

# Standard Tables

---

**A - DEMOGRAPHIC**

Percentage of Sample Households and Household Members,  
by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-1

Area	Households	Population
KMA	32.7	30.6
Other towns	20.1	18.6
Rural	47.2	50.8
Jamaica	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage of Household Members by Area, by Quintile\*  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-2

Area	Quintile				
	Poorest (N=1401)	2 (N=1408)	3 (N=1403)	4 (N=1408)	5 (N=1424)
KMA	5.6	22.7	27.1	34.2	48.8
Other towns	12.8	13.1	18.4	23.2	25.0
Rural	81.6	64.2	54.5	42.7	26.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding

\* The appendix describes the method of dividing the members of the households into quintiles based on per capita consumption expenditure.

Percentage of Households by Household Size, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-3

Household Size (Number of members)	Area			Jamaica
	KMA	Other towns	Rural	
1	17.0	26.3	17.9	19.3
2	20.8	13.2	14.4	16.3
3	18.5	13.5	14.6	15.7
4	14.9	16.7	12.6	14.2
5	11.9	10.9	13.0	12.2
6	6.9	6.6	8.8	7.7
7	3.4	4.4	7.5	5.5
8 +	6.5	8.3	11.1	9.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage of Households by Household Size, by Quintile  
SLC November 1991

Table A-4

Household Size (Number of members)	Quintile				
	Poorest (N=247)	2 (N=284)	3 (N=323)	4 (N=380)	5 (N=552)
1	6.1	12.3	12.4	18.4	34.8
2	7.7	10.2	13.3	14.7	23.5
3	10.1	13.4	17.0	17.1	16.7
4	11.3	16.6	16.4	15.5	12.0
5	17.0	12.7	11.5	15.3	7.4
6	10.9	9.5	11.5	10.0	2.7
7	12.2	9.2	7.7	4.0	1.1
8+	24.7	16.2	10.2	5.0	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Mean Household Size, by Area, and by Household Composition  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-5

Area	Mean total size	Mean household composition		
		Adult males	Adult females	Children
KMA	3.65	1.13	1.42	1.10
Other towns	3.63	1.16	1.30	1.17
Rural	4.21	1.34	1.33	1.53
Jamaica	3.91	1.23	1.35	1.33

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean Household Size, by Sex of Household Head, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-6

Area	Sex of Household Head							
	Male				Female			
	Mean total size	Mean household composition			Mean total size	Mean household composition		
		Adult males	Adult females	Children		Adult males	Adult females	Children
KMA	3.48	1.43	1.08	0.96	3.86	0.74	1.84	1.28
Other towns	3.54	1.52	0.94	1.07	3.74	0.70	1.75	1.29
Rural	3.95	1.53	1.07	1.35	4.58	1.05	1.73	1.80
Jamaica	3.72	1.50	1.05	1.17	4.16	0.87	1.77	1.51

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean Household Size, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-7

Quintile	Mean total size	Mean household composition		
		Adult males	Adult females	Children
Poorest	5.67	1.60	1.72	2.35
2	4.96	1.39	1.65	1.92
3	4.34	1.34	1.44	1.56
4	3.71	1.19	1.31	1.21
5	2.58	0.99	1.01	0.58

Percentage of Household Members, by Age Group, by Sex, and by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-8

Age Group (years)	Sex								Total Jamaica
	Male				Female				
	KMA	Area Other towns	Rural	Jamaica	KMA	Area Other towns	Rural	Jamaica	
0-4	10.1	11.8	10.8	10.8	7.4	11.0	12.0	10.3	10.5
5-9	12.2	10.1	12.2	11.8	11.9	9.9	12.5	11.8	11.8
10-14	10.9	11.3	12.8	12.0	8.3	10.3	12.6	10.8	11.4
15-24	20.8	20.8	20.3	20.5	20.8	22.8	17.6	19.6	20.0
25-34	16.6	16.2	12.2	14.2	21.3	16.0	13.6	16.5	15.4
35-44	10.6	9.8	8.8	9.5	9.8	10.1	8.0	9.0	9.2
45-54	5.8	7.0	7.4	6.9	5.9	4.9	7.1	6.3	6.6
55-64	7.7	5.5	6.0	6.4	7.0	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.4
65+	5.3	7.6	9.5	7.9	7.5	9.4	10.4	9.3	8.6
All Ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage of Households with Females as Head  
by Composition, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-9

Composition	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
No man, no child	21.5	24.7	28.4	15.9
No man, with children	22.5	25.7	23.1	19.7
With man, no child	14.4	15.8	10.5	15.1
With man, with children	41.6	33.7	38.0	49.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage of Households with Females as Head  
by Composition, by Area  
(Weighted by Household Size)  
SLC, November 1991

Table A-10

Composition	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
No man, no child	7.1	9.3	10.9	4.4
No man, with children	21.6	26.7	22.2	18.5
With man, no child	9.9	11.2	7.7	9.9
With man, with children	61.5	52.8	59.2	67.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage of Households by Sex of Household Head  
by Area, by Quintile  
SLC November 1991

Table A-11

Area	Sex of Household Head		Total
	Male	Female	
KMA	56.1	43.9	100.0
Other towns	55.8	44.2	100.0
Rural	59.7	40.3	100.0
Quintile			
Poorest (N=247)	57.9	42.1	100.0
2 (N=284)	52.1	47.9	100.0
3 (N=323)	56.7	43.3	100.0
4 (N=380)	54.2	45.8	100.0
5 (N=552)	62.7	37.3	100.0
Jamaica (N=1786)	57.7	42.3	100.0

NOTE: Figures for area adjusted for non-response

**B - HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION**

Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-1

Commodity Group	Area							
	Jamaica		KMA		Other towns		Rural	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Food and beverages	5,789	55.7	7,609	52.0	6,183	54.0	4,550	61.2
2. Fuel and household supplies	738	7.1	872	6.0	967	8.4	573	7.7
3. Housing and household operational expenses	1,125	10.8	2,173	14.8	1,280	11.2	438	5.9
4. Household durable goods	167	1.6	296	2.0	193	1.7	80	1.1
5. Personal care	365	3.5	444	3.0	424	3.7	295	4.0
6. Health care	179	1.7	214	1.5	230	2.0	139	1.9
7. Clothing and footwear	913	8.8	1,399	9.5	934	8.2	614	8.2
8. Transportation	642	6.2	872	6.0	732	6.4	470	6.3
9. Education	148	1.4	226	1.6	161	1.4	95	1.3
10. Recreation	134	1.3	252	1.7	112	1.0	73	1.0
11. Miscellaneous consumption	185	1.8	289	2.0	229	2.0	106	1.4
Total consumption expenditure	10,384	100.0	14,646	100.0	11,445	100.0	7,433	100.0
Non-consumption expenditure	382		462		682		225	
Total household expenditure	10,766		15,108		12,127		7,658	
Median Per Capita Consumption	7,355		10,345		8,862		5,657	

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Group, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-2

Commodity Group	Area							
	Jamaica		KMA		Other towns		Rural	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Meat,poultry and fish	1,423	24.6	1,813	23.8	1,549	25.0	1,143	25.1
2. Dairy products	579	10.0	758	10.0	660	10.7	441	9.7
3. Oils and fats	206	3.6	247	3.2	207	3.4	182	4.0
4. Cereals and cereal products	782	13.5	895	11.8	867	14.0	682	15.0
5. Starchy roots and tubers	377	6.5	326	4.3	365	5.9	412	9.1
6. Vegetables	283	4.9	377	5.0	330	5.3	209	4.6
7. Fruits	167	2.9	238	3.1	203	3.3	111	2.4
8. Sugar/sweets	151	2.6	164	2.2	157	2.5	141	3.1
9. Miscellaneous food	347	6.0	421	5.5	400	6.5	282	6.2
10. Beverages	231	4.0	313	4.1	280	4.5	164	3.6
11. Meals away from home	1,243	21.5	2,057	27.0	1,165	18.8	783	17.2
Total Food	5,789	100.0	7,609	100.0	6,183	100.0	4,550	100.0

NOTE: (i) Figures adjusted for non-response (ii) Beverages include breakfast drinks

Mean Per Capita Consumption, by Commodity Group, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-3

Commodity Group	Quintile									
	Poorest		Quintile 2		Quintile 3		Quintile 4		Quintile 5	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Food and beverages	1,872	65.6	3,211	62.9	4,537	61.7	6,308	59.6	11,720	51.4
2. Fuel and household supplies	223	7.8	450	8.8	618	8.4	850	8.0	1,385	6.1
3. Housing and household operational expenses	99	3.5	235	4.6	425	5.8	852	8.1	3,182	14.0
4. Household durable goods	12	0.4	28	0.5	95	1.3	90	0.9	448	2.0
5. Personal care	126	4.4	231	4.5	322	4.4	380	3.6	710	3.1
6. Health care	42	1.5	83	1.6	119	1.6	206	1.9	416	1.8
7. Clothing and footwear	312	10.9	511	10.0	694	9.4	1,004	9.5	1,862	8.2
8. Transportation	71	2.5	179	3.5	320	4.3	457	4.3	1,842	8.1
9. Education	38	1.3	70	1.3	72	1.0	193	1.8	341	1.5
10. Recreation	22	0.8	35	0.7	60	0.8	83	0.8	389	1.7
11. Miscellaneous consumption	37	1.3	76	1.5	93	1.3	153	1.4	493	2.2
Total consumption expenditure	2,854	100.0	5,107	100.0	7,354	100.0	10,575	100.0	22,787	100.0
Non-consumption expenditure	25		78		84		203		1,297	
Total household expenditure	2,879		5,185		7,438		10,778		24,084	

Mean Per Capita Food Consumption, by Commodity Group, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-4

Commodity Group	Quintile									
	Poorest		Quintile 2		Quintile 3		Quintile 4		Quintile 5	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Meat, poultry and fish	456	24.4	837	26.1	1,129	24.9	1,498	23.7	2,809	24.0
2. Dairy products	169	9.0	306	9.5	428	9.4	638	10.1	1,212	10.3
3. Oils and fats	87	4.6	150	4.7	189	4.2	234	3.7	346	3.0
4. Cereals and cereal products	367	19.6	565	17.6	694	15.3	856	13.6	1,293	11.0
5. Starchy roots and tubers	204	10.9	277	8.6	356	7.9	464	7.3	612	5.2
6. Vegetables	87	4.6	144	4.5	222	4.9	291	4.6	607	5.2
7. Fruits	37	2.0	74	2.3	113	2.5	166	2.6	393	3.3
8. Sugar/sweets	83	4.4	117	3.6	152	3.3	159	2.5	224	1.9
9. Miscellaneous food	135	7.2	218	6.8	307	6.8	375	5.9	639	5.4
10. Beverages	29	1.6	79	2.5	142	3.1	217	3.4	636	5.4
11. Meals away from home	219	11.7	445	13.9	806	17.8	1,412	22.4	2,950	25.2
Total Food	1,872	100.0	3,211	100.0	4,537	100.0	6,308	100.0	11,720	100.0

NOTE: Beverages include breakfast drinks

Distribution of Consumption by Decile  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-5

Decile	Per cent share in national consumption		Mean per capita annual consumption		Minimum and maximum per capita consumption SLC 91		Mean per capita food consumption SLC 91	
	SLC 90	SLC 91	SLC 90 (\$)	SLC 91 (\$)	Minimum (\$)	Maximum (\$)	Amount (\$)	Per cent of total consumption
Poorest	2.53	2.22	1,796	2,195	980	2,901	1,495	68.1
2	3.85	3.59	2,730	3,506	2,904	4,096	2,245	64.0
3	4.84	4.73	3,421	4,618	4,115	5,089	2,894	62.7
4	5.78	5.72	4,091	5,597	5,116	6,131	3,528	63.0
5	6.90	6.83	4,890	6,735	6,136	7,329	4,265	63.3
6	8.15	8.16	5,742	7,967	7,337	8,629	4,805	60.3
7	9.83	9.65	6,921	9,462	8,634	10,461	5,767	60.9
8	12.21	11.98	8,631	11,682	10,483	13,261	6,845	58.6
9	16.31	15.70	11,560	15,309	13,264	18,191	8,958	58.5
10	29.59	31.42	22,029	30,140	18,193	247,354	14,435	47.9
Jamaica	100.00	100.00	7,616*	10,384*	980	247,354	5,789*	55.7*

\* Adjusted for non-response

Mean Per Capita Consumption by Commodity Group, by Sex of Household Head  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-6

Commodity Group	Sex of household Head			
	Male		Female	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Food and beverages	6,130	54.6	5,371	57.4
2. Fuel and household supplies	744	6.6	730	7.8
3. Housing and household operational expenses	1,272	11.3	946	10.1
4. Household durable goods	215	1.9	108	1.2
5. Personal care	380	3.4	346	3.7
6. Health care	181	1.6	175	1.9
7. Clothing and footwear	929	8.3	894	9.5
8. Transportation	830	7.4	412	4.4
9. Education	137	1.2	164	1.8
10. Recreation	170	1.5	88	0.9
10. Miscellaneous consumption	231	2.1	128	1.4
Total consumption expenditure	11,220	100.0	9,362	100.0
Non-consumption expenditure	535		196	
Total household expenditure	11,755		9,558	

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean Per Capita Food Consumption by Commodity Groups, by Sex of Household Head  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-7

Commodity Group	Sex of household head			
	Male		Female	
	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total	Mean annual consumption (\$)	Per cent of total
1. Meat, poultry and fish	1,524	24.9	1,301	24.2
2. Dairy products	610	10.0	541	10.1
3. Oils and fats	212	3.5	199	3.7
4. Cereals and cereal products	813	13.3	743	13.8
5. Starchy roots and tubers	410	6.7	336	6.3
6. Vegetables	297	4.8	266	4.9
7. Fruits	188	3.1	141	2.6
8. Sugar/sweets	160	2.6	141	2.6
9. Miscellaneous food	357	5.8	333	6.2
10. Beverages	280	4.6	172	3.2
11. Meals away from home	1,279	20.9	1,199	22.3
Total Food	6,130	100.0	5,371	100.0

NOTE: (i) Figures adjusted for non-response  
(ii) Beverages include breakfast drinks

Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Consumption Expenditure,  
by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-8

Annual consumption expenditure (\$)	Area			Jamaica (%)
	KMA (%)	Other towns (%)	Rural (%)	
Less than 6,000	1.1	3.0	4.8	3.2
6,000-12,000	3.0	8.1	14.8	9.6
12,000-18,000	5.8	8.2	17.7	11.9
18,000-24,000	9.4	10.5	14.3	11.9
24,000-30,000	8.6	11.9	10.1	10.0
30,000-36,000	10.5	10.7	7.4	9.1
36,000-42,000	9.3	11.2	7.1	8.7
42,000-48,000	10.4	8.1	4.1	7.0
48,000-54,000	8.3	6.6	4.3	6.1
54,000-60,000	5.3	4.5	3.6	4.4
60,000+	28.3	17.2	11.9	18.3
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Annual Consumption Expenditure,  
by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table B-9

Annual consumption expenditure (\$)	Quintile					Jamaica
	Poorest	2	3	4	5	
Less than 6,000	12.6	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
6,000-12,000	21.9	10.6	12.4	15.8	0.0	10.3
12,000-18,000	30.8	16.2	13.3	2.9	8.9	12.6
18,000-24,000	17.8	19.7	12.4	11.1	7.2	12.4
24,000-30,000	10.5	12.3	13.0	8.7	8.2	10.1
30,000-36,000	2.8	9.5	12.7	8.2	8.9	8.7
36,000-42,000	2.0	8.1	10.8	10.3	9.1	8.5
42,000-48,000	1.6	3.5	7.4	10.5	8.0	6.8
48,000-54,000	0.0	3.2	6.8	9.7	6.7	5.9
54,000-60,000	0.0	2.8	4.0	5.8	6.9	4.5
60,000+	0.0	3.9	7.1	17.1	36.2	16.7
All classes	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures for Jamaica adjusted for non-response

**C - HEALTH**

Percentage of Household Members Suffering Illness or Injury  
During the Four-week Reference Period  
SLC, November 1991

Table C-1

Group	Per cent reporting illness/injury	Of those ill or injured			
		Condition began before past 4 weeks (%)	Mean days of illness/injury	Mean days of impairment	Seeking medical care (%)
<b>Quintile</b>					
Poorest (N=1391)	12.1	26.8	10.3	5.3	38.7
2 (N=1382)	14.4	27.8	11.2	5.5	52.0
3 (N=1382)	14.1	34.5	11.1	5.6	48.7
4 (N=1392)	11.7	23.9	9.8	4.4	50.6
5 (N=1413)	16.0	15.9	8.5	4.0	47.8
<b>Area</b>					
KMA (N=1919)	11.8	23.1	8.2	3.8	48.0
Other Towns (N=1290)	17.7	25.9	10.9	4.6	45.6
Rural (N=3751)	13.3	26.4	10.7	5.6	48.6
<b>Sex</b>					
Male (N=3366)	12.1	25.4	10.0	4.8	48.5
Female (N=3575)	15.0	25.5	10.3	5.0	47.4
<b>Age (years)</b>					
less than one (N=133)	25.6	17.7	8.2	4.7	82.4
1-4 (N=604)	26.5	8.2	7.5	3.0	45.6
5-13 (N=1471)	11.6	8.8	7.6	4.0	39.2
14-39 (N=2936)	7.7	17.8	9.4	3.7	43.1
40-59 (N=972)	14.2	30.4	11.1	5.7	53.6
60+ (N=821)	25.9	57.8	14.7	8.0	52.1
Jamaica (N=6960)	13.7	25.5	10.2	4.9	47.7

Source and Level of Care by Patient Characteristics  
SLC, November 1991

(Percentage of Persons Seeking Medical Care)

Table C-2

Group	Source of Care			Level of Care		
	Public	Private	Both	Primary	Outpatient	Hospital- sation
<b>Quintile</b>						
Poorest	57.8	34.4	7.8	65.6	25.0	9.4
2	43.3	52.9	3.8	74.0	21.2	4.8
3	29.0	64.5	6.5	79.6	15.0	5.4
4	35.8	53.1	11.1	72.8	19.8	7.4
5	20.6	73.8	5.6	82.2	14.0	3.8
<b>Area</b>						
KMA	35.8	57.8	6.4	68.8	26.6	4.6
Other Towns	26.5	68.6	4.9	77.4	17.7	4.9
Rural	39.5	52.9	7.6	78.2	15.1	6.7
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	38.1	56.8	5.1	73.1	21.3	5.6
Female	34.0	58.0	8.0	78.0	16.0	6.0
<b>Age (years)</b>						
less than one	55.6	33.3	11.1	70.4	25.9	3.7
1-4	43.2	52.7	4.1	70.3	23.0	6.7
5-13	29.8	67.2	3.0	80.6	19.4	0.0
14-39	34.7	57.9	7.4	71.6	17.9	10.5
40-59	29.2	59.7	11.1	80.6	13.9	5.6
60+	34.5	59.1	6.4	78.2	16.4	5.4
Jamaica	35.6	57.7	6.7	75.7	18.5	5.8

Source and Level of Care by Patient Characteristics  
SLC, November 1991

Table C-3

Group	Mean total cost incurred for all visits in last four weeks, excluding drugs and costs re-imbursed by insurance  (For those seeking medical care)		Mean cost of drugs, by source  (For those suffering illness/injury)		Per cent with Health Insurance (Total Sample)  (%)
	Public (\$)	Private (\$)	Public (\$)	Private (\$)	
<b>Quintile</b>					
Poorest	7.1	62.9	3.3	61.3	0.7
2	6.1	67.1	15.7	80.8	1.8
3	21.9	80.8	9.2	115.2	4.0
4	13.3	86.4	5.8	104.0	7.9
5	6.6	104.6	6.2	100.0	28.4
<b>Area</b>					
KMA	4.8	87.4	12.3	97.0	16.6
Other Towns	18.8	96.3	7.7	88.5	10.9
Rural	10.1	73.5	5.7	96.7	3.8
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	10.7	77.5	8.3	97.1	8.7
Female	11.1	85.3	7.9	92.6	8.6
<b>Age (years)</b>					
less than one	2.8	43.7	31.1	60.1	6.1
1-4	1.9	47.8	7.4	58.3	6.4
5-13	4.7	42.7	2.5	65.1	7.1
14-39	12.8	101.8	1.8	99.5	9.4
40-59	24.6	109.1	6.5	109.3	14.2
60+	12.0	100.2	17.7	133.7	4.1
<b>Jamaica</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>81.9</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>

Immunisation Coverage  
SLC, November 1991

Table C-4

Group	Per cent receiving 3 or more doses of OPV (%)	Per cent receiving 3 or more doses of DPT (%)	Per cent receiving BCG (%)	Per cent vaccinated against Measles (%)
<u>Quintile</u>				
Poorest	82.3	82.3	94.1	82.7
2	79.1	80.2	96.0	84.9
3	78.3	79.7	97.3	81.6
4	85.7	87.8	98.0	85.6
5	84.0	82.7	100.0	90.1
<u>Area</u>				
KMA	74.2	74.2	97.3	83.3
Other Towns	80.3	80.3	98.4	83.6
Rural	84.3	85.6	95.6	85.0
Jamaica	81.3	82.1	96.6	84.4

**D - NUTRITION**

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children Aged 0-59 Months,  
by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table D-1 Low Weight for Age

Quintile	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Poorest (N=158)	18	11.3	0	0.0	18	11.3
2 (N=165)	19	11.5	0	0.0	19	11.5
3 (N=133)	10	7.5	0	0.0	10	7.5
4 (N=94)	3	3.2	0	0.0	3	3.2
5 (N=74)	6	8.1	0	0.0	6	8.1
Jamaica (N=624)	56	9.0	0	0.0	56	9.0

Stunting

Quintile	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Poorest (N=158)	2	1.3	2	1.3	4	2.6
2 (N=165)	4	2.4	1	0.6	5	3.0
3 (N=133)	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6
4 (N=94)	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.2
5 (N=74)	2	2.7	1	1.4	3	4.1
Jamaica (N=624)	10	1.6	6	1.0	16	2.6

Wasting

Quintile	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Poorest (N=158)	1	0.6	0	0.0	1	0.6
2 (N=164)	4	2.4	0	0.0	4	2.4
3 (N=133)	5	3.8	0	0.0	5	3.8
4 (N=94)	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.2
5 (N=74)	1	1.4	0	0.0	1	1.4
Jamaica (N=623)	12	1.9	1	0.2	13	2.1

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children Aged 0-59 Months, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table D-2 Low Weight for Age

Area	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
KMA (N=135)	7	5.2	0	0.0	7	5.2
Other Towns (N=122)	13	10.7	0	0.0	13	10.7
Rural (N=367)	36	9.8	0	0.0	36	9.8
Jamaica (N=624)	56	9.0	0	0.0	56	9.0

Stunting

Area	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
KMA (N=135)	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5
Other Towns (N=122)	1	0.8	1	0.8	2	1.6
Rural (N=367)	7	1.9	5	1.4	12	3.3
Jamaica (N=624)	10	1.6	6	1.0	16	2.6

Wasting

Area	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
KMA (N=135)	10	7.4	1	0.7	11	8.1
Other Towns (N=122)	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.8
Rural (N=366)	1	0.3	0	0.0	1	0.3
Jamaica (N=623)	12	1.9	1	0.2	13	2.1

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children Aged 0-59 Months, by Sex  
SLC, November 1991

Table D-3 Low Weight for Age

Sex	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Male (N=315)	34	10.8	0	0.0	34	10.8
Female (N=309)	22	7.1	0	0.0	22	7.1
Jamaica (N=624)	56	9.0	0	0.0	56	9.0

Stunting

Sex	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Male (N=315)	6	1.9	4	1.3	10	3.2
Female (N=309)	4	1.3	2	0.6	6	1.9
Jamaica (N=624)	10	1.6	6	1.0	16	2.6

Wasting

Sex	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
Male (N=315)	9	2.9	1	0.3	10	3.2
Female (N=308)	3	1.0	0	0.0	3	1.0
Jamaica (N=623)	12	1.9	1	0.2	13	2.1

Prevalence of Malnutrition among Children Aged 0-59 Months, by Age Group  
SLC, November 1991

Table D-4 Low Weight for Age

Age (Months)	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
0-11 (N=93)	6	6.5	0	0.0	6	6.5
12-23 (N=130)	12	9.2	0	0.0	12	9.2
24-35 (N=138)	8	5.8	0	0.0	8	5.8
36-47 (N=133)	14	10.5	0	0.0	14	10.5
48-59 (N=130)	16	12.3	0	0.0	16	12.3
Jamaica (N=624)	56	9.0	0	0.0	56	9.0

Stunting

Age (Months)	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
0-11 (N=93)	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
12-23 (N=130)	5	3.8	2	1.5	7	5.3
24-35 (N=138)	0	0	0	0.0	0	0.0
36-47 (N=133)	3	2.3	0	0.0	3	2.3
48-59 (N=130)	2	1.5	4	3.1	6	4.6
Jamaica (N=624)	10	1.6	6	1.0	16	2.6

Wasting

Age (Months)	Moderate		Severe		Total	
	N	Per cent	N	Per cent	N	Per cent
0-11 (N=92)	1	1.1	1	1.1	2	2.2
12-23 (N=130)	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5
24-35 (N=138)	5	3.6	0	0.0	5	3.6
36-47 (N=133)	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5
48-59 (N=130)	2	1.5	0	0.0	2	1.5
Jamaica (N=623)	12	1.9	1	0.2	13	2.1

**E - EDUCATION**

Percentage Enrolment Rates by Age and Education Level, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-1

Age & Education Level	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
<b>3-5 years</b>				
Basic (N=323)	77.3	85.9	77.7	73.1
Primary (22)	5.2	4.7	8.2	4.4
None (N=73)	17.5	9.4	14.1	22.5
Sub-total (N=418)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>6-11 years</b>				
Basic (N=38)	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.5
Primary (N=884)	87.1	88.3	83.7	87.6
Secondary (N=78)	7.7	6.4	11.0	7.2
None (N=15)	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.7
Sub-total (N=1015)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>12-14 years</b>				
Primary (N=85)	18.4	15.5	10.6	21.4
Secondary (N=360)	78.1	80.0	89.4	74.7
None (N=16)	3.5	4.5	0.0	3.9
Sub-total (N=461)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>15-16 years</b>				
Secondary (N=234)	76.2	83.5	86.7	69.0
Tertiary (N=6)	2.0	0.0	6.7	1.2
None (N=67)	21.8	16.5	6.7	29.8
Sub-total (N=307)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>17-19 years</b>				
Secondary (N=70)	15.9	23.3	13.5	12.3
Tertiary (N=23)	5.2	9.0	5.6	2.7
None (N=348)	78.9	67.7	80.9	84.9
Sub-total (N=441)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>20-24 years</b>				
Secondary (N=4)	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.3
Tertiary (N=21)	3.3	4.7	6.3	1.3
None (N=608)	96.1	94.8	92.1	98.4
Sub-total (N=633)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding.

Percentage Enrolment Rates by Age and Educational Level, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-2

Age & Education Level	Jamaica	Quintile				
		Poorest	2	3	4	5
<b>3-5 years</b>						
Basic (N=323)	77.3	70.1	74.1	76.0	85.0	86.2
Primary (22)	5.2	5.2	2.8	6.7	6.3	6.9
None (N=73)	17.5	24.7	23.2	17.3	8.8	6.9
Sub-total (N=418)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>6-11 years</b>						
Basic (N=38)	3.7	2.0	3.2	4.0	4.3	6.4
Primary (N=884)	87.1	86.9	90.5	87.5	86.1	83.0
Secondary (N=78)	7.7	10.2	4.1	6.0	8.7	9.9
None (N=15)	1.5	0.8	2.3	2.5	1.0	0.7
Sub-total (N=1015)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>12-14 years</b>						
Primary (N=85)	18.4	23.2	13.0	21.5	15.6	16.7
Secondary (N=360)	78.1	71.4	81.5	74.8	84.4	81.7
None (N=16)	3.5	5.4	5.4	3.7	0.0	1.7
Sub-total (N=461)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>15-16 years</b>						
Secondary (N=234)	76.2	61.7	72.6	73.4	87.1	86.1
Tertiary (N=6)	2.0	3.3	1.6	0.0	1.2	5.6
None (N=67)	21.8	35.0	25.8	26.6	11.8	8.3
Sub-total (N=307)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>17-19 years</b>						
Secondary (N=70)	15.9	15.6	10.0	14.0	23.7	17.3
Tertiary (N=23)	5.2	1.3	1.8	3.5	7.5	13.3
None (N=348)	78.9	83.1	88.2	82.6	68.8	69.3
Sub-total (N=441)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
<b>20-24 years</b>						
Secondary (N=4)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.5
Tertiary (N=21)	3.3	3.6	0.0	2.3	4.0	6.2
None (N=608)	96.1	96.4	100.0	96.9	95.2	92.3
Sub-total (N=633)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Enrolment in Secondary and Tertiary Education  
by School Type, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-3

School Type	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
All Age (Grades 7-9) (N=216)	28.0	21.5	17.2	35.5
New Secondary (N=236)	30.6	27.6	28.5	33.0
Comprehensive High (N=30)	3.9	4.7	2.0	4.2
Technical High (N=28)	3.6	1.9	3.3	4.7
Secondary High (N=213)	27.6	35.1	40.4	19.0
Vocational/Agricultural (N=19)	2.5	3.7	2.7	1.7
Post Secondary (N=29)	3.8	5.6	6.0	2.0
Total (N=771)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Enrolment in Secondary and Tertiary Education  
by School Type, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-4

School Type	Jamaica	Quintile				
		Poorest	2	3	4	5
All Age (Grades 7-9) (N=216)	28.0	44.6	32.9	26.6	19.7	16.0
New Secondary (N=236)	30.6	33.8	37.1	39.0	25.3	16.8
Comprehensive High (N=30)	3.9	3.2	6.3	4.6	3.0	2.5
Technical High (N=28)	3.6	3.2	3.5	3.9	4.0	3.4
Secondary High (N=213)	27.6	10.2	16.1	23.4	41.4	47.1
Vocational/Agricultural (N=19)	2.5	3.2	2.1	0.7	2.5	4.2
Post Secondary (N=29)	3.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	4.0	10.1
Total (N=771)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Attendance in Primary and Secondary Schools  
by Sex, School Type, Quintile, Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-5

Group	Number of days attending in reference week						Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Sex</b>							
Male (N=830)	9.9	1.3	2.1	4.0	6.6	76.1	100.0
Female (N=839)	8.2	0.8	1.9	2.9	6.4	79.7	100.0
<b>School Type</b>							
Primary (N=575)	9.6	1.6	2.6	3.3	6.6	76.4	100.0
All Age (N=608)	9.2	0.7	1.8	4.1	8.6	75.7	100.0
New Secondary (N=222)	9.0	0.9	0.5	3.2	5.0	81.5	100.0
Comprehensive High (N=29)	13.8	3.5	0.0	0.0	3.5	79.3	100.0
Technical High (N=28)	14.3	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	78.6	100.0
Secondary High (N=207)	5.8	1.0	2.9	2.4	2.9	85.0	100.0
<b>Quintile</b>							
Poorest (N=378)	8.7	1.3	2.7	4.0	12.7	70.6	100.0
2 (N=349)	9.2	0.9	2.6	3.2	6.9	77.4	100.0
3 (N=339)	9.7	0.9	0.9	2.4	2.7	83.5	100.0
4 (N=374)	8.0	0.8	1.6	4.0	5.6	80.0	100.0
5 (N=229)	10.0	1.8	2.2	3.5	3.1	79.5	100.0
<b>Area</b>							
KMA (N=430)	5.8	0.0	0.2	2.1	4.0	87.9	100.0
Other Towns (N=284)	10.9	0.7	0.4	3.2	2.1	82.8	100.0
Rural (N=955)	10.0	1.7	3.3	4.1	9.0	72.0	100.0
Jamaica (N=1669)	9.1	1.1	2.0	3.4	6.5	78.0	100.0

**Out-of-School Children Aged 6-19 Years  
by Highest Grade Attained, by Area  
SLC, November 1991**

**Table E-6**

Grades	Jamaica (N=385)	Area		
		KMA (N=98)	Other towns (N=68)	Rural (N=219)
1-6	8.8	11.2	7.4	8.2
7-9	34.6	16.3	20.6	47.0
10-11	54.3	68.4	69.1	43.4
12-13	2.3	4.1	2.9	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Out-of-School Children Aged 6-19 Years  
by Highest Grade Attained, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991**

**Table E-7**

Grades	Jamaica (N=385)	Quintile				
		Poorest (N=81)	2 (N=111)	3 (N=84)	4 (N=62)	5 (N=47)
1-6	8.8	12.4	9.0	9.5	6.5	4.3
7-9	34.6	50.6	38.7	36.9	19.4	12.8
10-11	54.3	35.8	47.8	51.2	74.2	80.9
12-13	2.3	1.2	4.5	2.4	0.0	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out-of-School Children Aged 6-19 Years,  
by Highest Grade Attained, by Age Group  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-8

Grades	Jamaica (N=385)	Age (years)			
		6-11 (N=8)	12-14 (N=12)	15-16 (N=59)	17-19 (N=306)
1-6	8.8	75.0	58.3	10.2	5.2
7-9	34.6	25.0	33.3	66.1	28.8
10-11	54.3	0.0	8.3	23.7	63.1
12-13	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Out-of-School Children Aged 6-19 Years,  
by Highest Grade Attained, by Sex  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-9

Grades	Jamaica (N=385)	Sex	
		Male (N=214)	Female (N=171)
1-6	8.8	9.4	8.2
7-9	34.6	37.4	31.0
10-11	54.3	51.9	57.3
12-13	2.3	1.4	3.5
	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Children Receiving Meals  
by School Type, Quintile, Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table E-10

Category	Per cent of children receiving				Total
	Milk/ Nutribun	Cooked Meal	Both	No Meal	
<b>School Type</b>					
Primary (N=578)	47.6	8.5	7.4	36.5	100.0
All Age (N=612)	36.4	15.7	14.7	33.2	100.0
New Secondary (N=233)	9.4	26.2	4.3	60.1	100.0
Comprehensive High (N=29)	0.0	31.0	3.5	65.5	100.0
Technical High (N=29)	3.5	51.7	3.5	41.4	100.0
Secondary High (N=209)	0.5	28.7	1.9	68.9	100.0
<b>Quintile</b>					
Poorest (N=384)	27.9	17.7	17.2	37.2	100.0
2 (N=350)	30.6	19.7	10.6	39.1	100.0
3 (N=346)	37.9	9.3	4.6	48.3	100.0
4 (N=375)	32.8	17.1	4.8	45.3	100.0
5 (N=235)	23.0	24.3	5.1	47.7	100.0
<b>Area</b>					
KMA (N=434)	34.8	10.6	4.6	50.0	100.0
Other Towns (N=293)	29.0	20.5	6.1	44.4	100.0
Rural (N=963)	29.7	19.1	11.5	39.7	100.0
Jamaica (N=1690)	30.9	17.2	8.8	43.1	100.0

**F - HOUSING**

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings  
by Type of Housing Unit, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-1

Type of housing unit	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Separate house detached	93.3	89.5	91.1	96.8
Semi-detached house	4.3	7.4	5.2	1.8
Apartment/Town House	1.1	2.1	1.6	0.2
Part of commercial building	1.0	0.6	1.5	1.1
Others	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.1
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings  
by Type of Housing Unit, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-2

Type of housing unit	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Separate house detached	98.8	96.8	94.4	93.7	90.0
Semi-detached house	0.4	2.5	3.4	4.7	5.6
Apartment/Town House	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	2.5
Part of commercial building	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.8	1.6
Others	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Percentages do not always add up to 100 due to rounding

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings  
by Material of Outer Walls, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-3

Material of outer walls	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Concrete including blocks	54.9	62.8	53.8	49.8
Stone	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.9
Bricks	1.1	3.0	0.3	0.2
Nog	6.5	4.1	4.3	9.2
Wattle & daub	2.3	0.7	1.3	3.9
Wood	23.1	10.5	28	29.7
Wood & concrete	7.1	7.3	11.0	5.2
Wood & bricks	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.1
Others	4.2	10.6	0.8	1.1
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: (i) Figures adjusted for non-response  
(ii) Classification as in Population Census, 1991

Percentage Distribution of Dwellings  
by Material of Outer Walls, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-4

Material of outer walls	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Concrete including blocks	40.1	41.0	50.9	54.5	68.4
Stone	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2
Bricks	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.4	0.7
Nog	10.3	8.8	7.5	4.8	4.6
Wattle & daub	3.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	0.9
Wood	38.8	36.0	23.6	21.4	11.7
Wood & concrete	5.8	7.8	8.1	6.1	7.3
Wood & bricks	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
Others	0.8	2.1	4.0	6.1	6.0
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet Facility, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-5

Type of toilet facility	Jamaica		Area					
			KMA		Other towns		Rural	
	Households with facility (%)	Households having exclusive use of facility (%)	Households with facility (%)	Households having exclusive use of facility (%)	Households with facility (%)	Households having exclusive use of facility (%)	Households with facility (%)	Households having exclusive use of facility (%)
W.C. linked to sewer	19.2	14.1	44.2	31.4	13.3	9.6	4.6	4.1
W.C. not linked to sewer	28.2	21.4	36.1	21.2	33.9	27.8	20.4	18.8
Pit	50.8	40.2	18.2	9.4	51.7	31.7	73.0	64.9
Other	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
None	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.1	0.0
All types	100.0	75.7	100.0	62.0	100.0	69.1	100.0	87.8

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response



Percentage Distribution of Households  
by Source of Drinking Water, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-7

Source of drinking water	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Indoor tap/pipe	37.1	69.2	36.8	15.1
Outside private pipe/tap	25.8	24.7	36.1	22.1
Public standpipe	14.7	0.9	11.8	25.4
River/lake/spring/marsh	5.1	0.0	1.0	10.4
Rainwater (tank)/ Private catchment	13.1	0.2	10.7	23.0
Others	4.3	5.1	3.6	4.0
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households by Source of Drinking Water  
by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-8

Source of drinking water	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Indoor tap/pipe	8.2	16.6	28.6	35.1	58.9
Outside private pipe/tap	13.5	26.2	25.5	30.6	25.7
Public standpipe	29.0	19.8	19.6	15.4	5.7
River/lake/spring/marsh	11.0	9.9	6.5	2.9	2.0
Rainwater (tank)/ Private catchment	32.3	21.9	14.3	11.4	5.3
Others	6.1	5.7	5.6	4.5	2.4
All types	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households  
by Source of Lighting, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-9

Source of lighting	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Electricity	67.2	83.4	73.1	53.5
Kerosene	30.1	11.9	25.9	44.4
Other	2.6	4.7	0.8	2.1
None	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
All Sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households  
by Source of Lighting, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-10

Source of lighting	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Electricity	34.3	52.3	63.6	69.4	85.0
Kerosene	62.9	45.9	33.6	26.1	12.8
Other	2.4	1.8	2.8	4.5	2.2
None/not stated	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Sources	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households Having Kitchen  
Facilities, by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-11

Area	Households with facility  (%)	Households having exclusive use of facility  (%)
KMA	86.7	64.3
Other towns	83.8	70.3
Rural	93.1	87.7
Jamaica	89.2	76.6

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status,  
by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-12

Tenure Status	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Owned by household member	52.6	37.9	40.8	69.8
Rent-free	11.9	9.9	13.8	12.6
Rented -				
Leased	1.5	2.5	1.3	0.8
Private rented	31.3	47.3	37.9	15.5
Govt. rented	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.1
Squatter	1.0	1.3	2.9	0.0
Other	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure Status,  
by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-13

Tenure Status	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Owned by household member	75.4	63.2	53.4	49.8	47.4
Rent-free	13.7	11.7	14.6	10.8	10.4
Rented -					
Leased	0.0	2.6	0.8	1.6	1.6
Private rented	9.3	19.1	28.3	34.8	38.8
Govt. rented	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8
Squatter	0.6	1.3	0.4	2.3	0.6
Other	1.1	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Renters by From Whom Rented,  
by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-14

From Whom Rented	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural
Relative	4.1	4.3	3.0	4.9
Private employer	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.7
Public agency	7.1	8.1	5.2	6.5
Private individual /agency	86.6	85.4	89.7	86.0
Other	1.0	0.95	1.1	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response

Mean Monthly Rent Payment  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-15

Group	No. of households (N)	Mean monthly rent (\$)	Rent as % of total household consumption (%)
<b>Area</b>			
KMA	205	514	12.2
Other towns	110	422	11.1
Rural	103	236	8.3
<b>Quintile</b>			
Poorest	14	125	9.3
2	44	116	5.4
3	64	165	6.6
4	105	309	9.1
5	191	661	13.3
Jamaica	418	421	11.2

Mean Monthly Water Payment  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-16

Group	No. of households (N)	Mean monthly water payment (\$)	Water as % of total household consumption (%)
<b>Area</b>			
KMA	356	105	2.2
Other towns	183	74	1.8
Rural	212	96	2.6
<b>Quintile</b>			
Poorest	29	92	5.6
2	53	87	3.6
3	120	73	2.4
4	184	93	2.5
5	365	105	1.9
Jamaica	751	95	2.2

Mean Monthly Electricity Payment  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-17

Group	No. of Households (N)	Mean monthly electricity payment (\$)	Electricity as % of household consumption (%)
<b>Area</b>			
KMA	366	199	4.1
Other towns	238	159	3.9
Rural	443	127	4.0
<b>Quintile</b>			
Poorest	70	98	5.7
2	128	124	5.3
3	185	135	4.5
4	240	147	4.0
5	424	198	3.6
Jamaica	1047	159	4.0

Mean Monthly Mortgage Payment  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-18

Group	No. of Households (N)	Mean monthly mortgage payment (\$)	Mortgage as % of total household consumption (%)
<b>Area</b>			
KMA	32	708	11.8
Other towns	12	868	16.5
Rural	9	170	5.7
<b>Quintile</b>			
Poorest	-	-	-
2	4	133	4.7
3	5	347	7.4
4	10	515	12.7
5	34	880	11.8
Jamaica	53	704	11.3

Mean Annual Property Tax Payment  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-19

Group	No. of households (N)	Mean annual property tax payment (\$)	Property tax as % of total household consumption (%)
<b>Area</b>			
KMA	123	116	0.2
Other towns	112	167	0.3
Rural	525	31	0.1
<b>Quintile</b>			
Poorest	142	13	0.1
2	131	29	0.1
3	145	22	0.1
4	146	57	0.1
5	196	163	0.3
Jamaica	760	64	0.2

Percentage of Households owning Durable Goods,  
by Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-20

Durable Good	Jamaica (N=1626)	Area		
		KMA (N=463)	Other towns (N=308)	Rural (N=855)
Sewing machines	14.5	18.6	16.6	11.5
Gas stoves	42.3	61.3	46.8	30.4
Electric stoves	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.4
Refrigerators/ freezers	39.0	54.9	36.0	31.5
Air conditioners	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4
Fans	26.3	49.5	27.9	13.1
Radio/ Cassette players	72.2	72.8	72.4	71.8
Phonographs	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1
Stereo equipment	7.3	11.2	9.1	4.4
Video equipment	12.5	21.0	16.2	6.7
Washing machines	1.9	4.1	1.6	0.8
TV sets	46.8	62.2	49.0	37.7
Bicycles	7.7	11.2	9.4	5.1
Motorbikes	1.2	0.2	1.3	1.8
Cars/ other vehicles	6.3	8.9	5.8	5.0
None	15.5	10.4	14.3	18.7

Percentage of Households Owning Durable Goods,  
by Population Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table F-21

Durable Good	Quintile				
	Poorest (N=232)	2 (N=270)	3 (N=304)	4 (N=344)	5 (N=476)
Sewing machines	9.1	13.0	13.5	14.0	18.9
Gas stoves	12.5	26.3	41.1	49.7	61.3
Electric stoves	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	2.3
Refrigerators/ freezers	15.9	25.2	34.2	44.2	57.4
Air conditioners	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.6
Fans	5.2	13.0	20.1	27.6	47.1
Radio/ Cassette players	65.5	68.9	76.0	70.3	76.3
Phonographs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
Stereo equipment	0.9	3.0	4.3	5.5	16.0
Video equipment	3.0	5.9	5.3	11.3	26.5
Washing machines	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.5	4.8
TV sets	25.9	34.8	41.1	50.3	64.9
Bicycles	3.9	6.3	4.6	7.8	12.2
Motorbikes	1.3	1.1	2.3	0.9	0.8
Cars/ other vehicles	0.4	1.9	2.6	3.5	16.0
None	28.0	19.6	15.1	15.7	7.1

**G - FOOD STAMPS**

Percentage of Households Receiving or Ever Applied for Food Stamps,  
by Area, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-1

Group	Receiving food stamps (%)	Not receiving food stamps		Total (%)
		Ever applied for food stamps (%)	Not applied for food stamps (%)	
<b>Area</b>				
KMA (N=513)	5.3	9.4	85.3	100.0
Other towns(N=356)	12.6	14.6	72.8	100.0
Rural (N=898)	26.8	19.1	54.1	100.0
<b>Quintile</b>				
Poorest (N=244)	42.6	21.3	36.1	100.0
2 (N=279)	27.6	25.8	46.6	100.0
3 (N=316)	20.3	19.3	60.4	100.0
4 (N=377)	11.7	13.3	75.0	100.0
5 (N=546)	4.0	6.6	89.4	100.0
Jamaica (N=1768)	17.8	15.3	66.9	100.0

Households Receiving Food Stamps  
by Area, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-2

Group	Households receiving food stamps (N)	Per cent of total (%)
<b>Area</b>		
KMA	28	8.9
Other towns	45	14.2
Rural	243	76.9
<b>Quintile</b>		
Poorest	103	32.6
2	81	25.6
3	66	20.9
4	44	13.9
5	22	7.0
Jamaica	316	100.0

Percentage Distribution of Households Receiving Food Stamps  
by Number of Recipients, by Area, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-3

Group	Percentage of sample households			Total
	With single recipient each	With two recipients each	With three or more recipients each	
<b>Area</b>				
KMA (N=28)	96.4	3.6	0.0	100.0
Other towns(N=45)	75.6	17.8	6.6	100.0
Rural (N=243)	76.5	20.2	3.3	100.0
<b>Quintile</b>				
Poorest (N=103)	72.8	21.4	5.8	100.0
2 (N=81)	70.4	25.9	3.7	100.0
3 (N=66)	86.4	12.1	1.5	100.0
4 (N=44)	86.4	13.6	0.0	100.0
5 (N=22)	90.9	4.5	4.5	100.0
Jamaica (N=316)	78.2	18.3	3.5	100.0

Households Receiving Food Stamps  
by Beneficiary Category, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-4

Beneficiary Category	Households in sample (N)	Households receiving food stamps (N)	Per cent receiving food stamps					
			Jamaica	Population Quintile				
				Poorest	2	3	4	5
Children aged < 5 yrs	542	142	26.2	44.9	28.1	24.8	18.7	9.1
Pregnant/Lactating women	138	10	7.2	9.1	5.9	10.5	10.5	0.0
Elderly; on poor relief; on public assistance	581	175	30.1	50.0	40.8	30.6	20.0	10.9
Single member household, income < \$3,000	5	5	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Plan, income < \$7,200	54	4	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
All Households	1,768	316*	17.8	42.6	27.6	20.3	11.7	4.0

\* This total represents the total number of households with at least one allocation; but is not the sum of the categories receiving because a household may be counted in more than one category.

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps  
by Area, by Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-5

Item	Individuals receiving food stamps (N)	Per cent of total (%)
<b>Area</b>		
KMA	29	7.3
Other towns	60	15.1
Rural	308	77.6
<b>Quintile</b>		
Poorest	137	34.5
2	109	27.5
3	76	19.1
4	50	12.6
5	25	6.3
Jamaica	397	100.0

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps  
by Beneficiary Category and Quintile  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-6

Beneficiary category	Individuals in sample (N)	Individuals receiving food stamps (N)	Per cent receiving food stamps					
			Jamaica	Quintile				
				Poorest	2	3	4	5
Children aged < 5 yrs	782	182	23.3	36.5	22.8	20.0	18.6	10.9
Pregnant/Lactating women	158	11	7.0	8.0	7.3	9.3	9.5	0.0
Elderly; on poor relief; on public assistance	734	195	26.6	42.1	38.3	27.1	16.8	8.9

Individuals Receiving Food Stamps  
by Beneficiary Category and Area  
SLC, November 1991

Table G-7

Beneficiary category	Individuals in sample (N)	Individuals receiving food stamps (N)	Per cent receiving stamps			
			Jamaica	Area		
				KMA	Other towns	Rural
Children aged < 5 yrs	782	182	23.3	6.4	19.9	31.7
Pregnant/Lactating women	158	11	7.0	5.5	3.2	9.9
Elderly; on poor relief; on public assistance	734	195	26.6	9.1	22.3	33.6



# Appendix

## METHODOLOGY

### I. Sampling Design

1. The sample dwellings for the SLC are selected as a random sub-set of the sample for the immediately preceding Labour Force Survey (LFS). Thus, the sample for the November 1991 round was a one third sub-set of the October 1991 LFS. The selection of the SLC samples as a sub-set of the corresponding LFS facilitates the linkage of the data collected in these surveys for an integrated analysis.
2. The design adopted for the LFS (all surveys of STATIN follow the same design) was a two-stage stratified random sampling design, with the first stage being a selection of areas (Enumeration Districts (EDs) of Population Census) and the second stage being a selection of dwellings. For the selection of the first stage units, that is, the EDs, all the EDs in the country were grouped into 217 strata of equal size, in terms of dwellings: Two EDs, selected circular systematically, were included in the sample. At the second stage, 18 dwellings from each ED, selected circular systematically, were included in the sample.
3. Thus, in each round of the LFS, the sample consists of 434 EDs drawn from 217 strata, with 18 dwellings selected from each ED - a total of 7,812 dwellings. For the SLC conducted in November 1991, the sample dwellings were selected as a sub-set of the corresponding October 1991 round of the LFS. Out of the 217 strata, a sample of 72 strata were selected circular systematically with a random start. The 144 sample EDs and the 2,592 sample dwellings in these strata were covered in the survey.

### II. Investigations

4. Except for obtaining anthropometric data, the interview method was followed in conducting the SLC, that is, the interviewers of STATIN visited the households in the selected dwellings and recorded the information, which was elicited by oral enquiry. The field investigations in SLC 91 were undertaken in November-December 1991; all the completed questionnaires were received at STATIN by the middle of January 1992.
5. There are several advantages in the interview method. In this method, the interviewers can be trained intensively in the concepts, definitions and details of classifications so that a high degree of consistency in the replies can be obtained. Since the interviewers make personal visits and contact the households, non-response can be reduced to a minimum. The use of interviewers also makes it

possible to employ a variety of techniques to maintain the interest of the respondent and increase the reliability and completeness of the data collected.

6. The main disadvantage of the interview method, however, is that the data collected, especially on topics such as consumption expenditures, are largely based on the recollection of the respondent; but experience has shown that the alternative, which is to ask the respondent to complete the questionnaire, has disadvantages as well. Many of the households are neither capable of nor willing to keep accounts, nor to follow adequately the concepts, definitions and instructions.

### III. Household Questionnaire

7. The survey instrument for the survey of living conditions is a household questionnaire, the core of which is basically the same from round to round for ensuring continuity and comparability for effective monitoring of the Human Resources Development Programme (HRDP). However, in each round starting from the third round, emphasis was placed on obtaining a wide spectrum of data used in policy formulation. Thus, emphasis was placed on the health sector in the third round of the survey conducted in November 1989; on the education sector in the fourth round conducted in November 1990, and on housing in the fifth round conducted in November 1991.

The questionnaire for SLC 91 was divided into the following 13 parts:

- Part A: General health of all household members
- Part B: Education of all household members of age 3 years and older
- Part C: Anthropometric measurements and immunisation data on children 0-59 months old
- Part D: Daily expenses (past 7 days)
- Part E: Non-food consumption expenditures (past 4 weeks and in most cases past 12 months)
- Part F: Non-consumption expenditures such as insurance, taxes, gifts, and donations (past 30 days and past 12 months)
- Part G: Food expenses (past 7 days and past 4 weeks)
- Part H: Consumption of home production and food received as gifts (past 7 days and past 4 weeks)
- Part I: Housing conditions and related expenses (Expanded Housing Module)

- Part J: Inventory of durable goods owned by the household
- Part K: Miscellaneous income received by the household
- Part L: Receipt of Food Stamps and reasons for not receiving
- Part R: Household roster of all members

8. The periods given in brackets against parts D to H are the reference periods adopted for collecting the expenditure data.

#### IV. Data entry/cleaning

9. Before data entry, the questionnaires were edited and coded, where necessary, by the Editor-Coders of the Surveys Division of STATIN. All clerical errors were removed at this stage. All questionnaires which were partly completed or not filled up at all were removed from data entry operations. The data entry was done on personal computers and adequate computer checks for ensuring consistency in totals, codes, etc, which were feasible at this stage were introduced in the data entry programme.
10. Immediately after the data were entered and the data sets were formed, checks for area classification, that is, the KMA, 'Other towns' and 'Rural areas' were undertaken through a computer programme.
11. Then, the consumption expenditure data collected in Parts D to H were annualised. The method followed is described in a subsequent paragraph. At this stage, four indicators were adopted for cleaning the data, namely, (i) per capita annual consumption expenditure; (ii) the percentage expenditure on food groups; (iii) the percentage expenditure on meals taken away from home; and (iv) the percentage expenditure on housing. In calculating (i), the consumption expenditure data collected in the survey was used to work out the total consumption expenditure of a household. This was divided by the number of people in the household to give the mean per capita consumption expenditure. Indicator values (i) - (iv), were calculated for all households, along with the corresponding mean and standard deviation for these four variables. This operation was done for households falling into each of the five per capita consumption expenditure quintiles formed on the basis of indicator (i), for ensuring adequate dispersal of the cleaning process.
12. In each quintile, questionnaires of households which fell beyond 'mean plus or minus two standard deviations' for any of the four indicators were taken up for detailed scrutiny. Out of 1817 household questionnaires included in the data set, 191 questionnaires were thus taken up for detailed examination. Out of these, 6 questionnaires for which the data was missed in data entry were re-entered; 24 questionnaires with abnormal or in-

consistent data which could not be removed at the editing stage were rejected; 26 questionnaires with clerical errors were corrected; and the rest (135 questionnaires) were accepted. Another 7 questionnaires were also rejected before taking up the above cleaning because of incomplete information.

13. Thus, of 1817 questionnaires included in the data set, 1786 household questionnaires were considered in the final processing - 584 from the KMA; 359 from 'Other towns' and 843 from 'Rural areas'.

#### V. Construction of an annualised consumption data set

14. The household expenditures were collected in Parts D to I, out of which Part F relates to specified non-consumption expenditures and the rest to consumption. The expenditures were collected for the various items with different reference periods depending on their frequency of purchase, etc.
15. To arrive at a total consumption expenditure figure, the consumption data in each part were annualised and a sum made of the different parts. However, since several parts ask about consumption expenditures for two different periods of time, one of the two time periods must be selected, or an average of the two.
16. Different time periods are affected by different problems. The short reference period may be affected by catching expenditures of the previous period; it may be that the item was not purchased in that period. On the other hand, the long period may be affected by the respondent's 'recall lapse', that is, the respondent not being able to recall all the purchases in that period.
17. The method followed so far in all the rounds of SLC for annualising the consumption expenditure is to take an average of both the short and long reference periods. This tends to smooth out possible distortions by choosing a middle ground between the two time periods. Technically, the portion of the long term expenditure that does not include the short term expenditure (e.g. the 11 months previous to the last month if the long period is one year and the short period is one month) was calculated and then annualised, and an equal weighted average of this annualisation and the short period annualisation was taken. For all items for which only one time period is used, the consumption figure is annualised by straight forward multiplication (i.e. weekly figures multiplied by 52, and monthly figures multiplied by 12).

#### VI. Consumption Quintiles and Deciles

18. For purposes of analysis of consumption patterns, the sample was divided into quintile groups on the basis of per capita consumption. For this purpose, the total consumption expenditure of a household (including value of home production and gifts consumed) was divided by the number of members in the household to arrive at the mean per capita consumption for the household. The sample was divided into five groups taking these per capita

estimates, assuming the same per capita for each of the members in a particular household. The lowest quintile represents the poorest fifth of the population and the fifth quintile, the wealthiest fifth of the population. The methodology is analogous for the decile groups.

#### VII. Tabulation Programme

19. A standard tabulation programme was developed for the basic modules on the different sectors. This programme was improved by the SLC Steering Committee while generating tables from the fourth round of SLC, i.e. the one conducted in November 1990. The tabulations from the fifth round SLC conducted in November 1991 follow this improved programme. Some of these tables are generated at STATIN; some at PIOJ; and a few in the Ministries.

#### VIII. Non-Response

20. In SLC 1991, it was observed that the non-completion of questionnaires was about 29.8 per cent, against 27.9 per cent in SLC 1990. Another 1.2 per cent of the questionnaires were rejected for analysis because of inconsistent data against 2 per cent in SLC 1990. Out of the 29.8 per cent non-response in SLC 1991, 19.4 per cent was due to the dwelling being vacant or closed or demolished or merged by the time of the interviewer's visit, that is, factors which were beyond the control of the interviewers. This percentage was 18.0 per cent in SLC 1990. The non-completion of questionnaires due to the households' refusal to furnish information, which accounted for the balance of non-response, was 10.4 per cent in SLC 1991 compared with 9.7 per cent in SLC 1990. Thus, there was a slight increase in non-completion of questionnaires in SLC 1991, due partly to a small increase in refusals by households to provide information.
21. In the first four rounds of the SLC, the dwellings which were vacant, closed or demolished or households which refused to give information in the corresponding LFS were excluded from the assignments for SLC. Therefore, the non-response in SLC was a cumulation of the non-response rate in LFS and that in SLC itself. The non-responses in LFS were excluded for the corresponding SLC, to ensure matching of both surveys for an integrated analysis.
22. However, in SLC 1991, the non-responding households of the corresponding October 1991 LFS were also revisited in SLC investigations, which seems to have helped in minimising the overall non-response. The vacant dwellings reported in SLC 1991 were 6.9 per cent of all dwellings assigned for survey while the corresponding percentage in SLC 1990 was 9.0. Compared with 2,592 dwellings included in the sample, the number of household questionnaires accepted for analysis was 1,786 in SLC 1991, against 1,828 in SLC 1990.

#### IX. Adjustment for Non-Response

23. The sample assigned to the LFS (also SLC) is designed in such a manner that it is self-weighting and that each dwelling in the sampling universe is given an equal probability of being represented in the sample. For such a sample, the estimates can be built up by pooling the results of all households straight away without assigning weights at any stage. But, since there is some non-interview and it was found to be uneven across geographic areas, the self-weighting nature of the sample would be affected unless adjustment factors are applied for non-interview. These adjustment factors (also called raising factors) were applied at the ED level to correct for non-response at that level, both in SLC 90 and SLC 91. The raising factor for an ED is the total number of dwellings assigned under the self-weighting design divided by the number of dwellings for which data are finally accepted for analysis. The implicit assumption is that the non-responding dwellings/households will have features similar to those of responding ones. Since an ED is a small geographic area, this assumption is not unreasonable.
24. The non-response adjustment factors were applied in generating some of the aggregates such as household expenditures, household sizes and housing characteristics. In some cases, such as the distributions by population quintiles, the non-response adjustment factors cannot be conceptualised and, therefore, cannot be applied.

#### X. Estimation Formulae

25. The sampling design adopted for the LFSs and SLCs is a self weighting design, that is, the probability of selection of a second stage unit is the same for all units in the population, which in effect means a uniform sampling fraction for all strata (which are of equal size in terms of dwellings) with an equal number of second stage units being selected from the two first stage units. The sampling regions being of equal size, coupled with the fact that the probability of selection of the second stage units were equal in all strata, simplified the estimation formulae.
26. The formulae for estimation of sample mean and its variance are as follows:

##### Notation

Strata (sampling regions)	L
Sub-units (dwellings) in sampling region	M (same for all regions)
Number of first stage units (EDs) selected from a sampling region	2 (same for all regions)
Number of second stage units (dwellings) selected from one selected ED	m (same for all EDs)
Unit value for the 'j' th sub-unit in the 'i' th primary unit (ED)	$Y_{ij}$

Sample mean for the 'i'th selected ED in the 's'th region  $\bar{Y}_{is}$

Sample mean for the 's'th region  $\bar{Y}_s$

then, the sample mean is given by the formula:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{L*2m} \sum_{s=1}^L \sum_{i=1}^2 \sum_{j=1}^m Y_{ij}$$

and the variance of the sample mean (the square root of which is called the standard error) is given by the formula:

$$V(\bar{Y}) = \frac{1}{4L^2} \sum_{s=1}^L (\bar{Y}_{1s} - \bar{Y}_{2s})^2$$

where  $\sum$  stands for summation.

This simple formula for variance is due to the paired selection design, that is, two primary selections at the first stage of sampling.

27. Based on the above formulae, the mean per capita consumption expenditure and its standard error were compiled for the three area divisions, namely, KMA, 'Other towns' and 'Rural areas' from SLC 91 and presented below, with comparative figures for SLC 90.
28. The sample size in both SLC 90 and SLC 91 was of the same order (1828 and 1786 respectively). But in the urban areas there was a reduction in the percentage standard error and a small increase in the 'Rural areas', which would mean that there was some reduction in the disparities in consumption in the urban areas and the opposite in 'Rural areas', presumably due to the differential impact of inflation on the different segments of population.

PERCENTAGE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES OF MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY AREA, SLC 90 AND 91

Area	SLC 90		SLC 91	
	Mean (\$)	Standard error (%)	Mean (\$)	Standard error (%)
KMA	10,553	5.9	14,646	5.7
Other towns	8,185	8.6	11,445	7.3
Rural areas	5,562	4.3	7,433	4.5
Jamaica	7,616	3.7	10,384	3.4

# List of Chapter Tables

## CHAPTER 1 - DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

- Table 1.1 Age Profile of Population (Percentages), 1975-1991
- Table 1.2 Household Composition, 1984-1991
- Table 1.3 Distribution of Household Size, 1975-1991
- Table 1.4 Household Composition by Sex of Household Head, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 1.5 Household Characteristics by Quintile, SLC 90 and SLC 91

## CHAPTER 2 - HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION

- Table 2.1 Mean Per Capita Annual Consumption Expenditure, 1988-1991
- Table 2.2 Indices of Mean Per Capita Consumption by Area, 1989-1991
- Table 2.3 Mean Per Capita Consumption Expenditure SLC 91 compared with SLC 90, by Area
- Table 2.4 Mean Food and Non-Food Consumption Expenditure by Area, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 2.5 Percentage Change in Group Expenditure from SLC 90 to SLC 91 at Constant (Oct-Dec 1990) Prices, by Area
- Table 2.6 Mean Per Capita Consumption by Sex of Household Head, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 2.7 Actual Value and Value as Percentage of Mean Per Capita Annual Consumption of Home Production/Gifts, by Area, SLC 91
- Table 2.8 Home Production and Gifts as Percentage of Total Consumption, SLC 90 and SLC 91, by Area
- Table 2.9 Mean Per Capita Annual Expenditure on Consumption and Non-Consumption Items by Area and Quintile, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 2.10 Cumulative Distribution (%) of Monthly Household Consumption Expenditure, by Area, SLC 91

## CHAPTER 3 - EDUCATION

- Table 3.1 Level of Education (Percentage of School Age Persons) by Age

## CHAPTER 4 - HEALTH

- Table 4.1 Patients' Expenditure on Health Care, and Percentage of Patients with Health Insurance, 1989-1991
- Table 4.2 Percentage Prevalence of Malnutrition, 1978-1991
- Table 4.3 Percentage Prevalence of Chronic Diseases Reported, by Quintile, Area, Sex and Age
- Table 4.4 Percentage Distribution of Persons who Identified Chronic Diseases

## CHAPTER 5 - FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME

- Table 5.1 Percentage of Households Receiving Food Stamps by Category of Recipient, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 5.2 Households Receiving Food Stamps by Area and Quintile and Percentage Distribution of Recipients, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 5.3 Percentage Distribution of Households with Multiple Food Stamp Recipients, SLC 91
- Table 5.4 Percentage of Household Members Receiving Food Stamps, by Category, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 5.5 Percentage of Individuals Receiving Food Stamps by Area and Quintile and Percentage Distribution of Recipients, SLC 90 and SLC 91
- Table 5.6 Self-Reported Reasons (Percentage of Households) for Not Receiving Food Stamps, SLC 90 and SLC 91

## CHAPTER 6 - HOUSING

- Table 6.1 Percentage Distribution of Dwelling Type, 1989-1991
- Table 6.2 Percentage Distribution of Households by Tenure, 1989-1991
- Table 6.3 Percentage of Households with Toilet and Kitchen Facilities, 1989-1991
- Table 6.4 Percentage of Households with Household Utilities, 1989-1991

## APPENDIX

- Table A.1 Percentage Standard Errors of Estimates of Mean Per Capita Consumption, by Area - SLC 90 and SLC 91

# Abbreviations/Acronyms

---

BCG	Bacillus Camette-Guérin (vaccine against tuberculosis)	LFS	Labour Force Survey
CPI	Consumer Price Index	MOE	Ministry of Education
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus	MOH	Ministry of Health
ED	Enumeration district	N	Number of responses
FSP	Food Stamp Programme	PIOJ	Planning Institute of Jamaica
HES	Household Expenditure Survey	SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
HRDP	Human Resources Development Programme	STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
KMA	Kingston Metropolitan Area	WC	Water closet