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REPORT ON THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

January 7-11, 1980

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

* * *

Department of Sociology
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JAMAICA

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Introduction

This report describes the planning, delivery and evaluation of the First National Conference on Adolescent Fertility, held at the Pegasus Hotel in Kingston, Jamaica, January 7-11, 1980.

The Conference was attended by approximately 200 participants who came from a wide range of government and non-government agencies. Individuals at the policy-making level of Government Ministries with special responsibility for Youths were invited, as well as policy-level personnel from non-governmental agencies. Further, each relevant Ministry or Agency was invited to select two persons at the policy implementation level, who would attend as full-time participants; University departments with special interests in youth, education and fertility were invited; and in addition, many community groups with youth membership or youth involvement were invited to send delegates. On this basis four Government Ministries, 42 governmental agencies and 25 non-governmental agencies had representatives with full participant status. A list of participants and the agencies represented is included in this Report as Appendix II.

In addition to the Jamaican participants, a number of resource personnel from the United States, attended the Conference through the kind sponsorship of the American Public Health Association. Among these were Ms. Susan Olds, Consultant, of the American Public Health Association; Dr. Betty Dudley, Teen Clinic Consultant from Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago; Ms. C.C. Ogden of the National Clearing House on Adolescent Fertility, Washington;

Dr. Vera Rubin, Director of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, New York; and Dr. Joyce Justus of the University of California, San Diego, California. Three observer/participants from Grenada and Barbados were also specially sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development. .

The Conference also accommodated a number of persons with the status of observer.

The material presented in this Report appears as far as is possible in the same order in which it was presented in the Conference Programme. The substantive areas comprising presentations by researchers, guest speakers and agency personnel appear mainly in summary form. The writers of this report accept responsibility for any errors or omissions and would appreciate comments or corrections from readers.

The Report contains the following broad areas:

Section 1: Statement of objectives and description of the planning process for the Conference.

Section 2: Summaries of the contents of sessions of the Conference.

Section 3: Conference Resolutions and summaries of Conference Workshop Recommendations.

Section 4: Evaluation results.

Section 5: Appendices: I Conference Programme

II List of Participants

III Film Shows and Demonstrations

In summary, this Conference Report reflects the wide range of participation and the interest and enthusiasm which was generated

by the Conference. Some presentations emphasised achievements and successful methods in working in the area of youth and fertility; others identified areas of continuing need among youth, and outlined some of the still existing problems and pitfalls in programme development. Yet other presentations were full of suggestions and potential ideas for new areas of activity and youth programme developments. The research findings at the beginning of the Conference were well reflected in the Resolutions and Recommendations at the end of the Conference, and at the conclusion a most integrated and unified viewpoint had been achieved. Many Conference participants expressed extreme satisfaction at the content and outcomes of the Conference. The greatest achievements of the Conference were the exchange of information, the recognition of the importance of the issues raised and the ongoing enthusiasm for a knowledgeable and cooperative approach to the work on adolescent fertility.

In conclusion, the Consultant Conference Co-ordinators, who have compiled and edited this Report, wish to place on record their appreciation of the wide range of knowledgeable individuals who made presentations to the Conference; the sterling work of the Co-ordinator Mrs. Pat Lewis, the Assistant Co-ordinator, Mrs. Jean Jackson and the staff of the Conference Secretariat. Special thanks are due to the stenotype writers and the volunteer rapporteurs, workshop leaders and session chairmen whose notes have helped to preserve the spirit of the Conference for the record.

The Jamaica National Family Planning Board and the Health, Nutrition and Population Division of the United States Agency for

International Development gave complete financial support to the Conference and also provided many valuable support services, including office space for preliminary meetings and the time and involvement of many of their key personnel.

The American Public Health Association in addition to sponsoring resource persons for the Conference, provided some Conference materials and useful background papers which were distributed at the Conference. The thanks of all Conference participants are heartily extended to the sponsors.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of the West Indies kindly hosted a reception at his home to mark the opening of the Conference, a warm gesture which was very much appreciated.

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SECTION I:Statement of Objectives and Planning ActivitiesA. Statement of Objectives

A five-day National Conference on Fertility and the Adolescent, sponsored by the National Family Planning Board with the co-operation of the Department of Sociology and the United States Agency for International Development, will be held the week beginning January 7, 1980 at the Jamaica Pegasus Hotel. Members of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I. who have been undertaking research in this area, will spearhead this Conference in association with the Women's Bureau. The Conference is designed to heighten public awareness of and bring additional resources to bear upon the problems of high levels of adolescent fertility in Jamaica.

The objectives of the Conference are:

1. To make available current research findings in the field of adolescent fertility for group discussion by policy-makers and programme leaders in the field.
2. To stimulate exchange of information on current action programmes for adolescents and to encourage co-ordination between programmes.
3. To stimulate the development of an ongoing national interest group of those concerned with the welfare of adolescents.

The main contents of the Conference will be:

- (1) Presentation of research results by a team of social researchers who for the past two years have been studying the effects of educational opportunity on the fertility of young Jamaican women. This team consists of Mrs. Dorian Powell and Mrs. Hermione McKenzie of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I., Mona, and Dr. Joyce Justus of the Department of Anthropology, University of California, San Diego.

- (ii) Presentations of data on the health, education, social and economic conditions of Jamaican adolescents, both male and female, and their fertility behaviour. A wide range of contributors have been invited to present discussions on the above topics.
- (iii) Presentations by Jamaican agencies on their current and proposed programmes for adolescents with special emphasis on fertility behaviour. Several agencies expect to illustrate their work with films and other visual materials.
- (iv) Workshops and discussions on the issue of adolescent fertility, projected to lead to policy guidelines for future services for adolescents and to stimulate further planning for extended services in this area.

The Conference will involve approximately 200 participants. A wide range of policy makers, as well as representatives of both government and non-governmental organizations working with adolescents and with fertility, have been invited. Researchers and specialists in the field, as well as a limited number of overseas consultants in adolescent fertility are also expected to attend.

Background papers relative to the issues are being prepared in advance and a full report of the Conference proceedings will be made available to all participants.

B. Planning Activities

Informal discussions for the conference began in the early summer months of 1979. Formal plans began on September 10, 1979 when Mrs. Pet Lewis took up duties as Co-ordinator of conference operations. The initial meeting was convened with Mr. Terrence Tiffany of the Population and Nutrition Division of the United States Agency for International Development, and Mrs. Hermione McKenzie and Mrs. Doria Powell, of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I. as Consultants. It was decided at this meeting to invite a small number of interested individuals to serve on a Conference Planning Committee. The following persons accepted membership:

Mrs. Ruth Brown	-	Operation Friendship
Mrs. Pam McNeil	-	Women's Centre
Mrs. Aileen Frazer	-	Social Development Commission
Dr. Thelma Stewart	-	Ministry of Education
Miss Elaine Rainford	-	Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Hyacinth Bulgin	-	Ministry of Health
Mrs. Beryl Chevannes	-	Ministry of Health
Dr. Carmen Bowen-Wright	-	K.S.A.C. Health Department
Miss Thelma Thomas	-	National Family Planning Board
Mrs. S. Daley	-	National Family Planning Board
Mrs. Alma Smith	-	Mico Teachers' College
Mr. Oscar Grant	-	Roseneau Hotel

Mrs. Jean Jackson joined the team of conference organizers in mid-December as Assistant Co-ordinator.

The committee held approximately six meetings during which

it hammered out the objectives of the conference, its format and scope. After the broad areas were decided on in these general meetings, sub-committees were formed with responsibility for specific areas, namely:

1. Workshop
2. Hospitality and Welfare
3. Registration and Name Tags, Resource Kit and Lunch Tickets
4. Film Shows and Displays

With the above structure, a multiplicity of tasks was undertaken. A particularly important pre-Conference activity, undertaken by the Co-ordinator, was the preparation of an island-wide list of youth-related social agencies which formed one of the bases for inviting Conference participants. This list was presented as one of the background papers at the Conference, but has proved to be too lengthy for inclusion in the present Report.

The Hon. Dr. Phyllis McPherson-Russell, then Minister of State in the Ministry of Education, took a particular interest in the Conference Workshop organization, and devoted invaluable time both to preparatory planning sessions and to the final arrangements made during the Conference week. Her assistance was highly valued. The Conference preparation activities culminated in a very rewarding experience for the five days January 7-11, 1980.

We should like to again place on record our gratitude to the Planning Committee and its Sub-Committee, and the large numbers of persons who so willingly and cheerfully helped to make the Conference such a worthwhile undertaking.

SECTION 2: SUMMARY OF CONFERENCE

Day I: January 7, Monday

8.00 - 9.00 a.m. - Registration

9.00 - 11.00 a.m. - OPENING SESSION

The session was chaired by Mr. Donald Miller, Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Security, and Chairman, National Family Planning Board. Prayers were offered by Rev. Webster Edwards of Operation Friendship. The Conference was formally opened by Mr. A.Z. Preston, Vice-Chancellor, University of the West Indies, and the keynote address was given by Hon. Dr. Winston Davidson, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Security. During the session, greetings were extended by Hon. Dr. Phyllis McPherson-Russell, Minister of State of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports; His Excellency Mr. Loren Lawrence, United States Ambassador; and Dr. Vera Rubin, Director of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, New York. Mrs. Hermione McKonzie of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I., gave an overview of the Conference.

Chairperson, Mr. Donald Miller:

Mr. Miller opened the session by stressing the timeliness, importance and relevance of the Conference in the context of the development of a Population Policy. Such a policy should not only consider projections regarding possible population growth and the facilities necessary to support such population, but more importantly should look at the quality of life of the population. The policy should also consider the national implications of the

distribution of the population focussing specifically on the crucial age group 14-24 years, which is also a focus of this Conference.

He expressed the hope that the Conference would consider the problem of Abortion, from a technical perspective.

Finally, he introduced the members of the platform who were as follows:-

Rev. Webster Edwards, Director, Operation Friendship.

Mr. A.Z. Preston, Vice-Chancellor, U.W.I.

Hon. Dr. Winston Davidson, Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Security.

Hon. Dr. Phyllis McPherson-Russell, Minister of State, Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports.

H.E. Ambassador Loren Lawrence, Ambassador, U.S.A.

Dr. Vera Rubin, Director, Research Institute for the Study of Man, New York.

Mr. Terrence Tiffany, Health, Population and Nutrition Division, United States Agency for International Development.

Mr. A.Z. Preston:

Mr. Preston gave the occasion his enthusiastic support, stating that the Conference represented a meeting of expert minds on a very vital issue. It was his view that the adult world had somehow failed to provide a framework for the accommodation of the intelligent, educated, fertile, but insecure and confused adolescent. We have not built an adult world into which all the education, improved nutrition, and free expression of emotions may properly

now fit. He cautioned that there is need to examine not only the fertility of the adolescent, but the educational and health implications in the social milieu, as these have developed over the last twenty or so years. He charged the Conference to endeavour to come up with answers and practical recommendations that would begin to establish those conditions and those opportunities that would give meaning to the expanded aspirations of today's adolescents; a framework within which the released creative energies of adolescents could be properly channelled.

Hon. Dr. Winston Davidson:

Dr. Davidson noted that the Conference was clearly speaking to one of the most important problems which face our country, and indeed all countries of the world, particularly those of the Third World. The Conference, he said, comes at a time when there are changes and choices facing developing countries, which eventually must be borne by the present adolescents. He further noted that the question of adolescent fertility is dependent on the extent to which the adolescent perceives himself or herself as an inherent part of the productive forces of the country, and the extent to which these productive forces shape the mode of development and level of participation in the fruits of such development.

Of primary importance at this time, was the need for the Conference to come up with an action plan, a plan that would address itself not only to current concerns about teenage pregnancies, but also to concerns about the alienation of young people from the mainstream of economic development; about their general estrangement

from the national resources of our country; and about their chances for achieving a better life. Dr. Davidson felt that though there was a case for morally sound measures to decrease fertility among young people, there was also need for more fundamental changes that would correct the contradictions in productive relations inherent in the present pattern of ownership of the means of production.

The Conference, he said, had basically two choices - one was, the presentation of scientific papers, the elaboration of new ideas, and the formulation of a conference document which would justify the holding of a conference. The second choice, and the one more favoured by him, was to come up with an action plan that would form the basis for activities for this new decade. He continued, however, that the increasing numbers of frustrated youths were not likely to wait indefinitely; they were likely to act for changes in their own interest, and these would be fundamental changes.

Overview of the Conference; Mrs. Hermione McKenzie:

Mrs. McKenzie, on behalf of the Conference Coordinators and the Planning Committee welcomed everyone to the week-long Conference. She presented an overview of the Conference, which she saw as an important means of informing the many distinguished guests and policy-makers, assembled for the opening session, who might not find it possible to attend subsequent sessions.

She reviewed briefly the objectives of the Conference. Important among them was the need to bring to the forefront of social policy the question of population growth and the urgency

of examining and considering the contribution of our teenage mothers to population growth. She noted that current studies suggested that not only is the level of fertility increasing in women under 20, but that women who begin child-bearing under age 20 tend to have larger completed families than those who begin to have their children after age 20. Further, there was need to be concerned with the social and economic welfare of this age group, particularly those who are mothers. The offspring of these youthful mothers said Mrs. McKenzie, also need our concern.

She then outlined the program for the 5 days of the Conference. The first day would consider the findings and implications of a two-year study on Education and Fertility, funded by the United States Agency for International Development, directed by the Research Institute for the Study of Man, sponsored locally by the Women's Bureau. The following days of the Conference would focus on programs for adolescents. Tuesday would be concerned with health matters and health programs; Wednesday, with the legal issues relating to the conditions of youth; and Thursday with current educational and work programs. Friday's program would attempt to link the areas together and to come up with an agreed position on possible strategies to deal with the question of adolescent fertility.

Mrs. McKenzie identified three highlights of the Conference activities.

1. "Youth Program Showcase" in which representatives of current Jamaica Youth programs would share their ideas and program activities. These would be both government and non-government programs.

2. "Youth Speaks" constituting presentations from selected youth groups, which would provide for conference participants first-hand insights into the conditions and viewpoints of youths, from the youths themselves.
3. Conference Workshop. One afternoon would be devoted to the workshop session, which it was hoped would come up not only with conference resolutions, but with the bases for the formation of an ongoing interest group with special emphasis on youth programs and on the issues of adolescent fertility.

In commenting on the study to be considered on the first day of the Conference, Mrs. McKenzie gave its main aim as to examine the effects of better educational opportunities on encouraging young women to avoid pregnancy. The Study, she said, started off by comparing adolescents of comparable intellectual levels, who, seven years ago entered two different types of schools, and then examined their educational experiences and life patterns. It particularly studied how these affected their patterns of fertility.

She gave the main findings as those which show:

- (a) the importance of the quality of education as a factor motivating young girls to remain in school and to avoid pregnancy, and
- (b) the importance of tangible goals, such as examination success, particularly the General Certificate of Education, in affecting pregnancy levels.

In concluding, Mrs. McKenzie said:

"The policy implication to be emphasized here is the important need for concrete programs of activity and occupation for young women, and indeed for all youth; and with the above findings in mind, the remainder of this conference is devoted to an examination of programs for youth, including young women".

SESSION II: 11.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Findings from U.W.I. Department of Sociology
Study of Education and Adolescent Fertility:
Educational Experiences

This Session, chaired by Dr. Vera Rubin, included two presentations, firstly by Dr. Joyce Justus of the University of California, San Diego and secondly by Mrs. Hermione McKenzie of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I. The presentations highlighted findings related to the educational experiences of the women in the sample and the relationship between these experiences and pregnancy.

Chairperson: Dr. Vera Rubin

Dr. Rubin, before introducing the presenters, very briefly placed the current study in the context of previous research on the West Indian Family. She drew attention to the classic, Edith Clarke's 'My Mother Who Fathered Me' as a landmark in family research, which is still of current relevance. She noted however, the changes in the attitudes and expectations of young women today and the emergence of new social values. She saw the findings of this conference as being of particular importance to our need to address these emergent social values in the light of changing opportunity structures.

Presentors: 1. Dr. Joyce Justus:

Dr. Justus as a co-researcher in the project gave her primary interest in ascertaining how women learn to become women in the Caribbean and the importance of our reproductive role in

this process. She recognized the influence of men on the lives of women, but felt that it was mothers, as socializers of the young, who are largely responsible for the sharp dichotomy between male roles and female roles in West Indian society.

Dr. Justus drew attention to the absence of male emphasis in the study, an area which will have to be addressed in the future. She summarised her concerns as:

- (1) female socialization and the mothering role,
- (2) the meaning of education to the young,
- (3) the development of a concrete plan of action for adolescents.

2. Mrs. Hermione McKenzie

Mrs. McKenzie focused on the educational experiences of the young women studied. The study, she said, disproved our belief in the Caribbean that the school to which one is allocated to at age 11 determines one's life opportunities. This is perhaps the most important finding of the study, since approximately one-third of our total sample who started in New Secondary School, switched from this Secondary School to conventional High Schools or Technical High Schools or into some other more opportunity-laden structure. She noted that a constant process of school switching takes place as students at various stages of their lives identify available opportunities which to them seem to be more certain avenues of employment and mobility. She emphasized, 'Opportunity is not a fixed entity in the Jamaican society, it is a mobile and continuously changing and criss.-crossing one ... But in terms of career opportunities, the High School girls definitely have an edge over girls

who went to Secondary Schools.' She said that an important policy direction should be to provide opportunities that are open and flexible, which would allow children with a wide range of educational backgrounds to make use of such opportunities as a means of social mobility.

A second important finding relating to education was that three times as many girls who attended Secondary School became pregnant as those who attended High School. Further, Mrs. McKenzie said, those who went to Secondary School also tended to get pregnant at a younger age than the High School girls.

In trying to determine what lies within the educational experience which might encourage or discourage the control of fertility by young women, Mrs. McKenzie identified the quality of education and examination success as the two most important factors. Secondary School students, she said, were particularly dissatisfied with the quality of their education. Only about 40% of those who entered these educational institutions remained for the required 5 years of schooling. This contrasted sharply with the High School students for whom 93% completed at least 5 years of schooling.

With respect to the second education variable identified, Mrs. McKenzie noted that getting at least three 'O' level General Certificate of Education subjects was an important factor in the relationship between education and fertility.

Mrs. McKenzie next considered the question of employment. She noted that while there was little difference between the level of employment of both groups of women, there were differences in the actual employment opportunities available to each group. The sharpest

differential, she noted, existed among those who were not in jobs. The High School girl was much more likely to be in some form of advanced education, while the Secondary School girl was more likely to be staying at home expecting babies, looking after babies, and in some cases, looking for a job. This she said relates to an important finding of the study, that economic activity status is a very important factor associated with pregnancy.

Another finding with important policy implications, she noted, was the fact that High School girls were not entering the teaching profession. The Secondary School girls, with generally lesser qualification, were however entering the teaching profession. Secretary/Typist and other clerical jobs were those most available to both groups, and even girls with Advanced Level G.C.E. examinations were having difficulties in finding a job.

The above, Mrs. McKenzie concluded, were the main findings from the educational experiences of the young women, that formed seemingly important linkages between education and pregnancy.

SESSION III: 2.00 - 3.30 p.m.

Findings from U.W.I. Department of Sociology
Study of Education and Adolescent Fertility:
(b) Fertility Experiences and Knowledge
and Use of Contraception

This Session heard one presentation which was supported by graphic illustrations using slides. It was divided into two sections, the first of which explored several aspects of fertility while it examined the differentials between students of the High School and the Secondary systems. The second section was more analytical as it attempted to show those variables which were statistically more important in explaining fertility and contraception among the young women.

Chairperson: Professor Laurie Reid

Presenter: Mrs. Dorian Powell

"The first area explored is the fertility aspirations of the young women. Though aspirations do not necessarily guarantee a woman's future fertility, they are nevertheless salient for the understanding of the nature of fertility. Most of our respondents wanted small or middle-sized families, 2-4 children, and very few wanted large families. Women who attended High School wanted slightly smaller families than those who attended Secondary Schools. Most women wanted to begin childbearing in their early twenties, but those from the Secondary system were more likely to want to begin earlier than did those from the High School system. Both groups wanted to end childbearing relatively early, before 35 years of age.

The two groups were comparable with respect to sexual maturity: mean age at menarche is 12.56 years for the High School group, and 12.84 for the Secondary group. There was however, a notable difference between their sexual experience. More of the Secondary graduates had initiated sexual activity, and those who did, tended to have started at a younger age than did the High School graduates. More than 50% of the Secondary and 34% of the High School group, started sexual activity before age 16.

Twice the number of women in the Secondary group had been pregnant at least once at the time of the survey: 52.8% as compared to 25.7%. For both groups, the modal age for first pregnancy was 18 years. The women from the Secondary system however, showed generally an earlier age of first pregnancy than did those from the High School system. Of the former, 22.5% had experienced their first pregnancy before age 16, while for the latter, the proportion was 11.1%.

The findings regarding contraception are also of interest. The two groups were comparable with regards knowledge of contraceptive, but diverged sharply in terms of the sources they would utilize to secure contraceptives, and in their actual use of contraceptives. Knowledge of methods and knowledge of available outlets are high for both groups of young women. All methods discussed were accessible and the perceived time to reach outlets was 30 minutes or less. Primary groups (mother, boyfriends and other (friends) played a minimal role as sources of information about contraceptive methods, while schools and health services and mass media agencies were important sources.

Generally, both groups of women were favourable to the use of contraceptives for young women. The High School women were however slightly more negative to contraceptive use than were the Secondary School women. The pill was the singly most favoured method by both groups, though the High School graduates showed slightly greater preference for this method than the Secondary graduates.

Sixty-two percent of the total sample reported previous use of contraceptives. Usage was lower among those who attended Secondary Schools than among those who went to High Schools. The latter group favoured the pharmacy and to a lesser extent the Clinic/Health Centre as source of contraceptive methods. In contrast, the Secondary women reflect a preference for the Clinic/Health Centre over the commercial outlet."

The second section of the presentation reported on findings which emerged through the use of a statistical model which allowed the statistical control of some variables, while the influence of others are observed. "The independent variables emerging as most powerful in explaining sexual experience and fertility were educational achievement and work-related variables. Background variables turned out to be of little explanatory value. Educational achievement (examinations passed) has both an intervening and a direct effect on levels of pregnancy. Students who have passed 'O' level examinations or taken 'A' level showed the lowest level of pregnancy, while those with no examinations passed had the highest levels of pregnancy.

Among the work-related variables, unemployed women had the highest level of pregnancy, while those working with income over J\$50 per week had the lowest levels. A second variable in this group, source of financial support, showed that women supported by boyfriends or partners were more likely to have experienced pregnancy than those supported by parents, or were self-supported.

The independent variables discussed proved to be of little importance in explaining contraceptive usage. Further, contraceptive use when used as an independent variable turned out to be a weak predictor of pregnancy."

"In summary, while educational opportunity, that is, the type of school one attended, does make a difference in one's fertility, experience, it is what one can achieve in the school experience, primarily in terms of examinations passed, which largely determine whether one becomes exposed to pregnancy or not. The fact is that educational achievement tends to act as a motivating force against early entry into union and early pregnancy. Educational opportunity is an important pre-requisite to Educational Achievement, but it is the latter that has a direct effect on pregnancy experience. Both variables combined, directly affect economic activity (work), which in turn influences fertility.

The findings raise a number of policy implications. The importance assumed by education and work suggests policy intervention in these two areas. The possible up-grading of Secondary Schools, change or modification of curriculum to provide students with more marketable skills is one direction that could be examined.

Both education and work environments offer opportunities for influencing fertility values and fertility behaviour. Creative programs centring on these areas of activity can be designed perhaps with direct health and level of living objectives, while at the same time accommodating fertility objectives, directly or indirectly."

SESSION IV: 3.45 - 4.30 p.m.

Summary of Discussions on Research Findings on Education and Fertility; and Policy Recommendations

Chairperson: Dr. Pat Anderson

A. Family Planning Programmes for Adolescents

Comment

1. Observed that women's concern with fertility is related to a low self image, which defines womanhood in terms of fertility behaviour.

Recommendations

Family programmes, including the mass media programme, should include a component which seeks to increase the women's feeling of self worth.

This should also be addressed through other "consciousness-raising" programmes for women, as is currently being done through Women's Bureau Programmes.

Comment

2. The finding that adolescents rely on the condom quite heavily points to the need to direct more family planning education at males. Some disagreement as to whether reliance on the condom delays the development of female sexual autonomy, by which women recognise that they are responsible for their bodies.

Recommendation

Develop family planning education programmes for males, and intensify this thrust.

Comment

3. The very limited role which the study shows is played by parents in family planning education points to the need to explore this as an avenue of communication. Many parents are themselves ignorant and need to be educated also.

Recommendation

There is a considerable potential for developing family life education programmes which are based on natural primary groupings such as parent-child relationships or peer groups. This could be integrated into the programmes of parent-teacher associations, and other community-based groups.

Comment

4. The role of the Church also emerged as an important factor in shaping sexual behaviour.

Recommendation

The churches should be encouraged to develop special youth programmes, emphasizing family life education.

Comment

5. Some of the techniques which are reported as being in popular use among adolescents need to be reappraised in the light of their health hazards (e.g. the Depo Provera injection) or their unsuitability for persons who are not engaged in continuous sex relationships.

Recommendation

The injection should not be dispensed to teenagers, and more attention should be paid to encouraging the use of the diaphragm and the condom. In addition, clinic personnel need to give more advice on the side-effects of different contraceptive methods.

Comment

6. One possible reason for the failure to maintain contraceptive use, and for the reliance on store-bought methods of contraception, may be the negative attitudes of clinic staff to adolescents who come to the clinic for contraceptives.

Recommendation

Health personnel need to be retrained so as to increase their receptiveness and understanding towards adolescents.

B. The Effect of Education and Work in Reducing Fertility

Comment

1. The fact that adolescents who have had babies stress their desire to continue their education, and to complete their childbearing at an early age, underlines the need for intervention programmes that will allow the young mother to continue her education.

Recommendations

Increased support should be given to intervention programmes such as the Women's Centre programme which is run by the Women's Bureau, and the Education Code should state clearly that girls cannot be denied re-admission to school because of pregnancy.

More resources should be allocated to training programmes for out-of-school youth.

Comment

2. The fact that a high proportion of the New Secondary sample were able to transfer to other schools points to the usefulness of maintaining such mechanisms as the Grade 9 Achievement Test (GNAT) which allows a degree of mobility between the traditional high school and the New Secondary School.

Recommendation

The GNAT exam should be maintained, while the major concern of Government should be the improvement of the quality of education within the New Secondary School.

Comment

3. Since the study showed that girls from the New Secondary School felt that they were at a disadvantage in the job market when compared with graduates from the High Schools, attention must be paid to increasing the public recognition of these schools.

Recommendation

Employers should be made familiar with the type of training offered in the New Secondary Schools and encouraged to have special recruiting drives in these schools.

Comment

4. Students from both types of schools stressed the importance of obtaining a more technical job-oriented education, and some high school students had actually transferred to technical schools for this reason.

Recommendation

The technical/vocational component should be increased in all schools, and girls should be encouraged to break away from the traditional female occupations such as child-care and home economics, in favour of skills for which there is a greater market demand. Women should be trained for economic self-sufficiency, which also involves training in cooperative management.

Day II: January 8, TuesdaySESSION V: 9.00 - 10.30 a.m.

In this session, conference participants heard two speakers: Hon. Mrs. Carmen McGregor, Member of Parliament, who spoke on some of the problems, mainly structural, which contributed to the incidence of teenage pregnancy, and who offered suggestions which could help to deal with this phenomenon; and Dr. Carmen Bowen-Wright of the Ministry of Health, Jamaica, who spoke on her own experiences in working with adolescents in a deprived area of Kingston.

Chairperson: Mrs. June RattrayPresenter 1: Hon. Mrs. Carmen McGregor, Member of Parliament

Mrs. McGregor spoke against the background of her extensive experience as a teacher and her work in the sugar belt area of rural Jamaica, and as recent Minister of State with responsibility for the Women's Bureau, an agency pledged to promote programs directed at improvement in the conditions of women. In commenting on the poverty in which large groups of teenage women exist, she said, "any condition which prevents the full development of women is a retarding condition and should be tackled". Adolescent fertility, she said, cannot be considered in isolation, it must be considered within the wider socio-economic conditions of the society.

Among some of the situations which create an environment that promotes early parenthood, are:

1. Family structure - for example the generation gap between grandmothers and the children they often have to rear;

and the problem of step-father who force young girls to become their sexual mates.

2. The shift system in schools and the resulting imbalance between the time-table of working parents and students on shift, the consequence being reduced parental supervision of children.
3. Distance from schools and transportation problems which force young female students to solicit drives from "innocuous" males.
4. Migration, resulting from lack of opportunities in rural areas, leave children with inadequate support and supervision.

Among the corrective measures suggested by Mrs. McGregor were:

1. Expansion of educational facilities to include teaching of responsible parenthood and skill training.
2. Parent education to improve their ability to communicate with their children.
3. Developing a basis for family security which will see males playing a more central role.
4. Promotion of self-awareness programs which will help women to have a proper estimate of themselves.

Teenage pregnancy, she said, must be tackled from all perspectives, lest we find ourselves impotent in dealing with the problem.

Presenter 2: Dr. Bowen-Wright, Senior Medical Officer,
Ministry of Health

Dr. Bowen-Wright gave a short but informative presentation on the characteristics of teenage clients who attended an urban family planning clinic over the period 1975-79. The highlights were:

1. In 1975, teenagers made up 15.0% of the total clinic population. By 1976 the proportion had increased to 45%. Since then it has declined sharply to 15.0% in 1979.
2. Earlier, teenage clients had primary level education only. Later clients, in the majority were of secondary level education.
3. None of the teenage clients were married, a few lived in common-law relationships, the majority were single.
4. Friends were the chief source of information about the clinic.
5. All deliveries to the teenagers were normal; there were no Caesarian births.
6. Earlier, teenage clients tended to come to the clinic after a pregnancy; the later clients, and those of secondary education, tended to come to the clinic before experiencing a pregnancy.

SESSION VI: 11.00 - 12.30 a.m.

Panel Discussion - Social and Psychological
Aspects of Adolescent Fertility

Chairperson: Dr. Lenworth Jacobs

Panelists: Mrs. Inez Morrison, Coordinator, Kingston and
St. Andrew Family Court
Dr. Freddie Hickling, Psychiatrist, Bellevue Hospital
Dr. R.G. Lampart, S.M.O., St. Thomas.

Mrs. I. Morrison:

Dealing with the age group 12-18 years, Mrs. Morrison reviewed some of the problems which were dealt with by Social Workers in the Family Court. "One of the most striking features of the young women who attend the family court is their poor economic situations. These result in a variety of experiences, for example:

1. One parent families, usually mothers in cramped quarters.
2. Yard experiences, a condition of ghetto living.
3. Pregnancies caused by older men, often step-fathers.
4. Incestuous relationships, resulting from the fact that some fathers know their girls for the first time in their teens and are sexually attracted to them."

Mrs. Morrison appealed for sex education at all levels, including parents as well as children. She claimed that the strong value placed on motherhood and childbearing in the society had to be recognized. Programs must take this value into consideration and work with it, rather than against it.

Dr. Lampart:

Dr. Lampart reviewed 1976 data on teenage clients who attended his clinic in a rural hospital. In discussing the attitudes of teenagers, he said that it was not unusual to receive requests from them asking for help to have a child. Quite often, having the child was a means to an end:- marriage, support, or just holding a man.

From interviews with 30 men about their fathering of children, he related the following:

No children	-	2
All children, one partner	-	11
Children with 2 partners	-	8
" " 3 "	-	4
" " 4 "	-	4
6 children with 5 partners	-	<u>1</u>
	N =	30

This last man listed was 29 years old, and, said Dr. Lampart, he discussed his record with pride.

Dr. Lampart also spoke of the incidence of young grandmothers resulting from early childbearing. The youngest to attend his clinic was 28 years old. She had her first child at age 14, and her 14 year old child repeated the pattern. The doctor appealed for greater concentration on males and urged for the promotion of male sterilization as a method of fertility control. It has so far proven to be a rather unsuccessful area of his practice. The males have not responded to programs which encourage male sterilization.

Dr. Freddie Hickling:

In making his presentation on the issue of adolescent fertility Dr. Hickling's perspective called on family planners and social workers to make a critical assessment of their attempts to change fertility patterns through the means they have adopted. He said the question of adolescent fertility must be viewed in the context of the social and psychological realities in which we live, and against the history of the society from which we are emerging. It is a hostile society - hostile in an economic sense and so sex as a behavioural practice has been shaped by this society. Dr. Hickling supported the focus on adolescents, as to him, 'it is very clear that the youth, the adolescent is the carrier of culture and it is important that one focuses on cultural carriers'. Further, he noted that 70 or 80 percent of pregnancies in this country occur to women under 25 years of age and 30 to 35 percent to women under 20. He continued, "are we then saying that 70% of our normal birth patterns fall into a problem and is to be corrected ... or really, should we not be seeing that this is a reality of life, the manifest reaction of the population to the problems in which they find themselves, in terms of the social dynamics of the society?"

Dr. Hickling questioned our right to say what the quality of life should be; it is, he said, an imposition of values. The fundamental problem underlying teenage pregnancy, he continued, is an economic one, "a problem of the relationship of people to the means of the production". The factors that motivate women into

childbearing are not one-sided, there is also the silent voice of the man, whom he noted, is largely absent from the conference. "The absence of the man at this conference is perhaps the most vocal and most positive statement about what is happening here". Dr. Hickling warned of the complexity of the issue, its deeply psycho-social dimension and the danger if we "try to tinker and tamper with social attitudes that are deep-seated, which could have remarkable psychological effects into the future". He urged that things must be reasoned out with the youths and they must have a voice at all levels of discussion up through the channel to the decision makers.

SESSION VII: 2.00 - 3.30 p.m.

Family Life Education and Adolescent Fertility

Chairperson: Mrs. Trixie Somerville

Presenter: Ms. Jean Tulloch-Reid

Ms. Tulloch-Reid drew attention to the emphasis on 'quality of life', a theme which emerged strongly ever since the end of World War II. Today, the 80's, the emphasis is still foremost, but she observed, improved quality of life is not an entity in itself, but must be achieved in the total framework of social and economic development.

In commenting on the topic Adolescent Fertility, she said, it is a deterrent to the goals and aspirations not only of the adolescent themselves, but also of other people in the society. She drew attention to the important role of the family and of education in providing experiences for members of the society, the kind of experiences which help to determine what the quality of life will be. Education for responsible parenthood, she noted, was an important part of the education process. This includes the fostering of self-esteem, which will not develop in isolation or by chance, as a result of positive experiences both from the family and from the education process.

In continuing Ms. Tulloch-Reid drew attention to the importance of Family Life Education as a prerequisite to the curtailment of the incidence of adolescent fertility. It should begin as early as the basic school level and should be interdisciplinary. Further, it should be part of a developmental project which will help persons to recognize their responsibility for what is happening

in their society, and to do something about it. Adolescent fertility, she said, is not a technical topic. Rather it should be viewed as one of moral commitment.

Ms. Tulloch-Reid then shared with the Conference some of her experiences in the field of Family Life Education. The highlight of these were a programme she carried out in the training of young people to teach their peers. This she said brought out certain imperatives, important among them were:

1. Family Life Education should start earlier than the teenage years.
2. Parents should be exposed to Family Life Education, so they too can become prime educators.
3. More attention should be paid to counselling girls on how they can deal with the advances made to them by males.
4. Teenagers need to be more aware of the range of choices available to them to utilize their sexual energies.
5. More information should be shared with them on the child as an individual, and the responsibilities accompanying child-bearing and child-rearing.
6. More information and frank discussion were needed on human sexuality and love.
7. Family Planning education should be approached within the context of planning for one's life goals.
8. Parents should become more involved in family life programmes. There should be common forums for parents and children.

In concluding, Conference participants were urged to work more with Youths, especially in training them in the area of peer counselling.

SESSION VIII: 3.45 - 5.00 p.m.

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE NO. 1

Chairperson: Miss Daisy Goldson, Chief Health Educator

Presenter: Mrs. Bath Jacobs
Jamaica National Family Planning Association.

Mrs. Jacobs gave a brief historical review of the pioneering Family Planning activities in Jamaica, and the emergence of the Jamaica Family Planning Association, in 1957, out of what was earlier the Jamaica Family Planning League dating from 1941. Later (1968) she said, the President of the Jamaica Family Planning Association, became the first Director of the National Family Planning Board. The JFPA maintained a supportive role to the government's island-wide programme, by focusing on a person-to-person approach, which it did through its team of what was then known as Encouragement Visitors. Today JFPA maintains two full-time daily Family Planning Clinics one in the corporate area of Kingston and the other in St. Ann's Bay, in the parish of St. Ann.

Mrs. Jacobs outlined for the conference, its new thrust for 1980 which will be a youth-oriented programme. Implementation will include the employment of 7 young staff members between ages 18-21 who will be known as "Family Planning Youth Associates". "They will provide community-based distribution of contraception and sex education to adolescents within prescribed areas worked out by a Field Officer and a Supervisor". It is expected to be an innovative approach to teenage pregnancy, presently at stage one - the planning stage. It is receiving favourable support from the United States Agency for International Development. Stage two will involve

implementation as a pilot project followed by evaluation. Stage three will be modification and expansion of those aspects of the project that have proven most effective. Mrs. Jacobs in expressing the JFPA's commitment to a youth-oriented approach to programme intervention said, "it is JFPA's considered opinion that youth already talks sex, so why not bring in youth at a leadership level, train youth and monitor their effectiveness to become responsible citizens for the future of planned parenthood?" She is quite hopeful that the "Family Planning Youth-to-Youth" programme has the potential for success and the "Youth Associates" will have an important part to play and an increasingly delicate, but strong role to be filled.

Presenter: Mr. D. McFarquhar
4-H Clubs

Mr. McFarquhar stated that the 4-H Movement started in 1940 with a membership of 300. Now its membership numbers over 39,000, ages 9-25 years. He dealt with the implications of the 4-H's symbolized by the movement. He related all four to their implications for population growth. In the first H - Health, he drew attention to the health consequences of early childbearing. The second H - Hand, though viewed positively in terms of more hands, has a negative consequence as more hands bring with them more mouths to feed. Here he mentioned the work being done in 4-H Clubs in which emphasis is placed on training youths to work with their hands.

In commenting on the third aspect - H for Head, the 4-H Movement attaches much importance to use of the Head through education and particularly the programme's stress on education for family living.

Finally, he dealt with H for Heart. He linked this to man-woman relationships as manifested in 'unstable mating patterns and lack of intra-family communication'. This he feels contributes to the existing fertility patterns of adolescents. The 4-H Movement as gathered from Mr. McFarquhar's presentation, through its emphasis on the 4 H's develop activities for youth that can have a corrective impact on the increasing levels of adolescent fertility.

Presenter: Miss Cynthia Johnson
Ministry of Education

Miss Johnson is from the Guidance and Counselling Section of the Ministry of Education. The Section has responsibility for Guidance and Counselling in schools and in the process it has training programmes with Guidance Counsellors as well as evaluation of their activities. Among the emphases of the programme are Health, Family Life Education, Career Education and Student Welfare.

An important feature of the Family Life Education programme is the Personal Development project begun 4 years ago and now in its final year.

The Guidance and Counselling Section works in collaboration with the National Family Planning Board with respect to the Family Life Education programme.

Presenter: Miss Marie Rankine,

'Bureau of Health Education, Ministry of Education

Miss Rankine described briefly the BHE involvement with the preparation of facilities for adolescents and with the development and presentation of programmes to them. The broad subject area responsibility of the Bureau is Health Education, and this includes Sex Education, Family Planning Education and Family Life Education. The agency works directly with students or ;through Teachers and Officers working in agencies. It operates mainly on a request basis.

The Bureau of Health Education she says, has responsibility for all the government's Health Education programmes, but its activities are not confined to governmental agencies. It sometimes gives service to non-governmental agencies as well, for example Parent Teachers Associations.

Presenter: Dr. Deanne Ashley, Ministry of Health.

Dr. Ashley briefed the group on an impending intervention programme oriented towards tackling the problem of teenage pregnancy. Its specific Areas will be:

1. General Counselling
2. Contraceptive Counselling and Contraceptive Service.
3. Supportive and diagnostic procedures, for example, early detection of Venereal Disease and the early detection of pregnancy.

The project will endeavour to work closely with schools as the importance of this link is recognized.

Dr. Ashley mentioned the need for a Learning Centre for Health Staff dealing with Youth.

DAY III: JANUARY 9, WEDNESDAY

9.00 - 10.30 a.m. - Session IX

"Legal Issues of Teenage Pregnancy"

The Chairman was Mrs. Sybil Francis, O.D., Consultant, Social Welfare Training Centre, U.W.I.; and the presenter was Ms. Antoinette Haughton, Legal Officer of the Ministry of Health and Social Security (Children's Services Division).

Mrs Sybil Francis:

Mrs. Francis pointed out the constraints and slow rate of change of our existing laws relating to the family. She noted the influence of British legal codes in the region and called for new approaches and indigenous laws which would reflect the customs of our Caribbean societies.

Mrs. Francis referred to Mrs. Gloria Cumper's studies of family law in eight Caribbean countries, and noted recent changes such as the 1976 Status of Children Act in Jamaica and similar recent legislation in Barbados. Some continuing concerns for social workers were the discrepancy between the age of consent - 14 years - and the minimum age of marriage - 16 years - which ensured that children born between those two ages must be born out of wedlock; the discrepancy between adulthood under the Juveniles Law - 17 years - and the Age of Majority - 18 years; and the problems of enforcing laws relating to Incest and Carnal Abuse, where teenagers were the main victims. Further concerns related to the welfare of the children of young mothers.

Mrs. Francis introduced the main speaker, Miss Haughton, as one whose work setting gave her a very appropriate basis for her presentation.

Miss Antoinette Haughton:

Miss Haughton identified a minor, according to the Age of Majority Act, (1979) as someone under the age of 18 years.

Carnal Abuse was defined according to the Offences against the Person Act, identifying the penalties for offences against females under 12 years and those between 12 and 14 years. It was noted that males under 23 years could enter a special defence under the above Act, if they had reason to believe that the female was over 14 years (and it was a first offence).

The contradiction between the Marriage Act, which gave 16 years as the legal age for marriage, and the age of consent which was set as 14 years, was again pointed out. There was also a contradiction in the Maternity Leave Law, which sets 16 years as the minimum age for this privilege, since the National Insurance Act provided for insurance only from 18 years of age. The age limit of the National Insurance Act also affected eligibility for job injury benefits at an earlier age.

Maintenance was identified as another area of great importance for adolescent fertility. If two minors could not support their children then the Maintenance Act (1881) provided for the grandfather of such children to assume responsibility. The Status of Children Act set out that if a mother did not bring an action for maintenance on behalf of her child, the child itself or other interested parties could bring action. Instead of a prison

sentence for non-support, as provided in the Maintenance Act, current practice was to seek an Attachment Order against the man's earnings, if he was employed.

The new approach to Family Law as practiced by the Family Court was next discussed. The counselling approach, before resort to court proceedings, and the emphasis on a personal, social work approach to family problems, was highly commended. Particularly in relation to adolescents, and also in relation to the difficulties of enforcing payments from the unemployed, the negotiating approach of the Family Court was valuable. For the problems of adolescents, Miss Haughton stated, a most important factor was not only the existence of laws, but the existence of institutions to apply the laws in appropriate and humane ways.

In conclusion, Miss Haughton pointed out that social attitudes to fertility as a whole, and the institutional arrangements surrounding adult fertility behaviour, inevitably affected our legal treatment of adolescent fertility. The entire question needed more detailed study.

In discussions, some further problems relating to adolescents were raised:

- (1) The difficulties of dealing with sexual liaisons between adult males and girls aged 14 or over. If parents or the adult male responsible were impervious to action, then the only hope for a concerned party is to invoke a section of the Offences against the Person Act which deals with "enticing" or "procuring" a woman or girl under 18 to have illicit carnal connection".

(2) While most policy-makers are aware of the discrepancy between the age of consent - 14 years - and the age of marriage - 16 years - and although there is a strong agreement that girls should be protected up to the age of 16, the difficulties of enforcing the present 14 - year age limit do not encourage any raising of the current age of consent.

(3) In matters relating to sexual molestation, the adolescent is at a disadvantage because uncorroborated evidence of a child is very difficult to uphold in Court.

(4) Problems of abortion and infanticide, and

(5) Abandonment of children

were also noted as problems for further attention.

SESSION X 10.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE NO. 2

Chairperson: Miss Elsie Seyle, D.D.
Council of Voluntary Social Services

Presenter: Dr. Gajraj
Glen Vincent Clinic

Dr. Gajraj spoke of the Fertility Control Unit which was set up 3 years ago as a model institution that offers termination of pregnancy.

In his statistical presentation he said that the programme over the last year performed 3000 terminations. Of these 80% were between the age group 11 to 19 years. The majority of these young women came from mother-only family settings. Those seeking service came primarily from New Secondary Schools (32%) followed by High Schools with 25%. The majority had started their sexual activity at age 15 (22%). Their reported exposure to Family Life Education was low, with the largest proportion so exposed being 15% of the Junior Secondary students. The majority of the students (32%) felt that abortion was not right, another 11% felt guilty, but states Dr. Gajraj, the majority, 38%, wanted to finish school.

Dr. Gajraj reported that most girls (77%) reported that sex had taken place in the boyfriend's home, while only 20% had done so in their own homes. He mentioned the need for follow-up services as despite the fact that every client is given some form of birth control, they often come back as repeaters. The unit does not however, do repeat cases, unless the given contraceptive device fails. He feels there is the need to evaluate, but questioned the

feasibility of expansion since it is an expensive operation. It can however, play a significant role in Population Control. Under the law the programme is protected by the legal provision for abortion when the health of the mother is endangered.

Presenter: Miss Elsie Hines
Social Development Commission.

Miss Hines said that the SDC is a Statutory Body structured in terms of four main divisions:

- a) Youth and Community Services
- b) Jamaica Youth Corps
- c) Youth Community Training Centres
- d) Agricultural Programmes Division and The Human Resource Development Unit.

All the Commission's programmes are directed primarily at youths. Miss Hines presented a paper which details the objectives and activities of each division. Overall, she said, they aim at training, involvement in creative and productive work activities and the development of attitudes and habits that will help the young person to effectively participate in national development.

Presenter: Ms. Ruth Brown
Operation Friendship.

Operation Friendship, Ms. Brown said, was founded in 1961. It is a voluntary programme of development in Health Education and Social Services. It is situated in one of the most dangerous areas of urban Kingston, an area with a tremendous need for social services. Among the services offered are:

1) Health - this is a high priority aspect of the agency's activities, and include:

- (a) Dental treatment
- (b) Medical treatment
- (c) Maternal and Child Health
- (d) Ante-Natal
- (e) Family Planning

2) Education

- (a) Basic School
- (b) Trade Training Centre
- (c) Classes for Pregnant Teenagers.

3) Day Care Facilities

All the activities of Operation Friendship are oriented to youths. The Trade School component is now being expanded through the assistance of United States Agency for International Development.

Presenter: Mrs. Pam McNeil

Women's Centre; Programme for Adolescent Mothers

The Women's Centre, said Mrs. McNeil, was started in 1978 as a support programme for pregnant teenagers. The programme aims at providing continuing education and helping the teenagers to obtain places back into the school system from which they had dropped out because of pregnancy. The students are accepted from All-Age, Secondary and High Schools. She continued, one of the important aims of the programme is to delay a second pregnancy among the students. The indications are good as in 1978 the repeat pregnancy rate was 5.4% while in 1979, it was 1.2%. A total of 211 young women have been returned to school over an 18 month period.

In commenting further, Mrs. McNeil said, "Although the academic side is there, the family planning side is there - the real essence of the Women's Centre is the total development of our young women".

The programme is supported by The Pathfinder's Fund and the JPPF.

Presenter: Miss Elaine Rainford, Y.W.C.A.

The Jamaica branch of the Y.W.C.A., says Ms. Rainford, was founded in 1923. It works primarily with teenaged girls. Its programme includes a School Leaver's Institute which now has three classes, located in Kingston, Spanish Town and in Montego Bay to the west of the island. These classes aim at pulling in girls who have dropped out of school for one reason or another. The students in these three groups now number 610.

In its most recent thrust in developing programmes for youths, Miss Rainford said, the Y.W.C.A. in 1978 conducted a needs assessment survey, among the Y's youth members throughout the island. They identified Sex Education and Job Training as the two priority areas. On this basis, she continued, the Agency plans in 1980 to embark on a new youth programme geared at girls aged 12-18 years. The United States Agency for International Development and The Pathfinder's Fund are considering their proposal for the project. One of its aims will be to delay first pregnancy to at least age 18 years. The programme design will allow each participant a one week residential training programme which will prepare them in terms of their commitment to the

project's objective regarding delay in first pregnancy.

The programme will use the pseudonym NEET (New Education Experience for Tomorrow) which will coincide with the 125th Anniversary of the Y.W.C.A.

SESSION XI:

2.00 - 3.30 p.m.

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE NO. 3Chairperson: Mrs. Modesta Burke-GoldsonPresenter: Ms. Betty Dudley
Teen-Scene Programme
Mt. Sinai Hospital
Chicago

The major focus of the programme, Ms. Dudley reports, is Sex Education and Guidance. It further provides a Teen Medical Service for both males and females. This includes pregnancy test for females.

Ms. Dudley shared with the group a hand-out which outlined a Curriculum for Reproductive Health Education and procedures for administering a pre and post test on the topic.

Presenter: Ms. Ivy Dickson

Attendance Centre

Family Court

This, it is reported, is a pilot project two years in existence as part of the activities of the Family Court. It is directed at youngsters 14 -18 years. The Centre is administratively under the control of the Ministry of Justice. It is staffed by an

Administrator

Coordinator

Teachers of academic subjects

Instructors of Woodwork, Handicrafts, and Sewing

Guidance Counsellor

Family Life Education is also offered, the main technique used being Rap Sessions. The Centre, Ms. Dickson said, is always appealing for assistance in any form.

Presenter: Inspector Roland Headley
Police Youth Clubs
Jamaica Constabulary Force

The objectives of Police Youth Clubs are

- (a) to bridge the gap between the police and public;
- (b) to make youth aware that the policeman is their friend;
- (c) to enable youth to interpret the law and to understand the role of the police;
- (d) to develop youth into better citizens through community activities.

There are currently 62 active clubs out of 103 registered Police Youth Clubs. Each club is led by a police officer on a voluntary basis. The present ratio of police is one member of the police force to every 319 citizens.

The main activities of the Police Youth Clubs lie in the areas of sports, arts and crafts, drama, agricultural work, vocational training, and community development activities. Police Youth Clubs National Athletic Championships were held at Kirkvine Sports Ground, Manchester, in 1979. Many clubs have participated in the annual Jamaica Festival in Drama, Arts and Crafts, Culinary Exhibition, Speech, and Dance. Some clubs have formed Boy Scout troops, while agricultural projects include banana-farming, goat - and chicken-rearing. Community improvement projects have included

building of basic schools, helping with community centres, assistance to hospitals, and community beautification.

The Police Public Relations and Welfare Division forms a link between the youth clubs and the Jamaica Constabulary Force. A counselling centre is also under development by this Division.

Presenter: Mrs. Novlet Jones
Ministry of Agriculture (Extension Services) & Jamaica Home Economics Association

The Jamaica Home Economics Association draws its members from Government agencies such as Ministry of Agriculture (Extension Service), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Security and Social Development Commission (Community Development Officers) as well as from Private Enterprise. The Association, among other committees, has a Family Planning Committee to promote Family Life Education and to integrate Family Planning into Home Economics.

Major activities of this Committee of whom the main members are Dr. Thelma Stewart, Misses Alma Smith and Ivy White, with representatives from other agencies, have been a Country Survey, and Seminars and Courses for Home Economics personnel at various levels.

As a result of the Country Survey, recommendations have been made for:

- (a) Co-ordination of Family Planning activities at all levels; (b) Establishment of Family Life Education as part of the Home Economics Curriculum;
- (c) Development of Community Awareness of Family Life Education needs and programmes; (d) Further Training Needs for personnel.

Recommendation (b) has been implemented in the Grades 10 and 11 Home Economics Curricula and in the syllabuses of the Teacher Training Colleges.

Family Planning in the Ministry of Agriculture: has been expanded through staff training and through the integration of Family Planning into Home Economics Programmes.

SESSION XII

Wednesday 3.45 - 5.00 p.m.

International Aid for Youth Programmes

Chairperson:

Mrs. Hyacinth Stewart-Bulgin

Panelists:

Mr. Terry Tiffany
 United States Agency for International
 Development

Mr. Alec Leslie
 Canadian International Development Agency

Mr. Terry Tiffany

Mr. Tiffany noted the multidimensional nature of the population issue. He outlined briefly the policy of the United States Agency for International Development in giving assistance to countries. There are certain conditions of funding; an important one among them is that funds for abortion programmes are prohibited. The Agency now places priority on programmes on Adolescent Fertility, and is willing to support related activities, for example a Conference such as this one. The main job of the U.S.A.I.D. is to advise and support, not to direct and implement. Mr. Tiffany advised the group on the procedures for seeking assistance on population activities from U.S.A.I.D., stating that proper contact should be made through the National Family Planning Board.

Mr. Alec Leslie

This speaker informed the group of the varied areas in which the Canadian International Development Agency gives assistance. A total of 78 nations have been assisted by C.I.D.A. Development assistance generally takes three major forms:

1. Bilateral Programmes in which the emphasis is on agriculture.
2. Special Programmes
3. Multi-lateral Programmes

Mr. Leslie told Conference participants of reference books which gave details of each type of funding and procedures for application. Such reference material was available from his agency.

A question and answer period followed the two presentations.

SESSION XIII: 5.00 - 6.30 p.m.

"YOUTH SPEAKS"

Moderator: Mr. Gerry Gallimore
Evangelist, Youth for Christ

Presenters: Y-Teens
Y.W.C.A.

A lively team of Y-Teens presented a skit on school life, the pregnancy of a schoolgirl, and the reaction of peers, parents and teachers to this event. The most forceful points demonstrated by the skit were that teenagers perceive a lack of sensitivity among teachers towards their pupils, and that the "Family Life Education" offered by a visiting educator was perceived as superficial and prim. The mother of the pregnant school-girl was presented as very tearful and ineffective in guiding and supporting her daughter; the school nurse was unsympathetic; the friends of the pregnant girl jeered and laughed at her; and the young man who had made her pregnant never appeared in the skit.

In a "rap session" after the skit, the following points were brought out: young fathers need counselling and advice. The panel stated that in their projection, the young man responsible for the school-girl's pregnancy "would come to see the mother eventually" but many boys would prefer to discuss this problem with a male figure.

The panel was not sure if abortion was right in such a case, but felt that it could be done. However, they felt that in most cases the girl's parents would accept the pregnancy, so there would be no need for abortion.

Some members of the panel felt that Christian principles and participation were important in helping girls to avoid pregnancy, and one panel member emphasized abstinence as the best contraceptive.

Additional Note:

The above panel was all female, some male members of the cast having been unable to be present. The conference participants felt that they would also like a presentation of the views of young males. Through the kind assistance of Mr. Barry Davidson, representing Youth for Christ at the Conference, a small group of school-boys were invited for a brief panel discussion on the morning of Friday, 11th January, during the concluding plenary sessions. A summary of this panel discussion is included here.

Chairman: Mr. Barry Davidson
Youth for Christ

The panelists felt that Family Life Education should be started very much earlier than at present, since sexual activity began at a very youthful age. They pointed out, however, that not only youths get girls pregnant, grown men are also implicated.

Again, it was pointed out that drop-outs and out-of-school youths need attention; all Family Life Education cannot be focussed on the school setting.

The panel felt that pregnant girls should not remain in school; it was embarrassing to them and was not a good example to others. In general, they were unsympathetic to many girls whom they felt practised promiscuous behaviour, deserving the epithet "Roach".

The use of contraceptives, at least the condom, was not popular among their age-group, stated the panel, and this sometimes accounted for school-girl pregnancies.

Finally, the panel called for more parent involvement with their children, and for adults, including parents, to set a better example to youth.

Day IV: January 10, Thursday

9.00 - 10.30 a.m. - Session XIV

The first sessions on this day were planned as a review of the educational and economic opportunities currently available for youth. Due to urgent job commitments of the speaker on education, Dr. Thelma Stewart, the program was re-arranged and her presentation was made later in the day. However, for unity in presentation Dr. Stewart's paper on educational opportunity is included first here, followed by the speakers on economic opportunity and by the address of the Hon. Hugh Small, then Minister for Education, Youth and Sport.

The main speakers were:

Dr. Thelma Stewart, Assistant Chief Education Officer, Ministry of Education.

Mr. Anthony Johnson, Executive Secretary of The Private Sector Organization of Jamaica.

Miss Barbara Boland, Planner, of the National Planning Agency.

The Honourable Hugh Small, Minister of Education, Youth and Sport.

The Chairman of the session on educational opportunity for youth was Mrs. Hazel Blake-Nelson, Director of the Women's Bureau; and the Chairman of the session on economic opportunity for youth was Professor Aubrey Phillips, Dean of the School of Education, University of the West Indies.

"PROSPECTS FOR YOUTH IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION"Introduction by Mrs. Hazel Blake-Nelson:

Mrs. Nelson congratulated the organizers of the Conference and associated the Women's Bureau with its aims in bringing groups together to find solutions to our social problems. The Women's Centre, established by the Women's Bureau, had made a practical step in this direction by working to re-establish a commitment towards education among young, pregnant school drop-outs.

Mrs. Pam McNeil, Director of the Women's Centre, who had made a Conference presentation the day before, should be publicly commended for her work there. There was also a programme to help unemployed, unskilled young mothers to obtain skills for the job market.

Mrs. Blake-Nelson pointed out that unemployment among women, particularly in the 14-25 age-group, was very high, and argued that education and training to open the door to non-traditional employment fields was very necessary. Also, although women in the society had high labour force participation on the whole, yet planners seemed to view women mainly in their reproductive role. It was necessary to concentrate on meaningful and relevant education, training and employment - including co-operatives development and agricultural emphases - so as to utilize our valuable human resources both male and female.

She then introduced the speaker Dr. Thelma Stewart.

Dr. Thelma Stewart:

Dr. Stewart extended a special welcome to our Caribbean and North American neighbours attending the Conference, noting that each country had its individual problems but we also shared common problems which could be helped by conferences and consultations.

She outlined the current main offerings in Secondary Education:

Comprehensive High Schools offering a five-year course, entered both through the Common Entrance Examination and through "social promotion" (placement by age and grade) from feeder schools;

High Schools, entered through the Common Entrance Examination and offering a five-year course up to G.C.E. "O" Levels or a seven-year course up to G.C.E. "A" Levels;

Technical High Schools, entered through the Technical Schools Common Entrance Examination, and offering a four-year course, starting at Grade 8;

The top sections, Grades 7, 8 and 9, of All-Age Schools;

Vocational Schools, entered through Grade 9 Achievement Tests and other tests, offering a two-year course;

New Secondary Schools, entered by "social promotion" and offering a five-year course.

Examinations taken included the Cambridge G.C.E. "O" Level, taken by students from High Schools and Comprehensive High Schools; the Associated Examinations Board, G.C.E. "O" Level, the Royal Society of Arts examinations, and other examinations taken by students from Technical High Schools; and the Secondary School Certificate taken by students from New Secondary Schools.

While a number of New Secondary Schools were reported to prepare students for G.C. E. "O" Level examinations, in general over 90% of New Secondary School students left school to enter the job market while approximately 10% would seek entry into tertiary institutions like the College of Arts, Science and Technology, the Jamaica School of Agriculture, Teacher Training Colleges and the

Cultural Training Centre. Recently it had been found that with the contraction of the job market, more of the New Secondary School graduates wanted to enter tertiary institutions since they could not immediately obtain a job.

Dr. Stewart continued:

"Curriculum Issues

On the matter of curriculum, the High Schools are examination oriented; but efforts are being made to include cultural activities and involvement which point to good citizenship and which will help to enrich the life of the students. At the same time, relevance is the key word, and every effort is being made to see that the curriculum is in keeping with the societal needs and national goals.

In the New Secondary Schools, curriculum planning is the joint effort of the Ministry of Education personnel, teachers, parents and students. The feedback received from time to time facilitates a review of the curriculum, so that we know, for example, what vocational subjects are in demand and those that need to be dropped.

This was not the case when the three-year Junior Secondary School was extended in 1974 by two years to become a full Secondary School. The New Secondary Schools were given a strong vocational technical programme for the final two years, grades 10 and 11. In contrast with the High Schools which traditionally offered an academic type of education leading to further study, the New Secondary Schools were to prepare their students for the world of work, giving them skills for employment, while at the same time, attempting

to provide education for personal development. Even those students judged suitable for further education were required to take a vocational subject though only for five periods per week.

Employment of New Secondary School Graduates

A vocational tracer study conducted in 1977 attempted to determine the extent to which New Secondary Schools were in fact achieving the goals of preparing students for the world of work. Over the following few years, job expectations of students were studied and the students traced after they had graduated to see how their expectations or choices were fulfilled.

Investigators were able to trace 82% of the students for September 1976, and 72% for January 1977. In May, 1976, two months before leaving school in July, 70% of the Grade 11 students (from a total population of 14,736 Grade 11 students) expected to take jobs on leaving school. However in January 1977, only 22% of them had managed to be employed or self-employed; 55% were unemployed; 23% were continuing their education.

The questions raised by this study concern the 78% of job seekers. There are also implications for curriculum planning, as the result seems to suggest that school leavers should be educated for self-employment, or for corporate enterprises. The school should so prepare students that they could be self-employed if they are not absorbed immediately after graduation by the job market.

A more positive note is that the New Secondary School produced with its first graduates a new Jamaican youth who though still having white-collar aspirations was prepared for a variety of

directly productive occupations. This was no small accomplishment, to produce some five thousand or more job-seekers trained for jobs in such vital sectors as agriculture, business, carpentry, electrical installation, clothing and welding. As they are absorbed by the labour market, these persons, in a few years, could make a significant input to the quality of the workmanship in these fields. The others, half of the job-seekers, while not having planned to work in the areas they studied, nevertheless received some appropriate work attitudes through these courses and through the work experience portion of their final year. This is a profound innovation in Jamaica's vocational education.

Some of the graduates who continued their education perhaps did so only because they could not find employment. The study had implications for the sizes of vocational courses. Employment trends and regional variations or sudden changes in an economic sector should be taken into account. In January 1976, employment trends indicated that more students should be enrolled in agriculture, business education, child care, carpentry and electrical installation, and less in food service, machine shop craft, clothing and textiles.

Employment for High School Graduates

Graduates from High Schools generally find white-collar jobs, having passed the G.C.E. examination, and they may move into tertiary institutions for further education; (most of it free of cost). Student loans are also available for students seeking higher education.

Personal Development of Students

We have spoken of the student as a student. Now the student as a person: we have to think of him in that light as well. While it is important to prepare the adolescent to be a potential worker in his community or elsewhere, it is equally important for an adolescent to develop as a person. There is a growing appreciation for the need and concerns of the adolescent, and so it is incumbent on the schools to plan programmes that will help them to grow as persons and so be able to make their contributions to the process of development. Jamaica is pregnant with youth movements and youth militancy. These movements are avenues for development of youth if their energies are channelled properly. There is opportunity in youth movements for intervention programmes which could provide information both inside and outside the school system.

Many young people express interest in and need for family planning information. The methodology will depend on the group and the situation. Care should be taken however, not to adopt the acceptor-oriented approach initially. Family planning information in many cases can be supplied with a preventative quality.

The school curriculum should integrate population education where relevant into existing courses of study rather than developing special courses. This integration could take the form of new units within the existing courses or a revision of courses currently offered. This is done in Home Economics in some schools where teachers have the expertise. In some schools family life education may be included along with biology to cope with relatively early puberty, and this approach is acceptable because our school

curriculum is already crowded, and adding new courses could cause some degree of dislocation.

At the secondary school level, attention to population education becomes more crucial. Here the focus is not only on information, but also on the causes and consequences of population drift, population changes and possibly societal and individual actions. The scope is world wide, but it is also extremely relevant in the Jamaican situation. Population concepts and data are mostly integrated into the social sciences and in home economics. The problem of effectively integrating population education content across disciplinary lines is yet to be considered and worked out.

The study which forms the basis for this conference reports that the use of contraceptives is not as effective as is expected. Users of contraceptives still get pregnant. Something is needed to supplement, and support the effort, and that something may constitute a mood, a will, an understanding, a new concept of self, in fact a way of life. This will not be found in using more contraceptives, it will not be found in sex education or family planning alone, but it could be found in a sound programme of population education. The goal, as in all fields of good education, is to assist the student to develop an ethic of responsible action, of individual and social responsibility, and of knowing before-hand the consequences of action and inaction.

Where educational advancement is delayed by pregnancy, for example, the opportunity lost is hardly ever regained. It is

difficult for the female once delayed to get back on track, and if she gets back she thinks of the lost time and what might have been. "The Road Not Taken" by Robert Frost comes to mind: "Two roads lead into the woods" and you take one and then you wonder if you had taken the other one what might have been the result.

Outlook for the future

Here I would like to focus on the upgrading of the New Secondary School Programme. The aim is the rationalisation of secondary education to ensure equal opportunities with variable offerings. The Caribbean Examination Council Examination, (CXC) will be one way by which rationalisation will be accelerated. In fact students from both High Schools and New Secondary Schools are now being prepared for CXC Examination which will in time replace the General Certificate of Education. I might add that Family Life and Population Education is a component of the CXC syllabus in Home Economics.

There are some considerations which I would like us to share. Emphasis has been placed on training young people not only for specific jobs but also to equip them to adapt to a variety of occupations. Provision is made whereby individuals can pursue their studies or take a job without forfeiting the possibility of resuming studies later on. There are greater opportunities for combining work and study so as to give practical application to theory meanwhile developing suitable work ethics.

Education is now being seen as a mass movement with the focus no longer on the school dominated class-room. The ultimate

aim as outlined in the New Deal for Education is now actively pursued and I quote.

"Education will be a unifying and not a stratifying force in our society where equality of opportunity may still remain an utopian ideal. The poverty or low social status of parents will no longer be a barrier to a sound education nor will it determine the social or civic future of any child."

No Jamaican child will be debarred by the circumstances of his birth or by his poverty from qualifying for any position in this country. Madam Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I think this is an assuring note on which to end."

"EMPLOYMENT PROSPECTS FOR YOUTH"

Mr. Anthony Johnson: Wishing his audience a Happy New Year, Mr. Johnson emphasised the primary need for an optimistic orientation towards the problems of the 1980's. If each individual sought to influence his or her environment in a positive way, then overall conditions would be improved.

The employment situation in Jamaica reflected the drift from an agricultural society to a mixed modern commercial society. The shift had not been problem-free, and up to 36% of our working force was still in agriculture but earning only approximately one-tenth of the national income. The life-style of this sector was therefore low and this stimulated the emigration of ambitious rural people, some to urban areas within the society and some to overseas.

The problems of this migration were reflected in difficulties for planners, because of our rapid geographical mobility; difficulties for cohesion and national identity; and difficulties for family life, where many children were reared in situations where their parents were absent or abroad. More detailed analyses of this "Black Diaspora" were urgently needed.

Jamaica currently had many short run difficulties also: First, an extreme shortage of foreign exchange over the past three years; second, an acute crisis over the last four months, affecting in a most critical way the ability of businesses to import supplies. In the long-term, however, the speaker saw employment prospects as excellent: "We here in Jamaica are basically sitting on a gold mine."

First, there was a great export potential to European ports, in addition to our traditional outlets such as London and New York. When a Trade Mission in which the speaker participated visited these ports in November 1979, they identified good demand and prices for Jamaican products such as ginger, tumeric, citrus, and tropical juices. The quantities required were far more than our present capacity to supply.

What seemed to be mainly needed, however, was a complete remotivation of our people to meet set targets. There was also the need, particularly for our young people who would be in the job market for the next forty years, to see that the long-term prospects were tremendous.

The Private Sector Organisation of Jamaica had suggested an increased target for our export earnings from the present

US\$800 million to about US\$2,000 million. However, after the speaker's European trip he felt that the target could be much higher. The crucial factor was that young workers should feel that they were getting benefits out of their work, and the already improved health and living standards in the society should be pointed out to them. There was still a great deal of unemployment and illiteracy, but it was neither necessary to be pessimistic nor to emigrate. We needed to take hold of our opportunities.

At present, we had a market in Britain for 150,000 tons of bananas, at about J\$900 per ton, while we exported 70,000 tons.

We had a market for 50,000 tons of coffee - while we were producing about 3,000 tons. A great deal of coffee is produced by "backyard farming" with relatively haphazard reaping methods, for a crop which earns about US\$4.00 per lb., a little less than ginger.

In summary, the agricultural sector could provide a much higher standard of living for its workers if we could improve our crop production methods and levels of production.

In respect to non-traditional exports, there was a planned programme being followed by the Jamaica Exports Association so that these exports would continue to expand. These exports had been growing at about 7% -8% per year, in spite of general declines in the economy, so they were moving ahead and would continue to attract people.

Thirdly there were some other sectors such as certain types of professional services which showed great potential.

But time did not permit further elaboration. Mr. Johnson thanked the gathering for inviting him and wished them a happy and

successful conference.

Miss Barbara Boland:

Miss Boland gave a brief statistical overview of the employment situation and an outline of the main existing programmes and strategies.

"Approximately 45% of all the unemployed consist of youths under age 30, about 170,000 persons. About 40,000 to 45,000 school leavers enter the job market each year.

Different age groups have different employment rates: approximately two-thirds of those between 14 and 19, 40% of those between 20 and 24, and 30% of those between 25 and 29 are unemployed. Women at these ages are twice as likely to be unemployed as men.

Population projections estimate that the population aged 14 to 29 will increase by 60% over its present size by 1990. The current slow rate of job creation is therefore a major problem. The lack of saleable and appropriate skills is another problem. Jamaica currently experiences a shortage of skills existing alongside high unemployment rates. There is a lack of up-to-date and reliable manpower data; we need to know more about the supply and demand for occupational skills and what educational needs should be met. The present economic difficulties also affect employment in special ways: younger workers may be more readily laid off, higher entry qualifications may be required, or more job experience may be demanded.

For the purposes of unemployment strategies, it is sometimes difficult to disentangle the effects of all the above factors.

There is a need for both short-term and long-term measures. Some short-term measures are aimed at enabling youths to take up existing job opportunities; these include programmes in vocational guidance, job counselling (as exists in the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports) and formal skill training for meaningful employment. Another short-term measure is the range of programmes to keep youth economically occupied for a period, such as the Jamaica Youth Corps, the Grade 11 programme in New Secondary Schools, and various Industrial and Agricultural Training Centres. These programmes cater for the 17 to 25 age group, and while they do not solve the unemployment problem, they at least provide the potential for occupying the youth and giving them on-the-job training.

Recent budgetary cutbacks have affected these latter programmes. In 1979, 26,000 youths were registered for Jamaica Youth Corps, but only 3,000 were placed. Demand from User Agencies was high, but lack of funds prevented more placements. At present a proposal is being submitted to Cabinet for a re-organisation of these programmes and for additional finance for training and placement of these young workers. Two key activities at the present time are the Cabinet Submission on Youth Employment and the Interministerial Committee on Youth Employment."

A longer-term strategy for more effective co-ordination and utilization of human resources was identified as the Manpower Planning, Training and Employment Project, being implemented by the National Planning Agency with the speaker, Miss Boland, as Co-ordinator..

"The project aims at establishing an improved and integrated system for developing and using human resources. Past manpower programmes have lacked adequate information on future skill needs and our training institutions have been 'shooting in the dark' as to the kind of skills to train. Vocational guidance and job counsellors as well as our Job Placement Services have no clear guidelines on the types of occupations which are relevant or needed by the country. The current project integrates a series of programmes related to vocational guidance, placement services, on-the-job training, curriculum development, training for the self-employed, tracer studies of graduates from training institutions, and methods of selecting and testing applicants. This is an inter-agency effort and while co-ordinated by the National Planning Agency, it involves five other Government Agencies: The Ministries of Youth, Education, Labour and Finance, and the Department of Statistics.

Under this project a series of continuous surveys on employment and training needs will be conducted, the first of which will begin in a week's time. The data collected will be used to estimate needs for occupational skills, to reorganize training programmes so as to produce the skills needed, and to upgrade in general all the activities related to manpower planning.

In addition to the above Manpower Project, a great deal of potential for employment exists in other areas. Self-employment is an important example. In the labour force statistics, in the category of Services, the number of self-employed and independent occupations rose by 20% between 1974 and 1978. It should be

recognized that although wage employment declines, this does not necessarily result in unemployment. Some training institutions, including the Industrial Training Centres of the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports, have been experimenting with curricula for self-employment training.

Other possibilities exist, especially in Agriculture. Our Five-Year Development Plan has stressed that more than half of the new jobs to be created over the next five years must come from agriculture. Other programmes include Forestry Development, Dairy Development, and Small Industries. These all require skill training but if properly organized with adequate financial backing they would provide many job opportunities.

Finally, one should not underestimate the employment challenges presented to youth by the vacuum which has been created through emigration of skilled personnel. Already the depletion of the pool of experienced personnel is affecting the implementation of projects in the public sector, and management and production in the private sector; and the problem will become more acute as economic recovery takes place. What is needed now is a long-term programme for expanding training and also a short-term remedial policy to counteract the losses.

At present, the high rate of youth unemployment represents not a single problem but many, viewed within the context of a population policy and the belief that youth unemployment is an area to be tackled. There is clearly a need for short-term temporary programmes to ease youth unemployment pressures, but shortage of funds and inadequate overall planning are major drawbacks. Pro-

grammes need to be flexible because it is not yet clear who are the major target groups among the youth. The school-leavers may appear to be the most pressing group; but within the context of a population policy, the age group 20 to 25 may have more specific needs since many of them may be heading families.

In the long term, efforts to improve the qualifications of young workers, and to remove special obstacles to unemployment, cannot by themselves solve the problem of unemployment. Economic growth is necessary. But a great deal of future prospects will depend on the present strategies being developed, and over the next six months we will have to deal with them."

The Honourable Hugh Small, Minister of Education, Youth and Sports:

The Hon. Mr. Small mentioned some of the programmes in his Ministry which were relevant to adolescents, such as the integration of vocational training and education, and the Youth Employment Programme which had been recently deferred pending the presentation to Parliament of the Supplementary Budget. He pointed out that at the time he had agreed to speak, he was only responsible for Youth, Sports and Community Development; but his portfolio had since been expanded to include Education. This expansion had important implications for integrating educational with vocational programmes for youth, for equipping young people to become productive workers in the real world of Jamaica today, and for developing correct attitudes towards work.

He continued, "In being asked to address your Conference here today, I have been acutely conscious that the title of this

Conference - Fertility and The Adolescent - could have been very easily changed to "Population Growth and Development", because these are the major issues which your study has addressed, and these are the same questions which face our country today, at a most critical point in our history.

I wish to congratulate the Research Team for the vision and the intellectual honesty which they have shown in bringing to the forefront of their study the indisputable finding that it is not simply the number of people whom we produce but it is also the quality of people whom we produce, that must concern us in our planning for Development. Through their painstaking research, they have been able to document that fertility, education and work are so closely interwoven that it is impossible to address the question of lowering fertility without examining the relationships between education and fertility, between work and fertility, and equally important, between education and work. I offer my congratulations, not only because of the high quality of this study, but also because I realise that it would have been far easier for the Research Team to have produced another report which would have given the impression that all we need to do in order to control population growth is to reorganize or to expand our family planning programme, and that if we can produce contraceptives in enough colours, we are certain to reduce our output of babies!!

Instead, their findings point to the need for us to develop an integrated population policy, in which the growth of population is matched by an adequate provision of training and education,

a provision that will allow the growing population to add to our resource base and our productivity, instead of only increasing consumption. These may seem to be simple conclusions, readily understandable, but they are very difficult words to say today at a time when we are fighting to convince the International lending agencies that expenditure on education and training is indeed "productive investment".

Even within the framework of Government agencies like mine which are involved with human resource development, we face this problem. We faced this problem when we were just the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Community Development and we face the problem more acutely now in the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. In the current situation, to persuade the agencies of Government which deal with the financing of the public budget that expenditure in education and training must be looked at not just as social services but as productive investment, is one of the great problems that we face. At this time when there have to be cuts in public expenditure, those of us who are saddled with the responsibilities of managing the educational system, have to get the whole bureaucracy, the whole government machinery, and the whole society to understand that you cannot subject education to an across the board cut in the same way in which you can subject other aspects of Government programmes. In education you are dealing with the future of our society, you are dealing with the future of the youths and you cannot simply re-start what you have cut down in a few years time merely by putting back resources in

education which have been taken away in a moment of crisis. We recognize that we have a responsibility for better management of the educational system, but we have to try and persuade the whole society that the educational system cannot be subjected to an across-the-board cut without doing grave damage to the future of Jamaica.

Although I do not think that I need to convince anyone who is here today of the importance of education, I believe that it may be instructive if we take a look at the size of the problem that confronts us in our attempt to provide education and work opportunities for the youth population. The numbers of young people who are now between the ages of 12 and 24 is estimated to be around 660,000 and they represent nearly a third of our total population. These adolescents were born in the high-fertility years of the fifties and the sixties, and we are now experiencing the ripple effects of these births as this age-group enters the school system and as they graduate into the labour market. There is consequently an unprecedented pressure on the school system and on the job market, and this is reflected in every dimension of our society. Furthermore, although there are indications that this new youth population will have lower fertility levels than their parents, nonetheless, the very magnitude of their numbers means that the country will continue to experience increasing numbers of births over the next twenty years.

This Research Project supports the findings of other studies which show that increased labour force participation and

increased employment among women are strongly related to declines in fertility. At the level of policy, the implications are that in the context of the Jamaican family in which the woman is often the chief bread-winner, there is an even greater need to increase the economic self-sufficiency of the woman. In this way, she will not be faced with the pressure to continue childbearing mainly in order to secure financial support for the family but is able to make independent decisions about her fertility behaviour.

Yet if we accept this thesis, and we turn to examine the prospects in training and employment for today's young women, the situation is disturbing. At the post-primary level, by which I mean all students who are enrolled in classes above the grade VI level, as much as a third of this group are still locked into All-Age Schools, with little prospects of ever obtaining a secondary-type education. Slightly more than a half of the post-primary group (51%) have the opportunity of attending a New Secondary School, while the remainder - 16% - attend the traditional High Schools. Although it was originally hoped in the first draft of the Education Five-Year Plan that the Grades 7, 8 and 9 of the All-Age Schools could be transferred to Secondary Schools, this type of expansion can no longer be contemplated in view of the prolonged economic depression within which we have been caught. Since the majority of the All-Age Schools are in rural areas, where fertility levels tend to be higher and where more traditional attitudes persist towards the control of fertility, more attention must be directed towards this neglected group of young women.

The provisions for vocational training are extremely limited in the All-Age Schools, and at present, Guidance Counsellors are not assigned to these institutions, so that these students are not only less equipped to earn their living when they leave school, they also have received less exposure to family planning and family life education.

The problems which face youth today are not only those of inequalities in schooling and inadequate resources for vocational training, but are also evident in the fact that without serious economic reconstruction, the economy is unable to generate sufficient jobs to keep pace with the entry of youth into the labour market. In October 1978, the unemployment rate was as high as 78% for young women between the ages of 15 and 19, and it reached a level of 57% for the 20-24 age group.

It is for these reasons that the Government has sought to increase vocational training both within the formal school system as well as within training institutions such as the Youth Community Training Centres, the Industrial Training Centres, and through programmes such as the Jamaica Youth Corps. But as I have indicated, one of the major challenges is to integrate all these opportunities and all of these facilities into one system of education and continuous training.

Through the recent merger of the Ministry of Education with the Ministry of Youth and Sports, we also intend to extend the scope of these vocational training programmes so that the school becomes a centre of learning not only for the enrolled school

population, but also for out-of-school youth and young adults. In this way, the expensive capital investments which have been made in buildings and equipment for schools and training centres will be put to the fullest use as more and more young men and women equip themselves with the skills that are needed for agriculture, for industry, and in general, for the fullest development of our human resources.

At this point I would like to make reference to the fact that some time in 1978 the National Planning Agency made a presentation to the Cabinet which showed that a study had been done in the Secondary Schools. That study revealed that both among graduates from the High Schools of traditional brand and the New Secondary Schools of our more modern experiments, there was a preference for and an expectation of jobs in industry and services. The lowest expectation was for jobs in agriculture. But on the other hand the Planning Agency was predicting, as was stated by Miss Goiland this morning, that the prospects for economic development indicate that at least a half, or more than a half, of the jobs which we can create and must create in order to generate economic development, will have to be provided in agriculture. So we are facing a paradox that the actual expectations of the young people who are in the school system and about to leave the school system are in respect to jobs that are likely to be in the shortest supply. The jobs that are likely to be least available are the jobs for which they have expressed preference and expectation.

These facts are not only a reflection of what we have been doing in the schools, in terms of the type of education to which we have been exposing our youngsters. They are also a reflection of the images that are projected towards our young people from outside of the school system through the mass media and particularly by the radio and television. All of the images of success, all of the life styles that are projected by the mass media and particularly by the television, not only orient our young people towards an industrial society, and the acquisition of material goods related to an industrialized society, but also to an acquisition of high status expectations. The type of society that is projected by the television is not obtainable by the majority of young people even in North America and it is pure fantasy for us amid the realities that we are faced with at this time, so we are going to have to address this as a serious problem in our own country.

The Youth Employment Project is one which we have been trying to develop initially in the Ministry of Youth and now in the Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports. Neither of these Ministries nor the amalgamated Ministry have the responsibility for economic development or any actual projects that are of an economic nature. So the Project-Committee has been designed to consist of not only the agencies that have to do with youth development but all other Ministries that are related to economic development. The Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Local Government which has now responsibilities for community economic activities, and other Ministries have been included. We have

been faced not just with the question of ensuring that we work out plans that are capable of implementation in the short run, but of ensuring that we do not work out plans that cannot be implemented because the young people are not prepared to seek the kind of work that will be available.

One of the greatest challenges that is facing the youth movement of the country, particularly those youth movements that speak about revolutionary changes in our society, and that is facing us all as a people, is the challenge of providing leadership for our young people to demonstrate that work in agriculture is a dignified and fulfilling activity. This cannot be done merely by talking about stimulating growth in agriculture, but by youth leaders themselves actively participating in a meaningful rather than tokenist way, ensuring that the whole status of agriculture in the minds of our people is given its rightful position.

One of the other problems that I would like to bring to your attention which has faced us in the Ministry of Education and which we have to deal with at this time is the fact that the rising number of teenage pregnancies among school girls is not merely related to a lack of understanding about the physiology of the human body. It is not merely related to the inadequacy of our guidance facilities. It is also related directly to the economic situation of the country, and this is something we must speak about openly. We will otherwise be forever missing the importance of the link between what goes on in education and what goes on in the economy as a whole.

The economic situation in the country today forces or entices a number of young women who are still of school age to seek security in the affection of older men. In fact this security is often very transitory and is often very illusory but there is sufficient evidence to indicate that the number of teenage pregnancies is related to economic factors; And there are many parents who because of the nature of the economic situation do not deal with this question or cannot deal with this question in the right way. The pressure that is on them to deal with the other children is such that they are prepared to turn a blind eye to the indiscretion of their children and to the efforts of their daughters to find some form of stability and protection. As a Member of Parliament in a rural area I am very aware of the fact that these problems exist and are not problems from which one should hide.

In conclusion, I can only urge you as workers in your different areas of social service, and as researchers, to renew your commitment to the work which you have begun with our youth. There is possibly no task that is more important today, than to bring our youth into the mainstream of economic and social life, so that we can take pride in a youth population that is neither disadvantaged nor alienated, but contributing to our total Development. This is a responsibility which we all share and it is in this sense that they are truly all, Our Children."

SESSION XV

10.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

"Bringing Men Back In?"Chairperson:Dr. Joyce Justus
University of California, San DiegoPresenter:Mr. Herman I. McKenzie
Head, Department of Sociology, U.W.I.

Mr. McKenzie presented his study as one which did not specifically deal with the adolescent but which focussed on the role of men in fertility. "Bringing Men Back In?" was the title of his paper and it seemed to be timely. Much research, including Professor G.W. Roberts' book, "Women in Jamaica", and the current research being presented at this Conference on "Education and Adolescent Fertility" was focussed on females. However, most researchers agreed that there was a great need to examine the position of men in the family.

In the U.W.I. study presented at this Conference, it would have been useful to gain more information on the male partners of the fertile adolescents, especially on the willingness of the males to use contraception. The study to be presented by the present speaker had been undertaken in 1975 to 1976, a small-scale exploratory study on males in Jamaica.

A wide range of questions had been asked on: sexual experiences and union history; male attitudes to sexual relationship; and male ideas on manhood, contraception, and other aspects of family and fertility. About 51 interviews were completed, partly in an area of Western Kingston and partly in a semi-rural area not far from Kingston. Age distribution was

as follows: 14 interviewees under age 25, 10 between ages 25 and 30, 27 over age 30. Given the areas of the sample, the socio-economic status of the interviewees was basically unskilled or semi-skilled working-class, with high levels of unemployment. Education was predominantly primary level.

Religion: 15 claimed "No Religion" and 12 were Rastafarians. The remainder reported a range of Protestant denominations.

Union Status: 24 were in a residential union, 10 married and 14 in "common-law" type unions. Most respondents reported some type of sexual association.

Interviews were carried out by relatively young male interviewers, with whom it was felt that at least the younger respondents would be more at ease. The main findings were as follows:

- 1) Very youthful first sexual experience, with 30 out of 51 reporting a first sexual experience by age 10 and one claiming a first sexual experience at age 5;
- 2) Over one-quarter of all first sexual experiences were with female partners older than the respondent;
- 3) Most men reported many different partners, one naming as many as one hundred and others about three, four or five. However few reported more than about two or three "serious relationships".
- 4) Sixteen respondents claimed to have never used contraceptives because they did not like that sort of thing, "they prefer to take a chance". But 26 had used contraceptives, mainly because they did not want any responsibilities, but also in some cases because the female partner did not want to get pregnant. Thus

in some cases contraceptive use appeared to be a joint decision.

The condom was the main method.

- 5) Most men felt that marriage was the best union type. But they felt that late marriage was best since it was hard to stick to one woman, and they should have their fling and then settle down.
- 6) Most men favoured birth control so they would be able to take care of the children born to them.

In general, the speaker concluded, the respondents expressed very conventional values with regard to family life and contraception; and this finding is at variance with concepts about male irresponsibility and about divergent views between men and women on these topics.

SESSION XVI:

2.00 - 5.00 p.m.

WORKSHOPS

Ten workshop groups were formed, and their reports are presented in Friday's programme.

SESSION XVIIDAY V: January 11, 1960PLENARY SESSION AND CONCLUSION: 9.00 - 10.30 a.m. 10.45a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

This was the final session of the Conference, and began with a brief presentation by Ms. C. Ogden of the National Clearing House on Adolescent Fertility, Washington. This was followed by presentations of Workshop Reports and the submission of recommendations and resolutions. There were ten Workshop Groups and five subject areas for discussion. There were five presentations as two groups who dealt with the same topic gave a joint presentation. The order was as follows:

Groups I and IX: Quality of Education

Groups II and X: Preparation of Personnel for Working
with Teenagers.

Groups III and V: Attitude to Contraception among Clients,
Clinic Personnel and Community.

Groups IV and VI: Parents' Education.

Groups VII and VIII: Family Life Education.

The session closed with the usual appreciation and thank you expressions. Mrs. Edna McLaren of the Department of Psychiatry, University Hospital, chaired this session.

Ms. C. Ogden

National Clearing-House on Adolescent Fertility.

Ms. Ogden outlined briefly the activities of the National Clearing-House and its services. It provides, she said, various kinds of informational services to a world-wide network of some 5000 individuals and agencies who share the concern about the high incidence of unwanted, unplanned pregnancy in the teen years. The Clearing-House operates through 'quarterly mailings which report on development in the area of adolescent fertility and through response to individuals' requests for assistance for varying types'.

Ms. Ogden invited participants/agencies who were not on the Clearing-House mailing list to submit their names and addresses to her. Further, she asked for suggestions as to how the Clearing-House might more successfully meet the needs of users of its services.

In closing, she urged participants to address themselves to the demographic factor in teenage childbearing. "As all nations strive to provide an improved quality of life for tomorrow's generations, adolescent fertility must certainly be considered as a priority".

Friday, 11th January:

"Conference Highlights"

Mrs. H.C. McKenzie, Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.

Mrs. McKenzie reviewed the aims of the Conference and highlighted what had been achieved:

Firstly, the successful impact on public attention, and on the social service agencies, of the concern with adolescent fertility;

Secondly, the free and frank exchange, in the Conference, of a very wide range of viewpoints on the topic of adolescent fertility;

Thirdly, the bringing together for presentation of a wide range of research findings in the field of adolescent fertility;

Fourthly, a particularly successful and popular aspect of the Conference, the sharing of information between social agencies on their programmes for youth and fertility behaviour. The special highlights in this area were the "Youth Programme Showcases";

Fifthly, arising from the Conference Workshops, the very wide range of Resolutions and Recommendations for improving the conditions of youth;

Sixthly, the specific decision to set up a group to co-ordinate more closely the work on adolescent fertility.

Mrs. McKenzie commented that because of the emphasis on social service personnel and on social policy decision-makers as the main participants, the Conference had not had heavy Youth representation. But to balance this, the two presentations of "Youth Speaks" had been very appropriate and thought-provoking.

Mrs. McKenzie also commented on the much-noted absence of large numbers of men at the Conference. The organizers had made a real effort

to invite a balanced representation of the sexes for the Conference. She felt that the minority of men present at the Conference revealed a challenge to be met in changing public attitudes and awareness.

Finally, Mrs. McKenzie highlighted the warm, frank interchanges and interactions which had pervaded the Conference activities. She expressed the delighted appreciation of the Organizing Committee, and of herself personally, for the enthusiastic participation of all concerned, and for all the help, cooperation, and encouragement given.

SECTION 3 Summary of Workshop Recommendations and Conference Resolutions

WORKSHOP GROUP REPORTS

Groups I and IX: Quality of Education

Presenter: Mrs. Me. Estolla Cooke.

The report stated, "the quality of general education by and large is very low and we cannot make any significant breakthrough in lowering the birth rate until we speak to this important issue of the quality of education our people receive both in informal and formal settings". Generally, the report asks for special study to be made of:

1. The Common Entrance Examination, especially its nature as a power-pressured examination.
2. The Age of Entry into High Schools - many students enter secondary level education without having mastered the basic reading and reasoning skills of the primary level.
3. The School System in rural areas, more specifically its lack of opportunities to pursue chosen careers.

The report contained some specific areas of needed improvement which should be accomplished within the next 5 years, that

1. For students entering the High School, at least 80% should master reading and reasoning.
2. There should be a more reasonable criteria besides the Common Entrance examination, for entry into High Schools.
3. Greater opportunities for mobility should be built into the school system.
4. The Secondary School Certificate should receive greater recognition.

5. The standard and value of the Jamaica School Certificate should be lifted or the examination abandoned.
6. Efforts should be made to establish an efficient system of compulsory education in those areas with adequate space.
7. Economics should be included in the curriculum of all schools. Youngsters should have at least a rudimentary understanding of the workings of the economy.
8. Vocational subjects should be introduced in primary schools and receive the same emphasis as other subjects. Students preparing for High School should not be screened off from participation in these more practical subjects.
9. Family Life Education to be introduced at the primary level.
10. Loans should be available to students for higher education, but they should be bonded to serve the country after graduation, and this bond should be stringently enforced.
11. There should be incentives for people to work in very rural areas.
12. The teacher-pupil ratio should be reduced to 30.
13. Early childhood education should be placed in the hands of the qualified teacher.
14. A serious look should be taken of the Shift system, especially in rural areas and with respect to transportation of students and the quality of education offered on this shift.
15. Vocational training should be offered in all High Schools.
16. There should be respect for the student as a person.

In concluding, the report identified Agriculture as the most promising medium through which production could be mobilized. This would serve to improve the economic climate of the country, a necessary prerequisite for the achievement of the needs set out by the group.

Groups II and X: Preparation of Personnel for Working with Teenagers

Presenter: Ms. Angola Castriota

The group said that the need for Family Life Education is of national concern, and in their deliberations have looked specifically at the preparation of Doctors, Nurses, Teachers and Guidance Counsellors. Some general areas of concern were noted:

- a. There is an inadequate amount of trained personnel to deal adequately with Family Life Education, and with the problems of teenagers.
- b. While students in Secondary and Tertiary schools receive Family Life Education and have a say in decision-making and policy formation, Grade 7 students, though they too receive FLE, are not allowed participation in decision-making and policy formation.
- c. The group wished that in 1980 this discrepancy be corrected and FLE programmes be implemented in those schools in which it does not now exist.
- d. The group called for greater involvement of parents' service groups, and community councils.

Specific recommendations are that there should be:

1. Greater attention to the involvement of males in Family Life Programmes.
2. More structured education programmes for community groups using all available media.
3. An association of Guidance-Counsellors should be formed, and among its functions to be a catalyst for policy changes on the subject under discussion.
4. The inclusion of the principles and practices of social work in the training of Guidance Counsellors.
5. An area of specialization in dealing with Teenagers and their Problems in the training programme of medical doctors.
6. Greater involvement of teenagers in decision-making and policy as a means of helping them to further understand their future adult responsibilities.
7. A review of our present examination system.
8. The institution of compulsory education in Jamaica.

The group finally drew attention to the importance of self-image as an aspect of healthy interpersonal relationships. This should be a component of Family Life Education programmes particularly when trying to develop in youths responsible contraceptive behaviour.

**Groups III and V: Attitude to Contraceptive among
Clients, Clinic Personnel and the
Community**

Presenter: Ms. Sheila Nicholson

The report noted 'the unresolved feelings of all groups on the use of contraceptives among adolescents, as seen through ambivalent attitudes and behaviour'. It is hoped that:

1. There will be more frank dialogue between adults and adolescents.
2. There will be improvement in communication between clients and clinic personnel.
3. There should be investigation of the social, economic and psychological processes at work in the society, to aid the formulation of strategies to modify behaviour.
4. Relevant institutions and planning processes at all levels be restructured.
5. A continuous process of evaluation and refinement of action programmes be implemented.
6. There will be greater coordination and cooperation between groups and agencies in areas of personnel and funding, to eliminate overlapping services and ensure more economic use of personnel and funds.
7. An adequate data system be set up, that will collect, store and retrieve data necessary for efficient planning.
8. There will be greater dialogue between agencies and interest groups on adolescents' use of contraceptives. There should

be coordination to ensure that this dialogue proceeds in an orderly manner.

9. Greater use be made of peer group counselling in the area of contraceptive use among adolescents.
10. There be continuous research on the effects of contraceptive use and the findings be made available to the public. The group deplores the use of certain drugs on the Jamaican people that are withdrawn from the markets of developed countries.

The group concluded that "the society should avail itself of current data on the effect of the use of fertility control drugs.... the use of some drugs suggest population control at any cost".

Groups IV and VI: Parents' Education

Presenter: Ms. Novollette Jones.

The aims of parents' education were identified as developing:

- 1) Stable adulthood
- 2) Responsible parenthood.

The group observed relative ignorance among parents because of lack of adequate and consistent parent education. 'Sex' is taboo and some parents even with adequate knowledge find it difficult to communicate with their children. Further, it was noted that grave economic conditions expose both mother and daughter to sexual exploitation as a means of survival. The group felt that over the next 5 years should be the implementation of a National Family Life Education programme to include the following topics:

1. Family patterns and relationships.
2. Human growth and development.
3. Personality development.
4. Sexually transmitted diseases.
5. Ethics and sexual immorality.
6. Communication with special emphasis on parent and child.
7. The Rights of parents and children.

Further recommendations dealt with the quality of advertisements on contraceptives, some existing ones were considered misleading.

It was felt by the group that an FLE program of the order of that suggested for parents should also be developed for Guidance Counsellors.

As a resource base the group identified the need to assess all available resources, human and physical. Particularly teenagers should be involved in the planning of the programme, and evaluation of its performance should be built in during the planning phase.

Groups VII and VIII: Family Life Education

Presenter: Ms. Norma Reid.

The group noted that "despite the number of existing family life education programmes, including family planning, there is an observed increase in the number of adolescent pregnancies". It identified the variety of agencies and persons involved in FLE activities. The group would like within the next two years to see:

1. An effective coordinating body of FLE preferably in the Ministry of Health.
2. FLE to be mandatory in the school curriculum.

3. Better trained and equipped Teachers and Guidance Counsellors.
4. A Conference for parents.
5. Development of the training of peer group leaders.
6. Standardization of Family Life Education at various levels.
7. The inclusion of FLE in all professional training programmes in which trainees will come to work directly with youths.
8. Family Life Education information to be included in J.A.M.A.L. publications.
9. Population Education to be made an aspect of FLE programmes.
10. The use of track stars, pop singers and other 'youth stars' to disseminate family life messages.

The group felt that it needed more time to develop the Family Life aspect of Adolescent Fertility, and request that an early seminar be arranged to deal specifically with this area.

Report on the Workshop on the Coordination of
of Adolescent Fertility Programmes

Presenter: Ms. C. Johnson

The composition of the group was as follows:

Mrs. Laurice Hunter-Scott, Chairman
 Miss Cynthia Johnson, Rapporteur
 Miss Sana Desouza
 Dr. Joyce Justus
 Mrs. Dorian Powell
 Mrs. Jean Jackson
 Mrs. Hermione McKenzie
 Ms. Dorothy Allsop
 Mrs. Hyacinth Stewart-Bulgin
 Father McLaughlin

This group discussed the Co-ordination of Agencies involved in Family Life Education.

The group noted that there was an existing Inter-Agency Committee. But members expressed the view that it was not functioning as effectively as it could. In short, it had no clout. The group expressed the need to restructure the existing Inter-Agency Committee and to secure a policy statement from the various ministries involved.

What came through loud and clear was the need for co-ordination, co-ordination not only at the programme level but also at the policy-making level. Co-ordination will enable each agency to improve its service to the community and at the same time the combined efforts should offer greater coverage and impact.

Once the need for and the benefits of co-ordination were established the group moved on to set objectives and to discuss where these objectives can be met, and the image the programme wants to portray.

The following objectives were set.

- (1) To co-ordinate available research data.
- (2) To co-ordinate resources.
- (3) Identify financial resources.
- (4) To make information available and easily accessible to agencies and the community at large.
- (5) To facilitate the Development of FLE materials.

1. Data

The following points were discussed under the co-ordination of research data.

- a) A retrieval system should be set up to co-ordinate and analyse data so that a composite picture can be arrived at before new research is undertaken.
- b) The collection of programme evaluation reports should be an important aspect of data collection.
- c) An advisory service to standardise methods for the evaluation of programmes should be set up.

The group then decided to set up a committee to begin the retrieval of existing research data. It was decided that the nucleus of this committee would be formed from the Conference planning committee. In addition it was decided that the Ministry of Health, Social Services and Environmental Control and the Ministry of

Education, Youth and Sports must be represented on this committee, as these are the two agencies that handle health education.

2. Coordination of Resources

There should be a list of resources such as:

- a) agencies and their programmes
- b) personnel and area of special skills
- c) equipment.

3. Identification of Financial Resources

- a) A directory of funding agencies should be compiled;
- b) the possibility of community participation in fund raising should be explored.

4. Availability of Information

A clearinghouse should be set up. Services to be offered are:

- a) Cataloguing
- b) Circulation - newsletter
- c) Distribution of materials
- d) Providing information on Training Opportunities

5. Materials Development

- a) Offer assistance and training for the development of educational programmes.
- b) Facilitate the development of public education programmes using mass media.
- c) Prepare resource materials on request.
- d) Spearhead the development of indigenous material relevant to our changing needs.
- e) Encourage the active participation of young persons in the development of programmes to meet their own needs.

Friday 11th January

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were moved, seconded and unanimously adopted by the Conference:

Resolution 1

Whereas this National Conference has reviewed and studied the social and economic conditions and consequences of Adolescent Fertility and has identified some of the main causes as being lack of quality education, skill training, and family life education for all children, including those in All-Age Schools, which results in further unemployment due to early unplanned pregnancies;

whereas this National Conference has also found that there was insufficient participation by our male population in the whole process of family life education, and this may have a detrimental effect on adolescent fertility;

in order to enable our adolescents to become productive and to contribute to the process of nation-building;

Be it resolved that:

- 1) Immediate steps be taken to encourage and pursue the development by the appropriate agencies of Family Life Education among male workers of all ages;
- 2) Strong requests be made to the relevant authorities to continue and improve the quality of Family Life Education, from primary school upwards, of all children in all types of schools;
- 3) Be it also resolved: that Government be requested to take steps immediately to pass and implement policy guidelines ensuring the

rights of school-age mothers to remain in school, if they wish, and to be re-integrated into school after the birth of a child, using the Women's Centre of the Women's Bureau and other programmes run by voluntary organizations like Operation Friendship, to provide more alternative educational centres for school-age mothers, with the additional support services necessary;

- 4) Be it resolved: that the Ministry of Education be requested to take immediate steps to provide more technical education and more appropriate training for the requirements of the job market, in all branches of the Secondary School system, in a manner which not only ensures but even encourages free choice of subjects by either sex;
- 5) Be it resolved: that the Ministry of Education should be requested to take immediate steps to institute incentives for highly skilled teachers to teach in primary schools;
- 6) Be it resolved: that Government and the private enterprise sector be requested to take immediate steps to provide more technical education for more unemployed youth and school-leavers;
- 7) Be it resolved: that Government be requested to take immediate steps to provide jobs for the unemployed youth, without which all our efforts to curtail adolescent fertility and to improve the quality of life of our youth, and of our nation as a whole, will fail; and this will have serious and dangerous repercussions on our nation's future;
- 8) Be it resolved: that these Resolutions and all other papers of the Conference be submitted for consideration and implementation

to the Committee on the Employment of Young People and Women, chaired by the Hon. Hugh Small, Minister of Education, Youth and Sports.

Resolution 2

Be it resolved: that representations be made to the appropriate authorities that contraceptive drugs be NOT indiscriminately dispensed on the open market or in Family Planning Clinics; since it is documented that several drugs in use may have harmful effects on individuals.

Resolution 3

Be it resolved: that because of the growing problem of adolescent pregnancy in our society, steps be taken to request Government to treat this problem as a National Issue, whereby all agencies, organizations, institutions, and the media would give more emphasis to Family Life Education, inherent in which is Family Planning.

SECTION 4: EVALUATION RESULTSEvaluation

A simple structured questionnaire was issued to the Conference participants on the final day of the Conference. It was designed to get their reaction to the Conference activities as well as their suggestions for future action. The number of completed questionnaires amounted to 120, representing approximately 60% of the total conference participants.

Respondents were asked to register their level of satisfaction to the five areas of activity of the Conference. A five-point scale was utilized. The summary of results appear below.

<u>Level of Satisfaction</u>	<u>Individual Speakers</u>	<u>Question & Answer Sessions</u>	<u>Workshops</u>	<u>Youth Programme Showcases</u>	<u>Films</u>
Very satisfied	13.0	5.0	12.0	12.0	7.0
Satisfied	50.0	25.0	26.0	43.0	29.0
Neutral	14.0	8.0	14.0	11.0	17.0
Too much time	16.0	0.0	1.0	6.0	0.0
Not enough time	7.0	62.0	47.0	28.0	47.0

The participants were most satisfied with individual presentations and Youth Programme Showcases. Sixteen percent however felt too much time was given to speeches. There was a strong wish for more time for discussion and workshop sessions. Most conferences tend to suffer from this weakness, as they endeavour to make sure that adequate substantive areas are given to conference participants. The Youth Programme Showcases which involve the exchange of youth programme activities between agencies turned out to be a highly valued aspect of the conference.

Participants were required to react to a statement in terms of the contribution of specific topics of the Conference to their own professional development. Again the summaries appear below.

The following topics were useful in my Professional Development

	<u>Educational Opportunities</u>	<u>Employment-Related Problems</u>	<u>Research Findings</u>	<u>Social & Psychological Aspects</u>	<u>Legal Issues</u>	<u>Youth Programme Showcase</u>
Strongly Agree	27.0	32.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	32.0
Agree	55.0	57.0	56.0	63.0	47.0	58.0
Undecided	12.0	10.0	13.0	5.0	21.0	10.0
Disagree	6.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
Strongly Disagree	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Most participants agreed that the areas of the Conference which dealt with the social and psychological aspect of adolescent fertility were most useful in terms of their professional development. However it is clear from the above that all subject areas were highly valued by the participants. Very few disagreed with the statement and none had strong disagreement.

Participation in Workshop activities was high with more than 90% of those who responded to the questionnaire having done so. Fifty-three percent of the participants attended all the Workshop sessions, 23% attended almost all sessions and 13% attended about half of the sessions. A further index of attendance was the number of days attended. Fifty-eight percent attended all

5 days, 18% attended 4 days and 11% attended for 3 days; therefore 87% of the participants attended for more than half the number of days that the Conference was in session.

The final two questions addressed to the respondents sought their opinion about future action, particularly regarding the need for a co-ordinating mechanism for Adolescent Fertility programmes. Sixty-three percent strongly agreed that such a mechanism was needed, 33% agreed and 3% were undecided. Just 1% felt such a mechanism was not needed.

As to the agency most appropriate to implement such a mechanism, the majority felt that a combination of government and non-governmental efforts was more appropriate.

Appendix I

NATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON
FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

January 7-11, 1980

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

A Conference sponsored by the National Family Planning Board
with the co-operation of the Department of Sociology, U.W.I.,
and the United States Agency for International Development.

P R O G R A M M E

Sunday 6th January

7.00 p.m.

Pre-Registration and Welcome Party for Resident
Conference Participants, Jamaica Pegasus Hotel.

Monday 7th January

OPENING SESSION

Chairperson: Mr. Donald Miller
Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Health
& Chairman, National Family Planning
Board.

8.00 - 9.00

Registration

9.00 - 9.10

Prayers by Rev. Webster Edwards, Operation Friendship

9.10 - 9.20

Welcome and Introductions

9.20 - 9.35

Formal Opening of Conference by Mr. A.Z. Preston,
Vice-Chancellor, University of the West Indies.

9.35 - 10.00

Greetings

10.00 - 10.30

Keynote Address by Dr. Winston Davidson,
Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health.

10.30 - 11.00

Overview of Conference by Conference Co-ordinators.

11.00 - 11.45

Coffee Break

11.45 - 12.30

Chairperson: Dr. Vera Rubin
Director,
Research Institute for the Study of Man.

Findings from U.W.I. Department of Sociology Study
of Adolescent Fertility by Research Team.

12.30 - 2.00

Lunch Break

Monday 7th January (Cont.)

2.00 - 3.30

Chairperson: Professor Laurie Reid
School of Education, U.W.I.

Findings from U.W.I. Department of Sociology Study of
Adolescent Fertility by Research Team (Continued).

3.30 - 3.45

Tea Break

3.45 - 4.30

Chairperson: Dr. Patricia Anderson
Co-ordinator, Social Planning,
National Planning Agency.

Discussions and resolutions on Education and Fertility

7.00 - 8.30

Cocktail Reception by Vice-Chancellor,
University of the West Indies.

Tuesday 8th January

9.00 - 10.30

Chairperson: Mr. Sam Cheddar
Executive Director, National Family
Planning Board.

Address: Mrs. Carmen McGregor
Member of Parliament

Paper: A Profile of Problems of the Adolescent
Mother

Presenter: Dr. Carmen Bowen-Wright
Senior Medical Officer

10.30 - 10.45

Coffee Break

Tuesday 8th January (Cont.)

10.45 - 12.30

Chairperson: Dr. Lenworth Jacobs
Jamaica Family Planning Association.

Panel: Social and Psychological Aspects of
Adolescent Fertility.

Panel
Members: Mrs. Inez Morrison
Co-ordinator, Family Court.
Dr. Freddie Hickling
Senior Medical Officer, Bellevue Hospital.
Dr. R.G. Lampart
Senior Medical Officer, Princess Margaret
Hospital.

12.30 - 2.00

Lunch Break

2.00 - 3.30

Chairperson: Mrs. Trixie Somerville
Sub-Regional Co-ordinator,
Caribbean Conference of Churches.

Paper: Educational Aspects of Adolescent Fertility

Presenter: Miss Jean Tulloch-Reid
Tutor in Family Life Education,
Social Welfare Training Centre.

3.30 - 3.45

Tea Break

3.45 - 5.00

Chairperson: Miss Daisy Goldson
Chief Health Educator, Ministry of Health.

Youth Programme Showcase No. 1.

6.00 p.m.

Rum Swizzle for Hotel Residents.

Wednesday 9th January

9.00 - 10.30

Chairperson: Mrs Sybil Francis, O.D.
Consultant, Social Welfare Training Centre.

Paper: Legal Issues of Teenage Pregnancy

Presenter: Miss Antoinette Haughton
Legal Officer, Ministry of Pensions and
Social Security.

10.30 - 10.45

Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.30

Chairperson: Miss Elsie Sayle, O.D.
Executive Director, C.V.S.S.

Youth Programme Showcase No. 2.

12.30 - 2.00

Lunch Break

2.00 - 3.30

Chairperson: Mrs. Modesta Burke-Goldson
Children's Services Division
Ministry of Pensions and Social Security.

Youth Programme Showcase No. 3.

3.30 - 3.45

Tea Break

3.45 - 5.00

Chairperson: Mrs. Hyacinth Stewart-Bulgin
Training Officer, Ministry of Health

Panel: International Aid for Youth Programme.

5.00 - 6.30

Moderator: Mr. Gerry Gallimore
Evangelist, Youth for Christ.

"Youth Speaks"

Skits and discussions by Y-Teens, Y.W.C.A.

Thursday 10th January

9.00 - 10.30

Chairperson: Professor Aubrey Phillips
Dean, School of Education.

Address by Hon. Hugh Small, Minister of Youth and
Education.

Panel: Employment Prospects for Youth.

Panel
Members: Ma. Barbara Boland, National Planning
Agency.
Mr. Tony Johnson, Executive Secretary,
Private Sector Organization of Jamaica.

10.30 - 10.45

Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.30

Chairperson: Mrs. Hazel Blake-Nelson
Director, Women's Bureau.

Paper: Prospects for Youth in the field of
Education.

Presenter: Dr. Thelma Stewart
Assistant Chief Education Officer,
Ministry of Education.

12.30 - 2.00

Lunch Break

2.00 - 3.30

Chairperson: Mrs. Hyacinth Bulgin
Training Officer, Ministry of Health.

Workshops.

3.30 - 3.45

Tea Break

3.45 - 5.00

Workshops (Continued).

Friday 11th January

8.30 - 10.30

Chairperson: Mrs. Edna McLaren
Department of Psychiatry,
University Hospital.

Conference Evaluation and formation of ongoing
interest groups.

10.30 - 10.45

Coffee Break

10.45 - 12.30

Conference Hermione C. McKenzie
Highlights: Lecturer, Department of Sociology, U.W.I.

Vote of Thanks by Mrs. Dorian Powell, Lecturer,
Department of Sociology, U.W.I.

12.30 - 2.00

Lunch in "Talk of the Town", Pegasus Hotel.

Throughout the Conference Week, Film shows and Demonstrations were held (Appendix 111), and a Theatre Party visited the Jamaica National Pantomime on Thursday evening, 10th January.

Appendix I

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

JANUARY 7 - 11, 1980

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE No. 1

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1980.

3.45 - 5.00 p.m.

1. "Teen Scene"
Ministry of Health
2. Ministry of Education
3. Beths Jacobs Clinic
4. Bureau of Health Education
5. Jamaica 4-H Clubs
6. Open

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

JANUARY 7 - 11, 1980

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE No. 2

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1980

10.45 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

1. Glen Vincent Clinic
2. Operation Friendship
3. Women's Centre
4. S.D.C.
5. Y.W.C.A.

YOUTH PROGRAMME SHOWCASE No. 3

2.00 - 3.30 p.m.

1. Y.M.C.A.
2. Jamaica Home Economics Association
3. Police Youth Clubs
4. Teen Services Program, Chicago, Illinois
5. Open

Appendix II: List of Participants

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

JANUARY 7-11, 1980

PARTICIPANTS
(Upgraded Feb., 1980)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>AGENCY</u>
AARONS, Dr. Derick	Ministry of Health
ALLEYNE, Mrs. Sylvan	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
ALLSOP, Mrs. Dorothy	Women and Development Unit, Barbados
ANDERSON, Dr. P.	National Planning Agency
ASHLEY, Dr. Deanna	Ministry of Health
BAILEY, Mrs. E.	National Family Planning Agency
BAILEY, Dr. Wilma	Dept. of Geography, U.W.I.
BARRETT, Victor I.A.	Brotherhood of St. Andrew, J.A.
BEACHER, Mabel	Jamal Foundation
BELLE-TAYLOR, H.	Ministry of Agriculture
BERNARD, Dr. G.W.	Ministry of Health
BERNARD, Juajita	Girls' Brigade
BLAKE-WELSON, Mrs. Hazel	Women's Bureau
BOLAND, Barbara	National Planning Agency
BOWEN, Annette V.	Family Planning Centre, St. Thomas
BOWEN, Norma P.	Community Health Aide, Michael Manley Clinic
BOWEN-WRIGHT, Dr. Carmen	Ministry of Health
BRIGG, Lola	Ministry of Health
BRITTON, Ms. Martie	Grenada Planned Parenthood Association
BROOKS, Elaine	Census Research Programme, U.W.I.
BROWN, Dahlia E.	C.A.S.T., U.W.I. Health Centre
BROWN, Leith L.	Caribbean Conference of Churches
BROWN, Ruth	Operation Friendship
BROWN, Veronica M.	Social Development Commission
BULGIN, Hyacinth	Ministry of Health

NAME	AGENCY
CAMPBELL, Mrs. Enid	Ministry of Health
CAMPBELL, Olive	K.S.A.C. School Health
CARPENTER, Dr. Herma	Harbour View Health Centre
CARTER, Ethlyn	Women's Bureau
CASTRIOTA, Mrs. Angella	Social Work Student, U.W.I.
CHEDDAR, Sam	National Family Planning Board
CHEVANNES, Barry	Dept. of Social and Preventive Medicine, U.W.I.
CHEVANNES, Beryl	Ministry of Health
CHEVANNES, Mrs. Enid	Jamal Foundation
COMRE, Miss N.L.	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, Sociology Dept., U.W.I.
COOKE, Mrs. Estina V.	Jamaica Youth Corps, S.D.C.
CUNNINGHAM, Mrs. M.	Norman Manley Community Skill Centre
DALEY, Ederodira E.	National Family Planning Board
DAVIDSON, Barry S.	Jamaica Youth For Christ
DAVIDSON, Hon. Dr. Winston	Parliamentary Secretary, Ministry of Health and Social Security
DAVIS, Martha	Pediatrics, U.H.W.I.
DELPRATT, Audith	Ministry of Health
DIXON, Ivel	Correctional Services
DOLLY-BESSON, June	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
DOUGLAS, Colin L.	Boys Town School
DRUMMOND, Cynthia	Bureau of Health Education
DUDLEY, Dr. Betty	Mt. Sinai Hospital, Chicago, U.S.A.
DYER, Dr. Hal	Dept. of Social & Preventive Medicine, U.W.I.
EDWARDS, Rev. Webster	Operation Friendship
ELLIS, Barbara	National Family Planning Board
ELLIS, Hyacinth M.	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
EMBDEN, Carole	Mass Communications Dept., U.W.I.
EVANS, Rhoda May	Ministry of Agriculture

NAME	AGENCY
FENTON, Mrs. Lois	Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, U.W.I.
FERGUSON, Mrs. Joyce	Operation Friendship
FINLAYSON, Mrs. G.V.	Daughters of the King
FORBES, Clive W.	Police Youth Clubs
FORBES, Derrick W.	Social Development Commission
FRANCIS, Mrs. C.D.	School of Nursing, U.H.W.I.
FRANCIS, Sybil E.	U.W.I. Social Welfare Training Centre
FRAZER, Aileen, Mrs.	S.D.C.
GAJRAJ, Dr. K.	Glen Vincent Polyclinic
GALLIMORE, Gerry	Youth for Christ
GAMMON, Pearl A.	National Planning Agency
GOLAUB, Almira	Norman Manley Secondary School
GOLDSON, Daisy	Bureau of Health Education
GOLDSON, Modesta	Children's Services Division in Ministry of Pensions and Social Security
GOLLOP, Clyde	Barbados Family Planning Association
GORDON, Dr. Derek	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
GORDON, Rebecca	Social Work Student, U.W.I.
GRAHAM, Viola	
GRANT, Oscar H.	(Independent) Roseneath Hotel
GRANT, Patricia	Churches' Advisory Bureau
GRANT, Sheila	Ministry of Housing
GRIFFITHS, William	Ja. Family Planning Association.
HALL, Mrs. Ruth	Dept. of Social & Preventive Medicine, U.W.I.
HAMILTON, Carmen	Kingston Technical High School
HAMILTON, Linda E.	Jamaica Federation of Women
HARRIS, Irene	Women's Centre
HAUGHTON, Antoinette	Ministry of Pensions & Social Security
HAYNES, Mrs. M.	St. Annes Secondary School
HEADLEY, Roland F.	Police Youth Clubs
HICKLING, Dr. Frederick	Bellevue Hospital

NAMES	AGENCY
HINES, Eleie	Social Development Commission
HOWELL, Jacqueline	Family Court
HUNT, Irvine	Y's Mens Club, Y.M.C.A.
HUNTER-SCOTT, L.V.	Ministry of Health
ISAACS, Dudley	National Family Planning Board
JACKSON, Jean	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
JACKSON, Lynette	Ministry of Health
JACOBS, Mrs. B.	Jamaica Family Planning Assn.
JACOBS, Dr. Lenworth M.	Jamaica Family Planning Assn.
JAMES, Hyacinth	St. Catherine Dealth Dept.
JAMES, June	Churches Advisory Bureau
JOHNSON, Cynthia	Ministry of Education
JONES, Novlet C.	Ministry of Agriculture, P.U.
JOSEPH, Lileth A.	Parade Gardens Y.C.T.C.
JULEYE, Gloria D.	Jamal Foundation
JUSTUS, Joyce B.	University of California
KELLY, Daphne	Ministry of Health
KENSINGTON, Mrs. E.	Ministry of Health
LAYING, Samuel	Social Work Student, U.W.I.
LAMPART, Dr. Ronald	Princess Margaret Hospital
LAURENCE, Whilel	Ministry of Agriculture
LEE, Amy	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, U.W.I.
LESLIE, A.A.	Canadian International Development Agency
LEVY, Don T.	Dunlop Corbin Compton Assn.
LEWIS, P.L.	Jamaica College
LINDSAY, Hubert,	Social Work Student, U.W.I.
LLEWELLYN, Dorothy	K.S.A.C.

NAMES	AGENCY
LONGMORE, Sharon	EXED Community College
LUKE, Glenroy	Social Development Commission (J.Y.C.)
LYTTLE, Catherine	Bureau of Health Education, Ministry of Health
McCASKIE-WINT, Grace A.	Social and Preventive Medicine, U.W.I.
McCAW, Sybil	Operation Friendship, Public Health
McNEIL, Pam	Women's Centre
McFARQUHAR, Dudley	Jamaica 4-H Clubs
McFARQUHAR, E.L.	Ministry of Health
McGREGOR, Hon. Mrs. Carmen	Member of Parliament
McKENAIE, Elaine	Glen Vincent Poly Clinic
McKENZIE, Herman	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
McKENZIE, Hermione	Dept. of Socioloty, U.W.I.
McLAREN, Edna F.	Faculty of Medicine, U.W.I.
McLAREN, Mrs. Merley	Ministry of Health and Environmental Control
McLAUGHLIN, Fr. G.I.	Ministry of Housing
McPHERSON-RUSSELL, Hon. Dr. Phyllis	Ministry of Education
MASON, Yvette	Jamaica 4-H Clubs
MAXWELL, Joan P.	St. Hugh's High School
MEGGOE, Gordell R.	Camperdown High School
MILLER, Donald E.	National Family Planning Board
MILLS, Carlton	Social Work Student, U.W.I./Ministry of Health
MONTEITH, Dorothy	Mothers Union
MOODY, Dr. Christine	Ministry of Health
MOORE, Joyce	Girls' Town
MORRISON, Donna	Dept. of Correctional Services
MORRISON, Inez	Family Court
MOULT, E.	Ministry of Housing
MOWATT, Nella	Ministry of Health
NESBITT, Patsy E.	Women's Centre
NEWMAN, Basil	Child Care & Protection
NICHOLSON, Sheila	Vol. Organization for the Upliftment of Children

NAME	AGENCY
OGDEN, Cecile	Adolescent Fertility Clearing House in Washington
OLDS, Susan	American Public Health Association
OLUSEQUN, Abatunde	Swallowfield Youth Club
OMPHROY-SPENCER, G.	Jamaica Midwives' Association
O'SULLIVAN, Lucy	Health Dept., Ministry of Health and Environmental Control
PARKINS, Sydney	
PETGRAVE, Jacqueline	Trench Town Comprehensive High School
PHILLIPS, A.S.	School of Education, U.W.I.
PITTER, Lorna	Women's Centre
PITTER, Louise	Ministry of Health
POLLARD, Velma	School of Education, U.W.I.
POWELL, Dorian	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
PRESTON, Mr. A.Z.	University of the West Indies, Mona
PURKISS, L.	Victoria Jubilee Hospital
RAINFORD, Elaine	Y.W.C.A.
RANKINE, Maira	Bureau of Health Education
RATTRAY, Mrs. June	National Family Planning Board
REID, Prof. L.H.E.	School of Education, U.W.I.
REID, Norma	Wolmers Girls' School
ROBINSON, Francis	Trench Town Comprehensive High School
ROBINSON, Sybil	St. Andrew High School
RODNEY, Lorna E.	Church Teachers College
ROWE, Audrey	Ardenne High School
RUBIN, Dr. Vera	Research Institute for the Study of Man, N.Y.
SADLER, Delores	Pembroke Hall Secondary School
SAMUELS, Mrs. Freda	Shortwood College
SAMUELS, Mrs. Jestina	Jamaica Federation of Women
SAYLE, Elsie	Council of Voluntary Social Services
SERVICE, Marie M.	Social Welfare Training Centre

NAME	AGENCY
SMALL, Hon. Hugh	Minister of Education, Youth and Sports
SMITH, Alma	Mico Teachers College
SMITH, Mrs. J.L.	Michael Manley Clinic
SMITH, Noeline May	Vauxhall Secondary School
SOMERVILLE, Trixie	Caribbean Conference of Churches
SPEENCE, Evelyn	Jamaica Family Planning Association
STANFORD, Veronica	Mona Secondary School
STERLING, Louis N.	EXED Community College
STEWART, Barbara	Holy Trinity Secondary School
STEWART, Rev. Carmen	Health Education Consultant, Ministry of Health
STEWART, Mrs. Mavis	Victoria Jubilee Hospital
STEWART, Dr. Thelma	Ministry of Education
STEWART-WILLIAMSON, H.A.	Jamaica Constabulary Force
TALBOTT, Everton	Correctional Services
THOMAS, Calvert	Dept. of Mass Communication, U.W.I.
THOMAS, Thelma E.	National Family Planning Board
TIFFANY, Terence	U.S. AID
TULLOCH-REID, Miss Jean	Social Welfare Training Centre, U.W.I.
TUMMINGS, Marjorie	Voluntary Organization for the Upliftment of Children (VOUCH)
WALKER, Valrie	Jamal
WALLACE, Valsie V.	Glen Vincent Fertility Control Unit
WALTERS, Gordon	Ministry of Youth & Community Development Public Buildings, Barbados
WEDDERBURN, M.	Norman Manley Secondary School
WHITE, Ivy	Family Planning Sub-Committee
WHITEMAN, Leila	Family Court
WILHEL, Laurence	Ministry of Agriculture
WILLIAMS, Angela	Excelsior High School
WILLIAMS, Lillity	Bureau of Health Education
WILLIAMS, Norma	Social Work Dept., Bellevue Hospital
WILLIAMS, V.	

NAME	AGENCY
WILSON-IVEY, Dr. Veon	K.S.A.C. Health Dept.
WINT-BAUER, V.	Women's Bureau
WYNTER, Ms. Astrid	International Educational Development Studen
WYNTER, Prof. H.	Dept. of Obstetrics & Gynaecology, U.W.I.

Researchers:

Dorian Powell	Lecturer, Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
Hermione McKenzie	Lecturer, Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I.
Dr. Joyce Justus	University of California, San Diego

Organizing Committee:

Mrs. Ruth Brown	Operation Friendship
Mrs. Pam McNeil	Women's Centre
Mrs. Aileen Frazer	Social Development Commission
Dr. Thelma Stewart	Ministry of Education
Miss Elaine Rainford	Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Hyacinth Bulgin	Ministry of Health
Mrs. Beryl Chevannes	Ministry of Health
Dr. Carmen Bowen-Wright	K.S.A.C. Health Department
Miss Thelma Thomas	National Family Planning Board
Mrs. E. Daley	National Family Planning Board
Mrs. Alma Smith	Mico Teachers' College
Mr. Oscar Grant	Roseneath Hotel
Mrs. Jean Jackson	Dept. of Sociology, U.W.I. (Assistant-Co-ordinator)
Mr. Don Levy	Dunlop Corbin Compton Associates

Coordinator: Mrs. Pet Lewis
Jamaica College

Researchers

Mrs. Dorian Powell, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, U.W.I.
Mrs. Hermione McKenzie, Lecturer, Department of Sociology, U.W.I.
Dr. Joyce Justus, University of California, San Diego.

Organizing Committee

Mrs. Ruth Brown	- Operation Friendship.
Mrs. Pam McNeil	- Women's Centre.
Mrs. Aileen Frazer	- Social Development Commission
Dr. Thelma Stewart	- Ministry of Education.
Miss Elaine Rainford	- Y.W.C.A.
Mrs. Hyacinth Bulgin	- Ministry of Health.
Mrs. Beryl Chevannes	- Ministry of Health.
Dr. Carmen Bowen-Wright	- K.S.A.C. Health Department.
Miss Thelma Thomas	- National Family Planning Board.
Mrs. S. Daley	- National Family Planning Board.
Mrs. Alma Smith	- Mico Teachers' College.
Mr. Oscar Grant	- Roseneath Hotel.
Mrs. Jean Jackson	- Assistant Co-ordinator.
Mrs. Pet Lewis	- Co-ordinator.

Appendix III

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FERTILITY AND THE ADOLESCENT

JAMAICA PEGASUS HOTEL

JANUARY 7-11, 1980

FILM SHOWINGS

Films listed below will be shown in the order listed during the time period designated. We think you will find them interesting and urge you to attend.

ALL FILMS WILL BE SHOWN IN THE FILM ROOM.

TUESDAY JAN. 8 - 12.30 - 2.00 p.m.

- 12.30 - WE ARE JAMAICA
- 12.50 - OUR CHILDREN
- 1.20 - PHOEBE
- 1.40 -- YOUNG, SINGLE AND PREGNANT

TUESDAY JAN. 8 - 4.30 - 6.30 p.m.

- 4.30 - CARLENE

The Conference is asking participants to evaluate this film. Forms will be available for this purpose.*

- 5.15 - BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION FILMS (2).

WEDNESDAY JAN. 9 - 12.30 - 2.00 p.m.

- 12.30 - CARLENE

The Conference is asking participants to evaluate this film. Forms will be available for this purpose.*

- 1.15 - MT. SINAI HOSPITAL PROGRAM

--Parent/Adolescent Rap Group

-Adolescent Clinic Services

WEDNESDAY JAN. 9 - 6.30 - 8.00 p.m.

5.30 - OUR CHILDREN

5.50 - MT. SINAI HOSPITAL PROGRAM

-Program Overview

-Sex Education for Professionals

THURSDAY JAN. 10 - 12.30 - 2.00 p.m.

12.30 - BUREAU OF HEALTH EDUCATION FILMS (2)

1.30 - WE ARE JAMAICA

THURSDAY JAN. 10 - 5.00 - 6.30 p.m.

5.00 - CARLENE

The Conference is asking participants to evaluate
this film. Forms will be available for this purpose.*

5.45 - YOUNG, SINGLE AND PREGNANT

6.05 - PHOEBE

*Due to non-arrival of this film, it was not shown at the Conference
and no evaluation was possible.