TABLE F-11
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF DISTANCE OF HOUSEHOLDS FROM PUBLIC WATER SOURCE, BY PARISH

Parish/Source	Households analysed (N)	Distance from source (yards)					
		0 - 49	50 - 199	200 - 499	500 - 999	1000+	Total
Kingston							
Public standpipe	1	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
St Andrew							
Public standpipe	38	80.3	3.3	13.8	2.5	0.0	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	17	36.5	0.0	50.4	0.0	13.1	100.0
St Thomas							
Public standpipe	61	37.5	19.8	31.3	5.2	6.2	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	14	41.9	7.4	24.7	14.8	11.1	100.0
Portland							
Public standpipe	34	48.0	26.9	11.5	2.8	10.8	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	21	8.3	50.2	18.4	12.4	10.7	100.0
St Mary							
Public standpipe	93	75.1	18.0	5.1	0.9	0.9	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	23	60.3	8.2	21.7	0.0	9.8	100.0
St Ann							
Public standpipe	24	60.1	14.6	21.6	0.0	3.7	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	16	33.6	0.0	32.2	20.8	13.5	100.0
Trelawny							
Public standpipe	70	30.9	8.5	46.1	7.7	6.7	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	12	9.1	15.9	50.5	24.5	0.0	100.0
St James							
Public standpipe	52	49.1	21.4	9.9	8.6	11.0	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	29	48.1	12.0	9.2	21.4	9.4	100.0
Hanover							
Public standpipe	53	77.0	15.6	5.5	1.9	0.0	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	43	82.4	2.2	6.0	2.3	7.0	100.0
Westmoreland							
Public standpipe	153	39.1	24.1	27.4	3.0	6.5	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	11	37.1	0.0	30.6	32.2	0.0	100.0
St Elizabeth							
Public standpipe	76	75.1	8.5	10.0	5.1	1.2	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	8	36.3	38.4	13.1	0.0	12.2	100.0
Manchester							
Public standpipe	57	49.7	20.3	17.6	10.3	2.0	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	12	34.3	0.0	50.0	15.7	0.0	100.0
Clarendon							
Public standpipe	97	21.0	14.3	43.9	16.1	4.7	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	32	16.4	14.9	31.4	24.5	12.8	100.0
St Catherine							
Public standpipe	23	47.8	3.7	30.4	4.8	13.4	100.0
River/lake/spring/pond	39	22.6	16.6	37.2	14.8	8.9	100.0

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-12
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCE OF LIGHTING OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Source of lighting				All types
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other	None	
Area					
KMA	84.3	11.0	0.4	4.4	100.0
Other towns	72.7	27.1	0.1	0.1	100.0
Rural areas	54.8	43.8	0.4	1.0	100.0
Quintile					
Poorest	36.5	62.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
2	48.5	49.1	0.7	1.6	100.0
3	60.9	37.2	0.1	1.8	100.0
4	68.3	29.4	0.5	1.7	100.0
5	84.5	13.8	0.4	1.2	100.0
Jamaica	67.3	30.4	0.4	1.9	100.0

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-13
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOURCE OF LIGHTING OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY PARISH

Parish	Source of lighting				All types
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other	None	
Kingston	78.1	5.2	2.3	14.4	100.0
St Andrew	84.9	11.4	0.0	3.7	100.0
St Thomas	64.9	34.5	0.6	0.0	100.0
Portland	53.2	46.3	0.0	0.5	100.0
St Mary	54.5	43.8	0.8	0.9	100.0
St Ann	70.1	27.3	0.4	2.2	100.0
Trelawny	61.0	38.0	1.0	0.0	100.0
St James	67.5	31.2	0.4	0.9	100.0
Hanover	56.5	43.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Westmoreland	67.5	31.1	0.0	1.4	100.0
St Elizabeth	40.3	58.6	0.8	0.3	100.0
Manchester	52.5	47.0	0.5	0.0	100.0
Clarendon	60.7	38.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
St Catherine	67.9	32.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-14
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING KITCHEN FACILITIES AND EXCLUSIVE USE OF KITCHEN FACILITIES, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households with facility	Households having exclusive use of facility
Area		
KMA	91.8	72.1
Other towns	96.7	85.8
Rural areas	96.1	89.8
Quintile		
Poorest	93.6	88.4
2	95.8	89.5
3	95.3	86.3
4	95.4	85.1
5	96.7	81.7
Jamaica	94.9	83.5

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-15
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS HAVING KITCHEN FACILITIES AND EXCLUSIVE USE OF KITCHEN FACILITIES, BY PARISH

Parish	Households with facility	Households having exclusive use of facility
Kingston	80.7	44.5
St Andrew	93.0	76.2
St Thomas	90.1	81.0
Portland	96.1	88.6
St. Mary	96.9	90.2
St Ann	93.9	87.1
Trelawny	98.3	93.0
St James	92.0	80.4
Hanover	97.0	92.9
Westmoreland	98.5	93.7
St Elizabeth	98.1	94.5
Manchester	97.3	89.6
Clarendon	97.6	88.8
St Catherine	97.7	86.9
Jamaica	94.9	83.5

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-16
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Tenure status	Jamaica	Area		
		KMA	Other towns	Rural areas
Owned by household member	60.2	40.5	59.4	73.0
Rent-free	12.5	12.8	10.2	13.1
Rented -				
Leased	2.1	3.3	1.7	1.5
Private rented	21.8	37.9	23.9	11.0
Government rented	1.3	2.9	1.5	0.3
Squatter	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6
Other	1.3	1.7	2.4	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tenure status	Quintile				
	Poorest	2	3	4	5
Owned by household member	75.8	70.9	67.8	61.6	52.9
Rent-free	11.4	13.7	11.4	12.7	11.3
Rented -					
Leased	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.6
Private rented	8.2	11.2	15.6	19.5	30.8
Government rented	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.5
Squatter	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.4
Other	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.6	1.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-17
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TENURE STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS, BY PARISH

Tenure status	Parish							
	Kingston	St Andrew	St Thomas	Portland	St Mary	St Ann	Trelawny	St James
Owned by household member	18.5	45.7	70.6	67.3	65.9	69.5	70.0	66.1
Rent-free	21.1	12.2	8.3	13.4	10.8	14.0	13.1	6.5
Rented -								
Leased	0.9	3.4	0.5	0.9	3.8	0.6	0.5	2.5
Private rented	54.7	32.1	16.1	15.4	10.8	12.8	16.4	20.9
Government rented	1.6	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	1.1
Squatter	1.4	0.7	2.0	1.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	1.2
Other	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.8	4.3	1.3	0.0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Tenure status	Parish					
	Hanover	Westmoreland	St Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon	St Catherine
Owned by household member	81.5	88.6	70.9	63.5	64.6	58.1
Rent-free	5.4	4.5	16.9	13.5	17.8	12.6
Rented -						
Leased	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.4	2.0	3.3
Private rented	12.0	4.6	9.1	20.5	14.9	25.7
Government rented	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.0	0.2	0.0
Squatter	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Other	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-18
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON OR AGENCY FROM WHOM PROPERTY RENTED, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Person or agency from whom rented				Total
		Relative	Private employer	Public agency	Private individual/ agency	
Area						
KMA	422	4.3	2.2	2.1	91.4	100.0
Other towns	207	8.1	7.5	3.4	81.0	100.0
Rural areas	307	7.3	4.1	7.3	81.2	100.0
Quintile						
Poorest	57	5.3	8.8	1.8	84.2	100.0
2	86	9.3	1.2	1.2	88.4	100.0
3	141	3.5	2.8	5.7	87.9	100.0
4	216	7.9	3.7	6.0	82.4	100.0
5	436	5.7	5.0	3.0	86.2	100.0
Jamaica	936	5.9	3.8	3.7	86.6	100.0

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-19
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSON OR AGENCY FROM WHOM PROPERTY RENTED, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Person or agency from whom rented				Total
		Relative	Private employer	Public agency	Private individual/ agency	
Kingston	87	1.1	0.9	1.5	96.5	100.0
St Andrew	253	4.3	2.9	2.0	90.8	100.0
St Thomas	28	4.9	4.9	18.5	71.8	100.0
Portland	32	9.1	6.0	0.0	84.9	100.0
St Mary	37	8.3	6.9	31.8	53.0	100.0
St Ann	38	4.4	0.0	1.6	94.0	100.0
Trelawny	30	9.9	3.0	0.0	87.1	100.0
St James	54	7.3	16.1	1.4	75.2	100.0
Hanover	20	7.7	0.0	14.6	77.7	100.0
Westmoreland	18	19.1	0.0	0.0	80.9	100.0
St Elizabeth	37	4.7	22.2	0.0	73.2	100.0
Manchester	67	14.1	0.0	0.0	85.9	100.0
Clarendon	66	3.1	1.4	2.7	92.9	100.0
St Catherine	169	8.0	2.9	4.5	84.6	100.0

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-20

MEAN MONTHLY RENTAL PAYMENT, AND RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly rent ($)	Rent as percentage of total household consumption
Area			
KMA	398	561	8.4
Other towns	195	499	8.3
Rural areas	291	224	4.7
Quintile			
Poorest	54	104	4.4
2	80	144	4.3
3	131	179	4.5
4	205	273	5.3
5	414	689	8.9
Jamaica	884	432	7.4

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-21

MEAN MONTHLY RENTAL PAYMENT AND RENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly rent ($)	Rent as Percentage of total household consumption
Kingston	86	324	5.0
St Andrew	235	650	9.5
St Thomas	27	94	2.5
Portland	26	180	4.7
St Mary	39	186	3.4
St Ann	34	486	8.5
Trelawny	30	179	3.4
St James	56	496	7.6
Hanover	19	375	8.9
Westmoreland	18	218	7.3
St Elizabeth	33	307	6.1
Manchester	63	505	10.4
Clarendon	63	194	3.5
St Catherine	155	464	7.8

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-reponse.

TABLE F-22
MEAN MONTHLY WATER PAYMENT AND WATER PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly water payment ($)	Water as percentage of total household consumption
Area			
KMA	727	179	2.3
Other towns	450	155	2.2
Rural areas	554	151	2.5
Quintile			
Poorest	73	102	3.1
2	131	113	2.9
3	262	126	2.7
4	430	154	2.6
5	835	185	2.1
Jamaica	1,731	159	2.3

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-23
MEAN MONTHLY WATER PAYMENT AND WATER PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly water payment ($)	Water as percentage of total household consumption
Kingston	111	113	1.7
St Andrew	471	171	2.2
St Thomas	59	121	2.3
Portland	82	160	4.1
St Mary	110	115	2.3
St Ann	71	152	2.1
Trelawny	50	196	2.7
St James	103	176	2.3
Hanover	25	228	4.6
Westmoreland	120	107	1.8
St Elizabeth	68	133	2.1
Manchester	28	205	2.1
Clarendon	136	165	2.6
St Catherine	297	187	2.5

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-reponse.

TABLE F-24
MEAN MONTHLY ELECTRICITY PAYMENT AND ELECTRICITY PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly electricity payment ($)	Electricity as percentage of household consumption
Area			
KMA	705	566	6.8
Other towns	592	447	6.4
Rural areas	1,311	396	7.2
Quintile			
Poorest	187	256	8.0
2	286	332	7.9
3	451	367	7.5
4	626	418	7.1
5	1,058	533	6.4
Jamaica	2,608	435	6.9

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-25
MEAN MONTHLY ELECTRICITY PAYMENT AND ELECTRICITY PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly electricity payment ($)	Electricity as percentage of household consumption
Kingston	105	290	4.4
St Andrew	475	559	7.0
St Thomas	106	247	5.2
Portland	100	356	7.8
St Mary	133	403	7.8
St Ann	170	406	6.6
Trelawny	98	332	5.1
St James	174	427	6.3
Hanover	93	533	13.3
Westmoreland	263	361	7.8
St Elizabeth	138	389	7.4
Manchester	161	361	5.7
Clarendon	218	399	6.4
St Catherine	374	542	7.2

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-reponse.

TABLE F-26
MEAN MONTHLY TELEPHONE PAYMENT AND TELEPHONE PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly telephone payment ($)	Telephone as percentage of household consumption
Area			
KMA	195	562	4.4
Other towns	117	708	7.1
Rural areas	42	673	7.3
Quintile			
Poorest	0	-	-
2	10	168	3.7
3	20	251	4.2
4	51	383	5.4
5	273	677	5.6
Jamaica	354	596	5.5

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-27
MEAN MONTHLY TELEPHONE PAYMENT AND TELEPHONE PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly telephone payment ($)	Telephone as percentage of household consumption
Kingston	9	247	1.8
St Andrew	128	499	4.2
St Thomas	6	533	5.5
Portland	3	728	10.0
St Mary	5	305	5.2
St Ann	18	609	6.5
Trelawny	2	835	5.5
St James	21	739	7.1
Hanover	5	814	14.3
Westmoreland	22	1246	11.0
St Elizabeth	15	329	4.8
Manchester	20	596	5.7
Clarendon	13	510	5.5
St Catherine	87	633	5.8

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-response.

TABLE F-28
MEAN MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENT AND MORTGAGE PAYMENT AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly mortgage payment ($)	Mortgage as percentage of household consumption
Area			
KMA	71	1,476	12.5
Other towns	13	841	7.7
Rural areas	34	894	10.0
Quintile			
Poorest	0		-
2	3	1,467	18.4
3	15	291	4.9
4	25	637	8.9
5	75	1,514	11.6
Jamaica	118	1,172	10.9

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-29
MEAN MONTHLY PROPERTY TAX PAYMENT AND PROPERTY TAX AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly property tax payment ($)	Property tax as percentage of household consumption
Area			
KMA	186	8	0.1
Other towns	275	6	0.1
Rural areas	1,286	3	0.1
Quintile			
Poorest	277	2	0.1
2	282	1	0.0
3	366	2	0.0
4	382	3	0.1
5	440	8	0.1
Jamaica	1,747	4	0.1

NOTE: Estimates for Area and Jamaica adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE F-30
MEAN MONTHLY PROPERTY TAX PAYMENT AND PROPERTY TAX AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION, BY PARISH

Parish	Households analysed (N)	Mean monthly property tax payment ($)	Property tax as percentage of household consumption
Kingston	14	1	0.0
St Andrew	182	6	0.1
St Thomas	113	2	0.0
Portland	94	3	0.1
St Mary	141	1	0.0
St Ann	147	3	0.1
Trelawny	101	1	0.0
St James	70	9	0.2
Hanover	78	2	0.0
Westmoreland	103	14	0.3
St Elizabeth	223	1	0.0
Manchester	161	3	0.1
Clarendon	191	3	0.1
St Catherine	129	4	0.1

NOTE: Estimates adjusted for non-reponse.

TABLE F-31
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED DURABLE GOODS, BY AREA

Durable good	Jamaica (N=3825)	Area		
		KMA (N=781)	Other towns (N=741)	Rural areas (N=2303)
Sewing machines	13.0	18.1	13.9	10.0
Gas stove	46.2	66.8	52.6	33.2
Electric stove	1.1	2.2	1.4	0.5
Refrigerator/freezer	41.1	56.2	48.0	30.7
Air conditioner	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1
Fan	28.4	54.2	27.5	15.0
Radio/cassette player	70.5	77.2	68.0	67.8
Phonograph	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4
Stereo equipment	8.2	14.6	8.7	4.7
Video equipment	13.8	25.6	15.4	7.0
Washing machine	2.0	3.8	2.5	0.8
TV set	49.0	67.1	54.2	37.7
Bicycle	9.0	11.9	9.8	7.2
Motor bike	1.3	0.5	2.0	1.4
Car/other vehicle	5.9	9.3	5.7	4.2
None	16.0	5.7	15.3	21.7

NOTE: Weighted for non-response and parish differences in sampling.

TABLE F-32
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED DURABLE GOODS, BY QUINTILE

Durable good	Quintile				
	Poorest (N=526)	2 (N=610)	3 (N=711)	4 (N=863)	5 (N=1115)
Sewing machine	6.3	7.9	11.5	11.7	17.1
Gas stove	13.1	27.9	35.2	49.4	66.2
Electric stove	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	2.2
Refrigerator/freezer	13.7	23.4	32.9	45.2	57.8
Air conditioner	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.8
Fan	5.9	11.6	16.9	25.5	44.7
Radio/cassette player	57.6	64.8	68.9	71.4	77.0
Phonograph	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.3
Stereo equipment	0.6	2.3	5.3	5.3	15.2
Video equipment	1.0	3.4	7.6	10.1	25.4
Washing machine	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	4.5
TV set	21.3	32.3	42.5	52.3	63.5
Bicycle	4.2	5.2	5.8	8.7	14.1
Motor bike	0.0	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.5
Car/other vehicle	0.6	0.7	1.3	3.4	13.9
None	32.5	24.1	19.0	14.3	7.6

TABLE F-33
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS OWNING SELECTED DURABLE GOODS, BY PARISH

Durable good	Parish				
	Kingston (N=116)	St Andrew (N=551)	St Thomas (N=145)	Portland (N=145)	St.Mary (N=239)
Sewing machine	12.3	18.9	5.6	2.7	6.1
Gas stove	59.0	64.9	26.6	23.0	36.1
Electric stove	0.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Refrigerator/freezer	43.5	56.3	28.2	21.4	25.7
Air conditioner	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fan	47.8	55.0	15.7	11.3	10.8
Radio/cassette player	84.3	78.1	63.7	64.5	53.4
Phonograph	0.0	0.2	1.4	0.6	0.0
Stereo equipment	6.3	14.8	4.5	3.2	2.6
Video equipment	12.7	28.1	8.1	11.6	5.0
Washing machine	1.7	4.4	0.0	1.5	0.0
TV set	61.6	66.7	36.9	31.0	30.5
Bicycle	9.0	10.3	3.0	4.9	3.4
Motor bike	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	3.6
Car/other vehicle	0.7	9.1	2.8	2.3	2.3
None	3.2	6.0	27.1	25.9	28.9

Durable good	Parish				
	St Elizabeth (N=354)	Manchester (N=315)	Clarendon (N=370)	St Catherine (N=487)	St Ann (N=217)
Sewing machine	6.4	17.3	11.8	16.6	17.4
Gas stove	27.6	36.9	34.3	52.4	52.7
Electric stove	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.3	2.5
Refrigerator/freezer	25.9	34.8	33.5	46.3	48.6
Air conditioner	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0
Fan	7.3	8.0	22.1	31.9	25.8
Radio/cassette player	60.0	71.5	73.1	70.6	74.2
Phonograph	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.3
Stereo equipment	3.9	7.1	2.0	9.9	15.7
Video equipment	3.0	10.4	8.5	15.1	13.9
Washing machine	0.9	2.5	0.3	1.8	4.2
TV set	33.0	43.5	46.6	53.8	53.0
Bicycle	4.7	7.9	12.2	13.5	8.5
Motor bike	3.3	1.4	0.5	1.4	0.8
Car/other vehicle	5.4	6.2	3.1	10.0	7.7
None	26.1	19.7	18.1	13.4	8.4

Durable good	Parish			
	Trelawny (N=169)	St James (N=238)	Hanover (N=120)	Westmoreland (N=359)
Sewing machine	10.8	14.2	9.6	4.2
Gas stove	38.8	49.6	37.1	43.5
Electric stove	0.5	0.4	0.0	1.7
Refrigerator/freezer	38.6	39.2	25.7	46.7
Air conditioner	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.5
Fan	16.7	24.2	8.0	28.1
Radio/cassette player	72.9	56.3	46.5	82.9
Phonograph	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.2
Stereo equipment	5.2	7.9	0.0	7.3
Video equipment	4.0	13.5	2.5	11.2
Washing machine	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.7
TV set	45.0	44.5	18.4	46.9
Bicycle	4.8	8.4	5.6	11.0
Motor bike	0.7	1.3	0.0	2.2
Car/other vehicle	2.3	5.3	0.7	4.9
None	16.3	25.4	38.2	10.2

NOTE: Weighted for non-response

SECTION G

FOOD STAMP PROGRAMME

TABLE G-1
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING OR EVER APPLIED FOR FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Receiving food stamps	Not receiving food stamps		Total
		Applied	Never applied	
Area				
KMA (N=1,038)	6.9	10.0	83.1	100.0
Other towns (N=867)	19.5	11.4	69.1	100.0
Rural areas (N=2,566)	28.4	17.1	54.6	100.0
Quintile				
Poorest (N=596)	45.0	20.6	34.4	100.0
2 (N=686)	36.6	19.5	43.9	100.0
3 (N=822)	27.1	17.2	55.7	100.0
4 (N=1,006)	16.3	13.4	70.3	100.0
5 (N=1,356)	6.1	7.7	86.2	100.0
Jamaica (N=4,466)	20.0	13.8	66.2	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-2
PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING OR EVER APPLIED FOR FOOD STAMPS, BY PARISH

Parish	Receiving food stamps	Not receiving food stamps		Total
		Applied	Never applied	
Kingston (N=166)	13.0	9.5	77.5	100.0
St Andrew (N=726)	5.9	11.3	82.9	100.0
St Thomas (N=182)	34.5	15.9	49.6	100.0
Portland (N=203)	35.9	7.8	56.4	100.0
St Mary (N=253)	31.5	23.1	45.4	100.0
St Ann (N=254)	24.1	11.1	64.9	100.0
Trelawny (N=185)	37.8	12.8	49.4	100.0
St James (N=280)	26.2	10.2	63.6	100.0
Hanover (N=168)	38.7	7.7	53.7	100.0
Westmoreland (N=387)	14.7	8.4	77.0	100.0
St Elizabeth (N=359)	32.0	17.4	50.6	100.0
Manchester (N=328)	20.0	21.7	58.4	100.0
Clarendon (N=387)	23.0	21.4	55.6	100.0
St Catherine (N=588)	16.0	13.8	70.1	100.0
Jamaica (N=4,466)	20.0	13.8	66.2	100.0

NOTE: Percentages adjusted for non-response.

TABLE G-3
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Households receiving food stamps (N)	Percentage of total recipients (%)
Area		
KMA	78	11.0
Other towns	172	17.9
Rural areas	739	71.2
Quintile		
Poorest	268	27.1
2	251	25.4
3	223	22.6
4	164	16.6
5	83	8.4
Jamaica	989	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-4
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF RECIPIENTS IN HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Number of recipients in household			Total
	One	Two	Three or more	
Area				
KMA (N=78)	84.8	10.2	5.0	100.0
Other towns (N=171)	78.9	16.5	4.6	100.0
Rural areas (N=741)	71.4	23.6	5.1	100.0
Quintile				
Poorest (N=271)	59.0	31.0	10.0	100.0
2 (N=250)	66.8	27.2	6.0	100.0
3 (N=223)	83.0	14.8	2.2	100.0
4 (N=164)	88.4	10.4	1.2	100.0
5 (N=82)	91.5	7.3	1.2	100.0
Jamaica (N=990)	74.2	20.8	5.0	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-5
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERCENTAGE RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY BENEFICIARY CATEGORY, AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Beneficiary category					
	Children aged less than five years		Pregnant/lactating women		Elderly/poor/ disabled	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Area						
KMA	218	9.5	43	0.0	109	19.5
Other town	186	26.4	37	0.0	119	43.0
Rural areas	626	36.8	116	4.3	416	46.8
Quintile						
Poorest	241	38.2	51	3.9	145	59.3
2	249	34.9	49	2.0	127	55.9
3	200	34.0	32	3.1	139	43.2
4	194	18.6	42	0.0	133	27.8
5	146	15.8	22	0.0	89	18.0
Jamaica	1,030	27.3	196	2.5	644	42.7

NOTE: (i) 'N' means number of eligible households in sample.
'%' means percentage of eligible households receiving food stamps.

(ii) Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

(iii) Eligibility for single member families with income below $3,000 and families with income less than $7,200 cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy since consumption measures are used as a proxy for income.

TABLE G-6
NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE HOUSEHOLDS AND PERCENTAGE RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY BENEFICIARY CATEGORY AND PARISH

Parish	Beneficiary category					
	Children aged less than five years		Pregnant/lactating women		Elderly/poor/ disabled	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kingston	39	22.4	8	0.0	23	24.3
St Andrew	152	4.4	32	0.0	87	21.3
St Thomas	51	46.4	6	0.0	49	35.6
Portland	55	48.5	7	0.0	36	53.6
St Mary	67	31.9	15	5.4	58	45.8
St Ann	55	17.9	11	0.0	37	41.0
Trelawny	56	62.6	2	0.0	28	44.1
St James	79	42.1	13	0.0	33	42.6
Hanover	47	53.4	8	18.6	41	63.9
Westmoreland	78	13.8	8	0.0	41	50.4
St Elizabeth	97	45.4	16	6.9	50	31.8
Manchester	93	26.1	16	0.0	38	40.0
Clarendon	102	36.9	27	3.2	56	46.1
St Catherine	165	22.0	27	3.4	67	50.2
Jamaica	1,136	27.3	196	2.5	644	42.7

NOTE: (i) 'N' means number of eligible households in sample.
'%' means percentage of eligible households receiving food stamps.

(ii) Percentages adjusted for non-response.

(iii) Eligibility for single member families with income below $3,000 and families with income less than $7,200 cannot be determined with sufficient accuracy since consumption measures are used as a proxy for income.

TABLE G-7
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN TERMS OF APPLICATION FOR, AND RECEIPT OF, FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Receiving food stamps	Not receiving food stamps		Total
		Applied	Never applied	
Area				
KMA (N=3,536)	2.0	3.5	94.5	100.0
Other towns (N=3,242)	5.4	3.5	91.1	100.0
Rural areas (N=10,511)	8.5	5.5	86.0	100.0
Quintile				
Poorest (N=3,518)	11.5	5.1	83.4	100.0
2 (N=3,444)	9.2	5.4	85.4	100.0
3 (N=3,463)	6.9	5.3	87.8	100.0
4 (N=3,534)	4.5	4.8	90.7	100.0
5 (N=3,330)	2.3	3.5	94.2	100.0
Jamaica (N=17,606)	6.9	4.8	88.3	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-8
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS IN TERMS OF APPLICATION FOR, AND RECEIPT OF, FOOD STAMPS, BY PARISH

Parish	Receiving food stamps	Not receiving food stamps		Total
		Have applied	Applied	
Kingston (N=550)	2.6	4.0	93.4	100.0
St Andrew (N=2,633)	5.9	18.5	75.6	100.0
St Thomas (N=635)	7.4	4.0	88.6	100.0
Portland (N=769)	7.0	1.7	91.3	100.0
St Mary (N=931)	8.1	10.0	81.9	100.0
St Ann (N=1,036)	6.4	4.8	88.8	100.0
Trelawny (N=689)	5.9	3.5	90.6	100.0
St James (N=1,172)	9.4	4.4	86.2	100.0
Hanover (N=642)	5.9	1.5	92.6	100.0
Westmoreland (N=1,417)	3.9	3.6	92.5	100.0
St Elizabeth (N=1,440)	9.3	7.3	83.4	100.0
Manchester (N=1,368)	5.5	8.9	85.6	100.0
Clarendon (N=1,589)	10.6	13.2	76.2	100.0
St Catherine (N=2,409)	12.1	14.6	73.3	100.0
Jamaica (N=17,280)	6.9	4.8	88.3	100.0

NOTE: Percentages adjusted for non-response.

TABLE G-9
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Number of individuals receiving food stamps	Percentage of total recipients
Area		
KMA	93	10.1
Other towns	203	16.4
Rural areas	984	73.5
Quintile		
Poorest	420	32.8
2	344	26.9
3	259	20.2
4	173	13.5
5	84	6.6
Jamaica	1,280	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-10
DISTRIBUTION OF INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY PARISH

Parish	Number of individuals receiving food stamps	Percentage of total recipients
Kingston	23	2.0
St Andrew	56	4.5
St Thomas	77	8.5
Portland	98	7.8
St Mary	112	9.4
St Ann	82	7.0
Trelawny	77	5.7
St James	113	10.5
Hanover	94	6.8
Westmoreland	66	4.3
St Elizabeth	153	10.2
Manchester	80	6.1
Clarendon	120	8.1
St Catherine	129	9.2
Jamaica	1,280	100.0

NOTE: Percentages adjusted for non-response.

TABLE G-11
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY BENEFICIARY CATEGORY, AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Beneficiary category					
	Children aged less than five years		Pregnant/lactating women		Elderly/poor/ disabled	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Area						
KMA	298	8.6	44	0.0	170	13.4
Other towns	247	23.9	37	0.0	169	32.9
Rural areas	904	33.2	120	4.2	587	39.1
Quintile						
Poorest	401	32.7	52	3.8	206	94.2
2	367	32.7	52	3.8	195	79.5
3	270	27.8	32	3.1	199	67.8
4	241	16.2	43	0.0	203	48.8
5	170	15.3	22	0.0	123	31.7
Jamaica	1,449	24.9	201	2.3	926	67.2

NOTE: (i) 'N' means number of eligible individuals in sample.
'%' means percentage of eligible individuals receiving food stamps.

(ii) Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-12
NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ELIGIBLE INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING FOOD STAMPS, BY BENEFICIARY CATEGORY AND PARISH

Parish	Beneficiary category					
	Children aged less than five years		Pregnant/lactating women		Elderly/poor/ disabled	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Kingston	57	18.1	8	0.0	24	23.3
St Andrew	212	4.1	34	0.0	141	13.7
St Thomas	55	45.0	6	0.0	75	29.0
Portland	56	46.5	7	0.0	39	57.1
St Mary	96	26.1	15	5.4	89	35.7
St Ann	65	14.5	13	0.0	62	26.6
Trelawny	61	49.3	2	0.0	33	37.0
St James	103	45.0	13	0.0	50	32.8
Hanover	54	44.3	8	18.6	88	41.1
Westmoreland	101	13.2	8	0.0	48	46.4
St Elizabeth	121	42.9	16	7.0	63	26.6
Manchester	123	23.0	17	0.0	51	35.2
Clarendon	133	34.4	27	3.2	70	42.1
St Catherine	218	20.0	27	3.5	93	40.3
Jamaica	1,445	24.9	201	2.3	926	31.4

NOTE: (i) 'N' means number of eligible individuals in sample.
'%' means percentage of eligible individuals receiving food stamps.

(ii) Percentages adjusted for non-response.

TABLE G-13
SELF-REPORTED REASONS (PERCENTAGE) FOR HOUSEHOLDS NOT APPLYING FOR FOOD STAMPS, BY AREA AND QUINTILE

Classification	Reason					Total
	Did not consider household eligible	Did not know how to obtain	Not worth the trouble	Did not want stigma	Other	
Area						
KMA (N=853)	42.5	18.0	17.1	11.6	10.7	100.0
Other towns (N=593)	47.9	20.0	13.8	6.9	11.5	100.0
Rural areas (N=1,388)	44.7	24.1	13.4	6.8	11.1	100.0
Quintile						
Poorest (N=201)	26.4	32.8	17.4	5.0	18.4	100.0
2 (N=301)	34.9	31.9	16.0	5.0	12.3	100.0
3 (N=458)	38.2	27.3	16.8	6.3	11.4	100.0
4 (N=704)	41.2	25.0	14.8	6.5	12.5	100.0
5 (N=1,170)	54.6	11.0	12.9	10.9	10.5	100.0
Jamaica (N=2,834)	44.5	8.1	14.6	20.9	11.9	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in parish sampling proportions.

TABLE G-14
SELF-REPORTED REASONS (PERCENTAGES) FOR HOUSEHOLDS NOT APPLYING FOR FOOD STAMPS, BY PARISH

Parish	Reason					Total
	Did not consider household eligible	Did not know how to obtain	Not worth the trouble	Did not want stigma	Other	
Kingston (N=128)	37.1	10.0	19.6	24.2	9.2	100.0
St Andrew (N=596)	41.6	10.5	16.6	18.3	13.0	100.0
St Thomas (N=93)	31.3	5.7	19.8	23.9	19.3	100.0
Portland (N=115)	31.0	3.6	15.2	5.3	45.0	100.0
St Mary (N=114)	54.2	6.4	6.6	11.6	21.2	100.0
St Ann (N=155)	47.1	9.0	9.6	24.2	10.1	100.0
Trelawny (N=92)	36.0	14.6	17.2	21.1	11.2	100.0
St James (N=171)	50.8	5.8	8.5	16.7	18.2	100.0
Hanover (N=91)	76.1	12.5	3.4	6.8	1.1	100.0
Westmoreland (N=293)	42.9	11.6	23.0	18.9	3.7	100.0
St Elizabeth (N=180)	71.6	3.2	6.4	11.1	7.8	100.0
Manchester (N=185)	42.5	1.9	11.4	32.2	12.0	100.0
Clarendon (N=215)	36.9	7.9	15.2	36.9	3.0	100.0
St Catherine (N=406)	46.8	9.8	16.6	23.4	3.4	100.0
Jamaica (N=2,834)	44.5	8.7	14.9	20.9	11.0	100.0

NOTE: Figures adjusted for non-response.

TABLE G-15
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF AREAS IN WHICH SELF-REPORTED PROBLEMS IN PICKING UP FOOD STAMPS OCCURRED, BY AREA, AND RELATIVE FREQUENCY OF PROBLEMS IN JAMAICA

Area	Problem								
	Lateness of officer	Rudeness of officer	Disorderliness of crowd	Inadequacy of accommodation	Transport difficulties	Length of line	Not in mail	Other	Total
KMA	0.0	0.0	27.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	16.5	-
Other towns	22.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	26.5	34.0	7.8	21.8	-
Rural areas	78.0	100.0	41.8	100.0	73.5	66.0	62.7	61.7	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-
Jamaica	16.3	4.3	29.9	0.5	8.4	7.8	7.7	25.0	100.0

NOTE: Regional and Jamaica percentages adjusted for non-response and differences in sampling proportions.

TABLE G-16
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PARISHES IN WHICH SELF-REPORTED PROBLEMS IN PICKING UP FOOD STAMPS OCCURRED

Parish	Problem							
	Lateness of officer	Rudeness of officer	Disorderliness of crowd	Inadequacy of accommodation	Transport difficulties	Length of line	Not in mail	Other
Kingston	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.9	10.1
St Andrew	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	0.0	9.7	5.0
St Thomas	25.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.2	9.7	14.0
Portland	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	10.8	0.0	6.4
St Mary	12.2	17.9	0.0	0.0	14.7	11.8	11.6	0.0
St Ann	0.0	39.4	2.8	0.0	27.6	0.0	0.0	8.6
Trelawny	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	7.7	0.0
St James	18.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.2
Hanover	4.2	14.1	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Westmoreland	6.4	12.3	9.4	0.0	22.1	0.0	15.5	2.4
St Elizabeth	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	6.9	0.0	8.9	15.4
Manchester	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.8	7.7	15.6
Clarendon	11.3	16.4	7.1	0.0	7.4	23.5	7.3	9.8
St Catherine	7.8	0.0	75.1	0.0	0.0	33.9	0.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

APPENDICES

Appendix I

SURVEY DESIGN

The purpose of this Appendix is twofold. Firstly, it provides the details on how the survey was conducted, which would facilitate a better understanding of the results presented. Secondly, the basic information on the methodology adopted for annualising the expenditure data collected in the survey and the description of the relevant variables and their sources, which are presented, would be useful to guide those who wish to use the unit record data themselves.

I. Household Questionnaire

2. The survey instrument for the Survey of Living Conditions (SLC) 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 on one particular social sector to provide the basic 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. In the sixth round, conducted in August 1992, the emphasis was primarily on study of poverty distribution, based on the consumption and non-consumption modules; however, a module on household loans and savings was also included in this round.

3. The questionnaire for SLC 92 was divided into the following 13 parts:

- Part A: General health of all household members
- Part B: Education of all household members aged 3 years and older
- Part C: Anthropometric measurements and immunisation data for all children 0-59 months old
- Part D: Receipt of Food Stamps and reasons for not receiving
- Part E: Daily expenses (past 7 days)
- Part F: Non-food consumption expenditure (past 30 days, and in most cases past 12 months)
- Part G: Non-consumption expenditure such as insurance, gifts, and donations (past 30 days and past 12 months)
- Part H: Food expenses including home production and food received as gift (past 7 days and past 30 days)
- Part I: Housing conditions and related expenses
- Part J: Inventory of durable goods owned by the household
- Part K: Miscellaneous income received by the household
- Part L: Credit and savings
- Part R: Household roster of all members

4. The periods given in brackets against parts D to H are the reference periods adopted for collecting the expenditure data. In SLC 92, however, some major changes were

made in the expenditure modules, compared to the earlier rounds. These were:

(i) The reference period of 4 weeks was changed to past 30 days;

(ii) The one item on personal care expenditures under the daily expenses module was split into three items and placed in the consumption module;

(iii) Car insurance, health insurance and motor vehicle taxes and duties were shifted from non-consumption module to consumption module;

(iv) Horse-racing and gambling were added to the non-consumption module and taxes (not elsewhere classified) was omitted;

(v) The home production/food gifts module was merged in the food expenses module and the home production/gift expenditures were collected uniformly for all food items; and

(vi) The 8 items under meat, poultry and fish were expanded to 13 items and a few more items added to the food expenses module to facilitate nutritional studies.

5. Consequent to these changes, there was not only a change in the part identification numbers in SLC 92, but also in the total number of items covered in each part. Part E in SLC 92, Daily expenses, covered 6 items with a reference period of past 7 days; part F, 48 items with reference periods of past 30 days and past 12 months (in case of gifts only one reference of past 12 months); part G, 9 items with two reference periods of past 30 days and past 12 months. In part H, Food expenses, there were 55 items. There were distinct questions seeking information on (a) value of purchased food; (b) imputed value of home production consumed; and (c) imputed value of gift food. Two reference periods were prescribed, namely, last 7 days and last 30 days. In the case of gifts, however, there was only one reference period, namely, last 30 days.

II. Sampling Design

6. The sample dwellings for the SLC are selected as a random sub-set of the sample for the immediately preceding Labour Force Survey (LFS), to facilitate the linkage of the data collected in both surveys for an integrated analysis. Thus, one third of the LFS sample dwellings were covered in SLC 88, SLC 89-1, SLC 90 and SLC 91; and two thirds of the LFS sample dwellings in SLC 89-2.

7. 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 (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 were selected from each stratum with probability proportionate to size. At the second stage, 18 dwellings from each ED, selected circular systematically, were included in the sample.

III. Sample Size

8. The sample of dwellings for the August 1992 round of SLC was a sub-set of the July 1992 LFS. However, the sample of dwellings selected for this round was the highest so far, as the focus in this round was on study of poverty, by parishes, and it was proposed to provide the parish estimates of mean per capita consumption with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Keeping in view the sampling errors of the parish estimates of mean per capita consumption observed in SLC 89-2, all the LFS sample dwellings were included in the SLC sample in all parishes, except Kingston, St Andrew, Clarendon and St Catherine, where two thirds of the LFS sample dwellings were covered.

9. In the LFS conducted in July 1992, the sample comprised 434 Enumeration Districts (EDs), drawn from the 217 strata (also called sampling regions), with 18 dwellings selected from each ED—a total of 7,812. For SLC 92 conducted in August 1992, 180 strata, along with the 2 EDs and 36 dwellings selected in each, from the July LFS were included in the sample. Out of these 180 strata, 74 strata formed the two thirds sample in the four parishes of Kingston, St Andrew, Clarendon and St Catherine; while the remaining 104 strata are those

from all the remaining 10 parishes. The two thirds sample of strata in the four parishes were selected circular systematically with a random start from each. Thus, the sample for SLC 92 covered 180 strata, 360 EDs and 6,480 dwellings. Out of these, two EDs in St Ann parish could not be covered by the investigations before the cut-off date.

IV. Investigations

10. 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. All surveys conducted by STATIN follow the same method of investigations. There are several advantages in the interview method. In this method, the interviewer 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.
11. The main disadvantage of the interview method, however, is that the data collected, especially on topics such as consumption expenditure, 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.
12. The field investigations for SLC 92 were undertaken in August 1992 to March 1993; all the completed questionnaires were received in STATIN by end of March 1993. There was a delay of about 3 months in completing the field work, due partly to the interviewer vacancy position and partly to the backlog of work on other surveys of STATIN. The investigations over this period were also not evenly spread. The percentage of household questionnaires completed each month were 6.1 per cent in August 92, 22.9 per cent in September 92, 22.8 per cent in October 92, 19.8 per cent in November 92, 13.8 per cent in December 92, 5.2 per cent in January 93, 7.9 per cent in February 93, and 1.5 per cent in March 93.

V. Non-Response

13. In SLC 92, it was observed that the non-completion of questionnaires was about 28.1 per cent, against 29.8 per cent in SLC 91. Another 1.6 per cent of the questionnaires were rejected for analysis because of inconsistent data, against 1.3 per cent in SLC 91. Out of the 28.1 per cent non-response in SLC 92, 19.3 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 19.4 in SLC 1991. The non-completion of questionnaires due to the households' refusal to furnish information, which accounted for the balance of non-response, was 8.8 per cent in SLC 92 compared with 10.4 per cent in SLC 91. Thus, there was a slight decrease in non-completion of questionnaires in SLC 92, due partly to a small decline in refusals by households to provide information.
14. 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 the SLC. Therefore, the non-response in SLC used to be a cumulation of the non-response rate in LFS and that in SLC itself. The non-responses in the LFS were excluded for the corresponding SLC, to ensure matching of both surveys for an integrated analysis.
15. However, from SLC 91, the non-responding households of the corresponding LFS were also revisited in SLC investigations, which seems to have helped in minimising the overall non-response.

VI. Adjustment for Non-Response

16. 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 were 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, from SLC 90. 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 similar features as the responding. Since an ED is a small geographic area, this assumption is not unreasonable.

17. The application of the non-response adjustment factors at the ED level is equivalent to the application of the same factor to all household observations within the ED. Hence, the non-response adjustment factor, relevant to each household, is included in the SAS data set, for use by those involved in data processing.

18. The non-response adjustment factors were applied in generating all the aggregates involving the pooling of information from all households of an ED or group of EDs, such as estimates for parishes, regions, and Jamaica. In the case of aggregates which cut across EDs, such as the distributions by population deciles and quintiles, the non-response adjustment factors cannot be conceptualised and, therefore, were not applied.

VII. Data entry/cleaning

19. Before data entry, the questionnaires were edited and coded 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. The computer printouts of the data in respect of 1,021 households were compared with the questionnaires to spot data entry errors. The scrutiny revealed that 61.8 per cent of the questionnaires were free from data entry errors. The mean number of errors per questionnaire affected by data entry errors was only 1.9, mostly in entering the expenditure modules.

20. Immediately after the data were entered and the data sets were formed, checks for area classification, that is, KMA, 'Other towns' and Rural areas were undertaken through a computer programme.

21. Then, the consumption expenditure data collected in Parts E 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 household consumption expenditure, (ii) the percentage expenditure on food, (iii) the percentage expenditure on meals taken away from home, and (iv) the percentage expenditure on housing. These indicator values 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.

22. In each quintile, the questionnaires of households which fell beyond the range 'mean plus or minus two standard deviations' for any of the four indicators were taken up for detailed scrutiny. Of 4,556 household questionnaires included in the data set, 302 questionnaires were thus taken up for detailed examination. Out of these, 71 questionnaires with abnormal or inconsistent data which could not be removed at the editing stage were rejected; 62 questionnaires with clerical errors were corrected; and the rest, 169 questionnaires, were accepted.

23. Thus, of 4,556 questionnaires included in the data set, 4,485 household question-

naires were considered in the final processing—1001 from the KMA, 841 from 'Other towns', and 2,643 from Rural areas.

VIII. Measurement of Malnutrition

24. Standards set by the World Health Organization were used to measure malnutrition. Normal weight for height is defined as more than 80 per cent of the median **weight for height**. Severe wasting is defined as weight for height less than 70 per cent of the median. Moderate wasting is weight for height between 70 and 80 per cent of the median. Normal **height for age** is 90 per cent of the median or above. Moderate stunting is height for age from 85 per cent to 90 per cent of the median. Severe stunting is height for age less than 85 per cent of the median. Extremely **low weight for age** is less than 60 per cent of the median. Moderate low weight for age is 60 to 80 per cent of the median. Normal weight for age is 80 per cent of the median or greater. Investigators trained by the Ministry of Health measured the standing height of children aged over two years, and length (lying down) in younger children using a measuring board. □

Appendix II

SOME TECHNICAL ASPECTS

I. Construction of an annualised consumption data set

1. The household expenditures were collected in Parts E to I, of which Part G relates to specified non-consumption expenditure, Part I on housing and utilities, and the rest on consumption. The expenditures were collected for the various items with different reference periods depending on their frequency of purchase, etc.
2. 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.
3. 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's not being able to recall all the purchases in that period.
4. 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).
5. The following paragraphs describe the procedures followed in annualising the expenditures and grouping the data by commodity groups and sub-groups.

Single quotation

6. For all items for which only one reference period is prescribed or for which the expenditure was reported for one of the two reference periods, the annualisation of expenditure on that item is simple - the reported figure was multiplied by $365/p$, where p stands for the period for which the expenditure was reported. In the case of two reference periods, the following procedure was followed:

Notation

s_t= short period expenditure; s_p= short period (days);
l_t= long period expenditure; l_p= long period (days);
. = data missing.

Formulae

if s_t=. and l_t=. then value= 0;
else if s_t=. then value=l_t*365/l_p;

else if l_t=. then value=s_t*365/s_p;
else if l_t < = s_t then value =s_t*365/l_p;
else value=[0.5*s_t+0.5*(l_t-s_t)/(l_p-s_p)/s_p]*365/s_p.

Missing values

7. When the household had not spent any amount on a specified item in parts E to H, the interviewer answered the relevant lead question on whether the household purchased or received as gift or consumed homegrown (in case of food) with a 'no'; and skipped the relevant space provided for the amount. Hence, all blank spaces in Parts E to H should not be treated as missing values. When the household was unable to provide the amount for an item, then an 'N.S' (not stated) was written in that space. Such cases where the respondent was unable to provide amount to only some items were found to be rare. STATIN does not, therefore, impute values in such cases.

Monetary values

8. In SLC 91 and SLC 92, in data entry, the dollars and cents were provided positions as separate variables; hence these were concatenated to arrive at the value for the item.

Deflators

9. The expenditure aggregates compiled from the survey were at current prices; quite often the estimates were required to be deflated to the price levels in one of the previous years, to make valid comparisons on the basis of constant price series. In the reports on SLC, STATIN/PIOJ presents the consumption aggregates at constant prices also, to assess the real trends in consumption. The monthly consumer price indices compiled by STATIN are used as deflators for this purpose. These indices are compiled for Jamaica and the three major area divisions, namely, KMA, 'Other towns' and Ru-

TABLE APPENDIX II.1
NATIONAL AND REGIONAL MONTHLY PRICE INDICES JANUARY 1992 TO MARCH 1993
(BASE: JANUARY 1988 = 100)

Year/Month	Jamaica	KMA	Other towns	Rural areas
	(All Commodity index)			
1992				
January	315.3	311.9	317.0	318.6
February	339.6	336.7	341.6	342.2
March	355.7	353.1	356.2	358.9
April	376.2	371.2	377.6	382.0
May	387.0	379.8	392.6	393.1
June	389.9	381.8	393.5	398.3
July	399.7	391.9	399.0	410.2
August	403.6	395.8	403.8	413.6
September	410.2	401.2	410.7	421.7
October	412.2	403.8	412.1	423.1
November	417.3	406.8	418.0	430.5
December	419.6	409.6	419.2	432.8
1993				
January	423.2	414.2	422.5	435.5
February	425.2	415.1	426.8	437.3
March	430.7	418.8	432.1	445.5
	(Food and Drinks Group index)			
1992				
January	339.5	336.4	342.9	340.9
February	369.9	369.7	372.4	368.7
March	388.4	389.3	389.5	386.8
April	413.2	412.4	414.7	413.3
May	424.8	422.1	430.4	424.7
June	425.4	422.0	429.2	427.2
July	431.4	426.2	428.7	438.6
August	435.1	429.9	436.1	440.1
September	440.8	434.6	442.1	446.8
October	443.3	439.5	443.0	447.5
November	449.3	443.4	448.2	456.3
December	452.1	448.3	448.5	458.2
1993				
January	455.5	453.0	451.8	460.3
February	457.0	453.3	456.4	461.4
March	462.4	456.1	459.7	470.9

TABLE APPENDIX II.2
ITEMS INCLUDED IN COMMODITY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS,
SLC 92

Group/Sub-group		Item codes
Commodity Group		
1	Food & beverages	(Given below)
2	Fuel & household supplies	102 to 105; 204 to 208, 212
3	Housing & household operational expenses	209 to 211 + (rent + utilities + mortgage + property tax)
4	Household durable goods	213 to 221
5	Personal care	201 to 203
6	Health care	222 to 224
7	Clothing & footwear	225 to 231, 235
8	Transportation	236 to 242
9	Education	232, 234
10	Recreation	243 to 246
11	Miscellaneous consumption	106; 233, 247, 248;
Food Sub-group		
1	Meat, poultry & fish	401 to 413
2	Dairy products	414, 420, 455
3	Oils & fats	421
4	Cereals & cereal products	422 to 424, 426 to 430
5	Starchy roots & tubers	431 to 434, 425
6	Vegetables	435 to 437
7	Fruits	438 to 440
8	Sugar/sweets	441, 442
9	Miscellaneous food	443 to 451
10	Beverages	452 to 454
11	Meals away from home	101

ral areas, which are identical with the regions adopted for SLC consumption aggregates.

10. These indices are presented for all major groups of commodities, together with an all-group index. The indices for the food and drink group and the all-group indices, for the months in which SLC 92 field investigations had taken place, are given in Table Appendix II.1. In the chapter on consumption in this report, STATIN/PIOJ used a weighted average of these indices for deflation of SLC 92 aggregates, the weights being the percentage of questionnaires completed in each month (given in Appendix I paragraph 12).

Commodity Groups and Sub-Groups

11. The annual household consumption was grouped under 11 commodity groups and 11 sub-groups under food. Both the groups and the sub-groups broadly correspond to the grouping in the consumer price indices (CPIs). The codes of items included in each commodity group and subgroup in SLC 92 are shown in Table Appendix II. 2.

II. Annualised Expenditure Data set

12. The annualised expenditure data from SLC 92 was given in SAS data set ANNUAL. Table Appendix II. 3 gives the list of variables with a brief description of each variable.

Identification variables

13. The identification variables, namely, PARISH, CONSTITUENCY, ENUMERATION DISTRICT NUMBER, AREA (i.e KMA, Other towns and Rural areas), DWELLING NUMBER, HOUSEHOLD # IN DWELLING, EDWGHT (weight for non-response at ED level), PARWGHT (weight for differences in sampling fraction to be applied at parish level) were given in the SAS data set REC001.

III. Tabulation Programme

14. 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.

TABLE APPENDIX II.3
CONTENTS OF STATIN'S CONSUMPTION AGGREGATE DATA SET

	Variable name	Description
1	SERIAL	Household identification
2	T_MEAL	Annual purchased meal expenditure
3	T_NONCON	Annual non-consumption expenditure
4	TOT_TAX	Annual property tax payment
5	TOT_WAT	Annual water bill
6	ELECTRIC	Annual electricity bill
7	TOT_TELE	Annual telephone bill
8	TOT_MORT	Annual mortgage payment
9	RENT	Annual rent expenditure
10	UTILITY	Annual utility bill (TOT_WAT+ELECTRIC+ TOT_TELE)
11	T_HHEXP	Annual expenditure on household operational expenses
12	HOUSING	Annual housing expenditure (RENT+TOT_MORT+ TOT_TAX+T_HHEXP+UTILITY)
13	T_NFOOD	Annual non-food consumption expenditure (excluding housing)
14	NON_FOOD	Annual non-food expenditure (T_NFOOD+HOUSING)
15	T_FOOD	Annual food expenditure (purchased+home production/gift food)
16	TOT_FOOD	Annual food expenditure (T_FOOD+T_MEAL)
17	CONS	Annual consumption expenditure (TOT_FOOD+NON_FOOD)
18	HHSIZE	Household size - Number of members in the household
19	PERCAP	Per capita annual consumption
20	TOT_EXP	Annual expenditure (CONS+T_NONCON)

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. The tabulation programme was further improved in SLC 92, and includes a number of parish tables.

IV. Estimation

15. Two issues should be kept in mind while making estimates from SLC 92. Firstly, since the sample for SLC 92 was not a proportionate sub-sample of the corresponding LFS as in previous rounds, this would involve weighting for the differences in sampling fraction.
16. Secondly, the formation of household members into deciles/quintiles will not be straight forward as proportionately more households are drawn from some parishes than from others.

Different Sampling Fractions

17. The LFS covers all the strata (that is, sampling regions) and is proportionately representative of all parishes. The earlier rounds of SLC were random subsets of LFS and, therefore, proportionately representative of all parishes. However, in SLC 92, only two thirds of the sampling regions from four parishes, namely, Kingston, St Andrew, Clarendon and St Catherine were included in the SLC sample, while the full LFS samples in the other ten parishes were included in the SLC sample. A direct aggregation of these sample results for producing estimates which cut across parishes, such as regional estimates or Jamaica estimates will lead to under-representation of the four parishes where two thirds of LFS samples were covered. Hence, an adjustment for the differences in the sampling proportions from different parishes has to be made, by assigning a weight for the parish. These parish weights (also called raising factors) are 1.5 for the above four parishes and 1 for the remaining. The application of these parish weights, in practice, is equivalent to their application to each household observation, the weight being the same for all households analysed within the parish. These parish weights, relevant to each household, are shown in the SAS data set.

Deciles/Quintiles

18. The deciles and quintiles are formed of sample household members after arranging them in ascending order of their per capita household consumption. The per capita household consumption is arrived at by

dividing the total household consumption by the number of household members. All members of the household are assumed to have the same per capita consumption.

19. In the case of SLC 92, because of the different sampling proportions, the sample will not be representative of the country because of the under-representation of four parishes, as mentioned above. Hence, the following method is followed. From the ten parishes using the full LFS sample, one third of the sampling regions were selected systematically with a random start (there are 104 sampling regions in these ten parishes and 35 were selected). These 35 sampling regions and the 70 sample EDs in them were not considered for identifying the ranges of per capita consumption of deciles/quintiles. The resultant samples covered in all parishes two thirds of the LFS and, therefore, proportionately representative. The deciles/quintiles were formed and the ranges (minimum and maximum) of per capita consumption covered by each were recorded. These were adopted in classifying all household members (i.e., including those in the one third sampling regions kept aside for determining the ranges) into deciles/quintiles. The decile classification of households is shown in the annual data set with label "ANNUAL". Quintile 1 comprises deciles 1 & 2; quintile 2 comprises deciles 3 & 4; and so on.

20. It should be noted that no household was ignored in the analysis of variables according to deciles or quintiles. It should also be understood that the deciles and quintiles comprise of equal numbers of individuals and not of households.

V. Sampling Errors

21. The sampling design adopted for the LFSs and the 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 being equal in all strata simplified the estimation formulae. However, in SLC 92, the sampling fraction being different in four parishes, from the other ten parishes necessitated the introduction of appropriate weights at the parish level.

22. The formulae for estimation of sample mean and its variance are as follows:

Notation

Strata (sampling regions) from parish t included in the survey	L_t
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)
Number of dwellings analysed from ith selected ED in the sth sampling region	m_{is}
Non-response raising factor for the ith ED in the sth sampling region	$f_{is} = m/m_{is}$
Unit value for the jth sub-unit in the ith primary unit (ED)	Y_{ij}
Sample mean for the ith selected ED in the sth region	$\bar{Y}_{is}$
Parish weight (raising factor) for the t th parish	R_t

then, in the case of parish estimates, the sample mean and variance of the sample mean for the t th parish are given by the following formulae:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{L_t 2m} \sum_{s=1}^{L_t} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{is}} f_{is} * Y_{ij}$$

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

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

where $\sum$ stands for summation.

23. The above formulae are also applicable in case of all regional aggregates, where the region is built up of sampling regions from parishes with the same sampling fraction, such as KMA.

24. In the case of estimates involving more than one parish (say p) with differing sampling fractions, the following formulae have to be used:

$$\bar{Y} = \frac{1}{L \cdot 2m} \sum_{s=1}^{p} \sum_{s=1}^{L_s} \sum_{i=1}^{2} \sum_{j=1}^{m_{is}} R_s * f_{is} * Y_{ij}$$

and

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

where L stands for $\sum_{s=1}^{p} R_s * L_s$

25. These relatively simple formulae are due to the sampling design involving paired selection of first stage units (i.e. EDs) with probability proportionate to size, from each sampling region.

Standard Errors

26. 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. In the case of a few sampling regions, one of the two EDs belonged to 'Other towns' and the other to Rural areas; in such cases, the sampling region as a whole is treated as belonging to 'Rural areas', for purposes of compiling the variance of the sample mean.

27. The sample size in SLC 92 was more than twice that in SLC 91, and consequently, the accuracy of the estimates, measured by the percentage standard error, improved substantially in SLC 92, in all the regions (Table Appendix II. 4).

28. In SLC 92, the sample size was large enough to prepare parish estimates of mean per capita consumption and work out the standard errors of the estimates. Table Appendix II. 5 shows these estimates.

29. The percentage standard error of the estimate of mean per capita consumption was less than 7 per cent in all the parishes, except two, where it was 7.0 per cent and 7.2 per cent, respectively.

Linking with LFS

30. As mentioned earlier, the selection of SLC sample dwellings as a subset of the immediately preceding LFS facilitates a linkage of the data collected in both the surveys for an integrated analysis. However, it should be remembered that in the SLC a household questionnaire is canvassed while in the LFS, a questionnaire is canvassed for each individual aged 14 years and above. The SLC, questionnaire, however, provides for such a linkage.

31. Firstly, the identification codes of parish, constituency, ED, dwelling number, and household number for the SLC respondents are identical with the corresponding LFS sample dwellings. In the case of LFS, all questionnaires completed for individuals aged 14 years and above in a household are given the same identification.

32. Secondly, the roster of household members in the SLC is filled with the data on household members collected in the identifica-

TABLE APPENDIX II.4
NUMBER IN SAMPLE, MEAN AND STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATE OF PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION, SLC 91 AND SLC 92

Area	SLC 91			SLC 92		
	No. in sample (households)	Mean ($)	Standard error (%)	No. in sample (households)	Mean ($)	Standard error (%)
KMA	584	14,646	5.7	1,001	22,653	3.6
Other towns	359	11,445	7.3	841	18,032	3.0
Rural areas	843	7,433	4.5	2,643	13,889	2.2
Jamaica	1,786	10,384	3.4	4,485	16,998	2.0

TABLE APPENDIX II.5
MEAN PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION ESTIMATES FOR PARISHES AND PERCENTAGE STANDARD ERROR OF ESTIMATES, SLC 92

Parish	Sample size		Mean per capita consumption ($)	Standard error (%)
	EDs	Households analysed		
Kingston	14	167	20,767	5.6
St Andrew	66	730	24,178	4.6
St Thomas	18	182	13,932	7.0
Portland	16	204	10, 914	6.7
St Mary	22	253	12, 640	5.5
St Ann	24	256	15,401	5.0
Trelawny	14	187	17,537	3.9
St James	28	282	17, 153	4.4
Hanover	12	170	10, 686	5.7
Westmoreland	26	389	12, 309	6.2
St Elizabeth	24	360	11, 968	7.2
Manchester	26	330	14, 591	6.1
Clarendon	26	387	14, 122	5.5
St Catherine	42	588	17, 560	3.2

tion section of LFS, namely, name of the individual, relationship to the head of the household, sex and age and individual number. In the SLC surveys, these details of household members are arranged in the same order of individual numbers, and the details are updated; members who left the household in the intervening period between LFS and SLC are given a code 2, those who are new members a code 3, and those continuing a code 1. There will be no LFS data for members with code 3 and no SLC data for members with code 2. The age and sex data will be helpful in cases where the individual numbers do not seem to correspond.

Industrial/Occupational Classifications

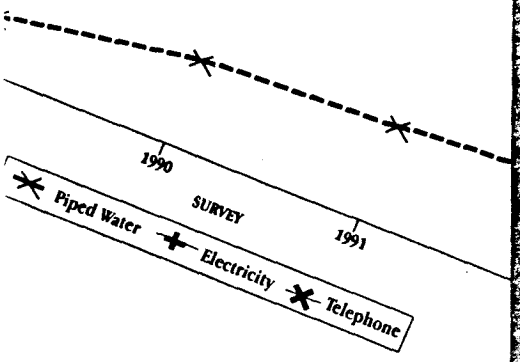
33. The detailed industrial and occupational classifications, which may be required in the analysis of some of the variables, are available on a printed form (for sale) with STATIN. The one digit level classifications are given in Table Appendix II. 6 for ready reference. □

TABLE APPENDIX II.6
INDUSTRIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS AT ONE-DIGIT LEVEL (ADOPTED FOR LABOUR FORCE SURVEYS 1988 TO 1992)

One digit code	Description
Industrial classification	
0	Agriculture, forestry & fishing
1	Mining, quarrying & refining
2/3	Manufacture
4	Electricity, gas & water
5	Construction & installation
6	Wholesale & retail trade, hotels & restaurants
7	Transport, storage & communications
8	Financing, insurance, real estate & business services
9	Community, social & personal services
Occupational classification	
1	Professional, technical, administrative
2	Executive, managerial & independent occupations
3	Clerical & sales occupations
4	Self employed & independent occupations
5	Service occupations
6/7/8	Craftsmen, production process & operating occupations
9	Unskilled manual & general occupations

Abbreviations/ Acronyms

BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (vaccination against tuberculosis)
CFNI	Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DPT	Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus
ED	Enumeration district
ESSJ	Economic and Social Survey, Jamaica
FSP	Food Stamp Programme
HES	Household Expenditure Survey
HRPD	Human Resources Development Programme
KMA	Kingston Metropolitan Area
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MOE	Ministry of Education
N	Number of observations
NWC	National Water Commission
OPV	Oral polio vaccine
SAS	Statistical Analysis Software
SFP	School Feeding Programme
SLC	Survey of Living Conditions
STATIN	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
WC	Water closet



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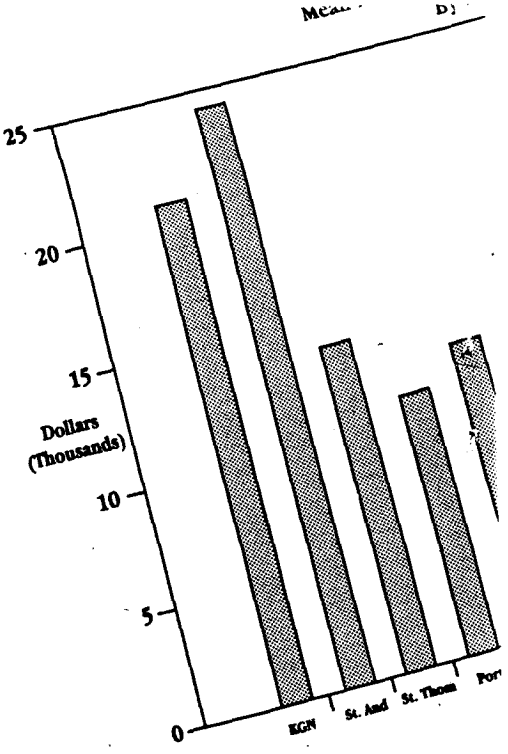

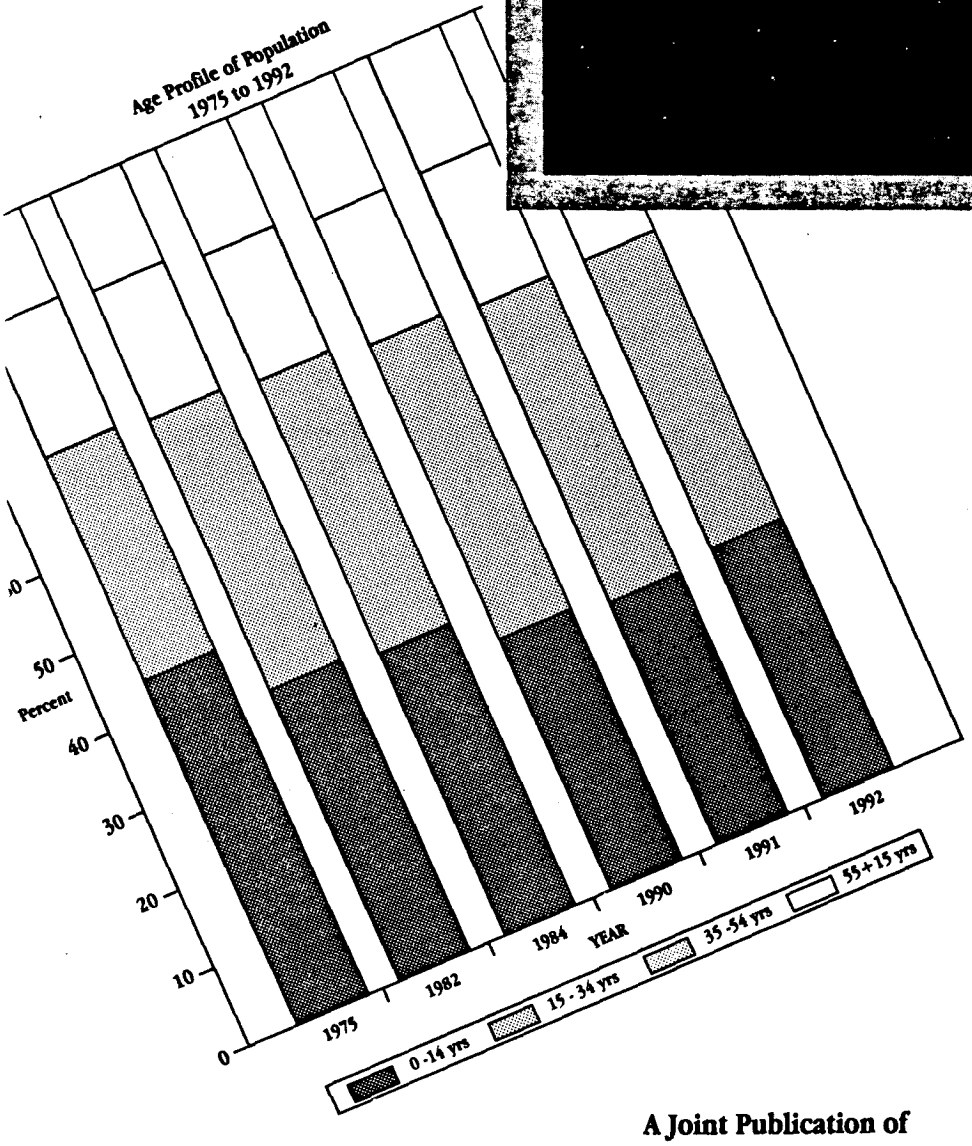

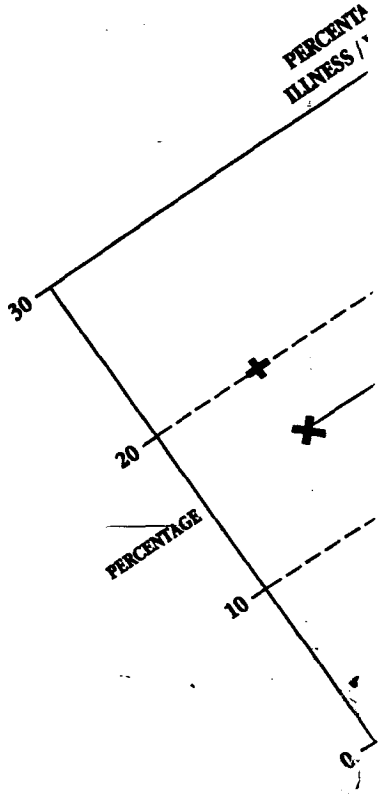

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