CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

2000 ROUND OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA ANALYSIS SUB-PROJECT

NATIONAL CENSUS REPORT

JAMAICA

CARICOM CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CCDP)

In collaboration with the

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY (CIDA)

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FOREWORD

The Caribbean Community Council of Ministers, acting on the advice and recommendations of the Standing Committee of Caribbean Statisticians (SCCS), in February 2000, approved the use of a regionally coordinated approach for the 2000 Round of Population and Housing Censuses. The strategy included an activity on the **Analysis and Dissemination of Census Data and Results,** which comprised the preparation of National Census Reports (NCRs) and Regional Special Topic Monographs (RSTMs).

Fourteen Member States and four Associate Members participated in the programme. The participation of these countries in the Regional Census programme was in recognition of the value and economy of regional co-operation and coordination in executing the Censuses and for the production of comparable, high quality socio-economic data, useful in planning, and improving the quality of life and in achieving overall progress of the peoples of the Region.

The NCRs were undertaken by writers from the Region with experience in Demography, with two reviewers from the University of the West Indies (UWI) ensuring the soundness of the quality of the publications. On the basis of the review and comments by the respective National Statistical Offices and consultation with the writers and reviewers, the Reports were finalised by the CARICOM Secretariat.

The first and final drafts of this publication, "**2000 Round of Population and Housing Census of the Caribbean Community: National Census Report, Jamaica"** were prepared by Dr. Patricia Anderson of Jamaica and reviewed by Professor Chukwudum Uche of UWI, Mona, Jamaica. The tables for the Report were generated by Mr. Wendell Thomas, Data Processing Consultant of Trinidad and Tobago as well as by the staff of the CARICOM Secretariat, specifically with respect to the RSTMs. The final draft was extensively reviewed by the Secretariat, including technical and language review and general formatting.

The analysis of the Census was funded by the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) through the CARICOM Capacity Development Programme (CCDP). **The CCDP was designed as a strategic response to key trends and emerging priorities in the CARICOM environment with the objective of promoting the economic and social development of CARICOM through the deepening of the regional integration process. The overall aim of the CCDP was the strengthening of the institutional capacity of CARICOM to provide leadership in the regional integration process, and the enhancing of the implementation capacity of the CARICOM Secretariat to achieve clear results in core programme areas.**

Specifically, the outputs of the Census Statistics Sub-Project under the CCDP were to lead to improved development planning in Member Countries and in the Region through the use of the census data and information. The deliverables anticipated are eighteen (18) National Census Reports; five (5) Regional Special Topic Monographs; a volume of Basic Tables; training of personnel in demographic analysis through a seven-week workshop facilitated by UWI; and the establishment of an online facility to enable access to census data by users for analysis, research, policy formulation and decision-making.

The Census Data Analysis project was aimed at filling the gap existing in the Region and specifically within the national statistical systems in the area of demographic and population analysis, thereby enabling its use in policy and decision-making. Statisticians are in short supply in the Region and the area of demography is even more severely affected. The Census Data Analysis project provided a *common framework* for enabling comparability of the demographic transition and population characteristics across Member States based on the elements outlined in the content of the National Census Report. Additionally the reports are able to highlight trends in the demographic transition of the population of Member Countries from youthful to ageing populations; to make significant linkages with respect to education, training and economic activity; or economic activity with gender and fertility. The process of preparing the reports also allowed for quality checks on data, with the support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin American and the Caribbean (UNECLAC).

A major challenge that persists is that of having clean data sets for analysis. To mitigate these data challenges, a series of four training courses is being undertaken to train personnel in the Region, with the first one funded out of the CCDP and the remaining three from a multi-programme technical assistance project, with funds received from the Caribbean Development Bank (CDB). In addition, a short course for senior officials from statistical officers was also undertaken with CDB funding.

It is hoped that these Reports will benefit the countries through providing the analysis with regard to their age, sex, education, occupation, economic activity and other critical characteristics that are important to aid the formulation of policy and decision-making, both public and private, such as government officials, researchers, academics, members of the business community and civil society. Furthermore, the experience gained, together with the efforts to strengthen capacity, will equip the Region to analyse the results of the 2010 Census.

The CARICOM Secretariat takes this opportunity to thank all persons and organisations who have been associated with this Statistics project.

EDWIN W. CARRINGTON
SECRETARY-GENERAL
CARIBBEAN COMMUNITY

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Appreciation is also expressed to the Director-General and to the other Staff of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica who provided invaluable support in the preparation of this report. The CARICOM Secretariat also wishes to acknowledge the tremendous support provided by a number of persons including government officials from Jamaica who provided critical assistance in enabling the preparation of the First and Final Drafts of the publication by Ms Talbert.

The support of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in contributing to the printing of the publication is highly appreciated.

The CARICOM Secretariat acknowledges the hard work and commitment displayed by the Staff of the Regional Statistics, Programme, past and present as well as by other staff of the Secretariat, throughout the preparation of this publication.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CASE	College of Agriculture, Science and Education
CAST	College of Arts, Science and Technology
HEART	Human Employment and Resource Training Trust
ICIDH	International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps
ILO	International Labour Organisation
KMA	Kingston Metropolitan Area
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas
SNA	System of National Accounts
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission
WHO	World Health Organization

INTRODUCTION

Census Activities in Jamaica

Like all former British Caribbean colonies, Jamaica has a long history of census taking dating back to the nineteenth century. The first systematic attempts to estimate the size of the population were made in the early nineteenth century through the system of Slave Registration. Established partly to prevent the clandestine movements of slaves between colonies and partly in the interest of securing better treatment for them, the system produced triennial estimates beginning in 1817 and continuing until the abolition of slavery in 1833.

The first census was taken in 1844. Beginning in 1861, there were four decennial censuses conducted between 1861 and 1891. The earliest twentieth century census was conducted in 1911. The eighth census of Jamaica conducted in 1943 has been regarded as the first modern exercise in the Caribbean, essentially because processing was done mechanically for the first time. The tabulations produced, represented a considerable advance over past censuses, being more extensive than any hitherto attempted in the British West Indies. The census of 1960 was conducted in the spirit of the United Nations recommendation that member countries should make every effort to conduct a census at least once every ten years, preferably in or around the year ending in "0". The conduct of the tenth census in 1970 demonstrated the further acceptance of that recommendation. Subsequent censuses were conducted in 1982 and 1991. The census of 2001 was the thirteenth for Jamaica in the over 150 years since 1844.

Justification for the Conduct of Censuses of Population and Housing

Periodically conducted population and housing censuses is one of the primary sources of data needed for effective development planning as well as for guiding informed decisions on the sound administration of national and local activities. Data derived from the Censuses are also indispensable to scientific analysis and appraisal of the composition, distribution and past and prospective growth of the population.

Consideration of issues of employment and manpower programmes, migration, housing, education, public health and welfare, social services, economic and social planning and several

other aspects of life are facilitated if accurate information about the characteristics of the population is available for administrative divisions of the country. The changing patterns of urban-rural concentration, the development of urbanized areas, the geographic distribution of the population according to such variables as occupation and education, the evolution of the sex and age structure of the population, the mortality and fertility differentials of various population groups as well as the economic and social characteristics of the population and labour force are not only of interest to academic scientists but are of importance to planners and researchers in their efforts in trying to understand economic and social problems including those related to industrial and commercial growth and management.

The importance of census data to individuals and institutions in business and industry should also be recognized. The development of a healthy and efficient business community is dependent to a large extent on reliable estimates of consumer demand including indicators of ability to pay as well as the local availability of labour. Thus, accurate information at the desired level of disaggregation is required on the size of the population and its distribution at least by age and sex, since these characteristics heavily influence the demand for housing, furnishings, food, clothing, recreational facilities, medical supplies and the like, and by labour force characteristics since this may be important in the location and organization of business enterprises and for the determination of products to be considered for production.

Data from the Housing Census provides the only statement on the stock of housing in the country. When cross classified with data from the Population Census, data may be used to provide estimates of present and future housing needs. Housing census data are useful in the formulation and/or evaluation of housing policy and programmes and provide objective criteria on which they may be based. They also provide some of the statistical inputs required for the computation of the indicators for the housing component in the measurement of standards of living.

Historical Perspective of Demographic Growth in Jamaica (Same as Barbados)

Like all New World societies, the English speaking societies of the Caribbean including Jamaica owe their origin to migration (Roberts, 1974). Almost at every stage of its history, external migration of some sort has dominated the demographic, economic and social position of the

island. Roberts (no date) identifies three waves of migration extending from the fifteenth to the early twentieth century as follows:

(i) the introduction of the Europeans;

(ii) the slave trade which surpassed in scale all other movements into the island and which has provided the majority of its present population; and

(iii) the introduction of indentured workers which, although small in scale when compared to the slave trade, had important cultural, social and economic consequences for the country.

With the introduction of censuses in the 1840s and the establishment of the system of vital registration in 1878, it is possible to trace population movements since that time. Population movements for the intercensal intervals since 1844 are shown in Table (i). The first broad period of historical growth since the inception of censuses, can be considered as extending from 1844–1891. During this period, the population moved from 377,433 in 1844 to 639,491 in 1891, an overall increase of 262,058 and an average annual rate of growth of 0.1 percent.

The dominant feature of the next broad interval, covering the period 1891–1921, was migration. This period was a particularly significant one for Caribbean history because it marked the first period in which there was large-scale emigration from the region. One factor causing this was the depressed economic conditions in most territories. Another important stimulus to the outflow witnessed during this period was the demands for labour for work in Central America: on the construction of the Panama Canal, the banana industry in Costa Rica. In addition labour was also needed in the sugar industry in Cuba. All of these projects required substantial numbers of unskilled and semi-skilled workers and with the easy communications between these areas and Jamaica, and the attraction of relatively high level of wages and freedom of entry into that country up to 1921; the easy access made possible by existing shipping links, unfavourable economic conditions in the island, associated with disastrous hurricanes, World War I and the severe depression in the sugar industry resulted in considerable exodus to various destinations. It is estimated that between 1881 and 1921, 46,000 persons emigrated from Jamaica to the United States of America and that Jamaica experienced a net emigration of 146,000 between 1881 and

1921. This curbed rates of growth appreciably. The result of the total outflow of approximately 80,000 persons or about 2,000 a year between 1881 and 1921, together with the prevailing high mortality of the period was a reduction of growth rates from 1.3 per cent between 1861 and 1881, to 0.6 per cent between 1881 and 1891 and then to an almost 1 per cent decline (0.9 per cent) between 1911 and 1921.

Table (i) Population Size and Growth: 1844−2001

Census Year	Total	Population		Sex Ratio	Population Growth	
		Male	Female		Total Increase	Average Annual Rate of Growth (%)
1844	377,433	181,633	195,800	92.76		
1861	441,264	213,521	227,743	93.76	63,831	0.92
1871	506,154	246,573	259,581	94.99	64,890	1.38
1881	580,804	282,957	297,847	95.00	74,650	1.39
1891	639,491	305,948	333,543	91.73	58,687	0.97
1911	831,383	397,439	433,944	91.59	191,892	1.32
1921	858,118	401,973	456,145	88.12	26,735	0.32
1943	1,246,220*	603,140	643,080	93.79	388,102	1.71
1960	1,624,400*	781,190	843,210	92.64	378,180	1.57
1970	1,848,512*	902,934	945,578	95.49	224,112	1.30
1982	2,190,357	1,074,633	1,115,724	96.32	341,845	1.42
1991	2,380,666*	1,166,508	1,214,158	96.08	190,309	0.93
2001	2,607,632	1,283,547	1,324,085	96.94	226,966	0.91

*adjusted

Source: 1844-1960. Roberts, George W. *Recent Population Movements in Jamaica*, CICRED, Series, 1974.
1970-2001. Statistical Institute of Jamaica.

Much of the period after 1921 is covered by the longest intercensal interval since the establishment of census taking in the islands, as it was twenty-five years before another census was conducted in 1946. The year 1921 signalled two important changes in the demographic history of Jamaica. In the first place, it marks the end of the era of unrestricted emigration to the United States and Latin America. The passing of the Quota Acts in the United States in 1921 and 1924 severely restricted the migration from Jamaica. In the case of Latin America, the movement

was halted by the completion of major construction and agricultural expansion programmes, which had previously attracted large numbers of Jamaican workers.

In the second place, the year 1921 marks the emergence of an era of mortality control in Jamaica and many Caribbean territories. Measures to improve public health, sanitation, housing and medical facilities to control specific important diseases, led to the end of a long period of high and stationary mortality and the opening of an era of declining mortality. Between 1921 and 1946, population growth in Jamaica was 0.8 per cent, the highest increase since 1871. The addition of just over 36,000 to the population during these twenty-five years came after two successive intercensal periods of decline. High fertility and the continued declines in mortality resulted in a high growth rate of 1.3 per cent between 1946 and 1960, despite the resurgence of emigration after World War 11. Average annual natural increase for the period was 4,170 compared to average annual emigration of 1,350.

The low rates of growth which have been observed for Jamaica since 1960 are mainly indicative of the decreasing levels of fertility and continued emigration. Decreasing fertility itself may be attributed to new large scale emigration after 1960, following restrictions imposed by the receiving countries. Growing knowledge about contraceptives and much greater availability of contraceptive supplies have also had its impact. Table (ii) which presents the components of growth for the period since 1960, shows intercensal birth rates falling by almost 50 per cent in the thirty years since 1970 from 27.6 per 1000 in that year to 13.8 per 1000 in 2000. (Same as Barbados)

Table (ii) Components of Population Change: 1960-2001

Census Year	Census Population	Births, Deaths and Migration in Intercensal Period				
		Births	Deaths	Migration	Crude Rates	
					Births	Deaths
1960	1,609,814					
1970	1,848,512	676,500	141,300	-296,500	365.97	76.44
1982	2,190,357	747,758	188,993	-216,959	341.39	86.28
1991	2,380,666	505,884	133,973	-181,601	212.50	56.28
2001	2,607,632	603,090	159,733	-216,392	231.28	61.26

Source: 1960-1970: Roberts, George W. CICRED Series 1974
1970-2001: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Changes for the most recent intercensal period, 1991-2001 for males and females respectively, are presented in Table (iii).

Table (iii) Components of Population Change: 1991−2001

	Total	Male	Female
Population at Census 1991	2,380,666	1,167,496	1,213,170
Population at Census 2001	2,607,632	1,283,547	1,324,085
Intercensal Increase	226,966	116,051	110,915
Births 1991-2001	603,090	306,732	296,358
Deaths 1991-2001	159,733	86,646	73,087
Natural Increase 1991-2001	443,357	220,086	223,271
Implied Net Migration 1991-2001	-216,392	104,034	112,358

The Conduct of the 2001 Population and Housing Census

Coverage, Design and Methodology

Censuses of population are generally conducted on either a ‘de facto’ or ‘de jure’ basis. A ‘de facto’ census seeks to determine the number and characteristics of the population present in an area at the time of the census. The ‘de jure’ census identifies the population usually resident in the area whether physically present or not, at the time of the census. The 2001 census, like all since 1943, was conducted on a ‘de jure’ basis. The ‘de jure’ count includes all persons, Jamaicans and Non-Jamaicans whose usual place of residence was in Jamaica even if they were temporarily (less than six months) abroad at the time of the census.

The following groups were excluded:

(i) All Jamaicans (including diplomatic personnel) who were away from the country for six months or more;

(ii) All visitors to Jamaica who are usual residents of other countries; and

(iii) All foreign diplomatic personnel located in Jamaica.

The design for the 2001 Population and Housing Census included the introduction of sampling for the first time in a census in Jamaica. Sampling in the census is not new to census taking as this has been the practice in developed countries for years. In these countries it has proved to be an effective collection method, yielding high quality data while reducing costs and respondent burden. For Jamaica, the decision to sample was largely based on the need to reduce the burden on the respondent and the interviewer and to yield a higher quality of data on some topics, than was previously obtained.

The assessment of the experiences of the Census of 1991 and the awareness of the numerous obstacles encountered in the data collection process pointed to the need to review the field strategies. Additionally, the increased demand for data from this indispensable source over the years, has resulted in a questionnaire which covers a very wide span of topics which is even more burdensome on respondents and requires even greater financial and human resources. As such, the decisions taken for 2001 were that there would be full enumeration on items considered basic, and sample enumeration for those subjects that required more intensive interviewing and processing. The main disadvantage of sampling is that the data for these topics will not be available at the small area level. Sampling allows for the selection and training of a cadre of well-trained interviewers capable of dealing with the probing that is required for the more difficult questions.

Two questionnaires were developed for use in the census to collect information from individuals: a Short Form containing the basic items (27 questions) which was administered to persons resident in 90 per cent of all enumeration districts, and a Long Form containing all 27 questions on the Short Form in addition to those identified for the sample only (44), administered to persons resident in the remaining 10 per cent of enumeration districts. Twenty-one (21) questions related to the household and directed to the head of the household, were contained on a separate form. The data collecting method utilised was the “Interviewer Method”. One census taker was assigned to each enumeration district to list every building in the area assigned. Where the building was found to be the living quarters of an individual or a group of individuals, the relevant form was completed for each household and each person. A census taker worked with a household form and either a short form or a long form. Consideration was also given to the

enumeration of persons who live in institutions as well as persons who live on the streets and this was taken into account in the design.

The design for the census also included a post-enumeration survey to be conducted as soon as possible following the census enumeration, to measure the level of coverage in the census. The post-enumeration survey covered five per cent of the 5,235 enumeration districts (EDs) in the census. (was it done or not?)

The Institutional Population

All institutions, which could be regarded as the usual residence of the inhabitants, either because they had no other residence or because they were 'long-term' residents, were included. General hospitals, public and private, were therefore generally excluded. Visits were made to these hospitals however, for the purpose of identifying patients who, although discharged, had no home to go to. The treatment of the institutional population with regards to the questions asked was determined by the accessibility of the person's resident to the interviewer. Where no access was possible, age and sex data only were retrieved from administrative records. Where access was possible, the entire short form was administered. Trainees and students of all educational institutions were canvassed with the long form which contained additional questions on education and training.

If an institution contained separate quarters for staff members, caretakers, etcetera, these quarters were treated as private dwellings.

Persons on the Streets

Referred to as the "floating population", this group comprises persons who may or may not be usual residents of a private or non-private dwelling**.** For reasons of safety it was not possible, as in previous censuses, to undertake the count of the "floating population" at midnight on census night. A designated date and time was therefore arranged. This activity was undertaken between the hours of 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. on the 26th of September 2001.

The Scope of the Census

The U.N. Principles and Recommendations guided all technical considerations, including the choice of topics. The topics included on the census questionnaire were as follows:

Individual Questionnaire

100 per cent coverage (long and short form)

- Age
- Sex
- Relationship to head of household
- Religious affiliation
- Ethnic origin
- Marital and union status
- Educational attainment
- Chronic illness and disability
- Birthplace and residence

10 per cent coverage (long form only)

- Training
- Economic activity
- Fertility

Household questionnaire

- Type of unit
- Material of outer walls
- Number of rooms
- Tenure
- Kitchen, bathroom and toilet facilities
- Method of garbage disposal
- Source of water, lighting, fuel for cooking
- Availability of telephone and personal computer

- Migration and mortality
- Exposure to crime and violence
- Business activity in household.

Geographic Division of Jamaica for Census Purposes

Jamaica was divided into 5,235 geographic units called enumeration districts (EDs) for the purpose of data collection during the 2001 Population Census. Each ED is an independent unit which shares common boundaries with contiguous EDs. The number of dwellings/households contained in the ED (estimated before the census) was the primary determination of the size of an ED. There were approximately 150 dwellings/households in urban areas and 100 in rural areas. Each ED was designed to be of a size that would ensure an equitable work load for each census taker, and because dwellings are more widely spaced in rural areas than in urban areas, rural EDs usually contained fewer dwellings/households than their urban counterpart. When grouped together, enumeration districts reconstitute larger divisions; special area, constituency and the parish.

The Special Area

Any group of contiguous enumeration districts which make up either a rural or an urban community of special interest is called a Special Area. Three classes of special areas were identified for the country in the 2001 Census:

1. Class A special areas: These include all parish capitals and the Kingston metropolitan area (KMA) which covers Kingston and urban St Andrew;

2. Class B special areas: These include all other urban centres in Jamaica with a population of 2,000 or more persons;

3. Class C special areas: These are rural communities of special interest.

The Constituency

This is a political unit created for the purpose of parliamentary representations. Constituency boundaries are legally defined and in 2001 there were a total of 60 constituencies in Jamaica

(representing the maximum possible under the Jamaican Constitution). All enumeration districts are grouped according to constituencies and as such do not cut across constituency boundaries.

The Parish

This is an established legal division which provides the broad framework for the grouping of all other census divisions and as such is not violated by them. There are 14 parishes, each consisting of two or more constituencies and upwards of 150 enumeration districts.

Coverage Evaluation and Data Adjustment

Issues of coverage in relation to the 2001 census, formed an integral part of the census planning. Accordingly, the Post Enumeration Survey mentioned previously was designed as part of the system to evaluate the coverage and adjust the data for under enumeration.

Basis of the Tabulations

All tabulations are based on the final adjusted population found in all private dwellings and all or a number of the institutions listed:

1. Convents and Monasteries
2. University and College Residences
3. Hostels and Residences for Trainees and /or Graduate Teachers, Nurses and Ministers of Religion
4. Military Camps, Police Training Schools and Police Barracks
5. Boarding Schools and Other Residential Schools
6. Correctional Institutions, Penitentiaries, Prisons, Rehabilitation Centres, Juvenile Institutions
7. Homes for Children/Aged/Infirm/Needy
8. Mental Institutions

9. Hospitals and Homes providing specialized care

10. Hospitals and Homes for the Blind, Deaf, and Other Handicapped

11. Public General Hospitals (persons who were not usual residents in a private dwelling)

12. Persons found on the streets.

The tabulations on Age and Sex are based on the total population of 2 607 632 found in private dwellings and all institutions listed.

All other short form topics listed above and long form topics on Education and Training are based on the population of 2 595 962 in private dwellings and the institutions listed at 1-5 above. Long Form Topics Economic Activity and Fertility are based on a population of 2 587 832 representing the population in private dwellings only.

Housing Topics are based on private dwellings only.

Main Census Findings

The 2001 census of Jamaica counted 2 607 632 persons as usual residents. This comprised 2 587 831 in private dwellings, 19 399 in all institutions and 402 persons found on the streets between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m. on the morning of September 26, 2001. Tables (iv) and (v) show the distribution of the population and identify the population in these three groups for the country as a whole, and more specifically for the parishes.

Table (iv) Summary of Population Count for Jamaica: 2001

	Total	Male	Female
Resident Population of which:	2 607 632	1 283 547	1 324 085
Resident in Private Dwellings	2 587 831	1 272 567	1 315 264
Resident in Non-private Dwellings	19 399	10 643	8 756
Found on the Street*	402	337	65

*September 26, 2001 between 5 a.m. and 7 a.m.

Table (v) Summary of Population Count for Parishes: 2001

Parish	Total	Resident Population		Found on the Street
		In Private Dwellings	In Non-Private Dwellings	
Jamaica	**2 607 632**	**2 587 831**	**19 399**	**402**
Kingston	96 052	92 744	3 272	36
St. Andrew	555 828	549 772	5 954	102
St. Thomas	91 604	91 469	128	7
Portland	80 205	79 558	616	31
St. Mary	111 466	110 906	550	10
St. Ann	166 762	165 758	930	74
Trelawny	73 066	72 497	551	18
St. James	175 127	174 245	870	12
Hanover	67 037	66 697	340	0
Westmoreland	138 947	138 758	182	8
St. Elizabeth	146 404	145 023	1 368	13
Manchester	185 801	184 576	1 207	18
Clarendon	237 024	236 385	609	30
St. Catherine	482 308	479 443	2 822	43

CHAPTER 1

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SIZE, DISTRIBUTION, GROWTH, SEX AND AGE COMPOSITION

1.1 Introduction

There was an absolute increase of 226 966 persons in the Jamaican population over the ten year period between 1991 and 2001 with a population of 2 607 632 recorded in the 2001census and a population of 2 380 666 recorded in the 1991 census. Changes in the geographic distribution of the population and patterns of urbanization as well as the age and sex composition are described in this Chapter.

1.2 Geographic Distribution

The distribution of the population by parish of residence for the two censuses of 1991 and 2001 is shown in Tables 1.1 and 1.2 which also present the changes and the rates of growth in the population for the ten year period. Changes in the population at the Parish level between 1991 and 2001 varied greatly, with some parishes demonstrating large absolute and percentage increases, some showing little growth while others demonstrate population declines. Just over two-fifths (43.49 per cent) of the population continues to live in the contiguous south-eastern parishes of Kingston, St. Andrew, the main urban centre and St. Catherine.

One of the most significant aspects of population change in the past thirty years has been the growth of the parish of St. Catherine. Between 1991 and 2001, St. Catherine which had a 26.27 per cent increase, nearly three times the growth observed for the country as a whole. Simultaneous with this growth has been the continuing decline in the population in the parish of Kingston in addition to the slowing down in the rate of growth in the parish of St. Andrew. Kingston and St. Andrew represented the major focus of inter-parish movements and growth in the early twentieth century. The 2001 census however reveals that between 1991 and 2001, the population of Kingston declined by 3.72 per cent, while St. Andrew grew by a mere 2.95 per cent. As a result of the decrease and slowing in population growth in these two parishes, the overall parish share of the total population has shifted considerably in the ten years between the

censuses. In 1991,4.19 percent of the total population lived in the parish of Kingston, and by 2001 this had fallen to 3.68 per cent. Over the same period in the parish of St Andrew it is seen that in 1991 22.68 per cent of the total population resided in this parish, declining by 2001 to 21.32 per cent. St. Catherine's population on the other hand, increased from 16.04 per cent of the total population in 1991 and accounted for 18.50 per cent of the total population in 2001. In terms of absolute numbers, the parish of St. Catherine had an increase of 100 334 persons between 1991 and 2001, contributing 44.21 percent of the overall increase in the population of 226 966 persons.

Table 1.1 Population by Sex and Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
JAMAICA	**2 607 632**	**1 283 547**	**1 324 085**	**2 380 666**	**1 167 496**	**1 213 171**
Kingston	96 052	46 540	49 512	99 761	47 901	51 860
St. Andrew	555 828	262 197	293 631	539 882	252 645	287 236
St. Thomas	91 604	45 729	45 875	84 700	42 095	42 605
Portland	80 205	39 978	40 227	76 317	38 042	38 275
St. Mary	111 466	55 673	55 793	108 780	54 281	54 499
St. Ann	166 762	83 982	82 780	149 424	74 872	74 556
Trelawny	73 066	37 126	35 940	71 209	36 410	34 799
St. James	175 127	85 973	89 154	154 198	75 437	78 759
Hanover	67 037	33 749	33 288	66 104	33 145	32 959
Westmoreland	138 948	70 786	68 162	128 362	65 496	62 865
St. Elizabeth	146 404	74 737	71 667	145 651	74 222	71 428
Manchester	185 801	93 224	92 577	159 603	79 441	80 165
Clarendon	237 024	119 651	117 373	214 706	107 898	106 802
St. Catherine	482 308	234 202	248 106	381 974	185 617	196 357

Table 1.2 Distribution of the Total Population and Changes between 1991and 2001

Parish	2001		1991		Change 1991-2001		
	Total		Total		Absolute Change Total	Percentage Change Total	Rate of Growth Total
	No.	%	No.	%			
JAMAICA	**2,607,632**	**100.00**	**2,380,666**	**100.00**	**226,966**	**9.53**	**0.88**
Kingston	96,052	3.68	99,761	4.19	-3,709	-3.72	-0.38
St. Andrew	555,828	21.32	539,882	22.68	15,947	2.95	0.29
St. Thomas	91,604	3.51	84,700	3.56	6,904	8.15	0.78
Portland	80,205	3.08	76,317	3.21	3,888	5.09	0.50
St. Mary	111,466	4.27	108,780	4.57	2,686	2.47	0.24
St. Ann	166,762	6.40	149,424	6.28	17,335	11.60	1.10
Trelawny	73,066	2.80	71,204	2.99	1,857	2.61	0.26
St. James	175,127	6.72	154,198	6.48	20,931	13.57	1.27
Hanover	67,037	2.57	66,106	2.78	933	1.41	0.14
Westmoreland	138,948	5.33	128,362	5.39	10,587	8.25	0.79
St. Elizabeth	146,404	5.61	145,651	6.12	754	0.52	0.05
Manchester	185,801	7.13	159,603	6.70	26,196	16.41	1.52
Clarendon	237,024	9.09	214,706	9.02	22,324	10.40	0.99
St. Catherine	482,308	18.50	381,972	16.04	100,336	26.27	2.33

1.3 Urbanization

The 2001 census data showed that just over one half (52 percent) of the population lived in areas classified as urban (Table 1.3). For the census, a place was classified as urban if it had a population of 2,000 or more and provided a number of amenities that in Jamaica indicated modern living. In addition, there are criteria related to land use, which must be satisfied. Such criteria include the existence of commercial, industrial and residential areas. The urban share of 52 percent represented an increase of 2 percent over 1991 as the urban population rose from 1,192,000 to 1,355,300, an annual rate of growth of 1.24 percent. It was only in four parishes however that the urban population was in excess of 50 percent of the total population of the parish; Kingston (classified as all urban), St Andrew (87 percent), St Catherine (74 percent) and St James (55 percent).

Table 1.3 Urban/Rural Distribution of the Population by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001	1991	Percentage Change 1991-2001	Annual (%) Rate of Growth 1991-2001
JAMAICA	**2,607,632**	**2,380,666**	**9.53**	**0.88**
Urban	1,355,346	1,192,048	13.70	1.29
Rural	1,252,286	1,188,618	5.36	0.52
Kingston				
Urban	96,052	99,761	-3.72	-0.36
St. Andrew	555,828	539,880	2.95	0.29
Urban	483,083	466,100	3.64	0.36
Rural	72,745	73,780	-1.40	-0.14
St. Thomas	91,604	84,701	8.15	0.79
Urban	25,827	21,900	17.93	1.66
Rural	65,777	62,801	4.74	0.46
Portland	80,205	76,317	5.09	0.50
Urban	18,809	15,904	18.27	1.69
Rural	61,396	60,413	1.63	0.16
St. Mary	111,466	108,779	2.47	0.24
Urban	23,153	22,596	2.47	0.24
Rural	88,313	86,183	2.47	0.24
St. Ann	166,762	149,426	11.60	1.10
Urban	44,666	36,606	22.02	2.01
Rural	122,096	112,820	8.22	0.79
Trelawny	73,066	71,203	2.62	0.26
Urban	14,290	13,101	9.08	0.87
Rural	58,776	58,102	1.16	0.12
St. James	175,127	154,195	13.58	1.28
Urban	96,490	85,097	13.39	1.26
Rural	78,637	69,098	13.81	1.30

Table 1.3 Urban/Rural Distribution of the Population by Parish: 1991 and 2001 (cont'd)

Parish	2001	1991	Percentage Change 1991-2001	Annual (%) Rate of Growth 1991-2001
Hanover	67,037	66,108	1.41	0.14
Urban	6,245	5,501	13.53	1.28
Rural	60,792	60,607	0.30	0.03
Westmoreland	138,948	128,364	8.25	0.80
Urban	35,690	24,793	43.95	3.71
Rural	103,258	103,571	-0.30	-0.03
St. Elizabeth	146,404	145,651	0.52	0.05
Urban	21,120	14,705	43.62	3.69
Rural	125,284	130,946	-4.32	-0.44
Manchester	185,801	159,605	16.41	1.53
Urban	62,264	53,802	15.73	1.47
Rural	123,537	105,803	16.76	1.56
Clarendon	237,024	214,703	10.40	0.99
Urban	71,758	64,401	11.42	1.09
Rural	165,266	150,302	9.96	0.95
St. Catherine	482,308	381,972	26.27	2.36
Urban	355,899	267,780	32.91	2.89
Rural	126,409	114,192	10.70	1.02

Table 1.4 presents data for the parish capitals and urban centres with populations in excess of 5,000. In 1991, the population of the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) , the main urban centre and all parish capitals was 929,200, a total which moved by 7 percent to 993,600 in 2001. The population for the KMA alone in 2001 stood at 579,100, representing 88.8 percent of the population of Kingston and St. Andrew combined and 22.2 percent of the country's population. Outside the KMA, the largest capital town in 2001 was Spanish Town in St. Catherine with 131,515 and the smallest, Black River in St. Elizabeth, with 4,095. The average size of the 12 parish capitals outside Kingston and St Andrew was 34,500; four capitals had a population in excess of 40,000 – Spanish Town (131,515), Montego Bay (96,488), May Pen (57,334) and Mandeville (47,467); four in excess of 10,000 but less than 40,000 – Savanna-la-Mar (19,893), Port Antonio (14,568), Morant Bay (10,782) and St Ann's Bay (10,441). All remaining parish capitals, with the exception of Black River, had a population size of between 5,000 and 10,000 – Falmouth (8,188), Port Maria (7,439) and Lucea (6,062). The position of Black River must be

noted. Since 1943 this town has consistently been the smallest of all parish capitals and has fluctuated in size since that time.

Table 1.4 Population of Parish Capitals and Main Urban Centres: 1991 and 2001

Parish & Urban Centre	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001	Annual Rate of Growth 1991-2001
	Total Population	Percent of Total	Total Population	Percent of Total		
Jamaica	**2,607,632**		**2,380,666**		**9.53**	**0.88**
Total Parish Capitals	**993,581**	**38.10**	**929,243**	**39.03**	**6.92**	**0.64**
Total Other Urban Centre	**284,122**	**10.90**	**200,891**	**8.44**	**41.43**	**3.38**
Kingston & St. Andrew	**651,880**		**639,642**		**1.91**	**0.18**
Metropolitan Area	579,137	88.84	565,876	88.47	2.34	0.23
St. Thomas	**91,604**		**84,701**		**8.15**	**0.79**
Morant Bay	10,782	11.77	9,711	11.47	11.03	1.05
Portland	**80,205**		**76,317**		**5.09**	**0.50**
Port Antonio	14,568	18.16	13,261	17.38	9.86	0.94
St. Mary	**111,466**		**108,779**		**2.47**	**0.24**
Port Maria	7,439	6.67	7,281	6.69	2.17	0.21
Highgate	6,051	5.43	5,482	5.04	10.38	0.99
Annotto Bay	5,423	4.87	5,533	5.09	-1.99	-0.20
St. Ann	**166,762**		**149,425**		**11.60**	**1.10**
St. Ann;s Bay	10,441	6.26	11,143	7.46	-6.30	-0.63
Brown’s Town	8,054	4.83	6,874	4.60	17.17	1.60
Ocho Rios	15,769	9.46	8,325	5.57	89.42	6.60
Runaway Bay	5,840	3.50	5,749	3.85	1.58	0.16

Table 1.4 Population of Parish Capitals and Main Urban Centres: 1991 and 2001 (cont'd)

Parish & Urban Centre	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001	Annual Rate of Growth 1991-2001
	Total Population	Percent of Total	Total Population	Percent of Total		
Trelawny	**73,066**		**71,204**		**2.62**	**0.26**
Falmouth	8,188	11.21	8,039	11.29	1.85	0.18
St. James	**175,127**		**154,197**		**13.57**	**1.27**
Montego Bay	96,477	55.09	85,097	55.19	13.37	1.21
Hanover	**67,037**		**66,106**		**1.41**	**0.14**
Lucea	6,245	9.32	5,479	8.29	13.98	1.26
Westmoreland	**138,948**		**128,361**		**8.25**	**0.79**
Savanna-la-mar	19,893	14.32	16,629	12.95	19.63	1.73
St. Elizabeth	**146,404**		**145,651**		**0.52**	**0.05**
Black River	4,095	2.80	3,610	2.48	13.43	1.22
Santa Cruz	10,785	7.37	8,189	5.62	31.70	2.68
Manchester	**185,801**		**159,606**		**16.41**	**1.53**
Mandeville	47,467	25.55	40,680	25.49	16.68	1.49
Christiana	8,276	4.45	7,368	4.62	12.32	1.12
Porus	5,924	3.19	5,189	3.25	14.16	1.28
Clarendon	**237,024**		**214,704**		**10.40**	**0.99**
May Pen	57,334	24.19	48,262	22.48	18.80	1.67
St. Catherine	**482,308**		**381,971**		**26.27**	**2.36**
Spanish Town	131,515	27.27	114,175	29.89	15.19	1.36
Portmore	156,469	32.44	97,024	25.40	61.27	4.69
Old Harbour	10,807	2.24	9,043	2.37	19.51	1.72
Linstead	15,660	3.25	14,630	3.83	7.04	0.65
Bog Walk	11,241	2.33	9,096	2.38	23.58	2.05

Note: (i) Parish Capitals appear first on the list
(ii) Urban Centres listed are those which had a population of 5,000 and over in 2001
(iii) The data relate to the boundaries as defined for the respective censuses

One of the most significant aspects of urbanisation in Jamaica evident since 1970 has been the development and growth of centres outside the parish capitals. Some of these centres have actually surpassed the capitals in population size. Perhaps the most outstanding growth witnessed over the past three decades has been the development of the Portmore community in the southern part of St. Catherine. In 1970 the section of the parish was a largely uninhabited area with a population of about 5,000. By 1982, as a result of major new housing developments, the

population had grown to 77,600, indicating a rate of growth of 25 percent annually in the twelve years. Portmore then, accounted for 23 percent of the population of St. Catherine. A slower rate of growth of two percent between 1982 and 1991 took the population of Portmore beyond 90,000. In 2001 Portmore grew faster than Spanish Town, the capital, at an annual rate of 4.7 percent, adding just fewer than 60,000 to realise a population of 156,500. The area has increased its share of the parish population from a quarter in 1991, to almost one third in 2001.

The growth in the parish of St. Catherine, previously noted, was also the result of fairly significant increases in other towns. The town of Old Harbour was second to Portmore, experiencing growth of 29.6 percent. The population of Old Harbour moved from 18,400 in 1991 at an annual rate of growth of 2.5 percent to reach 23,800 in 2001. The population of Bog Walk increased by just over 2,100 in the ten years to exceed 11,000. Developments in the parishes of St. Ann, and St. Elizabeth are worthy of note. In St. Ann, while the population of the capital town, St. Ann's Bay decreased, the resort town of Ocho Rios gained approximately 5,400 increasing in size by over 80 percent between 1991 and 2001 to reach 15,800, thereby showing the highest rate of growth of any centre. In St. Elizabeth, while the capital Black River declined, Santa Cruz grew by 31.7 percent from about 8,200 to 10,800.

1.4 Age and Sex Composition

Age and sex are the most basic and yet the most important of all demographic variables. Separate data for males and females and for different age groups are important in themselves for the analysis of other types of data, and for the evaluation of the completeness and accuracy of census counts. The sex composition of a population is generally determined by the sex ratio at birth and the different patterns in mortality and migration of men and women. The sex ratio, which is the measure of the sex composition of a population, is also referred to as the male to female ratio, and is usually expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. The sex ratio at birth is biologically stable and ranges between 103 and 106 male births to every 100 female births. Whereas in European societies, sex ratios at birth of about 106 are usual, in the case of West Indian populations these are usually about 103 or less. (Roberts, 1974). The low sex ratio

coupled with the lower death rates among women produces an excess of females especially at the older ages.

The severe limitations of data for the early slave period make it impossible to estimate the extent of any imbalance between the sexes for that period, but the preponderance of males among the European colonisers and the African slaves would suggest the existence of a high sex ratio. With the end of the slave trade and the ensuing policy of stimulating reproduction as the only means of maintaining the labour force, a reduction in the preponderance of males was inevitable. The decline was steady, with females gradually outnumbering men. The excess of females that emerged in the last days of slavery has distinguished the Jamaican population ever since.

The 2001 census results show that of the population of 2 607 632, females numbered 1 324 085 and males, 1 283 547. Between 1991 and 2001, the male population had a higher percentage increase (9.94 per cent) than the female population (9.14 per cent). The excess of females over males dropped to 40 538 in 2001 compared to 45 674 in 1991. This resulted in a small increase in the sex ratio, from 96.24 in 1991 to 96.94 in 2001.

Table 1.5 Sex Composition of the Population: 1991 and 2001

Item	2001		1991	
	No of Persons	**Percent of Total**	**No of Persons**	**Percent of Total**
Total	**2,607,632**	**100.00**	**2,380,666**	**100.00**
Male	1,283,547	49.22	1,167,501	49.04
Female	1,324,085	50.78	1,213,165	50.96
Excess of Females/Males	40,538		45,664	
Sex Ratio	96.94		96.24	

	Change between 1991 and 2001		
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Total	**226,966**	**9.53**	**0.88**
Male	116,046	9.94	0.95
Female	110,920	9.14	0.89

The sex ratios presented for broad age groups in Table 1.6 below, show the preponderance of males below age 15 in both census years. The general sex ratio drops fairly significantly after age 15 and at the higher ages there is a considerable excess of females evident. The excess of males which is evident for the 45-59 years group in 2001 is somewhat unusual but could be indicative of the female dominance in the modern migratory flows.

Table 1.6 Sex Ratio by Specified Age Groups: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratio	
	2001	1991
Total	**96.94**	**96.24**
0-4	103.75	103.19
5-14	102.59	101.13
15-29	96.03	95.09
30-44	92.21	93.72
45-59	101.24	98.12
60-64	95.10	91.35
65+	83.87	81.41

At the parish level, the female population outnumbered the male population in seven of the fourteen parishes in 2001. The parish of St. Andrew had the largest excess of females (5.66 per cent) and consequently showed the lowest sex ratio, 89.29. Kingston (94.0), St. Catherine (94.40) and St. James (96.43) were the only other parishes with ratios lower than the national ratio of 96.94. On the other hand, the largest excess of males over females is seen for St. Elizabeth (2.1 per cent), with a sex ratio of 104.28.

Table 1.7 Analysis of Sex Distribution by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001			1991		
	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio	Masculinity Prop.	% Excess/ Deficit of Males over Females	Sex Ratio
JAMAICA	**49.22**	**-1.55**	**96.94**	**49.04**	**-1.92**	**96.24**
Kingston	48.45	-3.09	94.00	48.02	-3.97	92.37
St. Andrew	47.17	-5.66	89.29	46.80	-6.41	87.96
St. Thomas	49.92	-0.16	99.68	49.70	-0.60	98.80
Portland	49.84	-0.31	99.38	49.85	-0.31	99.39
St. Mary	49.95	-0.11	99.78	49.90	-0.20	99.60
St. Ann	50.36	0.72	101.45	50.11	0.21	100.42
Trelawny	50.81	1.62	103.30	51.13	2.26	104.63
St. James	49.09	-1.82	96.43	48.92	-2.15	95.78
Hanover	50.34	0.69	101.38	50.14	0.28	100.56
Westmoreland	50.94	1.89	103.85	51.02	2.05	104.19
St. Elizabeth	51.05	2.10	104.28	50.96	1.92	103.91
Manchester	50.17	0.35	100.70	49.77	-0.45	99.10
Clarendon	50.48	0.96	101.94	50.26	0.51	101.03
St. Catherine	48.56	-2.88	94.40	48.59	-2.81	94.53

Note: see Technical Notes

The age structure has been largely determined by the high fertility patterns of the past. Patterns of migration have also had an impact, as not only were past streams sex selective, but they were also age selective. The distribution of the population by age and sex is presented in Appendix Tables 1.1-1.6. Table 1.8 below summarises the data for broad age groups and presents the comparative proportions for 1991 and 2001.

The evidence of the continued declining fertility is clearly seen with the decreased proportions of persons in the younger age groups among males and females. In 1991, more than one third (34.92 per cent) of the male population and 33.95 percent of the female population were less than 15 years old. By 2001, this had declined to 33.34 per cent of the male population and 31.39 per cent of the female population. Declining proportions were also evident for the 15-29 years group. The extent of the decline was relatively the same for both men and women, from 28.99 per cent males and 29.34 per cent females in 1991 to 25.75 per cent males and 26.0 per cent females in 2001. Occurring simultaneously with this decline in the proportion of persons in the younger age

groups is the increasing proportion of persons in the older groups. Males and females 30-59 years old respectively increased from 25.81 per cent of the male population and 26 per cent of the female, to 31.33 per cent and 31.89 per cent respectively, over the ten year period. Overall, the proportion of the population 60 years and older remained almost unchanged between 1991 and 2001 at 11 percent for women, while moving minimally from 9.4 percent to 9.6 percent for men. For the oldest cohort, 65 years and older the increase was from 8 percent to 8.2 percent for women and from 6.8 percent to 7.1 percent for men.

An effective way of showing the age structure of the population, and any shifts between periods, is by means of age pyramids, as depicted in Figure (i). By showing numbers or proportions of males and females in each age group, the pyramid gives a vivid "picture" of the age and sex structure of the population. The pyramid in Figure (i) shows the age and sex structure of the Jamaican population at 2000. Each horizontal bar represents the size of an age-sex group. The bottom bar shows the number of males and females who were under five years of age at the census; that is, persons born in the five years preceding the census. The bar located at ages 30–34 represents persons born between 1967 and 1971 and so forth. At the top of the pyramid, very brief bars show the small number of surviving members of the birth cohorts of 1916 and earlier. Each year a new cohort is born and is placed at the bottom of the pyramid while those above move up. As the cohorts age, they inevitably lose members because of death and migration.

Table 1.8 Percentage Distribution of the Population by Sex and Specific Age Groups: 1991 and 2001

Age Group	2001		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**2,607,632**	**1,283,547**	**1,324,085**
0-4	10.46	10.82	10.11
5-14	21.89	22.52	21.28
15-29	25.88	25.75	26.00
30-44	20.63	20.10	21.14
45-59	10.99	11.23	10.75
60+	10.15	9.57	10.72
65+	7.65	7.09	8.19
	1991		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**
Total	**2,380,666**	**1,167,496**	**1,213,170**
0-4	11.54	11.95	11.14
5-14	23.38	23.97	22.81
15-29	29.09	28.92	29.26
30-44	16.72	16.49	16.94
45-59	9.23	9.32	9.14
60+	10.04	9.35	10.70
65+	6.75	6.76	7.99

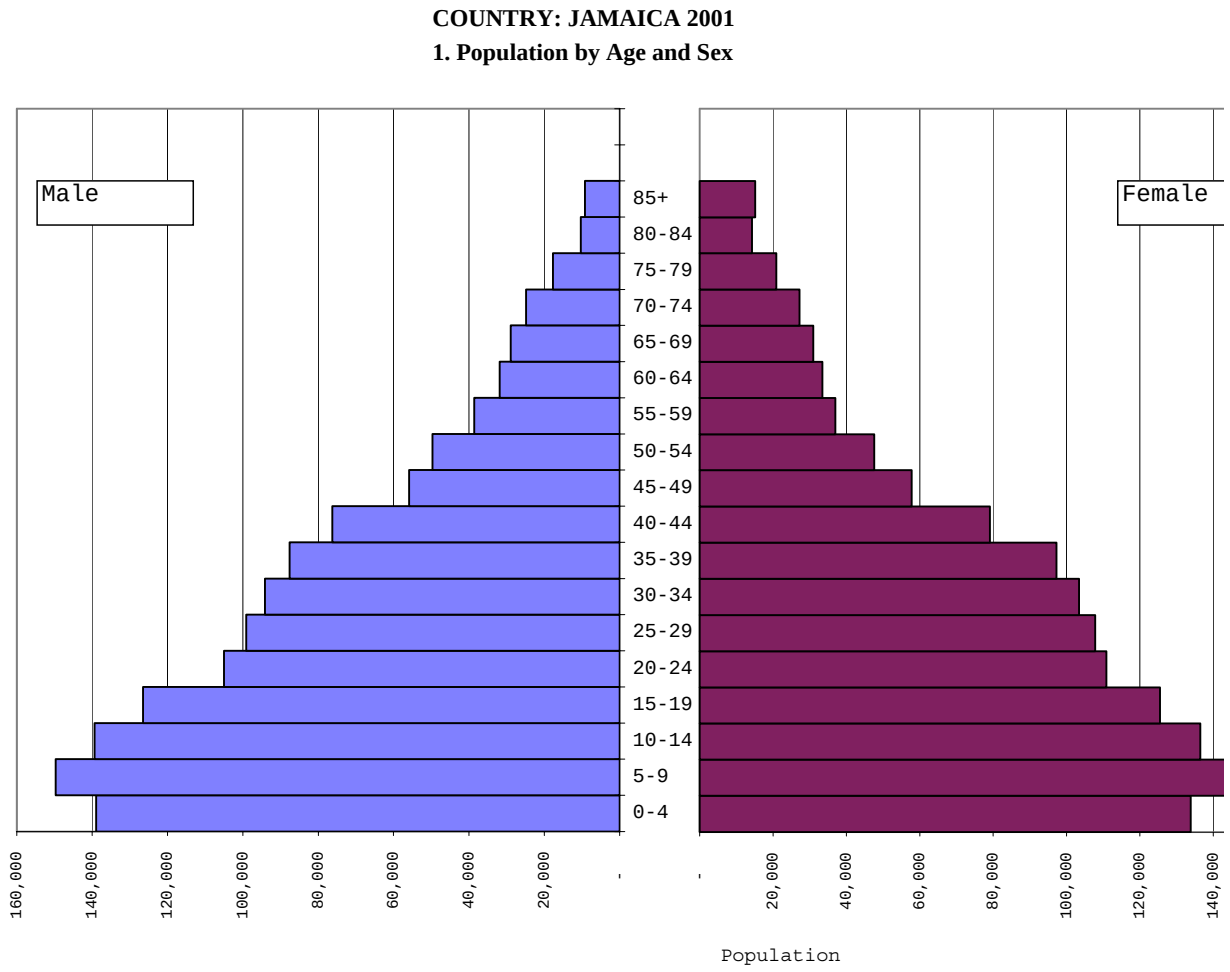
Most countries fall into one of three general types of pyramids: (i) **Expansive** – a broad base, indicating a high proportion of children and a rapid rate of population growth; (ii) **Constrictive** – a base that is narrower than the middle of the pyramid, usually the result of a recent rapid decline in fertility; (iii) **Stationary** – a narrow base and roughly equal numbers in each age group, tapering off at the older ages, indicating a moderate proportion of children and a slow or zero rate of growth.

The pyramid for Jamaica shows still a fairly broad base but with obvious narrowing in the lower age ranges as fertility declines take effect. The increases in the middle age ranges are very evident as the pyramid takes on a more rectangular appearance.

With declines in fertility and improvements in levels of mortality, has come an ageing of the population. The decline in the proportion under 15 years old, previously discussed, is evidence of the ageing population. Further evidence of ageing is seen when changes in the median age over time are observed. The median age is that age which divides a population into numerically equal

parts of younger and older persons. Populations with medians under 20 years may be described as “young” while those with medians 30 or over, as “old”.

Figure (i) Population Pyramid for Jamaica: 2001



Median ages of between 20–29 years are considered to be of intermediate age. The median ages shown in Table 1.9 below, depict a gradual increase in the relative proportion of the older population with the median age increasing from 22 years in 1991, to 24 years in 2001. Of note is the difference by just over one year between the age for men and women. The higher proportions of women in the older age groups, discussed earlier, have resulted in a higher average age for women.

Table 1.9 Median Age (in years) of the Population by Sex: 1991 and 2001

Sex	2001	1991	Difference (1991-2001)
Total	24.32	21.72	2.60
Male	23.66	21.14	2.52
Female	24.96	22.27	2.69

An examination of median ages by parish for 2001 (Table 1.10), shows Clarendon (22.3 years) and Kingston (22.8 years), as the parishes with the youngest populations, both with average ages less than the country total, and St. Elizabeth (25 years), as the parish with the oldest.

Table 1.10 Median Ages (in Years) of the Population by Parish: 1991 and 2001

	Median Age Total		Years Added 1991-2001
	2001	1991	
Jamaica	**24.32**	**21.70**	**2.60**
Kingston	23.72	22.40	1.32
St. Andrew	25.51	22.86	2.65
St. Thomas	23.83	21.44	2.39
Portland	24.64	22.04	2.60
St. Mary	24.26	21.50	2.76
St. Ann	23.84	21.37	2.47
Trelawny	23.85	21.23	2.62
St. James	23.75	21.48	2.27
Hanover	24.57	22.04	2.53
Westmoreland	24.09	22.45	1.64
St. Elizabeth	25.02	21.46	3.56
Manchester	24.66	20.75	3.91
Clarendon	22.32	19.53	2.79
St. Catherine	24.20	21.23	2.97

Table 1.11 Percentage Distribution of the Total Population by Broad Age Groups and Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	Percentage of Total Population					
	Under 15 Years		15-64 Years		65+ Years	
	2001	1991	2001	1991	2001	1991
Jamaica	**32.35**	**34.92**	**60.00**	**57.69**	**7.65**	**7.39**
Kingston	32.80	33.19	61.66	60.44	5.54	6.4
St. Andrew	29.78	31.73	63.19	62.07	7.03	6.15
St. Thomas	34.01	36.37	57.05	54.86	8.94	8.85
Portland	33.08	35.18	57.13	54.56	9.8	10.31
St. Mary	33.77	36.22	56.80	54.28	9.43	9.54
St. Ann	33.17	36.28	58.69	55.56	8.14	8.19
Trelawny	33.75	36.54	57.23	54.76	9.02	8.78
St. James	33.28	35.11	60.44	58.70	6.28	6.18
Hanover	32.86	34.70	58.46	56.29	8.68	9.08
Westmoreland	33.30	35.12	57.93	55.66	8.76	9.27
St. Elizabeth	31.81	35.07	58.52	54.77	9.68	9.26
Manchester	31.78	36.38	58.96	55.61	9.27	8.06
Clarendon	35.29	39.03	56.47	53.26	8.25	7.79
St. Catherine	32.22	34.84	61.88	59.66	5.89	5.51
	Dependency Ratios: 1991 and 2001					
	Total		**Youth**		**Aged**	
	2001	**1991**	**2001**	**1991**	**2001**	**1991**
Total	**66.67**	**73.34**	**53.92**	**60.53**	**12.75**	**12.81**
Kingston	62.17	65.59	53.19	54.86	8.99	10.63
St. Andrew	58.25	60.97	47.12	51.08	11.13	9.89
St. Thomas	75.29	82.68	59.61	66.44	15.68	16.24
Portland	75.04	83.61	57.89	64.59	17.14	19.02
St. Mary	76.07	84.54	59.47	66.84	16.60	17.70
St. Ann	70.40	80.20	56.52	65.37	13.87	14.83
Trelawny	74.73	83.04	58.98	66.88	15.75	16.16
St. James	65.46	70.36	55.07	59.80	10.39	10.55
Hanover	71.05	78.02	56.20	61.77	14.85	16.25
Westmoreland	72.61	79.96	57.49	63.20	15.12	16.76
St. Elizabeth	70.89	83.07	54.35	66.03	16.54	17.05
Manchester	69.62	80.11	53.90	65.53	15.72	14.58
Clarendon	77.1	88.15	62.49	73.43	14.60	14.72
St. Catherine	61.59	67.67	52.07	58.41	9.53	9.26

The variations in the proportions of children, aged persons and persons of "working age" are taken account of jointly in the age dependency ratio. The age dependency ratio represents the ratio of the combined child population and aged population, the "dependent ages" (under 15 and 65 years and over) to the population of the "economically productive" ages (15–64 years). Where more detailed data are lacking, the age-dependency ratio often is used, as an indicator of

the economic burden the productive portion of a population must carry, even though some persons defined as “dependent” are producers and some persons in the “productive” ages are economically dependent.

Table 1.11 shows the percentage distribution of each of the three age groups identified for Jamaica and the fourteen parishes and the dependency ratios for 1991 and 2001. Movements in the age groups between the two periods, declines in the younger groups and increases among the older cohorts have already been discussed.

In 1991, for every 100 persons of working age there were approximately 73 in the “dependent” groups. By 2001, this ratio had fallen by approximately 7 percent to 67 per 100. The youth dependency ratio which relates the under 15 years to the 15–64 years, fell from 61 per 100 in 1991 to 54 per 100 in 2001. The smallest movement is observed for the old age ratio, which moved only minimally from 12.81 per 100 in 1991 to 12.75 per 100 in the ten year period.

An examination of the data for the parishes shows Clarendon established previously as the parish with the youngest population, as the parish with the highest youth dependency ratio in 2001 (63 per 100) and consequently, the highest overall ratio, 77.1 per 100. Table 1.12 below which presents the changes over the ten years, shows decline in all parishes. The parishes of Manchester, Clarendon and St Ann show declines exceeding 10 percent in the total dependency ratio over the period. The ratio for Manchester moved by 13 percent from 80 per 100 in 1991, to 70 per 100 in 2001. For St Ann, the fall was by 12 percent from 80 per 100 in 1991 to 70 per 100 in 2001.

Table 1.12 Percentage Change in Total Dependency Ratios by Parish: 1991-2001

Parish	2001	1991	Percentage Change
Jamaica	**66.67**	**73.34**	**-9.09**
Kingston	62.17	65.45	-5.00
St. Andrew	58.25	61.12	-4.70
St. Thomas	75.29	82.28	-8.50
Portland	75.04	83.27	-9.88
St. Mary	76.07	84.21	-9.68
St. Ann	70.40	79.98	-11.98
Trelawny	74.73	82.61	-9.53
St. James	65.46	70.35	-6.95
Hanover	71.05	77.65	-8.50
Westmoreland	72.61	79.66	-8.85
St. Elizabeth	70.89	82.59	-14.17
Manchester	69.62	79.83	-12.80
Clarendon	77.10	87.77	-12.16
St. Catherine	61.59	67.62	-8.92

CHAPTER 2

NATIONAL POPULATION TRENDS: SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

2.1 Introduction

In addition to being the major source of data on the size and distribution of the population and its age and sex composition, the census provides important information on national origin, race and ethnicity, marital status, educational attainment, economic activity and household headship. These patterns are reviewed at the national level in this chapter, while later chapters provide more detailed information by parish and by sub-groups in the population.

2.2 Nativity

2.2.1 The Foreign Born

The 2001 census disclosed that 25,233 or about 1 percent of the total population of Jamaica, was born in a foreign country (Table 2.1). Approximately 5,700 of these persons were from other Caribbean territories, representing 23 percent of the total foreign born population. The main individual countries of origin were countries outside of the region; the United States of America (22 percent) and the United Kingdom (17 percent). A total of 1,169 persons, 5 percent of the foreign born, came from the Canada while 4 percent originated in India.

Table 2.1 The Foreign Born Population by Country/Region of Birth: 2001

Country/Region of Birth	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**25,233**	**100.00**
Caribbean Territories	5,728	22.70
United States of America	5,514	21.85
United Kingdom	4,221	16.73
Canada	1,169	4.63
India	1,007	3.99
South-East Asia	786	3.11
Other Countries	3,236	12.82
Not Reported	3,572	14.16

The foreign born population has not represented any significant proportion of the Jamaican population, at least not since 1943. This is shown in Table 2.2 below which presents the totals derived from the censuses since that time.

Table 2.2 The Foreign Born Population: 1943-2001

Census Year	Total Population	Foreign Born Population	
		Number	Percent of Total
1943	1,246,240	25,825	2.1
1960	1,624,400	20,334	1.3
1970	1,848,512	30,852	1.7
1982	2,190,357	22,657	1.0
1991	2,380,666	20,589	0.9
2001	2,607,632	25,233	1.0

In considering the parish distribution of the foreign born, (Table 2.3) just over a half (51 percent) of the total foreign born population was resident in the parishes of St Andrew and Kingston.

Table 2.3 The Foreign Born Population by Parish of Residence: 2001

Parish of Residence	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**25,233**	**100.00**
Kingston	643	2.55
St. Andrew	12,246	48.53
St. Thomas	541	2.14
Portland	429	1.70
St. Mary	521	2.06
St. Ann	941	3.73
Trelawny	321	1.27
St. James	1,925	7.63
Hanover	385	1.53
Westmoreland	745	2.95
St. Elizabeth	766	3.04
Manchester	1,573	6.23
Clarendon	1,053	4.17
St. Catherine	3,144	12.46

The second highest proportion in any parish was 13 percent**,** resident in St Catherine. The lowest proportion of foreign born in any parish was evident in Trelawny which had just about 1 percent of the foreign born population.

2.3 The Local Born

The local-born population numbered 2,570,730. Of these, 2,548,057 persons (99 percent) reported their parish of birth. The largest proportion (14 percent) of the total local born reporting, was born in the parish of St Andrew. The total of 356,992 was 10 percent more than the 331,659 born in St Catherine, the parish with the second largest number of local born residents. Clarendon with 256,691 (10 percent) and Kingston with 235,961 (9 percent) completed the top four parishes of local birth. Table 2.4 presents a summary of the local born in relation to parish of birth.

Table 2.4 Local Born Population by Parish of Birth: 2001

Parish of Residence	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**2,548,057**	**100.00**
Kingston	235,961	9.26
St. Andrew	356,992	14.01
St. Thomas	98,088	3.85
Portland	94,115	3.69
St. Mary	134,564	5.28
St. Ann	182,903	7.18
Trelawny	85,805	3.37
St. James	158,577	6.22
Hanover	78,418	3.08
Westmoreland	157,964	6.20
St. Elizabeth	183,363	7.20
Manchester	192,957	7.57
Clarendon	256,691	10.07
St. Catherine	331,659	13.02

Note: Excludes 22,673 persons not reporting parish of birth

2.4 Ethnicity

Table 2.5 Population by Ethnic Origin: 1991 and 2001

Ethnic Origin	2001		1991		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	**2,595,962**	**100.00**	**2,299,673**	**100.00**	**296,289**	**11.41**
Black	2,378,104	91.61	2,080,323	90.46	297,781	12.52
East Indian	23,227	0.89	29,218	1.27	-5,991	-25.79
Chinese	5,153	0.20	5,372	0.23	-219	-4.25
White	4,716	0.18	5,200	0.23	-484	-10.26
Mixed	161,234	6.21	166,991	7.26	-5,757	-3.57
Other	2,117	0.08	1,252	0.05	865	40.86
Not Stated	21,411	0.82	11,317	0.49	10,094	47.14

The racial, cultural and religious diversity of West Indian populations dictates the inclusion of related questions in the census. The main categories included for ethnicity in the Jamaican census are typical for most Caribbean countries with a history of plantation slavery and the indentured immigration which followed emancipation: Negro/Black, White, Mixed, East Indian and Others. The "Other" category is usually reserved for respondents who do not consider that they fit neatly into the stated categories. In Jamaica, questions on ethnicity and race are considered to reflect more of people's perception of themselves rather than ascription to a particular racial group on the basis of physical appearance. For the 2001 census, the question asked was "*To which race or ethnic group would you say you belong?"* The interviewers were instructed to read the response categories as listed on the questionnaire and to "*Accept the respondent's reply"*.

Table 2.5 shows that approximately 91.6 percent of the population responded Negro/ Black, an increase of 1.2 percentage points over the 90.4 percent identifying themselves with this category in 1991. A total of 161,234 persons representing 6.2 percent of the population were classified as mixed. This represented a decline in absolute and percentage terms compared to 1991. At that earlier census, a total of 166,991 or 7 percent of the population were classified as mixed. The table shows 23,227, 5,153 and 4,716 persons being classified as East Indian, Chinese and White respectively.

2.5 Religion

The changing diversity of religious groups in Jamaica over time, has meant that strict comparability with past censuses is not always possible. Table 2.6 below presents the population by religious affiliation as reported in 2001 and Table 2.7 presents a comparison with 1991 as far as is possible, considering the changes in categories between the two censuses.

Table 2.6 Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 2001

Religious Affiliation	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**2,595,962**	**100.00**
Anglican	93,612	3.61
Baptist	188,770	7.27
Brethren	24,217	0.93
Church of God in Jamaica	124,184	4.78
Church of God of Prophecy	113,225	4.36
Church of God − New Testament	163,912	6.31
Church of God − Other	215,837	8.31
Jehovah's Witnesses	44,203	1.70
Methodist	50,024	1.93
Moravian	20,975	0.81
Pentecostal	247,452	9.53
Rastafarian	24,020	0.93
Roman Catholic	67,204	2.59
Seventh Day Adventist	281,353	10.84
United Church	64,154	2.47
Other Religion/Denomination	256,765	9.89
No Religion/Denomination	543,902	20.95
Not Stated	72,151	2.78

More than a half million persons, representing just over one fifth (21 percent) of the population reported that they were not affiliated to a religion or denomination, in 2001. The largest single group numerically and in percentage terms was the Seventh Day Adventists with 281,353 or 10.9 percent of the population. Other large single groups were the Pentecostals with 247,452 or 9.5 percent and the Baptists, 188,770 or 7.3 percent. The Church of God, which were separated into distinct groups for 2001, ranged from 215,837 or 8.3 percent for a category called 'Other' to 113,225 or 4.4 percent for the Church of God of Prophecy. Approximately 13 percent of the

population reported affiliation to the traditional denominations of Anglican (3.6 percent), Roman Catholic (2.6 percent), United Church (2.5 percent), and Methodist (1.9 percent).

Table 2.7 Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 1991 and 2001

Religious Affiliation	2001		1991		Change 1991-2001	
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	**2,595,962**	**100.00**	**2,299,673**	**100.00**	**296,287**	**12.88**
Anglican	93,612	3.61	127,331	5.54	-33,719	-26.48
Baptist	188,770	7.27	203,135	8.83	-14,365	-7.07
Brethren	24,217	0.93	26,243	1.14	-2,026	-7.72
Church of God	617,158	23.77	487,988	21.22	129,170	26.47
Jehovah's Witnesses	44,203	1.70	38,434	1.67	5,769	15.01
Methodist	50,024	1.93	62,208	2.71	-12,184	-19.59
Moravian	20,975	0.81	27,589	1.20	-6,614	-23.97
Pentecostal	247,452	9.53	175,235	7.62	72,217	41.21
Roman Catholic	67,204	2.59	93,401	4.06	-26,197	-28.05
Seventh Day Adventist	281,353	10.84	208,173	9.05	73,180	35.15
United Church	64,154	2.47	63,968	2.78	186	0.29
Other Religion/ Denomination	280,785	10.82	197,686	8.60	83,099	42.04
No Religion/ Denomination	543,902	20.95	554,564	24.11	-10,662	-1.92
Not Stated	72,151	2.78	33,718	1.47	38,433	113,98

The comparative data for 1991 show the extent to which the traditional denominations have lost ground to the evangelicals. There were large declines by 28.05 percent among Roman Catholics and Anglicans (26.48 percent) and by 19.59 percent for Methodists and Moravians (23.97 percent). Other denominations showing much smaller declines were the Brethren (8 percent) and Baptists (7 percent). The largest increases in the ten years were seen for the Pentecostals (41.2 percent) and the Seventh Day Adventists (35.2 percent). The Church of God as a combined group increased from 488,000 or 21 percent of the total population to 617,000 or 24 percent of the total population. This reflected an increase of 26 percent in the ten year period.

2.6 Marital Status

The recognition that West Indian family formations cannot be studied within the traditional marital status types has long been noted in the censuses and demographic sample surveys conducted in the region. Only legal categories are required in assigning marital status. The definition of marriage adopted for the census was proposed by the Statistical Commission of the United Nations for statistical purposes, "The act, ceremony, or process by which the legal relationship of husband or wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognised by the laws of each country." Marriage therefore signifies that a man or woman is in a union established in accordance with existing marriage laws. Marriages of East Indians conducted according to the Hindu custom are included. Marriages may be broken only by procedures laid down in divorce laws or by the death of a partner. A legally married person is therefore still regarded as married whether or not living with the person to whom he or she is married. In general there is no impediment to re-marriage of divorced or widowed persons. The marital status categories identified for the census were: never married, married, legally separated, divorced and widowed. For the 2001 census of Jamaica, all persons less than 16 years old were automatically classified as never married. Table 2.8 shows that in 2001, 65 percent of the population 16 years and over had never been married. The proportion among men was 66 percent exceeding the proportion for women by about 2 percent. A total of 463,551 persons or 27.2 percent of the population in this age group were classified as married. There were 230,420 married men and 233,131 married women representing percentages of 27.98 and 26.47 respectively. The result is a sex ratio of 98.8 for the married population.

Table 2.8 Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: 1991 and 2001

Marital Status	2001			1991		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
Total	**1,704,240**	**823,657**	**880,583**	**1,437,918**	**691,173**	**746,745**
Married	463,551	230,420	233,131	367,842	181,992	185,850
Legally Separated	11,072	5,417	5,655	11,086	5,291	5,795
Divorced	23,535	11,444	12,091	13,741	6,549	7,192
Widowed	71,393	17,643	53,750	62,067	14,532	47,535
Never Married	1,106,891	544,135	562,756	978,638	480,128	498,510
Not Stated	27,798	14,598	13,200	4,544	2,681	1,863
	Percent of Total			Percent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Married	27.20	27.98	26.47	25.58	26.33	24.89
Legally Separated	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.77	0.77	0.78
Divorced	1.38	1.39	1.37	0.96	0.95	0.96
Widowed	4.19	2.14	6.10	4.32	2.10	6.37
Never Married	64.95	66.06	63.91	68.06	69.47	66.76
Not Stated	1.63	1.77	1.50	0.32	0.39	0.25

In a monogamous society the number of married men should be approximately equal to the number of married women. Allowance has to be made however for husbands and / or wives who are not resident in the country. An important point to note also is the fact that in reporting marital and / or other relationships, respondents frequently introduce several types of biases which may result from conscious efforts on their part to conceal unpleasant facts about difficulties in their relationships. Of course, also, these questions are some of the more personal ones and there is some amount of resistance in responding to them. Just about 28,000 persons representing 1.6 percent of the target population 16 and over did not respond to the question. Approximately 106,000 persons, representing 6.2 percent were classified as divorced, legally separated or widowed. There were over twice as many women as men in this combined group. The result is a very low sex ratio of 48. The sex differential is especially striking among the widowed, as the number of women reporting this status more than tripled the number of men. A total of 53,750 women were widowed compared to 17,643 men. This situation is no doubt reflective of the higher levels of mortality for older men.

Comparisons with 1991 presented in Table 2.9 reveal a marked increase in the number of divorced persons. From 13,741 persons in 1991, the number increased by 9,794 or 71.3 percent to 23,535. Numerically, the increase in the number of divorced persons was relatively the same

for both men and women, with 4,895 and 4,899 respectively, an additional 5000. The number of persons classified as married increased by more than a quarter in the ten years between 1991 and 2001 from 367,842 to 463,551. Smaller increases are observed for the widowed and the never married categories. The former group rose by 15 percent from 62,067 in 1991 to 71,393 in 2001, while the never married increased by 13.1 percent over the ten year period from 978,638 to over 1,106,891. The only decline in the marital status categories occurred for the legally separated group, by a minimal 0.1 percent from 11,086 to 11,072..

Table 2.9 Population 16 years and over by Sex and Marital Status: Changes between 1991 and 2001

Marital Status	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
Total	**266,322**	**18.52**	**132,484**	**19.17**	**133,838**	**17.92**
Married	95,709	26.02	48,428	26.61	47,281	25.44
Legally Separated	-14	-0.13	126	2.38	-140	-2.42
Divorced	9,794	71.28	4,895	74.74	4,899	68.12
Widowed	9,326	15.03	3,111	21.41	6,215	13.07
Never Married	128,253	13.11	64,007	13.33	64,246	12.89
Not Stated	23,254	511.75	11,917	444.50	11,337	608.53

2.7 Education and Training

The education system which Jamaica inherited from the colonial period was built around a dual track which made different provisions for different social classes, and which was not oriented to the economic and social development of the country [Miller, 1990]. Accordingly, with the achievement of political Independence, there has been a concerted effort to restructure the education system to increase access by all social classes, to improve quality and relevance, and to establish a rational and integrated structure with linkages between different levels. In order to meet these objectives, the country embarked on a major expansion of secondary education from the seventies, and this in turn has served to widen the base for access to tertiary education. The last intercensal decade has witnessed a large increase in the numbers of persons with secondary education, as well as those with tertiary level training. There has also been an improvement in

the proportion of the population who have acquired some level of formal certification, as they progressed through the education system.

The 2001 Census of Population obtained data on educational enrolment and attainment both through the administration of the short form to the total population and through specific questions which were addressed only to the 10 percent sample. Information on attendance and on the highest level of educational attainment is available for the total population, while information on examinations passed and on training levels is derived from the sample.

The expansion in the numbers of persons with secondary education may be readily seen from Table 2.10, which provides data on the highest level of educational attainment for persons 15 years and older. In 2001, the number of persons who reported having had secondary education stood at 974,550. This represented an increase of 60.2 percent over the 608,317 persons with secondary education in 1991.

Table 2.10 Population 15 Years and Over by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 1991 and 2001

Educational Attainment	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
JAMAICA	**1,754,384**	**848,874**	**905,510**	**1,490,329**	**717,247**	**773,082**
Pre-Primary	5,426	2,812	2,614	296	155	141
Primary	447,157	235,340	211,817	772,481	391,434	381,047
Secondary	974,550	477,449	497,101	608,317	274,062	334,255
University	73,855	31,508	42,347	30,804	14,976	15,828
Other Tertiary	141,433	48,231	93,202	–	–	–
Other	62,180	26,240	35,940	15,952	6,473	9,479
None	10,267	5,877	4,390	20,358	11,146	9,212
Not Stated	39,516	21,417	18,099	42,121	19,001	23,120
	Percent of Total			Percent of Total		
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Pre-Primary	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.02	0.02	0.02
Primary	25.49	27.72	23.39	51.83	54.58	49.29
Secondary	55.55	56.24	54.90	40.81	38.21	43.23
University	4.21	3.71	4.68	2.07	2.09	2.05
Other Tertiary	8.06	5.68	10.29	–	–	–
Other	3.54	3.09	3.97	1.07	0.90	1.22
None	0.59	0.69	0.48	1.37	1.55	1.19
Not Stated	2.25	2.52	2.00	2.83	2.65	3.00

The decline in the numbers of persons in the age-range of 15 years and older who had progressed no further than the primary education level is explained both in relation to the expansion of opportunities for secondary education, as well as by the decline in the primary-school age cohort [6-11 years]. These declines in fertility levels were manifest from the early seventies, and over the nineties, primary school enrolment continued to show a steady downward movement. In 2001, the Census recorded 447,157 persons with primary education in comparison to 772,481 in 1991. This was equivalent to a decline of 42.1 percent.

It is also apparent that both males and females shared in the process of educational upgrading, so that by 2001, it was seen that 56.2 percent of males and 54.9 percent of females had achieved secondary education. The gender gap was more pronounced at the tertiary level, as females were more likely than males to have achieved education at the level of university or other tertiary training. In 2001, these two combined education categories were reported as 9.4 percent of the male population 15 years and over, in comparison with 14.97 percent of females. These

differentials reflected both the educational requirements of the labour market sectors in which males and females tended to be concentrated, such as the nursing and teaching professions, as well as the increased entry of women into some of the higher occupational levels which had previously been male-dominated.

The wider participation in programmes for secondary education was not matched by successful performance at this level, as students continued to graduate from these institutions with low levels of certification, despite some improvement over the decade. Table 2.11 shows the highest level of examination passed by the population 15 years and older, and it documents the fact that the numbers of persons with at least one CXC subject or the equivalent had nearly doubled. These persons were estimated at 161,988 in 2001, as compared with 84,478 in 1991. This represented an increase of 92 percent. However, despite this improvement, nonetheless, by 2001 persons with examination passes represented only 9.2 percent of the population. Those persons who reported having degrees, professional qualifications and associate degrees, certificates or diplomas increased from 83,963 in 1991 to 123,074 in 2001, representing an expansion of 46.6 percent.

Table 2.11 Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Examination Passed: 1991 and 2001

Examination	2001		1991	
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
JAMAICA	**1,753,456**	**100.00**	**1,490,329**	**100.00**
Degrees and Professional Qualifications	43,207	2.46	22,728	1.53
Associate Degrees/Certificates and Diplomas	79,867	4.56	61.235	4.11
GCE 'A' 1+, HSC, CAPE 1+	12,291	0.70	7,524	0.50
CXC General 1+ and Equivalents	161,988	9.24	84,478	5.67
CXC Basic and Equivalents	153,861	8.77	91,991	6.17
Other	24,064	1.37	13,484	0.90
None	1,201,265	68.51	1,176,848	78.97
Not Stated	76,913	4.39	32,041	2.15

The problem of low educational achievement is highlighted in Table 2.12 which shows that among males 15 years and older, 76.6 percent reported having passed no examinations. For females, the corresponding proportion was 67 percent. While Table 2.12 also provides evidence that these performance levels represent a significant improvement over those recorded in the two previous censuses, they serve to explain the emphasis which is currently being placed on improvement in the quality of education.

Table 2.12 Population 15 Years and Older with No Examinations Passed by Sex : 1982, 1991 and 2001

Sex	2001		1991		1982	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1,201,265	68.51	1,176,848	78.97	859,819	85.42
Males	620,818	76.62	592,506	84.50	428,232	88.39
Females	580,447	67.00	584,342	77.18	431,587	82.67

2.8 Training

The questions on training which were asked during the 2001 Census relate to training which is intended to equip persons for specific types of employment. Training therefore seeks to transfer specific knowledge, skills and attitudes that are relevant to particular occupations. These questions were included only on the long form, and were addressed to persons 15 years and over in the 10 percent sample. Where the individual indicated that he or she had received training for more than one job, information on training was collected in relation to the main job. Questions on training are a new feature of the Jamaican census, as this topic was not included in the 1991 census.

Table 2.13 Population 15 Years and Older by Training Status and Sex: 2001

Training Status	Total	Males	Females
	Number of Persons		
JAMAICA	**1,753,456**	**848,128**	**905,328**
No Training Received	1,057,194	492,138	565,056
Currently Being Trained	65,812	29,810	36,002
Past Training Only	555,279	291,133	264,146
Current and Past Training	30,365	11,877	18,488
Not Reported	44,806	23,170	21,636
	Percentage		
TOTAL	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
No Training Received	60.29	58.03	62.41
Currently Being Trained	3.95	3.51	3.98
Past Training Only	31.67	34.33	29.18
Current and Past Training	1.73	1.40	2.04
Not Reported	2.56	2.73	2.39

The findings from the census showed that a total of 651,456 persons had either received previous training or were currently undergoing training. This included 332,820 males and 318,636 females in the age-range of 15 years and older. Those who had never received any specific job-related training represented 58.0 percent of males and 62.4 percent of females. While the distribution of training did not differ greatly by gender, there was a slightly higher proportion of males who had completed training, while on the other hand, women had higher percentages who were currently being trained. Among males, 34.3 percent reported previous training only, as compared with 29.2 percent of women. Those who were currently being trained [even if also previously trained] included a combined percentage of 6.0 percent for women and 4.9 percent for men.

Table 2.14 provides more detail on the training status of persons 15 years and over by age-group and by gender. The general pattern for both males and females is one where job-oriented training is not widespread during the teen years [15-19 years] when more emphasis is being placed on secondary education. Among males in this age-group, 77.2 percent reported no training, while 79 percent of females also have not been exposed to training. Among males 20-29 years and those aged 30-39 years, close to one half [46 percent] indicated that they were either currently

being trained or had previous training. Very similar training levels were reported by women, as 46.3 percent of those aged 20-29 years, and 43.4 percent aged 30-39 years, indicated exposure to training. Among the older age-groups [those 40 and older] training levels were quite low, as 58.4 percent of males and 67.8 percent of females indicated that they had never had specific job training.

Table 2.14 Population 15 Years and Older by Training Status, Sex and Age: 2001

	TOTAL	Total Population			
		15-19 Years	20-29 Years	30-39 Years	40 Years and Over
TOTAL	**1,753,456**	**250,815**	**420,030**	**380,235**	**702,376**
No Training Received		78.12	51.35	53.00	63.22
Currently Being Trained		10.03	6.55	2.20	0.68
Past Training Only		8.21	36.72	39.90	32.57
Current and Past Training		0.89	2.76	2.56	0.97
Not Reported		2.75	2.62	2.34	2.57
		Males			
TOTAL	**848,128**	**125,673**	**201,737**	**179,917**	**340,801**
No Training Received		77.19	51.38	51.45	58.37
Current Training		10.15	5.70	1.87	0.64
Past Training Only		8.73	37.72	42.31	37.54
Current and Past Training		1.02	2.30	1.95	0.71
Not Reported		2.91	2.90	2.43	2.73
		Females			
TOTAL	**905,328**	**125,142**	**218,293**	**200,318**	**361,575**
No Training Received		79.06	51.33	54.39	67.79
Current Training		9.92	7.33	2.51	0.71
Past Training only		7.68	35.80	37.74	27.88
Current and Past Training		0.76	3.18	3.11	1.21
Not Reported		2.59	2.36	2.25	2.42

2.9 Economic Activity

The categorization based on “activity status” classifies the population into persons economically active and not economically active. It is the current or usual relationship of each person to economic activity during a specified period of time.

The census topic relating to economic characteristics concentrate on the economically active population as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), where the concept of economic production is established with respect to the System of National Accounts [SNA]. The

economically active population comprises all persons, men and women who provide, or were available to provide the supply of labour for the production of economic goods and services, as defined by the SNA, during a specified time period.

Domestic or personal services provided by unpaid household members for final consumption within the same household are not considered economic activities. Examples of this type of activity are housekeeping, care of children, the sick and the elderly.

The economically active population can be measured in different ways and the ILO recommends two ways. One approach uses the *usually active* population measured in relation to a long reference period such as a year and the other uses the *currently active* population or the labour force measured in relation to a short reference period such as one week. Most of the questions in the 2001 Census of Jamaica looked at current economic activity, although a question was also asked in relation to the usual activity. The usual activity approach aimed at classifying persons according to their main activity during the 12 months preceding census day, based upon what each person had been engaged in for most of that period. The reference week for measurement of the current activity was the first week of September 2001, while the usual activity was based on the 12 months preceding September 11, 2001.

A person was classified as working if he or she were engaged in the production or distribution of goods or services for sale. These included employers, employees, self-employed persons and others receiving a wage or salary or other form of remuneration. It also included trainees and apprentices, whether paid or not, and unpaid helpers working on farms and in other enterprises.

When classifying the population by activity status, precedence is given to being economically active; as an example, a student who is looking for work would be classified as looking for work [part of the unemployed] rather than as a student [economically inactive]. Classification of economic activity is limited to the population 14 years and over, and all persons who worked for at least one hour in the reference period are classified as employed. All persons who did not work but said that they wanted work and were available to accept employment are classified as unemployed, regardless of whether they engaged in job-seeking activity during the specific reference week. For the analysis, persons not reporting their activity are excluded from the relevant tabulations.

The number of persons who were estimated as employed in September 2001 totalled 873,247, and this comprised 509,033 males and 364,214 females. The numbers unemployed were 85,197 males and 58,669 females, or a total of 143,866 persons. Together these two groups [employed and unemployed], comprised the economically active population or the labour force, and this totalled 1,017,113. Since the Census counted 1,765,907 persons in the age-range 14 years, the economically active population represented 57.6 percent of the population. The proportion of males who were economically active was 69.6 percent, while among females, the economic activity rate was 46.4 percent.

The numbers of persons who were economically active in September 2001 are shown in Table 2.15, as well as their specific activity status. This information is provided by gender and in relation to four broad age-groups: 14-24 years, 25-44 years [the prime working-ages], 45 to 64 years, and 65 and older. Table 2.16 provides a summary of these patterns in terms of the economic activity rates [labour force participation rates] and the unemployment rates.

As may be expected, the population 14-24 years had a relatively low economic activity rate, given the continuing involvement of this age-group in completing their education. The activity rate for persons 14-24 years was 41.35 percent, and this may be compared with the rate of 75.43 percent for those aged 25-44 years. However, this youth cohort of 14-24 years is quite large, despite their lower participation rate. They consist of 205,433 persons or 20.2 percent to the total labour force. The youth labour force 14-24 years was also faced with higher unemployment rates than the older cohorts, as the unemployment rate for persons below 25 years stood at 32.8 percent as compared with 10.9 percent for persons between 25 and 44 years, and with the unemployment rate of 6.8 percent for those aged 45 to 64 years. As a result, young persons between 14 and 24 years accounted for a disproportionate share of the unemployed, as their numbers totalled 67,320, or 46.8 percent of the total of 143,866 persons who were estimated to be unemployed at the time of the census.

Table 2.15 Total Population 14 Years and Over by Age-Group Sex and Current Activity Status: 2001

Age	Total Population*	Total Currently Active	Current Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
JAMAICA	**1,765,907**	**1,017,113**	**873,247**	**143,866**	**748,794**
14-24	496,818	205,433	138,113	67,320	291,385
25-44	728,943	549,831	490,088	59,743	179,112
45-64	345,928	223,947	208,695	15,252	121,981
65 and older	194,218	37,902	36,351	1,551	156,316
	Males				
TOTAL	**854,076**	**594,230**	**509,033**	**85,197**	**259,846**
14-24	246,089	123,611	85,076	38,535	122,478
25-44	347,070	307,453	273,238	34,215	39,617
45-64	172,265	136,134	124,809	11,325	36,131
65 and older	88,652	27,032	25,910	1,122	61,620
	Females				
TOTAL	**911,831**	**422,883**	**364,214**	**58,669**	**488,948**
14-24	250,729	81,822	53,037	28,785	168,907
25-44	381,873	242,378	216,850	25,528	139,495
45-64	173,663	87,813	83,886	3,927	85,850
65 and older	105,566	10,870	10,441	429	94,696

*Excludes 17,093 males and 13,553 females who did not respond to the question and are therefore not classifiable by activity status.

Table 2.16 Economic Activity Rates and Unemployment Rates for the Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Sex: 2001

Age	Economic Activity Rate			Unemployment Rate		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
JAMAICA	**57.60**	**69.58**	**46.38**	**14.14**	**14.34**	**13.87**
14-24	41.35	50.23	32.63	32.77	31.17	35.18
25-44	75.43	88.59	63.47	10.87	11.13	10.53
45-64	64.74	79.03	50.57	6.8	8.32	4.47
65 and over	19.52	30.49	10.30	4.09	4.15	3.95

*Based on Table 2.15

Gender combines with youth to create particular obstacles to labour force absorption, so that the unemployment rates for young women are higher than those for young males. Table 2.16 shows that for young persons below 25 years, the unemployment rate was 35.2 percent for females and

31.1 percent for males. It should be noted that this differential is much smaller than the ratio of male to female unemployment which has been consistently documented through the quarterly labour force surveys.

When employment patterns are examined in relation to status in employment (Table 2.17), it may be seen that self-employment continues to play a major role in providing a livelihood for a large proportion of Jamaicans. This represented roughly a third of all employment [34.4 percent], with the percentage shares being 40.4 percent for males and 25.9 percent for employed females. The large majority of self-employed persons operated without any paid workers, and they represent the group who has usually been classified as "own-account" workers. The public sector was the employment base for 13.6 percent of all workers, with women benefiting from employment in this sector to a larger extent than males. Among women, 18.9 percent were employed in the public sector as compared with 9.9 percent of males. The concentration of women in teaching, nursing and clerical occupations contributes to their expanded base in the public sector. While employment in private organizations contributed fairly similar shares to the total employment for males and females [39.5 percent for males and 41.7 percent for females], among women an additional 11.1 percent were employed in private homes as compared with 4.4 percent for males.

Table 2.17 Currently Employed Population* by Sex and Employment Status: 2001

Employment Status	All Employed Persons		Employed Males		Employed Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
TOTAL	**832,400**	**100.00**	**484,239**	**100.00**	**348,161**	**100.00**
Paid Government Employee	113,659	13.65	47,996	9.91	65,663	18.86
Paid Employee in Private Business	336,714	40.45	191,427	39.53	145,287	41.73
Paid Employee in Private Home	60,116	7.22	21,370	4.41	38,746	11.13
Unpaid Employee	20,870	2.51	16,623	3.43	4,247	1.22
Self Employed with Employees	44,525	5.35	32,461	6.70	12,064	3.46
Self Employed without Employees	241,379	29.0	163,195	33.71	78,184	22.46
Other Types of Employment	15,137	1.82	11,167	2.31	3,970	1.14

*Based on number of employed persons as shown in Table 2.15 and excluding 24,794 males and 16,053 females who did not report employment status.

2.10 Household Relationships

For the 2001 census, a household was defined as a person or a group of persons living together in a dwelling unit who have common arrangements for housekeeping, and who generally share at least one meal. The household may be composed of related persons only, of unrelated persons, or a combination of both.

For purposes of investigating household relationships and structure from census information, each household was asked to identify a 'head'. The head of the household was the person, man or woman, whom that household acknowledged to be the head. He or she may or may not be the chief breadwinner.

2.11 Household Composition and Relationships

The 2001 census identified 748,300 households. The number of heads for whom detailed information was reported was 744,654. With a population of 2,607,632, the average household size was approximately 3.5. Household heads comprised 29 percent of the household members, while spouses (wives/husbands) and or common-law partners accounted for 12.2 percent (Table 2.18). More than one third, 36.7 percent of household members were children of the head and /or the spouse or partner. It is important to note that these represented offspring of all ages. Grandchildren accounted for 10.2 percent of household members and all other relatives, including parents and siblings of the head and or the spouse/partner accounted for 8.6 percent. The remaining members, non-relatives, accounted for a small 2 percent of the total.

Table 2.18 presents these findings and includes data on sex ratios. A sex ratio of more than 100 indicates an excess of men while a ratio of less than 100 is indicative of an excess of women in a particular category. The table shows a very low sex ratio for spouses and common-law partners. This means that more wives and female partners were present in households than husbands and male partners. To elaborate, a greater proportion of the male-headed households had spouses and partners present, than the female headed ones.

Table 2.18 Percentage Distribution of Population by Sex and Relationship to Head of Household: 2001

Relationship to Head	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
Total	**2,587,831**	**1,272,567**	**1,315,264**	**96.75**
Head	28.78	34.33	23.40	141.95
Spouse	7.16	1.92	12.23	15.16
Common Law Partner	5.08	2.96	7.12	40.25
Child of Head/Spouse/Partner	17.80	18.59	17.04	105.55
Child of Head only	15.89	16.47	15.33	103.90
Child of Spouse/Partner only	3.00	3.03	2.97	98.96
Grandchild of Head/Spouse	10.26	10.85	9.70	108.20
Parent of Head/Spouse	0.97	0.45	1.48	29.23
Other Relatives	8.60	9.02	8.20	106.36
Non-Relatives	2.46	2.39	2.52	91.68

Note: Related to persons in private dwellings only.

Of the 744,654 household heads recorded, men numbered 436,882, representing 59 percent, while female heads numbered 307,772 (Table 2.19). Female heads were slightly older than male heads. The average age of the former was 47.3 years compared to 47.0 years for the latter.

Table 2.19 Heads of Households by Sex and Age: 2001

Age	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**744,654**	**436,882**	**307,772**
Under 25	44,466	24,218	20,248
25-44	344,826	202,301	142,525
45-64	225,390	138,363	87,027
65+	129,972	72,000	57,972
	Percent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Under 25	5.97	5.54	6.58
25-44	46.13	46.31	46.31
45-64	30.27	31.67	28.28
65+	17.45	16.48	18.84

About a quarter of all households were single person households (Table 2.21). Male single person households outnumbered female single person households, as 119,567 of the 169,404 single person households comprised men. On average, female headed households were larger than male headed households. The average size of the female headed households was 3.7 compared to 3.3 for the male headed households.

Table 2.20 Distribution of Household Heads by Sex and Size of Household: 2001

Household Size	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**744,654**	**436,882**	**307,772**
1 person	169,404	119,567	49,837
2 persons	136,160	74,656	61,504
3 persons	125,278	67,145	58,133
4 persons	111,790	64,644	47,146
5 persons	79,810	46,276	33,534
6 persons	50,052	28,182	21,870
7 persons	29,423	15,577	13,846
8 persons	17,060	8,858	8,202
9 persons	9,949	4,818	5,131
10+ persons	15,728	7,159	8,569
	Percent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1 person	22.75	27.37	16.19
2 persons	18.29	17.09	19.98
3 persons	16.82	15.37	18.89
4 persons	15.01	14.80	15.32
5 persons	10.72	10.59	10.90
6 persons	6.72	6.45	7.11
7 persons	3.95	3.57	4.50
8 persons	2.29	2.03	2.66
9 persons	1.34	1.10	1.67
10+ persons	2.11	1.64	2.78

CHAPTER 3

POPULATION REDISTRIBUTION AND PATTERNS OF MIGRATION

3.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the three components of population change, the others being births and deaths. In demographic literature, two broad types of migration are identified; international and internal migration. While international migration is movement across national boundaries, internal migration represents movement across defined administrative boundaries within the national borders. For most Caribbean countries, these defined administrative boundaries are known as parishes.

Of the three components of change, migration is the most difficult to measure and there are serious limitations in this regard. Population censuses have provided an invaluable source for many years. Census data on place of birth, year of immigration (for the foreign born) and place of residence, have provided some of the data required for analysis of migration patterns. Migration has played a very important role in the demographic history of the Caribbean, and the inclusion of relevant questions in Caribbean censuses over time is an indication that this importance has been recognized.

3.2 Inter-parish movements and Internal Migration

As internal migration represents a redistribution of population over the parishes it has no direct effect on the size of the population of the entire country as the sum of the net losses and gains experienced by all parishes amounts to zero. The specific census questions used as the basis for the study of inter-parish movements and internal migration relate to parish of birth, current parish of residence, parish of residence at some time in the past, previous parish of residence and duration of residence in current parish of residence. In the 2001 census of Jamaica, questions

included parish of birth, current parish of residence, previous parish of residence and the year of entry into the current parish of residence. The concept of migration involves a change of parish of residence and a migration is operationally defined as a change of residence from one parish to another. The study of internal migration focuses therefore, on the local born population only. The level of internal mobility of the population is shown by the extent to which people move out of their parish of birth.

3.3 Lifetime Migration

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the local born population of Jamaica in relation to parish of birth and parish of residence at the time of the 2001 census. More than a quarter (26 percent) of local born residents of Jamaica were living outside of their parish of birth in 2001. This represented an increase of 1 Percent or 72.300 persons in the ten years since the 1991 census. The higher proportion for females at both dates is evident from the table.

Table 3.1 Summary of Birthplace and Place of Residence of Local-born Population* 1991 and 2001

	2001	1991
Total Local Born Population	**2,548,057**	**2,344,259**
Male	1,251,380	1,146,390
Female	1,296,667	1,197,869
Resident in Parish of Birth	**1,878,947**	**1,747,409**
Male	947,491	878,006
Female	931,456	869,403
Resident Outside Parish of Birth	**669,100**	**596,850**
Male	303,889	268,384
Female	365,211	328,466
Proportion(%) of Lifetime Migrants	**26.26**	**25.46**
Male	24.28	23.41
Female	28.17	27.42

*Excludes population (11,650 males and 11,033 females) not reporting parish of birth

In the study of internal migration, a person who at the time of the enquiry (census or survey) is a local born resident who is not living in the place of birth is classified as a lifetime migrant. The parish distribution presented in Table 3.2 shows Kingston as the parish with the highest proportion of its population living in other parishes. Of the 236,000 persons reporting their parish of birth as Kingston, 170,000 or 72 percent lived in other parishes. Two parishes, St. Mary and Trelawny show proportions of lifetime migrants in excess of 30 percent; 33 percent and 31 percent respectively. The parishes of St James (17 percent) and St. Catherine (14 percent) and St Andrew (11 percent) show the lowest proportions of lifetime migrants.

Table 3.2 Summary of Birthplace and Residence of Local Born Population by Parish: 2001

Parish of Birth	Total Born in Parish	Resident Outside		Out Migration Rate* Per 1000	
		Number	Percent	Male	Female
Total	**2,550,047**	**669,100**	**26.26**	**242.84**	**281.66**
Kingston	235,960	169,841	71.98	715.11	724.17
St. Andrew	358,991	41,051	11.44	111.16	118.73
St. Thomas	98,089	23,033	23.48	215.93	252.89
Portland	94,116	27,019	28.71	262.10	310.42
St. Mary	134,563	44,400	33.00	305.86	352.61
St. Ann	182,904	45,406	24.83	221.00	274.64
Trelawny	85,805	26,858	31.30	278.58	346.19
St. James	158,579	26,198	16.52	152.37	177.49
Hanover	78,417	22,230	28.35	259.11	306.78
Westmoreland	157,961	38,416	24.32	218.34	267.69
St. Elizabeth	183,363	54,364	29.65	260.64	330.78
Manchester	192,953	45,818	23.75	212.18	262.44
Clarendon	256,688	56,612	22.05	193.64	246.72
St. Catherine	331,,658	47,854	14.43	132.60	155.73

* (Population resident outside parish of birth /total born in parish)*1000

Migration rates represent a useful summary to demonstrate the extent of the movement between parishes. The rate indicates the number of persons born in the parish who have left to reside in another parish. Not surprisingly, Kingston is the parish with the highest rates for men (715 per 1,000) and women (724 per 1,000). For every 1000 person born in this parish more than 700 resided in another parish in 2001, St Andrew shows the lowest rates, 111 per 1,000 for men and 119 per 1,000 for women.

The only other parishes with rates of less than 200 for both men and women were St. Catherine, 133 per 1000 and 156 per 1,000, for men and women respectively, and St. James with 152 per 1,000 for men and 177 per 1,000 for women. The only other case of a rate of less than 200 per 1,000 was seen for Clarendon men; 194 per 1000. In all parishes, the rates for women exceeded those for men, indicating once again, the higher level of mobility among women. The highest rate observed for any of the two sexes in any parish was the 724 per 1,000 for the women of Kingston.

3.4 Current Migration

Patterns of current migration are generally studied on the basis of movement within a specified time. This time period may be fixed as one, five or ten years. If the period is made to coincide with the intercensal period, the data provided may be used in measuring population change due to internal migration, during the period. The 2001 census of Jamaica included a question which asked the person to indicate the previous parish of residence and the date of entry into the current parish.

The number of persons changing parish of residence between 1991 and 2001 was approximately 231,873 (Table 3.3). The number of women involved in the movement was 129,299 and the number of men, 102,574. To make meaningful comparisons with the previous intercensal (nine year) period between 1982 and 1991, annual estimates are derived. Table 3.3 also shows the annual number of migrants into the parishes for the two periods. Total annual movements for the latest ten year period were 23,187 compared to 25,334 in the earlier period, reflecting a decline of 9 percent. The table shows a higher decline in the female movement from 14,333 between 1982 and 1991 to 12,930 for the most recent period. This represented a decrease in annual

movement of 1,403 or 9.79 percent. For men the decreasel was by 6.8 percent from an annual movement of 11,001 between 1982 and 1991 to 10,257 between 1991 and 2001.

Table 3.3 Number of Persons Changing Parish of Residence for Intercensal Periods: 1982-1991 and 1991-2001

	1991−2001	1982−1991
	Total Number of Persons	
Total	231,873	228,003
Male	102,574	99,005
Female	129,299	128,998
	Annual Number of Persons	
Total	23,187	25,334
Male	10,257	11,001
Female	12,930	14,333
	Change in Annual Numbers	
	Absolute Change	**Percentage Change**
Total	-2,146	-8.47
Male	-743	-6.76
Female	-1,403	-9.79

Table 3.4 presents estimates of net gain or loss to parishes for 1982–1991 and 1991–2001.. Data for Kingston and St. Andrew, as they relate to movements across parish boundaries, must be interpreted with the understanding that there is always an element of uncertainty regarding the boundaries of these two parishes and in many instances the two parishes are referred to as Kingston. While undoubtedly the net outflow from Kingston is expected to be a loss, it is possible that some of the movements from St. Andrew could have been stated as Kingston. The significant features of the movement have been, in the first place, the altered situation as it relates to the parishes of St. Andrew and St. Catherine; the continued heavy losses to the parish of Kingston (notwithstanding the possible inclusion of some movement from St. Andrew in this total); the lower levels of losses from other parishes experiencing net losses; and the emergence of Manchester as a parish of net gain. During the period 1991-2001, only St. Andrew, St. Catherine, St. James and Manchester show net gains from other parishes.

Table 3.4 Net Annual Gain or Loss to Parishes as a result of Internal Migration: 1982-1991 and 1991-2001

Parish	1991-2001	1982-1991
Kingston	-6,628	-5,873
St. Andrew	+2,436	+4,702
St. Thomas	-162	-169
Portland	-283	-152
St. Mary	-355	-400
St. Ann	-158	-299
Trelawny	-183	-248
St. James	+325	+393
Hanover	-81	-177
Westmoreland	-101	-526
St. Elizabeth	-488	-915
Manchester	+60	-171
Clarendon	-650	-679
St. Catherine	+6,266	+4,516

The table shows the ascendancy of St. Catherine overtaking St. Andrew as the favoured destination in the latest intercensal period. Between 1982 and 1991, the net annual gain to St. Catherine from all parishes was 4,500 which placed it second only to St. Andrew which experienced a net annual gain of 4,700. In the latest period, St. Catherine's annual gain of 6,300 was about two and a half times the 2,400 gain experienced by St. Andrew. The parish of Manchester which saw annual net loss of 171 between 1982 and 199,1 experienced a reversal in its position between 1991 and 2001 with a net annual gain of 60.

The table 3.5 below presents the movements into and out of St. Catherine between 1991 and 2001. The annual increment to the population of St. Catherine through internal migration was about 6,266, stated previously. The highest net gains for the ten-year period were from the adjoining parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, over 50,000, with Clarendon the lowest with 90..

Table 3.5 Movement between St. Catherine and Other Parishes: 1991-2001

Parish	To St Catherine From (+)	From St Catherine To (-)	Net Gain
Kingston & St. Andrew	61,136	10,164	50,972
St. Thomas	1,445	580	865
Portland	1,528	488	1,040
St. Mary	2,930	1,265	1,665
St. Ann	2,980	1,722	1,258
Trelawny	1,082	484	598
St. James	1,002	720	282
Hanover	342	218	124
Westmoreland	1,180	474	706
St. Elizabeth	2,170	651	1,519
Manchester	2,790	1,253	1,537
Clarendon	3,197	3,107	90
St. Catherine	-	-	-

3.5 International Migration

3.5.1 Returning Residents

The migration of Jamaicans to other countries within and outside of the region, dates as far back as the nineteenth century, has already been described in the Introduction. The Jamaican population has experienced the type of mobility which has always been a feature of the Caribbean demographic history. One aspect of the mobility of the Jamaican population, which has attained prominence over the past ten years, is that related to returning migrants. For purposes of the census, a returning migrant was determined on the basis of a question which asked all local born persons, "Have you lived abroad for five or more years continuously?" A total of 54,589 persons five years old and over reported that they had. Table 3.6 below, shows that over one half (53.8\ percent) of returning migrants were men and that the number of migrants increased with age, with 53 percent being 60 years old and over. Women were older with a median age of 67 years, 2 years more than the 65 years for men.

Table 3.6 Returning Overseas Migrants by Age and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Percent
Total	**55,589**	**29,886**	**25,703**	**100.00**
Under 20	2,747	1,422	1,325	4.94
20-29	3,041	1,701	1,340	5.47
30-39	5,818	3,522	2,296	10.47
40-49	6,890	4,075	2,815	12.39
50-59	7,405	3,907	3,498	13.32
60+	29,688	15,259	14,429	53.41

Table 3.7 Returning Overseas Residents by Country of Origin: 2001

Country	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**55,589**	**100.00**
United Kingdom	24,562	44.19
United States of America	16,972	30.53
Canada	4,476	8.05
Caribbean Territories	3,457	6.22
Other Countries	1,428	2.57
Not Stated	4,694	8.44

The country of origin for the majority of returning residents who reported was the United Kingdom. Over 24,562 persons representing 44.2 percent of the respondents came from the UK. The United States of America, Canada and other Caribbean territories were countries of origin for 31.5 percent, 8.0 percent and 6 percent respectively. Data related to the period of return to Jamaica as presented in Table 3.8, shows that 26,298 or 56.7 percent of the 46,400 persons responding, returned in the ten years between 1991 and 2001. This reflects an average of 2,620 returning Jamaicans annually.

The table also shows the parishes to which these residents returned. The four parishes of St Andrew, St Catherine, Manchester and Clarendon received more than three out of every five returning migrants for the period 1991-2001.

Table 3.8 Returning Overseas Migrants in the period 1991-2001 by Parish of Residence

Parish	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**26,298**	**100.00**
Kingston	496	1.89
St. Andrew	6,206	23.60
St. Thomas	1,258	4.78
Portland	942	3.58
St. Mary	1,009	3.84
St. Ann	1,560	5.93
Trelawny	660	2.51
St. James	1,394	5.30
Hanover	504	1.92
Westmoreland	950	3.61
St. Elizabeth	1,825	6.94
Manchester	2,914	11.08
Clarendon	2,441	9.28
St. Catherine	4,139	15.74

3.6 The Foreign Born

Census data on the foreign born provided by population census are an invaluable source of migration statistics for many countries. The characteristics of the foreign born population of Jamaica derived from the 2001 census have already been described in chapter 2 as part of the

discussion on nativity. As an important aspect of migration within a specific time period, this discussion will focus on the immigration of the foreign born into Jamaica between 1991 and 2001.

About 11,800 of the 25,232 foreign born residents of Jamaica at the time of the 2001 census between 1991 and 2001. The country of origin for more than one third (34 percent) of these immigrants was the United States of America, while 20 percent came from other Caribbean States and 14 percent from the United Kingdom..

Table 3.9 The Foreign Born Population entering Jamaica between 1991 and 2001 by Country/Region of Origin

Country/Region	Number	Percent
Total	**11,788**	**100.00**
United States of America	4,010	34.02
Caribbean States	2,398	20.34
United Kingdom	1,692	14.35
Canada	731	6.20
India	686	5.82
S.E. Asia	465	3.94
All Other Countries	1,751	14.85
Not Stated	55	0.47

The three parishes of St Andrew (46 percent), St Catherine (11 percent) and St James (9 percent) received the majority of the foreign born entering Jamaica between 1991 and 2001.

Table 3.10 The Foreign Born Population Entering in the period 1991-2001 by Parish of Residence in 2001

Parish	Number	Percent
Total	**11,796**	**100.00**
Kingston	164	1.39
St. Andrew	5,425	46.00
St. Thomas	243	2.06
Portland	211	1.79
St. Mary	251	2.13
St. Ann	466	3.95
Trelawny	152	1.29
St. James	1,009	8.55
Hanover	216	1.83
Westmoreland	443	3.76
St. Elizabeth	465	3.95
Manchester	904	7.67
Clarendon	525	4.45
St. Catherine	1,322	11.21

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

4.1 Introduction

The functioning of the education and training system may be assessed in relation to coverage, participation and performance levels, and in this undertaking, the information obtained from the population census provides an invaluable source of data. Questions of content are also central, but that assessment relies on other sources of data. This chapter explores the education data collected by the 2001 population census in relation to enrolment levels for different age-groups, attainment levels for those within selected age-groups, and performance levels based on formal examinations. The chapter provides an important perspective on access to education by its focus on spatial patterns, based either on parish distributions or on a broader urban-rural classification. In addition, there is the attempt to provide a systematic examination of gender differentials in access and performance, and to assess whether these are linked with age or place of residence. As noted earlier, the data for this analysis are derived both from the total count of the population [the short form] and from the 10 percent sample [the long form].

The first section of this chapter looks at participation in the education system for selected age-groups and in relation to the level of education. These levels correspond to the early childhood education level, and primary, secondary and tertiary education. The main age-groups which are used are [1] persons 5-14 years and [2] persons 15 years and older, as these categories serve to facilitate regional and international comparisons. However, given the fact that secondary education extends beyond age 14, information is also provided on those aged 15 to 17 years. For the early years, information is provided on those aged 4 and 5 years, since age six is the age for primary school admission in Jamaica.

The information on enrolment patterns is followed by a review of levels of attainment based on the highest level of education attained, and by a discussion of the level of formal examinations passed by the Jamaican population. Data on training levels are reviewed for the population 15 years and over with a focus on the exposure to training by urban and rural residence.

4.2 Current Attendance/Enrolment

The information on school attendance which is obtained from the census should be understood as being equivalent to enrolment. It is generally recognized that for particular age-groups and in specific geographical areas within Jamaica, there may be a significant gap between enrolment and actual attendance. This may also vary with gender and with the day of the week. These variations have been documented through school attendance records, as well as on the basis of data from the annual Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions. The data presented in this section are limited to information on enrolment, and do not refer to specific attendance levels.

4.2.1 Children 4 to 5 years

At the beginning of the nineties, the Government of Jamaica embarked on the Five-Year Sector Plan for Education, 1990-95, which identified two enrolment priorities. These related to the expansion of pre-primary education and tertiary education. In the area of early childhood education, considerable progress has been achieved both in relation to enrolment, and improving the quality of education. This programme is delivered through Government Infant Schools and Infant Departments, as well as in community-run basic schools. Since the thrust of policy was to upgrade the community schools, and to ensure that they met critical standards, the total numbers of children enrolled at the pre-primary level did not capture these important qualitative changes.

Information is shown in Table 4.1 on the numbers of children aged four and five years, who were attending school, as well as their distribution by parish and gender. The corresponding school attendance rates are presented in Table 4.2. It may be seen that by 2001, Jamaica had made considerable progress towards meeting the goal of universal school enrolment at this level, as 92.6 percent of all children in this age group were attending an educational institution. This totalled 113,919 children, with 58,142 being male and 55,755 being female. This slight predominance of boys reflected the population composition at these ages. The attendance rates by parish indicated a relatively small variation, ranging from 90.88 percent for Kingston to 93.51 percent Trelawny.

Table 4.1 Children 4-5 Years Old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total 4-5 Years			Number Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jamaica	**113,917**	**58,144**	**55,775**	**105,438**	**53,602**	**51,840**
Kingston	4,265	2,178	2,087	3,876	1,983	1,893
St. Andrew	22,550	11,398	11,152	20,809	10,503	10,306
St. Thomas	4,066	2,074	1,992	3,795	1,929	1,866
Portland	3,508	1,775	1,733	3,229	1,627	1,602
St. Mary	5,069	2,600	2,469	4,691	2,398	2,293
St. Ann	7,565	3,894	3,671	6,919	3,550	3,369
Trelawny	3,124	1,574	1,550	2,923	1,468	1,455
St. James	7,663	3,932	3,731	7,063	3,605	3,458
Hanover	2,937	1,502	1,435	2,711	1,371	1,340
Westmoreland	6,261	3,248	3,018	5,798	2,994	2,804
St. Elizabeth	6,250	3,237	3,013	5,814	2,992	2,822
Manchester	8,042	4,153	3,889	7,488	3,843	3,645
Clarendon	11,397	5,793	5,604	10,568	5,336	5,232
St. Catherine	21,222	10,786	10,436	19,758	10,003	9,755

Note: Excludes 592 males and 526 females who for whom no response was reported

Table 4.2 School Attendance Rates for Children 4-5 Years Old by Sex and Parish: 2001

Parish	Attendance Rates		
	Total	Male	Female
Jamaica	**92.48**	**92.19**	**92.94**
Kingston	90.88	91.0	90.70
St. Andrew	92.27	92.15	92.41
St. Thomas	93.33	93.01	93.67
Portland	92.08	91.66	92.44
St. Mary	92.52	92.23	92.87
St. Ann	91.48	91.17	91.77
Trelawny	93.51	93.27	93.87
St. James	92.16	91.68	92.68
Hanover	92.34	91.28	93.38
Westmoreland	92.59	92.18	93.09
St. Elizabeth	93.01	92.43	93.66
Manchester	93.11	92.54	93.73
Clarendon	92.73	92.11	93.36
St. Catherine	93.10	92.74	93.47

Note: Based on Table 4.1

4.2.2 Persons 5 to 14 years

For the school-age population 5 to 14 years, information on the levels of school attendance [enrolment] is shown in Table 4.3, while the attendance rates are presented in Table 4.4. The numbers attending school totalled 564,817 in 2001, with an almost even distribution by gender.

Table 4.3 Population 5-14 Years Old by Sex, School Attendance and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total 5-14 Years			Number Attending School		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jamaica	**564,817**	**285,889**	**278,933**	**549,169**	**277,063**	**272,106**
Kingston	20,409	10,259	10,150	19,891	9,979	9,912
St. Andrew	110,026	55,532	54,494	106,731	53,800	52,931
St. Thomas	21,081	10,650	10,431	20,631	10,386	10,245
Portland	18,052	9,153	8,899	17,624	8,898	8,726
St. Mary	25,836	12,999	12,837	25,234	12,651	12,583
St. Ann	37,090	18,782	18,308	36,006	18,170	17,836
Trelawny	16,557	8,351	8,206	16,143	8,100	8,043
St. James	39,079	19,884	19,195	37,936	19,201	18,735
Hanover	14,635	7,438	7,197	14,185	7,175	7,010
Westmoreland	31,010	15,718	15,292	30,163	15,236	14,927
St. Elizabeth	31,719	16,280	15,439	30,804	15,725	15,079
Manchester	40,037	20,328	19,709	38,794	19,631	19,163
Clarendon	56,173	28,518	27,655	54,582	27,569	27,013
St. Catherine	103,113	51,992	51,121	100,445	50,542	49,903

Note: Excludes 2,190 males and 2,097 females for whom no response was reported

It is apparent from Table 4.4 that Jamaica can boast nearly complete coverage of the school-age population [5-14 years], as 97.2 percent of this age-group were attending school in 2001. The corresponding rates were 96.9 percent for males and 97.55 percent for females. The variations by parish were relatively small, with the lowest rates being recorded for boys in Hanover [96.46 percent], in St. Elizabeth [96.59 percent] and in Manchester [96.57 percent] with the highest rates for boys in St. Thomas 97.5 and Kingston 97.3. It is also of interest to note that the parishes of St. James, Portland and Clarendon have greatly improved their school coverage over the intercensal period. In 1991, Clarendon ranked lowest with attendance rates of 90.5 percent for boys and 92.08 for girls. Portland reported rates of 92.36 percent for boys and 94.41 percent

for girls, while in St. James the corresponding rates were 93.81 for boys and 94.41 percent for girls.

Table 4.4 School Attendance Rates for the Population 5-14 Years Old by Sex and Parish : 2001

Parish	Attendance Rates		
	Total	Male	Female
Jamaica	**97.23**	**96.91**	**97.55**
Kingston	97.46	97.27	97.66
St. Andrew	97.01	96.88	97.13
St. Thomas	97.87	97.52	98.22
Portland	97.64	97.21	98.06
St. Mary	97.67	97.32	98.02
St. Ann	97.08	96.74	97.42
Trelawny	97.50	96.99	98.01
St. James	97.08	96.57	97.60
Hanover	96.93	96.46	97.40
Westmoreland	97.27	96.93	97.61
St. Elizabeth	97.12	96.59	97.67
Manchester	96.90	96.57	97.23
Clarendon	97.17	96.67	97.68
St. Catherine	97.41	97.21	97.62

Note: Based on Table 4.3

The types of institutions attended by young persons between 5 and 14 years are shown in Table 4.5 for males and females by single years of age. The expected transition at age 11 from primary to secondary school is evident from these distributions, although there have been persistent differences in the quality of secondary education available to students in grades 7 to 9 in different types of school. A major objective of the Reform of Secondary Education [ROSE] Project has been to develop and implement a common curriculum for the secondary school system. This project was initiated in 1993 and continued through the decade with loan support from the World Bank. By 2000, the common upgraded curriculum had been introduced into 133 schools, and extensive in-service teacher training was undertaken.

Table 4.5 Population 5-14 Years Old Attending School by Sex, Single Years of Age and Type of School: 2001

Age	Total	Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	Other
	Males				
Jamaica	**277,067**	**27,642**	**167,021**	**79,958**	**2,446**
5	27,874	27,642	–	–	232
6	29,972	–	29,822	–	150
7	29,701	–	29,527	–	174
8	28,914	–	28,755	–	159
9	27,622	–	27,447	–	175
10	28,545	–	28,358	–	187
11	27,660	–	23,112	4,330	218
12	27,393	–	–	27,046	347
13	25,388	–	–	24,996	392
14	23,998	–	–	23,586	412
	Females				
Jamaica	**272,106**	**26,864**	**162,324**	**80,907**	**2,011**
5	27,061	26,864	–	–	197
6	29,439	–	29,288	–	151
7	28,840	–	28,693	–	147
8	28,340	–	28,203	–	137
9	26,887	–	26,737	–	150
10	27,459	–	27,297	–	162
11	27,369	–	22,106	5,056	207
12	27,097	–	–	26,843	254
13	25,482	–	–	25,176	306
14	24,132	–	–	23,832	300

Note: Excludes 2,190 males and 2,097 females for whom no response was reported

4.2.3 Persons 15-17 years

While the country records high rates of enrolment for the primary level, the secondary enrolment rate is generally low. At the national level, this was estimated at 64 percent [PIOJ, 2001]. The fallout from the secondary school system is evident at the older ages, as shown in Table 4.6 which provides data on school attendance for persons 15-17 years by gender and parish of residence. The census recorded 110,963 persons between 15 and 17 years enrolled in school, and this included 53,823 males and 57,140 females.The overall attendance rate was 73.3 percent for this age-group, with the rate being 71.18 percent for males and 76.31 for females.

The highest school attendance rates for persons 15-17 years were recorded for Kingston, St, Andrew, St. Catherine and Manchester, with rates ranging from 75 to 78 percent. The lowest attendance rates were evident in Hanover, Westmoreland and St. Elizabeth, ranging from 67 to 69 percent. These parishes with low overall attendance rates also showed a wide gender differential, which may be explained by the early involvement of young rural males in agricultural employment and their consequent failure to pursue further schooling. This may be illustrated by the situation of young persons between 15 and 17 years in St. Elizabeth where the attendance rate was 63 percent for males and 71.5 percent for females. The most positive situation prevailed in the two parishes of St. Andrew and St. Catherine. In St. Andrew, the attendance rate was 76 percent for young males and 80 percent for females. This was very similar to St. Catherine where the rate was 75.5 percent for males and 80 percent for females.

Table 4.6 Population 15-17 Years Old by Attending School and Attendance Rates by Sex and Parish: 2001

Parish	Number Attending School			Attendance Rates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Jamaica	**110,960**	**53,823**	**57,137**	**73.73**	**71.18**	**76.31**
Kingston	4,088	2,085	2,003	75.59	75.96	75.27
St. Andrew	23,659	11,316	12,343	78.43	76.41	80.39
St. Thomas	3,804	1,863	1,941	71.94	70.32	73.58
Portland	3,345	1,624	1,721	71.02	68.35	73.74
St. Mary	4,675	2,322	2,353	71.82	69.40	74.37
St. Ann	6,945	3,374	3,571	71.18	68.53	73.77
Trelawny	3,219	1,507	1,712	71.26	67.73	74.69
St. James	7,341	3,489	3,852	71.38	68.63	74.15
Hanover	2,603	1,242	1,361	66.95	63.66	70.26
Westmoreland	5,665	2,706	2,959	68.65	65.24	72.08
St. Elizabeth	5,763	2,822	2,941	67.06	63.01	71.49
Manchester	8,065	3,933	4,132	74.86	71.44	78.41
Clarendon	10,504	5,128	5,376	70.61	67.70	73.61
St. Catherine	21,284	10,412	10,872	77.50	75.48	79.55

Note: Excludes 777 males and 694 females for whom no response was reported

4.2.4 Persons 15 years and older

School attendance levels for persons who are 15 years or older indicate that for many Jamaicans, education continues over an extended period. For some, this may be the progression towards tertiary-level training, while for others, it represents the effort to gain the basic secondary level education which was not completed during the teen years. The total number of persons 15 years and older engaged in some level of schooling in 2001 stood at 207,245. Of these, 143,840 or 69 percent were between 15 and 19 years, while 63,403 (31 percent) were 20 years or older. Table 4.7 provides information on the numbers of persons in this age range who were enrolled in some educational institution in relation to parish of residence, and the attendance rates for each parish.

The highest school attendance rates were recorded for the urban area and for those parishes where there was greater access to educational institutions. These included Kingston, St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. James, in addition to Manchester. For St. Andrew, the attendance rate stood at 15 percent and in St. Catherine it amounted to 14 percent. On the other hand, in parishes where agriculture was still the mainstay for most families, the attendance rate was considerably lower. These included St. Mary with a rate of 9.2 percent, Trelawny with 9 percent, Hanover with 8.6 percent, Westmoreland with 8.4 percent and St. Elizabeth with 8.5 percent.

Table 4.7 Population 15 Years and Older Attending School and Attendance Rates by Parish: 2001

Parish	Number Attending School	Attendance Rates
Jamaica	**207,245**	**11.75**
Kingston	7,547	11.69
St. Andrew	58,795	15.06
St. Thomas	6,150	10.17
Portland	5,349	9.96
St. Mary	6,760	9.16
St. Ann	11,067	9.95
Trelawny	4,378	9.04
St. James	12,123	10.38
Hanover	3,887	8.64
Westmoreland	7,747	8.36
St. Elizabeth	8,459	8.47
Manchester	13,784	10.87
Clarendon	15,415	10.05
St. Catherine	45,784	14.01

Note: Excludes 16,014 males and 16,878 females not responding

To gain an understanding of the type of investments in education that are made by different age-groups, it is useful to examine the age variations in school attendance by the type of schooling being pursued by males and females. This is presented in Table 4.8. The information in this table demonstrates clearly the importance of educational opportunities for both men and women beyond their mid-twenties. For males, 16.2 percent of all students are in the age group 25 years and older, while for females, 24.2 percent were in this older age-group.

Although the target population for secondary schools is usually regarded as those in the age-range 12-17 years, it is apparent from Table 4.8 that secondary education was the target for a significant proportion of men and women aged 20 years and older who were engaged in academic study. The census shows that there were 24,782 males in this age group who were enrolled in an educational institution, and of these males, 7595 or 30.6 percent were pursuing secondary-level education. There were almost twice as many women as men in this age-range [20 years and older] who were engaged in study, and these numbered 45,735. Of this group, 12,489 or 27.3 percent were involved at the secondary level.

For the population 15 years and over who were engaged in study, slightly more than a quarter (26.1 percent) were enrolled in universities or tertiary-level institutions. This accounted for 17,998 males and 36,003 females, or a combined total of 54,001 persons. Although the concentration of women in professions such as teaching served to expand their enrolment in tertiary-level institutions, the gender disparity is striking for enrolment in both universities and other tertiary institutions.

The data in Table 4.8 also point to an important finding, namely, that the higher female enrolment levels have been partly achieved through a strategy of later entry into tertiary-level training. This has no doubt been facilitated by the provisions for study leave which are more readily available in the labour market sectors where women are concentrated. In the case of university enrolment, 32.4 percent of males who were involved at this level were aged 30 and older. This may be compared with 35.9 percent of women of the same age pursuing university training. Among those enrolled in other tertiary training, 21.7 percent of males were 30 years or older in comparison with 27.6 percent of females.

Table 4.8 Population 15 Years and Older Attending School by Sex, Age Group and Type of School : 2001

Age	Total Attending School	Secondary	University	Other Tertiary	Other
	Males				
Jamaica	**89,591**	**64,000**	**7,681**	**10,317**	**7,593**
15-19	64,805	56,405	1,269	3,784	3,347
20-24	10,314	3,502	2,552	3,007	1,253
25-29	4,735	1,409	1,375	1,285	666
30 and older	9,737	2,684	2,485	2,241	2,327
	Females				
All Jamaica	**117,651**	**72,325**	**14,157**	**21,844**	**9,325**
15-19	71,921	59,836	2,487	6,137	3,461
20-24	17,201	5,397	4,169	5,949	1,686
25-29	9,842	2,645	2,418	3,732	1,047
30 and older	18,687	4,447	5,083	6,026	3,131

Note: Excludes 16,014 males and 16,878 females not responding

4.3 Educational Attainment

Educational attainment is measured through the census in terms of the highest level of the education system in which persons have been enrolled. This assessment is usually based on the population 15 years and over. This report has earlier noted the large expansion in secondary education which has been achieved over the decade of the nineties.,It is apparent that the increase in the numbers of persons with secondary education has been experienced in all parishes. While there has also been an expansion in the numbers of persons with university and tertiary-level training, this upgrading has been distributed more unevenly, with the more urbanized parishes displaying higher achievement levels than rural parishes. The distribution of educational attainment by parish is shown for males and females in Table 4.9 and Table 4.10.

Table 4.9 Percent Distribution of Male Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Parish, 2001

Parish	Total 15+ years	Level of Educational Attainment					
		None or Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	University	Other Tertiary	Other
Jamaica	**827,557**	**1.05**	**28.44**	**57.7**	**3.81**	**5.83**	**3.17**
Kingston	26,962	1.11	18.25	69.13	2.22	5.52	3.77
St. Andrew	171,606	0.71	17.27	60.71	9.58	8.42	3.32
St. Thomas	29,016	0.91	35.02	54.70	1.19	4.52	3.67
Portland	25,846	1.15	32.92	56.62	1.20	3.69	4.43
St. Mary	35,638	0.90	33.75	56.49	1.28	3.69	3.89
St. Ann	54,762	1.06	32.00	56.56	1.46	5.40	3.52
Trelawny	24,176	1.83	39.22	51.44	0.95	3.83	2.74
St. James	54,572	0.93	28.60	57.90	2.70	6.65	3.22
Hanover	22,062	0.92	35.64	55.75	1.37	3.27	3.05
Westmoreland	46,458	1.46	27.90	64.28	1.07	3.02	2.27
St. Elizabeth	50,099	1.68	41.86	50.63	1.07	3.13	1.64
Manchester	61,614	1.17	36.99	51.11	3.16	5.09	2.48
Clarendon	75,578	1.46	34.64	56.54	1.35	3.47	2.55
St. Catherine	149,078	0.82	24.62	58.53	4.4	7.89	3.74

Note: Excludes 21,417 persons not responding

Primary level education represented the highest level attained for 28.4 percent of males and 23.9 percent of females in the age group 15 years and older. However, when these educational distributions are examined by parish, it may be observed that in the rural parishes this is more likely to be the level at which education terminated for both males and females, when compared with the more urbanized parishes. This is illustrated by Tables 4.9 and 4.10 which show that in St. Elizabeth, 41.9 percent of males and 36.6 percent of females had only primary schooling. Trelawny reported 39.2 percent of males and 31.5 percent of females with only primary education, while St. Thomas and Hanover had fairly similar profiles. For St. Thomas, 35 percent of males and 30.5 percent of females had only primary education. In Hanover, these proportions were 35.6 percent for males and 29.4 percent for females. Manchester may be observed to be a parish which combines a high level of primary schooling with a significant share of the population having achieved university or tertiary education. This reflects both the large agricultural base of the parish as well as the impact of the mining industry on educational

requirements for the labour force. The presence of university and other tertiary-level institutions in the parish also contributes to its educational profile.

Table 4.10 Percent Distribution of Female Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Level of Educational Attainment and Parish: 2001

Parish	Total 15+ years	Level of Educational Attainment					
		None or Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	University	Other Tertiary	Other
JAMAICA	**887,416**	**0.79**	**23.87**	**56.02**	**4.77**	**10.50**	**4.05**
Kingston	31,993	1.15	17.81	64.59	2.22	9.13	5.10
St. Andrew	205,336	0.61	15.81	56.16	10.35	12.92	4.15
St. Thomas	30,014	0.73	30.48	54.73	2.07	7.79	4.21
Portland	26,676	0.76	27.57	57.20	1.69	8.09	4.69
St. Mary	36,679	0.59	29.16	56.18	1.70	7.43	4.95
St. Ann	54,475	0.84	25.74	55.42	2.01	11.63	4.35
Trelawny	23,393	1.28	31,51	53.43	1.55	8.14	4.10
St. James	59,304	0.66	23.25	56.26	3.12	12.46	4.25
Hanover	22,057	0.61	29.37	56.94	1.83	6.81	4.44
Westmoreland	44,860	1.25	23.90	64.57	1.37	6.04	2.88
St. Elizabeth	48,464	1.23	36.56	51.56	1.48	6.90	2.28
Manchester	62,379	0.85	31.39	50.5	4.46	9.78	3.02
Clarendon	74,958	1.12	29.15	58.02	1.82	6.70	3.19
St. Catherine	166,828	0.56	20.94	54.71	5.70	13.32	4.77

Note: Excludes 18,099 persons not responding

Secondary education was the highest level achieved for at least one half of the male and the female population in this age-range in all parishes. For males, this percentage ranged from 50.6 percent in St. Elizabeth to 69.1 percent in Kingston. For females 15 years and older, the percentage of the population with only secondary education ranged from 50.5 percent in Manchester to 64.6 percent in Kingston and in Westmoreland.

The expansion of tertiary education was one of the priorities outlined in the Education Sector Plan 1990-1995, and the data in Tables 4.9 and 4.10 provide evidence that while there has been progress towards meeting this goal, the urban parishes provide a base for the concentration of persons with university and tertiary-level training. Among males 15 years and over, the

proportion with university training ranges from 9.6 percent in St. Andrew to less than one percent [0.95 percent] in Trelawny. For females, the highest proportion was also to be found in the parish of St. Andrew, where it stood at 10.4 percent. At the opposite end of the range was the parish of Westmoreland where 1.4 percent of females had attained university education.

In general, the female population was more likely than their male counterparts to have attained tertiary-level education, as greater numbers of women attended community colleges, teacher-training colleges and other tertiary institutions. The percentage of females with "other tertiary training" represented 10.5 percent, in comparison with 5.8 percent of males. A review of parish differentials indicates that these types of institutions have played a critical role in expanding tertiary training opportunities for both males and females in parishes outside of the KMA. The parishes of St. Ann, St. James, Manchester and Portland bear testimony to this.

This improvement in tertiary education levels is the direct result of several initiatives over the period. These included the upgrading of the College of Arts, Science and Technology [CAST] to the level of a university [UTECH] in 1994, the conversion of the College of Agriculture into the College of Agriculture, Science and Education [CASE] in 1995, the upgrading of the Cultural Training Centre to the Edna Manley College for the Performing and Visual Arts in 1995, the establishment of the Northern Caribbean University on the basis of the West Indies College in Manchester, the introduction of associate degrees in the community colleges, and the establishment of three outreach centres for the five community colleges.

When levels of educational attainment are examined in relation to age, it is possible to appreciate the extent to which the expanded investment in secondary education during the seventies represented a watershed which radically changed the educational attainment of succeeding generations, and which established a platform for the increase in tertiary training. The birth cohorts of the late fifties and early sixties were the generation which entered the secondary schools in the seventies, and they are estimated to be aged between 35 and 44 at the time of the 2001 census. As shown in Table 4.11, they display significantly higher levels of secondary education than the older cohorts. For those who were 45 and older, the percentage with secondary education stood at 28.6 percent for males and 27.6 percent for females. This is in sharp contrast to those aged 40-44 years, where the percentage of males with secondary

education reached 56.8 percent and for females it stood at 57.2 percent. While the data in Table 4.11 provide dramatic evidence of this educational change, it should also be noted that they represent an under-statement of the overall impact, given that there has been selective emigration over the period. It may be expected that many who benefited from the new educational opportunities would have left the island.

Table 4.11 Percent Distribution of Population 15 Years and Older by Highest Level of Educational Attainment, Age-Group and Sex : 2001

Age Group	Level of Educational Attainment						
	Total	None or Pre-Primary	Primary	Secondary	University	Other Tertiary	Other
	Males						
Jamaica	**827,479**	**1.05**	**28.44**	**57.70**	**3.81**	**5.83**	**3.17**
15-19	124,618	0.39	7.45	82.72	1.13	4.34	3.97
20-24	102,649	0.42	12.09	71.67	4.09	8.29	3.45
25-29	96,198	0.51	14.23	71.04	4.40	7.29	2.53
30-34	90,960	0.47	17.18	68.78	4.46	6.73	2.27
35-39	84,454	0.69	20.51	65.62	4.49	6.24	2.45
40-44	73,186	0.82	28.54	56.76	4.85	6.45	2.59
45 and older	255,402	2.18	57.22	28.56	4.02	4.38	3.64
	Females						
Jamaica	**887,420**	**0.79**	**23.87**	**56.02**	**4.77**	**10.50**	**4.05**
15-19	124,220	0.19	3.30	83.26	2.15	7.07	4.03
20-24	109,393	0.29	5.85	67.27	6.22	15.53	4.84
25-29	106,184	0.35	7.76	66.25	6.29	15.18	4.17
30-34	101,572	0.39	10.42	66.85	5.60	13.11	3.63
35-39	95,297	0.45	13.42	65.15	5.52	11.66	3.80
40-44	77,138	0.53	21.15	57.21	6.09	11.37	3.66
45 and older	273,612	1.77	56.06	27.64	3.86	6.62	4.05

Note: Excludes 21,417 males and 18,099 females not responding

4.4 Qualifications

Educational attainment is measured not only by participation in a specific programme, but also by demonstrated mastery of the material through success in the approved method of examination. At present, this remains an area of deficit for many Jamaicans who move through the educational system, as shown in Table 4.12 and Table 4.13. It was earlier observed [Chapter 2], there has been some improvement over the decade, as the proportion of persons 15 years and over with no examination passes, has fallen from 79 percent in 1991 to 69 percent in 2001. This decline also reflects the reduction in the numbers of persons who terminated their schooling at the primary level, and who accordingly, did not participate in the external examination system.

Table 4.12 displays the numbers of males and females above 15 years who reported having attained specific examination levels as their highest achievement. Those who have passed no examination are summarized in Table 4.14. It should be recalled that some of these persons may never have taken any external examination, if they did not proceed to that level of the education system, and as such, they should not be interpreted to have "failed" examinations. However they are without any formal certification.

Among males 15 years and over, 2.4 percent reported having obtained a degree or a professional qualification, while 3.4 percent had an associate degree, certificate or diploma. Among females, 2.8 percent had a degree or a professional qualification, while 5.9 percent had an associate degree, certificate or diploma. In absolute numbers, this was equivalent to 19,084 males with degrees and 28,700 males with associate degrees and related qualifications. The corresponding figures for females were 24,123 with degrees and 51,167 with associate degrees.

Table 4.12 Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, Age and Highest Examination Passed: 2001

Examination	Total Males	Males		Total Females	Females	
		Under 30 Years	30+ Years		Under 30 Years	30+ Years
Jamaica	**848,128**	**327,408**	**520,720**	**905,328**	**343,435**	**561,893**
Degrees and Professional Qualifications	19,084	3,156	15,928	24,123	5,591	18,532
Associate Degrees/ Certificates and Diplomas	28,700	8,302	20,398	51,167	15,699	35,468
GCE 'A' 1+, HSC, CAPE 1+	5,014	3,489	1,525	7,277	5,745	1,532
CXC General 1+ and Equivalent	64,107	39,312	24,795	97,881	63,314	34,567
CXC Basic and Equivalent	61,839	31,070	30,769	92,022	43,293	48,729
Other	10,695	4,257	6,438	13,369	5,257	8,112
None	620,818	224,139	396,679	580,447	190,076	390,371
Not Reported	37,871	13,683	24,188	39,042	14,460	24,582

For both men and women, the probability of achieving either of these tertiary examination levels increased with age, indicating that there is often a time-lag between the completion of secondary schooling and the progression to tertiary training. Since tertiary education in Jamaica requires a considerable financial investment in relation to earnings, these patterns of delayed or continuing study point to the importance of maintaining pathways to facilitate this upward movement.

The current concern regarding male under-achievement in the academic sphere receives some support from the data in Table 4.12 which allow for a comparison of the achievement levels by age-group. For those under 30 years, it is useful to compare the percentages of males and females who have achieved at least one pass at the CXC General level or at an equivalent examination. For males, this proportion was 12.0 percent [39,312 persons] as compared with 18.4 percent of females [63,314 persons]. Given that an additional 6.2 percent of women under the age of 30 have progressed further to the degree or associate degree level, compared with 3.5 percent of males, there is sufficient basis for concern.

Table 4.13 allows a more detailed examination of achievement levels by urban and rural areas, and points clearly to the persistent disadvantage faced by rural populations. Urban males are

almost eight times as likely as rural males to have obtained a degree or a professional qualification, as the percentage of urban males at this level stood at 4.18 percent as compared with 0.55 percent of rural males. Urban females were roughly about six times more likely than their rural sisters to have obtained a degree, as their percentage stood at 4.46 percent compared with 0.76 percent of rural women.

The urban-rural differential was not as marked for those persons with associate degrees and related qualifications, as the ratio was in the order of 2.7 for males and 1.4 for women.

In the case of those who had acquired at least one CXC pass, it may be seen that urban males were nearly three times [2.8] as likely as rural males to have achieved this level, whereas urban females were twice as likely [1.92] as rural women to report having obtained this certificate. In absolute numbers, there were 46,896 urban males with at least one CXC subject in comparison with 26,362 rural males. This was equivalent to 11.6 percent of the total of 402,918 urban males and 4.2 percent of the total of 407,339 rural males. For women, there were 68,329 urban females with at least one CXC subject, representing 14.4 percent of the total of 473,531 urban females. Among the rural areas, there were 29,552 women in the age-group with at least one CXC, and these represented 7.5 percent of the total of 392,155 rural females.

Table 4.13 Percentage Distribution of the Population 15 Years and Over by Sex, Urban-Rural Residence and Highest Examination Passed: 2001

Examination	Total	Male	Female
JAMAICA	**1,676,543**	**810,257**	**866,286**
Degrees and Professional Qualifications	2.58	2.36	2.79
Associate Degrees/Certificates and Diplomas	4.76	3.54	5.91
GCE 'A' 1+, HSC, CAPE 1+	0.73	0.62	0.84
CXC General 1+ and Equivalents	9.66	7.91	11.30
CXC Basic and Equivalents	9.18	7.63	10.62
Other	1.44	1.32	1.54
None	71.65	76.62	67.00
URBAN	**876,449**	**402,918**	**473,531**
Degrees and Professional Qualifications	4.34	4.18	4.44
Associate Degrees/Certificates and Diplomas	6.99	5.58	8.19
GCE 'A' 1+, HSC, CAPE 1+	1.19	1.02	1.34
CXC General 1+ and Equivalents	13.15	11.,64	14.43
CXC Basic and Equivalents	9.78	8.81	10.62
Other	1.83	1.74	1.91
None	62.72	67.03	59.05
RURAL	**800,094**	**407,339**	**392,755**
Degrees and Professional Qualifications	0.65	0.55	0.76
Associate Degrees/Certificates and Diplomas	2.32	1.53	3.15
GCE 'A' 1+, HSC, CAPE 1+	0.23	0.22	0.24
CXC General 1+ and Equivalents	5.84	4.23	7.52
CXC Basics and Equivalents	8.51	6.47	10.63
Other	1.0	0.90	1.10
None	81.44	86.10	76.60

Note: Excludes 38,639 males and 39,233 females not responding

A broad overview of the extent to which Jamaicans have acquired formal certification may be obtained from Table 4.14 which highlights the proportions of the population 15 years and over with no examination passes. It may be expected that the population below 30 years who are likely to have had access to secondary schooling should be the most likely to have some kind of formal qualification. The data in Table 4.14 conform to this expectation, but it is nonetheless apparent that even for this more fortunate cohort, the performance level is low. The situation is more unsatisfactory in the rural areas, as roughly 80 percent of rural males and 66 percent of rural females below 30 years do not have any examination passes. In the urban areas, 63.6 percent of males and 51.2 percent of females also have no examination passes.

Table 4.14 Percentage of Population 15 Years and Over with No Examination Passed by Age Group, Sex and Urban-Rural Residence: 2001

Examination	Total	Male	Female
All Jamaica	**71.65**	**76.62**	**67.00**
Under 30 years	64.45	71.44	57.78
30 years and older	76.12	79.89	72.65
URBAN			
Urban	**62.72**	**67.03**	**59.05**
Under 30 years	57.05	63.60	51.24
30 years and older	66.40	69.33	63.97
RURAL			
Rural	**81.44**	**86.10**	**76.60**
Under 30 years	73.05	79.85	65.99
30 years and older	86.40	89.82	82.86

Note: Excludes 38,639 males and 39,233 females not reporting qualifications.

4.5 Training Levels

It was earlier reported that in 2001, two-thirds of the population aged 15 and over had no exposure to job-related training, and that this situation prevailed for both males and females. Table 4.15 provides further elaboration on the distribution of job-related training by area of residence, and it is apparent that rural residents are at a greater disadvantage than urban dwellers in terms of access to training. This is true for both males and females. While 53.2 percent of urban residents have had no exposure to training, the corresponding percentage was 68.2 percent for rural persons. In the rural areas, lack of job training was reported by 65.7 percent of males and 70.9 percent of females.

In the urban areas, the numbers of persons who were currently involved in some training programme totalled 26,883 males and 39,338 females. This represented 6.3 percent of urban males and 7.9 percent of urban females in the age-range. In the rural areas, the numbers of persons being trained were 14,804 males and 15,152 females. This accounted for 3.5 percent of the rural male population and 3.7 percent of the female age-group.

The contribution of different types of training institutions to increasing skills levels may be inferred from the data in Tables 4.16, 4.17 and 4.18 which show the institutions attended by those who were currently being trained in 2001, as well as those who had been previously trained. This information is provided by gender and for urban and rural areas.

The training programmes which are delivered by the HEART Trust are a significant source of job training both for those being currently trained and for those with earlier training. An estimated 18,518 persons were reported to be currently within the HEART system in 2001, and these represented 19 percent of all persons being trained. Among those with previous training, the HEART graduates accounted for 14.9 percent and numbered 87,708 persons.

Table 4.15 Population 15 Years and Older by Training Status, Urban-Rural Residence and Sex: 2001

Training Status	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
Jamaica	**1,753,456**	**100.00**	**926,946**	**100.00**	**826,510**	**100.00**
No Training Received	1,057,194	60.29	493,170	53.20	564,024	68.24
Currently Being Trained	65,812	3.75	42,677	4.60	23,135	2.80
Past Training Only	555,279	31.67	340,987	36.79	214,292	25.93
Current and Past Training	30,365	1.73	23,544	2.54	6,821	0.83
Not Reported	44,806	2.56	26,568	2.87	18,238	2.20
MALES						
Total	**848,128**	**100.00**	**427,949**	**100.00**	**420,179**	**100.00**
No Training Received	492,138	58.03	216,121	50.50	276,017	65.69
Currently Being Trained	29,810	3.51	18,091	4.23	11,719	2.79
Past Training Only	291,133	34.33	171,530	40.08	119,603	28.47
Current and Past Training	11,877	1.40	8,792	2.05	3,085	0.73
Not Reported	23,170	2.73	13,415	3.14	9,755	2.32
FEMALES						
Total	**905,328**	**100.00**	**498,997**	**100.00**	**406,331**	**100.00**
No Training Received	565,056	62.41	277,049	55.52	288,007	70.88
Currently Being Trained	36,002	3.98	24,586	4.93	11,416	2.81
Past Training Only	264,146	29.18	169,457	33.96	94,689	23.30
Current and Past Training	18,488	2.04	14,752	2.96	3,736	0.92
Not Reported	21,636	2.39	13,153	2.63	8,483	2.09

The expansion of universities and tertiary-level institutions over the last decade has positioned these institutions to play a more significant role for those being currently trained than for those with completed training. Together these two types of tertiary institutions represented the source of current training for 33,212 persons or 34.1 percent of those within the training system. This may be compared with their share of 16.9 percent for those with completed training.

The comparative distributions of sources of training shown in Table 4.16 also serve to document the decline of apprenticeship as a major contributor to training levels. Whereas apprenticeship provided job-related training for 11.5 percent of those with previous training [67,816 persons], this was reported by only 5.2 percent of those being currently trained [5031 persons]. On-the-job training showed a similar decline as this was the source of training for more than a quarter [26 percent] of those with completed training, in comparison with its share of 15 percent for those being currently trained. In 2001, 14,563 persons stated that they were participating in on-the-job training, while 98,010 persons who had completed training indicated this source.

Table 4.16 Population 15 Years and Over by Current or Completed Training Programme and Sex: 2001

Training Programme	Current Training			Completed Training		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Jamaica	**97,545**	**42,348**	**55,197**	**590,339**	**305,767**	**284,572**
HEART Programmes	18,518	8,203	10,315	87,708	40,343	47,365
Other Programmes						
University	16,466	5,842	10,624	38,067	17,661	20,406
Other Tertiary	16,746	4,765	11,981	61,409	20,594	40,815
Technical Schools and Commercial Colleges	4,526	1,648	2,878	50,363	19,396	30,967
Other Structured Training Programmes	2,315	236	2,079	23,196	9,441	13,755
Apprenticeship	5,031	4,278	753	67,816	52,621	15,195
On the Job Training	14,563	9,380	5,183	153,740	98,010	55,730
Other	14,046	5,525	8,521	105,211	45,858	59,353
Not Reported	5,334	2,471	2,863	2,829	1,843	986

Note: Some persons reported both completed and current training

When training sources are examined by urban-rural residence, it is possible to observe the extent to which the urban population has benefited from university training, while rural residents have relied considerably more on other tertiary-level institutions. This is evident both from Table 4.17 which focuses on those with completed training, and from Table 4.18 which provides the comparable distributions for those currently being trained in 2001. For those with completed training, 8.8 percent of urban residents indicated that this was obtained through a university, in comparison with 2.6 percent of rural dwellers. Similarly, for those urban residents who were currently being trained, 21.5 percent indicated a university as the source in comparison with 6.6 percent of rural residents.

Table 4.17 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over by Training Programme Completed and Urban/Rural Residence: 2001

Completed Training Programme	Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Jamaica	**367,279**	**181,949**	**185,330**	**223,060**	**123,818**	**99,242**
HEART Programmes	13.42	11.93	14.87	17.23	15.04	19.96
Other Programmes						
University	8.79	8.19	9.38	2.60	2.23	3.05
Other Tertiary	11.08	7.71	14.40	9.28	5.31	14.24
Technical Schools and Commercial Colleges	8.38	6.0	10.73	8.77	6.85	11.17
Other Structured Training Programmes	4.31	3.73	4.88	3.30	2.15	4.74
Apprenticeship	7.97	12.50	3.51	17.29	24.13	8.75
On the Job Training	26.20	32.74	19.77	25.79	31.04	19.23
Other	19.42	16.66	22.14	15.19	12.56	18.47
Not Reported	0.43	0.54	0.32	0.55	0.69	0.39

Although the apprenticeship system still makes an important contribution to training in rural areas, its role in the training system is greatly reduced, based on the comparison of sources of current training and completed training. Table 4.17 shows that 17.3 percent of those rural residents who had completed their job training acquired their skills through apprenticeship, while Table 4.18 shows that 10.3 percent of those currently being trained in the rural areas were undergoing an apprenticeship. For urban dwellers, the comparative figures for apprenticeship

were 8 percent for those with completed training and only 2.9 percent for those with current training. On the job training continues to be important both for those with completed training and for those with current training, although its relative contribution has also declined from roughly 26 percent to 15 percent.

Table 4.18 Percentage Distribution of Population 15 Years and Over Currently Being Trained by Type of Training Programme and Urban/Rural Residence : 2001

Current Training Programme	Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Jamaica	**67,179**	**27,330**	**39,849**	**30,366**	**15,018**	**15,348**
HEART Programmes	16.94	16.93	16.95	23.50	23.81	23.20
Other Programmes						
University	21.54	19.03	23.27	6.57	4.27	8.82
Other Tertiary	16.80	12.08	20.04	17.97	9.74	26.03
Technical Schools and Commercial Colleges	3.85	2.88	4.52	6.39	5.74	7.02
Other Structured Training Programmes	2.53	0.46	3.95	2.02	0.73	3.28
Apprenticeship	2.86	5.40	1.11	10.25	18.66	2.03
On the Job Training	15.09	22.85	9.76	14.58	20.88	8.42
Other	15.14	14.35	15.69	12.75	10.68	14.78
Not Reported	5.25	6.02	4.71	5.97	5.49	6.42

CHAPTER 5

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

5.1 Introduction

In September 2001, Jamaica's labour force was in the region of a million persons, with 873,247 persons being classified as employed, and 143,866 persons being unemployed. The economically active population of 1,017,113 persons comprised 594,230 males and 422,883 females, with unemployment rates being estimated at roughly 14 percent for both males and females. As noted earlier, the census enquiry for economic activity was based on the 10 percent sample, and this has produced a more conservative estimate of the gender differential in unemployment rates than has traditionally been observed on the basis of the quarterly labour force surveys.

The structure of the labour force reflects the recent demographic history of the country, as may be seen from a review of the data in Table 5.1. The country's large youth population, those between 14 to 24 years, was strongly represented within the labour force. This age-group was estimated at 205,433 economically active persons and accounted for one fifth of the economically active population [20.2 percent]. Adittionally within this age category there were 67,320 persons who were classified as unemployed. This represented 46.8 percent of the total unemployed labour force which was estimated at 143,866. In summary, while youth represented one fifth of the economically active population, they accounted for more than two-fifths of the unemployed.

These patterns are also evident from Table 5.2, which shows the distribution of the population in terms of economic activity status. It is clear that by age 20, more than two-thirds [68 percent] of the youth population had entered the labour force in search of employment. However, for those between 20 and 24 years [140,861 persons], the numbers employed were 105,265, while the unemployed were 35,596, equivalent to an unemployment rate of 25.3 percent. The higher incidence of unemployment among younger workers persists, despite the fact that on an average they possess higher educational attainment levels than older cohorts. This may be understood in terms of the large size of this cohort in relation to the slow pace of job expansion, as well as the fact that many young workers have not attained the required academic qualifications, as

discussed previously. The movement away from agriculture has also reduced their employment options.

Table 5.1 Total Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Current Activity Status: 2001

Age	Total Population	Total Currently Active	Current Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Jamaica	**1,765,907**	**1,017,113**	**873,247**	**143,866**	**748,794**
14-19	288,570	64,572	32,848	31,724	223,998
20-24	208,248	140,861	105,265	35,596	67,387
25-29	201,811	149,237	127,540	21,697	52,574
30-34	193,665	146,982	130,341	16,641	46,683
35-39	181,196	137,504	124,929	12,575	43,692
40-44	152,271	116,108	107,278	8,830	36,163
45-49	111,899	83,816	77,534	6,282	28,083
50-54	95,479	66,833	62,519	4,314	28,646
55-59	74,416	45,474	42,479	2,995	28,942
60-64	64,134	27,824	26,163	1,661	36,310
65 and older	194,218	37,902	36,351	1,551	156,316

Note: Excludes 32,172 persons who did not respond to the question and are therefore not classifiable by activity status.

The age distribution of the economically active population shows that the bulk of the labour force is within the age-range of 25 to 44 years. These workers totalled 549,831 persons, and represented 54.1 percent of those who were economically active. Their share of employment was 56.1 percent, and they numbered 490,088 persons. Workers between 45 and 64 years were estimated at 223,947 persons and they represented slightly more than one fifth of the labour force, [22 percent] while accounting for 10.6 percent of the unemployed.

Table 5.2 Percentage Distribution of the Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Current Activity Status: 2001

Age	Current Activity Status			Total Population	
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Percent	Number
Jamaica	**49.45**	**8.15**	**42.40**	**100.00**	**1,765,907**
14-19	11.38	10.99	77.63	100.00	288,570
20-24	50.55	17.09	32.36	100.00	208,248
25-29	63.20	10.75	26.05	100.00	201,811
30-34	67.30	8.59	24.11	100.00	193,665
35-39	68.95	6.94	24.11	100.00	181,196
40-44	70.45	5.80	23.75	100.00	152,271
45-49	69.29	5.61	25.10	100.00	111,899
50-54	65.40	4.52	30.0	100.00	95,479
55-59	57.08	4.03	38.89	100.00	74,416
60-64	40.79	2.59	56.62	100.00	64,134
65 and older	18.72	0.80	80.48	100.00	194,218

Note: Based on Table 5.1

The distributions for the male and the female labour force by age and activity status are shown in Table 5.3 to Table 5.6. By comparing the percentages inactive for each age group, it is possible on the basis of these age-distributions to trace the pattern of entry to the labour force in the youth ages and retirement at the end of the age-spectrum. It is also clear that this life-cycle pattern differs for males and females, since on average, women enter the labour force at later ages than men, and their activity rates are somewhat lower over the age-span. These differences are related to the greater domestic responsibilities of women based on the traditional sexual division of labour. Nonetheless, it is important to recognize that Jamaican women display relatively high economic activity rates, particularly when compared with women in other developing countries.

The overall activity rate for males was 69.5 percent, and this peaked at 89.4 percent for males aged 30 to 34 years. For women, the total activity rate was 46.4 percent, with the highest rates being evident between 35 and 44 years when the rate stood at 64.4 percent.

Table 5.3 Total Male Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Activity Status: 2001

Age	Total Population	Total Currently Active	Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Jamaica	**854,076**	**594,230**	**509,033**	**85,197**	**259,846**
14-19	145,213	41,725	22,843	18,882	103,488
20-24	100,876	81,886	62,233	19,653	18,990
25-29	95,810	83,885	71,444	12,441	11,925
30-34	91,669	81,939	72,858	9,081	9,730
35-39	85,300	75,763	68,765	6,998	9,537
40-44	74,291	65,866	60,171	5,695	8,425
45-49	54,696	47,805	43,630	4,175	6,891
50-54	48,538	40,243	36,987	3,256	8,295
55-59	37,900	28,989	26,518	2,471	8,911
60-64	31,131	19,097	17,674	1,423	12,034
65 and older	88,652	27,032	25,910	1,122	61,620

Note: Excludes 17,700 persons who did not respond to the question and are therefore not classifiable by activity status.

Table 5.4 Percentage Distribution of the Male Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Current Activity Status: 2001

Age	Current Activity Status			Total Population	
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Percent	Number
Jamaica	**59.60**	**9.98**	**30.42**	**100.00**	**854,076**
14-19	15.73	13.00	71.27	100.00	145,213
20-24	61.69	19.48	18.83	100.00	100,876
25-29	74.57	12.99	12.44	100.00	95,810
30-34	79.48	9.91	10.61	100.00	91,669
35-39	80.62	8.20	11.18	100.00	85,300
40-44	80.99	7.67	11.34	100.00	74,291
45-49	79.77	7.63	12.60	100.00	54,696
50-54	76.20	6.71	17.09	100.00	48,538
55-59	69.97	6.52	23.51	100.00	37,900
60-64	56.77	4.57	38.66	100.00	31,131
65 and older	29.23	1.27	69.50	100.00	88,652

Note: Based on Table 5.3

Table 5.5 Total Female Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Current Activity Status: 2001

Age	Total Population	Total Currently Active	Activity Status		
			Employed	Unemployed	Inactive
Jamaica	**911,831**	**422,883**	**364,214**	**58,669**	**488,948**
14-19	143,357	22,847	10,005	12,842	120,510
20-24	107,372	58,975	43,032	15,943	48,397
25-29	106,001	65,352	56,096	9,256	40,649
30-34	101,996	65,043	57,483	7,560	36,953
35-39	95,896	61,741	56,164	5,577	34,155
40-44	77,980	50,242	47,107	3,135	27,738
45-49	57,203	36,011	33,904	2,107	21,192
50-54	46,941	26,590	25,532	1,058	20,351
55-59	36,516	16,485	15,961	524	20,031
60-64	33,003	8,727	8,489	238	24,276
65 and older	105,566	10,870	10,441	429	94,696

Note: Excludes 14,472 persons who did not respond to the question and are therefore not classifiable by activity status.

Table 5.6 Percentage Distribution of the Female Population 14 Years and Over by Age and Current Activity Status

Age	Current Activity Status			Total Population	
	Employed	Unemployed	Inactive	Percent	Number
Jamaica	**39.94**	**6.43**	**53.63**	**100.00**	**911,831**
14-19	6.98	8.96	84.06	100.00	143,357
20-24	40.08	14.85	45.07	100.00	107,372
25-29	52.92	8.73	38.35	100.00	106,001
30-34	56.36	7.41	36.23	100.00	101,996
35-39	58.57	5.82	35.61	100.00	95,896
40-44	60.41	4.02	35.57	100.00	77,980
45-49	59.27	3.68	37.05	100.00	57,203
50-54	54.39	2.25	43.35	100.00	46.941
55-59	43.71	1.43	54.86	100.00	36,516
60-64	25.72	0.72	73.56	100.00	33,003
65 and older	9.89	0.41	89.70	100.00	105,566

Note: Based on Table 5.5

5.2 Occupation

The occupations in which employed persons are engaged by main age-group are shown in Table 5.7, while the comparable distributions for males and females are provided in Table 5.8 and Table 5.9.

Upper white-collar occupations accounted for 19.4 percent of the total employment for the employed labour force as a whole,. These included professionals, senior officials and technicians, and were estimated at 162,858 persons. Those who were employed in clerical positions numbered 63,150 persons, and represented 7.5 percent of all employed persons. These jobs were somewhat more likely to be held by younger persons as shown in Table 5.7. It may be observed that 12.2 percent of all workers below age 30 held clerical jobs, in comparison with 5.5 percent of those aged 30 years or older. Service and sales jobs comprised a significant share of total employment, as these were estimated to employ 151,666 persons, and were equivalent to 18.1 percent of total employment. For younger workers, the share of total employment derived from service and sales jobs was 22.4 percent, in comparison with 16.2 percent for those aged 30 or older. The category of craftsmen generated 142,195 jobs, while plant and machinery

operatives numbered 58,379 jobs. These represented close to 17 percent and 7 percent of total employment respectively. Elementary occupations, which included unskilled labour and domestic work, contributed 133,659 jobs or 16 percent of total employment. Older workers were more likely than those below 30 years to be found in these occupations.

Table 5.7 Currently Employed Population by Age and Main Occupation Group: 2001

Occupation Group	All Employed Persons		Employed Persons Under 30 Years		Employed Persons 30+ Years	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jamaica	**839,031**	**100.00**	**254,170**	**100.00**	**584,861**	**100.00**
Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians	162,858	19.41	44,865	17.65	117,993	20.17
Clerks	63,150	7.53	30,966	12.18	32,184	5.50
Service Workers, Shop and Sales Workers	151,666	18.08	57,024	22.44	94,642	16.18
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	127,124	15.15	23,797	9.36	103,327	17.67
Craft and Related Trades Workers	142,195	16.94	47,994	18.88	94,201	16.11
Plants and Machinery Operators and Assemblers	58,379	6.96	16,242	6.39	42,137	7.21
Elementary Occupations	133,659	15.93	33,282	13.10	100,377	17.16

Note: Excludes 34,216 who were classified as employed (see Table 5.1) but who did not report occupation.

The dominance of women in the white-collar occupations is shown clearly in Table 5.8 and Table 5.9, and this concentration is evident for both younger and older women. The combined categories of professionals and clerical workers absorbed 41.2 percent of female workers in contrast to 16.8 percent of male workers. This concentration was even more pronounced among younger workers, as 47.9 percent of employed females held these white-collar occupations in comparison with 17.2 percent of males below 30 years.

The category of service and sales workers also showed a predominance of females, both in absolute numbers, and as a share of the employment for each age and sex grouping. In September 2001, an estimated 151,666 persons found employment in these occupations, and this comprised 65,399 males and 86,267 females. These employment opportunities represented 13.4 percent of the stock of male jobs and 24.7 percent of female jobs. Among young women under

30 years, service and sales jobs contributed 30.8 percent of their total employment, while for young men this category represented 16.7 percent.

Given this evidence of the persistence of occupational segregation by gender, it may be expected that men would also be concentrated disproportionately in selected occupations. This is apparent from Table 5.9 which shows that the category of skilled agricultural and fishery occupations contributed 22.7 percent of male jobs, in contrast to 4.6 percent of female jobs. Similarly, the category of craft and related workers accounted for 25.1 percent of male employment but only 5.5 percent of female jobs. Finally, the related category of machinery operators and assemblers provided employment for 10.4 percent of the male labour force, in contrast to 2.1 percent for females.

The distribution of employment by age group and gender is also instructive in serving to identify those occupations which currently attract a declining share of workers. It may be observed that whereas the agriculture sector provided employment for more than a quarter [26.3 percent] of all male workers aged 30 and older, this proportion fell to 14.5 percent for young males below 30 years. Similarly, younger female workers were less likely than their older counterparts to be involved in elementary occupations. This proportion was estimated at 10.9 percent for women below 30 years, in comparison with the share of 25.9 percent for those aged 30 years or older.

Table 5.8 Currently Employed Population by Age, Sex and Main Occupation Group: 2001

Occupation Group	All Employed Persons		Employed Persons Under 30 Years		Employed Persons 30+ Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Jamaica	**489,354**	**349,677**	**149,509**	**104,661**	**339,845**	**245,016**
Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians	68,846	94,012	19,052	25,813	49,794	68,199
Clerks	13,142	50,008	6,702	24,264	6,440	25,744
Service Workers, Shop and Sales Workers	65,399	86,267	24,821	32,203	40,578	54,064
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	111,006	16,118	21,674	2,123	89,332	13,995
Craft and Related Trades Workers	122,971	19,224	43,439	4,555	79,532	14,669
Plants and Machinery Operators and Assemblers	50,883	7,496	13,679	2,563	37,204	4,933
Elementary Occupations	57,107	76,552	20,142	13,140	36,965	63,412

Note: Excludes 19,700 males and 14,500 females who were classified as employed (see Tables 5.3 and 5.5) but who did not report occupation.

Table 5.9 Percent Distribution of Currently Employed Population by Age, Sex and Main Occupation Group: 2001

Occupation Group	All Employed Persons		Employed Persons Under 30 Years		Employed Persons 30+ Years	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Jamaica	**489,345**	**349,677**	**149,509**	**104,661**	**339,845**	**245,016**
Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians	14.07	26.89	12.75	24.66	14.65	27.83
Clerks	2.69	14.30	4.48	23.18	1.89	10.51
Service Workers, Shop and Sales Workers	13.36	24.67	16.60	30.77	11.94	22.07
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	22.68	4.61	14.50	2.03	26.29	5.71
Craft and Related Trades Workers	25.13	5.50	29.05	4.35	23.40	5.99
Plants and Machinery Operators and Assemblers	10.40	2.14	9.15	2.45	10.95	2.01
Elementary Occupations	11.67	21.89	13.47	12.56	10.88	25.88

Note: Based on Table 5.8

5.3 Industry

The information obtained from the 2001 census on the distribution of employment by industry serves to show that the country is heavily dependent on employment generated by the service sector and the commerce sector. Agriculture now contributes less than a fifth [17 percent] of total employment, although it still provides a quarter of all male employment. The service sector generated 29.3 percent of all employment, while the commerce sector contributed 22.8 percent. This distribution is presented in Table 5.10.

The numbers of jobs which were estimated to have their base in agriculture and fishing totalled 137,222 and represented 17.2 percent of the total stock of 806,475 jobs. Males occupied 118,235 or 86.2 percent of these positions, while 18,987 women were numbered in the sector.

Outside of agriculture, the sector which provided the largest numbers of jobs for both males and females was the service sector, which generated a total of 236,603 jobs. This is a diverse sector which is labeled "community, social and personal services" and which includes both professional services at the upper end, and personal services at the low-skill end. For the male labour force, 29 percent of all jobs were derived from the sector, while 43 percent of all jobs occupied by women fell within this category.

The commerce sector, which includes wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, is one that has undergone significant expansion, and at the time of the census this sector contributed 183,486 jobs. This represented more than one fifth [22.8 percent] of all employment. This provided jobs for 74,100 males and 109,386 females, and was equivalent to 15.8 percent of male employment and 32.4 percent of female jobs.

The manufacturing sector provided 72,380 jobs, and these were shared by 50,290 males and 22,090 females. These employment totals represented 9 percent of male employment and 6.5 percent of female employment. Although the construction sector is subject to considerable fluctuation in employment levels, in 2001 it contributed 8.6 percent of all jobs, with the total of 69,081 jobs being held predominantly by males. Jobs in the construction sector accounted for 8.6 percent of male employment [65,128 persons] but only 1.2 percent of female jobs [3953 persons].

The transport sector has expanded steadily over the decade, and in 2001 it provided a total of 56,481 jobs. The large majority of these jobs [76.5 percent] were executed by males who had an employment share of 43,205 jobs as compared with 13,276 jobs held by women in this sector. The overall contribution of the transport, storage and communication sector to total employment was 7 percent of all employment.

Finally, the Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business sector provided 44,896 jobs or 5.6 percent of all employment. For males, this sector accounted for 5.6 percent of all jobs, while it contributed 6.9 percent to the pool of female jobs.

Table 5.10 Currently Employed Population by Sex and Main Industry Group: 2001

Industry Group	All Employed Persons		Employed Males		Employed Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jamaica	**806,475**	**100.00**	**468,532**	**100.00**	**337,943**	**100.00**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining	137,222	17.02	118,235	25.24	18,987	5.62
Manufacturing	72,380	8.97	50,290	10.73	22,090	6.53
Electricity, Gas and Water	6,326	0.78	4,648	0.99	1,678	0.50
Construction	69,081	8.57	65,128	13.90	3,953	1.17
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	183,486	22.75	74,100	15.82	109,386	32.37
Transport, Storage and Communications	56,481	7.00	43,205	9.22	13,276	3.93
Financing, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	44,896	5.57	21,570	4.60	23,326	6.90
Community, Social and Personal Services	236,603	29.34	91,356	19.50	145,247	42.98

Note: Excludes 40,500 males and 26,300 females who were classified as employed (see Table 5.1) but who did not report industry.

5.4 Status in Employment

It has been earlier shown that the Jamaican labour force still depends to a significant extent on self-employment, and that this is a base for both men and women although their occupations may differ. Self-employed males are heavily represented within the agriculture sector as small farmers, and they also operate as craftsmen on this basis. Increasingly, self-employed males are

to be found in the commerce sector as vendors. Self-employed women are concentrated in vending and in the personal services.

Table 5.11 provides an additional perspective on employment status by examining the relationship of workers to their jobs in urban and rural areas. As may be expected, self-employment assumes a larger role in rural areas than in urban areas, as 43.7 percent of rural jobs are conducted on the basis of self-employment. This may be compared with 27 percent of urban employment which depends on self-employment.

Private businesses provided wage employment for nearly one half of all persons employed in the urban areas, and this totalled 224,045 jobs. The corresponding proportion for the rural areas was 30.7 percent, or a total of 35,156 jobs. The public sector contributed a relatively larger share of jobs in the urban area than in the rural sector, as 16.9 percent of jobs in urban areas were generated by the central or local government in comparison with 9.6 percent in the rural area. This accounted for 78,503 jobs in the urban areas and 35,156 jobs in the rural areas.

Table 5.11 Currently Employed Population by Urban-Rural Residence and Employment Status: 2001

Employment Status	Urban Areas		Rural Areas	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Jamaica	**465,049**	**100.00**	**367,351**	**100.00**
Paid Government Employee	78,503	16.88	35,156	9.57
Paid Employee in Private Business	224,045	48.18	112,669	30.67
Paid Employee in Private Home	28,561	6.14	31,555	8.59
Unpaid Employee	2,095	0.45	18,775	5.11
Self-Employed with Employees	26,425	5.68	18,100	4.93
Self-Employed without Employees	98,948	21.28	142,431	38.77
Other Type of Employment	6,472	1.39	8,665	2.36

Note: Excludes 40,800 persons who were classified as employed (see Table 5.1) but who did not report employment status.

CHAPTER 6

HOUSING

6.1 Introduction

As one of the aims of the population census is to relate the population to its living quarters, the inclusion of a housing census becomes a necessary part of the programme. The housing census covers all structures and buildings, residential and non-residential. Such a complete listing is necessary in order that, for the purposes of the population census, occupied buildings may be identified and all living quarters located.

For a proper interpretation and analysis of the census results as they relate to housing, it is important to understand and apply the concepts and definitions employed in the 2001 census of housing for Jamaica. The census identified buildings, housing units, dwelling units and households and these are defined below:

6.2 Building

A building is defined as a physical structure which is separate and independent from any other. A building should comprise one or more rooms, or other space which is covered by a roof and enclosed within external or dividing walls which extend from the foundations to the roof. A building is usually designed for residential, agricultural, commercial, industrial or cultural purposes, or for the provision of services, and may be a detached house, apartment building, factory, shop, warehouse, repair shop, etc.

Detached rooms relating to main buildings are treated as part of the main buildings; for example, detached kitchens, toilets, helpers' quarters, garages, etc.

6.3 Housing Unit

A housing unit is a building being used for residential purposes at the time of the census. Examples of different types of housing units are:

(a) A single detached house

(b) An apartment which comprises part of a building, with a separate and independent entrance. A building may contain several apartments, each with its own separate and independent entrance. Duplexes, flats and condominiums were treated as types of apartments.

(c) Part of a commercial or other non-residential building, for example, part of a church or shop which serves as a dwelling.

(d) Natural shelters such as caves, and other non-conventional shelters such as tree houses or other improvised dwellings.

6.4 Dwelling Unit

A dwelling is any building or separate part of a building/housing unit in which a person or group of persons lived at the time of the census. It therefore represents the living quarters of those present. The key factors in identifying a dwelling were *separateness and independence*. Occupiers of a dwelling unit must have free access to the street by their own separate and independent entrances without having to pass through the living quarters of another household.

It is possible for a housing unit to contain several dwellings.

6.5 Household

A household may consist of one person who lives alone or a group of persons who, as a unit, jointly occupy the whole or part of a dwelling unit, who have common arrangements for housekeeping, and who generally share at least one meal. The household may be composed of related persons only, of unrelated persons, or a combination of both.

It is possible for several households to be contained in one dwelling.

Specific questions directed to the household rather than to individuals, related to the type of unit, type of roofing and the material of outer walls. Questions to determine the arrangements under which a household occupied its living quarters and the availability of specific facilities for household use, were asked in relation to tenure, number of rooms occupied, availability and type of bathroom, kitchen and toilet facilities, source of water, type of lighting and type of fuel used for cooking. Such information, in combination with the relevant population parameters, will be useful for evaluating housing conditions, estimating housing stock and formulating housing policies.

Typically, in censuses of Jamaica, there is a fairly high level of non-response for the housing questions. Questions related to household facilities and possessions tend to arouse suspicions regarding taxation. Non response ranged from 0.2 percent in respect of source of water to 3.5 percent in respect of availability of bathroom facilities. The analysis that follows is therefore based on valid responses only.

6.6 Housing Stock

The 2001 census of Jamaica reported 599,800 housing units, 723,000 dwellings and 748,000 households. A total of 137,900 units were added to the housing stock in ten years, representing an increase of almost 30 percent. The increment in the number of dwellings was 154,500. Table 6.1 below which presents data on the number of dwelling units for 1991 and 2001 and the changes which occurred over the period shows an annual growth rate of 2.3 percent in dwellings in the ten year period.

Table 6.1 Number of Dwelling Units by Parish: 1991 and 2001

Parish	2001		1991		Change 1991-2001	
	No. of Dwellings	Percent of Total	No. of Dwellings	Percent of Total	Absolute Change	Annual Rate of Growth (%)
Jamaica	**723,040**	**100.00**	**568,569**	**100.00**	**154,471**	**2.33**
Kingston	27,204	3.76	26,023	4.58	1,181	0.43
St. Andrew	156,137	21.59	126,400	22.23	29,737	2.05
St. Thomas	27,301	3.78	23,474	4.13	3,827	1.46
Portland	23,092	3.19	20,059	3.53	3,033	1.36
St. Mary	31,403	4.34	26,907	4.73	4,496	1.49
St. Ann	43,963	6.08	33,948	5.97	10,015	2.51
Trelawny	21,263	2.94	18,185	3.20	3,078	1.51
St. James	48,343	6.69	36,655	6.45	11,688	2.69
Hanover	19,868	2.75	17,151	3.02	2,717	1.42
Westmoreland	41,320	5.71	33,604	5.91	7,716	2.00
St. Elizabeth	40,700	5.63	34,735	6.11	5,965	1.53
Manchester	50,629	7.00	35,684	6.28	14,945	3.41
Clarendon	62,843	8.69	50,389	8.86	12,454	2.14
St. Catherine	128,974	17.84	85,355	15.01	43,619	4.04

All parishes experienced growth in housing stock between 1991 and 2001, with the rates of growth being highest for St Catherine and Manchester and lowest for Kingston. The number of dwelling units in St Catherine increased annually at a rate of 4 percent in the ten years from 85,400 in 1991 to 129,000 in 2001. For Manchester, the annual rate of increase was 3 percent as the number of dwellings increased by 14,900 from 35,700 to 50,600 between 1991 and 2001.The numerical increase for St Andrew was 29,700, with an annual growth rate of 2 percent as the number of units moved from 126,400 to 156,100. In the parish of Kingston which experienced the slowest growth, 0.4 percent annually, the number of dwellings increased from 26,000 to 27,200 in ten years.

In keeping with the geographic concentration of the population in 2001, as discussed in chapter 1, four out of ten of the dwelling units were located in the parishes of St Andrew (22 percent) and St Catherine (18 percent. The 27 percent increase in dwellings occurring simultaneously with the 10 percent population growth over the ten years, resulted in a decline in the average

number of persons per dwelling from 4.2 in 1991 to 3.6 in 2001 (Table 6.2). Average dwelling size for the parishes ranged from a lower than national average, 3.4 for the parishes of St Thomas, Trelawny, Hanover and Westmoreland to 3.8 for St Ann and Clarendon.

Table 6.2 Average Persons per Dwelling by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Population	Total Occupied Dwelling Units	Average Dwelling Size
JAMAICA	**2,607,632**	**723,040**	**3.61**
Kingston	96,052	27,204	3.53
St. Andrew	555,828	156,137	3.56
St. Thomas	91,604	27,301	3.36
Portland	80,205	23,092	3.47
St. Mary	111,466	31,403	3.55
St. Ann	166,762	43,963	3.79
Trelawny	73,066	21,263	3.44
St. James	175,127	48,343	3.62
Hanover	67,037	19,868	3.37
Westmoreland	138,948	41,320	3.36
St. Elizabeth	146,404	40,700	3.60
Manchester	185,801	50,629	3.67
Clarendon	237,024	62,843	3.77
St. Catherine	482,308	128,974	3.74

6.7 Type of Unit

Housing units were classified as Separate House-Detached (including duplex houses separated by a garage), Attached (to include all apartment buildings and any structure which was attached to another), Part of a commercial building, Improvised Unit (independent makeshift shelter or structure built usually of waste material and considered unfit for habitation).

The most common types of units in 2001 were the separate house and the attached units, which comprised 90 percent and 9 percent respectively of all units. This compared with 93 percent and 5 percent respectively for 1991 and showed an increased preference for the flat/apartment type of structure in the ten year period (Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type: 1991 and 2001

Type of Unit	2001		1991		Percentage Change
	Number	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Total	**594,083**	**100.00**	**460,163**	**100.00**	**29.10**
Separate House-Detached	535,087	90.07	427,542	92.91	25.15
Attached Unit	53,635	9.03	25,230	5.48	112.58
Part Commercial Building	4,168	0.70	4,170	0.91	-0.05
Improvised Unit	657	0.11	2,681	0.58	-75.49
Other Type	536	0.09	540	0.12	-0.74

Note: Excludes 5,717 housing units for 2001 for which type not reported

Table 6.4 which presents the parish distribution of units by type, shows that the separate house unit was the dominant type of structure in all parishes in Jamaica. Only in Kingston and St Catherine, was the proportion of this type less than 80 percent. The parishes of Kingston, St. Catherine and St. Andrew had the lowest proportion of the separate house type, 65 percent, 79 percent and 81 percent respectively and the highest proportion of the attached types. In Kingston, 31 percent of units were attached, in St. Andrew, 17 percent and St. Catherine, 20 percent.

Table 6.4 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type for Parishes: 2001

Parish	Total Housing Units	Type of Unit				
		Separate House	Attached Unit	Part of Commercial	Improvised Unit	Other Types
All Jamaica	**594,083**	**90.07**	**9.03**	**0.70**	**0.11**	**0.09**
Kingston	13,666	66.00	31.01	2.03	0.33	0.62
St. Andrew	109,408	82.55	16.94	0.39	0.06	0.06
St. Thomas	24,609	96.44	2.79	0.56	0.18	0.03
Portland	21,340	96.70	2.46	0.67	0.10	0.07
St. Mary	29,002	96.62	2.36	0.84	0.13	0.05
St. Ann	39,416	95.53	3.04	1.15	0.17	0.11
Trelawny	19,135	96.75	2.07	1.10	0.04	0.04
St. James	41,334	92.12	6.71	0.97	0.10	0.20
Hanover	18,544	97.44	1.95	0.45	0.10	0.06
Westmoreland	39,434	97.23	2.06	0.66	0.04	0.02
St. Elizabeth	38,666	98.00	1.17	0.71	0.08	0.04
Manchester	45,005	96.65	2.31	0.84	0.12	0.08
Clarendon	56,943	94.78	4.09	0.80	0.20	0.13
St. Catherine	97,581	79.26	20.08	0.48	0.10	0.07

Note: Excludes 5,717 housing units for which type not reported

6.8 Material of Outer Walls

The dominant material used in construction of the outer walls of housing units in 2001 was concrete and blocks (Table 6.5).

Table 6.5 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Material of Outer Walls: 1991 and 2001

Material of Outer Walls	2001		1991		Percentage Change
	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total	
Total	**593,740**	**100.00**	**459,142**	**100.00**	**29.32**
Concrete and Block	399,667	67.31	272,751	59.40	46.53
Stone and Brick	3,809	0.64	5,013	1.09	-24.02
Nog	9,897	1.67	18,521	4.03	-46.56
Wood	125,160	21.08	113,223	24.66	10.54
Wood and Concrete	46,665	7.86	39,786	8.67	17.29
Wood and Brick	2,787	0.47	2,491	0.54	11.88
Wattle/Adobe	2,386	0.40	3,959	0.86	-39.73
Other Materials	3,369	0.57	3,398	0.74	-0.85

Note: Excludes 6,060 and 1,021 housing units for 2001 and 1991 respectively, for which material of walls not reported

A total of 400,000 units representing over two thirds (67 percent) of the total number were made of concrete and blocks. One in five (21 percent) of all structures was made of wood. Comparisons with 1991 show a decline in the proportion of wooden units, as the proportion then was 25 percent. Units made of concrete and blocks increased in proportion from 59 percent between 1991 and 2001. It should be noted however, that there is always a possibility that units which should have been included as 'nog' might have been included erroneously in concrete and blocks. The classification 'nog', was intended for units in which the walls are of concrete but without steel reinforcement. The steel frames, which are used as reinforcement for these walls, can lead to some amount of misunderstanding and misclassification.

The proportional distribution by parish (Table 6.6) reveals interesting differentials. The use of concrete was greatest in Manchester and Clarendon. More than four-fifths, (86.4 percent) of the units in Manchester and 80 percent of those in Clarendon, were made of concrete and blocks. The use of wood was greatest in Westmoreland and Hanover. Approximately 63 percent and 56 percent of housing units in these parishes respectively, were made of wood.

Table 6.6 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Material of Outer Walls by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Housing Units	Material for Outer Walls							
		Concrete and Blocks	Stone and Bricks	Nog	Wood	Wood and Concrete	Wood and Bricks	Wattle/ Adobe	Other
All Jamaica	**593,740**	**67.31**	**0.64**	**1.67**	**21.08**	**7.86**	**0.47**	**0.40**	**0.57**
Kingston	13,704	64.81	4.11	0.58	11.56	15.01	3.34	0.04	0.54
St. Andrew	109,340	78.08	0.52	0.81	12.05	7.55	0.64	0.09	0.25
St. Thomas	24,610	57.39	0.05	2.29	27.72	11.43	0.30	0.19	0.63
Portland	21,318	52.56	0.13	0.42	31.53	14.76	0.23	0.09	0.29
St. Mary	29,000	49.16	0.30	1.08	38.39	10.00	0.28	0.25	0.56
St. Ann	39,425	76.49	2.20	6.06	8.95	4.54	0.41	0.68	0.66
Trelawny	19,122	60.12	1.15	3.27	26.58	6.92	0.51	0.54	0.92
St. James	41,316	55.73	0.21	0.25	33.03	9.85	0.59	0.11	0.24
Hanover	18,490	32.65	0.26	0.31	56.31	9.74	0.23	0.16	0.35
Westmoreland	39,415	24.63	0.13	0.55	63.43	10.82	0.09	0.04	0.31
St. Elizabeth	38,611	78.61	0.88	2.97	9.60	4.97	0.33	1.77	0.87
Manchester	44,942	87.26	1.45	2.62	3.28	2.45	0.45	1.06	1.44
Clarendon	44,942	80.61	0.20	1.44	10.51	5.61	0.34	0.51	0.77
St. Catherine	97,500	71.72	0.17	1.47	17.32	8.24	0.33	0.24	0.51

Note: Excludes 6,060 housing units for which material of walls not reported

6.9 Type of Roofing Material

The dominant type used was metal sheeting or zinc, which was utilised in 83 percent of all cases. This was also the main type in 1991 when it accounted for 89 percent of units. This shows a decline of 6 percentage points in the ten years (Table 6.7). The number using concrete more than doubled in the ten year period from 31,300 to 82,200.

Table 6.7 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Roofing Material: 1991 and 2001

Material of Outer Walls	2001		1991		Percentage Change
	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total	Number of Housing Units	Percent of Total	
Total	**591071**	**100.00**	**457353**	**100.00**	**29.24**
Metal Sheeting	489939	82.89	409011	89.43	19.79
Wooden Shingle	7469	1.26	7513	1.64	-0.59
Other Shingle	5894	1.00	2989	0.65	97.19
Tile	2059	0.35	1277	0.28	61.24
Concrete	82230	13.91	31344	6.85	162.35
Other	3480	0.59	5219	1.14	-33.32

Note: Excludes 8,729 and 2,810 housing units for 2001 and 1991 respectively, for which type of roofing materials not reported.

The parish of St James had the lowest proportion of zinc roofs (Table 6.8).The proportion of zinc roofs for this parish was 59 percent. The parishes of St. Catherine (72 percent) and St Andrew (75 percent) had the next lowest proportions of this type. In these parishes, concrete was utilised to a greater extent than in the other parishes. More than one third, 36 percent, of the units in St. James and one quarter of the units in St Catherine (26 percent) and 19 percent of those in St Andrew, had roofs made of concrete.

Table 6.8 Percent Distribution of Housing Units by Type of Roofing Material by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Housing Unit	Type of Roofing Material					
		Metal Sheeting	Wooden Shingle	Other Shingle	Tile	Concrete	Other
All Jamaica	**591,070**	**82.89**	**1.26**	**1.00**	**0.35**	**13.91**	**0.59**
Kingston	13,657	85.70	1.34	0.11	0.04	12.13	0.67
St. Andrew	108,743	74.76	2.39	2.44	0.52	18.92	0.97
St. Thomas	24,502	92.21	2.10	0.39	0.07	4.97	0.27
Portland	21,218	95.79	0.61	0.57	0.09	2.30	0.64
St. Mary	28,867	93.48	1.11	0.87	0.18	3.83	0.54
St. Ann	39,329	83.10	1.55	1.14	0.31	13.18	0.73
Trelawny	19,060	89.94	0.80	0.81	0.17	7.94	0.34
St. James	41,095	59.37	1.46	1.32	0.41	36.71	0.73
Hanover	18,339	87.63	1.31	0.76	0.03	9.75	0.51
Westmoreland	39,104	92.80	1.05	0.88	0.16	4.68	0.43
St. Elizabeth	38,525	96.21	0.51	0.35	0.33	2.16	0.44
Manchester	44,816	91.34	0.91	0.33	0.81	5.88	0.73
Clarendon	56,810	93.22	0.20	0.23	0.18	5.73	0.44
St. Catherine	97,005	71.65	1.03	0.74	0.43	25.84	0.32

Note: Excludes 8,729 housing units for which type of roofing material not reported

6.10 Tenure of Dwelling

Approximately 1 percent of households did not respond to the question on tenure in the 2001 Census as the data presented in Table 6.9 show. Questions on tenure related to the conditions under which households occupied their living quarters. More than one half (58 percent) of households stated that they owned the dwellings in which they lived. About one in four (23 percent) reported that they were renting and a small 2 percent, occupied. Note must be taken of the households classified as rent free and squatted. Rent free was defined as a situation in which the owner is not a member of the household but the members occupy the living quarters with his or her permission. Squatting relates to cases where occupiers of the dwelling are not paying rent and are occupying the dwelling without the consent of the owner. In all likelihood, cases of squatting have been reported as rent free and the data should be interpreted with caution.

Comparisons with 1991 show marked increases in all categories. By far the most impressive is the increase for the rent free category, which almost doubles from 59,822 to 118,454. For

reasons explained previously, caution should be exercised in the interpretation of rent free. Ownership increased by more than a quarter (26 percent).

Table 6.9 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Tenure: 1991 and 2001

Tenure	2001		1991		Percentage Change
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Percent of Total	
Total	**739,700**	**100.00**	**584,382**	**100.00**	**26.58**
Owned	426,446	57.65	338,482	57.92	25.99
Leased	12,971	1.75	6,992	1.20	85.48
Rented	173,861	23.50	173,170	29.63	0.40
Rent Free	118,452	16.01	59,822	10.24	98.01
Squatted	5,454	0.74	4,162	0.71	31.02
Other	2,516	0.34	1,754	0.30	43.52

Note: Excludes 8,626 and 3,958 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively, for which type of tenure not reported.

For the parishes, in 2001, ownership was highest for Westmoreland with 75 percent of dwelling units being owner-occupied and lowest for Kingston with less than one third, (29 percent) of the units being in this category (Table 6.10). Interestingly, parishes with the highest proportion of rent free households also have the highest proportion of households classified as squatted. These parishes were Kingston, Clarendon and St Thomas. For Kingston, 24 percent of households were classified as occupying their dwellings under rent free arrangements with 2 percent classified as squatted. For Clarendon the proportions were 23 percent and 1 percent for rent free and squatted respectively and for St Thomas 21 percent were rent free and 1 percent squatted.

Table 6.10 Percent Distribution of Households by Tenure of Dwelling Occupied by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Type of Tenure					
		Owned	Leased	Rented	Rent Free	Squatted	Other
All Jamaica	**739,700**	**57.65**	**1.75**	**23.50**	**16.01**	**0.74**	**0.34**
Kingston	27,730	29.15	1.13	42.56	23.87	2.10	1.20
St. Andrew	161,683	46.00	3.07	34.57	15.04	0.89	0.44
St. Thomas	28,009	54.66	3.43	19.94	20.61	1.03	0.34
Portland	23,701	62.72	1.71	18.09	16.56	0.58	0.33
St. Mary	31,912	62.44	1.85	17.66	17.29	0.47	0.29
St. Ann	44,858	60.49	0.77	21.51	16.24	0.59	0.40
Trelawny	21,505	59.40	0.76	20.20	18.98	0.51	0.16
St. James	49,321	63.88	0.54	23.10	11.67	0.58	0.24
Hanover	20,054	72.86	0.44	12.24	14.16	0.19	0.19
Westmoreland	41,771	74.80	0.36	12.23	12.22	0.22	0.18
St. Elizabeth	41,343	69.20	0.36	13.90	16.07	0.29	0.18
Manchester	51,003	59.32	0.83	22.35	17.02	0.23	0.25
Clarendon	64,011	55.92	1.32	18.52	22.77	1.25	0.23
St. Catherine	132,799	61.72	2.50	21.62	13.06	0.79	0.30

Note: Excludes 8,626 households not reporting tenure

6.11 Number of Rooms Occupied

A room, as defined for the census, was taken to include those used for general living purposes such as living rooms, bedrooms, dining rooms, sewing rooms, libraries, servant rooms- attached to or detached from the main building. Excluded were bathrooms, toilets, kitchens, pantries, galleries, porches and laundry rooms.

Units with between one and three rooms comprised more than two thirds of all units in 2001 (Table 6.11). Four room units comprised 14 percent of the total, 8 percent were five room structures and another 8 percent were units of six rooms or more. The average number of rooms occupied by a household in 2001 was slightly higher, 2.9 compared to 2.6 ten years earlier. The number of units of 6 rooms or more in 2001, which was in excess of 60,000, more than doubled the 26,000 units of a similar size in 1991.

Table 6.11 Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied: 1991 and 2001

Number of Rooms	2001		1991		Percentage Change
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number	Percent of Total	
Jamaica	**733,709**	**100.00**	**573,923**	**100.00**	**27.84**
1	180,246	24.57	165,343	28.81	9.01
2	161,279	21.98	143,144	24.94	12.67
3	164,549	22.43	127,434	22.20	29.12
4	105,316	14.35	73,106	12.74	44.06
5	61,914	8.44	38,891	6.78	59.20
6+	60,405	8.23	26,005	4.53	132.28

Note: Excludes 14,617 and 14,417 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively, for which number of rooms not reported.

One and two room units were more likely to be found in Kingston, accounting for 43 percent and 22 percent respectively, of all the dwellings in that parish (Table 6.12). On the other hand, units of six and more rooms were more likely to be found in Manchester and St Ann accounting for 14 percent and 10 percent respectively, of the units in those parishes.

Table 6.12 Percent Distribution of Households by Number of Rooms Occupied by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Housing Units	Number of Rooms Occupied					
		1	2	3	4	5	6+
All Jamaica	**733,709**	**24.57**	**21.98**	**22.43**	**14.35**	**8.44**	**8.23**
Kingston	27,619	43.86	22.77	18.11	7.45	3.71	4.11
St. Andrew	27,619	43.86	22.77	18.11	7.45	3.71	4.11
St. Thomas	27,718	29.01	26.12	21.97	11.84	6.37	4.68
Portland	23,601	21.80	23.17	23.86	15.09	8.38	7.70
St. Mary	31,687	23.86	23.27	24.85	14.36	7.69	5.97
St. Ann	44,551	21.87	21.91	21.76	14.95	9.92	9.59
Trelawny	21,408	27.81	23.14	22.10	12.95	7.64	6.37
St. James	48,704	26.02	22.92	21.64	13.31	8.42	7.70
Hanover	19,964	19.99	27.56	22.35	14.34	8.62	7.15
Westmoreland	41,490	20.04	26.61	22.05	14.73	8.94	7.64
St. Elizabeth	41,006	21.96	20.62	23.74	16.55	10.07	7.06
Manchester	50,172	18.00	20.18	20.07	15.59	11.63	14.53
Clarendon	63,513	27.73	22.36	21.40	13.16	7.95	7.40
St. Catherine	131,568	24.46	18.17	25.92	17.07	7.91	6.48

Note: Excludes 14,617 households not reporting number of rooms.

6.12 Main Source of Water Supply

Questions on water supply in the census related to the main source for domestic purposes. In instances where the household obtained water from more than one source, the main source was required. In general, precedence was given to the source for cooking and drinking over the source for bathing, washing and other uses.

In 2001, approximately more than three quarters (77 percent) of households had access to piped water (Table 6.13). An estimated 51 percent of all dwellings had water piped into the unit, while 17 percent had it piped into the yard, and an additional 11 percent was receiving water from the standpipe.

Table 6.13 Percent Distribution of Households by Source of Water Supply: 1991 and 2001

Source of Water Supply	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Percent of Total	
Total	**731,892**	**100.00**	**584,031**	**100.00**	**25.32**
Piped into Dwelling	374,893	51.22	230,018	39.38	62.98
Piped into Yard	122,133	16.69	119,820	20.52	1.93
Public Standpipe	78,468	10.72	107,746	18.45	-27.17
Catchment	88,409	12.08	65,981	11.30	33.99
Spring/River	34,051	4.65	38,605	6.61	-11.80
Other	33,938	4.64	21,861	3.74	55.24

Note: Excludes 16,434 and 4,309 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively, for which source of water not reported.

An examination of the changes which have occurred since 1991, reveals that an increase in the proportion with access to water piped into the dwelling occurred simultaneously with a decline in the proportions obtaining water from pipes in the yard and from the standpipe. In 1991, water piped into the dwelling unit was the main source for 39 percent of dwellings and by 2001 this had risen to 51 percent. The proportions receiving water from pipes in the yard and from standpipes fell from 21 percent to 17 percent and from 18 percent to 11 percent respectively, from these two sources. Of note from the data is the increase in the number of households receiving water from 'other' sources. This category includes water from trucks. In 1991, 21,900 households representing 4 percent of all households received water from this source and by 2001, the number of households had increased to 33,900 or 5 percent of all households.

Table 6.14 which presents the data for the parishes shows that the catchment is an important source of water for the parishes of Manchester and St Elizabeth with 37 percent and 33 percent respectively, of households in these parishes receiving water from this source. Worthy of note also, is the importance of the standpipe as a source for the parish of St Thomas, with 31 percent of households in this parish receiving water from this source.

Table 6.14 Percent Distribution of Households by Source of Water Supply by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Source of Water Supply					
		Piped into Dwelling	Piped into Yard	Stand-pipe	Catchment	Spring or River	Other
All Jamaica	**731,892**	**51.22**	**16.69**	**10.72**	**12.08**	**4.65**	**4.64**
Kingston	27,458	60.51	34.49	2.96	0.00	0.00	2.04
St. Andrew	160,010	73.42	18.77	3.95	1.16	1.07	1.63
St. Thomas	27,806	37.90	18.08	31.28	2.37	4.94	5.44
Portland	23,505	38.64	16.58	17.13	6.93	13.21	7.51
St. Mary	31,734	34.65	19.05	16.06	8.52	12.25	9.48
St. Ann	44,393	44.16	8.32	7.68	29.71	4.73	5.40
Trelawny	21,351	32.91	14.12	26.42	14.16	8.40	4.00
St. James	48,855	52.72	17.94	11.81	6.40	7.53	3.60
Hanover	19,783	33.14	16.08	22.25	16.71	5.70	6.13
Westmoreland	41,358	30.90	21.18	16.96	20.60	3.27	7.09
St. Elizabeth	40,938	34.88	9.48	13.65	32.94	1.23	7.81
Manchester	50,431	40.16	3.83	12.81	36.66	2.26	4.28
Clarendon	63,400	37.58	16.22	18.27	13.31	9.06	5.56
St. Catherine	130,972	61.19	18.45	2.79	7.64	5.00	4.93

Note: Excludes 16,434 households not reporting source of water

6.13 Type of Toilet Facilities

Table 6.15 presents the data as it relates to type of toilet facilities and reflects the changes since 1991. In 2001, 59 percent of all dwellings had access to water closets. This reflects an increase in proportion by 15 percentage points since 1991. Use of the pit was reduced by the same percentage, from use by 53 percent of households in 1991, to 38 percent of households in 2001. There was no change in the proportion of households with no access to facilities which stood at 3 percent at both dates.

Table 6.15 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities: 1991 and 2001

Source of Water Supply	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Percent of Total	
Total	**718,701**	**100.00**	**561,328**	**100.00**	**28.04**
Water Closet	426,634	59.36	247,194	44.04	72.59
Pit	273,086	38.00	298,933	53.25	-8.65
No Facilities	18,981	2.64	15,201	2.71	24.87

Note: Excludes 29,625 and 27,012 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively not reporting type of toilet facilities

Table 6.16 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facilities by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Type of Toilet Facilities		
		Water Closet	Pit	No Toilet Facilities
Jamaica	**718,701**	**59.36**	**38.00**	**2.64**
Kingston	27,099	92.98	4.11	2.91
St. Andrew	157,708	86.44	11.97	1.59
St. Thomas	27,252	37.73	59.88	2.39
Portland	22,982	43.94	54.12	1.95
St. Mary	31,183	39.71	57.71	2.58
St. Ann	43,581	54.26	43.19	2.55
Trelawny	20,906	38.68	57.36	3.96
St. James	47,911	58.49	38.39	3.12
Hanover	19,404	37.53	57.50	4.97
Westmoreland	40,588	32.43	62.68	4.89
St. Elizabeth	40,086	40.72	55.63	3.65
Manchester	49,393	55.68	42.11	2.21
Clarendon	61,642	39.79	56.19	4.02
St. Catherine	128,966	64.98	33.19	1.83

Note: Excludes 29,625 households not reporting type of toilet facilities

Table 6.16 shows the importance of the pit in 2001 was reflected in eight parishes with more than a half of the households in these parishes using this type; Westmoreland (63 percent), St. Thomas (60 percent), St. Mary (58 percent), Hanover (58 percent), Clarendon (56 percent), St Elizabeth (56 percent) and Portland (54 percent). Usage of the pit was lowest in Kingston (4 percent) and St Andrew (12 percent). Approximately 5 percent of households in Hanover and Westmoreland had no access to toilet facilities.

6.14 Type of Lighting

Eighty-nine percent of households were receiving electricity in 2001, compared to 66 percent in 1991. Use of kerosene for lighting on the other hand dropped by over 50 percent, from 34 percent of households in 1991 to 11 percent in 2001 (Table 6.17).

Table 6.17 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Lighting: 1991and 2001

Type of Lighting	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Percent of Total	
Total	**733,531**	**100.00**	**576,508**	**100.00**	**27.24**
Electricity	651,405	88.80	381,443	66.16	70.77
Kerosene	79,066	10.78	193.134	33.50	-59.06
Other	3,060	0.42	1,931	0.34	58.47

Note: Excludes 14,795 and 11,832 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively, not reporting type of lighting.

From Table 6.18, which presents the parish distribution of households by type of lighting, it can be observed that the highest use of electricity was in the parishes with the large urban concentrations; Kingston, St Andrew, St Catherine, St James and St Ann. Usage was 98 percent for the first two named parishes, 91 percent for St Catherine, 90 percent for St James and 87 percent for St Ann.

Table 6.18 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Lighting by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Type of Lighting		
		Electricity	Kerosene	Other
Jamaica	**733,528**	**88.80**	**10.78**	**0.42**
Kingston	27,551	97.81	1.91	0.28
St. Andrew	160,842	97.65	2.09	0.26
St. Thomas	27,774	83.66	15.85	0.49
Portland	23,533	83.21	16.11	0.68
St. Mary	31,788	83.58	15.78	0.64
St. Ann	44,551	86.96	12.65	0.39
Trelawny	21,299	81.79	17.75	0.46
St. James	48,928	90.15	9.40	0.45
Hanover	19,878	83.04	16.46	0.50
Westmoreland	41,378	83.61	15.78	0.61
St. Elizabeth	40,836	76.75	22.88	0.37
Manchester	50,464	86.09	13.56	0.35
Clarendon	63,232	81.91	17.52	0.57
St. Catherine	131,474	91.31	8.29	0.40

Note: Excludes 14,795 households not reporting type of lighting.

Kerosene use was highest for the parish of St Elizabeth with more than one fifth (23 percent) of households in this parish receiving lighting from this source in 2001.

6.15 Fuel used for Cooking

The 2001 census reported that the majority of Jamaican households were using Liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) for cooking (Table 6.19). Over 597,000 households, 4 out of 5 used this type of fuel. This compares with 247,000 households reporting usage of LPG in 1991. At the same time, there was a marked decline among users of kerosene as the main source of fuel for cooking from 9 percent of households in 1991, to less than a half of a percent in 2001. There was a small increase in the use of electricity from 1.4 percent of households in 1991, to 1.6 percent in 2001. Usage of wood and charcoal for cooking remains important as 16 percent of households in 2001 used this type of fuel. This however, represented a decline in excess of 50 percent (56 percent) over the period of ten years.

Table 6.19 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking: 1991 and 2001

Type of Fuel	2001		1991		Percentage Change 1991-2001
	Number of Households	Percent of Total	Number of Households	Percent of Total	
Total	**737,489**	**100.00**	**582,280**	**100.00**	**26.66**
Gas	597,578	81.03	247,185	42.45	141.75
Electricity	11,958	1.62	7,031	1.21	70.08
Wood/Charcoal	116,834	15.84	266,811	45.82	-56.21
Kerosene	3,009	0.41	58,180	9.99	-94.83
Other/No Cooking	8,110	1.10	3,073	0.53	163.91

Note: Excludes 10,837 and 6,060 households for 2001 and 1991 respectively not reporting type of fuel used for cooking

In examining Table 6.20 the parishes showing the highest usage of LPG gas in 2001 were Kingston (90 percent), St Andrew (90 percent), St James (88 percent), St Catherine (87 percent) and Hanover (83 percent). The use of wood was highest for St Elizabeth with 31 percent of households reporting use. Other high users were Trelawny (21 percent) and St Ann (21 percent) and Manchester (20 percent). The highest use of charcoal was reported for the parishes of Clarendon and St Thomas. Fourteen percent of households in both parishes reported the use of this type of fuel.

Table 6.20 Percent Distribution of Households by Type of Fuel Used for Cooking by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total House-holds	Type of Fuel Used for Cooking						
		Gas	Electricity	Wood	Kerosene	Charcoal	Other	No Cooking Done
Jamaica	**737,482**	**81.03**	**1.62**	**10.94**	**0.41**	**4.90**	**0.04**	**1.06**
Kingston	27,654	90.46	1.05	0.52	0.90	4.84	0.05	2.17
St. Andrew	161,659	89.64	5.35	1.36	0.46	2.37	0.05	0.76
St. Thomas	27,907	75.90	0.36	7.85	0.39	13.74	0.07	1.69
Portland	23,588	79.01	0.32	13.09	0.34	5.83	0.03	1.37
St. Mary	31,880	77.59	0.55	13.01	0.37	7.12	0.06	1.30
St. Ann	44,741	75.50	0.63	20.65	0.23	2.06	0.02	0.90
Trelawny	21,435	71.93	0.25	21.13	0.38	4.86	0.09	1.35
St. James	49,210	88.24	1.32	6.69	0.53	2.41	0.03	0.77
Hanover	19,953	82.89	0.31	12.42	0.64	2.39	0.04	1.31
Westmoreland	41,553	78.82	0.27	16.67	0.60	1.73	0.06	1.85
St. Elizabeth	41,117	65.78	0.27	31.19	0.34	1.03	0.07	1.32
Manchester	50,786	74.74	0.80	19.83	0.37	3.41	0.02	0.84
Clarendon	63,688	65.37	0.35	18.58	0.28	14.23	0.04	1.14
St. Catherine	132,311	86.56	0.58	5.83	0.29	6.00	0.03	0.72

Note: Excludes 10,837 households not reporting type of fuel used for cooking

6.16 Kitchen and Bathroom Facilities

Questions on bathroom and kitchen facilities were included in the census for the first time in 2001. These questions focused not on space utilised for the purpose but on the availability of specific facilities. In the case of the kitchen this was a sink and waste pipe and in the case of the bathroom, it was the presence of a fixed bath or shower. While 84 percent of households indicated that a kitchen was available for use, only 49 percent had the use of a kitchen with a sink and waste pipe (Table 6.21). The use of the sink and waste pipe must involve the availability of water for use. If a sink and waste pipe were available for use but could not be used for lack of water it was not included. Approximately 16 percent of households did not have the use of any kitchen facilities.

Table 6.21 Percent Distribution of Households by Availability of Kitchen Facilities: 2001

Availability of Kitchen Facilities	2001	
	Number of Households	Percent of Total
Total	**726,977**	**100.00**
Facilities Available:	*608,090*	*83.65*
Sink and Waste Pipe	359,348	49.43
No Sink and Waste Pipe	248,742	34.22
No Kitchen Facilities	118,887	16.35

Note: Excludes 21,349 households not reporting kitchen facilities

In relation to the parishes (Table 6.22), availability of kitchen facilities with sink and waste pipe was highest for St Andrew. Seven out of ten households in this parish had access to these facilities. St Catherine and Kingston were the only other parishes with more than one half of the households having access to sink and waste pipe; 59 per cent and 56 percent respectively. Westmoreland was the parish with the lowest proportion of households (29 percent) with access to a kitchen with sink and waste pipe.

With respect to bathroom facilities (Table 6.23), 82 percent of households had a bathroom but the proportion with a fixed shower or bath was 57 percent. As for kitchens, there were instances where the facilities were in place but with no water these could not be used.

Table 6.22 Percent Distribution of Households by Availability of Kitchen Facilities by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Availability of Kitchen Facilities		
		Sink and Waste Pipe	No Sink and Waste Pipe	No Kitchen Facilities
Jamaica	**726,978**	**49.43**	**34.22**	**16.35**
Kingston	27,145	56.18	23.11	20.71
St. Andrew	158,111	70.31	18.67	11.02
St. Thomas	27,537	33.75	47.74	18.51
Portland	23,368	39.11	40.55	20.34
St. Mary	31,552	33.60	44.10	22.31
St. Ann	44,202	44.41	37.19	18.41
Trelawny	21,285	31.24	45.40	23.35
St. James	48,354	49.51	26.89	23.61
Hanover	19,764	32.04	39.63	28.33
Westmoreland	41,086	28.93	42.39	28.68
St. Elizabeth	40,905	32.48	52.93	14.59
Manchester	50,172	45.42	42.72	11.86
Clarendon	62,846	35.57	50.74	13.69
St. Catherine	130,651	58.96	28.39	12.65

Note: Excludes households not reporting kitchen facilities

Table 6.23 Percent Distribution of Households by Availability of Bathroom Facilities: 2001

Availability of Bathroom Facilities	2001	
	Number of Households	Percent of Total
Total	**721,988**	**100.00**
Facilities Available:	*611,848*	*84.74*
Fixed Bath/Shower	425,398	58.92
No Fixed Bath/Shower	186,450	25.82
No Bathroom Facilities	110,140	15.26

Note: Excludes households not reporting bathroom facilities

The parish distribution of households with bathroom facilities is presented in Table 6.24. The parishes of Kingston and St Andrew show the highest proportion of households with fixed bath and shower available. More than eight out of ten of all households in these parishes had access to these facilities. The table also shows that more than one fifth of all households in seven of the fourteen parishes had no bathroom facilities. The proportion was highest for the parish of Portland where more than one third of households (34 percent) fell in this category. St Thomas (31 per cent) and St Mary (28 per cent) followed.

Table 6.24 Percent Distribution of Households by Availability of Bathroom Facilities by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Availability of Bathroom Facilities		
		Fixed Bath/Shower	No Fixed Bath/Shower	No Bathroom Facilities
Jamaica	**721,990**	**58.92**	**25.82**	**15.26**
Kingston	27,059	87.01	7.80	5.19
St. Andrew	156,874	83.81	10.45	5.74
St. Thomas	27,415	38.96	30.41	30.63
Portland	23,269	46.24	19.81	33.96
St. Mary	31,425	39.65	31.96	28.39
St. Ann	43,925	53.54	26.98	19.49
Trelawny	21,188	40.00	36.96	23.03
St. James	47,992	59.87	22.96	17.18
Hanover	19,609	30.09	34.11	26.79
Westmoreland	40,941	38.15	38.28	25.37
St. Elizabeth	40,660	40.84	41.58	17.58
Manchester	49,767	52.46	32.29	25.26
Clarendon	62,428	40.17	43.93	15.90
St. Catherine	129,438	65.42	24.34	10.24

Note: Excludes households not reporting bathroom facilities

6.17 Method of Garbage Disposal

With environmental issues posing concern for health and other officials and policy makers, this question was included for the first time in a census in 2001. The topic referred to the collection and disposal of solid waste generated by occupants of the housing unit. The response categories were designed to take account of all the possible methods which are known to exist in Jamaica. Collection by public collection agency and by private sources accounted for 48 percent of the waste disposal. Burning was the second most utilised method being used by 43 percent of households. Approximately 6 percent of households dumped their waste. Burning was the method of choice in ten parishes; Trelawny (70.1 percent), St. Elizabeth and Westmoreland, 68.8 percent and 68.1 percent respectively, Clarendon (66.7 percent), Hanover (65.2 percent) and St. Ann (64.1 percent) were the six main ones.

Table 6.25 Percent Distribution of Households by Method of Garbage Disposal:2001

Method of Garbage Disposal	Number of Households	Percent of Total
Total	**738,453**	**100.00**
Public Collection	357,341	48.39
Private Collection	3,411	0.46
Burn	321,944	43.60
Bury	8,723	1.18
Dump	44,988	6.09
Other	2,046	0.28

Table 6.26 Percent Distribution of Households by Method of Garbage Disposal by Parish: 2001

Parish	Total Households	Public Collection	Private Collection	Burn	Bury	Dump	Other
All Jamaica	**738,453**	**48.39**	**0.46**	**43.60**	**1.18**	**6.09**	**0.28**
Kingston	27,798	92.38	0.07	2.61	0.10	4.72	0.12
St. Andrew	160,879	82.71	0.6	11.44	0.45	4.63	0.21
St. Thomas	27,986	37.35	0.26	53.56	1.37	7.05	0.40
Portland	23,673	30.15	0.16	55.62	2.64	11.08	0.34
St. Mary	31,950	23.71	0.68	64.56	2.83	7.99	0.23
St. Ann	44,921	32.46	0.70	58.40	1.43	6.56	0.44
Trelawny	21,506	20.74	0.25	70.81	2.52	5.48	0.20
St. James	49,010	45.16	0.45	44.64	1.14	8.35	0.26
Hanover	20,038	18.09	0.76	65.95	2.35	12.55	0.39
Westmoreland	41,709	22.40	0.75	68.64	1.56	6.40	0.26
St. Elizabeth	41,303	25.51	0.37	69.40	1.09	3.36	0.26
Manchester	50,937	29.07	0.46	62.32	1.43	6.42	0.30
Clarendon	63,979	24.03	0.38	67.38	1.44	6.55	0.23
St. Catherine	132,764	59.18	0.35	34.14	0.83	5.14	0.35

CHAPTER 7

DISABILITY

7.1 Introduction

In keeping with the growing international recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities as highlighted by the United Nations, declared 'Decade of Disabled Persons' (1983-1992), many countries have been including in their censuses, questions aimed at collecting information on the disabled.

Although the census is a valuable source of information on the disabled, the limitations should be recognized. Census results are intended to provide baseline data on prevalence only. The medical issues and considerations, which can arise, are best left to detailed sample surveys using specially trained interviewers. Data users have sought to use the census to obtain information regarding levels (mild, moderate, severe, profound) and detailed breakdowns on each disability type. The census cannot be the vehicle to collect such data.

In addressing issues of definitions which present difficulties as they relate to standardization and cross country comparisons, the UN is guided by the World Health Organization's (WHO) International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH) which promotes a common framework and definitions of disability-related issues.

The ICIDH distinguishes three dimensions that can be studied to monitor the situation of people with disability: impairment (organ and body dimension), disability (individual dimension) and handicap (social dimension). Impairment refers to any loss or deviation of physiological, neurological or anatomical structure or function of an organ or body part. Disability reflects any limitation in learning, speaking, walking or some other activity. Handicap concerns constraints on the relationship between the person with a disability and the social and physical environment, for example in the areas of education, occupation or communication.

The UN recommends that for the census, owing to the limited space available, the focus should be on only one of the three ICIDH dimensions with the other dimensions left to a household survey. For the census, a disability-oriented approach is recommended. By focusing on people's

experiences in participating in daily life activities, this approach is considered as more relevant for determining and guiding policy.

In designing the 2001 census topics on the question, Jamaica adopted the recommendations of the U.N. to use the disability approach, rather than the 'impairment' or 'handicap' approach. A screening question was asked to identify persons with a disability which limits their activities, and a list of specific types was listed for scoring the answer.

The question asked was "Do you suffer from any disability or infirmity?" If yes "Does it limit your activities compared with most people your age?" If yes, "What type of disability do you have?" The response categories for types of disability were as follows:

Sight only, hearing only, speech only, physical disability only, multiple disability, slowness of learning, mental retardation, mental illness and other. Jamaica defined disability as any restriction or lack of ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Such restriction or lack of ability must be as a result of impairment. A person has an impairment if he or she has suffered any loss or abnormality of mind or body.

The response categories are described below:

- *Sight Only* − includes persons who are blind (only) or almost blind indicating that the impairment is at a stage where even the wearing of eye glasses would not help.

- *Physical Disability* − includes persons whose only impairment is the loss of the use of parts of the body e.g., arms.

- *Multiple Disability* − this refers to persons with any combination of impairments

- *Slowness of Learning and Understanding* − includes persons who have been subjected to testing and found to be slow at learning or understanding simple instructions.

- *Mental Retardation* − this was scored for persons who function intellectually below a level regarded as normal for their age. In most cases the motor skills, language skills and self-help skills develop at a much slower rate than their peers. These persons exhibit decreased learning ability and are generally unable to meet the educational demands of

school.

- *Mental Illness* − this could range from depression to insanity. In many instances persons suffering from some type of mental illness are able to function normally but require medication.

- *Other* referred to any other disability or major impairment.

7.2 Characteristics of the Disabled

7.2.1 Age and Sex

A total of 163,200 persons 80,200 males and 83,000 females responded yes to the question, which asked if there was a disability.. Just about one quarter of these persons were 65 years and over, while 20 percent were less than 15 years old (see Table 7.1). From this 20 percent, the proportion falls to 13 percent for the 15-24 years group before rising to 24 percent and falling to 18 percent for the 25-44 years and 45-64 years group respectively. The proportion then rises again to 25 percent for the 65 years group and over.

Table 7.1 Population Reporting Disability by Age and Sex: 2001

Age of Head	Total	Males	Females
	Number of Persons		
Total	**163,206**	**80,187**	**83,019**
Under 15	32,207	16,896	15,311
15-24	20,617	10,666	9,951
25-44	39,473	20,256	19,217
45-64	30,117	14,722	15,395
65+	40,792	17,647	23,145
	Percent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Under 15	19.73	21.07	18.44
15-24	12.63	13.30	11.99
25-44	24.19	25.26	23.15
45-64	18.45	18.36	18.54
65+	24.99	22.01	27.88

7.2.2 Limitations due to Disability

Approximately 44 percent, 72,600 of the 163,200 persons who reported that they had a disability indicated that this limited their activities. Table 7.2 shows the proportion in each age group. The proportion increased steadily with age. Less than three out of ten of the population under 15 years old reported that they were restricted by their disability. By age 25 years, four out of ten reported and by ages 65 years and over, seven out of ten persons reported that their disability imposed limitations.

Table 7.2 Population Reporting Limitations from Disability by Age: 2001

Age Group	Total Indicating Disability	Total Indicating Limitations	Percent of Total
Total	**163,206**	**72,595**	**44.48**
Under 15	32,207	8,422	26.15
15-24	20,617	6,343	30.77
25-44	39,473	14,580	36.94
45-64	30,117	15,336	50.92
65+	40,792	27,914	68.43

7.2.3 Type of Disability

The question on the type of disability was directed only to the 44 percent of persons who stated that they were limited by their disability. The data on type of disability are presented in Table 7.3. In the first place, 4,700 persons representing 6.5 percent of persons reporting limitations from disability did not indicate the type. The largest number of persons, 22,400, just over 30 percent, reported sight only and 14,900 persons, 20 percent, reported physical disability. Hearing only, 7,000 (10 percent) and mental illness, 6,700 (9 percent) were the next largest named single types. A total of 4,500 respondents or 6.4 percent of the total reported multiple disabilities.

Table 7.3 Population Reporting Limitations from Disability by Sex and Type of Disability: 2001

Type of Disability	Number of Persons		
	Total	Males	Females
Total	**72,595**	**36,088**	**36,507**
Sight Only	22,425	9,562	12,863
Hearing Only	7,070	2,985	4,085
Speech Only	2,270	1,299	971
Physical Disability	14,581	7,550	7,031
Multiple Disability	4,623	2,207	2,416
Slowness of Learning and understanding	2,936	1,825	1,111
Mental Retardation	4,462	2,566	1,896
Mental Illness	6,691	4,462	2,229
Other	2,797	1,381	1,416
Not Reported	4,740	2,251	2,489
	Percent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Sight Only	30.89	26.50	35.23
Hearing Only	9.74	8.27	11.19
Speech Only	3.13	3.60	2.66
Physical Disability	20.09	20.92	19.26
Multiple Disability	6.37	6.12	6.62
Slowness of Learning and Understanding	4.04	5.05	3.04
Mental Retardation	6.15	7.11	5.19
Mental Illness	9.22	12.36	6.11
Other	3.85	3.83	3.88
Not Reported	6.53	6.24	6.82

Table 7.4 presents the age distribution of the population reporting limitations by types of disability. Impairments of hearing and sight were most prevalent among the oldest group, the 65 years and over. Disabilities related to hearing and sight were reported by 58 percent and 52 percent respectively of this age group. Disabilities related to learning and understanding and speech were most prevalent in the youngest age group. Approximately 51 percent and 23 percent of the less than 15 years old group reporting limitations from disabilities having indicated slowness of learning and understanding and speech. The incidence of mental illness was highest among the 25−44 years old persons (47 percent), followed by the 45-64 years group (29 percent). Thirteen percent of the 65 years and over reported mental disability. The prevalence of physical

disabilities was lowest under 25 years, rising to18 percent in the 25-44 years group and reaching the peak of 45 percent for the group 65 years and over. The combination of other types of disability was most prevalent at the older ages; 23.3 percent for the 45-64 years and 38 percent for ages 65 years and over.

Data on mental retardation should be interpreted with caution, bearing in mind the difficulties involved in capturing information on disability, outlined previously. The area of mental retardation is especially difficult to identify.

Table 7.4 Population Reporting Limitations from Disability by Age and Type of Disability: 2001

Type of Disability	Under 15	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	Total
Total	**11.60**	**8.74**	**20.08**	**21.13**	**38.45**	**72,595**
Sight Only	6.72	4.89	11.99	24.43	51.97	22,425
Hearing Only	11.26	6.58	10.21	14.34	57.61	7,070
Speech Only	23.22	15.02	30.66	15.15	15.95	2,270
Physical Disability	6.39	5.61	17.69	25.01	45.31	14,581
Multiple Disability	12.48	9.09	16.53	13.67	48.24	4,623
Slowness of Learning and Understanding	51.16	25.65	15.46	5.52	2.21	2,936
Mental Retardation	18.47	20.66	39.65	15.35	5.87	4,462
Mental Illness	2.63	8.19	46.57	29.28	13.33	6,691
Other	11.48	8.44	19.06	23.31	37.72	2,797
Not Reported	26.60	15.70	26.54	16.10	15.06	4,740

CHAPTER 8

CHILDREN

8.1 Introduction

The declines in the Jamaican birth rate which continued steadily over the last two decades have now been translated into smaller numbers of children under five years, although the overall size of the population aged 0-14 years has grown slightly. These changes in the age-structure of the population and the related dependency ratios have been discussed in Chapter 1 of this report. This chapter seeks to provide a perspective on the situation of Jamaican children by providing more detailed information on the households in which they live, their school enrolment patterns and their health status. While the census questions can paint only a broad picture of the conditions of children, they contribute a valuable overview which complements the information obtained from the institutional-based monitoring system, and from annual living conditions surveys or specific studies focused on children. In 2001, almost a third of the population [32.35 percent] was below 15 years. These children numbered 843,568, within the age-group namely 472,939 boys and 415,629 girls. Table 8.1 shows the composition of the population under 15 years, and indicates that children between birth and four years were 272,818 or 10.5 percent of the total population, those between 5 and 9 years were 294,872 persons or 11.3 percent, while children between 10 and 14 years were 275,878 or 10.6 percent of the total population. The slight predominance of boys in the age-group is also evident from this table.

Table 8.1 Total Population 0-14 Years by Sex and Age-Group: 2001

Age Group of Child	Total		Male		Female	
	Number of Children	Percent of Total Population	Number of Children	Percent of Total Population	Number of Children	Percent of Total Population
Total 0-14 years	**843,572**	**32.35**	**472,943**	**36.85**	**415,629**	**31.39**
0-4	272,821	10.46	138,918	10.82	133,903	10.11
5-9	294,872	11.31	149,653	11.66	145,219	10.97
10-14	275,879	10.58	139,372	10.86	136,507	10.31

8.2 Household Characteristics

Jamaican children were almost evenly divided between households headed by males and those headed by females, with 50.8 of the total children in private households being in households with male heads. An additional 3,029 children were accommodated in institutions. This distribution should be understood in relation to the fact that the census recorded a total of 744,700 households, and of these, males headed 436,900 or 59 percent, while women headed 307,800 households. The large representation of households which are headed by women is a persistent feature of Jamaican family structure, and the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions has shown that women are most likely to have responsibility for households in urban areas, and at lower socio-economic levels.

Table 8.2 provides information on the location of children among male-headed and female-headed households by the age-group of the child. This indicates that there were no systematic differences among male and female household heads in the extent to which their households included children, as may have been expected if female-headed households were caused by the breakdown of households that were originally nuclear-type male-headed households. While the census showed that on average, female heads were slightly older than male heads [47.3 years for females as compared with 47.0 for males] this was likely to reflect their longer life expectancy. During the high-fertility years, many women were not in nuclear-type unions, as only 25.5 percent of women below 30 years, and 51 percent of women between 30 and 35 years were reported to be in either legal or common-law marriages. Women in this situation, who were not in co-residential unions, were very likely to be household heads, if they were not themselves

living with a parent, and they have similar responsibilities as male heads for children of different ages, as shown in Table 8.2.

Table 8.2 Number of Children in Private Households by Age-Group of Child and Sex of Head: 2001

Age of Child	All Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads	
	Number of Children	Percent	Number of Children	Percent	Number of Children	Percent
Total 0-14 Years	**840,728**	**100.00**	**426,907**	**100.00**	**413,821**	**100.00**
0-4	272,434	32.40	139,568	32.69	132,866	32.11
5-9	294,214	35.0	149,060	34.92	145,154	35.08
10-14	274,080	32.60	138,279	32.39	135,801	32.81

As may be anticipated, younger household heads are more likely to have responsibility for younger than older children. Among household heads under 25 years, nearly two-thirds [64.8 percent] of all children were below age five, and nearly a quarter [24 percent] were between the ages of five and nine. However, it is of interest to note that older household heads also exercised responsibility for large numbers of young children, although these may be their grandchildren or other relatives rather than their own off-spring. Table 8.3 shows the distribution of children by age of child and by age of head, and it provides useful information for the targeting of programmes for early childhood education. It may be seen that there were 272,434 children below five years living in private households, and of these, 7.9 percent lived in households with heads who were under 25 years, 58.6 percent were in households with heads aged 25 to 44 years, 24.2 percent lived with heads in the age-group 45-64 years, and 9.3 percent lived with household heads who were 65 years or older.

Table 8.3 Number of Children in Private Households by Age-Group of Child and Age Group of Head: 2001

Age of Head	Age of Child							
	All Children 0-14 Years		0-4		5-9		10-14	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Heads	**840,728**	**100.00**	**272,434**	**32.40**	**294,214**	**35.00**	**274,080**	**32.60**
Under 25 years	33,389	100.00	21,642	64.82	8,007	23.98	3,740	11.20
25-44	482,739	100.00	159,785	33.10	173,800	36.00	149,154	30.90
45-64	234,016	100.00	65,784	28.11	80,814	34.53	87,418	37.36
65 and older	90,584	100.00	25,223	27.84	31,593	34.88	33,768	37.28

Table 8.4 Number of Children in Private Households by Age-Group of Child and Age Group and Sex of Head: 2001

Age of Head	Age of Child			
	All Children 0-14 years	0-4	5-9	10-14
	Male Heads			
All Heads				
Number	**426,907**	**139,568**	**149,060**	**138,279**
Percent	**100.00**	**32.69**	**34.92**	**32.39**
Under 25 years				
Number	10,102	6,646	1,941	1,515
Percent	100.00	65.79	19.21	15.00
25-44 years				
Number	242,691	85,932	87,230	69,529
Percent	100.00	35.41	35.94	28.65
45-64 years				
Number	129,116	34,345	44,150	50,621
Percent	100.00	26.60	34.19	39.21
65 and older				
Number	44,998	12,645	15,739	16,614
Percent	100.00	28.10	34.98	36.92

Table 8.4 Number of Children in Private Households by Age-Group of Child and Age Group and Sex of Head: 2001 (cont'd)

Age of Head	Age of Child			
	All Children 0-14 years	0-4	5-9	10-14
	Female Heads			
All Heads				
Number	**413,821**	**132,866**	**145,154**	**135,801**
Percent	**100.00**	**32.11**	**35.08**	**32.81**
Under 25 years				
Number	23,287	14,996	6,066	2,225
Percent	100.00	64.40	26.05	9.55
25-44 years				
Number	240,048	73,853	86,570	79,625
Percent	100.00	30.77	36.06	33.17
45-64 years				
Number	104,900	31,439	36,664	36,797
Percent	100.00	29.97	34.95	35.08
65 and older				
Number	45,586	12,578	15,854	17,154
Percent	100.00	27.59	34.78	37.63

These patterns are to be observed for both male and female heads, as shown in Table 8.4. Although female heads seem somewhat more likely than male heads to continue to have responsibility for young children even when they themselves age, and this may reflect the persistence of "grandmother families", these differentials are not marked.

It is useful to examine the relationship of children to the persons who headed the households in which they resided, and this is facilitated by the data in Table 8.5, which also shows this relationship for children in different age-groups. It should be noted that a small proportion [.02 percent] of children were themselves classified as household heads. These were usually aged 13 or 14, and they either lived alone or had responsibility for younger children. This has often been associated with the emigration of a parent, and it has usually been viewed as a temporary expedient.

Table 8.5 shows that approximately a third of all children [34.6 percent] were the children of the head only, while a quarter [24.7 percent] were the children of both the head and the spouse. A

quarter [24.5 percent] were also reported to be the grandchildren of the head. It appears that younger children were more likely to be the child of the head only, as the proportion in this category declines with the age of the child. Among children under five years, 38.7 percent were the children of the head only, as compared with 31.2 percent of children aged 10-14 years. Conversely, the proportion who were the children of both the head and the spouse increased from 19.2 percent for those under five years to 29.4 percent for those aged 10-14 years. This pattern is likely to reflect the consolidation of unions, as the parents of the child move from a visiting union situation to a co-residential union.

The proportion of children who lived in households where a grandparent was the head, also declined with the age of the child, as this percentage stood at 29.2 for the youngest age-group, but decreased to 19.9 percent for those children aged 10 to 14 years. This may be explained by the mortality of the older generation, or may reflect the movement of the parent to either an independent household, or to a co-residential situation with a partner. The fact that the proportion of children who are classified as “child of spouse only” also increases with age of child suggests that as time goes by, the parents of some children are likely to establish new conjugal unions which provide a basis for the incorporation of the first set of children in the category of “stepchildren” of one partner.

Table 8.5 Percentage Distribution of Children in Private Households by Relationship to Head of Household

Age of Head	Age-Group of Children			
	Total	**0-4**	**5-9**	**10-14**
Total 0-14 Years	**840,736**	**272,436**	**294,216**	**274,084**
Head	0.02	–	–	0.06
Child of Head only	34.61	38.68	34.04	31.19
Child of Head and Spouse	24.70	19.20	25.39	29.43
Child of Spouse only	5.44	2.91	5.89	7.48
Grandchild	24.50	29.21	24.46	19.86
Brother/Sister	0.62	0.16	0.43	1.27
Other Relative	8.44	8.44	8.16	8.75
Other Non-Relative	1.66	1.40	1.62	1.96
Total (%)	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**

8.3 School Enrolment

As discussed in Chapter 4, Jamaica has very high levels of school enrolment at the primary education level, although attendance levels are uneven. To the extent that the question included in the census records school enrolment, and not actual attendance, it is not surprising to find that very high levels are recorded for children under 15 years. This is shown in Table 8.6, where the proportion attending school is between 96 and 97 percent for boys and girls, regardless of whether they live in households headed by males or females.

Table 8.6 Percentage of Children Aged 4-14 Years Attending School by Sex of Child and Sex of Head: 2001

Sex of Child	All Heads		Male		Female	
	All Children	Percent Attending	All Children	Percent Attending	All Children	Percent Attending
All Children	**620,990**	**96.44**	**314,052**	**96.56**	**306,938**	**96.31**
Male	314,803	96.10	161,622	96.24	153,181	95.96
Female	306,187	96.78	152,430	96.90	153,757	96.67

Note: Based on children for whom school attendance was reported. There were 5,405 children for whom no response on attendance at school was reported.

8.4 School Attendance

When school attendance levels are examined in relation to the education of the head of the household, it is possible to observe that where the head had very low educational attainment, the children in the household were likely to have attendance levels that fell below the overall average for the 0-14 age-group. Conversely, higher educational attainment on the part of the household head was associated with higher attendance levels for the children in the household. This is evident from Table 8.7, although it should again be acknowledged that these variations are small. Among male heads at the lowest level [no schooling or only pre-primary education] it was found that 94.6 percent of children attended school in comparison with 97.8 percent of children in households where the head had acquired a university-level education. In the case of female-headed households the comparable percentages for children attending school were 93.3 percent for those in households where the head had the lowest education level as compared with 97.4 percent where the head had university training

Table 8.7 Percentage of Children Aged 4-14 Years Attending School by Education Level and Sex of Head of Household: 2001

Educational Level	Male Heads			Female Heads		
	Total Children		Percent Attending	Total Children		Percent Attending
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	
JAMAICA	**304,749**	**100.00**	**96.60**	**300,444**	**100.00**	**96.36**
None/Pre-primary	3,235	100.00	94.59	2,373	100.00	93.34
Primary	115,627	100.00	96.23	97,253	100.00	95.88
Secondary	150,788	100.00	96.73	162,113	100.00	96.49
University	10,672	100.00	97.77	5,898	100.00	97.44
Other Tertiary	15,938	100.00	97.67	20,967	100.00	97.47
Special Education	1,190	100.00	95.63	2,490	100.00	96.43
Other	7,299	100.00	96.62	9,350	100.00	96.59

Note: Based on children for whom school attendance was reported. There were 5,405 children for whom no response on attendance at school was reported. Excludes 16,268 heads not reporting educational level.

8.5 Health Status

Information on the health status of children in Jamaica may be obtained from the question in the census which enquired whether persons suffered from any long-standing illness. This was accompanied by a list of eight chronic illnesses, which included asthma and sickle cell disease. These two illnesses were found to be more prevalent at the younger ages. Where the respondent had more than one illness, information was taken only on what was stated to be the main illness.

The distribution by parish of reported illnesses among those below 15 years is shown in Table 8.8, and this may be assessed in relation to each parish's share of the total child population. It is evident from this comparison that the urban parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, as well as St. Catherine, were disproportionately represented among those who reported chronic illness for children. This is in contrast to the more rural parishes such as Portland, St. Ann and Westmoreland where the proportion with reported illness fell below their share of the age-cohort. St. Andrew was the parish of residence for 19.6 percent of children aged 0-14 years, but this parish accounted for 24.5 percent of all cases of reported chronic illness. In contrast, Westmoreland had 5.5 percent of the total number of children below 15 years, but accounted for only 4.1 percent of all illnesses reported.

Although it is likely that the urban parishes may in fact have more unhealthy conditions, such as air pollution, which would contribute to the prevalence of asthma, it should also be borne in mind that reported illness as an indicator of health status, tends to vary with socio-economic level. While an illness may exist, the recognition that this is an abnormal condition which requires medical attention depends to a large extent on public education, so that urban residents and those at higher education levels may be the most likely to recognize, and to report the health problem. This has been observed internationally, and in the case of Jamaica this pattern has been documented on the basis of the on-going series of Living Conditions Surveys. While the census enquiry focussed on chronic diseases, there is likely to be under-reporting of some of the problems which affect children. This is particularly likely to be the case in regard to sickle cell disease, where it has been estimated that one out of every 150 births have some form of the sickle cell disease.

Table 8.9 places special focus on the population under five years, as these are considered to be the most vulnerable, and it provides an additional perspective on the health status of children in different parishes by examining the rate of reporting of chronic conditions. This rate is calculated in relation to the size of the under-15 population in each parish. This serves to highlight the major urban-rural differences, as Kingston displays a rate of 139.8 reports of chronic illness per thousand children below 15 years, and St. Andrew shows a rate of 116.7 per thousand. In contrast, the rate was 52.7 percent in Portland, 58.3 percent in Hanover and 59.2 percent in Westmoreland.

Table 8.8 Number of Children 0-14 Years Reporting Illnesses by Parish: 2001

Parish	Children 0-14 Years			
	Number of Children in the Parish	Parish Distribution (Percent)	Number of Children Reporting Illnesses	Parish Distribution (Percent)
JAMAICA	**843,480**	**100.00**	**83,382**	**100.00**
Kingston	31,498	3.73	4,406	5.28
St. Andrew	165,514	19.62	20,423	24.49
St. Thomas	31,151	3.69	2,866	3.44
Portland	26,528	3.15	1,975	2.37
St. Mary	37,646	4.46	3,402	4.08
St. Ann	55,317	6.56	4,365	5.24
Trelawny	24,663	2.92	1,953	2.34
St. James	58,287	6.91	4,876	5.85
Hanover	22,027	2.61	1,599	1.92
Westmoreland	46,277	5.49	3,380	4.05
St. Elizabeth	46,565	5.52	4,389	5.26
Manchester	59,046	7.00	5,376	6.45
Clarendon	83,551	9.92	7,141	8.56
St. Catherine	155,410	18.42	17,231	20.67

Table 8.9 Number of Children 0-4 Years Reporting Illnesses and Rate for Age-Group by Parish: 2001

Parish	Children Aged 0-4 Years		
	Number of Children in the Parish	Number Reporting Illnesses	Rate Per Thousand
JAMAICA	**272,818**	**23,154**	**84.87**
Kingston	10,654	1,489	139.76
St. Andrew	53,569	6,252	116.71
St. Thomas	10,005	672	67.17
Portland	8,395	442	52.65
St. Mary	11,685	842	72.06
St. Ann	17,942	1,193	66.49
Trelawny	7,813	506	64.76
St. James	18,874	1,230	65.17
Hanover	7,151	417	58.31
Westmoreland	15,099	894	59.21
St. Elizabeth	14,557	1,082	74.33
Manchester	18,595	1,368	73.57
Clarendon	26,983	1,908	70.71
St. Catherine	51,499	4,859	94.44

CHAPTER 9

YOUTH

9.1 Introduction

The youth population is accorded particular importance in Jamaica both because of the large increase in this age-group over the last two decades, and the challenges which youth face in regard to human capital investment, labour market absorption and family-building. The youth population which is the focus of policy and programming in Jamaica is defined as the age-group 15 to 29 years. However, this report looks at persons 15 to 24 years, in the interest of maintaining comparability with other national country reports. Information on the wider youth population [15-29 years] has been published by STATIN in the Country Report [STATIN, 2003]. This chapter provides an overview of the geographical distribution of youth, their household situation, levels of school enrolment and their economic activity.

9.2 Size and Distribution of the Youth Sub-Population

The number of persons between 15 and 24 years stood at 467,856 in September 2001, as compared with the total of 472,051 persons counted in this age-group in the 1991 census. It is apparent that the country is now witnessing a stabilization in the absolute numbers in the youth age-group, as the population "bulge" resulting from the earlier high-fertility years, moves up into the older ages. Youth accounted for 17.9 percent of the total population in 2001, in comparison with their share of 19.8 percent in 1991.

Within the broad age-range, there were 248,233 persons between 15 and 19 years, and 211,751 in the age-group 20 to 24 years. While the sex-ratio was fairly balanced for the younger age-group, 15-19 years, within the older age-group women showed a slight predominance. These sex-ratios were 100.8 for those 15-19 years, and 94.6 for those aged 20 to 24 years.

The representation of youth within the total population of all the parishes ranged between 16.5 percent and 18.6 percent. This is shown in Table 9.1, while Table 9.2 provides more detailed information on the component groups, persons 15 to 19 years, and persons 20-24 years. It is of

interest to note the geographical differences in the share of the youth population in each parish total, but it is also important to recognize that these patterns may result from very different combinations of fertility and internal migration in each parish. For illustration, the parish of St. Andrew has a youth population which represents 18.5 percent of its total population, and this is derived both from the lower fertility in this parish, as well as the fact that St. Andrew is a magnet for internal migration by rural youth. In comparison, the lower proportion which youth represent in the agricultural parish of St. Mary [16.6 percent] reflects the out-migration of youth from this parish. This has produced an older age-profile as relatively larger shares of the older population remain in the parish.

Table 9.1 Population 15-24 Years by Parish of Residence : 2001

Parish	Total Population	Population 15-24 Years	Population 15-24 Years as Percentage of Total Population
Jamaica	**2,607,632**	**467,860**	**17.94**
Kingston	96,052	17,849	18.58
St. Andrew	555,828	102,744	18.48
St. Thomas	91,604	15,574	17.00
Portland	80,205	13,419	16.73
St. Mary	111,466	18,468	16.57
St. Ann	166,762	29,866	17.91
Trelawny	73,066	12,564	17.20
St. James	175,127	31,452	17.96
Hanover	67,037	11,424	17.04
Westmoreland	138,948	24,072	17.32
St. Elizabeth	146,404	25,544	17.45
Manchester	185,801	33,404	17.98
Clarendon	237,024	43,196	18.22
St. Catherine	482,308	88,284	18.30

Table 9.2 Population 15-24 Years by Age-Group, Sex and Parish of Residence:2001

Parish	15-19 Years			20-24 Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
JAMAICA	**251,976**	**126,464**	**125,513**	**215,883**	**104,988**	**110,895**
Kingston	9,361	4,693	4,668	8,488	4,117	4,371
St. Andrew	52,564	25,486	27,078	50,180	23,196	26,984
St. Thomas	8,637	4,407	4,230	6,937	3,347	3,590
Portland	7,569	3,830	3,739	5,850	2,897	2,953
St. Mary	10,471	5,346	5,125	7,997	3,948	4,049
St. Ann	16,312	8,333	7,979	13,554	6,721	6,833
Trelawny	7,259	3,592	3,667	5,305	2,778	2,527
St. James	17,015	8,476	8,539	14,437	6,870	7,567
Hanover	6,325	3,204	3,121	5,099	2,504	2,595
Westmoreland	13,457	6,877	6,580	10,615	5,330	5,285
St. Elizabeth	14,284	7,486	6,798	11,260	5,688	5,572
Manchester	18,119	9,261	8,858	15,285	7,584	7,701
Clarendon	24,127	12,213	11,914	19,069	9,636	9,433
St. Catherine	46,477	23,260	23,217	41,807	20,372	21,435

9.3 Household Characteristics

Young persons in the age-group 15 to 24 years were found to be fairly evenly distributed between households headed by males and those headed by females, with 237,710 youth [51.6 percent] being in male-headed households and 227,744 [48.4 percent] in households with female heads. This is shown in Table 9.3, while Table 9.4 provides information on the location of youth in households headed by males and females in different age-groups.

The distribution of youth by age of household head suggests that in general, among households which are headed by men, youth are more likely to be found in households where the male head is between 45 and 64 years, as this accounted for 98,056 young persons or 41.3 percent of youth in male-headed households. This may be compared with female-headed households which were most likely to incorporate youth when the female head was in the age-range 25-44 years. This accounted for 94,623 youth or 42.3 percent of all youth in female-headed households. These differences are likely to reflect the actual numbers of households headed by males and females in different age-groups. Men are more likely to be the heads of households as they mature and establish an economic footing, and accordingly youth are more likely to be related to these

households headed by older males [45-64 years]. In addition, because female-headed households tend on average to be slightly larger than those with male heads, it may be expected that the largest share of youth in female-headed households will be found in those ages where female headship is more pronounced.

It is useful to note that in regard to both males and females, where the households are headed by persons in the youngest age-group [under 25 years], these youth are themselves the heads in the majority of cases. Table 9.4 shows that male-headed households under 25 years included 35,223 young persons, but of these, 24,218 were actually the household head. Similarly, among female-headed households with heads under 25 years, there were 27,310 young persons and of these, 20,248 were the head. In this regard, one may refer to the census data on household headship, which indicates that among persons aged 20 to 24 years, 19.7 percent of all males were listed as the household head and 15.4 percent of women occupied this role.

Table 9.3 Persons 15-24 Years in Private Households by Sex of Head: 2001

Age-Group of Youth	All Heads		Male Heads		Female Heads	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Youth 15-24 Years	**459,984**	**100.00**	**237,210**	**100.00**	**222,774**	**100.00**
15-19 Years	248,233	53.97	124,436	52.46	123,797	55.57
20-24 Years	211,751	46.03	112,774	47.54	98,977	44.43

Table 9.4 Number of Persons 15-24 Years in Private Households by Age-Group and Sex of Head: 2001

Age of Head	Age-Group		
	All Persons 15-24 Years	15-19	20-24
	Male Heads		
All Heads			
Number	**237,210**	**124,436**	**112,774**
Percent	**100.00**	**52.46**	**47.54**
Under 25 years			
Number	35,223	8,639	26,584
Percent	100.00	24.53	75.47
25-44 years			
Number	76,411	44,839	31,572
Percent	100.00	58.68	41.32
45-64 years			
Number	98,056	55,443	42,613
Percent	100.00	56.54	43.46
65 and older			
Number	27,520	15,515	12,005
Percent	100.00	56.38	43.62
	Female Heads		
All Heads			
Number	**222,774**	**123,797**	**98,977**
Percent	**100.00**	**55.57**	**44.43**
Under 25 years			
Number	27,310	6,782	20,528
Percent	100.00	24.83	75.17
25-44 years			
Number	94,623	62,212	32,411
Percent	100.00	65.75	34.25
45-64 years			
Number	74,122	39,195	34,927
Percent	100.00	52.88	47.12
65 and older			
Number	26,719	15,608	11,111
Percent	100.00	58.42	41.58

9.4 School Enrolment

Given the pattern of continuing school enrolment which has been shown to extend across a wide age-range, it is not surprising to find that a significant proportion of youth were enrolled in educational institutions in 2001. This accounted for 159,105 persons or 35.1 percent of those aged 15 to 24 years. Table 9.5 shows these enrolment patterns by age and gender of household head, and in relation to young men and young women. The higher school enrolment levels of women as compared with men, which have been extensively documented, are also apparent for youth, although the gender differences are not dramatic. Among male youth, 73,330 were enrolled in school and this represented 32.7 percent of the 224,335 males in the age-group. The comparable figures for young women were 85,775 enrolled, or 37.5 percent of their age-group.

From Table 9.5, it is possible to speculate that these gender differentials may be less pronounced among households headed by females, as the comparable figures were 34.2 percent of male youth enrolled in school as compared with 37 percent of female youth. There was a wider gap among males and females in households headed by males, where 31.5 percent of male youth were in school as compared with 37.9 percent of females. It should be recalled however that there are age differences in headship patterns for males and females, and there may be factors operative which are cohort-related, rather than being explained only in terms of gender differences.

Table 9.5 Numbers and Percentage of Youth 15-24 Years in Private Households Attending School by Sex of Person and Sex of Head of Household: 2001

Sex of Youth	Male Heads			Female Heads		
	Number in Age-Group	Number Attending School	Percent Attending School	Number in Age Group	Number Attending School	Percent Attending School
ALL YOUTH	**233,861**	**80,669**	**34.49**	**219,517**	**78,436**	**35.73**
Male	124,866	39,313	31.48	99,469	34,017	34.20
Female	108,995	41,356	37.94	120,048	44,419	37.00

Note: Excluding 1,829 males and 1,521 females not reporting attendance at school.

School enrolment among young men and women is shown in Table 9.6, in relation to the education level of the household head. It is apparent that higher education level of the head is associated with higher enrolment levels for youth, although it should again be borne in mind that at the higher education levels, these youth may be the same person as the head. The differences in youth enrolment levels between households where heads have acquired primary or secondary education are relatively small, and this is in itself an encouraging sign, as it points to the fact that educational achievement is not totally constrained by inheritance, either for male or for female youth. Among male youth in households headed by persons with only a primary schooling, 29.1 percent of youth were attending school, as compared with 31.4 percent of those in households where the head had a secondary education. Among young females, 35.8 attended school if they lived in a household where the head had primary education in comparison with 34.7 percent of those in households where the head had a secondary education. Since it has been shown that involvement in secondary education continues past the teen years, it may be the case that some of these youth are household heads who are currently pursuing continuing education.

Table 9.6 Percentage of Youth 15-24 Years in Private Households Attending School by Educational Level of Head of Household and Sex of Youth: 2001

Educational Level of Head	Males			Females		
	Total Youth	Number Attending	Percent Attending	Total Youth	Number Attending	Percent Attending
JAMAICA	**217,179**	**71,418**	**32.68**	**222,712**	**83,498**	**37.49**
None/Pre-primary	2,048	563	27.49	1,825	580	31.78
Primary	82,960	24,139	29.10	75,684	27,094	35.80
Secondary	105,731	33,164	31.37	112,727	39,063	34.65
University	6,893	4,473	64.89	8,155	5,382	66.00
Other Tertiary	13,337	6,238	46.77	16,167	7,939	49.11
Special Education	1,343	478	35.59	1,532	607	39.62
Other	6,210	2,363	38.05	6,622	2,833	42.78

Note: Excluding 1,913 male youths and 2,277 female youths for whom educational level of head not reported.

9.5 Economic Activity

The involvement of youth in the labour market, and their outcomes in terms of securing employment may be appreciated from Table 9.7 which summarizes these indicators for the age-group. For the youth population as a whole, 205,433 participated in the labour market, and this comprised 123,611 males and 81,822 females. This was equivalent to an economic activity rate of 50.2 percent for males and 32.6 percent for females aged 14-24 years. Males were somewhat more likely to find employment, as a total of 85,076 were employed, while 38,535 males, or 31.2 percent, were unemployed. For young women, the numbers employed were 53,037 while 28,785 or 35.2 percent were unemployed.

Table 9.7 Labour Force Indicators for the Youth Population 14-24 Years by Sex: 2001

Indicators	Persons 14-24 Years		
	Total	Male	Female
Total Population	**496,818**	**246,089**	**250,729**
Currently Active Population	205,433	123,611	81,822
Employed	138,113	85,075	53,037
Unemployed	67,320	38,535	28,785
Inactive	291,385	122,478	168,907
Economic Activity Rate	41.35	50.23	32.63
Unemployment Rate	32.77	31.17	35.18

It is possible to observe the extent to which urban or rural residence affects labour market outcomes for young persons by comparing unemployment rates by age and by area of residence. This is shown in Table 9.8. For the youngest age-group [14-19 years] who were recent entrants to the labour force, unemployment rates were extremely high, and these ranged from 47.1 percent in the urban areas to 51.1 percent in rural areas. For those between 20 and 25, the rates remained above the national average, and stood at 24.2 percent in the urban area and 25.9 percent in the rural area. In summary, the census recorded a total of 67,320 young persons who were without jobs, although they indicated their interest and availability for employment. This total was divided almost evenly between urban and rural areas, with 34,031 unemployed youth, or 51.3 percent, being based in urban areas, and 33,289 living in rural areas.

Table 9.8 Youth 14-24 Years by Current Activity Status, Age-Group and Area of Residence: 2001

Age Group	Urban Areas			Rural Areas		
	Economically Active	Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Economically Active	Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
All Youth 14-24 Years	**111,255**	**34,031**	**30.59**	**128,539**	**33,289**	**25.90**
14-19 Years	31,276	14,718	47.06	33,296	17,006	51.08
20-24 Years	79,979	19,313	24.15	95,243	16,283	17.10

The data presented in Table 9.9 extend the analysis of unemployment rates through a focus on the education levels of youth in the labour force. With the exclusion of the rates for those with special education, it may be observed that for young males there was relatively little variation in unemployment rates for all education levels below that of university and tertiary education. Young men with a primary schooling reported an unemployment rate of 30.4 percent as compared with 32.1 percent unemployment for those with secondary education. It is evident that in order for young men to increase their chances of finding jobs, it is necessary to proceed to the tertiary level where the unemployment rate fell to 20.8 percent for this age-group.

In the case of young women, it may be seen that the comparative risk of unemployment was higher than for males at all levels below that of tertiary education. However, there were more noticeable declines in unemployment rates at each progressive level, and by the tertiary level young women enjoyed a better chance of securing jobs than their male counterparts. For young women, the unemployment rate was 43.3 percent at the primary level, 38.1 percent at the secondary level, and 18 percent at the tertiary level.

The data obtained from the census on educational attainment among the pool of unemployed, also provide grounds for assessing the performance of the education system, to the extent that 55,038 persons or 83 percent of the total of 66,294 unemployed youth had reached the secondary school level in 2001. Chapter 4 which reported on Education has documented the low attainment levels in terms of examinations passed, and the focus of the current chapter on the situation of youth in the labour market serves to reinforce this concern.

Table 9.9 Youth 14-24 Years by Current Activity Status, Sex and Education Level : 2001

Education Level	Males			Females		
	Currently Active	Unemployed	Percent Unemployed	Currently Active	Unemployed	Percent Unemployed
All Youth 14-24 years	**121,895**	**37,942**	**31.13**	**80,686**	**28,352**	**35.14**
None/Pre-primary	431	125	29.0	226	105	46.46
Primary	11,403	3,464	30.38	3,036	1,313	43.25
Secondary	98,574	31,667	32.13	61,380	23,371	38.08
University or Other Tertiary	7,991	1,664	20.82	12,359	2,218	17.95
Special Education	670	257	38.36	876	356	40.64
Other	2,826	765	27.07	2,809	989	35.21

Note: Excludes 1,717 males and 1,131 females not reporting educational level.

CHAPTER 10

THE ELDERLY

10.1 Introduction

One of the most distinctive demographic events of the twentieth century has been population ageing. This is a natural result of the fertility declines and to a large extent, increases in life expectancy, both of which are consequences of the demographic transition. It has been widely recognized and accepted that world population is in the midst of an "unprecedented transformation brought about by the transition from a regime of high mortality and high fertility to one of low mortality and low fertility" (United Nations, 2005).

Three distinct stages of the transition and its effects on population age structures are generally identified. During the first, in a period of high fertility, the proportion of children increases. In the second phase, the fertility reductions which take place, result in the reduction in the proportion of children, and the increases in the proportion of adults and older persons. The third stage which comes after lengthy periods of fertility and mortality declines, is associated with declines in the proportions of children and eventually adults of working ages. In this period, the only increases seen are for the proportions of older persons.

The United Nations reports that today, the major areas of the world are at different stages of the demographic transition. In an assessment of global trends in population ageing, the Caribbean has been placed in the second stage and the view is that because the region has experienced, on average, fairly rapid fertility declines, the populations are expected to age more rapidly than those of Europe and North America (now in the third stage), did, in the past (United Nations, 2005).

Declining mortality levels and persistent high fertility levels mean that a large number of developing countries continue to have larger proportions of children and young people in their populations. For the less developed regions, as a whole, about 30 per cent of the population is under age 15. Global policies and population development plans are very conscious of the fact that children, adolescents and youth represent the world's future human resources. Accordingly, the stated objectives of these policies and plans are generally to promote to the fullest extent, the health, well-being and potential of these groups.

The United Nations Population Fund's (UNFPA) "State of the World Population 1998" Report referred to a "new generation" of elderly people who will be healthier, better educated and more productive than its predecessors. The changing numerical importance of these older age groups may be examined for two broad age groups; the 60 years and over, and the 65 years and over.

10.2 Characteristics of the Elderly

10.2.1 Age and Sex

The discussion on the age distribution of the population of Jamaica highlighted the simultaneous decline in the youngest population groups and the increase in the oldest groups. Tables 10.1 and 10.2 present the composition of, and the changes which have occurred in, these oldest population groups, the 60 years and over and the 65 years and over since 1990. In 2001, the count for the population 60 years and over was 264,800 and for the older group, 199,500. This was representative of 10.2 per cent and 7.7 per cent of the total population respectively. The change in numerical terms over the ten year period was 25,800 and 23,500 respectively. In percentage terms, these represented movements of 11 per cent and 13 per cent for the 60 years and over and the 65 years and over respectively.

Table 10.1 The Elderly Population by Sex: 1990 and 2001

Age Group	2001			1991		
	Total	Male	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Number of Persons			Number of Persons		
All Ages	**2,607,632**	**1,283,547**	**1,324,085**	**2,380,666**	**1,167,496**	**1,213,170**
60+ years	264,776	122,822	141,949	238,991	109,143	129,848
65+ years	199,467	90,995	108,481	175,938	78,956	96,982
	Per cent of Total			Per cent of Total		
60+ years	10.15	9.57	10.72	10.04	9.35	10.70
65+ years	7.65	7.09	8.19	7.39	6.76	7.99

The changes in the male population exceeded changes seen for the females. In 1991, males 60 years and over and 65 years and over numbered 109,100 and 79,000 respectively. Between 1991 and 2001 those 60 years and over increased by 13 per cent to 122,800 and those 65 years and over increased by 15 per cent to 91,000. The comparative changes for the females for the 60 years and over group, was by 9 per cent from 129,800 to 142,000. The increase for the group 65 years and over was by 12 per cent, from 97,000 in 1991 to 108,500 in 2001.

Table 10.2 The Elderly Population by Sex: Changes between 1990 and 2001

Age Group	Total		Male		Female	
	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change	Absolute Change	Percentage Change
All Ages	**226,966**	**9.53**	**116,051**	**9.94**	**110,915**	**9.14**
60+ years	25,771	10.78	13,670	12.52	12,101	9.32
65+ years	23,529	13.37	12,030	15.24	11,499	11.86

Gender differences are a crucial component in the analysis of the elderly, as despite recent higher levels of increase among males, women outnumber men at all ages. This pattern is in keeping with the global trends which have seen an increasing "feminization" of the elderly. The sex ratio for the 60 years and over was 87 males per 100 females and for the 65 years and over group there were only 84 men for every 100 women. These ratios were well below the 97 per 100 for all ages combined.

Table 10.3 Sex Ratio* of the Elderly: 2001

Age Group	Sex Ratio
Total All Age	**96.94**
60+ years	86.52
65+ years	83.87

*Males per 100 Females

10.2.2 Marital Status

The highest percentage of the population of both age cohorts was married; 46 per cent of the 60 years and over and 44 per cent of the older cohort. The pattern was the same for both sexes. More than one half (57 per cent) of the men of both cohorts were married. For women, the proportions married were 36.3 per cent and 32.8 per cent of the younger and older age cohorts respectively. A close look at Table 10.4 which presents data on marital status, shows that among the elderly, never married and widowed women far outnumbered never married and widowed elderly men. On the other hand, elderly divorced men outnumbered elderly divorced women, although not to a large extent.

There were 39,510 women 60 years and over, representing 28 per cent of all women in this age cohort who reported that they were never married. The number of never married men in the same age group was 30,700. In percentage terms, this represented 26 per cent of all men in the age group. The pattern is the same for the older age cohort with 29,000 women or 27 per cent of all women 65 years and over, reporting never married, compared to 20,300 men or 23 per cent of all men of this age. In numerical terms, widows 60 years and over were almost three times the number of widowers of the same age; 44,200 compared to 15,000 and for the 65 years and over group, 39,200 compared to 13,500.

Table 10.4 The Elderly Population by Marital Status: 2001

Marital Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	**262,290**	**120,333**	**139,178**	**195,181**	**89,005**	**106,176**
Never Married	70,200	30,690	39,510	49,100	20,311	28,789
Married	119,437	68,885	50,552	85,871	51,093	34,778
Legally Separated	3,118	1,801	1,317	2,184	1,293	891
Divorced	7,599	3,990	3,609	5,374	2,815	2,559
Widowed	59,157	14,967	44,190	52,652	13,493	39,159
	Per cent of Total					
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Never Married	27.05	25.50	28.39	25.16	22.82	27.11
Married	46.02	57.25	36.32	44.00	57.40	32.76
Legally Separated	1.20	1.50	0.95	1.12	1.45	0.84
Divorced	2.93	3.32	2.59	2.75	3.16	2.41
Widowed	22.80	12.44	31.75	26.98	15.16	36.88

Note: Excludes 1,353,males and 1,426 females not reporting marital status

As evidence of a reversed situation for divorcees, the table shows that a total of 4,000 men 60 years and over, representing 3 per cent of all men in the age group were divorced. The number of divorced women of this age was a slightly lower figure of 3,600, 3 per cent of women in the age cohort. The pattern was the same for the older cohort, with 2,800 divorced men compared to 2,600 divorced women. In percentage terms, this represented 3 per cent of men and 2 per cent of the women aged 65 years and over.

10.2.3 Relationship to Head of Households

Of the 262,000 persons 60 years and over in private households, 173,100 or 66 per cent were heads of households. Male heads exceeded female heads by 30 per cent; namely 98,100 men and 75,100 women. Table 10.5 which presents data on the relationship to head of household among the elderly population shows, that in percentage terms also, there was a marked differential for while male heads represented 81 per cent of all males aged 60 years and over, female heads represented a much lower 53 per cent of the females of that age. The table shows that among the older cohorts also, male heads exceeded female heads by 24 per cent. Of the 130,000 heads 65 years and over, 72,000, or 55 per cent were men compared to 58,000 women. With 80.6 per cent of all males 60 years and over being heads, only 8.4 per cent were spouses, 9.6 per cent were other relatives and a small 1.4 per cent was not related to the household head. For women, 27 per cent were spouses, 18 per cent were other relatives and 1.5 per cent was not related.

Table 10.5 The Elderly Population by Relationship to Head of Household: 2001

Relationship to Head of Household	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	**Male**	**Female**	**Total**	**Male**	**Female**
	Number of Persons					
Total	**262,169**	**121,655**	**140,514**	**197,181**	**90,013**	**107,168**
Head	173,126	98,056	75,070	129,972	72,000	57,972
Spouse/Partner	48,176	10,258	37,918	32,724	7,408	25,316
Other Relative	37,080	11,620	25,460	31,497	9,295	22,202
Non Relative	3,787	1,721	2,066	2,988	1,310	1,678
	Percentage					
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Head	66.04	80.60	53.43	65.92	79.99	54.09
Spouse/Partner	18.38	8.43	26.99	16.60	8.23	23.62
Other Relative	14.14	9.55	18.12	15.97	10.33	20.72
Non Relative	1.44	1.42	1.47	1.52	1.46	1.57

Note: Based on non-institutional population only.

10.2.4 Household Size

Of the total of 262,200 persons 60 years and over 46,600 or 18 per cent were living alone. The number of elderly men living alone exceeded the number of elderly women; 26,500 were men and 20,100 were women. Table 10.6 which presents data on household size, shows that while in numerical terms there was a decline in single person households with heads aged 60+ years and 65+ years for both men and women, in percentage terms there was an increase for women, while the proportion of men remained unchanged. The number of men living alone declined from 26,500 at age 60 years and over to 19,500, 65 years and over while the number of women moved from 20,100 to 16,800 respectively for the same age groups. In terms of proportion, for women the move was from 14 per cent to 16 per cent and for men the proportion for both age groups was 22 per cent.

Table 10.6 The Elderly Population by Household Size: 2001

Size of Household (Number of Persons)	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	**262,171**	**121,655**	**140,516**	**197,184**	**90,015**	**107,169**
1	46,591	26,483	20,108	36,270	19,519	16,751
2	65,332	29,593	35,739	50,786	23,104	27,682
3	41,397	17,953	23,444	30,983	13,213	17,770
4	30,715	13,422	17,293	22,408	9,631	12,777
5	23,878	10,348	13,530	17,481	7,409	10,072
6	17,875	7,709	10,166	13,107	5,590	7,517
7	12,057	5,225	6,832	8,766	3,749	5,017
8+	24,326	10,922	13,404	17,383	7,800	9,583
	Per cent of Total					
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
1	17.77	21.77	14.31	18.39	21.68	15.63
2	24.92	24.33	25.43	25.76	25.67	25.83
3	15.79	14.76	16.68	15.71	14.68	16.58
4	11.72	11.03	12.31	11.36	10.70	11.92
5	9.11	8.51	9.63	8.87	8.23	9.40
6	6.82	6.34	7.24	6.65	6.21	7.01
7	4.60	4.29	4.86	4.45	4.16	4.68
8+	9.28	8.98	9.54	8.82	8.67	8.94

Note: Based on non-institutional population only.

The average size of the households in which most of the elderly lived, was 3.5. Elderly women lived in slightly larger households compared to elderly men. The average household size for the

60 year and over women was 3.7 compared to 3.4 for men. For the older cohort, 65 years and over, the average size of the household in which men of this age lived was 3.4 compared to 3.6 for women.

10.2.5 Tenure of Dwelling

The majority (82 per cent) of all the elderly resided in owner-occupied dwellings, 9 per cent rented or leased and another 9 per cent occupied dwellings under rent free arrangements (see Table 10.7). There were no obvious differences between men and women in relation to the arrangements under which they occupied the dwellings in which they resided.

Table 10.7 The Elderly Population by Tenure of Dwelling: 2001

Tenure of Dwellings	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	**259,639**	**120,527**	**139,112**	**195,360**	**89,209**	**106,151**
Owned	212,764	98,558	114,206	162,124	74,182	87,942
Rented/Leased	23,032	10,225	12,807	15,708	6,769	8,939
Rent Free	23,330	11,481	11,849	17,159	8,079	9,080
Other	1,513	263	250	369	179	190
	Per cent of Total					
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Owned	81.95	81.77	82.10	82.99	83.16	82.85
Rented/Leased	8.87	8.48	9.21	8.04	7.59	8.42
Rent Free	8.99	9.53	8.52	8.51	9.06	8.55
Other	0.19	0.22	0.18	0.46	0.20	0.18

Note Based on non-institutional population only

10.2.6 Economic Activity

Table 10.8 presents data on the economic activity status of the elderly in the week preceding the census. The vast majority of the elderly was not actively engaged in economic activity. While 75 per cent of the 60 years and over population was inactive, by 65 years and over this proportion rose to 80 per cent. Women were more likely than men to be inactive; for the 60 years and over group, 86 per cent of women were inactive compared to 61 per cent of men. Among those 65 years and over, the proportions were 90 per cent for women and 70 per cent for men.

Table 10.8 The Elderly Population by Economic Activity Status: 2001

Economic Activity Status	60+ Years			65+ Years		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons					
Total	**258,352**	**119,783**	**138,569**	**194,218**	**88,652**	**105,566**
Economically Active	**65,726**	**46,129**	**19,597**	**37,902**	**27,032**	**10,870**
Employed	62,514	43,584	18,930	36,351	25,910	10,441
Seeking/Available for Work	3,212	2,545	667	1,551	1,122	429
Inactive	**192,626**	**73,654**	**118,972**	**156,316**	**61,620**	**94,696**
Home Duties	60,890	9,570	51,320	43,917	7,053	36,864
Retired	97,866	47,405	50,461	83,955	41,111	42,844
Other	33,870	16,679	17,191	28,444	13,456	14,988
	Per cent of Total					
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Economically Active	**25.44**	**38.51**	**14.14**	**19.52**	**30.49**	**10.30**
Employed	24.20	36.39	13.66	18.72	29.23	9.89
Seeking/Available for Work	1.24	2.12	0.48	0.80	1.27	0.41
Inactive	**74.56**	**61.49**	**85.86**	**80.48**	**69.51**	**89.70**
Home Duties	23.57	7.99	37.04	22.61	7.96	34.92
Retired	37.88	39.58	36.42	43.23	46.37	40.59
Other	13.11	13.92	12.41	14.64	15.18	14.20

Note: Excludes 1,876 males and 1,943 females not reporting. activity status

Retired persons represented the principal category for the economically inactive. A total of 97,900 of the 193,000 inactive persons 60 years and over were retired. This was more than one third or 38 per cent of the inactive. By age 65 years and over, the proportion of the inactive, classified as retired, had risen to 43 per cent. Retired men exceeded retired women in percentage terms in both age groups. For the 60 years and over group, 14 per cent of the male inactive population was engaged in 'other' duties compared to 12 per cent of the female inactive. By age 65 years and over the proportions were 15 per cent and 14 per cent respectively, for men and women.

About 66,000 persons 60 years and over were classified as actively engaged in economic activity in 2001. Of these, 62,500 were employed and 3,200 were actually looking for work or available for work although not actively seeking. By ages 65 years and over, the number of persons was reduced to 37,900. Sixteen hundred persons in this age cohort were interested in working. Table 10.8 shows that in 2001, a quarter of the population 60 years and older and 20 per cent of those 65 years old and higher were economically active. Participation in economic activity in both age cohorts was higher for men. The proportion of men 60 years and over who were economically active was 39 per cent compared to 14 per cent for women. For the older cohort, the proportions were 30 per cent for men and 10 per cent for women. Employment was higher among men; 36 per cent of the 60 years and over men were employed compared to 14 per cent of the women of the same age. The proportions for the 65 years and over group were 29 per cent for men and 10 per cent for women. The small proportions of both sexes classified as unemployed are indicative of the small number of persons seeking work or available for work.

CHAPTER 11

GENDER INDICATIONS FROM THE CENSUS

11.1 Introduction

Gender issues have been described as 'any issue or concern determined by gender based or sex based differences between women and men' (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, UNECE). The 1975 World Conference on Women was the first international forum to recognize the importance of producing statistics on women and since that time, there has been an increased demand for disaggregated statistics on the sexes to support effective planning. At the same time however, there has been widespread recognition of the fact that gender statistics are not only statistics disaggregated by sex. Twenty years later, at the Beijing Conference in 1995, the issue of producing and disseminating gender statistics was comprehensively addressed for the first time and governments agreed on a set of important actions to "generate and disseminate gender-disaggregated data and information for planning and evaluation".

Gathering data about women and especially about their health, education and political and economic status has become a central part of the effort to monitor progress on the Beijing Plan of Action. In providing guidance for the production of statistics on gender, the UNECE advises that in order to provide meaningful statistics, account must be taken of national gender related issues in the data collection process. Indeed, all data collection, classification, analysis and interpretation must be guided by some conceptual framework. Bearing this in mind therefore, it can be conceded that the censuses as planned so far, are limited in their ability to provide the type of data required for any meaningful analysis of gender issues.

This analysis based on data from the 2001 census of Jamaica will be confined to Economic Activity. Economic Activity is an area of focus for analysis of gender issues, as the changes in the world economy with rapid globalization have impacted greatly on the economic realities faced by women and men in different ways. In their analysis of the 1990 regional census data from the gender perspective, in acknowledging the limitations of the census as a source of data for meaningful analysis of gender issues related to economic activity, Alicia Mondesire and Leith Dunn commented, " the census does not capture all the details necessary to understand the

social relations of gender, areas of discrimination against both males and females, as well as unpaid domestic and reproductive labour of women which is essential to support the remunerated areas of employment" (CARICOM, 1997).

Within the constraints of the data therefore, this discussion will examine to what extent, activity status, employment, job seeking, status in employment, occupation and industry appeared to be gender related. Analysis previously done on Economic Activity in Chapter 5 of this report, examined rates and indicators on the basis of each sex, with women's and men's respective totals used as the denominator. In this chapter, the indicators are defined in terms of the proportion within each category, that is, of either sex. Sex ratios are also presented for elaboration in some cases.

As discussed previously, the focus of the 2001 census of Jamaica was the current activity. The current activity or labour force approach to measuring economic activity as proposed by the ILO is in relation to a short reference period such as a week. This is compared to the usual activity approach which measures activity in relation to a long reference period such as one year. The reference period for the 2001 census of Jamaica was the week preceding September 10, 2001 and the target population was the 14 years old and over.

11.2 Activity Status

Just over one half (51 per cent) of the population counted in the 2001 census of Jamaica was women. Total females were 1,324,085 compared to 1,283,547 males (Table 11.1). The population 14 years and over which was the target of the economic activity questions showed a similar differential. Of the 1,815,500 persons identified for that age group, 51 per cent was females (Table 11.2).

Table 11.1 Population by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**2,607,632**	**100.00**
Males	1,283,547	49.22
Females	1,324,085	50.78

Table 11.2 Population 14 years and over by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
Total	**1,815,534**	**100.00**
Males	881,537	48.56
Females	933,997	51.44

Table 11.3 presents the sex ratio of the population 14 years and over by activity status. What is immediately obvious is the high sex ratio (excess males), for the economically active population compared to the inactive population.

For every 100 economically active women there were 141 economically active men. The situation is reversed for the inactive group, as for every 100 inactive women there were only 53 inactive men.

Table 11.3 Sex Ratio of Population 14 Years and Over by Sex and Activity Status: 2001

Activity Status	Sex Ratio
Economically Active	**140.52**
Employed	139.76
Unemployed	145.22
Inactive	**53.14**
Home Duties	16.52
Retired	94.09

11.3 The Economically Active

Table 11.4 presents data on the categories comprising the economically active population by sex. The economically active population comprises the employed population and the unemployed. The employed includes all persons who had a job whether they were at work or not, during the reference week. The unemployed comprised all persons who did not have a job and who were either actively seeking work or who were not actively seeking but who were available. There were 873,200 employed persons of which 509,000 representing 58 per cent of the total employed were men. In the same way men also accounted for the majority of the unemployed namely 85,200 or 59 per cent of the unemployed.

Table 11.4 The Economically Active Population by Sex: 2001

Item	Number of Persons	Percent of Total
	Total Economically Active	
Total	**1,017,113**	**100.00**
Males	594230	58.42
Females	422,883	41.58
	Employed	
Total	**873,247**	**100.00**
Males	509,033	58.29
Females	364,214	41.71
	Unemployed	
Total	**143,866**	**100.00**
Males	85,197	59.22
Females	58,669	40.78

The age distribution of both employed and unemployed is presented in Tables 11.5 and 11.6. For every age cohort among both groups, the predominance of the men can be observed. Sex ratios (the number of men per 100 women) for the employed range from 126 among the 25-44 years old to 248 in the oldest group, the 65years and over.

Table 11.5 Employed Population by Age and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**873,247**	**509,033**	**364,214**	**139.76**
14-24	138,113	85,076	53,037	160.41
25-44	490,088	273,238	216,850	126.00
45-64	208,695	124,809	83,886	148.78
65+	36,351	25,910	10,441	248.16
	Per Cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**58.29**	**41.71**	
14-24	100.00	61.60	38.40	
25-44	100.00	55.75	44.25	
45-64	100.00	59.80	40.20	
65+	100.00	71.28	28.72	

Table 11.6 Unemployed Population by Age and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**143,866**	**85,197**	**58,669**	**145.22**
14-24	67,320	38,535	28,785	133.87
25-44	59,743	34,215	25,528	134.03
45-64	15,252	11,325	3,927	288.39
65+	1,551	1,122	429	261.54
	Per Cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**59.22**	**40.78**	
14-24	100.00	57.24	42.76	
25-44	100.00	57.27	42.73	
45-64	100.00	74.25	25.75	
65+	100.00	72.34	27.66	

Among the unemployed, the number of men exceeded the number of women at all ages with sex ratios ranging from a low of 134 among the youngest, the 14-24 years old to a high of 288 for the 45-64 years group.

11.4 Status in Employment

Table 11.7 relate to employed persons only and present data on the status in employment. Employment status refers to the status of the person with respect to his or her employment, that is, the contract of employment with other persons or organizations. The table identifies four categories; government employed, employees in private enterprise, employees in private households and the self-employed.

Table 11.7 Employed Population by Sex and Status in Employment: 2001

Status of Employment	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**796,393**	**456,449**	**339,944**
Government Employee	113,659	47,996	65,663
Private Enterprise	336,714	191,427	145,287
Private Households	60,116	21,370	38,746
Self Employed	285,904	195,656	90,248
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**57.31**	**42.69**
Government Employee	100.00	42.23	57.77
Private Enterprise	100.00	56.85	43.15
Private Households	100.00	35.55	64.45
Self Employed	100.00	68.43	31.57

Note: Excludes 24,794 males and 16,053 females not reporting status in employment

Table 11.7 shows that women exceeded men as government workers and workers in private households. Women accounted for 64 per cent of workers in private households and 58 per cent of workers employed in government. On the other hand, men accounted for 57 per cent of the 336,700 persons employed in private enterprise and 68 per cent of the 285,900 self employed persons.

11.5 Educational Attainment of the Economically Active

Table 11.8 presents data on the level of educational attainment of the economically active population in the prime working ages of 15-44 years. The table shows that women accounted for more than 60 per cent of the total economically active population between the ages of 15 and 44 years, who had attained tertiary level education. On the other hand, for persons with lower levels of education, the number of men far exceeded the number of women.

Table 11.8 The Economically Active Population 15-44 years old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Educational Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**720,809**	**413,249**	**307,560**	**134.36**
None	2,956	2,077	879	236.29
Primary	77,339	55,108	22,231	247.89
Secondary	535,601	316,397	219,204	144.34
Tertiary	104,913	39,667	65,246	60.80
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**57.33**	**42.67**	
None	100.00	70.26	29.74	
Primary	100.00	71.26	28.74	
Secondary	100.00	59.07	40.93	
Tertiary	100.00	37.81	62.19	

Note: Based on persons reporting activity status as employed or seeking work only. There were 5,205 eligible males and 2,958 eligible females who did not report activity status.

This pattern noted above was reflected among both the employed and the unemployed. Tables 11.9 and 11.10).

Table 11.9 Employed Population 15-44 years old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Educational Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**599,994**	**343,565**	**256,429**	**133.98**
None	2,340	1,726	614	281.11
Primary	64,676	46,223	18,453	250.49
Secondary	436,319	259,232	177,087	146.39
Tertiary	96,659	36,384	60,275	60.36
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**57.26**	**42.74**	
None	100.00	73.76	26.24	
Primary	100.00	71.47	28.53	
Secondary	100.00	59.41	40.59	
Tertiary	100.00	37.64	62.36	

Note: Based on persons reporting activity status as employed only. There were 5,205 eligible males and 2,958 eligible females who did not report activity status.

Table 11.10 Unemployed Population 15-44 years old by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Educational Attainment	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**120,815**	**69,684**	**51,131**	**136.29**
None	616	351	265	132.45
Primary	12,663	8,885	3,778	235.18
Secondary	99,282	57,165	42,117	135.73
Tertiary	8,254	3,283	4,971	66.04
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**57.68**	**42.32**	
None	100.00	56.98	43.02	
Primary	100.00	70.17	29.83	
Secondary	100.00	57.58	42.42	
Tertiary	100.00	39.77	60.23	

Note: Based on persons reporting activity status as seeking work or wanting work but not seeking, only. There were 5,205 eligible males and 2,958 eligible females who did not report activity status.

11.6 Occupation

Table 11.11 which presents the sex distribution of the employed population 15 years and over within eight main occupation groups show that women dominated three groups while men dominated five.

Table 11.11 Employed Population by Sex and Occupation Group: 2001

Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**839,031**	**489,354**	**349,677**	**139.94**
Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians	162,858	68,846	94,012	73.23
Clerical Workers	63,150	13,142	50,008	26.28
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	151,666	65,399	86,267	75.81
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	127,124	111,006	16,118	688.71
Craft and Related Trades Workers	142,195	122,971	19,224	639.67
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	58,379	50,883	7,496	678.80
Elementary Occupations	133,659	57,107	76,552	74.60
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**58.32**	**41.68**	
Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians	100.00	42.27	57.73	
Clerical Workers	100.00	20.81	79.19	
Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers	100.00	43.12	56.88	
Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers	100.00	87.32	12.68	
Craft and Related Trades Workers	100.00	86.48	13.52	
Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers	100.00	87.16	12.84	
Elementary Occupations	100.00	42.73	57.27	

Note: Excludes 19,700 males and 14,500 females who were classified as employed (see Tables 5.3 and 5.5) but who did not report occupation.

There were four times as many women as men who were employed as clerical workers; 50,000 compared to 13,100. Approximately 58 per cent of the 162,900 persons employed as Professionals, Senior Officials and Technicians were women and 57 per cent of the employed in Elementary Occupations and Service Workers and Shop and Market Sales Workers were also women. In comparison, the male dominated occupations were Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers, Plant and Machine Operators and Assemblers and Craft and Related Trades, in which almost nine out of ten of the workers employed were men; 87 per cent and 86 per cent respectively.

11.7 Industry

Table 11.12 presents the sex distribution of the employed population 15 years and over, in eight industry groups. More than one half of the employed in five of these groups were men. Women exceeded men in the areas of Community, Social and Personal Services, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants and Financial Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services. The sex ratio was lowest for the first named group, as for every 100 females employed, there were 63 men. For the Wholesale and Retail Trade and Financial Services groups there were 68 and 92 men to every 100 women employed, respectively.

The largest percentage of men employed in any industry was found in the Construction industry where 94 per cent of the employed were men. Other industries where men comprised more than 7 out of 10 of the employed were Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing (86 per cent), Transport, Storage and Communication (76 per cent), and Electricity, Gas and Water (73 per cent). More than two thirds (69 per cent) of the persons employed in manufacturing were men.

Table 11.12 Employed Population by Sex and Industry Group: 2001

Occupation Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**806,475**	**468,532**	**337,943**	**138.64**
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining	137,222	118,235	18,987	622.72
Manufacturing	72,380	50,290	22,090	227.66
Electricity, Gas and Water	6,326	4,648	1,678	277.00
Construction	69,081	65,128	3,953	1647.56
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	183,486	74,100	109,386	67.74
Transport, Storage and Communication	56,481	43,205	13,276	325.44
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	44,896	21,570	23,326	92.47
Community, Social and Personal Services	236,603	91,356	145,247	62.90
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**58.10**	**41.90**	
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Mining	100.00	86.16	13.84	
Manufacturing	100.00	69.48	30.52	
Electricity, Gas and Water	100.00	73.47	26.53	
Construction	100.00	94.28	5.72	
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Hotels and Restaurants	100.00	40.38	59.62	
Transport, Storage and Communication	100.00	76.49	23.51	
Financial, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	100.00	48.04	51.96	
Community, Social and Personal Services	100.00	38.61	61.39	

Note: Excludes 40,500 males and 26,300 females who were classified as employed (see Table 5.1) but who did not report industry.

11.8 The Economically Inactive

The population classified as inactive was 748,800. Women numbered 488,900, almost twice the 259,800 men. The inactive group included persons involved in home duties, students, retired and incapacitated persons. Retired persons and those engaged in home duties represented the principal categories of those not economically active; 50,900 and 46,900 respectively (Table 11.13). The imbalance between the sexes among the population classified as being engaged in home duties was very marked, as the overwhelming majority of the 331,000 persons classified were women; 284,000 or 86 per cent.

Table 11.13 Inactive Population by Sex and Type of Activity: 2001

Activity	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**748,794**	**259,846**	**488,948**
Retired	104,905	50,855	54,050
Home Duties	330,968	46,947	284,021
Other Inactive	312,921	162,044	150,877
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**34.70**	**65.30**
Retired	100.00	48.48	51.52
Home Duties	100.00	14.18	85.82
Other Inactive	100.00	51.78	48.22

For every age group among the population engaged in home duties, the predominance of the women can be observed. More than 80 per cent of the inactive population in all age groups 14 years and over were women (Table 11.14).

Table 11.14 Population Engaged in Home Duties by Age and Sex: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
	Number of Persons			
Total	**330,968**	**46,947**	**284,021**	**16.53**
14-24	71,390	12,808	58,582	21.86
25-44	138,670	15,860	122,810	12.91
45-64	76,991	11,226	65,765	17.07
65+	43,917	7,053	36,864	19.13
	Per cent of Total			
Total	**100.00**	**14.18**	**85.82**	
14-24	100.00	17.94	82.06	
25-44	100.00	11.44	88.56	
45-64	100.00	14.58	85.42	
65+	100.00	16.06	83.94	

CHAPTER 12

UNION STATUS AND FERTILITY

12.1 Introduction

The discussion on Marital Status in Chapter 2 indicated that the more realistic approach to the study of West Indian family formation is through the study of union status. Union status refers to the actual de facto unions in which couples are involved. The classification of the three recognized union types is made on the basis of two criteria; the presence or absence of legal sanction and whether or not the partners share a common household. The existence of these types of unions have important implications for fertility as each type is characterized by different levels of stability and consequently varying levels of exposure to the risk of childbearing. Historically, the treatment of union status in the Caribbean was confined to women only and in the context of fertility only. In more recent censuses the topic has focused on both men and women and is considered also for the study of family forms.

For the first time in a census in Jamaica, in 2001, questions on union status were directed to men as well as women. The union status types recognized were the residential types only: married and common law. This was derived from responses to a question on marital status and subsequent questions which established the de facto status. Persons who indicated that their legal marital status was married, were asked if they were currently living with the husband or wife. A 'yes' answer would be classified as being in a married union. A 'no' answer was followed by a question asking if they were currently living with a common law partner. This question was also posed to persons who reported marital status as divorced, widowed, legally separated or never married. A yes answer to this question would be classified as in a common law union while a 'no' answer would be classified as 'not in a (residential) union'. No questions were posed to determine involvement in a non-residential sexual relationship.

For fertility, the historical approach of focusing on women only, was retained. The questions related to this topic were asked only of women and only of the age group 15-49 years old. Census questions related to the number of live born children, the sex of the children, the number of surviving children, the age of the mother at the birth of the first and last live born and the

number of live births had during the past twelve months. This analysis will focus on the number of children ever born in relation to specific characteristics of the women.

12.2 Type of Union

Table 12.1 presents data showing the population 16 years and over by union status at census 2001. More than one half of the population of both men and women were not in a residential union at the time of the census. The proportion for women was 56 per cent compared to 54 per cent for men. In numerical terms, this represented 496,000 women and 442,000 men. For persons in residential unions the data show a greater involvement in married unions compared to common law unions. More than one fifth (23 per cent) of the target population, 397,000, persons were living with spouses to whom they were legally married, compared to 17 per cent, 287,800, who were living with a common law partner. The table shows that it was not possible to classify 5 per cent of the population, a sizeable 82,000 persons, who did not respond. An examination of the sex differential, shows, that slightly higher proportions of men were involved in these unions, compared to women. Twenty four per cent of men were classified as being in married unions compared to 23 per cent of women. The proportions in common law unions were 17 per cent and 16 per cent of men and women respectively.

Table 12.1 Population 16 Years and over by Sex and Union Status: 2001

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**1,704,235**	**823,656**	**880,579**
Married	397,007	197,643	199,364
Common Law	287,846	143,753	144,093
Not in Married or Common Law Union	937,793	442,138	495,655
Not Stated	81,589	40,122	41,467
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Married	23.30	24.00	22.64
Common Law	16.89	17.45	16.36
Not in Married or Common Law Union	55.03	53.68	56.29
Not Stated	4.79	4.87	4.71

Tables 12.2 and 12.3 which present the age distribution of the male and female population separately, classified by the union status categories show that participation in unions increased with age. The proportions for men and women who were not currently in a married or common law union were highest for the youngest age group. Nearly all the men (99 per cent) less than 20 years old were not in a residential union. The comparative proportion among women of the same age was 92 per cent. Married unions were most prevalent among the oldest age groups. The proportion of married men rose from less than 1 per cent in the under 20 years age group, to 18 per cent between, 20 and 24 years to 50 per cent for ages 65 years and over. For women, the proportion married was also lowest at ages less than 20 years and was highest between ages 45 and 64 years (41 per cent). Common law unions were most prevalent in the middle age ranges and the highest proportion of men and women, who were in these unions, were between 20 and 44 years (24 per cent).

What is also evident from the table is the high proportion of the population in the oldest age groups who were in neither married nor common law unions. These were likely to be persons divorced or widowed who had not formed any new unions of the residential type, since the separations. The position of the 65 years and older population should be noted. While just over 4

out of 10 of the men 65 years and over, were not in a married or common law union at the time of the census**,** for women of this age, the proportion was more than two thirds (69 per cent).

Table 12.2 Male Population 16 Years and Over by Age and Union Status: 2001

Age	Total	Union Status		
		Married	Common Law	Not in Union
	Number of Persons			
Total	**783,536**	**197,645**	**143,753**	**442,138**
Under 20	88,813	85	1,128	87,600
20-44	440,664	79,891	107,402	253,371
45-64	168,322	74,472	29,774	64,076
65+	85,737	43,197	5,449	37,091
	Per cent of Total			
Under 20	100.00	0.10	1.27	98.63
20-44	100.00	18.13	24.37	57.50
45-64	100.00	44.24	17.69	38.07
65+	100.00	50.38	6.36	43.26

Note: Excludes 40,112 persons not reporting union status.

Table 12.3 Female Population 16 Years and Over by Age and Union Status: 2001

Age	Total	Union Status		
		Married	Common Law	Not in Union
	Number of Persons			
Total	**839,111**	**199,364**	**144,093**	**495,654**
Under 20	89,814	334	6,908	82,572
20-44	479,416	100,779	115,531	263,106
45-64	168,386	69,209	19,034	80,143
65+	101,495	29,042	2,620	69,833
	Per cent of Total			
Under 20	100.00	0.37	7.69	91.94
20-44	100.00	21.02	24.10	54.88
45-64	100.00	41.10	11.30	47.59
65+	100.00	28.61	2.58	68.80

Note: Excludes 41,467 persons not reporting union status.

12.3 Fertility

The discussion on fertility will be confined to an examination of the data on children ever born. Census data on fertility are not intended for the purpose of analyzing current fertility, as this is most effectively undertaken through the use of vital statistics derived from the Vital Registration System. Census data present a pattern of cumulative fertility. The data on children ever born form the basis for deriving estimates on the proportion of women who are mothers and children ever born per mother**.** For Jamaica in 2001, questions on fertility were collected from the 10 per cent sample as described in the Introduction.

The discussion presented, examines fertility within this context in relation to age, union type and educational status of women.

12.4 Age

Table 12.4 shows the number of females 15-49 years old by five year age groups. Of the 676,200 women in the group, 479,500 representing 70 per cent were mothers. The table shows that the proportion increased markedly with age, from 26 per cent among the youngest to 93 per cent among the oldest. Tables 12.5 and 12.6 which present the urban/rural differentials show marked differences in the proportion of urban and rural women who are mothers. Of the total of 293,100 women resident in rural areas, 216,800 or 74 per cent were mothers. This compares with a proportion of 69 per cent among women resident in urban areas. The pattern of increased proportions with age is also evident. The difference in proportions among the 25-29 years age group is especially pronounced. Just over 7 out of 10 of urban females of this age were mothers. The comparative proportion for rural women of the same age was 83 per cent.

Table 12.4 Proportion of Mothers 15-49 Years Old by Five Year Age Groups: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	No Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent Mothers
Total 15-49	**676,171**	**196,700**	**479,471**	**70.91**
15-19	123,440	91,935	31,505	25.52
20-24	108,835	45,836	62,999	57.88
25-29	107,191	25,699	81,492	76.03
30-34	103,079	13,638	89,441	86.77
35-39	97,058	9,262	87,796	90.46
40-44	78,903	6,040	72,863	92.35
45-49	57,665	4,290	53,375	92.56

Table 12.5 Proportion of Mothers 15-49 Years Old Resident in Urban Areas by Five Year Age Groups: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	No Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent Mothers
Total 15-49	**383,066**	**120,422**	**262,644**	**68.56**
15-19	64,536	49,548	14,988	23.22
20-24	61,857	28,646	33,211	53.69
25-29	62,524	18,182	44,342	70.92
30-34	59,830	10,089	49,741	83.14
35-39	56,128	6,679	49,449	88.10
40-44	45,110	4,310	40,800	90.45
45-49	33,081	2,968	30,113	91.03

Table 12.6 Proportion of Mothers 15-49 Years Old Resident in Rural Areas by Five Year Age Groups: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	No Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent Mothers
Total 15-49	**293,105**	**76,278**	**216,827**	**73.98**
15-19	58,904	42,387	16,517	28.04
20-24	46,978	17,190	29,788	63.41
25-29	44,667	7,517	37,150	83.17
30-34	43,249	3,549	39,700	91.79
35-39	40,930	2,583	38,347	93.69
40-44	33,793	1,730	32,063	94.88
45-49	24,584	1,322	23,262	94.62

In considering the average number of children, Tables 12.7−12.9 show averages for all women and for mothers for the total number of women and for those resident in urban and rural areas separately. The number of children born to the 676,200 women and 479,500 mothers was 1, 200,000. The resulting averages for all women 15-49 years old were 1.8 per woman and 2.5 per mother. The pattern presented by the age distribution was of averages which increased with age. The average number of children per woman and per mother was 0.2 and 0.7 respectively for women less than 20 years old compared to 3.4 and 3.7 respectively for women 15-49 years old.

Table 12.7 Average Number of Children Per Woman/Mother by Age of Women: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	Number of Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-49	**676,171**	**479,471**	**1,214,055**	**1.80**	**2.53**
15-19	123,440	31,505	21,886	0.18	0.69
20-24	108,835	62,999	91,195	0.84	1.45
25-29	107,191	81,492	165,695	1.55	2.03
30-34	103,079	89,441	226,110	2.19	2.53
35-39	97,058	87,796	262,776	2.71	2.99
40-44	78,903	72,863	248,694	3.15	3.41
45-49	57,665	53,375	197,699	3.43	3.70

Table 12.8 Average Number of Children Per Woman/Mother for Women Resident in Urban Areas by Age: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	Number of Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-49	**383,066**	**262,644**	**612,721**	**1.60**	**2.33**
15-19	64,536	14,988	9,860	0.15	0.66
20-24	61,857	33,211	45,985	0.74	1.38
25-29	62,524	44,342	83,543	1.34	1.88
30-34	59,830	49,741	113,252	1.89	2.28
35-39	56,128	49,449	134,275	2.39	2.72
40-44	45,110	40,800	125,772	2.79	3.08
45-49	33,081	30,113	100,034	3.02	3.32

Table 12.9 Average Number of Children Per Woman/Mother for Women Resident in Rural Areas by Age: 2001

Age Group	Total Women	Number of Mothers	Number of Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-49	**293,105**	**216,827**	**601,334**	**2.05**	**2.77**
15-19	58,904	16,517	12,026	0.20	0.73
20-24	46,978	29,788	45,210	0.96	1.52
25-29	44,667	37,150	82,152	1.84	2.21
30-34	43,249	39,700	112,858	2.61	2.84
35-39	40,930	38,347	128,501	3.14	3.35
40-44	33,793	32,063	122,922	3.64	3.83
45-49	24,584	23,262	97,665	3.97	4.20

The difference between urban and rural women was quite pronounced. Rural women had averages of 2.1 children per woman and 2.8 per mother. Urban women had smaller averages; 1.6 and 2.3 per woman and per mother respectively.

12.5 Union Type

In examining fertility in relation to union status it must be borne in mind that the union status reflected is the type existing at the time of the census. Women pass from one union type to another in the course of the childbearing period and the fertility reflected is actually the product of past union types which may or may not be that prevailing at the census date. Tables 12.10 and 12.11 show the proportion of mothers and the average number of children by union type.

Of the 630,800 women reporting, 73 per cent were mothers. The highest proportion of mothers was to be found among women who were in married unions and the lowest proportion was presented by women who were not currently in a married or common law union. The proportion of married women who were mothers was 91 per cent and the proportion in common law union, 88 per cent. The comparative proportion for women who were in neither type was 61 per cent.

Table 12.10 Proportion of Mothers 15-49 years old by Union Status: 2001

Union Status	Total Women	No Children	Mothers	Per Cent Mothers
Total 15-49 Reporting	**630,822**	**170,583**	**460,239**	**72.96**
Married	125,203	10,706	114,497	91.45
Common Law	133,084	15,620	117,464	88.26
Not in Married or Common Law Union	372,535	144,257	228,278	61.28

Note: Based on Women reporting Union Status and Children only.

Table 12.11 Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Union Status: 2001

Union Status	Total Women	No. Mothers	Total Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-49 Reporting	**630,822**	**170,583**	**1,184,422**	**1.88**	**2.57**
Married	125,203	10,706	335,969	2.68	2.93
Common Law	133,084	15,620	328,488	2.47	2.80
Not in Married or Common Law Union	372,535	144,257	519,965	1.40	2.28

Note: Based on Women reporting Union Status and Children only.

With regard to the average number of children by union type, (Table 12.11) the average was highest for married women and lowest for women who were not in any of the two types of union. In numerical terms, it was the 114,500 married mothers who recorded the largest number of children, 336,000. Averages for this group were 2.7 per woman and 2.9 per mother. The approximately 117,500 mothers in common law unions produced 328,500 children, thereby yielding an average of 2.5 and 2.8 per woman and per mother respectively. The lowest averages, 1 per woman and 2 per mother were observed for the 228,300 women who were not currently in a married or common law union. These women recorded the highest number of children, 520,000.

12.6 Educational Attainment

Categories defined for this variable are below secondary, secondary and tertiary. Below secondary includes all women with pre-primary and primary level of education as well as those who reported that they had no education.

Table 12.12 which presents the proportion of mothers and their highest level of educational attainment shows overall a declining proportion of mothers as the educational level increases. Approximately 89 per cent of the women classified with below secondary level education were mothers. This compared with 71 per cent for women with secondary level and 59 per cent for women with tertiary level education.

Table 12.12 Proportion of Mothers 15-49 Years Old by Educational Attainment: 2001

Educational Attainment	Total Women	No Children	Number of Mothers	Per Cent of Mothers
Total 15-49 Reporting	**668,135**	**195,294**	**472,841**	**70.77**
Below Secondary	67,014	7,238	59,776	89.20
Secondary	473,794	137,920	335,874	70.89
Tertiary	100,530	41,643	58,887	58.58
Other	26,797	8,493	18,304	68.31

Note: Based on women reporting Educational Attainment and Children only.

Table 12.13 shows in much the same way, that the average number of children declined with increased levels of education. From a high of 3.1 and 3.5 per woman and per mother respectively for women with a level of education classified as below secondary, the averages declined to 1.8 and 2.5 per woman and per mother respectively for women who attained secondary level to the lowest, 1.0 and 1.8 per woman and per mother respectively for women with tertiary level education.

Table 12.13 Average Number of Children per Woman/Mother by Highest Level of Educational Attainment of Women: 2001

Educational Attainment	Total Women	No Mothers	Total Children	Average Children	
				Per Woman	Per Mother
Total 15-64 Reporting	**668,135**	**195,294**	**1,198,952**	**1.79**	**2.54**
Below Secondary	67,014	7,238	210,709	3.14	3.52
Secondary	473,794	137,920	842,733	1.78	2.51
Tertiary	100,530	41,643	104,690	1.04	1.78
Other	26,797	8,493	40,820	1.52	2.23

Note: Based on Women reporting Educational Attainment and Children only.

CHAPTER 13

HOUSEHOLD HEADS

13.1 Introduction

In Chapter 2, the section on Household Composition and Relationships identified a total of 744,700 household heads. The United Nations states that "it is traditional to identify first the household head or reference person and then the remaining members of the household according to their relationship to the head or reference person".(United Nations, 1998) The United Nations further recommends that countries may use the term they deem most appropriate to identify this person.

For the 2001 census of Jamaica, the head was the person, man or woman, whom that household acknowledged to be so. He or she may or may not have been the chief breadwinner.

This chapter will examine the characteristics of those persons identified as household heads in the 2001 census of Jamaica. The characteristics to be described are age and sex, union status, educational attainment and economic activity.

13.2 Relationships

Table 13.1 presents the population in private households, numbering 2,587,831 by sex and relationship to head. There were 744,700 heads counted in the census. The number of male heads was 436,882 compared to 307,772 female heads.

Table 13.1 Population by Sex and Relationship to Head: 2001

	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,587,824**	**1,272,567**	**1,315,257**
Head	744,654	436,882	307,772
Spouse/Partner	316,694	62,094	254,600
Child	949,564	484,734	464,830
Grandchild	265,601	138,028	127,573
Other Relatives	247,728	120,418	127,310
Non-Relatives	63,583	30,411	33,172

Table 13.2 is based on the population excluding the heads and shows the relationships to male and female heads separately. The largest group of persons in both sets of households was children of the head and or spouse. There were more children and grandchildren of the head in the female headed households compared to the male headed ones. More than one half (54 per cent) of the members of the female headed households were children. The proportion of children in the male headed households was a lower 50 per cent. Grandchildren formed the next largest group in the female headed households totalling 160,400 or one in five persons. This number was one and a half times more than the 105,200 grandchildren in the male headed households.

Relationships within households as it relates to head and spouse must be viewed within the context of the marital and union status of the population. Table 2.8 in Chapter 2 showed that the 2001 census identified 230,000 married men, and 233,100 married women. Table 13.2 shows that there were 254,500 spouses in households headed by 436,882 men. This compared to only 62,200 male spouses in households headed by 307,800 women. It would appear therefore that the married females were in households headed by their husbands, while the female heads were for the most part, not living with a spouse.

Table 13.2 Population (excluding head) by Relationship to Head and Sex of Head: 2001

Relationship to Head	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**1,843,170**	**1,002,403**	**840,768**
Spouse/Partner	316,694	254,452	62,242
Child	949,564	499,306	450,264
Grandchild	265,601	105,242	160,359
Other Relatives	247,728	110,614	137,108
Non-Relatives	63,583	32,789	30,795
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Spouse/Partner	17.8	25.38	7.40
Child	51.52	49.81	53.55
Grandchild	14.41	10.50	19.07
Other Relative	13.44	11.03	16.31
Non-Relative	3.45	3.27	3.66
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**54.38**	**45.62**
Spouse/Partner	100.00	80.35	19.65
Child	100.00	52.58	47.42
Grandchild	100.00	39.62	60.38
Other Relative	100.00	44.65	55.35
Non-Relative	100.00	51.57	48.43

Table 13.3 which presents data on the female heads 16 years and older by union status supports this as over seven out of ten of the women reporting were not in a residential union. Only 9 per cent was living with a husband, while 13 per cent was living with a common law partner.

Table 13.3 Heads of Households by Sex and Union Status: 2001

Union Type	Total	Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**714,114**	**422,237**	**291,877**
Married	190,624	163,402	27,222
Common Law	130,689	92,088	38,601
Not in Union	392,801	166,747	226,054
	Per Cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Married	26.69	38.70	9.33
Common Law	18.30	21.81	13.23
Not in Union	55.01	39.49	77.45

Note: Excludes 14,645 males and 15,893 females not reporting union status

13.3 Age

The data in Table 13.4 show 0.99 per cent of heads, 7,400 persons, were less than 20 years old. The proportion of heads among both males and females increased with age from 13.9 per cent and 15.1 per cent respectively in the 20-29 years group and reached a peak at ages 30-39 years. Approximately 107,591, men representing 24.6 per cent of all male heads and 76,301 women representing, 24.8 per cent of female heads were in the 30-39 years old group. From age 50 years the numerical and percentage decline began. Only 10.9 per cent and 13.5 per cent male and female heads respectively were 70 years and over.

The median age for heads, the age which divides the distribution in half, was 44 years for both women and men .

Table 13.4 Heads of Households by Sex and Ten Year Age Groups: 2001

Age Groups	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**744,654**	**436,882**	**307,772**
Under 20	7,395	3,911	3,484
20-29	107,384	60,841	46,543
30-39	183,892	107,591	76,301
40-49	159,969	96,305	63,664
50-59	112,890	70,180	42,710
60-69	83,485	50,062	33,423
70+	89,639	47,992	41,647
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Under 20	0.99	0.90	1.13
20-29	14.42	13.93	15.12
30-39	24.69	24.63	24.79
40-49	21.48	22.04	20.69
50-59	15.16	16.06	13.88
60-69	11.21	11.46	10.86
70+	12.04	10.99	13.53

13.4 Educational Attainment

Just under one half (49 per cent) of all heads had attained secondary level education as the highest level. Both male and female heads had similar proportions, 49 per cent. Table 13.5 shows that among the heads, more men (39 per cent), than women (35 per cent) had attained primary level education as the highest level, and more female heads (15 per cent), than male heads (11 per cent), had attained tertiary level education.

Table 13.5 Heads of Households by Sex and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Age Groups	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**701,193**	**412,737**	**288,456**
None	8,211	5,258	2,953
Primary	259,745	159,680	100,065
Secondary	343,505	201,360	142,145
Tertiary	89,732	46,439	43,293
	Per cent of Total		
Total	**100.00**	**100.00**	**100.00**
None	1.17	1.27	1.02
Primary	37.04	38.69	34.69
Secondary	48.99	48.79	49.28
Tertiary	12.80	11.25	15.01

Note: Excludes 24,145 males and 19,314 females not reporting educational level and reporting `other institution' which is not classifiable by level.

The data by age as shown in Tables 13.6 and 13.7 which present heads by ten year age groups and educational level, show that the younger heads, both male and female, had attained higher levels of education than the older heads. Among the male heads, one in five of the heads aged 60 years and over had attained secondary level education. On the other hand, about seven out of ten of age groups up to age 34 years and six out of 10 between 35 and 44 years had attained a secondary level of education as the highest. The highest proportion, 75.1 per cent, is shown for the less than 25 years group. In relation to tertiary level education, the proportions range from a low of 9.64 per cent for ages under 25 years to a high of a little over13 per cent for ages between 35 and 44 years. For other age categories only 6 per cent of all 60 year old and over male heads had attained tertiary level education.

Table 13.6 Male Heads of Households by Age and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Age Groups	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Number of Persons				
Total	**412,737**	**5,258**	**159,680**	**201,360**	**46,439**
Under 25	23,223	78	3,445	17,450	2,250
25-34	88,689	334	14,173	62,379	11,803
35-44	104,247	627	25,680	64,273	13,667
45-59	105,251	1,251	52,977	38,229	12,794
60+	91,327	2,968	63,405	19,029	5,925
	Per Cent of Total				
Total	**100.00**	**1.27**	**38.69**	**48.79**	**11.25**
Under 25	100.00	0.34	14.83	75.14	9.69
25-34	100.00	0.38	15.98	70.33	13.31
35-44	100.00	0.60	24.63	61.65	13.11
45-59	100.00	1.19	50.33	36.32	12.16
60+	100.00	3.25	69.43	20.84	6.49

Note: Excludes 24,145 males not reporting educational level and reporting `other institution' which is not classifiable by level.

Similar differentials can be observed for female heads (Table 13.7). It is illustrated that 19.93 per cent of heads 60 years and over reported attainment of secondary level education, while on the other hand, 73.3 per cent of those twenty five years and under had attained secondary level education. Addittionally, of those heads twenty five years and under, 19 per cent had attained tertiary level education.. Only 5.9 per cent of all 60 year old and over female heads had attained tertiary level education.

Table 13.7 Female Heads of Households by Age and Highest Level of Educational Attainment: 2001

Age Group	Total	None	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
	Number of Persons				
Total	**288,456**	**2,953**	**100,065**	**142,145**	**43,293**
Under 25	19,098	38	1,415	14,008	3,637
25-34	62,992	166	5,813	43,754	13,259
35-44	71,629	269	12,581	46,252	12,527
45-59	65,240	603	30,622	24,281	9,734
60+	69,497	1,877	49,634	13,850	4,136
	Per Cent of Total				
Total	**100.00**	**1.02**	**34.69**	**49.28**	**15.01**
Under 25	100.00	0.20	7.41	73.35	19.04
25-34	100.00	0.26	9.23	69.46	21.05
35-44	100.00	0.38	17.56	64.57	17.49
45-59	100.00	0.92	46.94	37.22	14.92
60+	100.00	2.70	71.42	19.93	5.95

Note: Excludes 19,314 females not reporting educational level and reporting `other institution' which is not classifiable by level.

13.5 Economic Activity

Data on economic activity as presented in Table 13.8 are based on the sample data. The table shows that more than two thirds (68 per cent) of all heads were economically active in the twelve months preceding the census. The proportion for males was 77.6 per cent of all male heads, compared to 52.8 per cent of female heads. Employment was higher for male heads as 71 per cent of all male heads were employed compared to 48.3 per cent of female heads. There was only a small difference between the proportion of unemployed female heads and the proportion inactive, as 47 per cent of female heads were involved in activities not classifiable as economic activity. The proportion of male heads classified as economically inactive was much lower 22.4 per cent.

Table 13.8 Heads of Households by Sex and Economic Activity Status: 2001

Economic Activity	Total	Sex of Head	
		Male	Female
	Number of Persons		
Total	**56,843**	**33,664**	**23,179**
Economically Active	**67.56**	**77.62**	**52.85**
Employed	61.74	71.01	48.27
Unemployed	5.82	6.62	4.68
Inactive	**32.44**	**22.38**	**47.05**
Home Duties	16.45	5.53	32.30
Retired	9.29	9.41	9.11
Other Inactive	6.70	7.44	5.64

Note: Based on sample data.

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TECHNICAL NOTES

Measures of Sex Composition

Sex Ratio − the number of males per 100 females, calculated as:

(Males/females) * 100

Masculinity Proportion − the percentage of males in the population, calculated as:

(Males/Total Population) * 100

Excess (or deficit) of males as a percent of the total population:

(Males-Females/Total Population) * 100

Measures of Age Composition

Age-Dependency Ratio – the ratio of the combined child (0-14 years) population and aged (65+ years) population to the population of 'working' (15-64 years) age group.

Youth/Child Dependency Ratio:

(Population 0-14 years/population 15-64 years) * 100

Old-Age Dependency Ratio:

(Population 65 years and over/population 15-64 years) * 100

Total Dependency Ratio = sum of the two ratios

Median Age − the age which divides the population into two equal-size groups, one of which is younger and the other of which is older than the median.

Measures of Internal Migration

Lifetime Migrants- persons not found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census. Lifetime migrants are out-migrants from their parish of birth and in-migrants to their parish of residence.

Percentage of Lifetime Migrants:

(Number of lifetime migrants/total local born population) * 100

Out migration Rate:

(Out migrants from parish of birth/total population born in parish) * 100

In migration Rate:

(In migrants to parish of residence/total population resident in parish) *100

Non movers − persons found living in their parish of birth at the time of the census.

APPENDIX

Appendix Table 1.1 Total Population of Jamaica by Five-Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St. Andrew	St. Thomas	Portland	St. Mary	St. Ann
Total	**2,607,632**	**96,052**	**555,828**	**91,604**	**80,205**	**111,466**	**166,762**
0–4	272,821	10,654	53,569	10,005	8,395	11,685	17,942
5–9	294,872	10,944	57,585	11,011	9,451	13,335	19,248
10–14	275,879	9,903	54,358	10,136	8,682	12,627	18,128
15–19	251,975	9,361	52,564	8,637	7,568	10,471	16,312
20–24	215,883	8,489	50,180	6,938	5,851	7,995	13,553
25–29	206,939	8,357	47,741	6,638	5,699	7,982	12,577
30–34	197,541	8,220	45,465	6,515	5,501	7,878	11,801
35–39	184,932	7,578	42,313	6,304	5,259	7,492	11,350
40–44	155,451	5,850	35,314	5,203	4,730	6,550	9,711
45–49	113,670	3,823	25,938	3,873	3,422	4,573	7,226
50–54	97,270	3,192	21,968	3,322	3,108	3,931	6,135
55–59	75,637	2,368	16,322	2,565	2,515	3,426	4,862
60–64	65,295	1,991	13,434	2,265	2,169	3,011	4,340
65–69	59,870	1,607	11,634	2,419	2,139	3,066	3,939
70–74	52,100	1,454	10,171	2,191	1,935	2,700	3,462
75–79	38,589	956	7,568	1,590	1,679	2,150	2,586
80–84	24,551	657	4,864	1,035	1,041	1,273	1,759
85 and over	24,357	648	4,840	957	1,061	1,321	1,834

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**73,066**	**175,127**	**67,037**	**138,948**	**146,404**	**185,801**	**237,024**	**482,308**
0–4	7,813	18,874	7,151	15,099	14,557	18,595	26,983	51,499
5–9	8,527	20,338	7,769	16,276	16,432	21,012	29,150	53,794
10–14	8,322	19,076	7,107	14,902	15,576	19,437	27,508	50,117
15–19	7,259	17,013	6,326	13,458	14,283	18,118	24,127	46,478
20–24	5,305	14,437	5,099	10,615	11,260	15,286	19,069	41,806
25–29	5,222	14,796	4,931	10,088	10,614	14,005	16,932	41,357
30–34	5,004	13,978	5,200	10,273	10,108	13,144	15,127	39,327
35–39	4,888	13,112	4,744	10,182	9,578	12,052	14,754	35,326
40–44	4,016	10,271	4,000	8,074	8,311	10,655	12,972	29,794
45–49	3,009	7,303	2,723	5,870	6,434	7,864	9,593	22,019
50–54	2,695	6,075	2,397	4,496	5,886	7,122	8,457	18,486
55–59	2,301	4,707	1,945	3,885	4,986	5,925	6,667	13,163
60–64	2,117	4,152	1,826	3,558	4,209	5,371	6,140	10,712
65–69	1,892	3,546	1,711	3,589	4,127	5,246	5,818	9,140
70–74	1,725	2,774	1,443	3,051	3,609	4,593	5,280	7,712
75–79	1,344	2,032	1,103	2,442	2,775	3,202	3,799	5,363
80–84	810	1,347	749	1,513	1,830	2,024	2,422	3,227
85 and over	817	1,296	813	1,577	1,829	2,150	2,226	2,988

Appendix Table 1.2 Male Population of Jamaica by Five-Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St. Andrew	St. Thomas	Portland	St. Mary	St. Ann
Total	**1,283,547**	**46,540**	**262,197**	**45,729**	**39,978**	**55,673**	**83,982**
0−4	138,918	5,439	27,229	5,191	4,223	6,039	9,010
5−9	149,653	5,444	29,168	5,559	4,807	6,647	9,799
10−14	139,372	5,012	27,378	5,129	4,400	6,401	9,120
15−19	126,463	4,692	25,486	4,407	3,830	5,347	8,333
20−24	104,987	4,117	23,196	3,347	2,898	3,947	6,720
25−29	99,112	4,018	21,779	3,200	2,837	3,932	6,183
30−34	94,128	3,924	20,533	3,182	2,663	3,726	5,768
35−39	87,625	3,468	18,734	3,029	2,566	3,588	5,698
40−44	76,304	2,847	16,212	2,646	2,380	3,333	4,988
45−49	55,854	1,815	11,883	1,984	1,674	2,372	3,763
50−54	49,672	1,511	10,481	1,714	1,602	2,018	3,323
55−59	38,646	1,152	7,802	1,317	1,328	1,757	2,602
60−64	31,827	902	6,205	1,116	1,090	1,534	2,166
65−69	28,910	756	5,236	1,163	1,043	1,539	1,977
70−74	24,856	624	4,439	1,117	962	1,369	1,717
75−79	17,711	388	3,067	775	793	1,054	1,280
80−84	10,302	220	1,848	476	462	537	786
85 and over							

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**37,126**	**85,973**	**33,749**	**70,786**	**74,737**	**93,224**	**119,651**	**234,202**
0−4	4,013	9,621	3,582	7,751	7,480	9,551	13,675	26,114
5−9	4,343	10,416	4,013	8,383	8,423	10,685	14,721	27,246
10−14	4,127	9,642	3,569	7,418	8,010	9,919	14,062	25,185
15−19	3,592	8,475	3,205	6,877	7,486	9,260	12,213	23,260
20−24	2,777	6,870	2,504	5,330	5,689	7,584	9,636	20,372
25−29	2,687	6,950	2,415	5,106	5,423	6,824	8,526	19,232
30−34	2,547	6,508	2,559	5,294	5,223	6,499	7,549	18,153
35−39	2,427	6,217	2,406	5,174	4,878	5,941	7,279	16,220
40−44	2,153	5,072	2,084	4,286	4,298	5,396	6,549	14,060
45−49	1,500	3,622	1,437	3,160	3,391	3,933	4,858	10,462
50−54	1,479	3,093	1,271	2,438	3,130	3,718	4,545	9,349
55−59	1,255	2,404	1,004	2,037	2,691	3,119	3,600	6,578
60−64	1,087	2,017	907	1,806	2,099	2,670	3,047	5,181
65−69	965	1,750	862	1,743	2,029	2,575	2,870	4,393
70−74	828	1,295	726	1,446	1,721	2,324	2,692	3,596
75−79	651	927	509	1,165	1,279	1,541	1,880	2,402
80−84	360	562	362	710	743	872	1,063	1,291
85 and over	335	532	334	663	744	813	886	1,108

Appendix Table 1.3 Female Population of Jamaica by Five-Year Age Groups and Parish: 2001

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St. Andrew	St. Thomas	Portland	St. Mary	St. Ann
Total	**1,324,085**	**49,512**	**293,631**	**45,875**	**40,227**	**55,793**	**82,780**
0–4	133,903	5,215	26,340	4,814	4,172	5,646	8,932
5–9	145,219	5,500	28,417	5,452	4,644	6,688	9,449
10–14	136,507	4,891	26,980	5,007	4,282	6,226	9,008
15–19	125,512	4,669	27,078	4,230	3,738	5,124	7,979
20–24	110,896	4,372	26,984	3,591	2,953	4,048	6,833
25–29	107,827	4,339	25,962	3,438	2,862	4,050	6,394
30–34	103,413	4,296	24,932	3,333	2,838	4,152	6,033
35–39	97,307	4,110	23,579	3,275	2,693	3,904	5,652
40–44	79,147	3,003	19,102	2,557	2,350	3,217	4,723
45–49	57,816	2,008	14,055	1,889	1,748	2,201	3,463
50–54	47,598	1,681	11,487	1,608	1,506	1,913	2,812
55–59	36,991	1,216	8,520	1,248	1,187	1,669	2,260
60–64	33,468	1,089	7,229	1,149	1,079	1,477	2,174
65–69	30,969	851	6,398	1,256	1,m096	1,527	1,959
70–74	27,244	830	5,732	2,074	973	1,331	1,745
75–79	20,878	568	4,501	815	886	1,096	1,306
80–84	14,249	437	3,016	559	579	736	963
85 and over	15,141	437	3,319	580	641	788	1,095

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**35,940**	**89,154**	**33,288**	**68,162**	**71,667**	**92,577**	**117,373**	**248,106**
0–4	3,800	9,253	3,569	7,348	7,077	9,044	13,308	25,385
5–9	4,184	9,922	3,756	7,894	8,009	10,327	14,429	26,548
10–14	4,195	9,434	3,538	7,484	7,566	9,518	13,446	24,932
15–19	3,667	8,538	3,121	6,581	6,797	8,858	11,914	23,218
20–24	2,528	7,567	2,595	5,285	5,571	7,702	9,433	21,434
25–29	2,535	7,846	2,516	4,982	5,191	7,181	8,406	22,125
30–34	2,457	7,470	2,641	4,979	4,885	6,645	7,578	21,174
35–39	2,461	6,895	2,338	5,008	4,700	6,111	7,475	19,106
40–44	1,863	5,199	1,916	3,788	4,013	5,259	6,423	15,734
45–49	1,509	3,681	1,286	2,710	3,043	3,931	4,735	11,557
50–54	1,216	2,982	1,126	2,058	2,756	3,404	3,912	9,137
55–59	1,046	2,303	941	1,848	2,295	2,806	3,067	6,585
60–64	1,030	2,135	919	1,752	2,110	2,701	3,093	5,531
65–69	927	1,196	849	1,846	2,098	2,671	2,948	4,747
70–74	897	1,479	717	1,605	1,888	2,269	2,588	4,116
75–79	693	1,105	594	1,277	1,496	1,661	1,919	2,961
80–84	450	785	387	803	1,087	1,152	1,359	1,936
85 and over	482	764	479	914	1,085	1,337	1,340	1,880

Appendix Table 1.4 Total Population of Jamaica by Five Year Age Groups And Parish: 1991

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St Andrew	St Thomas	Portland	St Mary	St Ann
Total	**2,380,666**	**99,721**	**539,661**	**84,666**	**76,285**	**108,734**	**149,364**
0-4	274,708	11,415	56,184	10,510	9,010	13,506	17,769
5-9	285,311	11,177	58,771	10,556	9,240	13,359	18,849
10-14	271,297	10,508	56,737	9,678	8,544	12,460	17,516
15-19	256,512	10,362	57,777	8,647	8,013	11,247	15,507
20-24	233,333	11,189	60,105	7,682	6,665	9,594	13,612
25-29	202,725	10,273	52,823	6,617	5,742	8,244	12,091
30-34	170,417	7,834	44,144	5,684	4,972	7,174	10,304
35-39	126,820	5,431	33,005	4,128	3,657	4,945	7,769
40-44	100,827	4,133	25,323	3,289	2,959	3,986	5,938
45-49	84,448	3,552	19,725	2,720	2,694	3,712	5,225
50-54	71,781	2,817	15,833	2,499	2,280	3,414	4,460
55-59	63,497	2,375	13,273	2,482	2,275	3,253	3,896
60-64	63,053	2,253	12,679	2,662	2,350	3,432	4,148
65-69	55,705	2,022	10,727	2,259	2,375	3,292	3,694
70-74	44,697	1,581	8,314	1,987	2,051	2,646	3,202
75-79	35,646	1,312	6,605	1,544	1,608	2,151	2,460
80-84	22,605	856	4,196	1,008	1,012	1,363	1,731
85 and over	17,285	631	3,440	714	839	955	1,192

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**71,205**	**154,197**	**66,106**	**128,360**	**145,651**	**159,607**	**214,704**	**381,971**
0−4	8,638	18,836	7,858	15,488	16,883	18,443	27,238	42,900
5−9	9,019	18,876	7,873	15,969	18,204	20,039	28,561	44,882
10−14	8,359	16,420	7,205	13,622	17,443	19,590	27,992	45,289
15−19	7,522	16,583	7,007	12,299	15,619	18,250	23,473	44,271
20−24	5,952	16,137	6,119	11,534	11,941	13,975	17,192	39,475
25−29	5,674	14,619	5,762	11,154	10,688	11,989	16,099	33,265
30−34	4,459	11,002	4,254	8,856	8,957	10,263	13,625	27,979
35−39	3,271	8,066	3,166	6,281	7,311	7,783	10,139	21,906
40−44	2,812	6,590	2,581	4,693	6,252	6,530	8,188	17,584
45−49	2,527	5,394	2,244	4,308	5,470	5,705	7,030	14,166
50−54	2,385	4,745	2,134	4,156	4,550	5,011	6,140	11,373
55−59	2,097	3,759	1,951	4,033	4,310	4,480	6,096	9,229
60−64	2,203	3,619	1,917	4,014	4,459	4,630	6,133	8,566
65−69	1,906	3,075	1,796	3,789	4,098	4,007	5,467	7,208
70−74	1,579	2,337	1,493	2,940	3,486	3,256	4,414	5,416
75−79	1,371	1,960	1,363	2,499	2,764	2,627	3,299	4,067
80−84	801	1,202	817	1,509	1,737	1,739	2,057	2,566
85 and over	630	977	565	1,217	1,477	1,290	1,561	1,828

Appendix Table 1.5 Male Population of Jamaica by Five Year Age Groups And Parish: 1991

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St Andrew	St Thomas	Portland	St Mary	St Ann
Total	**1,167,496**	**47,900**	**252,646**	**42,095**	**38,042**	**54,281**	**74,869**
0-4	139,509	5,733	28,784	5,276	4,586	6,870	8,939
5-9	143,822	5,613	29,459	5,337	4,705	6,879	9,447
10-14	136,049	5,238	27,929	4,861	4,340	6,283	8,891
15-19	127,625	5,120	27,261	4,379	4,200	5,725	7,888
20-24	113,294	5,354	27,841	3,701	3,281	4,511	6,753
25-29	96,682	5,059	23,862	3,277	2,895	4,165	6,102
30-34	80,891	3,636	19,062	2,773	2,302	3,504	5,140
35-39	61,431	2,560	15,005	2,105	1,737	2,460	3,924
40-44	50,230	1,989	11,853	1,666	1,491	1,945	3,071
45-49	42,540	1,670	9,140	1,381	1,437	1,911	2,759
50-54	35,540	1,284	7,471	1,272	1,174	1,731	2,238
55-59	30,741	1,109	6,013	1,249	1,139	1,614	1,939
60-64	30,187	998	5,705	1,332	1,152	1,712	2,006
65-69	26,091	872	4,522	1,108	1,118	1,670	1,746
70-74	20,864	658	3,569	943	991	1,268	1,598
75-79	16,364	491	2,615	724	749	1,069	1,169
80-84	9,485	311	1,488	438	423	607	800
85 and over	6,151	206	1,066	273	322	357	461

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**36,408**	**75,436**	**33,146**	**65,496**	**74,221**	**79,441**	**107,899**	**185,616**
0–4	4,439	9,654	3,881	7,742	8,599	9,398	13,915	21,693
5–9	4,459	9,603	3,956	8,209	9,340	10,090	14,326	22,400
10–14	4,314	8,124	3,666	6,885	8,971	9,924	14,072	22,554
15–19	3,869	8,172	3,539	6,435	8,204	9,143	11,864	21,825
20–24	3,135	7,551	3,050	6,010	6,290	7,013	8,703	18,914
25–29	2,910	6,921	2,926	5,823	5,467	5,785	7,923	15,604
30–34	2,355	5,286	2,073	4,620	4,602	5,037	6,751	12,901
35–39	1,668	3,931	1,647	3,337	3,794	3,796	5,140	10,327
40–44	1,517	3,273	1,362	2,461	3,334	3,252	4,282	8,733
45–49	1,346	2,727	1,161	2,235	2,917	2,990	3,753	7,114
50–54	1,228	2,291	1,050	2,081	2,302	2,565	3,101	5,753
55–59	1,062	1,833	994	1,971	2,149	2,201	3,002	4,466
60–64	1,111	1,723	933	1,963	2,091	2,303	3,121	4,036
65–69	975	1,447	902	1,812	1,938	1,978	2,680	3,324
70–74	745	1,096	727	1,485	1,641	1,523	2,122	2,498
75–79	688	924	666	1,241	1,294	1,300	1,614	1,820
80–84	342	532	396	701	772	730	936	1,009
85 and over	247	349	216	485	517	413	593	646

Appendix Table 1.6 Female Population of Jamaica by Five Year Age Groups And Parish: 1991

Age Group	Jamaica	Kingston	St Andrew	St Thomas	Portland	St Mary	St Ann
Total	**1,213,170**	**51,860**	**287,237**	**42,606**	**38,275**	**54,499**	**74,556**
0-4	135,199	5,683	27,417	5,241	4,426	6,639	8,832
5-9	141,489	5,569	29,117	5,247	4,560	6,517	9,438
10-14	135,248	5,275	28,621	4,843	4,228	6,211	8,658
15-19	128,887	5,249	30,334	4,292	3,835	5,554	7,650
20-24	118,753	5,693	33,153	3,745	3,173	4,787	6,540
25-29	108,291	5,440	29,922	3,500	2,987	4,279	6,272
30-34	88,566	4,121	24,484	2,867	2,632	3,616	5,077
35-39	65,389	2,875	17,902	2,035	1,931	2,499	3,862
40-44	50,597	2,146	13,393	1,633	1,477	2,052	2,880
45-49	41,908	1,884	10,524	1,346	1,264	1,812	2,476
50-54	36,241	1,535	8,311	1,234	1,112	1,693	2,230
55-59	32,756	1,267	7,217	1,240	1,142	1,648	1,965
60-64	32,866	1,256	6,931	1,337	1,204	1,729	2,150
65-69	29,614	1,151	6,168	1,157	1,264	1,631	1,954
70-74	23,833	923	4,716	1,049	1,065	1,384	1,609
75-79	19,278	825	3,962	827	867	1,093	1,302
80-84	13,122	551	2,690	577	596	757	941
85 and over	11,135	417	2,374	435	512	598	720

Age Group	Trelawny	St. James	Hanover	Westmore-land	St. Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St. Catherine
Total	**34,797**	**78,761**	**32,960**	**62,865**	**71,430**	**80,166**	**106,804**	**196,354**
0−4	4,199	9,182	3,977	7,745	8,284	9,045	13,323	21,207
5−9	4,561	9,272	3,918	7,760	8,864	9,949	14,235	22,482
10−14	4,046	8,296	3,539	6,737	8,472	9,665	12,920	22,736
15−19	3,653	8,410	3,468	5,864	7,415	9,107	11,609	22,445
20−24	2,817	8,587	3,069	5,525	5,651	6,962	8,489	20,561
25−29	2,764	7,697	2,836	5,332	5,221	6,204	8,176	17,661
30−34	2,104	5,716	2,180	4,236	4,355	5,225	6,874	15,078
35−39	1,604	4,135	1,519	2,944	3,517	3,987	4,999	11,579
40−44	1,294	3,317	1,219	2,231	2,918	3,278	3,905	8,852
45−49	1,181	2,667	1,083	2,073	2,553	2,715	3,277	7,052
50−54	1,157	2,455	1,084	2,075	2,249	2,446	3,038	5,621
55−59	1,066	1,926	957	2,062	2,161	2,279	3,094	4,764
60−64	1,092	1,896	983	2,051	2,368	2,327	3,011	4,530
65−69	931	1,628	894	1,977	2,160	2,029	2,787	3,884
70−74	835	1,241	766	1,455	1,845	1,733	2,292	2,919
75−79	683	1,036	697	1,258	1,470	1,328	1,684	2,247
80−84	459	670	421	808	965	1,009	1,121	1,557
85 and over	383	628	349	732	960	877	968	1,182

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