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**JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH
SURVEY**

1997

**YOUNG ADULT REPORT:
SEXUAL BEHAVIOR AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE
AMONG YOUNG ADULTS**

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PREFACE

The 1997 Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) is the sixth in a series of periodic enquiries conducted for the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) into measures of fertility, contraception and other reproductive health issues among women in the reproductive age group and young adult men. The findings are used to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of various interventions aimed at achieving the overall goal and objectives of the national programme. The RHS was previously called the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS), a study that covered a wide range of issues, most of them related to family planning. In light of the recognition at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo that family planning is the single most important intervention in achieving reproductive health goals, the CPS was renamed the Reproductive Health Survey.

The RHS covered women aged 15 to 49 years and young men aged 15 to 24 years. As a young adult module was included on the female questionnaire, the findings are presented in two publications as final reports, a full Final Report and a Young Adult Report.

We acknowledge the financial support of the United States Agency For International Development (USAID) as well as the technical support of the Division of Reproductive Health, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and McFarlane Consultants Ltd. in all aspects of the survey; the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) for field work and data entry; and the Population Reference Bureau for development of a Summary Chart book on the findings of the survey.

We especially thank the 1991 young women and the 2279 young men who agreed to be interviewed and invited our interviewers into their homes.

Beryl Chevannes (Mrs)
National Family Planning Board

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CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The 1997 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey (JRHS) continues the series of surveys conducted by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB) and sponsored by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The full survey report (Final Report of the 1997 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey) has been published separately (Mcfarlane et. al., 1998). Because of the significance of strategic planning for young adults aged 15-24 and particularly adolescents aged 15-19, it was considered useful to produce a further report entitled Sexual Behavior And Contraceptive Use Among Young Adults. This report concentrates on the questionnaire modules that pertain to this segment of the Jamaican population and focuses on their knowledge, attitudes and behaviours that affect reproductive health.

Earlier enquiries conducted by the Board were among females in 1983, 1989 and 1993 and among males in 1993; a more restricted enquiry was carried out in 1987 among males and females aged 14 to 24 years. Other studies in this field have been undertaken by other institutions, mainly the Statistical Institute Of Jamaica (STATIN). Estimates of fertility rates are generally available from the decennial population censuses carried out between 1861 and 1980 by the former Department of Statistics and more recently by STATIN. These institutions have also provided intercensal estimates. In addition, the former Department of Statistics carried out the 1975/76 Jamaica Fertility Survey within the framework of the World Fertility Survey.

1.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE 1997 JRHS

The main objective of the 1997 Jamaica Reproductive Health Survey (JRHS) was to obtain a wide range of information on the reproductive health of women and young adult men in Jamaica. The survey assessed health conditions, including maternal-child health and behavioural risk factors, as well as contraception. It examined the knowledge and practices of women and young men and their partners as they affect levels of fertility, spacing of births and provision of services related to reproductive health. These insights will prove invaluable for projecting data on women at risk of unintended pregnancy and for formulating policy relating to reproductive health and family planning. The 1997 JRHS included a sample of women 15 to 49 years of age and an independent sample of men 15 to 24 years of age.

In addition to the development of policies directly concerned with population growth, a further objective was to provide information for an effective family life education programme within and outside the

formal education system to improve knowledge and practices related to the conception and care of children.

1.3 COVERAGE OF THE REPORT

The 1997 JRHS covered a cross section of topics, including birth history, contraceptive knowledge and usage, attitudes towards reproduction, and behavioural risks. Background characteristics related to the demographic and socioeconomic status of the population surveyed were also covered, including age structure, educational attainment, socioeconomic and employment status, religious observance and union status.

In the main report, geographic coverage is national, with differentials by health region and by urban and rural area of residence, as well as by demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. These variables were selected as being important for assessing current programmes and for providing guidelines to areas that might benefit from special or intensified programme efforts. Some data separately published in a regional report were produced at the parish level to inform parish administrators of the successes and weaknesses of their programmes. Data on current fertility and unintended pregnancies resulting in a live birth have also been provided, as well as information on general attitudes of women and men towards desired family size, birth spacing, breast-feeding and contraceptive use. Concern about the high level of unintended teenage pregnancy has indicated that some special analysis of the problem should be conducted.

The data in this report cover young adult women and men aged 15-24 years, the same groups included in Volume IV of the 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (JCPS) Report (Morris et al, 1995) and the 1987 Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey (JYARHS) (Powell and Jackson 1988). The main objective of the current report is to present detailed information about the knowledge and behavior of young adult women and men in Jamaica that goes beyond the main report. Information that could contribute to an improved family life education programme and information on current sexual activity of young adult women and men, particularly with respect to the use of contraceptives and commonly held beliefs about sexuality is also included.

The socioeconomic index developed to assist in analyzing of the 1997 survey is one of the classifications used in the results. This three-level index (high, medium, low) was developed to assess the impact of social, economic and cultural factors on the respondent population; it was derived mainly from the education of the respondents and their household possessions, as well as household density and access to media. The items used included number of rooms occupied by household members, possession of a radio and television and newspaper readership.

1.4 METHODOLOGY

The 1997 JRHS used the design adopted for the Continuous Social and Demographic Surveys conducted by the STATIN. In brief, using a two-stage stratified sample, first geographic areas then dwellings were selected. For the first stage the country was divided into enumeration districts (EDs)

which were grouped into sampling regions consisting of a predetermined number of strata that were approximately equal in size. Two EDs within each sampling region, selected with probability proportional to size, made up the sample at the first stage. For the second stage, a predetermined number of dwellings were selected systematically from lists arranged in a circular basis in each of the EDs selected in the first stage. The JRHS does not have a self-weighting sample design, as smaller health regions have been over sampled.

The JRHS, added a third stage, in which one respondent per household was selected with a probability inverse to the number of eligible respondents in that household. In this report results are based on weighted data to adjust for over sampling of smaller parishes and the selection of one respondent per household. However, the unweighted number of cases are shown in each table, because it represents the number of cases needed for variance calculations. Further details on the sampling methodology are included in the main survey report (McFarlane et al, 1998).

There were 15,140 households selected in the female sample, yielding a total of 6,641 women, from whom complete interviews were obtained for 6,384 (96.1%). Of these 6,384 women, 1,191 were young adults aged 15-24. In the male sample, 13,919 households were selected, yielding a total of 2,470 young men, from whom complete interviews were obtained for 2,279 (92.3%).

As mentioned above all results in this report have been weighted to compensate for the over sampling of the smaller health regions and selection of one respondent per household. Results are based on weighted data; however, the unweighted numbers used for variance calculations are shown in each table. When significance tests are used, sampling errors have been computed using an average design effect of 1.6 (see Appendix A: Sampling Error Estimates).

1.5 BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

The female samples of young adults selected in the 1997 JRHS, the 1993 JCPS and the 1987 JYARHS were, with slight variation, divided almost evenly between the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups (Table 1.5.1). Further division into two age categories within each 5-year age group did not reveal a substantial difference in age distribution between surveys. The percentage of older men increased from 1987 to 1993, with essentially no difference between 1993 and 1997.

Per the 1997 JRHS, half (50%) of young men and just one-fourth of young women (25%) were employed (Table 1.5.2). The percentage of unemployed, however, was almost identical for men and women; the higher proportion of employment among men was offset by the higher proportion of women keeping house (22% versus 3%, respectively). A slightly higher proportion of young women than young men were students.

As age increased, higher percentages of both women and men worked and the percentage who were students decreased. Within every age group, men were more likely than women to report that they were currently working; in the 23-24 age group approximately four of five men, but only half of women said

they were employed.

Most young women have no steady partner (34 %) or have a visiting partner (33 %) (Table 1.5.3). Of those in more stable unions, the vast majority were in common-law marriages (15 %) rather than legal marriages (only 2 %). The proportion in a common law union increased with age, and the number of women who report no steady partner declined with age. Men have a similar pattern, though fewer men are married (less than 1 %) or in a common law union (7 %).

CHAPTER II

FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES

2.1 FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION

The extent to which young people are exposed to family life education and sex education may be an indicator of their knowledge and attitudes as they become more involved in sexual activity. Such knowledge is most likely imparted by parents, guardians, peers, teachers or health professionals; it may be imparted informally through casual communication or more formally through classes or courses. Because many adults are too embarrassed to discuss topics related to family life and sex, As communication on these topics between parents or guardians and children may be unsatisfactory; thus, greater reliance is being placed on schools to transmit this information.

Slightly more than one-third of women reported receiving no information from their parents or guardians on menstruation before their first menstrual period; corresponding percentages were similar for pregnancy information before menarche and before first sex (Table 2.1.1). Younger women were more likely to have received such information from parents or guardians, suggesting an increasing trend among parents to impart this information, though problems with recall among those in the older age groups cannot be ruled out. Also, as might be expected, parents were more likely to give this information to their children if they are in a higher education or socioeconomic category and if they attend church more frequently. It is encouraging that the trend is towards greater parental involvement with children about these sensitive topics, but the fact that a substantial percentage of young people did not receive timely information from their parents indicates that IEC activities directed towards parents, encouraging them to either speak to their children or give them literature about these topics, would be useful. This is particularly true for those in lower socioeconomic and education groups.

Table 2.1.2 presents data by age on the percentage of young women and men who took a class or a course in family life or sex education in school only, outside of school only, or both inside and outside of school, as well as those who have never taken a course or class. Comparisons are made with the 1993 JCPS. In 1997, 85 % of women and 76 % of men reported they had taken a class or course in family life or sex education, the vast majority in school (Table 2.1.2) . For both women and men, there was some improvement from 1993 when the corresponding figures were 80 % and 68 %, respectively.

In general, the likelihood that a topic was covered in the school course or class changed little between 1993 and 1997 (Table 2.1.3). In both years, most men and women who had received sex education in school reported that the education included information about the menstrual cycle, pregnancy, human reproduction and STDs. AIDS was the exception; the proportion reporting this topic rose from 60 % or less in 1993 to 75 % or more in 1997. A question asked in 1997 but not in 1993 was whether the

course included information on services available for adolescents. As indicated in the table, overall two-thirds of respondents were advised that counseling was available, but less than one-half were told about the availability of clinical services (45%) or contraception (34%).

The age at which the young adult women and men had their first class was somewhat younger in 1997 than in 1993 (Table 2.1.4). In 1993 only 24 % of women and 20 % of men who had received sex education had their first class by age 13, in 1997 the corresponding percentages were 35 % and 31 %, respectively.

One-third of both women and men indicated that parents were their preferred source of information on family life education topics (Table 2.1.5). For women, the second most favoured source was health staff, including staff of the National Family Planning Board (30 %), with another 18 % mentioning peers, friends or siblings; teachers were preferred by only 8 % and about 4 % favoured the media. As for men, 26 % named peers, friends or siblings and 19 % named teachers. Only 13 % of men named health staff (including NFPB staff).

2.2 FAMILY LIFE OR SEX EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTION AND STDs

The effect of family life or sex education is next analyzed by examination of the proportion of young adult women and men who know where to go for: (1) information on sexual relations and/or contraceptives; (2) treatment for a sexually transmitted disease. Nearly 90 % of women knew where to go for information on sexual relations or contraceptives; 78 % in the youngest age group, 15-17, had this knowledge (Table 2.2.1). Women in the highest socioeconomic group were more likely to have this knowledge than those in the lowest group and those who had a formal course in family life or sex education were more likely to have this knowledge than those who had not ($p<0.05$). A similar pattern can be observed for men, although with lower percentages. Among men as well there was significantly greater knowledge among those who had taken a formal course ($p<0.05$).

Even higher percentages of women (94 %) and men (95 %) knew where to go for treatment of sexually transmitted diseases (Table 2.2.2). Differences by age, socioeconomic status and whether the respondent had a family life education course were not as great, however, as they were for knowing where to go for information on sex or contraception. Having had a course did not make a significant difference for women and barely reached significance at the 0.05 level for men.

Analyses of respondents' awareness of specific contraceptive method were broken down by whether the man or woman had a class or course on family life or sex education that included information on contraception (Table 2.2.3). There was little differential with respect to the three best-known methods, the condom, the pill, and injection, for which knowledge was almost universal. In the case of the fourth best-known method, tubal ligation, men but not women were more likely to have heard of the method if they had attended a class or course. For all the remaining methods except withdrawal and the morning after pill, both women and men were more likely to have heard of the method if they had taken a class or course. For all methods and in both subgroups (except withdrawal in those with instruction)

among women knowledge was higher than among men. Both women and men were unlikely to know of the morning-after pill.

Respondents' perceptions or beliefs about three specific contraceptive methods (condoms, pills, the injection) were studied by whether or not they had a class or course in family life or sex education (Table 2.2.4). These beliefs were: (1) the effectiveness of the condom in preventing STDs; (2) the effectiveness of the condom in preventing pregnancy; (3) the effectiveness of the pill in preventing pregnancy and (4) the safety of the pill and injection. Among women, there were no significant differences by instruction history; among men, there were significantly higher percentages ($p < 0.05$) for four of the six beliefs among those who had taken a sex education course. Less than one-fourth of women and one-third of men thought it unnecessary to use a condom with a steady partner.

Finally, over 80 % of men thought the condom was the most appropriate method for people their age, but only 31 % of women thought so; 28 % chose the pill (Table 2.2.5). By age group, women aged 20-24 were slightly less likely to think the condom most appropriate than those aged 15-19 (28 % vs. 34 %, respectively) and more likely to think that the pill or injection was most appropriate (34 % vs. 24 %). Fourteen percent of the women thought that injectables were the most appropriate method. Most young men and women thought they could afford the method they considered most appropriate, although 12% of women who favoured injectables believed they either could not afford them or did not know if they could afford them (Table 2.2.6). One-fourth of men who favoured injectables did not know whether they were affordable.

CHAPTER III

SEXUAL EXPERIENCE AND CONTRACEPTIVE USE

3.1 SEXUAL EXPERIENCE

Seventy percent of women and 85 % of men reported, having had sexual intercourse (Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2). As expected, proportions increased with age; 38 % of women and 64 % of men were sexually experienced by age 18; by age 25, 9 of 10 women and nearly all men were sexually experienced. This pattern was similar to that observed in 1993 and 1987 (data not shown for latter year). Women reported a decline in sexual experience since 1993, although this decline is not quite statistically significant ($p=0.06$). This decline for young women is only among adolescents 15-19 years of age ($p=0.06$). There was no significant change for 20-24 year old women or for men at any age.

For both women and men there was an inverse relationship between sexual experience and church attendance (Table 3.1.1). The difference was greater for women; among men there was a significant difference only between those attending weekly and all others ($p=0.06$).

3.2 FIRST SEXUAL INTERCOURSE

Almost all women and men reported that their first sexual experience occurred outside a consensual union or legal marriage (Table 3.2.1). Most women (83 %) described their first partner as a boyfriend; this percentage increased with age at first intercourse through age 19. In contrast, men reported a more casual relationship with their first sexual partner, only 38 % described her as a girlfriend and almost half (48 %) described her as a friend. Also, only 2 % of women said their first partner was a casual acquaintance, but 13 % of men did so. This same tendency was observed in 1993 (data not shown).

In 1997 women had a age at first sexual intercourse that was 2½ years above that reported by men (15.9 versus 13.4 years) (Table 3.2.2). Although the overall mean age at first sex declined from 1993, this was not the case for women. Younger age groups reported lower mean age at first intercourse, but these are truncated observations; a life table analysis is needed to detect true trends. Women who attended church frequently are more likely to have initiated sex at older ages than those who attended less frequently; there was no distinct pattern for men by this variable (data not shown). With respect to socioeconomic status and educational level, women in the higher groups reported a higher age at first intercourse; there was again no difference for men (data not shown).

In all age groups a woman's first sexual partner tends to be older than she was; in contrast among men older than 13, more than half of first partners were the same age or younger (Table 3.2.3). There was a larger difference a woman's age and that of her partner among those whose first intercourse took place at a younger age; 56 % of those younger than 13 at first intercourse had a partner at least 6 years older; this was true of only 17 % of women with first intercourse at 18 years or more. Among men whose age

at first intercourse was under 13, 40 % had a first partner who was either the same age or younger, and 28 % had a first partner who was only 1 to 2 years older. Overall, among men, the older they were at first intercourse, the more likely they were to have a woman younger than themselves as a first sexual partner. The same pattern was observed in 1993 (data not shown).

In 1997 56 % of young women reported using contraception at first intercourse, compared with 43 % in 1993 ($p=0.05$) (Table 3.2.4). In 1987 this percentage was 40 % (data not shown). As in 1993, those who were older at first intercourse were more likely to use contraception. The fact that relatively few women whose age at first intercourse was “unknown” reported that they used contraception at first intercourse suggests that many of these women may have been quite young. Characteristics other than age associated with contraception at first intercourse included a more stable relationship at first intercourse, higher educational attainment and higher socioeconomic status.

Slightly less than one-third (31%) of men reported that they used a contraceptive method at first intercourse, a significant increase from 1993 (22 %) ($p=0.05$). In 1987 this percentage was 11 %, data not shown). The lower percentage for men versus women was in part attributable to their younger age at first intercourse. The likelihood of contraceptive use by men at first intercourse increased significantly with age and relationship status at first intercourse. As among women, men not reporting an age at first intercourse reported a low level of use of contraception at first intercourse, which suggests that their age at first intercourse was relatively young.

The vast majority of both women and men who used contraception at first intercourse reported using a condom (87 % and 92 %, respectively); most of the remainder reported using withdrawal (Table 3.2.5). For women, the most common source of condoms in both 1997 and 1993 was the pharmacy (42 % and 38 % respectively) and for men it was a shop or supermarket (35 % both years) (Table 3.2.6). In 1997, just over one-quarter of men received the condom from other sources, mainly friends. Of interest is that in both 1993 and 1997 one-third of women did not know the source of the condom used; we may presume it was obtained by the male partner.

Nearly two-thirds of the women who used condoms at first intercourse reported that they and their partner jointly decided to use them; a smaller percentage of men (42 %) reported a joint decision (Table 3.2.7). For women who had their first sexual intercourse after age 14, a joint decision to use a condom was more likely than among younger women; in the case of men, age did not increase the likelihood of a joint decision. For both sexes, those with the highest educational level and higher socioeconomic status were more likely than those in lower educational and socioeconomic groups to report a joint decision.

What were the reasons for not using contraception at first intercourse? Not expecting to have sex was the reason given by 47 % of women and 31% of men in 1997; another 13 % of women and one-third of men stated that they did not know of any contraceptive methods at that time. The data were similar in 1993.

3.3 CURRENT SEXUAL ACTIVITY

Among both men and women who had ever had sexual intercourse, 57 % reported being currently sexually active, which was defined as having intercourse in the last 30 days (Table 3.3.1). Not surprisingly, the less stable the relationship with the last sexual partner, the less likely were both men and women to report being currently sexually active. In three of the relationship categories, men 20 to 24 years old were more likely to be sexually active than their counterparts under the age of 20; among women the only such difference was seen in the visiting partner category.

Nearly all young women (97%) and almost two-thirds (65%) of men who had sexual relations in the previous 3 months reported having only one partner during that time (Table 3.3.2). Men in a visiting relationship or who were not currently in a union were more likely to have had multiple partners in the preceding 3 months than men who are married or in a common law union. Four of 10 men in a visiting relationship reported more than one partner, as did one-third of men not in a union. Even 21 % of those in a marital or common law union report more than one partner in the previous 3 months.

Both men and women who are married, in a common-law union or who have a boy/girl friend, as well as women in a visiting relationship were likely to have had as their last sexual partner the person with whom they were having the relationship (Table 3.3.3). In contrast, 60 % of men in a visiting relationship had a last sexual partner who was not the woman in this relationship. It is interesting that more than half of women and one-third of men who were sexually experienced but reported no steady partner characterized their last partner as a boyfriend or girlfriend.

3.4 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Nearly three-quarters of sexually active women were currently using a contraceptive method (Table 3.4.1). Overall, current contraceptive use was lower among young women in more stable relationships; presumably those in marital or common law union were more likely to desire pregnancy. We may also presume that those in less stable relationships had a greater fear of STD transmission, as their higher contraceptive use was largely due to a higher level of condom use. Conversely, those in more stable relationships who also were older, tended to use more effective hormonal contraceptives (the pill and injection) instead of condoms which were favoured by younger women in less stable relationships. Very few younger women(15-19) used contraceptive methods other than condoms (see discussions of age, union status and contraceptive use in the main report.)

In addition to the general question on contraceptive use "...are you or your partner currently using a method of contraception or doing anything to prevent pregnancy?" women and men were asked whether they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, whether they had used a contraceptive method with their last sexual partner. About 7 of 10 women (71 %) and 8 of 10 men (80 %) replied in the affirmative (Tables 3.4.2 and 3.4.3). As in Table 3.4.1, among both women and men, contraceptive use with a last partner was higher in less stable current relationships, largely because of greater condom use

by respondents in these relationships. For women, condom use with their last partner was lowest among those who were married or in a common-law union and highest among those whose current relationship was with a boyfriend; for pill and injection use, on the other hand, there was an inverse relationship between stability of the relationship and use of the method (Table 3.4.2). For men, the condom was the most common method for all groups, but it was used to an even greater extent by those in less stable relationships. More than 60 % of men used a condom when their current relationship was a visiting partner and more than 70 % when this current relationship was a girlfriend or when there was no current partner at the time (Table 3.4.3). This suggests that Information, Education, Communication (IEC) activities which encourage young men to use condoms with those partners who are not well known to them have been successful.

In an analysis of the same data by 5-year age group, the overall proportion of women who had used contraception with their last sexual partner and the method mix did not change from 1993 to 1997 (Table 3.4.4). There was a shift, however, to greater use of injectables in the 15-19 age group; condom use and withdrawal use decreased from 36 % to 30 % and 7 % to 3 % percent, respectively, while injection use increased from 2 % to 6 %.

Among younger men (ages 15 to 19) contraceptive use has increased significantly from 69 % in 1993 to 83 % in 1997 (Table 3.4.5). Because of increases in condom use and, to a lesser extent, injection use, overall usage increased in both male age groups from 1993 to 1997. Use of withdrawal decreased among men in both age groups, and pill use decreased slightly among 15 to 19 year old men.

The increase in overall injection use among both men and women is a reflection of the increased use of this method among all women aged 15-49 (see full report of the 1997 JRHS).

Overall, three of four sexually experienced women aged 15-24 years had used a condom at some time and 37 % had used one at last intercourse (Table 3.4.6). However, only one of six (16 %) experienced women used a condom at every intercourse. On the other hand, among the small group of women who had sexual intercourse with non-steady partners, more than half (54 %) used condoms every time with those partners. There was no pattern by union status.

Patterns were similar for men, but a larger percentage of men than women had ever used condoms, had used them at last intercourse, had used them at every intercourse and had used them every time with a non-steady partner. The percentages by selected characteristics follow this pattern, also. The proportion of men who have ever used condoms was greater among those who had more than one sexual partner in the past three months.

CHAPTER IV

CHILDBEARING

4.1 FERTILITY

The percentages of women who had ever been pregnant or who had ever had a live birth did not change a great deal from 1993 to 1997, whether viewed overall or by age group and relationship status. In the 1997 survey, the characteristics associated with a greater likelihood of having been pregnant or having had a live birth include living in a rural area, having less education, and lower socioeconomic status. Eleven percent of 15-17 year old women, but 34 % of 18-19 year olds had a first birth, which suggests that age-appropriate family life education should begin as early as possible.

Although age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for women aged 15-19 and 20-24 were both lower than in 1983, they have stabilized from 1989 at the 102-112 level for 15-19 year olds and at the 160-164 level for 20-24 year olds (Table 4.1.2). (Although the ASFR for 15-19 year olds appears to have increased between 1993 and 1997, the difference (107 versus 112) is within sampling error and is not significant.)

As may be seen in Table 4.1.3, fertility rates are highest for both age groups in rural areas and lowest in the Kingston Metropolitan Area.

4.2 PLANNING STATUS OF LAST PREGNANCY

A measure of the success of women and men in having their desired number of children when they want to have them is the planning status of their children. Women who had one or more births within 5 years of their interview or who were currently pregnant were asked two questions about the planning status of all their last (or current) pregnancy during this period. "*When you became pregnant, did you want to become pregnant?*" If not, "*Was it that you wanted no more children, or that you just wanted to wait longer before another pregnancy?*" Based on the responses, the pregnancies in question were classified as planned, mistimed, unwanted, unplanned, unknown status" (not known whether mistimed or unwanted) or unknown. It was assumed that currently pregnant women would go on to have a live birth. Planned pregnancies were defined as those that were wanted or intended; mistimed were classified as those that were wanted, but at some time in the future; and unwanted pregnancies were those not wanted, even at a future time. With this scheme, the mistimed, unwanted and unplanned, unknown pregnancy status can be combined as an estimate of unplanned or unintended pregnancies.

In 1997 only 23 % of these pregnancies among 15-24 year old women were planned, which was virtually unchanged from the 21 % reported in 1993 (Table 4.2.1). Almost two-thirds (65%) were mistimed and another 7 % were unwanted.

Having an unwanted pregnancy was positively associated with age and the number of living children

(30 % of births to women who had three or more children were unwanted). More than three-quarters of pregnancies of women less than 20 years old were mistimed; this percentage fell with age as the percentage of planned pregnancies increased. If even half of the unintended pregnancies among young women under the age of 20 had been prevented, the ASFR for this group would have been reduced to about 70 per 1000.

Almost two-thirds (62.5 %) of last pregnancies of the relatively few married young adult women were planned, a much higher percentage than in less stable unions (20 % - 30 %). Most births to those in a visiting relationship or when there was no steady partner were mistimed (70 % -75 %), partly reflecting the fact that, in general, these women were younger than women who were married or in a common law union. With the relatively high contraceptive prevalence rate in Jamaica, even among young adult women, these high proportions of mistimed and unwanted pregnancies are surprising, but they may be due to younger women not using contraception consistently or using less effective contraceptive methods compared with women aged 25 and over (see McFarlane et. al., Final Report, 1998).

Overall, 10 % of young adult men reported ever having fathered a child (Table 4.2.2). Although 61 % of the relatively few men who were in a marital or common law union had fathered a child, it is striking that only 11 % of those in a visiting relationship (and 3 % of those not in union) have ever done so. Since relationship status is related to age, it is not surprising that while very few men under the age of 20 have fathered a child, this rises to 14 % of men aged 20-22 and 29 % of men aged 23-24. About twice as many young men in the lowest socioeconomic category had fathered a child as men in the highest category (14 % vs. 7 %; $p < 0.05$); no differences were seen by education or by residence. Fathers were then asked "did you want to have your last (only) child?". About two-thirds men replied affirmatively, a much higher proportion than the 23 % of young adult women who planned their last pregnancy (Table 4.2.3). The difference is no doubt influenced by the different wording of the questions to men and women; it can be assumed that an even greater proportion of women would have replied in the affirmative if asked whether they wanted their last child rather than their last pregnancy. As might be expected, the proportion of young men who wanted their last child was higher among men in more stable relationships, as 78 % of men in a marital or common law union wanted their last child compared to 59 to 61 percent of men in less stable relationships. Because of the small number of respondents to this question, neither this nor other differences indicated in the table were significant, however.

4.3 FIRST PREGNANCY AND SCHOOL STATUS, AND ATTITUDES TOWARD TIMING OF FIRST PREGNANCY

In both 1993 and 1997, about young adult women who had ever been pregnant became pregnant for the first time while still in school (Table 4.3.1). The slight difference by socioeconomic status in 1997 is not statistically significant. Seventeen percent of these women became pregnant while still in primary school and an additional 56 % became pregnant before the fifth year of secondary school; results were similar in 1993.

Of the women who gave birth to a first child while in school, more than twice as many returned to school after the birth of the child in 1997 as in 1993 (34% vs. 16%, $p=0.05$) (Table 4.3.2). This finding suggests that services that have been established to encourage and help young women stay in school after a pregnancy are having a positive effect.

Forty-two percent of young adult women thought a woman should be aged 20-24 before being responsible enough to have her first child (Tables 4.3.3). Less than 20 % thought a younger woman was old enough, a proportion that dropped to 13 % among highly educated women and 12 % among those with no live births. The greater proportion of women with one or more live births who believed younger women were responsible enough may reflect personal experience in having and caring for a child at a young age. Finally, in general, the more frequently a woman attended church, the less likely she was to believe that women younger than age 20 are responsible enough to have their first child.

As was the case with women, age 20 to 24 was the category most commonly chosen by men (45 %) when asked how old a woman should be before she is responsible enough to have her first child (Table 4.3.4). However, compared with women, a greater proportion of men, 28 %, thought women under 20 were responsible ($p<0.05$). As with women, a greater proportion of men who had fathered one or more children believed younger women were responsible enough to have a child, which may be due to personal experience with a female partner who gave birth to and cared for a child at a young age.

In conclusion, some progress has been made among young adult women since 1993, as a greater proportion of those who became pregnant while in school returned to school after the child's birth. However, more than two-thirds of pregnancies in this group are mistimed or unwanted. Moreover, neither the planing status of the last pregnancy nor the ASFRs of young adult women has changed since 1993, so greater IEC and promotional efforts by family planning programme managers are needed.

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLING ERROR ESTIMATES

The estimates for a sample survey are affected by two types of errors: non-sampling error and sampling error. Non-sampling error is the result of mistakes made in carrying out data collection and data processing, including the failure to locate and interview the right household, errors in the way questions are asked or understood, and data entry errors. Although intensive quality-control efforts were made during the implementation of the 1997 JRHS to minimize this type of error, non-sampling errors are impossible to avoid altogether and difficult to evaluate statistically. Sampling error is a measure of the variability between an estimate and the true value of the population parameter intended to be estimated, which can be attributed to the fact that a sample rather than a complete enumeration was used to produce it. In other words, sampling error is the difference between the expected value for any variable measured in a survey and the value estimated by the survey. This sample is only one of the many probability samples that could have been selected from the female population aged 15-49 and the male population aged 15-24 using the same sample design and projected sample size. Each of these samples would have yielded slightly different results from the actual sample selected.

Because the statistics presented here are based on a sample, they may differ by chance variations from the statistics that would result if all women and all men aged 15-24 in Jamaica would have been interviewed. Sampling error is usually measured in terms of the variance and standard error (square root of the variance) for a particular statistic (mean, proportion, or ratio). The standard error (SE) can be used to calculate confidence intervals (CI) of the estimates within which we can say with a given level of certainty that the true value of population parameter lies. For example, for any given statistic calculated from the survey sample, there is a 95 % probability that the true value of that statistic will lie within a range of plus or minus two SE of the survey estimate. The chances are about 68 out of 100 (about two out of three) that a sample estimate would fall within one standard error of a statistic based on a complete count of the population.

The estimated sampling errors for 95% confidence intervals ($1.96 \times SE$) for selected proportions and sample sizes are shown in Table A. The estimates in Table A can be used to estimate 95% confidence intervals for the estimated proportions shown for each sample size. The sampling error estimates include an average design effect of 1.6, needed because the JRHS did not employ a simple random sample but included clusters of elements in the second stage of the sample selection.

TABLE A
Sampling Error Estimates (Expressed in Percentage Points) for 95% Confidence
Intervals
For Selected Estimated Proportions and Sample Sizes
on Which the Proportions Are Based Assuming a Design Effect of 1.6

Sample Size	Estimated Proportions (Pi)					
	<u>0.05/0.95</u>	<u>0.10/0.90</u>	<u>0.20/0.80</u>	<u>0.30/0.70</u>	<u>0.40/0.60</u>	<u>0.50/0.50</u>
25	0.108	0.149	0.198	0.227	0.243	0.248
50	0.076	0.105	0.140	0.161	0.172	0.175
100	0.054	0.074	0.099	0.114	0.121	0.124
200	0.038	0.053	0.070	0.080	0.086	0.088
400	0.027	0.037	0.050	0.057	0.061	0.062
800	0.019	0.026	0.035	0.040	0.043	0.044
1000	0.017	0.024	0.031	0.036	0.038	0.039
1500	0.014	0.019	0.026	0.029	0.031	0.032
2000	0.012	0.017	0.022	0.025	0.027	0.028
3000	0.011	0.014	0.020	0.021	0.022	0.023
4000	0.008	0.012	0.016	0.018	0.019	0.020
5000	0.008	0.011	0.014	0.016	0.017	0.018

The selection of clusters is generally characterized by some homogeneity that tends to increase the variance of the sample. Thus, the variance in the sample for the JRHS is greater than a simple random sample would be due to the effect of clustering. The design effect represents the ratio of the two variance estimates: the variance of the complex design using clusters, divided by the variance of a simple random sample using the same sample size (Kish L., 1967). For more details regarding design effects for specific reproductive health variables, the reader is referred to the Le and Verma report, which studied demographic and health surveys in 48 countries (Le TN and Verma JK, 1997). The pattern of variation of design effects is shown to be consistent across countries and variables. Variation among surveys is high but less so among variables. Urban -rural and regional differentials in design effects are small, which can be attributed to the fact that similar sample designs and cluster sizes were used across domains within each country. At the country level, the overall design effect, averaged over all variables and countries, is about 1.5 (we used 1.6 in Table A to be slightly more conservative).

To obtain the 95% CI for proportions or sample sizes not shown in the table, one may interpolate. For example, for a sample size of 200 and a point estimate of 25% (midway between

0.20/0.80 and 0.30/0.70), the 95% CI would be plus or minus 7.5%; for a sample size of 300 (midway between 200 and 400) and an estimate of 20%, the 95% CI would be plus or minus 6.0%.

Differences between estimates discussed in this report were found to be statistically significant at the five percent level using a two-tailed normal deviate test ($p=0.05$). This means that in repeated samples of the same type and size, a difference as large as the one observed would occur in only 5% of samples if there were, in fact, no differences between the proportion in the population.

In this text, terms such as “greater,” “less,” “increase,” or “decrease” indicate that the observed differences were statistically significant at the 0.05 level using a two-tailed deviate test. Statements using the phrase “the data suggest” indicate that the difference was significant at the 0.10 level but not the 0.05 level. Lack of comment in the text about any two statistics does not mean that the difference was tested and not found to be significant.

The relative standard error of a statistic (also called “coefficient of variation”) is the ratio of the standard error (SE) for that statistic to the value of the statistic. It is usually expressed as a percent of the estimate. Estimates with a relative standard error of 30% or more are generally viewed as unreliable by themselves, but they may be combined with other estimates to make comparisons of greater precision. For example, an estimate of 20% based on a sample size of only 50 observations yields a SE of 7% (one half the 95% confidence interval shown in Table A). The relative standard error would be 35% (the ratio of the SE of 7% to the estimate of 20%), too large for the estimate to be reliable.

THE TABLES

TABLE 1.5.1
Age Distribution Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
Compared With 1993 JCPS And 1987 JYARHS
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Women</u>			<u>Men</u>		
	<u>'97 JRHS</u>	<u>'93 JCPS</u>	<u>'87 JYARHS</u>	<u>'97 JRHS</u>	<u>'93 JCPS</u>	<u>'87 JYARHS</u>
15-19	52.4	49.7	54.0	53.5	54.4	57.1
15-17	31.1	29.8	33.3	34.2	35.8	35.6
18-19	21.3	19.9	20.7	19.3	18.6	22.5
20-24	47.6	50.2	46.1	46.5	45.6	41.8
20-22	30.4	30.4	29.2	28.8	28.3	28.1
23-24	17.2	19.8	16.9	17.7	17.3	13.7
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1,991)	(1,181)	(1,938)	(2,279)	(1,052)	(1,868)

JCPS = Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey

JYARHS = Jamaica Young Adult Reproductive Health Survey

TABLE 1.5.2
Employment Status By Age Group And Sex
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

		<u>WOMEN</u>				
		<u>Age Group</u>				
<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-22</u>	<u>23-24</u>	
Working	25.0	2.6	22.5	36.1	49.1	
Unemployed	17.7	11.3	21.1	21.1	19.1	
Student	34.5	73.9	30.0	14.5	4.0	
Keeping House	22.3	11.2	26.1	28.0	27.6	
Incapable Of Working/Other	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number Of Cases	(1,991)	(567)	(393)	(630)	(401)	
		<u>MEN</u>				
		<u>Age Group</u>				
<u>Employment Status</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-22</u>	<u>23-24</u>	
Working	50.2	14.5	50.8	72.5	82.1	
Unemployed	18.2	13.5	28.6	19.2	14.2	
Student	28.9	68.2	17.2	6.4	2.4	
Keeping House	2.6	3.7	3.3	1.8	1.0	
Incapable Of Working	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Number Of Cases	(2,277)*	(799)	(407)	(646)	(425)	

* Excludes 2 male cases with missing information.

TABLE 1.5.3
Relationship Status By Current Age And Sex
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

WOMEN

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Married</u>	<u>Common Law Union</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Boy Friend With Sex</u>	<u>Boy Friend No Sex</u>	<u>No Steady Partner</u>		
All 15-24	2.0	14.8	33.2	8.3	7.7	34.1	100.0	(1,991)
15-17	0.0	4.0	15.0	9.2	13.8	58.0	100.0	(567)
18-19	0.7	10.4	37.0	11.4	9.2	31.3	100.0	(393)
20-22	3.7	22.2	43.2	7.0	3.6	20.3	100.0	(630)
23-24	4.2	27.0	43.8	4.8	1.8	18.4	100.0	(401)

MEN

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Married</u>	<u>Common Law Union</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Girl Friend With Sex</u>	<u>Girl Friend No Sex</u>	<u>No Steady Partner</u>		
All 15-24	0.5	7.1	33.1	19.0	9.3	31.0	100.0	(2,279)
15-17	0.0	0.5	15.5	19.2	17.4	47.5	100.0	(799)
18-19	0.0	2.2	30.9	23.6	11.2	32.1	100.0	(408)
20-22	0.7	10.1	46.2	20.0	3.1	19.9	100.0	(646)
23-24	1.4	20.4	48.5	12.0	2.0	15.8	100.0	(426)

TABLE 2.1.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24
Who Before The Age Of Menarche Received Information From Their Parents / Guardians
On Menstruation And How Pregnancy Occurs
And Who Before Initiating Sexual Relations Received Information On How Pregnancy Occurs
By Selected Characteristics
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Before Menarche Had Information On Menstruation</u>	<u>Before Menarche Had Information On Pregnancy</u>	<u>Before 1st Sex Had Information On Pregnancy</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
<u>Total*</u>	65.3	64.5	62.8	(1973)
<u>Characteristic</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	69.7	70.0	64.3	(565)
18-19	68.7	66.3	64.0	(390)
20-22	61.5	61.8	62.7	(629)
23-24	59.5	56.8	58.5	(389)
<u>Educational Attainment**</u>				
0-9 Years	55.5	56.4	54.8	(563)
10-12 Years	67.1	66.7	65.0	(1200)
13 Or More Years	75.3	69.4	67.5	(197)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>				
Low	56.1	57.3	55.1	(665)
Medium	63.6	62.5	59.9	(690)
High	72.7	70.9	70.2	(618)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance***</u>				
At Least Once Per Week	70.3	69.8	66.7	(590)
At least Once Per Month	69.0	67.5	63.9	(384)
Less Than Once Per Month	66.2	64.9	64.9	(290)
Special Occasions	57.7	58.7	54.7	(477)
Never	60.4	58.0	54.7	(220)

* Information is missing for 18 women.

** Information on education is missing for 13 women.

*** Information on attendance at church services is missing for 12 women.

TABLE 2.1.2
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Took A Course In Family Life Or Sex Education
By Where Course Was Taken And Age Group
Compared With 1993 JCPS
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Place Where Course Was Taken</u>	<u>Total 1993</u>	<u>Total 1997</u>	<u>Age Group</u>			
			<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-22</u>	<u>23-24</u>
<u>WOMEN</u>						
In School Only	60.0	70.6	75.1	67.5	72.7	62.5
Both In/Out Of School	17.7	13.8	10.8	18.5	11.4	17.8
Outside School Only	2.6	1.9	0.2	2.9	2.5	2.4
None	19.7	13.8	13.9	11.1	13.3	17.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1,171)	(1,991)	(567)	(393)	(630)	(401)
<u>MEN</u>						
In School Only	53.4	64.5	73.2	61.4	59.4	59.4
Both In/Out Of School	11.4	9.7	7.2	12.1	10.8	10.3
Outside School Only	3.2	2.2	0.6	4.1	2.8	2.4
None	32.1	23.6	19.1	22.4	27.0	27.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1,028)	(2,279)	(799)	(408)	(646)	(426)

TABLE 2.1.3
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Whose School-Based Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
Included Various Topics
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Topics Included In Course</u>	<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Menstrual Cycle	96.1	84.7	96.3	78.6
Pregnancy	93.8	93.5	95.4	92.0
Human Reproduction	91.3	88.7	91.6	88.4
STD	87.8	93.7	87.0	89.7
Condoms	83.5	93.5	--	--
AIDS	75.0	82.7	57.3	60.0
Modern Birth Control Methods*	72.8	75.3	78.2	78.1
Services Available For Adolescents:				
Counseling	67.1	68.3	--	--
Clinic Services	45.4	45.6	--	--
Contraceptive Distribution	34.6	33.6	--	--
Number Of Cases	(1626)	(1665)	(883)	(671)

* The question read: ".....such as the pill, IUD or injections."

-- Not asked in 1993.

TABLE 2.1.4
Age At Which School-Based Class Or Course
On Family Life Or Sex Education Was First Taken
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 1993 JCPS
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Age First Sex Education Course Taken In School</u>	<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Under 13	35.2	30.5	23.6	19.7
13-14	38.6	45.1	42.3	38.7
15-17	22.8	21.3	31.5	36.9
18-24	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.4
Unknown	2.1	2.1	1.5	3.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1624)	(1664)	(883)	(671)

TABLE 2.1.5
Preferred Source Of Information On Family Life Education Topics
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Source Of Information</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>MEN</u>
Parents	32.2	32.8
Health Personnel Including NFPB* Staff	29.8	13.0
Peers / Friends / Siblings	18.4	26.4
Teachers	7.5	19.1
Print Media / TV / Radio	3.8	5.6
Don't Know	1.6	1.5
Other	1.4	1.7
No Preferred Source	5.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1974)	(2278)

* National Family Planning Board

TABLE 2.2.1
Proportion Of All Young Adult Men And Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For
Information On Sexual Relations Or Contraceptives
By Age Group, Socioeconomic Status
And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
Total	87.8	(1,974)*	82.8	(2,278)*
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	78.2	(566)	78.5	(799)
18-19	91.7	(390)	85.3	(408)
20-22	91.9	(629)	83.5	(645)
23-24	93.1	(389)	87.4	(426)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>				
Low	83.2	(867)	78.6	(987)
Medium	88.9	(633)	85.4	(753)
High	91.7	(474)	85.8	(538)
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>				
Yes	89.3	(1661)	85.8	(1712)
No	77.8	(313)	73.2	(566)

* Information is missing for 17 young adult women and 1 young adult man.

Table 2.2.2
Proportion Of Young Adult Men And Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Know Where To Go For
Treatment For A Sexually Transmitted Disease
By Age Group, Socioeconomic Status
And Whether Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Characteristic	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
Total	93.6	(1,974)*	94.8	(2,278)*
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	89.3	(566)	89.9	(799)
18-19	95.5	(390)	97.2	(408)
20-22	94.9	(629)	97.0	(645)
23-24	96.7	(389)	97.9	(426)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>				
Low	92.4	(867)	93.1	(987)
Medium	93.6	(633)	95.3	(753)
High	94.8	(474)	96.6	(538)
<u>Had Family Life Or Sex Education Course</u>				
Yes	94.3	(1661)	95.9	(1712)
No	88.9	(313)	91.0	(566)

* Information is missing for 17 young adult women and 1 young adult man.

TABLE 2.2.3
Percentage Of Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Heard Of Various Methods Of Contraception
By Whether They Have Taken A Class Or Course On Family Life Or Sex Education
That Included Information On Contraception
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>Percentage Who Have Heard Of Method</u>			
	<u>Had Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</u>		<u>Did Not Have Class/Course On Sex Education That Included Information On Contraception</u>	
	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>
Condom	99.7	99.0	98.7	97.5
Pill	99.4	98.0	97.9	94.5
Injection	98.7	94.5	98.2	88.9
Tubal ligation	92.6	79.1	88.0	64.4
Withdrawal	77.4	78.5	72.9	67.0
IUD	75.0	47.5	67.0	30.7
Diaphragm	69.5	45.7	50.9	28.9
Vasectomy	64.1	59.9	47.2	42.2
Spermicides	58.9	41.8	42.8	21.7
Rhythm	50.7	34.8	33.5	22.0
Implant	39.1	27.7	28.8	15.3
Morning-After Pill	11.8	8.6	8.9	5.1
Number Of Cases	(1237)	(1322)	(753)	(955)

TABLE 2.2.4
Percentage Who Have Certain Beliefs About Specific Contraceptive Methods
By Whether Respondents Have Taken A Class Or Course On
Family Life Or Sex Education That Included Information On Modern Birth Control Methods
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Belief About Method</u>	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	<u>Had Sex Education Course</u>	<u>No Sex Education Course</u>	<u>Had Sex Education Course</u>	<u>No Sex Education Course</u>
If Used Correctly Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing STDs	59.9	54.7	77.3*	68.9
If Used Correctly Condoms Are Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	59.0	55.9	76.7	70.8
If Used Correctly The Pill Is Very Effective At Preventing Pregnancy	57.4	53.5	56.5*	45.9
The Pill Is Very Safe For A Woman's Health	31.5	30.3	34.2*	26.6
The Injection Is Very Safe For A Woman' Health	22.2	24.1	29.8*	22.7
It Is <u>Not</u> Necessary To Use A Condom With A Steady Partner	21.6	22.7	28.8	32.3
Number Of Cases	(1237)	(754)	(1322)	(957)

* p<0.05

TABLE 2.2.5
Contraceptive Method Perceived By Respondents As Most Appropriate For Young People
By Age Group
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Age Group</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>15 - 19</u>	<u>20 - 24</u>
<u>Method Perceived As Most Appropriate</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>		
Condom	31.1	33.7	28.3
Pill	28.3	23.4	33.8*
Injection	14.2	10.0	18.8*
Abstinence	10.5	14.7*	5.7
Sterilization	0.7	0.8	0.5
Other	4.1	3.6	4.7
None	0.6	0.5	0.7
Don't Know / No Answer	10.6	13.4	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(1974)**	(956)	(1018)
<u>Method Perceived As Most Appropriate</u>	<u>MEN</u>		
Condom	81.1	82.0	80.0
Pill	5.9	4.1	7.9
Abstinence	4.5	5.4	3.5
Injection	2.6	2.0	3.2
Sterilization	1.4	0.8	2.1
Other	0.7	0.5	1.0
None	0.3	0.4	0.1
Don't Know / No Answer	3.6	4.9	2.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(2279)	(1207)	(1072)

* p<0.05

** Data are missing for 17 women.

TABLE 2.2.6
Percentage Of Young Adults Who Say They Could Afford The Contraceptive Method
They Perceived As Most Appropriate*
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	WOMEN			<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Could Afford</u>	<u>Could Not Afford</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
Method Perceived As Most Appropriate					
Condom	94.6	1.7	3.7	100.0	(599)
Pill	93.7	3.0	3.3	100.0	(550)
Injection	88.6	8.5	3.0	100.0	(296)
	MEN			<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Could Afford</u>	<u>Could Not Afford</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>		
Method Perceived As Most Appropriate					
Condom	94.3	3.0	2.7	100.0	(1873)
Pill	85.9	8.3	5.9	100.0	(119)
Injection	62.5	11.8	25.7	100.0	(42)

* Other than the condom, pill and injection, no method was mentioned enough to be included.

TABLE 3.1.1
Percent Of Young Adult Women Aged 15 to 24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age Group And Church Attendance
And Compared To 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Percent Ever Had Sexual Relations</u>			
	<u>WOMEN</u>			
	<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
Total	69.7	(1991)	74.8	(1181)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	51.4	(960)	58.9	(1046)
15-17	37.7	(567)	44.1	(340)
18-19	71.5	(393)	79.9	(213)
20-24	89.9	(1031)	90.4	(807)
<u>Church Attendance</u>				
At Least Weekly	48.8	(598)	--	--
At Least Monthly	69.1	(390)	--	--
Less Than Once/Month	75.3	(292)	--	--
Special Occasions	86.2	(478)	--	--
Never	83.0	(221)	--	--

-- Coded differently in 1993, so not comparable.

TABLE 3.1.2
Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15 to 24 Years
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
By Age Group And Church Attendance
And Compared To 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Percent Ever Had Sexual Relations</u>			
	MEN			
	<u>1997</u>		<u>1993</u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
Total	84.9	(2279)	84.4	(1052)
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-19	73.9	(1207)	74.5	(566)
15-17	64.4	(799)	63.9	(380)
18-19	90.7	(408)	94.9	(186)
20-24	97.6	(1072)	96.2	(486)
<u>Church Attendance</u>				
At Least Weekly	69.5	(419)	--	--
At Least Monthly	80.5	(335)	--	--
Less Than Once/Month	83.6	(319)	--	--
Special Occasions	92.3	(586)	--	--
Never	91.5	(610)	--	--

-- Coded differently in 1993, so not comparable.

TABLE 3.2.1
Relationship To First Sexual Partner By Age At First Intercourse
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Are Sexually Experienced
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>	<u>Relationship To First Partner</u>					<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>					
		<u>Boy Friend</u>	<u>Friend</u>	<u>Casual Acquaintance</u>	<u>Other</u>		
Under 14	0.7	68.0	24.1	6.4	0.9	100.0	(170)
14	3.2	76.8	17.1	2.4	0.6	100.0	(191)
15	1.7	82.9	11.6	1.8	2.1	100.0	(250)
16	0.7	84.8	11.9	1.7	1.0	100.0	(327)
17	1.3	88.4	8.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	(214)
18-19	0.2	92.0	6.4	0.4	0.3	100.0	(195)
20-24	2.9	75.4	17.8	2.0	1.9	100.0	(102)
Total 15-24	1.4	82.7	12.8	2.2	0.9	100.0	(1449)
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>	<u>Spouse</u>	<u>MEN</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
		<u>Girl Friend</u>	<u>Friend</u>	<u>Casual Acquaintance</u>	<u>Other</u>		
	Under 14	0.3	30.9	54.8	12.3	1.8	100.0
14	0.3	43.0	46.4	9.2	1.3	100.0	(265)
15	0.0	45.5	38.7	15.7	0.2	100.0	(261)
16	0.0	49.4	36.5	14.1	0.0	100.0	(177)
17	0.7	48.7	29.8	20.1	0.7	100.0	(95)
18-19	1.6	49.2	35.5	13.8	0.0	100.0	(94)
20-24	3.0	31.0	51.5	10.5	4.1	100.0	(35)
Total 15-24	0.3	37.7	47.8	12.8	1.3	100.0	(1917)

TABLE 3.2.2
Mean Age At First Intercourse* By Current Age Group
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Are Sexually Experienced**
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>
<u>Total</u>	15.9	15.9	13.4	13.9
<u>Characteristic</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	14.7	14.3	12.4	13.0
18-19	15.5	15.7	13.3	13.9
20-22	16.2	16.4	14.0	14.2
23-24	16.6	16.5	14.0	14.4
Number Of Cases	(1352)	(864)	(1633)	(766)

* Truncated observations.

** Excludes 97 women and 284 men who did not remember or refused to state their age at first sexual intercourse.

TABLE 3.2.3
Age Of First Partner
By Age At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Are Sexually Experienced
(Percent Distribution)
1993 JAMAICA CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY

WOMEN

<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>	<u>Age Of First Partner</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Young-er</u>	<u>Same Age</u>	<u>1-2 Years Older</u>	<u>3-5 Years Older</u>	<u>6+ Years Older</u>	<u>Not Known</u>		
Under 13	0.0	5.7	9.8	16.2	56.0	12.4	100.0	(50)
13-14	0.4	3.5	14.4	38.6	32.4	10.8	100.0	(285)
15-17	1.9	7.7	25.1	34.4	23.0	7.9	100.0	(799)
18-24	7.3	10.4	22.1	31.2	16.5	12.5	100.0	(294)

MEN

<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>	<u>Age Of First Partner</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	<u>Young-er</u>	<u>Same Age</u>	<u>1-2 Years Older</u>	<u>3-5 Years Older</u>	<u>6+ Years Older</u>	<u>Not Known</u>		
Under 13	13.2	26.6	28.1	17.9	5.8	8.5	100.0	(520)
13-14	23.9	29.9	26.7	9.0	2.4	8.1	100.0	(487)
15-17	36.4	30.3	20.2	3.2	2.1	7.8	100.0	(533)
18-24	59.0	6.6	7.9	5.9	2.9	17.8	100.0	(126)

TABLE 3.2.4
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adults Aged 15-24 Years
Who Used Contraception At First Intercourse
By Age At First Intercourse And Other Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1993 CPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Characteristics</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>				<u>MEN</u>			
	<u>1997 JRHS</u>		<u>1993 JCPS</u>		<u>1997 JRHS</u>		<u>1993 JCPS</u>	
<u>Total</u>	55.6	(1446)	42.7	(896)	31.0	(1917)	21.6	(863)
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>								
Less Than 14	41.1	(142)	22.7	(84)	17.0	(739)	8.1	(324)
14	48.1	(186)	38.6	(124)	38.3	(265)	25.6	(117)
15-17	57.6	(787)	41.7	(495)	50.4	(532)	37.2	(273)
18-24	67.4	(226)	59.6	(166)	53.0	(106)	33.5	(43)
Unknown	38.0	(98)	22.6	(27)	29.3	(272)	10.5	(101)
<u>Relationship Status</u>								
<u>At First Intercourse</u>								
Married/Common-law	70.4	(27)	**	(9)	**	(6)	**	(3)
Boyfriend / Girlfriend	59.6	(1167)	41.8	(706)	44.7	(691)	29.6	(377)
Friend	37.3	(202)	24.6	(72)	22.4	(948)	13.9	(376)
Casual Acquaintance	20.7	(39)	2.3	(28)	25.6	(247)	15.2	(70)
Other	**	(10)	44.0	(80)	6.5	(25)	23.6	(33)
<u>Residence</u>								
Urban	57.3	(572)	45.9	(249)	31.7	(699)	15.4	(242)
Rural	54.1	(875)	41.0	(648)	30.4	(1218)	24.8	(621)
<u>Years Of Education</u>								
0-9 Years	45.8	(402)	--	--	28.6	(601)	--	--
10-12 Years	57.4	(889)	--	--	32.4	(1096)	--	--
13 Or More Years	64.9	(146)	--	--	30.1	(211)	--	--
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>								
Low	45.0	(534)	--	--	28.5	(639)	--	--
Medium	53.8	(520)	--	--	31.1	(672)	--	--
High	66.0	(393)	--	--	33.2	(606)	--	--

** Less than 25 cases.

-- Coded differently in 1993, so not comparable.

TABLE 3.2.5
Contraceptive Method Used At First Sexual Intercourse
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Who Used A Method At First Intercourse
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>MEN</u>
Condom	87.0	92.3
Withdrawal	6.9	5.9
Pill	4.6	1.3
Other	1.6	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Number Of Cases	(777)	(624)

TABLE 3.2.6
Source Of Condoms Used At First Intercourse
Compared With 1993 JCPS
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Source Of Condoms</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>MEN</u>	
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>
Pharmacy	41.6	37.6	22.1	14.1
Shop/Market	15.2	16.8	34.6	34.7
Government Clinic / Hospital	5.6	10.0	11.0	9.6
Friend, Parents, Relative	0.0	--	26.4	--
Other	1.8	3.0	2.3	40.8
Don't know	35.8	32.6	3.5	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. of cases	(670)	(298)	(586)	(165)

TABLE 3.2.7
Partner Who Made Decision To Use Condoms At First Intercourse
By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years Who Used Condoms At First Intercourse
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Characteristic</u>	WOMEN				<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	Decision Maker			Doesn't Remember		
	<u>Both</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Partner</u>			
Total	63.9	18.3	17.5	1.4	100.0	(669)
<u>Age At First Intercourse*</u>						
Under 15	48.9	23.4	26.9	0.8	100.0	(114)
15-17	65.6	15.1	18.0	1.3	100.0	(388)
18-24	66.1	22.5	9.3	2.2	100.0	(153)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9 Years	52.0	21.4	25.4	1.2	100.0	(138)
10-12 Years	63.2	18.9	16.1	1.7	100.0	(445)
13 + Years	77.1	10.2	12.7	0.0	100.0	(82)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>						
Low	56.3	19.6	22.7	1.4	100.0	(192)
Medium	64.2	19.1	16.6	0.1	100.0	(239)
High	66.2	16.5	14.9	2.4	100.0	(238)
	MEN				<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
	Decision Maker			Doesn't Remember		
	<u>Both</u>	<u>Self</u>	<u>Partner</u>			
Total	41.7	41.7	16.0	0.6	100.0	(558)
<u>Age At First Intercourse</u>						
Under 15	41.5	44.5	13.4	0.7	100.0	(210)
15-17	41.8	40.9	16.5	0.7	100.0	(275)
18-24	41.4	35.8	22.7	0.0	100.0	(73)
<u>Years Of Education</u>						
0-9 Years	33.2	45.1	21.5	0.3	100.0	(157)
10-12 Years	41.9	42.3	15.1	0.7	100.0	(335)
13 + Years	60.2	30.2	8.8	0.8	100.0	(66)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>						
Low	39.2	41.7	18.2	0.9	100.0	(167)
Medium	40.6	37.0	21.4	1.1	100.0	(191)
High	44.9	45.8	9.3	0.0	100.0	(202)

* Does not include 14 women whose age at first intercourse is unknown.

TABLE 3.2.8
Reasons For Not Using Contraception At First Intercourse
Compared With 1993 CPS
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24 Years
Who Did Not Use Contraception At First Intercourse
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Reason For Not Using Contraception</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>		<u>MEN</u>	
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>
Didn't Expect To Have Sex	46.6	46.9	30.7	34.7
Didn't Know Of Any Methods	13.2	20.9	32.7	32.3
Couldn't Get Method At That Time	6.3	4.0	10.6	7.6
Too Embarrassed	4.2	1.6	4.0	2.9
Partner Was Against	3.4	5.6	7.0	0.9
Didn't Know Where To Get Method	3.4	2.6	2.0	6.4
Desired Pregnancy	1.0	0.5	0.4	1.7
Sex Not Satisfying When Method Used	0.0	0.4	0.3	1.3
Other	5.7	11.7	5.2	10.2
Don't know	10.1	5.8	5.1	3.9
No Response	6.1	--	1.9	--
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
No. Of Cases	(669)	(530)	(1293)	(672)

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TABLE 3.3.1
Percent Of Sexually Experienced Young Adults Aged 15-24 Who Are Currently Sexually Active*
By Relationship With Last Sexual Partner
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Relationship With Last Sexual Partner</u>	<u>Age Groups</u>					
	<u>Total 15-24</u>		<u>15-19</u>		<u>20-24</u>	
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>(n)</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>(n)</u>
	<u>Sexually</u>		<u>Sexually</u>	<u>Sexually</u>	<u>Sexually</u>	
	<u>Active</u>		<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	<u>Active</u>	
	WOMEN					
Married Or Common Law Union	74.7	(503)	76.6	(101)	74.3	(402)
Visiting Relationship	59.2	(561)	54.6	(193)	61.9	(368)
Boyfriend	38.1	(365)	40.9	(206)	34.1	(159)
Other	30.4	(37)	**	(15)	**	(22)
Total	56.5	(1466)	50.1	(515)	60.5	(951)
	MEN					
Married Or Common Law Union	88.7	(136)	**	(8)	89.4	(128)
Visiting Relationship	76.6	(318)	55.2	(82)	84.6	(236)
Girlfriend	61.1	(831)	50.4	(410)	72.3	(421)
Other	32.8	(633)	25.2	(376)	43.6	(257)
Total	56.7	(1918)	41.3	(876)	70.1	(1042)

* Defined as having sexual intercourse in the last 30 days.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 3.3.2
Reported Number Of Sexual Partners In The Past Three Months
(Men By Relationship Status)
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
Who Have Had Sexual Relations In The Past Three Months
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Number Of Partners</u>	<u>WOMEN</u>	<u>MEN</u>			
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>		
			<u>Married/ Common Law</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Not In Union</u>
One	97.2	65.4	79.2	60.8	67.1
Two	2.1	20.0	11.5	21.5	20.4
Three	0.2	8.7	6.0	10.0	7.5
Four Or More	0.4	6.0	3.4	7.4	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(1116)	(1457)	(170)	(640)	(647)

TABLE 3.3.3
Relationship With Last Sexual Partner
By Current Relationship Status
Young Adult Women And Men Aged 15-24
Who Have Ever Had Sexual Relations
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

WOMEN

Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner

Current Relationship Status	Married/ Common <u>Law</u>	Visiting <u>Partner</u>	Boy <u>Friend</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
Married	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(72)
Common Law Union	91.5	3.7	4.6	0.2	100.0	(431)
Visiting Partner	3.1	82.2	13.0	1.7	100.0	(585)
Boyfriend	0.6	2.4	92.3	4.7	100.0	(179)
No Steady Sexual Partner	5.0	31.5	55.0	8.5	100.0	(199)

MEN

Relationship Status With Last Sexual Partner

Current Relationship Status	Married/ Common <u>Law</u>	Visiting <u>Partner</u>	Girl <u>Friend</u>	<u>Friend</u>	Casual Acquain- <u>tance</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
Married	**	**	**	**	**	**	100.0	(15)
Common Law Union	64.2	8.7	24.3	1.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	(162)
Visiting Partner	0.4	39.9	42.2	10.5	6.6	0.4	100.0	(689)
Girlfriend	1.1	2.4	75.8	15.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	(458)
No Steady Sexual Partner	0.0	2.0	32.3	49.4	14.9	1.4	100.0	(594)

TABLE 3.4.1
Percentage of Sexually Active Young Adult Women Aged 15-24*
Who Are Currently Using Contraception
By Current Relationship Status and Method
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>					
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Common Law Union</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Boy Friend</u>	<u>No Current Partner</u>
Currently Using Any Method	72.4	61.3	68.8	75.0	78.7	**
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---
Condom	29.0	9.3	22.6	29.9	48.3	**
Pill	27.1	33.2	25.6	29.2	22.9	**
Injectable	10.1	14.9	14.6	8.7	3.0	**
Withdrawal	3.7	3.8	2.8	4.7	2.2	**
IUD	1.5	0.0	1.6	1.7	1.1	**
Tubal Ligation	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	**
Vasectomy	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	**
Spermicides	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	**
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	**
Natural Methods	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	**
Not Using	27.6	38.7	31.2	25.0	21.3	**
Total	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	**
No. of Cases	(880)***	(61)	(335)	(369)	(98)	(17)

* Sexually active is defined as having had sexual relations in the last 30 days.

** Less than 25 cases.

*** Data missing for 2 women.

TABLE 3.4.2
Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days
The Percentage Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner*
By Current Relationship Status and Method
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>			
		<u>Married/ Common Law Union</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Boy Friend</u>	<u>No Current Partner</u>
Any Method	70.9	67.6	73.5	73.0	**
-----	----	----	----	----	---
Condom	27.3	19.3	28.7	44.0	**
Pill	26.6	27.0	28.0	22.9	**
Injectable	10.9	16.2	9.2	3.0	**
Withdrawal	3.6	2.5	5.0	0.8	**
IUD	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.1	**
Tubal Ligation	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.0	**
Spermicide	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	**
Rhythm	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	**
Vasectomy	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.3	**
Norplant	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	**
Not Using	29.1	32.4	26.5	27.0	**
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number Of Cases	(882)	(398)	(369)	(98)	(17)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

** Less than 25 cases.

TABLE 3.4.3
Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days
The Percentage Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner*
By Current Relationship Status and Method
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>Relationship Status</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Married/ Common Law Union</u>	<u>Visiting Partner</u>	<u>Girl Friend</u>	<u>No Current Partner</u>
Any Method	79.6	68.1	80.1	84.4	81.3
-----	----	----	----	----	----
Condom	61.1	30.2	62.2	71.6	74.3
Pill	11.7	21.5	11.7	8.5	5.1
Injectable	3.5	11.7	2.7	1.4	0.8
Withdrawal	2.2	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.1
Diaphragm	0.3	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0
IUD	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0
Rhythm	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Norplant	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not Using	20.4	31.9	19.9	15.6	18.7
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number Of Cases	(1067)	(161)	(502)	(298)	(106)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

TABLE 3.4.4
Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days
The Percentage Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner*
By Age Group and Method Used
Compared With 1993 JCPS
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>1997</u>			<u>1993</u>		
	<u>15-24</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>		<u>15-24</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	
		<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>		<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
Used Any Method	70.9	65.0	74.0	71.0	67.9	72.7
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Condom	27.3	29.6	26.2	29.2	36.0	25.5
Pill	26.6	22.3	28.8	29.1	22.0	32.9
Injectable	10.9	6.3	13.3	6.0	1.8	8.4
Withdrawal	3.6	3.1	3.8	4.4	6.9	3.1
IUD	1.4	3.1	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.5
Tubal Ligation	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
Natural Methods	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8
Spermicides	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vasectomy	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.0
Used No Method	29.1	35.0	26.0	29.0	32.1	27.3
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
Number Of Cases	(882)	(277)	(605)	(556)	(177)	(379)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

TABLE 3.4.5
Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Who Had Sexual Relations In The Last 30 Days
The Percentage Who Used Contraception With Their Last Sexual Partner*
By Age Group and Method Used
Compared With 1993 JCPS
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Method</u>	<u>1997</u>			<u>1993</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Age Group</u>	
		<u>15-24</u>	<u>15-19</u>		<u>20-24</u>	<u>15-24</u>
Used Any Method	79.6	82.6	78.1	68.1	69.1	67.5
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Condom	61.1	72.3	55.4	50.9	55.5	48.4
Pill	11.7	5.3	15.0	11.9	7.9	14.2
Injectable	4.5	2.4	4.1	1.1	0.5	1.5
Withdrawal	2.2	1.4	2.7	4.9	5.2	4.2
Diaphragm	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Natural Methods	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
IUD	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
Spermicides	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Implant	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tubal Ligation	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Vasectomy	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Used No Method	20.4	17.4	21.9	31.9	30.9	32.5
<u>Total</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>	<u>100.0</u>
No. of Cases	(1067)	(344)	(723)	(558)	(196)	(362)

* Respondents were asked if they had sexual relations in the past 30 days and, if so, if they used contraception with their last sexual partner regardless of whether that partner was their primary partner or another partner.

TABLE 3.4.6
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years Who:
1. Have Ever Used Condoms, 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse,
3. Use Condoms At Every Intercourse
And Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years With Non-Steady
Sexual Partners Who Use Condoms At Every Intercourse
By Age Group, No. Of Partners Past 3 Months, Union Status And Current Condom Use Status
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Percentage Of All Sexually Experienced Young Adult Women Who:

	<u>Ever Used</u> <u>Condoms</u>		<u>Used Condoms</u> <u>At Last</u> <u>Intercourse</u>		<u>Use Condoms</u> <u>At Every</u> <u>Intercourse</u>		<u>Use Condoms</u> <u>At Every Inter-</u> <u>course With Non-</u> <u>Steady Partner*</u>	
<u>Total</u>	75.8	(1466)	37.0	(1466)	15.5	(1466)	53.6	(118)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	73.9	(515)	39.3	(515)	15.9	(515)	46.3	(41)
20-24	77.1	(951)	35.6	(951)	15.2	(951)	57.5	(77)
<u>Number Of Partners **</u> <u>In Past Three Months</u>								
None	64.9	(341)	30.5	(341)	5.2	(341)	***	(12)
1	79.8	(1081)	39.2	(1081)	19.4	(1081)	44.8	(87)
2 Or More	76.0	(32)	37.3	(32)	11.2	(32)	***	(16)
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married Or Common Law	78.4	(503)	24.9	(503)	10.4	(503)	26.0	(33)
Visiting Relationship	79.6	(585)	38.2	(585)	19.6	(585)	49.7	(55)
Boyfriend	80.5	(179)	54.3	(179)	23.8	(179)	***	(23)
No Steady Partner	58.2	(199)	39.0	(199)	5.4	(199)	***	(7)
<u>1993 Total</u>	63.8	(903)	29.9	(903)	17.7	(903)	--	--

* Only includes those respondents who have non-steady partners.

** Data on number of partners in past 3 months missing for 11 women.

*** Less than 25 cases.

-- Not included in 1993 JCPS.

TABLE 3.4.7
Percentage Of Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years Who:
1. Have Ever Used Condoms, 2. Used Condoms At Last Intercourse,
3. Use Condoms At Every Intercourse
And Percent Of Young Adult Men Aged 15-24 Years With Non-Steady
Sexual Partners Who Use Condoms At Every Intercourse
By Age, Number Of Partners In Past 3 Months And Union Status
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

Percentage Of All Sexually Experienced Young Adult Men Who:

	<u>Ever Used</u> <u>Condoms</u>		<u>Used Condoms</u> <u>At Last</u> <u>Intercourse</u>		<u>Use Condoms</u> <u>At Every</u> <u>Intercourse</u>		<u>Use Condoms</u> <u>At Every Inter-</u> <u>course With Non-</u> <u>Steady Partner *</u>	
<u>Total</u>	86.2	(1918)	64.5	(1918)	31.2	(1918)	65.3	(1305)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-19	83.8	(876)	66.4	(876)	35.6	(876)	62.4	(559)
20-24	88.4	(1042)	62.9	(1042)	27.4	(1042)	67.6	(746)
<u>Number Of Partners **</u>								
<u>In Past Three Months</u>								
None	71.2	(444)	51.0	(444)	30.1	(444)	63.2	(220)
1	89.9	(985)	68.4	(985)	33.4	(985)	67.6	(637)
2 Or More	92.2	(484)	69.1	(484)	28.3	(484)	63.3	(445)
<u>Union Status</u>								
Married Or Common Law	84.9	(177)	30.5	(177)	14.0	(177)	57.6	(98)
Visiting Relationship	93.5	(689)	65.2	(689)	28.1	(689)	63.6	(503)
Girlfriend	88.5	(458)	70.2	(458)	36.3	(458)	70.6	(334)
No Steady Partner	75.4	(594)	59.6	(594)	36.5	(594)	65.8	(370)
<u>1993 Total</u>	81.5	(889)	51.2	(889)	19.7	(903)	--	--

* Includes only those respondents who have non-steady partners.

** Data on number of partners in past 3 months are missing for 5 men.

-- Not included in 1993 JCPS.

Table 4.1.1
Percentage Of Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Have Ever Been Pregnant And Who Ever Had A Live Birth
By Selected Characteristics
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	1997		1993	
	<u>Ever Pregnant</u>	<u>Ever Had Live Birth</u>	<u>Ever Pregnant</u>	<u>Ever Had Live Birth</u>
<u>Total</u>	43.2	38.5	44.6	41.0
<u>Characteristic</u>				
<u>Age Group</u>				
15-17	15.1	11.2	14.1	11.6
18-19	37.3	34.4	40.0	33.9
20-22	58.8	52.8	61.0	57.2
23-24	73.9	67.7	69.7	67.2
<u>Relationship Status</u>				
Married Or Common-Law	85.0	77.5	77.8	72.8
Visiting	64.0	56.4	62.0	56.3
Boyfriend	30.1	24.3	29.4	24.1
No Steady Partner	12.5	11.4	13.7	12.6
<u>Residence</u>				
Kingston Metropolitan Area	36.6	31.9	--	--
Other Urban	41.6	37.6	--	--
Rural	48.6	43.5	--	--
<u>Educational Attainment</u>				
0-9 Years	50.4	46.8	--	--
10-12 Years	43.0	37.9	--	--
13 + Years	28.9	24.4	--	--
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>				
Low	60.6	56.3	--	--
Medium	45.0	39.5	--	--
High	30.4	26.1	--	--

TABLE 4.1.2
Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFRs)*
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Compared With 1993, 1989 And 1983 JCPSs And 1987 JYARHS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Year And Source Of Data</u>	<u>ASFR By By Age Group</u>		<u>Percent Movement By Age Group</u>	
	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>15-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>
	1983 JCPS	122	190	--
1987 JYARHS	113	163	- 7.4	- 14.2
1989 JCPS	102	164	- 10.8	+ 0.6
1993 JCPS	107	160	+ 4.7	- 2.5
1997 JRHS	112	163	+ 4.5	+ 1.8

* Calculated for 2 years before the date of interview.

TABLE 4.1.3
Age-Specific Fertility Rates*
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
By Area of Residence
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Maternal Age Group</u>	<u>Kingston Metropolitan Area</u>	<u>Other Urban Area</u>	<u>Rural Area</u>
15 - 19	82	114	133
20 - 24	125	147	201

* Calculated for 2 years before the date of interview.

TABLE 4.2.1
Planning Status Of Last Pregnancies And Current Pregnancies
According To Selected Characteristics And Total Compared To 1989 And 1993 CPSs
Young Adult Women Who Had Live Birth In Past 5 Years Or Who Are Currently Pregnant
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	Planning Status					Total	N
	<u>Planned</u>	<u>Mistimed</u>	<u>Unwanted</u>	<u>Unplanned, Unknown Status</u>	<u>Unknown</u>		
<u>Total</u>	23.2	65.4	6.7	1.2	3.5	100.0	(931)
<u>Residence</u>							
Kingston Metro. Area	27.7	58.6	8.7	0.9	4.2	100.0	(174)
Other Urban	21.0	66.9	4.5	2.3	5.3	100.0	(157)
Rural	21.6	68.4	6.1	1.1	2.7	100.0	(600)
<u>Number Of Living Children</u>							
0	34.4	50.3	0.8	5.8	8.8	100.0	(78)
1	24.8	69.0	1.6	0.7	4.0	100.0	(499)
2	19.8	64.9	12.0	1.3	2.0	100.0	(255)
3 +	12.6	56.6	29.5	0.9	0.4	100.0	(99)
<u>Age</u>							
15-17	9.1	84.6	2.9	1.9	1.5	100.0	(100)
18-19	15.6	76.4	4.3	0.8	2.9	100.0	(171)
20-22	26.6	64.3	4.7	1.1	3.4	100.0	(379)
23-24	29.5	51.2	12.8	1.5	5.0	100.0	(281)
<u>Years Of Education</u>							
0-9	21.8	60.6	11.5	3.1	3.0	100.0	(312)
10-12	23.7	67.7	4.4	0.5	3.8	100.0	(608)
<u>Socioeconomic Index</u>							
Low	21.7	64.2	10.0	1.7	2.5	100.0	(429)
Medium	21.8	67.9	5.6	1.4	3.4	100.0	(320)
High	27.5	63.7	3.2	0.5	5.2	100.0	(182)
<u>Relationship Status</u>							
Married	62.5	28.6	8.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	(57)
Common Law	30.1	58.0	6.3	0.7	5.0	100.0	(353)
Visiting Relationship	19.8	69.7	5.8	1.0	3.8	100.0	(371)
No Steady Partner	12.1	74.7	9.1	3.1	1.1	100.0	(150)
<u>Total 1993</u>	21.3	69.9	7.0	1.0	1.8	100.0	(546)

TABLE 4.2.2
Percentage Of Young Adult Men Who Reported That They Ever Fathered A Child
By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>Total</u>	10.0	(2278)
<u>Age Group</u>		
15-17	0.1	(799)
18-19	3.5	(408)
20-22	14.4	(645)
23-24	29.3	(426)
<u>Relationship Status</u>		
Married / Common Law	61.2	(177)
Visiting Relationship	10.6	(691)
Not In Union	3.2	(1410)
<u>Residence</u>		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	10.9	(440)
Other Urban	11.1	(377)
Rural	9.1	(1461)
<u>Years Of Education</u>		
0-9	10.5	(761)
10-12	9.6	(1264)
13 Or More	11.2	(238)
<u>Socioeconomic Index</u>		
Low	13.9	(766)
Medium	9.4	(792)
High	7.2	(720)

TABLE 4.2.3
Percentage Of Young Adult Men Who Wanted To Have Their Last (Only) Child
By Selected Characteristics
Young Adult Men Who Have Fathered One Or More Children
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
<u>Total</u>	68.3	(247)
<u>Residence</u>		
Kingston Metropolitan Area	73.3	(54)
Other Urban	64.3	(44)
Rural	66.1	(149)
<u>Number Of Live Births</u>		
1	69.9	(499)
2 +	65.0	(99)
<u>Years Of Education</u>		
0-9	67.5	(89)
10-12	68.7	(157)
<u>Socioeconomic Index</u>		
Low	65.5	(110)
Medium	73.8	(84)
High	66.0	(53)
<u>Relationship Status</u>		
Married / Common Law	78.1	(112)
Visiting Relationship	60.7	(87)
Not In Union	58.5	(48)

TABLE 4.3.1
Percentage Of Ever Pregnant Young Adult Women Aged 15-24 Years
Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
By Socioeconomic Status
And Percent Distribution Of Educational Attainment At Time Of That First Pregnancy
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

<u>Percent Of Respondents Who</u> <u>First Became Pregnant</u> <u>While Still In School</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>N</u>
1993 Total -----	32.0 -----	(568) -----
1997 Total	32.8	(865)
<u>Socioeconomic Status</u>		
Low	36.4	(496)
Medium	29.6	(249)
High	29.1	(120)

<u>Percent Distribution Of</u> <u>Educational Level Attained</u> <u>At Time Of Pregnancy</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>
Primary	17.4	16.0
Secondary 1-2 Years	11.5	17.3
Secondary 3 Years	22.4	25.8
Secondary 4 Years	22.3	20.9
Secondary 5-8 Years	19.9	14.7
Post-Secondary	6.5	5.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Number of Cases	(273)*	(161)

* Eleven women did not remember the educational level they had attained when they became pregnant in school.

TABLE 4.3.2
Of Those Young Adult Women Who Became Pregnant For The First Time While Still In School
The Percent Who Returned To School After The Birth Of Their First Child
By Educational Attainment At Time Of First Pregnancy
Compared With 1993 JCPS
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Percent Who Returned To School</u>	
	<u>1997</u>	<u>1993</u>
<u>Total</u>	34.4 (273)	15.6 (159)
<u>Educational Level</u> <u>At Time Of Pregnancy</u>		
Primary Or Less	35.7 (52)	19.9 (30)
Secondary 1-3 Years	27.9 (96)	13.7 (66)
Secondary 4 + Years	38.5 (125)	15.9 (63)

TABLE 4.3.3
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Women Aged 15-24
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible Enough To Have First Child</u>							
	<u>Less Than 18</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>30+</u>	<u>When She Is Mature</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>N</u>
Total	1.6	17.7	42.3	13.8	11.8	12.8	100.0	(1,990)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-17	1.1	15.8	43.9	14.2	13.1	12.0	100.0	(566)
18-19	1.3	17.9	39.5	11.2	16.7	13.5	100.0	(393)
20-22	1.6	17.7	43.7	13.4	9.7	13.9	100.0	(630)
23-24	2.6	21.1	40.4	17.1	7.1	11.7	100.0	(401)
<u>Years Of Education</u>								
0-9	2.7	17.6	41.1	12.5	9.4	16.8	100.0	(566)
10-12	1.4	18.6	43.6	14.3	11.4	10.6	100.0	(1212)
13 +	0.0	12.9	38.1	14.2	18.3	16.6	100.0	(198)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance</u>								
At Least Once / Week	0.6	13.7	39.2	15.6	18.4	12.6	100.0	(598)
At Least Once / Month	2.1	16.8	48.3	13.2	9.0	10.7	100.0	(389)
Less Than Once / Month	0.5	15.6	45.6	13.3	10.6	14.4	100.0	(292)
Special Occasions	1.9	22.6	41.2	12.5	8.4	13.4	100.0	(478)
Never	3.7	22.2	38.9	13.2	7.8	14.2	100.0	(221)
<u>Number Of Live Births</u>								
0	0.8	12.1	42.5	16.6	15.3	12.7	100.0	(1102)
1	2.7	26.4	42.6	8.1	7.0	12.3	100.0	(530)
2	1.8	28.3	44.1	8.5	5.7	11.7	100.0	(258)
3 +	6.3	24.1	32.3	19.5	2.3	15.5	100.0	(100)

TABLE 4.3.4
Age Respondents Consider A Woman Is Responsible Enough To Have Her First Child
Young Adult Men Aged 15-24
(Percent Distribution)
1997 JAMAICA REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH SURVEY

	<u>Age A Woman Is Considered Responsible Enough To Have First Child</u>							<u>N</u>
	<u>Less Than 18</u>	<u>18-19</u>	<u>20-24</u>	<u>30+</u>	<u>When She Is Mature</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>	
Total	3.5	24.7	45.4	8.8	6.1	11.6	100.0	(2279)
<u>Age Group</u>								
15-17	3.8	23.5	46.3	9.8	6.8	9.5	100.0	(799)
18-19	3.9	28.4	45.3	6.6	4.3	11.4	100.0	(408)
20-22	3.4	22.4	44.8	7.4	7.9	14.2	100.0	(646)
23-24	2.5	26.5	44.1	11.2	3.9	11.9	100.0	(426)
<u>Years Of Education</u>								
0-9	4.7	22.8	49.1	9.6	5.0	8.9	100.0	(761)
10-12	3.2	25.7	44.6	7.4	6.2	12.9	100.0	(1265)
13 +	1.0	26.2	39.7	13.0	7.9	12.3	100.0	(238)
<u>Frequency Of Church Attendance</u>								
At Least Once / Week	1.7	22.1	41.0	16.3	7.1	11.8	100.0	(419)
At Least Once / Month	3.3	21.7	49.7	5.9	7.8	11.7	100.0	(335)
Less Than Once / Month	2.7	25.0	48.2	7.5	7.1	9.5	100.0	(319)
Special Occasions	4.0	26.4	44.1	6.4	6.6	12.5	100.0	(586)
Never	4.7	26.4	46.3	7.8	3.6	11.2	100.0	(610)
<u>Number Of Children Fathered</u>								
0	3.5	23.7	46.3	9.0	6.1	11.4	100.0	(2035)
1	3.6	30.9	39.3	7.9	6.4	12.0	100.0	(188)
2 +	0.8	40.5	32.7	3.8	4.4	17.8	100.0	(56)