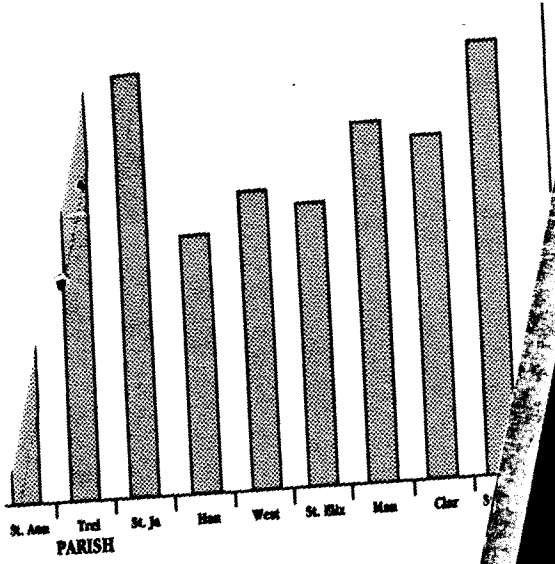

JAMAICA SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

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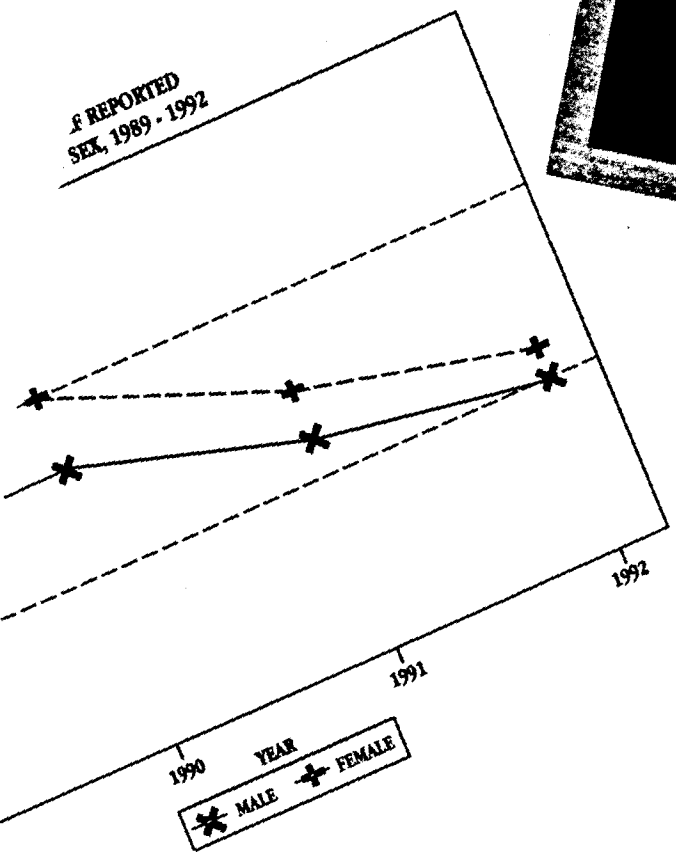

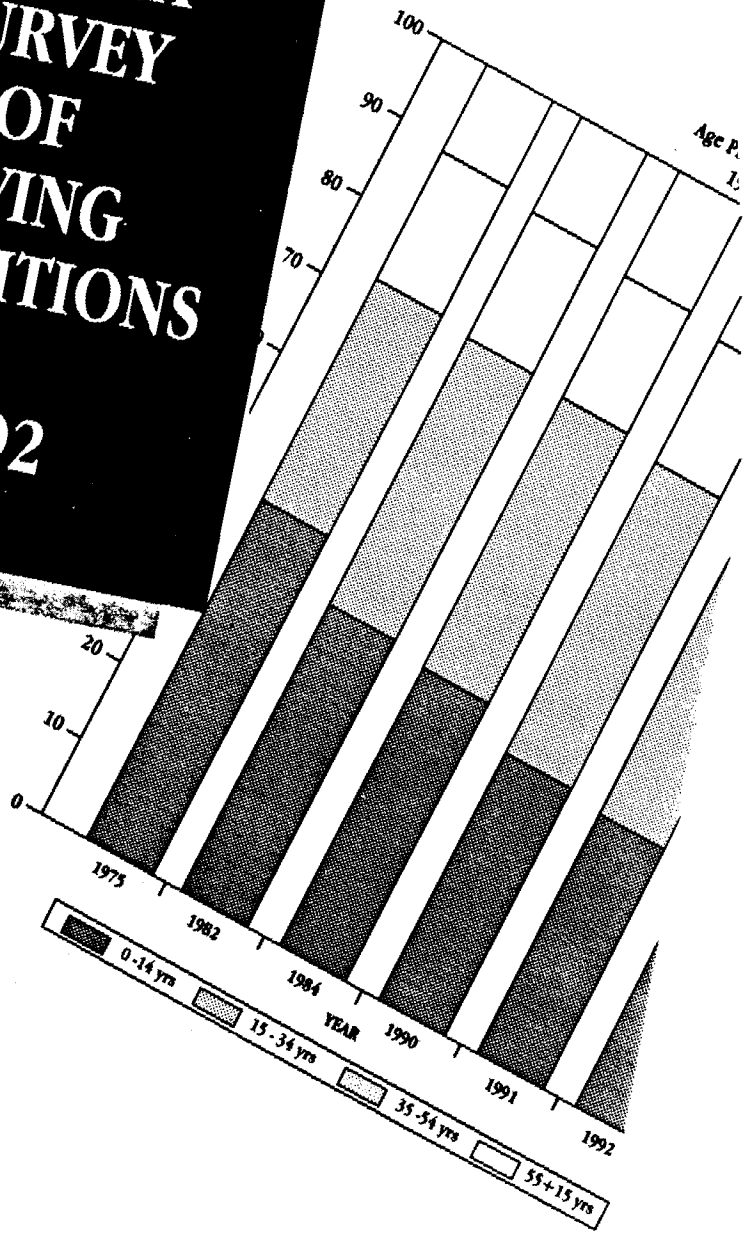

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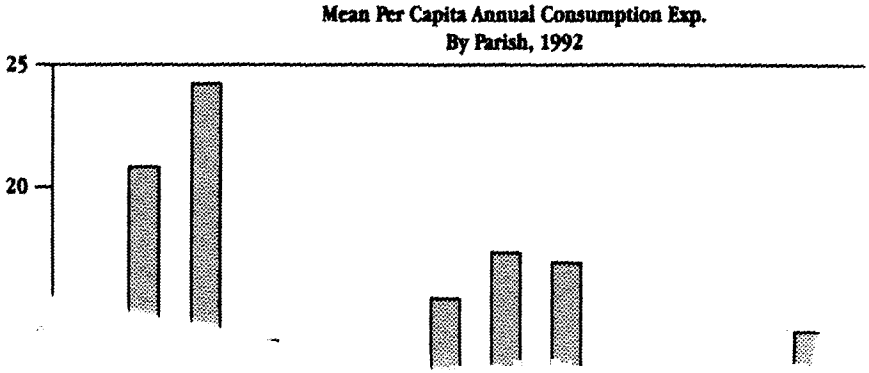

JAMAICA SURVEY OF LIVING CONDITIONS

REPORT 1992

A Joint Publication of
The Planning Institute of Jamaica
and
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July 1994

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The Planning Institute of Jamaica

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Preface

The data made available by the Survey of Living Conditions since its inception in 1988 provide an important measure of the manner in which household welfare has been affected by the macro-economic policies associated with structural adjustment. The survey gleans household data from a subset of the population covered by the Labour Force Survey. Information is collected on consumption, health, education, nutrition, housing, demographic characteristics, and the food stamp programme.

The 1992 report contains more information than previous publications. This is perhaps the primary reason for its late publication. For the first time parish level data have been collected. This has necessitated an extension of fieldwork activities and the time needed to complete this exercise.

The 1992 report is also distinguished by its focus on consumption. Information was sought on credit and saving in addition to the usual data on expenditures. This, it is hoped, will provide a more useful measure of the household's economic position than has been allowed by the previous limited approach to the study of consumption activities.

Gratitude is owed to the ministries of Health, Education, Labour and Welfare, the University of the West Indies, and the World Bank for their contributions to the publication of the report. In addition, the co-operation of the households which participated in the survey is greatly appreciated.

The SLC is a joint effort of the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN).

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Overview

BACKGROUND

This report on the sixth round of the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) continues the series of reports providing data on conditions in Jamaica relating to demography, consumption, education, health, nutrition, housing (including utilities) and participation in selected welfare programmes.

The present document is the eighth SLC report produced to date. The series of reports currently available is as follows:

Round 1 (August 1988)	Mimeographed report (unpublished)
Round 2 (July 1989)	Descriptive report
Round 3 (November 1989)	Descriptive report+ separate Standard Tables
Round 4 (November 1990)	Descriptive report+ separate Standard Tables
Round 5 (November 1991)	Combined descriptive report and Standard Tables
Round 6 (August 1992)	Combined descriptive report and Standard Tables

Besides the above series, indepth studies have been conducted on various aspects of the SLC data collected. Further information on the availability of the output from these studies may be obtained from the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

Excluding the first two rounds of the survey, each round has selected a particular sector or area of concern for focus and expanded treatment. The areas of focus of the surveys have been as follows:

Round 3	Health
Round 4	Education
Round 5	Housing
Round 6	Consumption.

The survey being reported on in this document focussed on consumption in order to provide information which could be used to analyse conditions related to poverty throughout the country. It was considered important that such analyses should be able to pertain to individual parishes and not only to the three broad regions as has been the case with other rounds of the SLC (i.e. Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), 'Other towns', Rural areas). Consequently the sample size was considerably increased to ensure validity of the data at parish level (See Appendix for further details).

The present report therefore includes parish data for the first time as well as combining a set of 'Standard Tables' summarising the data from the 1992 survey with descriptive analyses of salient findings of the SLC over time. In the text of the descriptive chapters, references to lettered tables, e.g. Table A-1, indicate the Standard Tables, whilst references to numbered tables indicate those formulated for and included in the chapters themselves.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Demography

Among the demographic trends prevailing in recent years have been contractions in household size and in

the proportion of the population in the younger age groups. Both trends are likely to have resulted from a steep decline in fertility levels since the 1970s. The evidence from the SLC is a levelling off in these trends between 1990 and 1992 with average household size staying at 3.9 persons over the period and the proportion of the population below age 14 remaining at a rounded figure of 34 per cent. This supports the results of the most recent Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1991) which indicated that fertility had remained virtually unchanged at the 1989 level of approximately 3 children per woman.

Data from SLC 92 have also maintained the pattern found in previous surveys in the series, in which household size and the proportion of children both vary according to geographic location, sex of household head and level of consumption expenditure. Larger households and a larger proportion of children are associated with rurality, female headship, and lower levels of consumption expenditure.

The proportion of households with female heads continued on a steadily increasing trend, rising to 43.7 per cent of the total compared with 41.2 per cent in July 1989 and 42.3 per cent in 1991.

Overall Patterns and Trends

Including the value of goods produced or received as gifts, the SLC recorded mean annual per capita consumption expenditure at $16,998 in 1992. This compares very well with the per capita final consumption computed from National Accounts estimates of $17,718.

On average, national consumption levels increased between 1991 and 1992 by 64.0 per cent at current prices, and by 8.3 per cent at constant prices. There was, therefore, some recovery in the real value of consumption levels from the reduction by 20.4 per cent which took place between 1990 and 1991. These changes are attributable to differential movements in prices and incomes over the 1991 to 1992 period. In the latter half of the period (1992) there were substantial wage and salary settlements resulting in significant acceleration in the growth of income, while price increases moved in the opposite direction, i.e., at a decelerated rate. The specific increases in the Consumer Price Index in the inter-SLC periods were 73 per cent between 1990 and 1991, falling to 49 per cent between 1991 and 1992.

Longer term trends shown in Figure A reveal that there was a peak in the real value of per capita consumption in the November-December 1989 survey at $8,116 (1990 prices), declining to a trough of $6,080 in November-December 1991. This was followed by the 8.7 per cent upswing to $6,586 in the 1992 survey.

Expenditure on food as a proportion of total consumption has fluctuated over time, but it was greatest (at 55.7 per cent) in 1991 when total consumption was at its lowest. In 1992, this proportion declined marginally to 54.3 per cent. However, the amount spent on food in real terms actually increased in concert with the expansion in overall consumption, i.e., by 8.1 per cent. The most outstanding change in food consumption patterns occurred in relation to the purchase of meat, poultry and fish, which climbed to a high of 26.7 per cent of food expenditure after having fallen to 24.6 per cent in 1991. It is noteworthy that the national dietary preference for animal products, which is a relatively expensive food group, is contrary to recommended nutritional standards, as the latter advocate that only 10-15 per cent of energy requirements should be obtained from this source. According to the SLC data, 25 percent was obtained from this source in 1989 (see Household Food Accessibility in Jamaica, CFNI, 1992), and it has since increased.

Changes in expenditure on non-food commodity groups showed considerable variation between 1991 and 1992. There were declines in real expenditure in three areas, namely fuel/household supplies (-6.6 per cent), personal care (-14.5 per cent) and the miscellaneous category (-10.3 percent). Contractions in these areas were offset by increases in all other areas, with the largest occurring in education, which almost doubled (99.3 per cent), in health (29.6 per cent) and housing/household operational expenses (15.9 per cent). Expenditure in most areas would have escalated as a result of changes in the exchange rate following its liberalization in late 1991. In addition, however, education costs were pushed upwards by increases under the government textbook rental programme (which moved from $20-$30 in the 1991/92 academic year to $60-$100 in the 1992/93 year), and by adjustments in private preparatory and high school fees in 1992/93 (to provide for salary increases for teachers necessary to keep them on par with the announced salary settlement for those teaching in public schools). Other significant factors affecting the magnitude of change in particular areas of expenditure were the imposed hikes in utility rates between 1991 and 1992—by the Jamaica Public Service Company (averaging 155.6 per cent) and by the National Water Commission (100 per cent).

The SLC data has consistently shown a strong correlation between consumption expenditure and nutritional status. This was maintained in 1992 when the

increase in the former was matched by a downturn in the proportion of children aged 0-5 years recording low weight for age. The nutritional status of the population was further boosted by an increase in the coverage of the Food Stamp Programme, rising from 17.8 per cent of households in 1991 to 20.0 percent in 1992. Thus the Programme has continued to expand following the overhaul and restructuring which took place in 1989-90.

The SLC data also reflected slight improvement in the coverage of the Government's School Feeding Programme in 1992. This Programme targets 70 per cent of students in Primary and All Age Schools, and in 1992 approximately 67 per cent were reported to have participated in one or both of its two components—Nutribun/drink and/or traditional cooked meal. Coverage by the School Feeding Programme has fluctuated over the years, varying from 61 percent in SLC 89(2) to 74 per cent in SLC 90. Although the focus of this programme is at the primary level, a substantial proportion of students at secondary level have also benefitted, doing so more from the traditional than the Nutribun component. In 1992 there was a recorded increase in the secondary participation rate, particularly in the latter component, resulting in a total of 42 per cent benefitting compared with 37 per cent in 1991.

In view of the Government's emphasis on education as a strategy to improve well-being and accelerate economic growth, it is of great significance that the SLC reveals a trend of increased enrolment for students at secondary level. This includes both 15-16 and 17-19 year olds, whose enrolment rates at this level increased, between 1989 and 1992, from 69 to 79 per cent and from 14 to 20 per cent respectively. This was paralleled, however, by a reduction in the enrolment of very young children (3-5 years old) falling from 83 per cent to 75 per cent. The 1992 SLC could not probe attendance patterns because the survey went into the field in the summer when schools were closed.

As can be seen from Figure A, the incidence of self-reported illness/injury has exhibited a pattern mir-

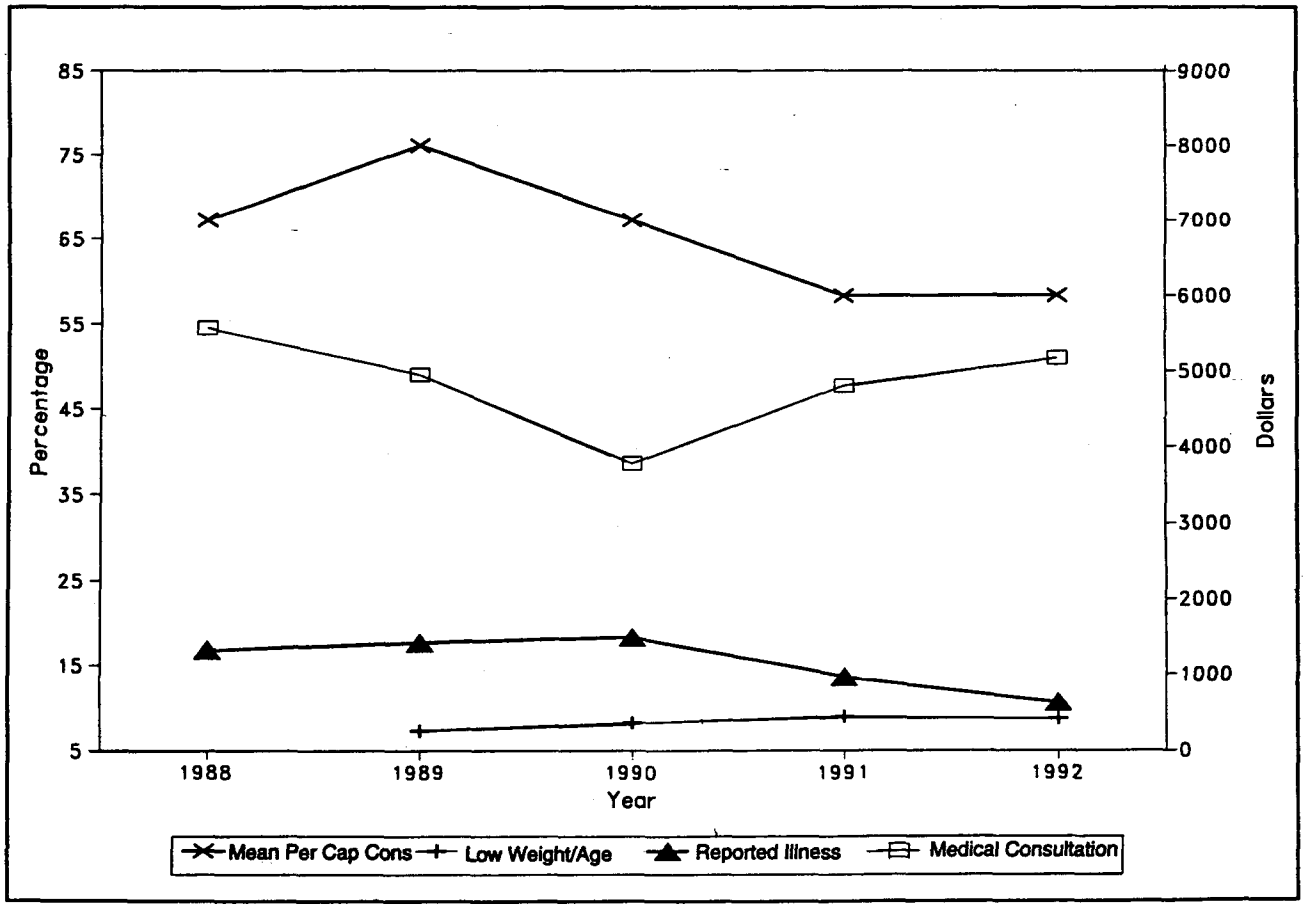

FIGURE A. CONSUMPTION LEVELS AND HEALTH INDICATORS, 1988-1992

roring that of mean consumption expenditure but with a short time lag. In other words, there appears to be a direct relationship between the perception of illness and the financial wherewithal to deal with it. It is also notable that while a decreasing proportion of persons perceived themselves as being ill or injured, a growing share of these persons were indisposed for a protracted period—possibly indicating that it is the less severe illnesses/injuries that are being discounted in the survey responses. Proportions of people seeking medical care have also increased since 1990, rising from 38.6 per cent then to 50.9 per cent in 1992. This indicator is thus inversely related to the proportion reporting illness, further lending credence to the theory that in times of economic hardship one is more likely to ignore minor illnesses which do not require medical care. The expenditure on visits to private facilities continued a steeply climbing trend, more than doubling between 1991 and 1992, while expenditure on public service has been quite stable, only exhibiting an increase in 1992 (+$3). In spite of this, there was a slight decline in the proportion of persons using the latter facilities, falling from 42.3 per cent in 1991 to 37.2 per cent in 1992.

There has been general improvement in housing amenities, with the availability of electricity showing the clearest increase over time. This was reflected in two-thirds of households reporting being supplied in 1991 and 1992. Telephone availability has also increased steadily, reaching 12.1 per cent of households in 1992. The reported availability of piped water and toilet facilities seems to be on an increasing trend, except for the year 1990 which is not in keeping with the data for the other years. Changes in these two amenities over time do not, however, show satisfactory progress, as approximately one-quarter of the population received untreated water and close to one-half used pit latrines in 1992.

Variations in conditions for the different socio-economic levels and regions are discussed below. For the former, the division of the population into deciles (10%) or quintiles (20%) is used based on the mean per capita expenditure of the members of a household (See Appendix for details).

Variations by Economic Status

The SLC data reveal a wide gap between the wealthiest and poorest members of the population. There is indication of some reduction in this gap, however, as the mean consumption of the top decile fell from being 16.4 times that of the bottom decile in 1989 to 13.7 in 1991 and 12.8 in 1992. The poorest 10 per cent of the population thus had a per capita consumption of $3,863 in 1992, representing a share of 2.58 per cent, while for the wealthiest it was $49,360 or a share of 29.59 per cent.

Between 1991 and 1992, all socio-economic levels followed the national pattern of change in the share of consumption held by the various commodity groups, but with exceptions in one notable area. This occurred in relation to the purchase of food and beverages, where the poorest two quintiles spent so much more in 1992 than in 1991 that the share of total consumption devoted to this area increased. For the higher three quintiles there were reductions in the share devoted to food and drink. Within the food group, there was, again, general consistency in consumption choices, and all quintiles increased the shares to meat, poultry and fish as well as, to a lesser extent, to dairy products and cereals.

All quintiles experienced a contraction in the proportion reporting illness or injury over the review period. However, this was most pronounced for the wealthiest, hence eliminating the previously established pattern in which reported illness or injury was most prevalent in the wealthiest groups. However, there was a strong relationship between consumption status and the inclination to seek medical care, as those seeking such care increased steadily from 34.7 per cent of the poorest to 60.3 per cent of the wealthiest. The source of care also varied directly with economic status, with members of the poorest quintile being four times as likely to use public facilities. The vast differential in health insurance coverage between the wealthiest and all other quintiles was maintained, with the latter varying between 0.9 and 8.8 per cent in 1992 while the former stood at 23.5 per cent down from 38.4 per cent in 1991.

Education data continued to show large differences in access to education by the different economic levels. However, the gap appears to have narrowed in relation to the 3-5 year olds, where there was a sizeable decrease in the enrolment of those in the wealthiest quintile, with the poorest quintiles also experiencing decreases, but much smaller in magnitude. The impact of higher education costs was therefore most apparent in enrolment of this age group. Additionally, the poorest quintile showed markedly reduced enrolment for the 17-19 age group.

It is apparent that in recent years the economic crunch has been felt more by those at the higher consumption levels. It appears that in response to this, more persons at these levels are availing themselves of welfare benefits. Hence there was increased food stamp coverage of all consumption quintiles in 1992, but moreso for the wealthiest three, which thereby

increased their share from 41.8 percent to 47.6 percent. In relation to the School Feeding Programme all quintiles also increased their participation over the previous year, but the growth was greatest for quintile 1 (the poorest) and quintile 3. The malnutrition rates of the quintiles have fluctuated considerably over the years. However, it may be noted that in 1992 the poorest quintile had by far the highest proportion of children with low weight for age.

From the SLC data, home ownership and the use of separate detached housing are more prevalent as one descends the economic scale. Unfortunately, due to changes in classification, it is not possible to properly assess the trends in these indicators over time. Increased diversification of housing types for the wealthiest quintile involving growing usage of apartments/townhouses is nevertheless quite apparent. The data have also shown poorer households to be far more lacking in basic amenities. As indicated previously, the supply of electricity has shown clearest evidence of expansion over time, and the poorest quintile showed an increase from 25.9 per cent in 1989 to 36.5 per cent in 1992. Disparities in access to amenities are such that only 15.6 per cent of that quintile were recorded as having a water closet (WC) in 1992 compared with 69.6 per cent of the wealthiest, while 24.0 per cent had tap water compared with 75.5 per cent of the wealthiest.

Compared with the wealthy, the poorer quintiles have had to devote a larger share of their income to expenditure on utilities, but pay a smaller share for rent and mortgage. Recent changes in utility rates have impacted positively on the poorest quintile by reducing the share of their water costs as a proportion of total expenditure. However, this share remained relatively stable for the others. By contrast, electricity expenditure has greatly expanded as a share of total expenditure for all quintiles.

Geographic Variations

Regional indices of mean per capita consumption reveal that, relative to the country as a whole, the KMA has had the highest consumption levels, and between 1989 and 1992 has steadily improved this position. In 1992, the mean value of consumption in the KMA was thus $24,311 at current prices, being almost twice that of rural areas ($12,627), and approximately one-third more than 'Other towns' ($18,068). In real terms, rural areas showed the biggest improvement over 1991, with an 11.7 per cent increase in consumption, while the KMA was next at 9.6 per cent, followed by 'Other towns' having a 4.8 per cent increase.

Consumption patterns in 1992 reveal the urban centres continuing to require the largest slice of expenditure for housing and household operational costs (i.e., rent, utilities, helpers, etc.), followed by clothing and footwear. In rural areas this order is reversed. Changes in consumption patterns between 1991 and 1992 were basically similar to the national pattern in all three regions. There were, however, two noteworthy exceptions. First, in relation to the amount spent on recreation, KMA residents spent 21.4 per cent more in real terms, while there were decreases in the other areas; in relation to transportation, rural areas had a 6.6 per cent decrease in real expenditure as against increases in the other regions.

The national preference for meat, poultry and fish was evident in the three regions in 1992, being most pronounced in rural areas, which devoted 29.2 per cent of consumption expenditure to this commodity. Regional differences in food consumption were strongest in relation to the consumption of starchy roots and tubers, which represent a much lower proportion in urban than in rural areas. It is of interest that the value of meals eaten away from home is considerably higher in the former (at 22.1 to 29.7 per cent) than in the latter at (15.0 per cent).

Health patterns vary significantly by place of residence. KMA residents have consistently reported lower proportions of respondents being ill/injured during the four week reference period of the SLC. This pattern was maintained in 1992 in the face of a decline in reported illnesses prevailing throughout the country. With regard to the proportion of the ill seeking medical treatment, the urban areas showed marked increases but in the rural areas there was a decline. This may well be related to the latter continuing to have the smallest percentage of persons with health insurance, standing at 4.7 per cent in 1992. By contrast, 19.0 per cent and 9.7 per cent of residents of KMA and 'Other towns' respectively, had insurance. The national decline in usage of public health facilities between 1991 and 1992 occurred in all three regions.

There has been no consistent pattern in the prevalence of malnutrition by region, as each of the three changes its position relative to the others from time to time. It is of interest to note nevertheless that 'Other towns', which were the only areas to increase their share of total consumption on food, were also the only areas to have a decline in the prevalence of malnutrition between 1991 and 1992, falling from 10.7 per cent to 6.9 per cent of 0-5 year olds. The allocation of benefits under the Food Stamp Programme expanded islandwide between 1991 and 1992, but rural residents received a smaller slice of the

'pie', declining from 77.6 per cent to 73.5 per cent, while the two urban regions increased their share. Participation in the School Feeding Programme also expanded in each region, but in this instance the KMA had its share reduced to the benefit of rural schools.

In the education sector, the highest levels of enrolment have been recorded by the KMA children of all ages. The differences in overall enrolment between the other two regions have been slight and inconsistent. Between 1991 and 1992, the most striking changes occurring in the regions, by and large, were the already noted declines in the enrolment of 3-5 year olds and increases for the 15-19 year olds. The 1992 data on out-of-school youth naturally reflect the KMA advantage in access to education; 83.1 per cent of youths there had gone to grade 10 and beyond, compared with 54.0 per cent of those in 'Other towns' and 46.8 per cent in rural areas.

Geographic variations in housing conditions are fairly strong, with rural areas resembling the poorer quintiles in the characteristics displayed and the KMA resembling the wealthier quintiles. For example, rural households are more likely to be home owners of separate detached houses and have more exclusive use of facilities such as toilets and kitchens. It is evident that the characteristics of rural residents predominate in the poorer quintiles because the vast majority of the poor are found in rural areas. It must be perceived, therefore, that the characteristics of the urban poor are camouflaged in these data.

Parish Data

The SLC collected data on the parishes for the first time in 1992. Except for Kingston and to a lesser extent St Andrew, each parish combines both rural and urban areas and hence does not conform to the regional data, but rather reflects its own particular qualities and peculiarities. The differences are dependent on factors such as the main economic base, historical antecedents and geographic characteristics.

A particularly interesting finding, however, is a distinct pattern (Table A-7) in which the eastern parishes had smallest household sizes, varying from 3.25 persons in Kingston to 3.75 in Portland. Meanwhile the southern belt from St Catherine to St Elizabeth had the largest households, all ranging above 4 persons per household. The proportion of children by parish also followed this geographic pattern but not as closely. The parishes with the largest proportion of children (0-14 years) were St Thomas and Clarendon (both 37.8 per cent) followed by Manchester (36.4 per cent) and Hanover (36.1 per cent). Consumption data attribute highest economic well-being to the metropolitan belt of Kingston, St Andrew and St Catherine followed by the prime tourism parishes —Trelawny, St James and St Ann. The bauxite industry no doubt provides the economic basis for Manchester's consumption level, placing it next in the line up.

CONCLUSION

Overall consumption trends indicate that there has been some movement towards reducing the gap between the rich and poor in society. In addition, policies such as the rating structure for water supplies further contribute to a reduction in economic disparities. The 'safety net' to cushion the economic shocks of structural adjustment is also widening through improved coverage of the Food Stamp Programme, but the evidence is that, in 1992, the benefits were being accessed by increasing numbers of those above the lower economic levels. Every effort needs to be made to ensure that the neediest receive such assistance as is available.

Improvements in the enrolment levels of the youth (15-19 year olds) in spite of hikes in the cost of education, are an important development which, it is hoped, will not be discouraged by the recent expansion of cost-sharing strategies. The downturn related to pre-primary education needs to be analysed, however, to determine whether this is a desirable trade-off for keeping the youth in school.

Health indicators also require careful monitoring to assess whether, due to financial stringencies, individuals are ignoring minor ailments and postponing seeking medical attention. The effect of such behaviour patterns on morbidity and mortality would need to be carefully evaluated. The nutritional status of children is a sensitive indicator which has closely mirrored the changes in consumption levels. Improvements could possibly be effected in this area if efforts were made to modify food choices towards items at lower cost, but with higher nutritional value. For example, households could be encouraged to reduce the dependency on the costly meat group, in accordance with internationally recommended standards.

The quality of life of rural residents clearly requires upgrading in view of the great need there for basic amenities such as water, electricity and proper toilet facilities. This would not only ameliorate conditions for the rural poor but would mitigate the 'push' factors which result in intensification of population concentration and poverty in the urban areas. □

Chapter 1

Demographic Characteristics

AGE PROFILE

The age profile of the population, as indicated by several sources (Table 1.1 and Figure 1.1), shows a declining trend in the proportion of children in the total population in the last two decades: the children of the age group 0-14 years formed as many as 44.8 percent of the total population in 1975, while in 1992 they formed only 34.3 percent. The marginal increase from 33.7 per cent in 1991 to 34.3 per cent in 1992 could be attributed to sampling variation.

On the other hand, the number of persons in the age group 15 to 54 years increased from 43.8 per cent of the total population in 1975 to 51.6 per cent in 1992; in 1991, this proportion was 51.2 per cent.

The ageing of the population can be seen from the increase in the proportion in the age group 55+ years from 11.4 per cent of total population in 1975 to 14.3 per cent in 1992.

Age Profile by Region

Among the three regions of the SLC 92 classification, the 'Rural areas' had the largest proportion of children of the age group 0-14 years and aged persons of 55+ years, at 35.7 and 16.6 per cent respectively, while these two groups of persons formed the smallest proportion of 31.8 and 11.0 per cent in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA).

Age Profile by Parish

The proportion of children of the age group 0-14 years in the total sample in SLC 92 was less than the national average in Kingston, St Andrew, St Ann and Westmoreland parishes, while it was equal to the national average in St Catherine. On the other hand, the proportion of those aged-15-54 years was the largest in Kingston and St Andrew, followed by St Catherine and St James, while in these parishes the proportion of aged persons (i.e. those of age 55+ years) was much below the national average, as can be seen from Table 1.2.

HOUSEHOLD SIZE

There was only marginal variation in the mean household size in Jamaica in the last three years of the SLC and the household size (when rounded off) was steady at 3.9 members per household. The mean composition of the household, in terms of adult males and females and children, also showed only marginal variations.

Household Size by Region

The mean household size, according to SLC 92 (Table A-6), was the largest at 4.1 members per household in the rural areas, followed by 'Other towns' with 3.9 members and KMA with 3.6 members. These estimates closely agree with the corresponding estimates

TABLE 1.1
AGE PROFILE OF POPULATION (PERCENTAGE), 1975-1992

Age group (years)	1975 (HES)*	1982 (CENSUS)	1984 (HES)*	1990 (SLC)	1991 (SLC)	1992 (SLC)
0-14	44.8	38.4	38.1	34.4	33.7	34.3
15-34	28.6	34.4	34.0	35.6	35.4	34.3
35-54	15.2	15.0	14.7	15.5	15.8	17.3
55+	11.4	12.3	13.2	14.5	15.0	14.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*HES = Household Expenditure Survey

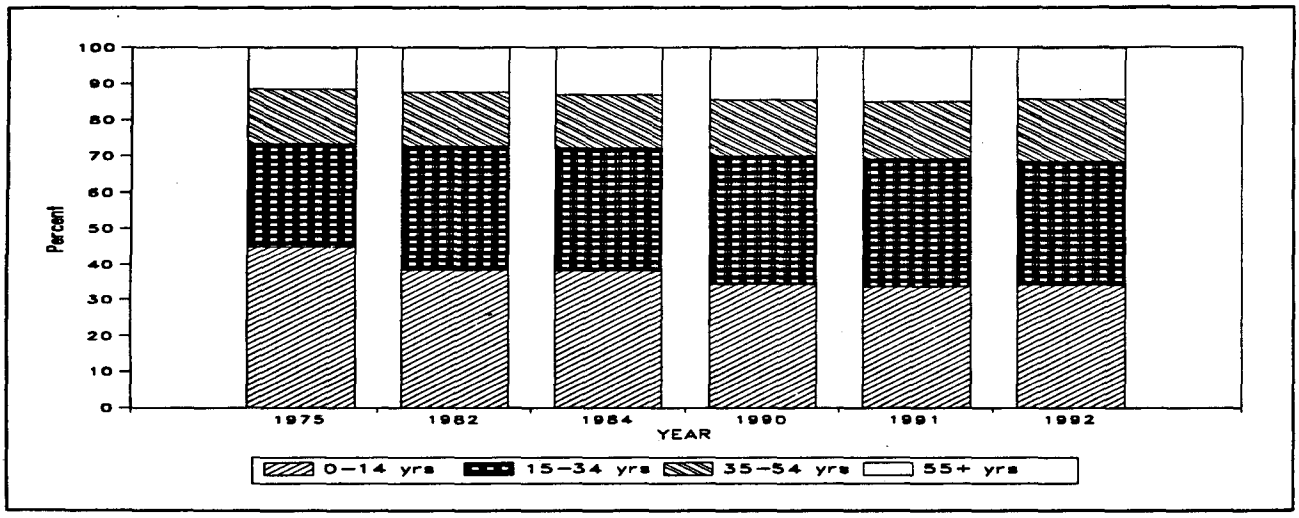

FIGURE 1.1: AGE PROFILE OF POPULATION (Sources of information are shown in Table 1.1) 1975-1992

TABLE 1.2
AGE PROFILE (PERCENTAGE) OF THE SAMPLE, BY PARISH, SLC 92

Parish	Age (years)			
	0-14	15-54	55+	Total
Kingston	33.6	56.3	10.1	100.0
St Andrew	31.8	56.0	12.4	100.0
St Thomas	37.8	42.0	20.1	100.0
Portland	33.5	48.8	17.7	100.0
St Mary	34.5	45.8	19.7	100.0
St Ann	32.0	50.8	17.2	100.0
Trelawny	34.7	47.4	18.0	100.0
St James	35.5	53.4	11.1	100.0
Hanover	36.1	46.9	16.9	100.0
Westmoreland	32.3	50.8	16.8	100.0
St Elizabeth	35.1	49.3	15.6	100.0
Manchester	36.4	48.3	15.4	100.0
Clarendon	37.8	47.3	14.8	100.0
St Catherine	34.3	54.6	11.2	100.0

from SLC 91, when the mean household sizes were 4.2 members in rural areas, followed by 3.6 in 'Other towns' and 3.7 in KMA.

Household Size by Parish

Among the parishes, the mean household size (Table A-7) was the lowest in Kingston (3.25 members per household), followed by St Thomas (3.51) and St Andrew (3.65), and the highest in Clarendon (4.20), followed by Manchester (4.17), St Catherine and St James (4.16), and St Ann (4.11).

TABLE 1.3
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 1990-1992

Survey	Mean household Size	Mean number of adult males	Mean number of adult females	Mean number of children (less than 15 years of age)
1990 (SLC)	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.4
1991 (SLC)	3.9	1.2	1.4	1.3
1992 (SLC)	3.9	1.2	1.3	1.3

Distribution of Size of Household

In the last few years, there has been a marked decrease in the proportion of families with eight or more persons, with a corresponding increase in the proportion of families with one to four members, as can be seen from Table 1.4; however, there has been very little change in the last three years as indicated by the SLC.

There was a generally steady increase in the percentage of single member households, from 16.5 per cent of all households in 1975 to 21.1 per cent in 1992. The proportion of households with 1 to 4 members increased from 55.8 per cent in 1975 to 66.5 per cent in 1992. On the other hand, the proportion of households with 5 or more members declined from a high of 44.2 per cent of all households in 1975 to 33.5 per cent in 1992.

TABLE 1.4
DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD SIZE , 1975-1992

Household size	1975 (HES)	1984 (HES)	1990 (SLC)	1991 (SLC)	1992 (SLC)
1	16.5	18.7	20.7	19.3	21.1
2	13.9	14.5	15.6	16.3	15.9
3	13.2	13.8	14.4	15.7	14.8
4	12.2	13.5	15.0	14.2	14.7
5	11.9	11.8	11.2	12.2	11.2
6	8.8	7.8	7.9	7.7	8.0
7	7.9	7.0	6.5	5.5	5.1
8+	15.6	12.8	8.7	9.1	9.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 1.5
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, SLC 90, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Sex of head	Survey	Mean household size	Mean number		
			Adult males	Adult females	Children
Male	SLC 90	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.2
	SLC 91	3.7	1.5	1.1	1.2
	SLC 92	3.8	1.5	1.1	1.2
Female	SLC 90	4.1	0.9	1.7	1.6
	SLC 91	4.2	0.9	1.8	1.5
	SLC 92	4.0	0.9	1.7	1.5

SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

According to SLC 92, 43.7 per cent of the households reported females as head of the household (Table A-17), compared with 42.3 per cent in SLC 91, thus showing a marginal variation between these surveys. Households with females as head formed 50.2 per cent in KMA, 44.8 per cent in 'Other towns', and 39.2 per cent in rural areas, compared with 44, 44 and 40 per cent recorded in SLC 91. Thus, there was a sharp increase in the estimate for KMA in SLC 92 compared with SLC 91, while there was only a marginal increase in both 'Other towns' and rural areas.

As observed in SLC 90 and SLC 91, SLC 92 revealed that the households with females as head had a larger mean size, with more adult women and children than those with males as head (Table 1.5). There is remark-

TABLE 1.6
HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS, BY QUINTILE OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE SLC 90 TO SLC 92

Household characteristic	Survey	Quintile				
		Poorest	2	3	4	5
Mean size	SLC 90	5.5	4.9	4.6	3.8	2.5
	SLC 91	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.6
	SLC 92	6.0	5.2	4.3	3.6	2.5
Percentage with female head	SLC 90	47.7	42.5	42.5	42.9	34.2
	SLC 91	42.1	47.9	43.3	45.8	37.3
	SLC 92	44.1	46.9	46.4	41.0	38.9
Percentage with single member	SLC 90	6.0	12.0	11.7	16.5	39.3
	SLC 91	6.1	12.3	12.4	18.4	34.8
	SLC 92	8.5	8.6	12.2	18.9	38.7
Percentage with 2-4 members	SLC 90	38.3	38.8	43.0	49.3	47.2
	SLC 91	29.1	40.2	46.7	47.3	52.2
	SLC 92	26.7	38.9	47.1	53.3	49.1
Percentage with 5+ members	SLC 90	55.6	49.2	45.2	34.4	13.5
	SLC 91	64.8	47.5	40.9	34.3	13.0
	SLC 92	64.7	52.6	40.7	27.9	12.3
Total	SLC 90	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	SLC 91	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	SLC 92	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

ably close agreement in the estimates from all the three SLCs, though the SLC 92 covered a much larger sample than SLC 90 or SLC 91 did.

Among the parishes, the percentage of households reporting females as head was the largest in Kingston and St Andrew (52 per cent), followed by St James (46 per cent). This percentage was the smallest in Manchester (32 per cent) (Table A-18).

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS BY QUINTILE

Appendix II describes the method of dividing the members of the sample households into quintiles, based on per capita consumption expenditure. Table 1.6 summarises the more important characteristics by quintiles.

The mean size of a household seems to have been increasing in the poorest two quintiles during the last three years; it has gone up from 5.5 members per household in SLC 90 to 6.0 in SLC 92 in the poorest quintile, and from 4.9 to 5.2 members in quintile 2. It could have happened in two ways: one, due to the poor having a disproportionate share of a natural increase in population, and two, due to large families in the upper quintiles suffering economic reverses.

The households with females as head formed the smallest proportion in the wealthiest quintile; but in the last three years, there was a steady increase in this proportion.

The proportion of single member households among total households was the largest in the wealthiest quintile; and the corresponding percentage was the lowest in the poorest quintile., followed by the next quintiles 2 and 3. on the other hand, the proportion of households with 5+ members was the largest in the poorest quintile, followed by quintiles 2 and 3. They were the smallest proportion in the wealthiest quintile. □

Chapter 2

Household Consumption

INTRODUCTION

The welfare of households can be measured, generally, by the consumption of goods and services by the household members. In the surveys on living conditions, therefore, a module to collect consumption and non-consumption expenditures was included in all the rounds. The consumption data has also become relevant as an indicator of human welfare, in the context of the structural adjustment programmes undertaken by the Government in the last few years to implement policies and programmes aimed at making the economy more efficient and competitive.

In the analysis presented in the report on SLC 91, the consumption expenditure reported in the first five rounds of SLC at current prices has been deflated to the price levels prevailing in 1990, to make them comparable. In this report, the consumption estimates for SLC 92 were also deflated to the 1990 price levels when making comparisons with previous surveys. The consumer price index (CPI) series compiled by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica for the KMA, 'Other towns', and rural areas and for all Jamaica are used as the deflators. The CPI figures are worked out for major groups of commodities as well as for all groups put together. The 'All groups' index is a weighted mean of the group indices, the weights being the percentage share of the group in the total consumption in the base period. The constant price estimates of mean consumption by commodity groups are worked out using these group indices. Except for 'Personal care' and 'Health care' which are grouped together and the 'Education and recreation' group which is combined with the 'Miscellaneous' group, all the other groups for which estimates are worked out in SLCs are identical to those adopted in the compilation of the CPIs.

The field work for SLC 92 extended over seven months (August 1992 to March 1993), due to the large sample size. The field work was not evenly spread in these seven months. Hence, for deflating the SLC 92 estimates of consumption, a weighted mean of the monthly CPI was used, the weights being the proportion of the questionnaires completed in each month.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION

The mean per capita consumption expenditure (including value of home production and gifts consumed) recorded by SLC 92 (Table 2.1) was $16,998, compared with $10,384 in 1991 and $7,616 in 1990, at current prices. Thus, at current prices, the 1992 figure was 64 per cent higher than in 1991 and 123 per cent higher than in 1990. When deflated to 1990 price levels, in real terms, the per capita consumption in 1992 (SLC 92) was $6,586 compared with $6,080 in 1991 and $7,616 in 1990, or an increase by 8.3 per cent over 1991 and a decrease by 13.5 per cent over 1990 (Figure 2.1).

It is relevant to recall that in 1991, due to the steep increase in prices without a corresponding increase in incomes, there was a substantial decline in per capita consumption at constant prices. The decline for Jamaica was as much as 20.4 per cent. In 1992, however, there were substantial wage settlements both in the public and private sectors, which helped to push up consumption, though not to the same level as in 1990. In fact, the per capita consumption in 1992, in real terms, was much less than that in 1989.

The increase by 123 per cent in consumption at current prices in SLC 92 compared with SLC 90 seems

TABLE 2.1
MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, 1988-1992

Survey	Period of investigation	CPI (Base: Jan 1988)	Months covered	Mean consumption	
				At current prices ($)	At 1990 prices ($)
SLC 88	August	103.4	Jul-Aug	4,700	7,309
SLC 89-1	May-Jun	115.6	Apr-Jun	5,581	7,763
SLC 89-2	Nov-Dec	124.9	Oct-Dec	6,304	8,116
SLC 90	Nov-Dec	160.8	Oct-Dec	7,616	7,616
SLC 91	Nov-Dec	278.6	Oct-Dec	10,384	6,080
SLC 92	Aug 92- Mar 93	415.1	Aug 92- Mar 93	16,998	6,586

to be consistent with the rise in earnings in large establishments during this period. According to the quarterly surveys conducted by STATIN on employment, earnings and hours worked in large establishments (i.e. those employing ten or more persons), the mean earnings of an employee in all large establishments (excluding Government and agricultural sectors) in the country increased by 141 per cent between December 1990 and March 1993.

The estimate of mean per capita private final consumption from National Accounts for 1992, estimated using the commodity flows approach, was $17,718. Thus the estimate of $16,998 from the SLC 92 differed from the National Accounts estimate by about 4.2 per cent, indicating the satisfactory nature of the SLC 92 estimates.

CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY AREA

The mean per capita consumption expenditure according to SLC 92 was $24,311 for the KMA, $18,068 for 'Other towns' and $12,627 for rural areas. The indices of mean per capita consumption with the mean for Jamaica as 100 show an increase in KMA and rural areas, but a decline in 'Other towns' between 1991 and 1992, as shown in Table 2.2.

In 1992, the index of per capita consumption, with Jamaica = 100, was 143 in KMA, 106 in 'Other towns' and 74 in rural areas, indicating the wide gulf in per capita consumption in the three regions and in relation to the Jamaica average. Compared with the earlier years, the position further improved in KMA, while rural areas picked up some of the ground lost in 1990 and 1991. The index for 'Other towns', however, shows a relatively low order of growth in per capita consumption between 1991 and 1992.

The growth in mean per capita consumption in SLC 92, in real terms, relative to that in SLC 91, was the highest in rural areas, with the KMA next. It was the lowest in 'Other towns' (Table 2.3). In this context, however, it may be noted that at constant (Oct-Dec 1990) prices, there was a decline in consumption in SLC 91, compared with SLC 90, by 17 per cent in KMA,

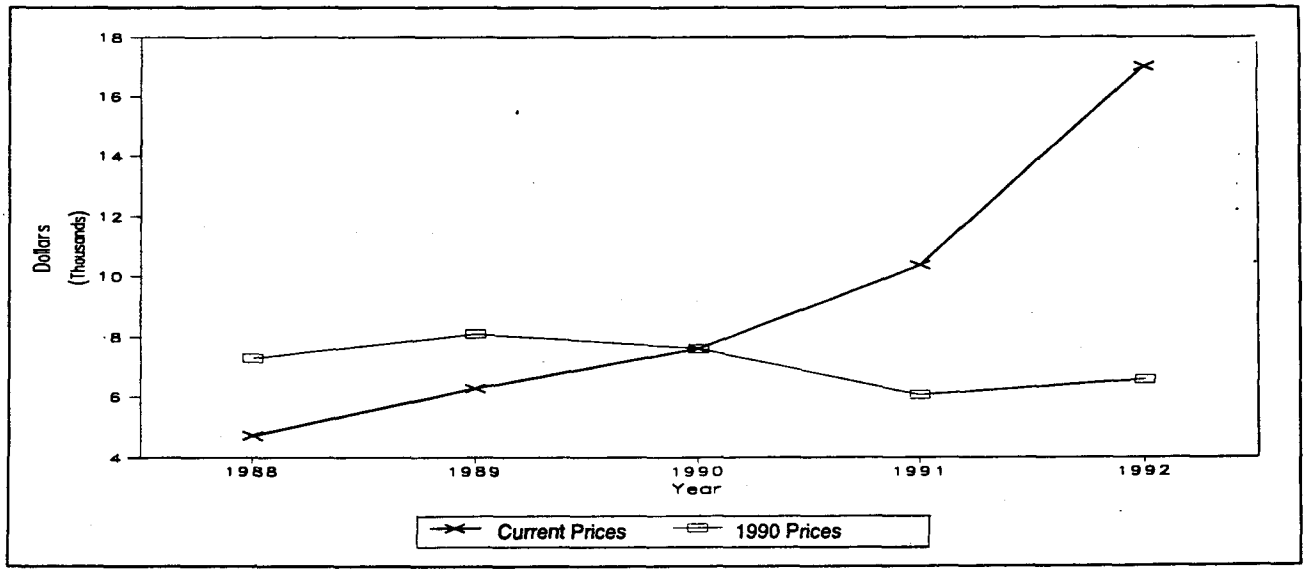

FIGURE 2.1: MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, 1988-1992

TABLE 2.2
INDICES OF MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY AREA, 1989-1992
(BASE: JAMAICA = 100)

Survey	Jamaica	KMA	Other towns	Rural areas
SLC 89-2	100	138	112	78
SLC 90	100	139	108	73
SLC 91	100	141	110	72
SLC 92	100	143	106	74

TABLE 2.3
MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE: SLC 92 COMPARED WITH SLC 91, BY AREA

Area	Mean per capita consumption SLC 91 (at Oct - Dec 90 prices)	Mean per capita consumption SLC 92		Change in mean per capita consumption SLC 91 to SLC 92 (at Oct-Dec 90 prices)
		Current prices	Constant (Oct-Dec 90) prices	
KMA	8,746	24,311	9,586	+9.6
Other towns	6,646	18,068	6,963	+4.8
Rural areas	4,295	12,627	4,797	+11.7

19 per cent in 'Other towns' and 26 per cent in rural areas. Thus, compared with 1990, the consumption levels in all three regions were substantially lower.

FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION

In the SLC 92, the mean per capita expenditure on food (Table 2.4) in Jamaica as a percentage of total consumption expenditure was 54.3 per cent, compared with 55.7 per cent in SLC 91, 53.1 per cent in SLC 90 and 54.1 per cent in SLC 89-2. Thus, there was some increase in the non-food consumption in 1992, compared with 1991, when non-food consumption was pruned to meet the food expenditure because of the steep rise in prices without a corresponding improvement in earnings. The substantial wage benefits derived in 1992, both in the public and private sectors, appear to have had the effect of improving the non-food consumption, though not, in real terms, to the level in 1990.

It is interesting to note that, among the three regions, while the percentage expenditure on food declined in both KMA and rural areas in SLC 92 compared with SLC 91, in 'Other towns' the percentage had gone up from 54 per cent in SLC 91 to 55.2 per cent in SLC 92. In SLC 91, it may be recalled that the percentage share of total consumption expenditure on food increased in all the three regions compared with SLC 90. Thus, while in KMA and rural areas, the share of food in total consumption expenditure declined in SLC 92, though not to the levels in SLC 90, the share in 'Other towns' had further increased between SLC 91 and SLC 92.

TABLE 2.4
MEAN FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY AREA, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Area	Group	SLC 91		SLC 92	
		($)	(%)	($)	(%)
KMA	Food	7,609	52.0	12,017	49.4
	Non-food	7,037	48.0	12,294	50.6
	Total	14,646	100.0	24,311	100.0
Other towns	Food	6,183	54.0	9,974	55.2
	Non-food	5,262	46.0	8,094	44.8
	Total	11,445	100.0	18,068	100.0
Rural areas	Food	4,550	61.2	7,447	59.0
	Non-food	2,883	38.8	5,180	41.0
	Total	7,433	100.0	12,627	100.0
Jamaica	Food	5,789	55.7	9,229	54.3
	Non-food	4,595	44.3	7,769	45.7
	Total	10,384	100.0	16,998	100.0

TABLE 2.5
PERCENTAGE SHARES OF COMMODITY GROUPS IN TOTAL PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY REGION, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Commodity group	Area, year					
	KMA		Other towns		Rural areas	
	91	92	91	92	91	92
Food & beverages	52.0	49.4	54.0	55.2	61.2	59.0
Fuel & household supplies	6.0	5.0	8.4	6.0	7.7	6.5
Housing	14.8	15.8	11.2	12.4	5.9	7.7
Durable goods	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.3
Personal care	3.0	2.5	3.7	2.8	4.0	2.9
Health care	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0
Clothing & footwear	9.5	10.7	8.2	10.2	8.2	12.2
Transportation	6.0	5.5	6.4	5.6	6.3	4.4
Education	1.6	3.5	1.4	2.2	1.3	2.0
Recreation	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.8
Miscellaneous consumption	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.2
Total consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMPTION BY COMMODITY GROUPS

The percentage of total consumption contributed by the various commodity groups is given in Table B-1. For Jamaica, while there was a small decline in the share of food in total consumption in SLC 92 compared with SLC 91, there was an increase in the shares of 'Housing', 'Clothing & footwear', 'Health care' and 'Education', at current prices. In SLC 91, there was a decline in the share of consumption expenditure on 'Health care', 'Education' and 'Clothing & footwear' to meet the rising expenditure on food and housing, and, with the increased earnings in 1992, the expenditure on these three groups again picked up. The shares of 'Fuel & household supplies', 'Durable goods', 'Personal care', 'Transportation' and 'Miscellaneous consumption', however, recorded a decline in SLC 92.

The distribution of consumption expenditure by commodity groups in the three regions is given in Table B-1. Table 2.5 summarises the percentage shares of commodity groups in total consumption in the three regions in SLC 91 and SLC 92.

Among the three regions, the share of food in total consumption expenditure was the highest in the rural areas in all the SLC rounds; in SLC 92, it was 59.0 per cent compared with 55.2 per cent in 'Other towns' and 49.4 per cent in KMA. Next to the food group, 'Housing' accounted for the highest share of total consumption expenditure in both KMA and 'Other towns', while in the rural areas 'Clothing & footwear' accounted for the second highest share. In SLC 92, the share of 'Housing' was as high as 15.8 per cent in KMA and 12.4 per cent in 'Other towns', while it was only 7.7 per cent in the rural areas. There was an increase in the share of housing in total consumption in all the three regions in SLC 92 compared with SLC 91, indicating the rising housing costs.

The 'Clothing & footwear' group accounted for 10.7 per cent of total consumption expenditure in KMA, 10.2 per cent in 'Other towns' and 12.2 per cent in rural areas. The share of the 'Clothing & footwear' group also increased between SLC 91 and SLC 92 in all the three regions.

The shares of education and health care increased in all the three regions in SLC 92, while those of the 'Transportation' and 'Personal care' groups declined in all the three regions.

Table 2.6 shows the percentage variation in the group expenditure in the three regions at constant (Oct-Dec 1991) prices. There was a rise in overall consumption in SLC 92 in all the three regions compared with that in SLC 91, though the level of consumption was still below that in SLC 90.

The expenditure on the 'Food & beverages' group showed an increase of 6.2 per cent in KMA, 10.0 per cent in 'Other towns' and 11.5 per cent in rural areas, at constant (Oct-Dec 91) prices in SLC 92, compared with SLC 91. Between SLC 90 and SLC 91, there was a decline in the expenditure on this group (at constant prices) of the order of 17 to 23 per cent in the three regions. The increase in SLC 92 partly corrects this decline observed in the earlier year.

'Housing & household operational expenses' at constant prices increased in all the three regions, and more markedly in KMA and rural areas. Between SLC 90 and SLC 91, housing expenses in KMA increased at constant prices by as much as 19 per cent, and be-

TABLE 2.6
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN GROUP EXPENDITURE FROM SLC 91 TO SLC 92 AT CONSTANT (OCT-DEC 1991) PRICES, BY AREA

Group	KMA	Other towns	Rural areas
Food & beverages	+6.2	+10.0	+11.5
Fuel & household supplies	-2.8	-20.7	+0.3
Housing & household operational expenses	+34.5	+8.6	+37.0
Durable goods	+13.2	-23.8	+31.2
Personal care	-6.3	-20.5	-21.7
Health care	+47.2	+17.4	+16.5
Clothing & footwear	+11.4	+5.5	+14.8
Transportation	+25.7	+4.1	-6.6
Education	+141.2	+63.4	+78.9
Recreation	+21.4	-20.5	-5.5
Miscellaneous	+1.0	-33.2	-3.8
All groups	+14.2	+4.5	+10.7

tween SLC 91 and SLC 92 there was a further increase by 34.5 per cent. Expenditure on the 'Housing & household operational expenses' group, which includes expenses on rentals, utilities, mortgage and property tax payments, and operational expenses on helpers, gardeners, etc., was generally higher in KMA and was also relatively inelastic. That may explain the high order of increase in KMA.

The 'Educational expenses' showed a very high increase in all the three regions between SLC 91 and SLC 92—141 per cent in KMA, 63 per cent in 'Other towns' and 79 per cent in rural areas, due to the upward revision of all educational fees. The differences in the rate of increase may be due to the composition of the educational facilities available in the three regions.

The 'Health care' expenses also showed a substantial increase at constant prices in SLC 92, compared with SLC 91, in all three regions, the increase being the largest in KMA at 47.2 per cent, while it was 17.4 per cent in 'Other towns' and 16.5 per cent in rural areas.

The other major group which recorded an increase, at constant prices, in all the three regions was the 'Clothing and footwear' group: the increase was 11.4 per cent in KMA (-44 per cent in SLC 91), 5.5 per cent in 'Other towns' (-24 per cent in SLC 91), and 14.8 per cent in rural areas (-22 per cent in SLC 91). When compared with the substantial decline in SLC 91, the increases in SLC 92 may be more in the nature of relieving some of the pent-up demand.

The 'Personal care' group showed reduced expenditure at constant prices in all the three regions, in spite of the substantial declines already observed in SLC 91. The expenditures on other groups showed mixed trends, indicating adjustments, where possible and necessary, after the severe declines observed in 1991.

FOOD CONSUMPTION PATTERNS

Just as in the previous rounds of SLC, the meat, poultry and fish sub-group accounted for the largest share of the expenditure in the 'Food & beverages' group. In SLC 92, there was an increase in the share of this sub-group from 24.6 per cent in SLC 91 to 26.7 per cent (Table B-5). All the three regions recorded increased shares in this sub-group. The share increased from 23.8 per cent in SLC 91 to 24.0 per cent in SLC 92 in KMA; from 25.0 per cent to 26.2 per cent in 'Other towns'; and from 25.1 per cent to 29.2 per cent in rural areas. The share of the meat, poultry and fish subgroup in the total expenditure on the 'Food & beverages' group in SLC 92 was even higher than that in SLC 90 in all the three regions. Thus, with the improvement in earnings in 1992, compared to 1991, meat, poultry and fish, which are the most popular food items, though expensive, were being preferred.

The shares of 'Oils & fats', 'Starchy roots & tubers', vegetables, fruits, sugar/sweets and miscellaneous food sub-groups declined in SLC 92 compared with SLC 91 in all the three regions. The share of the 'Cereals & cereal products' sub-group declined marginally in KMA (from 11.8 per cent in SLC 91 to 11.5 per cent in SLC 92) and 'Other towns' (from 14.0 per cent to 13.5 per cent) but showed a small increase in rural areas (from 15.0 per cent to 15.9 per cent). The share of the beverages sub-group remained stationary in KMA and 'Other towns', but increased marginally in the rural areas.

MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION BY PARISH

The mean per capita consumption by commodity groups in the parishes is given in Table B-4. Table 2.7 and Figure 2.2 show the mean per capita total annual consumption in the 14 parishes and the parish indices compiled with the Jamaica mean taken as 100.

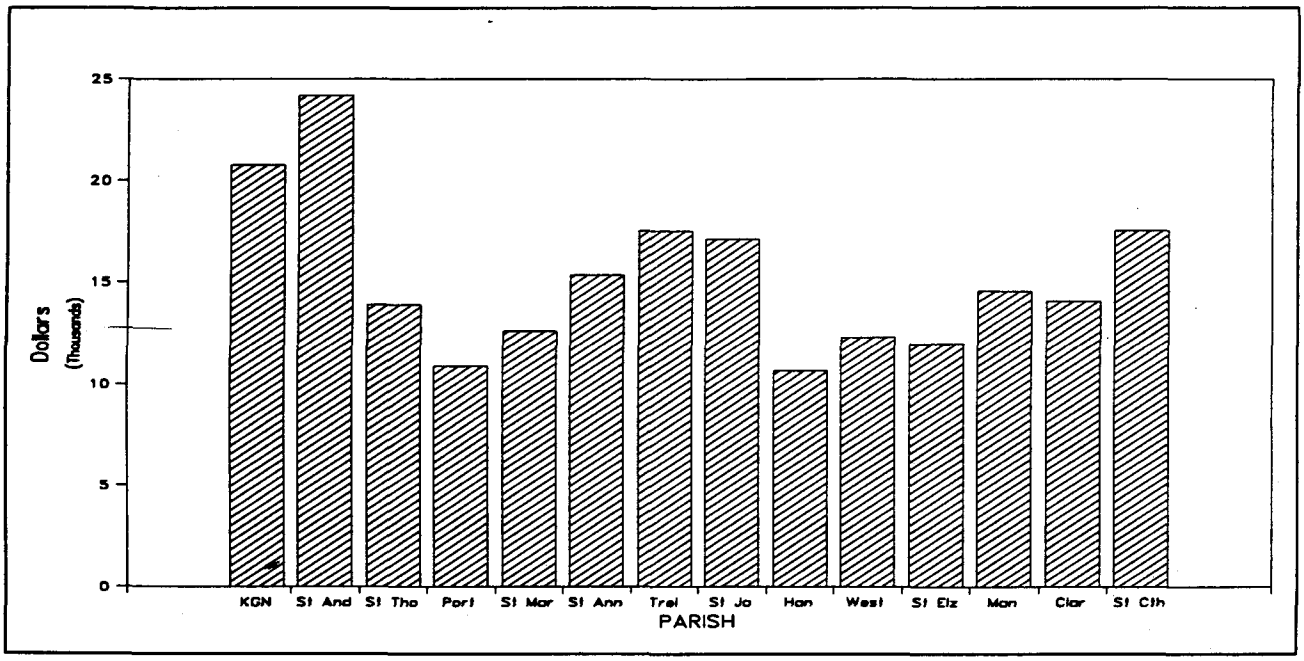

FIGURE 2.2: MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY PARISH, 1992

The mean per capita annual consumption was the highest in St Andrew, followed by Kingston, St Catherine, Trelawny and St James. The mean per capita consumption was higher than the national average only in these five parishes. It was the smallest in Hanover and Portland with indices of 63 and 64, compared with 100 for Jamaica as a whole.

The share of 'Food & beverages' in total mean consumption was the highest in Hanover (67.2 per cent) and the smallest in St Andrew (49.2 per cent) and St Catherine (49.4 per cent).

The share of housing in total consumption was the highest in St Andrew (16.1 per cent), followed by St Catherine (13.6 per cent).

CONSUMPTION BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD

According to SLC 92, the mean per capita consumption of a male-headed household was $17,753, compared with $16,090 for a female-headed household (Table 2.8). This is consistent with the findings of earlier rounds of the SLC, that, on average, households with females as head have lower consumption levels than those with males as head. Compared with SLC 91, the mean per capita consumption expenditure of a male-headed household increased, at current prices, by 58.2 per cent, while the corresponding increase for a female-headed household was 71.9 per cent. Thus, while the mean per capita consumption of a female-headed household was 83 per cent of that of the males in 1991, the corresponding figure in 1992 was 91 per cent, indicating a substantial closing of the gap.

TABLE 2.7
MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY PARISH, SLC 92

Parish	Mean annual consumption ($)	Index (Jamaica = 100)	Food consumption ($)	Food as per cent of total
Kingston	20,767	122	12,240	58.9
St Andrew	24,178	142	11,903	49.2
St Thomas	13,932	82	8,052	57.8
Portland	10,914	64	6,367	58.3
St Mary	12,640	74	7,291	57.7
St Ann	15,401	91	8,796	57.1
Trelawny	17,537	103	10,726	61.2
St James	17,153	101	10,914	63.6
Hanover	10,686	63	7,183	67.2
Westmoreland	12,309	72	7,304	59.3
St Elizabeth	11,968	70	7,055	58.9
Manchester	14,591	86	7,983	54.7
Clarendon	14,122	83	7,890	55.9
St Catherine	17,560	103	8,670	49.4

TABLE 2.8
MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, BY SEX OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD, SLC 91 AND 92

Sex of head	Mean per capita consumption ($)		Mean expenditure on food and beverages		Food and beverages expenditure as per cent of total	
	SLC 91	SLC 92	SLC 91	SLC 92	SLC 91	SLC 92
Male	11,220	17,753	6,130	9,624	54.6	54.2
Female	9,362	16,090	5,371	8,755	57.4	54.4

The share of food and beverages in total consumption expenditure was higher for female-headed households than for those headed by males in SLC 91; however, in SLC 92, the difference in this share had very much declined. This is in line with the reduction in the difference in the mean per capita consumption.

In SLC 92, as observed in the SLCs 90 and 91, the share of the 'Clothing & accessories' group in total consumption expenditure was higher in female-headed households, while the share for transportation was higher in the male-headed households. In SLC 92, the share of the clothing group in total consumption was 10.6 per cent for male-headed households and 12.0 per cent for female-headed households, while the share of 'Transportation' was 5.9 per cent for male-headed households and 4.0 per cent for female-headed households.

DISTRIBUTION (DECILES) OF CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Population Deciles

In SLC 92, the mean per capita annual consumption expenditure in the poorest 10 per cent of the sample was $3,863 and that in the wealthiest 10 per cent was $49,360; thus, the mean consumption for the wealthiest ten per cent was 12.8 times that for the poorest ten per cent. The comparable ratio for 1991 was 13.7, and in 1990 it was 12.3. Thus, the widening of the gap between the rich and the poor observed in 1991, as a result of the steep rise in prices, was reduced somewhat in 1992; still, the ratio was higher than that observed in 1990 (Table B-11).

The share of the top 20 per cent in national consumption, which was 45.9 per cent in 1990 and 47.1 per cent in 1991, had declined to 45.2 per cent in 1992 (Table 2.9).

All the decile groups, excepting the top two, increased their share in 1992, compared with 1991 and 1990.

In SLC 92, the consumption expenditure allocated to food formed 69.8 per cent of total consumption expenditure for the poorest decile, which progressively came down to 46.0 per cent in the highest decile.

CONSUMPTION OF HOME PRODUCTION AND GIFTS

Out of the mean per capita consumption expenditure of $16,998 in Jamaica in 1992, home production and gifts consumed accounted for $958, or 5.6 per cent of the total (Table 2.10), compared with 5.2 per cent in 1991, showing a marginal increase. The consumption of gifts of non-food items was 4.6 per cent of all non-food expenditure (4.2 per cent in 1991) and home production and gifts of food items was 6.5 per cent of all food expenditure (5.2 per cent in 1991).

Among non-food gifts, according to SLC 92, clothing, footwear and accessories accounted for 83 per cent of all gifts consumed; this percentage was over 80 per cent in all the regions.

Among food items (home produced or given) the consumption of starchy foods, fruits and vegetables was the highest, accounting for 85 per cent of all food items home produced or given and consumed in the rural areas, 48 per cent in 'Other towns' and 59 per cent in the country as a whole. It was, however, very

TABLE 2.9
PERCENTAGE SHARE IN NATIONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, SLC 90, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Decile	SLC 90	SLC 91	SLC 92
1	2.53	2.22	2.58
2	3.85	3.59	3.92
3	4.84	4.73	5.00
4	5.78	5.72	5.82
5	6.90	6.83	6.92
6	8.15	8.16	8.30
7	9.83	9.65	9.98
8	12.21	11.98	12.26
9	16.31	15.70	15.63
10	29.59	31.42	29.59
Jamaica	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 2.10
MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL VALUE OF HOME PRODUCTION AND GIFTS CONSUMED, BY AREA, SLC 92

Commodity group	Jamaica		KMA		Other towns		Rural areas	
	Value ($)	% to group	Value ($)	% to group	Value ($)	% to group	Value ($)	% to group
Non-food								
Durable goods	25	9.5	39	8.2	21	9.9	19	11.7
Clothing & footwear								
Other	36	0.6	47	0.5	43	0.7	27	0.8
Total non-food	359	4.6	440	3.6	397	4.9	301	5.8
Food								
Meat, poultry & fish	80	3.3	47	1.6	77	2.9	99	4.5
Roots and tubers	216	39.6	20	4.2	124	21.1	355	62.4
Fruits & vegetables	135	21.6	36	4.5	93	13.1	204	41.3
Other food	168	3.0	115	1.5	159	2.6	201	4.8
Total food	599	6.5	218	1.8	453	4.5	659	8.8
Grand total	958	5.6	656	2.7	850	4.7	960	7.6

low, accounting for 26 per cent of all food, home-produced or given, and consumed in KMA.

If group-wise consumption expenditure is considered, the consumption of home production or gifts accounted for a substantial portion of the total consumption in the case of the clothing group among non-food items, and starchy roots and tubers and fruits and vegetables among the food items.

Table 2.11 shows the trends in consumption of home production and gifts in SLC 90, SLC 91 and SLC 92.

There were only marginal variations in the percentage consumption of home production and gifts in total consumption for the last three rounds of the SLC. The only significant change seems to be that the consumption of home production and gifts of food in KMA increased from 0.8 per cent in SLC 91 to 1.8 per cent in SLC 92 while in the rural areas this percentage declined from 11.7 per cent in SLC 91 to 8.8 per cent in SLC 92.

NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

In all SLC rounds, one module is devoted to collecting information on non-consumption expenditures. The items covered include, inter alia, insurance payments, repayment of loans and interest, payments for supporting children living elsewhere, maintenance of relatives living outside home, legal services, donations and gifts.

Table 2.12 gives the data on per capita non-consumption expenditures, with comparative figures for consumption, by region and quintile, for SLC 92.

The per capita non-consumption expenditure as a percentage of total household expenditure in the country remained at the same level of 3.5 per cent both in SLC 91 and SLC 92. Among the regions, however, there was some small increase in the percentage in KMA and rural areas, while a decrease was noted in 'Other towns'.

TABLE 2.11
HOME PRODUCTION AND GIFTS AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CONSUMPTION, BY AREA, IN SLC 90, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Group/survey	Jamaica	KMA	Other towns	Rural areas
Food group				
SLC 90	6.1	0.9	4.4	12.0
SLC 91	6.0	0.8	4.8	11.7
SLC 92	6.5	1.8	4.5	8.8
Non-food group				
SLC 90	4.4	3.7	4.9	5.1
SLC 91	4.2	3.4	5.0	5.0
SLC 92	4.6	3.6	4.9	5.8
Total consumption				
SLC 90	5.3	2.3	4.6	9.2
SLC 91	5.2	2.1	4.9	9.1
SLC 92	5.6	2.7	4.7	7.6

TABLE 2.12
MEAN PER CAPITA ANNUAL EXPENDITURE ON CONSUMPTION AND NON-CONSUMPTION ITEMS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE, SLC 92, AND COMPARISONS OF NON-CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, SLC 91 AND 92

Group	SLC 92			% Non-consumption	
	Consumption ($)	Non-consumption ($)	Total ($)	SLC 91	SLC 92
Area					
KMA	24,311	927	25,238	3.1	3.7
Other towns	18,068	756	18,824	5.6	4.0
Rural areas	12,627	385	13,012	2.9	3.0
Quintile					
Poorest	4,951	54	5,005	0.9	1.1
2	8,364	162	8,526	1.5	1.9
3	11,831	290	12,121	1.1	2.4
4	17,084	459	17,543	1.9	2.6
5	36,907	1904	38,812	5.4	4.9
Jamaica	16,998	610	17,608	3.5	3.5

As observed in the earlier SLC rounds, the per capita non-consumption expenditure in SLC 92 was negligible at $54 in the poorest quintile, progressively increasing to $1,904 in the wealthiest quintile. Non-consumption expenditure as a percentage of total household expenditure was 1.1 per cent in the poorest quintile and 4.9 per cent in the wealthiest quintile.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLDS BY TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

Tables B-12 to B-15 give the distribution of households according to 17 ranges of total annual household consumption expenditure, by regions, quintiles, sex of household head and parish, respectively. Tables 2.13 and 2.14 summarise the frequency of households by monthly consumption expenditure classes for the regions and the parishes.

In Jamaica, the total consumption expenditure of about one-third (31.5 per cent to be exact) of the households in 1992 was less than $3,000 per household per month, while two-thirds of the households (68.5 per cent to be exact) spent less than $6,000 per month on the average. Among the three regions, only 18.6 per cent of the households in KMA, 27.0 per cent in 'Other towns' and 41.5 per cent of the households in rural areas spent less than $3,000 per month, while the cumulated frequency of the households spending less than $6,000 was 54.7 per cent in KMA, 63.0 per cent in 'Other towns' and 79.4 per cent in rural areas. Thus, the consumption levels in KMA, where job opportunities are better, are higher than either in 'Other towns' or rural areas.

The proportion of households spending less than $3,000 and $6,000 per month per household, in each parish, is shown in Table 2.14.

It is notable that the proportion of households spending $3,000 to $5,999 ranged generally between 35 and 40 per cent in all the parishes. There were, however, wide differences between parishes in the proportion of households spending less than $3,000

TABLE 2.13
CUMULATIVE DISTRIBUTION (PERCENTAGE) OF MONTHLY HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY AREA, SLC 92

Monthly household consumption expenditure ($)	Area			
	KMA	Other towns	Rural areas	Jamaica
Less than 1,000	1.6	3.5	6.3	4.3
Less than 2,000	8.8	13.0	23.5	16.9
Less than 3,000	18.6	27.0	41.5	31.5
Less than 4,000	31.3	41.5	57.6	46.2
Less than 5,000	44.2	51.8	70.6	58.7
Less than 6,000	54.7	63.0	79.4	68.5
Less than 7,000	63.2	71.9	85.9	76.0
Less than 8,000	70.5	79.5	89.9	81.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 2.14
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIFIED TOTAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE, BY PARISH, SLC 92

Parish	Monthly consumption				
	Less than $3,000	$3,000-5,999	$6,000-7,999	$8,000+	Total
Kingston	28.9	39.2	14.9	17.2	100.0
St Andrew	18.2	35.4	15.5	30.9	100.0
St Thomas	43.9	39.7	6.9	9.5	100.0
Portland	52.2	34.0	9.6	4.1	100.0
St Mary	45.0	37.6	10.0	7.4	100.0
St Ann	30.9	39.7	12.7	16.7	100.0
Trelawny	19.5	40.3	17.3	17.0	100.0
St James	22.0	37.8	18.9	21.3	100.0
Hanover	49.6	38.2	7.3	3.0	100.0
Westmoreland	48.9	34.7	8.9	7.7	100.0
St Elizabeth	47.2	34.4	11.8	6.6	100.0
Manchester	38.0	35.9	11.2	15.0	100.0
Clarendon	38.5	35.6	10.8	15.1	100.0
St Catherine	23.7	37.2	15.9	23.2	100.0

per month or spending more than $6,000. The effect of a larger percentage of households spending less than $3,000 per month is to pull down the parish mean per capita consumption, while a larger percentage of those spending more than $6,000 per month will have an upward pull on the mean per capita consumption.

It was observed in an earlier paragraph that only five parishes, namely, Kingston, St Andrew, Trelawny, St James and St Catherine had a mean per capita consumption higher than the national average. It will be seen from Table 2.14 that in these parishes the percentage of households spending less than $3,000 per month on consumption was below the national average of 31.5 per cent, while the percentage of those spending $6,000 or more was higher than the national average (31.2 per cent). Thus, in these parishes, the proportion of households which have a downward pull on the mean per capita consumption was less while the proportion of those with an upward pull was more. On the other hand, in Hanover and Portland, identified as having the lowest mean per capita consumption, 50 per cent of the households had a total consumption expenditure of less than $3,000 per month. □

Chapter 3

Education

The 1992 survey collected data on three main areas of the educational system:

- enrolment at all levels of the system,
- school-age children not enrolled in school, and
- the School Feeding Programme (SFP).

ENROLMENT[1]

Of the total SLC sample, 33.1% were enrolled in an educational institution—this is equivalent to 4242 persons in the sample. Of those enrolled, 17.7% were enrolled in basic schools, 45.1% in primary, 34.8% in secondary and 2.4% in tertiary institutions.

Enrolment by Age Group and School Type

The data indicate that, for 1992, families delayed the enrolment of 3-5 year olds in school as there were 25.2% not enrolled in school, compared with 16% non-enrolment among this age cohort in 1989. This decline in enrolment for the 3-5 year cohort may be partly due to the costs that would be incurred as a result of early enrolment.

Over the 1989 to 1992 period, little change was observed in the percentage of 6 to 14 year olds enrolled in school, with enrolment rates of approximately 98% for the 6-11 year olds and approximately 96% for the 12-14 year olds. However, in the 12-14 age cohort, there was a shift towards the primary levels, with the percentage enrolled at the primary level increasing from 17% to 21.6% (Table 3.1).

At ages 15-16 years, many students are not enrolled in school; an even greater percentage are not enrolled at ages 17 and 19 years. However, the proportion of students who were in school between 15 and 19 increased between 1989 and 1992. In 1989, 72% of the 15-16 age group were enrolled in school; in 1992, enrolment rose to 80%. The 17-19 age group showed a similar trend with enrolment increasing from 19% to 25.3% over the same period (Figure 3.1). These increases are primarily reflective of increases in enrolment at the secondary level for both age groups. Enrolment rates among the 20-24 age group remained stable with less than 4% enrolled in school between 1989 and 1992.

Enrolment by Quintile

The data suggest that, over their school career, children from the poorest quintile spend less time than their wealthier counterparts enrolled in school. A decline in enrolment among 3-5 year olds was also observed for all quintiles. Among this cohort, enrolment of children from the poorest quintile was 11 to 19 per cent less than the highest enrolment rate for the years 1989 to 1992 (Table 3.2).

Between 1989 and 1992, enrolment rates among children aged 6-14 years remained at close to 100% for all quintiles, implying relative equality of access to education at the primary and junior secondary level.

The decline in enrolment that occurred between the 12-14 age cohort and 15-16 age cohort was observed for all quintiles. However, the poorest quintile experienced the most dramatic decline. Among 15-16 year olds the gap between enrolment for the poorest and the wealthiest quintile reached 27% in 1991 and 1992.

[1]The data for this section were drawn from information from 3 similar questions used in the SLC between 1989 and 1992. The questionswere:

a)What type of school is - attending this academic year? (1989-2)

b)In what kind of school is - now enrolled? (1990, 1991)

c) What type of school did - attend last academic year? (1992)

TABLE 3.1
EDUCATIONAL ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE), BY AGE, 1989 - 1992

Age, school type	Year			
	1989-2	1990	1991	1992
3-5 Years				
Basic	77	77	77.3	70.0
Primary	6	-	5.2	4.8
None	16	23	17.5	25.2
6-11 Years				
Basic	4	2	3.7	5.6
Primary	87	93	87.1	86.1
Secondary	7	3	7.7	6.6
None	1	1	1.5	1.7
12-14 Years				
Primary	17	16	18.4	21.6
Secondary	80	81	78.1	74.9
None	3	3	3.5	3.5
15-16 Years				
Primary	2	-		0.5
Secondary	69	78	76.2	79.2
Tertiary	1	0	2.0	0.7
None	28	22	21.8	19.7
17-19 Years				
Secondary	14	11	15.9	20.4
Tertiary	5	2	5.2	4.9
None	81	86	78.9	74.7
20-24 Years*				
Secondary	-	-	0.6	0.5
Tertiary	2	-	3.3	2.4
None	98	-	96.1	97.1

*Data not available for this age group for 1990.

The 1992 enrolment for 15-16 year olds was higher than the 1989 enrolment by 5 to 8 per cent for all quintiles. Enrolment gains achieved between 1989 and 1992 among the 17-19 cohort were experienced differently for each quintile. As consumption levels increased the gains in enrolment increased, with the wealthiest quintile recording the greatest gains (from 19% to 40%) and the poorest the least (from 9% to 11%).

Enrolment by Area

In general, enrolment was highest in KMA and lowest in the rural areas, with a few exceptions. There was some variation in enrolment rates for all age cohorts except for the 6-11 year olds (Table 3.3).

The decline in enrolment of 3-5 year olds that occurred between 1991 and 1992 was greatest in KMA (from 90.6% to 81.5%) and least in the rural areas (from 77.5% to 71.3%). 'Other towns' showed an 8% decline over the same period.

Enrolment for 15-16 year olds increased in 'Other towns' between 1990 and 1991 and decreased between 1991 and 1992, the opposite trend being observed for the KMA and rural areas. In 1991, the 'Other towns' enrolment increased to 93.4%, which was the highest rate for that year; it decreased to

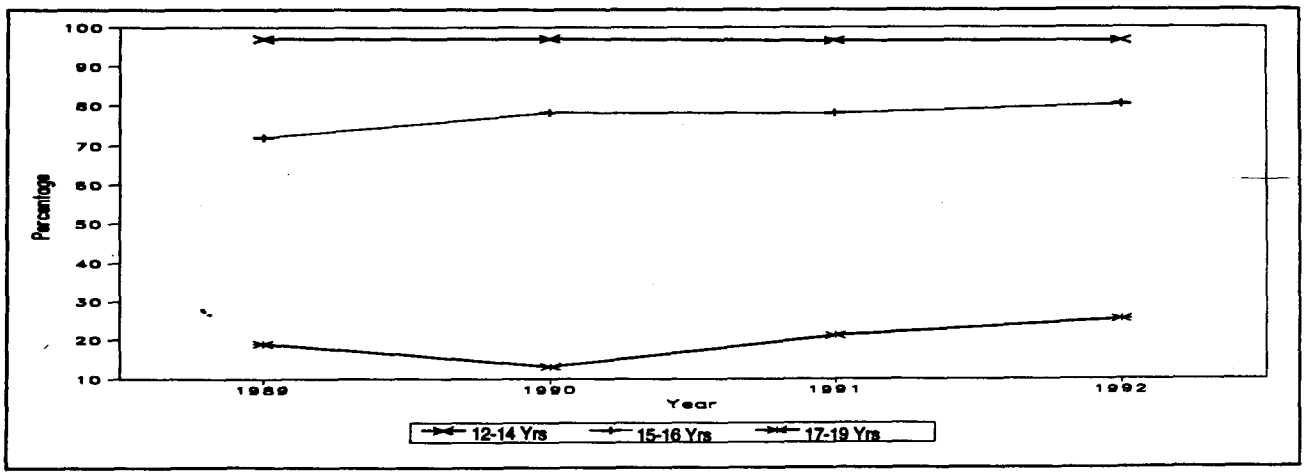

FIGURE 3.1: ENROLMENT RATE, BY AGE, 1989-1992

TABLE 3.2
PERCENTAGE OF 3-24 YEAR-OLDS ENROLLED IN SCHOOL, BY QUINTILE, 1989 - 1992

Age, quintile	Year			
	1989	1990	1991	1992
3-5 Years				
Poorest	74	72	75	63
2	83	75	77	69
3	84	78	83	82
4	87	83	91	79
5	89	83	93	81
6-11 Years				
Poorest	98	99	99	97
2	100	99	98	98
3	99	100	98	99
4	98	100	99	98
5	99	98	99	99
12-14 Years				
Poorest	95	95	95	93
2	98	97	95	95
3	98	98	96	98
4	98	96	100	99
5	97	100	98	98
15-16 Years				
Poorest	59	75	65	65
2	73	73	74	72
3	75	71	73	80
4	83	87	88	89
5	84	88	92	92
17-19 Years				
Poorest	9	11	17	11
2	14	6	12	19
3	19	13	18	26
4	14	15	31	26
5	19	29	31	40
20-24 Years*				
Poorest	0	-	4	1
2	1	-	0	1
3	2	-	3	2
4	3	-	5	3
5	5	-	8	5

*Data not available for this age group for 1990.

80.2% in 1992. At the same time, the KMA rate decreased to 83.5% in 1991 and increased to 94% in 1992. Rural enrolment was more stable, changing from 70.2% to 73.9% between 1991 and 1992.

For the 17-19 year old cohort, all areas showed an increase in enrolment rates between 1990 and 1992. KMA registered an increase of 15.5 percentage points, 'Other towns' one of 11.4 and rural areas the least increase (10.6 percentage points). While KMA experienced a greater increase in enrolment between 1990 and 1991, rural areas had their greater increase between 1991 and 1992. The increase experienced in 'Other towns' was similar over the years.

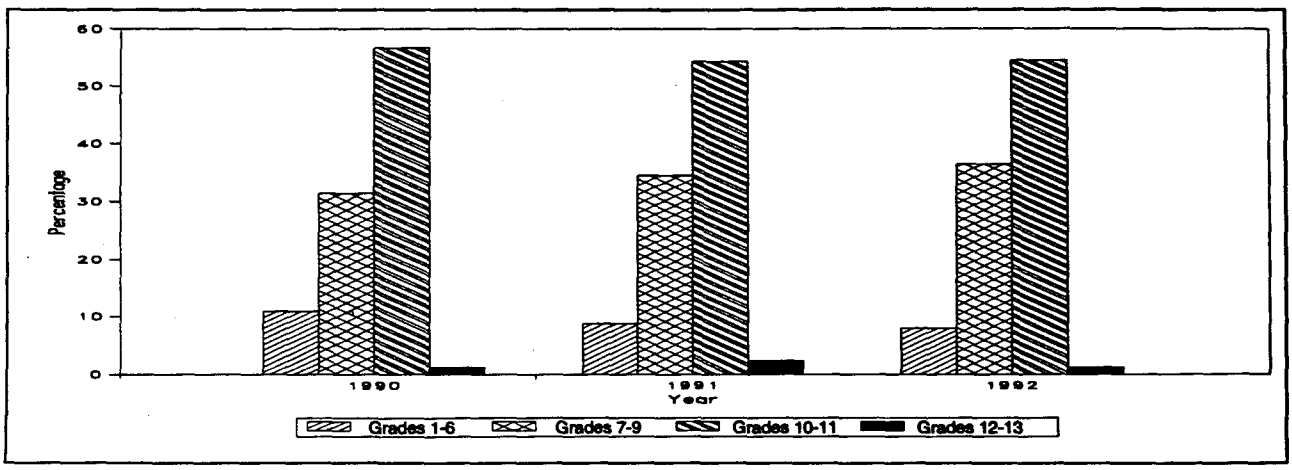

FIGURE 3.2: OUT-OF-SCHOOL CHILDREN AGED 6-19 YEARS, BY HIGHEST GRADE, 1990-1992

TABLE 3.3
ENROLMENT RATE (PERCENTAGE), BY AGE AND AREA, 1989-1992

Age, area	Year		
	1990	1991	1992
3-5 Years			
KMA	83	90.6	81.5
Other towns	77	85.9	77.9
Rural	75	77.5	71.3
6-11 Years			
KMA	99	98.7	99.0
Other towns	99	98.8	96.2
Rural	99	98.3	98.6
12-14 Years			
KMA	96	95.5	100.0
Other towns	99	100.0	95.4
Rural	97	96.1	95.3
15-16 Years			
KMA	87	83.5	94.0
Other towns	84	93.4	80.2
Rural	72	70.2	73.9
17-19 Years			
KMA	18	32.3	33.5
Other towns	13	19.1	24.4
Rural	11	15.0	21.6
20-24 Years			
KMA	-	5.2	5.3
Other towns	-	7.9	2.3
Rural	-	1.6	1.7

*Data not available for this age group for 1990

Enrolment by Parish

Considerable variation in enrolment was observed among parishes. St Elizabeth showed enrolment rates that were substantially lower than the Jamaican average for all age groups. St Andrew's enrolment rates were consistently higher than the Jamaican average for all age cohorts. Hanover and St Catherine also enjoyed higher than average enrolment rates for most cohorts (Table E-3).

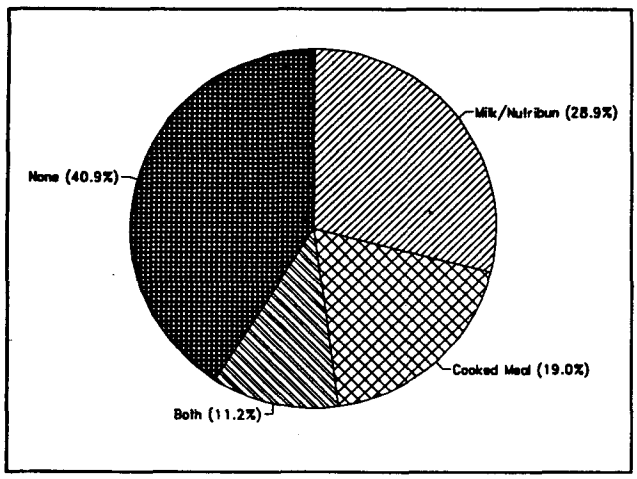

FIGURE 3.3: STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME, 1992

In Portland, enrolment rates were higher among 3-5 year olds than in any other parish. Enrolment there was 90.4% for this cohort. At the other extreme, only 46.3% of the same cohort was enrolled in school in Westmoreland. These percentages compare to a national average of 74.8%.

While most parishes achieved enrolments close to the national average of 98.3% for the 6-11 age group, St Elizabeth departed from this with a lower rate of 88.7%. Full enrolment was recorded for this age group in Kingston, St Thomas, Portland, Trelawny and Hanover. Compared with the national average of 96.5% enrolment for 12-14 year olds, St Thomas and St Elizabeth showed lower rates, at 89.1% and 84.8%, respectively. Kingston and Trelawny recorded full enrolment for this cohort.

Variations in enrolment were greatest for the 15-16 age group. While the national average was 80%, a rate of 95.2% was recorded for Westmoreland and, at the low end, 37.7% was recorded for St Thomas. St Andrew had the highest enrolment for the 17-19 year old cohort with a rate of 32.8%; with a rate of 7.1%, Portland had the lowest rate.

Enrolment In Secondary And Tertiary Institutions

There was little change in the proportion of enrolment in most secondary institutions between 1989

TABLE 3.4
PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS, 1989-1992

School Type	Year			
	1989-2	1990	1991	1992
All Age (Grades 7-9)	27	22	28.0	23.0
New Secondary	32	37	30.6	28.8
Comprehensive High	3	3	3.9	5.0
Secondary High	29	28	27.6	30.7
Technical High	3	4	3.6	3.3
Vocational/Agr.	0.8	2	2.5	2.5
Post-secondary	3.4	4	3.8	6.5
Adult/Night	2	-	-	-
Jamaica	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

and 1992. The Government policy to upgrade New Secondary schools to Secondary and Comprehensive High schools was evidenced in the decline in the proportion of enrolment in the former (from 32% to 28.8%) and a combined increase in the proportion of enrolment in the latter (from 32% to 35.7%). All Age schools also showed a decline in their proportion of enrolment, from 27% to 23% between 1989 and 1992.

New Secondary and Secondary High schools continued to have the greatest proportion of enrolment for secondary institutions with proportions of 28.8% and 30.7% in 1992, respectively. Technical and Vocational/Agricultural schools maintained smaller proportions with 3.3% and 2.5% in 1992, respectively (Table 3.4). Post-secondary institutions showed a small increase in their proportion of enrolment between 1989 and 1992 from 3.4% to 6.5%.

Enrolment in Secondary and Tertiary Institutions by Area

In rural areas, All Age schools consistently had the greatest proportion of enrolment, with percentages as much as twice those of other areas. Between 1990 and 1992, the proportion of enrolment in New Secondary schools fell in KMA by 10.9 percentage points and by 8.1 in rural areas; it remained stable in 'Other towns' (Table 3.5).

Over the 1990 to 1992 period, proportions of enrolment in Comprehensive High and Vocational/Agricultural schools increased from 3% to 7.4% in KMA, went from zero to 2.1% in 'Other towns' and from 3% to 4.5% in rural areas. While the Secondary High proportion was stable for KMA and 'Other towns', it rose from 18% to 24.2% in rural areas over this period.

The lowest proportion of enrolment for post-secondary institutions was observed in rural areas. In KMA it increased from 6% to 11.8% between 1990 and 1992.

Enrolment in Secondary and Tertiary Institutions by Parish

Enrolment proportions partially reflected the availability of secondary and tertiary institutions in the

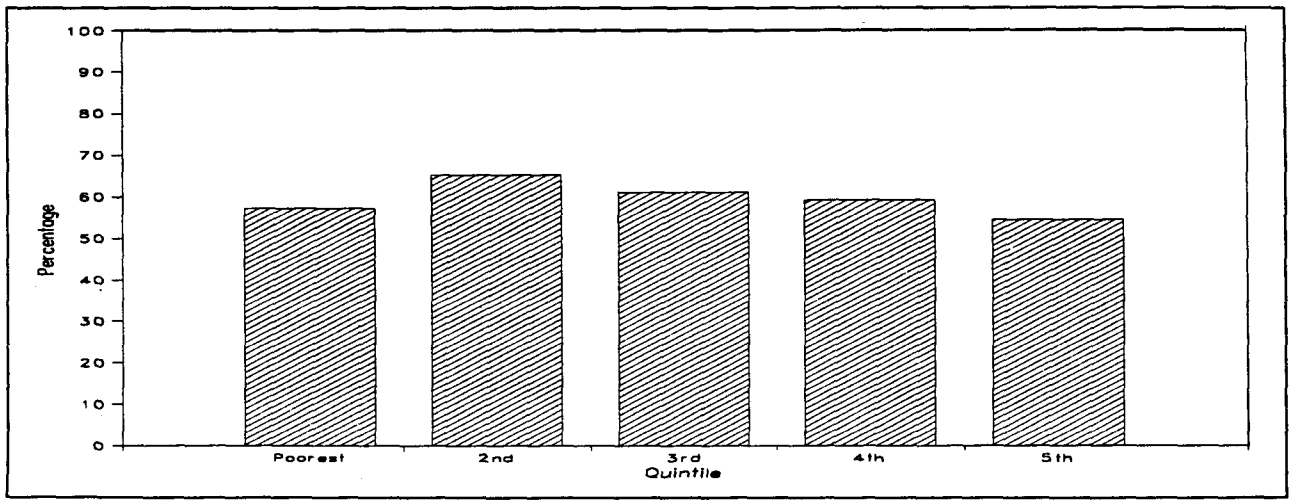

FIGURE 3.4: PARTICIPATION IN THE SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME, BY QUINTILE, 1992

TABLE 3.5
PERCENTAGE ENROLMENT IN SECONDARY AND TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS, BY AREA, 1990-1992

	Area, Year								
	KMA			Other towns			Rural areas		
School type	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992	1990	1991	1992
All Age (Grades 7-9)	15	21.5	13.0	8	17.2	14.9	32	35.5	31.7
New Secondary	36	27.6	25.1	36	28.5	35.3	37	33.0	28.9
Comprehensive High	3	4.7	7.4	0	2.0	2.1	3	4.2	4.5
Secondary High	36	35.1	38.0	41	40.4	37.7	18	19.0	24.2
Technical High	2	1.9	2.2	8	3.3	3.4	5	4.7	3.9
Vocational./Agr	1	3.7	2.5	1	2.7	0.2	2	1.7	3.2
Post-secondary	6	5.6	11.8	6	6.0	6.3	3	2.0	3.6
Jamaica	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

parishes. However, some parishes without a particular type of institution showed enrolments, indicating that students were leaving their home to attend schools elsewhere.

The proportion of enrolment taken by All Age schools was highest in St Mary (43.1%) and St Elizabeth (39.0%) and lowest in Kingston (14.4%) and St Andrew (15.2%) (Table E-5). Compared to the national average of 28.8%, Kingston (42.4%) and St Elizabeth (43.3%) had a high proportion of their enrolment in New Secondary schools; in St Thomas the proportion was much lower at 14.2%. Higher than average proportions of enrolment in Comprehensive High schools were observed for St James (14.2%) and Hanover (10.1%). Consistent with the fact there were no Comprehensive High Schools in St Ann and Portland, there was no enrolment in these schools.

At 9.5%, Secondary High schools' proportion of enrolment was very low in St Elizabeth. No enrolment was recorded for Technical High schools in Trelawny and Kingston[2]. The proportion of enrolment for Vocational/Agricultural schools was much higher than average in St Thomas (11.4%) and very low in St Ann (0.7%) and St Elizabeth (0.8%). No enrolment was shown in Manchester.

Post-secondary enrolment was not indicated for St Mary, Hanover, Clarendon and Kingston while it had the highest proportion of enrolment in St Catherine (12.8%) and St Andrew (11.8%).

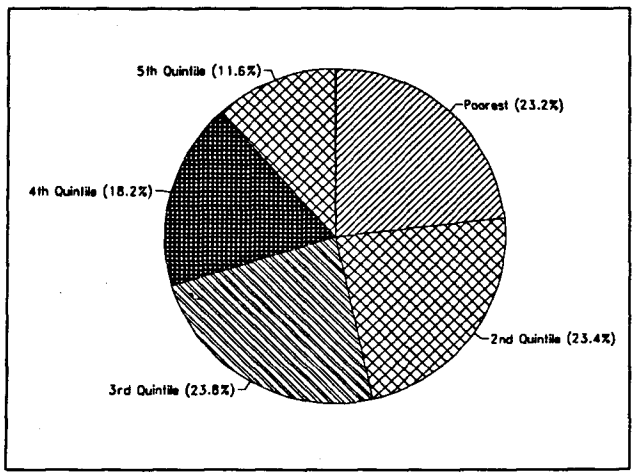

FIGURE 3.5: SHARE OF NUTRIBUN SNACKS RECEIVED BY EACH QUINTILE, 1992

Enrolment In Private And Public Institutions

The great majority (96.1%) of Jamaican students were enrolled in public institutions in 1992. Students in 'Other towns', with a rate of 6.5%, were more likely to be enrolled in a private institution than those in other areas (Table E-6).

As expected, the wealthiest quintile recorded the highest level of enrolment in private institutions. In the wealthiest quintile, 8.1% of students were enrolled in private institutions, compared with 2.6% in the poorest and 2.4% in the 4th quintile.

There was no difference between the enrolment of boys and girls in public and private institutions. However, differences between age cohorts were observed. The youngest and oldest cohorts were more likely to be enrolled in private institutions; 15.3% of the 3-5 year olds and 28.2% of the 20-24 year olds were enrolled in private institutions compared with less than 7% for other age cohorts. St James, with a 15.4% rate, had the highest parish enrolment in private institutions. No enrolment in private institutions was reported for St Thomas and St Mary (Table E-7).

[2]Although there are two technical schools in Kingston, the data suggest that students enrolled there mainly reside outside that parish.