in Jamaica, particularly by older women with 4 or more children, it is important to assess the level of satisfaction with the procedure (i.e. sterilization regrets) among users (Table 9.2).

Overall, 8.7% of women aged 15–49 years expressed dissatisfaction with the method and regretted choosing it, a slight increase from 2002 and 1997 (Figure 9.2). Sterilization regrets were inversely correlated with the age at the time of undertaking the surgical procedure. Among women who were less than 30 years old at the time of the surgery, 13.5% were dissatisfied with their decision. Women who were aged 30–34 years or older at the time of the

Figure 9.2
Trends in Sterilization Regrets among
Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008



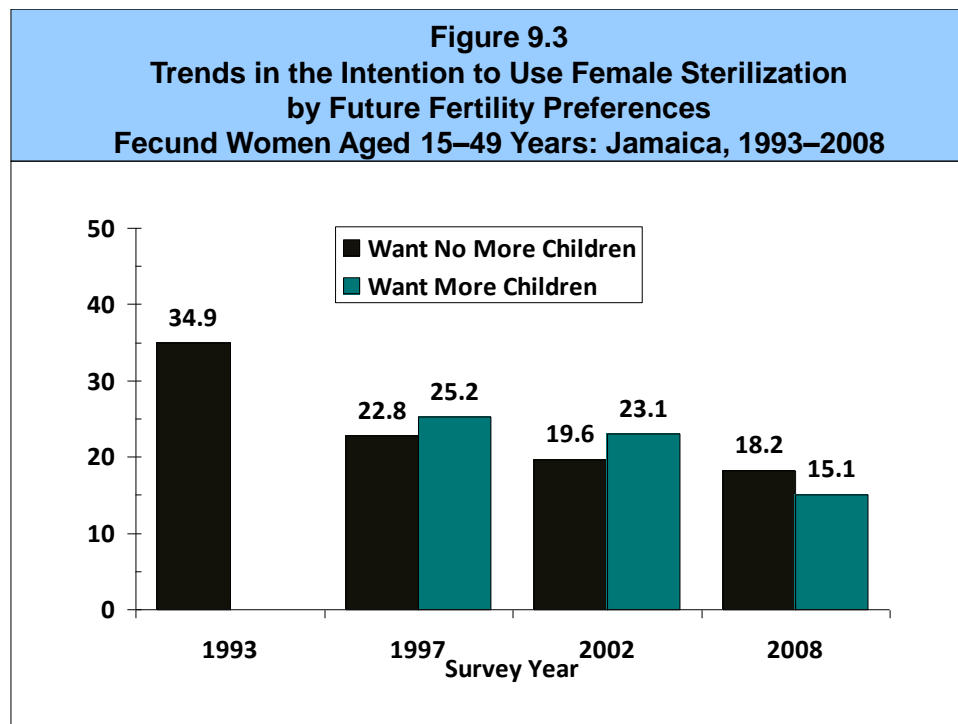
procedure were far less likely to be dissatisfied than those who obtained early sterilizations (5.1% for 30-35 and 6.5% for older).

Receipt of pre-sterilization counseling was strongly correlated with satisfaction with the sterilization procedure. Women who did not receive pre-sterilization counseling were almost three times more likely to be dissatisfied compared to women who had pre-sterilization counseling (16.5% vs. 6.2%). Dissatisfaction was slightly higher among women in Kingston and other urban areas (8.9% and 10.3%, respectively) than among rural women (7.2%), and higher among women in common-law unions (11.7%) and among those with the lowest education level. Place of the sterilization procedure (i.e. public hospital or other healthcare facility) did not have any impact on the level of dissatisfaction.

9.3 Interest in Sterilization

The Reproductive Health Surveys conducted in Jamaica in recent decades have also included information on the intention to use sterilization in the future. The questions were asked differently for women who wanted no more children at the time of the interview and for those who had not yet completed their desired family size. Overall, the interest in sterilization seems to be falling among both groups of women, consistent with falling levels of using the method (Figure 9.3).

Among fecund women who do not want to have more children, 18.2% said they would be interested in obtaining a sterilization procedure (Table 9.3.1). Interest in sterilization was the lowest among residents of Kingston, women aged 45–49 years, women not currently in a steady relationship, childless women, and women with the highest education or wealth status of their households. The highest interest in sterilization was reported by women currently in legal or common-law unions, women with three or more children born alive, those with 0–9 years of schooling, and those residing in households with low wealth status.

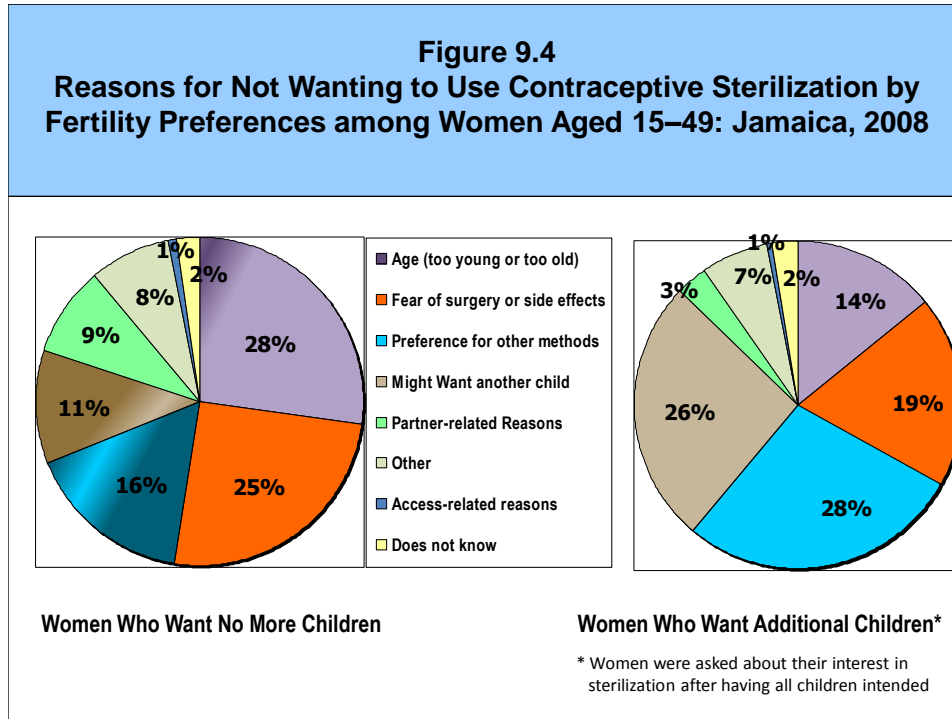


Interest in sterilization among women who said they might want to have more children was slightly lower than among women who want to stop childbearing (15.1% vs. 18.2%) (Table 9.3.2). Interest among these women had declined at a faster pace than among women who wanted no more children (Figure 9.3).

Generally, the variation of interest among women who wanted to continue childbearing by background characteristics was similar to that among women who wanted no more children. Interest in sterilization was the lowest among women residing in Kingston, young women, women who did not have a regular partner, and childless women. The highest interest was expressed by women residing in other urban areas, women aged 15–19 or 30–39 years, women who were married at the time of the survey (legal or common-law unions), and women with 3 or more children.

9.4 Reasons for Not Using Sterilization

Reasons for not being interested in sterilization among women who said they did not want to have any more children are important for projections of contraceptive needs (Table 9.4.1 and Figure 9.4, left panel). Because these reasons may be correlated to background characteristics, Table 9.4.1 presents main reasons by age group and education attainment.



The most-cited reason why women who want no more children were not interested in sterilization were related to their age (either too young or too old), mentioned by 27% of women, followed by “fear of the surgery” (i.e. complications related to the surgical procedure or anesthesia) and fear of side effects after surgery, mentioned by 25%. Women who want no more children were also hesitant to use sterilization because they preferred other contraceptive methods (16%). Other common reasons given by these women were uncertainty about future fertility preferences (i.e. “might want another child”), mentioned by 11% of women, or were partner-related (i.e. “not currently sexually active” or “partner’s opposition” to female sterilization). Younger women were more likely to state reasons related to fear of surgery and concerns they may want more children after sterilization, whereas older women were more likely to mention age-related reasons, partner-related reasons, and preference for other methods. The correlates of not wanting sterilization with education were less clear. The reasons “too young”, “too old”, and fear of surgery or health risks were mentioned more often by less educated women, while concerns they “might want another child” were more often expressed by the most educated women.

Table 9.4.2 and Figure 9.4, right panel presents the main reasons why women who want or might want more children are not interested in being sterilized after they complete their desired family size. As expected, age-related reasons were most often mentioned, since these women were more likely to be younger than women who want no more children. The reasons “might want another child,” fear of surgery or post-surgery side-effects, and intention to use another contraceptive method accounted for the majority of reasons.

Characteristic	2008			2002			1997			1993		
	Total	Sterilized	Not Sterilized	Total	Sterilized	Not Sterilized	Total	Sterilized	Not Sterilized	Total	Sterilized	Not Sterilized
Age												
15–19	7.6	0.0	8.3	10.2	0.0	11.2	9.9	0.0	11.0	11.0	0.0	12.6
20–24	20.2	0.9	21.9	17.4	0.7	19.1	20.7	1.8	22.9	23.2	0.9	26.4
25–29	20.6	6.4	21.9	18.8	4.6	20.2	23.5	6.4	25.5	23.0	12.3	24.5
30–34	20.1	21.8	19.9	19.9	17.7	20.1	22.7	19.4	18.5	19.0	21.0	18.8
35–39	17.9	30.0	16.8	17.9	34.5	16.1	16.1	30.3	14.4	15.3	32.7	12.8
40–44	13.6	40.9	11.1	15.9	42.5	13.1	10.3	38.8	6.9	8.5	33.1	5.0
No. of live births												
0	21.3	0.6	23.1	20.1	0.3	22.2	17.6	1.4	20.4	17.6	0.2	20.1
1	27.0	0.9	29.3	24.0	1.7	26.4	25.4	2.4	29.0	24.6	0.3	28.1
2	21.9	22.1	21.8	21.4	16.0	22.0	21.0	15.4	22.2	21.2	11.3	22.6
3	13.6	23.6	12.7	15.0	28.3	13.6	14.5	23.4	13.6	15.0	25.1	13.6
4 or more	16.2	52.8	13.0	19.4	53.7	15.8	21.5	57.4	14.9	21.7	63.1	15.6
Relationship status												
Married	19.2	48.5	16.6	25.1	52.5	22.2	20.8	46.1	17.8	19.1	47.1	15.2
Common law	33.6	28.3	34.0	29.0	28.1	29.1	34.9	32.9	35.1	34.8	30.2	35.4
Visiting partner	47.2	23.2	49.3	44.9	19.4	48.6	44.3	21.0	47.1	46.1	22.7	49.4
Years of education												
0–9 years	20.1	34.1	18.9	6.5	9.1	6.2	32.3	47.2	30.5	†	†	†
10–12 years	66.3	48.6	67.9	32.3	38.2	31.7	55.6	41.7	57.2	†	†	†
13 or more years	13.5	17.3	13.2	60.1	51.4	61.1	12.1	11.2	12.3	†	†	†
Socio economic status												
Low	34.9	34.5	38.5	21.1	24.9	20.7	31.5	36.1	30.9	†	†	†
Medium	33.2	33.6	29.2	44.6	44.8	44.5	33.3	31.3	33.6	†	†	†
High	31.9	31.9	32.3	34.3	30.3	34.7	35.2	32.6	35.5	†	†	†
Frequency of church attendance												
At least weekly	26.4	38.3	25.3	32.4	47.9	30.7	24.4	40.6	22.5	21.8	35.4	19.9
At least monthly	18.9	23.4	18.5	19.8	18.4	19.9	19.3	17.2	19.5	14.0	13.7	14.1
< Once/month	14.8	11.9	15.0	14.5	10.5	14.9	15.1	11.6	15.6	45.4	36.9	46.6
Special occasions	26.4	15.5	27.4	24.2	17.1	25.0	28.7	21.7	29.5	12.4	9.8	12.7
Never	13.4	10.9	13.6	7.9	4.5	8.3	11.9	8.6	12.3	4.9	3.2	5.2
Mean number of live births	1.7	4.0	1.6	2.1	3.9	1.9	2.1	4.1	1.9	2.2	4.3	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	5,121	425	4,696	4,757	479	4,278	4,351	474	3,877	2,284	277	2,007

* Women over the age of 44 are excluded from the analysis to make the data comparable with the data from the 1993 survey, which did not include the 45–49 age group.

† Education and socio-economic index were measured differently in 1993, so comparisons with 1997 are not possible.

Table 9.1.2
Age and Number of Children Born Alive at the Time of the Female Sterilization Procedure
among All Women and Women in Union Aged 15–44 Years*
(Percent Distribution)
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1993–2008

Characteristic	All Women		Women in Union				
	2008	2002	2008	2002	1997	1993	1989
Age at sterilization*							
Less than 25	10.9	8.4	10.5	8.6	11.2	13.0	10.5
25–29	29.4	28.8	31.1	28.0	33.2	32.3	29.1
30–34	35.4	28.8	35.5	29.8	30.7	36.0	35.9
35–39	18.4	19.9	17.6	21.0	22.1	18.7	20.1
40–44	4.9	3.7	4.6	4.3	2.3	0.0	4.2
Unknown	1.0	8.8	0.6	6.4	0.5	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean age at sterilization†	31.1	30.9	30.9	31.1	30.7	30.0	31.1
Number of live births							
0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.2	0.5
1	1.1	2.3	0.9	1.7	2.4	0.3	1.3
2	21.1	16.3	22.1	16.0	15.4	11.3	12.9
3	23.9	28.5	23.6	28.3	23.4	25.1	21.2
4 or more	53.4	52.5	52.8	53.7	57.4	63.1	64.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean number of live births	4.0	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.7
Number of Cases	483	557	425	479	474	277	468

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

† Mean age at the time of sterilization procedure is lower than the mean age of sterilization users, shown in Chapter 6.

Table 9.1.3 Mean Number of Children Born Alive among Sterilized and Non-Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years by Current Age Group Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008 and 2002						
2008						
Age group	All Women			Women in Union		
	Sterilized Mean	Non-Sterilized Mean	No. of Cases	Sterilized Mean	Non-Sterilized Mean	No. of Cases
15–29	3.3	0.7	3,693	3.3	1.0	2,325
30–39	3.9	2.2	2,440	3.9	2.3	1,978
40–44	3.7	3.0	1,084	3.6	3.0	818
45–49	4.3	3.1	1,042	4.3	3.4	757
Total	3.9	1.5	8,259	3.9	1.9	5,878
2002						
15–29	3.2	0.8	3,067	3.3	1.1	2,029
30–39	3.9	2.4	2,152	3.9	2.5	1,699
40–44	4.0	3.2	718	4.0	3.3	550
45–49	4.6	3.2	482	4.7	3.2	324
Total	4.1	1.7	6,419	4.1	2.4	4,602

Table 9.2
Percentage of Contraceptively Sterilized Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Were Not Satisfied With the Sterilization Procedure
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	All Women Aged 15–49 Years	
	%	No. of Cases
Total	8.7	760
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	8.9	94
Other urban	10.3	224
Rural	7.2	442
Age at sterilization*		
< 30	13.5	274
30–34	5.1	227
35 or more	6.5	253
Relationship status		
Married	7.1	307
Common law union	11.7	204
Visiting relationship	8.6	136
No steady relationship	9.0	113
Education level (in years)†		
0–9	10.9	318
10–12	6.9	367
13 or more	8.5	74
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	8.7	227
Second	14.0	154
Middle	2.7	133
Fourth	9.8	133
Highest	7.4	113
Pre-sterilization counseling		
Yes	6.2	545
No	16.5	179
Does not remember	10.3	36
Place of sterilization		
Public hospital	8.7	712
Other	8.9	48

* Excludes 6 women who did not remember the age at sterilization.

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information on education attainment.

Table 9.3.1
Interest in Female Sterilization among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Do Not Want Any More Children
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	% Interested in Female Sterilization	No. of Cases
Total	18.2	3,669
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	15.2	506
Other urban	18.3	980
Rural	19.4	2,183
Age group		
15–19	17.1	115
20–24	17.2	319
25–29	18.7	586
30–34	27.0	651
35–39	17.3	763
40–44	16.3	686
45–49	8.9	549
Relationship status		
Married	23.2	724
Common law union	21.1	1,104
Visiting relationship	16.9	1,030
No steady relationship	12.5	811
No. of live births		
0	7.6	210
1	12.8	666
2	15.4	1,062
3	24.2	749
4 or more	23.9	982
Education level (in years)*		
0–9	20.4	1,098
10–12	17.6	2,214
13 or more	16.0	356
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	20.2	1,042
Second	23.0	810
Middle	16.9	745
Fourth	17.0	624
Highest	12.0	448

Table 9.3.2
Interest in Female Sterilization after Completing the Desired Family Size
among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Want or Might Want More Children
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	% Interested in Female Sterilization	No. of Cases
Total	15.1	2,650
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.4	383
Other urban	16.9	790
Rural	14.8	1,477
Age group		
15–19	17.7	439
20–24	13.6	718
25–29	14.1	677
30–34	16.9	434
35–39	16.7	252
40–44	8.8	93
45–49	11.2	37
Relationship status		
Married	22.2	285
Common law union	13.2	736
Visiting relationship	16.3	1,039
No steady relationship	12.5	590
No. of live births		
0	12.5	1,083
1	15.4	942
2	19.1	379
3	25.8	145
4 or more	22.6	101
Education level (in years)		
0–9	15.0	402
10–12	15.5	1,797
13 or more	13.9	451
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	18.4	526
Second	14.3	529
Middle	16.3	553
Fourth	14.0	592
Highest	13.3	450

Table 9.4.1
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Being Interested in Female Sterilization
among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Do Not Want Any More Children
by Age Group and Education Level
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Reason	Total	Age Group			Education Level (In Years) *		
		15–24	25–34	35–49	0–9	10–12	13 or More
Prefers (or uses) other contraceptive methods	15.7	10.6	17.5	16.1	13.1	16.9	15.1
Fear of operation (surgery or anesthesia)	15.5	47.9	21.6	3.0	12.0	17.0	15.1
Too young	15.4	8.8	16.4	16.7	20.2	14.8	7.6
Too old (approaching menopause)	11.8	0.1	0.7	21.7	14.3	10.5	14.0
Might want another child	10.8	16.3	16.7	5.8	7.3	11.2	17.0
Fear of health risks or side effects	9.6	4.7	8.2	11.9	12.2	9.0	7.4
Not currently sexually active	7.0	2.9	3.5	10.3	7.5	6.9	6.5
Partner opposes	2.5	1.5	3.2	2.5	1.4	3.1	2.1
Religious reasons	2.1	0.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	2.5	1.0
Thinking about it	2.1	0.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.7
Does not believe in operation	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.6	2.4
Lack of information about the method or where to obtain it	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0
Cost/Lack of money to pay for it	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0
Doctor refused to do the operation/advised against	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0
Plans for her/partner to have sterilization soon	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Medical facility too far away	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Other	3.2	1.7	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.9	4.6
Does not know	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.8	4.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,833	338	885	1,610	820	1,734	278

Table 9.4.2
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Being Interested in Female Sterilization after Completing
the Desired Family Size among Fecund Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Want or Might Want More Children
by Age Group and Education Level
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Reason	Total	Age Group			Education Level (In Years)		
		15–24	25–34	35–49	0–9	10–12	13 or More
Too young	27.3	39.4	20.8	2.2	23.5	29.9	20.4
Might want another child	26.2	24.6	26.8	30.1	25.8	25.3	29.6
Prefers (or uses) other contraceptive methods	14.1	13.3	16.0	11.1	15.3	14.4	11.9
Fear of operation (surgery or anesthesia)	11.3	8.6	13.0	16.5	11.9	11.4	10.8
Health risks/fear of side effects	7.3	5.3	8.5	10.8	6.7	6.5	10.5
Religious reasons	2.7	1.7	2.8	6.6	2.0	2.8	2.9
Partner opposes	1.9	0.4	2.9	4.4	6.1	1.4	0.9
Too old (approaching menopause)	1.1	0.3	0.2	6.9	1.9	1.0	0.9
Not sexually active/no partner	1.1	0.6	1.1	3.1	1.1	0.8	2.4
Does not believe in operation	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.6
Thinking about it	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9
Medical facility too far away	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.6
Lack of information about the method or where to obtain it	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
Cost/Lack of money to pay for it	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Other	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.0	2.3	4.2
Does not know	2.4	1.4	3.2	4.0	2.5	2.2	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,095	940	855	300	302	1,433	360

Chapter 10

Non-Use of Contraceptives

10.1 Reasons for Not Using a Contraceptive Method

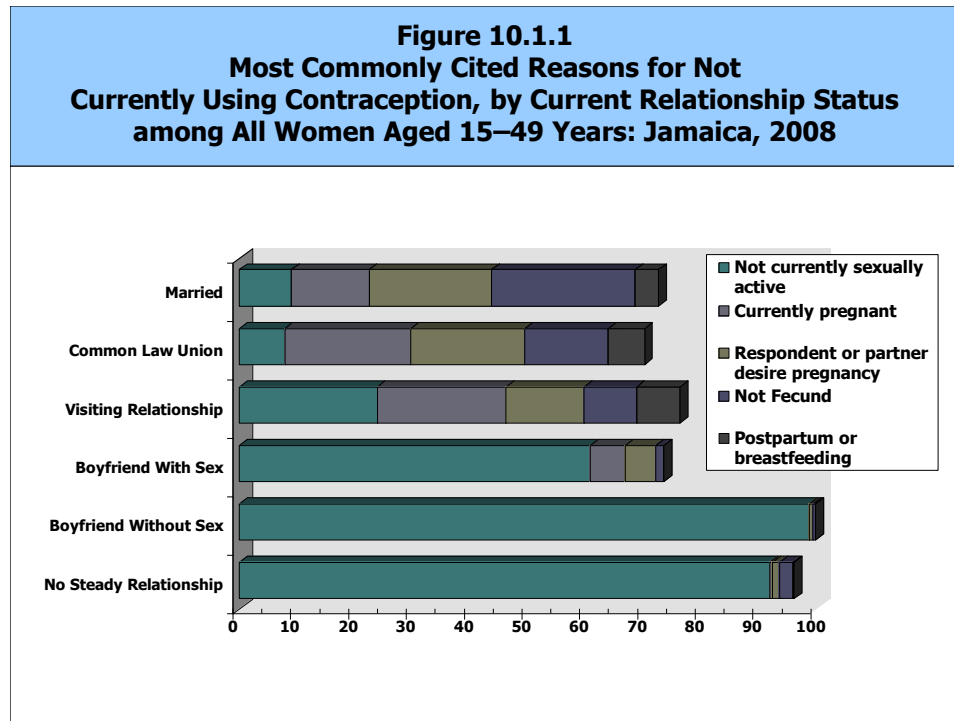
Women of reproductive age mentioned a broad variety of reasons for not currently using contraception (Table 10.1.1). The reasons have been classified into two groups: the first group includes fertility-related reasons (e.g. being currently pregnant or postpartum, breast-feeding, not being fecund, and not currently being sexually active) and the second group covers use-related reasons and other factors that might prevent couples from using contraception.

Throughout the Reproductive Health Surveys, the majority of non-users was not using contraception because of fertility-related reasons. In 1993, women giving these reasons comprised 80.6% of all respondents; they represented 86% of women in 1997, 85.2% in 2002, and 86.3% in 2008. Among fertility-related reasons, lack of current sexual activity was by far the most prevalent, ranging from 52.6% in 1993 to an all-time high of 59.3% in 2008, followed by being currently pregnant (8.9%). The third most mentioned reason in this category was related to fertility preferences. Eight percent of women in 2008 indicated that either they or their partner desired pregnancy, a decline from 12.4% in 1993, 10.6% in 1997, and 8.5% in 2002. Fertility impairment was mentioned by 7.2% of women and there was little variation in the proportion of respondents giving this reason across the surveys.

Only 13.8% of women who were not using contraception at the time of the survey had reasons such as side effects or fear of them, partner opposition, dislike of contraception, or religious beliefs. The probability of not using for these other reasons in 2008 was the lowest since 1993. Among these reasons, past experience of side effects while using contraception (2.4%) and fear of potential side effects (1.7%) were the main reasons for not using contraceptive methods. Only 1.3% of the women stated that their husbands or partners objected to the use of contraception and less than one percent mentioned religious beliefs as contributing to their decision not to use a contraceptive method.

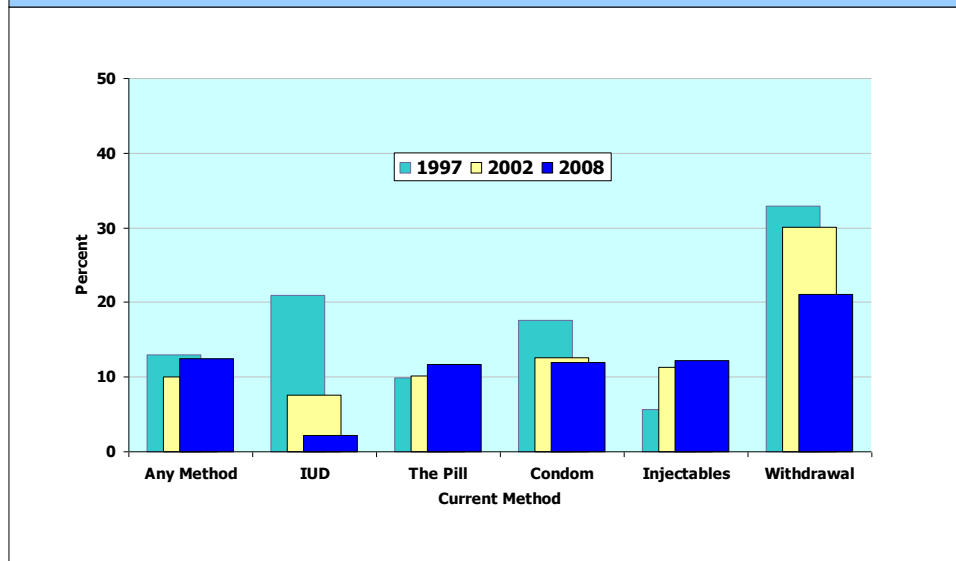
Reasons for non use differed sharply by the current relationship status (Table 10.1.2 and Figure 10.1.1). As would be expected, lack of current sexual activity was the least mentioned reason among women in legal, consensual or visiting unions, and was inversely related to the degree of stability of the relationship. Conversely, being pregnant was a common reason given by women in stable unions and interestingly, women in visiting relations were more likely to give this reason than women in legal and common-law unions (22.3%, 13.4%, and 21.8% respectively).

Higher percentages of women in married or common law unions than among those in visiting unions indicated that they or their partner did not use contraception because they desired pregnancy. Women who mentioned sub-fecundity as the main reason for not using contraception were mostly in a stable union, which is likely due to an age-effect, since women in stable relationships tend to be older than women in no steady relationships.



All women aged 15–49 years who were using a contraceptive method during the 30 days prior to interview were asked: “Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning from the one you are currently using?” As shown in Table 10.1.3 and Figure 10.1.2, only 12.5% of the women preferred to use a different method, indicating that 87.5% of the women were satisfied with their current method. The most frequently cited reasons women gave for not switching to the preferred method include “*still thinking about it,*” “*fear of side effects,*” and “*access to or cost of*” the preferred method (data not shown). The probability of wanting to use a different method was highest among women using withdrawal (21.1%) (Figure 10.1.2). It should be noted that less than three percent of IUD users expressed a desire to use a different method. These findings are consistent with reports from women interviewed in the 2002 and 1997 Reproductive Health Surveys. As in the past, women whose partners were using withdrawal were the least satisfied with the method, although their perception of the acceptability of the method has improved recently. The IUD users, although very few, were the most satisfied with their current method.

Figure 10.1.2
Desire to Use a Different Contraceptive Method, by Current Method
among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Are Currently Using
Contraceptives: Jamaica, 1997–2008



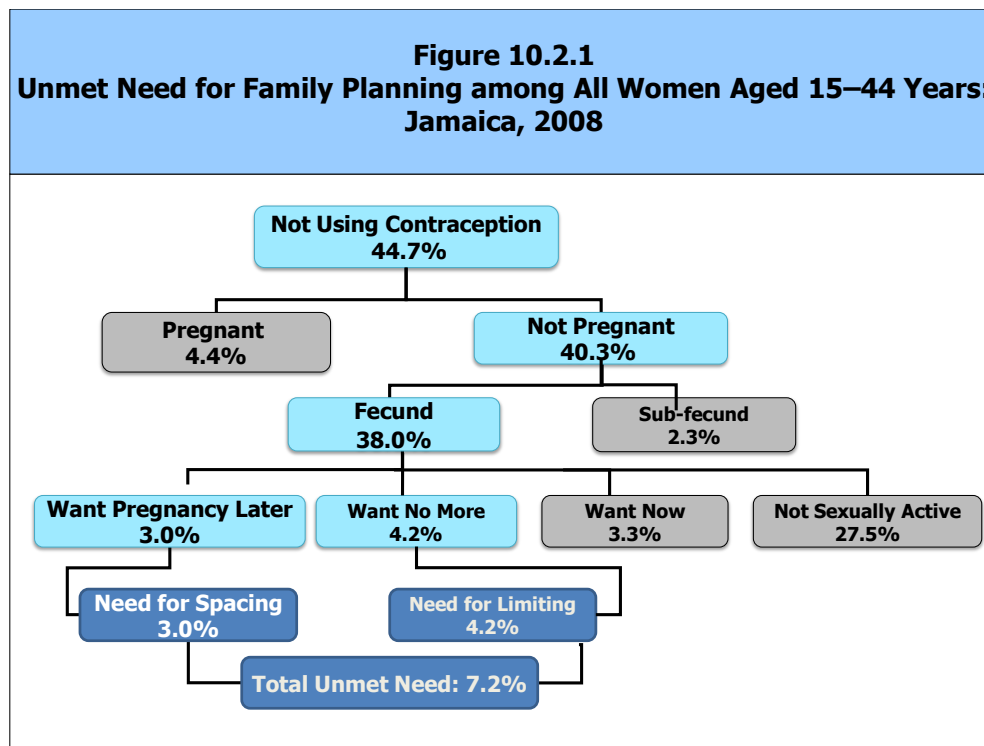
The right panel of Table 10.1.3 shows that the most preferred methods among women who desire to use different methods are the hormonal methods (the pill, injectables, and Norplant), followed by tubal ligation. Generally, pill users, were more likely to want to use injectables or Norplant, whereas users of injectables wanted to switch to the pill or Norplant. Most women whose partners were using condoms said they would prefer to use methods that were not coital-dependent, such as the pill or injectables. The same preference pattern was observed in previous surveys.

10.2 Need for Family Planning Services

Another way to look at contraceptive behaviors among couples is to define the contraceptive needs in relation to their fecundity and stated reproductive preferences. The sum of current contraceptive use (met need) and the additional contraceptive use that would be required to eliminate the risk of unintended pregnancies (unmet need) constitute the current demand for FP services, a useful concept applied in contraceptive logistics and monitoring and evaluation of service performance. As such, the unmet need for contraception is a very specific estimate that measures the gap between needed efforts to ensure that fertility preferences are met in a population and the contraceptive practices already adopted.

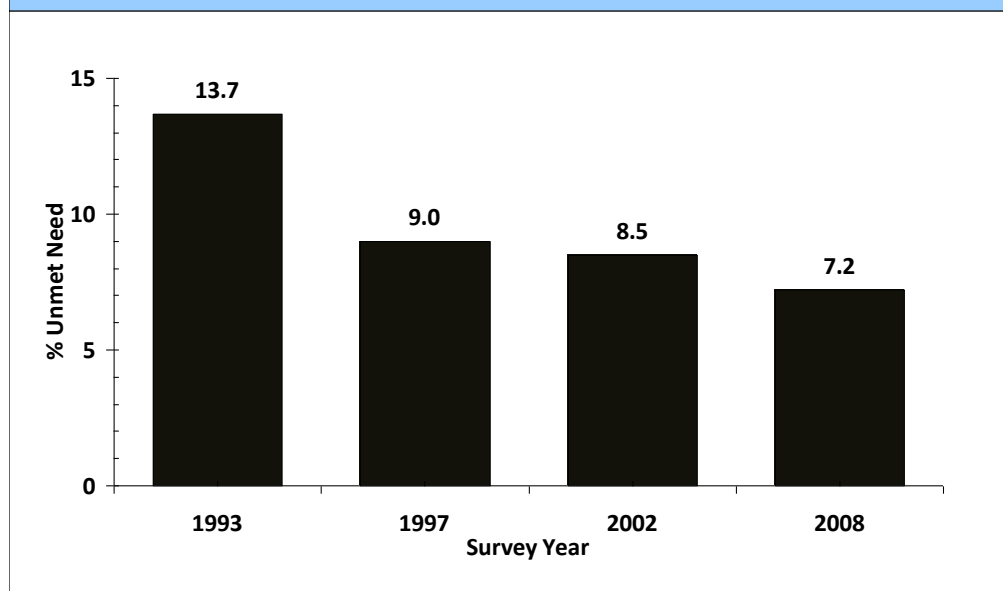
The conventional definition of *unmet need* includes women currently married or in consensual unions who are currently sexually active (within the past month), currently exposed to the risk of pregnancy (women not sexually active, currently pregnant women, and women in postpartum abstinence or amenorrhea are excluded), fecund (neither they nor their partners

have any subfecundity conditions), not wanting to become pregnant (at the time of the interview), and not using any form of pregnancy prevention. Alternatively, the formulation of unmet need can be extended to all women, not just those in union. Applying the latter definition to all Jamaican women aged 15–44 years, we found that only 7.2% of them had an unmet need for contraception (Table 10.2.1, Figure 10.2.1).



In addition to measuring the potential demand for family planning services, the RHS data allows for estimates of met and unmet need according to respondents' fertility preferences. Among respondents with potential demand for any contraception, 3% were non-users who did not want to get pregnant right away but wanted to have children sometime in the future (including those who were undecided whether to have children or not). These respondents were classified as having unmet need for *spacing* births and they represent 42% of the unmet need (3% of 7.2%=42%). Respondents who did not want (any) more children but were not doing anything to prevent pregnancy (4.2%) were considered to have an unmet need for *limiting* births. Therefore, slightly more than one half of unmet need in Jamaica (4.2% of 7.2%=58%) is due to lack of use of contraception for limiting childbearing.

Figure 10.2.2
Trends in Unmet Need for Family Planning among All Women
Aged 15–44 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008



As a direct effect of the increased family planning efforts in Jamaica, the level of unmet need in 2008 represents the lowest ever documented in the country (Figure 10.2.2). The decline has been gradual, from a high of 13.7% of women aged 15-44 in 1993 to 9.0% in 1997, 8.5% in 2002, and 7.2% in 2008. The highest percent change occurred between 1993 and 1997 (a 34% decline) and the second highest decline occurred between 2002 and 2008 (a 15% decline).

Generally, the level of any unmet need is higher among married respondents, since they are more likely to be currently sexually active and have a higher risk of unintended pregnancy (Table 10.2.1). In Jamaica, for example, the unmet need for contraception is about 50% higher among women in stable unions than among women not currently in a steady relationship. Women in more stable relationships are also more likely to be older and have at least one living child; thus, closely related to the relationship status, levels of unmet need increased with age and the number of children born alive. Women with secondary education or lower levels of education had higher levels of unmet need than those with post-secondary education.

Regional levels of unmet need for any contraception among married women ranged from 6.5% in Health Region 2 to 8.7% in Health Region 3 and from as low as 3.7% in Hanover to 13.7% in St. James (Table 10.2.2).

Reason	2008	2002	1997	1993
Reasons related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity and sexual activity	86.3	85.2	86.0	80.6
Not currently sexually active	59.3	56.4	58.0	52.6
Currently pregnant	8.9	9.3	7.8	5.7
Respondent or partner desire pregnancy	8.1	8.5	10.6	12.4
Not Fecund	7.2	9.6	7.4	8.3
Postpartum or breastfeeding	2.8	1.4	2.2	1.6
Other Reasons	13.8	14.8	14.0	19.3
Experienced side effects/health concerns	2.4	4.3	4.4	4.5
Fear of side effects	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.0
Partner opposition	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.0
Respondent does not like contraception	0.4	3.8	3.4	5.0
Religious beliefs	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0
Other	7.6	4.3	3.4	7.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3,617	3,151	2,978	1,530

Table 10.1.2
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Currently Using Contraceptive Methods among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Residence and Marital Status
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Reason	Total	Residence			Current Relationship Status					
		Kingston Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend With Sex	Boyfriend Without Sex	No Steady Relationship
Reasons related to pregnancy, sub-fecundity and sexual activity										
Not currently sexually active	59.3	57.0	57.2	62.1	9.1	7.9	23.9	60.8	98.7	91.9
Currently pregnant	8.9	9.3	8.7	8.9	13.4	21.8	22.3	6.0	0.0	0.4
Respondent or partner desire pregnancy	8.1	8.8	9.5	6.6	21.2	19.7	13.5	5.3	0.6	1.3
Not Fecund	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.5	24.9	14.5	9.1	1.4	0.5	2.3
Postpartum or breastfeeding	2.8	3.4	2.1	3.1	4.0	6.3	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
Other Reasons										
Experienced side effects/health concerns	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2	5.4	4.1	5.6	3.9	0.0	0.4
Fear of side effects	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.6	2.3	6.5	1.8	5.1	0.0	0.1
Partner opposition	1.3	0.4	2.0	1.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Respondent does not like contraception	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0
Religious beliefs	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
Lack of access	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0
Does not know/refused	6.7	7.3	7.8	5.5	10.7	12.9	11.1	10.0	0.2	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	3,617	548	1,008	2,061	442	634	628	73	193	1,647

Table 10.1.3
Percentage of Users of Selected Contraceptive Methods Who Would Prefer to Use
a Different Contraceptive Method by Current and Preferred Method
among Women Aged 15–49 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, and 1997

Current Method	Preferred Method							Total	No. of Cases*
	No Other	Injectables	The Pill	Tubal Ligation	Norplant	Vasectomy	Other		
2008									
All Methods	87.5	2.5	2.9	1.7	2.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	3,883
IUD	97.8	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Pill	88.3	3.2	0.0	2.1	3.5	0.0	3.0	100.0	1,066
Condom	88.0	3.2	3.9	1.3	1.6	0.0	2.0	100.0	1,548
Injectables	87.8	0.0	4.2	1.5	3.4	0.0	3.1	100.0	901
Withdrawal	78.9	2.6	5.5	2.1	2.9	0.0	8.1	100.0	235
Natural Methods	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	24
2002									
All Methods	90.0	1.6	2.6	1.3	2.0	0.1	2.3	100.0	4,027
IUD	92.4	0.3	3.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	65
Pill	89.8	3.1	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	1,033
Condom	87.4	2.0	5.3	1.1	2.4	0.1	1.8	100.0	1,271
Injectables	88.7	0.0	4.2	1.9	2.3	0.1	2.8	100.0	718
Withdrawal	69.9	2.7	4.8	3.7	4.9	0.0	13.9	100.0	134
Natural Methods	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	27
1997									
All Methods	87.0	3.5	3.3	2.1	1.1	0.2	2.9	100.0	2712
IUD	79.0	2.7	2.6	15.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	46
Pill	90.1	3.5	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	3.4	100.0	1,065
Condom	82.4	5.2	6.5	2.2	0.5	0.1	3.1	100.0	838
Injectables	94.3	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.0	1.8	100.0	599
Withdrawal	67.1	7.2	15.2	4.4	1.8	0.0	4.4	100.0	131
Natural Methods	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	100.0	21

* No. of cases for current use of all methods is larger than the sum of users of selected methods because only the methods with 25 or more users appear in this table.

† Less than 25 cases.

Table 10.2.1
Unmet Need for Family Planning Services among Women Aged 15–49 and 15–44 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women 15–49 Years		Women 15–44 Years	
	Unmet Need		Unmet Need	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	7.9	8,259	7.2	7,217
Marital Status				
Currently married	9.5	1,441	9.4	1,082
Common law	11.6	2,158	10.9	1,959
Visiting partner	8.7	2,280	8.0	2,080
Boyfriend	4.3	475	4.3	466
Not currently in a partnership	3.6	1,905	2.6	1,630
Age group				
15–19	3.4	1,229	3.4	1,229
20–24	6.7	1,114	6.7	1,114
25–29	7.4	1,350	7.4	1,350
30–34	9.4	1,219	9.4	1,219
35–39	7.4	1,221	7.4	1,221
40–44	10.8	1,084	10.8	1,084
45–49	14.9	1,042	NA	NA
Number of Living Children				
0	3.8	2,208	3.7	2,131
1	9.3	1,707	8.7	1,582
2	10.2	1,632	9.8	1,415
3	10.2	1,110	9.4	934
4+	10.1	1,602	9.0	1,155
Years of Education*				
0–9	8.8	2,183	8.2	1,732
10–12	8.0	5,078	7.2	4,593
13+	5.9	995	5.9	890
Employment status				
Employed	8.4	3,331	8.0	3,079
Unemployed	7.5	4,928	6.7	4,138
Church attendance†				
At least once a week	7.4	2,856	6.7	2,344
At least once a month	7.7	1,417	7.2	1,256
Less than once a month	6.9	1,256	6.3	1,142
Special occasions	7.5	1,820	7.0	1,637
Never	11.7	892	10.4	822

NA Not applicable.

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

† Excludes 18 women with missing information on church attendance.

Table 10.2.2
Unmet Need for Family Planning Services among Women Aged 15–49 and 15–44 Years
by Residence, Health Region and Parish
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Women 15–49 Years		Women 15–44 Years	
	Unmet Need		Unmet Need	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	7.9	8,259	7.2	7,217
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	9.0	1,198	8.5	1,027
Other urban	8.3	2,283	7.6	1,982
Rural	7.0	4,778	6.3	4,208
Health region				
1	8.4	2,340	7.7	2,024
2	6.5	1,761	6.2	1,532
3	8.7	2,313	7.7	2,029
4	6.9	1,845	6.3	1,632
Parish				
Kingston	9.8	644	9.2	547
St.Andrew	7.9	636	7.5	552
St.Thomas	11.4	504	10.5	444
Portland	7.6	516	7.1	442
St.Mary	6.8	542	7.0	467
St.Ann	5.8	703	5.3	623
Trelawny	7.2	516	6.7	440
St.James	13.6	635	12.4	544
Hanover	3.7	541	2.5	484
Westmoreland	6.0	621	5.4	561
St.Elizabeth	7.9	528	7.3	474
Manchester	6.3	668	5.5	579
Clarendon	6.7	649	6.3	579
St.Catherine	8.1	556	7.2	481

Chapter 11

Health-Related Behaviors

Despite recent advancements in prevention, diagnosis and treatment, gynecologic malignancies continue to be leading causes of death in women of reproductive age in both the developed and developing world. Among reproductive system cancers, breast and cervical cancer are the most common. Chapter 11 includes information about preventive health practices, such as routine gynecologic exams, cervical cancer screening, and breast cancer screening (both breast self-examination and clinical examination) among women aged 15–49 years. It also examines the prevalence of several common health problems, including diabetes, anemia, and high blood pressure among women. Health risk factors, including smoking and alcohol and drug use, were documented for both women aged 15–49 years and men aged 15–24 years.

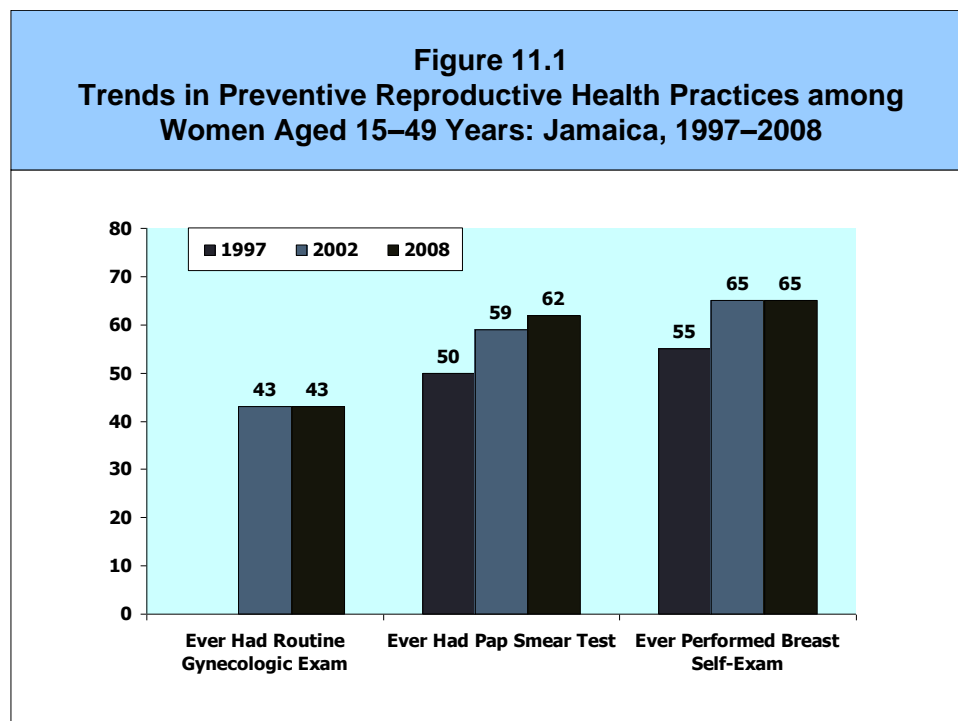
11.1 Routine Gynecologic Visits

It is recommended that women have a routine gynecologic examination every year after age 18, or starting earlier if the woman is sexually experienced. Routine gynecologic exams are essential for all reproductive age women, and preventive screening practices (e.g., pap smear test, counseling for breast self-exams), counseling for family planning, and STD prevention, should be part of these exams. Table 11.1 shows that only 43.1% of women aged 15–49 years had ever had a routine gynecologic exam, which is not different from the 2002 Survey that documented a prevalence of 43.0%. Urban residence (including Kingston), residence in St. Ann and St. Catherine parishes, high educational and socioeconomic levels, being married, and having had sexual intercourse were associated with having had the exam. As expected, the proportion of women who have ever had a routine exam increased with age (from 11.6% among 15–19 year-olds, to 34% among 20–24 year-olds, and to over 58% among women aged 40 years or older). However, a substantial proportion of women approaching the end of the reproductive age span reported that they have never had a routine gynecologic exam.

Of those who had ever had a gynecologic exam, close to half (44.8%) had had their last exam within 12 months of the interview, 23.1% had it 12–23 months ago, and 12.6% were examined 24–35 months ago. The same characteristics—urban residence, high educational and socioeconomic levels, being married, and having had sexual intercourse—were also associated with having had a routine gynecologic exam within the last 12 months. Of those who have never had the exam, the most commonly reported reasons were “not necessary,” which includes “doctor has not recommended” and “not currently or never sexually active” (60.8%), followed

by “never thought of it” or “does not know why” (24.5%) (data not shown). Teenagers (15–19 years) and women without sexual experience were most likely to mention “not necessary” as a reason.

A low frequency of routine gynecologic exams inevitably has an impact on early detection and treatment of the gynecologic cancers. Between 2002 and 2008, there was very little improvement in the prevalence of preventive Reproductive Health practices (Figure 11.1). Many deaths from breast and cervical cancer could be avoided by increasing access to cancer early detection and treatment services and by implementing public education and outreach strategies capable of reaching underserved women. Because health care referral is one of the most common means by which eligible women could hear about breast and cervical cancer screening, physicians who provide primarily gynecological services in a variety of health care settings need to have current knowledge about breast and cervical screening guidelines. Information materials geared toward health care professionals should update clinicians about screening services as well as how and where to refer patients.



11.2 Cervical Cancer Screening

Cervical cancer is the second most common cancer of women. The major risk factors for cervical cancer include early age at initiation of sexual activity, multiple sexual partners, infection with human papilloma virus (HPV), and cigarette smoking. While primary prevention of cervical cancer focuses mainly on modification of sexual behavior, the newly introduced HPV vaccine, and eradication of cigarette smoking, secondary prevention occurs through screening, and using the Papanicolaou (Pap) test. Pap tests can find cervical cancer at an early stage, when it is most

curable, or even prevent the disease if precancerous lesions found during the test are treated. In the United States, experts recommend that women who are sexually active, or at least 18 years old, should have a Pap smear test at least once every three years. For resource-poor settings, the screening should target a core group of women aged 30–60 years who should receive Pap smear screening at least every 3–5 years.

Table 11.2.1 shows that 62.4% of all women of reproductive age in Jamaica reported having had at least one Papanicolaou (Pap) smear test, which is used for cervical cancer screening. This is only a slight increase from the 2002 figure of 58.9%. Similar to the pattern found for gynecologic exams, urban residence including the KMA, older age, high educational and socioeconomic levels, having a marital partner, and having had a sexual experience were all associated with higher lifetime prevalence of Pap smear testing.

The same table shows that, of those who had ever had a Pap smear test, about one third (35.8%) had it within 12 months before the interview, but 27.2% had it more than 36 months ago. Recent testing was associated with urban residence, young age, higher educational and socioeconomic levels, having a steady partner, and being sexually experienced. Of those who took a Pap smear test, 5.1% reported that they were told that they needed follow-up treatment (Table 11.2.2). Of these 276 women who needed treatment, 71.9% actually sought treatment. Of 206 women who sought treatment, 58.3% were given medicine in the forms of tablets, 10.6% were given medicinal creams, 20.4% were referred to clinic or special services, and 9.9% repeated the Pap smear test (data not shown).

Figure 11.2
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Never Having Had a Cervical Cancer Screening Test among Women Aged 15–49 Years

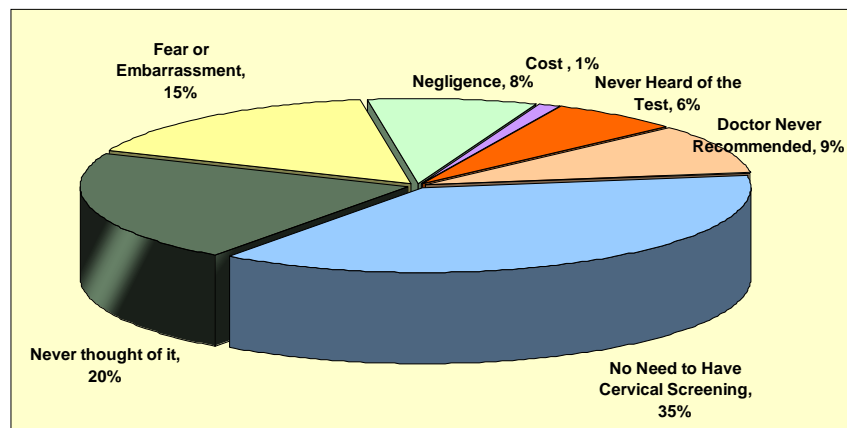


Figure 11.2 shows that the most commonly reported reason for not having a Pap smear test was the belief that it “was not necessary” (35.0%), followed by “never thought of it” (20.2%), and fear or embarrassment related to the pelvic exam (14.7%). Nine percent of women reported that health providers never recommended the test, 8% reported they neglected to have the test, and 6% lacked awareness of cervical cancer screening. Cost of the test was mentioned by only 15 women. “Not necessary” was the most frequently mentioned reason by younger women, women with no steady partners, and women without sexual experience (data not shown).

11.3 Breast Cancer Screening

Each year, over a million women are diagnosed with breast cancer worldwide. Breast cancer is the most common cancer among women. Currently available practices for early detection of breast cancer include monthly breast self-examination (BSE), clinical breast examination (CBE), and mammography. BSE is a very simple self-care procedure that can detect early modifications of the breast and can be performed by women in the privacy of their homes after minimal instruction. The American Cancer Society recommends monthly BSE for women aged 20 or older as a supportive detection system to be used in conjunction with breast clinical examinations and mammography. The purpose of monthly BSE is to facilitate health awareness and detection of changes in the breast over time. Appropriate follow-up by a physician should be available and accessible for women who detect breast changes through self-examination. Routine CBE is recommended every three years for women aged 20–39 years and annually for women aged 40 or older.

Table 11.3.1 shows that 61.5% of women aged 15–49 years have reported having ever had a clinical screening for breast cancer, and 64.6%—the same percentage as the 2002 estimate (64.6%)—reported having ever performed a breast self-exam (BSE) at some point in their life. While clinical screening exams were associated with urban residence, particularly residence in the KMA there were no urban/rural differentials in performing BSE. Both clinical and self exams were associated with age older than 19 years, higher educational attainment and socio-economic index, having a steady partner (excluding a boyfriend), and being sexually experienced. Of those who had ever performed BSE, 60% had been taught how to perform BSE by a health professional. The same characteristics were associated with higher likelihood of being taught how to perform BSE and having had a clinical screening for breast cancer.

Table 11.3.2 shows that of those who have reported experience with BSE, 59.8% reported performing BSE monthly, followed by 28.7% who performed it at least yearly. No discernable patterns in the frequency by key characteristics were detected.

11.4 Selected Health Problems

The survey asked all female respondents if they have ever been diagnosed by a doctor with several medical conditions, including diabetes, anemia, high blood pressure, pelvic inflammatory disease, urinary tract infection, asthma, and hepatitis B at any point in their life. Survey reports on medical conditions are minimum estimates of the true prevalence of these health problems in the population of women of childbearing age. They probably under-represent the real prevalence because self-reporting of health conditions implies that women had access to health care facilities, had visited those facilities, and had been told by physicians about their health. Furthermore, these are lifetime estimates, do not reflect current health status, and cannot be temporally associated with other events. For all these reasons, the survey data about health problems among women may serve only as proxy estimates in the absence of official statistics based on medical records or hospital discharge data.

The most common condition reported by women of reproductive age was high blood pressure, experienced by 20.4% of women (Table 11.4). High blood pressure increased with age and was inversely related with educational attainment and the wealth status. Other health conditions were reported as follows: urinary tract infection (12.6%), asthma (8.8%), anemia (8.6%), diabetes (4.4%), Pelvic inflammatory disease (1.8%) and hepatitis B (0.1%). For these conditions, women with a higher education level are more likely to report health problems, particularly anemia and urinary tract infection, possibly due to better access to health care providers.

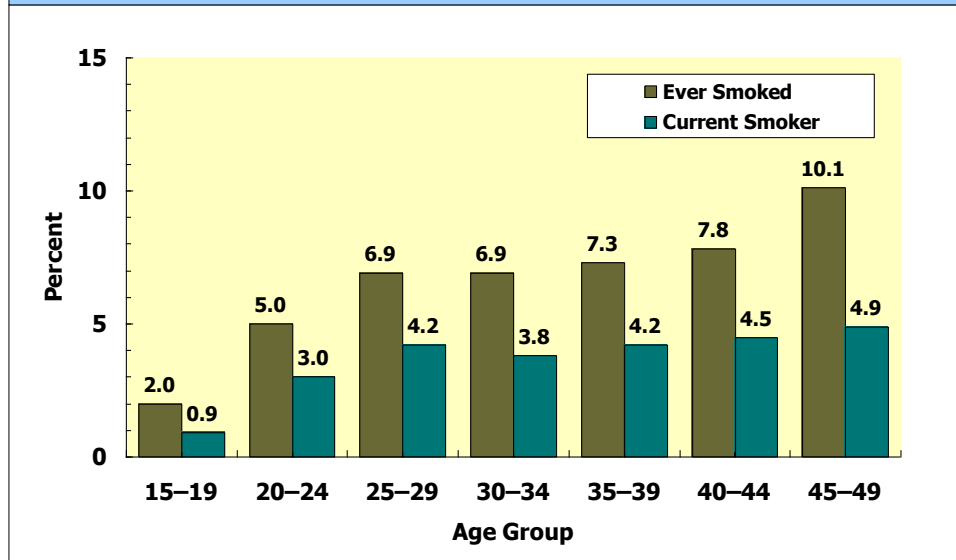
11.5 Smoking and Alcohol and Drug Use

Table 11.5.1A shows that 6.1% of women aged 15–49 years reported having ever smoked (defined by smoking at least 100 cigarettes in their lifetime) and 3.5% were currently smoking. These estimates are not substantially different from those in 2002 (6.7% and 3.9%, respectively). Both were associated with residence in urban areas including Kingston, lower educational and socioeconomic levels, and being sexually experienced. Both lifetime and current tobacco use were increasing directly with the respondent's age (Figure 11.5.1).

When compared to men aged 15–24 years as shown in Table 11.5.1B, women of the same age groups (15–19 and 20–24 years) were less likely to have ever smoked (2.0%–5.0% versus 4.3%–15.1%) and to smoke currently (0.9%–3.0% versus 2.2%–12.3%).

Of those who ever smoked, the median age when they started to smoke was 18 years for women aged 15–49 years, 17 years for women aged 15–24 years, and 16 years for men aged 15–24 years (data not shown).

Figure 11.5.1
Lifetime and Current Smoking Prevalence Rates
by Age Group among Women Aged 15–49 Years

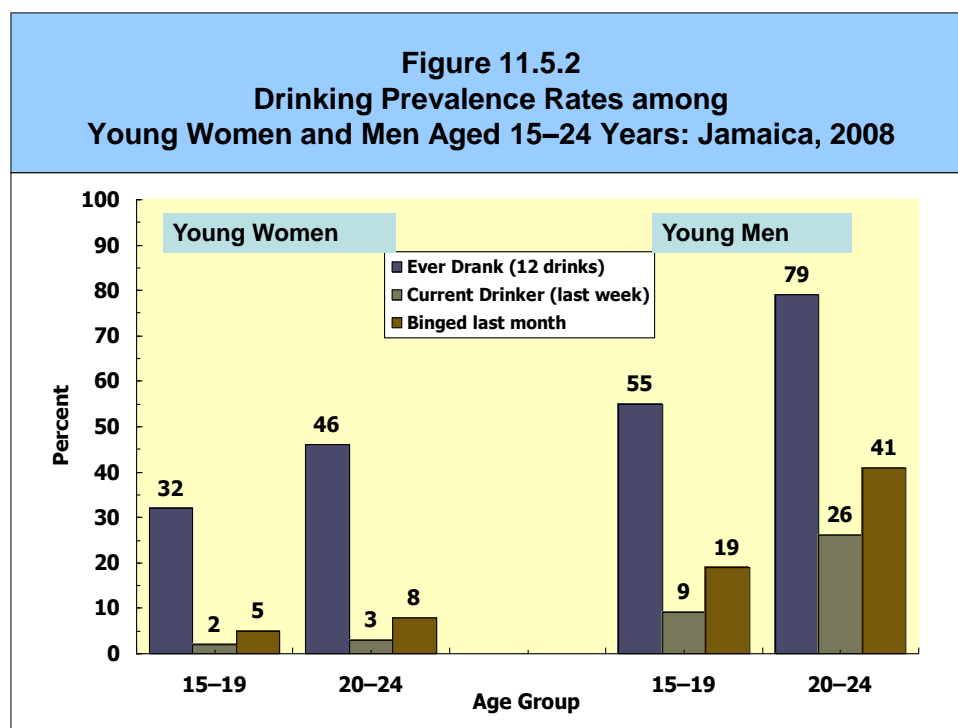


Women are more sensitive than men to the toxic effects of alcohol because biological differences in body structure and chemistry cause women to absorb more alcohol and take longer to break it down and remove it. In the 2008 RHS, alcohol use was measured by asking each respondent if they had ever had 12 drinks containing alcohol (“ever drinkers”), and how frequently they drank in the past 12 months. Respondents who had consumed at least one drink in the past week were defined as “current drinkers”; those who consumed five or more drinks in a row at any given time during the month preceding the survey were defined as “episodic heavy drinkers” or binge drinkers. Because alcohol consumption data are self-reported, they might be subject to reporting biases, especially among pregnant respondents who may have been aware that alcohol use in any quantity during pregnancy is not advised.

Table 11.5.2A shows that 43.9% of women aged 15–49 years reported having ever drunk alcoholic beverages (defined by drinking at least 12 drinks containing alcohol in their lifetime). This was a very small increase from the 2002 estimate of 41.3%. The same table shows that 32.5% of women had at least one drink in the past 12 months, and 3.8% reported current drinking. Current drinking was more likely to be reported by women aged 25–34 years (6.0%–6.6%), and those with common-law or visiting partners (5.0% and 5.7%, respectively). Among current drinkers, the median number of alcoholic drinks in a typical week was three drinks (data not shown).

Table 11.5.2A also shows that 6.9% of women aged 15–49 years reported at least one episode of binge drinking in the past month. Binge drinking was more frequently reported by women in urban areas other than Kingston (9.0%) and by 25–29 year-olds (12.4%). Binge drinking was also associated with having a common-law or visiting partner or boy friend with sexual relations, while married women, women with a boyfriend without sexual relations, and women without any steady partner were less likely to report binge drinking.

Compared to men aged 15–19 and 20–24 years (Table 11.5.2B and Figure 11.5.2), women in the same age groups were substantially less likely to have ever had alcohol (31.9% and 45.9% versus 55.3% and 78.8%), to have had alcohol in the past 12 months (27.9% and 35.7% versus 51.6% and 75.6%), to currently drink (2.1% and 3.2% versus 8.7% and 25.6%), and to report an episode of binge-drinking in the past month (4.7% and 7.9% versus 19.2% and 40.6%).



Finally, the last column of Table 11.5.2A shows the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who reported use of recreational drugs (i.e. marijuana or ganja, crack cocaine, or other drugs) in the last 12 months preceding the interview. Overall, very few respondents reported recent use of recreational drugs (5.2%). Drug use was slightly more commonly reported in KMA (6.8%), among women aged 20–29 years (7.2%) and among those in steady non-union relationships with sexual activity (9.5%). Of the 388 women who reported having used drugs in the last 12 months, most reported smoking “ganja,” (86.3%), followed by drinking ganja tea (25.9%). Fewer than 10 women reported use of cocaine or other drugs in the last 12 months (data not shown).

Young women were substantially less likely to have used drugs in the past 12 months: 3.3% and 7.2% of women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years respectively reported having used at least one type

of drug, while 14.1% and 31.1% of their male counterparts of the same age range reported drug use in that time frame (Tables 11.5.2 A and B and Figure 11.5.3).

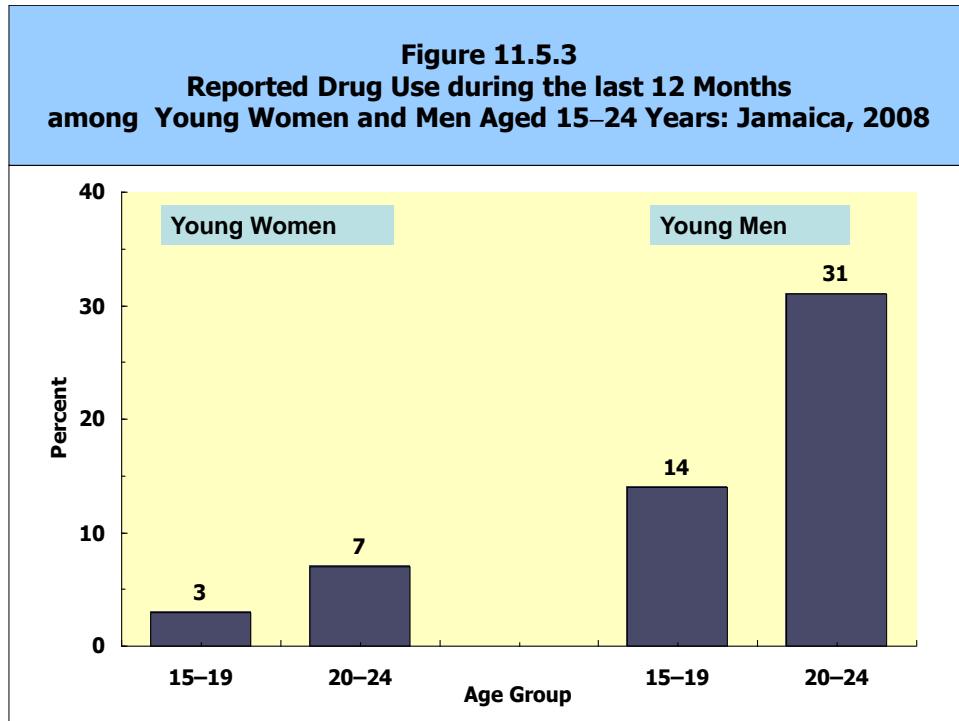


Table 11.1
Prevalence of Gynecologic Examination and Time of Last Exam among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Had a Routine Exam	No. of Cases	Time of Last Routine Gynaecologic Exam					Does Not Remember	Total	No. of Cases
			<12 Months Ago	12–23 Months Ago	24–35 Months Ago	36+ Months Ago				
Total	43.1	8,259	44.8	23.1	12.6	18.6	0.9	100.0	3,588	
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	50.1	1,198	50.6	20.1	8.0	20.7	0.6	100.0	614	
Other urban	50.5	2,283	45.3	23.4	14.4	15.9	0.9	100.0	1,150	
Rural	33.7	4,778	40.2	24.7	13.5	20.5	1.2	100.0	1,824	
Health region										
1	49.5	2,340	46.8	22.0	12.2	17.9	1.2	100.0	1,146	
2	41.5	1,761	41.6	26.9	12.1	18.9	0.6	100.0	776	
3	44.8	2,313	41.0	24.2	15.4	18.9	0.5	100.0	1,109	
4	28.7	1,845	46.0	22.2	10.1	20.5	1.1	100.0	557	
Parish										
Kingston	45.9	644	49.4	20.8	8.7	19.8	1.3	100.0	321	
St. Andrew	49.0	636	51.3	19.7	7.8	20.8	0.4	100.0	328	
St. Thomas	34.1	504	36.4	20.1	14.4	28.2	0.9	100.0	184	
Porland	30.9	516	41.3	20.9	10.7	26.8	0.3	100.0	161	
St. Mary	27.0	542	48.6	28.6	10.2	11.2	1.3	100.0	173	
St. Ann	57.2	703	39.1	27.6	13.1	19.8	0.4	100.0	442	
Trelawny	27.3	516	35.6	26.9	9.7	27.8	0.0	100.0	182	
St. James	51.1	635	46.8	21.9	12.3	17.9	1.1	100.0	337	
Hanover	43.9	541	31.2	23.3	20.3	25.2	0.0	100.0	273	
Westmoreland	46.8	621	39.6	26.8	18.9	14.7	0.0	100.0	317	
St. Elizabeth	20.7	528	44.9	21.8	9.2	24.1	0.0	100.0	117	
Manchester	38.1	668	41.4	22.1	9.8	25.5	1.2	100.0	254	
Clarendon	26.0	649	52.9	22.5	11.0	12.0	1.6	100.0	186	
St. Catherine	52.8	556	43.3	24.4	16.5	14.0	1.8	100.0	313	
Age group										
15–19	11.6	1,229	67.0	20.5	7.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	126	
20–24	34.0	1,114	58.9	26.5	7.4	6.5	0.7	100.0	393	
25–29	49.2	1,350	51.5	23.7	12.7	12.0	0.1	100.0	626	
30–34	57.3	1,219	40.7	25.5	13.5	19.2	1.1	100.0	651	
35–39	50.5	1,221	45.6	21.8	15.5	16.3	0.9	100.0	605	
40–44	58.0	1,084	34.4	21.6	12.1	29.8	2.1	100.0	596	
45–49	59.4	1,042	29.4	19.3	15.4	34.8	1.0	100.0	591	
Current relationship status										
Married	63.8	1,441	43.3	23.4	11.1	21.4	0.8	100.0	879	
Common law union	47.3	2,158	42.5	22.5	15.6	18.6	0.8	100.0	975	
Visiting relationship	44.6	2,279	50.3	24.8	9.4	15.0	0.5	100.0	996	
Boyfriend with sex	21.8	281	43.3	30.3	16.5	9.9	0.0	100.0	66	
Boyfriend without sex	14.4	197	46.7	8.8	30.7	13.7	0.0	100.0	29	
No steady relationship	31.9	1,903	40.3	20.6	14.5	22.5	2.2	100.0	643	
Education level (in years)*										
0–9	31.5	2,183	34.4	20.0	14.5	29.9	1.2	100.0	713	
10–12	41.9	5,078	44.6	24.4	12.6	17.6	0.9	100.0	2,178	
13 or more	68.5	995	53.4	21.6	11.2	12.9	0.9	100.0	695	
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	25.3	2,001	35.8	22.5	14.1	26.2	1.4	100.0	531	
Second	36.9	1,716	37.7	21.8	17.4	22.7	0.4	100.0	667	
Middle	41.4	1,668	41.6	22.2	13.0	21.2	2.0	100.0	738	
Fourth	51.4	1,650	48.2	22.8	11.6	16.8	0.7	100.0	864	
Highest	60.8	1,224	52.0	24.9	9.8	12.7	0.5	100.0	788	
Sexual experience										
No	7.8	817	52.4	28.2	5.9	13.4	0.0	100.0	64	
Yes	48.2	7,442	44.6	23.0	12.7	18.7	1.0	100.0	3,524	

* Excludes 2 women with missing information.

Table 11.2.1
Prevalence of Cervical Cancer Screening (Pap Smear Test) and Time of Last Exam among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Had a Pap Smear Test	No. of Cases	Time of Last Pap Smear Test					Total	No. of Cases
			<12 Months Ago	12–23 Months Ago	24–35 Months Ago	36 or More Months Ago	Does Not Remember		
Total	62.4	8,259	35.8	19.1	17.1	27.2	0.8	100.0	5,496
Residence									
Kingston Metropolitan Area	62.3	1,198	39.3	20.7	13.8	25.7	0.5	100.0	770
Other urban	65.8	2,283	39.6	18.1	17.2	24.5	0.6	100.0	1,632
Rural	59.6	4,778	30.7	19.3	18.6	30.4	1.1	100.0	3,094
Health region									
1	62.3	2,340	39.1	20.5	16.1	23.5	0.9	100.0	1,568
2	59.6	1,761	34.8	16.5	19.2	28.1	1.4	100.0	1,112
3	60.8	2,313	32.6	20.0	17.7	29.1	0.6	100.0	1,514
4	65.9	1,845	32.5	17.1	17.4	32.7	0.3	100.0	1,302
Parish									
Kingston	57.7	644	35.8	18.4	12.6	33.0	0.2	100.0	404
St. Andrew	62.2	636	38.5	22.1	14.4	24.5	0.6	100.0	416
St. Thomas	73.2	504	27.0	19.7	19.4	33.9	0.0	100.0	382
Portland	67.5	516	35.5	14.6	20.4	25.6	3.9	100.0	348
St. Mary	54.3	542	38.8	14.6	17.1	28.3	1.2	100.0	298
St. Ann	60.4	703	31.7	18.8	20.1	29.1	0.3	100.0	466
Trelawny	62.4	516	21.3	25.4	18.2	34.6	0.5	100.0	356
St. James	72.8	635	34.7	18.0	15.7	31.3	0.3	100.0	479
Hanover	49.2	541	30.6	21.8	23.0	24.6	0.0	100.0	322
Westmoreland	51.5	621	37.1	19.1	18.5	24.0	1.4	100.0	357
St. Elizabeth	60.3	528	30.7	20.1	17.8	31.3	0.1	100.0	335
Manchester	67.7	668	32.0	15.8	16.3	35.4	0.6	100.0	491
Clarendon	68.2	649	34.1	16.3	18.3	31.0	0.2	100.0	476
St. Catherine	61.7	556	42.4	19.4	17.7	19.1	1.4	100.0	366
Age group									
15–19	7.4	1,229	58.7	24.8	13.0	1.8	1.6	100.0	102
20–24	44.3	1,114	49.8	20.7	16.3	12.9	0.3	100.0	541
25–29	71.5	1,350	39.3	20.3	19.3	20.7	0.3	100.0	977
30–34	83.6	1,219	33.7	24.3	15.6	26.1	0.5	100.0	1,009
35–39	85.1	1,221	33.5	17.7	19.4	27.8	1.7	100.0	1,026
40–44	89.0	1,084	28.8	14.9	15.6	39.9	0.8	100.0	949
45–49	87.2	1,042	29.9	14.4	16.1	39.0	0.6	100.0	892
Current relationship status									
Married	89.2	1,441	41.3	18.0	15.9	24.2	0.6	100.0	1,268
Common law union	73.0	2,158	31.5	18.4	19.1	29.8	1.1	100.0	1,619
Visiting relationship	66.0	2,279	40.2	21.3	15.3	23.1	0.1	100.0	1,571
Boyfriend with sex	21.5	281	35.5	24.4	24.0	16.2	0.0	100.0	80
Boyfriend without sex	14.2	197	27.6	1.4	44.9	26.1	0.0	100.0	29
No steady relationship	44.3	1,903	27.8	17.9	17.3	35.3	1.7	100.0	929
Education level (in years)*									
0–9	62.6	2,183	24.1	13.2	20.0	42.1	0.6	100.0	1,474
10–12	60.4	5,078	36.9	20.4	16.6	25.3	0.9	100.0	3,258
13 or more	71.6	995	48.9	22.9	14.8	12.9	0.5	100.0	761
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	61.2	2,001	24.6	17.6	19.1	38.3	0.3	100.0	1,295
Second	61.3	1,716	29.6	17.2	18.4	33.3	1.5	100.0	1,113
Middle	62.8	1,668	34.1	19.1	19.6	26.2	1.1	100.0	1,121
Fourth	61.0	1,650	40.9	18.0	16.6	23.8	0.8	100.0	1,101
Highest	65.8	1,224	48.9	23.4	12.0	15.4	0.3	100.0	866
Sexual experience									
No	3.2	817	21.0	23.7	25.8	16.1	13.3	100.0	30
Yes	71.0	7,442	35.9	19.1	17.0	27.3	0.7	100.0	5,466

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.2.2
Medical Advice Following Cervical Cancer Screening among Women Aged 15–49 Years
who Had Ever Had a Pap Smear Test,
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Medical Advice Following Pap Smear Test				Total	No. of Cases
	Did Not Need Treatment	Does Not Have Results Yet	Needed Treatment	Does Not Remember		
Total	87.1	7.3	5.1	0.5	100.0	5,454
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	90.4	4.9	4.1	0.6	100.0	767
Rural	85.3	9.3	4.9	0.5	100.0	3,071
Other urban	87.2	6.5	5.8	0.4	100.0	1,616
Health region						
1	89.0	4.9	5.6	0.5	100.0	1,559
2	84.6	9.6	5.3	0.4	100.0	1,094
3	90.6	5.9	3.1	0.5	100.0	1,506
4	81.2	12.3	5.9	0.6	100.0	1,295
Parish						
Kingston	90.8	3.5	4.2	1.5	100.0	403
St. Andrew	90.0	5.7	3.9	0.4	100.0	413
St. Thomas	84.5	4.6	9.8	1.1	100.0	382
Porland	85.5	12.6	1.4	0.5	100.0	336
St. Mary	88.3	7.8	3.3	0.7	100.0	294
St. Ann	81.6	9.6	8.6	0.2	100.0	464
Trelawny	90.9	3.1	5.9	0.0	100.0	353
St. James	93.0	4.7	2.0	0.3	100.0	476
Hanover	88.2	9.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	322
Westmoreland	87.5	8.1	3.2	1.3	100.0	355
St. Elizabeth	79.1	15.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	334
Manchester	84.6	9.7	5.5	0.3	100.0	487
Clarendon	79.5	13.0	6.6	1.0	100.0	474
St. Catherine	88.6	4.4	6.7	0.3	100.0	361
Age group						
15–19	79.2	10.7	8.1	2.1	100.0	99
20–24	82.8	11.4	5.6	0.2	100.0	540
25–29	85.6	7.7	6.4	0.3	100.0	973
30–34	86.8	7.0	5.7	0.5	100.0	1,002
35–39	88.2	6.4	4.8	0.6	100.0	1,017
40–44	90.1	6.1	3.2	0.6	100.0	942
45–49	89.3	5.8	4.4	0.6	100.0	881
Current relationship status						
Married	88.8	6.3	4.5	0.4	100.0	1,260
Common law union	87.5	6.3	5.6	0.6	100.0	1,607
Visiting relationship	85.2	9.3	5.2	0.3	100.0	1,565
Boyfriend with sex	91.3	5.3	3.5	0.0	100.0	80
Boyfriend without sex	84.5	0.0	15.5	0.0	100.0	29
No steady relationship	87.6	6.8	4.7	0.9	100.0	913
Education level (in years)*						
0–9	83.8	8.8	6.7	0.8	100.0	1,461
10–12	87.4	7.5	4.7	0.5	100.0	3,234
13 or more	90.7	4.6	4.4	0.2	100.0	756
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	80.6	12.2	6.4	0.7	100.0	1,288
Middle	87.6	7.8	4.2	0.4	100.0	1,111
Second	87.0	8.1	4.1	0.8	100.0	1,102
Fourth	89.0	5.1	5.6	0.3	100.0	1,091
Highest	91.1	3.6	5.0	0.3	100.0	862
Sexual experience						
Yes	87.1	7.4	5.1	0.5	100.0	5,428
No	79.3	0.0	12.9	7.8	100.0	26

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.3.1
Prevalence of Clinical Breast Exam (CBE) and Breast Self-Exam (BSE) among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Had a Clinical Breast Exam (CBE)	No. of Cases	Ever Had a BSE	Ever Been Taught by a Health Professional to Perform BSE	No. of Cases
Total	61.5	8,259	64.6	59.0	5,360
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	68.1	1,198	64.0	68.6	772
Other urban	61.9	2,283	64.5	56.0	1,514
Rural	57.9	4,778	65.0	57.0	3,074
Health region					
1	62.5	2,340	64.0	64.1	1,450
2	57.6	1,761	70.0	45.8	1,215
3	58.5	2,313	57.7	59.3	1,388
4	64.4	1,845	69.5	56.6	1,307
Parish					
Kingston	64.9	644	62.4	64.6	412
St. Andrew	67.6	636	64.7	72.4	415
St. Thomas	41.3	504	53.3	60.3	262
Porland	49.1	516	62.3	61.7	335
St. Mary	54.7	542	61.5	53.2	314
St. Ann	63.5	703	79.7	36.2	566
Trelawny	66.8	516	53.9	48.5	295
St. James	54.7	635	51.9	70.0	327
Hanover	72.5	541	77.3	50.5	406
Westmoreland	52.0	621	57.3	58.9	360
St. Elizabeth	68.6	528	70.5	62.6	377
Manchester	68.6	668	74.4	54.7	505
Clarendon	57.6	649	64.3	53.9	425
St. Catherine	60.2	556	65.1	56.5	361
Age group					
15–19	35.0	1,229	43.4	40.2	520
20–24	61.4	1,114	66.2	53.1	710
25–29	66.0	1,350	66.4	63.0	901
30–34	72.4	1,219	70.7	64.6	867
35–39	68.6	1,221	70.0	64.8	836
40–44	68.9	1,084	72.4	60.4	769
45–49	68.5	1,042	73.9	66.0	757
Current relationship status					
Married	75.6	1,441	77.0	68.8	1,102
Common law union	64.9	2,158	64.6	58.1	1,389
Visiting relationship	65.5	2,279	68.3	59.6	1,521
Boyfriend with sex	38.8	281	55.3	40.3	156
Boyfriend without sex	39.5	197	51.8	40.6	103
No steady relationship	50.8	1,903	55.6	55.8	1,089
Education level (in years)*					
0–9	55.6	2,183	57.9	55.1	1,290
10–12	61.0	5,078	64.0	58.5	3,282
13 or more	73.4	995	78.6	65.7	785
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	56.5	2,001	60.9	51.9	1,151
Second	57.9	1,716	62.5	54.1	1,110
Middle	62.4	1,668	66.1	59.9	1,112
Fourth	63.0	1,650	66.1	60.3	1,121
Highest	67.4	1,224	67.5	67.8	866
Sexual experience					
No	32.5	817	40.7	35.8	332
Yes	65.7	7,442	68.1	61.0	5,028

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.3.2
Frequency of BSE among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Reported Ever Performing BSE
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Frequency of BSE			Total	No. of Cases
	Monthly	At Least Yearly	Less Than Yearly		
Total	59.8	28.7	11.5	100.0	5,360
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	53.6	27.1	19.3	100.0	772
Other urban	59.7	29.8	10.5	100.0	1,514
Rural	62.7	28.6	8.7	100.0	3,074
Health region					
1	56.2	27.8	16.0	100.0	1,450
2	60.2	30.2	9.7	100.0	1,215
3	56.1	34.9	9.0	100.0	1,388
4	69.7	24.8	5.5	100.0	1,307
Parish					
Kingston	61.8	22.2	16.0	100.0	412
St. Andrew	52.5	27.6	19.9	100.0	415
St. Thomas	67.9	19.3	12.8	100.0	262
Porland	66.7	25.7	7.6	100.0	335
St. Mary	42.6	42.3	15.0	100.0	314
St. Ann	68.5	24.4	7.1	100.0	566
Trelawny	50.7	38.2	11.1	100.0	295
St. James	49.3	38.5	12.2	100.0	327
Hanover	73.1	23.5	3.4	100.0	406
Westmoreland	55.2	36.7	8.1	100.0	360
St. Elizabeth	75.9	21.2	2.9	100.0	377
Manchester	72.1	26.4	1.5	100.0	505
Clarendon	62.4	26.0	11.6	100.0	425
St. Catherine	57.4	29.9	12.7	100.0	361
Age group					
15–19	61.2	27.4	11.4	100.0	520
20–24	58.6	28.3	13.1	100.0	710
25–29	61.1	27.9	11.0	100.0	901
30–34	59.4	32.8	7.8	100.0	867
35–39	60.2	26.5	13.3	100.0	836
40–44	58.2	29.2	12.6	100.0	769
45–49	60.1	28.3	11.6	100.0	757
Current relationship status					
Married	62.3	26.8	10.9	100.0	1,102
Common law union	60.1	28.0	11.9	100.0	1,389
Visiting relationship	60.4	27.7	12.0	100.0	1,521
Boyfriend with sex	63.8	22.5	13.7	100.0	156
Boyfriend without sex	49.8	33.5	16.7	100.0	103
No steady relationship	57.1	33.0	9.9	100.0	1,089
Education level (in years)*					
0–9	63.7	27.0	9.3	100.0	1,290
10–12	58.5	29.7	11.8	100.0	3,282
13 or more	59.7	27.1	13.2	100.0	785
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	63.5	28.3	8.3	100.0	1,151
Second	60.5	27.6	11.8	100.0	1,110
Middle	59.7	29.5	10.8	100.0	1,112
Fourth	60.1	29.8	10.1	100.0	1,121
Highest	55.4	28.3	16.4	100.0	866
Sexual experience					
No	53.3	34.0	12.7	100.0	332
Yes	60.3	28.3	11.4	100.0	5,028

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.4
Selected Health Problems Ever Been Told by a Doctor among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	High Blood Pressure	Urinary Tract Infection	Asthma	Anemia	Diabetes	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	Hepatitis B	No. of Cases
Total	20.4	12.6	8.8	8.6	4.4	1.8	0.1	8,259
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.7	9.9	11.0	6.9	5.7	2.4	0.4	1,198
Other urban	22.7	17.2	9.8	12.2	4.7	2.0	0.1	2,283
Rural	19.6	10.0	7.0	6.5	3.6	1.3	0.1	4,778
Health region								
1	19.5	13.7	10.0	10.7	4.9	2.6	0.2	2,340
2	17.8	11.4	6.4	5.1	3.3	1.0	0.0	1,761
3	20.8	7.6	7.3	5.0	4.0	0.7	0.1	2,313
4	23.4	15.7	9.1	9.9	4.5	1.5	0.1	1,845
Parish								
Kingston	19.9	11.5	11.7	9.1	4.9	1.3	1.3	644
St. Andrew	16.6	8.7	10.1	6.6	5.4	2.3	0.1	636
St. Thomas	25.4	12.3	7.7	5.2	2.9	1.3	0.1	504
Portland	21.2	13.0	7.6	4.0	4.3	0.6	0.0	516
St. Mary	17.5	6.3	6.0	3.1	2.9	0.0	0.1	542
St. Ann	16.5	14.6	6.3	7.1	3.1	2.0	0.0	703
Trelawny	21.6	10.7	7.8	5.5	3.8	0.7	0.3	516
St. James	22.1	5.9	10.5	6.1	3.4	0.9	0.1	635
Hanover	13.4	5.3	3.0	3.6	3.8	0.4	0.1	541
Westmoreland	22.5	9.3	5.2	4.1	4.7	0.8	0.1	621
St. Elizabeth	26.2	14.2	11.7	8.9	4.1	0.9	0.0	528
Manchester	22.8	17.2	7.1	9.7	3.9	2.1	0.0	668
Clarendon	21.8	15.5	8.9	10.8	5.4	1.4	0.2	649
St. Catherine	21.3	19.1	10.0	15.6	4.8	3.2	0.1	556
Age group								
15–19	4.0	3.5	11.5	5.5	1.2	0.8	0.1	1,229
20–24	14.3	11.2	9.0	10.3	2.4	1.0	0.2	1,114
25–29	18.2	19.5	9.5	9.6	2.0	1.0	0.1	1,350
30–34	23.3	17.5	6.6	12.2	3.5	3.7	0.2	1,219
35–39	28.5	11.8	8.0	6.8	5.9	2.0	0.2	1,221
40–44	29.0	14.5	8.1	7.6	8.3	1.6	0.4	1,084
45–49	40.8	12.4	7.9	8.8	13.7	3.2	0.0	1,042
Current relationship status								
Married	27.5	18.7	10.4	11.6	6.9	3.3	0.3	1,441
Common law union	25.3	12.6	8.5	7.8	5.8	1.6	0.1	2,158
Visiting relationship	21.6	14.0	6.8	7.6	3.0	2.2	0.1	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	6.4	9.4	13.4	7.1	1.4	1.5	0.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	7.0	5.4	7.4	5.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	197
No steady relationship	13.7	8.7	10.2	9.6	4.5	0.8	0.1	1,903
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	26.3	10.5	8.8	5.9	6.1	1.8	0.1	2,183
10–12	19.4	10.7	8.4	7.4	4.0	1.6	0.2	5,078
13 or more	15.0	24.9	10.9	19.1	3.9	2.6	0.1	995
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	24.2	10.8	7.4	6.2	5.0	1.8	0.1	2,001
Second	21.9	8.2	10.3	6.1	3.9	0.9	0.2	1,716
Middle	22.2	12.6	9.5	8.0	5.4	1.2	0.1	1,668
Fourth	17.8	13.3	8.4	9.4	4.0	2.2	0.2	1,650
Highest	15.7	17.9	8.7	13.5	4.0	2.8	0.3	1,224
Sexual experience								
No	2.0	1.6	12.1	6.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	817
Yes	23.0	14.2	8.3	9.0	4.9	2.0	0.2	7,442

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.5.1A
Prevalence of Smoking among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Smoked*	Currently Smoke	No. of Cases
Total	6.1	3.5	8,259
Residence			
Kingston Metropolitan Area	7.2	4.7	1,198
Other urban	7.1	3.6	2,283
Rural	4.7	2.7	4,778
Health region			
1	6.9	3.7	2,340
2	7.0	3.8	1,761
3	4.7	2.9	2,313
4	5.3	3.1	1,845
Parish			
Kingston	9.0	5.0	644
St. Andrew	6.4	4.3	636
St. Thomas	4.0	3.1	504
Porland	5.6	3.2	516
St. Mary	6.9	4.2	542
St. Ann	7.7	3.7	703
Trelawny	6.2	3.6	516
St. James	5.0	3.2	635
Hanover	2.1	1.9	541
Westmoreland	4.7	2.7	621
St. Elizabeth	3.5	2.3	528
Manchester	6.3	3.4	668
Clarendon	5.8	3.5	649
St. Catherine	7.3	3.1	556
Age group			
15–19	2.0	0.9	1,229
20–24	5.0	3.0	1,114
25–29	6.9	4.2	1,350
30–34	6.9	3.8	1,219
35–39	7.3	4.2	1,221
40–44	7.8	4.5	1,084
45–49	10.1	4.9	1,042
Current relationship status			
Married	4.5	1.5	1,441
Common law union	9.5	5.7	2,158
Visiting relationship	6.9	4.5	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	4.9	2.7	281
Boyfriend without sex	1.7	0.5	197
No steady relationship	3.8	1.7	1,903
Education level (in years)[†]			
0–9	8.8	5.5	2,183
10–12	5.7	3.0	5,078
13 or more	3.6	1.9	995
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	8.7	5.6	2,001
Second	8.3	5.0	1,716
Middle	3.4	1.9	1,668
Fourth	5.3	2.6	1,650
Highest	4.9	2.3	1,224
Sexual experience			
No	0.9	0.2	817
Yes	6.9	3.9	7,442

Table 11.5.1B
Prevalence of Smoking among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Smoked*	Currently Smoke	No. of Cases
Total	8.7	6.3	2,775
Residence			
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.4	10.6	380
Other urban	7.8	5.2	759
Rural	8.1	5.7	1,636
Health region			
1	9.9	7.0	789
2	13.3	9.4	552
3	7.2	5.7	775
4	6.0	4.3	659
Parish			
Kingston	7.8	6.2	209
St. Andrew	12.5	10.9	201
St. Thomas	7.8	5.1	212
Portland	11.6	10.0	182
St. Mary	17.9	10.2	186
St. Ann	10.4	8.5	184
Trelawny	7.3	5.4	170
St. James	6.4	5.8	215
Hanover	11.4	7.8	181
Westmoreland	5.7	4.6	209
St. Elizabeth	7.1	5.9	217
Manchester	5.1	3.4	236
Clarendon	6.1	3.9	206
St. Catherine	8.1	3.4	167
Age group			
15–19	4.3	2.2	1,652
20–24	15.1	12.3	1,123
Current relationship status			
Married/common law union	16.0	13.1	162
Visiting relationship	11.5	9.3	554
Girlfriend with sex	11.7	7.9	829
Girlfriend without sex	2.0	1.8	410
No steady relationship	5.9	3.7	820
Education level (in years)†			
0–9	7.1	6.3	687
10–12	9.1	6.4	1,944
13 or more	10.3	5.3	130
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	11.6	9.2	632
Second	8.7	7.6	620
Middle	11.3	6.8	512
Fourth	8.9	5.9	538
Highest	2.4	1.6	473
Sexual experience			
No	1.2	0.8	714
Yes	11.2	8.2	2,061

* "Ever smoked" is defined as having smoked at least 100 cigarettes in lifetime.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 11.5.2A
Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Alcohol Use					Drug Use	
	Ever Drunk*	Drunk in the Past 12 Months	Drink at Least Once per Week	Binge Drunk in the Past Month	No. of Cases	Used Drugs in the Past 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	43.9	32.5	3.8	6.9	8,259	5.2	8,259
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	33.6	26.1	4.2	6.3	1,198	6.8	1,198
Other urban	48.8	37.0	4.6	9.0	2,283	6.0	2,283
Rural	44.7	31.7	3.0	5.6	4,778	3.7	4,778
Health region							
1	38.5	30.2	3.4	7.0	2,340	6.6	2,340
2	50.9	37.6	2.3	7.4	1,761	2.7	1,761
3	43.8	30.6	5.6	7.2	2,313	3.3	2,313
4	51.6	36.1	3.9	6.4	1,845	5.3	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	43.8	32.9	3.9	6.2	644	8.0	644
St. Andrew	28.0	22.0	3.8	5.6	636	5.8	636
St. Thomas	40.5	31.8	2.1	4.2	504	4.9	504
Portland	40.6	29.3	5.7	6.5	516	3.4	516
St. Mary	47.3	32.8	0.7	9.3	542	2.5	542
St. Ann	58.1	44.8	2.0	6.3	703	2.5	703
Trelawny	55.0	38.8	4.3	4.8	516	2.4	516
St. James	37.5	24.6	3.0	5.1	635	3.9	635
Hanover	15.2	13.4	2.1	4.6	541	2.1	541
Westmoreland	58.8	41.6	11.0	12.1	621	3.8	621
St. Elizabeth	43.2	32.2	3.5	6.7	528	2.9	528
Manchester	59.5	35.5	4.0	5.0	668	2.8	668
Clarendon	50.6	39.5	4.3	7.4	649	9.2	649
St. Catherine	47.3	37.4	3.2	8.8	556	7.4	556
Age group							
15–19	31.9	27.9	2.1	4.7	1,229	3.3	1,229
20–24	45.9	35.7	3.2	7.9	1,114	7.2	1,114
25–29	49.4	38.8	6.0	12.4	1,350	7.2	1,350
30–34	50.8	35.9	6.6	7.4	1,219	6.0	1,219
35–39	45.0	30.7	2.7	4.7	1,221	3.7	1,221
40–44	41.9	27.2	2.8	4.7	1,084	3.7	1,084
45–49	44.4	28.8	3.1	5.7	1,042	4.7	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	38.9	22.1	1.0	2.4	1,441	2.0	1,441
Common law union	46.8	34.7	5.0	9.8	2,158	8.8	2,158
Visiting relationship	50.4	40.2	5.7	9.5	2,279	6.2	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	62.0	54.3	4.4	12.5	281	9.5	281
Boyfriend without sex	38.2	32.2	0.9	2.4	197	1.0	197
No steady relationship	34.2	23.9	2.4	3.7	1,903	2.4	1,903
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	43.4	29.2	2.7	5.8	2,183	6.6	2,183
10–12	42.7	32.3	4.2	7.2	5,078	5.1	5,078
13 or more	50.4	38.8	4.2	7.6	995	3.5	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	46.4	33.1	3.4	6.2	2,001	6.9	2,001
Second	45.0	31.9	4.1	6.9	1,716	6.6	1,716
Middle	42.1	31.4	2.5	7.2	1,668	3.2	1,668
Fourth	44.0	32.8	5.3	7.7	1,650	5.1	1,650
Highest	42.0	33.1	3.8	6.6	1,224	4.2	1,224
Sexual experience							
No	22.2	18.1	0.5	1.2	817	0.4	817
Yes	47.1	34.6	4.3	7.8	7,442	5.9	7,442

* "Ever drunk" is defined as having had at least 12 alcoholic drinks in lifetime.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 11.5.2B
Prevalence of Alcohol and Drug Use among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Alcohol Use					Drug Use	
	Ever Drunk*	Drunk in the Past 12 Months	Drink at Least Once per Week	Binge Drunk in the Past Month	No. of Cases	Used Drugs in the Past 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	64.9	61.4	15.6	27.9	2,775	21.1	2,775
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.4	70.9	22.9	41.3	380	28.8	380
Other urban	67.8	63.6	15.1	26.8	759	22.3	759
Rural	60.6	57.2	13.7	24.6	1,636	18.0	1,636
Health region							
1	67.6	63.9	15.5	28.2	789	23.8	789
2	66.1	61.8	8.4	28.6	552	22.2	552
3	60.4	56.3	21.1	25.0	775	19.1	775
4	65.0	62.7	14.2	30.2	659	18.6	659
Parish							
Kingston	71.0	64.2	17.0	39.9	209	35.6	209
St. Andrew	70.2	68.2	23.4	40.1	201	26.5	201
St. Thomas	40.1	38.3	9.3	14.7	212	18.4	212
Porland	54.2	49.5	13.2	16.9	182	24.2	182
St. Mary	69.8	63.2	3.8	36.8	186	20.1	186
St. Ann	69.5	67.2	9.6	28.2	184	22.9	184
Trelawny	61.3	54.9	16.6	17.4	170	18.5	170
St. James	72.3	67.3	24.0	23.6	215	22.0	215
Hanover	54.8	51.0	22.8	22.1	181	27.6	181
Westmoreland	49.0	46.6	18.4	31.0	209	11.3	209
St. Elizabeth	75.4	72.7	27.7	28.3	217	16.5	217
Manchester	59.8	56.6	5.2	36.3	236	17.8	236
Clarendon	61.6	60.9	12.3	24.9	206	21.2	206
St. Catherine	69.6	64.6	7.9	15.7	167	19.4	167
Age group							
15–19	55.3	51.6	8.7	19.2	1,652	14.1	1,652
20–24	78.8	75.6	25.6	40.6	1,123	31.1	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	85.5	80.7	30.2	43.2	162	42.3	162
Visiting relationship	83.3	81.4	26.6	44.9	554	29.2	554
Girlfriend with sex	74.3	70.5	18.8	33.9	829	24.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	55.3	50.8	3.8	12.3	410	9.0	410
No steady relationship	43.0	39.4	8.1	15.0	820	14.7	820
Education level (in years)[†]							
0–9	54.3	51.2	13.7	22.4	687	16.8	687
10–12	68.3	64.5	15.9	29.5	1,944	22.5	1,944
13 or more	68.3	66.3	20.8	32.2	130	21.7	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	61.5	57.3	15.8	27.5	632	25.3	632
Second	63.8	60.0	12.2	27.3	620	20.0	620
Middle	71.0	69.1	15.6	25.8	512	25.2	512
Fourth	64.7	60.9	20.1	31.8	538	19.2	538
Highest	63.2	59.4	14.3	27.1	473	15.1	473
Sexual experience							
No	31.9	28.3	1.6	5.3	714	3.4	714
Yes	75.9	72.5	20.3	35.5	2,061	27.0	2,061

* "Ever drunk" is defined as having had at least 12 alcoholic drinks in lifetime.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Chapter 12

Young Adults

As with previous surveys, the 2008 Jamaican RHS survey included a separate module that was administered to adolescents (ages 15–19 years) and young women and men (ages 20–24 years) to assess their sexual and reproductive behaviors. Young adults are an important group to consider when assessing reproductive health issues in Jamaica, especially given that: they make up almost a third of the population; they start sexual experience early (84% have had experience by age 20); and almost all report sexual initiation prior to formal or consensual unions. This chapter explores survey findings regarding young adults' sexual experiences, contraceptive use, sexual partners—all of which can be particularly valuable information for planning reproductive health strategies and sex education for young people. In addition, the survey explored exposure to family life education, participation in community-based activities and resiliency against high-risk behaviors, and their impact on knowledge, attitudes, and sexual activity.

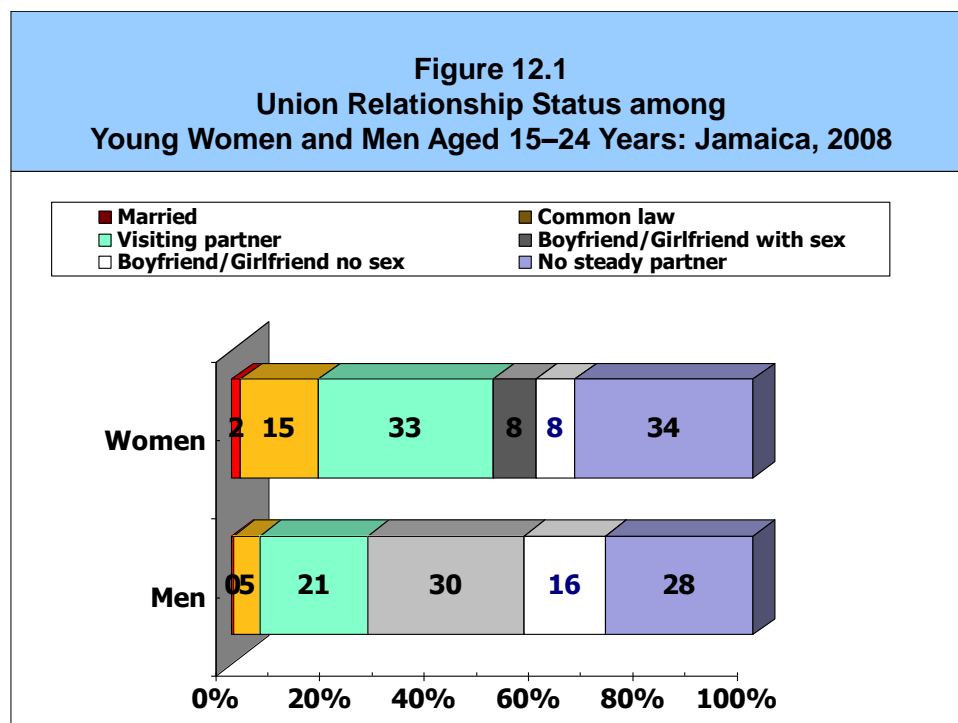
12.1 Characteristics of the Young Adults

In this chapter, several tables are presented to show multi-survey comparisons. Table 12.1.1 includes the age distribution of young women and men interviewed in each survey.

Generally, slightly more than half of young adult women and men interviewed in each survey were of adolescent age (aged 15–19 years). In each survey, the 15–17-year-olds represented the largest age group. Table 12.1.2 shows the percent distribution of employment status in 2008, 2002, and 1997. While young women were more likely to be at home, young men were more likely to be employed than young women across the surveys; however, the percentage of those who are employed was steadily declining among young men from 50.2% in 1997 to 35.8% in 2008. This reduction seems to have been compensated not by unemployment but by an increase in school enrollment.

Table 12.1.3 and Figure 12.1 show current relationship status in 2008. Young women were more likely to be in a union (marital, common-law, and visiting) rather than to be with a boyfriend compared with young men. In particular, while young men who reported having a girlfriend with whom they had sexual relations constituted 29.9% of the sample, the corresponding figure for young females was only 8.2%. Young women were more likely than young men to report not being in a steady relationship. Between 2002 and 2008, the proportion of 15–24-year-olds in a stable relationship at the time of the survey (i.e. married, common-law, or visiting partnership)

had declined for women (from 57.2% to 50.1%) and particularly for men (from 46.1% to 26.1%) (data not shown).

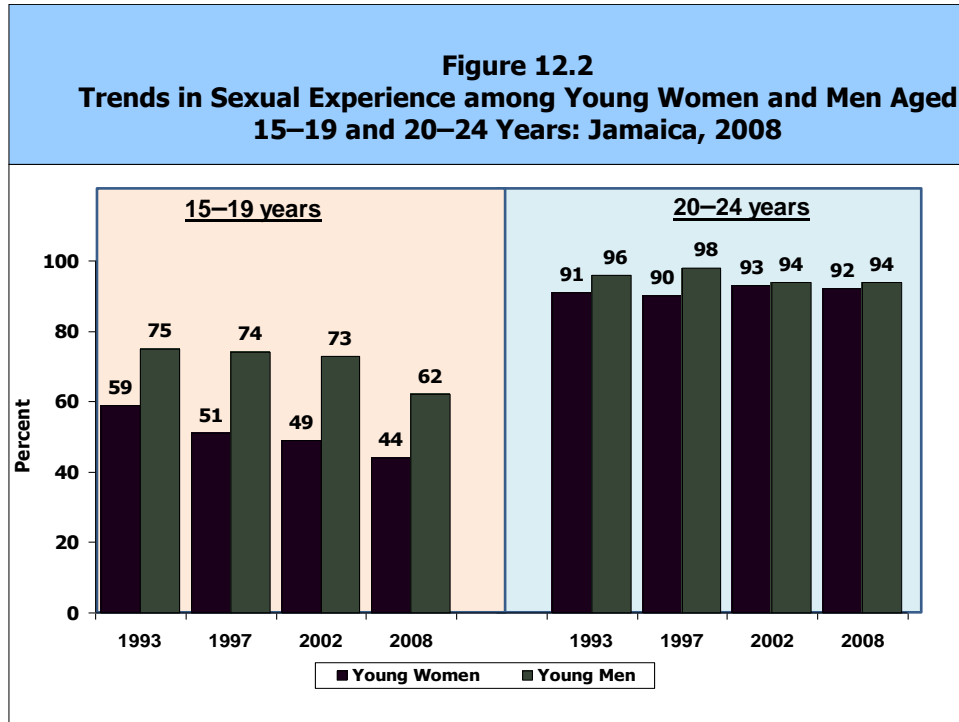


12.2 Exposure to Sexual Experience

Table 12.2.1 shows the percentage of young women and men who reported sexual experience across four surveys over the past 15 years. In 2008, two-thirds of women and three-fourths of men aged 15–24 years reported being sexually experienced (defined as having ever had sexual intercourse). Between 1993 and 2008, the percentage with sexual experience steadily declined by around 10 percentage points (from 74.8% to 66.4% for women and from 84.4% to 74.9% for men), and this decline was concentrated among those aged 15–17 years, for both women and men. Throughout the period considered in the table, young men were more likely to have had sexual intercourse than young women at any given age (Figure 12.2).

Table 12.2.2 shows the percentage of young adults with sexual experience by several characteristics based on the 2008 survey results. The reported rates of sexual experience among young women did not vary by urban/rural residence and was higher among residents of Health Region 4 (72.6%). Among men, however, the reported sexual experience was higher among Kingston residents (85.8%) and residents of Health Region 1 (79.6%), which includes Kingston.

Educational attainment was positively associated with sexual experience, that is, the more educated young adults were, the more likely that they had experienced sexual intercourse. This is likely due in part to the age effect on education attainment, since adolescent women and



men have not yet had a chance to complete their desired level of education. Rates of being sexually experienced ranged from 47.9% and 54.8% among the least educated women and men (0–9 years of schooling) to 69.6% and 81.0% among those with 10–12 years of schooling and 74.8% and 88.3% among women and men with a university education.

On the other hand, the wealth quintile of the household was inversely associated with sexual experience among young women, that is, women residing in households in the two lowest quintiles were more likely to report sexual experience than women residing in more affluent households. There was no clear association between the household wealth quintile and sexual experience among young men. Frequency of church attendance was inversely associated with sexual experience, with young adults who attended church at least once per week being the least likely to report sexual experience (46.1% of young women and 59.9% of young men).

12.3 First Sexual Intercourse

The respondents' date (month and year) of first sexual intercourse, birth date, and age at time of the interview were used to estimate young adults' age at first sexual intercourse. Table 12.3.1 and Figure 12.3.1 show the percentage of those who had their first sexual intercourse by age 15, 18, 20, 22, and 25 years (life-table estimates).

Sex at young ages is thought to be more risky than if it occurs later in life. Young women are more susceptible to sexual transmission of HIV before the genital tract has fully matured. Young women and men are more likely to have partnerships of short duration and perhaps less formal relationships than those of older people. Further, they are less likely to live with their sexual partners and more likely to have concurrent partners and unprotected intercourse, increasing the risk of sexually transmitted infections. The life table estimates in Table 12.3.1 show that 11.9% of young women and 34.7% of young men reported having had sexual intercourse before age 15. Only 59% of young women and 76.5% of young men had had sexual intercourse by age 18. By age 22, however, the gap between reporting sexual experience between women and men disappears, with almost all young women and men reporting sexual debut (91.7% and 92.4%, respectively).

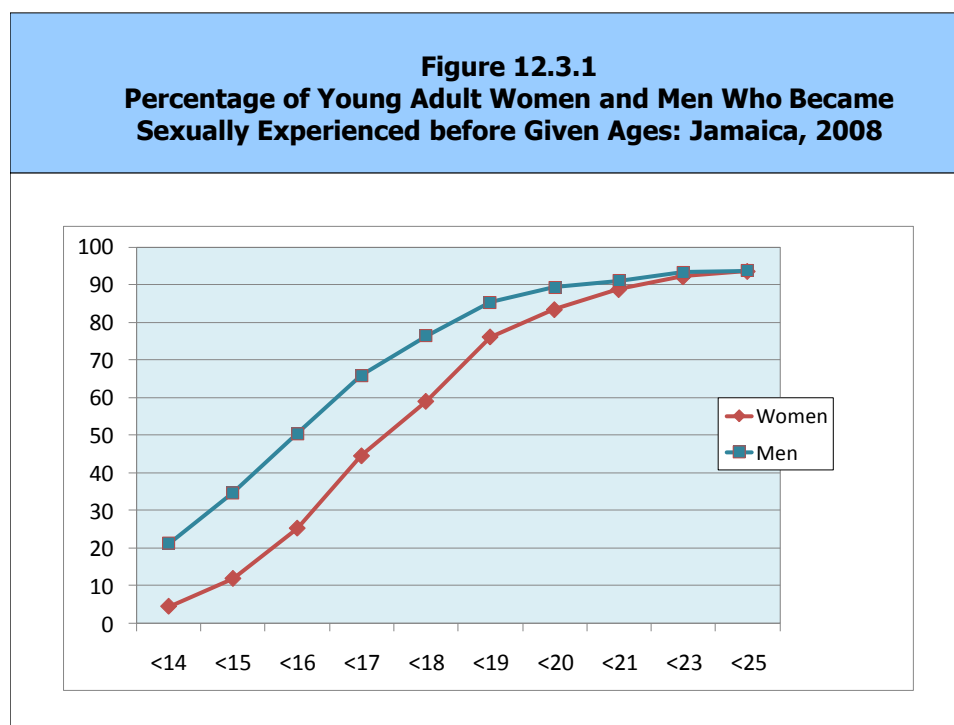


Table 12.3.1 also shows that the previous positive association between education level and sexual experience was indeed influenced by the age-effect on education attainment. Life-table analyses demonstrate that less educated women were more likely to have had sex before the age of 15 than their more educated counterparts (21.5% vs. 10.6% and 5.2%, respectively). This effect persisted among those who postponed sexual experience to age 18 or age 20 and converged only among women who reported sexual experience after age 20. Among men, the effect of education was less pronounced, and men with education attainment of 10–12 years were the most likely to report sexual experience at any given age. The effect of the wealth quintile of the household was also different among young women and men. While women residing in households in the two wealthiest quintiles were the least likely to report sexual

experience at any given age, men’s reports of age at first sexual experience does not seem to be influenced by the wealth index.

Table 12.3.2 and Figure 12.3.2 show a cross-survey comparison of mean age at which young adults had their sexual debut. Across the surveys, young men reported an average age at sexual debut that was 2 years younger than that of young women. The mean age of sexual debut had increased slightly between 1993 and 2008; however, there was a slightly greater increase in age at first intercourse among men than among women (from 13.9 to 14.5 years for men and from 15.9 to 16.1 years for women). The increase in mean age at first sexual experience among both women and men was more pronounced among the best educated respondents, whose increase between 2002 and 2008 was 1.9 years among men (from 13.7 to 15.6 years) and 1.3 years among women (from 16.1 to 17.4 years).

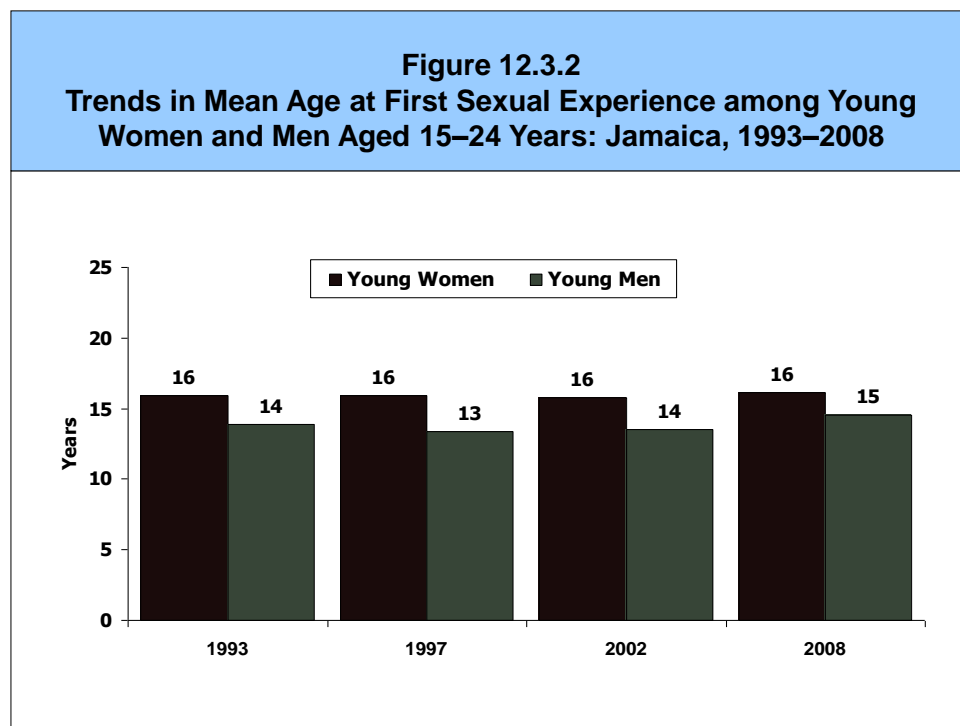


Table 12.3.3A shows the relationship to the first sexual partner among sexually experienced young women in 1997, 2002, and 2008. The vast majority of women reported the first sexual encounter to be with a “boyfriend” (88.5% in 2008, 80.7% in 2002 and 82.7% in 1997). The corresponding data for males are presented in Table 12.3.3B, and show substantially smaller percentages of men whose first sexual partner was a “girlfriend” (57.2%, 44.2% and 37.7%, respectively). Among men, the proportion whose first sexual partner was a “girlfriend” increased while the proportion whose first sexual partner was a “friend” decreased substantially over time (from 47.8% in 1997 to 32.1% in 2008). Among young women and particularly among young men, there was a sharp decline in reports of first sexual intercourse with a casual acquaintance (from 2.2% to 0.9% and from 12.8 to 4.3% in 1997 and 2008, respectively).

Table 12.3.4 and Figure 12.3.3 show the percentage distribution of age difference between young women and men and their first partners. The majority of women reported first sexual intercourse with partners who were older: 48.6% reported partners 1–4 years older, 24.8% reported partners 5–9 years older and 10.6% reported partners 10 or more years older. Sex between young women and older men is particularly risky because young women lack the power in the relationship to negotiate safe sex. In countries with high HIV prevalence, each sexual act with an infected man carries a higher risk of infection for a young girl, and older men are more likely than younger men to be infected.

Although many men also reported first intercourse with older partners (35.2%, 4.2% and 0.9%, respectively), most had the first intercourse with partners younger (26.5%) or the same age (28.8%). Among women, rural residence, low education level, and low wealth quintile of their households were associated with having a first partner at least 10 years older. Among both women and men, their age at first sexual encounter was directly correlated with the likelihood to have a first sexual partner of the same age or younger.

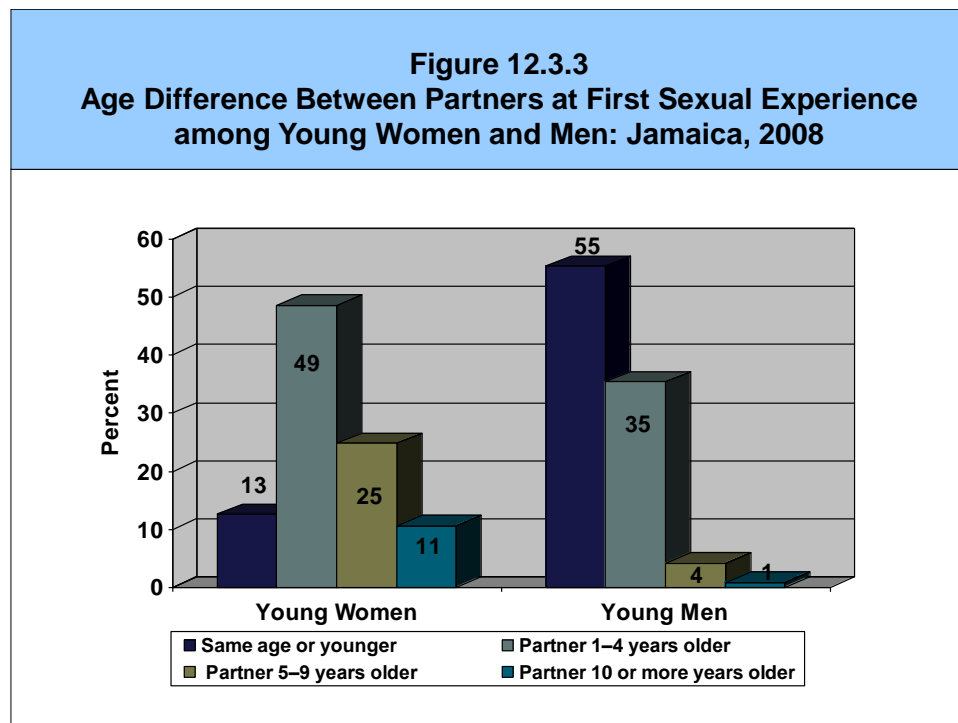


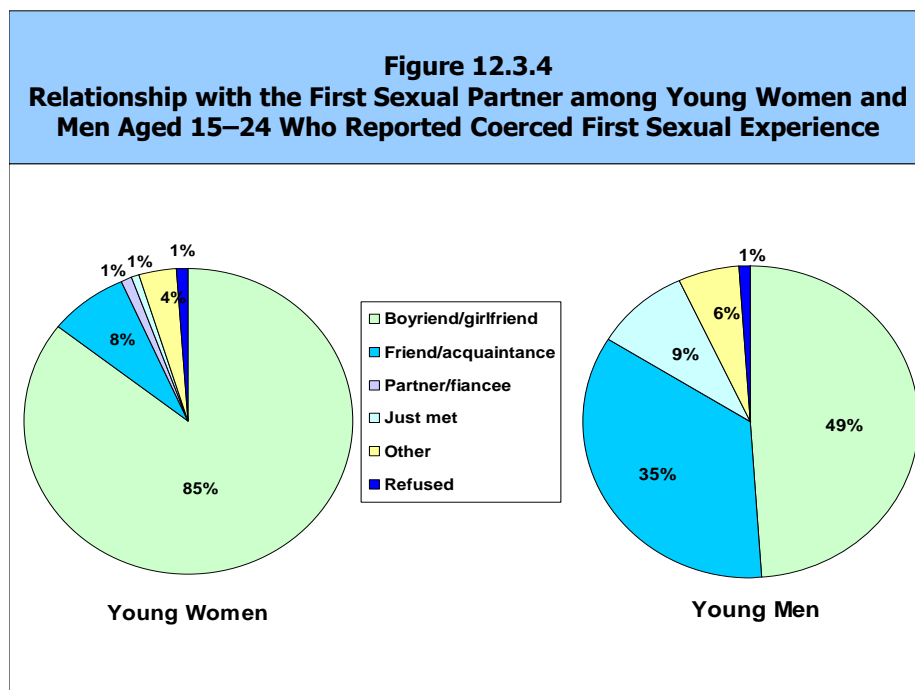
Table 12.3.5A shows the duration of dating before the first sexual intercourse among sexually experienced young women. The most common length was 6–12 months (40.1%), including 22.0% of women who dated for one year, followed by 1–5 months (31.0%), and 2–5 years (23.5%). A relatively small percentage of young women (4.9%) reported that they dated for less than one month before their first sexual intercourse. These women were characterized by the lowest education level (7.9%) and the lowest wealth quintile (7.4%). Conversely, women who dated 2–5 years before their first sexual intercourse were more likely to be well educated and from the higher wealth quintiles. Table 12.3.5B shows that the highest percentage of men

(32.6%) reported dating for 1–5 months prior to the first sexual experience and 32.5% of men dating for 6–12 months, including 19.7% of men who dated for one year. A substantially larger percentage of men (17.9%) than women (4.9%), reported having first sexual experience after less than a month of dating; these men were more likely to be very young (15–17 years), not currently in a steady relationship, and with low socioeconomic status.

Coercive experiences at sexual debut have been shown to be associated with other negative sexual, reproductive and psychological outcomes. These outcomes may include sexually transmitted infections including HIV, unintended pregnancy which can possibly lead to unsafe abortion and abortion-related morbidity and even mortality, and risk-taking behaviors including transactional sex, multiple partnerships, and unprotected sexual intercourse.

Table 12.3.6 shows the percentage of sexually experienced women and men who reported that their first sexual intercourse was coerced. For women, “coercion” was defined by either the respondent indicating that she “did not want [to have intercourse] but it happened anyway,” or that she was “forced to have sex.” For men, it was defined by stating that he “really did not want it to happen.” Almost one in two young women (48.8%) and very few young men (4.4%) were categorized as having had coerced first sexual intercourse. Among women, the percentage of coercive sexual experience was positively associated with lower education and younger age at first sexual intercourse, particularly age under 14 years ($p < 0.05$), whereas these associations did not exist for young men.

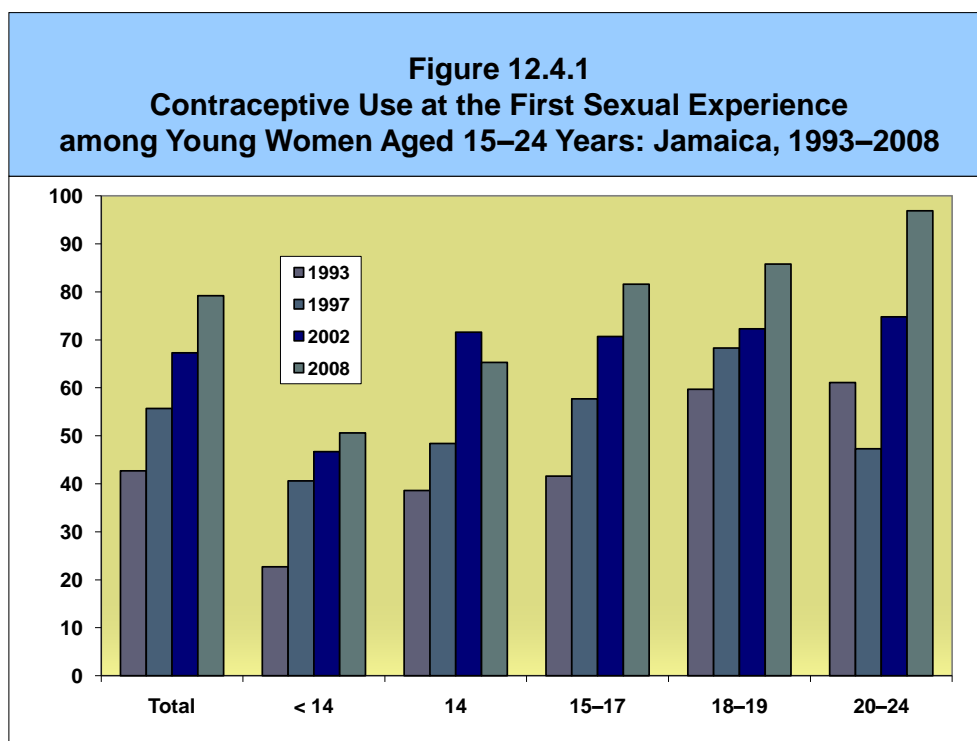
Most youths who experienced forced first sexual relations reported that the perpetrator was a boyfriend (85.2% of women) or a girlfriend (48.6% of men); 7.7% of women and 34.6% of men reported coerced first sexual intercourse with a friend or acquaintance (Figure 12.3.4).



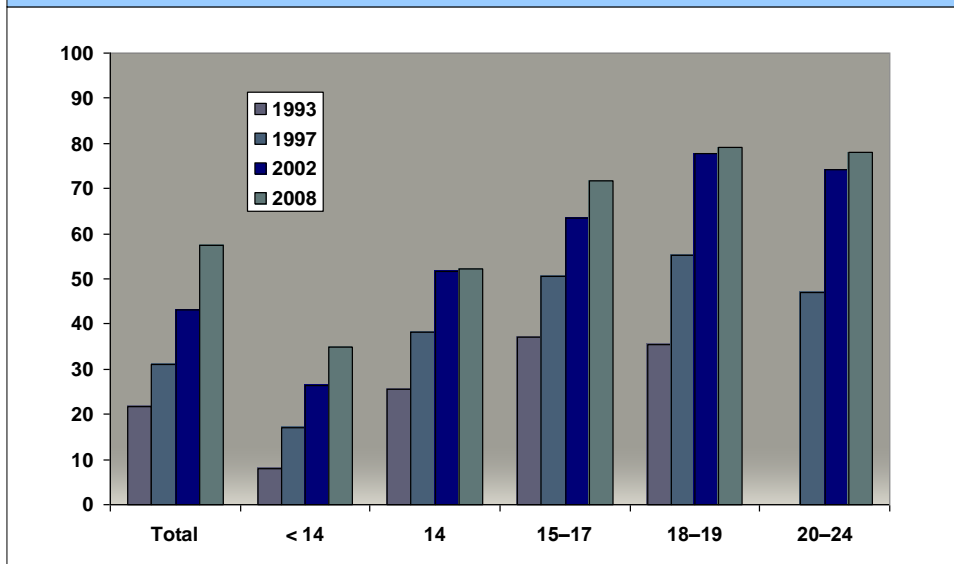
12.4 Contraceptive Use and Non-Use at First Sexual Intercourse

Table 12.4.1A and Figure 12.4.1 show cross-survey comparisons of contraceptive use at first sexual intercourse. The percentage of women who used contraceptives at first sexual encounter increased significantly between 1993 and 2008 (from 42.7% to 79.2%), including a substantial increase after 2002 (from 67.3% to 79.2) ($p < 0.01$). Contraceptive use at the first intercourse increased with the increase in the age at first sexual intercourse, number of years of schooling and socioeconomic status across survey years. It was generally higher among young women whose first intercourse was with a boyfriend than among women in another type of relationship.

Table 12.4.1B and Figure 12.4.2 show corresponding figures for young men. Contraceptive use at first intercourse among young men has been less common than among young women throughout the period; however, similar to the trend reported by young women, it had substantially increased between 1993 and 2008 (from 21.6% to 57.5%), including a significant increase after 2002 (from 43.0% to 57.5%) ($p < 0.01$). As was the case with young women, contraceptive use at first intercourse was higher if the age at first intercourse was older, if the first sexual experience was with a girlfriend, and if young men had 13 or more years of education.



**Figure 12.4.2
Contraceptive Use at the First Sexual Experience
among Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 1993–2008**

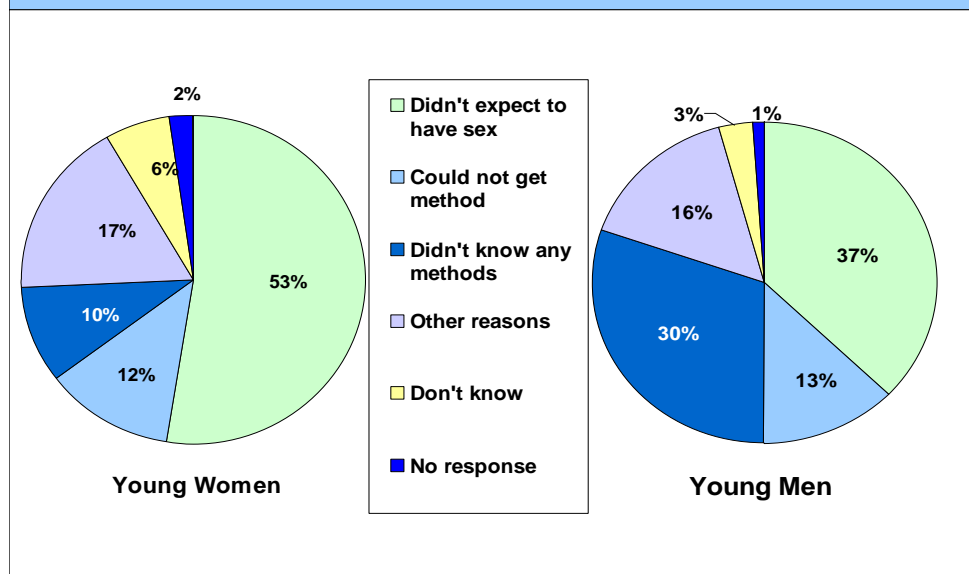


Virtually all women and men (94.8% and 96.6%) who said they had used a method of contraception at the first intercourse reported they used condoms. Very few reported they had used withdrawal (2.6% and 3.0%, respectively) or the pill (1.8% and .4%, respectively) (data not shown).

Table 12.4.2 lists the source of condoms among women and men who used condoms at their first sexual intercourse. Due to the different response categories, the estimates for 2008 are not entirely comparable with estimates from previous surveys. In 2008, the largest percentage of young women, 31.6%, reported that the condoms used at the first intercourse were provided by their partners, followed by 27.7% reporting that condoms were procured from pharmacies and 24.1% from shops or market stores. Previous survey results have also shown that pharmacies and stores were among the most cited sources of condoms used at the first intercourse, but it is unclear if they were sources used by the female respondents or by their partners. Among young men, the largest percentage obtained condoms at shops or market stores (47.7%); 26.6% of young men reported that a friend, parent, or relative was providing the condoms used at the first sexual experience.

As in previous surveys, the most common reason cited by women for not using contraceptives was “did not expect to have sex” (47.8%), followed by “negligence” (19.8%) (Table 12.4.3 and Figure 12.4.3). The most commonly reported reason among men was also “did not expect to have sex” (28.7%), followed by “did not know of any methods” (21.1%) and “did not think it was necessary” (15.2%).

Figure 12.4.3
Main Reasons for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience
among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008



12.5 Use of Contraception at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse

Table 12.5.1 shows current sexual activity status. As expected, the vast majority (82.2%–89.7%) of women who were in marital, common-law, or visiting unions reported current sexual activity (i.e. sexual intercourse within the last 30 days prior to the interview). However, a significant portion of women not currently in union were also currently sexually active (36.3%). Similarly, large percentages of young men in unions reported current sexual activity (86.7%–90.3%) and more than half of men (57.7%) not in a union also reported sexual activity.

Table 12.5.2 shows that 81.5% of young women and 83.9% of young men reported the use of contraceptives at the most recent sexual intercourse in the last 30 days. Being in union was associated with lower contraceptive use at last intercourse among all young adults (80.6% in union vs. 87.9% not in union among young women and 75.9% vs. 90.5% among young men).

Among young women and young men, the most commonly used method at the last recent sexual experience was the condom (42.9% and 73.9%, respectively). Disaggregation by young adults' union status revealed that condoms had substantially greater use among women not currently in union than those currently in union (63.9% and 40.0%, respectively); similarly, condoms were more commonly used by men engaged in non-regular sexual partnerships than those in stable unions (84.1% vs. 61.5%). The second most used method among women was the pill, used by 20.4% of respondents; its use did not vary significantly by current relationship status, perhaps because it is preferred by users not currently in union but with relatively

established non-union relationships. Pill use was also reported the second most used method at the last intercourse of young men.

The overall use of contraception increased from 62.8% in 1993 to 81.5% in 2008 among young women and from 64.5% in 1993 to 83.9% in 2008 among young men (Figures 12.5.1 and 12.5.2). Among young women, there was a pronounced increase in use of any method at the last recent sexual experience between 2002 and 2008 (a 21% increase), whereas among young men there was little change in use during this time interval. Both groups reported a substantial increase (41-42%) in condom use between 1993 and 2008: from 30.3% to 42.9% among women and from 52.3% to 73.9% among men. Among sexually experienced young women, use of oral contraceptives at the last recent intercourse had fluctuated, from 22.4% in 1993, to a high level of 26.6% in 1997, to 14.7% in 2002 and 20.4% in 2008. At the same time, the use of injectables at the last intercourse, the third most used method in all surveys, had tripled (from 4.4% in 1993 to 12.7% in 2008).

Figure 12.5.1
Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days
among Young Women Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica 1993–2008

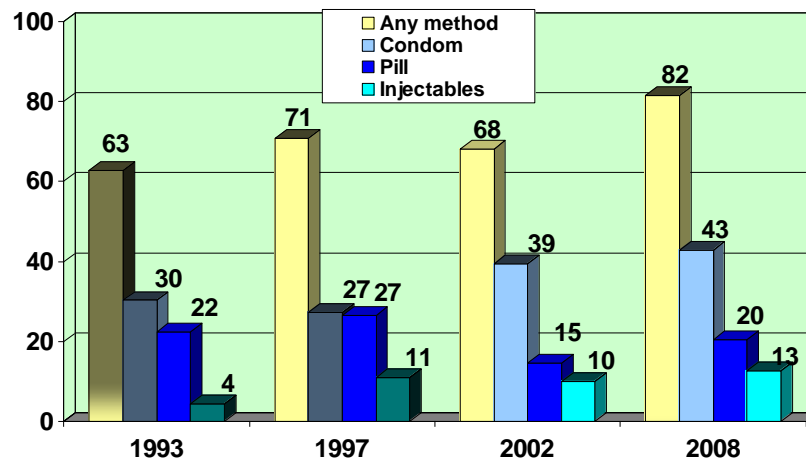
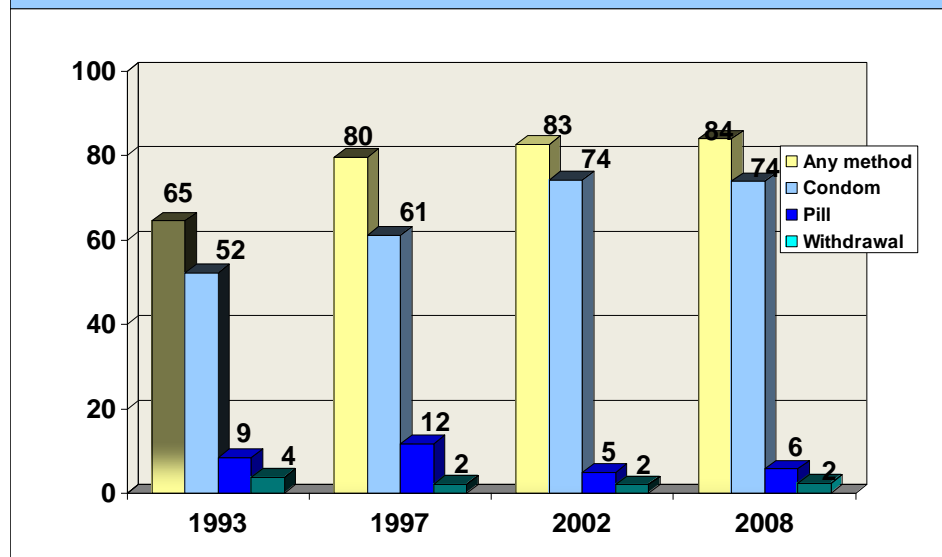


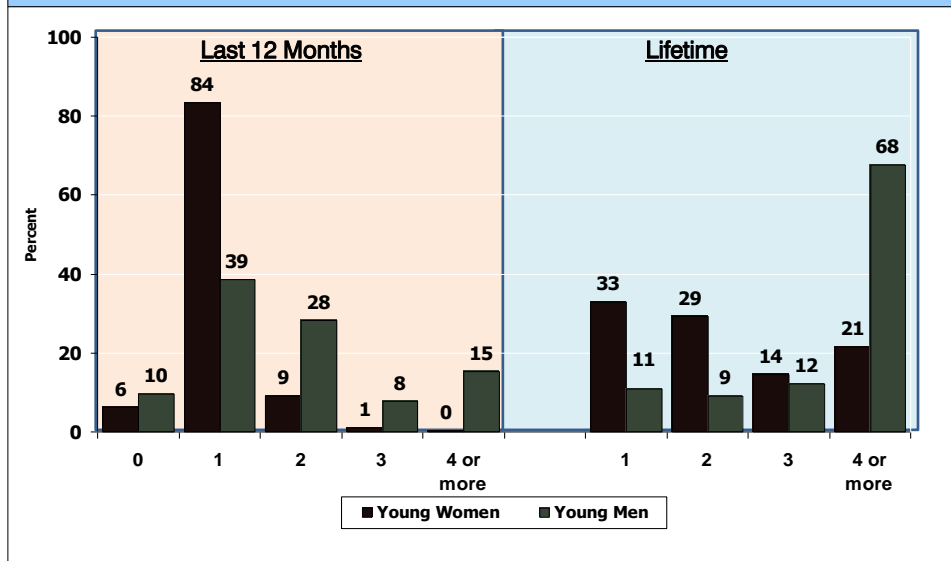
Figure 12.5.2
Use of Contraceptives at the Last Intercourse in the Last 30 Days
among Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica 1993–2008



Consistent correct use of condoms with non-regular sexual partners (i.e. non-cohabiting, non-marital partners) substantially reduces the risk of transmission of STIs, including HIV/AIDS and is one of the recommended indicators to monitor HIV prevention programs that target changes in sexual behaviors among young adults. The indicator is calculated as the proportion of young adults who had sex with a non-cohabiting, non-marital partner in the preceding 12 months and used a condom the last time they had sex with such a partner.

Overall, young women and men were equally likely to report condom use at the last higher-risk sexual encounter in the last 12 months (74.3% vs. 73.8%). Compared to respondents aged 20–24, adolescents (15–19 years of age) reported higher levels of condom use at last sex with a non-regular sexual partner, which may suggest recent increases in the rates of protected higher-risk sexual intercourse. Age differentials in condom use could also be a reflection of the type of partnership and the rate at which new partners are acquired. Usually, sexually experienced adolescents are more likely to have less stable partners and change them more frequently than the 20–24 year-olds. If condoms are used more often at the onset of new partnerships than in more established yet non-regular relationships, the higher condom use reported by adolescents may not necessary be a measure of consistent use. However, the adolescent Jamaican women (ages 15–19 years) reported, on average, comparative numbers of sexual partners during the last 12 months as those reported by the 20–24 year-olds and this effect persisted after stratification by their union status (Table 12.5.3). Similarly, the adolescent men not currently in a union relationship reported, on average, one partner less than the 20–24 year-old men not in union. Thus, the higher rates of condom use with non-regular partners among 15–19 year-olds seems to be an indication of success of the recent IEC and behavioral modification efforts targeting Jamaican adolescents.

Figure 12.5.3
Number of Sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008



The number of sexual partners in the past 12 months and lifetime among sexually experienced women and men aged 15–24 years is shown in Table 12.5.3 and Figure 12.5.3. Only 6.2% of sexually experienced young women had abstained from sex during the last 12 months. The majority of them were currently in non-cohabitating and non-marital relationships. The vast majority of young women (83.5%) had only one sexual partner in the last 12 months and less than one percent reported 4 or more recent sexual partners. The average number of partners during the last 12 months did not vary significantly among 15–19 and 20–24-year olds, by their current union status.

One third of young women (33.0%) had also reported only one lifetime partner, while 29.4% reported 2, 14.4% reported 3, and 21.4% reported 4 or more lifetime partners. Women not currently in union were more likely to report only one lifetime partner, probably due to their younger age compared to women currently in union.

Table 12.5.3 (bottom panel) and Figure 12.5.3 also show that a small proportion (9.6%) of sexually experienced young men reported no sexual relations in the last 12 months. About one third (38.7%) reported only one partner in the last 12 months. One in two young men reported multiple sexual partners, including 28.3% who reported 2, 7.9% who reported 3 and 15.3% who reported 4 or more sexual partners. The majority of young men (67.5%) reported at least 4 lifetime sexual partners while very few (10.8%) reported only one lifetime sexual partner.

On average, young men reported almost two more sexual partners in the last 12 months (3.0 vs. 1.1 partners) and four more lifetime sexual partners than young women (7.3 vs. 3.0 partners).

Among both young women and men, being currently in union (and presumably older) was associated with a higher mean number of recent or lifetime sexual partners.

Transactional sex among youth, defined as exchange of money or gifts for sex, may lead to unwanted pregnancy and transmission of STIs including HIV because young women may be less able to negotiate condom use and timing of sex. One in seven (14.2%) sexually experienced young men and 3.9% sexually experienced young women reported ever engaging in at least one episode of transactional sex (Table 12.5.4). Among women, engagement in transactional sex was associated with lower education attainment, living in households in the two lowest wealth quintiles, and reports of early sexual debut, particularly age under 15 years. In contrast, education, wealth quintile, and age at first sexual intercourse did not seem to have clear associations with transactional sex among young men.

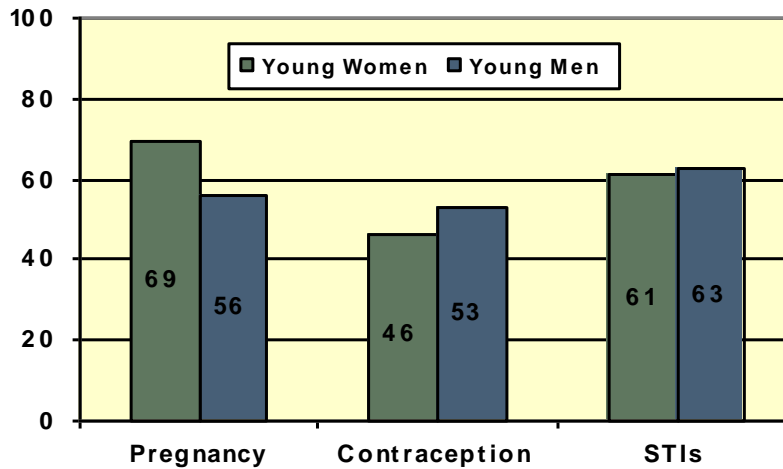
12.6 Discussions about Family Life Education Topics with Parents

All 15–24-year-old respondents were asked about conversations with parents regarding selected sex and reproductive health topics before they reached age 18. Topics explored included the menstrual cycle (female respondents only), how pregnancy occurs, contraceptive methods (only condom use for male respondents), and sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Since the data for 15–17-year-olds are truncated, due to the fact that they have not yet reached age 18, the data for this age group should be considered minimum estimates only.

Table 12.6.1 shows that 71.0% of young women reported that they had received information about the menstrual cycle from a parent or guardian. Out of the women who received information about the menstrual cycle, 72.2% said that it was easy to discuss, followed by 21.5% who said it was somewhat difficult. The percentages of those who received information and those who considered the discussion easy were both associated with higher education level and wealth quintiles.

Figure 12.6, Tables 12.6.2A and B, and Tables 12.6.3A and B show comparative data for young women and men related to parent-child conversations about how pregnancies occur, contraception, and STIs.

Figure 12.6
Discussions with a Parent or Guardian of Specific FLE Topics before Reaching Age 18 Reported by Young Women and Men Aged 15–24



Talking to parents about pregnancy was more prevalent among women than among men (69.2% vs. 55.9%), while conversations about methods of birth control (condom discussions for men) were less prevalent for both; only 46.6% of young women talked to a parent or guardian before age 18 about contraception, while 53.1% of young men reported talks about condoms. Similar proportions of young women and men (61.4% and 62.7%, respectively) had spoken with their parents before age 18 about STIs, including HIV/AIDS.

As shown in Tables 12.6.2.A and B, talking to a parent or guardian about pregnancy and how it occurs was slightly more prevalent among young women living in urban areas and in higher wealth quintile groups. These women were also more likely to report that it was easy to discuss this topic with a parent. As was the case for young women, young men living in urban areas and with higher education and wealth quintile were generally more likely to have had any such conversations with their parents and be comfortable about the topic.

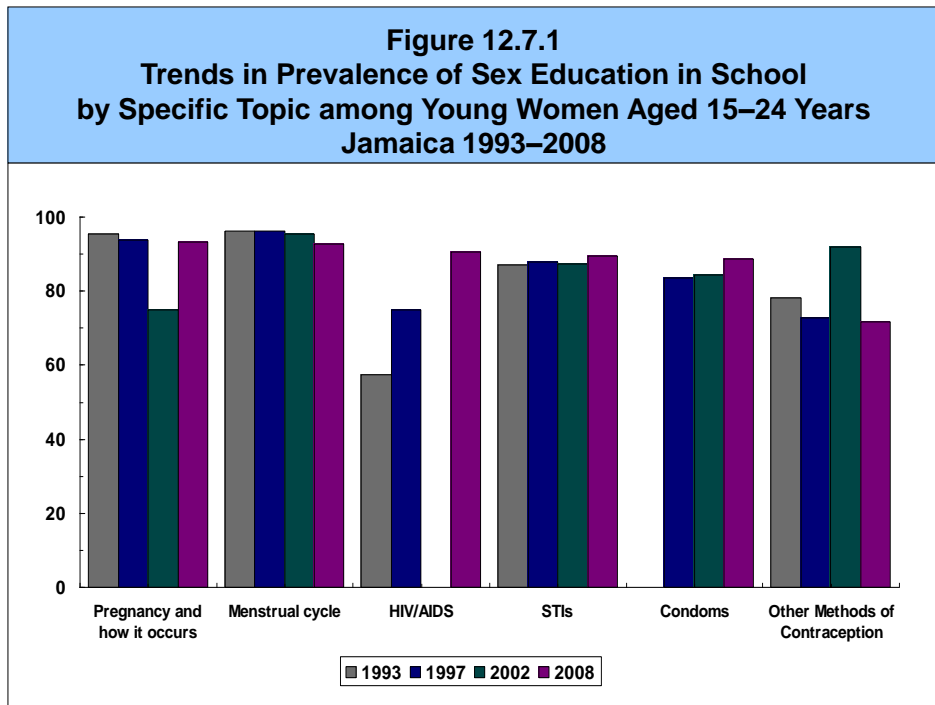
Among the 46.6% of women who received information on contraceptive methods, most (69.4%) said that the discussion was easy and only 22.5% reported that it was somewhat difficult (Table 12.6.3A). Again, receipt of the information and perception of ease of the discussion were both associated with higher level of education and, less clearly, wealth quintiles. Among men, 53.1% of young men reported that they received information about condoms from a parent or step-parent (Table 12.6.3B). Of those, 73.2% considered that the discussion about condoms was easy, while 21.3% reported it to be somewhat difficult. Similar to, but less clearly than among women, the receipt of the information and perception of ease of the discussion were associated with higher education levels and wealth quintiles.

12.7 Exposure to Formal Family Life Education

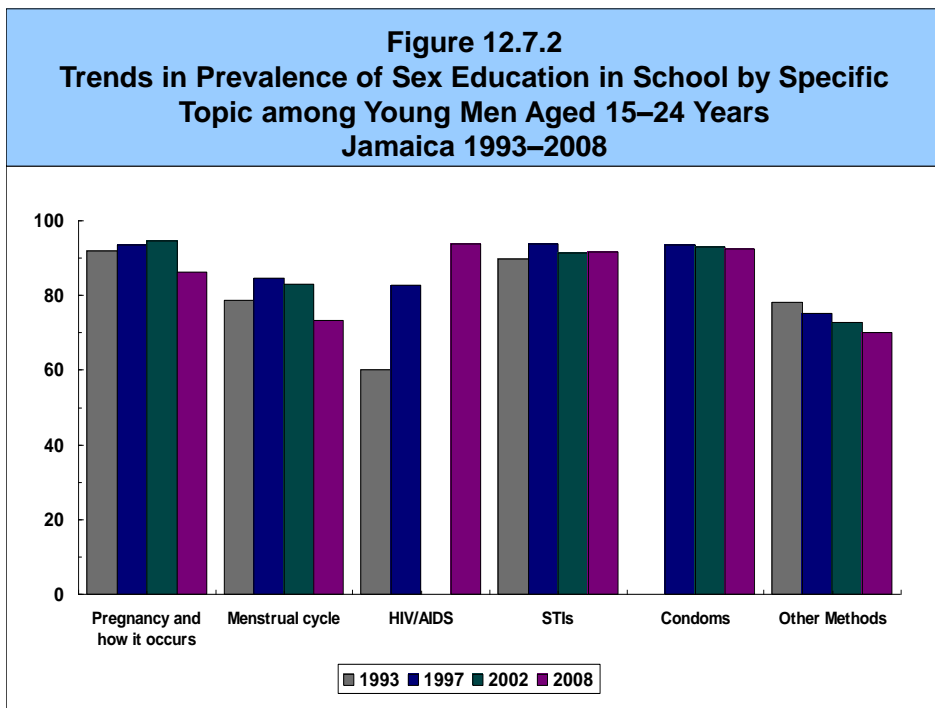
Young women and young men were also asked whether, before they reached age 18, they had ever received formal instruction in school or out of school (i.e. in church, health clinic, youth centre, or youth club) about the following topics of family life education (FLE): menstrual cycle, pregnancy and how it occurs, condoms, other modern contraceptive methods such as the pill, IUD or injectables, HIV/AIDS, other STIs, and abstinence. Young women and men who did not receive any of these classes or courses were classified as not having received formal FLE. Similar to the data on discussions with parents, the data for sex education for 15–17-year-olds in schools is truncated, as these respondents have not yet reached the age of 18. Therefore, the data for this age group are considered to be a minimum estimate only.

Table 12.7.1 shows the receipt of any school-based or other formal FLE courses across RHS surveys conducted between 1997 and 2008 among young women and men. Generally, young women reported slightly higher exposure to FLE courses than young men. The proportion of women who received any FLE courses increased slightly between 1997 and 2008 (from 86.2% to 89.6%), whereas the proportion of men reporting formal FLE increased by 10% (from 76.4% in 1997 to 83.5% in 2008). The vast majority of young women and men received a FLE class/course at school and few reported classes outside the school (data not shown).

Table 12.7.2 and Figures 12.7.1 and 12.7.2 show that the most common FLE topic encountered by respondents interviewed in 2008 was pregnancy and how it occurs (93.2%), followed by menstrual cycle (92.7%) among women, and HIV/AIDS and condoms (93.9% and 92.5%, respectively) among men. Generally, in any given survey, women were more likely than men to report receipt of courses related to pregnancy and menstrual cycle and men were more likely than women to report courses about condoms and sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV.



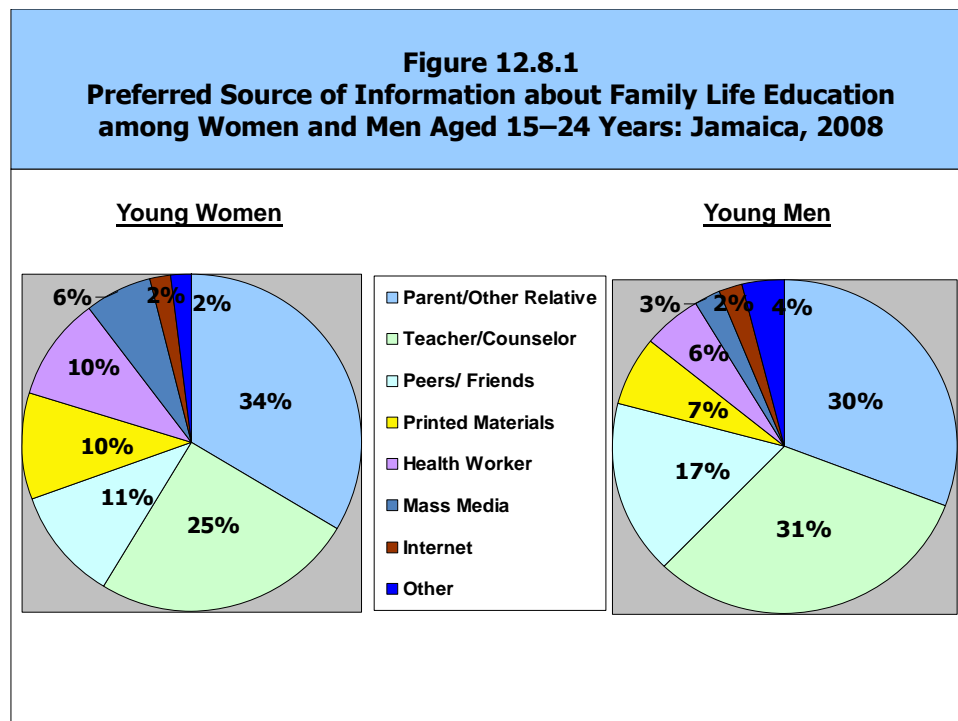
Among both women and men, only the receipt of classes or courses related to HIV/AIDS has increased substantially over time (from 57.3% in 1993 to 90.5% in 2008 among young women and from 60.0% to 93.9%, respectively, among young men). The receipt of classes related to methods of birth control other than condoms seem to have declined recently.



Often, formal instruction on FLE topics was accompanied by information on counseling services available for adolescents (Table 12.7.2). In 2008, 74.3% of young women and 67.9% of young men reported that they also received information on counseling services. About one in two women and men aged 15–24 years had also reported they received information about clinic services and contraceptive distribution for young adults during a FLE class or course.

12.8 Other Sources of Information on Sex, Contraception, and STIs

Young men and women aged 15–24 were asked which, in their opinion, had been their most important source of information on topics related to family life or sex education. Table 12.8.1A and Figure 12.8.1 show that for one third of women (33.5%), the most important source for this type of information was a parent or relative, followed by teachers or counselors (24.6%), and their friends/peers (10.9%). Printed materials, health workers and media, including the Internet, were mentioned by 10.3%, 9.9%, and 8.2% of young women, respectively. Both relatives and teachers were somewhat more important sources of information to the youngest women and those with fewer years of education (presumably still in school), while friends and peers were primarily mentioned by women who have never had formal FLE instruction.

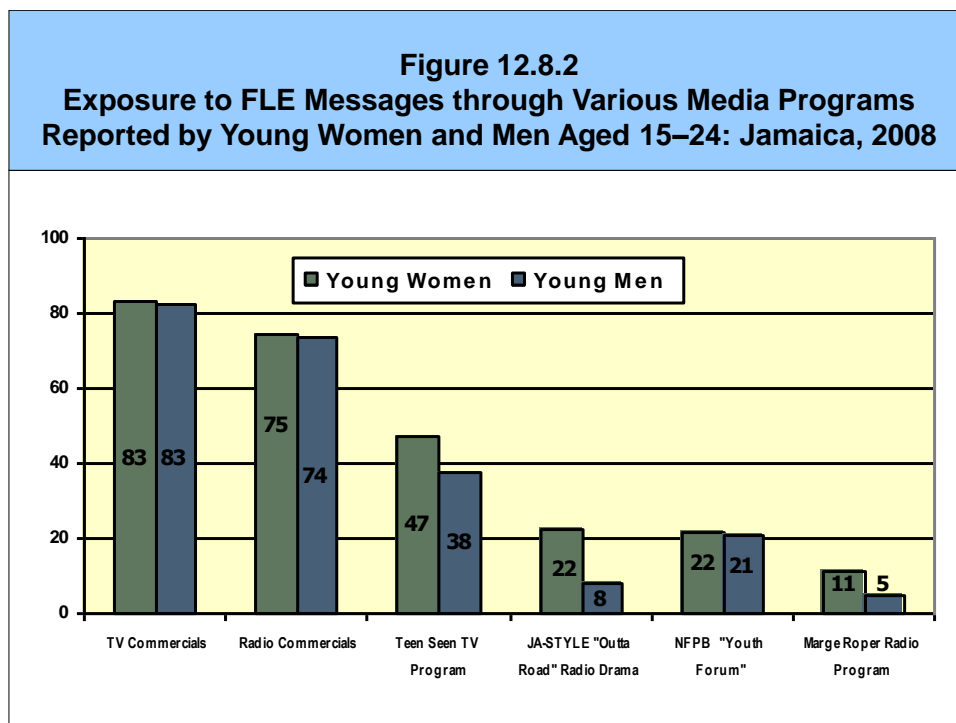


Similarly, most young men reported parents or relatives (30.4%) or teachers/counselors (30.9%) as the most important source of sexual education (Table 12.8.1B and Figure 12.8.1). Men were more likely than women to report friends and peers as the best source (16.7% vs. 10.9%). As it was observed among women, the youngest men and those with fewer years of schooling were

more likely to report parents, relatives and teachers as the most important source of this type of information; men who never had formal FLE classes believed that friends and peers were the most important source of information.

Respondents were also asked to rate the helpfulness of each of the following sources of information about family life or sex education topics (Table 12.8.2). Teachers were rated as “very helpful” by two-thirds of young women and men. Parents and relatives were considered helpful by only one in two young adults. Young women were more likely than young men to report media sources and printed materials as very helpful, while both groups believed that friends and peers were not very helpful sources.

Tables 12.8.3A and B and Figure 12.8.2 show the level of recent exposure (during the last 6 months) to FLE content in mass media among young adults. The vast majority of young women and men reported having seen or heard FLE messages distributed through television (83.1% and 82.7% respectively) and radio commercials (74.8% and 73.8%). Fewer young adults (47.0% of women and 37.5% of men) reported seeing the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) TV program “Teen Seen” that focuses primarily on providing young people with an avenue for voicing and interacting on adolescent sexual and reproductive health issues and concerns. About one in five young adults reported viewing the NFPB-supported Teen Forum. The JA-STYLE “Outta Road” radio drama was heard by only 22.2% of young female and 7.9% of young male respondents.



This series started to air only recently in Jamaica and is part of the USAID-supported JA-STYLE (Jamaica’s Solution to Youth Lifestyle and Empowerment) program, designed to encourage adolescents to make healthier and wiser choices about their reproductive and sexual health, HIV/AIDS, violence, and substance use. The Marge Roper radio program was the least mentioned media program among both women and men (11.3% and 4.7%, respectively). Lack of exposure to any media messages or programs was associated with fewer years of schooling and lower wealth quintiles.

Tables 12.8.4A and B and Figure 12.8.3 show self-assessed behavioral change after the exposure to these programmes. Among listeners or viewers of specific programs, youth exposed to the “Teen Seen” program reported more self-perceived behavioral change than youths exposed to any other media source (23.9% of women and 25.6% of men). Listeners of the Marge Roper radio program, although very few, reported the second highest self-perceived change in health behaviors (19.0% of women and 16.6% of men), followed closely by those exposed to the JA-STYLE “Outta Road” radio drama (17.3% and 16.4%, respectively).

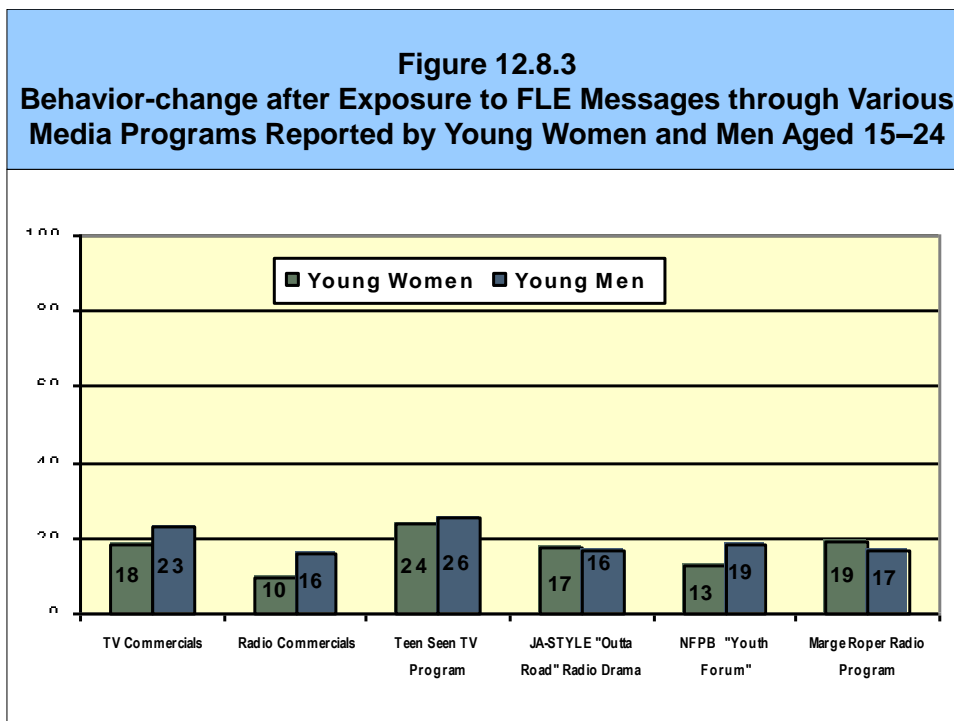


Table 12.8.5A and B show percentages of women and men who had ever seen or heard messages distributed by the JA-STYLE program. In addition to the “Outta Road” radio drama, which reaches youths across the island, the program also develops brochures, posters, videos, and CDs distributed through targeted community activities for youths. Virtually all women and men who have been exposed to the program reported receiving messages about HIV/AIDS (95.9% of women and 90.6% of men). Women were more likely than men to report exposure to messages related to teen pregnancy (92.8% vs. 79.4%), pregnancy prevention (91.6% vs. 83.7%)

and sexual abuse (87.3% vs. 75.4%). Messages related to drug use and gender-based violence were equally reported by women and men (84.4% vs. 87.5% and 72.3% and 73.5%, respectively).

Table 12.8.6 shows that most young respondents had received health counseling related to HIV/AIDS (59.5% of women and 47.3% of men) and other STIs (58.3% of women and 45.4% of men). Counseling on family planning was much higher among women (54.6%) than among men (32.4%). Young women and men residing in the Kingston Metropolitan Area reported the highest level of health counseling, regardless of the topic.

12.9 Resiliency against High-Risk Behaviors

For the first time, the 2008 RHS explored several factors that could protect young people and increase their resiliency against adverse reproductive health outcomes, such as sex with non-steady partners, multiple sexual partners, and inconsistent condom use with non-steady partners. These factors include participation in community-based activities, caring relationships in the home along with high expectations and feelings of connectedness to family, and similar relationships in the community, including school. The presence of caring relationships and high expectations inside and outside the home were explored only among adolescents aged 15–19 years.

Tables 12.9.1A and B show the percentage of young women and men aged 15–24 years who have ever participated in each of the various community activities designed for adolescents. One in five (19.4%) women and a similar proportion of men reported having ever participated in one of these community-based activities. Church activities were the most commonly reported community-based activities among women (10.5%), followed by after-school sporting activities (6.1%), participation in 4H clubs (4.5%), and performance in drama or dance groups (4.1%). After-school sports were the most common activities among men (13.7%), followed by church activities (5.3%), and participation in 4H clubs (3.0%) and in youth advocacy networks (2.4%).

Participation in various community activities varied by respondents' education attainment and the wealth quintile of their household. The activities that were most commonly reported by women with the highest education and wealth quintile include church activities, drama or dance groups, educational (formal courses, homework programmes), debating, and marching band. Activities that were more common in the lower education and wealth groups include after school sporting activities and participation in youth clubs. Encouragingly, exposure to the JA-STYLE program was associated with much higher participation in community activities designed for adolescents and young adults. The goal of the USAID-supported JA-STYLE program is to address the needs of adolescents by educating and empowering young people and the organizations that interact with them. To attain this goal, JA-STYLE provides technical and financial support to the Ministries of Health, National Security, and Education, Youth and Culture; to the Social Development Commission for the creation of sustainable after-school

activities; to mentoring programs, and partners with the business community to create new youth programs.

Tables 12.9.2A and B show several markers of caring attitudes and high expectations inside of the home reported by adolescent women and men. The majority of women and men aged 15-19 years felt there were adults in their homes with “high expectations” of their behaviors. Among women, 95.6% said that there was an adult who “always want (them) to do (their) best”, 95.3% said there was an adult who “expects (them) to follow the rules,” and 92.2% said there was an adult who “believes that (they) will be a success.” Adolescent men reported similar levels of high expectations from adults in their homes.

Similarly high proportions of adolescents reported the presence of “caring attitudes” inside their homes. Almost all (90.5%) adolescent women said they had an adult at home who “is interested in (their) school work,” 87.4% had an adult who “listens to (them) when (they) have something to say,” 87.4% had an adult who “gives (them) enough attention, and 84.6% had an adult who “talks with (them) about (their) problems.” Similarly, there were no sex differences in reports of specific caring attitudes.

Among all adolescents, the presence of high-expectations and caring markers were generally and linearly associated with higher wealth quintiles.

Tables 12.9.3A and B show high-expectations and caring markers outside the households. Similarly high percentages of adolescent women reported the presence of an adult with high expectations: 95.0% had an adult who “always wants (them) to do (their) best,” 94.1% had an adult who “believes that (they) will be a success,” and 92.5% had an adult who “tells (them) when (they) do a good job.” Even higher percentages of respondents said that they had an adult with caring attitudes outside the household than inside the households: 94.8% said that they had an adult who “really cares about (them)”, 94.5% had an adult who “listens to (them) when (they) have something to say,” 92.0% had an adult who “notices when (they) are upset about something,” and 91.2% had an adult who “notices when (they) are not there.” The proportion of men reporting high-expectations and caring attitudes outside the household were consistently lower than those for women, ranging from 90.3% (adult who always wants the best efforts) to 77.8% (adult who notices absence).

Table 12.9.4 shows the resilience status for both women and men aged 15–19 years using a composite index of 14 possible protective factors (7 protective factors from an adult at home and 7 from an adult outside the home). Adolescents with 10 or more protective factors (high expectations and caring attitudes) from an adult at home or outside the home were classified as having high resilience against high risk health behaviors. Those with 5 or more protective factors (high expectations and caring attitudes) from an adult at home were classified as having high in-home resilience and those with 5 or more protective factors from adults outside their homes were classified as having high out-of-home resilience. Generally, adolescent females were more

likely than men to have high out-of-home resilience. Their levels of in-home resilience were comparable with those of adolescent males.

12.10 Impact of Family Life Education on Reproductive Health Knowledge and Attitudes

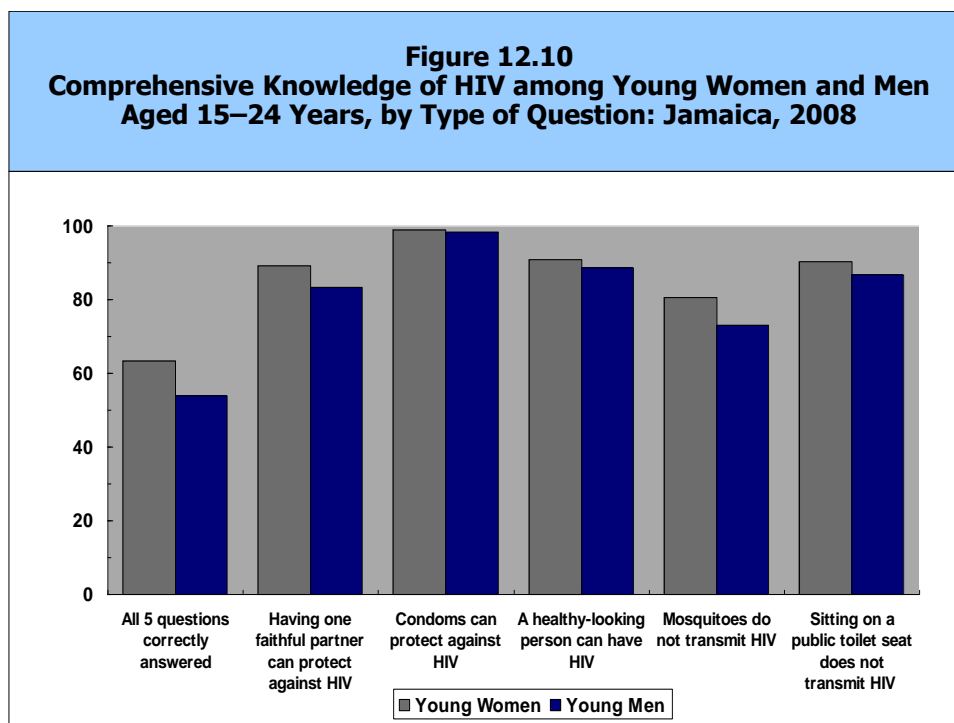
Studies show that young people, particularly adolescents, are more likely than older cohorts to have experienced premarital sexual intercourse, and have a greater number of sexual partners, a higher incidence of unintended pregnancy, and an increased risk of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. A number of studies have demonstrated that quality sex education programs can delay the onset of sexual activity and result in an increased use of contraception. Likewise, participation in community activities and high expectations and caring attitudes at home and outside the home can increase youth resilience against adverse reproductive health outcomes. Here, we examine the potential impact of these protective factors on selected reproductive health knowledge and attitudes.

Knowledge of the most fertile time in a woman's menstrual cycle is an important measure of a couple's ability to assess the risk of pregnancy occurrence during unprotected intercourse, and is thereby an indicator of the potential to prevent unintended pregnancies. Although the majority of young women (93.2%) and young men (86.3%) had at least one course or class about the menstrual cycle (see also Table 12.7.2), taking a course on the topic does not necessarily translate into correct knowledge and subsequent safe sexual behaviors. To determine whether exposure to formal sex education has any impact on respondents' knowledge, all young women and men were asked to identify the time during the menstrual cycle when conception is most likely to occur (they were read a list of four choices). Overall, only 34.8% of young women and 30.4% of young men were able to correctly identify the most fertile time (halfway between periods) during a woman's menstrual cycle (Table 12.10.1). With the exception of women and men with the highest education and wealth quintile, which had somewhat higher level of correct knowledge, there was little variation in correctly identifying the most fertile time. Moreover, most young adults who reported receipt of formal education on the menstrual cycle gave the wrong answer or did not know how to respond to the question. Similarly, there was no significant difference in the knowledge about the most fertile period by exposure to the JA-STYLE program among women, while it seemed to increase the knowledge among men.

Knowledge of the effectiveness of modern methods of contraception is an important predictor of current and future use. All young adults were asked how effective the pill and injectables are in preventing pregnancy (see also Chapter 7). Overall, 54.0% of women and 56.1% of men knew that the pill was very effective or effective and 51.9% of women and 51.1% of men knew that injectables were very effective. Exposure to the JA-STYLE program seemed to be successful in increasing the knowledge of effectiveness of the pill and injectables among both women and men. Taking a class or course about modern methods of family planning was not having any significant effect on young women and men's correct knowledge of hormonal contraception.

The survey included a series of questions to explore correct knowledge about HIV, knowledge of a place for HIV testing, and knowledge of a place for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases other than HIV. Comprehensive knowledge about HIV was assessed using the UNAIDS recommended indicator for monitoring progress in young adults' knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention. As such, the indicator is a composite index that takes into account correct knowledge about HIV and its prevention (the first 3 items) and the rejection of the most common misconceptions about the HIV transmission (the last 2 items): having one faithful partner can protect against HIV (probed); condoms can protect against HIV (probed); a healthy-looking person can have HIV; sitting on public toilet seats (the most prevalent misconception in Jamaica) does not transmit HIV; and mosquitoes do not transmit HIV (Figure 12.10).

Overall, 63.2% of young women and 53.9% of young men aged 15–24 years demonstrated comprehensive HIV knowledge (Table 12.10.2). Knowledge was higher in Kingston metropolitan area than other areas among women but not among men. For both groups, comprehensive knowledge of HIV was slightly lower among 15–19-year-olds than among 20–24-year olds and increased with respondents' level of education and the wealth quintile of their households. Exposure to the JA-STYLE program had no effect on women's knowledge of HIV but was associated with higher comprehensive knowledge among men. Among both women and men, having formal instruction about HIV or STIs was associated with higher scoring of comprehensive knowledge.



Among women and men, knowledge of a place that provides HIV-testing and a place for STI treatment was much higher than the comprehensive knowledge of HIV (Table 12.10.2). Virtually all young women (91.1% and 93.3%, respectively) and the majority of young men (84.9% and 91.2%, respectively) knew a place for HIV-testing and a place for STI treatment. Young adult age, higher education, and higher wealth quintile were associated with higher percentages of young adults with knowledge of these places. Exposure to the JA-STYLE program was a better predictor of knowledge among men than among women. Formal instruction on HIV and STIs did not significantly influence young adults' knowledge of places for HIV testing or STI treatment.

Domestic violence is often triggered by transgression of gender norms in a family. Gender norms conducive to gender equity guarantee that men and women are in an equal position to use basic social services and to make social, economic, and health decisions. The survey assessed selected attitudes toward gender roles and intimate partner violence (IPV) among all women and men (see also Chapter 15). In this chapter, we only examine disagreement with traditional gender roles and opposition to IPV among young adults and explore how selected protected factors might influence these attitudes (Table 12.10.3). Disagreement with traditional gender roles was assessed using a composite index based on rejection of four statements: "a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees," "it is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss," "it is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it," and "family problems should only be discussed with people in the family." Equal values were assigned for rejection of each norm. The score ranged from 0 (acceptance of all traditional norms in the household) to 4 (rejection of all 4 traditional norms).

Accepting attitudes that husbands have the right to hit their wives reflect acceptance of IPV and gender inequity and a lack of understanding that domestic abuse is a serious violation of a woman's human rights. The survey included a set of questions to explore men's and women's acceptance of wife physical abuse under five circumstances, including: if a wife "...does not complete her household work to [husband's] satisfaction," if "she disobeys him," if "she refuses to have sexual relations with him," if "she asks him whether he has other girlfriends," and if "he finds out that she has been unfaithful." Similarly, the score for rejecting wife-hitting ranged from 0 (acceptance of all circumstances that may lead to wife-hitting) to 5 (rejection of all 5 circumstances). Respondents who rejected that wife-hitting is justified were considered as having attitudes conducive to gender equity.

Overall, 28.6% of women aged 15–24 years disagreed with all four traditional gender roles. The corresponding figure for young men was only 9.0%. On the other hand, virtually all young women (95.0%) and the majority (80.4%) of young men disagreed with wife-hitting under any circumstance. Higher education was associated with disagreement with traditional family and gender roles and opposition to IPV among both men and women. Frequency of church attendance was inversely associated with disagreement with traditional gender roles, but positively associated with the opposition to IPV among both women and men. Exposure to the JA-STYLE program did not influence attitudes toward traditional gender norms or domestic

violence, but participation in community activities was associated with higher levels of disagreement with traditional gender roles among both women and men.

Table 12.1.1
Percent Distribution of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Interviewed in Reproductive Health Surveys*
by Age Group and Survey Year
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993 and 1987

Age Group	Women Aged 15–24 Years					Men Aged 15–24 Years				
	2008	2002	1997	1993	1987	2008	2002	1997	1993	1987
15–17	32.6	31.5	31.1	29.8	33.3	37.2	34.9	34.2	35.8	35.6
18–19	20.5	23.2	21.3	19.9	20.7	21.9	22.4	19.3	18.6	22.5
20–22	28.7	28.6	30.4	30.4	29.2	24.3	27.4	28.8	28.3	28.1
23–24	18.2	16.7	17.2	19.8	16.9	16.5	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	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,343	1,926	1,991	1,181	1,938	2,775	2,437	2,279	1,052	1,868

* Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) 2008, 2002, 1997; Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) 1993; Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (YARHS) 1987.

Table 12.1.2
Employment Status of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Women Aged 15–24 Years															
Employment Status	2008					2002					1997				
	Total	Age Group				Total	Age Group				Total	Age Group			
		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24
Employed	19.8	2.0	15.1	30.2	40.7	19.4	1.9	16.4	30.0	38.7	25.0	2.6	22.5	36.1	49.1
Unemployed	16.0	3.9	22.5	22.0	20.7	12.6	3.0	19.2	15.2	17.0	17.7	11.3	21.1	21.1	19.1
Student	39.5	83.7	33.5	15.0	6.0	35.4	82.4	23.1	11.3	5.0	34.5	73.9	30.0	14.5	4.0
At home	24.2	10.0	28.8	32.7	31.1	32.1	12.1	40.8	43.1	38.8	22.3	11.2	26.1	28.0	27.6
Incapable of working/Other	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,343	758	471	626	488	1,926	568	421	569	368	1,991	567	393	630	401
Men Aged 15–24 Years															
Employment Status	Total	Age Group				Total	Age Group				Total	Age Group			
		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24
	Employed	35.8	4.8	33.7	60.3	72.2	38.3	9.0	35.7	60.7	69.1	50.2	14.5	50.8	72.5
Unemployed	19.7	8.7	30.0	26.5	21.1	15.8	7.4	25.0	18.5	16.4	18.2	13.5	28.6	19.2	14.2
Student	38.3	82.1	23.3	9.5	1.9	34.2	73.6	22.8	9.5	5.4	28.9	68.2	17.2	6.4	2.4
At home	5.9	4.3	12.5	3.6	4.1	10.9	9.6	15.5	10.6	8.1	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.0
Incapable of working/Other	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,775	1,037	615	635	488	2,437	901	531	653	352	2,277	799	407	646	425

Table 12.1.3
Current Relationship Status among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Women Aged 15–24 Years								
Age Group	Current Relationship Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Boyfriend with Sex	Boyfriend without Sex	No steady Relationship		
Total	1.7	15.0	33.4	8.2	7.5	34.2	100.0	2,343
15–19	0.0	6.5	19.3	10.6	11.6	52.0	100.0	1,229
15–17	0.0	1.9	8.0	11.7	15.3	63.1	100.0	758
18–19	0.1	13.8	37.2	8.8	5.7	34.4	100.0	471
20–24	3.6	24.6	49.3	5.5	3.0	14.0	100.0	1,114
20–22	2.0	18.7	52.1	6.1	4.1	16.9	100.0	626
23–24	6.2	33.9	44.9	4.4	1.2	9.3	100.0	488
Men Aged 15–24 Years								
Age Group	Current Relationship Status						Total	No. of Cases
	Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Girlfriend with Sex	Girlfriend without Sex	No steady Relationship		
Total	0.3	5.1	20.7	29.9	15.6	28.4	100.0	2,775
15–19	0.0	0.4	9.7	30.9	22.8	36.1	100.0	1,652
15–17	0.0	0.1	4.2	24.2	29.1	42.5	100.0	1,037
18–19	0.0	1.0	19.2	42.4	12.1	25.2	100.0	615
20–24	0.6	11.8	36.7	28.5	5.2	17.2	100.0	1,123
20–22	0.5	6.5	34.6	32.6	6.9	18.9	100.0	635
23–24	0.8	19.5	39.8	22.5	2.6	14.8	100.0	488

Table 12.2.1
Reported Sexual Experience of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Current Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Young Women Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse								
Age Group	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	66.4	2,343	69.0	1,927	69.7	1,991	74.8	1,181
15–19	43.6	1,229	49.3	990	51.4	960	58.9	553
15–17	26.1	758	32.1	568	37.7	567	44.1	340
18–19	71.5	471	72.5	422	71.5	393	79.9	213
20–24	92.2	1,114	93.0	937	89.9	1,031	90.5	628
Young Men Who Have Ever Had Sexual Intercourse								
Age Group	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	74.9	2,775	82.1	2,437	84.9	2,279	84.4	1,052
15–19	61.5	1,652	73.0	1,232	73.9	1,207	74.5	566
15–17	47.4	1,037	62.0	901	64.4	799	63.9	380
18–19	85.5	615	90.2	531	90.7	408	94.9	186
20–24	94.4	1,123	94.2	1,005	97.6	1,072	96.2	486

Table 12.2.2
Reported Sexual Experience of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
2008 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	Reported Sexual Experience		Total	No. of Cases	Reported Sexual Experience		Total	No. of Cases
	Ever Had Intercourse	Never Had Intercourse			Ever Had Intercourse	Never Had Intercourse		
Total	66.4	33.6	100.0	2,343	74.9	25.1	100.0	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metro. Area	62.2	37.8	100.0	358	85.8	14.2	100.0	380
Other urban	67.5	32.5	100.0	601	74.5	25.5	100.0	759
Rural	67.5	32.5	100.0	1,384	71.9	28.1	100.0	1,636
Health region								
1	64.1	35.9	100.0	687	79.6	20.4	100.0	789
2	66.1	33.9	100.0	501	76.4	23.6	100.0	552
3	65.7	34.3	100.0	687	68.3	31.7	100.0	775
4	72.6	27.4	100.0	468	74.2	25.8	100.0	659
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	47.9	52.1	100.0	459	54.8	45.2	100.0	687
10–12	69.6	30.4	100.0	1,675	81.0	19.0	100.0	1,944
13 or more	74.8	25.2	100.0	209	88.3	11.7	100.0	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	74.8	25.2	100.0	538	73.7	26.3	100.0	632
Second	75.5	24.5	100.0	514	69.7	30.3	100.0	620
Middle	66.2	33.8	100.0	475	77.5	22.5	100.0	512
Fourth	59.0	41.0	100.0	473	76.4	23.6	100.0	538
Highest	58.2	41.8	100.0	343	77.5	22.5	100.0	473
Church Attendance†								
At least once per week	46.1	53.9	100.0	771	59.9	40.1	100.0	558
At least once per month	67.8	32.2	100.0	401	68.9	31.1	100.0	367
Less than once per month	75.5	24.5	100.0	355	72.8	27.2	100.0	399
Special occasions	83.0	17.0	100.0	478	84.3	15.7	100.0	870
Never	85.8	14.2	100.0	331	80.2	19.8	100.0	566

* Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

† Excludes 7 women and 15 men with missing information on church attendance.

Table 12.3.1
Life-table Estimates of Age at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years						Men Aged 15–24 Years					
	Age at First Intercourse					No. of Cases	Age at First Intercourse					No. of Cases
	<15	<18	<20	<22	<25		<15	<18	<20	<22	<25	
Total *	11.9	59.1	83.5	91.7	93.7	2,308	34.7	76.5	89.4	92.4	93.7	2,693
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	9.3	56.4	85.6	92.2	92.2	355	51.3	85.4	94.0	97.6	97.6	372
Other urban	12.7	57.1	80.1	89.2	89.2	592	33.5	76.5	88.5	91.1	91.1	738
Rural	12.5	61.7	85.3	93.9	95.0	1,361	30.4	73.7	88.5	91.3	94.0	1,583
Education level (in years)[†]												
0–9	21.5	75.3	89.0	91.5	91.5	458	29.1	67.8	84.9	89.2	94.0	678
10–12	10.6	60.1	86.8	94.4	95.4	1,645	37.5	79.1	90.9	93.3	94.0	1,877
13 or more	5.2	38.8	65.1	79.9	86.4	205	24.0	69.9	86.2	91.2	91.2	126
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	17.5	70.1	86.8	93.3	93.3	528	33.3	73.4	87.7	93.2	95.3	614
Second	12.1	70.6	95.4	98.6	98.6	509	32.1	71.3	88.1	90.6	94.4	597
Middle	11.8	60.3	83.7	91.7	95.0	467	36.4	79.1	93.1	95.2	95.2	496
Fourth	9.4	54.9	79.0	90.5	91.1	466	34.9	78.7	87.3	88.3	88.3	526
Highest	9.2	40.9	73.9	84.9	84.9	338	37.1	79.7	91.8	95.8	95.8	460

* Excludes 35 women and 82 men who did not remember or refuse to answer the age at first intercourse.

† Excludes 12 men with unknown level of education.

Table 12.3.2
Mean Age at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	2008*	2002*	1997	1993	2008*	2002*	1997	1993
	Mean Age (in years)				Mean Age (in years)			
Total	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	14.5	13.5	13.4	13.9
Residence								
Urban	16.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	14.4	13.6	13.2	13.5
Rural	16.1	15.8	15.9	15.9	14.7	13.5	13.6	14.1
Age Group								
15–17	14.4	14.4	14.7	14.3	13.3	12.5	12.4	13.0
18–19	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.7	14.6	13.5	13.3	13.9
20–22	16.4	16.2	16.2	16.4	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.2
23–24	16.6	16.3	16.6	16.5	15.2	14.7	14.0	14.4
Education level (in years)[†]								
0–9	14.5	15.1	14.9	15.2	14.2	13.6	13.4	14.1
10–12	16.1	15.2	16.0	15.5	14.5	13.4	13.4	13.6
13 or more	17.4	16.1	16.9	16.2	15.6	13.7	13.5	13.9
Socio economic status								
Low	15.8	15.3	15.3	15.6	14.6	13.4	13.6	14.1
Medium	16.0	15.7	15.9	15.9	14.5	13.5	13.2	13.2
High	16.5	16.2	16.3	17.6	14.5	13.7	13.5	12.8
Church attendance[‡]								
At least once per week	16.5	16.1	16.3	15.9	14.3	13.7	13.7	13.7
At least once per month	15.9	16.2	16.0	16.4	14.3	13.4	12.5	13.7
Less than once per month	16.1	15.6	15.9	15.8	14.7	13.6	13.5	13.6
Special occasions	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.8	14.7	13.6	13.0	13.6
Never	15.8	14.9	15.5	15.9	14.4	13.5	12.9	14.5
No. of Cases	1,579	1,301	1,352	864	1,979	1,421	1,633	766

* Excludes 35 woman and 82 men in 2008 and 95 women and 561 men in 2002 who could not remember age at first intercourse or refused to answer.

† Excludes 6 men in 2008, 13 women and 9 men in 2002 with missing information on education.

‡ Excludes 5 women and 12 men in 2008, 15 women and 17 men in 2002 with missing information on church attendance.

Table 12.3.3A
Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–24 Years
by Age at First Sexual Experience
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1997–2008

Age at First Intercourse	Relationship to First Sexual Partner					Total	No. of Cases
	Spouse	Boyfriend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
2 0 0 8							
Total 15–24	1.3	88.5	5.9	0.9	3.3	100.0	1,614
Under 14	0.0	64.8	8.0	4.3	23.0	100.0	136
14	0.6	82.8	11.0	1.4	4.2	100.0	195
15	0.1	90.5	6.4	0.6	2.3	100.0	306
16	1.2	91.4	4.9	0.5	2.0	100.0	362
17	1.7	92.5	3.9	0.5	1.4	100.0	264
18–19	1.9	92.3	4.4	0.7	0.6	100.0	263
20–24	8.6	86.7	3.1	0.7	0.9	100.0	53
Does not remember	*	*	*	*	*	*	17
Refused	*	*	*	*	*	*	18
2 0 0 2							
Total 15–24	1.7	80.7	13.9	1.1	2.6	100.0	1,396
Under 14	1.0	65.1	25.9	2.1	5.9	100.0	140
14	0.7	74.9	17.3	3.1	4.0	100.0	174
15	2.1	78.3	16.6	0.6	2.5	100.0	253
16	1.0	87.5	9.4	0.6	1.6	100.0	298
17	0.8	89.3	7.1	1.2	1.6	100.0	220
18–19	2.9	86.0	10.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	175
20–24	10.3	82.1	6.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	41
Does not remember	0.9	70.4	19.2	0.7	8.9	100.0	69
Refused	2.3	67.0	29.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	26
1 9 9 7							
Total 15–24	1.4	82.7	12.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	1,449
Under 14	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

* Less than 25 cases.

Table 12.3.3B
Relationship to First Sexual Partner among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Age at First Sexual Experience
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Age At First Intercourse	Relationship to First Sexual Partner					Total	No. of Cases
	Spouse	Girlfriend	Friend	Casual Acquaintance	Other		
2 0 0 8							
Total 15–24	0.2	57.2	32.1	4.3	6.2	100.0	2,061
Under 14	0.1	44.3	45.8	4.6	5.3	100.0	564
14	0.0	68.2	27.2	1.8	2.8	100.0	367
15	0.1	62.0	26.5	4.5	6.9	100.0	387
16	0.0	63.5	26.4	2.2	7.9	100.0	318
17	0.0	63.6	26.7	5.1	4.7	100.0	181
18–19	1.6	57.7	21.8	8.8	10.1	100.0	136
20–24	0.0	64.7	20.6	0.0	14.7	100.0	26
Does not remember	0.0	41.7	39.7	8.6	10.0	100.0	74
2 0 0 2							
Total 15–24	0.1	44.2	45.7	8.4	1.6	100.0	1,982
Under 14	0.0	36.0	54.6	7.3	2.0	100.0	660
14	0.0	49.6	41.7	7.5	1.2	100.0	234
15	0.0	45.8	44.2	7.4	2.5	100.0	183
16	0.0	58.9	30.5	10.6	0.0	100.0	148
17	1.4	70.4	18.4	8.4	0.8	100.0	82
18–19	0.6	59.0	30.3	8.3	1.4	100.0	88
20–24	0.0	82.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	26
Does not remember	0.0	38.4	49.6	10.5	1.6	100.0	561
1 9 9 7							
Total 15–24	0.3	37.7	47.8	12.8	1.3	100.0	1,917
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 12.3.4
Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Women Aged 15–24 Years								
Characteristic	Age Difference between Partners at First Sexual Experience						Total	No. of Cases*
	Younger Partner	Same Age	Partner 1–4 Year Older	Partner 5–9 Year Older	Partner 10 or More Year Older	DK/ No Response		
Total	1.4	11.2	48.6	24.8	10.6	3.3	100.0	1,586
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.8	21.9	46.7	18.7	7.4	2.4	100.0	230
Other urban	2.1	10.6	49.7	22.9	9.7	4.8	100.0	424
Rural	0.4	6.9	48.6	28.8	12.6	2.6	100.0	932
Age group								
15–17	0.8	9.5	60.0	14.9	9.8	5.0	100.0	200
18–19	0.1	13.8	53.2	26.3	6.0	0.7	100.0	345
20–22	2.3	9.5	46.8	25.1	12.1	4.2	100.0	574
23–24	1.7	12.2	42.4	27.6	12.6	3.5	100.0	467
Education level (in years)								
0–9	0.8	6.4	39.1	30.9	17.4	5.4	100.0	229
10–12	1.6	12.2	49.1	23.9	10.3	3.0	100.0	1,193
13 or more	1.1	9.8	55.5	24.6	5.7	3.3	100.0	164
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	1.3	5.4	39.5	34.5	14.7	4.6	100.0	399
Second	2.3	8.9	50.0	23.6	12.7	2.5	100.0	378
Middle	1.5	9.9	48.1	21.4	13.7	5.3	100.0	322
Fourth	0.3	15.7	48.9	26.6	6.2	2.3	100.0	292
Highest	1.8	17.5	58.2	16.9	4.1	1.6	100.0	195
Age at first sexual intercourse[†]								
<18	1.7	9.8	49.2	26.4	10.4	2.5	100.0	1,236
18–19	0.9	16.1	49.8	19.7	11.8	1.5	100.0	262
20–24	0.5	17.0	44.9	26.2	11.0	0.4	100.0	53
Men Aged 15–24 Years								
Total	26.5	28.8	35.4	4.2	0.9	4.2	100.0	2,061
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	24.0	32.7	37.7	3.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	322
Other urban	24.2	29.3	34.2	5.6	1.5	5.3	100.0	573
Rural	28.8	27.2	35.3	3.6	0.8	4.3	100.0	1,166
Age group								
15–17	20.6	30.4	40.0	5.3	0.9	2.7	100.0	469
18–19	22.4	34.5	35.6	2.8	0.8	4.0	100.0	529
20–22	31.3	25.6	33.6	4.5	1.0	4.1	100.0	595
23–24	31.0	25.1	32.6	4.1	1.0	6.1	100.0	468
Education level (in years)[‡]								
0–9	26.5	25.6	37.6	5.1	0.5	4.7	100.0	371
10–12	26.1	29.7	35.0	4.2	1.1	3.9	100.0	1,564
13 or more	32.8	28.0	33.6	1.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	118
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	31.3	21.4	35.7	6.2	0.5	5.0	100.0	453
Second	27.6	23.6	37.4	5.6	0.3	5.5	100.0	437
Middle	25.3	31.2	33.6	4.5	1.3	4.1	100.0	391
Fourth	29.6	29.2	33.2	2.4	1.4	4.1	100.0	416
Highest	18.4	38.7	37.6	2.1	1.1	2.1	100.0	364
Age at first sexual intercourse[†]								
<18	23.3	31.1	38.3	3.9	1.0	2.3	100.0	1,817
18–19	51.2	23.0	18.3	6.6	0.3	0.6	100.0	136
20–24	90.3	0.0	6.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	26

* Excludes 28 women who reported the first sexual intercourse was the result of rape or incest.

† Exclude 35 women and 82 men who did not answer the age at first intercourse.

‡ Excludes 8 men with missing information on education.

Table 12.3.5A
Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Women Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Duration of Dating before First Sexual Experience						Total	No. of Cases*
	< 1 Month	1–5 Months	6–11 Months	1 Year	2 or More Years	No Response		
Total	4.9	31.0	18.1	22.0	23.5	0.5	100.0	1,586
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	5.2	24.9	23.2	21.2	25.5	0.0	100.0	230
Other urban	3.7	35.4	17.9	18.2	24.2	0.6	100.0	424
Rural	5.6	30.5	16.1	25.0	22.0	0.7	100.0	932
Age group								
15–17	9.5	36.6	9.1	23.7	20.6	0.5	100.0	200
18–19	3.3	33.0	22.7	20.7	20.0	0.4	100.0	345
20–22	4.7	31.3	18.7	19.7	25.1	0.6	100.0	574
23–24	4.5	26.6	17.6	25.6	25.2	0.5	100.0	467
Relationship status								
Married	12.4	33.2	12.2	22.9	19.3	0.0	100.0	47
Common law union	4.0	30.6	22.7	22.2	19.8	0.6	100.0	448
Visiting relationship	4.7	33.1	16.9	21.9	23.1	0.2	100.0	701
No steady relationship	5.3	26.8	17.0	21.7	28.1	1.0	100.0	390
Education level (in years)								
0–9	7.9	44.5	12.7	19.7	14.8	0.5	100.0	229
10–12	4.7	29.7	19.0	22.4	23.6	0.6	100.0	1,193
13 or more	2.9	26.1	17.8	21.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	164
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	7.4	37.5	14.6	18.6	21.9	0.0	100.0	399
Second	4.7	31.6	20.0	22.8	19.6	1.3	100.0	378
Middle	4.3	31.5	15.9	26.4	21.0	0.8	100.0	322
Fourth	5.1	24.5	21.3	24.1	24.6	0.3	100.0	292
Highest	2.7	28.7	19.4	17.8	31.5	0.0	100.0	195
Age at first sexual intercourse*								
<18	5.6	31.9	17.4	22.4	22.1	0.5	100.0	1,236
18–19	2.0	31.3	23.5	17.1	26.0	0.2	100.0	262
20–24	5.7	16.7	4.3	36.5	36.8	0.0	100.0	53

* Excludes 28 women who reported the first sexual intercourse was the result of rape or incest.

† Excludes 35 women who did not remember or refuse answer the age at first intercourse.

Table 12.3.5B
Duration of Dating before the First Sexual Experience among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Duration of Dating before First Sexual Intercourse						Total	No. of Cases
	< 1 Month	1–5 Months	6–11 Months	1 Year	2 or More Years	No Response		
Total	17.9	32.6	12.8	19.7	15.4	1.6	100.0	2,061
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	14.4	28.3	13.1	21.5	18.6	4.1	100.0	322
Other urban	19.9	32.0	12.5	17.9	16.9	0.8	100.0	573
Rural	17.9	34.5	12.9	20.2	13.3	1.3	100.0	1,166
Age group								
15–17	20.6	32.2	11.7	19.9	14.3	1.2	100.0	469
18–19	15.4	35.3	13.7	19.6	14.5	1.5	100.0	529
20–22	18.1	33.4	13.4	15.2	18.7	1.2	100.0	595
23–24	17.3	28.6	12.2	26.1	12.7	2.9	100.0	468
Relationship status								
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	8
Common law union	15.9	32.3	9.4	20.3	20.2	1.9	100.0	154
Visiting relationship	14.9	35.8	11.5	23.8	12.2	1.8	100.0	554
No steady relationship	19.4	31.3	13.7	18.1	15.9	1.6	100.0	1,345
Education level (in years)[†]								
0–9	24.6	33.6	11.3	14.8	14.1	1.5	100.0	371
10–12	15.8	32.8	13.3	21.4	15.1	1.5	100.0	1,564
13 or more	24.3	27.9	10.8	13.0	22.1	2.0	100.0	118
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.6	36.7	10.3	16.0	12.1	2.3	100.0	453
Second	17.3	31.2	12.8	19.6	18.3	0.8	100.0	437
Middle	15.0	29.1	15.8	22.9	14.7	2.5	100.0	391
Fourth	18.1	33.3	11.1	20.6	15.0	2.0	100.0	416
Highest	16.3	32.9	13.9	19.3	17.1	0.5	100.0	364
Age at first sexual intercourse[‡]								
<18	17.2	32.2	13.0	20.2	15.7	1.6	100.0	1,817
18–19	19.4	40.0	14.5	11.4	14.7	0.0	100.0	136
20–24	37.2	23.1	4.2	19.3	16.3	0.0	100.0	26

* Less than 25 cases.

† Excludes 8 men with missing information.

‡ Excludes 82 men who did not answer the age at first intercourse.

Table 12.3.6 Prevalence of Coerced First Sexual Intercourse among Sexually Experienced Young Adults Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years		Men Aged 15–24 Years	
	Coerced First Sex		Coerced First Sex	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	48.8	1,614	4.4	2,061
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	47.7	233	2.3	322
Other urban	48.4	433	7.1	573
Rural	49.6	948	3.4	1,166
Age group				
15–19	54.1	557	5.2	998
20–24	46.0	1,057	3.6	1,063
Relationship with the first sexual partner				
Husband/Wife	31.6	29	*	3
Boyfriend/Girlfriend	47.6	1,362	3.7	1,219
Friend	54.4	115	3.7	651
Acquaintance	58.7	26	7.4	73
Rape/incest	100.0	28	N/A	N/A
Just met	*	10	15.2	50
Other	38.5	30	12.4	34
Not remember/Refused	*	14	4.8	31
Education level (in years)				
0–9	59.2	240	3.7	371
10–12	48.9	1,208	4.8	1,564
13 or more	37.9	166	1.3	118
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	47.3	407	4.8	453
Second	53.9	387	8.2	437
Middle	49.7	325	3.7	391
Fourth	49.9	295	2.7	416
Highest	42.7	200	2.7	364
Age at first sexual intercourse †				
Under 14	67.6	136	4.3	564
14	54.5	195	5.3	367
15–17	50.9	932	3.4	886
18–19	36.5	263	6.9	136
20–24	34.0	53	6.3	26
Does not remember	54.4	17	7.2	74

* Less than 25 cases.

† Excludes 18 women and 8 men who did not remember or refuse answer the age at first intercourse.

Table 12.4.1A
Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Women Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1993–2008

Characteristic	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases*	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	79.2	1,586	67.3	1,396	55.7	1,447	42.7	896
Age at first intercourse†								
Less than 14	50.6	122	46.7	140	40.6	171	22.7	84
14	65.3	187	71.6	174	48.4	190	38.6	124
15–17	81.6	927	70.7	771	57.7	790	41.6	494
18–19	85.8	262	72.3	175	68.3	195	59.7	130
20–24	96.9	53	74.8	41	47.3	101	61.1	34
Relationship status at first intercourse								
Spouse or common-law partner	68.1	29	57.1	36	70.4	27	‡	9
Boyfriend	80.5	1,384	71.3	1,035	59.6	1,167	45.7	706
Friend	71.5	115	57.2	178	37.3	202	24.6	72
Casual acquaintance	68.6	26	‡	21	20.7	39	2.3	28
Other	41.9	32	24.7	62	‡	10	44.0	77
Area of residence								
Urban	80.5	654	67.7	554	57.3	572	45.9	249
Rural	77.6	932	65.9	747	54.1	875	41.0	648
Education level (in years)§								
0–9	68.6	229	57.4	75	45.8	402	¶	¶
10–12	78.7	1,193	64.9	481	57.4	889	¶	¶
13 or more	93.1	164	69.1	824	64.9	146	¶	¶
Socio economic status								
Low	73.9	655	60.8	384	45.0	534	¶	¶
Medium	81.0	570	67.5	659	53.8	520	¶	¶
High	83.4	361	72.3	353	66.0	393	¶	¶

* Excludes 28 women who reported the first sexual intercourse was the result of rape or incest.

† Data missing for 17 women in 2008 and 69 women in 2002 who did not remember their age at first intercourse and 18 women in 2008 and 26 women who refused to answer.

‡ Less than 25 cases.

§ Data missing for 16 women in 2002 and 10 women in 1997.

¶ Not reported on.

Table 12.4.1B
Use of Contraception at First Sexual Experience among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 1993–2008

Characteristic	2008		2002		1997		1993	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	57.5	2,061	43.0	1,982	31.0	1,917	21.6	863
Age at first intercourse *								
Less than 14	34.9	564	26.3	660	17.0	990	8.1	324
14	52.1	367	51.7	234	38.3	265	25.6	117
15–17	71.8	886	63.4	413	50.6	533	37.2	273
18–19	79.1	136	77.7	88	55.1	94	35.4	30
20–24	78.1	26	74.3	26	47.1	35	†	13
Relationship status at first intercourse								
Spouse or common-law partner	†	3	†	2	†	6	†	3
Girlfriend	65.2	1,219	53.3	859	44.7	691	29.6	377
Friend	45.2	651	32.8	914	22.4	948	13.9	376
Casual acquaintance	47.0	73	46.5	171	25.6	247	15.2	70
Other	58.3	65	27.8	36	6.5	25	26.1	28
Area of residence								
Urban	56.2	872	45.0	880	31.7	699	15.4	242
Rural	58.7	1,139	40.7	1,102	30.4	1,218	24.8	621
Education level (in years)‡								
0–9	52.6	360	41.5	158	¶	¶	¶	¶
10–12	57.3	1,530	40.8	821	¶	¶	¶	¶
13 or more	73.7	113	44.8	987	¶	¶	¶	¶
Socio economic status								
Low	58.6	729	38.5	377	¶	¶	¶	¶
Medium	52.6	705	42.1	847	¶	¶	¶	¶
High	62.0	577	45.8	758	¶	¶	¶	¶

* Data missing for 561 men in 2002 who did not remember or refuse to answer at what age they first had sexual intercourse.

† Fewer than 25 cases.

‡ Data missing for 8 cases in 2008 and 16 men in 2002.

¶ Not reported on.

Source of Condoms	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	2008	2002	1997	1993	2008	2002	1997	1993
Partner/friend/parent/relative	31.6	*	*	*	26.6	*	26.4	*
Pharmacy	27.7	25.9	41.6	37.6	13.6	9.9	22.1	14.1
Shop/market	24.1	42.6	15.2	16.8	47.7	59.8	34.6	34.7
Government clinic/hospital	1.9	1.9	5.6	10.0	7.0	5.3	11.0	9.6
Other	0.9	1.8	1.8	3.0	3.5	23.3	2.3	40.8
Don't know	13.7	27.8	35.8	32.6	1.7	1.7	3.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,175	852	670	298	1,155	809	586	165

* Data not available because the use of different response categories.

Table 12.4.3
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Not Using Contraception at First Sexual Experience
among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Main Reason for Not Using	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	2008	2002	1997	1993	2008	2002	1997	1993
Did not expect to have sex	47.8	52.5	46.6	46.9	28.7	37.1	30.7	34.7
Could not get method at that time	3.7	12.3	6.3	4.0	11.0	12.9	10.6	7.6
Did not know of any methods	6.7	9.5	13.2	20.9	21.1	30.2	32.7	32.3
Partner was against	2.3	2.8	3.4	5.6	0.3	1.3	7.0	0.9
Too embarrassed	*	3.2	4.2	1.6	*	2.6	4.0	2.9
Did not know where to get method	1.3	4.9	3.4	2.6	6.1	5.2	2.0	6.4
Desired pregnancy	*	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.7
Sex not satisfying when method used	*	*	0.0	0.4	*	*	0.3	1.3
Did not think it was necessary	6.1	*	*	*	15.2	*	*	*
Negligence	19.8	*	*	*	10.9	*	*	*
Other	2.7	5.3	5.7	11.7	1.8	6.5	5.2	10.2
Does not know/not remember	9.5	8.3	16.2	5.8	4.5	4.2	7.0	3.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	351	472	669	530	880	1,134	1,293	672

* Data not available because the use of different response categories.

Table 12.5.1 Current Sexual Activity Status among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008							
Women Aged 15–24 Years							
Current Sexual Activity	Total	Current Union Status				Age Group	
		Married	Common Law Union	Visiting Relationship	Not in Union	15–19	20–24
Within 30 Days	72.6	83.6	89.7	82.2	36.3	62.0	78.4
1–3 months	10.4	6.0	6.2	9.6	16.5	11.9	9.7
4–12 months	14.2	10.4	4.1	8.1	36.4	22.0	10.1
> 1 year	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	10.8	4.1	1.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,614	47	458	709	400	557	1,057
Men Aged 15–24 Years							
Within 30 Days	68.8	*	86.7	90.3	57.7	56.4	80.6
1–3 months	12.2	*	11.5	5.5	15.2	14.9	9.6
4–12 months	14.3	*	1.8	4.2	19.9	21.8	7.2
> 1 year	4.7	*	0.0	0.0	7.2	6.9	2.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,061	8	154	554	1,345	998	1,063

* Less than 25 cases.

Table 12.5.2
Use of Contraception at Most Recent Sexual Intercourse in the Last 30 Days
among Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Current Marital Status and Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Contraceptive Method	Women Aged 15–24 Years								
	Total			Current Union Status					
	Total	Age Group		Total	In Union		Total	Not in Union	
		15–19	20–24		15–19	20–24		15–19	20–24
Any Method	81.5	78.2	82.9	80.6	73.8	83.0	87.9	91.6	82.4
Modern Methods	77.6	76.1	78.2	76.5	72.3	77.9	85.2	87.6	81.7
Condom	42.9	50.7	39.6	40.0	45.2	38.2	63.9	67.2	59.0
Oral contraceptives	20.4	14.1	23.1	21.0	13.8	23.5	16.3	15.1	18.0
Injectables	12.7	10.5	13.6	13.8	12.3	14.3	4.9	5.3	4.3
Other modern	1.6	0.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.4
Traditional Methods	3.9	2.1	4.7	4.1	1.5	5.0	2.7	4.0	0.8
Withdrawal	3.8	1.7	4.6	4.0	1.5	4.9	1.8	2.4	0.8
Calendar/Rhythm/Billings	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0
No Method	18.5	21.8	17.1	19.4	26.2	17.0	12.1	8.4	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,198	372	826	1,040	269	771	158	103	55
Men Aged 15–24 Years									
Any Method	83.9	88.4	80.9	75.9	77.8	75.4	90.5	91.7	88.9
Modern Methods	81.5	86.0	78.5	73.8	75.4	73.4	87.8	89.3	86.0
Condom	73.9	81.1	69.1	61.5	63.1	61.1	84.1	86.9	80.8
Oral contraceptives	5.8	4.8	6.4	9.3	12.4	8.5	2.9	2.4	3.5
Injectables	1.6	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.0	1.5
Other modern	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3
Traditional Methods	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.8
Withdrawal	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	2.8
No Method	16.1	11.6	19.1	24.1	22.2	24.6	9.5	8.3	11.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	1,458	584	874	667	143	524	791	441	350

Table 12.5.3
Number of Sexual Partners During the Last 12 Months and Lifetime among
Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Marital Status and Current Age
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Number of Sexual Partners	Young Women									Young Men									
	Total			Current Union Status						Total			Current Union Status						
				Currently in Union			Not Currently in Union						Currently in Union			Not Currently in Union			
	Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group		Total	Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group		Total	Age Group	
15–19		20–24	15–19		20–24	15–19		20–24	15–19			20–24	15–19		20–24	15–19		20–24	
Sexual partners in the last 12 months																			
0	6.2	9.9	4.3	1.2	1.5	1.1	21.5	22.0	20.9	9.6	14.6	5.0	0.7	2.1	0.3	14.4	17.0	10.0	
1	83.5	79.5	85.6	88.2	86.1	89.0	68.8	69.9	67.4	38.7	41.8	35.9	39.8	32.8	41.9	38.2	43.6	29.4	
2	9.0	9.5	8.8	9.4	10.9	8.8	8.0	7.3	8.9	28.3	25.2	31.2	33.6	41.6	31.2	25.4	21.9	31.2	
3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	2.1	7.9	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.8	7.6	8.0	7.5	8.9	
4 or more	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	15.3	10.9	19.5	17.9	15.7	18.5	13.9	10.0	20.5	
Refused to answer	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	
Mean*	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.8	4.3	3.7	2.5	2.1	3.1	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Cases	1,614	557	1,057	1,214	324	890	400	233	167	2,061	998	1,063	716	161	555	1,345	837	508	
Lifetime sexual partners																			
1	33.0	46.7	25.7	27.5	34.7	24.7	50.1	64.0	30.8	10.8	17.8	4.1	4.5	10.3	2.8	14.1	19.3	5.6	
2	29.4	31.5	28.3	30.2	36.3	27.9	26.9	24.5	30.0	9.1	11.9	6.4	8.0	10.9	7.1	9.6	12.1	5.6	
3	14.4	11.2	16.1	15.6	15.0	15.8	10.6	5.6	17.5	12.1	16.1	8.3	11.8	20.8	9.0	12.3	15.2	7.5	
4 or more	21.4	10.1	27.4	24.7	13.1	29.0	11.2	5.8	18.7	67.5	53.8	80.5	75.1	58.0	80.3	63.5	52.9	80.8	
Refused to answer	1.8	0.5	2.6	2.0	0.8	2.5	1.3	0.0	3.0	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.4	
Mean†	3.0	2.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.5	2.2	1.6	2.9	7.3	5.6	8.8	8.6	7.2	9.0	6.5	5.3	8.5	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
No. of Cases	1,614	557	1,057	1,214	324	890	400	233	167	2,061	998	1,063	716	161	555	1,345	837	508	

* Excludes 4 women and 28 men who did not remember or refused to answer the number of partners in the last 12 months.

† Excludes 45 women and 116 men who did not remember or refused to answer the number of lifetime sexual partners.

Table 12.5.4 Transactional Sex [*] Reported by Sexually Experienced Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008				
Characteristic	Women Aged 15-24		Men Aged 15-24	
	Ever Had Transactional Sex		Ever Had Transactional Sex	
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases
Total	3.9	1,614	14.2	2,061
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.4	233	11.9	322
Other urban	5.4	433	14.5	573
Rural	3.4	948	14.8	1,166
Age group				
15–19	2.7	557	10.1	998
20–24	4.6	1,057	18.1	1,063
Relationship status				
Married	4.4	47	§	8
Common law union	4.4	458	14.3	154
Visiting relationship	4.3	709	17.9	554
No steady relationship	2.7	400	12.7	1,345
Education level (in years)[†]				
0–9	10.6	240	13.7	371
10–12	3.3	1,208	14.5	1,564
13 or more	0.6	166	11.6	118
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	7.3	407	13.5	453
Second	5.9	387	19.1	437
Middle	2.2	325	11.7	391
Fourth	1.9	295	14.5	416
Highest	1.7	200	12.7	364
Age at first sexual intercourse[‡]				
Under 14	13.7	136	15.6	564
14	7.1	195	12.6	367
15–17	3.4	932	12.8	886
18–19	1.0	263	16.4	136
20–24	0.0	53	15.6	26
Does not remember	§	17	14.7	74

* Defined as exchange of sex for receipt of money or gifts among young women and payments in money or gifts among young men.

† Excludes 8 men with missing information on education.

‡ Excludes 18 women and 8 men who did not remember or refuse answer the age at first intercourse.

§ Less than 25 cases.

Table 12.6.1
Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about the Menstrual Cycle from a Parent or Step-parent
and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss Menstrual Cycle with a Parent				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	71.0	2,342	72.2	21.5	6.1	0.2	100.0	1,610
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	76.4	358	80.6	14.7	4.7	0.0	100.0	251
Other urban	72.6	600	74.3	19.0	6.5	0.3	100.0	436
Rural	67.3	1,384	66.1	27.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	923
Age group								
15–17	78.9	758	69.5	23.0	7.3	0.2	100.0	592
18–19	71.8	471	74.4	18.9	6.6	0.2	100.0	336
20–22	65.2	625	74.9	21.5	3.4	0.2	100.0	398
23–24	65.0	488	71.1	21.9	6.9	0.1	100.0	284
Education level (in years)								
0–9	67.9	459	65.6	25.7	8.1	0.6	100.0	296
10–12	71.4	1,674	72.5	21.7	5.7	0.1	100.0	1,157
13 or more	73.0	209	79.8	14.6	5.6	0.0	100.0	157
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.3	538	60.9	31.4	7.6	0.0	100.0	312
Second	68.3	513	62.3	29.5	8.1	0.0	100.0	329
Middle	70.5	475	73.2	20.7	5.3	0.8	100.0	339
Fourth	79.8	473	78.5	13.3	8.0	0.2	100.0	365
Highest	75.6	343	80.5	17.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	265
Sexual experience								
No	84.2	729	74.4	20.3	5.1	0.2	100.0	603
Yes	64.3	1,613	70.7	22.4	6.8	0.2	100.0	1,007

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.6.2A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Pregnancy and How It Occurs from a Parent or Step-parent
and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about How Pregnancy Occurs with a Parent				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases*	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	69.2	2,342	64.5	25.6	9.8	0.2	100.0	1,570
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.0	358	72.2	16.5	11.3	0.0	100.0	235
Other urban	70.0	600	62.8	29.1	7.7	0.4	100.0	424
Rural	66.8	1,384	61.8	27.4	10.7	0.1	100.0	911
Age group								
15–17	77.0	758	65.5	22.7	11.8	0.0	100.0	578
18–19	70.3	471	65.1	26.7	8.1	0.1	100.0	322
20–22	63.7	625	65.8	26.2	7.4	0.5	100.0	393
23–24	62.5	488	59.1	29.2	11.4	0.3	100.0	277
Education level (in years)								
0–9	64.3	459	56.5	29.1	14.4	0.0	100.0	292
10–12	71.1	1,674	63.9	26.4	9.6	0.1	100.0	1,134
13 or more	64.2	209	81.6	13.6	3.4	1.4	100.0	144
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	59.2	538	54.5	34.1	11.3	0.0	100.0	305
Second	68.9	513	55.9	25.9	18.2	0.0	100.0	333
Middle	71.3	475	59.2	30.7	9.9	0.2	100.0	339
Fourth	73.0	473	71.1	20.6	8.3	0.0	100.0	342
Highest	72.6	343	77.4	18.9	3.0	0.7	100.0	251
Sexual experience								
No	79.1	729	69.5	22.9	7.6	0.0	100.0	576
Yes	64.2	1,613	61.3	27.2	11.2	0.3	100.0	994

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.6.2B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Pregnancy and How It Occurs from a Parent or Step-parent
and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about How Pregnancy Occurs with a Parent				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	55.9	2,775	66.7	25.7	6.8	0.8	100.0	1,560
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	54.1	380	75.5	18.6	5.0	0.9	100.0	205
Other urban	62.3	759	70.9	24.0	4.7	0.4	100.0	455
Rural	52.6	1,636	60.9	29.1	8.9	1.1	100.0	900
Age group								
15–17	56.0	1,037	63.1	28.6	7.7	0.5	100.0	597
18–19	58.2	615	66.5	24.6	7.8	1.1	100.0	357
20–22	56.4	635	68.1	25.6	5.3	1.0	100.0	357
23–24	51.8	488	73.1	20.4	5.7	0.8	100.0	249
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	49.2	687	59.8	27.9	11.2	1.1	100.0	362
10–12	57.7	1,944	67.8	25.3	6.1	0.8	100.0	1,112
13 or more	62.1	130	80.0	18.6	1.1	0.3	100.0	78
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	43.4	632	61.2	26.9	11.9	0.0	100.0	281
Second	54.8	620	58.4	28.2	10.8	2.7	100.0	351
Middle	58.6	512	68.8	25.1	5.5	0.7	100.0	296
Fourth	59.6	538	70.2	26.7	3.0	0.1	100.0	322
Highest	63.7	473	72.7	22.1	4.6	0.6	100.0	310
Sexual experience								
No	55.1	714	52.7	35.3	11.8	0.2	100.0	401
Yes	56.2	2,061	71.2	22.5	5.2	1.0	100.0	1,159

* Excludes 8 men with missing informations.

Table 12.6.3A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Methods of Birth Control from a Parent or Step-parent
and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about Methods of Birth Control with a Parent				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases*	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know or Not Sure		
Total	46.6	2,342	69.4	22.5	7.5	0.7	100.0	1,043
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	45.8	358	72.6	16.8	9.2	1.4	100.0	148
Other urban	48.6	600	73.7	20.6	5.0	0.7	100.0	274
Rural	45.6	1,384	64.5	26.6	8.5	0.3	100.0	621
Age group								
15–17	46.1	758	66.2	23.6	9.4	0.8	100.0	361
18–19	47.7	471	74.2	17.5	7.0	1.3	100.0	218
20–22	49.9	625	72.5	24.2	3.0	0.3	100.0	279
23–24	41.2	488	63.5	23.4	12.8	0.2	100.0	185
Education level (in years)								
0–9	38.2	459	54.2	30.5	13.8	1.5	100.0	181
10–12	47.6	1,674	71.1	21.4	6.9	0.6	100.0	753
13 or more	53.7	209	76.4	19.7	3.7	0.3	100.0	109
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	40.6	538	60.2	28.4	11.4	0.0	100.0	199
Second	40.0	513	63.6	23.2	11.5	1.6	100.0	208
Middle	47.2	475	76.2	18.0	5.8	0.0	100.0	219
Fourth	50.2	473	71.7	19.5	8.4	0.3	100.0	241
Highest	53.9	343	71.5	24.5	2.6	1.4	100.0	176
Sexual experience								
No	51.1	729	70.3	23.1	6.0	0.6	100.0	365
Yes	44.4	1,613	68.8	22.1	8.3	0.7	100.0	678

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.6.3B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Received Information about Condom from a Parent or Step-parent
and Their Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss This Subject by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Received Information		Opinion on How Difficult It Was to Discuss about Condom with a Parent				Total	No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Easy	Somewhat Difficult	Extremely Difficult	Does Not Know/not Sure		
Total	53.1	2,775	73.2	21.3	5.1	0.4	100.0	1,506
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	52.1	380	87.5	9.0	3.5	0.0	100.0	205
Other urban	57.2	759	75.8	20.0	3.9	0.3	100.0	428
Rural	51.1	1,636	67.0	26.0	6.4	0.5	100.0	873
Age group								
15–17	52.4	1,037	70.6	24.2	4.7	0.5	100.0	579
18–19	59.7	615	74.7	18.7	6.6	0.0	100.0	357
20–22	49.9	635	76.4	18.5	4.3	0.9	100.0	335
23–24	51.0	488	72.0	23.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	235
Education level (in years)								
0–9	47.1	687	70.0	23.2	6.5	0.3	100.0	343
10–12	55.2	1,944	73.8	20.7	5.0	0.4	100.0	1,093
13 or more	53.4	130	80.8	18.5	0.7	0.0	100.0	62
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	42.4	632	66.6	22.0	10.0	1.4	100.0	285
Second	50.9	620	70.0	24.4	5.1	0.5	100.0	335
Middle	58.1	512	69.9	26.6	3.5	0.0	100.0	289
Fourth	55.7	538	75.6	21.9	2.5	0.0	100.0	315
Highest	59.1	473	82.4	11.7	5.8	0.2	100.0	282
Sexual experience								
No	54.7	714	61.0	29.3	9.4	0.3	100.0	407
Yes	52.6	2,061	77.4	18.6	3.6	0.4	100.0	1,099

Table 12.7.1
Receipt of School-based or Other Formal Family Life Education (FLE) Courses among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Current Age Group
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997

Women Aged 15–24 Years																	
Receipt of a FLE Course	2008						2002					1997					
	Total	Age Group					Total	Age Group				Total	Age Group				
		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24			15–17	18–19	20–22			23–24	15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24
In school only	71.3	72.1	69.9	72.4	69.5	69.4	74.0	69.6	68.7	61.9	70.6	75.1	67.5	72.7	62.5		
Both in/ out of school	18.3	19.6	20.7	15.7	17.6	20.1	19.6	22.6	19.1	14.8	15.7	11.0	21.4	13.9	20.2		
None	10.4	8.3	9.5	11.9	12.9	10.4	6.4	7.8	12.1	18.4	13.8	13.9	11.1	13.3	17.4		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. of Cases	2,342	758	471	625	488	1,925	568	421	569	367	1,991	567	393	630	401		
Men Aged 15–24 Years																	
Receipt of a FLE Course	Total	Age Group					Total	Age Group					Total	Age Group			
		15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24			15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24			15–17	18–19	20–22	23–24
	In school only	72.3	76.1	72.0	68.1		70.5	67.1	74.5	66.8	61.7		60.2	64.5	73.2	61.4	59.4
Both in/out of school	11.2	10.6	13.3	11.2	9.6	16.1	11.8	17.6	18.4	19.4	11.9	7.8	16.2	13.6	12.7		
None	16.5	13.4	14.6	20.7	19.9	16.8	13.8	15.6	19.8	20.3	23.6	19.1	22.4	27.0	27.8		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
No. of Cases	2,775	1,037	615	635	488	2,436	900	531	653	352	2,279	799	408	646	426		

Table 12.7.2
Specific FLE Topics and Information about Services for Adolescents Covered in the First School-based
or Other Formal FLE Courses among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008, 2002, 1997, 1993

Specific FLE Topic and Information about Services	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	2008	2002	1997	1993	2008	2002	1997	1993
FLE topic*								
Pregnancy and how it occurs	93.2	75.0	93.8	95.4	86.3	94.5	93.5	92.0
Menstrual cycle	92.7	95.2	96.1	96.3	73.2	82.9	84.7	78.6
HIV/AIDS	90.5	*	75.0	57.3	93.9	*	82.7	60.0
STIs	89.4	87.2	87.8	87.0	91.6	91.5	93.7	89.7
Condoms	88.7	84.5	83.5	*	92.5	93.0	93.5	*
Abstinence	88.5	75.4	*	*	80.4	74.0	*	*
Modern birth control methods [†]	71.8	92.0	72.8	78.2	70.1	72.7	75.3	78.1
Human reproduction	*	91.0	91.3	91.6	*	85.3	88.7	88.4
Information about services available to adolescents								
Counselling	74.3	72.3	67.1	*	67.9	69.7	68.3	*
Clinic services	55.0	44.5	45.4	*	52.5	49.1	45.6	*
Contraceptive distribution	51.8	33.1	34.6	*	45.3	39.8	33.6	*
No. of Cases	2,112	1,694	1,626	883	2,315	1,971	1,665	671

* Information was not collected.

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

Table 12.8.1A
Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Women Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Source of Information										Total	No. of Cases
	Parent or Other Relative	Teacher	Peers/ Friends	Printed Materials	Health Worker	Mass Media	Counselor	Internet	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	33.5	22.5	10.9	10.3	9.9	6.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	0.6	100.0	2,342
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	37.9	25.1	12.5	6.6	5.2	5.0	0.4	4.7	2.0	0.8	100.0	358
Other urban	28.3	22.7	11.2	9.5	13.4	9.7	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.3	100.0	600
Rural	35.3	21.2	10.0	12.6	9.5	4.1	3.2	1.4	1.9	0.7	100.0	1,384
Age group												
15–17	41.1	32.1	8.1	4.5	4.7	2.6	3.2	0.9	2.3	0.6	100.0	758
18–19	33.8	20.5	12.0	10.7	9.8	8.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.6	100.0	471
20–22	27.9	17.9	12.7	11.8	14.1	8.0	2.1	2.7	2.0	0.7	100.0	625
23–24	28.6	14.9	12.0	17.8	12.6	6.9	0.8	4.3	1.6	0.5	100.0	488
Education level (in years)												
0–9	36.5	29.1	13.2	5.1	6.8	3.8	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.6	100.0	459
10–12	34.0	22.6	10.6	9.4	10.0	6.6	2.4	1.8	2.0	0.6	100.0	1,674
13 or more	25.6	11.4	9.5	24.4	14.6	7.2	0.3	6.0	0.8	0.3	100.0	209
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	30.0	22.2	14.6	9.5	10.5	5.4	3.3	0.4	3.2	0.8	100.0	538
Second	33.4	21.4	12.1	11.0	12.1	4.4	3.5	0.1	1.1	0.9	100.0	513
Middle	31.2	25.0	10.9	8.4	10.9	6.4	2.1	2.3	2.1	0.7	100.0	475
Fourth	34.9	28.4	6.1	11.8	6.8	5.7	1.6	3.1	1.0	0.7	100.0	473
Highest	37.6	15.6	11.4	10.7	9.6	8.7	0.6	3.7	2.3	0.0	100.0	343
Place where course was taken												
In School Only	31.3	25.8	9.9	11.0	9.4	5.6	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.6	100.0	1,688
Both In and Out of School	40.1	17.4	6.6	8.8	13.1	6.4	1.3	3.1	3.1	0.2	100.0	400
Never Had a Course	37.1	9.0	25.7	7.7	7.9	9.4	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.5	100.0	254

Table 12.8.1B
Preferred Source of Information about Family Life Education among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Source of Information										Total	No. of Cases
	Parent or Other Relative	Teacher	Peers/ Friends	Mass Media	Printed Materials	Health Worker	Counselor	Internet	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	30.4	28.7	16.7	6.4	5.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	3.7	1.5	100.0	2,775
Residence												
Rural	29.1	30.9	16.7	8.4	4.4	2.7	1.4	2.4	3.5	0.5	100.0	1,636
Other urban	35.4	25.4	13.8	4.9	7.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	4.0	1.9	100.0	759
Kingston Metropolitan Area	25.0	28.0	22.3	2.7	6.6	1.6	4.5	1.5	3.9	4.0	100.0	380
Age group												
15–17	32.9	37.5	13.7	2.7	3.2	2.1	3.3	1.6	2.9	0.2	100.0	1,037
20–22	27.9	21.2	19.3	10.8	8.0	1.9	1.5	2.3	4.0	3.2	100.0	635
18–19	31.5	29.4	14.8	7.5	5.1	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.4	1.0	100.0	615
23–24	27.1	19.1	22.1	6.9	8.2	4.1	0.5	3.6	5.5	2.9	100.0	488
Education level (in years)												
0–9	32.7	34.1	15.4	4.3	1.7	4.1	2.3	1.4	3.7	0.3	100.0	687
10–12	30.5	27.8	17.5	7.1	6.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	3.6	1.2	100.0	1,944
13 or more	21.0	16.6	11.7	7.4	17.4	1.7	3.9	3.9	5.0	11.4	100.0	130
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	26.2	31.1	24.6	6.4	1.5	1.9	1.5	2.7	4.1	0.0	100.0	632
Second	29.5	29.7	13.5	7.1	6.1	4.2	2.3	1.9	4.8	0.9	100.0	620
Fourth	32.0	25.9	16.3	6.1	7.2	2.0	2.6	2.1	2.9	3.0	100.0	538
Middle	28.1	31.3	17.3	7.3	5.3	2.6	1.6	2.4	3.0	1.2	100.0	512
Highest	36.9	25.1	11.4	5.2	8.2	1.7	3.6	1.8	3.7	2.5	100.0	473
Place where course was taken												
In School Only	29.1	35.3	13.3	6.0	5.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	3.7	1.4	100.0	2,002
Both In and Out of School	39.7	20.2	9.3	4.3	6.1	0.5	7.1	6.0	5.5	1.4	100.0	302
Never Had a Course	29.7	5.5	36.5	9.6	6.3	6.5	0.1	1.3	2.6	1.9	100.0	471

* Excludes 14 men with missing informations.

Table 12.8.2
Opinions about How Helpful Specified Sources of Information on Family Life Education (FLE) Are
among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Women Aged 15–24 Years						
Source of Information	Opinion about How Helpful Sources of Information on FLE Are				Total	No. of Cases*
	Very Helpful	Somewhat Helpful	Not Helpful	Not a Source		
Teachers	66.7	24.4	5.4	3.5	100.0	2,342
Television	58.7	32.9	4.2	4.2	100.0	2,342
Radio	45.5	39.4	6.9	8.1	100.0	2,342
Printed materials	56.0	28.3	6.5	9.2	100.0	2,342
Parent or guardian	56.1	23.4	14.5	6.0	100.0	2,342
Peers/friends	36.4	41.1	14.7	7.8	100.0	2,342
Other relative	35.2	38.8	17.3	8.7	100.0	2,342
Youth information center	13.6	14.1	13.6	58.7	100.0	2,342
Marge Roper help line	7.3	7.5	12.1	73.2	100.0	2,342
Men Aged 15–24 Years						
Teachers	66.0	24.7	5.9	3.4	100.0	2,775
Parent or guardian	54.6	27.0	12.3	6.1	100.0	2,775
Television	47.0	44.5	4.7	3.8	100.0	2,775
Radio	37.0	46.6	9.2	7.2	100.0	2,775
Peers/friends	36.2	48.5	11.4	3.9	100.0	2,775
Printed materials	35.1	40.9	11.3	12.7	100.0	2,775
Other relative	27.7	44.5	18.6	9.1	100.0	2,775
Youth information center	12.0	16.2	23.7	48.1	100.0	2,775
Marge Roper help line	4.0	10.2	24.0	61.8	100.0	2,775

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.8.3A Percentage of Women Who Have Seen or Heard of Programmes about Family Life Education in the Past 6 Months from Each Media Source among Women Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008								
Characteristic	Media Source							No. of Cases*
	None	TV Commercials	Radio Commercials	"Teen Seen" TV Program	JA-STYLE "Outta Road" Radio Drama	NFPB "Youth Forum"	Marge Roper Radio Program	
Total	11.0	83.1	74.8	47.0	22.2	22.0	11.3	2,342
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	13.5	79.1	66.9	49.4	29.2	32.6	11.7	358
Other urban	10.4	86.3	79.9	42.1	24.2	19.0	15.0	600
Rural	10.2	82.6	74.6	49.5	17.5	19.3	8.3	1,384
Age group								
15–17	10.9	83.3	72.4	52.6	21.4	23.0	10.2	758
18–19	12.2	81.0	71.5	42.9	21.8	16.8	12.0	471
20–22	10.1	86.1	79.6	46.6	25.3	24.2	11.8	625
23–24	11.1	80.6	75.0	42.3	19.4	22.7	11.5	488
Current union status								
Currently in union	11.5	83.1	74.8	44.0	20.0	21.3	10.6	1,215
Not currently in union	10.4	83.1	74.7	50.0	24.5	22.7	12.0	1,127
Education level (in years)								
0–9	14.7	77.1	67.9	43.7	15.9	18.9	7.6	459
10–12	10.2	84.9	76.0	48.3	23.1	24.3	12.1	1,674
13 or more	9.9	81.1	77.7	43.5	26.7	11.2	11.5	209
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	13.6	80.7	73.7	44.4	16.9	20.3	9.8	538
Second	13.9	77.5	68.3	45.2	21.0	15.3	11.0	513
Middle	11.5	83.0	77.8	47.0	26.0	25.2	14.6	475
Fourth	6.3	89.0	77.8	53.8	23.8	25.2	13.3	473
Highest	10.1	84.7	75.5	44.3	22.9	23.3	7.6	343
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
0	9.6	85.5	75.7	50.9	24.7	26.7	12.5	729
1	12.7	80.1	69.9	47.7	22.3	16.2	11.2	529
2–3	12.3	82.3	76.0	44.6	19.4	23.5	11.8	706
4 or more	9.0	83.7	77.4	44.0	21.0	20.3	8.0	333
No response/refused	7.9	85.9	77.8	24.9	17.4	5.0	4.8	45

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.8.3B Information on Family Life or Sexual Education Seen or Heard in the Past 6 Months among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008								
Characteristic	Media Source							No. of Cases
	None	TV Commercials	Radio Commercials	"Teen Seen" TV Program	JA-STYLE "Outta Road" Radio Drama	NFPB "Youth Forum"	Marge Roper Radio Program	
Total	12.8	82.7	73.8	37.5	7.9	21.0	4.7	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	9.1	85.9	69.0	27.9	9.9	13.3	5.0	380
Other urban	11.7	83.8	77.1	40.8	6.7	20.8	5.0	759
Rural	14.6	81.2	73.3	38.4	7.9	23.3	4.4	1,636
Age group								
15–17	13.8	81.2	73.2	41.3	7.3	21.3	5.0	1,037
18–19	11.8	84.7	74.5	39.1	9.1	20.4	4.1	615
20–22	12.0	82.5	71.1	34.0	8.1	20.8	5.5	635
23–24	13.3	84.0	78.3	31.9	7.3	21.2	3.8	488
Current union status								
Currently in union	12.8	83.9	75.9	34.7	6.5	21.8	5.1	716
Not currently in union	12.8	82.3	73.1	38.5	8.4	20.7	4.6	2,059
Education level (in years)								
0–9	18.7	76.3	67.1	33.3	5.6	17.2	4.6	687
10–12	11.2	85.2	76.2	38.2	8.4	22.1	5.1	1,944
13 or more	9.2	79.0	71.6	47.3	11.9	21.6	1.1	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	19.5	75.3	64.8	35.3	5.8	17.1	3.7	632
Second	15.8	80.6	72.1	35.8	7.2	21.2	3.3	620
Middle	10.3	84.5	78.9	38.5	8.6	23.8	6.4	512
Fourth	8.1	86.1	75.0	41.8	9.9	21.8	5.6	538
Highest	10.4	87.6	78.6	36.1	7.8	20.9	4.4	473
No. of lifetime partners								
0	13.2	82.6	75.4	41.3	6.8	18.5	3.9	714
1	15.6	78.3	71.9	39.4	11.7	18.4	8	243
2-3	14.9	79.5	72.4	39.1	9.6	26.3	4.8	421
4 or more	12.1	83.8	72.6	35.6	7.7	21.1	4.8	1,281
No response/refused	6.4	91.8	85.9	27	3.3	19.4	1.9	116

* Excludes 14 men did not answer.

Table 12.8.4A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Reported a Behavior–Change Effect
After Having Seen or Heard Information on Family Life or Sexual Education in the Past 6 Months
by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Media Source					
	TV Commercials	Radio Commercials	"Teen Seen" TV Program	JA-STYLE "Outta Road" Radio Drama	NFPB "Youth Forum"	Marge Roper Radio Program
Total	17.9	9.7	23.9	17.3	12.9	19.0
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	19.1	9.8	25.8	19.8	9.4	7.8
Other urban	17.8	9.8	20.3	21.6	14.7	28.6
Rural	17.4	9.7	25.3	10.9	14.4	13.5
Age group						
15–17	16.2	8.1	24.8	11.2	9.6	10.5
18–19	21.9	10.1	22.9	25.5	13.6	8.4
20–22	19.6	11.9	24.1	18.2	16.8	35.5
23–24	13.8	8.7	22.6	17.0	12.1	18.2
Current union status						
Currently in union	19.5	11.1	21.1	26.1	13.3	26.1
Not currently in union	16.3	8.3	26.4	10.0	12.5	12.7
Education level (in years)						
0–9	17.7	9.2	26.8	22.6	13.6	18.2
10–12	18.1	10.1	23.4	17.7	13.2	20.6
13 or more	17.0	7.9	22.8	9.7	7.8	8.6
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	16.6	8.3	24.4	16.8	12.8	18.7
Second	20.6	14.0	30.1	16.6	9.8	27.7
Middle	16.3	10.4	27.8	25.1	18.5	24.0
Fourth	19.0	10.1	23.9	10.2	11.0	8.6
Highest	17.3	6.5	13.8	16.7	11.1	16.6
No. of lifetime sexual partners						
0	13.6	7.6	23.1	9.6	7.8	12.1
1	23.0	13.1	26.8	18.3	18.2	33.5
2–3	15.7	7.6	22.8	26.9	17.0	15.5
4 or more	27.2	15.5	23.9	16.5	12.2	22.2
No response/refused	4.6	2.5	16.8	30.6	0.0	41.1
No. of Cases	1,929	1,726	1,103	452	463	231

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.8.4B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Reported a Behavior-change Effect
After They Had Seen or Heard Information on Family Life or Sexual Education in the Past 6 Months
by Selected Characteristics and by Media Source
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Media Source					
	TV Commercials	Radio Commercials	"Teen Seen" TV Program	JA-STYLE "Outta Road" Radio Drama	NFPB "Youth Forum"	Marge Roper Radio Program
Total	22.9	15.6	25.6	16.4	18.6	16.6
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	24.6	20.7	29.1	12.2	17.6	33.0
Other urban	21.4	11.9	26.5	12.7	16.7	14.7
Rural	23.2	16.5	24.2	19.1	19.9	12.3
Age group						
15–17	22.3	16.0	24.1	17.0	19.6	8.5
18–19	27.4	17.8	30.7	19.1	21.3	29.7
20–22	19.3	11.4	26.6	11.1	22.3	9.5
23–24	23.4	17.7	20.0	19.1	5.7	37.5
Current union status						
Currently in union	21.6	13.8	25.2	15.0	15.6	20.3
Not currently in union	23.4	16.3	25.7	16.9	19.4	15.1
Education level (in years)						
0–9	21.4	14.9	26.8	13.4	17	5.3
10–12	23.4	16.0	25.6	17.4	19.8	20.4
13 or more	22.6	12.8	19.0	0.0	10.7	0.0
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.2	14.9	18.6	16.8	23.7	6.9
Second	24.7	16.2	22.0	16.3	15.7	24.6
Middle	25.6	17.1	29.5	19.8	15.7	21.1
Fourth	23.0	15.6	27.2	11.2	15.9	12.5
Highest	20.7	14.1	30.2	17.8	24.5	17.4
No. of lifetime partners						
0	20.1	14.1	27.5	14.4	18.6	13.4
1	20.0	15.6	20.7	19.4	28.7	32.9
2-3	23.4	16.8	20.4	13.2	12.8	4.4
4 or more	24.9	17.3	26.9	17.4	18.4	17.2
No response/refused	21.5	5.1	30.1	**	**	**
No. of Cases	2,267	2,053	1,105	573	236	128

** Less than 25 cases

Table 12.8.5A
Exposure to Selected Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education among Women Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Ever Seen or Heard Messages Distributed by the JA-STYLE Program
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education						No. of Cases [*]
	HIV/AIDS	Teen Pregnancy	Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	Sexual Abuse	Drug Use	Gender Violence	
Total	95.9	92.8	91.6	87.3	84.4	72.3	456
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	97.6	96.4	98.6	96.0	84.7	79.0	83
Other urban	93.4	89.6	88.8	83.5	85.2	71.3	125
Rural	97.6	94.2	90.2	85.9	83.4	69.0	248
Age group							
15–17	95.6	96.8	94.4	89.6	85.3	70.4	156
18–19	93.4	92.8	89.5	85.8	83.9	67.1	95
20–22	96.1	89.1	91.6	83.2	84.4	74.2	132
23–24	98.9	92.7	88.8	93.3	83.5	79.3	73
Current union status							
Currently in union	98.0	92.9	94.1	90.4	84.8	75.1	227
Not currently in union	94.2	92.8	89.7	84.9	84.2	70.2	229
Education level (in years)							
0–9	96.0	96.5	93.0	89.2	86.2	66.8	74
10–12	97.7	95.9	94.4	88.5	85.5	71.9	339
13 or more	85.3	71.9	74.9	79.0	76.7	80.4	43
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	99.3	95.3	88.6	77.8	82.1	57.8	94
Second	98.5	98.6	96.2	91.7	91.6	74.3	92
Middle	95.6	93.8	90.8	85.4	90.1	75.7	95
Fourth	93.9	90.3	95.0	92.0	78.4	78.0	98
Highest	93.9	88.8	88.1	88.0	81.3	71.5	77
No. of lifetime sexual partners[†]							
0	92.2	92.6	90.9	84.8	85.5	69.6	166
1	98.1	90.4	92.7	89.6	79.6	71.7	107
2–3	98.3	95.1	91.5	86.6	85.9	73.7	135
4 or more	99.5	92.0	92.6	94.4	84.5	79.5	47

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

† Excludes 1 woman who refused to answer.

Table 12.8.5B
Exposure to Selected Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Had Ever Seen or Heard Messages Distributed by the JA-STYLE Program
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Topics of Family Life or Sexual Education						No. of Cases*
	HIV/AIDS	Teen Pregnancy	Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	Sexual Abuse	Drug Use	Gender Violence	
Total	90.6	79.4	83.7	75.4	87.5	73.5	720
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	86.6	83.4	79.9	73.2	77.1	63.5	60
Other urban	94.6	76.4	75.7	68.2	89.3	71.3	197
Rural	89.2	80.3	88.5	79.4	88.2	76.2	463
Age group							
15–17	93.1	81.9	82.1	78.4	88.5	72.3	261
18–19	88.2	79.0	88.9	75.1	87.2	70.2	156
20–22	84.7	79.2	82.0	73.7	89.2	75.6	169
23–24	96.7	74.8	82.7	71.9	83.6	77.5	134
Current union status							
Currently in union	88.2	79.7	88.6	72.4	82.7	76.6	201
Not currently in union	91.5	79.3	81.9	76.5	89.3	72.4	519
Education level (in years) *							
0–9	89.8	87.5	85.7	83.4	90.9	77.9	175
10–12	90.9	77.7	83.0	73.1	87.7	73.2	505
13 or more	87.7	78.0	91.2	77.6	72.2	57.6	35
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	94.0	88.5	88.9	81.7	92.9	79.3	151
Second	88.8	81.7	85.2	80.5	87.4	72.8	159
Middle	90.2	71.9	81.1	73.1	85.7	74.5	134
Fourth	88.2	78.1	80.3	69.0	87.7	73.8	137
Highest	92.5	78.5	84.3	74.2	84.4	67.2	139
No. of lifetime partners							
0	91.6	84.0	81.6	81.7	90.8	81.4	205
1	97.9	87.7	92.9	85.3	92.2	74.0	50
2-3	93.4	82.5	85.7	75.4	92.0	80.8	121
4 or more	88.4	74.9	82.5	70.9	85.6	68.7	318
No response/refused	87.1	74.0	90.4	69.6	61.6	43.5	26

* Excludes 5 men did not answer.

Table 12.8.6
Percentage of Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Received Health Counseling
by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Counseling
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	Type of Counseling			No. of Cases*	Type of Counseling			No. of Cases
	HIV/AIDS	Other STIs	Family Planning		HIV/AIDS	Other STIs	Family Planning	
Total	59.5	58.3	54.6	2,342	47.3	45.4	32.4	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	75.1	75.1	72.7	358	59.3	58.5	38.2	380
Other urban	50.0	48.3	44.7	600	49.3	46.6	33.0	759
Rural	59.4	58.0	53.4	1,384	42.5	40.8	30.3	1,636
Age group								
15–17	53.2	50.6	45.4	758	47.5	45.2	31.6	1,037
18–19	53.9	53.5	49.5	471	47.3	45.0	32.2	615
20–22	67.4	66.2	63.0	625	48.0	47.1	32.0	635
23–24	64.9	65.4	63.3	488	45.7	44.3	35.0	488
Current union status								
Currently in union	66.1	64.7	62.2	1,215	53.6	51.6	37.8	716
Not currently in union	53.0	51.9	46.8	1,127	45.0	43.3	30.5	2,059
Education level (in years)[†]								
0–9	55.3	52.5	46.0	459	42.4	39.5	26.5	687
10–12	61.7	60.6	57.6	1,674	49.1	47.5	35.0	1,944
13 or more	51.6	52.3	47.6	209	48.3	47.7	26.6	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	57.4	55.1	52.1	538	39.6	37.7	26.7	632
Second	61.1	58.7	55.5	513	44.9	42.7	29.6	620
Middle	57.2	57.0	55.3	475	51.0	50.1	33.8	512
Fourth	60.3	59.5	54.7	473	51.0	50.3	35.9	538
Highest	61.7	61.2	55.2	343	50.1	46.5	36.3	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
0	51.6	50.2	45.7	729	43.2	42.2	31.5	714
1	60.4	57.9	55.6	529	42.3	38.3	27.9	243
2–3	63.0	62.3	57.2	706	49.9	45.8	30.6	421
4 or more	69.6	69.8	67.6	333	50.8	49.8	36.1	1,281
No response/refused	67.1	64.8	65.6	45	33.3	30.1	13.8	116
Exposure to JA-STYLE program								
Never had	59.4	57.9	54.2	1,886	43.5	41.3	27.9	2,055
Ever had	60.0	59.7	55.7	456	58.1	57.3	45.1	720
Received course on counseling								
Never had	46.9	46.1	41.2	785	27.7	25.5	14.3	1,173
Ever had	65.6	64.3	61.0	1,557	62.1	60.5	46.1	1,602

† Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

Table 12.9.1A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents
by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Any Activity	Type of Community Activities for Adolescents										No. of Cases
		Church Activities	After-School Sporting Activities	4H Clubs	Drama or Dance Groups	(Formal Courses, Home-Work Programmes)	Debating	Youth Advocacy Network	Youth Club	Marching Band	Other	
Total	19.4	10.5	6.1	4.5	4.1	3.8	3.2	2.8	0.7	2.3	1.5	2,342
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.6	9.5	4.9	2.0	6.5	3.8	5.3	4.6	2.8	1.6	0.8	358
Other urban	25.2	14.9	7.2	6.3	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.7	0.2	1.9	1.3	600
Rural	16.0	7.7	5.7	4.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	1.3	0.2	2.8	1.9	1,384
Age group												
15–17	22.0	12.5	6.4	5.9	4.8	3.8	4.7	3.0	1.5	2.3	1.5	758
18–19	20.7	10.9	6.7	5.7	1.9	3.1	1.0	3.7	0.1	2.7	1.5	471
20–22	17.8	9.4	5.6	2.3	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.3	0.6	1.4	1.1	625
23–24	15.8	8.2	5.6	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.3	2.1	0.3	2.9	2.1	488
Current union status												
Currently in union	16.2	7.1	5.9	3.2	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.8	1.3	1,214
Not currently in union	22.7	13.9	6.2	5.8	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	1.0	1.8	1.7	1,128
Education level (in years)												
0–9	14.1	7.3	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.9	2.3	1.0	3.5	0.8	459
10–12	18.9	10.0	6.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.8	2.8	0.8	2.2	1.4	1,674
13 or more	31.9	18.6	7.2	3.8	8.4	9.6	8.0	3.5	0.2	1.0	3.6	209
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	12.7	6.0	5.6	3.2	1.0	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	3.7	0.9	538
Second	16.3	7.4	7.2	3.3	4.1	3.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	3.0	1.8	513
Middle	20.0	10.7	4.8	5.3	3.1	1.7	1.0	3.9	0.2	1.0	1.9	475
Fourth	20.7	10.0	7.5	5.2	3.8	3.6	2.5	3.9	0.5	2.9	1.0	473
Highest	26.4	17.5	5.3	5.3	8.1	7.6	8.7	4.4	2.8	1.1	1.8	343
No. of lifetime sexual partners												
0	25.8	17.6	6.1	5.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	729
1	17.0	7.3	7.3	5.7	3.2	4.7	3.2	2.6	0.3	3.3	2.4	529
2–3	17.0	6.3	6.5	3.7	4.2	3.5	3.3	1.9	0.6	1.8	1.6	706
4 or more	14.7	8.4	3.3	2.6	4.4	1.7	0.3	1.3	0.0	3.6	0.4	333
No response/refused	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	45
Exposure to JA-STYLE program												
Never had	14.8	6.9	5.0	3.1	2.7	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.6	2.1	1.1	1,886
Ever had	35.3	23.0	9.7	9.5	8.7	7.5	7.9	6.4	1.2	2.8	2.8	456

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

Table 12.9.1B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Have Ever Participated in Community Activities for Adolescents
by Selected Characteristics and by Type of Activities
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Any Activity	Type of Community Activities for Adolescents										No. of Cases
		Church Activities	After-School Sporting Activities	4H Clubs	Drama or Dance Groups	(Formal Courses, Home-Work Programmes)	Debating	Youth Advocacy Network	Youth Club	Marching Band	Other	
Total	19.4	5.3	13.7	3.0	1.4	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.1	0.7	1.2	2,775
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	23.0	4.6	15.2	1.4	2.2	4.0	2.4	0.8	1.2	2.7	1.1	380
Other urban	17.5	4.4	12.0	2.8	0.7	1.7	1.7	3.3	1.3	0.6	1.1	759
Rural	19.4	6.1	14.4	3.6	1.6	1.8	1.2	2.4	2.8	0.2	1.2	1,636
Age group												
15–17	19.1	5.8	13.0	2.7	1.9	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1,037
18–19	21.0	5.6	14.0	3.9	1.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	2.1	0.2	1.9	615
20–22	19.0	5.4	14.4	3.4	0.9	2.1	2.2	3.5	2.8	0.5	0.6	635
23–24	18.6	3.5	14.2	2.0	0.9	2.9	0.8	2.3	2.2	0.3	0.8	488
Current union status												
Currently in union	17.7	3.4	13.0	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.6	0.6	0.4	716
Not currently in union	20.0	6.0	14.1	3.2	1.2	2.1	1.3	2.6	1.9	0.8	1.4	2,059
Education level (in years)*												
0–9	15.7	3.6	12.5	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.0	0.3	1.2	687
10–12	19.9	5.5	13.7	3.2	1.3	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.1	1,944
13 or more	29.7	10.3	19.6	6.2	1.0	6.3	2.4	3.1	6.9	0.0	1.1	130
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	18.6	3.6	13.3	3.4	0.8	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.8	0.2	1.1	632
Second	19.5	5.1	13.6	3.8	2.1	1.5	1.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	0.5	620
Middle	19.2	5.3	12.3	2.5	1.1	2.5	1.1	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.7	512
Fourth	18.3	4.2	13.6	2.8	0.9	1.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	0.2	1.1	538
Highest	21.6	8.5	16.2	2.4	2.2	4.7	2.5	2.8	2.7	0.7	1.3	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners												
0	19.3	7.3	13.3	2.6	0.7	1.9	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.8	714
1	21.7	5.2	17.9	4.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.9	2.3	0.4	2.0	243
2–3	21.5	6.2	13.0	3.2	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	3.5	1.7	1.2	421
4 or more	18.3	3.6	14.1	3.0	1.3	2.5	1.1	3.1	2.2	0.3	0.5	1,281
No response/refused	20.0	8.1	8.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.4	2.6	2.2	0.9	2.4	116
Exposure to JA-STYLE program												
Never had	17.8	4.7	11.9	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.4	0.7	1.0	2,055
Ever had	24.0	6.9	19.1	4.7	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	1.6	720

* Excludes 14 men with missing informations.

Table 12.9.2A
Percentage of Adolescent Women Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence in the Household
of an Adult with High Expectations and Caring Attitudes by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	High Expectations			Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases*
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adult Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult Willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	95.6	95.3	92.2	90.5	87.4	84.7	84.6	1,229
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	98.2	96.1	94.0	95.3	90.4	89.0	90.3	193
Other urban	92.6	93.5	88.3	86.1	80.8	79.1	77.2	295
Rural	96.2	96.1	94.0	91.1	90.2	86.3	86.9	741
Age group								
15–17	97.0	97.7	93.5	93.5	87.8	87.3	84.6	758
18–19	93.3	91.5	90.2	85.7	86.7	80.5	84.7	471
Current union status								
Currently in union	88.9	88.6	83.5	78.2	80.7	76.0	79.2	325
Not currently in union	97.9	97.6	95.3	94.7	89.7	87.7	86.5	904
Education level (in years)								
0–9	93.1	93.8	87.0	86.8	81.9	82.9	77.9	308
10–12	96.7	95.8	94.2	91.4	88.7	85.2	86.7	872
13 or more	90.4	95.1	89.1	96.2	95.8	86.4	88.3	49
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	86.9	88.9	83.2	77.7	76.4	71.8	72.5	263
Second	95.6	94.4	91.3	88.3	86.5	82.1	83.3	254
Middle	98.1	97.8	94.0	91.0	88.0	84.3	86.0	250
Fourth	97.7	96.2	94.6	93.9	88.4	88.0	88.8	270
Highest	98.1	98.1	96.2	98.9	95.7	94.4	90.1	192
No. of lifetime sexual partners[†]								
0	99.3	98.8	96.7	96.8	92.9	91.5	89.9	672
1	93.3	93.2	91.2	82.9	83.3	77.9	78.9	279
2–3	91.7	92.6	83.9	82.7	77.9	78.2	79.8	218
4 or more	84.3	80.8	85.3	85.9	85.3	60.7	72.9	53

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

† Excludes 7 women who refused to answer.

Table 12.9.2B
Percentage of Adolescent Men Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence in the Household
of an Adult with Caring Attitudes and High Expectations by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Protective Factors Related to High Expectations			Protective Factors Related to Caring Relationships				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adult Expecting Obedience to Rules	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Interested in Their School Work	Adult Willing to Listen	Adult Who Gives Adequate Attention	Adult with Whom to Talk about Problems	
Total	94.3	92.3	90.8	90.7	88.2	82.5	82.0	1,652
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	95.4	94.5	93.3	92.5	91.8	80.2	81.3	216
Other urban	95.2	90.8	91.1	91.3	89.4	83.3	84.4	450
Rural	93.4	92.5	90.0	89.8	86.6	82.6	80.9	986
Age group								
15–17	96.4	95.8	92.9	94.9	89.4	85.4	83.2	1,037
18–19	90.6	86.2	87.2	83.6	86.2	77.5	80.1	615
Current union status								
Currently in union	83.0	85.3	84.4	77.7	85.8	76.4	74.0	161
Not currently in union	95.5	93.1	91.5	92.1	88.5	83.2	83.0	1,491
Education level (in years) *								
0–9	93.8	93.9	89.2	89.8	87.5	83.3	82.9	503
10–12	94.3	91.5	91.3	90.8	88.5	81.8	81.3	1,111
13 or more	97.6	92.9	97.6	97.6	97.6	88.0	91.2	31
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	89.3	87.3	83.1	80.8	79.0	73.2	75.1	373
Second	95.3	94.1	92.5	93.5	89.2	76.4	77.6	381
Middle	95.4	93.5	92.7	93.6	89.0	85.4	84.0	315
Fourth	96.1	95.2	91.8	92.5	93.0	91.2	89.3	297
Highest	95.6	91.6	94.1	93.2	91.9	88.1	85.8	286
No. of lifetime partners								
0	97.2	97.7	93.7	95.6	90.9	88.1	85.5	654
1	89.0	91.5	87.7	85.4	87.8	83.1	82.3	195
2-3	90.9	90.2	90.6	88.3	87.0	82.1	82.1	248
4 or more	94.7	87.0	88.7	88.4	87.8	75.2	78.4	510
No response/refused	92.0	90.3	87.1	84.2	70.6	81.3	75.0	45

* Excludes 7 men with missing information.

Characteristic	High Expectations			Caring Attitudes				No. of Cases*
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Who Notices a Job Well Done	Adult Who Really Cares	Adult Willing to Listen	Adult Who Notices Discontent	Adult Who Notices Absence	
Total	95.0	94.1	92.5	94.8	94.5	92.0	91.2	1,229
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	95.3	94.4	93.1	96.0	97.3	93.9	95.3	193
Other urban	95.7	95.4	93.8	95.9	93.9	93.2	90.7	295
Rural	94.5	93.2	91.4	93.6	93.5	90.4	89.6	741
Age group								
15–17	96.7	95.4	94.1	96.8	95.4	93.0	91.3	758
18–19	92.3	92.1	90.0	91.6	93.0	90.3	91.0	471
Current union status								
Currently in union	89.8	89.1	85.5	90.6	91.0	87.8	88.9	325
Not currently in union	96.9	95.9	94.9	96.3	95.7	93.5	92.0	904
Education level (in years)								
0–9	94.3	92.4	91.8	96.1	91.7	89.0	86.7	308
10–12	95.3	94.6	93.0	94.3	95.3	93.2	92.4	872
13 or more	95.2	96.3	88.2	95.2	96.3	89.4	96.0	49
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	87.2	85.3	82.9	88.1	85.2	83.4	79.9	263
Second	91.1	92.2	90.1	91.9	93.1	89.3	90.6	254
Middle	96.5	95.2	94.5	96.3	95.9	92.7	93.5	250
Fourth	99.0	97.8	94.4	97.5	97.2	94.7	93.1	270
Highest	99.2	98.1	98.5	98.4	98.9	97.8	96.9	192
No. of lifetime sexual partners[†]								
0	97.5	97.0	95.7	96.3	95.8	93.6	92.7	672
1	92.8	91.1	90.2	94.6	93.2	90.7	90.6	279
2–3	93.7	92.0	89.3	91.9	94.6	90.3	91.4	218
4 or more	87.9	90.6	85.1	86.8	92.5	94.3	83.6	53

* Excludes 1 woman with missing informations.

† Excludes 7 women who refused to answer.

Table 12.9.3B
Percentage of Adolescent Men Aged 15–19 Years Reporting the Presence Outside the Home
of an Adult with Caring Attitudes and High Expectations by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Protective Factors Related to High Expectations			Protective Factors Related to Caring Relationships				No. of Cases
	Adult Who Always Wants the Best Efforts	Adults Who Believe in Their Success	Adult Who Notices a Job Well Done	Adult Who Really Cares	Adult Willing to Listen	Adult Who Notices Discontent	Adult Who Notices Absence	
Total	90.3	87.7	85.3	87.6	88.8	81.4	77.8	1,652
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	87.0	86.4	87.5	87.2	86.8	82.9	80.7	216
Other urban	95.2	95.0	90.6	92.6	93.5	87.9	83.8	450
Rural	88.2	83.7	81.5	84.7	86.5	77.2	73.5	986
Age group								
15–17	91.1	89.0	86.2	88.7	89.2	82.9	77.7	1,037
18–19	88.9	85.6	83.7	85.7	88.1	79.0	77.9	615
Current union status								
Currently in union	92.6	86.3	84.3	89.0	92.4	90.3	83.6	161
Not currently in union	90.0	87.9	85.4	87.4	88.4	80.4	77.2	1,491
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	87.2	86.6	84.6	83.9	87.2	79.9	73.4	503
10–12	91.9	88.2	85.5	89.7	89.5	81.9	79.8	1,111
13 or more	87.7	87.5	87.5	77.9	88.1	87.5	78.1	31
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	82.3	81.2	73.7	78.7	78.5	70.2	66.6	373
Second	90.8	87.7	86.9	87.1	90.9	80.7	75.1	381
Middle	93.1	87.7	89.7	89.4	92.2	84.0	84.3	315
Fourth	93.3	90.1	83.6	91.8	90.8	86.9	78.2	297
Highest	92.4	92.8	92.8	92.0	92.0	86.6	85.4	286
No. of lifetime partners								
0	88.5	88.8	85.6	86.5	87.3	80.2	77.7	654
1	89.0	88.2	85.8	88.0	90.6	79.5	78.4	195
2-3	93.3	90.9	86.5	89.9	91.5	86.2	76.7	248
4 or more	92.0	87.5	85.8	87.8	90.2	84.0	79.9	510
No response/refused	85.5	62.0	70.8	85.5	75.0	57.8	65.8	45

* Excludes 7 men did not answer.

Table 12.9.4
Resilience Status in the Home and Outside the Home among Adolescent Women and Men Aged 15–19 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–19 Years				Men Aged 15–19 Years			
	Resilience Status			No. of Cases [§]	Resilience Status			No. of Cases
	Any Resilience [*]	In-home Resilience [†]	Out-of-home Resilience [‡]		Any Resilience [*]	In-home Resilience [†]	Out-of-home Resilience [‡]	
Total	92.4	87.7	93.7	1,229	84.3	88.7	84.7	1,652
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	94.7	91.3	95.3	193	85.8	91.5	85.0	216
Other urban	91.7	82.1	94.3	295	89.5	88.5	91.4	450
Rural	91.9	89.6	92.5	741	80.8	88.1	80.6	986
Age group								
15–17	94.9	89.2	94.8	758	86.9	91.9	84.9	1037
18–19	88.6	85.2	91.8	471	79.8	83.3	84.3	615
Education level (in years)								
0–9	89.3	82.9	91.5	308	83.5	87.7	82.0	503
10–12	93.5	89.3	94.3	872	84.5	88.9	85.9	1111
13 or more	93.5	88.9	96.3	49	87.5	97.6	87.5	31
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	79.0	75.8	83.3	263	73.3	79.7	73.5	373
Second	89.7	85.0	92.1	254	84.1	90.0	84.4	381
Middle	94.9	90.2	95.5	250	89.5	91.0	88.6	315
Fourth	96.4	89.6	97.0	270	86.2	92.4	87.9	297
Highest	99.2	95.5	98.2	192	89.0	91.1	89.8	286
Sexual experience								
Never had	96.4	94.4	96.0	672	86.4	92.8	83.0	654
Ever had	87.3	79.0	90.7	557	83.0	86.2	85.7	998
Church attendance[¶]								
At least once a week	97.3	93.2	97.7	502	91.5	94.0	88.5	424
At least once a month	92.0	90.7	93.5	210	90.9	95.2	88.8	263
Less than once a month	94.7	89.2	94.1	167	80.6	89.1	81.5	252
Special occasions	85.5	76.1	87.9	198	84.3	89.5	85.9	425
Never	82.0	76.1	86.5	147	71.5	73.6	77.0	281
Community activities for youths								
Never attended	90.8	87.4	92.5	972	83.4	86.9	84.0	1282
Ever attended	97.7	88.6	97.6	257	87.3	94.9	86.9	370
Exposure to JA-STYLE program								
Never had	91.9	86.4	93.3	978	81.6	86.4	82.7	1235
Ever had	94.5	92.5	94.8	251	92.0	95.5	90.4	417
Place of FLE course(s)								
School-based only	93.2	87.9	94.6	893	85.9	90.4	86.0	1222
School-based and out-of-school	98.1	95.6	98.5	226	93.2	91.7	94.1	183
No formal sex education	72.9	67.7	75.1	110	68.2	77.0	69.7	247

* Includes adolescents with 10 or more protective factors out of 14 (high expectations and caring attitudes) from an adult at home or outside the home.

† Includes adolescents with 5 or more protective factors out of 7 (high expectations and caring attitudes) from an adult at home.

‡ Includes adolescents with 5 or more protective factors (high expectations and caring attitudes) from an adult outside the home.

§ Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

¶ Excludes 5 women and 7 men who did not answer.

Table 12.10.1
Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnant during the Menstrual Cycle
and Knowledge about the Effectiveness of the Pill and Injectables among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnant*	Know That the Pill Is Very Effective or Effective	Know That Injectables Are Very Effective	No. of Cases†	Correct Knowledge about the Most Likely Time to Become Pregnant*	Know That the Pill Is Very Effective or Effective	Know That Injectables Are Very Effective	No. of Cases
Total	34.8	54.0	51.9	2,342	30.4	56.1	51.1	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	35.4	40.2	42.8	358	21.9	55.0	54.2	380
Other urban	35.4	58.1	56.5	600	34.0	52.1	46.8	759
Rural	34.1	57.5	52.7	1,384	30.8	58.7	52.7	1,636
Age group								
15–17	30.9	42.4	40.6	758	22.1	46.0	39.8	1,037
18–19	30.1	52.5	52.7	471	29.3	61.0	55.1	615
20–22	39.8	60.1	58.0	625	38.0	58.0	55.9	635
23–24	39.0	67.1	61.7	488	39.2	69.3	64.2	488
Education level (in years)‡								
0–9	27.3	41.1	43.0	459	22.4	43.8	42.4	687
10–12	34.0	56.1	54.0	1,674	31.5	59.5	53.0	1,944
13 or more	52.3	60.7	51.9	209	53.7	69.0	64.6	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	30.1	62.3	58.2	538	27.0	52.0	47.6	632
Second	28.3	50.0	49.9	513	30.8	56.6	52.9	620
Middle	35.1	53.5	54.6	475	27.6	56.2	52.9	512
Fourth	35.7	51.9	48.3	473	37.2	57.6	52.1	538
Highest	43.6	52.9	48.8	343	29.4	58.1	50.0	473
Sexual experience								
No	29.6	40.3	41.4	729	24.0	42.6	38.6	714
Yes	37.4	61.0	57.2	1,613	32.5	60.6	55.3	2,061
Church attendance§								
At least once a week	35.2	49.8	47.8	771	28.7	51.5	46.8	558
At least once a month	36.8	53.0	50.1	401	25.3	56.6	50.6	367
Less than once a month	31.6	57.5	54.3	354	26.2	51.9	47.2	399
Special occasions	34.5	61.5	55.9	478	33.9	61.7	57.9	870
Never	34.9	53.0	57.0	331	31.7	53.8	47.8	566
Exposure to community activities								
Never had	35.0	53.3	50.6	1,909	30.9	56.0	50.7	2,142
Ever had	34.0	56.8	56.7	433	28.6	56.3	52.3	633
Exposure to JA-STYLE program								
Never had	34.6	52.2	50.1	1,886	28.4	53.0	47.9	2,055
Ever had	35.4	60.4	58.1	456	36.0	64.8	60.3	720
Had FLE course(s) on menstrual cycle								
Never had	44.2	54.9	58.8	124	22.2	55.8	44.0	542
Ever had	34.3	54.0	51.6	2,218	32.6	56.1	53.0	2,233
Had FLE course(s) on contraception								
Never had	43.9	62.2	60.0	175	28.7	57.3	46.8	107
Ever had	34.1	53.4	51.3	2,167	30.5	56.0	51.3	2,668

* Correct knowledge means knowing that the most likely time to become pregnant is halfway between two periods.

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

‡ Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

§ Excludes 7 women and 15 men with missing information on church attendance.

Table 12.10.2
Comprehensive Knowledge* about HIV, Knowledge of a Place Where People Can Get Tested for HIV,
and Knowledge of a Place Where Treatment for STIs Is Offered among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years				Men Aged 15–24 Years			
	Comprehensive HIV Knowledge	Knowledge of a Place for HIV-Testing	Knowledge of a Place for STI Treatment	No. of Cases [†]	Comprehensive HIV Knowledge*	Knowledge of a Place for HIV-Testing	Knowledge of a Place for STI Treatment	No. of Cases
Total	63.2	91.1	93.3	2,342	53.9	84.9	91.2	2,775
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	77.1	87.4	92.8	358	42.4	81.9	88.0	380
Other urban	58.7	91.9	92.5	600	60.7	89.1	92.7	759
Rural	60.0	92.2	94.2	1,384	53.4	83.2	91.3	1,636
Age group								
15–17	62.5	84.3	88.8	758	49.2	76.5	84.5	1,037
18–19	59.2	91.5	92.9	471	57.6	86.3	93.6	615
20–22	65.7	95.0	96.8	625	53.9	90.1	95.9	635
23–24	64.8	96.6	96.4	488	59.9	94.0	96.3	488
Education level (in years)[‡]								
0–9	56.7	81.4	87.3	459	43.4	75.6	82.0	687
10–12	65.1	92.3	94.0	1,674	56.9	87.4	93.9	1,944
13 or more	60.7	98.4	98.4	209	63.2	93.8	98.6	130
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	53.9	89.4	91.3	538	46.1	80.5	88.6	632
Second	57.7	92.8	96.2	513	53.4	83.4	88.7	620
Middle	69.8	90.3	96.2	475	51.9	87.5	90.3	512
Fourth	63.6	89.7	87.3	473	59.9	85.2	94.3	538
Highest	69.4	93.3	95.7	343	58.8	88.0	94.3	473
Sexual experience								
No	62.9	86.3	89.5	729	54.3	75.5	84.1	714
Yes	63.3	93.6	95.3	1,613	53.8	88.0	93.6	2,061
Church attendance[§]								
At least once a week	61.8	91.9	92.8	771	48.1	81.2	89.9	558
At least once a month	65.3	89.5	92.7	401	52.1	82.6	88.3	367
Less than once a month	66.5	92.6	95.8	354	59.5	84.8	90.7	399
Special occasions	60.1	91.4	93.3	478	56.7	87.1	92.5	870
Never	64.3	89.1	92.8	331	52.9	86.6	92.9	566
Exposure to JA-STYLE program								
Never had	63.1	90.7	92.8	1,886	50.5	83.3	89.5	2,055
Ever had	63.2	92.6	95.3	456	63.6	89.3	95.9	720
Had FLE course(s) on HIV								
Never had	57.5	87.9	92.4	162	44.8	88.2	95.9	105
Ever had	63.5	91.3	93.4	2,180	53.6	84.7	91.0	2,670
Had FLE course(s) on STIs								
Never had	54.0	87.2	90.3	196	47.2	85.1	85.8	156
Ever had	63.9	91.4	93.6	2,146	53.6	84.8	91.5	2,619
Exposure to community activities								
Never had	64.2	90.7	93.3	1,909	55.5	84.4	90.9	2,142
Ever had	59.3	92.8	93.5	433	48.4	86.4	92.3	633

* Comprehensive knowledge means knowing ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, knowing that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-infected, and rejecting two major misconceptions about HIV transmission.

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

‡ Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

§ Excludes 7 women and 15 men with missing information on church attendance.

Table 12.10.3
Disagreement with Traditional Gender Roles and Opposition to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
among Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Women Aged 15–24 Years			Men Aged 15–24 Years		
	Disagreement with Traditional Gender Roles*	Opposition to IPV Under Any Circumstances	No. of Cases†	Disagreement with Traditional Gender Roles*	Opposition to IPV Under Any Circumstances	No. of Cases
Total	28.6	95.0	2,342	9.0	80.4	2,775
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	28.2	94.7	358	11.9	71.9	380
Other urban	30.5	96.8	600	9.5	80.8	759
Rural	27.4	93.8	1,384	7.8	82.6	1,636
Age group						
15–17	22.9	94.8	758	10.0	82.3	1,037
18–19	33.6	94.9	471	9.7	77.4	615
20–22	29.8	95.0	625	9.3	79.7	635
23–24	31.2	95.5	488	5.2	80.9	488
Education level (in years)‡						
0–9	21.6	94.1	459	6.7	76.8	687
10–12	28.0	94.9	1,674	9.1	81.3	1,944
13 or more	44.2	97.0	209	18.1	83.3	130
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	20.2	94.3	538	5.3	81.5	632
Second	29.5	93.1	513	8.0	76.7	620
Middle	27.6	95.3	475	10.0	80.6	512
Fourth	30.7	96.2	473	11.8	81.3	538
Highest	34.3	95.8	343	9.9	81.8	473
Sexual experience						
No	25.8	95.3	729	11.3	87.5	714
Yes	30.0	94.9	1,613	8.2	78.0	2,061
Church attendance§						
At least once a week	26.8	96.6	771	12.3	86.1	558
At least once a month	29.1	94.2	401	12.5	80.1	367
Less than once a month	29.1	93.9	354	7.6	83.2	399
Special occasions	28.3	95.4	478	8.1	78.0	870
Never	32.5	92.2	331	5.6	77.0	566
Exposure to community activities						
Never had	26.4	94.5	1,909	8.0	80.3	2,142
Ever had	36.9	96.9	433	12.4	80.5	633
Exposure to JA-STYLE program						
Never had	29.8	95.3	1,886	8.9	79.2	2,055
Ever had	24.5	93.9	456	9.1	83.6	720

* Includes respondents who rejected 4 traditional gender roles (good wives always obey their husbands; men should show their wives who is the boss; "it is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she does not feel like it;" and "family problems should only be discussed with people in the family").

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

‡ Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

§ Excludes 7 women and 15 men with missing information on church attendance.

Chapter 13

Sexually Transmitted Infections

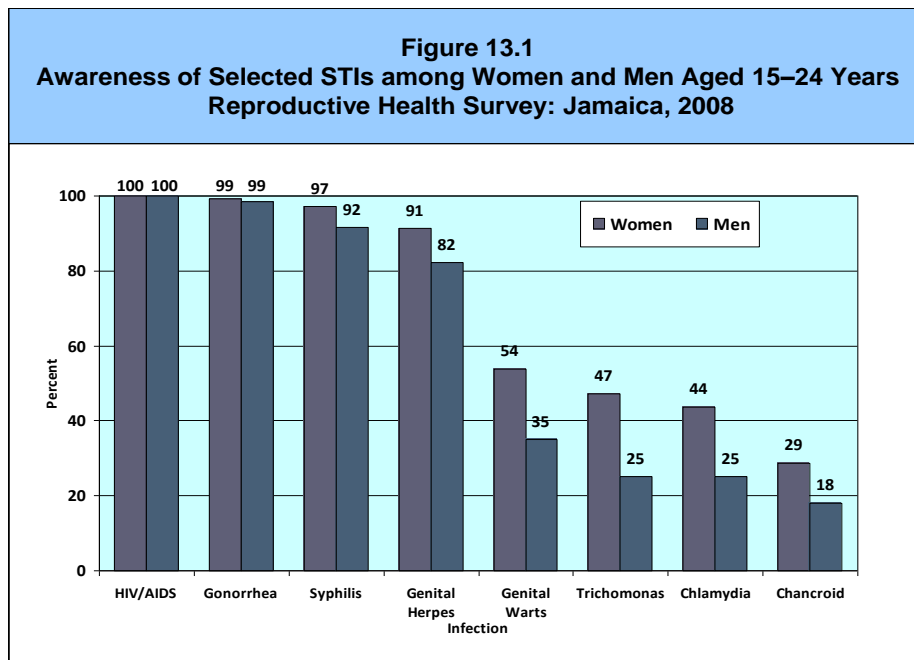
Chapter 13 includes findings on sexually-transmitted infections (STIs). It documents awareness, knowledge, and experiences of specific STIs and STI symptoms. Sexual behaviors that are associated with the risk of STIs are also examined and include sexual relations with non-steady partners, multiple sexual partners, lack of condom use, and alcohol and drug use during sexual intercourse for women aged 15–49 years and men aged 15–24 years. The chapter ends with self-perceived risk of STIs.

13.1 Awareness and Knowledge of STIs

Table 13.1.1A shows the percentages of women who knew or had heard of each of the following STIs: HIV/AIDS, gonorrhea, syphilis, genital herpes, genital warts (papilloma), trichomoniasis, chlamydia, and chancroid. The most commonly heard STI was HIV/AIDS, with 99.9% of women reporting awareness. A more detailed documentation of HIV/AIDS can be found in Chapter 14, and this chapter focuses on other STIs. Gonorrhea and syphilis were also similarly well known, with 99.5% and 98.4% of women reporting awareness, respectively. Among women, the least well known STI was chancroid (28.5%), followed by chlamydia (44.7%). Particularly for these less-well known STIs, residence in Kingston and higher educational attainment and wealth quintile were associated with greater awareness. Having more lifetime sexual partners did not seem to increase the awareness. The percentage of women who were aware by current partnership status varied according to the STIs. Compared to young men, women of the same age range were more likely to report awareness of almost all STIs (Figure 13.1.1 and Tables 13.1.1A and 13.1.1B).

Table 13.1.2A shows the percentage of women aged 15–49 with knowledge of STI symptoms. The most common symptoms spontaneously mentioned were abnormal vaginal discharge (65.5%) and foul-smelling discharge (63.2%), followed by genital itching (52.3%), abdominal pain (34.7%), presence of sores, ulcers or warts in the genital area (33.9%) and painful urination (33.4%). The least mentioned symptoms were: weight loss (12.9%), swelling or redness in the genital area (12.1 and 10.4%), and infertility (4.2%). Knowledge of STI symptoms increased directly with the number of years of education and the socioeconomic (wealth) status of the household.

On average, men aged 15–24 years were slightly less likely than women to be able to name STI symptoms; the most commonly mentioned STI symptom was discharge from the penis (53.8%), followed by genital itching (46.6%), abdominal pain, genital sores, ulcers or warts, and painful urination (Table 13.1.2B). Similar to the women’s answers, the least mentioned STI symptom was infertility (3.4%).

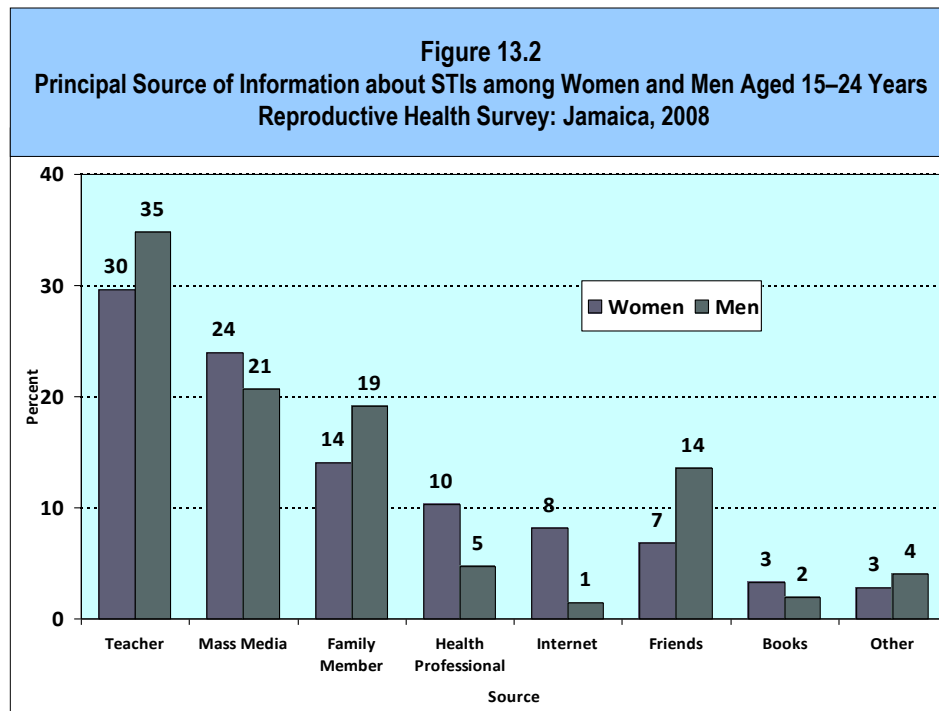


13.2 Source of Information about STIs

The most important source of information about STIs, including HIV/AIDS, were: a health worker (nurse or midwife, family doctor, or OB/GYN doctor), mentioned by 22.7% of women aged 15–49 years, followed by TV (22.1%), teacher (13.6%), and printed media (11.3%) (Table 13.2A). There were some variations in this pattern by the key characteristics. Women aged 15–19 years and those who have never had a sexual partner mentioned teacher as the most important source of information (39.7% and 37.8%, respectively). Urban women were more likely to consider various mass-media to be the most important source, while rural residents were more likely to gain information from health professionals. Women with high educational attainment and those living in households in the higher wealth quintiles were more likely to mention printed media and less likely to name health professionals compared to women of lower socioeconomic status. Similar patterns were observed among young adult men, including the most important source of information being a teacher among men aged 15–19 years (41.9%) (Table 13.2B).

The second most important source of information for young adults was mass media (TV, radio, or printed media), followed by a parent, relative, or other family member. Interestingly, twice as many young adult women as young adult men mentioned a health professional as the

principal source of information, and twice as many young men got their information from friends as did young women (Figure 13.2).



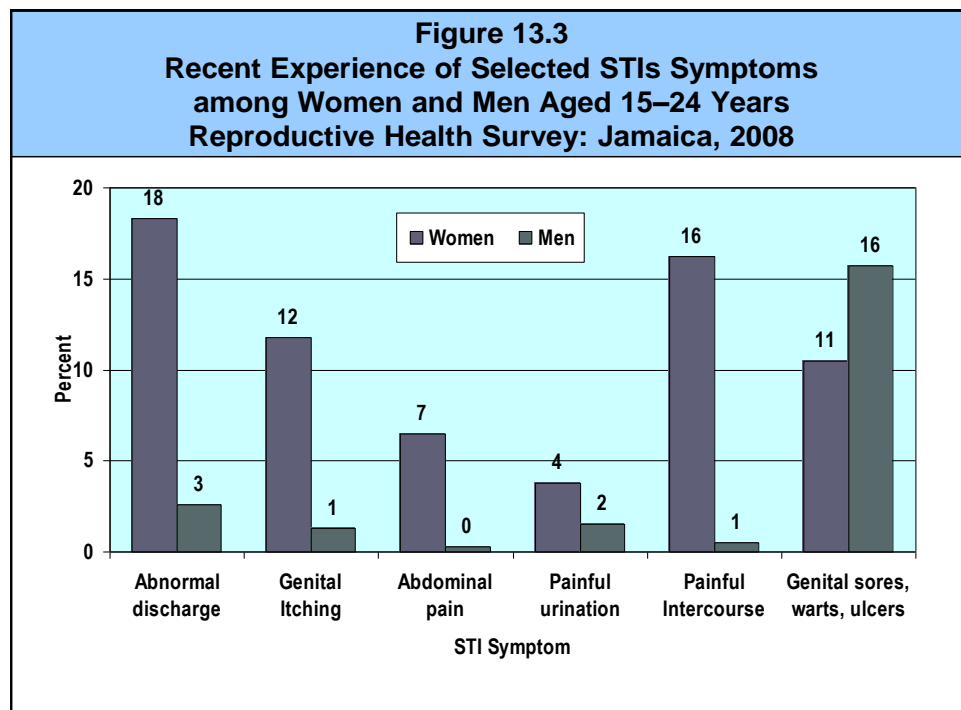
13.3 Self-Reported Experiences of STIs and STI Symptoms

The proportions of women with sexual experience who reported having had STIs at one point in their lifetime were small, ranging from 3.6% of women who reported diagnosis of trichomoniasis to 0.1% who reported chancroid (Table 13.3.1A). Women who reported trichomoniasis were concentrated in the Kingston metropolitan area (6.5%) and in Hanover (9.0%), were more likely women to be aged 30–34 years (5.3%), to be in a visiting partner relationship (4.7%), and to have at least 13 years of schooling (5.4%). Among young men, gonorrhea was the most commonly experienced STI (4.3%) (Table 13.3.1B). Other STIs were reported by less than 1% of the sample. Men in either marital or common law unions had the higher prevalence of gonorrhea (10.5%) of all partnership status.

In addition to lifetime experiences of specific STIs, the survey asked about a recent experience of STI symptoms (Table 13.3.2A and Figure 13.3). Among women who had had sexual intercourse in the 12 months before the interview, the most commonly experienced STI symptom was abnormal vaginal discharge (18.3%); in conjunction with vaginal discharge, 11.8% of women reported genital itching, 6.5% reported abdominal pain, and 3.8% had painful urination or pain during sexual intercourse (3.7%). Less than one percent of women reported “sores, warts, or ulcers in the genital area” during the last 12 months. STI symptoms were more commonly reported among women in Kingston and other urban areas, women aged 25–29 years, and

women with 13 or more years of schooling, suggesting that reporting of STI symptoms may be correlated with STI awareness. Married women had the lowest percent reporting STI symptoms. Women who reported 4 or more lifetime sexual partners or 2 or more recent partners (last 12 months) were more likely to report STI symptoms than women with fewer partners.

Table 13.3.2B and Figure 13.3 show that the most commonly experienced STI symptoms among young men in the 12 months prior to the interview were abnormal penile discharge (2.6%) and painful urination (1.5%) in conjunction with abnormal discharge. Compared to young adult women, men were considerably less likely to report any recent STI symptoms.



Among 1,243 women who reported having vaginal discharge, with or without satellite symptoms, about one in five women (22.3%) did not seek any treatment (data not shown). Not seeking treatment was more common among women with less stable relationships, and reached the highest level among those with no steady partners (32.7%). Among those who sought treatment, the most common source was a private doctor, or private health care facility, followed by a governmental clinic or hospital (13.3.3). Young adult women were more likely to seek treatment than were men of the same age; 28.6% of young women ages 15–24 years did not seek STI treatment compared to 37.1% of young men (men’s data not shown).

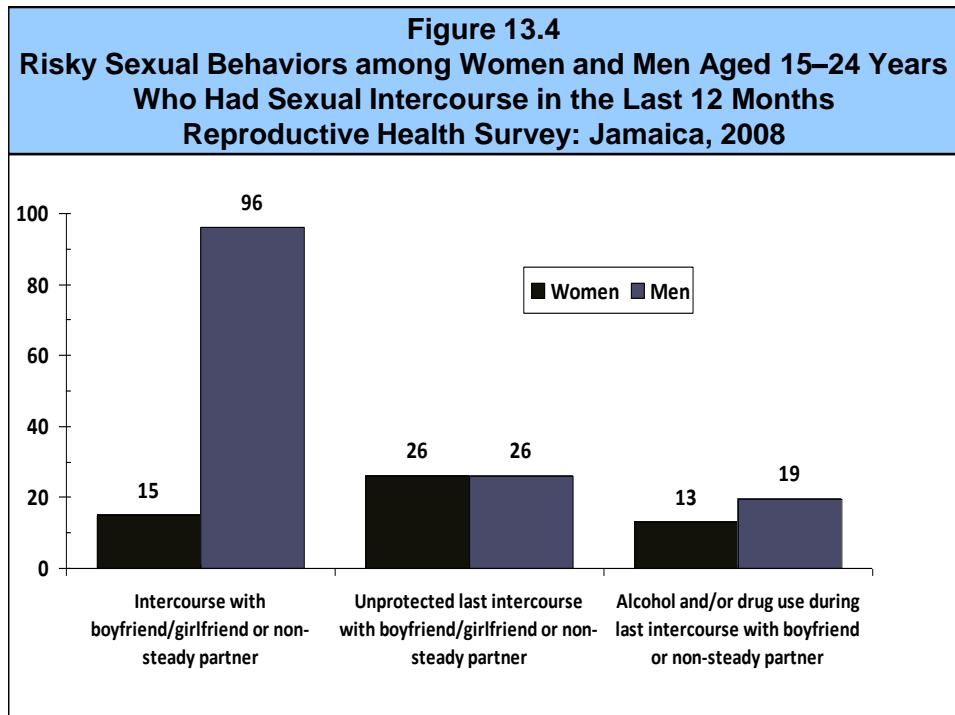
13.4 Risky Sexual Behaviors

This section examines several sexual behaviors which are known to be associated with an increased risk of STI-transmission. Having multiple recent sexual partners is uncommon among women of reproductive age; only 3.8% of women reported 2 or more sexual partners (either

steady or non-steady partners) in the 3 months preceding the interview and 7.4% reported multiple partners in the last 12 months (Table 13.4A) Having had multiple sexual partners was more common in urban areas other than Kingston, among women aged 15–24 years, and among those living in households with the lowest wealth status. Women in visiting partner or boyfriend relationships were more likely to have had multiple partners in the past 3 months and in the past 12 months than were women with steady partners. By contrast, young adult men were 8 times and 5 times, respectively, more likely to report multiple sexual partners in the last 3 and 12 months, than young adult women (39.2% vs. 5.5% and 57.1% vs. 11.0%) (Table 13.4B).

About one in seven (14.5%) of women who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months had at least one sexual encounter with someone other than a union-partner—that is a boyfriend, friend, casual acquaintance, or a person just met. Young age (15–24 years) and having 4 or more lifetime partners were associated with higher likelihood of sexual intercourse with a non-union partner. As for current relationship status, only 3.8% of women in a legal or consensual marriage reported having had sex with a boyfriend or non-steady partner during the last 12 months and 13.3% of women in a visiting partnership reported sexual intercourse with a non-steady partner during the last year. Conversely, almost all (96.1%) young men reported sexual intercourse with a non-union partner in the last 12 months, including 50.8% of men who were in legal or consensual unions.

The middle and right panels of Tables 13.4A and B show risky sexual behaviors associated with sexual intercourse among respondents with multiple partners in the last 12 months and those with non-union sexual intercourse in the last 12 months. Among young adult women and men with multiple partners in the last 12 months, a substantial proportion (46.2% and 21.5%, respectively) reported non-use of condoms at the last sexual encounter. Use of alcohol and/or drugs at the time of the last sexual encounter was reported by 26.5% of young women and 18.0% of young men with multiple partners in the last 12 months. Having unprotected sexual intercourse with a non-union partner in the last 12 months was reported by one in three (34.7%) women aged 15–49 years. Rates of unprotected intercourse increased with age and were inversely related with educational attainment and wealth status. Encouragingly, the women who were currently in a sexual relationship with a steady partner, who were also more likely to be young, were the least likely to report unprotected last intercourse (24.7%). However, 45.6% of women in current union relationships who had intercourse with non-union partners in the last 12 months reported unprotected last intercourse. Young adult women who reported intercourse with non-union partners had similar overall levels of unprotected last intercourse as the young adult men (25.7% vs. 26.2%). Among young men, non-use of condom with a recent non-union partner was slightly higher among Kingston residents (37.2%) than among those residing in other urban or rural areas (25.7% and 22.4%). Non-use was also higher among men currently in a visiting relationship (34.4%) and those with 13 or more years of education (38.0%).



Reported use of alcohol or drugs at the last sexual intercourse with a non-union partner in the past 12 months was relatively low (13.1% among women aged 15–49 years and 19.4% among men aged 15–24 years). Urban residence, currently being in a legal marriage or consensual union, lower education levels, and a history of multiple lifetime sexual partners were associated with higher alcohol or drug use at the last intercourse with a non-union partner. Young men were slightly more likely to use either alcohol or drug or both during the sex with non-union partners than were young women (19.4% vs. 13.1%).

13.5 Self-Perceived Risk of STIs

Table 13.5A shows that one half (50.0%) of women aged 15–49 years who had sexual intercourse in the last 12 months considered themselves to be at no risk of STIs; one in three (32.6%) women reported to have “little” risk and 14.8% reported moderate or high risk. Larger percentages of women with self-perceived “great” risk were found in Kingston (11.8%), Portland (10.9%) and St. Mary (10.1%) parishes. Women with multiple sexual partners in the past 12 months or 4 or more lifetime sexual partners were more likely to perceive moderate or high risk to contract a sexually transmitted infection than other women. Young men aged 15–19 and 20–24 years were slightly more likely than women of comparative ages to perceive they were at great risk of STIs (6.0% and 7.6% versus 4.0% and 5.2%) (Table 13.5B).

Table 13.1.1A
Awareness of STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Selected STIs								No. of Cases
	HIV/AIDS	Gonorrhoea	Syphilis	Genital Herpes	Genital Warts	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	Chancroid	
Total	99.9	99.5	98.4	93.2	57.1	52.4	44.7	28.5	8,259
Residence									
Kingston Metropolitan Area	100.0	98.8	99.4	96.3	74.8	67.5	52.2	45.2	1,198
Other urban	100.0	99.8	98.7	95.0	61.7	55.4	50.3	29.4	2,283
Rural	99.8	99.5	97.7	90.2	44.8	42.7	36.6	19.9	4,778
Health region									
1	99.9	99.5	99.0	95.5	66.4	58.5	52.1	36.8	2,340
2	99.8	27.8	98.2	90.0	40.9	46.5	40.4	23.7	1,761
3	100.0	99.4	97.4	91.3	50.8	47.7	37.9	24.7	2,313
4	100.0	99.6	98.2	91.9	52.6	47.2	38.0	17.2	1,845
Parish									
Kingston	100.0	99.6	99.2	97.2	73.2	68.2	57.2	44.8	644
St. Andrew	100.0	98.8	99.3	96.0	73.9	64.9	51.7	43.8	636
St. Thomas	100.0	99.7	98.8	91.2	45.0	60.7	40.5	20.6	504
Portland	100.0	99.7	99.2	92.8	52.4	52.9	41.9	20.8	516
St. Mary	100.0	98.8	99.1	84.4	46.6	52.4	36.8	27.2	542
St. Ann	99.6	99.4	97.1	93.0	31.6	39.2	42.6	22.1	703
Trelawny	100.0	98.6	98.4	90.0	61.8	48.3	49.8	23.0	516
St. James	100.0	99.4	99.0	94.2	50.5	47.8	39.4	19.4	635
Hanover	99.9	99.5	98.6	94.2	47.7	72.2	32.3	25.1	541
Westmoreland	99.9	99.8	94.6	87.3	47.0	35.9	32.6	31.5	621
St. Elizabeth	100.0	99.4	97.5	89.3	46.9	40.8	38.8	18.3	528
Manchester	100.0	99.5	99.0	95.8	60.8	60.6	43.2	16.8	668
Clarendon	100.0	99.9	98.0	90.3	49.1	39.6	32.9	16.8	649
St. Catherine	99.8	100.0	98.8	95.2	61.1	50.2	53.1	31.0	556
Age group									
15–19	100.0	98.6	95.6	88.8	48.0	44.3	40.3	24.5	1,229
20–24	100.0	100.0	98.9	94.3	60.7	50.8	47.7	33.7	1,114
25–29	100.0	99.7	98.9	92.9	59.3	53.2	50.4	31.4	1,350
30–34	99.7	99.5	99.2	95.0	61.4	57.4	45.8	26.8	1,219
35–39	100.0	99.7	99.5	95.2	60.2	56.8	43.7	27.3	1,221
40–44	99.9	99.5	99.0	93.4	53.8	50.2	41.6	26.6	1,084
45–49	100.0	99.7	98.9	93.9	57.2	58.1	42.5	30.1	1,042
Current relationship status									
Married	100.0	99.4	99.3	96.3	61.1	58.4	50.4	29.4	1,441
Common law union	100.0	99.6	98.8	92.6	53.4	48.6	37.8	26.1	2,158
Visiting relationship	99.8	99.8	98.9	94.4	58.1	53.2	45.2	31.5	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	100.0	99.7	98.7	93.8	62.3	41.4	50.0	28.6	281
Boyfriend without sex	100.0	100.0	97.6	93.5	49.8	41.4	44.0	27.7	197
No steady relationship	99.9	98.9	97.1	90.2	56.9	54.2	46.4	26.5	1,903
Marital status									
Currently in union	99.9	99.7	99.0	94.2	57.2	52.8	43.9	29.3	5,878
Previously in union	100.0	99.9	99.2	93.5	58.7	51.3	48.8	24.2	1,344
Never in union	99.9	98.2	95.3	88.3	54.8	51.7	44.4	29.7	1,037
Education level (in years)*									
0–9	99.7	99.3	97.2	88.3	39.4	41.4	28.0	18.6	2,183
10–12	100.0	99.4	98.7	93.8	57.5	51.8	43.9	29.5	5,078
13 or more	100.0	99.9	99.5	98.7	84.9	73.5	76.6	40.4	995
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	99.7	99.7	97.0	85.4	34.2	35.0	25.9	14.8	2,001
Second	100.0	99.1	98.1	91.9	47.6	45.2	33.8	21.9	1,716
Middle	100.0	99.2	98.6	94.5	58.0	51.8	44.0	27.6	1,668
Fourth	100.0	99.5	99.2	96.2	68.8	62.1	53.5	35.9	1,650
Highest	100.0	99.8	99.4	98.2	76.7	67.7	66.3	42.3	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners									
0	99.9	98.1	95.6	88.6	53.9	53.0	42.5	29.3	817
1	100.0	99.6	98.1	94.5	62.9	54.7	48.8	32.4	1,425
2–3	100.0	99.8	99.1	94.3	56.6	53.7	44.4	29.3	3,215
4 or more	99.8	99.6	98.9	92.8	54.3	48.0	43.0	24.9	2,353
No response/refused	100.0	99.3	98.9	93.9	62.5	56.0	47.6	25.7	449

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 13.1.1B
Awareness of STIs among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Selected STIs								No. of Cases
	HIV/AIDS	Gonorrhea	Syphilis	Genital Herpes	Genital Warts	Trichomoniasis	Chlamydia	Chancroid	
Total	99.9	98.6	91.6	82.2	34.9	25.1	25.1	18.1	2,775
Residence									
Kingston Metropolitan Area	100.0	98.9	94.0	91.6	48.6	38.0	22.0	22.5	380
Other urban	100.0	99.2	94.2	85.5	34.2	22.4	29.3	19.0	759
Rural	99.9	98.1	89.3	77.4	31.2	22.8	23.5	16.3	1,636
Health region									
1	100.0	98.7	95.5	88.8	39.5	28.3	22.3	18.9	789
2	99.9	27.8	93.3	78.4	19.0	20.5	21.6	14.8	552
3	99.9	98.6	92.0	85.8	42.6	36.5	38.5	30.6	775
4	99.9	97.7	84.5	71.1	28.9	11.4	17.3	5.9	659
Age group									
15–19	99.9	98.2	88.3	78.2	30.5	20.0	23.8	16.3	1,652
20–24	99.9	99.1	96.4	88.0	41.2	32.4	27.0	20.7	1,123
Current relationship status									
Married/ Common law union	100.0	98.1	98.0	81.9	42.4	40.5	26.8	19.3	162
Visiting relationship	99.9	99.2	94.7	86.9	37.7	25.3	21.5	18.2	554
Girlfriend with sex	100.0	98.7	95.2	87.2	37.8	29.8	28.0	21.3	829
Girlfriend without sex	99.8	98.8	91.5	82.8	30.2	19.5	26.5	13.3	410
No steady relationship	100.0	97.9	84.4	73.2	31.0	20.2	23.5	17.1	820
Marital status									
Currently in union	99.9	99.0	95.4	85.9	38.7	28.4	22.6	18.5	716
Previously in union	100.0	99.4	96.3	86.2	36.6	25.1	17.0	7.5	175
Never in union	99.9	98.3	89.7	80.4	33.3	23.8	26.8	19.0	1,884
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	99.9	98.5	82.5	69.6	23.9	19.7	15.0	12.9	632
Second	99.8	98.2	91.6	79.3	32.0	23.4	23.5	16.5	620
Middle	100.0	97.6	92.6	84.2	34.5	27.0	26.8	17.2	512
Fourth	100.0	99.8	96.5	86.8	36.7	27.4	25.5	18.2	538
Highest	100.0	98.7	94.9	92.0	48.6	28.1	35.5	26.5	473
Education level (in years)*									
0–9	99.8	96.7	82.2	70.5	24.1	17.1	16.2	13.5	687
10–12	100.0	99.1	94.5	85.6	36.7	26.6	26.7	19.4	1,944
13 or more	100.0	100.0	96.6	90.6	61.8	41.7	46.8	23.6	130
No. of lifetime sexual partners									
0	99.9	97.4	83.3	73.6	32.8	22.1	26.5	19.4	714
1	100.0	99.2	92.3	76.3	30.4	24.9	23.2	16.2	243
2–3	100.0	98.6	92.8	83.0	32.0	26.5	23.6	16.9	421
4 or more	99.9	99.0	95.0	86.8	38.7	26.4	24.5	18.5	1,281
No response/refused	100.0	99.8	97.5	90.4	26.0	23.9	31.7	14.5	116

* Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 13.1.2A
Awareness of STI Symptoms* among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	STI Symptoms*										No. of Cases
	Vaginal Discharge	Foul Smelling Discharge	Genital Itching	Abdominal Pain†	Genital Sores,Ulcers or Warts	Painful Urination	Weight Loss	Genital Swelling	Genital Redness	Infertility	
Total	65.5	63.2	52.3	34.7	33.9	33.4	12.9	12.1	10.4	4.2	8,259
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	74.9	70.9	55.9	39.5	20.7	30.5	7.4	12.3	6.8	1.4	1,198
Other urban	65.6	66.1	53.5	38.0	40.6	37.9	14.2	17.4	16.9	7.6	2,283
Rural	61.0	57.2	49.7	29.8	34.4	31.1	14.3	7.6	6.7	2.5	4,778
Health region											
1	68.6	69.5	54.3	41.2	32.2	34.9	11.1	17.5	14.5	6.1	2,340
2	62.2	52.3	50.3	31.1	30.7	33.8	14.1	8.9	7.6	3.8	1,761
3	65.7	61.6	57.8	34.0	32.2	36.5	13.5	7.5	5.8	3.1	2,313
4	60.5	57.7	44.0	23.6	41.0	27.0	15.3	6.8	7.6	1.2	1,845
Age group											
15–19	58.6	54.3	42.6	28.2	36.3	26.9	18.6	12.5	8.5	3.3	1,229
20–24	67.6	64.2	55.2	35.7	40.3	34.2	12.0	12.8	11.2	3.9	1,114
25–29	64.1	68.7	55.4	36.8	34.2	36.8	12.1	13.9	12.5	4.7	1,350
30–34	67.6	66.3	52.5	33.6	36.2	34.5	13.2	11.2	11.8	4.6	1,219
35–39	69.9	62.7	54.9	37.6	27.8	31.5	10.4	10.7	9.0	3.9	1,221
40–44	64.5	64.6	54.7	36.7	28.1	37.5	10.6	11.1	9.2	4.4	1,084
45–49	69.2	64.2	54.3	37.2	29.4	36.1	10.1	12.0	10.5	4.7	1,042
Current relationship status											
Married	69.2	65.6	57.2	35.9	34.9	35.3	13.2	13.3	10.5	3.1	1,441
Common law union	67.2	63.6	49.0	35.2	28.8	32.3	11.8	11.6	11.0	3.3	2,158
Visiting relationship	65.8	64.5	53.2	34.8	34.2	33.6	11.3	11.3	9.3	4.0	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	58.0	58.9	50.3	35.7	36.1	40.0	11.0	10.2	10.2	2.8	281
Boyfriend without sex	63.0	57.1	44.6	30.0	45.7	28.9	16.1	16.2	11.9	4.8	197
No steady relationship	62.6	61.3	52.7	33.8	35.7	32.9	15.5	12.7	11.1	5.8	1,903
Education level (in years)‡											
0–9	58.5	56.4	45.8	29.2	26.1	29.8	12.5	7.6	7.4	2.7	2,183
10–12	65.4	63.8	52.7	34.6	32.3	32.6	12.3	12.6	9.7	4.0	5,078
13 or more	77.5	72.0	61.4	44.6	54.3	43.4	16.3	17.6	18.9	7.5	995
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	54.7	55.3	46.1	25.2	28.7	29.4	11.3	7.7	5.5	2.9	2,001
Second	62.1	58.6	48.4	32.0	27.2	29.3	12.8	7.1	7.0	1.6	1,716
Middle	66.3	62.1	49.3	30.2	32.4	31.1	10.1	11.4	9.5	2.7	1,668
Fourth	67.0	68.0	55.6	37.5	39.1	34.4	13.3	13.5	11.8	5.7	1,650
Highest	77.6	72.0	62.1	48.8	41.5	42.9	16.8	20.7	18.1	7.6	1,224
No. of lifetime sexual partners											
0	60.8	53.7	47.7	30.0	36.2	29.7	20.1	14.2	11.0	5.3	817
1	68.8	65.2	57.4	38.4	40.8	33.8	13.1	15.6	12.1	5.0	1,425
2–3	64.3	64.1	52.7	34.9	32.5	33.4	12.0	11.7	10.0	3.3	3,215
4 or more	66.3	65.0	52.0	33.1	31.6	34.3	11.3	9.2	9.2	3.5	2,353
No response/refused	70.0	64.6	44.4	40.3	25.2	37.9	8.6	12.2	12.4	8.0	449

* Spontaneously mentioned in the interview.

† Excludes 138 women with missing information.

‡ Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 13.1.2B
Awareness of STI Symptoms* among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	STI Symptoms*									No. of Cases
	Penile Discharge	Genital Itching	Abdominal Pain†	Genital Sores, Ulcers or Warts	Painful Urination	Weight Loss	Genital Swelling	Genital Redness	Infertility	
Total	53.8	46.6	29.4	27.1	24.7	17.1	14.7	12.5	3.4	2,775
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	62.2	55.4	29.4	33.1	20.8	17.6	21.3	19.1	2.0	380
Other urban	52.0	47.4	33.4	29.0	23.6	19.8	13.3	11.1	3.2	759
Rural	52.3	43.4	27.0	24.2	26.6	15.4	13.5	11.4	4.0	1,636
Health region										
1	59.5	52.5	34.5	29.9	19.8	17.5	16.6	14.6	2.1	789
2	66.3	55.7	27.1	38.0	16.5	15.1	13.0	11.7	1.4	552
3	60.1	53.7	29.5	29.4	29.5	24.1	18.4	13.5	8.5	775
4	32.3	25.8	23.3	15.1	31.3	9.9	9.0	9.0	1.4	659
Age group										
15–19	48.1	41.8	30.2	23.7	25.9	15.7	14.1	11.6	3.5	1,652
20–24	62.0	53.4	28.3	32.1	23.1	19.2	15.5	13.9	3.3	1,123
Current relationship status										
Married/common law union	66.5	54.7	27.5	33.6	16.8	18.1	19.1	13.7	3.8	162
Visiting relationship	65.4	49.1	26.1	28.9	23.5	19.7	11.2	9.0	1.9	554
Girlfriend with sex	60.0	53.2	30.9	29.5	26.2	14.8	19.3	16.2	4.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	40.7	37.1	35.6	20.6	23.9	18.7	11.1	11.9	2.3	410
No steady relationship	43.6	41.4	27.2	25.8	26.0	16.7	13.4	11.3	4.5	820
Marital status										
Currently in union	65.6	50.3	26.4	29.8	22.1	19.4	12.9	9.9	2.3	716
Previously in union	60.3	48.4	21.4	22.5	17.9	16.0	10.1	7.2	0.7	175
Never in union	48.6	45.0	31.3	26.6	26.4	16.4	15.8	14.0	4.1	1,884
Education level (in years)†										
0–9	39.5	35.5	23.8	20.0	21.7	16.1	10.6	9.8	3.2	687
10–12	57.9	50.0	30.4	29.9	25.1	17.3	16.1	12.9	3.6	1,944
13 or more	65.3	51.9	42.7	25.2	31.3	21.0	15.2	20.2	3.6	130
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	39.0	47.3	21.0	7.4	44.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Second	48.9	35.6	24.0	21.1	21.4	15.3	7.9	9.1	3.8	632
Third	49.9	40.5	26.1	22.1	25.7	16.8	13.2	10.6	4.0	620
Middle	56.1	51.5	29.8	29.6	21.6	14.6	17.5	14.0	3.8	512
Fourth	57.6	53.6	31.4	33.8	27.4	20.8	16.4	14.0	3.4	538
Highest	56.5	52.2	36.3	29.3	27.9	18.6	18.6	15.1	2.2	473
No. of lifetime sexual partners										
0	41.3	38.4	29.3	25.5	26.6	17.3	13.1	12.3	4.3	714
1	54.9	47.5	25.4	27.2	18.1	23.1	11.4	12.1	7.7	243
2–3	53.1	42.2	27.9	21.7	29.8	18.2	13.8	13.7	3.0	421
4 or more	59.3	50.5	30.7	29.6	24.5	16.6	15.3	12.3	2.5	1,281
No response/refused	67.0	65.3	29.2	30.0	10.0	7.0	25.8	12.3	3.1	116

* Spontaneously mentioned in the interview.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 13.2A
Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Most Important Source of Information on STIs (Percent Distribution)											No. of Cases
	Health Worker	TV	Teacher	Printed Media	Family Member/ Partner	Friend/ Colleague	Books	Radio	Internet	Other	Total	
Total	22.7	22.1	13.6	11.3	6.7	6.7	5.5	5.1	3.2	3.2	100.0	8,207
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	16.0	24.6	11.3	16.5	8.8	6.7	1.7	4.5	7.9	1.8	100.0	1,181
Other urban	19.8	23.9	14.3	12.0	4.7	7.5	6.0	5.1	2.8	4.0	100.0	2,266
Rural	28.2	19.5	14.0	8.2	7.5	5.9	6.9	5.2	1.5	3.2	100.0	4,760
Health region												
1	18.2	24.4	12.9	14.0	7.5	7.2	2.4	5.6	5.0	2.8	100.0	2,311
2	24.3	27.8	14.6	8.7	4.3	8.3	5.6	4.1	0.7	1.6	100.0	1,754
3	26.8	18.7	15.1	8.7	9.2	4.6	6.0	4.3	2.5	4.0	100.0	2,304
4	27.4	17.0	12.7	9.4	4.2	6.5	11.8	5.1	1.7	4.2	100.0	1,838
Parish												
Kingston	18.6	30.8	12.8	16.9	2.6	4.0	1.5	6.2	4.8	1.9	100.0	637
St. Andrew	15.5	22.6	12.6	14.6	11.2	8.0	2.6	3.7	7.7	1.7	100.0	624
St. Thomas	32.3	10.3	11.3	11.9	10.4	3.4	1.4	14.3	2.4	2.5	100.0	500
Portland	30.0	19.3	13.8	14.4	5.6	2.7	6.5	4.5	0.8	2.5	100.0	516
St. Mary	22.3	44.0	7.7	12.5	7.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	1.6	100.0	542
St. Ann	23.3	18.7	20.3	3.3	1.5	16.2	8.5	6.1	0.8	1.2	100.0	696
Trelawny	19.8	29.5	16.4	9.8	2.1	5.3	4.4	11.1	0.7	0.9	100.0	515
St. James	28.6	23.2	13.8	4.7	3.7	4.5	6.4	4.0	5.3	5.8	100.0	629
Hanover	29.8	10.1	7.2	9.7	33.6	1.4	4.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	100.0	540
Westmoreland	26.8	12.0	19.7	12.5	7.9	5.8	7.3	2.5	0.7	4.7	100.0	620
St. Elizabeth	38.2	18.0	14.5	3.2	4.7	4.4	7.6	2.7	0.9	5.8	100.0	526
Manchester	27.6	9.6	11.8	15.9	5.3	3.2	16.1	4.7	3.0	2.7	100.0	667
Clarendon	19.5	22.9	12.3	8.0	2.9	10.9	10.9	7.0	1.1	4.4	100.0	645
St. Catherine	18.6	27.1	13.6	13.1	4.4	7.6	2.5	6.1	2.9	4.1	100.0	550
Age group												
15–19	8.6	10.7	39.7	5.0	18.0	5.8	4.1	1.5	2.7	4.0	100.0	1,220
20–24	16.9	16.8	16.6	12.9	10.4	7.7	5.8	3.5	6.7	2.8	100.0	1,104
25–29	27.2	26.0	10.0	11.7	3.1	6.1	5.9	3.8	2.9	3.4	100.0	1,344
30–34	28.8	24.9	5.8	12.9	2.2	7.1	7.5	5.5	2.8	2.5	100.0	1,210
35–39	30.7	24.3	3.9	11.8	3.1	6.5	6.0	7.5	3.4	2.9	100.0	1,211
40–44	27.0	29.7	3.3	15.1	2.7	5.7	3.9	7.5	1.6	3.6	100.0	1,082
45–49	25.6	30.7	1.8	11.8	1.8	8.5	5.4	10.0	1.3	3.1	100.0	1,036
Current relationship status												
Married	27.3	24.4	5.6	15.5	2.0	4.5	7.7	6.3	2.3	4.3	100.0	1,430
Common law union	29.8	25.6	8.7	8.8	4.6	8.4	4.4	5.8	1.5	2.4	100.0	2,140
Visiting relationship	23.8	22.0	11.9	11.7	5.5	7.6	5.4	5.1	4.6	2.4	100.0	2,267
Boyfriend with sex	11.2	20.8	28.1	11.4	7.0	10.2	2.8	2.3	3.6	2.6	100.0	280
Boyfriend without sex	4.6	13.2	34.1	7.9	19.1	4.5	8.3	1.7	2.4	4.2	100.0	195
No steady relationship	16.0	19.0	20.1	10.8	11.4	4.9	5.5	4.4	3.8	4.3	100.0	1,895
Marital status												
Currently in union	26.5	23.7	9.5	11.6	4.5	7.2	5.5	5.6	3.1	2.8	100.0	5,837
Previously in union	23.3	26.1	8.3	13.6	4.2	8.3	5.8	5.4	2.3	2.7	100.0	1,337
Never in union	4.9	10.8	36.9	7.5	19.3	2.5	5.2	2.3	5.0	5.5	100.0	1,033
Education level (in years)*												
0–9	30.6	23.6	10.8	6.3	6.4	7.8	2.9	7.4	0.8	3.4	100.0	2,174
10–12	22.0	22.4	15.0	10.7	7.4	6.8	5.2	4.7	2.9	3.1	100.0	5,040
13 or more	12.3	18.5	11.7	22.5	4.2	4.2	11.3	2.8	8.9	3.6	100.0	990
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	33.6	21.2	10.5	5.6	5.8	8.4	3.8	8.0	0.1	3.0	100.0	1,990
Second	26.6	23.0	14.3	9.5	6.1	6.9	3.5	5.4	1.8	2.9	100.0	1,702
Middle	22.4	24.0	14.3	10.6	5.9	7.1	5.6	5.3	2.3	2.5	100.0	1,656
Fourth	16.5	21.9	17.0	13.2	7.3	5.5	7.2	4.2	2.8	4.5	100.0	1,647
Highest	14.3	20.7	11.8	17.5	8.5	5.3	7.3	2.2	9.3	3.1	100.0	1,212
No. of lifetime sexual partners												
0	4.9	10.1	37.8	6.4	20.2	1.8	5.9	2.1	5.0	5.8	100.0	814
1	18.3	21.0	14.7	12.4	8.1	6.8	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.2	100.0	1,420
2–3	26.0	23.1	10.8	12.1	4.7	7.0	6.2	5.1	2.8	2.2	100.0	3,193
4 or more	28.4	27.0	6.2	10.9	2.8	8.1	4.8	6.5	2.6	2.7	100.0	2,333
No response/refused	27.6	23.2	7.3	15.2	3.4	8.6	4.9	5.3	1.2	3.1	100.0	447

* Excludes 51 women with missing information.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 13.2B
Most Important Source of Information on STIs among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Most Important Source of Information on STIs (Percent Distribution)										Total	No. of Cases*
	Teacher	Family Member/ Partner	TV	Friend/ Colleague	Printed Media	Health Professionals	Books	Internet	Radio	Other		
Total	34.8	19.1	14.6	13.6	5.0	4.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	4.0	100.0	2,757
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	32.0	13.5	10.7	21.1	7.7	2.2	0.6	4.4	1.2	6.6	100.0	369
Other urban	36.7	18.4	14.3	9.6	6.3	6.1	2.0	1.6	1.5	3.5	100.0	756
Rural	34.5	21.1	16.0	13.7	3.4	4.6	2.1	0.4	0.7	3.5	100.0	1,632
Health region												
1	31.7	15.4	18.8	14.2	5.9	2.3	2.5	3.2	1.8	4.3	100.0	775
2	35.6	27.8	18.6	14.7	2.1	10.8	0.6	1.6	1.0	3.1	100.0	552
3	33.7	25.8	14.6	9.2	5.6	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.6	3.6	100.0	773
4	40.0	21.4	6.6	16.4	4.6	4.3	1.8	0.0	0.5	4.4	100.0	657
Age group												
15–19	41.9	20.2	11.9	11.8	4.3	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.8	4.0	100.0	1,641
20–24	24.4	17.4	18.7	16.2	6.0	6.8	2.5	2.7	1.4	4.0	100.0	1,116
Current relationship status												
Married/common law union	25.1	12.8	28.8	12.3	4.1	8.7	4.1	0.0	1.4	2.7	100.0	158
Visiting relationship	27.3	16.6	17.6	18.1	3.2	6.2	1.5	2.9	1.6	5.1	100.0	549
Girlfriend with sex	33.3	18.0	14.9	16.3	6.3	4.0	0.8	1.8	0.8	3.7	100.0	824
Girlfriend without sex	47.2	17.5	7.8	7.1	5.8	4.4	5.1	0.1	1.4	3.6	100.0	410
No steady relationship	36.7	23.9	13.4	11.1	4.6	3.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	3.9	100.0	816
Marital status												
Currently in union	26.9	15.9	19.8	16.9	3.3	6.6	2.0	2.4	1.5	4.6	100.0	707
Previously in union	34.3	17.2	11.6	16.1	5.0	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	6.8	100.0	173
Never in union	37.8	20.4	13.0	12.0	5.6	3.7	1.9	1.1	1.0	3.5	100.0	1,877
Education level (in years)†												
0–9	38.1	23.7	12.8	15.6	1.7	3.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	3.5	100.0	681
10–12	33.7	18.1	15.6	13.1	5.2	5.3	2.3	1.4	1.3	4.1	100.0	1,933
13 or more	33.0	11.9	10.6	10.4	17.8	2.6	2.6	7.8	0.2	3.3	100.0	130
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	38.8	18.9	12.9	17.6	1.4	4.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	4.3	100.0	630
Second	38.2	19.9	14.6	14.5	3.5	3.7	1.4	0.1	0.5	3.8	100.0	616
Middle	34.1	18.2	16.2	13.8	5.6	4.7	2.6	1.6	0.3	2.8	100.0	504
Fourth	31.4	19.4	15.1	12.3	4.3	6.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	5.6	100.0	535
Highest	31.1	18.9	14.4	9.3	10.5	4.9	2.6	2.9	2.0	3.4	100.0	472
No. of lifetime sexual partners												
0	39.8	26.4	9.8	9.8	4.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	1.1	3.5	100.0	711
1	40.1	21.6	6.9	14.0	5.4	6.0	1.5	0.3	0.6	3.6	100.0	240
2–3	31.4	18.6	17.0	15.3	4.3	4.4	2.0	0.9	1.2	4.9	100.0	420
4 or more	33.3	15.4	15.3	15.7	5.5	6.1	1.2	2.2	1.0	4.2	100.0	1,270
No response/refused	24.3	12.6	40.4	5.9	3.0	5.4	5.0	0.6	1.2	1.6	100.0	116

* Excludes 18 men with missing information on most important source of information.

† Excludes 13 men with missing information on education.

Table 13.3.1A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Diagnosed with Specified STIs
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Specified STIs							No. of Cases
	Trichomoniasis	Gonorrhoea	Chlamydia	Genital Herpes	Genital Warts	Syphilis	Chancroid	
Total	3.6	2.7	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.1	7,442
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	6.5	1.7	2.9	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1,040
Other urban	3.3	2.9	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.5	0.0	2,100
Rural	2.6	3.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	4,302
Health region								
1	4.4	2.1	3.0	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	2,079
2	3.1	27.8	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	1,596
3	2.7	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	2,067
4	3.1	3.8	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	1,700
Parish								
Kingston	6.4	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.3	568
St. Andrew	5.7	1.4	3.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	541
St. Thomas	5.6	4.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	466
Portland	2.8	4.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	474
St. Mary	5.2	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	485
St. Ann	1.5	4.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	637
Trelawny	1.6	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	474
St. James	2.7	2.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	579
Hanover	9.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	457
Westmoreland	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	557
St. Elizabeth	1.2	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	483
Manchester	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	608
Clarendon	3.7	6.3	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	609
St. Catherine	2.8	2.4	3.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	504
Age group								
15–19	2.3	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	557
20–24	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1,057
25–29	4.0	2.5	2.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1,323
30–34	5.3	3.7	2.5	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.3	1,203
35–39	2.5	2.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	1,211
40–44	3.5	3.9	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	1,070
45–49	4.9	3.7	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	1,021
Marital status								
Currently in union	3.7	2.8	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	5,878
Previously in union	3.7	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	1,344
Never in union	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	220
Education level (in years)*								
0–9	3.7	5.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	1,945
10–12	3.2	2.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	4,573
13 or more	5.4	0.1	4.3	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.0	921
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	2.6	4.9	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.2	1,860
Second	3.8	3.2	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	1,579
Middle	4.4	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	1,501
Fourth	2.9	0.8	2.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	1,446
Highest	4.5	1.6	3.4	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	1,056
No. of lifetime sexual partners								
1	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,425
2–3	3.3	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	3,215
4 or more	4.2	6.3	2.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	2,353
No response/refused	4.4	2.2	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	449

* Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Characteristic	Specified STIs						No. of Cases
	Gonorrhoea	Genital Herpes	Syphilis	Chlamydia	Chancroid	Genital Warts	
Total	4.3	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	2,061
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	322
Other urban	6.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	573
Rural	4.0	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,166
Health region							
1	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	622
2	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	418
3	3.8	27.8	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	539
4	6.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	482
Age group							
15–19	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	998
20–24	6.8	1.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	1,063
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	10.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	162
Visiting relationship	5.6	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	554
Girlfriend with sex	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.0	826
Girlfriend without sex	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	200
No steady relationship	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	319
Marital status							
Currently in union	6.6	1.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	716
Previously in union	4.6	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	175
Never in union	2.8	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1,170
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	4.0	2.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	371
10–12	4.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	1,564
13 or more	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	118
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	453
Second	4.1	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	437
Middle	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	391
Fourth	6.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	416
Highest	3.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	364
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	243
2–3	1.9	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	421
4 or more	5.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1,281
No response/refused	4.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	116

* Excludes 8 men with missing information.

Table 13.3.2A
Self-Reported STI Symptoms* among Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	STI Symptoms [†]						No. of Cases
	Abnormal Vaginal Discharge	Genital Itching [‡]	Abdominal Pain [‡]	Painful Urination [‡]	Painful Intercourse [‡]	Genital Sores,Warts, or Ulcers	
Total	18.3	11.8	6.5	3.8	3.7	0.7	6,589
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.7	10.6	5.2	3.4	3.5	0.5	938
Other urban	21.3	14.1	7.7	4.1	4.1	0.8	1,829
Rural	16.0	10.4	6.1	3.7	3.4	0.7	3,822
Health region							
1	20.2	13.0	6.2	3.8	4.1	0.7	1,855
2	15.4	27.8	5.0	4.7	2.9	0.3	1,400
3	10.8	7.1	4.2	2.6	2.3	0.7	1,822
4	22.7	13.8	9.9	4.5	4.5	0.8	1,512
Parish							
Kingston	21.0	15.6	5.1	4.1	5.0	0.5	510
St. Andrew	15.6	9.0	4.6	3.0	2.8	0.4	491
St. Thomas	20.5	13.9	2.8	9.0	1.7	0.5	428
Portland	19.4	14.3	6.7	3.8	3.2	0.4	412
St. Mary	12.1	7.7	4.5	1.8	3.0	0.5	408
St. Ann	15.9	13.1	4.7	7.0	2.6	0.1	580
Trelawny	15.4	10.1	7.1	4.7	3.5	0.4	413
St. James	10.9	8.2	4.2	2.4	2.4	0.5	519
Hanover	9.8	5.0	3.3	2.1	2.8	1.0	398
Westmoreland	8.8	5.0	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.0	492
St. Elizabeth	18.6	14.1	7.9	2.6	2.9	0.8	443
Manchester	16.5	10.5	6.3	2.4	3.0	0.2	535
Clarendon	31.1	16.4	14.5	7.6	6.8	1.3	534
St. Catherine	24.5	16.2	8.6	3.6	5.5	1.1	426
Age group							
15–19	19.5	10.3	6.9	3.9	3.8	0.0	501
20–24	19.9	13.0	6.9	3.9	3.2	0.8	1,017
25–29	23.4	16.3	8.5	5.0	6.2	1.3	1,233
30–34	19.6	14.6	7.4	4.8	3.8	0.4	1,099
35–39	16.1	9.2	4.9	3.2	3.2	1.2	1,047
40–44	14.1	7.8	4.8	2.1	2.2	0.4	895
45–49	9.5	5.7	4.3	2.4	1.5	0.2	797
Marital status							
Currently in union	18.4	11.7	6.7	3.8	3.7	0.7	5,771
Previously in union	18.0	12.9	5.0	3.1	2.5	1.2	671
Never in union	15.9	9.0	6.0	5.5	5.5	0.0	147
Education level (in years)[‡]							
0–9	18.4	12.0	7.2	4.5	3.7	0.8	1,716
10–12	17.2	11.0	6.3	3.8	3.6	0.5	4,068
13 or more	22.9	15.2	6.5	2.7	4.0	1.3	802
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	19.0	12.2	7.8	5.6	4.4	0.7	1,667
Second	18.7	12.5	7.3	4.6	4.4	1.6	1,384
Middle	18.7	11.5	6.1	3.9	3.0	0.1	1,343
Fourth	17.8	11.4	5.2	2.2	3.1	0.7	1,254
Highest	17.0	11.3	6.0	2.4	3.3	0.4	941
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	12.2	8.5	4.1	2.8	2.7	0.6	1,230
2–3	15.9	9.6	5.6	3.1	2.7	0.7	2,844
4 or more	25.8	16.9	9.3	5.5	5.5	0.7	2,141
No response/refused	16.4	12.0	6.1	3.9	4.1	0.6	374
Sexual partners in the past 12 months							
1	16.7	10.8	5.8	3.4	3.2	0.7	6,128
2 or more	37.4	24.0	15.3	8.4	8.9	0.7	438
No response/refused	§	§	§	§	§	§	23

* Specified symptoms experienced during the last 12 months.

† These symptoms are in conjunction with vaginal discharge.

‡ Excludes 3 women with missing information.

§ Less than 25 cases.

Table 13.3.2B
Self-Reported STI Symptoms among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	STI Symptoms*						No. of Cases
	Abnormal Penile Discharge	Genital Itching†	Abdominal Pain†	Painful Urination†	Painful Intercourse†	Genital Sores,Warts, or Ulcers	
Total	2.6	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.9	1,859
Residence	3.4						
Kingston Metropolitan Area		2.3	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.6	298
Other urban	3.2	1.7	0.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	513
Rural	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.4	1.2	1,048
Health region	3.1						
1		1.5	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.5	568
2	1.9	27.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	373
3	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.2	479
4	2.9	1.7	0.2	2.4	0.2	1.1	439
Age group							
15–19	1.4	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.9	851
20–24	3.6	2.1	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.9	1,008
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	2.0	1.8	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	161
Visiting relationship	3.3	1.6	0.3	2.1	0.8	1.0	550
Girlfriend with sex	2.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	803
Girlfriend without sex	3.9	2.7	0.0	3.0	0.0	2.8	126
No steady relationship	1.8	1.7	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	219
Marital status							
Currently in union	3.0	1.6	0.2	2.0	0.6	1.2	711
Previously in union	3.5	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	156
Never in union	2.2	1.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.9	992
Education level (in years)‡							
0–9	4.1	2.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	2.1	327
10–12	2.4	1.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	1,410
13 or more	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	114
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	3.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	394
Second	2.8	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	1.9	406
Middle	1.3	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.0	350
Fourth	2.9	1.3	0.6	2.3	1.1	1.5	379
Highest	2.9	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.0	330
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	150
2–3	2.9	1.8	0.2	1.5	0.0	1.5	358
4 or more	2.3	1.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	0.9	1,238
No response/refused	4.8	0.8	0.0	3.6	1.1	0.0	113
Sexual partners in the past 12 months							
1	2.9	1.3	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.9	844
2 or more	2.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.0	987
No response/refused	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	28

* Specified symptoms experienced during the last 12 months.

† These symptoms are in conjunction with abnormal penile discharge.

‡ Excludes 8 men with missing information.

Table 13.3.3
Source of STI Treatment for Women Aged 15-49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months
and Experienced STI Symptoms* by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Sought Treatment		Source of STI Treatment				No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Private Hospital or Clinic	Government Hospital or Clinic	Other [†]	Total	
Total	77.7	1,243	69.3	29.0	1.7	100.0	1,002
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.3	195	70.6	29.4	0.0	100.0	161
Other urban	77.9	383	75.2	23.0	1.8	100.0	310
Rural	76.7	665	61.2	36.2	2.6	100.0	531
Health region							
1	78.4	413	73.9	25.3	0.8	100.0	340
2	81.0	243	57.5	36.3	6.2	100.0	205
3	81.1	237	64.6	34.1	1.3	100.0	190
4	73.7	350	66.8	31.2	2.0	100.0	267
Age group							
15-24	71.4	337	68.3	31.0	0.7	100.0	259
25-34	87.6	483	70.8	27.2	2.1	100.0	409
35-49	70.8	423	67.8	29.8	2.4	100.0	334
Current relationship status							
Married	84.3	218	78.3	19.2	2.5	100.0	181
Common law union	81.9	357	59.2	37.8	3.1	100.0	289
Visiting relationship	78.1	435	69.2	30.4	0.4	100.0	346
Boyfriend with sex	78.5	63	75.8	24.2	0.0	100.0	51
Boyfriend without sex	‡	16	92.1	7.9	0.0	100.0	9
No steady relationship	64.8	154	76.9	20.1	2.9	100.0	126
Education level (in years)							
0-9	69.6	323	50.5	47.8	1.7	100.0	246
10-12	74.2	746	68.6	29.4	2.1	100.0	609
13 or more	82.3	174	92.2	7.1	0.7	100.0	147
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.8	319	41.5	55.9	2.5	100.0	235
Second	100.0	276	64.8	34.3	0.9	100.0	216
Middle	71.4	250	70.1	29.2	0.8	100.0	208
Fourth	79.8	218	79.5	19.1	1.4	100.0	185
Highest	78.7	180	89.6	7.3	3.0	100.0	158
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
0	37.0	33	83.8	9.1	7.1	100.0	18
1	80.1	161	80.1	19.3	0.5	100.0	133
2-3	76.9	459	69.7	28.6	1.7	100.0	359
4 or more	81.2	526	65.0	33.0	2.0	100.0	431
No response/refused	89.3	64	66.4	32.9	0.7	100.0	61
Sexual partners in the past 12 months							
0	61.7	105	80.9	15.2	4.0	100.0	76
1	78.0	987	69.3	29.0	1.7	100.0	795
2 or more	88.7	146	61.2	38.2	0.7	100.0	126
No response/refused	‡	5	‡	‡	‡	100.0	5

* STI symptoms include abnormal vaginal discharge with or without genital itching, painful urination, painful intercourse, or abdominal pain in the last 12 months.

† Includes 16 women who self-treated.

‡ Less than 25 cases.

Table 13.4A
Risky Sexual Behaviors* among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Had Intercourse in the Last 12 Months				Had Multiple Partners in the Last 12 Months			Had Non-Union Partner in the Last 12 Months		
	Multiple Sexual Partners in the Last 3 Months	Multiple Sexual Partners in the Last 12 Months	Sex With Non-union Partner	No. of Cases	Non Condom Use at the Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	Alcohol/Drug Use at the Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases	Non Condom Use at the Last Sex with Non-union Partner in the Last 12 Months	Alcohol/Drug Use at the Last Sex With Non-Union Partner in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	3.8	7.4	14.5	6,589	46.2	24.8	459	34.7	13.0	851
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.7	6.2	13.8	938	26.8	26.6	58	35.0	15.2	120
Other urban	5.1	9.1	15.8	1,829	53.5	23.7	148	37.0	13.8	255
Rural	2.7	6.6	13.8	3,822	46.2	25.1	253	32.4	11.3	476
Health region										
1	4.6	8.0	17.0	1,855	50.9	24.5	147	35.3	12.5	286
2	3.0	6.4	12.9	1,400	36.0	24.7	98	29.0	11.7	178
3	2.3	5.1	12.4	1,822	35.0	27.3	93	37.2	14.2	224
4	3.8	8.8	12.4	1,512	47.6	23.9	121	34.1	14.1	163
Age group										
15–24	5.5	11.0	28.1	1,518	37.2	26.5	159	25.7	13.1	396
25–34	4.4	8.8	12.3	2,332	54.9	25.6	185	42.3	15.3	272
35–49	1.8	3.2	6.2	2,739	46.6	18.0	115	51.4	8.3	183
Current relationship status										
Married/common law union	1.9	3.5	3.8	3,552	65.8	34.4	118	45.6	25.3	129
Visiting relationship	6.2	11.2	13.3	2,219	45.1	22.1	244	32.6	11.3	266
Boyfriend with sex	4.7	14.2	94.0	263	19.7	17.8	44	24.7	12.0	245
Boyfriend without sex or no steady	2.2	8.3	40.5	555	29.9	24.7	53	44.0	10.2	211
Education level (in years)[†]										
0–9	3.8	7.0	12.5	1,716	57.1	26.3	130	46.6	18.0	191
10–12	3.9	7.8	14.8	4,068	46.8	25.6	283	32.6	13.0	551
13 or more	3.2	6.3	16.5	802	23.3	17.5	46	29.1	7.0	109
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	4.5	9.2	14.6	1,667	52.4	24.9	152	45.5	14.1	220
Second	3.1	6.8	15.0	1,384	45.2	30.7	100	33.7	15.5	190
Middle	4.1	7.0	13.6	1,343	48.5	23.8	88	25.2	10.6	173
Fourth	4.3	8.4	15.7	1,254	50.9	24.4	82	32.4	17.0	157
Highest	2.8	5.3	13.8	941	24.2	18.6	37	35.7	6.8	111
Lifetime sexual partners										
1	0.0	0.0	14.3	1,230	0.0	0.0	0	26.4	7.0	144
2–3	2.6	5.0	10.3	2,844	42.7	20.2	107	34.8	13.6	247
4 or more	7.1	14.5	19.0	2,141	46.5	25.5	295	34.2	13.8	378
No response/refused	8.8	14.1	24.6	374	54.6	33.8	57	56.7	21.1	82

*Defined as having multiple sexual partners, having sexual intercourse with a non-union partner, having unprotected intercourse, and reporting substance abuse at the time of sexual intercourse.

[†]Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 13.4B
Risky Sexual Behaviors* among Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Had Intercourse in the Last 12 Months				Had Multiple Partners in the Last 12 Months			Had Non-Union Partner in the Last 12 Months		
	Multiple Sexual Partners in the Last 3 Months	Multiple Sexual Partners in the Last 12 Months	Sex With Non-union Partner	No. of Cases	Non Condom Use at the Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	Alcohol/Drug Use at the Last Sex in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases	Non Condom Use at the Last Sex with Non-union Partner in the Last 12 Months	Alcohol/Drug Use at the Last Sex With Non-Union Partner in the Last 12 Months	No. of Cases
Total	39.2	57.1	96.1	1,859	21.5	18.0	1,014	26.2	19.4	1,771
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	37.3	59.8	97.1	298	29.5	20.5	164	37.2	19.9	287
Other urban	41.4	57.7	95.0	513	20.8	20.1	296	25.7	23.1	483
Rural	38.7	55.8	96.4	1,048	18.7	15.6	554	22.4	17.0	1,001
Health region										
1	34.3	57.3	97.1	568	26.5	17.1	289	32.2	19.5	543
2	36.9	51.7	95.4	373	11.8	18.0	193	19.1	16.8	356
3	33.4	47.6	92.1	479	16.9	21.7	229	15.8	18.2	441
4	53.7	68.7	98.5	439	22.1	16.6	303	30.0	21.8	431
Age group										
15–19	33.1	51.1	99.8	851	14.1	16.0	424	22.7	13.1	848
20–24	44.5	62.3	92.9	1,008	26.6	19.3	590	29.5	25.3	923
Current relationship status										
Married/common law union	26.2	43.5	50.8	161	52.4	18.2	57	19.4	31.1	76
Visiting relationship	50.2	64.2	99.9	550	30.4	18.2	344	34.4	23.7	548
Girlfriend with sex	39.3	58.5	100.0	803	13.4	18.6	455	22.3	18.1	803
Girlfriend without sex	21.5	51.7	100.0	126	22.8	3.7	64	22.9	5.4	126
No steady relationship	30.0	46.4	99.7	219	7.0	23.3	94	23.6	17.9	218
Education level (in years)[†]										
0–9	34.7	50.2	97.3	327	17.6	17.1	161	21.0	17.4	314
10–12	39.9	57.7	95.8	1,410	21.0	17.5	779	26.4	19.7	1,341
13 or more	42.3	66.8	96.3	114	35.0	25.1	68	38.0	21.1	108
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	36.9	52.5	96.1	394	16.0	19.4	204	21.4	19.3	375
Second	32.5	52.1	95.8	406	19.8	20.5	205	28.9	18.8	384
Middle	37.7	57.5	95.6	350	29.8	15.7	191	28.5	20.0	330
Fourth	40.2	59.7	96.2	379	19.2	20.4	220	26.1	24.3	363
Highest	48.9	63.5	96.6	330	21.6	14.4	194	25.9	14.4	319
Lifetime sexual partners										
1	0.0	0.0	97.6	149	0.0	0.0	0	11.9	4.8	146
2–3	17.8	30.2	93.5	358	19.2	13.5	101	21.7	9.9	332
4 or more	48.7	70.0	96.6	1,239	22.7	18.4	834	29.8	23.8	1,185
No response/refused	51.0	71.0	96.9	113	12.2	18.9	79	19.0	19.8	108

*Defined as having multiple sexual partners, having sexual intercourse with a non-union partner, having unprotected intercourse, and reporting substance abuse at the time of sexual intercourse.

[†]Excludes 6 and 8 men with missing information.

Table 13.5A
Self-Perceived Risk of STIs among Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of STIs (Percent Distribution)					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.2	8.6	32.6	50.0	2.5	100.0	6,585
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	7.7	12.1	26.7	52.2	1.4	100.0	938
Other urban	5.2	7.7	36.1	48.0	2.9	100.0	1,829
Rural	6.4	7.7	32.4	50.8	2.6	100.0	3,818
Health region							
1	6.2	9.6	30.7	51.2	2.3	100.0	1,854
2	7.2	27.8	28.2	51.7	4.4	100.0	1,399
3	4.9	8.5	42.6	42.4	1.5	100.0	1,820
4	7.0	6.8	29.8	53.8	2.7	100.0	1,512
Parish							
Kingston	11.8	14.8	22.8	48.0	2.6	100.0	510
St. Andrew	5.8	10.9	27.7	54.5	1.0	100.0	491
St. Thomas	5.7	7.6	44.1	35.9	6.7	100.0	428
Portland	10.9	10.1	30.4	46.3	2.3	100.0	412
St. Mary	10.1	6.9	23.8	49.6	9.5	100.0	408
St. Ann	3.8	8.9	30.3	55.3	1.7	100.0	579
Trelawny	5.6	11.1	36.2	45.3	1.9	100.0	413
St. James	4.1	6.3	45.0	43.0	1.6	100.0	519
Hanover	1.6	5.6	52.4	39.3	1.2	100.0	397
Westmoreland	7.0	11.2	38.9	41.5	1.4	100.0	491
St. Elizabeth	5.8	7.3	24.7	58.5	3.8	100.0	443
Manchester	6.6	7.6	29.1	54.0	2.7	100.0	535
Clarendon	8.2	5.7	34.2	50.1	1.8	100.0	534
St. Catherine	5.5	7.6	33.0	51.1	2.8	100.0	425
Age group							
15–19	4.0	5.7	30.0	58.5	1.8	100.0	501
20–24	5.2	8.4	37.0	48.5	0.9	100.0	1,016
25–29	7.2	11.2	37.9	40.8	2.8	100.0	1,232
30–34	6.6	9.5	36.6	44.3	3.0	100.0	1,098
35–39	8.2	9.9	29.5	49.6	2.8	100.0	1,046
40–44	6.6	5.5	24.8	60.2	2.9	100.0	895
45–49	4.0	6.8	22.9	62.4	3.8	100.0	797
Marital status							
Currently in union	6.6	9.0	33.7	48.1	2.6	100.0	5,767
Previously in union	3.3	5.9	23.3	65.8	1.6	100.0	671
Never in union	5.9	5.1	34.8	52.5	1.7	100.0	147
Education level (in years)[†]							
0–9	9.4	6.8	29.5	51.4	2.8	100.0	1,715
10–12	5.7	8.3	33.5	49.7	2.7	100.0	4,066
13 or more	3.4	12.6	33.3	49.4	1.2	100.0	801
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.6	6.0	33.1	49.8	2.5	100.0	1,665
Second	6.7	8.7	33.7	46.9	4.0	100.0	1,383
Middle	6.2	7.8	33.8	50.2	2.0	100.0	1,343
Fourth	6.6	8.8	32.2	49.6	2.8	100.0	1,254
Highest	2.8	12.0	30.0	54.0	1.2	100.0	940
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	3.7	6.0	28.1	59.8	2.3	100.0	1,229
2–3	6.5	8.2	32.3	50.9	2.1	100.0	2,842
4 or more	8.0	10.7	35.5	43.1	2.8	100.0	2,140
No response/refused	3.5	9.7	35.0	46.3	5.5	100.0	374
Sexual partners in the past 12 months							
1	5.9	8.3	32.4	51.0	2.4	100.0	6,124
2 or more	11.1	12.3	35.5	37.3	3.8	100.0	438
No response/refused	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	100.0	23

* Excludes 4 women with missing information.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

‡ Less than 25 cases.

Table 13.5B
Self-Perceived Risk of STIs among Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Had Sexual Intercourse in the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of STIs (Percent Distribution)					Total	No. of Cases*
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.9	7.5	43.5	38.0	4.1	100.0	1,858
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.6	6.5	45.9	29.6	5.5	100.0	298
Other urban	5.2	8.6	43.4	38.9	3.9	100.0	513
Rural	5.8	7.1	42.7	40.6	3.8	100.0	1,047
Health region							
1	9.9	6.7	42.3	35.6	5.5	100.0	568
2	8.1	10.2	37.9	42.4	1.5	100.0	373
3	3.0	5.1	44.0	45.4	2.5	100.0	478
4	5.3	9.4	48.0	32.5	4.9	100.0	439
Age group							
15–19	6.0	5.3	40.7	44.0	4.0	100.0	851
20–24	7.6	9.3	46.0	32.9	4.3	100.0	1,007
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	1.9	3.8	41.4	48.6	4.3	100.0	161
Visiting relationship	11.7	8.8	42.3	33.0	4.2	100.0	549
Girlfriend with sex	5.0	7.0	47.7	37.1	3.1	100.0	803
Girlfriend without sex	9.1	5.8	40.6	43.9	0.6	100.0	126
No steady relationship	3.2	9.0	34.5	43.5	9.8	100.0	219
Marital status							
Currently in union	9.7	7.8	42.2	36.2	4.2	100.0	710
Previously in union	6.2	6.1	44.7	39.6	3.4	100.0	156
Never in union	5.0	7.5	44.3	39.0	4.2	100.0	992
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	5.6	7.3	33.6	45.2	8.2	100.0	327
10–12	7.7	6.8	45.0	37.0	3.4	100.0	1,409
13 or more	1.0	15.9	49.9	31.2	1.9	100.0	114
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.3	7.0	38.6	44.3	4.8	100.0	394
Second	4.9	6.7	39.3	43.5	5.6	100.0	405
Middle	10.3	7.3	46.1	32.5	3.7	100.0	350
Fourth	7.9	7.0	46.6	36.0	2.4	100.0	379
Highest	5.4	9.3	46.4	34.5	4.4	100.0	330
No. of lifetime sexual partners							
1	6.1	3.1	31.3	54.5	5.0	100.0	150
2–3	2.2	6.4	36.4	50.8	4.3	100.0	358
4 or more	8.7	8.5	46.3	32.3	4.2	100.0	1,237
No response/refused	3.8	4.6	50.4	39.6	1.6	100.0	113
Sexual partners in the past 12 months							
1	4.8	4.7	37.0	48.9	4.7	100.0	844
2 or more	8.4	9.8	48.5	29.5	3.8	100.0	986
No response/refused	8.0	1.0	47.8	43.2	0.0	100.0	28

* Excludes 1 man with missing information.

† Excludes 8 men with missing information.

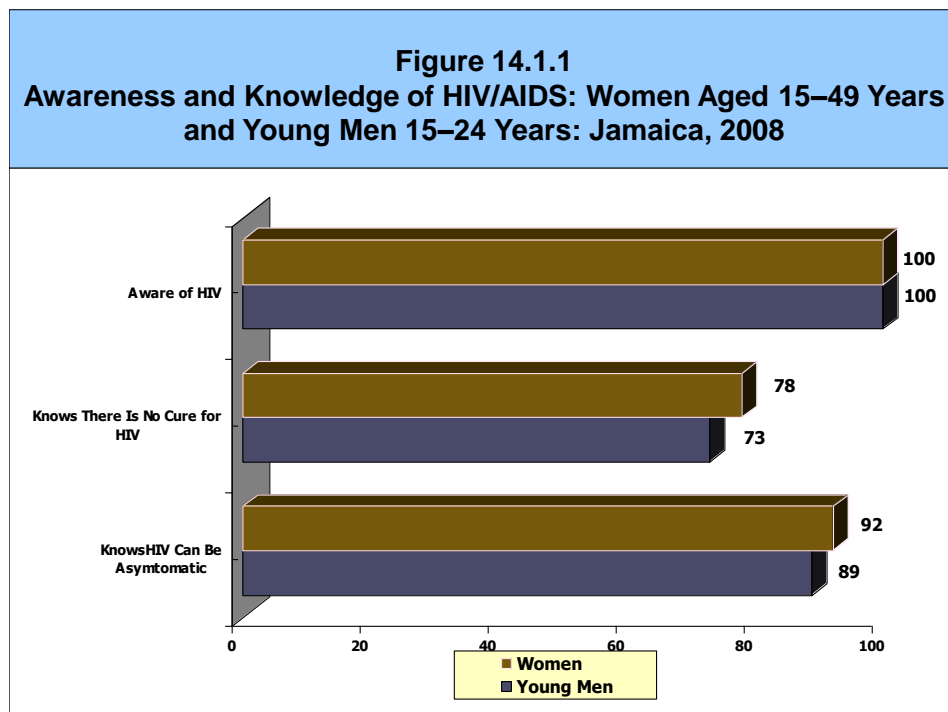
Chapter 14

HIV/AIDS

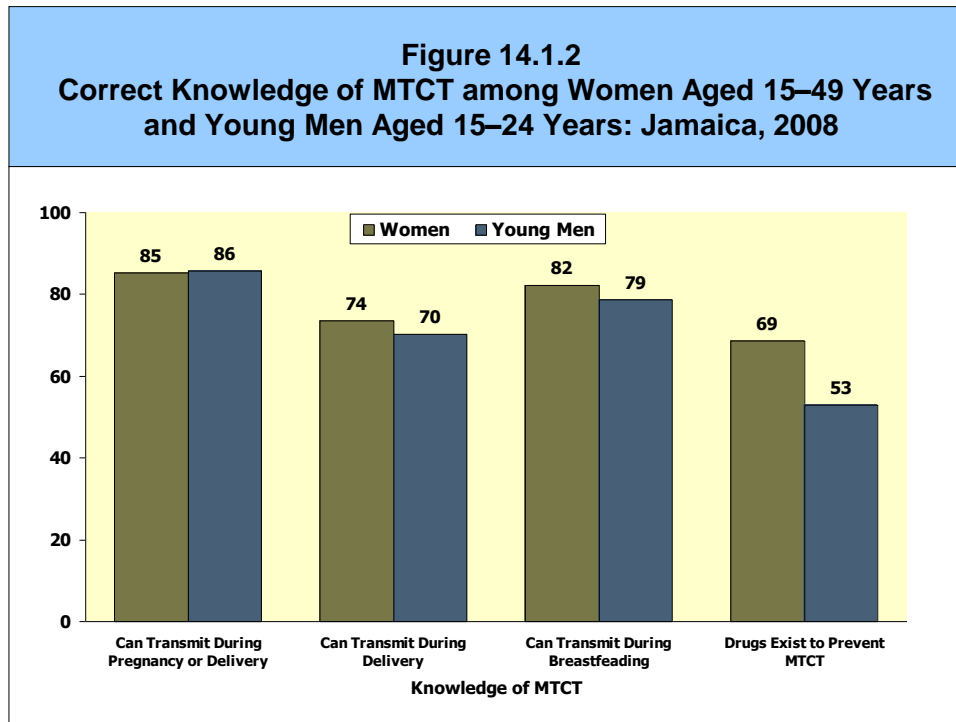
Chapter 14 presents knowledge about HIV transmission, including mother-to-child transmission (MTCT) and prevention, HIV testing, self-perceived risk of HIV/AIDS, and stigma toward HIV-infected persons among women aged 15–49 years and men aged 15–24 years.

14.1 Awareness and Knowledge of HIV/AIDS

Almost every woman and man (99.9%) interviewed in the 2008 Reproductive Health Survey reported knowing or having heard of HIV/AIDS (Figure 14.1.1). Among those who knew or have heard of HIV/AIDS, the survey assessed knowledge of different aspects of HIV/AIDS. According to Table 14.1.1A, the characteristic of HIV/AIDS most known to women (92.2%) was that HIV can be asymptomatic; in other words, HIV-infected people do not always appear sick.



The least known item was that drugs exist to reduce MTCT, with 68.6% of women demonstrating correct knowledge (Figure 14.1.2); however, knowledge of that fact increased with educational level and wealth quintile. For other items, correct knowledge was not necessarily associated with these characteristics.

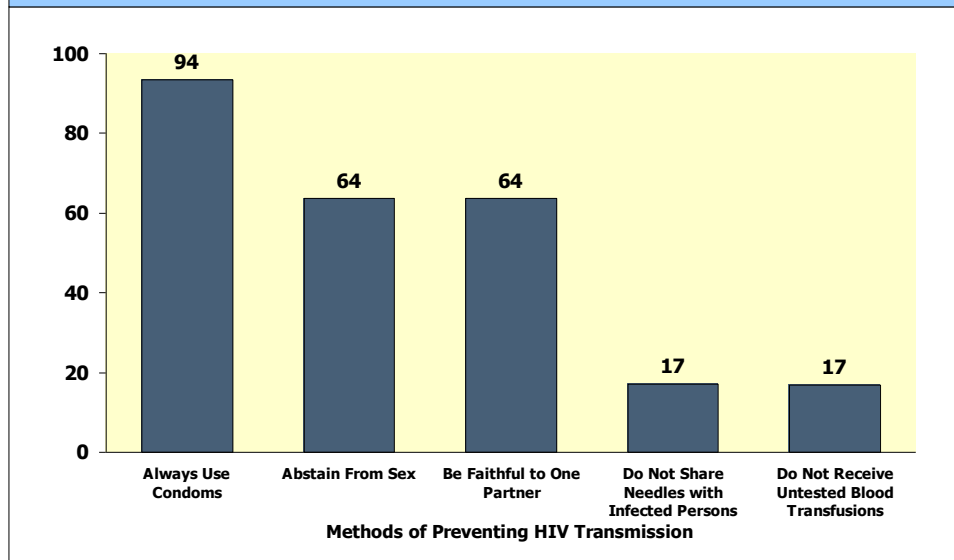


Among young men, the most well-known item was also that HIV can be asymptomatic with 88.8% showing correct knowledge (Table 14.1.1B and Figure 14.1.1). Knowledge among men aged 15–24 years was similar to that among young women in the same age group.

Knowledge about how to reduce the risk of HIV transmission was assessed in two different ways: survey respondents were asked to spontaneously mention any methods of HIV prevention and were then asked to express whether they agree or disagree with the methods of HIV prevention after they were read aloud by the interviewer. Tables 14.1.2A and 14.1.2B present knowledge of HIV prevention that was spontaneously mentioned by female respondents and by male respondents, respectively.

The most frequently mentioned method for reducing HIV risk among women was condom use (93.5%), followed by abstinence from sex (63.8%) and having only one sexual partner (63.8%) (Figure 14.1.3).

Figure 14.1.3
Spontaneously Named Methods of Preventing HIV Transmission
Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008

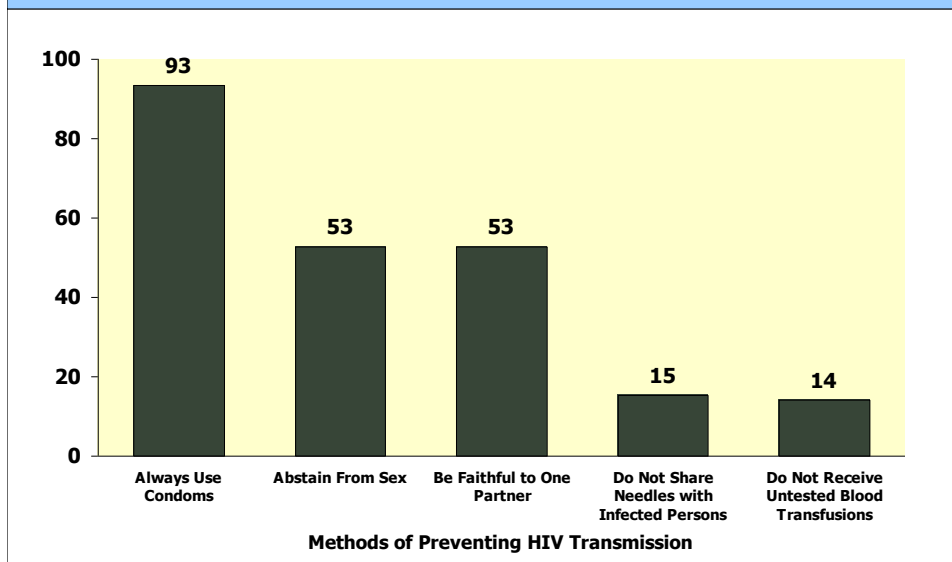


Higher education level and wealth quintile appeared to be associated with spontaneously mentioning each of these items. Other methods that were less frequently mentioned by women include not having sex with prostitutes (7.0%), not having sex with strangers (6.9%), not having sex with men who have sex with other women (4.9%), not having oral sex (4.2%), and not having sex with women (1.7%) (data not shown). Young women were more likely to mention all items in these tables than were their male counterparts.

Men most commonly mentioned always using a condom (93.3%), abstaining from sexual intercourse (52.8%), and being faithful to one partner (52.8%) (Figure 14.1.4). With the exception of always using a condom, higher educational level was associated with correct knowledge of ways to reduce transmission. Interestingly, for both men and women, having more lifetime partners tended to be negatively associated with correct knowledge. In other words, women and men who had more sexual partners knew less about how to reduce their risk for HIV.

Table 14.1.3A and Table 14.1.3B present knowledge of HIV prevention expressed after being probed by the interviewer. The probed questions were limited to condom use, abstinence from sex, and having one sexual partner. After prompting by the interviewer, the proportion of respondents with knowledge about abstinence from sex as a means of preventing HIV transmission increased (95.1% of women and 88.5% of men) as did knowledge of being faithful to one partner (89.1% of women and 83.2% of men).

Figure 14.1.4
Spontaneously Named Methods of Preventing HIV Transmission
Young Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008



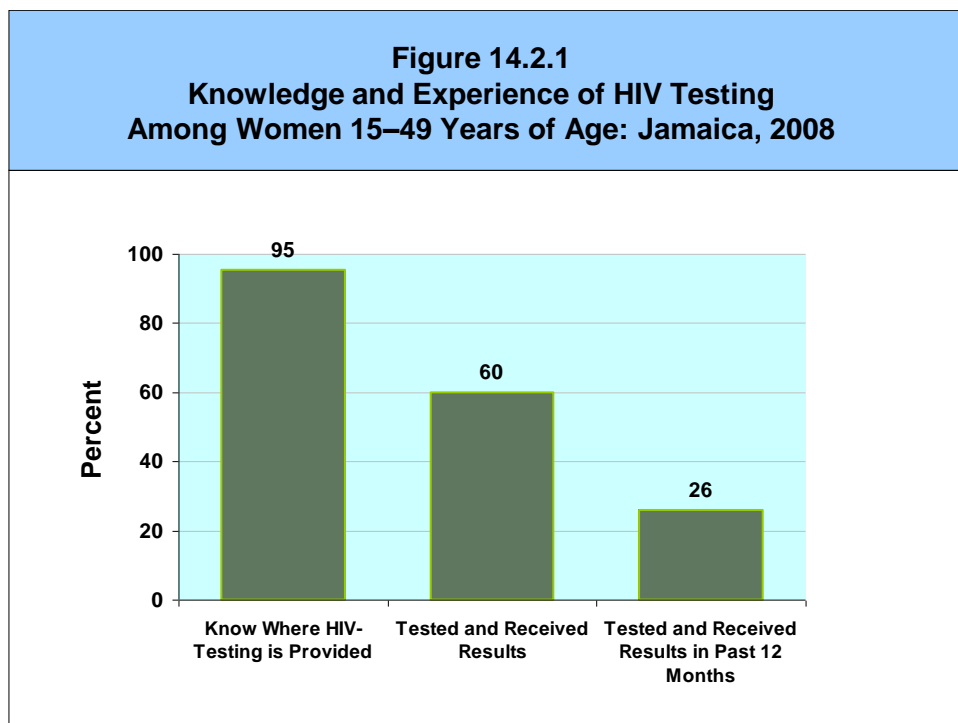
The percentages of those who were able to correctly identify all three items as methods of HIV prevention were 84.9% of women and 77.6% of men. Higher educational attainment and wealth quintile were not necessarily associated with better knowledge. When restricted to adolescents (15–19 year olds) and young adults (20–24 year olds), young women were more likely than young men to correctly provide answers to all three items (87.1% of adolescent girls and 83.8% of young adult women versus 79.1% of adolescent boys and 75.4% of young adult men).

Table 14.1.4A shows the percentages of women who correctly rejected common misconceptions about HIV transmission. The misconception that was rejected by the largest percentage of Jamaican women was transmission through hugging and shaking hands with an HIV-infected person (98.5%), and transmission through mosquito bites was least often rejected (81.0%). Three quarters (75.7%) were able to correctly reject all five common misconceptions. High educational attainment and wealth quintile were associated with rejection of all misconceptions.

Compared to young men (Table 14.1.4B), young women were more likely to reject all (72.3–77.4% versus 64.9–70.1%). Similar to women, young men most commonly rejected the misconception that HIV can be transmitted through hugging and shaking hands (96.9%) and least often rejected the notion of transmission through mosquito bites (73.1%). Two-thirds of young men (67.0%) correctly rejected all five misconceptions.

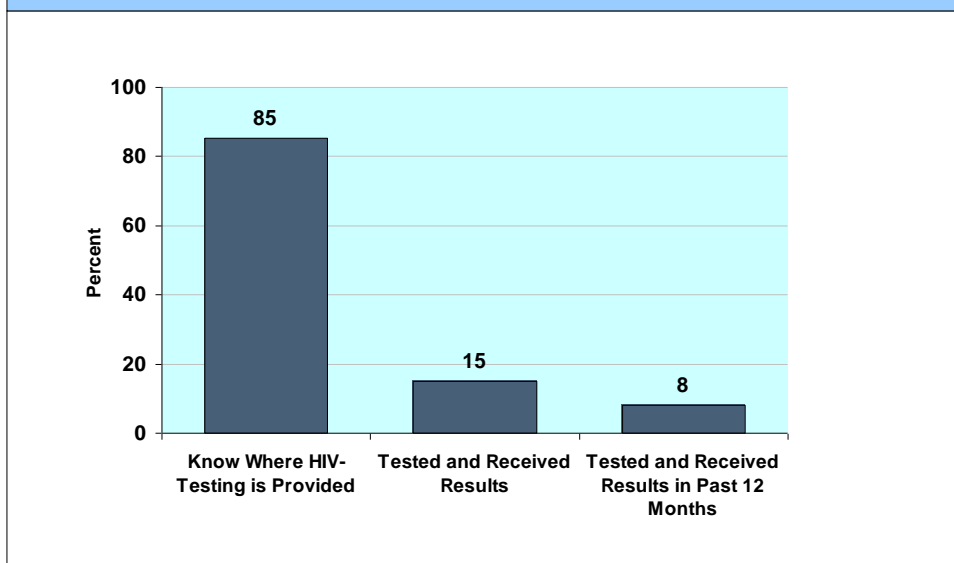
14.2 HIV-testing

Table 14.2.1A shows that 95.3% of women knew where HIV testing is provided. A little less than two-thirds (60.0%) of women reported actually having been tested and receiving their results at some point in their lifetime, and 26% reported that their last HIV-test took place within 12 months of the interview (Figure 14.2.1). High educational attainment, currently and previously being in a union, and having at least one sexual partner in her lifetime were particularly associated with knowing the testing location, ever being testing, and being tested in the past 12 months. Among 1,676 women who had been pregnant at least for six months at the time of the survey or had been pregnant since January 2006 and had prenatal care, 91.3% were tested for HIV (Table 14.2.1A).



Compared to young men (Table 14.2.1B), young women were more likely to know where the test was provided (89.8%–97.3% versus 81.0%–91.9%), to have ever been tested (22.1%–70.4% versus 7.5%–25.8%), and to have been tested in the past 12 months (15.1%–37.8% versus 4.4%–13.7%) (Figure 14.2.2). The characteristics of male respondents that were associated with knowing the testing location -- currently or previously being in a union, and having at least one partner in his lifetime -- were the same as those mentioned for women.

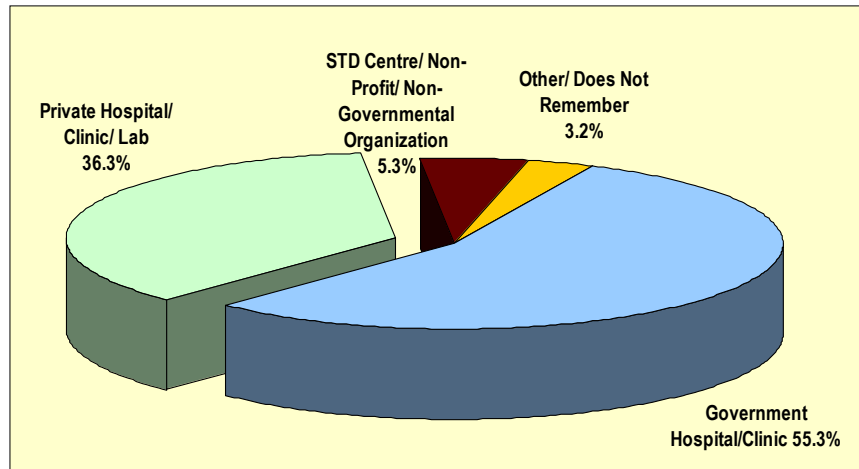
Figure 14.2.2
Knowledge and Experience of HIV Testing
Among Young Men 15–24 Years of Age: Jamaica, 2008



Among women who have ever been tested, the most common location of HIV-testing was a government hospital or clinic (55.3%), followed by a private hospital, clinic, or laboratory (36.3%), as shown in Table 14.2.2 and Figure 14.2.3. STD centers and services provided by non-profit or non-governmental agencies constituted only a small percentage of facilities where women were tested (5.3%). Women’s likelihood of being tested in a private health care facility was higher in Health Region 1 and increased with respondent’s age. Women with the highest educational attainment and the highest wealth quintile of the household reported the highest levels of testing in the private sector (62.1% and 62.7%, respectively). Among young men aged 15–24 years who have ever been tested for HIV, 53.9% went to a government hospital or clinic, 33.1% went to a private hospital, clinic or laboratory, and 7.1% went to others health providers (data not shown).

One in two (54.9%) women aged 15–49 years who have never had sexual intercourse and have never been tested for HIV said that they were not willing to be tested even if the test was offered free or at low cost. Therefore, the denominator in Table 14.2.3A was restricted to only include women who were sexually experienced.

Figure 14.2.3
Place of Last HIV Test for Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Reported Ever Being Tested for HIV/AIDS: Jamaica, 2008

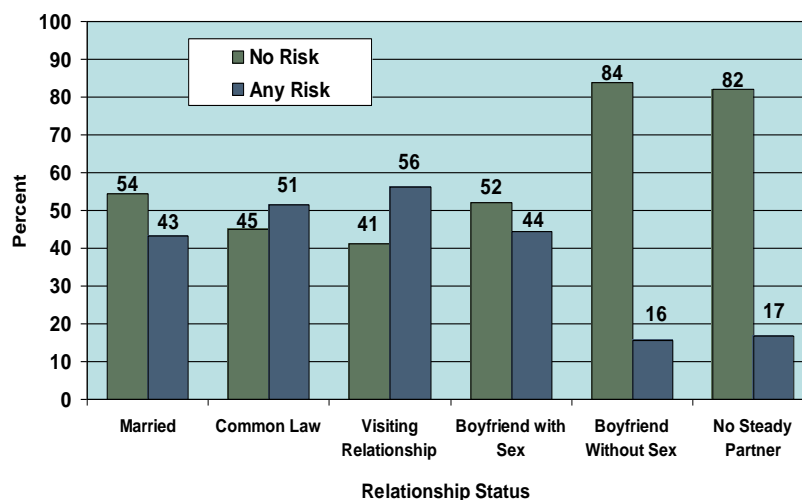


Overall, 71.1% of women with sexual experience were willing to take the test if it was offered free or at low cost, 17.4% were not willing, and the remaining 11.5% were not sure. Women aged 45–49 years and women with at least 13 years of schooling had the highest percentage of NOT being willing to take the test (28.7 and 26.0%, respectively). Gender differences among young adults were not large or consistent. Nearly three quarters (73.8%) of young men indicated a willingness to get tested, whereas 16.8% stated they were unwilling and 9.4% were unsure (Table 14.2.3B). Among 1,103 women who were not willing to be tested for HIV, 63.1% said that they never felt it necessary and 11.4% said that the test was not necessary because they were not sexually active and are not at risk of HIV (data not shown).

14.3 Self-perceived Risk of HIV/AIDS

Interviewers asked all of the respondents to rate their perceived risk of contracting HIV at one of four levels: great risk, moderate risk, little risk, and no risk at all. Table 14.3.1A and Figure 14.3.1 show that more than half (55.9%) of women considered themselves to be at no risk of HIV transmission, followed by “little risk” (27.6%).

Figure 14.3.1
Perceived Risk of Getting HIV/AIDS Among Women
Aged 15–49 Years, by Marital Status: Jamaica, 2008



Women who lived in the Kingston parish (11.6%), were in a common law union (8.6%) or visiting partnership (8.5%), and had the lowest level of education (8.8%) more often said they perceived themselves to be at great risk in comparison to their counterparts. Young men were more likely to perceive themselves as being at great risk than were women of the same age (Table 14.3.1B). Slightly more than half (53.6%) of young men declared they had no risk at all, 31.5% felt they had a little risk, 5.7% a moderate risk, and 6.0% great risk. When these variables were restricted to only those who had sexual experience (Tables 14.3.2A and 14.3.2B) the patterns were similar.

Among sexually experienced women who acknowledged having any level of risk, 53.0% indicated that the reason for their risk was condom-related, including partner's refusal to use a condom, inconsistent condom use, or the belief that a "condom can break", followed by 30.3% of women listing factors related to a partner's sexual behaviors, including a partner having other partners and a partner spending "a lot of time away" (Table 14.3.3A). Respondent's own sexual behaviors (e.g. having multiple sexual partners) (1.3%) or risk associated with the use of a medical facility (e.g. blood transfusion and unsterilized needles) (3.5%), were less common reasons given. Young men were more likely to mention the lack of condom use as a reason for their risk compare to women in the same age groups (82.5%–75.3% versus 64.2%–63.4%) (Table 14.3.3B). In sharp contrast to their female counterparts, young men were significantly less likely to indicate their partner's risky sexual behavior as the reason for their risk of HIV transmission (2.5% of adolescent boys and 4.4% of young adult men compared to 23.1% of adolescent girls and 26.7% of young adult women).

Among all women who considered themselves at no risk of HIV transmission (data not shown), the lack of a current sexual relationship was the most common reason (37.9%), followed by condom use (28.2%), own sexual behaviors (e.g. having only one sexual partner, not having sex with strangers)(16.5%), and partner’s sexual behaviors (e.g. “trust” or “know partners well”) (13.0%). Young men were more likely to report condom use as a primary reason for no self-perceived risk of HIV.

14.4 Stigma toward HIV-infected Persons

The survey also included a series of questions to assess the level of stigma and discrimination confronting people living with HIV/AIDS in Jamaica. All respondents were asked whether or not they were willing to interact with HIV-infected persons in different hypothetical situations. The most tolerant attitudes were found for the following statement: “If you knew that a co-worker was infected with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to work with him/her?” with 90.1% of women and 88.0% of young men saying yes as shown in Tables 14.4A–14.4.B and Figure 14.3.2. The least tolerant attitudes were found for the following statement: “If a relative of yours became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to be kept a secret?” with only 29.1% of women and 24.5% of young men saying no. Slightly less than half (43.9%) of women and a third (33.7%) of men reported that they would NOT buy fresh vegetables or fruits from an HIV-infected vendor. Higher educational attainment and wealth quintiles were generally associated with more accepting attitudes toward persons with HIV infection.

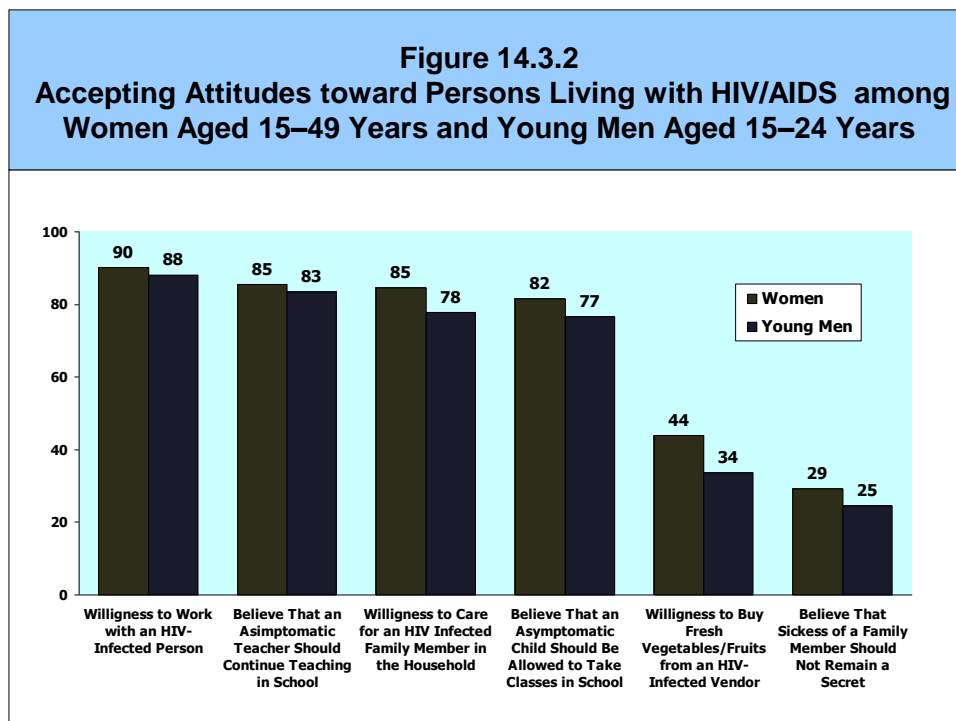


Table 14.1.1A
Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	% Who Knows that HIV Can Be Asymptomatic	% Who Knows No Cure Exists	Correct MTCT Knowledge				No. of Cases*
			Transmission during Pregnancy	Transmission during Delivery	Transmission during Breastfeeding	Drugs Exist to Reduce MTCT	
Total	92.2	77.9	85.3	73.5	82.2	68.6	8,254
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	93.6	72.7	74.7	69.1	79.3	71.3	1,198
Other urban	92.7	79.4	86.4	76.2	80.2	70.2	2,283
Rural	91.1	79.1	89.3	73.4	85.3	66.1	4,773
Health region							
1	91.4	77.0	82.1	72.3	78.1	68.1	2,339
2	93.8	79.8	81.8	68.2	81.8	63.8	1,759
3	95.2	76.1	89.0	80.1	90.6	80.2	2,311
4	90.1	80.5	90.8	73.1	83.3	61.6	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	93.2	62.4	77.4	67.5	77.0	69.8	644
St. Andrew	90.8	75.4	76.5	70.5	81.0	69.2	636
St. Thomas	89.1	66.3	85.4	66.4	74.3	63.1	504
Portland	94.6	66.3	83.0	61.5	81.9	69.5	516
St. Mary	95.8	82.5	81.4	65.2	85.2	73.7	542
St. Ann	92.0	83.3	81.6	73.4	79.2	53.8	701
Trelawny	96.8	73.1	83.6	76.3	88.6	73.6	516
St. James	92.7	72.0	86.1	75.1	89.4	72.7	635
Hanover	98.5	73.9	91.0	85.0	91.7	83.9	540
Westmoreland	95.7	83.7	94.1	85.4	92.6	90.9	620
St. Elizabeth	90.8	87.6	90.3	72.5	86.9	50.3	528
Manchester	91.1	78.4	91.2	72.9	81.9	68.4	668
Clarendon	88.7	77.2	90.9	73.8	81.9	63.6	649
St. Catherine	91.9	82.7	87.7	75.7	76.1	67.4	555
Age group							
15–19	88.7	79.7	81.3	65.3	79.0	62.2	1,229
20–24	93.3	80.5	85.5	72.4	86.9	74.7	1,113
25–29	92.3	75.2	84.7	75.9	84.5	69.3	1,349
30–34	94.5	78.6	87.1	74.5	81.4	72.8	1,218
35–39	93.5	79.0	87.3	80.4	84.8	69.2	1,220
40–44	91.8	74.8	87.7	74.1	76.0	66.9	1,083
45–49	91.6	75.2	84.8	75.1	81.6	63.7	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	93.7	74.1	86.7	80.7	81.4	74.4	1,440
Common law union	92.6	79.8	89.3	74.3	85.2	68.6	2,158
Visiting relationship	93.6	78.5	84.5	73.9	85.0	69.8	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	89.7	78.4	87.6	73.4	80.3	57.7	281
Boyfriend without sex	87.8	81.0	87.5	74.3	82.7	65.0	197
No steady relationship	90.1	77.2	81.2	68.1	76.6	65.9	1,902
Marital status							
In union	93.3	78.0	86.6	75.5	84.3	70.4	5,874
Previously in union	90.7	75.2	86.6	74.4	78.9	66.4	1,344
Never in union	88.8	80.3	78.2	64.0	76.4	63.2	1,036
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	90.0	77.8	85.9	72.0	82.8	59.3	2,181
10–12	92.3	77.9	85.0	72.2	82.3	69.8	5,076
13 or more	95.4	78.2	85.7	82.5	80.7	79.0	994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	88.7	79.2	86.8	71.3	83.0	61.2	1,998
Second	91.5	78.3	88.2	73.9	85.4	67.0	1,715
Middle	93.1	78.2	84.5	71.4	82.1	68.6	1,668
Fourth	92.8	75.7	83.9	73.9	82.1	71.1	1,650
Highest	94.9	78.2	83.2	77.3	78.6	75.5	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	88.3	80.0	75.4	62.4	74.7	62.0	816
1	92.7	77.3	86.3	75.6	80.5	72.4	1,424
2–3	93.5	78.3	86.6	75.6	84.8	70.0	3,213
4 or more	92.1	76.7	86.8	74.1	84.6	68.4	2,352
No response/refused	90.4	77.7	88.9	75.1	75.0	62.4	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.1.1B
Correct Knowledge of HIV/AIDS and Mother-to-Child-Transmission (MTCT) among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	%	%	Correct MTCT Knowledge				No. of Cases*
			Who Knows that HIV Can Be Asymptomatic	Who Knows No Cure Exists	Transmission during Pregnancy	Transmission during Delivery	
Total	88.8	72.8	85.6	70.2	78.6	52.9	2,772
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	88.9	72.6	86.5	80.1	83.1	51.0	380
Other urban	91.5	70.7	85.2	67.4	77.1	51.5	759
Rural	87.1	74.0	85.5	69.0	78.2	54.3	1,633
Health region							
1	90.1	68.8	87.4	72.8	79.5	53.4	789
2	81.8	78.5	76.0	57.4	77.3	45.3	551
3	94.3	69.3	88.7	75.0	79.3	57.4	774
4	84.9	78.9	84.9	68.6	77.4	51.7	658
Age group							
15–19	88.0	73.5	84.7	70.1	78.3	49.7	1,650
20–24	89.9	71.7	86.9	70.5	79.2	57.5	1,122
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	87.2	75.0	89.1	76.6	79.2	63.1	162
Visiting relationship	90.2	69.8	86.9	71.7	81.2	55.7	553
Girlfriend with sex	88.2	73.6	87.4	72.5	79.5	51.1	829
Girlfriend without sex	89.5	72.6	86.7	70.4	75.5	50.4	409
No steady relationship	88.2	73.6	81.4	65.5	77.5	52.2	819
Marital status							
In union	89.6	70.9	87.4	72.7	80.8	57.2	715
Previously in union	91.5	71.5	90.5	73.7	83.5	44.7	175
Never in union	88.2	73.6	84.4	68.9	77.3	52.0	1,882
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	83.3	72.0	80.4	64.0	75.2	43.7	685
10–12	90.1	72.7	87.3	71.6	79.9	54.8	1,943
13 or more	96.0	78.1	86.2	81.9	77.7	68.7	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.3	76.9	80.3	68.6	77.2	43.5	631
Second	91.4	68.4	84.6	66.1	78.4	49.1	618
Middle	89.9	71.2	87.3	72.8	82.9	56.4	512
Fourth	91.4	77.1	88.7	74.0	80.9	56.2	538
Highest	88.9	69.9	87.1	69.5	73.3	59.8	473
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	87.5	77.0	81.5	67.1	74.6	51.7	712
1	85.1	70.6	82.6	69.1	73.2	56.6	243
2–3	92.0	74.2	90.8	74.1	83.9	53.2	421
4 or more	89.0	71.3	86.5	71.4	79.6	54.0	1,280
No response/refused	87.8	63.1	85.8	64.5	82.7	40.8	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.1.2A
Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission
among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission					No. of Cases
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain from Sexual Intercourse	Be Faithful to One Partner	Do Not Share Needles with Infected Persons	Do Not Receive Untested Blood Transfusions	
Total	93.5	63.8	63.8	17.2	16.9	8,254
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	95.0	70.9	70.9	6.8	7.9	1,198
Other urban	93.7	69.0	69.0	22.1	20.3	2,283
Rural	92.6	56.1	56.1	18.0	18.2	4,773
Health region						
1	94.1	72.2	72.2	13.8	12.7	2,339
2	92.1	62.0	62.0	17.6	16.8	1,759
3	94.3	61.7	61.7	29.3	31.4	2,311
4	92.1	48.8	48.8	12.9	12.1	1,845
Parish						
Kingston	92.8	67.6	67.6	8.2	10.0	644
St. Andrew	95.1	68.5	68.5	6.5	7.2	636
St. Thomas	87.9	53.7	53.7	7.8	7.5	504
Portland	95.9	67.9	67.9	7.3	5.2	516
St. Mary	87.8	67.3	67.3	21.7	21.9	542
St. Ann	93.8	55.3	55.3	18.9	17.9	701
Trelawny	98.1	74.7	74.7	35.4	32.1	516
St. James	91.3	56.2	56.2	11.6	13.2	635
Hanover	96.0	66.1	66.1	36.7	32.9	540
Westmoreland	95.2	59.2	59.2	43.4	51.7	620
St. Elizabeth	94.3	44.4	44.4	11.7	9.9	528
Manchester	90.9	49.7	49.7	13.1	12.4	668
Clarendon	91.5	51.1	51.1	13.5	13.2	649
St. Catherine	94.3	79.1	79.1	22.6	19.1	555
Age group						
15–19	93.3	68.9	68.9	19.4	16.9	1,229
20–24	94.9	66.4	66.4	18.2	16.2	1,113
25–29	94.3	66.0	66.0	20.1	17.5	1,349
30–34	93.0	60.4	60.4	17.1	19.2	1,218
35–39	93.9	59.3	59.3	14.3	14.9	1,220
40–44	92.4	57.6	57.6	14.5	16.5	1,083
45–49	91.1	65.7	65.7	14.4	16.6	1,042
Current relationship status						
Married	92.7	64.4	64.4	17.4	19.1	1,440
Common law union	93.4	57.7	57.7	14.6	15.7	2,158
Visiting relationship	95.2	61.2	61.2	16.1	16.5	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	95.1	62.9	62.9	16.6	14.1	281
Boyfriend without sex	89.2	73.8	73.8	22.0	20.0	197
No steady relationship	92.1	71.1	71.1	20.4	17.1	1,902
Marital status						
In union	94.1	60.8	60.8	15.9	16.8	5,874
Previously in union	92.5	64.1	64.1	17.7	15.9	1,344
Never in union	91.8	76.9	76.9	22.7	18.3	1,036
Education level (in years)[†]						
0–9	91.1	55.0	55.0	10.8	11.6	2,181
10–12	94.1	64.4	64.4	17.5	17.5	5,076
13 or more	94.6	75.9	75.9	27.0	22.7	994
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.6	50.0	50.0	12.4	14.7	1,998
Second	93.8	55.9	55.9	12.8	13.0	1,715
Middle	94.2	63.7	63.7	15.8	16.4	1,668
Fourth	92.6	70.4	70.4	22.0	19.1	1,650
Highest	95.3	78.8	78.8	22.8	20.9	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners						
0	91.7	78.5	78.5	22.2	18.0	816
1	94.6	64.3	64.3	22.3	22.0	1,424
2–3	92.7	62.0	62.0	15.6	16.2	3,213
4 or more	94.8	59.4	59.4	14.6	15.3	2,352
No response/refused	92.4	62.1	62.1	11.8	8.9	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.1.2B
Spontaneously Mentioned Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission
among Men Aged 15–24 Years, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ways to Reduce the Risk of HIV Transmission					No. of Cases*
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain from Sexual Intercourse	Be Faithful to One Partner	Do Not Share Needles with Infected Persons	Do Not Receive Untested Blood Transfusions	
Total	93.3	52.8	52.8	15.3	14.1	2,772
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	92.1	37.3	37.3	16.6	22.1	380
Other urban	94.6	57.7	57.7	13.5	11.0	759
Rural	93.0	54.5	54.5	16.0	13.5	1,633
Health region						
1	93.6	47.9	47.9	16.7	15.7	789
2	90.7	63.9	63.9	13.3	10.5	551
3	95.6	62.2	62.2	18.4	20.0	774
4	92.1	44.2	44.2	11.4	7.6	658
Age group						
15–19	93.2	56.4	56.4	14.9	13.1	1,650
20–24	93.6	47.5	47.5	15.9	15.4	1,122
Current relationship status						
Married/common law union	94.5	45.5	45.5	11.3	15.1	162
Visiting relationship	95.5	43.3	43.3	12.1	9.6	553
Girlfriend with sex	93.2	52.3	52.3	21.5	17.1	829
Girlfriend without sex	95.6	53.7	53.7	9.5	16.0	409
No steady relationship	90.5	60.9	60.9	15.2	12.9	819
Marital status						
In union	95.3	43.7	43.7	11.9	10.7	715
Previously in union	94.2	41.5	41.5	10.0	10.7	175
Never in union	92.5	57.3	57.3	17.2	15.7	1,882
Education level (in years)†						
0–9	91.0	47.5	47.5	11.6	10.6	685
10–12	94.5	53.0	53.0	16.3	15.0	1,943
13 or more	88.5	72.1	72.1	19.8	18.9	130
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	91.5	49.7	49.7	11.5	9.1	631
Second	90.7	54.2	54.2	16.2	12.2	618
Middle	95.2	52.2	52.2	16.7	15.8	512
Fourth	94.4	49.2	49.2	13.7	17.9	538
Highest	95.0	59.1	59.1	19.0	15.5	473
Lifetime sexual partners						
0	93.1	64.0	64.0	15.9	16.3	712
1	92.2	56.0	56.0	18.4	16.3	243
2–3	93.5	50.8	50.8	15.1	11.1	421
4 or more	93.3	47.5	47.5	14.0	12.9	1,280
No response/refused	96.4	45.0	45.0	21.2	20.1	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.1.3A
Knowledge about Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV in Response to Prompted Questions
among Women Aged 15–49 Years, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Principal Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV				No. of Cases*
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain from Sexual Intercourse	Be Faithful to One Partner	All Three	
Total	98.3	95.1	89.1	84.9	8,254
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	99.5	97.6	97.3	94.9	1,198
Other urban	98.1	94.6	88.2	83.0	2,283
Rural	97.8	94.4	86.0	81.6	4,773
Health region					
1	98.5	95.7	92.4	87.9	2,339
2	97.5	96.4	90.7	87.0	1,759
3	98.7	94.7	90.2	86.2	2,311
4	97.7	93.4	79.9	75.6	1,845
Parish					
Kingston	98.9	97.2	96.2	94.7	644
St. Andrew	99.7	97.6	97.9	95.2	636
St. Thomas	96.0	91.0	74.9	68.3	504
Portland	97.8	94.8	85.8	81.5	516
St. Mary	94.8	95.3	89.1	83.2	542
St. Ann	99.4	97.9	94.0	92.2	701
Trelawny	99.3	97.7	93.8	91.9	516
St. James	98.1	96.0	88.6	84.9	635
Hanover	99.0	99.2	94.5	93.4	540
Westmoreland	99.0	89.6	88.2	81.3	620
St. Elizabeth	97.0	93.0	75.3	70.0	528
Manchester	97.9	91.9	88.0	82.9	668
Clarendon	98.0	95.2	75.9	73.0	649
St. Catherine	97.7	94.2	89.0	82.5	555
Age group					
15–19	98.6	96.2	90.0	87.1	1,229
20–24	99.0	94.4	88.1	83.8	1,113
25–29	98.0	96.3	86.6	83.3	1,349
30–34	98.1	95.1	87.7	83.1	1,218
35–39	98.1	94.0	90.1	85.1	1,220
40–44	97.6	93.2	90.4	84.6	1,083
45–49	97.8	96.2	92.8	88.0	1,042
Current relationship status					
Married	97.8	93.2	94.0	86.6	1,440
Common law union	98.1	93.8	89.2	83.6	2,158
Visiting relationship	98.6	94.9	87.4	83.8	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	99.4	97.0	88.6	86.8	281
Boyfriend without sex	99.1	99.5	87.9	87.0	197
No steady relationship	98.0	96.8	88.4	85.8	1,902
Marital status					
In union	98.2	94.2	89.4	84.3	5,874
Previously in union	98.0	96.6	86.3	83.5	1,344
Never in union	98.6	97.6	90.6	88.6	1,036
Education level (in years)†					
0–9	97.2	94.8	86.2	81.5	2,181
10–12	98.4	95.1	89.8	85.7	5,076
13 or more	99.6	95.6	90.5	86.5	994
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.1	93.7	85.1	79.7	1,998
Second	98.9	93.6	86.5	82.3	1,715
Middle	98.1	95.7	90.7	86.5	1,668
Fourth	98.5	96.4	91.4	88.2	1,650
Highest	98.8	96.0	91.7	87.4	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners					
0	98.6	97.8	91.5	89.4	816
1	98.7	94.7	92.3	87.2	1,424
2–3	97.6	94.7	88.8	84.0	3,213
4 or more	98.7	94.3	87.0	82.7	2,352
No response/refused	98.5	96.7	84.6	82.2	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.1.3B
Knowledge about Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV in Response to Prompted Questions
among Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Principal Ways to Prevent the Sexual Transmission of HIV				No. of Cases*
	Always Use Condoms	Abstain from Sexual Intercourse	Be Faithful to One Partner	All Three	
Total	98.2	88.5	83.2	77.6	2,772
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	99.1	78.3	64.4	58.1	380
Other urban	98.6	91.2	89.2	83.3	759
Rural	97.8	90.0	85.4	80.0	1,633
Health region					
1	98.4	81.5	74.3	66.1	789
2	95.2	91.1	78.9	73.8	551
3	99.2	93.5	90.5	86.8	774
4	98.7	92.3	91.1	86.8	658
Age group					
15–19	98.3	89.7	83.9	79.1	1,650
20–24	98.2	86.9	82.2	75.4	1,122
Current relationship status					
Married/common law union	98.7	78.5	88.6	73.6	162
Visiting relationship	98.6	81.1	80.7	72.8	553
Girlfriend with sex	99.0	90.6	82.1	77.5	829
Girlfriend without sex	98.7	89.7	85.3	79.8	409
No steady relationship	96.7	93.1	84.2	80.7	819
Marital status					
In union	98.7	80.5	82.3	72.9	715
Previously in union	96.3	91.2	81.1	75.3	175
Never in union	98.3	91.4	83.8	79.6	1,882
Education level (in years)†					
0–9	96.0	89.7	82.9	79.0	685
10–12	98.9	87.6	83.9	77.3	1,943
13 or more	100.0	95.5	75.4	74.0	130
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	97.1	89.9	82.6	77.1	631
Second	97.7	86.9	84.9	78.0	618
Middle	98.1	86.8	81.1	74.1	512
Fourth	99.5	89.9	80.7	78.1	538
Highest	98.8	89.3	87.1	80.9	473
Lifetime sexual partners					
0	98.0	92.8	86.3	83.0	712
1	96.5	89.9	86.7	79.0	243
2–3	98.3	90.2	81.5	76.7	421
4 or more	98.7	86.3	82.7	76.0	1,280
No response/refused	97.9	79.6	72.0	64.3	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.1.4A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Through Hugging or Shaking Hands	Working Together	Sharing Utensils	Sharing Toilets	Through Mosquito Bites	Reject All Five	No. of Cases [*]
Total	98.5	97.8	94.7	90.8	81.0	75.7	8,254
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	99.3	98.9	97.6	95.4	87.4	84.1	1,198
Other urban	98.3	97.5	94.6	90.0	79.5	73.8	2,283
Rural	98.3	97.6	93.6	89.2	79.2	73.3	4,773
Health region							
1	98.9	98.1	95.9	92.2	82.3	78.1	2,339
2	98.7	97.9	95.7	93.2	86.4	82.4	1,759
3	98.1	98.0	96.9	92.7	84.9	79.7	2,311
4	98.0	97.1	89.6	84.2	70.9	62.6	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	99.4	97.3	95.2	89.4	86.5	78.3	644
St. Andrew	99.4	99.4	98.4	96.8	88.5	86.6	636
St. Thomas	98.7	97.9	97.0	87.1	80.8	72.3	504
Portland	99.1	98.3	95.0	87.2	80.6	74.4	516
St. Mary	98.7	98.0	95.7	94.2	88.9	85.6	542
St. Ann	98.4	97.6	96.0	94.9	87.0	83.3	701
Trelawny	95.2	95.4	95.2	90.1	82.3	73.9	516
St. James	98.1	98.2	96.3	89.3	76.3	68.7	635
Hanover	99.1	99.0	97.5	95.6	92.3	90.1	540
Westmoreland	99.1	98.5	98.1	96.8	92.9	90.8	620
St. Elizabeth	99.3	97.6	93.5	85.0	70.5	63.4	528
Manchester	97.5	97.1	89.8	87.1	73.7	66.1	668
Clarendon	97.6	96.7	86.6	81.1	68.6	58.9	649
St. Catherine	98.4	97.1	93.6	89.1	75.9	70.8	555
Age group							
15–19	98.1	97.3	92.5	88.1	80.1	72.3	1,229
20–24	99.1	98.5	95.5	92.7	81.0	77.4	1,113
25–29	98.8	97.2	94.6	89.8	82.0	76.5	1,349
30–34	98.4	97.9	95.1	91.0	81.7	76.8	1,218
35–39	98.7	98.7	97.2	94.1	81.5	77.1	1,220
40–44	97.9	97.7	94.8	89.5	79.0	74.4	1,083
45–49	98.6	97.6	93.7	90.6	81.4	75.9	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	98.8	98.4	94.7	91.6	81.2	76.5	1,440
Common law union	98.5	98.6	95.6	90.9	80.2	74.8	2,158
Visiting relationship	98.9	98.3	95.2	91.6	82.2	76.9	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	99.4	96.6	95.9	88.5	80.2	73.6	281
Boyfriend without sex	99.5	98.6	95.8	90.2	74.6	67.6	197
No steady relationship	97.7	96.3	93.2	89.6	80.9	75.9	1,902
Marital status							
In union	98.7	98.4	95.2	91.4	81.3	76.1	5,874
Previously in union	97.7	95.7	93.9	89.6	79.2	74.7	1,344
Never in union	98.5	97.5	93.6	89.3	81.3	75.1	1,036
Education level (in years)[†]							
0–9	97.5	96.5	91.8	88.4	74.8	68.6	2,181
10–12	98.8	98.1	95.7	91.4	82.1	77.2	5,076
13 or more	99.1	98.6	95.4	91.8	85.8	80.6	994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	97.8	95.8	91.0	87.5	74.0	68.4	1,998
Second	97.8	97.4	94.1	88.4	78.6	72.6	1,715
Middle	98.9	98.3	95.5	90.9	83.4	77.3	1,668
Fourth	98.9	98.6	97.0	93.3	83.7	78.9	1,650
Highest	99.2	99.1	96.2	93.8	85.1	81.3	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	98.4	97.6	93.9	89.9	80.6	75.1	816
1	98.5	98.0	94.2	91.6	84.6	80.1	1,424
2–3	98.6	98.1	95.6	92.2	81.7	77.2	3,213
4 or more	98.5	97.1	93.9	89.0	76.9	70.8	2,352
No response/refused	98.4	99.2	96.6	89.0	84.7	76.0	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.1.4B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Correctly Reject Common Misconceptions about HIV Transmission
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Through Hugging or Shaking Hands	Working Together	Sharing Utensils	Sharing Toilets	Through Mosquito Bites	Reject All Five	No. of Cases*
Total	96.9	96.1	89.9	86.9	73.1	67.0	2,772
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	96.8	97.0	90.4	87.8	78.6	72.2	380
Other urban	97.9	96.6	90.1	88.6	75.8	68.8	759
Rural	96.4	95.5	89.6	85.6	69.8	64.4	1,633
Health region							
1	96.6	96.7	88.6	85.4	75.9	67.4	789
2	96.8	96.1	92.1	90.5	76.3	70.1	551
3	97.5	96.4	92.0	90.5	81.4	77.8	774
4	96.9	94.8	88.4	83.2	58.8	53.8	658
Age group							
15–19	97.0	96.0	89.9	86.6	71.6	64.9	1,650
20–24	96.8	96.3	89.9	87.3	75.2	70.1	1,122
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	98.8	95.8	93.6	90.2	74.5	70.5	162
Visiting relationship	97.0	97.2	88.4	87.1	79.3	72.0	553
Girlfriend with sex	97.3	97.4	93.0	88.0	74.6	69.7	829
Girlfriend without sex	98.4	97.9	90.8	87.7	71.0	62.3	409
No steady relationship	95.3	92.9	86.4	84.5	67.9	62.5	819
Marital status							
In union	97.4	96.9	89.5	87.8	78.3	71.7	715
Previously in union	93.7	93.8	83.9	79.1	68.2	56.4	175
Never in union	97.1	96.0	90.6	87.3	71.6	66.2	1,882
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	95.9	94.4	85.8	83.7	62.7	56.6	685
10–12	97.4	96.8	91.1	88.2	75.8	69.8	1,943
13 or more	97.0	95.6	93.5	86.3	86.6	79.4	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	96.5	95.3	87.3	83.4	65.3	58.9	631
Second	96.0	94.4	87.8	81.5	70.0	62.2	618
Middle	95.3	95.4	90.2	86.5	73.1	66.1	512
Fourth	98.3	97.3	93.9	92.2	82.0	77.9	538
Highest	98.7	98.3	90.2	91.1	75.3	70.3	473
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	96.7	94.3	91.4	88.5	71.0	65.4	712
1	97.3	94.4	87.7	85.9	70.9	63.1	243
2–3	96.6	96.2	90.7	86.5	75.6	70.2	421
4 or more	96.9	97.2	89.0	86.0	73.8	67.5	1,280
No response/refused	99.2	97.2	91.2	89.7	73.1	67.0	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.2.1A
Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing Is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing*
among All Women Aged 15-49 Years, by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Know Where HIV Testing is Provided	Tested and Received Results	Tested and Received Results (Past 12 Months)	No. of Cases [†]	Tested and Received Results (During Antenatal Care [‡])	No. of Cases [‡]
Total	95.3	60.0	26.0	8,254	91.3	1,676
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	94.8	64.4	35.5	1,198	93.9	196
Other urban	96.5	63.2	27.2	2,283	91.8	425
Rural	94.9	57.4	23.0	4,773	90.7	1,055
Health region						
1	94.1	60.3	30.4	2,339	90.8	425
2	94.9	60.8	26.6	1,759	92.4	367
3	97.6	60.1	22.7	2,311	89.9	447
4	94.4	58.6	24.0	1,845	92.4	437
Parish						
Kingston	95.5	66.9	39.1	644	93.2	118
St. Andrew	93.6	62.3	30.2	636	95.8	95
St. Thomas	94.4	54.4	25.6	504	86.6	119
Portland	96.3	58.9	28.9	516	87.4	95
St. Mary	93.2	62.4	20.1	542	92.3	117
St. Ann	95.3	60.9	30.0	701	95.5	155
Trelawny	95.7	54.5	25.2	516	86.7	105
St. James	98.1	65.0	28.8	635	93.7	126
Hanover	98.1	58.0	18.1	540	89.8	98
Westmoreland	98.1	61.8	18.2	620	89.0	118
St. Elizabeth	93.2	55.9	21.8	528	87.3	126
Manchester	96.6	57.2	23.4	668	95.4	152
Clarendon	93.1	62.2	26.3	649	93.7	159
St. Catherine	93.0	55.9	25.0	555	88.2	93
Age group						
15-19	89.8	22.1	15.1	1,229	91.2	159
20-24	97.3	70.4	37.8	1,113	93.0	428
25-29	97.8	77.1	35.1	1,349	92.5	424
30-34	96.7	73.2	31.2	1,218	91.3	310
35-39	96.2	70.0	27.0	1,220	89.5	237
40-44	95.3	58.2	19.0	1,083	85.1	94
45-49	93.9	46.2	14.4	1,042	§	24
Marital status						
In union	96.3	68.7	30.3	5,874	91.5	1,473
Previously in union	95.4	60.8	23.1	1,344	90.6	192
Never in union	89.8	9.7	5.7	1,036	§	11
Education level (in years)[¶]						
0-9	92.8	51.9	20.3	2,181	86.0	420
10-12	95.9	61.0	26.9	5,076	92.8	1,088
13 or more	97.9	72.7	34.1	994	95.2	168
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	93.1	57.9	23.7	1,998	86.2	600
Second	95.4	58.6	24.8	1,715	92.6	366
Middle	95.6	61.0	28.1	1,668	96.0	329
Fourth	96.7	60.1	26.5	1,650	94.0	218
Highest	96.6	63.9	28.0	1,223	94.5	163
Lifetime sexual partners						
0	88.6	4.5	2.6	816	§	0
1	94.2	57.4	23.8	1,424	91.3	289
2-3	96.4	67.5	29.5	3,213	91.3	757
4 or more	96.7	69.3	31.4	2,352	91.9	554
No response/refused	96.0	66.6	22.3	449	88.2	76

* Those who have been tested without receiving the results are considered as having never been tested.

† It refers to current or last pregnancy among women have ever been pregnant since January 2006.

‡ Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

§ Less than 25 cases.

¶ Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.2.1B
Knowledge about Where HIV-Testing Is Provided and Experience of HIV-Testing *
among All Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Know Where HIV-Testing is Provided	Tested and Received Results	Tested and Received Results (Past 12 Months)	No. of Cases[†]
Total	85.4	14.9	8.2	2,772
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	81.6	20.3	11.8	380
Other urban	88.5	18.2	9.9	759
Rural	84.9	12.1	6.6	1,633
Health region				
1	83.0	16.6	10.3	789
2	86.0	16.3	9.3	551
3	91.5	16.7	7.8	774
4	80.7	9.4	5.3	658
Age group				
15–19	81.0	7.5	4.4	1,650
20–24	91.9	25.8	13.7	1,122
Current relationship status				
Married/common law union	93.8	35.2	20.4	162
Visiting relationship	93.7	26.6	15.7	553
Girlfriend with sex	88.4	15.2	7.7	829
Girlfriend without sex	78.5	8.1	4.2	409
No steady relationship	78.6	6.0	3.2	819
Marital status				
In union	93.7	28.5	16.8	715
Previously in union	88.0	18.3	9.1	175
Never in union	82.0	9.4	4.8	1,882
Education level (in years)[‡]				
0–9	74.5	6.7	3.6	685
10–12	88.8	17.4	9.4	1,943
13 or more	93.1	20.8	14.6	130
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	82.3	10.1	6.5	631
Second	84.6	12.3	7.6	618
Middle	87.5	17.2	8.6	512
Fourth	87.2	17.1	8.9	538
Highest	86.5	19.5	9.9	473
Lifetime sexual partners				
0	75.6	2.5	1.3	712
1	81.9	10.7	5.3	243
2–3	85.7	15.0	10.7	421
4 or more	90.8	20.9	11.1	1,280
No response/refused	93.1	32.8	15.5	116

* Excludes 24 men who have been tested without receiving the results and are considered as having never been tested.

† Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

‡ Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.2.2
Place of the Last HIV Test among Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Tested
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Place of the Last HIV Test				Total	No. of Cases*
	Government Hospital/ Clinic	Private Hospital/ Clinic/ Lab	STD Centre/ Non-Profit/ Non-Governmental Organization	Other/Does Not Remember		
Total	55.3	36.3	5.3	3.2	100.0	5,239
Residence						
Kingston Metropolitan Area	47.3	36.8	12.8	3.1	100.0	799
Other urban	49.9	43.2	3.3	3.6	100.0	1,531
Rural	64.3	29.7	3.2	2.8	100.0	2,909
Health region						
1	49.1	40.2	8.0	2.7	100.0	1,500
2	62.5	32.4	3.1	2.0	100.0	1,120
3	60.7	31.9	3.7	3.6	100.0	1,471
4	59.3	34.4	1.9	4.3	100.0	1,148
Parish						
Kingston	59.8	30.7	6.6	3.0	100.0	448
St. Andrew	47.3	36.3	13.3	3.1	100.0	409
St. Thomas	73.0	16.9	7.8	2.3	100.0	305
Portland	69.3	22.5	5.5	2.7	100.0	326
St. Mary	57.9	37.5	1.5	3.1	100.0	349
St. Ann	63.2	32.7	3.3	0.8	100.0	445
Trelawny	66.5	25.4	5.3	2.8	100.0	299
St. James	61.5	29.6	6.0	2.9	100.0	440
Hanover	74.0	19.0	0.4	6.6	100.0	331
Westmoreland	50.9	44.0	1.5	3.6	100.0	401
St. Elizabeth	61.3	33.8	0.8	4.1	100.0	317
Manchester	58.2	32.9	2.8	6.1	100.0	403
Clarendon	58.9	36.1	1.9	3.1	100.0	428
St. Catherine	45.0	49.6	3.0	2.3	100.0	338
Age group						
15–19	62.8	22.8	6.1	8.3	100.0	295
20–24	61.5	29.8	4.8	4.0	100.0	826
25–29	56.4	36.2	5.7	1.8	100.0	1,094
30–34	54.1	39.5	4.2	2.2	100.0	937
35–39	52.8	37.6	7.0	2.6	100.0	907
40–44	48.9	43.1	4.4	3.6	100.0	668
45–49	49.6	43.0	4.3	3.1	100.0	512
Current relationship status						
Married/ Common law union	55.7	35.8	5.8	2.7	100.0	2,604
Visiting relationship	58.2	33.6	4.4	3.8	100.0	1,664
Boyfriend with sex	47.1	37.8	10.9	4.3	100.0	125
Boyfriend without sex/ No steady relationship	49.1	43.3	4.8	2.8	100.0	846
Marital status						
In union	56.8	34.8	5.2	3.2	100.0	4,268
Previously in union	51.5	41.6	4.8	2.1	100.0	854
Never in union	33.4	48.8	9.6	8.3	100.0	117
Education level (in years)†						
0–9	74.3	19.7	2.6	3.4	100.0	1,227
10–12	56.6	35.0	5.9	2.5	100.0	3,255
13 or more	26.7	62.1	5.8	5.3	100.0	756
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	78.5	14.5	2.6	4.3	100.0	1,263
Second	73.5	19.9	4.4	2.2	100.0	1,066
Middle	55.7	36.6	5.6	2.0	100.0	1,073
Fourth	41.6	47.7	5.8	5.0	100.0	1,031
Highest	27.3	62.7	7.8	2.2	100.0	806
Lifetime sexual partners						
0	31.1	52.6	9.9	6.5	100.0	46
1	50.9	41.9	4.0	3.2	100.0	857
2–3	56.1	35.2	5.6	3.1	100.0	2,288
4 or more	57.4	33.9	5.6	3.0	100.0	1,730
No response/refused	56.5	36.9	3.0	3.6	100.0	318

* Excludes 4 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 1 woman with missing information.

Table 14.2.3A
Willingness to Be HIV-Tested among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Have Never Been Tested by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Willingness to be HIV-Tested			Total	No. of Cases
	Yes	No	Not Sure		
Total	71.1	17.4	11.5	100.0	2,245
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.2	16.4	10.4	100.0	245
Other urban	63.8	21.0	15.2	100.0	586
Rural	75.8	15.0	9.2	100.0	1,414
Health region					
1	67.9	16.7	15.4	100.0	589
2	73.7	18.8	7.5	100.0	490
3	70.1	18.9	11.0	100.0	603
4	76.3	16.7	7.0	100.0	563
Age group					
15–19	77.1	14.2	8.8	100.0	289
20–24	67.3	18.1	14.6	100.0	234
25–29	73.0	12.0	15.0	100.0	233
30–34	74.2	13.9	11.9	100.0	266
35–39	81.5	11.0	7.6	100.0	307
40–44	69.8	21.2	9.0	100.0	405
45–49	56.9	28.7	14.4	100.0	511
Current relationship status					
Married/ Common law union	72.7	16.5	10.9	100.0	994
Visiting relationship	73.4	13.3	13.3	100.0	612
Boyfriend with sex	73.8	20.6	5.6	100.0	155
Boyfriend without sex/ No steady relationship	64.0	23.8	12.1	100.0	484
Marital status					
In union	73.0	15.0	12.0	100.0	1,606
Previously in union	67.9	22.3	9.9	100.0	490
Never in union	63.0	25.1	11.9	100.0	149
Education level (in years)[†]					
0–9	73.8	16.5	9.7	100.0	722
10–12	72.7	16.3	11.0	100.0	1,342
13 or more	54.4	26.0	19.7	100.0	179
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	73.6	17.5	8.9	100.0	605
Second	77.2	14.4	8.4	100.0	516
Middle	73.8	15.2	10.9	100.0	436
Fourth	72.0	16.4	11.6	100.0	426
Highest	56.4	24.1	19.5	100.0	262
Lifetime sexual partners					
1	69.6	20.4	9.9	100.0	567
2–3	70.1	17.3	12.6	100.0	925
4 or more	75.4	14.8	9.7	100.0	622
No response/refused	64.9	14.2	20.9	100.0	131

* Excludes 1 woman who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 2 women with missing information.

Table 14.2.3B
Willingness to Be HIV-Tested among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
Who Have Never Been Tested by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Willingness to be HIV-Tested			Total	No. of Cases*
	Yes	No	Not Sure		
Total	73.8	16.8	9.4	100.0	1,644
Residence					
Kingston Metropolitan Area	59.4	28.0	12.6	100.0	244
Other urban	78.2	13.7	8.1	100.0	435
Rural	76.0	14.9	9.1	100.0	965
Health region					
1	66.6	22.4	11.0	100.0	489
2	83.1	11.7	5.1	100.0	326
3	70.8	18.2	11.0	100.0	407
4	81.7	10.2	8.1	100.0	422
Age group					
15–19	74.9	16.7	8.4	100.0	883
20–24	72.4	16.9	10.7	100.0	761
Current relationship status					
Married/common law union	78.8	9.8	11.4	100.0	103
Visiting relationship	75.7	11.4	12.9	100.0	398
Girlfriend with sex	73.5	18.3	8.2	100.0	691
Girlfriend without sex	71.0	21.6	7.4	100.0	178
No steady relationship	72.1	19.6	8.3	100.0	274
Marital status					
In union	76.2	11.2	12.6	100.0	501
Previously in union	67.5	24.5	8.0	100.0	140
Never in union	73.5	18.4	8.1	100.0	1,003
Education level (in years)†					
0–9	74.4	17.7	7.9	100.0	328
10–12	73.6	16.0	10.4	100.0	1,219
13 or more	72.7	24.2	3.2	100.0	90
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	78.5	16.0	5.5	100.0	392
Second	73.7	17.9	8.4	100.0	354
Middle	76.1	14.0	9.9	100.0	300
Fourth	68.4	19.9	11.7	100.0	319
Highest	71.4	16.4	12.3	100.0	279
Lifetime sexual partners					
1	65.8	25.7	8.5	100.0	214
2–3	72.4	15.7	11.9	100.0	356
4 or more	74.8	16.5	8.8	100.0	998
No response/refused	85.6	6.1	8.3	100.0	76

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 7 men with missing information.

Table 14.3.1A
Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Infection among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	5.9	8.1	27.6	55.9	2.3	100.0	8,254
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	7.2	10.6	24.0	57.6	0.7	100.0	1,198
Other urban	5.2	7.7	30.4	53.7	3.0	100.0	2,283
Rural	6.0	7.4	27.0	57.1	2.5	100.0	4,773
Health region							
1	6.2	8.7	25.8	57.7	1.6	100.0	2,339
2	6.6	7.1	23.4	59.5	3.5	100.0	1,759
3	4.0	7.6	35.5	51.6	1.3	100.0	2,311
4	6.9	8.0	26.7	54.3	4.2	100.0	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	11.6	13.5	22.2	51.2	1.5	100.0	644
St. Andrew	5.6	9.4	23.0	61.6	0.5	100.0	636
St. Thomas	8.5	7.9	34.6	43.6	5.5	100.0	504
Portland	7.0	8.7	31.1	49.5	3.7	100.0	516
St. Mary	8.3	4.7	16.1	64.1	6.8	100.0	542
St. Ann	5.0	8.2	25.7	60.2	0.8	100.0	701
Trelawny	3.9	7.4	31.8	55.5	1.3	100.0	516
St. James	3.8	7.9	38.4	48.3	1.7	100.0	635
Hanover	2.0	4.8	42.0	50.7	0.6	100.0	540
Westmoreland	5.2	8.8	31.0	53.9	1.1	100.0	620
St. Elizabeth	5.2	7.3	23.8	60.0	3.8	100.0	528
Manchester	7.0	8.7	27.7	51.9	4.8	100.0	668
Clarendon	8.1	7.8	27.9	52.3	4.0	100.0	649
St. Catherine	5.5	7.4	27.8	57.1	2.1	100.0	555
Age group							
15–19	2.0	3.3	14.4	78.3	1.9	100.0	1,229
20–24	5.1	9.9	33.4	49.7	1.9	100.0	1,113
25–29	8.2	11.5	37.5	40.4	2.4	100.0	1,349
30–34	7.8	10.4	34.0	44.9	2.9	100.0	1,218
35–39	8.5	9.4	27.8	51.6	2.7	100.0	1,220
40–44	5.6	6.2	23.5	61.9	2.8	100.0	1,083
45–49	4.7	5.6	21.1	67.1	1.4	100.0	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	4.1	7.2	31.9	54.4	2.3	100.0	1,440
Common law union	8.6	9.5	33.3	45.0	3.5	100.0	2,158
Visiting relationship	8.5	11.5	36.3	41.3	2.4	100.0	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	5.4	9.4	29.6	52.1	3.5	100.0	281
Boyfriend without sex	0.4	6.6	8.7	83.8	0.5	100.0	197
No steady relationship	2.3	3.2	11.2	82.2	1.1	100.0	1,902
Marital status							
In union	7.6	9.9	34.4	45.4	2.8	100.0	5,874
Previously in union	3.3	5.9	17.2	72.3	1.3	100.0	1,344
Never in union	1.5	2.5	8.8	85.8	1.4	100.0	1,036
Education level (in years)[†]							
0–9	8.8	5.4	22.5	60.5	2.8	100.0	2,181
10–12	5.2	8.1	28.6	55.9	2.2	100.0	5,076
13 or more	4.7	12.7	31.8	48.7	2.0	100.0	994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	8.4	6.1	28.2	54.4	2.8	100.0	1,998
Second	6.1	9.0	28.7	53.2	3.0	100.0	1,715
Middle	6.9	7.3	28.8	55.1	2.0	100.0	1,668
Fourth	5.3	8.8	26.9	57.1	1.9	100.0	1,650
Highest	3.0	9.6	25.7	59.8	1.9	100.0	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	1.0	2.1	5.2	90.7	1.0	100.0	816
1	4.3	6.5	27.9	58.8	2.4	100.0	1,424
2–3	7.0	8.6	30.6	51.5	2.2	100.0	3,213
4 or more	8.2	11.2	33.1	44.6	2.8	100.0	2,352
No response/refused	4.2	9.2	32.0	51.4	3.3	100.0	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.3.1B
Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Infection among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.0	5.7	31.5	53.6	3.2	100.0	2,772
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	11.0	5.0	36.5	46.5	1.1	100.0	380
Other urban	5.3	6.3	32.2	53.2	3.1	100.0	759
Rural	4.8	5.6	29.7	56.0	3.9	100.0	1,633
Health region							
1	8.7	6.7	30.7	50.9	3.0	100.0	789
2	6.4	7.3	26.6	58.2	1.4	100.0	551
3	2.4	3.7	28.6	62.2	3.1	100.0	774
4	5.4	5.5	38.4	46.2	4.5	100.0	658
Age group							
15–19	4.7	4.2	23.6	65.0	2.6	100.0	1,650
20–24	7.8	7.9	43.0	37.1	4.1	100.0	1,122
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	2.9	3.4	42.7	47.0	4.0	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	11.5	7.8	41.8	35.1	3.8	100.0	553
Girlfriend with sex	7.3	6.4	43.2	39.9	3.2	100.0	829
Girlfriend without sex	4.0	5.4	19.8	68.6	2.2	100.0	409
No steady relationship	2.1	4.0	16.1	74.6	3.2	100.0	819
Marital status							
In union	9.7	6.9	42.0	37.5	3.9	100.0	715
Previously in union	10.7	5.4	36.7	43.6	3.6	100.0	175
Never in union	4.0	5.3	27.0	60.8	2.9	100.0	1,882
Education level (in years)[†]							
0–9	4.5	3.0	19.6	68.1	4.8	100.0	685
10–12	6.8	5.9	34.4	50.2	2.7	100.0	1,943
13 or more	2.5	14.7	47.1	33.9	1.8	100.0	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.1	5.4	27.7	57.3	4.5	100.0	631
Second	6.2	4.2	28.2	57.9	3.5	100.0	618
Middle	8.5	5.7	32.2	50.5	3.1	100.0	512
Fourth	5.7	6.1	35.1	50.9	2.2	100.0	538
Highest	4.2	7.3	34.8	51.3	2.5	100.0	473
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	1.3	2.9	7.2	86.4	2.3	100.0	712
1	4.0	2.5	25.4	65.1	3.0	100.0	243
2–3	2.5	7.0	31.7	56.0	2.8	100.0	421
4 or more	9.9	7.5	43.9	34.7	4.0	100.0	1,280
No response/refused	7.0	4.4	49.6	37.3	1.7	100.0	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Table 14.3.2A
Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Infection among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases*
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	6.7	9.0	30.9	50.9	2.5	100.0	7,438
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	8.1	12.3	27.9	50.9	0.8	100.0	1,040
Other urban	5.7	8.1	33.2	49.7	3.2	100.0	2,100
Rural	6.8	8.3	30.3	52.0	2.6	100.0	4,298
Health region							
1	7.0	9.8	29.1	52.3	1.8	100.0	2,078
2	7.4	7.9	26.3	54.5	3.8	100.0	1,595
3	4.6	8.6	40.2	45.2	1.4	100.0	2,065
4	7.4	8.4	28.6	51.3	4.3	100.0	1,700
Parish							
Kingston	13.3	15.2	24.9	44.8	1.8	100.0	568
St. Andrew	6.2	11.0	27.1	55.1	0.5	100.0	541
St. Thomas	9.4	8.7	37.3	38.6	6.0	100.0	466
Portland	7.8	9.8	33.4	45.4	3.6	100.0	474
St. Mary	9.5	5.4	18.5	58.8	7.8	100.0	485
St. Ann	5.6	9.1	29.2	55.2	0.9	100.0	636
Trelawny	4.3	8.3	35.3	50.7	1.4	100.0	474
St. James	4.2	8.7	42.6	42.8	1.7	100.0	579
Hanover	2.4	6.1	50.6	40.3	0.6	100.0	456
Westmoreland	6.0	9.8	35.6	47.3	1.2	100.0	556
St. Elizabeth	5.8	7.8	26.2	56.5	3.8	100.0	483
Manchester	7.2	9.3	29.5	49.2	4.8	100.0	608
Clarendon	8.7	8.0	29.4	49.6	4.3	100.0	609
St. Catherine	6.3	7.9	30.6	53.0	2.2	100.0	503
Age group							
15–19	3.4	6.1	27.5	59.6	3.3	100.0	557
20–24	5.5	10.0	35.7	46.9	1.8	100.0	1,056
25–29	8.5	11.5	38.2	39.4	2.5	100.0	1,322
30–34	7.8	10.5	34.3	44.5	2.9	100.0	1,202
35–39	8.5	9.5	28.0	51.4	2.7	100.0	1,210
40–44	5.7	6.3	23.4	61.9	2.8	100.0	1,070
45–49	4.7	5.8	21.3	66.8	1.5	100.0	1,021
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	6.8	8.6	32.8	48.7	3.0	100.0	3,598
Visiting relationship	8.5	11.5	36.3	41.3	2.4	100.0	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	5.4	9.4	29.7	52.0	3.6	100.0	280
Boyfriend without sex or no steady relationship	2.9	4.9	15.7	75.5	1.1	100.0	1,284
Marital status							
In union	7.6	9.9	34.4	45.4	2.8	100.0	5,874
Previously in union	3.3	5.9	17.2	72.3	1.3	100.0	1,344
Never in union	4.0	4.4	24.6	64.1	2.9	100.0	220
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	10.1	6.3	25.8	54.8	3.1	100.0	1,944
10–12	5.8	8.9	32.0	50.9	2.4	100.0	4,571
13 or more	5.1	13.8	34.1	45.2	1.9	100.0	920
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	9.0	6.0	30.5	51.5	3.0	100.0	1,858
Second	6.6	10.0	31.4	48.9	3.1	100.0	1,578
Middle	7.5	8.3	31.7	50.3	2.2	100.0	1,501
Fourth	6.2	10.1	31.1	50.4	2.1	100.0	1,446
Highest	3.5	11.2	29.8	53.5	2.0	100.0	1,055
Lifetime sexual partners							
1	4.3	6.5	27.9	58.8	2.4	100.0	1,424
2–3	7.0	8.6	30.6	51.5	2.2	100.0	3,213
4 or more	8.2	11.2	33.1	44.6	2.8	100.0	2,352
No response/refused	4.2	9.2	32.0	51.4	3.3	100.0	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.3.2B
Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Infection among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission					Total	No. of Cases*
	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Little Risk	No Risk at All	Does Not Know		
Total	7.5	6.7	39.7	42.6	3.5	100.0	2,060
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	12.8	5.4	41.0	39.6	1.3	100.0	322
Other urban	6.9	8.1	39.7	42.0	3.4	100.0	573
Rural	6.0	6.3	39.2	44.2	4.4	100.0	1,165
Health region							
1	10.9	6.7	35.7	42.9	3.8	100.0	622
2	8.1	9.2	33.3	48.1	1.2	100.0	418
3	3.4	4.9	40.4	47.8	3.5	100.0	538
4	5.9	7.0	48.5	34.3	4.3	100.0	482
Age group							
15–19	6.8	5.6	34.1	50.7	2.7	100.0	998
20–24	8.2	7.6	44.9	35.1	4.2	100.0	1,062
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	2.9	3.4	42.7	47.0	4.0	100.0	162
Visiting relationship	11.5	7.8	41.8	35.1	3.8	100.0	553
Girlfriend with sex	7.3	6.4	43.2	39.8	3.2	100.0	826
Girlfriend without sex	6.3	5.8	26.0	59.5	2.3	100.0	200
No steady relationship	3.7	7.4	34.2	50.4	4.3	100.0	319
Marital status							
In union	9.7	6.9	42.0	37.5	3.9	100.0	715
Previously in union	10.7	5.4	36.7	43.6	3.6	100.0	175
Never in union	5.7	6.7	38.7	45.7	3.2	100.0	1,170
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	6.7	4.5	30.5	52.0	6.3	100.0	371
10–12	8.2	6.5	40.8	41.5	3.0	100.0	1,563
13 or more	2.0	15.0	50.8	30.1	2.1	100.0	118
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	6.1	6.6	36.3	46.7	4.3	100.0	453
Second	8.7	5.5	35.5	46.0	4.3	100.0	436
Middle	10.9	6.3	39.5	40.0	3.3	100.0	391
Fourth	7.2	6.0	44.2	40.0	2.5	100.0	416
Highest	4.5	9.1	42.5	41.0	3.0	100.0	364
Lifetime sexual partners							
1	4.0	2.5	25.4	65.1	3.0	100.0	243
2–3	2.5	7.0	31.7	56.0	2.8	100.0	421
4 or more	9.9	7.5	43.9	34.7	4.0	100.0	1,280
No response/refused	7.0	4.4	49.6	37.3	1.7	100.0	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 8 men with missing information.

Table 14.3.3A
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission						Total	No. of Cases*
	No Condom Use	Partner's Risky Sexual Behaviors	Blood Transfusion and Other Medical Facility-Related Risk	Own Risky Sexual Behaviors	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	53.0	30.3	3.5	1.3	9.1	2.7	100.0	3,491
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	48.6	38.7	3.7	1.7	5.5	1.9	100.0	508
Other urban	52.6	28.1	3.3	1.3	12.5	2.2	100.0	992
Rural	55.4	28.2	3.7	1.2	7.9	3.5	100.0	1,991
Health region								
1	48.5	34.2	3.2	1.7	9.2	3.2	100.0	1,004
2	62.0	20.1	4.7	1.4	8.9	2.8	100.0	680
3	62.4	24.7	1.7	0.9	8.6	1.6	100.0	1,041
4	47.0	33.9	5.6	0.9	9.7	2.8	100.0	766
Parish								
Kingston	32.9	55.7	4.2	1.2	5.5	0.6	100.0	281
St. Andrew	54.5	32.4	3.7	1.7	5.1	2.5	100.0	247
St. Thomas	49.5	25.4	9.7	6.9	5.4	3.0	100.0	259
Portland	54.3	29.6	4.0	2.8	5.9	3.4	100.0	225
St. Mary	60.6	21.6	4.6	0.0	7.8	5.4	100.0	176
St. Ann	66.8	14.4	5.2	1.5	11.1	1.0	100.0	279
Trelawny	70.6	21.4	1.1	1.8	4.2	0.9	100.0	220
St. James	54.4	31.0	2.1	1.1	7.9	3.5	100.0	301
Hanover	58.0	18.4	4.6	0.5	17.7	0.7	100.0	247
Westmoreland	70.7	21.3	0.2	0.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	273
St. Elizabeth	30.1	46.5	3.9	0.7	15.7	3.1	100.0	201
Manchester	48.4	29.9	9.2	0.0	9.7	2.7	100.0	283
Clarendon	55.9	29.9	3.6	1.8	6.1	2.6	100.0	282
St. Catherine	46.3	32.7	1.3	0.9	14.4	4.4	100.0	217
Age group								
15–19	64.2	23.1	1.6	1.1	7.6	2.4	100.0	243
20–24	63.4	26.7	1.2	1.8	4.2	2.7	100.0	550
25–29	55.4	30.0	2.4	1.1	7.9	3.2	100.0	738
30–34	47.6	32.4	2.2	1.3	13.2	3.3	100.0	621
35–39	44.7	36.3	8.2	1.3	7.8	1.7	100.0	562
40–44	49.3	31.1	4.7	1.2	11.8	1.9	100.0	431
45–49	43.2	28.4	7.1	1.5	16.7	3.1	100.0	346
Current relationship status								
Married/common law union	49.5	30.7	4.5	1.3	10.6	3.5	100.0	1,729
Visiting relationship	58.8	33.3	1.0	1.3	4.4	1.1	100.0	1,334
Boyfriend with sex	53.9	24.6	0.9	1.6	13.0	6.0	100.0	135
Boyfriend without sex or no steady relationship	41.2	16.6	12.1	1.7	23.4	5.0	100.0	293
Marital status								
In union	54.1	32.0	2.8	1.3	7.5	2.3	100.0	3,063
Previously in union	40.1	20.0	10.1	1.7	22.2	5.8	100.0	351
Never in union	67.6	14.6	2.2	1.5	10.9	3.2	100.0	77
Education level (in years)†								
0–9	54.8	28.6	3.5	1.9	8.3	2.9	100.0	838
10–12	54.3	31.3	3.1	1.4	7.1	2.8	100.0	2,161
13 or more	45.5	28.5	5.5	0.3	18.3	2.0	100.0	490
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	56.3	28.7	2.2	2.3	6.9	3.6	100.0	851
Second	51.7	34.3	3.7	1.8	5.6	2.8	100.0	753
Middle	55.5	29.2	3.3	0.6	8.8	2.6	100.0	705
Fourth	51.5	29.6	5.1	0.5	10.8	2.5	100.0	673
Highest	49.3	30.0	3.4	1.4	14.2	1.8	100.0	509
Lifetime sexual partners								
1	54.3	22.8	5.8	0.2	13.5	3.4	100.0	569
2–3	51.0	31.2	3.6	0.8	10.5	3.0	100.0	1,487
4 or more	56.3	31.9	2.0	2.4	5.6	1.8	100.0	1,230
No response/refused	43.3	37.8	5.6	2.2	7.3	3.8	100.0	205

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.3.3B
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission
among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Reasons for Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission						Total	No. of Cases*
	No Condom Use	Own Risky Sexual Behaviors	Partner's Risky Sexual Behaviors	Blood Transfusion and Other Medical Facility-Related Risk	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	78.3	8.1	3.6	1.6	7.3	1.0	100.0	1,053
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	86.1	7.7	3.0	0.0	2.9	0.3	100.0	167
Other urban	73.0	10.8	4.2	1.9	9.4	0.8	100.0	307
Rural	78.6	6.4	3.6	2.1	7.8	1.5	100.0	579
Health region								
1	73.6	11.0	3.1	0.3	11.5	0.7	100.0	310
2	80.2	2.7	6.5	3.0	4.9	2.7	100.0	196
3	84.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	4.0	1.2	100.0	245
4	79.3	10.1	2.8	1.8	5.3	0.7	100.0	302
Age group								
15–19	82.5	6.8	2.5	1.5	5.2	1.5	100.0	468
20–24	75.3	9.0	4.4	1.7	8.9	0.7	100.0	585
Current relationship status								
Married/common law union	68.4	3.8	2.0	4.1	20.7	1.0	100.0	72
Visiting relationship	77.4	9.8	3.5	0.7	8.3	0.4	100.0	308
Girlfriend with sex	85.1	6.7	3.9	0.6	2.8	0.9	100.0	450
Girlfriend without sex	57.1	19.0	3.4	7.1	12.5	0.9	100.0	85
No steady relationship	75.2	4.1	4.1	2.9	10.4	3.3	100.0	138
Marital status								
In union	75.9	8.7	3.2	1.3	10.4	0.5	100.0	380
Previously in union	73.8	9.7	2.9	0.7	8.4	4.6	100.0	94
Never in union	80.7	7.3	4.0	2.0	5.0	0.9	100.0	579
Education level (in years)†								
0–9	73.9	12.1	5.6	0.1	5.9	2.5	100.0	147
10–12	78.4	7.7	3.1	2.0	7.8	0.9	100.0	829
13 or more	85.8	4.7	5.8	0.0	3.7	0.0	100.0	72
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	77.2	7.4	5.5	1.9	6.9	1.1	100.0	209
Second	77.0	10.0	2.2	1.6	6.0	3.1	100.0	205
Middle	78.0	6.8	3.7	2.8	7.9	0.8	100.0	213
Fourth	80.8	6.9	3.4	0.7	7.6	0.6	100.0	226
Highest	78.1	9.6	3.4	0.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	200
Lifetime sexual partners								
1	70.8	6.2	5.4	3.4	7.7	6.4	100.0	82
2–3	80.7	4.1	2.9	1.9	9.7	0.7	100.0	172
4 or more	77.7	9.8	3.7	1.2	7.1	0.5	100.0	732
No response/refused	85.7	1.0	3.2	3.0	4.2	2.8	100.0	67

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 5 men with missing information.

Table 14.3.4A
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission among Sexually Experienced Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission							Total	No. of Cases
	Uses Condoms	No Sexual Relations	Own Sexual Behaviors	Partner's Sexual Behaviors	No Blood Transfusion	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	35.2	23.3	20.6	16.2	0.4	1.6	2.6	100.0	3,947
Residence									
Kingston Metropolitan Area	46.2	18.6	23.3	8.5	0.0	1.5	1.8	100.0	532
Other urban	34.3	26.3	17.9	16.9	0.3	1.7	2.7	100.0	1,108
Rural	31.2	22.9	21.7	19.0	0.7	1.6	2.8	100.0	2,307
Health region									
1	41.7	22.0	20.0	12.8	0.0	1.7	1.9	100.0	1,074
2	30.6	27.0	10.9	25.2	0.1	1.2	5.0	100.0	915
3	32.5	29.4	18.4	16.7	1.5	0.9	0.8	100.0	1,024
4	27.0	19.2	29.6	17.3	0.6	2.3	4.0	100.0	934
Parish									
Kingston	36.6	23.4	31.2	4.4	0.3	1.3	2.8	100.0	287
St. Andrew	47.9	18.2	21.2	10.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	100.0	294
St. Thomas	27.6	23.3	21.8	12.0	0.0	7.9	7.4	100.0	207
Portland	26.9	25.2	20.2	16.2	0.3	0.6	10.7	100.0	249
St. Mary	26.2	35.5	9.6	20.4	0.0	1.0	7.3	100.0	309
St. Ann	36.0	19.9	8.7	33.2	0.0	1.5	0.7	100.0	357
Trelawny	33.9	28.9	24.0	12.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	254
St. James	23.3	31.7	22.2	16.1	3.9	1.3	1.6	100.0	278
Hanover	35.8	27.3	20.6	12.8	0.7	1.7	1.1	100.0	209
Westmoreland	40.6	27.8	10.1	20.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	283
St. Elizabeth	21.4	10.2	48.3	14.2	0.0	3.0	3.0	100.0	282
Manchester	34.4	25.4	17.3	14.0	0.9	2.2	5.7	100.0	325
Clarendon	25.0	20.7	25.9	22.5	0.9	1.8	3.2	100.0	327
St. Catherine	38.5	25.0	16.9	16.6	0.0	1.4	1.5	100.0	286
Age group									
15–19	51.6	18.9	13.8	10.6	1.0	2.0	2.1	100.0	314
20–24	49.0	10.7	19.7	15.8	0.2	1.8	2.9	100.0	506
25–29	34.9	21.0	22.0	17.5	0.5	1.9	2.3	100.0	584
30–34	36.0	23.8	18.8	15.5	0.1	2.6	3.3	100.0	581
35–39	28.4	26.2	25.0	15.7	0.6	1.0	3.1	100.0	648
40–44	27.5	30.1	21.0	17.4	0.7	1.2	2.1	100.0	639
45–49	21.5	33.0	22.5	20.2	0.0	0.7	2.1	100.0	675
Current relationship status									
Married/common law union	35.3	2.4	29.3	27.4	0.3	1.7	3.5	100.0	1,869
Visiting relationship	53.0	4.7	22.3	14.3	0.7	2.0	3.0	100.0	942
Boyfriend with sex	58.3	13.3	20.2	6.1	0.0	0.7	1.4	100.0	145
Boyfriend without sex or no steady relationship	10.4	81.2	4.5	1.6	0.4	1.1	0.7	100.0	991
Marital status									
In union	42.6	3.4	26.4	22.0	0.5	1.8	3.3	100.0	2,811
Previously in union	14.7	73.5	7.1	2.5	0.3	1.2	0.7	100.0	993
Never in union	33.7	58.1	4.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	1.7	100.0	143
Education level (in years)[†]									
0–9	28.2	22.5	23.8	19.7	0.6	1.3	4.0	100.0	1,106
10–12	38.6	22.5	20.4	14.2	0.3	1.7	2.3	100.0	2,410
13 or more	31.3	29.4	15.8	19.6	0.6	1.8	1.4	100.0	430
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	28.8	23.4	23.8	18.4	0.0	1.5	4.0	100.0	1,007
Second	37.0	20.6	20.3	17.3	0.6	1.3	2.9	100.0	825
Middle	37.3	23.2	21.5	13.5	0.2	1.6	2.7	100.0	796
Fourth	33.3	26.5	20.9	15.7	0.7	1.8	1.1	100.0	773
Highest	40.5	22.8	16.3	15.9	0.7	1.8	2.1	100.0	546
Lifetime sexual partners									
1	35.3	22.0	21.4	19.2	0.3	0.5	1.2	100.0	855
2–3	35.2	22.7	22.2	15.4	0.5	1.4	2.7	100.0	1,726
4 or more	37.3	22.5	19.1	14.7	0.5	2.5	3.4	100.0	1,122
No response/refused	24.9	37.9	12.6	17.0	0.0	3.9	3.8	100.0	244

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 1 women with missing information.

Table 14.3.4B
Most Commonly Cited Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission
among Sexually Experienced Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Reasons for No Self-Perceived Risk of HIV Transmission							Total	No. of Cases*
	Uses Condoms	Own Sexual Behaviors	No Sexual Relations	Partner's Sexual Behaviors	No Blood Transfusion	Other	Does Not Know		
Total	67.7	10.6	10.0	4.2	0.0	2.7	4.7	100.0	1,007
Residence									
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.2	9.9	8.8	3.9	0.0	1.4	2.8	100.0	155
Other urban	64.3	11.3	10.3	3.8	0.0	2.9	7.5	100.0	266
Rural	68.1	10.4	10.3	4.5	0.1	3.1	3.7	100.0	586
Health region									
1	71.5	7.4	9.2	5.0	0.0	4.0	3.0	100.0	312
2	72.3	5.4	15.5	2.7	0.0	2.4	1.7	100.0	222
3	67.0	16.8	8.8	1.8	0.1	1.5	4.1	100.0	293
4	58.4	12.5	9.3	6.6	0.0	2.2	11.0	100.0	180
Age group									
15–19	70.4	6.8	12.9	3.7	0.0	2.2	4.0	100.0	530
20–24	64.3	15.4	6.3	4.8	0.0	3.5	5.7	100.0	477
Current relationship status									
Married/common law union	49.7	32.8	0.0	10.3	0.0	0.7	6.4	100.0	90
Visiting relationship	71.0	12.7	1.4	5.9	0.0	4.8	4.3	100.0	245
Girlfriend with sex	80.5	9.6	3.8	2.7	0.0	1.5	2.0	100.0	376
Girlfriend without sex	59.4	4.1	22.7	6.8	0.0	3.3	3.6	100.0	115
No steady relationship	51.3	5.1	28.9	0.3	0.2	3.1	11.2	100.0	181
Marital status									
In union	65.6	17.7	1.0	7.0	0.0	3.8	4.9	100.0	335
Previously in union	55.2	15.2	19.9	5.9	0.0	2.3	1.6	100.0	81
Never in union	70.7	6.2	13.3	2.5	0.0	2.3	5.1	100.0	591
Education level (in years)†									
0–9	64.2	12.6	11.2	2.5	0.0	1.8	7.7	100.0	224
10–12	68.7	9.5	10.1	4.5	0.0	3.0	4.1	100.0	734
13 or more	69.4	18.6	2.5	7.3	0.0	2.3	0.0	100.0	46
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	63.1	10.7	11.4	2.5	0.0	5.4	7.0	100.0	244
Second	76.3	10.7	4.9	6.1	0.0	1.8	0.2	100.0	231
Middle	60.6	12.0	14.5	4.3	0.1	1.3	7.2	100.0	178
Fourth	70.0	9.4	10.3	3.1	0.0	2.1	5.2	100.0	190
Highest	69.4	9.9	8.9	5.0	0.0	3.0	3.9	100.0	164
Lifetime sexual partners									
1	56.1	7.5	27.3	4.9	0.2	1.8	2.2	100.0	161
2–3	66.6	9.6	10.1	6.4	0.0	4.0	3.3	100.0	249
4 or more	71.3	11.9	5.2	3.2	0.0	2.0	6.4	100.0	548
No response/refused	73.3	12.3	5.4	0.6	0.0	5.9	2.6	100.0	49

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 men with missing information.

Table 14.4A
Accepting Attitudes toward Persons with HIV/AIDS among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Would Work With an HIV-Infected Person	An Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Teacher Should Allow to Teach	Would Care For an HIV Infected Family Member in the Household	An Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Child Should Allow to Take Classes	Would Buy Fresh Vegetables/Fruits From an HIV-Infected Vendor	Would Not Keep a Seret About an HIV-Infected Relative	No. of Cases*
Total	90.1	85.4	84.5	81.6	43.9	29.1	8,254
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	95.5	90.4	85.4	81.9	55.6	29.3	1,198
Other urban	90.1	85.2	84.2	83.0	44.3	27.2	2,283
Rural	87.6	83.1	84.4	80.3	37.9	30.6	4,773
Health region							
1	91.5	88.0	86.2	82.2	51.8	27.9	2,339
2	91.2	81.8	87.0	80.8	39.9	31.7	1,759
3	90.4	85.9	82.9	83.7	36.4	26.8	2,311
4	86.3	81.4	80.8	78.6	36.2	32.3	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	95.0	89.9	83.0	86.1	47.4	23.4	644
St. Andrew	94.3	89.9	85.8	80.5	54.5	30.4	636
St. Thomas	87.8	84.3	84.9	80.0	46.4	32.0	504
Portland	92.2	86.6	84.2	85.5	49.8	33.1	516
St. Mary	92.3	80.1	81.2	79.0	31.0	19.7	542
St. Ann	89.8	81.0	92.7	80.3	42.4	40.5	701
Trelawny	88.5	82.4	80.5	82.5	41.7	35.6	516
St. James	92.8	84.4	86.2	77.3	37.2	24.9	635
Hanover	91.2	90.9	83.8	90.1	34.2	20.0	540
Westmoreland	88.2	87.0	79.9	88.7	33.8	27.8	620
St. Elizabeth	86.9	81.2	76.9	79.5	39.9	33.1	528
Manchester	86.5	83.4	85.7	80.2	36.0	39.3	668
Clarendon	85.6	79.8	79.3	76.4	33.8	25.5	649
St. Catherine	88.7	86.4	87.4	83.5	50.8	25.7	555
Age group							
15–19	86.3	84.3	84.4	81.5	38.6	23.8	1,229
20–24	91.3	85.6	85.5	83.2	44.4	27.7	1,113
25–29	92.1	86.0	83.1	81.3	43.4	29.3	1,349
30–34	90.4	88.1	83.1	82.9	47.2	28.9	1,218
35–39	91.8	86.3	84.6	80.1	45.1	34.5	1,220
40–44	90.5	82.7	85.9	79.4	45.7	28.9	1,083
45–49	88.8	83.2	86.0	82.1	44.4	34.6	1,042
Current relationship status							
Married	91.5	87.3	83.6	82.1	45.9	28.7	1,440
Common law union	89.8	84.9	81.7	81.3	45.8	32.2	2,158
Visiting relationship	90.7	84.9	85.6	80.5	43.1	29.6	2,276
Boyfriend with sex	89.3	83.6	85.5	79.3	34.3	22.4	281
Boyfriend without sex	88.3	89.0	86.9	83.1	44.3	22.3	197
No steady relationship	89.1	85.1	85.8	83.0	43.1	27.7	1,902
Marital status							
In union	90.6	85.4	83.9	81.1	44.6	30.3	5,874
Previously in union	90.9	84.5	87.9	80.8	42.0	27.4	1,344
Never in union	87.2	86.1	83.8	84.4	42.5	25.7	1,036
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	84.8	77.7	83.4	75.9	42.5	35.6	2,181
10–12	91.0	86.6	84.2	82.2	43.6	28.3	5,076
13 or more	95.1	92.5	87.9	88.0	47.5	21.9	994
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	82.1	74.8	81.5	73.3	36.7	35.2	1,998
Second	88.7	83.9	82.7	79.6	40.0	28.7	1,715
Middle	90.5	86.0	84.3	83.6	45.1	31.5	1,668
Fourth	94.6	91.4	86.5	86.7	47.6	27.1	1,650
Highest	94.8	90.8	87.5	84.6	49.7	22.9	1,223
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	87.4	86.0	84.3	85.1	42.4	27.2	816
1	91.1	87.6	84.2	82.5	42.9	27.1	1,424
2–3	91.2	85.1	85.4	81.7	45.2	30.1	3,213
4 or more	89.8	84.8	83.5	80.1	43.2	31.0	2,352
No response/refused	87.2	80.5	84.6	75.4	44.6	23.2	449

* Excludes 5 women who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information.

Table 14.4B
Accepting Attitudes toward Persons with HIV/AIDS among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Would Care For an HIV Infected Family Member in the Household	Would Work With an HIV-Infected Person	An Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Child Should Allow to Take Classes	An Asymptomatic HIV-Infected Teacher Should Allow to Teach	Would Buy Fresh Vegetables/Fruits From an HIV-Infected Vendor	Would Not Keep a Secret About an HIV-Infected Relative	No. of Cases*
Total	88.0	83.3	77.7	76.6	33.7	24.5	2,772
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	92.9	85.9	80.8	81.2	40.0	31.5	380
Other urban	88.4	82.8	75.0	77.0	31.3	20.4	759
Rural	86.2	82.8	78.3	75.0	33.3	24.8	1,633
Health region							
1	90.2	85.9	81.0	80.6	42.1	27.7	789
2	85.7	85.8	76.1	73.8	30.3	30.5	551
3	85.0	78.5	74.1	75.0	28.1	18.7	774
4	89.0	83.1	77.3	74.0	29.2	22.7	658
Age group							
15–19	87.4	82.4	77.4	74.8	34.3	22.7	1,650
20–24	88.8	84.6	78.0	79.3	32.9	27.2	1,122
Current relationship status							
Married/common law union	87.6	88.3	83.1	79.2	33.2	26.9	162
Visiting relationship	91.0	85.1	75.8	77.8	33.0	31.4	553
Girlfriend with sex	89.9	81.4	76.1	76.0	34.1	22.6	829
Girlfriend without sex	85.3	86.3	83.1	81.1	35.4	23.4	409
No steady relationship	85.2	81.4	76.7	73.4	33.0	21.7	819
Marital status							
In union	90.3	85.8	77.3	78.1	33.0	30.4	715
Previously in union	84.7	89.1	80.6	81.1	32.4	36.2	175
Never in union	87.4	81.8	77.5	75.6	34.1	21.1	1,882
Education level (in years)†							
0–9	84.4	78.5	72.0	68.5	29.8	23.9	685
10–12	88.9	84.0	78.9	78.2	33.9	25.6	1,943
13 or more	92.2	95.4	86.6	93.8	45.6	13.6	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	84.1	77.8	73.7	70.2	31.5	27.4	631
Second	87.0	80.0	74.0	73.9	32.7	25.1	618
Middle	88.6	86.5	79.8	80.7	31.1	24.1	512
Fourth	89.4	85.2	80.1	79.4	36.9	26.0	538
Highest	91.0	87.3	80.8	78.9	36.8	19.5	473
Lifetime sexual partners							
0	86.3	81.9	79.2	74.4	33.7	19.6	712
1	83.0	84.8	83.8	78.0	36.0	28.7	243
2–3	87.9	83.6	78.0	78.6	37.1	23.2	421
4 or more	90.1	84.1	75.9	77.1	31.8	27.3	1,280
No response/refused	84.4	79.4	74.4	75.1	38.2	19.9	116

* Excludes 3 men who have never heard of HIV/AIDS.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information.

Chapter 15

Gender Attitudes and Violence against Women

For the first time in Jamaica, the 2008 RHS included questions about gender norms and attitudes, child punishment, and experiences with verbal, physical, and sexual violence. The questions included in the 2008 RHS gender and violence module focus on the following specific topics: 1) child punishment used by respondents who have children under the age of 16; 2) attitudes about gender norms; 3) physical violence witnessed and/or experienced by respondents prior to age 15; 4) alcohol use and controlling behavior of current or former intimate partners; 5) emotional, physical, and sexual violence perpetrated by a current or former intimate partner, also known as Intimate Partner Violence (IPV); 6) characteristics associated with intimate partner violence experienced in the past 12 months; and 7) sexual coercion (at any point in a woman's life). While women were asked about IPV that they had experienced, men aged 15–24 were asked about IPV that they had perpetrated.

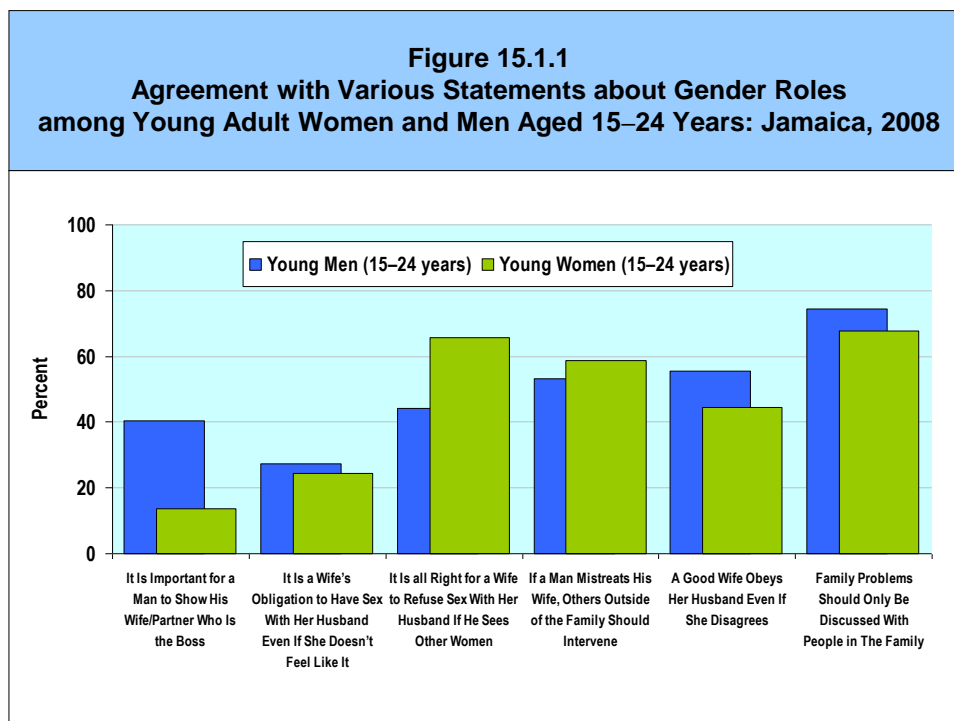
According to the United Nations, violence against women is defined as “any act of ...physical, sexual, or psychological harm...including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivations of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.” (UN General Assembly, 1993). Often referred to as “domestic violence” or “battering”, intimate partner violence (IPV) affects women of all ages, socio-economic strata, and educational backgrounds. In the Jamaica 2008 RHS, violence by an intimate partner was explored using a modified (9 items) Conflict Tactic Scale. The scale asks women about specific acts of verbal, physical, and sexual abuse that they had experienced in the context of a marriage or union (including visiting partnership). Verbal abuse includes insults, curses, and verbal threats, and gestures with the intent of physical harm (“threaten to hit you or throw something at you”). Physical violence includes pushing, shoving, and slapping and kicking, hitting with the fist or an object, being beaten up, and threats with a knife or other weapon. Women who experienced recent physical abuse were further asked about the severity of physical injuries and if they sought help from law enforcement agencies, family, friends, or health care providers. Sexual abuse by an intimate partner was defined by asking whether “a partner ever physically forced [the woman] to have sex against her will.” In order to examine reporting of domestic violence from the male perspective, similar questions regarding types of abuse perpetrated by males against their female partners were included in the male questionnaire.

Estimates produced by the Jamaica 2008 RHS are likely to underestimate the true population prevalence because, for both psychological and practical reasons, some women may understate or choose not to report their abuse history, despite assurances of maintaining confidentiality.

Moreover, cross-cultural data on spousal abuse can be difficult to interpret because cultural definitions or perceptions of abuse may differ from one country to another.

15.1 Attitudes about Gender Norms

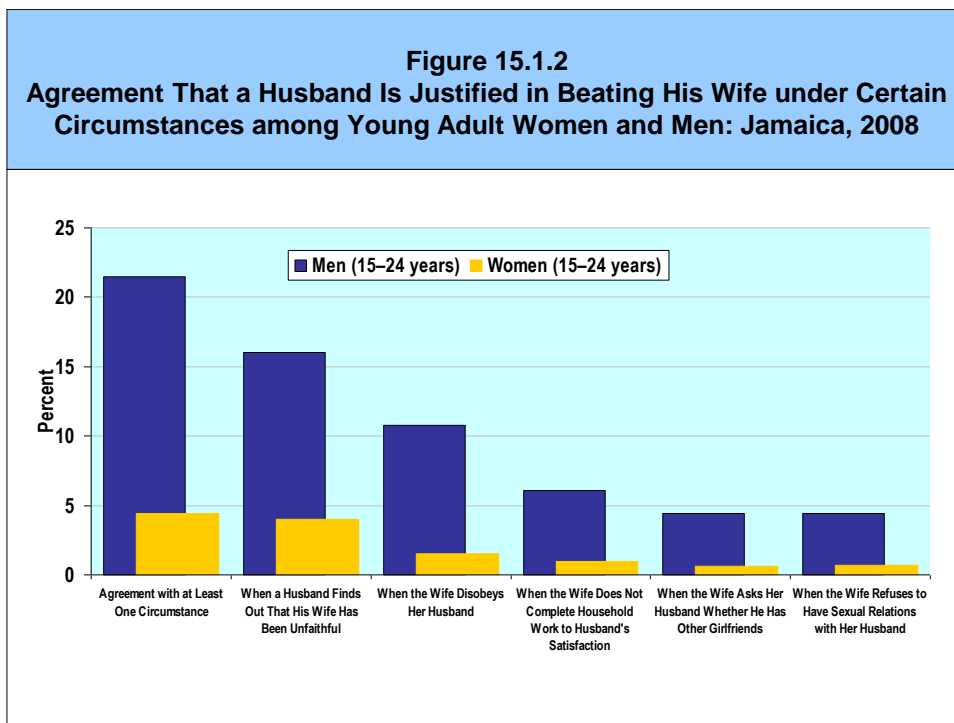
Women were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with six specific statements that were indicative of their attitudes toward gender roles. Table 15.1.1A shows the percent of women who agreed with each statement. Overall, 16.4% of women agreed that “it is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is boss;” 29.5% agreed that “it is a wife’s obligation to have sex with their husband even if she doesn’t feel like it;” 68.6% agreed that “a good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees;” and 64.1% agreed that “family problems should only be discussed with people in the family.” A total of 65.4% agreed that “it is alright for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women,” and 61.0% agreed that “if a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene.” In general, residents of rural areas expressed more “traditional” attitudes toward gender norms, as did those with fewer years of education, and lower wealth quintile. For example, almost quarter of women with 0–9 years of education (22.6%) agreed that it is important for a man to show his wife who is the boss and 54.4% agreed that a good wife obeys her husband, compared to 7.8% and 31.1%, respectively, among women with 13 or more years of education.



The survey in Jamaica provides a unique opportunity to examine reporting of domestic violence from the male perspective and to better understand their perceptions of gender roles. Young Jamaican men aged 15–24 years had different attitudes from women in the same age group

(Table 15.1.1B and Figure 15.1.1), with a tendency for men to report more traditional attitudes than young women. For example, 40.4% of young men thought it was important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss, compared to only 13.8% of women in that same age group. Likewise, young men asserted more traditional gender attitudes about the acceptability of a wife's refusal to have sex with her husband if he sees other women (44.2% of men compared to 65.7% of young women), the notion that a good wife should obey her husband even if she disagrees with him (55.4% of men compared to 44.4% of women) and on the question of whether family problems should be discussed only with family members (74.5% of young men and 67.7% of young women agreed). Young adult men and women were more similar in the proportions who agreed that it is a woman's obligation to have sex with her husband/partner even if she doesn't feel like it (27.2% men and 24.5% women aged 15–24), and in the percent who agreed that when a man mistreats his wife others outside the family should intervene (53.1% men and 58.7% of women).

When Jamaican women were asked about certain situations in which a husband would be justified to hit or beat his wife, there was almost universal agreement that men do not have the right to hit women under any circumstances (Table 15.1.2A). Overall, only 2.9% of women agreed with one or more reasons for wife-beating. Agreement that a husband is justified in hitting his wife was the highest in situations when he discovers that his wife was unfaithful (2.4%). Young women had a slightly greater tendency to agree that there were instances when a man has the right to hit his wife than older women.



Young men's attitudes about a man's right to hit his wife or partner were quite different from young women's (Table 15.1.2B and Figure 15.1.2). About one in five young men agreed that a

husband is justified in beating his wife for at least one specified reason; 16% agreed that hitting is justified if the husband finds out his wife has been unfaithful compared to only 4% of women aged 15–24; 10.8% of young men agreed that if a woman disobeys her husband he has the right to hit her, compared to only 1.5% of young women. Male residents of the Kingston Metropolitan Area reported the greatest level of agreement with certain circumstances that justify wife-hitting, with 27.3% agreeing that the man has the right to hit a woman if he discovers her infidelity and 25% agreeing that the man has the right to hit his wife if the woman disobeys him.

15.2 Attitudes and Practice of Child Punishment

Child punishment is a frequent parenting practice in many cultures. The World Health Organization defines child maltreatment as “acts of commission by a caregiver that cause actual physical harm or have the potential for harm.” Research shows that severe physical punishment of children is associated with subsequent aggressive child behavior, childhood depression, adolescent and adult violence, and alcohol consumption.

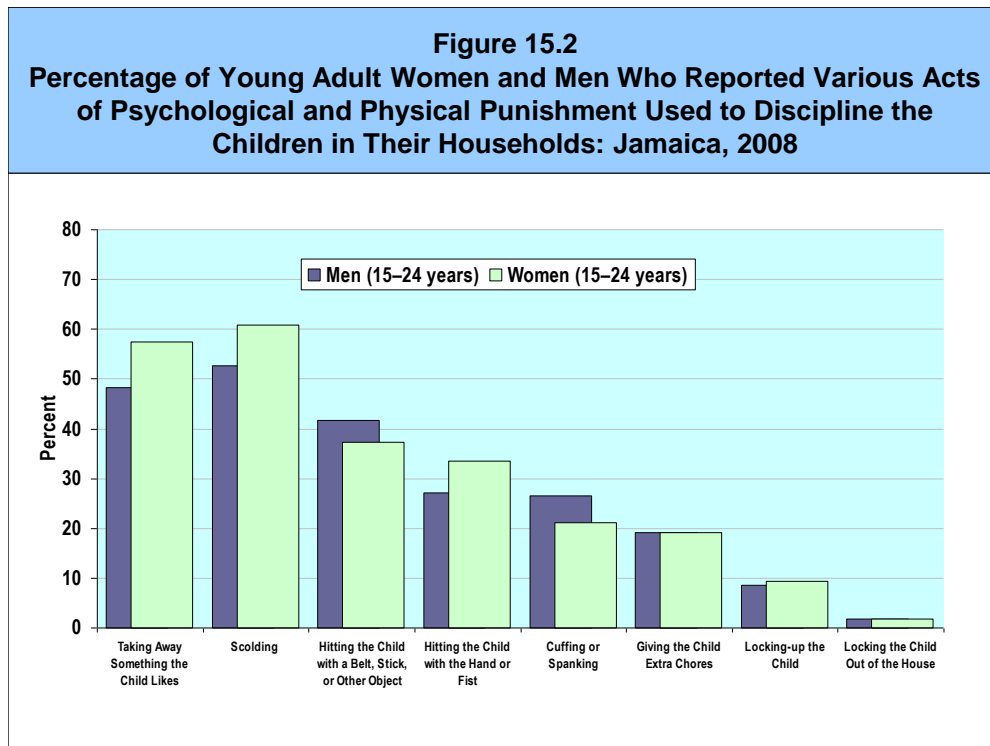
Even though there has not been systematic and accurate nationwide data collected in Jamaica, the available information suggests that child punishment is a commonly accepted and used child-rearing practice. Researchers have argued that the Jamaican practice of disciplining the children through corporeal punishment is culturally sanctioned and an integral part of an authoritarian style of parenting favored throughout the Caribbean countries. Authoritarian parenting style favors control over children and demand for their obedience rather than use of reasoning, sharing ideas, or engagement in verbal resolution of family conflict. Although small studies suggest that physical punishment of a child is most often administered by a parent, other older relatives such as uncles, aunts, grandparents, and older siblings may also play some role, particularly in households where extended family members live together.

Parental attitudes towards child punishment provide insight into the social context within which child discipline occurs. Although attitudes are not totally predictive of behavior, the common belief that “physical punishment is necessary to raise children well” expressed by 55.8% of Jamaican women aged 15–49 years and 43.3% of Jamaican men aged 15–24 years suggests a tendency toward authoritarian child-rearing in the country (Tables 15.2A and B, left panel). Interestingly, agreement with the need for physical punishment was significantly lower among young adult men than among young adult women (43.3% vs. 48.4%), perhaps reflecting the societal perception that child-rearing and disciplining is mostly a woman’s job.

Among women, support for corporeal punishment of children was higher among women in Westmoreland, Hanover, St. Ann, and Kingston and increased with age and the number of live births. Among both women and men there were no significant variations in supporting physical child punishment by education and socioeconomic backgrounds.

The majority of women aged 15–49 (79.8%) and young adult men (67.0%) whose families included children aged 1–15 years reported that child punishment is used for child-rearing in their households (Tables 15.2A and B, middle panel). Again, young adult women were slightly more likely than young adult men to mention that child punishment is used in their household (71.9% vs. 67.9%).

The types of punishment received by children in the respondents' households varied from verbal scolding, withdrawal of privileges, extra chores, isolation, to use of corporal punishment (Tables 15.2A and B, right panels). It is likely that the age of the child in the household influences the type of punishment administered. Nonetheless, an alarmingly high proportion of women aged 15–49 (36.2%) and young men (41.6%) reported the use of an implement to hit children in their households. In fact, hitting the child with an implement was the most reported type of physical abuse, outranking other types of physical discipline (i.e. hitting with the hand or fist and spanking). Overall, the reports of child physical punishment were not significantly different among young adult women and men (Figure 15.2).



15.3 History of Witnessing or Experiencing Parental Physical Abuse

History of witnessing physical abuse between parents and the experience of parental abuse as a child or adolescent have been identified as important risk factors for emotional and behavioral problems during childhood and adolescence. Data from the literature suggests that children

who experienced both risk factors are the most likely to develop serious behavioral problems. Several studies have linked childhood exposure to violence with child and adolescent violent behaviors and to physical abuse during adulthood.

In the 2008 RHS, all respondents were asked if, when they were growing up (i.e. before age 15), they ever heard or saw their parents physically abuse each other and if their parent or another family member physically abused them. As shown in Table 15.3A, overall, 18% of female respondents reported that they witnessed violence between their parents, and 61.2% reported that they had been slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by a parent or step-parent. Additionally, 8.3% reported corporeal punishment from another family member (data not shown). Witnessing abuse was more commonly reported by residents of Health Region 4, those residing in St. Elizabeth or Clarendon Parishes, those with fewer years of education, and those in the lower wealth quintiles. Having experienced parental physical abuse was common for all subgroups, but was most pronounced among residents of Hanover (81.6%) and Manchester (78.4%) parishes.

When Jamaican men aged 15–24 years were asked about having witnessed violence between parents, 13.7% affirmed having had this experience. Overall, 57.6% reported having experienced physical abuse from a parent or stepparent before age 15 (Table 15.3B). Additionally, 10.7% reported being physically abused by another family member (data not shown).

The proportion of young women and young men who reported experience of parental physical abuse while they were growing up was very high regardless of their background characteristics. However, respondents who reported having witnessed physical violence between parents were significantly more likely than those who did not witness parental abuse to report having experienced physical abuse by a parent when they were growing up (Figure 15.3.1). Among young women, 79% of those who witnessed episodes of parental abuse also reported they had experienced physical abuse themselves, compared to 60.9% among those who did not witness abuse. Similarly, among men, parental physical abuse was almost 50% more prevalent among those who witnessed abuse than among those who did not (77.2% vs. 54.8%).

Attitudes towards child punishment are also likely to be influenced by respondents' personal experiences of parental abuse. Respondents' attitudes to physical punishment were examined according to their reports of witnessing or experiencing parental abuse (Figure 15.3.2). Women aged 15–49 years who had witnessed physical abuse while growing up or experienced parental physical punishment before age 15 expressed a notably higher agreement with the necessity of child physical punishment than those who did not witness or experience parental abuse.

Figure 15.3.1
Experience of Parental Physical Abuse before Age 15
by History of Witnessing Physical Abuse between Parents
Young Adult Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008

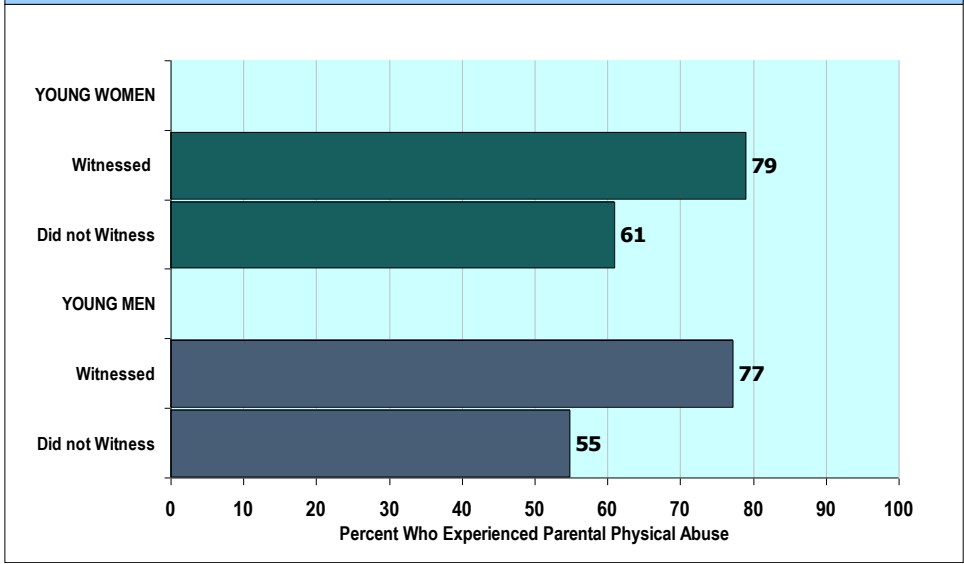
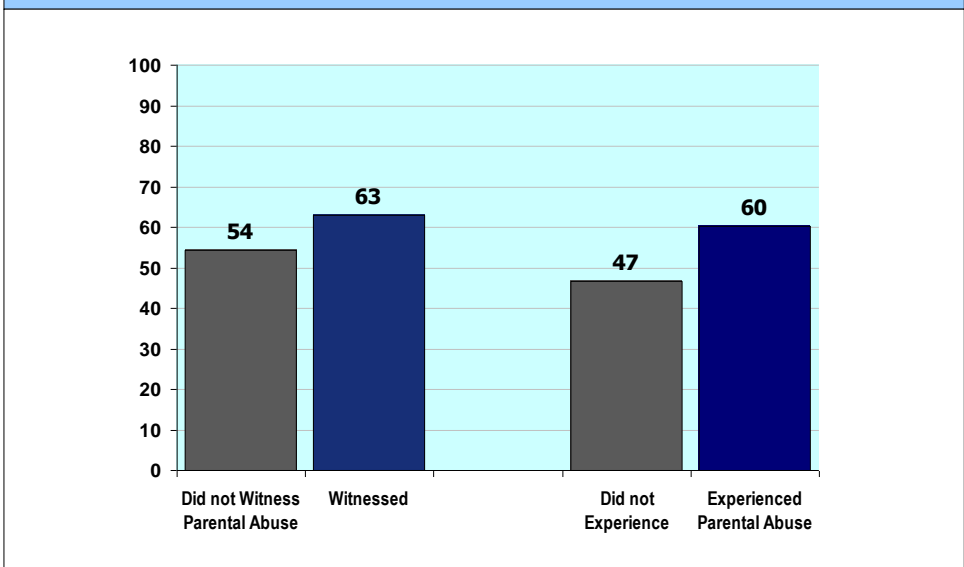


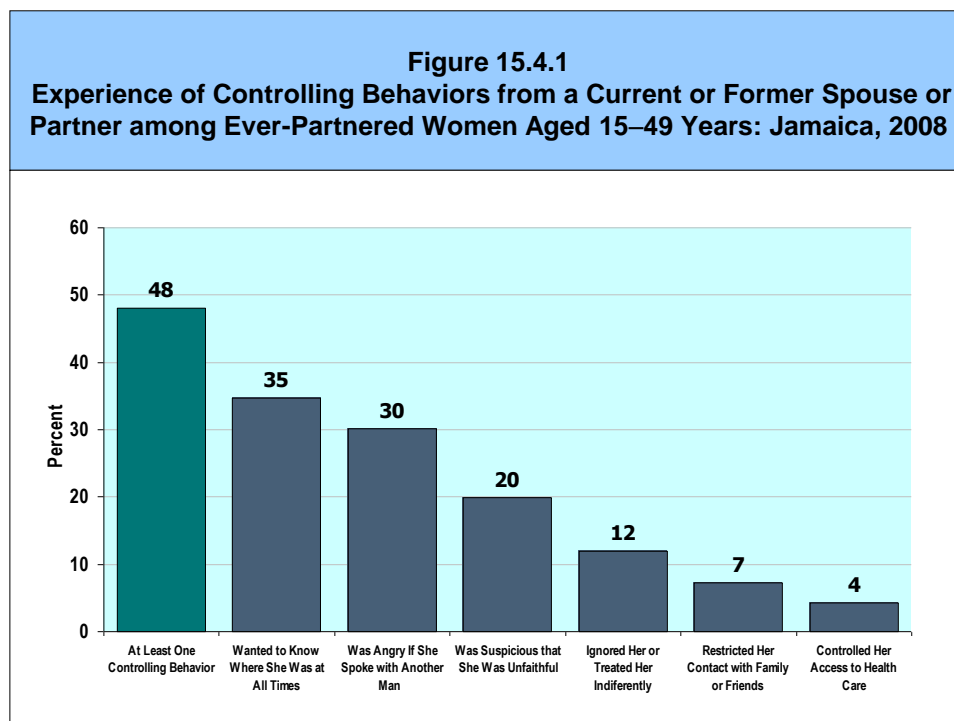
Figure 15.3.2
Agreement That Physical Punishment Is Necessary to Raise Children Well
by History of Witnessing or Experiencing Parental Physical Abuse
among Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008



15.4 Intimate Partner Violence

In order to measure the lifetime prevalence of abuse by a current or former partner, women who ever had a partner were asked if they had ever been verbally, physically, or sexually abused by a partner or ex-partner. The terms “partner” and “ex-partner” include a current or former spouse (legal, common-law, or visiting) or other partner with whom the respondent may have cohabited for any length of time. Women who had experienced violence from an intimate partner during the year prior to the survey were asked questions about the abuse, including situations in which episodes occurred and whether she sought help. All women ever in union were also asked about controlling behaviors of their husband/partner.

Controlling behavior is one of the hallmarks of a relationship where power inequities exist and where there is an elevated risk of physical violence. Jamaican women were asked about six controlling behaviors. Over one third (34.7%) of ever-married women reported that her husband/partner insists on knowing where she is at all times, 30.2% reported that their husband/partner gets angry with her if she speaks with another man, 19.9% reported that their husband/partner is often suspicious that she is unfaithful, 11.9% stated that their husband/partner ignores her or treats her indifferently, 7.2% reported that he restricts her contact with her family, and 4.2% said that he expects her to ask permission before seeking health care (Table 15.4.1A and Figure 15.4.1).



In all, 52.3% of Jamaican women reported no controlling behaviors by their husband/partner, 17.9% reported one, 21.2% reported 2–3, and 8.6% reported 4 or more. Women who reported 4 or more controlling behaviors were more likely to reside in rural areas; reside in the parishes

of St. Ann, St. James, or Clarendon; be previously married/in union; and to have lower levels of education and wealth. Experience of multiple controlling behaviors was strongly associated with all types of intimate partner violence, for example, 25.8% of those who experienced physical violence reported 4 or more controlling behaviors compared to only 5.1% of those who did not report physical violence.

Men aged 15–24 who were ever married or in union were asked about their own controlling behaviors toward their wife, partner, or ex-partner. Approximately one in every 4 young men stated that they insist on knowing where their wife/partner is at all times (27.0%), are suspicious that she is unfaithful (25.1%), or that they get angry when she speaks with another man (24.5%) (Table 15.4.1B and Figure 15.4.2). In contrast, substantially higher percentages of young adult women reported that their partner/ex-partner exhibited these types of controlling behavior (Table 15.4.1A). When examined by residence and individual characteristics, men tended to report exerting fewer types of controlling behavior than did women. However, the proportions of young men and women who reported at least one controlling behavior were comparable (48.2% vs. 54.7%).

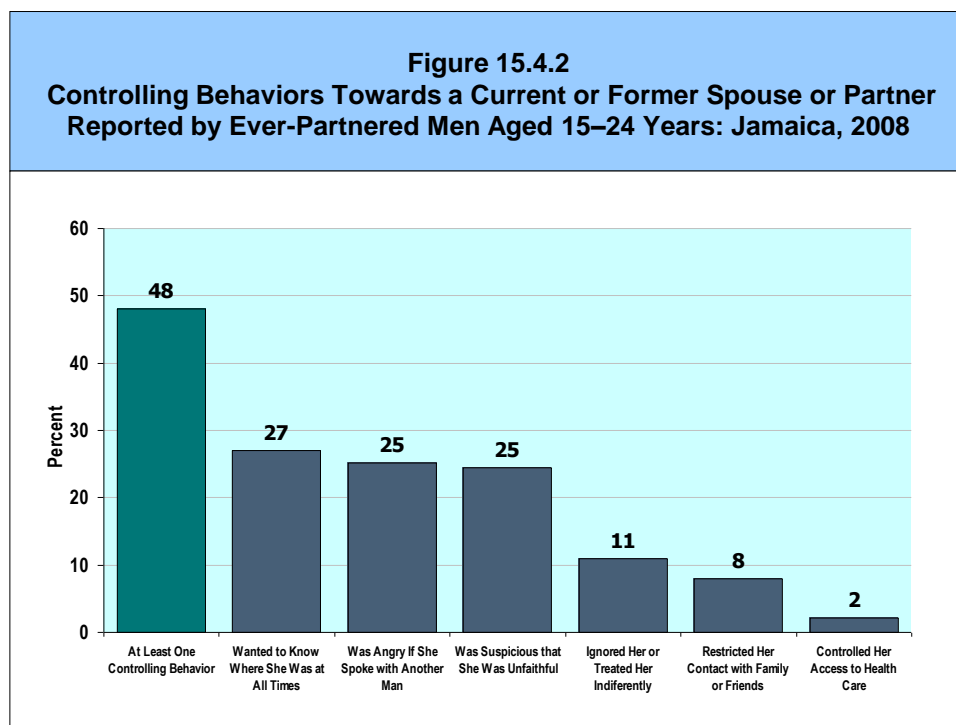
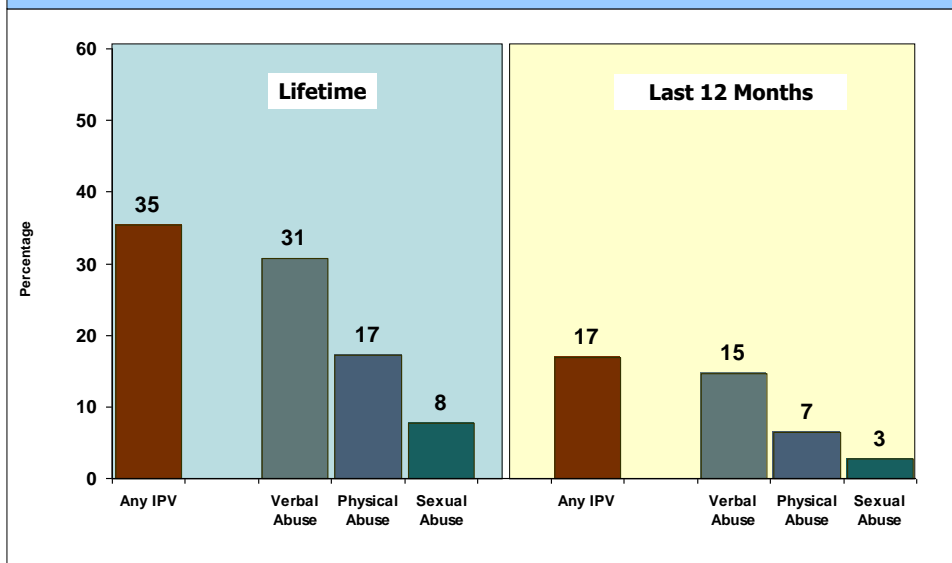


Table 15.4.2A and Figure 15.4.3 show that 30.8% of ever-partnered women reported having been verbally abused by an intimate partner at some point in their life, 17.2% reported having been physically abused by an intimate partner, and 7.8% reported having been forced to have unwanted sexual intercourse by a partner or ex-partner at some time in their life. Over one in three women (35.4%) reported having experienced at least one of these types of abuse during her lifetime, and 4.6 percent reported having experienced all three types of violence. One in 5 women (19.7%) reported having experienced physical or sexual IPV in their lifetime.

Figure 15.4.3
Reported Lifetime and Recent (Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by Type of Violence among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years: Jamaica, 2008



Women who reported lifetime abuse from a current or former intimate partner were asked whether this had taken place at some time during the past 12 months. During the past year, 14.7% of women ever in union reported verbal abuse, 6.5% reported physical abuse, and 2.8% reported sexual abuse. During the last year, 16.9% of women reported having experienced at least one of the three types of violence from a current or former intimate partner, 7.7% reported physical or sexual IPV, and 1.2% reported having experienced all three types of violence in the past year.

For both lifetime IPV and that occurring in the past year, rural residents reported slightly greater prevalence of verbal abuse compared to urban residents, but no such association was found for physical or sexual violence. Parishes that had the greatest levels of physical and sexual violence reported by women included Kingston, Portland, and Clarendon, with almost 30 percent of women in these parishes reporting having experienced physical or sexual violence from an intimate partner at some time in their lives. As expected, older women reported higher levels of lifetime violence, due to their greater years of exposure to the risk of violence. However, women aged 15–24 reported higher levels of violence during the past year than did their older counterparts, with over 10 percent reporting physical or sexual violence during the 12 months prior to the survey.

Women who were currently in a consensual union reported higher levels of lifetime and recent violence compared to women who were currently married, had a visiting partner, or who were previously married. For example, 20.1% of women in a consensual union reported physical violence at some time in their lives, compared to 11.0% of married women. Higher parity, lower level of education, and lower wealth quintile were all associated with higher prevalence of

lifetime and recent violence. Finally, having a history of either witnessing or experiencing violence during childhood was significantly associated with lifetime and current IPV experience, with the highest prevalence of violence among those who had witnessed violence between their parents.

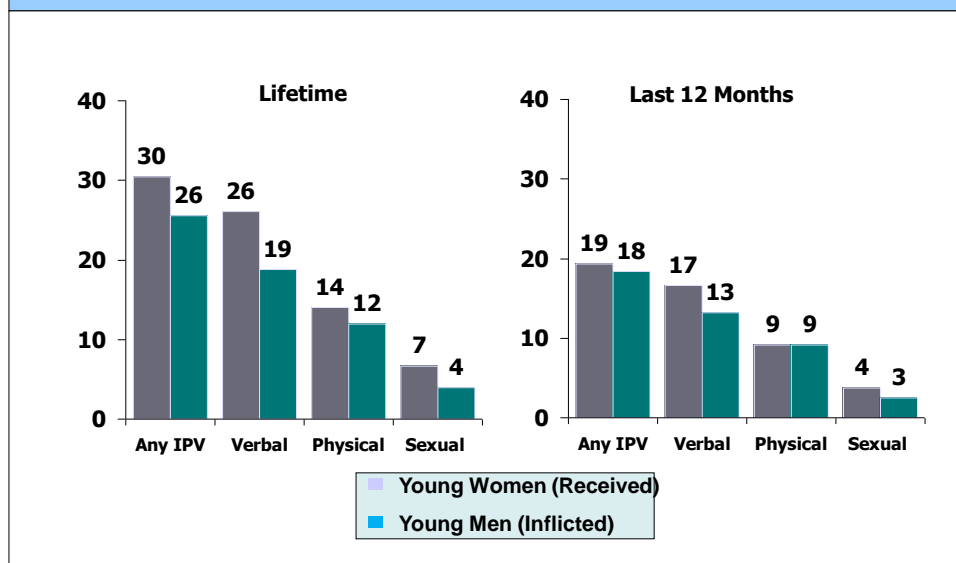
Young men were also asked whether they had ever verbally abused a partner or ex-partner, committed physical violence against a partner or ex-partner, or forced a partner or ex-partner to have unwanted sexual intercourse. Due to the age difference of the male and female samples, the data cannot be strictly compared to those of women, but some parallels can be explored.

When asked about different types of violent behavior or acts that they had inflicted on a wife, partner, or ex-partner, one quarter of young men reported ever having inflicted either verbal, physical or sexual violence (Table 15.4.2B), with 18.8% reporting having used verbal violence, 12.0% physical violence, and 3.9% sexual violence. These percentages are not comparable to lifetime violence reported by all women due to the difference age groups surveyed, but the examination of intimate partner violence that occurred during the last 12 months offers more comparable data. Interestingly, during the last 12 months men reported similar levels of violence inflicted as did women for violence experienced.

A total of 13.2% of men reported verbal abuse during the past year, compared to 14.7% of women aged 15–49 and 16.6% of women aged 15–24 years. For physical violence, the percentage was the same for men inflicting (9.1%) and for women aged 15–24 having received (9.1%) (Figure 15.4.4). Young women reported sexual violence slightly more (3.7%) than did young men (2.5%). Also similar to women, young men who reported having witnessed parental violence or experienced childhood maltreatment were more likely to report having inflicted violence on a current or ex-partner.

Table 15.4.3 shows specific acts of verbal and physical abuse experienced by Jamaican women. The most frequent form of verbal abuse was insults (28.3 %); having been threatened was reported by just over 1 in 10 women (11.4%). For physical abuse, the most commonly reported acts were “slapping or throwing something that could hurt” (13.1%), having been “hit with his fist or something else that could hurt” (11.7%), having been “pushed or shoved” (9.2%), or having been “kicked, dragged, or beat up” (6.0%).

Figure 15.4.4
Reported Lifetime and Recent IPV among Ever-Partnered Young Women and Men Aged 15–24 Years: Jamaica, 2008



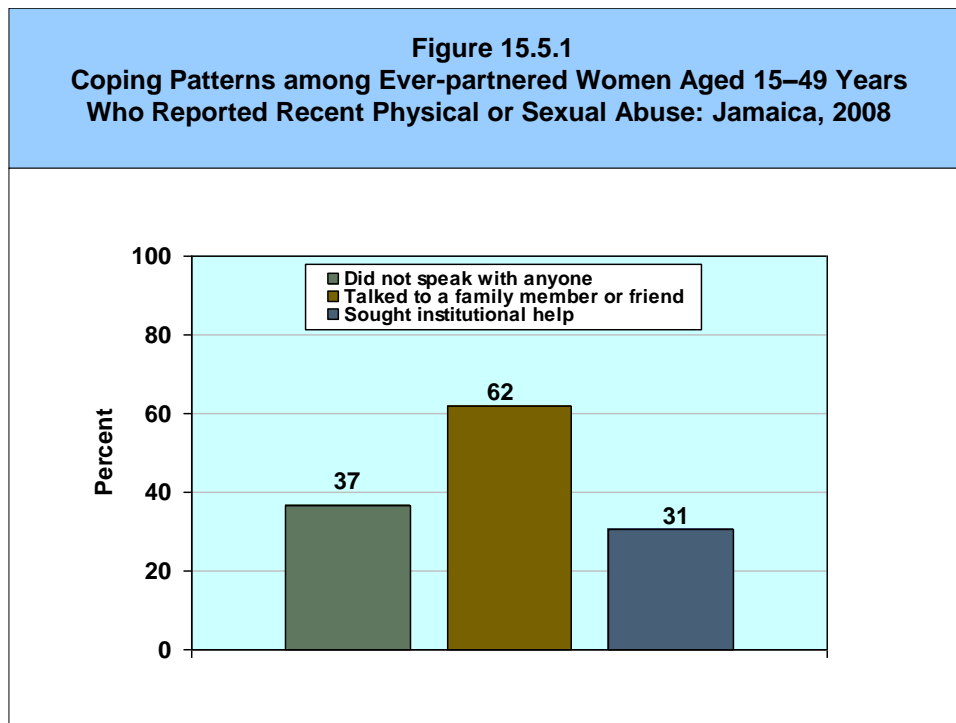
Many women report experience of multiple types of violence in their lifetime, including verbal, physical, and/or sexual violence (Table 15.4.4). In Jamaica, among those who had experienced some form of intimate partner violence in their lifetime, 44.5% reported only experiencing verbal abuse. Almost one half (48.4%) of the women who reported lifetime partner violence reported physical violence only or physical violence accompanied by verbal and/or sexual violence. One in four women (25.6%) reported having experienced verbal and physical violence, and 12.9% reported all three types of violence. Similarly, during the past year, Jamaican women who experienced violence were most likely to report only having experienced verbal abuse; 21.9% reported verbal and physical violence, 7.4% reported all three types of violence and 7.1% reported physical violence only.

15.5 Consequences of Recent Physical and Sexual Violence and Coping Strategies

Women who experienced physical or sexual violence during the previous year were asked additional questions about the consequences and circumstances of the violence. Among those with recent physical or sexual violence, 30.7% reported having at least one type of physical injury as a result (Table 15.5.1) and 23.3% sought medical attention as a result of the injury. Younger women aged 15–24 reported with greater frequency than older women having had an injury (35.4%) and having sought medical attention (29.6%), as were women previously married/in union and those with fewer years of education. The majority of women who reported an injury stated that they had sustained bruises or scratches (50.4%), or headaches or other pain (54.9%). More severe injuries included cuts, sprains, or burns (21.0%), stabs or

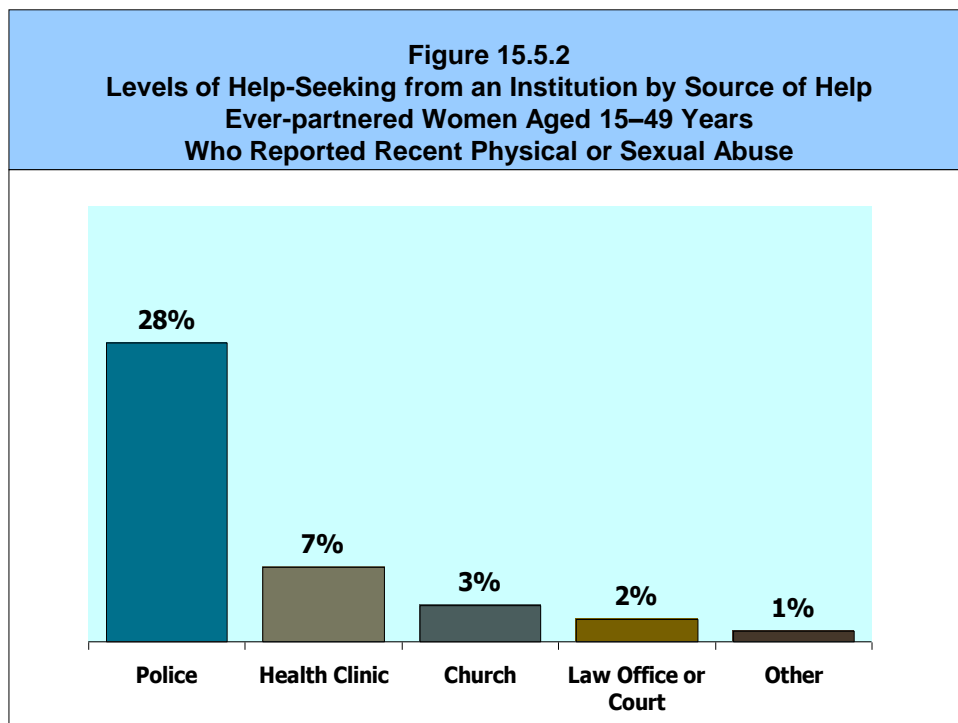
penetrating wounds (4.1%), broken eardrum or eye injury (2.4%), or broken bones or teeth (2.4%). As a result of the abuse, 15.8% of women with physical or sexual violence reported that they missed work (Table 15.5.2).

The survey also provides insights into the strategies used by women to cope with the intimate partner violence in their lives. Women who experienced physical or sexual violence in the past year were asked who they told about the violence and what, if any, help they sought from formal services or people in positions of authority (e.g., police, health services, legal aid centers, shelters, women’s nongovernmental organizations, local leaders, church) A substantial proportion of women reported not having told anyone about the physical or sexual violence inflicted by an intimate partner in the past year (36.6%). In a question to which multiple answers could be given, 61.9% of women who reported physical or sexual violence in the past year said that they told a family member or a friend about the abuse (Table 15.5.3 and Figure 15.5.1).



Women aged 25 to 34 were slightly more likely to report (65.9%) that they spoke about abuse than younger (59.5%) or older women (50.0%). Similarly, talking about abuse with a family member or a friend was more prevalent among those who were previously married/in union (66.1%), those with no live births (67.5%), those with 13 or more years of education (82.9%), and those in the highest wealth quintile (73.4%). Women who had been physically abused in the past year were more likely to report speaking with her family members (44.4%) and friends (42.2%), than to her husband’s family (10.8%) or other acquaintance.

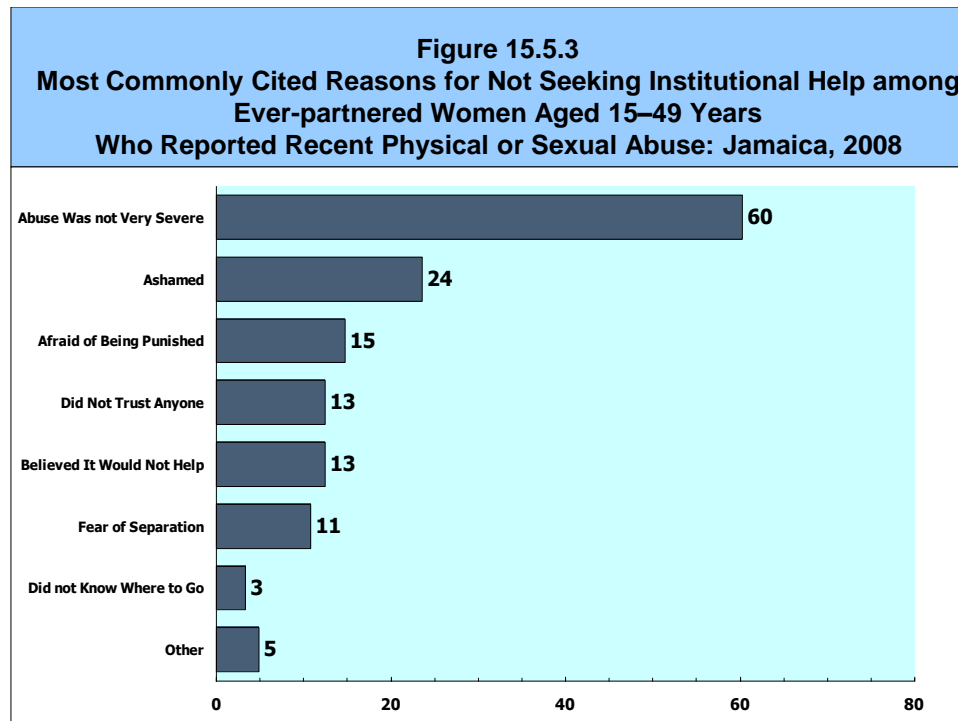
Seeking help from an organization or institution was less frequent than speaking about the abuse with a family member or a friend; less than one third (30.5%) of the women who experienced recent physical or sexual violence sought support from agencies or institutions (Table 15.5.4 and Figure 15.5.1). Residents of the Kingston Metropolitan Area (38.0%) and women with the highest education attainment (41.5%) reported the highest levels of seeking institutional help. Overall, women with recent physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner were more likely to seek help from the police (27.5%) than from any other agency or authority. Only 6.8% of women who had experienced physical violence reported that they had sought support from a doctor or other health provider and very few (2.1%) solicited help from a legal aid center, counselor, or court (Figure 15.5.2).



Help-seeking behaviors are important to understand in designing preventing strategies and programs for battered women. Given that very few women sought help from police should be considered in designing training of the law enforcement personnel. Similarly, the medical community has to adopt active measures to detect abused women and prevent future episodes. Health care providers have to be aware of the relatively high prevalence of IPV and the reluctance of victims to disclose the abuse. Inquiries about domestic violence experience during routine health visits could effectively reduce the frequency and severity of intimate violence and could provide early interventions for domestically abused victims.

A total of 69.5% of women who experienced physical or sexual violence during the past year did not seek assistance from an institution or organization (Table 15.5.5). The most common reason given by the woman was that she thought she did not need help or that the abuse was not serious enough to warrant it (60.3%). Smaller proportions of women said they felt ashamed

(23.6%), afraid of retaliation (14.8%), that they did not trust anyone (12.5%), or that they did not believe it would help (12.5%) (Figure 15.5.3). Just over 10% were afraid of losing the relationship (10.8%). Only 3.3% of women cited not knowing where to go was the problem that kept them from seeking help. The percentage who did not seek institutional assistance was the highest among women residing outside the Kingston Metropolitan Area, women aged 15–24, those having lower levels of education, and those with no live births.

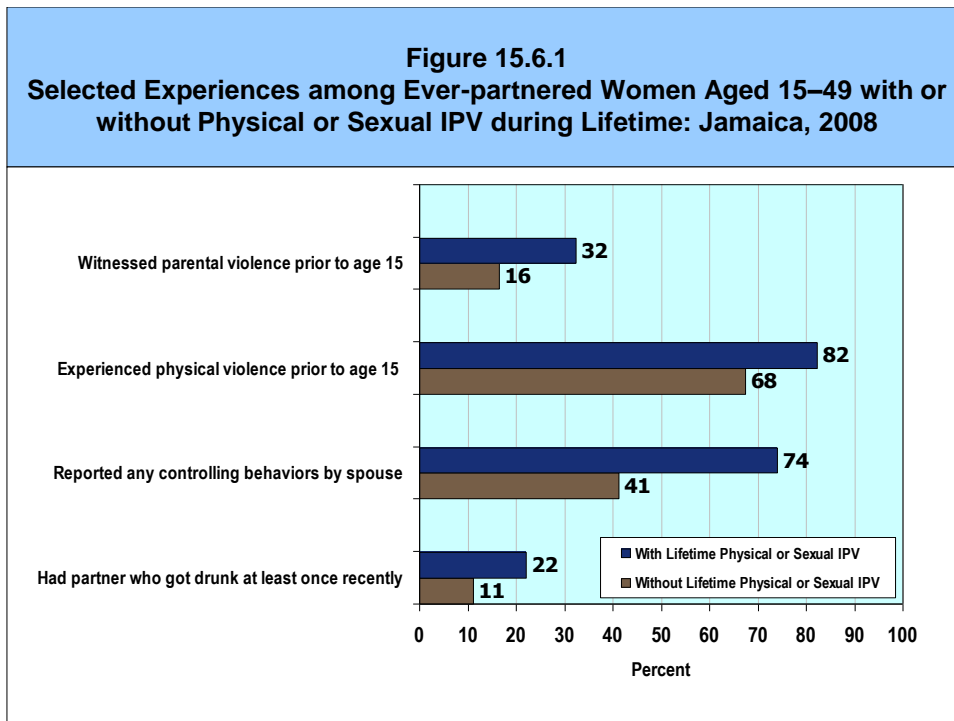


15.6 Correlates of Lifetime Physical Abuse

Table 15.6 compares women ever-married or in union according to whether they reported ever having experienced physical or sexual intimate partner violence on selected characteristics. The table shows that, in general, women who reported lifetime physical or sexual abuse were more likely to report other risk factors or negative experiences than women who did not experience violence. For example, the data clearly show that a greater percentage of the abused women reported having witnessed parental violence (32.4% vs. 16.4%) or having experienced physical violence during childhood (82.3% vs. 67.5%) than those who did not experience intimate partner violence (Figure 15.6.1).

There is also a strong association between experience of controlling behaviors from a current or former spouse and lifetime experience of physical or sexual abuse; 42.4% of ever-married women who ever experienced intimate physical or sexual violence also reported at least 3 controlling behaviors by a current or former husband compared to only 11.7% of the non-abused women. Interestingly, there was no difference in the agreement that a husband is

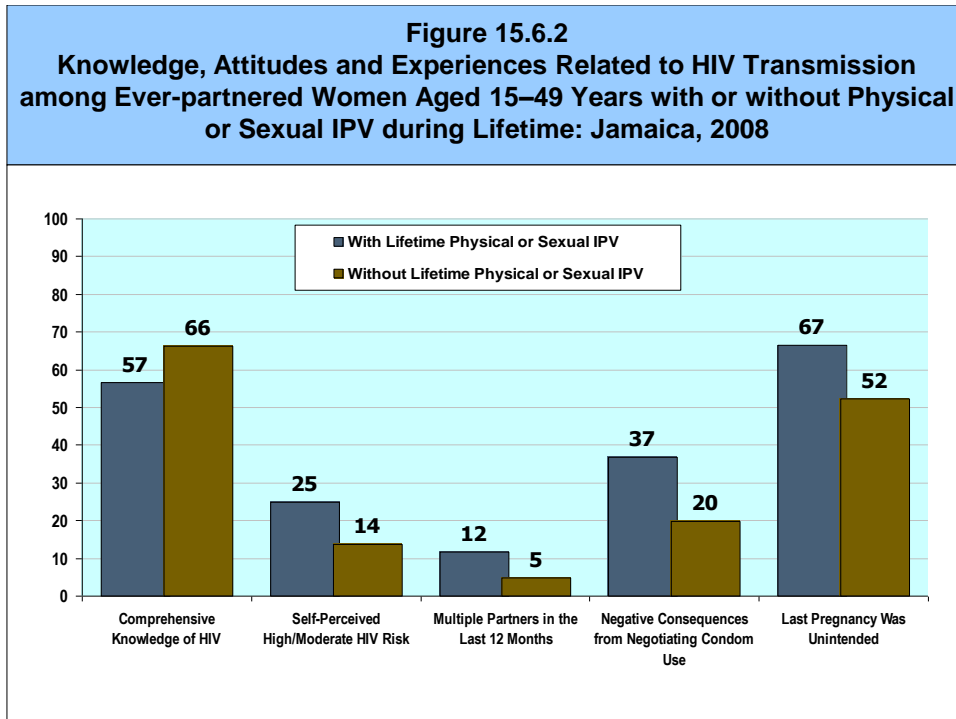
justified to hit his wife/partner in certain situations by the history of lifetime abuse, with both groups expressing almost unanimous disapproval (data not shown). Compared to non-abused women, a greater percentage of those who were abused also reported age at first union as 17 years or fewer. Abused women were also more likely than non-abused women to report at least one recent occasion (last 12 months) when their current or former husband/partner got drunk (22.0% vs. 11.2%).



There is a growing recognition that women are more vulnerable to HIV infection and other STIs in countries with pervasive gender inequalities and high rates of physical and sexual violence. The links between intimate partner violence and HIV/AIDS are complex and influenced by biological, socio-cultural and economic factors. Several pathways have been identified as the main point of intersection between the two epidemics: forced sexual intercourse with an infected partner; increased sexual risk-taking behaviors among victims of domestic abuse, including having multiple partners or engaging in transactional sex; lack of control or negotiation skills to use condoms and preventive health care services; and higher likelihood that intimate partner violence against young women is inflicted by older men, who have a higher prevalence of HIV.

The survey does not allow exploration of a direct association between women’s experiences of violence and sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. However, it is possible to compare indicators of risk of HIV or STI infection among those who experienced IPV and those who did not. As shown in Figure 15.6.2 and Table 15.6, women with lifetime experiences of physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner had a lower level of comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (defined as prompted correct knowledge on 5 items) and a greater tendency to

assess personal risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS as “moderate” or “high.” Similarly, their self-assessed risk of other STIs was higher than among non-abused women. Ever-abused women were also more likely to report risky sexual behaviors or experiences. For example, they were more likely to report 2+ sexual partners in the last 12 months, slightly less use of condom at the last intercourse in the last 12 months, and a higher likelihood to have experienced negative consequences when they asked a partner to use condoms.



Victims of IPV may also be less likely to use preventive health services, including family planning services, may be unable to use contraception effectively and consistently, and may be at a higher risk of having unplanned pregnancies. In Jamaica, there was no difference in the unmet need for family planning or current contraceptive prevalence among ever-partnered women with or without lifetime experience of physical or sexual abuse by an intimate partner. However, women who experienced abuse were more likely to report the last pregnancy as unplanned as those without abuse (66.5% vs. 52.3%). These findings should be interpreted with caution since unintended pregnancies, particularly those resulting in abortion are likely to have been under-reported and we have no information as to whether under-reporting differs by the history of abuse. For example, if abused women were more likely to under-report unintended pregnancies than non-abused women, the association between abuse and pregnancy unintendedness shown here is likely to be a conservative estimate.

15.7 Lifetime Experience of Forced Sexual Intercourse (Rape) by Any Perpetrator

The Jamaica 2008 RHS asked all women aged 15–49 whether at any time in their life they had been forced “to have sexual intercourse (with penetration) against your will?” Women who had ever experienced forced intercourse (also known as “rape”) were also asked about their relationship with the first person who ever did this, and her age at the time of the first experience.

Overall, 12% of Jamaican women reported having been physically forced to have sexual intercourse at some time in their life (Table 15.7.1 and Figure 15.7.1). Little difference was found according to the woman’s residence, age group, or union status. Women with fewer years of education reported slightly higher prevalence than did those with more years of education, and there was a slight association with wealth quintile, with women in lower quintiles reporting greater prevalence.

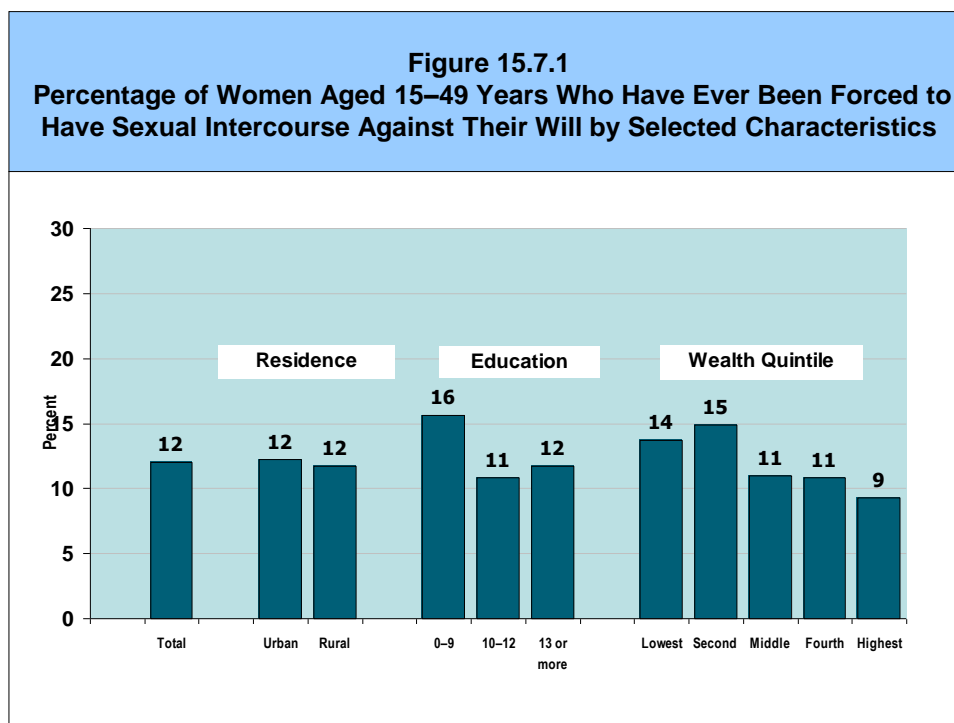


Table 15.7.1 also shows that the majority of perpetrators of forced intercourse were known to the woman. Over one-third of rape victims were forced to have sexual intercourse by current or previous partners (35.8%), almost one fifth (19.9%) by acquaintances, one fifth by boyfriends or ex-boyfriends (18.0%), and 10.1% by relatives. Only one in eight (12.4%) women who has ever been raped reported having been raped by a stranger. Given that most women most women have been raped by someone they know there is a great need for expanded existing gender-related legislation to fully protect women’s and girls and young women. This should

consider re-defining rape to include that of legal and common law wives that have been sexually abused by their husbands/partners.

Women who reported ever having been forced to have sexual intercourse were also asked at what age this first occurred. Almost half (46.7%) reported that the first experience happened prior to age 20 (16.2% before age 15, and 30.5% between ages 15–19). Most of those who were not abused before age 20 were abused before turning age 30 (25.8%) (Table 15.7.1). Very few women (11%) reported first forced sex at age 30 or over. A relatively large percentage of women (16.5%) stated that they could not recall or refused to answer at what age they had been raped. This category was especially large in Kingston and among younger women.

Figure 15.7.2
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will by Age at First Forced Intercourse: Jamaica, 2008

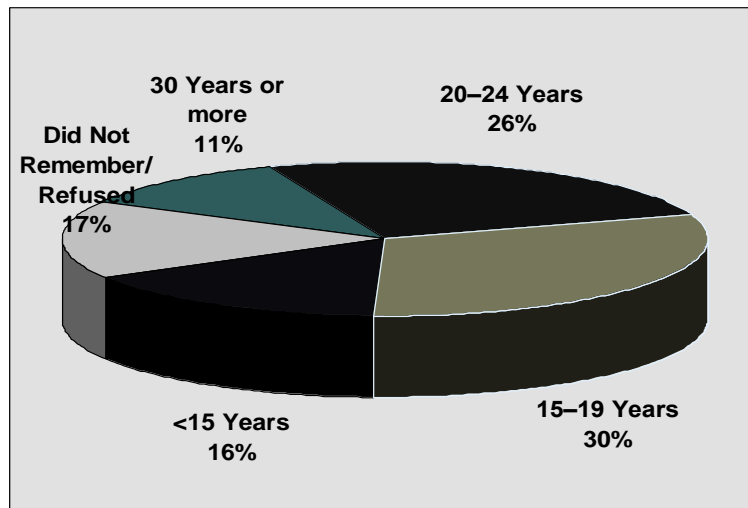


Table 15.1.1A
Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	It Is Important for a Man to Show His Wife/Partner Who Is the Boss	It Is a Wife's Obligation to Have Sex With Her Husband Even If She Doesn't Feel Like It	It Is all Right for a Wife to Refuse Sex With Her Husband If He Sees Other Women	If a Man Mistreats His Wife, Others Outside of the Family Should Intervene	A Good Wife Obeys Her Husband Even If She Disagrees	Family Problems Should Only Be Discussed With People in The Family	No. of Cases
Total	16.4	29.5	65.4	61.0	48.6	64.1	8,259
Residence U/R							
Urban	13.7	30.1	63.5	61.2	45.5	62.9	3,481
Rural	20.0	28.7	67.8	60.7	52.7	65.7	4,778
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	15.5	36.2	62.5	62.8	51.3	69.8	1,198
Other urban	12.7	26.6	64.1	60.3	42.2	59.0	2,283
Rural	20.0	28.7	67.8	60.7	52.7	65.7	4,778
Health region							
1	13.3	30.0	60.8	61.4	43.2	65.0	2,340
2	19.3	22.6	67.3	54.2	48.5	60.0	1,761
3	16.9	33.5	67.4	64.1	54.5	64.5	2,313
4	21.0	28.6	72.2	61.3	54.8	64.3	1,845
Parish							
Kingston	19.9	36.9	63.0	58.8	51.8	70.6	644
St. Andrew	15.1	35.2	64.5	64.5	49.0	69.8	636
St. Thomas	20.0	30.6	73.0	64.3	50.3	71.2	504
Portland	17.3	20.6	60.0	50.6	41.7	61.0	516
St. Mary	13.1	24.3	51.1	47.5	48.6	45.0	542
St. Ann	25.0	22.0	82.7	60.8	51.3	71.3	703
Trelawny	14.1	32.9	68.6	65.8	37.6	66.8	516
St. James	12.3	27.8	69.3	66.3	46.8	62.1	635
Hanover	5.9	39.4	66.3	38.0	66.7	83.7	541
Westmoreland	28.9	37.8	64.9	72.8	66.6	56.9	621
St. Elizabeth	23.7	25.1	74.9	62.3	62.1	58.7	528
Manchester	16.3	32.5	76.5	61.5	46.8	67.0	668
Clarendon	23.3	27.7	66.5	60.5	56.8	66.0	649
St. Catherine	9.5	23.7	55.1	58.5	35.0	58.5	556
Age group							
15–24	13.8	24.5	65.7	58.7	44.4	67.7	2,343
25–34	17.2	30.5	66.4	63.0	49.7	63.8	2,569
35–49	18.4	33.5	64.0	61.6	51.9	60.8	3,347
Current relationship status							
Married	16.2	41.3	67.8	61.9	54.2	60.7	1,441
Common law union	21.2	28.5	64.1	60.0	51.3	67.1	2,158
Visiting relationship	15.3	28.5	66.9	62.5	46.2	65.2	2,279
Boyfriend with sex	18.4	25.6	73.1	63.4	48.8	68.8	281
No steady relationship	13.8	25.6	62.4	59.3	46.1	61.8	2,100
Education level (in years) *							
0–9	22.6	31.4	61.2	61.3	54.4	67.0	2,183
10–12	16.1	30.3	65.7	59.9	50.3	65.1	5,078
13 or more	7.8	22.2	70.8	65.6	31.1	54.8	995
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	25.4	29.1	63.8	58.7	55.3	63.8	2,001
Second	18.2	28.3	66.7	64.4	51.2	65.6	1,716
Middle	16.7	28.7	66.8	60.5	51.0	68.7	1,668
Fourth	13.0	33.9	66.2	62.3	47.5	64.4	1,650
Highest	8.8	27.1	63.5	59.4	37.9	58.1	1,224

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.1.1B
Agreement with Selected Attitudes Toward Gender Issues among Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	It Is Important for a Man to Show His Wife/Partner Who Is the Boss	It Is a Wife's Obligation to Have Sex With Her Husband Even If She Doesn't Feel Like It	It Is all Right for a Wife to Refuse Sex With Her Husband If He Sees Other Women	If a Man Mistreats His Wife, Others Outside of the Family Should Intervene	A Good Wife Obeys Her Husband Even If She Disagrees	Family Problems Should Only Be Discussed With People in The Family	No. of Cases
Total	40.4	27.2	44.2	53.1	55.4	74.5	2,775
Residence U/R							
Urban	38.1	27.4	42.7	50.2	51.1	69.9	1,139
Rural	42.5	27.1	45.6	55.7	59.3	78.6	1,636
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	30.1	21.6	39.9	40.8	38.6	56.5	380
Other urban	42.2	30.3	44.1	54.9	57.5	76.7	759
Rural	42.5	27.1	45.6	55.7	59.3	78.6	1,636
Health region							
1	36.9	26.8	43.9	47.6	51.0	67.2	789
2	35.1	23.6	38.3	55.9	62.2	70.3	552
3	45.2	39.9	57.1	62.8	70.2	88.3	775
4	43.5	16.9	34.8	49.6	43.2	73.1	659
Parish							
Kingston	37.2	27.4	46.7	35.0	56.1	68.2	209
St. Andrew	33.2	19.5	44.1	46.0	36.9	56.3	201
St. Thomas	47.9	37.2	41.8	48.1	64.7	74.8	212
Portland	39.0	21.7	43.0	44.1	45.8	53.7	182
St. Mary	18.0	29.0	32.3	51.3	62.2	67.7	186
St. Ann	46.9	20.2	40.6	65.8	70.9	81.3	184
Trelawny	42.5	39.8	48.3	37.9	65.0	84.1	170
St. James	42.1	31.0	51.2	54.0	81.3	88.2	215
Hanover	22.8	36.7	46.6	66.2	49.1	80.8	181
Westmoreland	61.9	52.2	73.0	80.7	70.3	93.9	209
St. Elizabeth	35.0	16.6	34.7	46.6	43.7	76.8	217
Manchester	37.8	16.8	17.2	58.5	20.4	66.8	236
Clarendon	57.1	17.4	54.2	42.3	68.1	76.8	206
St. Catherine	38.7	32.3	43.5	52.1	62.1	77.1	167
Age group							
15–17	38.2	25.4	44.6	55.0	54.4	73.9	1,037
18–19	39.9	29.0	46.1	51.2	53.5	74.9	615
20–24	42.8	28.0	42.8	52.3	57.4	74.7	1,123
Current relationship status							
Married	*	*	*	*	*	*	8
Common law union	43.0	29.5	31.1	45.4	58.1	80.4	154
Visiting relationship	43.9	27.3	41.5	52.9	55.9	70.1	554
Boyfriend with sex	41.5	27.6	45.5	52.9	56.8	75.5	829
No steady relationship	38.0	26.8	46.1	53.9	53.8	75.0	1,230
Education level (in years) **							
0–9	45.6	28.4	39.7	53.2	57.7	76.6	687
10–12	39.1	27.4	45.3	52.7	55.8	73.9	1,944
13 or more	32.8	21.3	49.7	58.8	38.2	72.4	130
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	49.1	27.8	42.7	51.2	65.9	81.4	632
Second	42.4	29.0	49.0	50.4	60.4	75.8	620
Middle	38.9	24.4	42.6	50.6	49.5	73.6	512
Fourth	36.5	29.4	45.0	52.6	49.4	68.0	538
Highest	34.9	25.6	41.7	61.5	51.8	73.4	473

* Less than 25 cases.

** Excludes 14 cases who do not answer the education level.

Characteristic	Agreement with One or More Circumstances	When a Husband Finds Out That His Wife Has Been Unfaithful	When the Wife Disobeys Her Husband	When the Wife Does Not Complete Household Work to Husband's Satisfaction	When the Wife Asks Her Husband Whether He Has Other Girlfriends	When the Wife Refuses to Have Sexual Relations with Her Husband	No. of Cases
Total	2.9	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	7,222
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.4	2.1	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	1,031
Other urban	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	2,047
Rural	4.0	3.3	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.3	4,144
Age group							
15–24	4.4	4.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	1,448
25–34	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.2	2,504
35–49	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	3,270
Current union status							
Married (legal, consensual)	2.5	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.2	3,599
In visiting relationship	3.5	3.1	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	2,279
Previously married/partnered	2.8	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	1,344
No. of live births		2.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	1,208
0	2.9						
1–2	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	3,312
3 or more	3.5	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	2,702
Education level (in years)							
0–9	5.6	4.2	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	1,905
10–12	2.3	2.0	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	4,428
13 or more	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	886
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	5.4	4.3	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.5	1,823
Second	3.8	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.1	1,541
Middle	2.2	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.1	1,444
Fourth	1.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	1,399
Highest	1.5	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	1,015

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.1.2B
Agreement with Selected Circumstances That May Justify a Man Hitting His Wife
among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Agreement with One or More Circumstances	When a Husband Finds Out That His Wife Has Been Unfaithful	When the Wife Disobeys Her Husband	When the Wife Does Not Complete Household Work to Husband's Satisfaction	When the Wife Asks Her Husband Whether He Has Other Girlfriends	When the Wife Refuses to Have Sexual Relations with Her Husband	No. of Cases
Total	21.5	16.0	10.8	6.1	4.4	4.4	891
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.2	27.3	25.0	14.6	13.4	11.8	165
Other urban	19.1	11.3	8.3	6.8	2.4	2.7	242
Rural	17.0	14.3	6.5	2.0	2.0	2.4	484
Age group							
15–19	28.4	16.7	17.2	8.7	6.4	6.1	239
20–24	19.0	15.7	8.4	5.1	3.7	3.8	652
Current union status							
Married (legal, consensual)	15.7	13.9	6.8	1.7	2.2	3.0	162
In visiting relationship	20.7	16.1	9.6	4.9	4.4	3.8	554
Previously married/partnered	28.9	17.5	18.0	13.4	6.1	7.5	175
No. of live births							
0	21.8	15.6	11.1	6.7	4.9	4.8	718
1 or more	20.5	17.6	9.8	3.7	2.3	2.9	173
Education level (in years)							
0–9	20.6	15.5	7.9	2.2	3.7	3.8	131
10–12	21.9	15.8	11.7	6.9	4.6	4.6	694
13 or more	21.0	21.0	6.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	60
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	15.4	13.6	6.6	3.0	4.1	3.5	182
Second	24.9	17.6	9.3	6.0	1.3	2.7	187
Middle	15.1	9.7	7.3	3.2	1.4	2.5	176
Fourth	24.5	19.7	13.9	8.7	7.2	5.6	197
Highest	27.5	19.3	16.2	9.0	7.8	7.6	149

* Excludes 6 men with missing information on education.

Table 15.2A
Attitudes towards Child Punishment among Women Aged 15–49 Years and Use of Psychological or Physical Punishment in Their Households
by Type of Child Punishment Used in the Households and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Believed that "Physical Punishment Is Necessary to Raise Children Well"		Reported Use of Child Punishment in the Household		Type of Psychological or Physical Child Punishment Used in the Household									No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	Taking Away Something the Child Likes	Scolding	Hitting the Child with a Belt, Stick, or Other Object	Hitting the Child with the Hand or Fist	Cuffing or Spanking	Giving the Child Extra Chores	Locking-up the Child	Locking the Child Out of the House	Other	
Total	55.8	8,259	79.8	6,435	64.4	57.6	36.2	34.3	23.4	15.2	9.6	1.2	1.7	5,126
Residence														
Kingston Metropolitan Area	58.8	1,198	79.0	879	70.8	62.6	22.6	28.3	13.2	17.0	9.4	1.5	0.2	693
Other urban	56.1	2,283	79.0	1,731	67.4	51.1	35.8	37.7	23.2	13.0	11.6	0.7	1.9	1,362
Rural	54.2	4,778	80.9	3,825	59.6	60.5	41.9	34.2	27.6	16.2	8.2	1.4	2.1	3,071
Parish														
Kingston	62.6	644	82.9	504	73.1	62.9	29.5	29.5	22.5	17.7	5.0	0.6	0.8	403
St. Andrew	57.3	636	78.9	448	68.2	62.2	26.8	28.0	10.6	15.1	8.8	1.5	0.0	350
St. Thomas	39.0	504	69.5	396	74.7	51.3	28.9	23.2	16.6	10.0	4.4	0.2	3.6	267
Portland	42.3	516	66.9	418	60.6	50.3	32.3	22.0	23.7	10.6	20.7	0.7	1.2	289
St. Mary	45.8	542	76.9	388	75.0	79.2	46.2	39.7	39.7	16.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	280
St. Ann	66.2	703	87.6	582	68.3	78.9	21.8	25.1	66.7	6.3	9.7	0.1	1.2	509
Trelawny	44.6	516	76.5	426	70.1	77.7	39.1	30.8	18.0	33.2	8.8	1.5	1.6	331
St. James	48.1	635	77.7	490	71.2	31.6	47.1	36.5	12.1	15.8	6.3	0.4	3.2	383
Hanover	71.4	541	81.2	424	57.9	77.4	62.7	22.9	9.2	14.1	16.8	0.1	0.2	362
Westmoreland	79.4	621	82.1	454	56.9	51.5	55.4	40.5	13.4	42.2	11.3	2.8	0.7	370
St. Elizabeth	39.5	528	72.5	418	30.0	55.6	26.9	23.9	27.5	7.2	12.4	1.1	1.2	302
Manchester	61.3	668	93.2	523	70.0	78.0	42.7	33.5	34.2	17.1	9.3	4.0	3.1	487
Clarendon	48.7	649	84.7	541	49.8	52.8	47.6	54.9	17.1	9.3	12.7	2.0	3.1	461
St. Catherine	57.0	556	77.5	423	68.9	41.8	29.3	39.0	25.6	11.1	10.3	0.2	2.6	332
Age group														
15–24	48.4	2,343	71.9	1,757	57.5	60.9	37.3	33.5	21.2	19.2	9.3	1.8	1.8	1,249
25–34	59.1	2,569	86.1	2,089	65.6	53.0	35.7	37.1	24.9	12.4	11.5	1.0	1.9	1,788
35–49	60.3	3,347	81.9	2,589	69.3	59.3	35.6	32.3	23.8	14.4	8.1	0.8	1.4	2,089
Marital status														
Married	62.1	1,441	86.1	1,178	74.5	52.2	31.6	31.7	24.4	13.5	10.9	1.2	1.2	1,010
Common law union	58.6	2,158	77.0	1,699	65.3	57.1	40.0	35.4	26.0	14.8	10.7	0.7	2.4	1,324
Visiting relationship	54.8	2,279	79.3	1,771	61.8	56.9	36.4	36.8	22.9	12.5	8.1	1.6	1.8	1,405
Previously in union	56.4	1,344	81.8	1,036	62.8	60.8	36.1	35.2	23.8	11.9	10.0	1.2	1.1	833
Never in union	47.4	1,037	76.6	751	58.4	63.0	35.4	29.5	18.7	27.8	9.5	0.9	1.6	554
No. of live births														
0	49.0	2,208	71.3	1,241	60.7	63.3	34.1	31.5	19.9	22.4	8.2	2.3	2.2	856
1	54.8	1,707	75.7	1,337	62.4	57.5	29.0	34.0	22.4	10.1	10.3	0.5	0.8	1,021
2	59.6	1,632	83.3	1,429	68.7	52.9	38.1	31.1	20.3	12.2	12.4	0.7	1.9	1,167
3	63.6	1,110	87.1	980	69.7	56.9	36.5	37.6	24.9	15.4	8.3	0.8	1.8	834
4 or more	61.5	1,602	87.9	1,448	62.5	56.6	43.9	39.0	30.5	15.4	8.8	1.5	1.8	1,248
Education level (in years)†														
0–9	56.9	2,183	80.4	1,824	57.8	57.8	43.1	36.3	25.0	17.8	8.9	1.9	2.2	1,455
10–12	55.6	5,078	79.5	3,941	65.1	57.9	36.0	34.8	22.9	15.3	9.9	1.1	1.6	3,144
13 or more	54.9	995	80.5	667	74.5	55.3	22.7	28.0	22.5	9.4	9.8	0.0	1.3	525
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	56.3	2,001	81.6	1,750	53.0	57.9	47.0	39.2	30.0	14.9	8.3	1.9	2.7	1,416
Second	59.3	1,716	81.5	1,388	63.3	58.4	40.4	39.3	23.3	15.4	7.5	0.8	1.1	1,109
Middle	52.1	1,668	80.5	1,297	69.7	57.6	33.3	31.1	21.8	16.9	10.1	0.7	1.1	1,049
Fourth	53.6	1,650	74.8	1,152	66.8	54.8	32.0	29.3	18.7	14.4	12.4	0.8	2.1	883
Highest	58.2	1,224	80.3	848	72.5	59.1	24.4	30.8	21.0	14.3	10.6	1.6	1.2	669

* Excludes 1,824 women who resided in households without children aged 1–15 years.

† Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.2B
Attitudes towards Child Punishment among Men Aged 15–24 Years and Use of Psychological or Physical Punishment in Their Households
by Type of Child Punishment Used in the Households and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Believed that "Physical Punishment Is Necessary to Raise Children Well"		Reported Use of Child Punishment in the Household		Type of Psychological or Physical Child Punishment Used in the Household									No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	%	No. of Cases	Taking Away Something the Child Likes	Scolding	Hitting the Child with a Belt, Stick, or Other Object	Hitting the Child with the Hand or Fist	Cuffing or Spanking	Giving the Child Extra Chores	Locking-up the Child	Locking the Child Out of the House	Other	
Total	43.3	2,775	67.0	1,854	48.2	52.7	41.6	27.1	26.6	19.1	8.5	1.7	3.7	1,219
Residence														
Kingston Metropolitan Area	50.3	380	77.9	209	42.4	61.0	28.5	21.2	25.6	14.2	7.0	1.2	4.9	168
Other urban	42.3	759	68.0	494	50.4	45.5	46.0	25.5	24.2	15.9	8.8	2.4	3.3	319
Rural	41.7	1,636	64.0	1,151	48.5	54.7	42.5	29.7	28.3	22.3	8.7	1.5	3.7	732
Age group														
15–19	39.8	1,652	67.8	1,234	47.4	48.2	44.3	28.3	26.4	19.7	9.9	1.9	4.2	837
20–24	48.3	1,123	65.6	620	49.8	61.4	36.1	24.9	26.8	17.8	5.7	1.3	2.8	382
Marital status														
Married (legal, consensual)	35.5	162	66.2	99	54.4	66.9	43.1	19.5	22.5	9.2	6.0	0.0	1.4	53
In visiting relationship	46.5	554	70.2	308	50.1	51.8	35.8	27.4	28.5	20.6	5.0	0.9	3.0	216
Previously married/partnered	48.8	175	77.0	108	44.2	61.5	26.5	21.9	23.2	5.4	4.4	4.1	9.1	73
Never in union	42.4	1,884	65.4	1,339	47.6	51.0	44.5	28.2	26.7	20.8	10.0	1.8	3.5	877
No. of live births														
0	43.5	2,583	67.1	1,723	47.3	51.9	41.6	27.0	26.7	19.3	8.7	1.8	3.7	1,142
1 +	39.7	192	65.9	131	61.3	63.1	40.5	28.3	25.2	15.8	4.7	0.5	4.3	77
Education level (in years)*														
0–9	41.3	687	69.7	543	43.2	46.7	43.2	27.2	25.7	23.9	11.0	2.1	7.1	364
10–12	43.3	1,944	66.0	1,227	49.7	55.3	42.0	27.6	27.2	17.7	7.6	1.5	2.0	803
13 or more	54.6	130	68.1	76	62.7	54.5	19.4	18.5	23.4	7.3	5.8	2.4	7.4	49
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	43.6	632	68.1	460	41.2	51.3	46.1	34.6	27.6	19.8	9.1	3.3	4.4	304
Second	39.8	620	73.7	437	46.7	47.4	48.4	29.4	29.6	16.0	7.4	0.9	3.3	309
Middle	39.9	512	63.0	362	49.1	52.6	42.9	25.4	28.9	15.4	6.9	0.4	4.6	239
Fourth	48.8	538	65.6	309	56.6	56.1	31.0	28.1	22.9	22.3	10.9	2.2	1.8	192
Highest	44.4	473	63.7	286	50.4	59.3	34.1	14.1	21.3	24.0	8.7	2.0	4.2	175

* Excludes 921 men who resided in households without children aged 1–15 years.

† Excludes 8 men with missing information on education.

Table 15.3A
Percentage of Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Witnessed or Experienced Parental Physical Abuse
before Age 15 by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Witnessed Physical Abuse		Experienced Abuse	
	%	No. of Cases*	%	No. of Cases
Total	18.0	7,629	61.2	8,259
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	16.5	1,152	56.0	1,198
Other Urban	18.5	2,101	62.4	2,283
Rural	18.3	4,376	62.7	4,778
Health region				
1	17.4	2,213	59.2	2,340
2	18.0	1,680	61.5	1,761
3	15.2	2,088	61.7	2,313
4	22.1	1,648	65.0	1,845
Parish				
Kingston	19.7	617		644
St. Andrew	15.7	614	61.0	636
St. Thomas	20.1	451	47.4	504
Portland	16.7	485	60.7	516
St. Mary	14.3	503	48.0	542
St. Ann	21.2	692	72.3	703
Trelawny	16.4	449	63.1	516
St. James	13.2	563	56.5	635
Hanover	7.9	533	81.6	541
Westmoreland	20.7	543	57.6	621
St. Elizabeth	22.7	427	50.4	528
Manchester	20.5	635	78.4	668
Clarendon	23.2	586	63.3	649
St. Catherine	18.3	531	61.4	556
Age group				
15–19	12.2	1,124	63.3	1,229
20–24	20.2	1,037	62.0	1,114
25–34	20.2	2,378	60.8	2,569
35–49	18.1	3,090	60.1	3,347
Education level (in years)[†]				
0–9	21.9	1,979	62.8	2,183
10–12	16.8	4,688	60.1	5,078
13 or more	17.4	960	63.8	995
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	21.6	1,792	62.4	2,001
Second	21.1	1,566	61.2	1,716
Middle	16.2	1,564	61.2	1,668
Fourth	17.1	1,543	61.0	1,650
Highest	14.5	1,164	60.3	1,224

* Excludes 630 women who reported that they did not grow up with both parents.

† Excludes 2 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.3B
Percentage of Men Aged 15–24 Years Who Witnessed or Experienced Parental Physical Abuse
before Age 15 by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Witnessed Abuse	No. of Cases*	Experienced Abuse	No. of Cases
Total	13.7	2,538	57.6	2,775
Residence				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	23.8	361	50.4	380
Other Urban	15.1	683	63.7	759
Rural	9.6	1,494	56.1	1,636
Health region				
1	21.0	753	58.3	789
2	10.0	487	50.4	552
3	8.8	746	70.2	775
4	9.1	552	47.6	659
Parish				
Kingston	27.5	196	52.7	209
St.Andrew	23.5	194	56.4	201
St.Thomas	13.4	202	34.0	212
Portland	11.9	163	52.9	182
St.Mary	8.1	169	54.0	186
St.Ann	10.6	155	46.1	184
Trelawny	15.0	162	51.9	170
St.James	7.4	215	73.2	215
Hanover	15.9	167	55.5	181
Westmoreland	4.8	202	81.3	209
St.Elizabeth	9.7	196	18.2	217
Manchester	3.6	168	65.5	236
Clarendon	13.6	188	53.5	206
St.Catherine	18.4	161	66.7	167
Age group				
15–19	13.3	1,521	56.9	1,652
20–24	14.2	1,017	58.5	1,123
Education level (in years)†				
0–9	16.3	625	58.3	687
10–12	12.6	1,785	57.2	1,944
13 or more	16.8	114	59.4	130
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	12.2	570	56.5	632
Second	18.0	570	61.0	620
Middle	14.9	469	60.1	512
Fourth	14.3	496	57.2	538
Highest	8.7	433	52.6	473

* Excludes 237 men who reported that they did not grow up with both parents.

† Excludes 14 men with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.1A
Experience of Selected Controlling Behaviors by Their Intimate Partners among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Type of Behavior and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Controlling Behaviors by a Current or Previous Husband or Partner						Number of Controlling Behaviors Experienced				No. of Cases
	Wanted to Know Where She Was at All Times	Was Angry If She Spoke with Another Man	Was Suspicious that She Was Unfaithful	Ignored Her or Treated Her Indifferently	Restricted Her Contact with Family or Friends	Controlled Her Access to Health Care	0	1	2–3	4 or More	
	Total	34.7	30.2	19.9	11.9	7.2	4.2	52.3	17.9	21.2	
Residence U/R											
Urban	33.2	27.4	18.9	11.4	7.1	3.4	54.1	18.7	18.9	8.3	3,078
Rural	36.8	34.0	21.4	12.5	7.3	5.2	49.7	16.9	24.2	9.1	4,144
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	38.9	27.4	18.9	11.3	4.8	3.1	48.4	24.4	20.5	6.7	1,031
Other urban	30.0	27.4	18.9	11.4	8.4	3.6	57.3	15.6	18.0	9.2	2,047
Rural	36.8	34.0	21.4	12.5	7.3	5.2	49.7	16.9	24.2	9.1	4,144
Parish											
Kingston	42.4	35.4	25.2	13.5	5.9	1.3	43.4	20.0	28.3	8.4	561
St.Andrew	39.9	24.7	16.8	10.2	4.1	4.1	49.0	26.3	18.1	6.5	537
St.Thomas	39.5	34.3	18.8	5.1	6.6	2.9	48.7	18.0	27.8	5.4	446
Portland	33.1	31.4	15.7	10.1	9.4	2.5	50.4	22.1	18.9	8.5	443
St.Mary	19.3	23.8	13.6	5.9	3.1	2.0	70.4	10.8	15.0	3.9	466
St.Ann	46.6	43.9	23.9	26.0	9.7	5.1	40.1	14.0	31.8	14.2	613
Trelawny	32.9	29.0	11.4	6.2	7.7	3.8	56.3	19.1	17.3	7.3	457
St.James	43.0	43.5	26.7	22.3	16.1	1.9	43.7	14.3	24.9	17.1	562
Hanover	12.9	10.7	10.8	3.7	3.4	2.0	79.9	8.6	8.5	3.0	445
Westmoreland	20.2	19.3	10.6	5.9	2.5	0.5	70.7	12.7	12.9	3.7	525
St.Elizabeth	35.2	37.4	23.7	10.6	6.5	8.6	44.6	19.0	28.7	7.7	477
Manchester	34.4	34.2	28.7	13.4	7.9	4.0	50.3	12.6	28.1	8.9	603
Clarendon	44.7	42.7	27.1	16.1	10.4	9.6	35.5	21.1	31.1	12.2	602
St.Catherine	28.1	23.3	18.3	9.4	7.4	4.0	60.6	16.3	14.6	8.5	485
Age Group											
15–24	40.0	33.8	22.3	9.5	6.2	5.1	45.3	23.4	22.7	8.7	1,448
25–34	33.9	30.6	20.4	12.5	7.1	4.0	52.7	16.6	22.2	8.4	2,504
35–49	32.1	27.7	18.1	12.7	7.9	3.7	56.2	15.8	19.2	8.8	3,270
Current union status											
Currently legally married	25.0	19.1	9.6	10.0	6.1	2.7	65.5	15.8	13.6	5.1	1,441
Currently in consensual union	36.4	33.3	19.7	12.7	7.7	5.1	49.2	19.5	21.9	9.3	2,158
Currently in visiting partnership	38.9	32.8	23.7	10.1	6.2	4.2	48.3	18.4	24.5	8.8	2,279
Previously married/partnered	33.3	31.0	22.4	15.6	9.4	4.2	52.0	16.8	20.6	10.7	1,344
Education level (in years)*											
0–9	41.1	36.2	23.7	15.4	10.5	7.0	44.6	18.1	25.5	11.7	1,905
10–12	34.6	30.5	20.0	10.8	6.8	3.8	52.2	18.5	21.2	8.2	4,428
13 or more	24.7	19.1	13.4	10.7	3.9	1.3	65.0	15.2	13.9	5.8	886
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	39.8	37.6	25.9	14.9	9.7	5.9	45.6	16.3	26.0	12.1	1,823
Second	38.5	33.6	23.6	13.5	8.4	4.7	48.5	17.6	23.1	10.8	1,541
Middle	39.5	34.4	22.2	12.6	7.8	4.6	48.2	18.2	23.5	10.1	1,444
Fourth	29.0	25.6	14.8	10.3	4.2	3.2	57.5	18.5	18.9	5.2	1,399
Highest	26.0	18.5	12.4	7.4	5.7	2.2	62.7	19.3	13.4	4.5	1,015
Partner Verbal Abuse											
Ever had	48.7	50.5	37.5	26.6	15.7	7.0	32.0	16.5	31.6	20.0	2,382
Never had	28.5	21.2	12.1	5.3	3.4	2.9	61.3	18.6	16.5	3.6	4,840
Partner Physical Abuse											
Ever had	55.7	56.6	44.8	29.0	21.3	8.6	25.0	16.2	33.0	25.8	1,383
Never had	30.4	24.7	14.8	8.3	4.3	3.2	57.9	18.3	18.7	5.1	5,839
Partner Sexual Abuse											
Ever had	56.7	55.6	45.2	34.1	21.7	8.9	26.2	14.4	32.4	27.1	625
Never had	32.8	28.0	17.8	10.0	6.0	3.8	54.5	18.2	20.2	7.1	6,597

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.1B
Reports of Selected Controlling Behaviors towards Their Intimate Partners among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years
by Type of Behavior and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Controlling Behaviors towards a Current or Previous Wife or Partner						Number of Controlling Behaviors Committed				No. of Cases
	Wanted to Know Where She Was at All Times	Was Angry If She Spoke with Another Man	Was Suspicious that She Was Unfaithful	Ignored Her or Treated Her Indifferently	Restricted Her Contact with Family or Friends	Controlled Her Access to Health Care	0	1	2–3	4 or More	
	Total	27.0	25.1	24.5	11.0	8.0	2.1	51.8	20.2	23.1	
Residence U/R											
Urban	26.4	24.3	25.1	11.7	6.9	2.60	53.0	18.7	23.2	5.1	407
Rural	27.7	25.8	23.9	10.2	9.3	1.50	50.4	21.9	23.0	4.7	484
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.0	26.3	22.4	8.9	9.2	6.00	58.5	13.0	22.6	5.9	165
Other urban	30.5	23.0	26.9	13.5	5.4	0.40	49.5	22.3	23.6	4.6	242
Rural	27.7	25.8	23.9	10.2	9.3	1.50	50.4	21.9	23.0	4.7	484
Age group											
15–17	24.8	20.4	12.7	4.0	7.7	6.30	61.1	20.7	12.0	6.3	69
18–19	32.3	24.4	26.5	11.7	13.5	1.80	47.2	22.9	24.5	5.4	170
20–24	25.9	25.8	25.4	11.6	6.7	1.70	51.8	19.5	24.1	4.6	652
Current union status											
Married (legal, consensual)	28.6	12.9	30.3	15.4	6.4	1.00	51.4	22.9	21.2	4.5	162
In visiting relationship	29.1	28.5	24.5	11.0	9.0	1.50	49.0	20.8	25.1	5.1	554
Previously married/partnered	19.0	24.2	19.9	7.3	6.4	5.10	60.9	16.1	18.3	4.6	175
Education level (in years)*											
0–9	31.5	27.2	25.6	12.0	12.7	2.70	50.5	16.0	24.2	9.3	131
10–12	27.0	24.7	23.7	11.1	7.8	2.20	52.2	20.4	23.2	4.3	694
13 or more	18.5	23.2	29.4	8.4	1.3	0.00	52.0	26.8	16.8	4.4	60
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	25.4	26.2	22.0	10.9	9.8	1.70	51.3	22.0	20.9	5.7	182
Second	25.7	27.5	24.2	8.5	10.9	1.50	53.1	15.5	26.6	4.8	187
Middle	34.5	21.8	28.4	16.2	7.1	1.70	51.0	18.2	24.6	6.1	176
Fourth	23.4	22.9	16.8	4.6	5.0	1.90	55.3	24.7	18.2	1.8	197
Highest	25.4	28.0	31.8	14.8	8.4	3.70	47.5	20.1	25.8	6.7	149
Verbal abuse											
Ever committed	44.4	40.1	52.7	32.2	14.4	3.00	22.4	25.6	37.7	14.3	158
Never committed	23.0	21.6	18.0	6.0	6.6	1.90	58.6	19.0	19.7	2.7	733
Physical Abuse											
Ever committed	51.3	30.3	45.4	35.1	18.5	1.80	32.7	16.0	35.4	16.0	94
Never committed	23.7	24.3	21.7	7.7	6.6	2.10	54.4	20.8	21.5	3.4	797

* Excludes 6 men with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.2A
Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) by a Current or Former Partner
among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Type of IPV Experienced during Lifetime						Type of IPV Experienced during the Last 12 Months						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any Type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any Type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	30.8	17.2	7.8	35.4	19.7	4.6	14.7	6.5	2.8	16.9	7.7	1.2	7,222
Residence													
Urban	29.0	17.3	7.9	34.2	20.1	4.3	14.4	7.2	3.0	16.8	8.4	1.3	3,078
Rural	33.3	17.0	7.6	37.0	19.2	4.9	15.2	5.4	2.5	17.0	6.6	1.2	4,144
Residence													
Kingston Metropolitan Area	22.7	16.8	6.2	28.9	19.0	3.3	11.2	7.1	3.0	14.6	8.3	0.9	1,031
Other urban	32.4	17.6	8.8	37.1	20.7	4.9	16.2	7.3	3.1	18.0	8.5	1.5	2,047
Rural	33.3	17.0	7.6	37.0	19.2	4.9	15.2	5.4	2.5	17.0	6.6	1.2	4,144
Parish													
Kingston	24.0	27.3	7.2	36.1	29.2	4.0	11.9	11.6	4.1	17.3	13.2	2.0	561
St.Andrew	20.0	12.9	5.3	24.4	14.9	2.7	9.7	5.3	2.4	12.3	6.4	0.6	537
St.Thomas	28.1	13.6	5.2	33.5	14.7	3.6	17.2	5.2	2.8	18.5	5.8	2.1	446
Portland	32.8	24.1	11.6	41.8	27.8	6.4	12.7	11.1	3.8	17.8	11.6	1.3	443
St.Mary	19.6	7.2	3.8	20.6	7.4	3.5	7.0	2.9	2.0	7.6	3.3	1.6	466
St.Ann	60.5	22.7	9.9	62.8	25.0	7.2	32.7	7.0	3.8	33.3	8.4	2.0	613
Trelawny	12.1	13.0	4.6	19.0	14.8	2.7	3.6	3.5	0.9	5.9	3.7	0.7	457
St.James	40.4	17.7	8.7	42.2	19.7	6.4	19.1	7.9	1.9	20.8	8.2	1.5	562
Hanover	22.5	10.2	4.1	24.0	11.1	2.7	6.7	3.0	1.1	8.0	3.7	0.4	445
Westmoreland	30.2	16.1	7.5	33.1	18.0	5.3	7.9	4.3	0.8	8.9	5.0	0.1	525
St.Elizabeth	33.3	17.9	13.2	38.7	23.2	7.3	16.1	5.6	3.6	18.9	8.2	0.9	477
Manchester	41.0	24.0	7.3	45.4	25.5	5.4	18.6	6.2	1.3	19.5	6.8	0.7	603
Clarendon	39.3	25.4	13.4	46.1	29.7	7.8	19.8	9.2	6.5	24.1	13.0	2.4	602
St.Catherine	29.0	15.2	7.3	33.8	18.4	3.0	15.9	7.1	2.9	17.4	8.1	1.6	485
Age Group													
15–24	26.9	14.1	6.6	30.4	16.3	3.9	16.6	9.1	3.7	19.3	10.6	2.0	1,448
25–34	32.8	18.8	9.1	38.2	21.8	5.3	16.6	7.5	3.0	19.4	8.5	1.3	2,504
35–49	31.4	17.7	7.3	36.1	19.9	4.4	11.9	3.9	2.0	13.1	5.1	0.7	3,270
Current union status													
Currently legally married	24.7	11.0	6.4	27.9	13.3	3.8	13.4	3.5	2.0	14.2	4.3	1.0	1,441
Currently in consensual union	33.3	20.1	7.9	38.3	22.0	5.0	20.8	9.8	3.0	23.1	10.8	1.7	2,158
Currently in visiting partnership	31.8	17.5	8.4	36.7	20.5	4.6	13.8	6.4	3.0	16.7	7.8	0.9	2,279
Previously married/partnered	31.1	18.3	7.7	35.8	20.7	4.8	9.3	4.7	2.9	10.8	6.1	1.4	1,344
No. of children born alive													
0	22.8	9.5	5.8	25.7	11.5	3.3	13.4	5.7	3.1	15.4	6.6	1.4	1,208
1	29.3	15.6	8.5	34.2	19.3	4.1	13.7	6.5	3.2	16.4	8.4	1.2	1,686
2	28.7	15.8	6.3	33.4	18.1	3.6	13.6	5.8	2.3	15.3	6.7	1.0	1,626
3	34.2	20.8	6.9	40.0	22.4	4.6	15.0	5.6	1.9	16.7	6.6	0.9	1,105
4 or more	41.9	27.0	11.4	47.0	29.4	7.8	18.8	8.7	3.0	21.1	9.9	1.5	1,597
Education level (in years) *													
0–9	38.3	25.4	10.7	43.6	27.8	7.4	19.1	8.1	3.7	20.7	9.4	2.2	1,905
10–12	30.0	15.6	7.2	34.6	18.0	4.1	14.4	6.5	2.7	16.9	7.8	1.0	4,428
13 or more	22.5	11.1	5.8	26.1	14.3	2.2	9.3	3.8	1.6	10.6	4.5	0.6	886
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	40.6	23.5	10.3	45.6	25.8	7.5	20.0	8.6	4.1	22.3	10.0	2.5	1,823
Second	36.2	22.6	9.6	41.4	25.0	5.7	17.8	9.2	4.0	20.6	11.2	1.8	1,541
Middle	31.1	16.2	6.7	35.7	18.5	4.1	16.1	6.9	2.3	18.4	8.1	0.8	1,444
Fourth	24.0	12.8	6.4	28.5	15.4	3.1	10.5	4.2	2.0	12.3	4.9	0.7	1,399
Highest	20.8	10.0	5.5	24.6	13.1	2.3	8.5	3.2	1.3	10.0	3.9	0.2	1,015
Witnessed parental physical abuse before age 15													
Ever Had	45.6	29.3	12.9	52.8	32.7	8.0	23.4	11.3	5.2	26.9	13.2	2.3	1,317
Never Had	27.6	14.2	6.5	31.4	16.6	3.7	13.0	5.4	2.4	14.9	6.5	1.0	5,343
Experienced parental physical abuse before age 15													
Ever Had	34.8	20.5	8.4	40.1	23.0	5.1	16.9	7.6	2.9	19.4	8.9	1.3	5,101
Never Had	21.4	9.4	6.2	24.4	11.8	3.4	9.6	3.7	2.5	10.8	4.7	1.2	2,121

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.2B
Prevalence of Lifetime and Current (during the Last 12 Months) Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrated on Former or Current Partners
among Ever-partnered Men Aged 15–24 Years by Type of Violence and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Type of IPV Perpetrated during Lifetime						Type of IPV in the Last Year						No. of Cases
	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any Type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	Verbal	Physical	Sexual	Any Type of Violence	Physical or Sexual Violence	All Three Types of Violence	
Total	18.8	12.0	3.9	25.6	14.2	0.8	13.2	9.1	2.5	18.4	10.6	0.6	891
Residence U/R													
Urban	19.2	14.1	5.2	27.2	16.7	0.9	14.7	11.2	3.3	21.6	13.3	0.6	407
Rural	18.3	9.7	2.4	23.8	11.5	0.7	11.5	6.7	1.6	15.0	7.8	0.6	484
Residence													
Kingston Metropolitan Area	14.9	15.0	7.8	30.0	19.6	1.4	9.9	13.1	7.5	25.3	17.4	1.4	165
Other urban	22.0	13.5	3.6	25.4	14.8	0.6	17.7	10.0	0.7	19.1	10.7	0.0	242
Rural	18.3	9.7	2.4	23.8	11.5	0.7	11.5	6.7	1.6	15.0	7.8	0.6	484
Parish													
Kingston	16.9	16.0	9.3	30.8	21.3	2.0	10.0	12.3	7.8	21.3	16.1	2.0	101
St.Andrew	17.1	16.6	5.4	28.3	19.8	0.9	12.6	14.4	5.4	24.7	17.6	0.9	85
St.Thomas	27.4	9.4	3.2	34.7	12.2	0.4	14.4	5.5	0.0	18.6	5.5	0.0	82
Portland	7.5	5.7	3.2	10.7	8.9	0.0	7.5	5.7	1.8	10.7	7.5	0.0	52
St.Mary	3.5	3.2	0.0	5.4	3.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	62
St.Ann	36.7	11.6	6.6	44.5	18.2	0.0	28.0	11.6	2.7	32.0	14.3	0.0	45
Trelawny	21.2	18.1	6.8	23.8	18.1	6.8	11.9	11.5	4.3	14.4	11.5	4.3	32
St.James	23.1	15.9	1.8	26.3	15.9	1.8	17.8	12.9	0.0	21.0	12.9	0.0	73
Hanover	15.0	13.6	11.7	22.5	13.6	6.1	9.2	13.6	6.1	16.7	13.6	6.1	47
Westmoreland	12.5	9.7	8.5	23.9	12.7	0.0	5.8	4.2	2.9	11.7	7.1	0.0	51
St.Elizabeth	15.8	4.9	2.2	20.2	7.1	0.0	10.5	2.2	1.3	12.6	3.5	0.0	119
Manchester	18.8	7.5	0.0	21.1	7.5	0.0	12.3	2.3	0.0	14.5	2.3	0.0	44
Clarendon	29.4	10.0	1.9	35.7	11.9	0.0	19.6	7.7	1.9	23.6	9.6	0.0	36
St.Catherine	22.0	13.9	1.9	26.7	15.8	0.0	17.2	10.5	1.0	18.5	11.5	0.0	62
Age group													
15–17	13.8	0.9	0.0	14.2	0.9	0.0	9.2	0.9	0.0	9.6	0.9	0.0	69
18–19	18.0	8.0	5.0	21.9	10.6	2.2	13.7	5.7	2.4	17.9	6.8	1.0	170
20–24	19.6	14.3	4.1	27.9	16.7	0.5	13.5	10.9	2.8	19.5	12.8	0.5	652
Current union status													
Married (legal, consensual)	31.8	26.9	6.8	42.0	28.7	3.0	25.1	19.7	2.9	30.4	20.7	1.9	162
In visiting relationship	16.9	9.8	3.8	23.5	12.6	0.2	11.3	7.6	2.8	17.1	9.7	0.1	554
Previously married/partnered	14.2	6.6	1.7	18.8	7.4	1.0	9.1	5.0	1.2	12.4	5.3	1.0	175
No. of live births													
0	16.9	9.8	4.2	23.4	12.1	0.9	11.8	7.5	2.7	17.1	9.1	0.6	718
1 +	26.8	21.3	2.7	34.5	22.8	0.2	19.0	15.6	1.7	23.6	17.1	0.2	173
Education level (in years)													
0–9	21.3	14.6	4.0	27.9	16.0	0.0	10.2	10.6	0.6	15.4	11.2	0.0	131
10–12	18.2	12.0	4.2	25.4	14.5	1.0	13.9	9.4	3.0	19.4	11.2	0.7	694
13 or more	20.0	7.2	0.0	22.5	7.2	0.0	9.1	2.7	0.0	10.3	2.7	0.0	60
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	23.0	10.7	4.3	27.5	12.6	0.4	14.6	6.2	1.8	18.1	7.7	0.3	182
Second	16.2	5.7	3.2	20.4	7.4	0.4	7.0	3.8	0.9	9.5	4.5	0.3	187
Middle	21.0	19.3	1.7	28.6	20.0	1.1	17.9	16.6	1.7	23.7	17.2	1.1	176
Fourth	11.2	10.2	5.3	21.1	13.2	0.8	7.9	8.9	4.3	17.5	11.7	0.0	197
Highest	23.9	12.8	4.9	30.7	16.6	1.1	18.6	8.1	3.4	22.1	10.5	1.1	149
Witnessed parental physical abuse before age 15													
Ever Had	23.5	19.1	7.4	36.6	20.9	2.9	20.1	16.0	5.0	32.4	17.5	1.9	135
Never Had	17.9	11.0	3.3	23.7	13.4	0.4	11.9	8.2	2.1	15.9	9.8	0.3	700
Experienced parental physical abuse before age 15													
Ever Had	21.0	15.0	4.0	27.9	16.9	0.9	15.1	11.5	2.5	20.7	13.0	0.7	566
Never Had	13.7	5.1	3.7	20.2	8.1	0.4	8.8	3.6	2.4	13.1	5.4	0.3	325

* Excludes 6 men with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.3
Specific Acts of Verbal and Physical Violence Experienced by Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years during Lifetime
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Verbal Violence				Physical Violence							
	Insults	Threats	Total	No. of Cases	Slapped	Was Hit with Fist or an Object	Pushed or Shoved	Was Beaten up	Threatened with a Weapon	Choked	Total	No. of Cases
Total	28.3	11.4	30.8	7,222	13.1	11.7	9.2	6.0	4.3	3.1	17.2	7,222
Residence												
Kingston Metropolitan Area	20.3	6.3	22.7	1,031	11.2	10.3	7.8	4.2	3.2	2.8	16.8	1,031
Other urban	29.5	12.2	32.4	2,047	13.7	12.1	10.2	6.8	4.9	3.5	17.6	2,047
Rural	31.1	13.2	33.3	4,144	13.5	12.0	9.0	6.1	4.4	2.8	17.0	4,144
Parish												
Kingston	20.4	10.3	24.0	561	17.4	15.9	13.6	7.2	5.9	4.0	27.3	561
St. Andrew	18.0	5.0	20.0	537	8.9	7.9	5.7	3.1	2.3	2.3	12.9	537
St. Thomas	26.5	8.2	28.1	446	5.5	11.4	5.7	2.4	2.2	1.1	13.6	446
Portland	29.5	15.6	32.8	443	19.4	13.5	10.6	6.3	5.0	3.2	24.1	443
St. Mary	18.5	4.9	19.6	466	5.6	5.8	4.4	3.3	1.2	1.4	7.2	466
St. Ann	57.3	27.5	60.5	613	19.8	15.0	14.2	8.1	5.2	2.2	22.7	613
Trelawny	12.0	3.9	12.1	457	10.3	8.8	4.0	4.5	1.8	1.5	13.0	457
St. James	37.8	18.2	40.4	562	16.1	13.3	11.2	5.3	4.0	3.7	17.7	562
Hanover	20.8	10.1	22.5	445	7.7	5.9	5.6	2.5	2.2	1.9	10.2	445
Westmoreland	28.1	7.7	30.2	525	10.8	12.3	6.3	8.2	4.4	2.5	16.1	525
St. Elizabeth	30.6	13.7	33.3	477	13.9	11.4	10.3	6.6	5.1	3.5	17.9	477
Manchester	38.8	15.7	41.0	603	19.3	19.7	15.7	12.6	11.0	6.1	24.0	603
Clarendon	34.7	17.7	39.3	602	18.9	16.8	13.2	8.8	6.4	4.1	25.4	602
St. Catherine	26.4	9.4	29.0	485	12.1	9.9	8.7	5.5	3.7	3.3	15.2	485
Age group												
15–24	23.0	10.7	26.9	1,448	11.3	9.5	8.2	5.8	3.8	3.4	14.1	1,448
25–34	30.1	12.6	32.8	2,504	13.7	12.9	9.8	6.1	4.2	3.1	18.8	2,504
35–49	30.0	10.8	31.4	3,270	13.7	11.9	9.3	6.1	4.7	2.9	17.7	3,270
Current union status												
Currently legally married	24.1	6.7	24.7	1,441	8.8	7.7	6.7	3.3	2.6	1.5	11.0	1,441
Currently in consensual union	30.4	12.2	33.3	2,158	15.0	14.3	11.1	6.8	4.1	3.3	20.1	2,158
Currently in visiting partnership	28.8	12.5	31.8	2,279	13.1	11.5	8.7	5.8	4.5	3.4	17.5	2,279
Previously married/partnered	28.3	12.4	31.1	1,344	14.3	12.0	9.8	7.7	5.8	3.6	18.3	1,344
No. of live births												
0	20.8	8.4	22.8	1,208	7.4	5.5	5.4	3.5	2.5	3.1	9.5	1,208
1	25.4	10.5	29.3	1,686	11.6	10.3	7.2	5.2	3.8	1.8	15.6	1,686
2	26.9	9.7	28.7	1,626	12.0	10.7	8.3	4.4	3.5	2.2	15.8	1,626
3	32.2	11.4	34.2	1,105	14.8	14.0	11.2	7.8	4.3	3.4	20.8	1,105
4 or more	39.6	18.0	41.9	1,597	21.7	19.9	15.8	10.4	8.0	5.6	27.0	1,597
Education level (in years)												
0–9	35.9	15.7	38.3	1,905	20.8	18.2	14.4	10.4	6.6	6.1	25.4	1,905
10–12	27.3	10.6	30.0	4,428	11.9	10.5	8.1	5.1	3.7	2.4	15.6	4,428
13 or more	20.6	8.2	22.5	886	6.0	6.6	6.1	3.1	3.5	1.5	11.1	886
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	37.3	17.5	40.6	1,823	19.5	16.8	13.4	9.2	6.2	4.5	23.5	1,823
Second	33.8	13.0	36.2	1,541	16.1	15.0	10.8	7.0	5.2	3.4	22.6	1,541
Middle	28.8	11.4	31.1	1,444	12.1	12.4	9.9	6.6	4.3	3.6	16.2	1,444
Fourth	21.0	9.0	24.0	1,399	9.7	7.4	5.2	3.5	3.2	1.8	12.8	1,399
Highest	19.6	5.1	20.8	1,015	7.3	6.1	6.3	3.2	2.4	2.0	10.0	1,015
Witnessed parental physical abuse before age 15												
Ever Had	31.8	13.3	34.8	5,101	15.4	13.6	11.0	7.1	5.3	3.8	20.5	5,101
Never Had	19.9	6.8	21.4	2,121	7.7	7.0	4.9	3.4	1.8	1.5	9.4	2,121
Experienced physical abuse after age 15												
Ever Had	46.1	22.8	51.3	1,846	28.5	25.6	20.7	13.9	9.2	7.1	37.0	1,846
Never Had	21.8	7.3	23.4	5,376	7.5	6.6	5.0	3.1	2.5	1.6	10.0	5,376

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Table 15.4.4 Different Combinations of Intimate Partner Violence Experienced by Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years during Lifetime and during the Last 12 Months Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008		
IPV Experience	During Lifetime	During the Last 12 Months
Any type of violence	35.4	16.9
Only Verbal	44.5	54.5
Verbal and Physical	25.6	21.9
Verbal, Physical and Sexual	12.9	7.4
Verbal and Sexual	3.7	3.6
Only Physical	8.0	7.1
Only Sexual	3.4	3.5
Physical and Sexual	1.9	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of Cases	2,744	1,261

Table 15.5.1
Injuries Resulting from Episodes of Intimate Partner Violence among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years
Who Experienced Physical or Sexual Violence during the Last 12 Months by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Any Injury	Injury Requiring Medical Treatment	Bruises or Scratches	Headache or Other Pain	Cuts, Sprains or Burns	Stabs, Penetrating Wounds	Broken Eardrum, Eye Injury	Fractures, Broken Bones or Teeth	Other Injuries	No. of Cases
Total	30.7	23.3	50.4	54.9	21.0	4.1	6.4	2.4	3.7	563
Residence U/R										
Urban	33.2	23.7	49.6	53.2	20.3	4.3	8.9	2.3	3.5	285
Rural	27.4	22.7	51.8	57.9	22.2	3.8	2.3	2.5	3.9	278
Residence										
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.3	20.9	51.9	51.6	16.7	3.6	17.2	2.2	1.4	109
Other urban	31.8	25.3	48.3	54.0	22.2	4.7	4.4	2.4	4.6	176
Rural	27.4	22.7	51.8	57.9	22.2	3.8	2.3	2.5	3.9	278
Age group										
15–24	35.4	29.6	47.3	53.5	29.1	5.9	8.1	0.3	2.7	164
25–34	29.2	21.1	51.0	54.2	16.9	2.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	213
35–49	28.5	18.6	53.4	57.8	16.7	5.0	9.5	4.6	5.6	186
Current union status										
Currently legally married	21.9	23.5	60.6	64.5	18.4	0.0	6.1	3.3	1.5	64
Currently in consensual union	34.3	22.1	51.3	58.5	21.3	7.0	4.9	2.9	1.6	213
Currently in visiting partnership	27.5	21.1	42.8	50.5	17.5	2.8	6.5	1.7	3.7	205
Previously married/partnered	40.2	31.9	60.4	50.9	30.6	3.2	10.2	2.2	9.8	81
No. of live births										
0	27.1	26.7	47.7	57.7	34.6	8.8	3.4	0.0	0.3	78
1–2	30.1	21.3	50.6	50.6	17.5	1.5	6.9	1.5	3.0	238
3 or more	33.4	24.2	51.5	59.0	18.5	5.0	7.3	4.7	6.2	247
Education level (in years)										
0–9	36.7	31.8	65.3	63.0	38.4	11.6	6.9	6.6	1.8	174
10–12	28.5	20.8	43.3	52.1	15.0	1.4	5.6	0.9	3.1	352
13 or more	28.5	14.7	56.8	50.0	10.1	1.0	11.2	0.0	14.2	37
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	31.9	28.8	54.6	52.6	29.5	7.7	2.1	3.4	3.8	187
Second	39.5	18.0	50.8	64.1	17.3	1.6	5.9	2.2	2.4	148
Middle	28.9	23.1	51.2	51.7	16.9	3.5	12.4	1.1	4.7	115
Fourth	23.6	28.4	37.2	51.0	16.7	4.7	9.7	2.4	6.0	68
Highest	22.4	16.5	52.6	47.3	20.7	1.6	3.6	2.7	1.7	45

Table 15.5.2
Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner
and Had Missed Days of Work following Episodes of Violence by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	% Who Missed Days of Work	No. of Cases
Total	15.8	563
Residence U/R		
Urban	17.7	285
Rural	12.5	278
Residence		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.8	109
Other urban	17.7	176
Rural	12.5	278
Age group		
15–24	9.8	164
25–34	22.3	213
35–49	13.6	186
Current union status		
Currently legally married	16.2	64
Currently in consensual union	17.0	213
Currently in visiting partnership	17.0	205
Previously married/partnered	9.6	81
No. of live births		
0	8.2	78
1–2	17.8	238
3 or more	17.0	247
Education level (in years)		
0–9	15.0	174
10–12	14.8	352
13 or more	26.3	37
Wealth quintile		
Lowest	19.2	187
Second	16.8	148
Middle	5.9	115
Fourth	20.9	68
Highest	17.6	45

Table 15.5.3
Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence by an Intimate Partner
and Have Talked about the Abuse with Family or Friends by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Ever Talked about the Abuse		Relationship with the Person Who Was Told about the Abuse				No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Respondent's Family	Friend	Husband's Family	Other	
Total	61.9	563	44.4	42.2	10.8	3.2	563
Residence							
Kingston Metropolitan Area	58.9	109	40.6	49.7	5.5	0.6	109
Other urban	64.7	176	47.9	41.7	11.6	6.8	176
Rural	60.7	278	42.8	38.4	12.9	0.7	278
Age Group							
15–24	59.5	164	45.5	40.4	8.4	1.4	164
25–34	65.9	213	46.6	40.6	11.0	6.6	213
35–49	59.0	186	39.7	47.0	13.5	0.3	186
Current union status							
Married (legal, consensual)	62.7	277	46.8	41.6	12.5	5.2	277
In visiting relationship	59.3	205	39.3	40.0	9.3	1.6	205
Previously married/partnered	66.1	81	49.6	49.8	8.9	1.1	81
No. of children born alive							
0	67.5	78	54.7	48.7	5.9	0.7	78
1–2	63.5	238	43.4	41.6	8.5	6.5	238
3 or more	57.2	247	40.4	39.8	16.1	0.2	247
Education level (in years)*							
0–9	59.1	174	42.1	44.2	10.3	0.6	174
10–12	60.5	352	41.8	41.4	11.4	1.0	352
13 or more	82.9	37	72.7	42.6	7.4	29.5	37
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	58.9	187	38.6	36.1	11.2	0.4	187
Second	62.4	148	43.0	40.8	13.9	6.9	148
Middle	58.3	115	44.9	45.1	6.5	0.4	115
Fourth	65.1	68	53.1	43.4	11.9	2.0	68
Highest	73.4	45	53.4	57.1	8.4	8.6	45

* Excludes 3 women with missing information on education.

Characteristic	Ever Sought Institutional Help		Type of Institution Where They Sought Help					No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Police	Health Clinic	Church	Law Office or Court	Other*	
Total	30.5	563	27.5	6.8	3.3	2.1	0.9	563
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	38.0	109	36.4	9.3	1.1	3.7	1.3	109
Other urban	27.6	176	25.3	5.1	5.6	1.7	0.9	176
Rural	29.1	278	24.5	7.2	2.0	1.5	0.6	278
Age Group								
15–24	25.4	164	22.1	7.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	164
25–34	36.0	213	33.4	5.9	4.2	3.6	0.8	213
35–49	28.6	186	25.4	7.9	4.8	1.8	0.6	186
Current union status								
Married (legal, consensual)	31.3	277	29.2	5.1	5.7	1.1	0.5	277
In visiting relationship	29.6	205	25.6	7.6	1.2	2.5	1.0	205
Previously married/partnered	30.0	81	26.7	10.1	0.8	4.3	1.6	81
No. of children born alive								
0	17.1	78	16.7	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	78
1–2	33.8	238	30.6	8.0	3.1	2.1	0.7	238
3 or more	33.0	247	28.9	7.4	5.2	2.8	1.3	247
Education level (in years)								
0–9	28.0	174	26.2	6.1	4.7	1.6	0.4	174
10–12	30.1	352	26.6	7.0	2.7	2.5	1.2	352
13 or more	41.5	37	38.8	7.6	3.5	0.0	0.0	37
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	29.3	187	27.2	4.0	4.5	1.7	0.5	187
Second	32.6	148	29.5	7.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	148
Middle	29.2	115	25.8	6.5	3.8	0.8	1.5	115
Fourth	34.8	68	30.5	8.9	0.8	5.7	0.0	68
Highest	24.8	45	22.0	12.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	45

* Includes shelter, safehouse, women's organization or center.

† Less than 25 cases.

Table 15.5.5
Percentage of Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years Who Experienced Recent Physical or Sexual Violence
by an Intimate Partner and Did Not Seek Institutional Help by Selected Reasons for Not Seeking Help and Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Never Sought Institutional Help		Selected Reasons for Not Seeking Help								No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Did Not Think Abuse Was Very Severe	Ashamed	Afraid of Being Punished	Did Not Trust Anyone	Believed It Would Not Help	Afraid the Relationship Will End	Did not Know Where to Go	Other	
Total	69.5	563	60.3	23.6	14.8	12.5	12.5	10.8	3.3	4.9	395
Residence											
Kingston Metropolitan Area	62.0	109	69.8	15.4	4.7	9.0	7.3	8.1	0.0	2.3	75
Other urban	72.4	176	62.2	25.8	17.2	9.6	10.8	15.0	5.5	6.3	125
Rural	70.9	278	53.0	25.6	17.5	17.6	17.1	7.5	2.4	4.7	195
Age group											
15–24	74.6	164	62.0	15.2	13.6	6.8	8.7	19.8	1.7	6.2	122
25–34	64.0	213	59.7	29.4	13.8	13.5	15.1	7.4	7.1	4.3	146
35–49	71.4	186	58.8	26.9	18.1	18.8	13.9	3.3	0.0	4.0	127
Current union status											
Married (legal, consensual)	68.7	277	67.7	25.7	12.6	14.1	12.3	8.5	4.6	4.4	198
In visiting relationship	70.4	205	59.4	21.6	14.7	10.9	14.3	8.8	1.6	5.4	149
Previously married/partnered	70.0	81	39.8	22.5	21.9	11.6	8.5	22.6	3.3	5.4	48
No. of children born alive											
0	82.9	78	65.2	22.6	11.0	12.7	3.4	28.0	1.1	3.2	64
1–2	66.2	238	60.3	16.7	11.0	10.9	15.3	7.4	2.7	5.0	168
3 or more	67.0	247	57.1	33.2	22.3	14.5	14.5	4.5	5.3	5.9	163
Education level (in years)											
0–9	72.0	174	59.4	38.7	17.8	13.2	15.2	18.5	1.7	5.7	122
10–12	69.9	352	60.6	18.3	11.4	12.2	11.1	8.7	3.0	5.2	244
13 or more	58.5	37	60.4	14.4	33.2	12.8	14.2	1.2	10.8	0.0	29
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	70.7	187	57.1	30.7	22.4	17.0	15.4	14.6	4.0	7.1	136
Second	67.4	148	60.4	24.0	9.8	15.6	8.5	2.2	5.3	3.2	97
Middle	70.8	115	62.9	22.3	18.1	5.0	8.4	16.7	0.0	4.4	80
Fourth	65.2	68	58.1	10.9	8.9	7.0	16.8	4.5	0.0	5.7	50
Highest	75.2	45	65.7	21.5	8.3	13.7	17.2	17.9	6.4	3.4	32

Table 15.6
Selected Experiences and Reproductive and Sexual Behaviors among Ever-partnered Women Aged 15–49 Years
by Whether They Had Been Physically or Sexually Abused by an Intimate Partner during Lifetime
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Experience or Behavior	Lifetime Physical or Sexual Violence from an Intimate Partner	
	Never Had	Ever Had
Witnessed parental physical abuse before age 15[†]		
Never Had	83.6	67.6
Ever had	16.4	32.4
Experienced parental physical abuse before age 15		
Never Had	32.5	17.7
Ever had	67.5	82.3
Experienced how many controlling behaviors by current or former partner		
0	58.7	25.9
1 or 2	29.5	31.7
3 or more	11.7	42.4
Age at first union[‡]		
< 15	6.9	12.6
15–17	38.3	48.2
18–22	41.3	31.8
23 or more	13.4	7.3
Frequency of husband/partner getting drunk during the last 12 months[‡]		
Never	88.8	78.0
1–3 times a month	8.9	17.6
At least once a week	2.3	4.4
Comprehensive HIV knowledge		
No	33.7	43.4
Yes	66.3	56.6
Self-perceived risk of acquiring HIV/AIDS[¶]		
Moderate/High Risk	13.7	25.0
Low Risk	31.0	31.4
No risk at all	52.7	41.5
Self-perceived risk of acquiring other STI[¶]		
Moderate/High Risk	11.6	23.8
Low Risk	30.6	29.7
No risk at all	57.8	46.6
Sexual partners in the past 12 months		
0	11.4	10.4
1	83.4	77.8
2 or more	4.9	11.6
Used condom at last sexual intercourse in the last 12 months[§]		
No	58.0	61.0
Yes	42.0	39.0
Experienced at least one negative consequence from asking a spouse/partner to use condoms		
No	80.2	63.3
Yes	19.8	36.7
Unmet need for family planning		
No	90.7	91.1
Yes	9.3	8.9
Last pregnancy in the last 12 months was unintended[¥]		
No	47.7	33.5
Yes	52.3	66.5
Total	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	5,665	1,557

* Exclude 562 women who did not grow up with both parents.

† Excludes 271 women who did not recall age of first union.

‡ Excludes 259 women who did not remember how often did the husband or partner get drunk.

¶ Excludes 221 women could not assess their risk of getting HIV/AIDS; excludes 205 women who could not assess their risk of other STIs.

§ Among ever-partnered women with sexual activity in the last 12 months, n=6442.

¥ Among ever-partnered women who were pregnant in the last 12 months. n=3240.

Table 15.7.1
Percentage of Women Who Have Ever Been Forced to Have Sexual Intercourse Against Their Will
and Their Relationship with the Perpetrator at the Time of the Forced Intercourse
by Selected Characteristics
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica 2008

Characteristic	Women with History of Forced Intercourse		Relationship with the Perpetrator among Raped Victims (Percent Distribution)							No. of Cases
	%	No. of Cases	Husband, Partner	Acquaintance	Boyfriend	Stranger	Relative	Other	Total	
Total	12.0	7,442	35.8	19.9	18.0	12.4	10.1	3.8	100.0	932
Residence U/R										
Urban	12.2	3,140	33.2	21.1	20.1	12.4	9.6	3.8	100.0	401
Rural	11.7	4,302	39.4	18.3	15.2	12.4	10.8	3.9	100.0	531
Age Group										
15–24	11.3	1,614	16.4	19.1	35.8	14.8	12.0	1.9	100.0	218
25–34	13.7	2,526	36.1	22.6	14.2	13.1	10.7	3.2	100.0	341
35–49	10.9	3,302	49.4	17.4	9.7	9.8	7.9	5.9	100.0	373
Current union status										
Married/In union	11.4	3,599	38.1	20.6	15.8	10.2	10.9	4.5	100.0	413
Visiting partnership	12.3	2,279	35.1	17.1	23.3	14.7	9.3	0.6	100.0	300
Previously married/ in union	12.4	1,344	39.8	19.9	13.5	9.5	7.7	9.5	100.0	188
Never in union	13.6	220	0.0	38.2	13.4	27.6	20.8	0.0	100.0	31
Education level (in years)										
0–9	15.6	1,945	41.3	17.9	15.7	11.3	8.1	5.7	100.0	305
10–12	10.8	4,573	37.5	17.9	20.1	10.2	11.1	3.2	100.0	529
13 or more	11.7	921	17.1	32.5	14.0	23.9	10.0	2.5	100.0	98
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	13.7	1,860	43.9	15.4	19.4	10.0	7.6	3.7	100.0	278
Second	14.9	1,579	41.0	16.2	17.7	12.1	7.5	5.5	100.0	221
Middle	11.0	1,501	38.2	15.1	17.2	13.0	12.0	4.4	100.0	177
Fourth	10.8	1,446	23.5	20.8	24.4	15.7	14.5	1.0	100.0	158
Highest	9.3	1,056	26.0	38.3	9.1	12.1	10.5	3.9	100.0	98

Table 15.7.2
Age at First Forced Sexual Intercourse among Women Aged 15–49 Years
Reproductive Health Survey: Jamaica, 2008

Characteristic	Age at First Forced Sexual Intercourse						Total	No. of Cases
	<15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30 or more	Did Not Remember/Refused		
Total	16.2	30.5	17.8	8.0	11.0	16.5	100.0	932
Residence								
Kingston Metropolitan Area	14.5	27.7	16.0	6.6	6.0	29.2	100.0	126
Other urban	15.0	31.3	20.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	100.0	275
Rural	18.1	30.8	15.5	10.9	10.7	14.0	100.0	531
Age group								
15–24	26.2	41.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	23.2	100.0	218
25–34	14.1	31.5	20.8	11.1	6.0	16.5	100.0	341
35–49	11.5	21.7	20.2	10.3	24.6	11.7	100.0	373
Current union status								
Married/In union	17.9	29.7	15.2	7.5	12.3	17.3	100.0	413
Visiting partnership	14.6	30.9	22.4	8.6	5.8	17.8	100.0	300
Previously married/ in union	10.5	27.9	17.4	9.2	20.8	14.2	100.0	188
Never in union	42.0	47.3	2.4	1.5	0.0	6.8	100.0	31
No. of live births								
0	24.6	32.6	16.7	4.1	2.1	19.9	100.0	171
1–2	12.3	37.4	17.1	7.8	11.2	14.1	100.0	358
3 or more	15.1	21.3	19.2	10.8	16.7	16.8	100.0	403
Education level (in years)								
0–9	20.1	26.1	17.3	8.4	11.5	16.6	100.0	305
10–12	15.2	30.5	17.9	7.0	11.1	18.3	100.0	529
13 or more	12.3	39.6	18.2	11.6	10.0	8.3	100.0	98
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	15.3	30.5	20.2	7.4	8.8	17.8	100.0	278
Second	16.6	29.0	13.8	9.2	15.3	16.1	100.0	221
Middle	20.3	22.3	19.9	6.6	9.7	21.2	100.0	177
Fourth	14.2	37.1	20.2	7.6	7.9	13.0	100.0	158
Highest	14.6	35.0	14.5	9.5	13.3	13.1	100.0	98

Female Questionnaire

2008 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY CONFIDENTIAL JAMAICA

CONFIDENTIAL



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
7 Cecilio Ave., Kingston 10
Tel. 926-5311. Fax 926-1138
E-mail: info@statinja.com



HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

FEMALE

Questionnaire No

2

SEX 2

PARISH	CONSTITUENCY	ED NO.	DWELLING NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	SAMPLING REGION	ELEGIBLE RESPONDENTS.	PSU
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Interview Visits	1	2	3	4	Final Visit
Day (Date)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Month	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interview Status *	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interviewer's Name					
Interviewer's No.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor's Name					
Supervisor's No.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Next Visit: Date					
Time					

*** Interview Status Codes:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Completed interview (household and individual) | 5. Partly completed individual interview—completion deferred |
| 2. Completed household interview—no eligible woman resident | 6. Refusal – household |
| 3. Household interview deferred—nobody at home or no competent respondent at home to provide information | 7. Refusal – individual |
| 4. Completed household interview—individual interview deferred selected respondent not at home or not available | 8. Vacant dwelling |
| | 9. Other (specify): _____ |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Reviewed By: _____ Position: _____
Date: _____
Edited by: _____ Date: _____

10. How many persons live in this household? NUMBER

PLEASE RECORD THE NAMES AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL WHO USUALLY EAT AND SLEEP HERE.
LIST ACCORDING TO AGE, WITH THE OLDEST HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTED FIRST!

SCHEDULE OF ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

LINE NO.	NAME	GENDER*	AGE	EDUCATION**		SEQ. NO.***
	Please give me the names of all persons who usually live in your household	Is _____ Male or Female?	How old is he/she?	Level	Grade	
01	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
02	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
03	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
04	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
05	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
06	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
07	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
08	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
09	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
10	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
11	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
12	_____	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

* Gender Codes	**Educational Standard Codes				***Eligible Females Aged 15–49 Only
	Level	Grade	NR		
1. Male					
2. Female	0 None				
	1 Pre-Primary (infant/basic)	1 through	3	8	
	2 Primary/All age	1 through	6	8	
	3 Secondary	7 through	11	88	
	4 Sixth Form	12 and	13	88	
	5 Vocational	7 through	13	88	
	6 College/University	1 through	4+	8	
	8 Other _____	1 through	6+	8	

11. Number of eligible females aged 15–49 years living in household (Total of number of eligible females recorded in the Schedule).

IF THERE IS ONE OR MORE ELIGIBLE FEMALES, SELECT THE ONE TO BE INTERVIEWED, BASED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN AND USING THE RANDOM TABLE SHOWN BELOW.

PROCEED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SELECTED FEMALE.

IF THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE FEMALES, RETURN TO AND COMPLETE THE TITLE PAGE.

RANDOM SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Questionnaire Number: 2 _____

Number of Eligible Females (Q11) _____

Last digit of the questionnaire number	Number of Eligible Females in the Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	4	9

SEQUENCE NUMBER OF THE FEMALE SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW:

--	--

AFTER COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, RETURN TO TITLE PAGE AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE INTERVIEW VISIT

COMMENTS (e.g. Reason for Deferring the Interview, Name of Selected Eligible Respondent, Date and Time of the Next Visit, Other)

2008 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

CONFIDENTIAL



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
7 Cecilio Ave., Kingston 10
Tel. 926-5311, Fax 926-1138
E-mail: info@statinja.com

JAMAICA



INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE
FEMALE

PARISH	CONSTITUENCY	ED NO.	DWELLING NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	Questionnaire No.	Line No.	Sequence No.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	2 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SAMPLING REGION <input type="text"/>		PSU <input type="text"/>					

DATE OF INTERVIEW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIME INTERVIEW STARTED (24 Hours Clock)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Day	Month	Year		Hours	Mins.

SECTION I – RESPONDENT’S BACKGROUND

<p>101. In what month and year were you born?</p> <p>Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> 88. DON'T KNOW (MONTH/YEAR)</p>	<p>102. How old were you on your last birthday?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Years</p>
---	---

<p>103. Have you ever attended school?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No Go to Q105</p>	<p>104. How many years did you attend school, not including years spent in infant and basic school?</p> <p><input type="text"/> Years 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
--	--

105. With what frequency do you attend religious services (READ 1–5)?

- 1. At least once a week
- 2. At least once a month but less than once a week
- 3. Less than once a month
- 4. Only for special occasions (weddings, funerals, christenings)
- 5. Does not attend at all
- 9. REFUSED

106. What were you doing during the past week? Were you.....? (READ 1–8)

- 1. Working
- 2. Not working but had a job
- 3. Looking for work
- 4. Wanted work and was available
- 5. Keeping house
- 6. Going to school
- 7. On vacation from school
- 8. At home, not keeping house
- 9. Incapable of working
- 20. OTHER (Specify) _____

} → **Go to Q111**

107. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?

1. Yes 2. No

108. How many hours do you usually work per week? Hours 88. NOT SPECIFIED

109. How many hours did you work during the week ending? (INTERVIEWER, ASK ABOUT THE WEEK ENDED PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW)

Hours 88. NOT SPECIFIED

110. Do you work at home or away from home?	1. AT HOME 2. AWAY FROM HOME 3. BOTH																														
111. Do you regularly read any of the following newspapers? (READ OPTIONS A-E)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Gleaner</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Star</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Sunday Herald</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Observer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Any other (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Gleaner	1	2	B. Star	1	2	C. Sunday Herald	1	2	D. Observer	1	2	E. Any other (SPECIFY) _____	1	2												
	YES	NO																													
A. Gleaner	1	2																													
B. Star	1	2																													
C. Sunday Herald	1	2																													
D. Observer	1	2																													
E. Any other (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																													
112. Are there any of the following possessions in your household? (READ OPTIONS A-I)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Electricity</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Radio</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Television</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. VCR/DVD Player</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Refrigerator</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Land-line Telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Cellular Telephone</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Computer</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Electricity	1	2	B. Radio	1	2	C. Television	1	2	D. VCR/DVD Player	1	2	E. Refrigerator	1	2	F. Land-line Telephone	1	2	G. Cellular Telephone	1	2	H. Computer	1	2	I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)	1	2
	YES	NO																													
A. Electricity	1	2																													
B. Radio	1	2																													
C. Television	1	2																													
D. VCR/DVD Player	1	2																													
E. Refrigerator	1	2																													
F. Land-line Telephone	1	2																													
G. Cellular Telephone	1	2																													
H. Computer	1	2																													
I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)	1	2																													
113. What type of fuel does this household mainly use for cooking?	1. ELECTRICITY 2. NATURAL GAS 3. LIQUID PROPANE GAS (LPG) 4. KEROSENE 5. COAL 6. WOOD 7. STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 8. ANIMAL DUNG 9. OTHER _____																														
114. How many rooms does your household occupy (exclude bathrooms and kitchen)?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; width: 30px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="padding-left: 10px;">ROOMS</td> <td style="text-align: right; padding-right: 20px;">99 NO RESPONSE</td> </tr> </table>			ROOMS	99 NO RESPONSE																										
		ROOMS	99 NO RESPONSE																												
115. What is the main source of water for the household?	1. PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING 2. PUBLIC PIPED INTO YARD 3. PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING/YARD 4. PUBLIC STANDPIPE 5. WELL WATER, WITHIN RESIDENCE 6. PUBLIC WELL 7. TANKER / TRUCK / WATER VENDOR 8. SPRING 9. SURFACE WATER (RIVER, STREAM, POND, LAKE, DAM) 10. BOTTLED WATER 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. NOT STATED																														
116. What type of toilet facilities does this household have?	1. FLUSH TOILET LINKED TO SEWER 2. FLUSH TOILET NOT LINKED TO SEWER (e.g. SEPTIC TANK) 3. PIT LATRINE 4. NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 7. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 8. NOT STATED / DON'T KNOW <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> → SECTION II → SECTION II → SECTION II </div>																														
117. Are these facilities shared with another household?	1. SHARED 2. NOT SHARED 9. NOT STATED																														

SECTION II – RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your steady relationships.

201. Are you currently legally married?	1. YES 2. NO → Q203
202. Are you and your husband currently living together as husband and wife?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO
203. Are you currently living with a common-law partner? That is, are you living as husband and wife with a partner to whom you are not legally married?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO
204. Do you currently have a visiting partner? That is, do you have a steady partner with whom you have sexual relations?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO
205. Do you currently have a boyfriend?	1. YES 2. NO → Q207
206. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your current boyfriend?	1. YES 2. NO
207. Have you <u>ever been</u> in a partnership; that is, a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting union? IF RESPONDENT IS LEGALLY MARRIED, BUT SHE IS NOT LIVING WITH HUSBAND (Q202=2), RECORD “YES” WITHOUT ASKING THE QUESTION	1. YES 2. NO → SECTION III
208. How many times have you been in a partnership that is a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting union?	<input style="width: 40px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TIMES 9. REFUSED
209. In what month and year did you start your first legal or common-law marriage or first visiting union?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER (MONTH/YEAR) BOTH MONTH AND YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE/UNION/VR KNOWN? → GO TO SECTION III EITHER MONTH OR YEAR OF MARRIAGE/UNION NOT KNOWN? → CONTINUE WITH Q210
210. How old were you when you started your first marriage, common law union, or visiting union?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Legally Married describes a person who has a contracted legal matrimony/or married according to customary rites and is not widowed, divorced or legally separated;

Common Law or Consensual Union describes the status in which the partners share a common household though the union has not been established by legal process or customs.

Visiting union refers to a status in which the partners live apart (the woman lives with her family), have sexual relations and often have children together; the man has some financial obligations (contributions in money, gifts, or goods) to his partner and his child(ren).

Dating (a girlfriend/boyfriend)) may or may not involve sexual relations, does not result in fatherhood and does not imply financial obligations.

SECTION III – FERTILITY

Now, we are going to talk about your history of menstruation and your pregnancy history. Some of the questions may not apply to you. In these cases, just say so.

301. How old were you when your first period (menstruation) started? (PROBE: woman's monthly bleeding)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 77. NEVER HAD A PERIOD → Q303
302. How long has it been since your last menstrual period?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS 00. UP TO ONE MONTH 55. CURRENTLY HAVING A PERIOD 66. DO NOT HAVE A PERIOD ANY MORE 77. BEFORE LAST PREGNANCY 88. DON'T REMEMBER
303. How old were you when you had your first sexual intercourse?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 00. NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE → SECTION IV 77. FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH HUSBAND/PARTNER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED
304. Are you currently pregnant?	1. YES 2. NO → Q309 8. NOT SURE → Q309
305. How many months pregnant are you now?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS
306. Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?	1. WANTED THE PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED THE PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
307. Is this your first pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO → Q309 8. NOT SURE → Q309
308. Have you ever had a stillbirth, ectopic pregnancy, miscarriage, or an induced abortion?	1. YES → PREGNANCY HISTORY TABLE 2. NO → SECTION IV
309. Have you ever been pregnant? (IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT ASK: "Have you been pregnant before?")	1. YES → Q311 2. NO 8. NOT SURE
310. Have you ever had a stillbirth, ectopic pregnancy, miscarriage, or an induced abortion?	1. YES → PREGNANCY HISTORY TABLE 2. NO → SECTION IV
311. How many children have you given birth to who live with you now?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
312. How many children have you given birth to who do not live with you now?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
313. Have you ever had a child born alive who later died, including those who may have died in the first hours or days after birth?	1. YES 2. NO → Q315
314. How many children died?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
315. So altogether you had a total of (ADD NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM Q311+Q312+Q314) live births?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> LIVE BIRTHS

PREGNANCY HISTORY

Now I would like to talk to you about all your pregnancies (not counting the current one). Please, make sure you include all pregnancies, it doesn't matter when they happened or how they ended, whether in a live birth, an abortion, a miscarriage, or a stillbirth. Starting with your most recent pregnancy, please give me the following information:

#	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
							IF Q317_YR < 2003---->GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY
	How did that pregnancy end?	When did that pregnancy end? (month & year)	How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended?	Was the baby a boy or a girl?	Is the child still alive?	How old was the child when he died? (RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YRS.)	Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?
<u>1</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 1. 99. NR	1. ___ WKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: . . .	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>2</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 2. 99. NR	1. ___ WKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: . . .	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>3</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 3. 99. NR	1. ___ WKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: . . .	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>4</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 4. 99. NR	1. ___ WKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: . . .	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE

#	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
							IF Q317B < 2003 --->GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY
	How did that pregnancy end?/	When did that pregnancy end? (month & year)	How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended?	Was the baby a boy or a girl?	Is the child still alive?	How old was the child when he died? (RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YRS.)	Just before you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant then, did you want to get pregnant later, or did you not want to get pregnant then or any time in the future?
<u>5</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: ___ . ___	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>6</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: ___ . ___	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>7</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: ___ . ___	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>8</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: ___ . ___	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
<u>9</u>	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY 2. GIRL IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	1. YES->Q322 2. NO IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. YES 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF 2 nd Twin age at death: ___ . ___	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE

#	316	317	318	319	320	321	322
							IF Q317_YR <2003 ---->GO TO NEXT PREGNANCY
10	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY	1. YES-> Q322	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
				IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	2. GIRL	2. NO	
11	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY	1. YES-> Q322	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
				IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	2. GIRL	2. NO	
12	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY	1. YES-> Q322	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
				IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	2. GIRL	2. NO	
13	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY	1. YES-> Q322	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
				IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	2. GIRL	2. NO	
14	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO Q322	1. BOY	1. YES-> Q322	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF	1. WANTED TO GET PREG. THEN 2. WANTED TO GET PREG. LATER 3. DID NOT WANT PREGNANCY THEN OR ANY TIME IN THE FUTURE 8. NOT SURE
				IF Q316=2 2nd Twin: 1. BOY 2. GIRL	2. GIRL	2. NO	

#	316	317	318	319	320	321
	How did that pregnancy end?	When did that pregnancy end? (month & year)	How many weeks or months had you been pregnant when that pregnancy ended?	Was the baby a boy or a girl?	Is the child still alive?	How old was the child when he died? (RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YEARS)
15	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	1. BOY	1. YES-> NEXT PREG	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF
				2. GIRL	2. NO	
16	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	IF Q316=2 2nd Twin:	2nd Twin:	2 nd Twin age at death:
				1. BOY	1. YES	___ . ___
17	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	2. GIRL	2. NO	
				1. BOY	1. YES-> NEXT PREG	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF
18	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	IF Q316=2 2nd Twin:	2nd Twin:	2 nd Twin age at death:
				1. BOY	1. YES	___ . ___
19	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	2. GIRL	2. NO	
				1. BOY	1. YES-> NEXT PREG	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF
19	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	IF Q316=2 2nd Twin:	2nd Twin:	2 nd Twin age at death:
				1. BOY	1. YES	___ . ___
19	1. LIVE BIRTH (SINGLE) 2. MULTIPLE LIVE BIRTH 3. MULTIPLE (LB WITH SB) 4. STILLBIRTH (SINGLE) 5. MULTIPLE STILLBIRTH 6. MISCARRIAGE 7. INDUCED ABORTION 8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY	___ MTH ___ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MTHS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF IF Q316>3 GO TO NEXT PREG	2. GIRL	2. NO	
				1. BOY	1. YES-> NEXT PREG	1. ___ DAYS 2. ___ MTHS 3. ___ YEARS 8. 8 8 DK 9. 9 9 NR/REF

HEALTH CARE DURING THE LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2003

323F INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE PREGNANCY HISTORY AND RECORD IF THE WOMAN HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT RESULTED IN BIRTH (Q316= 1,2,3,4,or 5) SINCE JANUARY 2003.	1. YES 2. NO BIRTHS SINCE 2003 → SECTION IV		
324F COPY THE PREGNANCY NUMBER AND OUTCOME OF THE LAST BIRTH SINCE 2003	PREGNANCY # <input type="text"/> PREGNANCY OUTCOME: "1", "2", "3", "4, or "5"		
325. Now, I would like to talk to you about your last birth. <u>While you were pregnant</u> with that baby (babies if twin pregnancy), how often did you usually drink beer, stout, wine, rum, liquor or other alcoholic drinks?	0. NOT AT ALL 1. <ONCE A MONTH 2. 1 OR 2 DAYS A MONTH 3. 1 OR 2 DAYS A WEEK 4. 3-4 DAYS A WEEK 5. NEARLY EVERY DAY 8. DON'T REMEMBER 9. REFUSED		
326. On the average, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day during that pregnancy?	0. NONE 1. 1-4 (JUST A FEW) 2. 5-10 CIGARETTES (OR ½ PACK) 3. 11+ (MORE THAN ½ PACK) 8. DON'T REMEMBER		
327. Were you given any injection to prevent the baby from getting tetanus, AKA <i>lock jaw</i> , during that pregnancy?	1. YES - FOR TETANUS 2. YES - DON'T KNOW WHAT FOR 3. NO → Q329		
328. How many injections were given?	<input type="text"/> INJECTIONS 8 NOT SURE		
329. Did you see anyone for a prenatal check during that pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO → Q333		
330. Where did you go for most of the prenatal care?	1. GOV'T HEALTH CENTRE / CLINIC 2. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR / CLINIC 6. MIDWIFE 7. OTHER _____		
331. How many times did you go?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES 77 NOT SURE, MORE THAN 9 88 DOES NOT REMEMBER		
332. In what month of the pregnancy did the prenatal care begin?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH 88 DOES NOT REMEMBER		
333. Was your blood pressure ever checked during that pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO → Q335 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q335		
334. During your last (this) pregnancy, were you told more than once that your blood pressure was high?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER		
335. Where did you give birth to your last baby?	<table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> HOSPITAL CODES A = Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH); University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI); Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH). B = Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH); Mandeville Hospital (MH); St. Ann's Bay Hospital(SABH); Spanish Town Hospital (STH). </td> <td style="vertical-align: top;"> 1. A 2. B 3. OTHER GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 5. PRIVATE NURSING HOME 6. RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 7. OWN HOME 8. HOME OF RELATIVE / FRIEND 9. OTHER _____ </td> </tr> </table>	HOSPITAL CODES A = Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH); University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI); Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH). B = Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH); Mandeville Hospital (MH); St. Ann's Bay Hospital(SABH); Spanish Town Hospital (STH).	1. A 2. B 3. OTHER GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 5. PRIVATE NURSING HOME 6. RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 7. OWN HOME 8. HOME OF RELATIVE / FRIEND 9. OTHER _____
HOSPITAL CODES A = Victoria Jubilee Hospital (VJH); University Hospital of the West Indies (UHWI); Cornwall Regional Hospital (CRH). B = Savanna-la-mar Hospital (SLMH); Mandeville Hospital (MH); St. Ann's Bay Hospital(SABH); Spanish Town Hospital (STH).	1. A 2. B 3. OTHER GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 5. PRIVATE NURSING HOME 6. RURAL MATERNITY CENTRE 7. OWN HOME 8. HOME OF RELATIVE / FRIEND 9. OTHER _____		
336. Who is the main person who assisted with the delivery?	1. DOCTOR 2. TRAINED NURSE / MIDWIFE 3. NANA 7. OTHER _____ 0. NO ONE		
337. Was the delivery a normal delivery, delivery by forceps or suction, or by Caesarean Section?	1. NORMAL DELIVERY 2. FORCEPS OR SUCTION DELIVERY 3. CAESAREAN DELIVERY		
338. Did you have any seizures or convulsions while in labor or immediately after delivery? (PROBE IF RESPONDENT WAS TOLD THAT SHE HAD ECLAMPSIA)	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER		
339. How many months after birth did your period (menstruation) return?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 66. NOT YET RESUMED		
340. How many months after birth did you resume sexual relations?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 66. NOT YET RESUMED		

SECTION IV – WOMEN’S HEALTH

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your health.

<p>400. In general, how is your health, would you say it is... (READ 1–4)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent 2. Very Good 3. Fair 4. Poor 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE
<p>401. Have you ever had a <u>routine</u> gynaecologic examination? (PROBE: Routine Exam Outside Pregnancy)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES → Q403 2. NO 9. REFUSED TO ANSWER
<p>402. What is the principal reason why you have not had a routine gynaecologic exam?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SHE FEELS THAT SHE DOES NOT NEED A GYNAECOLOGIC EXAM 2. SHE IS HEALTHY AND HAS NO GYNAECOLOGIC PROBLEMS 3. THERE IS NO TIME TO GO FOR GYNAECOLOGIC EXAMINATION 4. SHE FORGETS ABOUT IT 5. SHE DOES NOT LIKE GYNAECOLOGIC EXAMINATIONS 6. IT IS DIFFICULT TO GET APPOINTMENT 7. DOES NOT LIKE THE PLACE / FACILITY 8. DOES NOT LIKE THE STAFF 9. WAITING TIME IS TOO LONG 10. DOCTOR HAS NOT RECOMMENDED 11. SHE IS EMBARRASSED TO HAVE GYNAECOLOGIC EXAMINATION 12. NEVER THOUGHT OF IT 13. NOT CURRENTLY SEXUALLY ACTIVE 14. NEVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE (CHECK IF “00” IN Q303) 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">} Q404</div>
<p>403. When was your last routine gynaecologic examination? (READ 1–4)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Within the last year 2. 1 – 2 years ago (12 – 23 months) 3. 2 – 3 years ago (24 – 35 months) 4. 3 or more years ago 8. DOES NOT KNOW / DOES NOT REMEMBER
<p>404. A Pap Smear is a test for cancer of the cervix which is done during a pelvic examination by a doctor or nurse. How long has it been since your last Pap smear, if ever?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NEVER HAD ONE 2. LESS THAN 1 YEAR 3. 1 YEAR, LESS THAN 2 YEARS AGO 4. 2 TO 3 YEARS 5. MORE THAN 3 YEARS AGO 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> } → Q406 → Q410 </div>
<p>405. What is the main reason why you have never had a Pap smear?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NEVER HEARD OF IT 2. DOCTOR HAS NOT RECOMMENDED IT 3. SHE IS HEALTHY AND HAS NO GYNAECOLOGIC PROBLEMS 4. SHE DOES NOT FEEL TEST IS NECESSARY 5. DOES NOT HAVE TIME TO GO FOR TEST / NEGLIGENCE 6. NEVER THOUGHT OF IT 7. SHE IS AFRAID OF THE RESULTS 8. SHE IS AFRAID IT COULD BE PAINFUL 9. TOO EMBARRASSED TO GET THE TEST OR A PELVIC EXAM 10. SHE HAS NO PARTNER / SHE IS NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;">} Q410</div>
<p>406. After the test, were you told that you needed follow-up treatment?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES 2. NO, NOT TOLD → Q410 3. NO, DOES NOT HAVE THE RESULT YET → Q410 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q410

407. Did you go for this treatment?	1. YES 2. NO → Q410 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q410
408. What was this treatment?	1. REPEAT SMEAR 2. MEDICINE GIVEN—TABLETS → Q410 3. MEDICINE GIVEN – CREAM → Q410 4. REFERRED TO CLINIC/SPECIAL SERVICES → Q410 8. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ → Q410
409. When was this repeat smear done?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER
410. How often, if ever, do you perform a self-exam of your breast for lumps?	1. MONTHLY 2. LESS THAN MONTHLY, AT LEAST ONCE PER YEAR 3. LESS THAN ONCE PER YEAR 4. NEVER → Q412 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE → Q412
411. Have you ever been taught by a doctor or other health professional to do a breast self-exam to check for lumps?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW/DOES NOT REMEMBER
412. A clinical breast exam is when a doctor, nurse or other health professional feels the breast for lumps. Have you ever had a clinical breast exam?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW/DOES NOT REMEMBER
413. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your whole life? [100 cigarettes is about 5 packs].	1. YES 2. NO → Q416
414. How old were you when you started smoking regularly?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 77. NOT REGULAR SMOKER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED
415. Do you smoke cigarettes now?	1. YES 2. NO 9. REFUSED TO ANSWER
416. In your whole life, have you had 12 drinks containing alcohol, that is, beer, wine, vodka, rum, whiskey or other alcoholic beverages ?	1. YES 2. NO → Q420 9. REFUSED → Q420
416A. During the past 12 months, how often have you had drinks containing alcohol?	1. NEVER → Q420 2. 1-2 DRINKS IN 12 MONTHS 3. SEVERAL TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 4. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK 6. ALMOST EVERY DAY 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED
417. During the past 12 months, how often did you drink enough to feel intoxicated or drunk, that is, when your speech was slurred, you felt unsteady on your feet or you had blurred vision?	1. NEVER 2. 1-2 TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 3. SEVERAL TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 4. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK 6. ALMOST EVERY DAY 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED
418. In the past month, have you had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on one occasion?	1. YES 2. NO 3. NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS DURING THE PAST MONTH 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED
419. Counting all types of alcohol combined, how many drinks do you usually have in a typical week?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> ALCOHOLIC DRINKS 00. NO DRINKS/ONLY A FEW SIPS 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED

<p>420. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you ... (READ A-D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>NOT SURE</u></th> <th><u>REF.</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Smoked any ganja?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Drank ganja tea?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Used cocaine/crack?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	<u>REF.</u>	A. Smoked any ganja?	1	2	8	9	B. Drank ganja tea?	1	2	8	9	C. Used cocaine/crack?	1	2	8	9	D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	8	9															
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	<u>REF.</u>																																					
A. Smoked any ganja?	1	2	8	9																																					
B. Drank ganja tea?	1	2	8	9																																					
C. Used cocaine/crack?	1	2	8	9																																					
D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	8	9																																					
<p>420A. Now, I will ask you about some medical conditions that you may have had. Has a doctor ever told you that you have.... (READ A-G)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>NOT SURE</u></th> <th><u>REF</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Diabetes</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Anemia</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. High blood pressure</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Urinary tract infection</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Asthma</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Hepatitis B</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	<u>REF</u>	A. Diabetes	1	2	8	9	B. Anemia	1	2	8	9	C. High blood pressure	1	2	8	9	D. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	1	2	8	9	E. Urinary tract infection	1	2	8	9	F. Asthma	1	2	8	9	G. Hepatitis B	1	2	8	9
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	<u>REF</u>																																					
A. Diabetes	1	2	8	9																																					
B. Anemia	1	2	8	9																																					
C. High blood pressure	1	2	8	9																																					
D. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID)	1	2	8	9																																					
E. Urinary tract infection	1	2	8	9																																					
F. Asthma	1	2	8	9																																					
G. Hepatitis B	1	2	8	9																																					
<p>421. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you had a vaginal discharge that was not menstrual?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q425 8. NOT SURE → Q425 9. REFUSED → Q425</p>																																								
<p>422. Along with the discharge, did you have any.... (READ A-D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>NOT SURE</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Itching</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Painful urination</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Painful intercourse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Lower abdominal pain</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	A. Itching	1	2	8	B. Painful urination	1	2	8	C. Painful intercourse	1	2	8	D. Lower abdominal pain	1	2	8																				
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>																																						
A. Itching	1	2	8																																						
B. Painful urination	1	2	8																																						
C. Painful intercourse	1	2	8																																						
D. Lower abdominal pain	1	2	8																																						
<p>423. Did you have any treatment for this/these condition(s)?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q425 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED → Q425</p>																																								
<p>424. Where have you been treated? (PROBE: MAIN SOURCE OF TREATMENT)</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. SELF-TREATMENT 9. TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																								
<p>425. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you had any sores, warts or ulcers in the genital area?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION V 8. NOT SURE → SECTION V 9. REFUSED → SECTION V</p>																																								
<p>426. Did you have treatment for this condition?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION V 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED → SECTION V</p>																																								
<p>427. Where have you been treated? (PROBE: MAIN SOURCE OF TREATMENT)</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. SELF-TREATMENT 9. TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																								

SECTION V– CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Now I am going to ask you some questions about Family Planning; this is about methods that couples use to delay or avoid pregnancy.

READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND CIRCLE "1" OR "2" IN Q501, AS APPROPRIATE. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE "1" CIRCLED IN Q501, ASK Q502.		501. Have you heard of (METHOD)?		502. Have you ever used (METHOD)?	
METHOD:		YES	NO	YES	NO
A. Female sterilization, tubal ligation (a.k.a. <i>tie-off</i>)		1	2	1	2
B. Male sterilization, vasectomy (a.k.a. <i>male tie-off</i>)		1	2	1	2
C. Implants (e.g. Norplant)		1	2	1	2
D. IUD / Coil		1	2	1	2
E. Injection		1	2	1	2
F. The Pill		1	2	1	2
G. Condom		1	2	1	2
H. Female Condom		1	2	1	2
I. Diaphragm		1	2	1	2
J. Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (a.k.a. the Morning After Pill)		1	2	1	2
K. Vaginal Foaming Tablets /Jelly /Creams (Spermicides)		1	2	1	2
L. Withdrawal		1	2	1	2
M. Rhythm, Calendar, Billings (a.k.a the safe period)		1	2	1	2
N. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____		1	2	1	2
503F	INTERVIEWER, CHECK QUESTION Q502. HAS RESPONDENT EVER USED AT LEAST ONE METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN Q502)?	1. EVER USED METHODS (ONE "1" IN Q502A–N) → Q506 2. NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD			
504.	Have you or any of your partners ever used any method to prevent pregnancy?	1. YES (ASK WHAT METHOD; GO BACK AND CORRECT 2. NO			
505F	INTERVIEWER, CHECK QUESTION Q303 ON PAGE 4. HAS RESPONDENT EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	1. EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → Q547, PAGE 17 2. NEVER HAD SEX → SECTION VII			
506.	How old were you when you first used contraception?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER			
507.	How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> CHILDREN 00. NO LIVING CHILDREN 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER			
508.	Are you and your partner <u>currently</u> (last 30 days) using a method of contraception or doing anything to prevent pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO → Q544, PAGE 17 8. NOT SURE → Q544, PAGE 17			

509. Which method?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
510. Are you and your partner also using a <u>second method</u> at the same time for either sexually transmitted disease prevention or contraception?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES 2. NO → Q512F 8. NOT SURE → Q512F
511. Which method?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
512F VERIFY IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY USING THE PILL (CODE "6" IN Q509 OR Q511)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PILL USER 2. NOT A PILL USER → Q514F
513. What brand of pill do you currently use?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MINIGYNON 2. PERLE (LOW DOSE) 3. OVRAL 4. NORDETTE 5. GYNERA 6. TRI-REGOL 7. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 8. DON'T KNOW / NOT SURE
514F VERIFY IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY USING EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION (ECP); (CODE "9" IN Q509 OR Q511).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ECP USER 2. NOT ECP USER → Q516F
515. Where did you get the information about the Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (ECP), also known as the Morning After Pill?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER
516F VERIFY IF RESPONDENT OR PARTNER IS CURRENTLY USING TUBAL LIGATION OR VASECTOMY (CODE "1" OR "2" IN Q509 OR Q511).	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TUBAL LIGATION USER → Q521 2. TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY USER 3. VASECTOMY USER ONLY 4. NOT USING TUBAL LIGATION OR VASECTOMY → Q528
517. In what facility did your husband/partner vasectomy take place?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER

<p>518. In what month and year was the vasectomy performed? (IF NEEDED, PROBE USING THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: How long after your last birth did he have the vasectomy performed?)</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR → Q520F 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>519. How old were you when he had the vasectomy? (ASKED ONLY IF MONTH OR YEAR UNKNOWN)</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>520F VERIFY IF ONLY THE PARTNER IS STERILIZED OR BOTH (CHECK 516F)</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION AND VASECTOMY USER 2. VASECTOMY USER ONLY → Q547, PAGE 17</p>
<p>521. In what facility did your sterilization take place?</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>522. Before your sterilization, did you receive any counseling about family planning methods at this location?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>523. In what month and year was your sterilization performed?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR → Q525 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>524. How old were you when you had the operation? (ASKED ONLY IF MONTH OR YEAR UNKNOWN)</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>525. Are you satisfied with having the operation?</p>	<p>1. YES → Q547 2. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>
<p>526. Why not?</p>	<p>1. HAD SEVERE SIDE EFFECTS FROM OPERATION 2. THE OPERATION HAS CAUSED COMPLICATIONS 3. IT HAS DECREASED SEXUAL ENJOYMENT 4. DESIRES MORE CHILDREN BECAUSE CHILD(REN) DIED 5. WOULD LIKE ANOTHER CHILD 6. HUSBAND/PARTNER TREATS HER DIFFERENTLY 7. HAS DIFFERENT HUSBAND/PARTNER 8. NOW SHE THINKS STERILIZATION IS MORALLY WRONG 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} → Q547</p>
<p>528. In what month and year did you start using (CURRENT METHOD IN Q509) continuously (without stopping)? (IF NEEDED, PROBE USING THE PREGNANCY HISTORY: "How long after your last birth did you start using your current method continuously?")</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>529. Where do you (or your partner) obtain the contraceptive method you are currently using as a couple? (IF MULTIPLE PLACES RECORD THE MAIN SOURCE)</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. TRADITIONAL MET. (WITHDRAWAL/ RHYTHM/ BILLING) → Q538 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ → Q538 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q538</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} → Q535</p>
<p>530. Who gets the supplies? You, your partner, or both?</p>	<p>1. HERSELF 2. HER PARTNER 3. BOTH 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>

<p>531. Can you get family planning services there at any time or do they only offer family planning services at special times during the day or on certain days?</p>	<p>1. CAN GET FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AT ANY TIME → Q535 2. CAN ONLY GET FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AT CERTAIN TIMES/DAYS 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>532. Are the special times or days convenient for you?</p>	<p>1. YES → Q535 2. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>533. What <u>time of day</u> is convenient for you to get family planning services? (READ A–E).</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)	1	2	B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)	1	2	C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)	1	2	D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)	1	2	E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)	1	2	F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	1	2			
	YES	NO																							
A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)	1	2																							
B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)	1	2																							
C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)	1	2																							
D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)	1	2																							
E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)	1	2																							
F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	1	2																							
<p>534. Which <u>day, or days of the week</u> are convenient for you? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">MENTIONED</th> <th style="text-align: center;">NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. MONDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. TUESDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. WEDNESDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. THURSDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. FRIDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. SATURDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. SUNDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. MONDAY	1	2	B. TUESDAY	1	2	C. WEDNESDAY	1	2	D. THURSDAY	1	2	E. FRIDAY	1	2	F. SATURDAY	1	2	G. SUNDAY	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																							
A. MONDAY	1	2																							
B. TUESDAY	1	2																							
C. WEDNESDAY	1	2																							
D. THURSDAY	1	2																							
E. FRIDAY	1	2																							
F. SATURDAY	1	2																							
G. SUNDAY	1	2																							
<p>535. Do you think the <u>waiting time</u> at the health centre/hospital is too long or not too long?</p>	<p>1. TOO LONG 2. NOT TOO LONG 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>536. How long does it take you to <u>get to the place</u> where you or your partner get the contraceptive supplies?</p>	<p>1. LESS THAN 15 MIN 2. 15–29 MINUTES 3. 30–44 MINUTES 4. 45–59 MINUTES 5. 1 HOUR OR MORE 6. SUPPLIES OFFERED AT HOME OR WORK PLACE 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>537. Do you or your partner pay for the contraceptive method you now use?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>538. Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning from the one you are currently using?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q547 8. NOT SURE → Q547</p>																								
<p>539. What method would you prefer to use (OTHER THAN THE METHOD SPECIFIED IN Q509)</p>	<p>1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</p>																								
<p>540. Do you know where to obtain this method (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD IF IT IS RHYTHM, CALENDAR OR WITHDRAWAL)</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q543 8. NOT SURE → Q543</p>																								

<p>541. Where can you obtain this preferred method? (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER 							
<p>542. How much time would you or your partner have to travel to obtain the supplies or information about the method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LESS THAN 15 MIN 2. 15-29 MINUTES 3. 30-44 MINUTES 4. 45-59 MINUTES 5. 1 HOUR OR MORE 6. SUPPLIES OFFERED AT HOME OR WORK PLACE 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW NOT SURE 							
<p>543. What is the most important reason why you do not use the preferred method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DOCTOR WILL NOT PRESCRIBE IT 2. COST 3. NOT AVAILABLE/DIFFICULT ACCES/UNRELIABLE SOURCE 4. SOURCE TOO FAR AWAY 5. DO NOT KNOW HOW/WHERE TO OBTAIN IT 6. HUSBAND/PARTNER OBJECTS TO IT 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. STILL THINKING ABOUT IT/HAS NOT MADE UP HER MIND 10. DIFFICULT TO USE 11. FEAR OF SURGERY (IUD, TUBAL LIGATION, NORPLANT) 20. OTHER _____ 88. DON'T KNOW <p style="text-align: right;">Q547</p>							
<p>544. What was the last contraceptive method you or your partner had used?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 							
<p>545. In what month and year did you stop using (LAST METHOD IN Q544)? RECORD LAST MONTH OF USE</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="border: none;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="border: none;">MONTH</td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="border: none;"><input type="text"/></td> <td style="border: none;">YEAR</td> <td style="border: none;">88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</td> </tr> </table>	<input type="text"/>	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	YEAR	88. DOES NOT REMEMBER
<input type="text"/>	MONTH	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	YEAR	88. DOES NOT REMEMBER		
<p>546. Where did you obtain that method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER 							
<p>547. Now, I would like to ask you some questions on your pregnancies and family planning history during the last few years. First, I will verify with you the pregnancies you may have had since January 2003.</p> <p>COMPLETE COLUMN 1 IN THE PREGNANCY AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE CALENDAR ON THE NEXT PAGE</p>								
<p>547F CHECK Q523, Q528 AND Q545 TO RECORD IF RESPONDENT HAD USED ANY CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD SINCE JANUARY 2003</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HAD USED CONTRACEPTION IN YEAR IS 2003 OR LATER 2. HAD NEVER USED CONTRACEPTION OR HAD USED IT BEFORE JAN. 2003 COMPLETE COLUMN 2 WITH "0"; LEAVE COLUMN 3 BLANK 							

548 COMPLETE THE REST OF THE CONTRACEPTIVE CALENDAR FOR THOSE WHO HAVE USED CONTRACEPTION SINCE JANUARY 2003
 USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR PERIODS OF USE AND NONUSE, STARTING WITH MOST RECENT USE, BACK TO JANUARY 2003. USE NAMES OF CHILDREN, DATES OF BIRTH, AND PERIODS OF PREGNANCY AS REFERENCE POINTS.
IN COLUMN 2, ENTER METHOD USE CODE OR '0' FOR NONUSE IN EACH BLANK MONTH. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:

- When was the last time you used a method? Which method was that?
- When did you start using that method? How long after the birth of (NAME)?
- How long did you use the method then?

IN COLUMN 3, ENTER CODES FOR DISCONTINUATION ONE MONTH AFTER THE LAST MONTH OF USE. ILLUSTRATIVE QUESTIONS:

- Why did you stop using the (METHOD)?
- Did you become pregnant while using (METHOD), or did you stop to get pregnant, or did you stop for some other reason?

406. COLUMN 1 (PREGNANCY OUTCOME)

1. PREGNANT THAT MONTH
2. LIVE BIRTH
4. STILLBIRTH
6. MISCARRIAGE
7. INDUCED ABORTION
8. ECTOPIC PREGNANCY

407. COLUMN 2 (METHOD USED)

0. NO METHOD
1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION
2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY
3. IMPLANT
4. IUD/COIL
5. INJECTION
6. THE PILL
7. CONDOM
8. DIAPHRAGM
9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION
10. SPERMICIDES _____
11. WITHDRAWAL
12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR/BILLING
13. FEMALE CONDOM
20. OTHER _____
88. DOES NOT REMEMBER

COLUMN 3 (MAIN REASON THE USE WAS

1. GOT PREGNANT WHILE USING
2. WANTED TO GET PREGNANT
3. HUSBAND OBJECTED
4. SIDE EFFECTS
5. HEALTH CONCERNS
6. STOPPED TO "REST THE BODY"
7. PHYSICIAN DECISION
8. SUPPLY/AVAILABILITY
9. DIFFICULT/INCONVENIENT TO USE
10. MARRIAGE/RELATIONSHIP ENDED
11. WANTED TO TRY OTHER METHOD
12. SPORADIC SEXUAL ACTIVITY
14. NO LONGER ABLE TO GET PREGNANT
20. OTHER(SPECIFY) _____
88. NOT SURE/DOES NOT REMEMBER

DATE	1	2	3	DATE	1	2	3
2003				2006			
1 Jan				1 Jan			
2 Feb				2 Feb			
3 Mar				3 Mar			
4 Apr				4 Apr			
5 May				5 May			
6 Jun				6 Jun			
7 Jul				7 Jul			
8 Aug				8 Aug			
9 Sep				9 Sep			
10 Oct				10 Oct			
11 Nov				11 Nov			
12 Dec				12 Dec			
2004				2007			
1 Jan				1 Jan			
2 Feb				2 Feb			
3 Mar				3 Mar			
4 Apr				4 Apr			
5 May				5 May			
6 Jun				6 Jun			
7 Jul				7 Jul			
8 Aug				8 Aug			
9 Sep				9 Sep			
10 Oct				10 Oct			
11 Nov				11 Nov			
12 Dec				12 Dec			
2005				2008			
1 Jan				1 Jan			
2 Feb				2 Feb			
3 Mar				3 Mar			
4 Apr				4 Apr			
5 May				5 May			
6 Jun				6 Jun			
7 Jul				7 Jul			
8 Aug				8 Aug			
9 Sep				9 Sep			
10 Oct				10 Oct			
11 Nov				11 Nov			
12 Dec				12 Dec			

549F. DETERMINE FROM THE CALENDAR:

1. CONTRACEPTION USED IN JANUARY 2003 → CONTINUE
2. CONTRACEPTION NOT USED IN JANUARY 2003 → Q551F

550. You said that in January of 2003 you were using ____ (WRITE METHOD USED IN COLUMN 2 JAN 2003). When did you start using that method? MONTH YEAR

88. DOES NOT REMEMBER

<p>551F INTERVIEWER, VERIFY COLUMN 2 IN THE CALENDAR FOR THE MONTH OF THE INTERVIEW</p>	<p>1. CURRENTLY USING TUBAL LIGATION OR VASECTOMY (1 or 2) → SECTION VI 2. CURRENTLY USING ANOTHER METHOD (3—20) → Q557 3. NOT CURRENTLY USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD</p>
<p>552. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant <u>at the present time</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES → Q554 2. CURRENTLY PREGNANT → Q555 3. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>
<p>553. What is the main reason why you think you cannot get pregnant?</p>	<p>1. DOES NOT HAVE A PARTNER/NO SEXUAL RELATIONS 2. RESPONDENT CURRENTLY IS BREAST-FEEDING /POSTPARTUM 3. PELVIC INFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID) 4. HORMONAL DYSFUNCTION 5. HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) 6. PREMENOPAUSE/ MENOPAUSE 7. OVARIAN CYSTS/ OVARIAN DYSFUNCTION 8. RESPONDENT HAD BOTH TUBES REMOVED OR OBSTRUCTED 9. SHE DID NOT SUCCEED TO GET PREGNANT IN THE PAST 2 YEARS 10. PARTNER IS INFERTILE 11. CURRENTLY USES A METHOD (GO BACK TO Q508 AND CORRECT SECTION) 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSE TO ANSWER</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} → Q555</p>
<p>554. Why are you and your partner not using a method to prevent pregnancy now?</p>	<p>1. NO SEXUAL RELATIONS 2. HEALTH / MEDICAL REASONS 3. POSTPARTUM / BREASTFEEDING 4. RESPONDENT OPOSES CONTRACEPTIVES 5. PARTNER OPOSES 6. PARTNER WANTS HER TO BECOME PREGNANT 7. HEALTH CONCERNS 8. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. SOURCES FAR AWAY 10. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS 11. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF A SOURCE 12. LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 13. CAN'T AFFORD COST 14. HEALTH CARE PROVIDER / PHARMACIST WON'T GIVE THEM 15. RELIGION AGAINST 16. FATALISTIC 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. NOT SURE</p>
<p>555. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method any time in the future?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q557 8. NOT SURE → Q557</p>
<p>556. What method would you want to use most?</p>	<p>1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</p>
<p>557. Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? (IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT ADD: "after this pregnancy")</p>	<p>1. WANT A(ANOTHER) CHILD 2. NO MORE CHILDREN → Q560 3. GOD'S WILL, FATE → Q560 8. NOT SURE → Q560</p>

<p>558. How many (more) children would you like to have?</p> <p>IF CURRENTLY PREGNANT ASK:</p> <p>After this pregnancy, how many more children would you like to have?</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> CHILDREN 66. AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 67. GOD'S WILL, FATE 68. NOT SURE</p>
<p>559. How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?</p> <p>(FOR A NON-NUMERIC ANSWER CIRCLE THE CORRESPONDING CODE)</p>	<p>1. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> MONTHS 000. RIGHT AWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 666. AFTER MARRIAGE 2. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEARS 777. GOD'S WILL 888. NOT SURE</p>
<p>560. Do you think you or your partner would be interested in having an operation to prevent you from having any more children?</p> <p>IF THE RESPONDENT WANTS TO HAVE MORE CHILDREN (Q557 =1) ADD:</p> <p>"After having all the children you want"</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q564 8. NOT SURE</p>
<p>561. Do you know where to go for this operation?</p>	<p>1. YES → Q563 2. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>
<p>562. Do you know where to get information about this operation?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION VI</p>
<p>563. Where? [IF MORE THAN ONE PLACE MENTIONED, MARK THE ONE SHE WOULD MOST LIKELY USE].</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;">} → SECTION VI</p>
<p>564. Why would you not be interested in this operation?</p>	<p>1. HEALTH RISKS/FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 2. FEAR OF OPERATION (SURGERY OR ANESTHESY) 3. THINKING ABOUT IT 4. PLANS FOR HER/PARTNER TO HAVE STERILIZATION SOON 5. TOO YOUNG 6. TOO OLD (APPROACHING MENOPAUSE) 7. NOT SEXUALLY ACTIVE/NO PARTNER 8. PARTNER OPPOSES 9. MIGHT WANT ANOTHER CHILD 10. LACK OF INFORMATION ABOUT THE METHOD OR WHERE TO OBTAIN IT 11. MEDICAL FACILITY TOO FAR AWAY 12. COST/LACK OF MONEY TO PAY FOR IT 13. DOCTOR REFUSED TO DO THE OPERATION/ADVISED AGAINST 14. RELIGIOUS REASONS 15. PREFERS (OR USES) OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW</p>

SECTION VI – SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING

<p>600. INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q303 ON PAGE 4 DID THE RESPONDENT EVER HAVE SEXUAL ACTIVITY?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION VII</p>		
<p>601. Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity. Please think back to all men with whom you have ever had sexual intercourse, even if it was only once or you did not know them well. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF MORE THAN 12 MONTHS ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.</p>	<p>1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO 2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO 4. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO</p> <p align="right">} → Q603 → Q611</p>		
<p>602. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?</p>	<p align="center">LAST SEXUAL PARTNER</p>	<p align="center">NEXT-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER</p> <p>1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO 2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO</p>	<p align="center">SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER</p> <p>1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO 2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO 3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO</p>
<p>603. What was your relationship to this (last/second/third) person you had sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>1. HUSBAND 2. LIVE-IN-PARTNER 3. VISITING PARTNER 4. BOYRIEND 5. FRIEND 6. CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 7. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. HUSBAND 2. LIVE-IN-PARTNER 3. VISITING PARTNER 4. BOYRIEND 5. FRIEND 6. CASUAL 7. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. HUSBAND 2. LIVE-IN-PARTNER 3. VISITING PARTNER 4. BOYRIEND 5. FRIEND 6. CASUAL 7. OTHER _____</p>
<p>604. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, was a contraceptive method used?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>
<p>605. What was this method?</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2 VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2 VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2 VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>
<p>606. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, was a <u>second method</u> used for disease or pregnancy prevention?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608</p>
<p>607. What was this second method?</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____</p>
<p>608. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including weed?</p>	<p>1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS</p>	<p>1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS</p>	<p>1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS</p>
<p>609. Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the past 12 months?</p>	<p>1. YES → Q602 NEXT COLUMN 2. NO → Q610</p>	<p>1. YES → Q602 NEXT COLUMN 2. NO → Q610</p>	<p>1. YES → Q610 2. NO → Q610</p>

<p>610. With how many different men have you had sexual intercourse <u>in the last 3 months</u>?</p> <p>IF 3 OR MORE PARTNERS, ALL 3 COLUMNS ABOVE MUST BE COMPLETED.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT DID NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS RECORD "00"</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>610A Altogether, with how many different men have you had sexual intercourse <u>in the past 12 months</u>?</p> <p>IF 3 OR MORE PARTNERS, ALL 3 COLUMNS ABOVE MUST BE COMPLETED.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 95. MORE THAN 95 PARTNERS 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>611. In total, with how many different men have you had sexual intercourse <u>in your lifetime</u>?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 95. MORE THAN 95 PARTNERS 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>612. Have you ever asked a partner to use a condom?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q614 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q614 9. REFUSED → Q614</p>																								
<p>613. Have any of the following ever happened because you asked a partner to use a condom? (READ A–E)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. He refused to wear a condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. He refused to have sex with you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. He threatened to hurt you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. He threatened to break up with you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. He forced you to have sex without a condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DR	A. He refused to wear a condom?	1	2	8	B. He refused to have sex with you?	1	2	8	C. He threatened to hurt you?	1	2	8	D. He threatened to break up with you?	1	2	8	E. He forced you to have sex without a condom?	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DR																						
A. He refused to wear a condom?	1	2	8																						
B. He refused to have sex with you?	1	2	8																						
C. He threatened to hurt you?	1	2	8																						
D. He threatened to break up with you?	1	2	8																						
E. He forced you to have sex without a condom?	1	2	8																						
<p>614. During <u>the past 12 months</u>, did you ever use a condom with any partner?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q619 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q619 9. REFUSED → Q619</p>																								
<p>615. Did you and any of your partners use condoms to... (READ 1–3)</p>	<p>1. Prevent pregnancy 2. Prevent STDs including HIV 3. Both 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>																								
<p>616. During <u>the past 12 months</u>, have you tried to obtain condoms?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																								
<p>617. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom <u>with a steady partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months? (READ 1–4)</p>	<p>1. Every time 2. Almost every time 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. NO STEADY PARTNER DURING PAST 12 MONTHS 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																								
<p>618. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom <u>with a non-steady partner(s)</u> over the past 12 months? (READ 1–4)</p>	<p>1. Every time 2. Almost every time 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. NO NON-STEADY PARTNER OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																								
<p>619. Have you ever received any money or goods in exchange for sex?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q622F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q622F 9. REFUSED → Q622F</p>																								
<p>620. How many times?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> TIMES</p> <p>66. MOST TIMES 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>621. Were you in school when this (any of these) transaction(s) occurred?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER 9. REFUSED</p>																								

622F INTERVIEWER: CHECK AGE OF RESPONDENT	1. 15–24 YEARS 2. 25–49 YEARS → SECTION VIII
623. Now I have some questions about the first time you had sexual intercourse. In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse? (CHECK Q303 ON PAGE 4 AND VERIFY AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE WITH MONTH AND YEAR)	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED
624. What was your relationship with the person you first had sexual intercourse?	1. HUSBAND/LIVE-IN PARTNER 6. RELATIVE 2. FIANCÉ 7. JUST MET 3. BOYFRIEND 8. RAPE/INCEST → Q633 4. FRIEND 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 5. ACQUAINTANCE 98. NOT REMEMBER/REF
625. How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with? PROBE: “Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?” AND OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED IF “88” OR “99” ASK Q625A; OTHERWISE GO TO Q626
625A How much older or younger was the person with whom you had your first sexual experience? Was she.... (READ 1–4)	1. More than 10 year older 2. 5-10 year older 3. Less than 5 year older 4. Younger 8. DK/NO RESPONSE
626. How long were you going with him when you first had sexual intercourse? ENTER DURATION IN ONE UNIT OF TIME ONLY IF JUST MET, RECORD '00' DAYS	1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS 2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS 4. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS
627. How would you describe the first time you had sexual intercourse? Would you say that you wanted to have sex, you did not want to have sex but it happened anyway, or were you forced to have sex?	1. WANTED TO HAVE SEX 2. DID NOT WANT BUT IT HAPPENED ANYWAY 3. FORCED TO HAVE SEX 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER
628. The first time you had sexual intercourse did you or your partner use a contraceptive method?	1. YES 2. NO → Q632 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q632 9. REFUSED → Q632
629. What was this method?	1. TUBAL LIGATION 8. DIAPHRAGM 2. VASECTOMY 9. ECP 3. IMPLANT 10. SPERMICIDES 4. IUD/COIL 11. WITHDRAWAL → Q631 5. INJECTION 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR → Q631 6. THE PILL 20. OTHER (Specify) _____ 7. CONDOM 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER
630. Where did you get this method?	1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. PARTNER 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER
631. Whose decision was to use the method? Was it ... (READ 1–3)	1. Your decision 2. Your partner’s decision 3. Decision made together 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER

Q633F

<p>632. What was the main reason for not using a contraceptive method at the time of first sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>1. SEX WAS NOT EXPECTED 2. DID NOT KNOW ABOUT CONTRACEPTION 3. DID NOT KNOW WHERE TO GET CONTRACEPTIVES 4. DID NOT THINK IT WAS NECESSARY 5. PARTNER OBJECTED 6. RESPONDENT OBJECTED 7. SHE WANTED TO BECOME PREGNANT 8. NEGLIGENCE 9. COULD NOT GET A METHOD/ NOT AVAILABLE 10. TOO EXPENSIVE 20. OTHER _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>															
<p>633F INTERVIEWER, CHECK Q315 ON PAGE 4 AND RECORD IF RESPONDENT HAD EVER HAD A LIVE BIRTH</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q642F</p>															
<p>634. When pregnant with your first child, were you still in school?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q637</p>															
<p>635. What grade of schooling were you in? (IF PREGNANT WHILE ATTENDING TERTIARY EDUCATION, WRITE IN "77")</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRADE 77. TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUC. 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>															
<p>636. After the first child was born, did you return to school?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>															
<p>637. Do you have a child or children who are alive today <u>from anyone other than your present husband/partner</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q642F</p>															
<p>638. Now, I will ask you about your youngest child with anyone other than your present partner. How often does the baby father help you with the care or financial support of his child? (READ 1-4)</p>	<p>1. At all times 2. Sometimes 3. Seldom 4. Never → Q641</p>															
<p>639. Does he help you with... (READ A-D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Child Care?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Money/Financial help?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Gifts?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. In any other way? (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Child Care?	1	2	B. Money/Financial help?	1	2	C. Gifts?	1	2	D. In any other way? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2
	YES	NO														
A. Child Care?	1	2														
B. Money/Financial help?	1	2														
C. Gifts?	1	2														
D. In any other way? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2														
<p>640. Do you think the help he gives you is important or not important in taking care of this child?</p>	<p>1. IMPORTANT 2. NOT IMPORTANT 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>															
<p>641. Who is your <u>main source</u> of help in caring for this child?</p>	<p>1. FATHER OF THE CHILD 2. CURRENT PARTNER 3. MATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 4. PATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 5. OTHER RELATIVE 6. FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR 7. NO HELP RECEIVED 8. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</p>															
<p>642F INTERVIEWER, CHECK Q304 ON PAGE 4 IF RESPONDENT IS PREGNANT NOW</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q644</p>															
<p>643. What type of support do you get from the father of the child you are expecting? (READ 1-5)</p>	<p>1. None/ No relationship at this time 2. He gives emotional support only 3. Gives financial support only 4. Gives emotional <u>and</u> financial support 5. Other support (SPECIFY) _____</p>															
<p>644. During the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you discussed with any of your partners family issues such as...? (READ A-D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. How many children do you wish to have</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Birth spacing</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Family planning</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Adoption</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. How many children do you wish to have	1	2	B. Birth spacing	1	2	C. Family planning	1	2	D. Adoption	1	2
	YES	NO														
A. How many children do you wish to have	1	2														
B. Birth spacing	1	2														
C. Family planning	1	2														
D. Adoption	1	2														

SECTION VII – FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION (FOR RESPONDENTS AGED 15–24 YEARS)

<p>701. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. INJECTION 5. PILL 6. MORNING AFTER PILL (ECP) 7. IUD/COIL 8. CONDOM</p>	<p>9. SPERMICIDES 10. DIAPHRAGM 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 13. BILLINGS MET. 14. ABSTINENCE 20. OTHER _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED</p> <p align="right">} → Q703</p>
<p>702. Could you or your partner afford to use this method?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T KNOW</p>	
<p>703. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD (Q301 = "77" ON PAGE 4), ASK: Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>menstruation</u>? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having periods, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about menstruation?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q705 8. DOESN'T KNOW → Q705</p>	
<p>704. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of menstruation with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1–3)</p>	<p>1. Easy 2. Somewhat difficult 3. Extremely difficult 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	
<p>705. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD A PERIOD (Q301 = "77" ON PAGE 4), ASK: Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>pregnancy and how it occurs</u>? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having periods, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about pregnancy and how it occurs?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q707 8. DOESN'T KNOW → Q707</p>	
<p>706. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1–3)</p>	<p>1. Easy 2. Somewhat difficult 3. Extremely difficult 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	
<p>707. As far as you know, when is most likely for a woman to become pregnant? Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or half way between two periods?</p>	<p>1. Just before her period starts 2. During her period 3. Right after period ends 4. Halfway between two periods 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>	
<p>708. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX (Q303 = "00" ON PAGE 4), ASK: Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>methods of birth control</u>? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about methods of birth control?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q710 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q710</p>	
<p>709. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of birth control with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1–3)</p>	<p>1. Easy 2. Somewhat difficult 3. Extremely difficult 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	
<p>710. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>sexually transmitted diseases</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>	
<p>711. Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education in school?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q719 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q719</p>	

<p>712. How many weeks did the class or course last?</p> <p>RESPONSE MUST BE RECORDED IN WEEKS; IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, CODE AS '00'</p> <p>IF THE CLASS WAS TAUGHT FOR A WHOLE SCHOOL YEAR, WRITE IN "36" WEEKS</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS</p> <p>66. SEVERAL WEEKS, NOT SURE HOW MANY 77. MORE THAN 1 YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER AT ALL</p>																																
<p>713. On the average, how many hours per week was the class or course taught?</p> <p>IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, WRITE IN "00"</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOURS</p> <p>77. MANY HOURS, DON'T REMEMBER NUMBER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER AT ALL</p>																																
<p>714. What grade of schooling were you in when you had this first class or course?</p> <p>(IF FIRST COURSE RECEIVED WHILE ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION WRITE IN "77")</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRADE</p> <p>77. COURSE RECEIVED DURING TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																
<p>715. How old were you at that time?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS</p> <p>88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																
<p>716. Who was the main person who taught this first class or course?</p>	<p>1. SCHOOL TEACHER 2. NURSE 3. COUNSELLOR OR PSYCHOLOGIST 8. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</p>																																
<p>717. Did this first class or course in school include information about...?</p> <p>(READ A-G)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Pregnancy and how it occurs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Condoms</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Other modern methods such as pill, IUD or injections</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Abstinence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8	C. Condoms	1	2	8	D. Other modern methods such as pill, IUD or injections	1	2	8	E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8	G. Abstinence	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																														
A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8																														
B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8																														
C. Condoms	1	2	8																														
D. Other modern methods such as pill, IUD or injections	1	2	8																														
E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																														
F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8																														
G. Abstinence	1	2	8																														
<p>718. Did the class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents?</p> <p>(READ A-C)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Counselling</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Clinic services</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Distribution of contraceptives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. Counselling	1	2	8	B. Clinic services	1	2	8	C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																
	YES	NO	DK																														
A. Counselling	1	2	8																														
B. Clinic services	1	2	8																														
C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																														
<p>719. At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS</p> <p>77. IT SHOULD NOT BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS 88. DOESN'T KNOW</p>																																
<p>720. Have you ever had a formal class or course about family life or sex education anywhere <u>outside of the school or home?</u></p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q726</p>																																
<p>721. Where was this first class or course held?</p>	<p>1. COMMUNITY CENTER 2. CLINIC 3. CLUB 4. CHURCH 5. YOUTH CENTRE 6. BAR 7. WORK PLACE 8. HEART 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p>																																

722. How old were you when you had this first class or course on family life or sex education?	<input type="text"/>	YEARS	88.	DOES NOT REMEMBER			
723. Who was the main person who taught this course?	1. SCHOOL TEACHER 2. PHYSICIAN 3. NURSE 4. COUNSELLOR OR PSYCHOLOGIST 5. LIAISON OFFICER 6. OUTREACH WORKER / VOLUNTEER 7. OTHER SOCIAL WORKER 8. PEERS / FRIENDS 9. PARENT / GUARDIAN 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOESN'T REMEMBER						
724. Did this first class or course outside of the school or home include information about... ? (READ A-G)			<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>		
725. Did this class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? (READ A-C)			<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period 1 2 8 B. Pregnancy and how it occurs 1 2 8 C. Condoms 1 2 8 D. Other modern methods such as pill, IUD or injections 1 2 8 E. HIV/AIDS 1 2 8 F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases 1 2 8 G. Abstinence 1 2 8	
726. Do you know where to go if you need to get information on family planning or other sexual health issues?			1. YES 2. NO				
727. If needed, would you know where to go to receive treatment for a sexually transmitted disease?			1. YES 2. NO				
728. What is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics?	1. PARENT(S) / GUARDIAN(S) 2. SISTER(S) OR BROTHER(S) 3. OTHER RELATIVE 4. TEACHERS 5. PEERS / FRIENDS 6. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE 7. MARGE ROPER RADIO PROGRAM 8. "Outta Road" RADIO DRAMA 9. OTHER RADIO PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 10. "TEEN SEEN" TV PROGRAM 11. OTHER TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 12. PRINTED MATERIALS (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) 13. YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER 14. SUMMER CAMP 15. JA-STYLE BOOTHS AT AN EVENT 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW						
729. 205. Did you find the following sources to be very helpful, somewhat helpful, or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behaviours? 206. 207. (READ A-I)			<u>VERY HELPFUL</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT A SOURCE</u>	A. Parents / guardians 1 2 3 4 B. Other relative 1 2 3 4 C. Teachers 1 2 3 4 D. Peers / friends 1 2 3 4 E. MARGE ROPER help line 1 2 3 4 F. Radio 1 2 3 4 G. Television 1 2 3 4 H. Youth Information Center 1 2 3 4 I. Printed materials 1 2 3 4

<p>730. Within the <u>past 6 months</u>, have you seen or heard any of the following programmes about family life or sex education? (READ OPTIONS A-F) IF NO PROGRAMME(S) SEEN OR HEARD (ALL ANSWERED "2"), SKIP TO Q733 OTHERWISE, CONTINUE</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. "Teen Seen"</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. NFPB "Youth Forum"</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Marge Roper Radio Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Radio commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. TV commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. "Teen Seen"	1	2	B. NFPB "Youth Forum"	1	2	C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2	D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2	E. Radio commercials	1	2	F. TV commercials	1	2									
	YES	NO																													
A. "Teen Seen"	1	2																													
B. NFPB "Youth Forum"	1	2																													
C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2																													
D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2																													
E. Radio commercials	1	2																													
F. TV commercials	1	2																													
<p>731. Did any of these programmes cause you to behave differently?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q733 8. DOESN'T KNOW → Q733</p>																														
<p>732. Which one? Was it (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Teen Seen</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. NFPB Youth Forum</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Marge Roper Radio Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Radio commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. TV commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Teen Seen	1	2	B. NFPB Youth Forum	1	2	C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2	D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2	E. Radio commercials	1	2	F. TV commercials	1	2									
	YES	NO																													
A. Teen Seen	1	2																													
B. NFPB Youth Forum	1	2																													
C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2																													
D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2																													
E. Radio commercials	1	2																													
F. TV commercials	1	2																													
<p>733. Have you <u>ever</u> seen or heard messages from the JA-STYLE Radio Series Drama "Outta Road", the JA-STYLE "Good Parenting" activities (such as the calendar) or any other JA-STYLE activities?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. → NO → Q735 8. NOR SURE → Q735</p>																														
<p>734. Did any of these messages include information on the following topics...? (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Drug Use</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Gender Violence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Teen Pregnancy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Sexual Abuse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	B. Drug Use	1	2	8	C. Gender Violence	1	2	8	D. Teen Pregnancy	1	2	8	E. Sexual Abuse	1	2	8	F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	1	2	8		
	YES	NO	DK																												
A. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																												
B. Drug Use	1	2	8																												
C. Gender Violence	1	2	8																												
D. Teen Pregnancy	1	2	8																												
E. Sexual Abuse	1	2	8																												
F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	1	2	8																												
<p>735. Have you ever belong to any youth clubs or participate in any extra-curricular activities targeted toward adolescents in your community?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q737 8. DON'T REMEMBER → Q737 9. REFUSED → Q737</p>																														
<p>736. What were these activities? PROBE "ANY OTHER ACTIVITY?" CIRCLE "1" FOR ALL MENTIONED CIRCLE "2" FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. DEBATING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. 4H CLUBS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. MARCHING BAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES	1	2	B. DEBATING	1	2	C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES	1	2	D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)	1	2	E. 4H CLUBS	1	2	F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK	1	2	G. MARCHING BAND	1	2	H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS	1	2	I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																													
A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES	1	2																													
B. DEBATING	1	2																													
C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES	1	2																													
D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)	1	2																													
E. 4H CLUBS	1	2																													
F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK	1	2																													
G. MARCHING BAND	1	2																													
H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS	1	2																													
I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	1	2																													
<p>737. Where do you usually go for medical/health care?</p>	<p>1. NOWHERE 2. PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE, HEALTH POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 3. HOSPITAL 4. CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACIST 7. TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. DON'T KNOW 9. NO RESPONSE</p>																														
<p>738. Have you ever received health counseling on the following health topics: (READ A-C)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK/DR</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Family Planning</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Other STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK/DR	A. Family Planning	1	2	8	B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	C. Other STDs	1	2	8														
	YES	NO	DK/DR																												
A. Family Planning	1	2	8																												
B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																												
C. Other STDs	1	2	8																												

740F	INTERVIEWER: VERIFY AGE OF RESPONDENT (REFER TO Q102)	1. 15-19 2. 20-24 → SECTION VIII			
741.	<p>Now I am going to read you some statements about social support at home and outside the home. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement.</p> <p>In your home, there is an adult who ...</p> <p>(READ A-G)</p>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>
A. Is interested in your school work			1	2	8
B. Talks with you about your problems			1	2	8
C. Gives you enough attention			1	2	8
D. Listens to you when you have something to say			1	2	8
E. Expects you to follow the rules			1	2	8
F. Always wants you to do your best			1	2	8
G. Believes that you will be a success			1	2	8
742.	<p>Outside the home, there is an adult who...</p> <p>(READ A-G)</p>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>
A. Really cares about you			1	2	8
B. Tells you when you do a good job			1	2	8
C. Notices when you're not there			1	2	8
D. Listens to you when you have something to say			1	2	8
E. Always wants you to do your best			1	2	8
F. Notices when you're upset about something			1	2	8
G. Believes that you will be a success			1	2	8

SECTION VIII – ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING

800. Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever tried to obtain a contraceptive method and been refused?	1. YES 2. NO → Q804 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q804																																	
801. How many times?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TIMES 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED																																	
802. In what place were you refused a contraceptive method? PROBE: Anyplace else? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>MENTIONED</u></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>NOT MENTIONED</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. PRIVATE CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. PHARMACY</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. OUTREACH WORKER</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>J. OTHER PLACE _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>	A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	1	2	B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE	1	2	C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL	1	2	D. PRIVATE CLINIC	1	2	E. PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2	F. PHARMACY	1	2	G. OUTREACH WORKER	1	2	H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE	1	2	I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR	1	2	J. OTHER PLACE _____	1	2
	<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>																																
A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	1	2																																
B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE	1	2																																
C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL	1	2																																
D. PRIVATE CLINIC	1	2																																
E. PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2																																
F. PHARMACY	1	2																																
G. OUTREACH WORKER	1	2																																
H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE	1	2																																
I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR	1	2																																
J. OTHER PLACE _____	1	2																																
803. What was the gender of the <u>last person</u> who refused to provide a contraceptive method?	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																	
804. In <u>the past 12 months</u> , have you heard or seen a message on radio or television giving information about ... (READ A–D)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>RADIO ONLY</u></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>TV ONLY</u></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>YES BOTH</u></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>NO, NEITHER</u></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;"><u>DOES NOT REMEMBER</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Family Planning</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. HIV/AIDS</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. Other STDs</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>D. Domestic Violence</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>RADIO ONLY</u>	<u>TV ONLY</u>	<u>YES BOTH</u>	<u>NO, NEITHER</u>	<u>DOES NOT REMEMBER</u>	A. Family Planning	1	2	3	4	8	B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	8	C. Other STDs	1	2	3	4	8	D. Domestic Violence	1	2	3	4	8			
	<u>RADIO ONLY</u>	<u>TV ONLY</u>	<u>YES BOTH</u>	<u>NO, NEITHER</u>	<u>DOES NOT REMEMBER</u>																													
A. Family Planning	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. Other STDs	1	2	3	4	8																													
D. Domestic Violence	1	2	3	4	8																													
805. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their effectiveness in preventing pregnancy? If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A–C) s very effective, effective, somewhat effective, or not effective? A. Pill B. INJECTION C. CONDOM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Very Effective</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Effective</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Somewhat Effective</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Not Effective</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>DOES NOT KNOW</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Pill</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. INJECTION</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. CONDOM</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Very Effective</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Somewhat Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective</u>	<u>DOES NOT KNOW</u>	A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8	B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8	C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8									
	<u>Very Effective</u>	<u>Effective</u>	<u>Somewhat Effective</u>	<u>Not Effective</u>	<u>DOES NOT KNOW</u>																													
A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8																													
806. Couples may use condoms to avoid getting sexually transmitted diseases. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="width: 15%; text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	1	2	3	4	8																												
1	2	3	4	8																														
807. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their risk of developing health problems? If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A-C) is very safe, safe, somewhat safe, or not safe? A. Pill B. INJECTION C. CONDOM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Very safe</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Safe</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Somewhat Safe</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>Not safe</u></th> <th style="width: 15%; text-align: center;"><u>DOES NOT KNOW</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Pill</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. INJECTION</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. CONDOM</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>Very safe</u>	<u>Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Safe</u>	<u>Not safe</u>	<u>DOES NOT KNOW</u>	A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8	B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8	C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8									
	<u>Very safe</u>	<u>Safe</u>	<u>Somewhat Safe</u>	<u>Not safe</u>	<u>DOES NOT KNOW</u>																													
A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8																													
808. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN 77. FATE, UP TO GOD 88. NOT SURE																																	
809. In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can <u>legally</u> consent to having sexual intercourse?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 77. NO LEGAL LIMIT 88. NOT SURE																																	
810. As far as you know, what is the punishment for a man if it can be proved that he had sex with a girl less than 16 years of age?	1. NONE 2. HE WILL BE SENT TO JAIL 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW																																	
811. In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her <u>first child</u> ?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 55. IT DEPENDS 66. 1 YEAR AFTER 1st UNION 77. WHEN IN STABLE UNION 88. NOT SURE																																	
812. How old do you think it is best for a child to be before another child is born?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS 66. FATE, UP TO GOD 77. MORE THAN 5 YEARS 88. NOT SURE																																	
813. How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS 77. NO AGE LIMIT, AS LONG AS POSSIBLE 88. NOT SURE																																	

SECTION IX – GENDER AND VIOLENCE

<p>900. Now I would like to ask a few questions about your family Do you believe that physical punishment is necessary to raise children well, for example spanking, cuffing, or hitting them?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																														
<p>901. In this household, are the children punished when they do not behave well?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q904 3. NO CHILDREN (AGE 1-15) IN THE HOUSEHOLD → Q904</p>																														
<p>902. How are the children punished when they don't behave well? PROBE: Another way? (MARK ALL THE RESPONSES MENTIONED, DO NOT READ LIST)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">MENTIONED</th> <th align="center">NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CUFFING OR SPANKING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. OTHER _____</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY	1	2	B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE	1	2	C. CUFFING OR SPANKING	1	2	D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST	1	2	E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT	1	2	F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM	1	2	G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES	1	2	H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE	1	2	I. OTHER _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																													
A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY	1	2																													
B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE	1	2																													
C. CUFFING OR SPANKING	1	2																													
D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST	1	2																													
E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT	1	2																													
F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM	1	2																													
G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES	1	2																													
H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE	1	2																													
I. OTHER _____	1	2																													
<p>903. Who is most likely to punish the children? Is it... (READ 1-4)</p>	<p>1. You 2. Your partner 3. Both you and your partner 4. Someone else?</p>																														
<p>904. In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement There are no right or wrong answers (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">AGREE</th> <th align="center">DISAGREE</th> <th align="center">DK/NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK/NS	A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	1	2	8	B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	1	2	8	C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	1	2	8	D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	1	2	8	E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women	1	2	8	F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene	1	2	8		
	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK/NS																												
A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	1	2	8																												
B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	1	2	8																												
C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	1	2	8																												
D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	1	2	8																												
E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women	1	2	8																												
F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene	1	2	8																												
<p>905. In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if... (READ A-E):</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center">AGREE</th> <th align="center">DISAGREE</th> <th align="center">DK/NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. She disobeys him</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK/NS	A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	8	B. She disobeys him	1	2	8	C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him	1	2	8	D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	8	E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1	2	8						
	AGREE	DISAGREE	DK/NS																												
A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	8																												
B. She disobeys him	1	2	8																												
C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him	1	2	8																												
D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	8																												
E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1	2	8																												
<p>906. Now I have some questions about your childhood. Thinking about your childhood <u>before you turned age 15</u>, did you ever see or hear your father or stepfather slap, kick, shove, or hit your mother or stepmother?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 3. DID NOT GROW UP WITH BOTH PARENTS 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																														
<p>907. <u>Before you turned 15 years</u> of age, were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by a parent or another adult family member?</p>	<p>1. YES, BY MOTHER OR FATHER (STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER) 2. YES, BY OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER 3. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																														
<p>908. And <u>after you turned age 15 until now</u>, were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by anyone other than a current or former partner? This may include a parent, a relative, someone at school, other people that you know, or even a stranger?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q910F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q910F</p>																														

<p>909. Who was it that got physical with you after you turned age 15? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p> <p>PROBE: How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? How about a stranger or anyone else?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. MOTHER OR FATHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. BROTHER OR SISTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. TEACHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. POLICE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. BOYFRIEND OR DATE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>I. STRANGER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>J. OTHER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. MOTHER OR FATHER	1	2	B. STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER	1	2	C. BROTHER OR SISTER	1	2	D. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	1	2	E. TEACHER	1	2	F. COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL	1	2	G. POLICE	1	2	H. BOYFRIEND OR DATE	1	2	I. STRANGER	1	2	J. OTHER	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																
A. MOTHER OR FATHER	1	2																																
B. STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER	1	2																																
C. BROTHER OR SISTER	1	2																																
D. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	1	2																																
E. TEACHER	1	2																																
F. COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL	1	2																																
G. POLICE	1	2																																
H. BOYFRIEND OR DATE	1	2																																
I. STRANGER	1	2																																
J. OTHER	1	2																																
<p>910F INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL HISTORY Q207 AND Q208 ON PAGE 3</p>	<p>1. EVER MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (Q208 > 0) 2. NEVER MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (Q207=2) → Q931</p>																																	
<p>Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of family life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand social norms in Jamaica. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.</p>																																		
<p>911. When two people marry or live together, they share both good and bad moments. In your relationship with your current (last) husband/partner, would you say it is generally true that he (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>REF</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Tries to keep you from seeing your friends or family</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>B. Insists on knowing where you are at all times</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>C. Ignores you or treats you indifferently</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>D. Gets angry if you speak with another man</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>E. Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr><td>F. Expects her to ask his permission for seeking health care</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>9</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	REF	A. Tries to keep you from seeing your friends or family	1	2	9	B. Insists on knowing where you are at all times	1	2	9	C. Ignores you or treats you indifferently	1	2	9	D. Gets angry if you speak with another man	1	2	9	E. Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	1	2	9	F. Expects her to ask his permission for seeking health care	1	2	9					
	YES	NO	REF																															
A. Tries to keep you from seeing your friends or family	1	2	9																															
B. Insists on knowing where you are at all times	1	2	9																															
C. Ignores you or treats you indifferently	1	2	9																															
D. Gets angry if you speak with another man	1	2	9																															
E. Is often suspicious that you are unfaithful	1	2	9																															
F. Expects her to ask his permission for seeking health care	1	2	9																															
<p>912. During the past 12 months of your relationship, how frequently was he drunk? Would you say... (READ 1-5)</p>	<p>1. Every day or almost every day 2. Once or twice a week 3. 1-3 times a month 4. Occasionally 5. Never 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																	
<p>The next set of questions is about violence and physical abuse that may have happened between you and a partner or ex-partner. When we say a partner we mean a wife, ex-wife, as well as any other woman you have been living with as husband and wife or with whom you had a visiting relation.</p>																																		
<p>913. Please tell me if a partner has ever (READ A-I):</p> <p>A. Insulted you or made you feel bad about yourself?</p> <p>B. Threatened to hurt you or someone you care about?</p> <p>C. Slapped you or thrown something at you that could hurt you?</p> <p>D. Pushed you or shoved you or pulled your hair?</p> <p>E. Hit you with his fist or with something else that could hurt you?</p> <p>F. Threatened you with a gun, knife or other weapon?</p> <p>G. Choked you or burnt you on purpose?</p> <p>H. Kicked you, dragged you or beat you up?</p> <p>I. Physically forced you to have sexual relations when you did not want to?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913B 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913B</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913C 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913C</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913D 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913D</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913E 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913E</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913F</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913G 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913G</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913H 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913H</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q913I 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913I</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO → Q915F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q915F</p>	<p>914. Has this happened in the past 12 months?</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p> <p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER</p>																																

915F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER BEEN PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED BY A PARTNER (ANY Q913_C — Q913_H=1)	1. YES (ANY ANSWER “YES” IN Q913_C — Q913_I) 2. NO (NO ANSWER “YES” IN Q913_C — Q913_I) → Q931																																							
916. During or after a violent incident, does (did) he ever make you have sex with him against your will? How often?	3. NEVER 4. ONCE OR TWICE 5. SEVERAL TIMES 6. MANY TIMES/MOST OF THE TIMES 8. NO RESPONSE																																							
916A During the times that your husband/partner got physical with you or forced you to have sex, did you ever fight back physically?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
917. Have you ever hit or physically mistreated your husband/partner when he was not hitting or physically mistreating you?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
918F INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE MONTH-BY-MONTH CALENDAR (PG. 18) AND RECORD IF SHE HAD ANY PREGNANCY (INCLUDING CURRENT) SINCE JAN 2003	1. YES 2. NO → Q922F																																							
919. During the last 5 years, did you ever experience physical violence while you were pregnant from a husband/partner or ex-husband/ex-partner?	1. YES 2. NO → Q922F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q922F																																							
920. Had that same person also been physically violent toward you before you were pregnant?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
921. Were you ever hit or kicked in the abdomen while you were pregnant?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
922F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS BEEN PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ANY Q914_C —Q914_I)	1. YES (ANY ANSWER “YES” IN Q914_C —Q914_I) 2. NO (NO ANSWER “YES” IN Q914_C —Q914_I) → Q931																																							
923. Now I would like to ask more about the consequences of the violence or abuse that you experienced from your partner during the last year. As a result of abuse, did you have ? (READ A–G):	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Bruises or scratches?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Headaches or other pain?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Cuts, sprains or burns?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Broken eardrum, eye injury</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Bruises or scratches?	1	2	B. Headaches or other pain?	1	2	C. Cuts, sprains or burns?	1	2	D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?	1	2	E. Broken eardrum, eye injury	1	2	F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?	1	2	G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2															
	YES	NO																																						
A. Bruises or scratches?	1	2																																						
B. Headaches or other pain?	1	2																																						
C. Cuts, sprains or burns?	1	2																																						
D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?	1	2																																						
E. Broken eardrum, eye injury	1	2																																						
F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?	1	2																																						
G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																						
924. Did you receive medical attention for the injury?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
925. As a result of abuse, did you miss days of work or were you unable to carry out activities for which you earn money?	1. YES, ALL THE TIMES 2. YES, SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																							
926. Now I would like to ask a few questions about what happens when you are/were violent during the last year. What are the usual situations that cause you to be violent? PROBE: Any other situation? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. NO PARTICULAR REASON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K. IF SHE CHEATS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. NO PARTICULAR REASON	1	2	B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS	1	2	C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	1	2	D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE	1	2	E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS	1	2	F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY	1	2	G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER	1	2	H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM	1	2	I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX	1	2	J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS	1	2	K. IF SHE CHEATS	1	2	L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																						
A. NO PARTICULAR REASON	1	2																																						
B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS	1	2																																						
C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	1	2																																						
D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE	1	2																																						
E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS	1	2																																						
F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY	1	2																																						
G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER	1	2																																						
H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM	1	2																																						
I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX	1	2																																						
J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS	1	2																																						
K. IF SHE CHEATS	1	2																																						
L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																						
927. Did you tell anyone about the situation of violence that you suffered?	1. YES 2. NO → Q930 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q930																																							

<p>928. Who did you tell about it?</p> <p>PROBE: Anyone else?</p> <p>(CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. FRIENDS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. PARENTS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. BROTHER OR SISTER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. UNCLE OR AUNT</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. CHILDREN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. NEIGHBORS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. POLICE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>I. DOCTOR /HEALTH CARE WORKER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>J. PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>K. COUNSELLOR/LEGAL AID</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>L. LOCAL LEADER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>M. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. FRIENDS	1	2	B. PARENTS	1	2	C. BROTHER OR SISTER	1	2	D. UNCLE OR AUNT	1	2	E. HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY	1	2	F. CHILDREN	1	2	G. NEIGHBORS	1	2	H. POLICE	1	2	I. DOCTOR /HEALTH CARE WORKER	1	2	J. PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2	K. COUNSELLOR/LEGAL AID	1	2	L. LOCAL LEADER	1	2	M. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																									
A. FRIENDS	1	2																																									
B. PARENTS	1	2																																									
C. BROTHER OR SISTER	1	2																																									
D. UNCLE OR AUNT	1	2																																									
E. HUSBAND/PARTNER'S FAMILY	1	2																																									
F. CHILDREN	1	2																																									
G. NEIGHBORS	1	2																																									
H. POLICE	1	2																																									
I. DOCTOR /HEALTH CARE WORKER	1	2																																									
J. PRIEST/RELIGIOUS LEADER	1	2																																									
K. COUNSELLOR/LEGAL AID	1	2																																									
L. LOCAL LEADER	1	2																																									
M. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																									
<p>929. Did you go to any of the following places to ask for (READ A–H)</p> <p>INTERVIEWER: IF SHE WENT TO ANY PLACE FOR ASKING HELP (ANY "1" IN A–H), SKIP TO Q931</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Police</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. Health Clinic</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. Court/solicitor</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. Legal aid center</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. Shelter/refuge</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. Safehouse, center, or women's organization</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. Church</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. Anywhere else? Where? _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">931</p>		YES	NO	A. Police	1	2	B. Health Clinic	1	2	C. Court/solicitor	1	2	D. Legal aid center	1	2	E. Shelter/refuge	1	2	F. Safehouse, center, or women's organization	1	2	G. Church	1	2	H. Anywhere else? Where? _____	1	2															
	YES	NO																																									
A. Police	1	2																																									
B. Health Clinic	1	2																																									
C. Court/solicitor	1	2																																									
D. Legal aid center	1	2																																									
E. Shelter/refuge	1	2																																									
F. Safehouse, center, or women's organization	1	2																																									
G. Church	1	2																																									
H. Anywhere else? Where? _____	1	2																																									
<p>930. Why did you not tell anyone or seek help?</p> <p>(CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. DID NOT NEED HELP/IT WASN'T SERIOUS</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. FEAR OF RETALIATION/ MORE VIOLENCE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. DOESN'T TRUST ANYONE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. ASHAMED</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. FEAR OF DAMAGING THE FAMILY REPUTATION</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. SHE WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED/WOULD BE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. AFRAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD END</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>I. BELIEVED IT WOUDN'T HELP</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>J. FEAR OF LOSING CUSTODY OF CHILDREN</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>K. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td><td>1</td><td>2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. DID NOT NEED HELP/IT WASN'T SERIOUS	1	2	B. DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO	1	2	C. FEAR OF RETALIATION/ MORE VIOLENCE	1	2	D. DOESN'T TRUST ANYONE	1	2	E. ASHAMED	1	2	F. FEAR OF DAMAGING THE FAMILY REPUTATION	1	2	G. SHE WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED/WOULD BE	1	2	H. AFRAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD END	1	2	I. BELIEVED IT WOUDN'T HELP	1	2	J. FEAR OF LOSING CUSTODY OF CHILDREN	1	2	K. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2						
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																									
A. DID NOT NEED HELP/IT WASN'T SERIOUS	1	2																																									
B. DIDN'T KNOW WHERE TO GO	1	2																																									
C. FEAR OF RETALIATION/ MORE VIOLENCE	1	2																																									
D. DOESN'T TRUST ANYONE	1	2																																									
E. ASHAMED	1	2																																									
F. FEAR OF DAMAGING THE FAMILY REPUTATION	1	2																																									
G. SHE WOULD NOT BE BELIEVED/WOULD BE	1	2																																									
H. AFRAID THE RELATIONSHIP WOULD END	1	2																																									
I. BELIEVED IT WOUDN'T HELP	1	2																																									
J. FEAR OF LOSING CUSTODY OF CHILDREN	1	2																																									
K. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																									
<p>931. In their lives, many women experience different forms of violence from partners, relatives, other people that they know, or strangers. If you don't mind, I would like to briefly ask you about some of these situations. At any time in your life, did anyone ever force you to have sexual intercourse (with penetration) against your will?</p> <p>INTERVIEWER, VERIFY Q913_H AND INCLUDE ACTS BY HUSBAND OR PARTNER</p>	<p>1. YES → 934A</p> <p>2. NO → 934A</p> <p>8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REF → 934A</p>																																										
<p>932. How old were you the <u>first time</u> this ever happened to you?</p>	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE </td> <td> 77. NOT SURE, MORE THAN 12 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER </td> </tr> </table>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE	77. NOT SURE, MORE THAN 12 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> AGE	77. NOT SURE, MORE THAN 12 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																										
<p>933. At that time, what was your relationship with the person(s) who forced you to have sexual intercourse against your will?</p>	<p>1. HUSBAND/PARTNER</p> <p>2. EX-HUSBAND / EX-PARTNER</p> <p>3. FATHER/STEP-FATHER</p> <p>4. OTHER RELATIVE</p> <p>5. TEACHER</p> <p>6. BOYFRIEND/EX-BOYFRIEND</p> <p>7. NEIGHBOR/FRIEND/ACQUAINTANCE</p> <p>8. STRANGER</p> <p>20. OTHER (SPECIFY _____)</p> <p>98. REFUSED/DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																																										
<p>934. INTERVIEWER: DID YOU HAVE TO INTERRUPT THIS SECTION OF THE INTERVIEW BECAUSE SOME ADULT WAS TRYING TO LISTEN, OR CAME INTO THE ROOM, OR INTERFERED IN ANY OTHER WAY?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES, ONCE</th> <th>YES, MORE THAN NCE</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. HUSBAND/PARTNER</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>B. OTHER ADULT MALE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>C. ADULT FEMALE</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN NCE	NO	A. HUSBAND/PARTNER	1	2	3	B. OTHER ADULT MALE	1	2	3	C. ADULT FEMALE	1	2	3																										
	YES, ONCE	YES, MORE THAN NCE	NO																																								
A. HUSBAND/PARTNER	1	2	3																																								
B. OTHER ADULT MALE	1	2	3																																								
C. ADULT FEMALE	1	2	3																																								
<p>935. INTERVIEWER: READ FINISH ONE OR TWO AND GIVE INFORMATION ON ORGANISATIONS THAT PROVIDE SUPPORT, LEGAL ADVICE AND COUNSELLING SERVICES TO WOMEN</p>																																											

SECTION X – HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STDs

Now I will ask you some questions about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); that is, illnesses which are acquired through sex with another person.										
1001. What diseases do you know or have you heard of that are transmitted through sexual relations? Do you know or have you heard of... (READ A–H)			1002. Have you ever had (READ A–H)		1003. Did you seek help to cure yourself of this disease?		1004. Whom did you seek help from to cure yourself of this disease? (FILL IN THE CODE BELOW)		1005. Was your partner also treated to cure this disease?	
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO		YES	NO	DK
A. Syphilis (chancere) A PAINLESS SORE OR ULCER IN THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR MOUTH; LATER, IT CAUSES A RASH IN THE SKIN OF THE PALMS OF THE HANDS AND SOLES OF THE FEET. IT CAN ALSO AFFECT THE BRAIN OR THE HEART IN ADVANCED STAGES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
B. Chancroid (soft chancere) APPEARS WITH PAINFUL BUMPS IN THE GENITALS WHICH FILL WITH PUS, AND WHEN THEY DRAIN, THEY LEAVE PAINFUL SORES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
C. Gonorrhoea (a.k.a. clap) PRODUCES A DISCHARGE THAT IS EITHER WHITE OR YELLOW OR GREEN THAT CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
D. Genital herpes ERUPT AS SMALL BLISTERS OR PAINFUL SORES ON THE GENITALS.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
E. Papilloma/Genital warts MEATY GROWTHS THAT LOOK LIKE A ROOSTER'S CREST OR LIKE CAULIFLOWER, OF REDDISH, ASHEN OR PURPLISH COLOR.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
F. Trichomoniasis IS A YELLOW-GREENISH VAGINAL DISCHARGE WHICH IS FROTHY AND HAS BAD ODOR; IT CAN CAUSE ITCHING AND PAIN DURING SEX.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
G. Chlamydia PRODUCES A DISCHARGE WHICH CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
H. HIV/AIDS HIV IS THE VIRUS THAT WEAKENS THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AND CAN CAUSE AIDS.	1	2								
CODES FOR QUESTION 1004:	1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER						8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. HEALER 10. FRIEND/RELATIVE 11. SELF-MEDICATED 20. OTHER _____ 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED			
1006. If a woman has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might she have? PROBE "ANY OTHER SYMPTOM?" (DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS) CIRCLE "1" FOR ALL MENTIONED CIRCLE "2" FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED								MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	
A. ABDOMINAL PAIN								1	2	
B. VAGINAL DISCHARGE								1	2	
C. FOUL SMELLING DISCHARGE								1	2	
D. BURNING PAIN ON URINATION								1	2	
E. REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA								1	2	
F. SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA								1	2	
G. GENITAL SORES/ULCERS OR WARTS								1	2	
H. GENITAL ITCHING								1	2	
I. WEIGHT LOSS								1	2	
J. HARD TO GET PREGNANT/HAVE CHILD								1	2	

1007. In general, what has been your most important source of information about STDs, including AIDS? (Where or from whom have you learned the most about STDs)	1. MOTHER 2. FATHER 3. OTHER RELATIVE 4. GIRLFRIEND 5. WIFE, PARTNER 6. SOMEBODY WHO HAD STDs 7. FRIENDS/COLLEAGUES/ PEERS 8. OB/GYN DOCTOR 9. DERMATOLOGIST 10. FAMILY DOCTOR, GP 11. NURSE, MIDWIFE, 12. TEACHER 13. PHARMACIST 14. SPECIALTY BOOKS 15. PRINT MEDIA 16. RADIO 17. TV 18. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE 20. OTHER _____ 77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STDs (ALL Q1001_A – Q1001_H = 2)																
1008. Have you heard about a test for HIV/AIDS?	1. YES 2. NO → Q1010F																
1009. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?	1. YES 2. NO																
1010F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT AT LEAST 6 MONTHS (Q304 ON PAGE 4)	1. YES → Q1012 2. NO																
1011F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAD LAST BIRTH SINCE JANUARY 2006 (PREGNANCY HISTORY ON PAGE 5)	1. YES 2. NO → Q1016																
1012. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during this pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO → Q1016 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q1016																
1013. During any of the antenatal visits for that pregnancy, did anyone talk to you about: (READ A-C)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NOT REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Getting tested for the AIDS virus?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	NOT REMEMBER	A. Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother?	1	2	8	B. Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus?	1	2	8	C. Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	1	2	8
	YES	NO	NOT REMEMBER														
A. Babies getting the AIDS virus from their mother?	1	2	8														
B. Things that you can do to prevent getting the AIDS virus?	1	2	8														
C. Getting tested for the AIDS virus?	1	2	8														
1014. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for the AIDS virus during any of your antenatal care visits?	1. YES 2. NO → Q1017 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q1017																
1015. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	1. YES → Q1017 2. NO → Q1017																
1016. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever had an HIV test?	1. YES 2. NO → Q1022 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q1022																
1017. During the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had an HIV test?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																
1018. Where did you take the test?	1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 2. STD CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 4. PRIVATE DOCTOR OR LAB 5. NON-PROFIT/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																
1019. Did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	1. ASKED FOR TEST 2. OFFERED & ACCEPTED 3. REQUIRED 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																
1020. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of your test?	1. YES 2. NO 3. NOT YET, BUT PLANNING TO/ WAITING FOR THE RESULT																
1021. Before getting the results, did someone talk with you about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to prevent it?	1. YES } → Q1025F 2. NO }																

1022. What is the reason you have never taken the test for HIV/AIDS?	1. NEVER FELT IT NECESSARY 2. AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. PARTNER WAS AGAINST IT 4. RELATIVES WERE AGAINST IT 5. FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. NEVER HAD TIME 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 10. LACK OF MONEY/TOO EXPENSIVE 11. NEVER TOLD TO TAKE TEST 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW		
1023. If you were offered the test for HIV/AIDS at a low price or even free, would you be willing to take it?	1. YES, IF IT WERE AT A LOW PRICE → Q1025F 2. YES, IF IT WERE FREE → Q1025F 3. NO 8. NOT SURE		
1024. Why would you not take it?	1. DOES NOT NEED IT 2. AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. PARTNER AGAINST IT 4. RELATIVES AGAINST IT 5. FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. NO TIME 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW		
1025F REFER TO Q1001_H AND RECORD IF RESPONDENT HAS HEARD ABOUT HIV/AIDS.	1. YES 2. NO → Q1038 (RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED)		
1026. Do you think that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not appear sick?	1. YES 2. NO 3. DOES NOT KNOW		
1027. Do you think that the HIV virus (that causes AIDS) can be transmitted from an infected mother to her child... (READ A-C)		YES NO NOT SURE	
1028. Are there any drugs that a woman infected with the AIDS virus can take to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby during pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW		
1029. Do you think that AIDS can be cured? (PROBE: AT PRESENT TIME)	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW		
INTERVIEWER: IN THE COLUMN OF Q1030 CIRCLE THE CODE "1" FOR EACH FORM OF PREVENTION THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONS SPONTANEOUSLY. FOR EACH OF THE FIRST THREE FORMS OF PREVENTION (A, B, AND C). IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT MENTION IT, ASK Q1031 AND CODE ACCORDINGLY.			
1030. What can a person do to avoid being infected with HIV/AIDS? & 1031. (FOR A-C AND L PROMPTED ADD "Can people reduce the risk of getting HIV by...") A. Not having sex/Abstaining from sex B. Having only one partner/stay faithful to one partner/Monogamy C. Using condoms D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER WOMEN K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN L. Any other way? How? _____	1030. SPONTANEOUSLY MENTIONED YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	1031. PROMPT: Is this a way of avoiding HIV? YES NO 1 2 1 2 1 2 _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ _____ 1 2	

<p>1032. Do you think that a person can get infected with HIV/AIDS by...(READ A-E)</p> <p>A. hugging or shaking the hand of someone who has AIDS? B. sitting on a toilet seat after someone who is infected? C. getting bitten by a mosquito? D. using forks, knives, plates or cups used by someone who has AIDS? E. working with someone who has AIDS?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DK</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8			
<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
<p>1033. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting HIV/AIDS? Would you say you are at (READ 1-4)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great risk 2. Moderate risk 3. Little risk 4. No risk at all → Q1035 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q1035 																					
<p>1034. What is the main reason you think that you are <u>at risk</u>?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PARTNER HAS OTHER PARTNERS 2. PARTNER SPENDS A LOT OF TIME AWAY 3. DON'T KNOW HOW TO PROTECT MYSELF 4. PARTNER REFUSES TO LET ME USE CONDOMS 5. HAVE HAD AN STI 6. HAVE MORE THAN ONE PARTNER 7. HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 8. DON'T USE CONDOMS EVERY TIME 9. DON'T KNOW WHO I AM HAVING SEX WITH 10. PARTNER IS ADDICTED (TO ALCHOHOL/DRUGS) 11. CONDOMS CAN BREAK 12. HAVE RECEIVED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW <p style="text-align: right;">} → Q1036</p>																					
<p>1035. What is the main reason you think that you are <u>not at risk</u>?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DON'T HAVE SEX WITH STRANGERS 2. USE CONDOMS 3. USE OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 4. HAVE ONLY ONE SEXUAL PARTNER 5. KNOW SEXUAL PARTNER WELL 6. DON'T HAVE SEXUAL PARTNER 7. DON'T HAVE SEX 8. DON'T HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 9. DON'T USE DRUGS 10. NEVER HAD A BLOOD TRANSFUSION 11. TRUST MY PARTNER 12. CONDOMS CAN BREAK 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 																					
<p>1036. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting other STDs? Would you say you are at (READ 1-4)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great risk 2. Moderate risk 3. Little risk 4. No risk at al 8. DOES NOT KNOW 																					
<p>1037. Thinking of what could happen in (name of location, neighborhood, city)... (READ A-E)</p> <p>A. If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household? B. If you knew a vendor was infected with the AIDS virus, would you buy fresh vegetables or fruits from him/her? C. If you knew that a co-worker was infected with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to work with him/her? D. If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching in school? E. If a relative of yours became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to be kept a secret? I. If a child was infected with the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she/he be allowed to take classes together with healthy children?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DK</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8
<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
1	2	8																				
<p>1038. THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY AND RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW HAD ENDED:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOUR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MIN </p>																						

Male Questionnaire

2008 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY CONFIDENTIAL JAMAICA

CONFIDENTIAL



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
7 Cecilio Ave., Kingston 10
Tel. 926-5311, Fax 926-1138
E-mail: info@statinja.com



NATIONAL
FAMILY PLANNING
BOARD

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

MALE

Questionnaire No

1

SEX 1

PARISH	CONSTITUENCY	ED NO.	DWELLING NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	SAMPLING REGION	ELEGIBLE RESPONDENTS.	PSU
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Interview Visits	1	2	3	4	Final Visit
Day (Date)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Month	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interview Status *	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Interviewer's Name					
Interviewer's No.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Supervisor's Name					
Supervisor's No.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Next Visit: Date					
Time					

*** Interview Status Codes:**

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Completed interview (household and individual) | 5. Partly completed individual interview—completion deferred |
| 2. Completed household interview—no eligible woman resident | 6. Refusal – household |
| 3. Household interview deferred—nobody at home or no competent respondent at home to provide information | 7. Refusal – individual |
| 4. Completed household interview—individual interview deferred selected respondent not at home or not available | 8. Vacant dwelling |
| | 9. Other (specify): _____ |

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Reviewed By: _____

Edited by: _____

Position: _____

Date: _____

Date: _____

10. How many persons live in this household? NUMBER

**PLEASE RECORD THE NAMES AND OTHER PARTICULARS OF ALL PERSONS WHO LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD. THIS SHOULD INCLUDE ALL WHO USUALLY EAT AND SLEEP HERE.
LIST ACCORDING TO AGE, WITH THE OLDEST HOUSEHOLD MEMBER LISTED FIRST!**

SCHEDULE OF ALL PERSONS LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD

LINE NO.	NAME	GENDER *	AGE	EDUCATION **		SEQ. NO. ***
	Please give me the names of all persons who usually live in your household	Is _____ Male or Female?	How old is he/she?	Level	Grade	
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						
07						
08						
09						
10						
11						
12						

* Gender Codes	**Educational Standard Codes				***Eligible males Aged 15–24 Only
	Level	Grade	NR		
3. Male					
4. Female	0 None				
	1 Pre-Primary (infant/basic)	1 through	3	8	
	2 Primary/All age	1 through	6	8	
	3 Secondary	7 through	11	88	
	4 Sixth Form	12 and	13	88	
	5 Vocational	7 through	13	88	
	6 College/University	1 through	4+	8	
	8 Other _____	1 through	6+	8	

11. Number of eligible males aged 15–24 years living in household (Total of number of eligible males recorded in the Schedule).

IF THERE IS ONE OR MORE ELIGIBLE MALES, SELECT THE ONE TO BE INTERVIEWED, BASED ON THE INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN AND USING THE RANDOM TABLE SHOWN BELOW.

PROCEED WITH THE INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE SELECTED FEMALE.

IF THERE ARE NO ELIGIBLE MALES, RETURN TO AND COMPLETE THE TITLE PAGE.

RANDOM SELECTION OF RESPONDENT

Questionnaire Number: 2 _____

Number of Eligible Males (Q11) _____

Last digit of the questionnaire number	Number of Eligible Males in the Household									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
0	1	2	3	4	2	2	6	2	4	10
1	1	1	1	1	3	3	7	3	5	1
2	1	2	2	2	4	4	1	4	6	2
3	1	1	3	3	5	5	2	5	7	3
4	1	2	1	4	1	6	3	6	8	4
5	1	1	2	1	2	1	4	7	9	5
6	1	2	3	2	3	2	5	8	1	6
7	1	1	1	3	4	3	6	1	2	7
8	1	2	2	4	5	4	7	2	3	8
9	1	1	3	1	1	5	1	3	4	9

SEQUENCE NUMBER OF THE FEMALE SELECTED FOR INTERVIEW:

--	--

AFTER COMPLETING THE HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE, RETURN TO TITLE PAGE AND COMPLETE INFORMATION ON THE INTERVIEW VISIT

COMMENTS (e.g. Reason for Deferring the Interview, Name of Selected Eligible Respondent, Date and Time of the Next Visit, Other)

**2008 REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY
JAMAICA**



STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
7 Cecilio Ave., Kingston 10
Tel. 926-5311, Fax 926-1138
E-mail: info@statinja.com



**INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE
MALE**

PARISH	CONSTITUENCY	ED NO.	DWELLING NO.	HOUSEHOLD NO.	Questionnaire No.	Line No.	Sequence No.
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	1 <input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
SAMPLING REGION <input type="text"/>		PSU <input type="text"/>					

DATE OF INTERVIEW	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	TIME INTERVIEW STARTED (24 Hours Clock)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Day	Month	Year		Hours	Mins.

SECTION I – RESPONDENT'S BACKGROUND

<p>102. In what month and year were you born?</p> <p>Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/> 88. DON'T KNOW (MONTH/YEAR)</p>	<p>102. How old were you on your last birthday?</p> <p align="center"><input type="text"/> Years</p>
--	---

<p>103. Have you ever attended school?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 1. Yes <input type="radio"/> 2. No Go to Q105</p>	<p>107. How many years did you attend school, not including years spent in infant and basic school?</p> <p align="center"><input type="text"/> Years 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
---	--

108. With what frequency do you attend religious services (READ 1–5)?

- 6. At least once a week
- 7. At least once a month but less than once a week
- 8. Less than once a month
- 9. Only for special occasions (weddings, funerals, christenings)
- 10. Does not attend at all
- 10. REFUSED

109. What were you doing during the past week? Were you..... ? (READ 1–8)

- 10. Working
- 11. Not working but had a job
- 12. Looking for work
- 13. Wanted work and was available
- 14. Keeping house
- 15. Going to school
- 16. On vacation from school
- 17. At home, not keeping house
- 18. Incapable of working
- 20. OTHER (Specify) _____

} → **Go to Q111**

116. Do you work regularly (at least 5 days every two weeks) in your present job?

1. Yes 2. No

117. How many hours do you usually work per week? Hours 88. NOT SPECIFIED

118. How many hours did you work during the week ending ? (INTERVIEWER, ASK ABOUT THE WEEK ENDED PRIOR TO THE INTERVIEW)

Hours 88. NOT SPECIFIED

119. Do you work at home or away from home?	1. AT HOME 2. AWAY FROM HOME 3. BOTH																														
120. Do you regularly read any of the following newspapers? (READ OPTIONS A-E) "REGULARLY" MEANS AT LEAST ONCE PER WEEK	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Gleaner</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Star</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Sunday Herald</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Observer</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Any other (SPECIFY)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Gleaner	1	2	B. Star	1	2	C. Sunday Herald	1	2	D. Observer	1	2	E. Any other (SPECIFY)	1	2												
	YES	NO																													
A. Gleaner	1	2																													
B. Star	1	2																													
C. Sunday Herald	1	2																													
D. Observer	1	2																													
E. Any other (SPECIFY)	1	2																													
121. Are there any of the following possessions in your household? (READ OPTIONS A-I)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Electricity</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Television</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. VCR/DVD Player</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Refrigerator</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Telephone (land line)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Telephone (cellular)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Computer</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	A. Electricity	1	2	B. Radio	1	2	C. Television	1	2	D. VCR/DVD Player	1	2	E. Refrigerator	1	2	F. Telephone (land line)	1	2	G. Telephone (cellular)	1	2	H. Computer	1	2	I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)	1	2
	YES	NO																													
A. Electricity	1	2																													
B. Radio	1	2																													
C. Television	1	2																													
D. VCR/DVD Player	1	2																													
E. Refrigerator	1	2																													
F. Telephone (land line)	1	2																													
G. Telephone (cellular)	1	2																													
H. Computer	1	2																													
I. A working motor vehicle (car or truck)	1	2																													
122. What type of fuel does this household mainly use for cooking?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ELECTRICITY 2. NATURAL GAS 3. LIQUID PROPANE GAS (LPG) 4. KEROSENE 5. COAL 6. WOOD 7. STRAW/SHRUBS/GRASS 8. ANIMAL DUNG 9. OTHER _____ 																														
123. How many rooms does your household occupy (exclude bathrooms and kitchen)?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> <td style="width: 40px; height: 20px;"></td> <td>ROOMS</td> <td style="text-align: right;">99. NO RESPONSE</td> </tr> </table>			ROOMS	99. NO RESPONSE																										
		ROOMS	99. NO RESPONSE																												
124. What is the main source of water for the household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PUBLIC PIPED INTO DWELLING 2. PUBLIC PIPED INTO YARD 3. PRIVATE PIPED INTO DWELLING/YARD 4. PUBLIC STANDPIPE 5. WELL WATER, WITHIN RESIDENCE 6. PUBLIC WELL 7. TANKER / TRUCK / WATER VENDOR 8. SPRING 9. SURFACE WATER (RIVER, STREAM, POND, LAKE, DAM) 10. BOTTLED WATER 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. NOT STATED 																														
117. What type of toilet facilities does this household have?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. FLUSH TOILET LINKED TO SEWER 6. FLUSH TOILET NOT LINKED TO SEWER (e.g. SEPTIC TANK) 7. PIT LATRINE 8. NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD 7. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 8. NOT STATED / DON'T KNOW <p style="text-align: right;"> → SECTION II → SECTION II → SECTION II </p>																														
118. Are these facilities shared with another household?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. SHARED 4. NOT SHARED 8. NOT STATED 																														

SECTION II – RELATIONSHIP STATUS AND PARTNERSHIP HISTORY

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your steady relationships

202. Are you currently legally married?	1. YES 2. NO → Q203
202. Are you and your wife currently living together as husband and wife?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO
203. Are you currently living with a common-law partner? That is, are you living as husband and wife with a partner to whom you are not legally married?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO
204. Do you currently have a visiting partner? That is, do you have a steady partner with whom you have sexual relations?	1. YES → Q208 2. NO 1)
205. Do you currently have a girlfriend?	1. YES 2. NO → Q207
206. Have you ever had sexual intercourse with your current girlfriend?	1. YES 2. NO
207. Have you <u>ever been</u> in a partnership; that is, a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting union? IF RESPONDENT IS LEGALLY MARRIED, BUT HE IS NOT LIVING WITH WIFE (Q202=2), RECORD “YES” WITHOUT ASKING THE QUESTION	1. YES 2. NO → SECTION III
208. How many times have you been in a partnership that is a marriage, a common-law union or a visiting union?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TIMES 9. REFUSED
209. In what month and year did you start your first legal or common-law marriage or first visiting union?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTH <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER (MONTH/YEAR) BOTH MONTH AND YEAR OF FIRST MARRIAGE/UNION/VR KNOWN? GO TO SECTION III EITHER MONTH OR YEAR OF MARRIAGE/UNION NOT KNOWN? CONTINUE WITH Q210
210. How old were you when you started your first marriage, common law union, or visiting union?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED

DEFINITION OF TERMS:

Legally Married describes a person who has a contracted legal matrimony/or married according to customary rites and is not widowed, divorced or legally separated;

Common Law or Consensual Union describes the status in which the partners share a common household though the union has not been established by legal process or customs.

Visiting union refers to a status in which the partners live apart (the woman lives with her family), have sexual relations and often have children together; the man has some financial obligations (contributions in money, gifts, or goods) to his partner and his child(ren).

Dating (a girlfriend/boyfriend) may or may not involve sexual relations, does not result in fatherhood and does not imply financial obligations.

SECTION III – FERTILITY

Now, we are going to talk about your fertility history. Some of the questions may not apply to you. In these cases, just say so

303. How old were you when you had your first sexual intercourse?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 00. NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE → SECTION IV 77. FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH WIFE/PARTNER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED
304. To the best of your knowledge, is anyone, including your wife pregnant for you now?	1. YES 2. NO → Q309 8. NOT SURE → Q309
305. How many women are pregnant for you now?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> WOMEN
306. Thinking back to the time your partner got pregnant, did you want to her to get pregnant then, did you want the pregnancy later, or did you not want the pregnancy? IF MORE THAN ONE WOMAN IN Q305, ASK ABOUT THE MOST STABLE RELATIONSHIP	1. WANTED THE PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED THE PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
307. To the best of your knowledge, is this your first pregnancy?	1. YES → SECTION IV 2. NO 8. NOT SURE
309. Have you ever fathered a child? (IF PARTNER CURRENTLY PREGNANT ASK: "Have you made a woman pregnant before?")	1. YES 2. NO → SECTION IV 8. NOT SURE → SECTION IV
311. How many children have you fathered who <u>live with you</u> now?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
312. How many children have you fathered who <u>do not live with you</u> now? (CHILDREN THE RESPONDENT HAS KNOWLEDGE THAT HE FATHERED)	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
313. Have you ever fathered a child born alive who later died, including those who may have died in the first hours or days after birth?	3. YES 4. NO → Q315
314. How many children died?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN
315. So altogether you had a total of (ADD NUMBER OF CHILDREN FROM Q311+Q312+Q314) live births?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> LIVE BIRTHS IF "01" GO TO THE BIRTH TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE
316M How many "baby mothers" (including wives) have you had?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> BABY MOTHERS 88. DOES NOT KNOW IF "01" GO TO THE BIRTH TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE
316N Have you ever had more than one child born in the same year with different mothers?	1. YES 2. NO

GO TO THE BIRTH TABLE ON THE NEXT PAGE

HISTORY OF ALL LIVE BIRTHS

Now I would like to talk to you about all live births you and your partner(s) have ever had. Please, make sure you include all births you have fathered regardless of which partner was the mother of the child. Let's start with your most recent child, please give me the following information

#	317	318	319	320	321	322
						IF Q317_YR < 2003--->GO TO NEXT LIVE-BIRTH
	When was that child born? (month & year)	How many weeks or months had your partner been pregnant when she gave birth?	Was the baby a boy or a girl?	Is the child still alive?	How old was the child when he/she died? (RECORD DAYS IF LESS THAN 1 MONTH; MONTHS IF LESS THAN TWO YEARS; OR YRS.)	Just before the pregnancy, did you want your partner to get pregnant then, did you want her to get pregnant later, or did you not want the pregnancy?
<u>1</u> LAST LIVE BIRTH	___ MTH ____ YR 3) 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MONTHS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. BOY 2. GIRL 3. BOTH	1. YES-> Q322 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS OR 2. ___ MTHS OR 3. ___ YEARS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. WANTED PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
<u>2</u>	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MONTHS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. BOY 2. GIRL 3. BOTH	1. YES-> Q322 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS OR 2. ___ MTHS OR 3. ___ YEARS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. WANTED PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
<u>3</u>	___ MTH ____ YR 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MONTHS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. BOY 2. GIRL 3. BOTH	1. YES-> Q322 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS OR 2. ___ MTHS OR 3. ___ YEARS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. WANTED PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
<u>4</u>	___ MTH ____ YR 4) 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MONTHS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. BOY 2. GIRL 3. BOTH	1. YES-> Q322 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS OR 2. ___ MTHS OR 3. ___ YEARS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. WANTED PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE
<u>5</u>	___ MTH ____ YR 5) 98. DK/NR	1. ___ WEEKS OR 2. ___ MONTHS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. BOY 2. GIRL 3. BOTH	1. YES-> Q322 2. NO	1. ___ DAYS OR 2. ___ MTHS OR 3. ___ YEARS 888. DK 999. NR/REF	1. WANTED PREGNANCY THEN 2. WANTED PREGNANCY LATER 3. DID NOT WANT THE PREGNANCY 8. NOT SURE

VERIFY THAT SUM OF LIVE BIRTHS = Q315, IF NOT, CORRECT HISTORY OF LIVE BIRTH TABLE VERIFY THAT THE LAST ROW IN THE TABLE CORRESPONDS TO THE FIRST LIVE BIRTH ASK: "Was this your first child?"

SECTION IV – MEN’S HEALTH

Now, I would like to ask you some questions about your health.

400. In general, how is your health, would you say it is... (READ 1-4)	1. Excellent 2. Very Good 3. Fair 4. Poor 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE																									
415. Have you smoked at least 100 cigarettes in your whole life? [100 cigarettes is about 5 packs].	1. YES 2. NO → Q416																									
416. How old were you when you started smoking regularly?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> YEARS </div> <div style="margin-left: 200px;"> 77. NOT REGULAR SMOKER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED </div>																									
420. Do you smoke cigarettes now?	1. YES 2. NO 9. REFUSED TO ANSWER																									
421. In your whole life, have you had 12 drinks containing alcohol, that is, beer, wine, vodka, rum, whiskey or other alcoholic beverages ?	1. YES 2. NO → Q420 9. REFUSED → Q420																									
416A. During the <u>past 12 months</u> , how often have you had drinks containing alcohol?	1. NEVER → Q420 2. 1-2 DRINKS IN 12 MONTHS 3. SEVERAL TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 4. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK 6. ALMOST EVERY DAY 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED																									
417. During the <u>past 12 months</u> , how often did you drink enough to feel intoxicated or drunk, that is, when your speech was slurred, you felt unsteady on your feet or you had blurred vision?	1. NEVER 2. 1-2 TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 3. SEVERAL TIMES IN 12 MONTHS 4. ABOUT ONCE A MONTH 5. ABOUT ONCE A WEEK 6. ALMOST EVERY DAY 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED																									
418. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had 5 or more drinks of alcohol on one occasion?	1. YES 2. NO 3. NO ALCOHOLIC DRINKS DURING THE PAST MONTH 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED																									
419. Counting all types of alcohol combined, how many drinks do you <u>usually</u> have in a typical week?	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; margin-right: 5px;" type="text"/> ALCOHOLIC DRINKS </div> <div style="margin-left: 200px;"> 00. NO DRINKS/ONLY A FEW SIPS 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED </div>																									
420. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you ... (READ A-D)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">YES</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NO</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NOT SURE</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">REF.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Smoked any ganja?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Drank ganja tea?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Used cocaine/crack?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY)_____</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td style="text-align: center;">9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	NOT SURE	REF.	A. Smoked any ganja?	1	2	8	9	B. Drank ganja tea?	1	2	8	9	C. Used cocaine/crack?	1	2	8	9	D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY)_____	1	2	8	9
	YES	NO	NOT SURE	REF.																						
A. Smoked any ganja?	1	2	8	9																						
B. Drank ganja tea?	1	2	8	9																						
C. Used cocaine/crack?	1	2	8	9																						
D. Used other drugs? (SPECIFY)_____	1	2	8	9																						
421. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you had any unusual discharge from the penis?	1. YES 2. NO → Q425 8. NOT SURE → Q425 9. REFUSED → Q425																									

<p>422. Along with the discharge, did you have any... (READ A–D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>NOT SURE</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Itching or burning in the genital area</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Burning or painful urination</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Painful intercourse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Swelling in genital area</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	A. Itching or burning in the genital area	1	2	8	B. Burning or painful urination	1	2	8	C. Painful intercourse	1	2	8	D. Swelling in genital area	1	2	8
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>																		
A. Itching or burning in the genital area	1	2	8																		
B. Burning or painful urination	1	2	8																		
C. Painful intercourse	1	2	8																		
D. Swelling in genital area	1	2	8																		
<p>423. Did you have any treatment for this(ese) condition(s)?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q425 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED → Q425</p>																				
<p>424. Where have you been treated?</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. SELF-TREATMENT 9. TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																				
<p>425. In the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you had any sores, warts or ulcers in the genital area?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION V 8. NOT SURE → SECTION V 9. REFUSED → SECTION V</p>																				
<p>426. Did you have treatment for this condition?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → SECTION V 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED → SECTION V</p>																				
<p>427. Where have you been treated?</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 8. SELF-TREATMENT 9. TREATMENT RECOMMENDED BY FRIEND / RELATIVE 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																				

SECTION V – CONTRACEPTIVE KNOWLEDGE AND USE

Now I am going to ask you some questions about Family Planning; this is about methods that couples use to delay or avoid pregnancy.				
READ THE NAME OF EACH METHOD AND CIRCLE "1" OR "2" IN Q501, AS APPROPRIATE. THEN, FOR EACH METHOD WITH CODE "1" CIRCLED IN Q501, ASK Q502.	501.		502.	
	Have you heard of METHOD ?		Have you or your partner ever used (METHOD) ?	
METHOD:	YES	NO	YES	NO
A. Female sterilization, tubal ligation (tie off)	1	2	1	2
B. Male sterilization, vasectomy (male tie off)	1	2	1	2
C. Implants (e.g. Norplant)	1	2	1	2
D. IUD / Coil	1	2	1	2
E. Injection	1	2	1	2
F. The Pill	1	2	1	2
G. Condom	1	2	1	2
H. Female Condom	1	2	1	2
I. Diaphragm	1	2	1	2
J. Emergency Contraceptive Protection Pill (a.k.a. the Morning After Pill)	1	2	1	2
K. Vaginal Foaming Tablets /Jelly /Creams (Spermicides)	1	2	1	2
L. Withdrawal	1	2	1	2
M. Rhythm, Calendar, Billings	1	2	1	2
N. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	1	2
503F INTERVIEWER, CHECK QUESTION Q502. HAS RESPONDENT EVER USED AT LEAST ONE METHOD OF CONTRACEPTION (AT LEAST ONE "1" CIRCLED IN Q502)?	1. EVER USED METHODS (ONE "1" IN Q502A—N) → Q506			
	2. NEVER USED A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD			
504. Have you or any of your partners ever used any method to prevent pregnancy?	1. YES (ASK WHAT METHOD; GO BACK AND CORRECT Q502&Q503)			
	2. NO			
505F INTERVIEWER, CHECK QUESTION Q303 ON PAGE 4. HAS RESPONDENT EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?	1. EVER HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE → Q552			
	2. NEVER HAD SEX → SECTION VII			
506. How old were you when you first used contraception?	<input type="text"/>	YEARS	88.	DOES NOT REMEMBER
507. How many living children did you have when you first used contraception?	<input type="text"/>	CHILDREN	00.	NO LIVING CHILDREN
			88.	DOES NOT REMEMBER
508. Are you and your partner <u>currently</u> (last 30 days) using a method of contraception or doing anything to prevent pregnancy?	1. YES			
	2. NO → Q551M			
	8. NOT SURE → Q551M			

<p>509. Which method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 																					
<p>510. Are you and your partner also using a <u>second method</u> at the same time for either sexually transmitted disease prevention or contraception?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES 2. NO → Q529 8. NOT SURE → Q529 																					
<p>511. Which method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 																					
<p>529. Where do you (or your partner) obtain the contraceptive method you are currently using as a couple? (IF MULTIPLE PLACES RECORD THE MAIN SOURCE)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. TRADITIONAL MET. (WITHDRAWAL/ RHYTHM/ BILLING) → Q538 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ → Q538 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q538 <p style="text-align: right;">} → Q537</p>																					
<p>530. Who gets the supplies? You, your partner, or both?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. HIMSELF 2. HIS PARTNER 3. BOTH 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER 																					
<p>531. Can you get family planning services there at any time or only at special times during the day or on certain days?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CAN GET FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AT ANY TIME → Q535 2. CAN ONLY GET FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES AT CERTAIN TIMES/DAYS 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE 																					
<p>532. Are the special times or days convenient for you?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES → Q535 2. NO 8. NOT SURE 																					
<p>533. What <u>time of day</u> is convenient for you to get family planning services? (READ A-E).</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 70%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 15%;"><u>YES</u></th> <th style="text-align: center; width: 15%;"><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)	1	2	B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)	1	2	C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)	1	2	D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)	1	2	E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)	1	2	F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	1	2
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>																				
A. Early Morning (Until 10.00AM)	1	2																				
B. Late morning (10.00AM-Noon)	1	2																				
C. Early Afternoon (12.00PM-3PM)	1	2																				
D. Late Afternoon (3.00PM-6.00PM)	1	2																				
E. Evenings (6.00PM or Later)	1	2																				
F. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE	1	2																				

<p>534. Which <u>day, or days of the week</u> are convenient for you? CIRCLE ALL MENTIONED</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>MENTIONED</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NOT MENTIONED</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. MONDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. TUESDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. WEDNESDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. THURSDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. FRIDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. SATURDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. SUNDAY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>	A. MONDAY	1	2	B. TUESDAY	1	2	C. WEDNESDAY	1	2	D. THURSDAY	1	2	E. FRIDAY	1	2	F. SATURDAY	1	2	G. SUNDAY	1	2
	<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>																							
A. MONDAY	1	2																							
B. TUESDAY	1	2																							
C. WEDNESDAY	1	2																							
D. THURSDAY	1	2																							
E. FRIDAY	1	2																							
F. SATURDAY	1	2																							
G. SUNDAY	1	2																							
<p>535. Do you think the <u>waiting time</u> at the health centre/hospital is too long or not too long?</p>	<p>1. TOO LONG 2. NOT TOO LONG 8. DOES NOT KNOW/NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>536. How long does it take you or your partner to <u>get to the place</u> where you get the contraceptive supplies?</p>	<p>1. LESS THAN 15 MIN 2. 15-29 MINUTES 3. 30-44 MINUTES 4. 45-59 MINUTES 5. 1 HOUR OR MORE 6. SUPPLIES OFFERED AT HOME OR WORK PLACE 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>537. Do you or your partner pay for the contraceptive method you now use?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. NOT SURE</p>																								
<p>538. Would you prefer to use a different method of family planning from the one you are currently using?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q551F 8. NOT SURE → Q551F</p>																								
<p>539. What method would you prefer to use (OTHER THAN THE METHOD SPECIFIED IN Q509)</p>	<p>1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</p>																								
<p>540. Do you know where to obtain this method (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD IF IT IS RHYTHM, CALENDAR OR WITHDRAWAL)</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q543 8. NOT SURE → Q543</p>																								
<p>541. Where can you obtain this preferred method? (OR INFORMATION ABOUT A NATURAL METHOD)</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																								

<p>542. How much time would you or your partner have to travel to obtain the supplies or information about the method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LESS THAN 15 MIN 2. 15–29 MINUTES 3. 30–44 MINUTES 4. 45–59 MINUTES 5. 1 HOUR OR MORE 6. SUPPLIES OFFERED AT HOME OR WORK PLACE 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW NOT SURE
<p>543. What is the most important reason why you do not use the preferred method?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DOCTOR WILL NOT PRESCRIBE IT 2. COST 3. NOT AVAILABLE/DIFFICULT ACCES/UNRELIABLE SOURCE 4. SOURCE TOO FAR AWAY 5. DO NOT KNOW HOW/WHERE TO OBTAIN IT 6. WIFE/PARTNER OBJECTS TO IT 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. STILL THINKING ABOUT IT/HAS NOT MADE UP HER MIND 10. DIFFICULT TO USE 11. FEAR OF SURGERY (IUD, TUBAL LIGATION, NORPLANT) 20. OTHER _____ 88. DON'T KNOW
<p>551F INTERVIEWER, VERIFY Q509 AND CIRCLE WHAT METHOD IS THE RESPONDENT CURRENTLY USING</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CURRENTLY USING TUBAL LIGATION OR VASECTOMY (CODE 1 or 2) → SECTION VI 2. CURRENTLY USING ANOTHER METHOD (3–20) → Q557 3. NOT CURRENTLY USING A CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD
<p>551M What was the last contraceptive method you or your partner used?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. INJECTION 5. PILL 6. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 7. IUD / COIL 8. CONDOM 9. SPERMICIDES 10. DIAPHRAGM 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____
<p>551N Where did you or your partner get the method? (IF MULTIPLE PLACES RECORD THE MAIN SOURCE)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. TRADITIONAL MET. (WITHDRAWAL/ RHYTHM/ BILLING) 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER
<p>552. Do you think your current partner is physically able to get pregnant <u>at the present time</u>?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES → Q554 2. CURRENTLY PREGNANT → Q555 3. CURRENTLY HE DOES NOT HAVE A PARTNER → Q555 4. NO 8. NOT SURE → Q554

<p>553. What is the main reason why you think she cannot get pregnant?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO SEXUAL RELATIONS 2. CURRENT PARTNER IS BREAST-FEEDING /POSTPARTUM 3. PELVIC IINFLAMMATORY DISEASE (PID) 4. ENDOCRINE DYSFUNCTION 5. HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) 6. PREMENOPAUSE/ MENOPAUSE 7. OVARIAN CYSTS/ OVARIAN DYSFUNCTION 8. RESPONDENT HAD BOTH TUBES REMOVED OR OBSTRUCTED 9. NOT SUCCEEDED TO GET PREGNANT IN THE PAST 2 YEARS 10. PARTNER IS INFERTILE 11. CURRENTLY USES A METHOD (GO BACK TO Q508 AND CORRECT SECTION) 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSE TO ANSWER 						
<p>554. Why are you and your partner not using a method to prevent pregnancy now?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NO SEXUAL RELATIONS 2. HEALTH / MEDICAL REASONS 3. POSTPARTUM / BREASTFEEDING 4. RESPONDENT OPOSES CONTRACEPTIVES 5. PARTNER OPPOSES 6. PARTNER WANTS HER TO BECOME PREGNANT 7. HEALTH CONCERNS 8. FEAR OF SIDE EFFECTS 9. SOURCES FAR AWAY 10. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS 11. LACK OF KNOWLEDGE OF A SOURCE 12. LACK OF ACCESS/TOO FAR 13. CAN'T AFFORD COST 14. HEALTH CARE PROVIDER / PHARMACIST WON'T GIVE THEM 15. RELIGION AGAINST 16. FATALISTIC 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. NOT SURE 						
<p>555. Do you think you will use a contraceptive method any time in the future?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. YES 2. NO → Q557 8. NOT SURE → Q557 						
<p>556. What method would you want to use most?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FEMALE STERILIZATION, TUBAL LIGATION 2. MALE STERILIZATION, VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT (NORPLANT) 4. IUD / COIL 5. INJECTION 6. PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTIVE PROTECTION (ECP) 10. SPERMICIDES 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM, CALENDAR, BILLINGS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 						
<p>557. Now I have some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? (ADD: "after this pregnancy" IF ANY PARTNER IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. WANT A(ANOTHER) CHILD 5. NO MORE CHILDREN → SECTION VI 6. GOD'S WILL, FATE → SECTION VI 8. NOT SURE → SECTION VI 						
<p>558. IF HE DOES NOT HAVE CHILDREN, ASK: How many children would you like to have? IF HE HAS CHILDREN, ASK: How many more children would you like to have?(ADD: "after this pregnancy" IF ANY PARTNER IS CURRENTLY PREGNANT)</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; border: none;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> CHILDREN </td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 66. AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 77. GOD'S WILL, FATE 88. NOT SURE </td> </tr> </table>	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> CHILDREN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 66. AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 77. GOD'S WILL, FATE 88. NOT SURE 				
<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> CHILDREN	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 66. AS MANY AS POSSIBLE 77. GOD'S WILL, FATE 88. NOT SURE 						
<p>559. How long would you like to wait from now before the birth of (a/another) child?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;">1.</td> <td style="width: 30%; border: none;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> MONTHS </td> <td style="width: 40%; border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 000. RIGHTAWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 666. AFTER MARRIAGE 555. WHEN HE CAN AFFORD (GET A JOB) </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">2.</td> <td style="border: none;"> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> YEARS </td> <td style="border: none; vertical-align: top;"> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 777. GOD'S WILL 888. NOT SURE </td> </tr> </table>	1.	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> MONTHS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 000. RIGHTAWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 666. AFTER MARRIAGE 555. WHEN HE CAN AFFORD (GET A JOB) 	2.	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> YEARS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 777. GOD'S WILL 888. NOT SURE
1.	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> MONTHS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 000. RIGHTAWAY, AS SOON AS POSSIBLE 666. AFTER MARRIAGE 555. WHEN HE CAN AFFORD (GET A JOB) 					
2.	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px; border: 1px solid black;" type="text"/> YEARS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 777. GOD'S WILL 888. NOT SURE 					

SECTION VI – SEXUAL ACTIVITY AND EARLY CHILDBEARING

600.F INTERVIEWER: CHECK Q303 ON PAGE 4		1. YES				
DID THE RESPONDENT EVER HAVE SEXUAL ACTIVITY?		2. NO → SECTION VII				
601. Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity. Please think back to all women with whom you have ever had sexual intercourse, even if it was only once or you did not know them well. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? IF MORE THAN 12 MONTHS ANSWER MUST BE RECORDED IN YEARS.	1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO	} → Q603	} → Q611			
	2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS AGO					
	3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MONTHS AGO					
	4. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS AGO					
602. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse with this (second/third) person?	LAST SEXUAL PARTNER		NEXT-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER		SECOND-TO-LAST SEXUAL PARTNER	
	1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO	2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WKS. AGO	3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MTHS AGO	1. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> DAYS AGO	2. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WKS. AGO	3. <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MTHS AGO
603. What was your relationship to this (last/second/third) person you had sexual intercourse?	1. WIFE/ LIVE-IN-PARTNER 2. VISITING PARTNER 3. GIRLFRIEND 4. FRIEND 5. CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. PROSTITUTE 7. OTHER	1. WIFE/ LIVE-IN-PARTNER 2. VISITING PARTNER 3. GIRLFRIEND 4. FRIEND 5. CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. PROSTITUTE 7. OTHER	1. WIFE/ LIVE-IN-PARTNER 2. VISITING PARTNER 3. GIRLFRIEND 4. FRIEND 5. CASUAL ACQUAINTANCE 6. PROSTITUTE 7. OTHER			
604. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, was a contraceptive method used?	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608			
605. What was this method?	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____			
606. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, was a <u>second method</u> used for disease or pregnancy prevention?	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608	1. YES 2. NO → Q608 8. DK → Q608			
607. What was this second method?	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____	1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. IUD/COIL 5. INJECTION 6. THE PILL 7. CONDOM 8. DIAPHRAGM 9. ECP 10. SPERMICIDES _____ 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 20. OTHER _____			
608. The last time you had sexual intercourse with (this/ second/ third) person, did you or this person drink alcohol or take any drugs, including weed?	1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS	1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS	1. YES, DRANK ALCOHOL 2. YES, USED DRUGS 3. YES, BOTH 4. NO, NO ALCOHOL OR DRUGS			
609. Apart from [this person/these two people], have you had sexual intercourse with any other person in the last 12 months?	1. YES → Q602 NEXT COLUMN 2. NO → Q610	1. YES → Q602 NEXT COLUMN 2. NO → Q610	1. YES → Q610 2. NO → Q610			

<p>610. With how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the <u>past 3 months</u>?</p> <p>IF 3 OR MORE PARTNERS, ALL 3 COLUMNS ABOVE MUST BE COMPLETED.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p> <p>IF RESPONDENT DID NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 3 MONTHS RECORD "00"</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>610A Altogether, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in the <u>past 12 months</u>?</p> <p>IF 3 OR MORE PARTNERS, ALL 3 COLUMNS ABOVE MUST BE COMPLETED.</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 95. MORE THAN 95 PARTNERS 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>611. In total, with how many different people have you had sexual intercourse in <u>your lifetime</u>?</p> <p>IF NON-NUMERIC ANSWERS, PROBE TO GET AN ESTIMATE</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> PARTNERS</p> <p>77. MORE THAN 10 PARTNERS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 95. MORE THAN 95 PARTNERS 99. REFUSED</p>																								
<p>612. Have <u>you</u> ever suggested to a partner that <u>you</u> use a condom?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q613M 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q613M 9. REFUSED → Q613M</p>																								
<p>613. Have any of the following ever happened because you told a partner you were going to use a condom? (READ A–D)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DR</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. She refused to let you wear a condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. She refused to have sex with you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. She threatened to break up with you?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Against your better judgment, you had sex without a condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DR</u>	A. She refused to let you wear a condom?	1	2	8	B. She refused to have sex with you?	1	2	8	C. She threatened to break up with you?	1	2	8	D. Against your better judgment, you had sex without a condom?	1	2	8				
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DR</u>																						
A. She refused to let you wear a condom?	1	2	8																						
B. She refused to have sex with you?	1	2	8																						
C. She threatened to break up with you?	1	2	8																						
D. Against your better judgment, you had sex without a condom?	1	2	8																						
<p>613M Has a <u>partner</u> ever suggested that <u>you</u> use a condom?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q614 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q614 9. REFUSED → Q614</p>																								
<p>613N Have any of the following ever happened because a partner asked you to use a condom? (READ A–E)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DR</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. You used the condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. You made her have sex with you without the condom?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. You refused to have sex with her?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. You got angry?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. You threatened never to go with her again?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DR</u>	A. You used the condom?	1	2	8	B. You made her have sex with you without the condom?	1	2	8	C. You refused to have sex with her?	1	2	8	D. You got angry?	1	2	8	E. You threatened never to go with her again?	1	2	8
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DR</u>																						
A. You used the condom?	1	2	8																						
B. You made her have sex with you without the condom?	1	2	8																						
C. You refused to have sex with her?	1	2	8																						
D. You got angry?	1	2	8																						
E. You threatened never to go with her again?	1	2	8																						
<p>614. During the <u>past 12 months</u>, did you ever use a condom with any partner?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q619 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q619 9. REFUSED → Q619</p>																								
<p>615. Did you and any of your partners use condoms to... (READ 1–3)</p>	<p>1. Prevent pregnancy 2. Prevent STDs including HIV 3. Both 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>																								
<p>616. During the <u>past 12 months</u>, have you tried to obtain condoms?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																								
<p>617. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom <u>with a steady partner(s)</u>? (READ 1–4)</p>	<p>1. Every time 2. Almost every time 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. NEVER HAD A STEADY PARTNER 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																								
<p>618. In general, with what frequency did you use a condom <u>with a non-steady partner(s)</u>? (READ 1–4)</p>	<p>1. Every time 2. Almost every time 3. Sometimes 4. Never 5. NEVER HAD A NON-STEADY PARTNER 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																								

<p>619. Have you ever given a woman money or goods in exchange for sex?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q623 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q623 9. REFUSED → Q623</p>
<p>620. How many times?</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> TIMES 66. MOST TIMES 88. DOESN'T REMEMBER 99. REFUSED</p>
<p>623. Now I have some questions about the first time you had sexual intercourse. In what month and year did you first have sexual intercourse? (CHECK Q303 ON PAGE 4 AND VERIFY AGE AT FIRST INTERCOURSE WITH MONTH AND YEAR)</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED</p>
<p>624. What was your relationship with the person you first had sexual intercourse?</p>	<p>1. WIFE/LIVE-IN PARTNER 6. FATHER'S PARTNER 2. FIANCÉE 7. PROSTITUTE 3. GIRLFRIEND 8. JUST MET 4. FRIEND 20. OTHER (Specify) _____ 5. ACQUAINTANCE 98. NOT REMEMBER/REFUSED</p>
<p>625. How old was the person you first had sexual intercourse with? PROBE: "Was this person older than you, younger than you, or about the same age as you?" AND OBTAIN AN ESTIMATE.</p>	<p><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT KNOW/REMEMBER 99. REFUSED IF "88" OR "99" ASK Q625A; OTHERWISE GO TO Q626</p>
<p>625A How much older or younger was the person with whom you had your first sexual experience? Was she.... (READ 1-4)</p>	<p>1. More than 10 year older 2. 5-10 year older 3. Less than 5 year older 4. Younger 8. DK/NO RESPONSE</p>
<p>626. How long were you going with her when you first had intercourse? ENTER DURATION IN ONE UNIT OF TIME ONLY IF JUST MET, RECORD '00' DAYS.</p>	<p>1. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> DAYS 2. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> WEEKS 3. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> MONTHS 4. <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEARS</p>
<p>627. How would you describe the first time you had sexual intercourse? Would you say that...? (READ 1-3)</p>	<p>1. You wanted it to happen? 2. You had mixed feelings? 3. You really did not want it to happen? 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>628. The first time you had sexual intercourse did you or your partner use a contraceptive method?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q632 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q632 9. REFUSED → Q632</p>
<p>629. What was this method?</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 8. DIAPHRAGM 2. VASECTOMY 9. ECP 3. IMPLANT 10. SPERMICIDES 4. IUD/COIL 11. WITHDRAWAL → Q631 5. INJECTION 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR → Q631 6. THE PILL 20. OTHER (Specify) _____ 7. CONDOM 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>
<p>630. Where did you get this method?</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER 8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR 10. PARTNER 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW/ DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>

631. Whose decision was to use the method? Was it ... (READ 1-3)	1. Your decision 2. Your partner's decision 3. Decision made together 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER	} → Q633F															
633F INTERVIEWER, CHECK Q315 ON PAGE 4 AND RECORD IF RESPONDENT HAD EVER HAD A LIVE BIRTH	1. YES 2. NO → Q642F																
634. When your partner/ex-partner was pregnant with your first child, were you still in school?	1. YES 2. NO → Q637																
635. What grade of schooling were you in? (IF HE WAS ENROLLED IN POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION WHEN HIS PARTNER GOT PREGNANT, WRITE IN "77")	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRADE	77. TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUC. 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER															
636. After the first child was born, did you leave school to work and support your child?	1. YES 2. NO																
637. Do you have a child or children who are alive today <u>from anyone other than your present wife/partner</u> ? CHECK ALSO Q312	1. YES 2. NO → Q642F																
638. Now, I will ask you about your youngest child with anyone other than your present partner. How often do you help with the care or financial support of this child? (READ 1-4)	1. At all times 2. Sometimes 3. Seldom 4. Never → Q641																
639. Do you help with... (READ A-D)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Child Care?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Money/Financial help?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Gifts?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. In any other way?</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. Child Care?	1	2	B. Money/Financial help?	1	2	C. Gifts?	1	2	D. In any other way?	1	2	
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>															
A. Child Care?	1	2															
B. Money/Financial help?	1	2															
C. Gifts?	1	2															
D. In any other way?	1	2															
640. Do you think the help you give is important or not important in taking care of this child?	1. IMPORTANT 2. NOT IMPORTANT 8. DOES NOT KNOW																
641. Who is the main source of help to the mother?	1. FATHER OF THE CHILD (RESPONDENT) 2. MOTHER'S CURRENT PARTNER 3. MATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 4. PATERNAL GRANDPARENT(S) 5. OTHER RELATIVE 6. FRIEND/NEIGHBOUR 7. NO HELP RECEIVED 8. OTHER 9. REFUSED/DOES NOT KNOW																
642F INTERVIEWER, CHECK Q304 IF RESPONDENT HAS A PARTNER, INCLUDING A WIFE, WHO IS PREGNANT WITH HIS CHILD NOW.	1. YES 2. NO → Q644																
643. What type of support do you give to the prospective "baby mother" (wife/visiting partner/girlfriend)? (READ 1-5)	1. None/ No relationship at this time 2. He gives emotional support only 3. Gives financial support only 4. Gives emotional <u>and</u> financial support 5. Any other support (SPECIFY) _____																
644. During the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you discussed with any of your partners family issues such as...? (READ A-D)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>YES</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. How many children do you wish to have</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Birth spacing</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Family planning</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Adoption</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. How many children do you wish to have	1	2	B. Birth spacing	1	2	C. Family planning	1	2	D. Adoption	1	2	
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>															
A. How many children do you wish to have	1	2															
B. Birth spacing	1	2															
C. Family planning	1	2															
D. Adoption	1	2															

SECTION VII – FAMILY LIFE AND SEX EDUCATION

<p>701. For young people your age who have sexual intercourse, what do you think is the most appropriate method to use to avoid pregnancy?</p>	<p>1. TUBAL LIGATION 2. VASECTOMY 3. IMPLANT 4. INJECTION 5. PILL 6. MORNING AFTER PILL (ECP) 7. IUD/COIL 8. CONDOM</p>	<p>9. SPERMICIDES 10. DIAPHRAGM 11. WITHDRAWAL 12. RHYTHM/CALENDAR 13. BILLINGS MET. 14. ABSTINENCE 20. OTHER 88. DOES NOT KNOW 99. REFUSED</p> <p align="right">} → Q705</p>
<p>702. Could you or your partner afford to use this method?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T KNOW</p>	
<p>705. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>pregnancy and how it occurs</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q707 8. DOESN'T KNOW → Q707</p>	
<p>706. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of pregnancy with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1-3)</p>	<p>1. Easy 2. Somewhat difficult 3. Extremely difficult 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	
<p>707. As far as you know, when is most likely for a woman to become pregnant? Is this time just before her period begins, during her period, right after her period has ended, or half way between two periods?</p>	<p>1. Just before her period starts 2. During her period 3. Right after period ends 4. Halfway between two periods 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>	
<p>708. FOR THOSE WHO HAVE NEVER HAD SEX (Q303 = "00"), ASK: Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>condoms</u>? IN ALL OTHER CASES, ASK: Before you started having sex, did you ever receive any information from your parents or guardians about condoms?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q710 8. DOESN'T KNOW → Q710</p>	
<p>709. How difficult was it to discuss the subject of condoms with your parents or guardians? (READ OPTIONS 1-3)</p>	<p>1. Easy 2. Somewhat difficult 3. Extremely difficult 8. DOES NOT KNOW / NOT SURE</p>	
<p>710. Have you ever received any information from your parents or guardians about <u>sexually transmitted diseases</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW</p>	
<p>711. Have you ever had a class or course about family life or sex education <u>in school</u>?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q719 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q719</p>	
<p>712. How many weeks did the class or course last? RESPONSE MUST BE RECORDED IN WEEKS; IF LESS THAN 1 WEEK, WRITE IN '00' IF THE CLASS WAS TAUGHT FOR A WHOLE SCHOOL YEAR, WRITE IN "36" WEEKS</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> WEEKS 66. SEVERAL WEEKS, NOT SURE HOW MANY 77. MORE THAN 1 YEAR 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER AT ALL</p>	
<p>713. On the average, how many hours per week was the class or course taught? IF LESS THAN ONE HOUR, WRITE IN "00"</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOURS 77. MANY HOURS, DON'T REMEMBER NUMBER 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER AT ALL</p>	
<p>714. What grade of schooling were you in when you had this first class or course? (IF FIRST COURSE RECEIVED WHILE ATTENDING POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION WRITE IN "77")</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> GRADE 77. TERTIARY LEVEL OF EDUCATION 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>	
<p>715. How old were you at that time?</p>	<p><input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>	

716. Who was the <u>main person</u> who taught this first class or course?	1. SCHOOL TEACHER 2. NURSE 3. COUNSELLOR OR PSYCHOLOGIST 8. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____																																
717. Did this first sex education class or course in school include information about...? (READ A-G)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Pregnancy and how it occurs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Condoms</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injections</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Abstinence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8	C. Condoms	1	2	8	D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injections	1	2	8	E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8	G. Abstinence	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																														
A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8																														
B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8																														
C. Condoms	1	2	8																														
D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injections	1	2	8																														
E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																														
F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8																														
G. Abstinence	1	2	8																														
718. Did the class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? (READ A-C)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Counselling</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Clinic services</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Distribution of contraceptives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. Counselling	1	2	8	B. Clinic services	1	2	8	C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																
	YES	NO	DK																														
A. Counselling	1	2	8																														
B. Clinic services	1	2	8																														
C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																														
719. At what age do you think family life or sex education should begin in schools?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 77. IT SHOULD NOT BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS 88. DOESN'T KNOW																																
720. Have you ever had a formal class or course about family life or sex education anywhere <u>outside of the school or home</u> ?	1. YES 2. NO → Q727																																
721. Where was this first class or course held?	1. COMMUNITY CENTER 2. CLINIC 3. CLUB 4. CHURCH 5. YOUTH CENTRE 6. BAR 7. WORK PLACE 8. HEART 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOESN'T REMEMBER																																
722. How old were you when you had this first class or course on family life or sex education?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEARS 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																
723. Who was the main person who taught this course?	1. SCHOOL TEACHER 2. PHYSICIAN 3. NURSE 4. COUNSELLOR OR PSYCHOLOGIST 5. LIAISON OFFICER 6. OUTREACH WORKER / VOLUNTEER 7. OTHER SOCIAL WORKER 8. PEERS / FRIENDS 9. PARENT / GUARDIAN 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOESN'T REMEMBER																																
724. Did this first class or course outside of the school or home include information about... ? (READ A-G)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Pregnancy and how it occurs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Condoms</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injection</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Abstinence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8	B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8	C. Condoms	1	2	8	D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injection	1	2	8	E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8	F. Abstinence	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																														
A. The woman's menstrual cycle or period	1	2	8																														
B. Pregnancy and how it occurs	1	2	8																														
C. Condoms	1	2	8																														
D. Other modern methods such as the pill, IUD or injection	1	2	8																														
E. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																														
F. Other Sexually Transmitted Diseases	1	2	8																														
F. Abstinence	1	2	8																														

<p>725. Did this class or course include information on the following services available for adolescents? (READ A-C)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DK</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Counselling</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Clinic services</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Distribution of contraceptives</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	A. Counselling	1	2	8	B. Clinic services	1	2	8	C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																																		
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>																																																
A. Counselling	1	2	8																																																
B. Clinic services	1	2	8																																																
C. Distribution of contraceptives	1	2	8																																																
<p>726. Do you know where to go if you need to get information on family planning, STDs, or other sexual health issues?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																																																		
<p>727. If needed, would you know where to go to receive treatment for a sexually transmitted disease?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																																																		
<p>728. What is your preferred source of information about family life or sex education topics?</p>	<p>1. PARENT(S) / GUARDIAN(S) 2. SISTER(S) OR BROTHER(S) 3. OTHER RELATIVE 4. TEACHERS 5. PEERS / FRIENDS 6. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE 7. MARGE ROPER RADIO PROGRAM 8. "Outta Road" RADIO DRAMA 9. OTHER RADIO PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 10. "TEEN SEEN" TV PROGRAM 11. OTHER TELEVISION PROGRAMS OR MESSAGES 12. PRINTED MATERIALS (BOOKS, BROCHURES, POSTERS) 13. YOUTH INFORMATION CENTER 14. SUMMER CAMP 15. JA-STYLE BOOTHS AT EVENTS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW</p>																																																		
<p>729. Did you find the following sources to be very helpful, somewhat helpful, or not helpful for learning about sexuality and changing one's behaviours? (READ A-I)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>VERY HELPFUL</u></th> <th><u>SOMEWHAT HELPFUL</u></th> <th><u>NOT HELPFUL</u></th> <th><u>NOT A SOURCE</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Parents / guardians</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Other relative</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Teachers</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Peers / friends</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. MARGE ROPER help line</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Radio</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Television</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. Youth Information Center</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. Printed materials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>3</td> <td>4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>VERY HELPFUL</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT A SOURCE</u>	A. Parents / guardians	1	2	3	4	B. Other relative	1	2	3	4	C. Teachers	1	2	3	4	D. Peers / friends	1	2	3	4	E. MARGE ROPER help line	1	2	3	4	F. Radio	1	2	3	4	G. Television	1	2	3	4	H. Youth Information Center	1	2	3	4	I. Printed materials	1	2	3	4
	<u>VERY HELPFUL</u>	<u>SOMEWHAT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT HELPFUL</u>	<u>NOT A SOURCE</u>																																															
A. Parents / guardians	1	2	3	4																																															
B. Other relative	1	2	3	4																																															
C. Teachers	1	2	3	4																																															
D. Peers / friends	1	2	3	4																																															
E. MARGE ROPER help line	1	2	3	4																																															
F. Radio	1	2	3	4																																															
G. Television	1	2	3	4																																															
H. Youth Information Center	1	2	3	4																																															
I. Printed materials	1	2	3	4																																															
<p>730. Within the <u>past six months</u>, have you seen or heard any of the following programmes about family life or sex education? (READ A-F) IF NO PROGRAMME(S) SEEN OR HEARD (ALL ANSWERED "2"), SKIP TO Q733; OTHERWISE, CONTINUE</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. "Teen Seen"</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. NFPB "Youth Forum"</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Marge Roper Radio Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Radio commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. TV commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. "Teen Seen"	1	2	B. NFPB "Youth Forum"	1	2	C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2	D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2	E. Radio commercials	1	2	F. TV commercials	1	2																													
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>																																																	
A. "Teen Seen"	1	2																																																	
B. NFPB "Youth Forum"	1	2																																																	
C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2																																																	
D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2																																																	
E. Radio commercials	1	2																																																	
F. TV commercials	1	2																																																	
<p>731. Did any of these programmes cause you to behave differently?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q733 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q733</p>																																																		
<p>732. Which one? Was it... (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. "Teen Seen"</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. NFPB Youth Forum</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Marge Roper Radio Program</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Radio commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. TV commercials</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. "Teen Seen"	1	2	B. NFPB Youth Forum	1	2	C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2	D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2	E. Radio commercials	1	2	F. TV commercials	1	2																													
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>																																																	
A. "Teen Seen"	1	2																																																	
B. NFPB Youth Forum	1	2																																																	
C. Marge Roper Radio Program	1	2																																																	
D. "Outta Road" Radio Drama	1	2																																																	
E. Radio commercials	1	2																																																	
F. TV commercials	1	2																																																	

733. Have you ever seen or heard messages from the JA-STYLE Radio Series Drama "Outta Road," the JA-STYLE "Good Parenting" activities or any other JA-STYLE activities?	1. YES 2. NO → Q735 8. NOR SURE → Q735																																
734. Did any of these messages include information on the following topics...? (READ A-F)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DK</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Drug Use</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Gender Violence</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Teen Pregnancy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Sexual Abuse</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	A. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8	B. Drug Use	1	2	8	C. Gender Violence	1	2	8	D. Teen Pregnancy	1	2	8	E. Sexual Abuse	1	2	8	F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	1	2	8				
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>																														
A. HIV/AIDS	1	2	8																														
B. Drug Use	1	2	8																														
C. Gender Violence	1	2	8																														
D. Teen Pregnancy	1	2	8																														
E. Sexual Abuse	1	2	8																														
F. Preventing Pregnancy and STDs	1	2	8																														
735. Have you ever belong to any youth clubs or participate in any extra-curricular activities targeted toward adolescents in your community?	1. YES 2. NO → Q737 8. DON'T REMEMBER → Q737 9. REFUSED → Q737																																
736. What were these activities? PROBE "Any other activity?" CIRCLE "1" FOR ALL MENTIONED CIRCLE "2" FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>MENTIONED</u></th> <th><u>NOT MENTIONED</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. DEBATING</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. 4H CLUBS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. MARCHING BAND</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>	A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES	1	2	B. DEBATING	1	2	C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES	1	2	D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)	1	2	E. 4H CLUBS	1	2	F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK	1	2	G. MARCHING BAND	1	2	H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS	1	2	I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	1	2		
	<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>																															
A. AFTER-SCHOOL SPORTING ACTIVITIES	1	2																															
B. DEBATING	1	2																															
C. CHURCH ACTIVITIES	1	2																															
D. EDUCATIONAL (EXTRA LESSONS, HOME-WORK PROGRAMMES, ETC)	1	2																															
E. 4H CLUBS	1	2																															
F. YOUTH ADVOCACY NETWORK	1	2																															
G. MARCHING BAND	1	2																															
H. DRAMA OR DANCE GROUPS	1	2																															
I. OTHER (SPECIFY): _____	1	2																															
737. Where do you usually go for medical/health care?	1. NOWHERE 2. PUBLIC CLINIC (HEALTH CENTRE/ POST, DISPENSARY, POLYCLINIC) 3. HOSPITAL 4. CIVIC OR CHURCH ORGANIZATION 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACIST 7. TRADITIONAL HEALER, HERBALIST, BUSH DOCTOR, OBEAH MAN 8. DON'T KNOW 9. NO RESPONSE																																
738. Have you ever received counseling on the following health topics: (READ A-C)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Family Planning</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. HIV/AIDS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Other STDs</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. Family Planning	1	2	B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	C. Other STDs	1	2																				
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>																															
A. Family Planning	1	2																															
B. HIV/AIDS	1	2																															
C. Other STDs	1	2																															
740F INTERVIEWER: VERIFY AGE OF RESPONDENT (REFER TO Q102)	1. 15-19 2. 20-24 → SECTION VIII																																
741. Now I am going to read you some statements about social support at home and outside the home. Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement. In your home, there is an adult who ... (READ A-G)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>AGREE</u></th> <th><u>DISAGREE</u></th> <th><u>DK/NS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Is interested in your school work</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Talks with you about your problems</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Gives you enough attention</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Listens to you when you have something to say</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Expects you to follow the rules</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Always wants you to do your best</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Believes that you will be a success</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	A. Is interested in your school work	1	2	8	B. Talks with you about your problems	1	2	8	C. Gives you enough attention	1	2	8	D. Listens to you when you have something to say	1	2	8	E. Expects you to follow the rules	1	2	8	F. Always wants you to do your best	1	2	8	G. Believes that you will be a success	1	2	8
	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>																														
A. Is interested in your school work	1	2	8																														
B. Talks with you about your problems	1	2	8																														
C. Gives you enough attention	1	2	8																														
D. Listens to you when you have something to say	1	2	8																														
E. Expects you to follow the rules	1	2	8																														
F. Always wants you to do your best	1	2	8																														
G. Believes that you will be a success	1	2	8																														
742. Outside the home, there is an adult who... (READ A-G)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>AGREE</u></th> <th><u>DISAGREE</u></th> <th><u>DK/NS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Really cares about you</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Tells you when you do a good job</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Notices when you're not there</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Listens to you when you have something to say</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Always wants you to do your best</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Notices when you're upset about something</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Believes that you will be a success</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	A. Really cares about you	1	2	8	B. Tells you when you do a good job	1	2	8	C. Notices when you're not there	1	2	8	D. Listens to you when you have something to say	1	2	8	E. Always wants you to do your best	1	2	8	F. Notices when you're upset about something	1	2	8	G. Believes that you will be a success	1	2	8
	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>																														
A. Really cares about you	1	2	8																														
B. Tells you when you do a good job	1	2	8																														
C. Notices when you're not there	1	2	8																														
D. Listens to you when you have something to say	1	2	8																														
E. Always wants you to do your best	1	2	8																														
F. Notices when you're upset about something	1	2	8																														
G. Believes that you will be a success	1	2	8																														

SECTION VIII – ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION AND CHILDBEARING

800. Now I would like to talk about something else. Have you ever tried to obtain a contraceptive method and been refused?	1. YES 2. NO → Q804 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q804																																	
801. How many times?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> TIMES 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED																																	
802. In what place were you refused a contraceptive method? PROBE: Anyplace else? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">MENTIONED</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>D. PRIVATE CLINIC</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>E. PRIVATE DOCTOR</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>F. PHARMACY</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>G. OUTREACH WORKER</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> <tr><td>J. OTHER PLACE _____</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	1	2	B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE	1	2	C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL	1	2	D. PRIVATE CLINIC	1	2	E. PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2	F. PHARMACY	1	2	G. OUTREACH WORKER	1	2	H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE	1	2	I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR	1	2	J. OTHER PLACE _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																
A. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL	1	2																																
B. GOVT. HEALTH CLINIC/ CENTRE	1	2																																
C. PRIVATE HOSPITAL	1	2																																
D. PRIVATE CLINIC	1	2																																
E. PRIVATE DOCTOR	1	2																																
F. PHARMACY	1	2																																
G. OUTREACH WORKER	1	2																																
H. FACTORY / WORKPLACE	1	2																																
I. SUPERMARKET/SHOP/BAR	1	2																																
J. OTHER PLACE _____	1	2																																
803. What was the gender of the <u>last person</u> who refused to provide a contraceptive method?	1. MALE 2. FEMALE 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																	
804. In the <u>past 12 months</u> , have you heard or seen a message on radio or television giving information about ... (READ A–D)	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">RADIO ONLY</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">TV ONLY</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">YES BOTH</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">NO, NEITHER</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">DOES NOT REMEMBER</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Family Planning</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. HIV/AIDS</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. Other STDs</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>D. Domestic Violence</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		RADIO ONLY	TV ONLY	YES BOTH	NO, NEITHER	DOES NOT REMEMBER	A. Family Planning	1	2	3	4	8	B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	8	C. Other STDs	1	2	3	4	8	D. Domestic Violence	1	2	3	4	8			
	RADIO ONLY	TV ONLY	YES BOTH	NO, NEITHER	DOES NOT REMEMBER																													
A. Family Planning	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. Other STDs	1	2	3	4	8																													
D. Domestic Violence	1	2	3	4	8																													
805. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their effectiveness in preventing pregnancy? If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A–C) s very effective, effective, somewhat effective, or not effective? A. Pill B. INJECTION C. CONDOM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Very Effective</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Effective</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Somewhat Effective</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Not Effective</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">DOES NOT KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Pill</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. INJECTION</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. CONDOM</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	DOES NOT KNOW	A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8	B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8	C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8									
	Very Effective	Effective	Somewhat Effective	Not Effective	DOES NOT KNOW																													
A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8																													
806. Couples may use condoms to avoid getting sexually transmitted diseases. How effective do you think a properly used condom is for this purpose?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tbody> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1	2	3	4	8																											
	1	2	3	4	8																													
807. In your opinion, how would you rank the following contraceptive methods with regard to their risk of developing health problems? If the method is used correctly, would you say (READ METHOD A–C) is very safe, safe, somewhat safe, or not safe? A. Pill B. INJECTION C. CONDOM	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;"></th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Very safe</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Safe</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Somewhat Safe</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Not safe</th> <th style="text-align: center; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">DOES NOT KNOW</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>A. Pill</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>B. INJECTION</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> <tr><td>C. CONDOM</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">2</td><td style="text-align: center;">3</td><td style="text-align: center;">4</td><td style="text-align: center;">8</td></tr> </tbody> </table>		Very safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not safe	DOES NOT KNOW	A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8	B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8	C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8									
	Very safe	Safe	Somewhat Safe	Not safe	DOES NOT KNOW																													
A. Pill	1	2	3	4	8																													
B. INJECTION	1	2	3	4	8																													
C. CONDOM	1	2	3	4	8																													
808. If you could choose exactly the number of children to have in your whole life, how many would that be?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> CHILDREN 77. FATE, UP TO GOD 88. NOT SURE																																	
809. In Jamaica, what is the earliest age a woman can <u>legally</u> consent to having sexual intercourse?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 77. NO LEGAL LIMIT 88. NOT SURE																																	
810. As far as you know, what is the punishment for a man if it can be proved that he had sex with a girl less than 16 years of age?	1. NONE 2. HE WILL BE SENT TO JAIL 7. OTHER _____ 8. DOES NOT KNOW																																	
811. In your opinion, at what age is a woman responsible enough to have her <u>first child</u> ?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 55. IT DEPENDS 66. 1 YEAR AFTER 1st UNION 77. WHEN IN STABLE UNION 88. NOT SURE																																	
811M At what age is a man responsible enough to have his <u>first child</u> ?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> YEARS 55. IT DEPENDS 66. 1 YEAR AFTER 1st UNION 77. WHEN IN STABLE UNION 88. NOT SURE																																	
812. How old do you think it is best for a child to be before another child is born?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS 66. FATE, UP TO GOD 77. MORE THAN 5 YEARS 88. NOT SURE																																	
813. How old do you think a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding him / her?	<input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> MONTHS 77. NO AGE LIMIT, AS LONG AS POSSIBLE 88. NOT SURE																																	

SECTION IX – GENDER AND VIOLENCE

<p>900. Now I would like to ask a few questions about your family Do you believe that physical punishment is necessary to raise children well, for example spanking, cuffing, or hitting them?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																														
<p>901. In this household, are the children punished when they do not behave well?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q904 3. NO CHILDREN (AGE 1-15) IN THE HOUSEHOLD → Q904</p>																														
<p>902. How are the children punished when they don't behave well?</p> <p>PROBE: Another way? (MARK ALL THE RESPONSES MENTIONED, DO NOT READ LIST)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center"><u>MENTIONED</u></th> <th align="center"><u>NOT MENTIONED</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. CUFFING OR SPANKING</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. OTHER _____</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>	A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY	1	2	B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE	1	2	C. CUFFING OR SPANKING	1	2	D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST	1	2	E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT	1	2	F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM	1	2	G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES	1	2	H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE	1	2	I. OTHER _____	1	2
	<u>MENTIONED</u>	<u>NOT MENTIONED</u>																													
A. SCOLDING THEM VERBALLY	1	2																													
B. TAKING AWAY SOMETHING THEY LIKE	1	2																													
C. CUFFING OR SPANKING	1	2																													
D. HITTING THEM WITH THE HAND OR FIST	1	2																													
E. HITTING THEM WITH A BELT, STICK, OR OTHER OBJECT	1	2																													
F. LOCKING THEM IN/ISOLATING THEM	1	2																													
G. GIVING THEM EXTRA CHORES	1	2																													
H. LOCKING THEM OUT OF THE HOUSE	1	2																													
I. OTHER _____	1	2																													
<p>903. Who is most likely to punish the children? Is it... (READ 1-4)</p>	<p>1. You 2. Your partner 3. Both you and your partner 4. Someone else?</p>																														
<p>904. In this community and elsewhere, people have different ideas about families and what is acceptable behavior for men and women in the home. I am going to read you a list of statements, and I would like you to tell me whether you generally agree or disagree with the statement There are no right or wrong answers (READ A-F)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center"><u>AGREE</u></th> <th align="center"><u>DISAGREE</u></th> <th align="center"><u>DK/NS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	1	2	8	B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	1	2	8	C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	1	2	8	D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	1	2	8	E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women	1	2	8	F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene	1	2	8		
	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>																												
A. A good wife obeys her husband even if she disagrees	1	2	8																												
B. Family problems should only be discussed with people in the family	1	2	8																												
C. It is important for a man to show his wife/partner who is the boss	1	2	8																												
D. It is a wife's obligation to have sex with her husband even if she doesn't feel like it	1	2	8																												
E. It is all right for a wife to refuse sex with her husband if he sees other women	1	2	8																												
F. If a man mistreats his wife, others outside of the family should intervene	1	2	8																												
<p>905. In your opinion, does a man have a good reason to hit his wife if... (READ A-E):</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th align="center"><u>AGREE</u></th> <th align="center"><u>DISAGREE</u></th> <th align="center"><u>DK/NS</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. She disobeys him</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful</td> <td align="center">1</td> <td align="center">2</td> <td align="center">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>	A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	8	B. She disobeys him	1	2	8	C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him	1	2	8	D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	8	E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1	2	8						
	<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>																												
A. She does not complete her household work to his satisfaction	1	2	8																												
B. She disobeys him	1	2	8																												
C. She refuses to have sexual relations with him	1	2	8																												
D. She asks him whether he has other girlfriends	1	2	8																												
E. He finds out that she has been unfaithful	1	2	8																												
<p>906. Now I have some questions about your childhood. Thinking about your childhood <u>before you turned age 15</u>, did you ever see or hear your father or stepfather slap, kick, shove, or hit your mother or stepmother?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 3. DID NOT GROW UP WITH BOTH PARENTS 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																														
<p>907. <u>Before you turned 15 years</u> of age, were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by anyone, including adult family member?</p>	<p>1. YES, BY MOTHER OR FATHER (STEP-MOTHER/STEP-FATHER) 2. YES, BY OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER 3. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																														
<p>908. And <u>after you turned age 15 until now</u>, were you ever slapped, kicked, shoved, or hit by anyone other than a current or former partner? This may include a parent, a relative, someone at school, other people that you know, or even a stranger?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q910F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q910F</p>																														

909. Who was it that got physical with you after you turned age 15? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED) PROBE: How about a relative? How about someone at school or work? How about a friend or neighbour? How about a stranger or anyone else?		MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED
	A. MOTHER OR FATHER	1	2
	B. STEPFATHER/STEPMOTHER	1	2
	C. BROTHER OR SISTER	1	2
	D. OTHER FAMILY MEMBER	1	2
	E. TEACHER	1	2
	F. COLLEAGUE AT SCHOOL	1	2
	G. POLICE	1	2
	H. GIRLFRIEND OR DATE	1	2
	I. STRANGER	1	2
J. OTHER _____	1	2	

910F INTERVIEWER: VERIFY MARITAL HISTORY Q207 ON PAGE 3

1. EVER MARRIED, IN UNION OR IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (Q208 > 0)
2. NEVER MARRIED/IN UNION/IN VISITING PARTNERSHIP (Q207=2) → Q926M

Now I would like to ask you questions about some other important aspects of family life. I know that some of these questions are very personal. However, your answers are crucial for helping to understand social norms in Jamaica. Let me assure you that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone.

911. When two people marry or live together, they share both good and bad moments. In your relationship with your current (last), wife/partner would you say it is generally true that you (READ A-F)		YES	NO	REF
	A. Try to keep her from seeing her friends or her family	1	2	9
	B. Insist on knowing where she is at all times	1	2	9
	C. Ignore her or treat her indifferently	1	2	9
	D. Get angry if she speak with another man	1	2	9
	E. Are often suspicious that she is unfaithful	1	2	9
	F. Expect her to ask your permission for seeking health care	1	2	9

912. During the past 12 months of your relationship, how frequently were you drunk? Would you say... (READ 1-5)	1. Every day or almost every day
	2. Once or twice a week
	3. 1-3 times a month
	4. Occasionally
	5. Never
	8. DOES NOT REMEMBER

The next set of questions is about violence and physical abuse that may have happened between you and a partner or ex-partner. When we say a partner we mean a wife, ex-wife, as well as any other woman you have been living with as husband and wife.

913. Please tell me if you have ever (READ A-I): A. Insulted or made a partner feel bad about herself? B. Threatened to hurt her or someone she cares about? C. Slapped her or thrown something at her that could hurt her? D. Pushed her or shoved her or pulled her hair? E. Hit her with your fist or with something else that could hurt her? F. Kicked her, dragged her or beat her up? G. Choked her or burnt her on purpose? H. Threatened her with a gun, knife or other weapon? I. Physically forced her to have sexual relations when she did not want to?	1. YES 2. NO → Q913B 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913B	914. Has this happened in the past 12 months? 1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER	
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913C 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913C		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913D 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913D		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913E 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913E		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913F		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913G 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913G		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913H 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913H		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q913I 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q913I		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER
	1. YES 2. NO → Q915F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q915F		1. YES 2. NO 8. DOESN'T REMEMBER

915F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS EVER PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ABUSED A PARTNER (ANY Q913_C — Q913_I=1)	1. YES (ANY ANSWER "YES" IN Q913_C — Q913_I) 2. NO (NO ANSWER "YES" IN Q913_C — Q913_I) → Q926M																																								
916. During the times that you got physical with her or forced her to have sex, did your partner/ex-partner ever fight back physically?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
917. Has your partner/ex-partner ever hit or physically mistreated you when you were not hitting or physically mistreating her?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
918F INTERVIEWER, CHECK THE HISTORY OF LIVE BIRTHS AND RECORD IF THE RESPONDENT HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE JANUARY 2003.	1. YES 2. NO → Q922F																																								
919. During the last 5 years, did you ever physically abuse a partner while she was pregnant with your child?	1. YES 2. NO → Q922F 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q922F																																								
920. Had you also been physically violent toward her before she was pregnant?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
921. Did you ever hit or kicked her in the abdomen while she was pregnant?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
922F INTERVIEWER, CHECK IF RESPONDENT HAS PHYSICALLY OR SEXUALLY ASSAULTED A PARTNER DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS (ANY Q914_C THROUGH Q914_I=1)	3. YES (ANY ANSWER "YES" IN Q914_C —Q914_I) 4. NO (NO ANSWER "YES" IN Q914_C —Q914_I) → Q926M																																								
923. Now I would like to ask more about the consequences of the violence or abuse that your partner experienced from you during the last year. As a result of abuse, did she have... (READ A–G):	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Bruises or scratches?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Headaches or other pain?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Cuts, sprains or burns?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. Broken eardrum, eye injury</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			YES	NO	A. Bruises or scratches?	1	2	B. Headaches or other pain?	1	2	C. Cuts, sprains or burns?	1	2	D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?	1	2	E. Broken eardrum, eye injury	1	2	F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?	1	2	G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2															
	YES	NO																																							
A. Bruises or scratches?	1	2																																							
B. Headaches or other pain?	1	2																																							
C. Cuts, sprains or burns?	1	2																																							
D. Stabs, penetrating wounds?	1	2																																							
E. Broken eardrum, eye injury	1	2																																							
F. Fractures, broken bones or teeth?	1	2																																							
G. Other injuries? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																							
924. As far as you know, did she receive medical attention for the injury?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
925. As a result of abuse, did she miss days of work or was she unable to carry out activities for which she earns money?	1. YES, ALL THE TIMES 2. YES, SOMETIMES 3. NO, NEVER 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								
926. Now I would like to ask a few questions about what happens when you are/were violent during the last year. What are the usual situations that cause you to be violent? PROBE: Any other situation? (CIRCLE ALL RESPONSES MENTIONED)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>MENTIONED</th> <th>NOT MENTIONED</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. NO PARTICULAR REASON</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>K. WHEN SHE CHEATS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED	A. NO PARTICULAR REASON	1	2	B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS	1	2	C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	1	2	D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE	1	2	E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS	1	2	F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY	1	2	G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER	1	2	H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM	1	2	I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX	1	2	J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS	1	2	K. WHEN SHE CHEATS	1	2	L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2
	MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED																																							
A. NO PARTICULAR REASON	1	2																																							
B. WHEN HE IS DRUNK OR USING DRUGS	1	2																																							
C. WHEN FAMILY HAS FINANCIAL PROBLEMS	1	2																																							
D. NO FOOD OR ALCOHOL IN THE HOUSE	1	2																																							
E. WHEN HE HAS WORK PROBLEMS	1	2																																							
F. PROBLEMS WITH HIS OR HER FAMILY	1	2																																							
G. WHEN HE IS JEALOUS OF HER	1	2																																							
H. WHEN SHE COMPLAINS TO HIM	1	2																																							
I. WHEN SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX	1	2																																							
J. WHEN SHE DISOBEYS	1	2																																							
K. WHEN SHE CHEATS	1	2																																							
L. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____	1	2																																							
926M In the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight with another man? Has this happened... (READ 1–4)	1. Once Or Twice, 2. 3-5 Times 3. More Than 5 Times 4. Never 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																																								

		<u>AGREE</u>	<u>DISAGREE</u>	<u>DK/NS</u>
<p>926N Now I am going to read you some statements about family life and relationships.</p> <p>Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with each statement.</p> <p>(READ A–J)</p>	B. If a man has a lot of girlfriends he is seen as more of a man than if he sticks with only one woman	1	2	8
	C. A man can tell when a child is really his	1	2	8
	D. I would never marry a woman who could not have children	1	2	8
	E. A man should not have to tell his partner everywhere that he is going	1	2	8
	F. Even if a man is living with his partner, it is okay for him to have outside children if he looks after them	1	2	8
	G. Even if a man helps the woman with the housework, he should not wash the clothes for the family	1	2	8
	H. A man's nature is stronger than a woman's, so it is okay for him to have more than one woman	1	2	8
	I. I would not feel like a man if I do not have children	1	2	8
	J. Even if the housekeeping money is short, a man is allowed to buy a drink for his friends	1	2	8
	K. If my partner could not have children, I would seek to get children elsewhere	1	2	8

SECTION X – HIV/AIDS AND OTHER STDs

Now I will ask you some questions about sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); that is, illnesses which are acquired through sex with another person.										
1001. What diseases do you know or have you heard of that are transmitted through sexual relations? Do you know or have you heard of... (READ A–H)	1002. Have you ever had (READ A–H)		1003. Did you seek help to cure yourself of this disease?		1004. Whom did you seek help from to cure yourself of this disease?		1005. Was your partner also treated to cure this disease?			
	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	(FILL IN THE CODE BELOW)	YES	NO	DK
A. Syphilis (chancere) A PAINLESS SORE OR ULCER IN THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR MOUTH; LATER, IT CAUSES A RASH IN THE SKIN OF THE PALMS OF THE HANDS AND SOLES OF THE FEET. IT CAN ALSO AFFECT THE BRAIN OR THE HEART IN ADVANCED STAGES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
B. Chancroid (soft chancre) APPEARS WITH PAINFUL BUMPS IN THE GENITALS WHICH FILL WITH PUS, AND WHEN THEY DRAIN, THEY LEAVE PAINFUL SORES.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
C. Gonorrhoea (a.k.a. clap) PRODUCES A DISCHARGE THAT IS EITHER WHITE OR YELLOW OR GREEN THAT CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
D. Genital herpes ERUPT AS SMALL BLISTERS OR PAINFUL SORES ON THE GENITALS.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
E. Papilloma/Genital warts MEATY GROWTHS THAT LOOK LIKE A ROOSTER'S CREST OR LIKE CAULIFLOWER, OF REDDISH, ASHEN OR PURPLISH COLOR.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
F. Trichomoniasis IS A YELLOW-GREENISH VAGINAL DISCHARGE WHICH IS FROTHY AND HAS BAD ODOR; IT CAN CAUSE ITCHING AND PAIN DURING SEX.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
G. Chlamydia PRODUCES A DISCHARGE WHICH CAN BE VAGINAL, URETHRAL OR ANAL.	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	1	2 ↓	___	1	2	8
H. HIV/AIDS HIV IS THE VIRUS THAT WEAKENS THE IMMUNE SYSTEM AND CAN CAUSE AIDS.	1	2								
CODES FOR QUESTION 1004:	1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL 2. GOVERNMENT HEALTH CLINIC / CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL 4. PRIVATE CLINIC 5. PRIVATE DOCTOR 6. PHARMACY 7. OUTREACH WORKER						8. FACTORY / WORKPLACE 9. HEALER 10. FRIEND/RELATIVE 11. SELF-MEDICATED 20. OTHER _____ 88. DOES NOT REMEMBER 99. REFUSED			
1006. If a man has a sexually transmitted disease, what symptoms might he have? (DO NOT READ OUT THE SYMPTOMS) CIRCLE "1" FOR ALL MENTIONED CIRCLE "2" FOR ALL NOT MENTIONED							MENTIONED	NOT MENTIONED		
	K. ABDOMINAL PAIN									
	L. DISCHARGE FROM PENIS						1	2		
	M. BURNING PAIN ON URINATION						1	2		
	N. REDNESS/INFLAMMATION IN GENITAL AREA						1	2		
	O. SWELLING IN GENITAL AREA						1	2		
	P. GENITAL SORES/ULCERS OR WARTS						1	2		
	Q. GENITAL ITCHING						1	2		
	R. WEIGHT LOSS						1	2		
	S. DIFFICULTY GETTING SOMEONE PREGNANT/HAVING A CHILD									
							1	2		

<p>1007. In general, what has been your most important source of information about STDs, including AIDS? (Where or from whom have you learned the most about STDs)</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. MOTHER</td> <td>12. TEACHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. FATHER</td> <td>13. PHARMACIST</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. OTHER RELATIVE</td> <td>14. SPECIALTY BOOKS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. GIRLFRIEND</td> <td>15. PRINT MEDIA</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. WIFE, PARTNER</td> <td>16. RADIO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. SOMEBODY WHO HAD STDs</td> <td>17. TV</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. FRIENDS/COLLEAGUES/ PEERS</td> <td>18. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. OB/GYN DOCTOR</td> <td>20. OTHER</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. DERMATOLOGIST</td> <td>77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STDs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10. FAMILY DOCTOR, GP</td> <td>(ALL Q1001_A – Q1001_H = 2)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11. NURSE, MIDWIFE,</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	1. MOTHER	12. TEACHER	2. FATHER	13. PHARMACIST	3. OTHER RELATIVE	14. SPECIALTY BOOKS	4. GIRLFRIEND	15. PRINT MEDIA	5. WIFE, PARTNER	16. RADIO	6. SOMEBODY WHO HAD STDs	17. TV	7. FRIENDS/COLLEAGUES/ PEERS	18. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE	8. OB/GYN DOCTOR	20. OTHER	9. DERMATOLOGIST	77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STDs	10. FAMILY DOCTOR, GP	(ALL Q1001_A – Q1001_H = 2)	11. NURSE, MIDWIFE,	
1. MOTHER	12. TEACHER																						
2. FATHER	13. PHARMACIST																						
3. OTHER RELATIVE	14. SPECIALTY BOOKS																						
4. GIRLFRIEND	15. PRINT MEDIA																						
5. WIFE, PARTNER	16. RADIO																						
6. SOMEBODY WHO HAD STDs	17. TV																						
7. FRIENDS/COLLEAGUES/ PEERS	18. MARGE ROPER HELP LINE																						
8. OB/GYN DOCTOR	20. OTHER																						
9. DERMATOLOGIST	77. NEVER HEARD OF ANY STDs																						
10. FAMILY DOCTOR, GP	(ALL Q1001_A – Q1001_H = 2)																						
11. NURSE, MIDWIFE,																							
<p>1008. Have you heard about a test for HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q1023</p>																						
<p>1009. Do you know of a place where people can go to get tested for HIV?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO</p>																						
<p>1016. I don't want to know the results, but have you ever had an HIV test?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO → Q1022 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER → Q1022</p>																						
<p>1017. During <u>the past 12 months</u>, have you had an HIV test?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																						
<p>1018. Where did you take the last test?</p>	<p>1. GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 2. STD CENTRE 3. PRIVATE HOSPITAL OR CLINIC 4. PRIVATE DOCTOR OR LAB 5. NON-PROFIT/NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION 7. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</p>																						
<p>1019. Did you yourself ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>1. ASKED FOR TEST</td> <td>3. REQUIRED</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. OFFERED & ACCEPTED</td> <td>8. DOES NOT REMEMBER</td> </tr> </table>	1. ASKED FOR TEST	3. REQUIRED	2. OFFERED & ACCEPTED	8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																		
1. ASKED FOR TEST	3. REQUIRED																						
2. OFFERED & ACCEPTED	8. DOES NOT REMEMBER																						
<p>1020. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of your test?</p>	<p>1. YES 2. NO 3. NOT YET, BUT PLANNING TO/ WAITING FOR THE RESULT</p>																						
<p>1021. Before getting the results, did someone talk with you about how HIV/AIDS is transmitted and how to prevent it?</p>	<p>1. YES } → Q1025F 2. NO }</p>																						
<p>1022. What is the reason you have never taken the test for HIV/AIDS?</p>	<p>1. NEVER FELT IT NECESSARY 2. AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. PARTNER WAS AGAINST IT 4. RELATIVES WERE AGAINST IT 5. FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. NEVER HAD TIME 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 10. LACK OF MONEY/TOO EXPENSIVE 11. NEVER TOLD TO TAKE TEST 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW</p>																						
<p>1023. If you were offered the test for HIV/AIDS at a low price or even free, would you be willing to take it?</p>	<p>1. YES, IF IT WERE AT A LOW PRICE → Q1025F 2. YES, IF IT WERE FREE → Q1025F 3. NO 9. NOT SURE</p>																						
<p>1024. Why would you not take it?</p>	<p>1. DOES NOT NEED IT 2. AFRAID OF LACK OF CONFIDENTIALITY 3. PARTNER AGAINST IT 4. RELATIVES AGAINST IT 5. FEAR OF THE RESULTS 6. NO TIME 7. RELIGIOUS REASONS 8. TOLD HEALTH STAFF SCOLDED PERSONS BEING TESTED 9. TOLD THAT RESULT WAS NOT GIVEN 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW</p>																						

1025F REFER TO Q1001_H AND RECORD IF RESPONDENT HAS HEARD ABOUT HIV/AIDS.	1. YES 2. NO → Q1038 (RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW ENDED)																																																																					
1026. Do you think that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus and not appear sick?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW																																																																					
1027. Do you think that the HIV virus (that causes AIDS) can be transmitted from an infected mother to her child...(READ A – C)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>NOT SURE</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. while she is pregnant?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. during the delivery?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. when she breastfeeds?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>	A. while she is pregnant?	1	2	8	B. during the delivery?	1	2	8	C. when she breastfeeds?	1	2	8																																																					
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NOT SURE</u>																																																																			
A. while she is pregnant?	1	2	8																																																																			
B. during the delivery?	1	2	8																																																																			
C. when she breastfeeds?	1	2	8																																																																			
1028. Are there any drugs that a woman infected with the AIDS virus can take to reduce the risk of transmission to the baby during pregnancy?	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW																																																																					
1029. Do you think that AIDS can be cured? (PROBE: AT PRESENT TIME)	1. YES 2. NO 8. DOES NOT KNOW																																																																					
INTERVIEWER: IN THE COLUMN OF Q1030 CIRCLE THE CODE "1" FOR EACH FORM OF PREVENTION THAT RESPONDENT MENTIONS SPONTANEOUSLY. FOR EACH OF THE FIRST THREE FORMS OF PREVENTION (A, B, AND C). IF THE RESPONDENT DOES NOT MENTION IT, ASK Q1031 AND CODE ACCORDINGLY.																																																																						
1030. What can a person do to avoid being infected with HIV/AIDS? & 1031 (FOR A–C AND L PROMPTED ADD "Can people reduce the risk of getting HIV by...")	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">1030. SPONTANEOUSLY MENTIONED</th> <th colspan="2">1031. PROMPT: Is this a way of avoiding HIV?</th> </tr> <tr> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Not having sex/Abstaining from sex</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Having only one partner/stay faithful to one partner/Monogamy</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Using condoms</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>L. Any other way? How? _____</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		1030. SPONTANEOUSLY MENTIONED		1031. PROMPT: Is this a way of avoiding HIV?		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	A. Not having sex/Abstaining from sex	1	2	1	2	B. Having only one partner/stay faithful to one partner/Monogamy	1	2	1	2	C. Using condoms	1	2	1	2	D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES	1	2			E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS	1	2			F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS	1	2			G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX	1	2			H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX	1	2			I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS	1	2			J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	1	2			K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN	1	2			L. Any other way? How? _____	1	2	1	2
	1030. SPONTANEOUSLY MENTIONED		1031. PROMPT: Is this a way of avoiding HIV?																																																																			
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>																																																																		
A. Not having sex/Abstaining from sex	1	2	1	2																																																																		
B. Having only one partner/stay faithful to one partner/Monogamy	1	2	1	2																																																																		
C. Using condoms	1	2	1	2																																																																		
D. NOT HAVING SEX WITH PROSTITUTES	1	2																																																																				
E. NOT USING NEEDLES USED BY INFECTED PERSONS	1	2																																																																				
F. NOT RECEIVING UNTESTED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS	1	2																																																																				
G. NOT HAVING ORAL SEX	1	2																																																																				
H. NOT HAVING ANAL SEX	1	2																																																																				
I. NOT HAVING SEX WITH STRANGERS	1	2																																																																				
J. NOT HAVING SEX WITH WOMEN WHO HAVE SEX WITH OTHER MEN	1	2																																																																				
K. NOT HAVING SEX WITH MEN	1	2																																																																				
L. Any other way? How? _____	1	2	1	2																																																																		
1032. Do you think that a person can get infected with HIV/AIDS by... (READ A–E)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th><u>YES</u></th> <th><u>NO</u></th> <th><u>DK</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. hugging or shaking the hand of someone who has HIV/AIDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. sitting on a toilet seat after someone who is infected?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. getting bitten by a mosquito?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. using forks, knives, plates or cups used by someone who has HIV/AIDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E. working with someone who has HIV/AIDS?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>	A. hugging or shaking the hand of someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8	B. sitting on a toilet seat after someone who is infected?	1	2	8	C. getting bitten by a mosquito?	1	2	8	D. using forks, knives, plates or cups used by someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8	E. working with someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8																																													
	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>DK</u>																																																																			
A. hugging or shaking the hand of someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8																																																																			
B. sitting on a toilet seat after someone who is infected?	1	2	8																																																																			
C. getting bitten by a mosquito?	1	2	8																																																																			
D. using forks, knives, plates or cups used by someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8																																																																			
E. working with someone who has HIV/AIDS?	1	2	8																																																																			
1033. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting HIV/AIDS? Would you say you are at (READ 1–4)	5. Great risk 6. Moderate risk 7. Little risk 8. No risk at all → Q1035 8. DOES NOT KNOW → Q1035																																																																					

<p>1034. What is the main reason you think that you are <u>at risk</u>?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PARTNER HAS OTHER PARTNERS 2. PARTNER SPENDS A LOT OF TIME AWAY 3. DON'T KNOW HOW TO PROTECT MYSELF 4. PARTNER REFUSES TO LET ME USE CONDOMS 5. HAVE HAD AN STI 6. HAVE MORE THAN ONE PARTNER 7. HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 8. DON'T USE CONDOMS EVERY TIME 9. DON'T KNOW WHO I AM HAVING SEX WITH 10. PARTNER IS ADDICTED (TO ALCOHOL/DRUGS) 11. CONDOMS CAN BREAK 12. HAVE RECEIVED BLOOD TRANSFUSIONS 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 	<p style="text-align: right;">Q1036</p>																											
<p>1035. What is the main reason you think that you are <u>not at risk</u>?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. DON'T HAVE SEX WITH STRANGERS 2. USE CONDOMS 3. USE OTHER CONTRACEPTIVE METHOD 4. HAVE ONLY ONE SEXUAL PARTNER 5. KNOW SEXUAL PARTNER WELL 6. DON'T HAVE SEXUAL PARTNER 7. DON'T HAVE SEX 8. DON'T HAVE SEX WITH PROSTITUTES 9. DON'T USE DRUGS 10. NEVER HAD A BLOOD TRANSFUSION 11. TRUST MY PARTNER 12. CONDOMS CAN BREAK 20. OTHER (SPECIFY) _____ 88. DOES NOT KNOW 																												
<p>1036. How much of a risk do you think you personally have of getting other STDs? Would you say you are at (READ 1-4)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Great risk 2. Moderate risk 3. Little risk 4. No risk at all 8. DOES NOT KNOW 																												
<p>1037. Thinking of what could happen in..... (name of location, neighborhood, city) (READ A-E)</p> <p>A. If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?</p> <p>B. If you knew a vendor was infected with the AIDS virus, would you buy fresh vegetables or fruits from him/her?</p> <p>C. If you knew that a co-worker was infected with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to work with him/her?</p> <p>D. If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should be allowed to continue teaching in school?</p> <p>E. If a relative of yours became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to be kept a secret?</p> <p>F. If a child was infected with the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she/he be allowed to take classes together with healthy children?</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>YES</th> <th>NO</th> <th>DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>F.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		YES	NO	DK	A.	1	2	8	B.	1	2	8	C.	1	2	8	D.	1	2	8	E.	1	2	8	F.	1	2	8
	YES	NO	DK																										
A.	1	2	8																										
B.	1	2	8																										
C.	1	2	8																										
D.	1	2	8																										
E.	1	2	8																										
F.	1	2	8																										
<p>1038. THANK THE RESPONDENT FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY AND RECORD THE TIME THE INTERVIEW HAD ENDED:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> HOUR (24 HOURS) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> MIN </p>																													