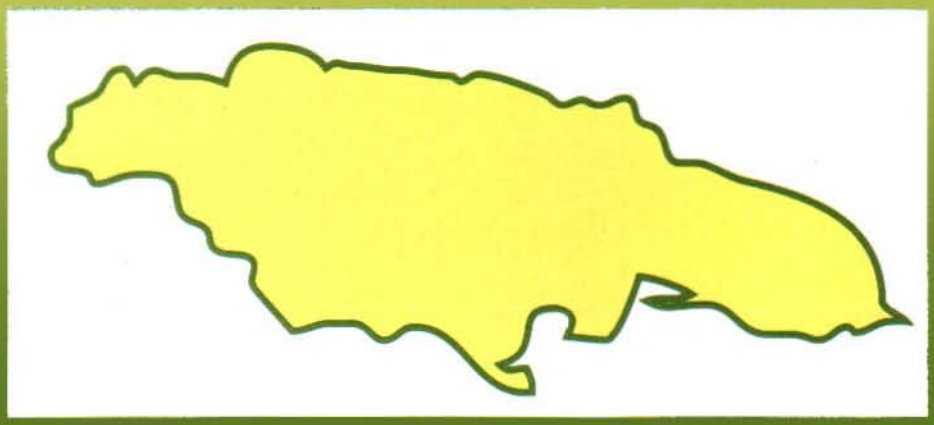
JAMAICA

1993

CONTRACEPTIVE PREVALENCE SURVEY

JAMAICA



VOLUME II

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY, CONTRACEPTION AND AIDS

NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD
August 1994

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VOLUME II

KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY, CONTRACEPTION AND AIDS

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NATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING BOARD,
August, 1994

PREFACE

The 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS) is the fifth in a series of periodic enquiries conducted by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB). The Survey seeks to update measures of fertility and contraceptive use among women aged 15-44 years and will, for the first time, include a special module for men aged 15-54 as well as for young adults (male and female) aged 15-24 years.

The scope of the survey, as in earlier studies, is designed to gather information on a broad range of areas including knowledge, attitudes and practices in contraception; perceptions on the role of men and women, including views on sexuality, child bearing, child rearing and health care.

This CPS, coming as it does in the last decade of the century, is of significance to the NFPB in particular and the wider community in general, as it heralds the beginning of the twenty first century and the realization of the goals of Jamaica's National Population Policy. It also comes against the gradual phased withdrawal of contraceptive procurement by the major funding agency, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), by a twenty percent (20 percent) annual decline over the period 1993-1998 under the Family Planning Initiatives Project (FPIP), as well as the phased diminution of funding from other donor agencies such as the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA). This CPS is in fact one of two surveys to be conducted during the life of the FPIP.

Against this background, the NFPB has many challenges ahead which are, *inter alia*, not only to maintain but also to increase contraceptive prevalence and to achieve further milestones by the inception of the twenty-first century, such as a population of not more than 2.7 million and replacement level fertility of two children per woman.

For contraceptive methods and family life services to impact on fertility and contribute to the processes of national development, it is vital that programme effectiveness be evaluated. The reliable and current data collected from the-CPS will be of invaluable use in policy analysis and programme implementation for administrators and planners, not only in health but in those areas which impact on population issues at the broader national level.

The Final Report of the 1993 CPS is presented in the following five volumes:

I Administrative Report

II Knowledge Of and Attitudes Towards Family, Contraception and AIDS

III Sexual Experience, Contraceptive Practice and Reproduction

IV Sexual Behaviour and Contraceptive Use Among Young Adults

V Profiles of Health Regions

In addition, an Executive Summary, containing a summary of the main findings of the Survey will be presented. Volume I - the Administrative Report, contains background information on historical, geographical, demographic and social features relating to Jamaica and its population as well as the relationship of the Survey data to the population policies and programmes being implemented by the Government. In addition, the survey design and organization including the sample design as well as the outcome of the data collection are presented.

Background variables used in the exposition of the data are also displayed. Finally, a summary report on the National Dissemination Seminar together with recommendations made by participants are included.

Volume II presents data on knowledge of and attitudes towards family, contraception and AIDS of women aged 15-44 years and men aged 15-54 years while Volume III contains information on their sexual experience, contraceptive practice and reproductive history. Volume IV is dedicated to young adults, female and male, aged 15-24 years and in particular to their sexual behaviour and contraceptive use. The last volume, Volume V, presents selected information at the health region level so as to assist planners to determine the success or otherwise of the programmes being provided in each of the four health regions.

The 1993 CPS was funded by USAID and directed by Mrs. Carmen McFarlane, Survey Director, a former Director General of the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), in collaboration with NFPB and the Ministry of Health, while field work and data entry were carried out by STATIN. Technical assistance was provided by the Division of Reproductive Health, National Centre for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion, Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the areas of survey design and sampling, questionnaire development and training, data processing and report preparation. STATIN and CDC were jointly responsible for printing.

The National Family Planning Board wishes to place on record its sincere thanks to all those organizations which participated in the planning of the Survey, the development of the questionnaire and the review of the various modules. Main participants were the Ministry of Health, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, the Planning Institute of Jamaica and the Fertility Management Unit of the University of the West Indies.

Special acknowledgements are due to Mr. Vernon James, Director General, STATIN, for his leadership and support of STATIN'S participation; Miss Isbeth Bernard, Director of Surveys, for supervision of the field work and data entry, Mrs. Valerie Nam, Director of Censuses & Related Studies and Mrs. Morville Anderson, Senior Statistician, for their assistance in training on the questionnaires, all of STATIN; and to Ms. Margaret Watson and Mr. Daniel Wallace, computer specialists of CDC, for installation of the data entry/edit software and training of STATIN personnel in its use.

The NFPB also wishes to thank all who participated in the development, implementation and finalization of the survey. Particular mention is made of Mrs. Carmen McFarlane, Survey Director; Dr. Leo Morris and Mr. Jay Friedman of CDC; Mrs. Betsy Brown, Director, Office of Health, Nutrition and Population and Mrs. Grace Ann Grey, Project Officer, both of USAID; Dr. Sheila Campbell-Forrester, SMO, Cornwall Regional Hospital, Dr. Beryl Irons, SMO/MCH, Drs. Peter Weller and Peter Figueroa of the Epidemiology Unit and Ms. Kristin Fox, Director, Health and Information Unit, of MOH; Dr. Olivia McDonald, Medical Director, Mrs. Eugenia McFarquhar, Family Planning Coordinator, Mrs. Ellen Radlein, Director, Projects & Research, Mrs. Janet Davis, Director, Information, Education & Communication, and Mrs. Marian Kenneally, Programme Co-ordinator, of the NFPB.

Finally, to the more than 7,000 women and men who gave up their time to answer so many questions, we owe a debt of gratitude for this information, which we are sure will be useful in enhancing their lives.

Beryl Chevannes,
Executive Director.
August, 1994.

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KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY, CONTRACEPTION AND AIDS

INTRODUCTION

One of the stated goals in Jamaica's National Population Policy has been to modulate the growth of the population such that it falls within a limit which allows for the realization of the policy goals, the improvement of the wellbeing of its people and their quality of life. Within this context, one of the targets set is to realize a population of not more than 2.7 million at replacement level of fertility at the inception of the year 2000. For these targets to be realized, there is need to increase contraceptive prevalence above the levels which now obtain. This will involve the broad participation of the bulk of the population, practicing contraception in a meaningful, effective way, thereby lessening the relatively high proportions of women who have been found to be in need of family planning services. This would not only achieve the desired objectives of limiting the population but would contribute to a further goal, that of improving the health of the Jamaican people.

There are a number of determinants which affect fertility, including both physiological and psychological factors. The psychological factors can, among other things, be demonstrated in terms of family preferences which affect attitudes and as such may influence the eventual size of families. Such attitudes are therefore important to the study of fertility. This volume presents findings relating to knowledge and attitudes towards family as well as towards contraception. A supplementary subject to be covered will be knowledge of and attitudes towards sexually transmitted diseases, with particular reference to the diseases known as Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) and Acquired Immune Deficiency (AIDS). The coverage of this subject is particularly relevant in the light of the effect which these diseases can have on overall fertility.

The information is presented in four chapters as follows:

Chapter I Knowledge of Methods

Chapter II Attitudes towards Family

Chapter III Attitudes towards Contraception

Chapter IV Knowledge of Transmission and Prevention of AIDS.

Section 1 of Chapter I deals with knowledge of contraceptive methods including of individual methods while Section 2 deals more generally with knowledge of the menstrual cycle, important to the practice of the natural contraceptive methods including rhythm or the calendar method as well as the billings method.

The next two chapters, II and III, as indicated above, deal with attitudes towards family and contraception. The information explored in Chapter II includes that relating to family preferences in Section 1, beliefs associated with conception and upbringing of children in Section 2, and attitudes towards childbearing in Section 3. Chapter III, on the other hand, looks at views of the respondents as they relate to specific methods. In Section 1 of

this Chapter, the views of the respondents on sterilization are presented; Section 2 explores their perception of possible side effects which may result from the use of three of the most popular methods, the pill, the injection and the IUD; these are further elaborated on in Sections 3, 4 and 5, while attitudes and practices relating to condom use are explored in Section 6.

There are three sections in Chapter IV. These include knowledge of AIDS in Section 1, knowledge of how AIDS is transmitted in Section 2, and perception of the risk of contracting AIDS in Section 3. Cross-classifications of perception of risk in relation to circumstance and behaviour, as for example, union status or the use of condoms are included in the presentation.

A Socio-Economic Index has been developed to assist in the analysis of the 1993 survey results. The index has been developed to assess the impact of social, economic and cultural factors on the respondent population and is based mainly on the education and occupation of the head of the household.

Its relevance has also been tested on elements pertaining to household density and access to media by household members. The items used in this latter examination are number of rooms occupied by household members, possession of radio and television, and readership of newspapers by household members. The trends observed were analyzed on the basis of expected trends, taking into account the anticipated movement of each variable.

Four ranks have been employed in the index: "high", "medium", "low" and "very low". [1]

CHAPTER I

KNOWLEDGE OF METHODS

As indicated, one of the goals of Jamaica's National Population Policy is to maintain a population of not more than 2.7 million by the year 2000. The annual growth rate of the population has in the intercensal years since 1844 [2], been fluctuating up until 1921, after which it has been declining steadily thereafter. The declines over these years coincide quite closely with the introduction and promotion of family planning activity in Jamaica. It was near the end of the period of highest population growth that family planning activity was introduced in the country (in 1939). This was mainly a private effort, however, and formal planning programmes were not promoted until the 1950s and some 17 years later, the National Family Planning Board, a statutory board was formed and family planning activity fully institutionalized. The population of Jamaica, and women in particular, have thus been exposed to widespread contraceptive education and easy availability of supplies for some thirty to forty years. This must be taken into account in assessing the extent of knowledge of contraception as well as the level of usage.

I.1 KNOWLEDGE OF CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS

The encouragement of contraceptive use forms the core of the population control policy in Jamaica. Knowledge must, however, come before usage and on this account, there has been widespread education on the use of contraceptive methods. The outcome of this education may be seen in the tables presented in this section. Tables 1.1.1 and 1.1.2 present the percentage of female and male respondents who have heard of at least one method of contraception. Here it can be seen that knowledge is almost universal, 99.7 percent of both females and males. The comparative percent for females in 1989 was 99.8 percent. [3] All women over 25 years in 1993 knew of at least one method; the low est level of knowledge was among those 15-19 years followed by those 20-24 years but the differences were not statistically signi ficant (99.7 and 99.8 percent respectively). For the men, there were slight variations which, again, were not statistically signifi cant. There were also slight variations by age between 1989 and 1993 but again these were not statistically significant. Also, at these high levels of knowledge, variations over the different characteristics provide little meaningful indicators.

As would be expected, knowledge of specific methods would be lower but even here, knowledge is still relatively high. Tables 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 show the percentages of respondents who have heard of specific methods: for women aged 15-44 years in 1989 and 1993 and for men aged 15-54 years in 1993. Over ninety percent of female respondents had heard of the four most well known methods and for male respondents, the corresponding levels exceeded 85 percent. Knowledge of the pill was 99.1 percent and 96.2 percent for women and men respectively; for the condom, it was 98.6 percent and 97.8 percent. 97.1 percent and 95.1 percent of female respondents knew of the injection and of female sterilization, that is tubal ligation. For men, the corresponding

percentages were 88.2 percent and 86.0 percent respectively. With respect to the other methods, although percentages of respondents' knowledge are lower, some, including withdrawal but excluding the other traditional methods, are still fairly well known.

Of the other supplied methods, diaphragms, foaming tablets and creams and jellies, knowledge for women ranged from 58 percent to 65 percent; for men, the range was lower, from 29 percent to 41 percent. From the information provided in the 1993 survey, withdrawal was indicated as the most well known of the traditional family planning methods, known by 75 percent of female respondents and by 74 percent of males. Rhythm was known by 43.4 percent and 28.1 percent of females and males, respectively, while knowledge of the billings method was much lower, 10.7 percent of women and 6.8 percent of men. Male sterilization, that is, vasectomy, was known by a little more than half of the women and by 45 percent of the men. The newest method to be introduced into Jamaica, the Implant (or Norplant) was known by only ten percent of women and seven percent of men.

The pattern of knowledge has varied little over time, comparing percentages for women between 1989 and 1993. The most significant movement was in respect of the traditional family planning methods; knowledge of withdrawal increased from just under 60 percent in 1989 to 75 percent in 1993 and of the rhythm method from 35 percent to 43 percent over the same period.

Looking at movement over the longer run, information is available for women aged 15-49 who have ever been in a union. It may be seen that there were relatively high levels of knowledge even as far back as in 1975/76 of those methods which are well known today, with increasing knowledge of the four most well known methods. These apply to the pill, the condom, the injection, tubal ligation and IUD. In the case of the lesser known methods, knowledge of vasectomy and of rhythm also showed increases over the period as shown in the table below:

Table I.(i)
Percent of women aged 15-49 years ever in union with knowledge of specific methods
1975/76 JFS, 1983 JCPS

Method	75/76	1983
Pill	95.1	98.4
Condom	89.9	96.5
Injection	86.9	94.9
Tubal ligation	88.1	90.7
IUD	84.6	80.4
Withdrawal	59.2	50.6
Diaphragm	66.9*	54.0
Vaginals	*	64.9**
Vasectomy	39.8	43.2
Rhythm	39.2	42.3
Billings method	..	..
Other	2.5	1.2

* - Vaginals included in percent under diaphragm.
** - Vaginals include tablets, creams, jellies.

For almost all of the methods, knowledge was indicated to be a function of age. Knowledge was lowest for the younger age groups and in general, higher in the middle age groups up to age 40, declining slightly thereafter. For some of the more recently introduced methods and particularly for men, the declines were observed earlier.

With respect to place of residence, there was higher knowledge in urban areas. In many instances, however, differences were marginal (Table 1.1.6). There were significant differences for both sexes for the diaphragm, vaginal methods, male sterilization, natural methods and the implant. For males, there was also a difference in knowledge of withdrawal. On the other hand, differences by

level of education were more marked both for women and men in 1993 and comparing knowledge among female respondents between 1989 and 1993. In all cases, except for the most well known methods, knowledge was lowest for respondents whose level of education was primary or lower and highest for those who had had some post-secondary education (Table 1.1.7).

I.2 KNOWLEDGE OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE

Knowledge of the menstrual cycle is important for those persons who rely on the natural family planning methods. Accordingly, it was considered important to assess correct knowledge of the cycle among respondents. Knowledge of risks of pregnancy was determined in the 1993 survey as in 1989 by asking respondents a question concerning when it is most probable for a woman to become pregnant during the menstrual cycle ("What are the days during the month when a woman has to be careful to avoid becoming pregnant?"). Alternative answers were:

1. During her period
2. Right after her period has ended
3. In the middle of the cycle
4. Just before her period begins
5. At any time
7. Other
8. Don't know

The answer "In the middle of the cycle" is considered to imply that the respondent has "correct" knowledge.

The results in Table 1.2.1 show that while 30 percent of women surveyed in 1993 had "correct" knowledge, the corresponding percentage of men was only 14 percent, and that there was a percentage movement upward in respect of women, from 20 percent in 1989.

Knowledge of the fertile period was assessed across a variety of social and demographic factors in Table 1.2.1. In this table, the following may be observed:

a) Differences in "correct"-knowledge of the fertile period between urban and rural women and men in 1993, representing a change from the pattern among women in 1989.

b) In 1993, women over 30 years generally have greater knowledge of the correct method that those that are younger. This was somewhat different in 1989 where there was greater variation by age group.

c) Men between ages 35 to 44 years in 1993, on the other hand, have the highest "correct" knowledge while, as in the case of women, the lowest "correct" knowledge (9.9 percent) was in age group 15-19 years. However, "correct" knowledge has only an eight percentage point range and is relatively low for all age groups.

d) In the case of women in both 1989 and 1993, and men in 1993, correct knowledge was highest among those with post-secondary education.

e) Those that attend church services report somewhat higher "correct" knowledge and levels are about twice as high for women than for men.

f) No consistent pattern is seen by union status.

Table II-1.1.1
Percentage of all women aged 15-44 years who have knowledge of at least one effective method of contraception by current age and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Current age group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total	No. of cases
Total	98.7	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(3,110)
Residence								
Urban	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(949)
Rural	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(2,161)
Health region								
Region 1	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	(1,099)
Region 2	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	(677)
Region 3	95.4	98.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	(698)
Region 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(646)
Education								
Post-secondary	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	(329)
Secondary, more than 4 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(864)
Secondary, 4 years or less	97.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	(971)
Primary & lower	99.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	(935)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	99.5	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(844)
At least monthly	98.5	99.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	(457)
Rarely	98.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(1,277)
Never	92.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	(160)
No religion	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(323)
Socio-economic index								
High	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(275)
Medium	96.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	(726)
Low	99.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(1,530)
Very low	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(518)
Union status								
Married	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(487)
Common-law partner	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(903)
Visiting partner	99.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	(889)
Boyfriend/with sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	97.7	98.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.8	(633)

Table II-1.1.2
Percentage of all men aged 15-54 years who have knowledge of at least one effective method of contraception by current age and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Current age group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	Total	No. of cases
Total	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.7	99.2	99.7	(3,082)
Residence										
Urban	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	99.9	(885)
Rural	99.6	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.5	98.8	99.7	(2,197)
Health region										
Region 1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.9	(1,060)
Region 2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	96.2	98.4	99.4	(610)
Region 3	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	98.3	100.0	99.3	(730)
Region 4	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.1	99.8	(682)
Education										
Post-secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1,002)
Secondary, 4 years or less	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.4	100.0	100.0	86.2	100.0	99.6	(657)
Primary & lower	99.3	100.0	100.0	99.1	100.0	100.0	99.0	99.1	99.6	(1,250)
Attendance at church services										
Weekly at least	99.3	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	(474)
Monthly at least	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(277)
Rarely	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	99.9	(1,085)
Never	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.9	100.0	100.0	97.7	100.0	99.7	(339)
No religion	99.7	100.0	100.0	98.8	100.0	100.0	97.6	98.7	99.6	(817)
Socio-economic index										
High	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(219)
Medium	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	95.7	99.9	(834)
Low	99.6	100.0	100.0	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.7	98.9	99.6	(1,505)
Very low	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	(464)
Union status										
Married	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.7	99.3	99.5	(540)
Common-law	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	(804)
Visiting	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(844)
Girlfriend/with sex	99.6	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	(239)
Girlfriend/no sex	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(71)
No steady partner	99.5	100.0	100.0	97.9	100.0	100.0	98.1	97.7	99.4	(584)

Table II-1.1.3
Percentage of all women aged 15-44 years with knowledge of specific contraceptive methods by current age
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Contraceptive Method	Current age group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	Total
1993							
Pill	97.4	99.3	99.8	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.1
Condom	97.4	99.0	97.8	99.3	99.0	99.8	98.5
Injectables	91.3	97.2	99.6	98.7	99.1	99.6	97.1
Female sterilization	86.3	95.2	97.5	98.6	98.9	99.8	95.1
Intra-uterine device	61.0	83.8	90.3	94.2	95.3	94.9	84.1
Withdrawal	61.1	72.2	81.4	82.1	80.4	78.1	75.1
Diaphragm	49.1	60.5	71.4	74.5	76.0	72.4	65.3
Foaming tablets	40.2	54.3	64.0	73.8	72.2	75.2	60.2
Creams/jellies	41.1	54.1	59.9	68.6	72.9	68.8	58.3
Male sterilization	43.4	55.2	63.7	67.1	63.6	63.5	57.9
Rhythm	34.0	41.6	44.8	49.7	49.5	48.1	43.4
Implant	16.1	23.3	24.2	22.9	24.7	20.2	21.8
Billings method	8.8	9.1	9.9	13.0	12.9	13.8	10.7
Other methods	2.4	3.3	4.4	2.1	4.5	2.5	3.2
No. of cases	(553)	(628)	(667)	(594)	(420)	(248)	(3,110)
1989							
Pill	97.3	99.6	99.9	99.7	99.3	99.2	99.0*
Condom	98.7	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.0	97.3	98.9*
Injectables	89.3	97.8	99.0	98.2	98.2	97.2	96.0*
Female sterilization	80.7	92.2	95.2	96.4	97.3	98.6	92.0*
Intra-uterine device	56.5	85.1	92.8	94.6	93.4	91.9	83.1*
Withdrawal	49.4	62.8	64.8	65.4	58.9	52.7	58.7*
Diaphragm	45.6	61.8	67.9	70.2	69.6	64.2	61.3*
Foaming tablets	35.8	52.8	65.9	70.8	73.5	69.1	57.9*
Creams/jellies	33.5	48.7	59.7	62.0	67.6	64.0	52.7*
Male sterilization	41.6	57.6	61.9	62.3	63.0	58.4	55.8*
Rhythm	25.8	38.2	40.6	38.7	35.4	32.2	34.9*
Implant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billings method	6.8	7.7	11.3	10.7	9.3	11.2	9.2*
Other methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
No. of cases	(1,395)	(1,210)	(1,153)	(841)	(625)	(515)	(6,112)*

* - Women aged 15-49 years

Table II-1.1.4
Percentage of all men aged 15-54 years with knowledge of specific contraceptive methods by current age
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Contraceptive method	Current age group								
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	Total
Pill	92.3	96.8	98.8	97.9	97.8	97.1	95.5	95.7	96.2
Condom	97.6	98.4	97.4	97.8	98.3	96.7	97.7	98.0	97.8
Injectables	77.1	85.0	92.7	95.2	96.7	94.0	90.6	90.9	88.2
Female sterilization	69.5	84.6	92.4	92.7	95.0	93.5	94.1	91.8	86.0
Intra-uterine device	30.3	41.4	59.5	67.7	66.9	74.4	64.8	63.7	52.6
Withdrawal	61.6	78.0	80.8	82.6	79.7	78.3	68.1	65.8	74.2
Diaphragm	32.2	34.8	47.6	50.1	46.0	49.8	41.1	38.8	41.0
Foaming tablets	20.1	23.7	32.2	44.9	42.0	42.7	44.4	38.7	32.2
Creams/jellies	20.9	23.4	27.3	41.2	35.1	36.6	38.8	34.5	29.4
Male sterilization	34.5	41.7	48.3	52.5	54.5	51.7	47.2	49.0	45.5
Rhythm	20.4	26.6	31.4	38.7	32.8	14.4	27.5	28.9	28.1
Implant	9.1	11.0	13.8	19.2	17.3	13.8	11.2	18.7	13.3
Billings method	5.4	5.1	5.6	12.6	8.0	8.7	4.8	4.9	6.8
Other methods	3.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	4.3	5.1	4.0	2.1	3.2
No. of cases	(566)	(486)	(503)	(501)	(389)	(259)	(212)	(165)	(3,082)

Table II-1.1.5
Percentage of all women aged 15-44 years with knowledge of specific contraceptive methods by method and residence
1983, 1989 and 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Contraceptive Method	1983*	1989 *			1993		
	Total	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
Pill	98.4	99.0	99.4	98.8	99.1	99.3	99.1
Condom	96.5	98.9	99.2	98.8	98.5	99.3	98.2
Injectables	94.9	96.0	96.8	95.6	97.1	96.8	97.2
Female sterilization	90.7	92.0	92.2	91.9	95.1	96.1	94.6
Intra-uterine device	80.4	83.1	86.4	81.2	84.1	89.0	81.5
Withdrawal	50.6	58.7	63.7	55.8	75.1	79.5	72.7
Diaphragm	54.0	61.3	65.7	58.7	65.3	75.0	60.1
Foaming tablets	**	57.9	59.9	56.7	60.2	67.1	56.5
Creams/jellies	**	52.7	56.4	50.6	58.3	67.3	53.5
Male sterilization	43.2	55.8	60.7	52.9	57.9	67.8	52.6
Rhythm	42.3	34.9	39.2	32.3	43.4	53.6	38.0
Implant	-	-	-	-	21.8	32.6	16.0
Billings method	**	9.2	10.9	8.2	10.7	14.0	8.9
Other methods	1.2	..	..	..	3.2	4.2	2.7
No. of cases	..	(6,112)	(1,874)	(4,238)	(3,110)	(872)	(2,238)

* - Represents women 15-49 years.
** - Included in "Other".

Table II-1.1.6
Percentage of all men aged 15-54 years with knowledge of specific contraceptive methods by method and residence - 1993

Contraceptive method	Total	Urban	Rural
Pill	96.2	98.2	95.3
Condom	97.8	98.3	97.6
Injectables	88.2	87.4	88.5
Female sterilization	86.0	89.7	84.3
Intra-uterine device	52.6	59.7	49.3
Withdrawal	74.2	83.3	70.0
Diaphragm	41.0	50.0	31.9
Foaming tablets	32.2	37.7	29.7
Creams/jellies	29.4	38.4	25.2
Male sterilization	45.5	56.0	40.7
Rhythm	28.1	35.1	24.9
Implant	13.3	20.7	9.9
Billings method	6.8	11.2	4.7
Other methods	3.2	4.7	2.5
No. of cases	(3,082)	(786)	(2,296)

Table II-1.1.7
Percentage of women and men with knowledge of specific contraceptive methods by method and education
1989, 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Contraceptive Method	1993 Total	1993 Post-secondary	1993 Secondary 4 + years	1993 Secondary < 4 years	1993 Primary & lower	1989 Total	1989 Post-secondary	1989 Secondary	1989 Primary & lower
	Women 15-44 years - 1993					Women 15-49 years - 1989			
Pill	99.1	99.6	99.8	98.7	98.9	99.0	99.5	99.4	98.5
Condom	98.5	99.6	99.5	98.0	97.8	98.9	100.0	99.4	98.1
Injectables	97.0	97.0	97.7	95.5	98.3	96.0	97.5	95.6	96.2
Female sterilization	95.1	97.2	96.6	93.5	94.5	92.0	96.8	91.2	92.0
Intra-uterine device	84.1	91.2	85.6	81.3	82.8	83.1	96.2	82.1	81.3
Withdrawal	75.1	91.9	80.6	70.3	68.2	58.7	89.6	60.8	47.6
Diaphragm	65.2	87.6	72.3	60.1	54.9	61.3	92.7	62.9	50.6
Foaming tablets	60.1	80.0	63.7	53.9	55.5	57.9	84.1	56.2	53.1
Creams/jellies	58.2	80.4	61.2	52.3	53.1	52.7	81.4	51.9	46.1
Male sterilization	57.8	77.3	64.9	53.3	48.1	55.8	87.6	57.5	45.4
Rhythm	43.3	76.5	49.5	37.2	30.5	34.9	79.4	36.2	21.3
Implant	21.8	40.0	23.6	18.6	16.2	-	-	-	-
Billings method	10.7	24.2	13.8	7.3	6.0	9.2	24.6	8.6	6.0
Other methods	3.2	8.7	3.4	2.3	1.9	..			
No. of cases	(3,099)	(329)	(864)	(971)	(935)	(6,112)	(442)	(3,089)	(2,268)
	Men aged 15-54								
Pill	96.2	98.8	98.3	95.3	94.5	..	..	..	..
Condom	97.8	99.0	97.9	97.4	97.7	..	..	..	..
Injectables	88.2	92.0	89.8	85.6	87.5.	..	..	..	..
Female sterilization	86.0	96.2	92.7	76.6	84.0	..	..	..	..
Intra-uterine device	52.6	88.4	58.2	44.6	47.1	..	..	..	..
Withdrawal	74.2	90.4	86.1	67.3	64.8	..	..	..	..
Diaphragm	41.0	84.4	50.6	35.2	29.3	..	..	..	..
Foaming tablets	32.3	67.7	33.5	30.6	27.0	..	..	..	..
Creams/jellies	29.4	66.9	33.3	25.7	22.7	..	..	..	..
Male sterilization	45.5	83.2	53.4	39.5	36.4	..	..	..	..
Rhythm	28.1	67.3	34.8	23.3	19.2	..	..	..	..
Implant	13.3	37.3	16.6	11.1	8.0	-	-	-	-
Billings method	6.8	29.5	7.6	5.7	3.4	..	..	..	..
Other methods	3.2	12.1	3.5	2.1	2.3	..	..	..	..
No. of cases	(3,074)	(165)	(1,002)	(657)	(1,250)	(..)	(..)	(..)	(..)

Table II-1.2.1
"Correct" knowledge of menstrual cycle: percentage of women and men who know when a women is at greatest risk of getting pregnant
1989, 1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Women aged 15-44				Men aged 15-54	
	1989		1993			
Characteristic	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	20.5	(5,739)	30.2	(3,110)	13.7	(3,082)
Age						
15-19	15.7	(1,395)	25.9	(553)	9.9	(566)
20-24	21.8	(1,210)	30.4	(628)	12.1	(486)
25-29	23.6	(1,153)	26.7	(667)	14.4	(503)
30-34	21.9	(841)	34.3	(594)	13.9	(502)
35-39	23.4	(625)	34.4	(420)	18.2	(389)
40-44	17.9	(515)	31.6	(248)	16.5	(259)
45-49	..	(..)	..	(..)	14.4	(212)
50-54	..	(..)	..	(..)	12.9	(165)
Residence						
Urban	21.2	(1,769)	36.8	(872)	18.1	(786)
Rural	20.1	(3,970)	25.9	(2,238)	11.7	(2,296)
Education*						
Post-secondary	37.4	(421)	44.6	(329)	29.2	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	22.0	(3,060)	33.2	(864)	16.6	(1,002)
Secondary, 4 years or less	*	--	24.1	(971)	9.8	(657)
Primary or lower	14.9	(2,254)	24.1	(935)	11.2	(1,250)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	..	(..)	30.6	(844)	15.5	(474)
At least monthly	..	(..)	30.8	(457)	16.8	(277)
Rarely	..	(..)	30.3	(1,277)	15.3	(1,085)
Never	..	(..)	24.2	(160)	11.6	(339)
No religion	..	(..)	28.7	(49)	11.3	(90)
Union status						
Married	26.3	(860)	37.1	(487)	14.6	(541)
Common-law	18.3	(1,352)	27.5	(903)	14.6	(804)
Visiting partner	18.0	(1,669)	30.1	(889)	12.1	(844)
Friend/with sex	25.4	(369)	33.1	(129)	11.0	(243)
Friend/no sex	23.5	(163)	20.9	(69)	6.7	(72)
No steady partner	20.7	(1,376)	29.4	(633)	11.5	(578)

* - There was only one category for secondary education in 1989 and information on education was missing for 4 women in 1989.

CHAPTER II

ATTITUDES TOWARDS FAMILY

Attitudes to family will be addressed in terms of family preferences as represented in three main areas. Section 1 deals with family preferences as expressed in terms of desired size of family and also their views on who should be the decision makers in determining family size. A third area relates to decision making concerning use by couples of contraception.

Section 2 covers beliefs relating to conception and upbringing of children. A number of views are covered. These include views on:

a) the role of women in the home,
b) women's virginity,
c) perceptions relating to pregnancy,
d) sex education taught to children.

Section 3 covers views of respondents relating to childbearing including the control of family size. The subjects included are:

a) childbearing,
b) limiting families,
c) spacing of births,
d) breastfeeding.

II.1 FAMILY PREFERENCES

Average desired family size as expressed by female and male respondents in the 1993 survey is shown in Tables 2.1.1 and 2.1.2. The mean number of children desired by both women and men increases with age. For women, those in the youngest age group (15-19 years) indicated that their mean desired number of children was 2.2, thereafter rising until in the oldest age group covered (40-44 years), the mean desired was 3.4 children. This is consistent with the youngest age group (15-19 years) for women in 1989 (Table 2.1.3). However, average desired family size was somewhat lower in all other age groups.

A similar pattern to that of women in 1993, rising with the age groups, was observed in the case of male respondents. However, the mean number was some 0.4 to 0.6 higher over the range of age groups than for women, starting from 2.8 children for age group 15-19 years and rising to a mean of 3.9 children in the age group 40-44 years. It continued to rise so that in the last two age groups surveyed, the number desired was 4.5 children.

Compared with mean number of children ever born, the desired number of children for women approaches the mean number born only at age group 35-39 years, falling behind thereafter at age group 40-44 years. In the case of males, desired number of children did not approximate to mean number born at the age group until age group 45-49 when the excess over desired was 0.2 children; by age group 50-54, the gap was 0.3 less children desired than those actually born.

Patterns were, in general, not dissimilar over all of the special characteristics. For women, there was basically little difference based on residence; in the case of men, mean average desired was marginally higher in the rural than in the urban areas. However, for women, having more children than desired

was associated with lower educational status and/or a lower socio-economic status. These same trends are not evident in the male sample.

How do respondents feel about determining family size? Table 2.1.4 explores answers to two questions:

> "God should decide how many children one should have"; and
>
> "The man is the one to decide how many children his wife/partner should have".

With respect to the first question, the percent of women and men who considered that God should decide was similar for both women and men (37.8 percent and 37.2 percent respectively). Variations over all of the special characteristics show little variation with the exception of an inverse relationship with education. In relation to the second question, 14.6 percent of women agree that the male partner should be the one to decide the number of children a couple should have; in the case of males, the percentage is 30.8. Variations by age groups show little diversity; by place of residence, percentages of rural women and men were higher than those of urban women and men (8.6 and 24.8 percent of women and men respectively in urban areas and 17.9 and 33.6 percent in rural areas). Higher percentages were observed among women and men who have lower educational levels. Variations by attendance at church services and current union status did not show any consistent pattern.

Table 2.1.5 also addresses the views of women and men as to who should make the decision regarding family size, in this case, giving a number of options which include "husband/ partner", "wife/woman", "both", "mother-in-law" and "other". An alternative which was given in this question, as in the earlier set of two questions was "fate/up to God". The majority of both female and male respondents consider that the decision should be made by both partners (87.6 percent 85.6 percent of females and males, respectively). Of interest, however, is the percentage ascribed to the individuals in the partnership. In the case of women, 2.4 percent considered that the male partner should make the decision compared with 8.1 percent who felt that it was the woman who should take the decision. The opposite position is taken by men; 1.9 percent felt that the woman in the partnership should take the decision while on the other hand, 10.2 percent felt that it is the man who should take the decision.

The views given in answer to these questions contradict those given to the earlier two questions. For example, 37 percent of respondents indicated in response to the latter question that the decision should be up to God or Fate compared with two percent in the case when the wider options were given. Also, the percentages of those who considered that the man in the partnership should be the decision maker (14.6 and 30.8 percent for women and men) is much higher than those given in the other set of questions (2.4 percent of women and 10.2 percent of men). The fact that questions with the wider option were asked after the earlier set of questions could have resulted in greater thought being given to replies to the later set. Accordingly, it is possible that answers to the latter reflect more accurately the true beliefs of respondents.

The views given in relation to this latter set were cross-classified by contraceptive use of the respondents. They are fairly consistent regardless of the pattern of use of contraception and also, the type of method used, if any. In fact, where the contraception used is a female method such as tubal ligation and the pill, there is even more positive recog-

nition of the woman being the secondary decision maker after the still dominantly expressed view of "both partners" being the main decision maker.

Looking at views based on specific characteristics of the respondents in 1993 (Tables 2.1.6 and 2.1.7), while the patterns found in the various groupings are fairly similar, there is an upward shift of answers in favour of "both partners" for female and male respondents based on levels of education; the highest percentage of the main decision maker as "both partners" were among those with post-secondary education and the lowest among those with primary or lower levels of education. There was only slight differences based on residence which were not statistically significant. Religion, based on church attendance, appeared not to have had any significant impact on their views.

Table 2.1.8, which gives where available, comparative information for 1989, provides for an assessment of changes among females over the four year period. The most significant change was that, although "both partners" was, in 1989 as in 1993, identified as the main decision maker, the percentages were lower in 1989. In that survey, 63.2 percent of women identified this category as the main decision maker, the corresponding percentage in 1993 was 87.6 percent. With this lower percentage, the proportion for the secondary decision maker (also the woman in the partnership) was significantly higher (30 percent in 1989 compared with 8 percent in 1993). The trends observed in 1993 in relation to age and union status were not as consistent in 1989 although the influence of education was similar. Also, the difference between urban and rural areas was more marked in 1989 than in 1993. In all cases, however, as in 1993, the differences did not take away from the dominance of the belief that "both partners" should be the main decision makers.

Tables 2.1.9 and 2.1.10 examine the views of respondents concerning who should be the main decision makers relating to the use of contraception. Here, as in the case of the determination of family size, it was found that for both female and male respondents, the view was that the main decision maker should be "both partners" (86.1 percent of females and 89.9 percent of males). As in the case of decision making on the size of the family, the female partner was overwhelmingly recognized by women as the second decision maker, with the next highest percentage being 11.8 percent for the female partner and only 1.3 percent for the male partner. In the case of men, selection of a second choice was not as pronounced, with 4.6 percent at the mean going to "the woman" and 4.2 percent to "the man".

There were slight variations between urban and rural dwellers, with more males and females in rural areas favouring "both partners" than those in urban areas; differences are, however, not great. Differences by age show, in the case of the female respondents, a slight upward trend up to the age group 25-29 years, varying thereafter; in the case of male respondents, there is more variation. This variation may also be observed in the case of union status. Education again seems to be significant in relation to the determination of views for both women and men, with the choice of "both partners" being strongest among respondents with some post-secondary education and less strong for those with primary or lower levels of education.

II.2 BELIEFS RELATING TO CONCEPTION AND UPBRINGING OF CHILDREN

In this section, matters related to the role of

women and men in relation to the care of and responsibility for children, on women's virginity, matters relating to pregnancy and to sex education for children are examined and analyzed. The topics were addressed through a series of nine questions based on which respondents were asked to agree or disagree. Provision was also made for the expression of uncertainty as well as for non-response.

The first two of the nine statements related to the role of women in the household were:

- Work in the kitchen is women's work.
- Care of children is women's work.

Table 2.2.1 presents the results.

More than one third of women and men agreed with both statements (36.1 and 40.3 percent of women for questions 1 and 2, respectively, and 34.6 and 34.5 percent of men). There was no observable patterns in relation to age composition for both questions. Higher percentages were observed for both women and men with respect to all two questions in rural than in urban areas. Also, there were marked differences based on educational levels, with higher percentages among respondents with lower levels, moving consistently to lower percentages, the more advanced the level of education. No observable patterns were evident in the case of women, based on classifications by church attendance and union status. In the case of male respondents, some consistent pattern was observed in relation to church attendance, where percentages were lower, the more regular was the attendance at church. This was observed in the case of both statements.

A third statement relating to care of children was put to respondents for the expression of their views relating to their agreement:

- Men should always have financial responsibility towards their children.

Here, in Table 2.2.2, almost all of the respondents agreed with the statement (95.3 percent of women and 95.8 percent of men. Variations by the selected characteristics were not statistically significant.

The next series of statements were associated with women's virginity, and were related to morality and to myths. The associated questions asked related to the following statements:

- A woman should be a virgin when she marries.
- Sex with a virgin can cure gonorrhoea.

Some 34 percent of women and 29 percent of men agreed with the first statement, reflecting slight differences between the sexes and possibly changing values relating to sexual morality. Perhaps the most marked variation has been in relation to religion where, on the basis of attendance at church services, the expressions of morality appear to have been influenced by regularity of attendance, with the highest percentages observed for those women and men who attend church regularly and the lowest from those who declared "no religion". Also, those with no steady partner or with a steady friend in a non-sexual relationship are more likely to support a woman being a virgin at marriage. These persons are also most likely to be teenagers who also reported the highest percentage of any age group.

With respect to the second statement, this has been a popular myth which had in the past resulted in a number of instances of serious

child molestation and abuse. From the results, it appears that this myth is now believed by only a few, with two and three percent of women and men agreeing with the statement.

The next set of statements to be considered relate to the age at which a woman should prove her fecundity and the possibility of her becoming pregnant at first intercourse. The two statements are:

- A woman should have a baby before she is twenty to prove she is not a mule.
- A woman can become pregnant during her first sexual intercourse.

With respect to the first statement, not many respondents agree with the sentiments (14.4 percent of women and 18.0 percent of men). The view was more strongly held in rural than in urban areas and, based on levels of education of respondents, the lower the level of education the more strongly was the view held. This applied to both women and men. It appears that, with respect to age, religion and union status there is no marked correlation.

In relation to the second statement, almost all of the respondents agreed (94.2 percent of women and 92.0 percent of men). In this respect, their belief appears not to have been affected by any of the special characteristics identified. However, less than 90 percent of male young adults (aged 15-24) and males with no steady partner agreed with this statement.

The last set of statements relate to attitudes towards sex education. These are:

- Parents who provide their children with sex education encourage them to have sexual intercourse.
- Sex education should/ be taught in schools.

The first statement explored the view that sex education encourages children to have sexual intercourse. Here, very few respondents, both women and men, hold this view although it is more firmly held by men than women (7.6 percent of women and 11.6 percent of men). There is little pattern of change relating to the special characteristics, with the exception of education where there is an inverse relationship.

Responses to the second statement confirms the views expressed in relation to the first statement. Almost all of the respondents, regardless of characteristic, agree to the statement that sex education should be taught in schools (94.3 percent of women and 93.4 percent of men). With the high level of agreement, there was little variation by the identified special characteristics.

II.3 ATTITUDES TOWARD CHILD-BEARING AND BREASTFEEDING

The final section in this chapter looks at views relating to childbearing. Four topics, represented in Tables 2.3.1 to 2.3.8, were covered: timing of first birth, limiting families and spacing of births; the fourth topic dealt with breastfeeding.

The first topic, age at which a woman was considered responsible enough to have her first child is represented in Tables 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. The highest percentage for both female and male respondents was in the age group 20-21 years (32.9 percent for women

next highest for women was in age group 25-29 (19.6 percent) while for men, the next highest was the age group 18-19 (15.1 percent). Other categories identified for women, in descending order of importance were: "when she matures or is in a union" (11.9 percent); "age group 22-24" (11.3 percent) and "age group 18-19" (9.7 percent); another 11.6 percent did not identify a specific age group but gave other reasons including "Don't know" as their answer.

For men, the other categories, in descending order of importance were: "When she matures or is in a union" (14.0 percent), age group 25-28 (13.4 percent) and age group 22-24 (11.2 percent). As in the case of the female respondents, 13 percent fell in the "Other" category including those who answered "Don't know".

For both women and men, the identification of age group 20-21 as the top choice applied to all classifications; in respect of other choices, there were no marked observable patterns with the exception of education and socio-economic status.

Views were next sought on reasons for limiting the number of children a woman can have (Tables 2.3.3 and 2.3.4). The main reasons identified area:

Health of mother
Health of child
Economic reasons
Wellbeing of the family
Should not limit

For both women and men, the overwhelming reason given was "economic reasons" (76.1 percent for women and 67.7 percent for men); next was "wellbeing of the family" (12.9 percent for women and 12.6 percent for men. "Health of mother" was third, although more men (12.2 percent) gave this as a reason than women (6.3 percent). Percentages varied over the various characteristics but no discernible patterns were observed.

Spacing of children was the next topic examined. Only 6.5 percent of women and 11.3 percent of men responded that there should be less than two years between births. Most respondents gave a two to four year interval between births as ideal (Tables 2.3.5 and 2.3.6).

Finally, with respect to breastfeeding, the enquiry into the desired age that a child should be before the mother stops breastfeeding indicated consistent results for both female and male respondents: " 12 months or more" was identified as the most desired age of the child (37.6 percent for women and 36.9 percent for men) with second most desired age being "6 to 9 months" (26.7 percent for women and 23.6 percent for men). These choices were consistent for all of the selected categories (Tables 2.3.5 and 2.3.6).

Table II-2.1.1
Average desired family size and excess of average desired over mean number of children ever born: All women aged 15-44 years by current age group and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Current age group 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	AVERAGE DESIRED FAMILY SIZE					
Total	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4
Residence						
Urban	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.4
Rural	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.4
Education						
Post-secondary	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.0
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	4.3
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Primary & lower	2.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.4
Socio-economic index						
High	2.2	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.0
Medium	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Low	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.6
Very low	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.4
At least monthly	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	3.6
Rarely	2.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
Never	2.3	2.7	2.9	3.0	4.0	2.4
No religion	2.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1
	EXCESS OVER MEAN NO. OF CHILDREN EVER BORN					
Total	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.3	-0.1	-0.6
Residence						
Urban	1.9	2.2	1.3	0.4	0.4	-0.6
Rural	2.0	1.5	0.8	0.3	-0.4	-0.6
Education						
Post-secondary	2.3	2.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.2
Secondary, more than 4 years	1.9	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.2	-0.7
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.0	1.4	0.7	0.1	-0.2	-0.7
Primary & lower	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.0	-0.3	-0.9
Socio-economic index						
High	2.1	2.7	1.4	0.6	0.2	0.5
Medium	2.3	1.8	1.0	0.2	0.5	-0.2
Low	2.1	1.6	0.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.8
Very low	1.8	1.7	1.0	0.3	-0.8	-0.9

Table II-2.1.2
Average desired family size and excess of average desired over mean number of children ever born: All men aged 15-54 years by current age group and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Current age group							
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
	AVERAGE DESIRED FAMILY SIZE							
Total	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.5
Residence								
Urban	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.9	4.2
Rural	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.4	4.6
Education								
Post-secondary	2.4	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.1	3.6	3.4	5.0
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.8	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	3.4	5.9	3.2
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.9	3.6	3.6	3.8	4.7	3.7	4.4	2.6
Primary & lower	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.6
Socio-economic index								
High	3.6	3.4	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.9	3.9
Medium	2.4	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7	5.3	4.3
Low	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.3
Very low	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.6	6.4
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	4.0	4.9	4.2
At least monthly	2.2	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.2	7.0	4.6	3.8
Rarely	2.7	3.3	3.3	4.0	3.7	4.3	5.2	4.8
Never	2.4	3.2	3.2	4.1	3.6	4.2	4.8	4.7
No religion	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.2	3.8	3.9	4.7
	EXCESS OVER MEAN NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN							
Total	2.8	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.2	0.9	0.2	-0.3
Residence								
Urban	2.6	2.9	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	-0.3
Rural	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	-0.3
Education								
Post-secondary	2.4	2.3	1.8	2.0	1.2	0.5	1.4	1.4
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.2
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.9	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.0	-0.1	-3.9
Primary & lower	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.4	-0.4
Socio-economic index								
High	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.3	-0.2
Medium	2.4	3.4	2.3	1.8	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9
Low	2.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.2	-0.6
Very low	2.7	3.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.0	1.3

Table II-2.1.3
Average desired family size and excess of average desired over mean number of children ever born: All women aged 15-44 years by current age group and selected characteristics
1989 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Current age group					
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
	AVERAGE DESIRED FAMILY SIZE					
Total	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.8
Residence						
Urban	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6
Rural	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.6	3.0
Education						
Post-secondary	2.3	2.5	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7
Secondary	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	3.0
Primary & lower	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.7	3.0
	EXCESS OVER MEAN NO. OF CHILDREN EVER BORN					
Total	2.0	1.3	0.4	-0.2	-1.2	-1.6
Residence						
Urban	2.0	1.4	0.6	-0.1	-1.1	-1.2
Rural	1.9	1.2	0.4	-0.3	-1.3	-1.8
Education						
Post-secondary	2.3	2.0	0.9	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1
Secondary	2.0	1.5	0.4	-0.1	-1.6	-0.8
Primary & lower	1.8	1.0	0.0	-0.6	-1.5	-1.9

Table II-2.1.4
Decision making concerning family size: Percent of women and men who agree that God/man should decide how many children one should have by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	God should decide				The male partner should decide			
	Women 15-44		Men 15-54		Women 15-44		Men 15-54	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	37.8	(3,105)	37.2	(3,070)	14.6	(3,099)	30.8	(3,068)
Age								
15-19	36.7	(552)	42.4	(564)	15.1	(552)	34.1	(563)
20-24	40.2	(625)	35.4	(485)	14.4	(626)	30.4	(485)
25-29	37.1	(667)	32.0	(502)	15.2	(664)	31.8	(501)
30-34	37.7	(594)	37.4	(501)	15.9	(591)	26.5	(499)
35-39	36.0	(419)	34.2	(388)	11.8	(418)	27.1	(389)
40-44	39.1	(248)	34.8	(259)	14.9	(248)	32.8	(259)
45-49	..	(..)	36.3	(208)	..	(..)	34.3	(209)
50-54	..	(..)	45.9	(163)	..	(..)	26.3	(163)
Residence								
Urban	36.6	(870)	37.8	(785)	8.6	(866)	24.8	(784)
Rural	38.5	(2,235)	36.9	(2,285)	17.9	(2,233)	33.6	(2,284)
Education								
Post-secondary	26.7	(328)	19.4	(165)	3.9	(327)	10.6	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	36.1	(863)	30.3	(1,000)	12.6	(862)	23.7	(998)
Secondary, 4 years or less	38.0	(970)	41.8	(656)	16.0	(969)	33.5	(655)
Primary & lower	43.7	(933)	43.6	(1,241)	19.8	(930)	38.8	(1,242)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	39.2	(842)	40.4	(473)	14.4	(839)	23.3	(472)
At least monthly	40.2	(456)	43.3	(275)	14.4	(453)	29.3	(274)
Rarely	35.2	(1,275)	34.9	(1,082)	14.8	(1,276)	29.9	(1,081)
Never	44.7	(160)	39.1	(338)	14.2	(160)	33.1	(339)
No religion	39.5	(323)	35.5	(812)	15.4	(322)	35.5	(812)
Current union status								
Married	35.3	(487)	32.1	(535)	12.3	(485)	18.4	(537)
Common-law partner	38.9	(902)	35.4	(803)	17.8	(901)	34.0	(803)
Visiting partner	40.6	(888)	37.9	(842)	16.1	(885)	33.8	(838)
Friend/with sex	21.1	(129)	35.9	(243)	14.4	(129)	32.3	(243)
Friend/no sex	43.1	(69)	32.4	(71)	4.9	(69)	13.6	(71)
No steady partner	36.8	(630)	42.8	(576)	12.0	(630)	34.2	(576)

Table II-2.1.5
Decision making concerning family size: Percent distribution of women and men by decision maker and contraceptive use
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Decision maker: Husband/ partner	Wife/ woman	Both	Mother-in -law	Fate, up to God	Other	Total	No. of cases
	Women aged 15-44 years							
Total	2.4	8.1	87.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	(3,101)
Contraceptive use								
Current user	2.4	7.8	88.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	100.0	(1,537)
Ever user	1.9	8.7	88.2	0.0	1.1	0.1	100.0	(975)
Never used	3.1	7.8	85.3	0.0	3.6	0.2	100.0	(589)
Method last used								
Pill	1.6	9.3	88.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	100.0	(603)
Condom	1.7	6.8	90.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	(537)
Injectables	2.0	7.7	87.5	0.0	2.2	0.6	100.0	(158)
Female sterilization	3.9	10.0	84.2	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	(290)
Intra-uterine device	3.6	3.6	92.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(26)
Withdrawal	2.2	2.2	90.7	3.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	(80)
Other methods	1.7	1.6	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(53)
	Men aged 15-54 years							
Total	10.2	1.9	85.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	(3,068)
Contraceptive use								
Current user	8.9	1.4	88.5	0.0	1.0	0.2	100.0	(1,710)
Ever user	12.5	1.6	82.7	0.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	(850)
Never used	10.8	3.7	80.8	0.0	4.5	0.2	100.0	(508)
Method last used								
Pill	11.0	1.0	87.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	(441)
Condom	8.5	1.5	88.6	0.0	1.3	0.1	100.0	(987)
Injectables	5.4	1.0	91.3	0.0	1.0	1.3	100.0	(82)
Female sterilization	5.4	0.5	94.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(170)
Intra-uterine device	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	(13)
Withdrawal	18.5	2.1	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(67)
Other methods	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(33)

* - less than 25 cases.

Table II-2.1.6
Decision making concerning family size: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by decision maker and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Decision maker							
Characteristic	Husband/ partner	Wife/ woman	Both	Mother-in-law	Fate, up to God	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	2.4	8.1	87.6	0.1	1.7	0.1	100.0	(3,101)
Age								
15-19	3.0	8.3	85.1	0.4	2.9	0.3	100.0	(551)
20-24	2.0	8.5	87.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	(625)
25-29	2.0	9.4	88.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	(667)
30-34	3.3	6.3	88.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	100.0	(592)
35-39	1.3	5.5	92.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	(418)
40-44	2.5	10.9	83.6	0.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	(248)
Residence								
Urban	1.1	9.2	88.0	0.0	1.5	0.2	100.0	(945)
Rural	3.2	7.4	87.3	0.1	1.9	0.1	100.0	(2,156)
Education								
Post-secondary	0.5	4.5	94.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	(328)
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.2	6.7	90.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	(861)
Secondary, 4 years or more	1.6	9.2	86.7	0.3	2.0	0.2	100.0	(969)
Primary & lower	4.2	9.8	83.2	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	(930)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	2.7	6.4	87.8	0.0	2.8	0.3	100.0	(841)
At least monthly	1.6	7.9	89.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	(455)
Rarely	2.2	7.9	87.7	0.2	1.9	0.1	100.0	(1,274)
Never	5.1	7.7	84.3	0.0	2.6	0.3	100.0	(159)
No religion	1.7	13.2	85.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(323)
Current union status								
Married	2.7	6.9	87.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	(486)
Common-law partner	3.1	9.7	85.9	0.0	1.2	0.1	100.0	(902)
Visiting partner	2.2	8.1	87.7	0.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	(886)
Boyfriend/with sex	0.0	7.9	91.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	1.4	7.2	90.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	2.2	7.2	87.7	0.0	2.7	0.2	100.0	(629)

Table II-2.1.7
Decision making concerning family size: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by decision maker and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Decision maker: Husband/ partner	Wife/ woman	Both	Mother-in -law	Fate, up to God	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	10.2	1.9	85.6	0.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	(3,068)
Age								
15-19	11.7	3.0	83.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	(563)
20-24	11.6	0.8	85.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	100.0	(484)
25-29	9.1	2.2	85.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	(502)
30-34	11.4	0.8	87.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	(498)
35-39	7.9	1.4	87.9	0.0	2.5	0.3	100.0	(389)
40-44	8.6	1.2	87.7	0.0	2.5	0.0	100.0	(257)
45-49	8.7	3.0	85.4	0.0	2.4	0.5	100.0	(211)
50-54	6.2	3.2	85.5	0.0	5.1	0.0	100.0	(163)
Residence								
Urban	10.8	1.4	85.4	0.0	2.3	0.1	100.0	(883)
Rural	9.9	2.1	85.7	0.0	2.2	0.1	100.0	(2,185)
Education								
Post-secondary	3.7	0.0	95.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	7.7	1.1	89.7	0.0	1.3	1.2	100.0	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years of less	10.7	2.5	83.2	0.0	3.5	1.1	100.0	(656)
Primary & lower	13.1	2.5	81.7	0.0	2.6	0.1	100.0	(1,239)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	6.9	2.7	85.7	0.0	4.7	0.0	100.0	(482)
At least monthly	8.2	1.8	88.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	(285)
Rarely	11.2	1.6	85.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	(1,234)
Never	10.6	1.9	84.8	0.0	2.4	0.3	100.0	(1,029)
No religion								
Current union status								
Married	5.2	0.6	91.6	0.0	2.4	0.2	100.0	(536)
Common-law partner	12.0	1.7	84.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	(802)
Visiting partner	11.1	2.0	84.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	(840)
Girlfriend/with sex	7.0	2.5	87.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	100.0	(238)
Girlfriend/no sex	5.7	0.7	93.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(70)
No steady partner	12.7	2.7	81.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	(582)

Table II-2.1.8
Decision making concerning family size: Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by decision maker and selected characteristics
1989 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Decision maker: Husband/ partner	Wife/ woman	Both	Mother-in-law	Fate, up to God	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	5.0	30.0	63.2	0.1	1.0	0.6	100.0	(6,112)
Age								
15-19	6.0	30.8	60.9	0.1	0.9	1.4	100.0	(1,395)
20-24	5.7	27.4	65.8	0.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	(1,210)
25-29	4.5	28.5	65.9	0.1	0.8	0.2	100.0	(1,153)
30-34	4.5	33.3	60.4	0.0	1.0	0.8	100.0	(841)
35-39	4.9	31.6	61.0	0.0	1.8	0.7	100.0	(625)
40-44	4.0	32.7	61.5	0.0	1.3	0.6	100.0	(515)
45-49	3.9	27.0	66.8	0.0	1.8	0.5	100.0	(373)
Residence								
Urban	4.5	33.4	60.8	0.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	(1,874)
Rural	5.4	28.0	64.5	0.1	1.1	0.9	100.0	(4,238)
Education								
Post-secondary	1.8	20.5	75.4	0.0	1.2	1.1	100.0	(442)
Secondary	4.6	28.5	65.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	(3,089)
Primary & lower	6.2	33.8	57.8	0.1	1.5	0.6	100.0	(2,552)
Religion								
Anglican	1.8	33.9	63.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	(404)
Baptist	5.0	26.2	67.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	(799)
Methodist	3.1	26.0	70.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	(214)
United Church	5.6	31.1	60.2	0.0	1.9	1.2	100.0	(240)
Roman Catholic	1.8	27.7	68.2	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	(294)
Church of God	4.8	31.4	61.7	0.1	1.1	0.9	100.0	(1,960)
Other	6.3	27.9	64.0	0.1	1.3	0.4	100.0	(1,742)
No religion	6.8	38.0	53.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	100.0	(459)
Current union status								
Married	5.1	21.2	72.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	(1,023)
Common-law partner	7.1	33.5	57.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	100.0	(1,418)
Visiting partner	4.5	34.9	59.0	0.1	0.9	0.6	100.0	(1,712)
Boyfriend/with sex	5.6	32.9	59.5	0.0	0.3	1.7	100.0	(320)
Boyfriend/no sex	3.8	22.8	70.6	0.0	0.0	2.8	100.0	(164)
No steady partner	3.3	30.6	64.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	100.0	(726)
	4.0	24.3	68.9	0.1	1.0	1.7	100.0	(749)

Table II-2.1.9
Decision making concerning use of contraception: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by decision maker and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Decision maker: The man	The woman	Both	Each one on his/her own	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	1.3	11.8	86.1	0.55	0.25	100.0	(3,100)
Age							
15-19	1.9	11.3	86.2	0.1	0.5	100.0	(552)
20-24	1.4	11.6	86.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	(626)
25-29	0.9	11.1	87.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	(665)
30-34	0.9	13.1	84.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	(592)
35-39	0.3	12.0	87.1	0.5	0.1	100.0	(418)
40-44	2.2	12.3	84.2	0.7	0.6	100.0	(247)
Residence							
Urban	1.2	13.3	84.5	0.9	0.1	100.0	(944)
Rural	1.3	10.8	87.2	0.3	0.4	100.0	(2,156)
Education							
Post-secondary	0.0	9.7	90.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	(326)
Secondary, more than 4 years	1.4	11.2	86.9	0.5	0.0	100.0	(861)
Secondary, 4 years and less	1.0	11.3	86.5	0.8	0.4	100.0	(952)
Primary & lower	2.0	14.0	83.2	0.5	0.3	100.0	(919)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	1.7	10.1	87.3	0.4	0.5	100.0	(837)
At least monthly	1.6	10.5	87.6	0.1	0.2	100.0	(451)
Rarely	1.1	11.8	86.1	0.9	0.1	100.0	(1,255)
Never	0.9	8.2	89.1	0.6	1.2	100.0	(160)
No religion	0.3	19.6	80.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	(317)
Current union status							
Married	1.2	9.5	88.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	(484)
Common-law partner	1.2	12.9	84.7	1.1	0.1	100.0	(901)
Visiting partner	1.4	11.2	86.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	(888)
Boyfriend/sex	3.1	15.3	81.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	0.9	6.8	92.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	0.8	12.7	85.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	(629)

Table II-2.1.10
Decision making concerning use of contraception: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by decision maker and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Decision maker: The man	The woman	Both	Each one on his/her own	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	4.2	4.6	89.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	(3,065)
Age							
15-19	4.0	6.2	88.5	1.1	0.2	100.0	(564)
20-24	3.0	3.4	92.9	0.7	0.0	100.0	(485)
25-29	5.5	6.4	87.7	0.4	0.0	100.0	(499)
30-34	4.0	2.5	92.4	1.0	0.1	100.0	(497)
35-39	2.4	4.9	91.2	0.9	0.6	100.0	(389)
40-44	5.0	5.0	87.7	1.5	0.8	100.0	(258)
45-49	7.4	2.5	86.1	4.0	0.0	100.0	(209)
50-54	4.5	3.5	90.2	0.6	1.2	100.0	(163)
Residence							
Urban	6.6	3.9	88.4	0.9	0.2	100.0	(883)
Rural	2.8	5.0	90.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	(2,182)
Education							
Post-secondary	0.6	1.3	97.5	0.6	0.6	100.0	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.7	4.0	92.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	(998)
Secondary, 4 years or less	3.4	4.2	90.7	1.1	0.6	100.0	(656)
Primary & lower	6.4	6.1	85.7	1.5	0.3	100.0	(1,238)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	2.9	2.8	93.1	0.5	0.7	100.0	(473)
At least monthly	4.0	3.8	90.3	1.4	0.5	100.0	(274)
Rarely	3.6	4.4	90.6	1.3	0.1	100.0	(1,081)
Never	3.2	5.4	89.9	0.8	0.7	100.0	(338)
No religion	5.1	6.3	87.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	(809)
Current union status							
Married	3.3	3.1	92.0	0.8	0.8	100.0	(535)
Common-law partner	4.9	4.7	89.2	1.1	0.1	100.0	(802)
Visiting partner	3.6	4.7	90.7	0.8	0.2	100.0	(839)
Girlfriend/with sex	4.1	3.0	92.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	(238)
Girlfriend/no sex	1.5	6.1	90.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	(70)
No steady partner	5.3	6.0	86.6	1.9	0.2	100.0	(581)

Table II-2.2.1
Role of women/men: Percent of women and men who agree with views on the role of women by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Work in the kitchen is women's work				Care of children is women's work			
	Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54		Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	36.1	(3,105)	34.6	(3,072)	40.3	(3,104)	34.5	(3,065)
Age								
15-19	39.1	(552)	40.3	(564)	43.9	(551)	37.8	(564)
20-24	38.3	(626)	32.9	(485)	44.1	(626)	35.8	(484)
25-29	33.9	(667)	34.8	(502)	38.3	(667)	36.2	(500)
30-34	32.6	(594)	27.1	(501)	37.6	(594)	26.7	(499)
35-39	34.1	(418)	33.5	(389)	34.9	(419)	29.6	(389)
40-44	36.8	(248)	40.5	(259)	38.5	(247)	39.7	(259)
45-49	..	(..)	39.4	(209)	..	(..)	39.8	(207)
50-54	..	(..)	21.6	(163)	..	(..)	25.5	(163)
Residence								
Urban	26.1	(869)	27.2	(785)	31.3	(869)	25.6	(782)
Rural	41.4	(2,236)	38.0	(2,287)	45.1	(2,235)	38.6	(2,283)
Education								
Post-secondary	11.3	(328)	8.4	(165)	19.2	(327)	8.8	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	28.9	(864)	29.7	(1,000)	33.0	(864)	30.2	(998)
Secondary, 4 years or less	39.5	(970)	34.3	(656)	44.4	(970)	33.5	(655)
Primary & lower	50.0	(932)	43.3	(1,243)	51.9	(932)	42.8	(1,239)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	37.5	(841)	25.5	(474)	40.6	(841)	25.7	(474)
At least monthly	32.4	(456)	25.7	(275)	37.4	(455)	29.8	(274)
Rarely	35.3	(1,276)	33.6	(1,082)	40.3	(1,276)	32.6	(1,078)
Never	42.5	(160)	36.2	(339)	48.8	(160)	39.1	(339)
No religion	39.5	(323)	42.6	(812)	41.2	(323)	41.4	(810)
Current union status								
Married	30.0	(486)	23.5	(537)	33.9	(487)	23.7	(536)
Common-law partner	42.7	(903)	36.8	(803)	45.5	(903)	34.0	(800)
Visiting partner	37.7	(888)	31.6	(842)	41.6	(888)	32.8	(839)
Friend/with sex	38.9	(129)	44.2	(243)	42.4	(129)	43.2	(243)
Friend/no sex	15.3	(69)	27.9	(71)	22.4	(69)	24.3	(71)
No steady partner	32.5	(630)	41.3	(576)	38.6	(628)	42.8	(576)

Table II-2.2.2
Role of women/men: Percent of women and men who agree with views on the role of men by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Financial provision is man's responsibility			
	Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	95.3	(3,099)	95.8	(3,070
Age				
15-19	95.7	(551)	97.4	(564)
20-24	95.6	(625)	97.3	(484)
25-29	94.8	(664)	96.5	(502)
30-34	94.9	(593)	94.3	(500)
35-39	96.0	(418)	93.1	(389)
40-44	94.5	(248)	94.4	(259)
45-49	..	(..)	94.1	209)
50-54	..	(..)	93.8	(163)
Residence				
Urban	94.0	(869)	95.9	(784)
Rural	96.0	(2,230)	95.8	(2,286)
Education				
Post-secondary	92.6	(328)	92.1	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	93.5	(861)	97.2	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	96.8	(967)	95.9	(655)
Primary & lower	96.4	(932)	94.9	(1,242)
Attendance at church services				
At least weekly	95.0	(842)	95.6	(474)
At least monthly	95.5	(455)	96.5	(274)
Rarely	95.5	(1,270)	96.2	(1,082)
Never	98.4	(160)	95.1	(339)
No religion	93.4	(323)	95.9	(811)
Current union status				
Married	96.2	(487)	94.3	(537)
Common-law partner	96.7	(902)	95.3	(801)
Visiting partner	94.4	(883)	96.1	(842)
Friend/with sex	95.2	(128)	97.9	(243)
Friend/no sex	95.8	(69)	97.4	(71)
No steady partner	94.4	(630)	95.8	(576)

Table II-2.2.3
Women's virginity: Percent of women and men who agree with views on virginity of women by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Women should be a virgin at marriage				Sex with a virgin can cure gonorrhoea			
	Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54		Women aged 15-44		Men aged 14-44	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	34.1	(3,104)	29.2	(3,070)	2.1	(3,097)	2.9	(3,063)
Age								
15-19	46.5	(552)	38.9	(564)	2.4	(551)	4.5	(559)
20-24	32.6	(625)	28.1	(483)	3.5	(625)	3.4	(484)
25-29	29.1	(667)	23.0	(502)	1.6	(666)	2.7	(502)
30-34	25.7	(593)	25.7	(501)	1.4	(594)	1.2	(500)
35-39	31.5	(419)	24.2	(389)	0.5	(415)	2.5	(388)
40-44	36.6	(248)	29.3	(259)	2.1	(246)	2.6	(258)
45-49	..	(..)	26.9	(209)	..	(..)	1.2	(209)
50-54	..	(..)	28.5	(163)	..	(..)	2.0	(163)
Residence								
Urban	32.3	(869)	23.5	(785)	0.9	(863)	2.2	(785)
Rural	35.0	(2,235)	31.8	(2,285)	2.7	(2,234)	3.4	(2,278)
Education								
Post-secondary	35.1	(328)	30.1	(165)	0.3	(327)	0.0	(164)
Secondary, more than 4 years	33.4	(863)	25.1	(999)	1.9	(862)	1.7	(997)
Secondary, 4 years or less	36.5	(969)	34.7	(656)	2.1	(967)	3.3	(654)
Primary & lower	31.3	(933)	29.3	(1,242)	3.0	(930)	4.3	(1,240)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	49.7	(841)	44.8	(474)	2.2	(839)	3.8	(472)
At least monthly	35.1	(456)	32.2	(275)	1.9	(456)	3.2	(273)
Rarely	28.6	(1,276)	25.9	(1,080)	2.1	(1,272)	2.0	(1,078)
Never	27.8	(160)	26.1	(339)	3.0	(160)	3.4	(338)
No religion	19.8	(322)	25.3	(812)	1.7	(322)	3.3	(812)
Current union status								
Legally married	44.0	(485)	29.1	(537)	1.5	(484)	2.3	(536)
Common-law partner	23.5	(903)	25.2	(803)	1.6	(899)	1.4	(803)
Visiting partner	26.1	(888)	24.1	(841)	2.3	(887)	2.9	(839)
Friend/with sex	33.3	(129)	22.9	(243)	3.1	(129)	5.0	(243)
Friend/no sex	57.4	(69)	43.9	(71)	5.5	(69)	2.8	(71)
No steady partner	47.7	(630)	41.4	(575)	1.8	(629)	4.0	(571)

Table II-2.2.4
Pregnancy: Percent of women and men who agree with views associated with pregnancy by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	A woman should have a baby before age twenty proving she is not a mule				A woman can become pregnant at first intercourse			
	Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54		Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	14.4	(3,100)	18.0	(3,067)	94.2	(3,102)	92.0	(3,072)
Age								
15-19	12.7	(552)	18.3	(562)	91.9	(551)	84.5	(564)
20-24	16.2	(624)	16.7	(484)	93.9	(626)	89.3	(485)
25-29	14.6	(665)	18.0	(502)	95.2	(664)	96.0	(502)
30-34	15.4	(592)	18.2	(500)	94.9	(594)	95.5	(501)
35-39	12.8	(419)	17.9	(388)	96.3	(419)	98.5	(389)
40-44	13.9	(248)	20.9	(259)	94.4	(248)	95.5	(259)
45-49	..	(..)	22.6	(209)	..	(..)	95.1	(209)
50-54	..	(..)	13.9	(163)	..	(..)	93.8	(163)
Residence								
Urban	11.2	(870)	14.9	(784)	94.9	(870)	91.7	(785)
Rural	16.0	(2,230)	19.4	(2,283)	93.8	(2,232)	92.1	(2,287)
Education								
Post-secondary	6.8	(328)	8.9	(164)	93.3	(328)	94.9	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	10.1	(863)	12.8	(998)	96.8	(862)	92.6	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	14.5	(967)	18.2	(655)	93.1	(969)	89.6	(656)
Primary & lower	21.8	(931)	23.9	(1,242)	93.2	(932)	92.9	(1,243)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	12.0	(840)	11.6	(474)	93.3	(840)	92.5	(474)
At least monthly	13.1	(454)	19.8	(275)	94.5	(455)	89.5	(275)
Rarely	14.6	(1,275)	17.0	(1,081)	95.0	(1,275)	91.9	(1,082)
Never	21.7	(160)	16.2	(337)	94.4	(160)	93.1	(339)
No religion	17.6	(322)	22.2	(810)	93.6	(323)	92.8	(812)
Current union status								
Married	11.2	(486)	12.8	(537)	95.5	(486)	97.0	(537
Common-law partner	18.8	(902)	20.3	(802)	93.4	(902)	95.7	(803)
Visiting partner	17.3	(885)	20.2	(841)	95.2	(887)	93.5	(842)
Friend/with sex	17.0	(129)	18.6	(241)	93.2	(128)	89.9	(243)
Friend/no sex	9.5	(69)	14.4	(71)	96.7	(69)	91.8	(71)
No steady partner	7.4	(629)	16.3	(575)	92.8	(630)	83.5	(576)

Table II-2.2.5
Sex education: Percent of women and men who agree with views associated with sex education of children by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Parents who provide children with sex education encourages them to have sexual intercourse				Sex education should be taught in schools			
	Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54		Women aged 15-44		Men aged 15-54	
Characteristic	Total	No of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases	Total	No. of cases
Total	7.6	(3,104)	11.6	(3,068)	94.3	(3,105)	93.4	(3,070)
Age								
15-19	8.6	(552)	14.1	(564)	92.9	(552)	93.2	(564)
20-24	7.9	(626)	11.6	(485)	95.0	(626)	97.3	(485)
25-29	7.0	(666)	10.5	(501)	94.9	(667)	93.6	(501)
30-34	8.1	(594)	8.7	(500)	94.2	(594)	92.9	(501)
35-39	5.2	(418)	10.5	(388)	94.9	(419)	93.5	(389)
40-44	8.5	(248)	9.2	(259)	93.9	(247)	91.2	(258)
45-49	..	(..)	16.4	(208)	..	(..)	89.5	(209)
50-54	..	(..)	10.9	(163)	..	(..)	86.6	(163)
Residence								
Urban	7.1	(869)	11.2	(783)	94.9	(870)	94.0	(784)
Rural	7.9	(2,235)	11.8	(2,285)	93.9	(2,235)	93.1	(2,286)
Education								
Post-secondary	3.2	(327)	5.2	(165)	94.9	(328)	96.4	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	7.9	(863)	7.5	(999)	94.2	(864)	94.6	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	8.0	(970)	13.9	(655)	94.6	(970)	95.6	(655)
Primary & lower	8.6	(933)	15.1	(1,241)	93.8	(932)	90.4	(1,242)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	7.3	(842)	12.7	(474)	93.8	(841)	95.2	(474)
At least monthly	7.6	(455)	11.1	(275)	95.1	(456)	94.0	(275)
Rarely	6.9	(1,275	10.2	(1,081)	94.7	(1,276)	92.7	(1,081)
Never	10.4	(160)	15.9	(337)	96.0	(160)	94.3	(338)
No religion	9.6	(323)	11.7	(811)	92.0	(328)	93.7	(812)
Current union status								
Married	6.4	(487)	8.7	(536)	95.1	(486)	92.3	(537)
Common-law partner	7.2	(902)	11.0	(800)	94.6	(903)	93.4	(802)
Visiting partner	8.7	(887)	13.4	(842)	94.0	(888)	93.9	(841)
Friend/with sex	10.5	(129)	11.2	(243)	94.4	(129)	96.5	(243)
Friend/no sex	3.2	(69)	6.4	(71)	97.7	(69)	94.2	(71)
No steady partner	7.1	(630)	12.7	(576)	93.4	(630)	91.7	(576)

Table II-2.3.1
Childbearing: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by age at which a woman is considered responsible enough to have her first child and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Age at first birth: Less than 18	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-29	30 +	When she matures	Other incl. D.K.	No. of Total	cases
Total	1.4	9.7	32.9	11.3	19.6	1.9	11.9	11.6	100.0	(3,110)
Age										
15-19	1.5	9.4	28.0	14.7	19.2	2.3	13.3	11.6	100.0	(553)
20-24	1.3	11.5	31.6	12.3	19.8	1.5	10.3	11.7	100.0	(628)
25-29	1.4	9.3	33.6	10.4	21.1	2.2	11.1	10.9	100.0	(667)
30-34	1.6	8.7	35.1	8.8	18.0	1.5	12.7	13.6	100.0	(594)
35-39	0.9	9.0	39.8	7.9	21.7	1.3	10.1	9.3	100.0	(420)
40-44	0.8	9.8	32.9	11.6	17.0	2.3	16.1	9.5	100.0	(248)
Residence										
Urban	1.3	10.8	34.3	11.5	21.6	2.3	9.7	8.5	100.0	(872)
Rural	1.3	9.2	32.2	11.2	18.6	1.6	13.1	12.8	100.0	(2,238)
Education										
Post-secondary	0.4	4.6	16.4	13.0	29.2	1.4	18.8	16.2	100.0	(329)
Secondary, more than 4 years	0.4	7.2	30.3	13.4	19.2	2.5	12.8	14.2	100.0	(864)
Secondary, 4 years or less	1.0	12.8	35.3	10.7	19.3	1.6	10.5	8.8	100.0	(971)
Primary & lower	3.1	12.8	39.8	9.2	16.2	1.7	9.7	9.4	100.0	(935)
Attendance at church services										
At least weekly	1.4	7.4	27.3	12.7	20.3	2.6	15.2	13.1	100.0	(844)
At least monthly	0.3	8.4	29.9	12.9	22.5	1.9	13.6	10.4	100.0	(457)
Rarely	0.9	11.1	36.1	9.6	19.2	1.7	10.6	10.8	100.0	(1,277)
Never	0.0	9.3	37.4	13.3	18.6	0.9	9.7	5.4	100.0	(160)
No religion	4.6	12.5	35.6	11.8	17.0	1.2	7.5	9.9	100.0	(323)
Current union status										
Married	1.3	4.5	32.8	11.5	17.9	3.0	16.0	13.0	100.0	(487)
Common-law partner	1.6	12.5	39.4	10.5	15.9	1.6	9.1	8.9	100.0	(903)
Visiting partner	1.7	11.6	34.0	10.1	19.2	0.9	9.5	13.0	100.0	(889)
Boyfriend/with sex	3.1	11.2	30.1	8.8	20.3	4.1	17.0	5.4	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	0.0	5.1	19.3	18.6	33.2	2.0	10.1	11.7	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	0.4	7.5	27.0	13.0	23.4	2.4	15.2	11.1	100.0	(633)
Socio-economic index										
High	0.6	7.2	29.7	12.3	19.0	2.7	15.6	12.9	100.0	(678)
Medium	0.8	9.3	31.4	13.1	20.7	2.1	10.5	12.1	100.0	(850)
Low	2.5	12.2	39.2	9.0	16.3	1.3	10.7	8.8	100.0	(939)
Very low	1.9	14.2	41.3	8.4	17.2	1.8	6.4	8.8	100.0	(327)

Table II-2.3.2
Childbearing: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by age at which a woman is considered responsible enough to have her first child and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Age at first birth: Less than 18	18-19	20-21	22-24	25-28	30 +	When she matures	Other incl. D.K.	Total	No. of cases
Total	2.5	15.1	30.1	11.2	13.4	0.7	14.0	13.0	100.0	(3,082)
Age										
15-19	1.9	15.3	29.7	8.9	15.9	1.4	12.3	14.6	100.0	(566)
20-24	2.0	15.5	30.3	14.9	12.4	0.5	12.6	11.8	100.0	(486)
25-29	3.0	11.4	31.4	11.1	16.0	0.2	14.5	12.4	100.0	(503)
30-34	1.1	16.7	28.5	13.5	10.5	1.0	16.0	12.7	100.0	(502)
35-39	1.8	17.6	28.6	9.0	13.2	0.6	16.0	13.2	100.0	(389)
40-44	3.8	18.0	30.3	13.3	8.7	0.0	13.8	12.1	100.0	(259)
45-49	4.5	14.9	30.8	7.0	11.8	0.6	15.2	15.2	100.0	(212)
50-54	6.6	11.1	32.6	8.3	13.3	1.4	14.5	12.2	100.0	(165)
Residence										
Urban	1.9	13.8	33.4	11.4	14.7	0.6	13.6	10.6	100.0	(858)
Rural	2.7	15.7	28.5	11.1	12.8	0.8	14.1	14.2	100.0	(2.224)
Education										
Post-secondary	0.0	14.3	18.7	13.5	22.6	0.6	18.4	11.9	100.0	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	1.5	13.9	29.6	12.5	13.7	0.5	16.5	12.3	100.0	(1,002)
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.5	15.0	31.8	12.4	12.9	1.0	13.7	10.7	100.0	(657)
Primary & lower	3.9	16.3	31.0	9.5	12.1	0.8	11.1	15.3	100.0	(1,250)
Attendance at church services										
At least weekly	2.3	13.2	25.4	12.0	17.6	0.3	16.4	12.8	100.0	(474)
At least monthly	1.7	11.8	28.5	15.5	12.1	0.9	16.2	13.3	100.0	(277)
Rarely	2.0	13.9	31.0	11.6	14.6	0.6	12.1	14.2	100.0	(1,085)
Never	2.5	15.2	26.8	11.4	11.2	1.0	15.0	16.9	100.0	(339)
No religion	3.3	18.5	33.5	9.3	10.7	1.0	13.8	9.5	100.0	(817)
Current union status										
Married	2.2	12.4	27.4	10.6	13.4	0.2	19.3	14.5	100.0	(541)
Common-law partner	2.2	15.1	32.2	14.6	8.8	0.6	12.9	13.5	100.0	(804)
Visiting partner	3.5	17.1	30.7	10.0	14.0	0.7	13.1	10.9	100.0	(844)
Girlfriend/with sex	2.1	17.4	36.1	12.0	13.5	1.0	7.4	10.5	100.0	(243)
Girlfriend/no sex	0.0	18.3	23.8	15.0	18.9	0.0	4.9	19.1	100.0	(72)
No steady partner	2.1	12.6	27.1	9.1	16.0	1.4	16.9	14.8	100.0	(578)
Socio-economic index										
High	0.4	14.7	27.2	12.0	18.3	0.4	15.4	11.6	100.0	(251)
Medium	2.3	16.7	30.6	12.3	11.8	0.5	14.3	11.5	100.0	(803)
Low	3.0	15.7	29.5	10.4	14.2	0.8	12.5	13.9	100.0	(1,438)
Very low	2.6	11.5	32.6	11.2	11.1	1.2	16.2	13.6	100.0	(573)

Table II-2.3.3
Limiting families: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on reasons fo limiting the number of children a woman can have and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Health of Mother	Health of child	Econo-mic reasons	Well-being/ family	Should not limit	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	6.3	1.1	76.1	12.9	0.9	2.7	100.0	(3,094)
Age								
15-19	5.1	0.6	74.9	15.4	1.5	2.5	100.0	(549)
20-24	6.1	1.4	75.4	12.9	1.4	2.8	100.0	(624)
25-29	7.2	2.1	74.2	12.9	0.3	3.3	100.0	(665)
30-34	7.1	0.9	78.1	11.8	0.2	1.9	100.0	(592)
35-39	4.9	0.5	81.0	11.0	0.5	2.1	100.0	(417)
40-44	8.6	0.9	73.7	11.9	1.1	3.8	100.0	(247)
Residence								
Urban	6.5	0.5	77.8	11.4	0.7	3.1	100.0	(868)
Rural	6.2	1.4	75.2	13.8	1.0	2.4	100.0	(2,226)
Education								
Post-secondary	5.2	1.5	78.4	12.4	0.0	2.5	100.0	(327)
Secondary, more than 4 years	6.4	0.9	75.0	13.8	0.7	3.2	100.0	(861)
Secondary, 4 years or less	5.9	1.1	77.3	12.7	1.2	1.8	100.0	(968)
Primary & lower	7.2	1.2	74.5	12.7	1.2	3.2	100.0	(927)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	6.2	0.9	75.0	14.4	1.7	1.8	100.0	(836)
At least monthly	8.7	1.6	76.7	10.2	0.0	2.8	100.0	(456)
Rarely	6.0	1.2	77.1	12.1	0.9	2.7	100.0	(1,271)
Never	3.4	0.0	70.5	21.0	1.5	3.6	100.0	(160)
No religion	4.9	1.0	76.9	12.9	0.0	2.3	100.0	(322)
Current union status								
Married	9.3	0.8	76.4	10.6	0.5	2.4	100.0	(483)
Common-law partner	6.5	0.7	76.7	12.2	0.6	3.3	100.0	(899
Visiting partner	5.0	1.4	77.3	12.9	1.1	2.3	100.0	(888)
Boyfriend/with sex	5.4	0.4	75.6	16.2	0.0	2.4	100.0	(128)
Boyfriend/no sex	8.3	0.9	69.2	17.2	0.7	3.7	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	6.1	1.4	74.6	13.9	1.4	2.6	100.0	(627)
Socio-economic index								
High	6.4	0.7	77.3	12.0	0.2	3.4	100.0	(675)
Medium	5.6	1.4	74.7	15.3	1.1	1.9	100.0	(849)
Low	7.3	0.7	76.5	11.6	1.6	2.3	100.0	(931)
Very low	5.4	2.0	75.2	12.7	0.5	4.2	100.0	(325)

Table II-2.3.4
Limiting families: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on reasons for limiting the number of children a woman can have and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Health of Mother	Health of child	Econo-mic reasons	Well-being/ family	Should not limit	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	12.2	0.8	67.7	12.6	2.1	3.6	100.0	(3,025)
Age								
15-19	10.5	1.2	71.8	10.9	1.7	3.9	100.0	(547)
20-24	12.9	0.3	64.9	15.4	2.2	4.3	100.0	(480)
25-29	13.3	0.3	68.4	13.3	1.5	3.2	100.0	(501)
30-34	12.3	1.2	69.5	13.5	1.4	2.1	100.0	(489)
35-39	10.5	0.7	70.4	12.9	3.6	1.9	100.0	(385)
40-44	11.2	0.5	70.4	7.8	4.3	5.8	100.0	(255)
45-49	13.0	2.5	64.9	11.7	2.7	5.2	100.0	(208)
50-54	16.7	0.3	67.0	12.2	0.6	3.2	100.0	(160)
Residence								
Urban	15.9	0.5	64.8	13.2	2.7	2.9	100.0	(783)
Rural	10.4	0.9	70.5	12.3	1.9	4.0	100.0	(2,242)
Education								
Post-secondary	18.0	0.0	67.2	14.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	(162)
Secondary, more than 4 years	12.1	0.4	68.4	14.0	1.7	3.4	100.0	(988)
Secondary, 4 years or less	11.7	1.4	69.1	11.5	2.0	4.3	100.0	(639)
Primary & lower	11.6	1.0	58.9	11.8	3.0	3.7	100.0	(1,228)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	17.1	0.5	63.8	13.6	1.2	3.8	100.0	(464)
At least monthly	11.7	1.3	66.4	14.9	3.1	2.6	100.0	(274)
Rarely	10.4	0.9	70.4	13.2	2.2	2.9	100.0	(1,066)
Never	17.7	0.9	61.8	13.8	2.9	2.9	100.0	(337)
No religion	10.5	0.8	71.6	10.6	1.9	4.6	100.0	(797)
Current union status								
Married	14.1	1.0	67.2	14.7	0.9	2.1	100.0	(531)
Common-law partner	11.1	0.9	71.7	11.0	1.3	4.0	100.0	(792)
Visiting partner	14.5	0.4	68.7	10.7	1.6	4.1	100.0	(835)
Girlfriend/with sex	7.5	1.5	65.6	15.5	5.2	4.7	100.0	(233)
Girlfriend/ no sex	7.9	0.0	64.6	18.3	0.0	9.2	100.0	(71)
No steady partner	11.2	1.1	68.9	13.1	3.5	2.2	100.0	(563)
Socio-economic index								
High	16.6	0.4	64.0	14.7	1.6	2.7	100.0	(246)
Medium	15.8	1.1	64.0	13.6	2.0	3.5	100.0	(783)
Low	10.0	0.7	71.0	12.6	2.4	3.3	100.0	(1,424)
Very low	10.4	1.0	71.6	10.3	1.8	4.9	100.0	(556)

Table II-2.3.5
Spacing of births: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by desired spacing between births and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Desired spacing between births: Under 2 years	2-<4 years	4+ years	Fate, up to God	No opinion	Total	No. of cases
Total	6.5	45.5	43.0	1.2	3.8	100.0	(2,864)
Age							
15-19	5.1	41.7	46.0	1.3	5.9	100.0	(507)
20-24	6.6	43.5	44.1	1.5	4.3	100.0	(575)
25-29	9.2	43.0	44.5	1.0	2.2	100.0	(600)
30-34	7.1	44.1	44.3	0.9	3.6	100.0	(552)
35-39	3.4	53.1	39.6	1.1	2.9	100.0	(388)
40-44	7.6	56.5	32.2	1.1	2.6	100.0	(242)
Residence							
Urban	6.8	41.4	48.2	0.6	3.0	100.0	(795)
Rural	6.4	47.7	40.3	1.5	4.2	100.0	(2,069)
Education							
Post-secondary	8.8	49.6	38.0	1.0	2.7	100.0	(304)
Secondary, more than 4 years	6.5	43.1	45.9	1.0	3.5	100.0	(811)
Secondary, 4 years or less	5.3	42.6	45.5	1.5	5.1	100.0	(885)
Primary & lower	7.0	49.5	39.4	1.1	3.1	100.0	(853)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	7.4	49.6	37.8	0.9	4.3	100.0	(783)
At least monthly	6.9	46.9	40.5	1.7	4.0	100.0	(425)
Rarely	5.4	44.7	45.6	1.1	3.2	100.0	(1,171)
Never	5.3	35.4	50.1	3.4	5.9	100.0	(145)
No religion	8.6	42.5	45.4	0.8	2.7	100.0	(295)
Current union status							
Married	6.9	54.3	33.4	0.8	4.6	100.0	(457)
Common-law partner	6.3	42.2	46.7	1.8	3.0	100.0	(819)
Visiting partner	5.3	43.4	47.7	0.8	2.8	100.0	(813)
Boyfriend/with sex	13.8	53.0	27.1	1.5	4.6	100.0	(116)
Boyfriend/no sex	6.3	41.6	41.1	2.0	9.0	100.0	(62)
No steady partner	6.9	45.8	41.6	1.1	4.6	100.0	(597)
Socio-economic index							
High	6.4	47.0	42.7	0.5	3.5	100.0	(637)
Medium	4.7	40.5	47.3	1.9	5.7	100.0	(789)
Low	6.5	49.8	39.2	1.2	3.4	100.0	(850)
Very low	8.7	45.4	42.9	0.8	2.1	100.0	(298)

Table II-2.3.6
Spacing of births: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by desired spacing between births and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Desired spacing between births: Under 2 years	2-<4 years	4+ years	Fate, up to God	No opinion	Total	No. of cases
Total	10.3	58.8	22.1	1.7	7.1	100.0	(3,000)
Age							
15-19	10.6	52.5	23.7	1.1	12.1	100.0	(545)
20-24	9.9	55.8	26.6	1.4	6.3	100.0	(469)
25-29	8.7	57.9	24.1	1.9	7.5	100.0	(485)
30-34	12.2	61.2	20.3	1.9	4.4	100.0	(492)
35-39	8.7	64.2	20.1	1.4	5.5	100.0	(385)
40-44	10.4	72.0	10.5	3.4	3.8	100.0	(251)
45-49	10.7	62.1	20.5	2.8	4.0	100.0	(210)
50-54	13.4	61.4	18.6	1.9	4.7	100.0	(163)
Residence							
Urban	13.2	54.8	24.0	1.3	6.7	100.0	(759)
Rural	9.0	60.6	21.2	1.9	7.3	100.0	(2,241)
Education							
Post-secondary	10.9	62.3	20.9	0.0	5.9	100.0	(160)
Secondary, more than 4 years	10.3	55.4	24.9	1.4	8.0	100.0	(987)
Secondary, 4 years or less	11.4	57.3	22.2	1.7	7.5	100.0	(629)
Primary & lower	9.7	62.7	19.4	2.3	5.9	100.0	(1216)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	11.2	59.6	21.5	2.3	5.4	100.0	(464)
At least monthly	12.9	59.3	20.8	1.5	5.5	100.0	(270)
Rarely	10.5	58.6	24.6	1.0	5.4	100.0	(1,057)
Never	11.8	57.5	24.1	2.9	3.8	100.0	(328)
No religion	7.5	60.9	18.9	2.2	10.5	100.0	(795)
Current union status							
Married	12.0	61.5	20.1	2.8	3.4	100.0	(533)
Common-law partner	10.0	62.6	20.1	2.0	5.4	100.0	(785)
Visiting partner	9.5	60.2	23.8	0.8	5.7	100.0	(811)
Boyfriend/with sex	8.2	57.6	22.4	1.6	10.3	100.0	(237)
Boyfriend/no sex	23.2	31.0	31.4	0.0	14.4	100.0	(70)
No steady partner	9.6	55.9	21.4	2.3	10.8	100.0	(564)
Socio-economic index							
High	15.9	52.4	24.0	2.9	4.8	100.0	(245)
Medium	9.7	59.6	21.0	1.9	7.7	100.0	(782)
Low	10.3	59.2	21.5	1.6	7.4	100.0	(1404)
Very low	9.1	59.1	23.9	1.3	6.6	100.0	(554)

Table II-2.3.7
Breastfeeding: Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on how old should a child be before the mother stops breastfeeding and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Desired length of breastfeeding							Total	No. of cases
	<4 months	4-<6 months	6-<9 months	9-<12 months	12+ months	As long as possible	Not stated		
Total	5.3	7.0	26.7	9.0	37.6	9.9	4.5	100.0	(3,095)
Age									
15-19	6.6	7.5	27.2	8.4	31.6	7.1	11.6	100.0	(552)
20-24	6.8	7.4	27.0	8.6	37.5	9.4	3.3	100.0	(624)
25-29	4.6	6.4	28.4	7.4	41.6	8.8	2.8	100.0	(666)
30-34	3.4	8.7	28.0	9.7	37.3	10.9	2.0	100.0	(591)
35-39	4.6	5.4	23.3	9.6	40.3	14.4	2.4	100.0	(418)
40-44	4.4	5.2	23.2	12.9	40.0	13.1	1.2	100.0	(244)
Residence									
Urban	5.5	6.2	26.4	9.2	36.7	10.7	5.3	100.0	(864)
Rural	5.2	7.4	26.9	8.8	38.0	9.6	4.1	100.0	(2,231)
Education									
Post-secondary	6.4	9.4	33.9	8.2	26.1	11.2	4.8	100.0	(325)
Secondary, more than 4 years	5.9	6.8	30.2	8.7	33.6	10.0	4.8	100.0	(864)
Secondary, 4 years or less	5.3	7.2	24.7	7.7	41.7	9.0	4.4	100.0	(966)
Primary & lower	4.3	5.9	22.2	11.0	41.7	10.7	4.2	100.0	(929)
Attendance at church services									
At least weekly	6.5	6.1	30.0	9.3	32.3	9.7	6.1	100.0	(839)
At least monthly	5.3	7.4	27.7	9.8	34.1	9.9	5.8	100.0	(455)
Rarely	4.6	7.4	25.4	8.9	39.4	10.9	3.4	100.0	(1,271)
Never	3.2	9.5	27.2	11.4	35.6	8.9	4.2	100.0	(159)
No religion	6.2	5.0	23.2	6.6	47.9	7.7	7.4	100.0	(322)
Current union status									
Married	4.2	5.5	25.0	11.7	34.7	16.5	2.4	100.0	(486)
Common-law partner	3.2	8.0	23.7	9.6	43.3	10.3	1.9	100.0	(901)
Visiting partner	5.8	8.0	26.9	7.8	39.6	8.7	3.2	100.0	(883)
Boyfriend/with sex	9.1	8.9	26.7	9.1	30.5	9.3	6.4	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	6.6	11.7	29.0	3.7	34.0	5.9	9.1	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	6.6	4.5	30.4	8.9	32.1	8.1	9.4	100.0	(627)
Socio-economic index									
High	6.5	6.5	28.1	8.5	35.7	10.1	4.6	100.0	(677)
Medium	4.4	7.3	25.5	9.4	39.2	10.1	4.1	100.0	(847)
Low	5.2	6.6	25.8	8.6	39.4	9.7	4.7	100.0	(935)
Very low	3.7	5.9	18.8	10.4	47.9	9.1	4.2	100.0	(323)

Table II-2.3.8
Breastfeeding: Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on duration of breastfeeding and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Desired length of breastfeeding							Total	No. of cases
	<4 months	4-<6 months	6-<9 months	9-<12 months	12+ months	As long as possible	Not stated		
Total	3.5.	4.3	23.6	9.2	36.9	11.5	12.0	100.0	(3,067)
Age									
15-19	3.0	5.2	19.5	6.6	32.3	12.4	21.0	100.0	(564)
20-24	2.5	4.3	26.2	9.3	35.0	9.4	13.3	100.0	(484)
25-29	2.3	5.1	23.8	8.5	37.7	11.1	11.7	100.0	(503)
30-34	2.3	2.1	27.2	10.2	38.4	12.4	7.4	100.0	(500)
35-39	3.4	3.5	26.4	10.6	37.7	12.9	5.5	100.0	(388)
40-44	1.4	6.4	17.0	12.4	45.8	12.4	4.6	100.0	(254)
45-49	0.6	2.5	23.8	12.1	40.3	10.6	10.1	100.0	(211)
50-54	2.0	4.5	25.8	9.5	41.0	12.1	5.1	100.0	(163)
Residence									
Urban	2.6	3.1	23.5	8.7	42.8	7.5	11.8	100.0	(784)
Rural	2.4	4.9	23.6	9.4	34.2	13.4	12.1	100.0	(2,283)
Education									
Post-secondary	4.6	8.2	25.9	6.8	29.1	11.2	14.2	100.0	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	1.9	3.6	26.4	10.6	34.2	11.7	11.8	100.0	(999)
Secondary, 4 years or less	3.2	5.7	22.6	5.3	37.8	11.8	13.6	100.0	(654)
Primary & lower	2.2	3.6	21.2	10.6	40.1	11.3	11.0	100.0	(1,241)
Attendance at church services									
At least weekly	3.7	6.6	25.0	9.9	32.6	10.7	11.5	100.0	(474)
At least monthly	3.7	4.5	24.2	9.2	33.7	12.5	12.2	100.0	(273)
Rarely	2.3	4.5	23.0	9.3	37.4	11.4	12.1	100.0	(1.080)
Never	2.2	5.5	29.8	6.1	34.1	9.6	12.7	100.0	(339)
No religion	1.8	2.4	21.8	10.0	40.9	12.3	10.8	100.0	(811)
Current union status									
Legally married	3.0	4.5	27.7	9.4	35.4	13.4	6.8	100.0	(536)
Common-law partner	2.2	3.9	22.1	11.3	42.7	12.6	5.2	100.0	(801)
Visiting partner	2.6	4.3	26.4	8.4	36.1	9.0	13.2	100.0	(840)
Girlfriend/with sex	1.5	3.9	21.7	9.5	43.9	9.2	10.3	100.0	(242)
Girlfriend/no sex	4.0	5.8	14.8	9.1	38.5	6.7	21.1	100.0	(71)
No steady partner	2.3	4.7	20.2	7.9	29.9	14.7	20.3	100.0	(577)
Socio-economic index									
High	2.9	6.8	26.4	8.4	34.3	8.8	12.4	100.0	(249)
Medium	2.2	4.9	26.4	8.2	39.2	11.2	7.9	100.0	(799)
Low	2.4	3.5	22.0	8.9	38.5	13.3	11.4	100.0	(1,434)
Very low	2.6	4.5	22.5	11.1	31.5	9.1	18.7	100.0	(568)

CHAPTER III

ATTITUDES TOWARDS CONTRACEPTION

Chapter III is, perhaps, the most important chapter in this Volume. It explores attitudes of female and male respondents towards five of the most well known and used contraceptive methods, including possible side effects. The six sections in this chapter deal with:

- Views on sterilization
- Views on injectables
- Attitudes and practice related to pill use
- Attitudes and practices related to condom use
- Attitudes towards the use of the intra-uterine device
- Views on possible side effects associated with the use of contraceptives

These six sections are supported by related tables.

III.1 VIEWS ON STERILIZATION

The first topic examined in this section deals with views on sterilization and takes the form of identifying which method of sterilization the respondents "think is better" - tubal ligation or vasectomy, identifying reasons for their choice. The relevant information is given in Tables 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 and should be reviewed in the context that not one man in the male sample reported having had a vasectomy nor was any partner of a female respondent reported to have had a vasectomy; in the 1989 survey, there was only one partner who was reported to have had a vasectomy.

It is not surprising, therefore, that only 12 percent of women and three percent of men responded that "vasectomy is better". Almost one-quarter (22 percent) of women and one-quarter (26 percent) of men had no opinion. This was particularly true for younger women, teenage men, women and men with lower educational background or with no children. Men in the lowest socio-economic category and/or those who do not use contraception were also more likely to not have an opinion.

Almost two-thirds (65 percent) of women and 71 percent of men think that tubal ligation is "better" or that neither is better and the two are "equal". Older women, those with primary or lower education, with three or more children, and/or lower socio-economic status and women who already have a tubal ligation favour female sterilization more strongly. For men, results are less consistent except for men whose partners have had a tubal ligation - 73 percent say "tubal ligation is better".

Most women and men who favour tubal ligation said that it eliminated the future possibility of childbearing (43 percent and 37 percent respectively) and one-third (34 percent) of women and 28 percent of men said that it is safer than vasectomy, which is not supported by medical literature. Of those who favoured vasectomy, the reasons were essentially the same plus 12 percent or men and two percent of women said that vasectomy is cheaper.

One question which was asked related to perceptions as to the effectiveness of tubal ligation, presented in Table 3.1.3. Only two-thirds of women considered tubal ligation to be a very effective means to prevent pregnancy. In this context, more men than women considered it to be a very effective method (67 percent of women and 74 percent of men). About 15 percent of both women and men considered it to be an ineffective method or indicated that they did not know how effective it is. There were little discernible patterns in the percentages identified in the various specified categories.

III.2 VIEWS ON USE OF INJECTABLES

The next topic explored was related to views on injectables, information relating to which is presented in Tables 3.2.1 to 3.2.4. Table 3.2.1 presents data on the percentage distribution of women by views on the effectiveness of injectables while the corresponding presentation for men is shown in Table 3.2.2. Over 45 percent of both women and men considered injectables as a very effective contraceptive method, with 55 percent of women and 48 percent of men considering it very effective. Again, only a small proportion (4 percent) of both women and men considered the method ineffective, with 16 and 18 percent indicating that they did not know. Of those reporting "don't know", the highest percentage (about 25 percent) were among the 15-19 year olds. This percentage decreased significantly thereafter for women, ranging from 13 and 14 percent except in the oldest age group (40-44) where the percentage was 16 percent. For men, the percentage still remained high for the 20-24 year olds (over 20 percent), falling thereafter to comparable levels with females until after age 44 when the levels of "don't know" again was higher than 20 percent. The level of education of the respondents did not appear to have had any significant impact on perceptions of effectiveness among respondents.

How did the respondents rate ease of use of the injectables? Answers are presented in Tables 3.2.3 and 3.2.4. Some 58 percent of women and 51 percent of men considered that the injection as a contraceptive method was very easy to use while a further 20 percent of both women and men regarded it as somewhat easy to use. Seven to nine percent indicated that they did not think it would be easy to use. Sixteen percent (approximately the same percentage as indicated not knowing as to effectiveness) said that they did not know. Again a similar pattern among those who reported not knowing in relation to effectiveness was observed here.

Those women reporting use of the injectables to be very easy increased with age from the youngest age group, 15-19, up until age group 30-34 and falling thereafter. In the case of the men, the percentages increased up until age group 40-44, with the falling off taking effect after age 44.

More rural women considered the injection very easy to use than did urban women (62.6 percent compared with 50.6 percent). The difference based on place of residence for men was not significant. With respect to levels of education, for women, the lower the level of education, the higher was the percentage indicated for those who considered it very easy.

There were no discernible patterns observed for both women and men for classifications based on union status nor in relation to socio-economic status and men had no association with educational attainment.

III.3 ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO PILL USE

Pill use remains the most preferred contraceptive method among women in Jamaica and is the second most used among partners in the male survey. Accordingly, a number of habits being practiced and attitudes towards pill-taking were explored during the survey. Areas represented are:

1. Brands of pills being taken, period over which they have been taken continuously and person recommending the brand.

2. Views on safety for women's health by pill takers.

3. Views on whether or not using the pill will protect against sexually transmitted diseases.

4. Effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy.

5. Views concerning taking the pill correctly.

6. Ease of use of the pill.

Data presented on brands of pill used are restricted to those reported by female respondents since the incidence of "don't know" in the reporting of male respondents was too high to obtain meaningful results on this topic. The information is presented in Table 3.3.1.

Perle is reported to be the most preferred brand used by women (43 percent reported that they used this brand). It should be noted, however, that there are some women who do not know the difference between brands and regard "Perle" as synonymous with "pill"; accordingly, the reporting on Perle could be exaggerated on this account. Lo Femenal was the second most preferred brand (with 28 percent of women reporting that they used this brand). Ovral and Nordette were the two other brands with usage above the acceptable numbers for classification (with 11 and 3 percent respectively).

The Nurse is by far the professional who most often makes the recommendation for use. In analyzing these percentages, however, account has to be taken of the following factors:

a) Whether the pills are obtained from a government or private health facility.

b) If from a government health facility, whether or not there is a choice of pills. Often, there is only one brand available in the health facility providing the pill.

c) Whether or not problems were experienced prior to using the present brand, requiring intervention of a higher level professional.

It should be noted that as stated above, the pattern of use of Ovral and Nordette is different to that of Perle and Lo Femenal and that in the case of these two brands, the percent ascribed to "doctor recommending" is comparatively higher.

One view which has been of concern to some members of the public is what degree of safety there is for women's health for those taking the pill and this is covered in Tables 3.3.2 and 3.3.3. A relatively low percentage of both female and male respondents (15 percent of women and 13 percent of men) considered that it was completely safe in relation to a woman's health. A higher proportion (44 percent of women and 38

percent of men) felt that there was only a slight risk; approximately one quarter felt that it was unsafe while some 16 percent of women and 24 percent of men indicated that they did not know.

The proportion of respondents regarding the pill as safe, either completely or with a slight risk, increases with age up until the age group 30-34 for women and 40-44 for men, falling thereafter. Meanwhile, a higher proportion in urban areas consider taking the pill to be safe than those in rural areas. Also, education and socio-economic status show definite patterns, with the more educated and those in the higher socio-economic category showing greater confidence in the degree of safety of taking the pill than those with lower statuses.

What do persons believe about getting protection from sexually transmitted diseases by taking the pill. The statement put was:

> "Using the pill will protect you against sexually transmitted disease including AIDS. Do you agree, disagree or are you uncertain".

As might be seen in Table 3.3.4, very small percentage of respondents (2.7 percent of women and 3.9 percent of men) wrongly agreed with the statement. A slightly higher proportion of rural men and women agreed and the level of education appeared to influence those who agreed in that the lower levels of agreement were found in those with the higher levels of education.

The next area explored related to views on effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy. As is shown in Tables 3.3.5 and 3.3.6, approximately half of the women and over 40 percent of the men considered the method very effective; a further 37 percent of women and 39 percent of men felt that it was sometimes effective; some ten percent and 14 percent of the women and men surveyed did not know; and only a small percent (four percent) of both women and men considered it not effective. Percentages considering it effective, either completely or sometimes, were not significantly different in urban versus rural areas while there was little discernible pattern in levels of education.

A number of pill failures is due to incorrect use of the pill. Thus, a more specific question was put to respondents to identify their views. "If a woman takes the pill correctly, how sure can she be that she will not become pregnant?" Answers given were:

1. Completely sure
2. Slight risk of pregnancy
3. Some risk of pregnancy
4. Don't know

The answers are presented in Tables 3.3.7 and 3.3.8. The same proportion of women as those who considered the method effective (50 percent) considered it to be a completely sure method to prevent pregnancy if taken correctly; a lower percentage of men than those considering it a very effective method (33.5 percent compared with 43 percent) regarding it as a completely sure method if taken correctly. Lower percentages were also recorded by both women and men for those who felt that there was a slight risk of pregnancy if the pill was taken correctly compared with those who considered the method sometimes effective (20.7 and 24.2 percent for women and men respectively compared with 36.6 and 37.7 percent). In addition, 14.6 percent of women and 18.0 percent of men considered that there was some risk of pregnancy even if the pill is taken correctly. These figures highlight the importance which all respondents place on taking the pill correctly. In answer to this question, the remaining 14 percent of women

and 24 percent of men answered that they did not know. As in the case of views on effectiveness, age does not appear to be a factor in their determination; neither is residence or the level of education.

The final topic explored in respect of the pill is ease of use, data for which is presented in Tables 3.3.9 and 3.3.10. Over half of the women and men surveyed indicated that they considered the pill as a contraceptive method easy to use and a further 25 percent of women and 19 percent of men felt that it was somewhat easy. Twelve percent of women and eight percent of men thought that it was not easy while 10 percent of women and 15 percent of men reported that they had no views on ease of use. Patterns were mixed among the various characteristics of respondents.

III.4 ATTITUDES AND PRACTICES RELATED TO CONDOM USE

The other major contraceptive used by male respondents and the partners of female respondents is the condom. Thus, it is important to identify the practices employed by both women and men with respect to its use as well as the views held by them in respect of their effectiveness and use. Thus, a number of questions were asked concerning these. Topics studied were:

- Brands of condom used.
- Reasons for use (for those who are using).
- Reasons for not using (for those who are not using).
- Frequency of use (for those who are using).
- Perceptions regarding the pleasure derived when a condom is used.
- Perception as to effectiveness on second use.

The brand of condom used is considered to be important, particularly to men, since it is the view of some that specific brands can contribute to a man's macho image. Accordingly, the survey collected information on the brands used both by the men surveyed as well as the partners of the women who were sampled in the female survey. The information collected has been presented in Tables 3.4.1 and 3.4.2. Only 3 percent of men could not report on the brand being used; on the other hand, the percentage for brand unknown from among the women is 17.3 percent; this is not a totally unexpected result. A total of 24 brands were identified in the survey; however, only three of the main brands were identified as being used extensively. These are: Panther, Rough Rider and Sultan. As explained in the case of Perle, Panther being the first commercial brand offered under the auspices of the family planning programme, the name to many persons is synonymous with "condom". Accordingly, this should be taken into account when assessing the significance of the figures.

Panther is sold in the commercial marketing programme supported by the National Family Planning Board, with the use of international funding; up until September 1993, Sultan was distributed directly by government through its health centres and clinics (it has since then been divested) while the other brands are distributed through normal

commercial channels.

Of the three brands identified by women as being most popular, Panther accounted for 31 percent of the condoms used in their partnership, Rough Rider for 21 percent and Sultan for 12 percent. Of the men, 38 percent reported using Panther, 31 percent, Sultan and 15 percent, Rough Rider. In the case of Panther, the percentages increased with age for women and for men up to the age 45-49. On the whole, however, Panther was in all age groups the preferred brand for women and men. The brand - Rough Rider appears to be favoured by partners of younger women. For men, the pattern has not been as consistent, rising and falling over the age groups. For the brand Sultan, the percentage of use by women has been generally downward over increasing age groups, broken only by the sharp increase at age 35-39. For the men, like the women it has been generally downward with increasing age.

Panther is the preferred brand used by all respondents in both urban and rural areas. At the same time, there are higher percentages for users of Sultan by rural women and men compared with their urban counterparts. Patterns by the other characteristics vary although preference for Panther over the other brands is evident for those at lower economic levels. For women whose partners are users of condoms, as union status is less stable, Rough Rider appears to be preferred by a greater proportion of their partners.

The reasons for use of condoms by current condom users were next examined. Categories were:

- Prevents pregnancy
- Prevents sexually transmitted diseases
- Prevents pregnancy and disease
- Other

Results are given in Tables 3.4.3 and 3.4.4. Twenty-nine percent of women and 34 percent of men indicated that they used the condom to prevent pregnancy; a small percentage (5.6 percent of women and 8.1 percent of men) reported that they were using the condom only to prevent sexually transmitted diseases while the majority of persons (65 percent of females and 58 percent of males) admitted using it for both purposes. It is possible that the relatively low percentage of persons reporting using the condom only to prevent sexually transmitted diseases could be higher because some respondents may have been embarrassed to admit that they were in fact using the condom for that purpose and accordingly reported that they used if for both purposes. It should also be noted that, whatever the reason given for use, once it is being correctly used, it will achieve the purpose not only of protecting against the sexually transmitted diseases but also against pregnancy. The most notable difference when the patterns of use are examined, based on the various characteristics, is in relation to union status where in the case of the stable unions, and particularly for married women and men, the percentages of those using it to prevent pregnancy is significantly higher than in the less stable unions. Even here, however, the emphasis in expressed reasons is concentrated on those using it for both purposes rather than for protection against STDs exclusively. Very few men in the lower socio-economic group and/or those with no steady partner use condoms for pregnancy prevention only.

For those partners who have never used condoms, reasons were sought for non-use. A broad cross-section of answers were given, some of which were grouped together for this

analysis. Thus, for example, the category "perceived medically unsafe" consisted of two sub-categories - "unsafe", and "fear of side effects".

Thirty percent of women to whom this question was directed indicated that they have never used a condom because they were never sexually active. The corresponding percentage for men is 38 percent. A further 27 percent of women who, with their partners never used a condom, never used because their partners did not like them and 5.4 percent believed that using a condom diminished the pleasure or the spontaneity of sexual intercourse. At the same time, 5.4 percent considered that it was not effective and 2.5 percent did not use since they perceived it to be medically unsafe.

For men, 10.5 percent did not use since they had one partner only and, accordingly, considered themselves safe; 2.9 percent of male respondents and 10.5 percent of their partners did not like using condoms while a further 12.2 percent did not use because they perceived condoms to diminish pleasure or spontaneity in the performance of the sexual act. The degree of emphasis given to the various reasons varied with age, depending on the reason.

As indicated above, one of the reasons given by both female and male respondents for not using a condom was that it diminished pleasure and inhibited spontaneity in the performance of the sexual act. In order to follow up on this view which is believed to be quite commonly held, the following statement was put to all respondents to determine the extent of their concurrence with this belief:

> "If a man uses a condom, it doesn't take any pleasure away from a woman".

Results are shown in Table 3.4.7. Less than half (44 percent of women and 42 percent of men) agreed. The percentage agreeing varied according to age with no consistent pattern. Women and men in the higher socio-economic categories as well as those with higher levels of education showed higher levels of agreement than those at the lower levels; there were no statistical differences with regard to attendance at church services and residence. Those with no steady partner or a partner with no sexual relationship had lower levels of agreement.

A further investigation of the view that a condom can be effective on second use show that virtually few persons hold this belief (see Table 3.4.8).

A concern is the consistency with which this method is practiced. Is it being used continuously and if yes, with all or only some partners. This question was also included in the survey. Six categories were allocated to this question. These were:

- Every time.
- Every time, with certain partners.
- Most of the time.
- Some if the time.
- Occasionally.
- Other.

Tables 3.4.9 and 3.4.10 presents the results of the enquiry. The greater proportion of women (64 percent) reported that they and their partners used it every time. A much lower percentage of men (38 percent) reported use every time. For women, 19 percent reported use most of the time and 12 percent, some of the time while a further three percent indicated that they used it occasionally. Patterns of use by men is somewhat different: 36 percent (higher than for women)

indicated use most of the time and 17 percent for some of the time; a similar three percent used it only occasionally. Patterns are fairly consistent over the various classifications.

III.5 ATTITUDES TOWARD THE USE OF THE INTRA-UTERINE DEVICE

The intra-uterine device (IUD) is one of the lesser used contraceptive methods, falling from 1.6 percent among women in 1989 to 1.1 percent in 1993 and only 0.4 percent reported among the partners of men in the 1993 survey. Nevertheless, the demand for IUDs has been reported by field service workers to be strong, particularly in rural areas. Accordingly, it was felt that it was important to solicit views on perceptions of effectiveness of the method as well as ease of use. Results of these questions are given in Tables 3.5.1 and 3.5.2.

Only 28 percent of women and 30 percent of men viewed the IUD as a very effective contraceptive in preventing pregnancy. The remainder of the respondents said the IUD was somewhat effective (29 percent and 27 percent respectively), not effective at all (8 percent and 10 percent respectively) or didn't know enough to say how effective it is (35 percent and 34 percent respectively). Among women, younger women were more likely to know that the IUD was a very effective method. Age does not appear to influence responses of males and there is no relationship for either sex by education. It is probably safe to say that the majority of both women and men do not know that the IUD is a very effective contraceptive method. [4]

What of ease of use of the method? As is shown in Tables 3.5.3 and 3.5.4, less than half of the women and men consider the method easy to use with only approximately one quarter indicating that they consider the method to be very easy to use; 17 percent of women and 19 percent of men said that, in their view, the method was not easy to use while over 30 percent (37 percent of women and 32 percent of men) said they did not know. If the IUD is to be more extensively used in Jamaica, there is an obvious need for greater education and communication on this method.

III.6 VIEWS ON POSSIBLE SIDE EFFECTS RESULTING FROM USE OF CONTRACEPTIVES

Views on possible side effects which may result from using a contraceptive method was canvassed in respect of four contraceptives - tubal ligation, the injection, the pill and the intra-uterine device. These side effects have been indicated by clients in clinics as causes for cessation of use of the method. The side effects relate to abnormal bleeding, vaginal discharge, problems relating to blood circulation and resulting infertility, all believed to be caused by use of the specified methods.

With respect to the belief that contraception can cause abnormal bleeding, covered in Tables 3.6.1 and 3.6.2, the injection was seen as the most likely to lead to this side effect (58.7 percent of women and 42.9 percent of men). The pill was the next method likely to lead to this complication. The intra-uterine device was next (34.3 percent of women and 32.1 percent of men) while tubal ligation was regarded as least likely to cause abnormal bleeding; even so, more than one quarter of the respondents considered it a possibility (28.2 percent of women and 26.3 percent).

With respect to the injection, the pill and the IUD, agreement was less among female ado-

lescents. There is no discernible pattern among either sex in the case of tubal ligation. Views based on residence are significantly different only for the pill. For both sexes, more rural respondents hold the view that the pill can cause abnormal bleeding than their urban counterparts. The difference for all other methods and between women and men is not statistically significant. Levels of education appear not to have had a significant impact on these beliefs.

The next belief canvassed relate to the view that the use of selective contraceptive methods can cause vaginal discharge. Tables 3.6.3 and 3.6.4 present the findings of the inquiry. Three methods were focussed on - the injection, the pill, and the intra-uterine device. For all three methods, significantly more women than men considered that use of the particular contraceptive method can cause vaginal discharge. More than half of the women considered that the injection and the pill can cause vaginal discharge while 40 percent considered that using the IUD can result in vaginal discharge; for men, 38 percent identified the injection, 40 percent the pill and 33 percent the IUD as likely to cause vaginal discharge. For women, in the case of all three methods, the lowest percentage was for women in the youngest age group (15-19 years); the pattern among the other age groups did not reveal a great deal of consistency. In men, on the other hand, the percentages increase from the youngest age group up to age group 35-39, falling thereafter.

Examining the findings by place of residence, a significantly higher percentage of rural women than their urban counterparts considered that vaginal discharge could be caused by using the pill. The same was true for men with reference to the injectables. SLess women with higher levels of education on a percentage basis believed that, by using injectables or the pill, such side effect were possible than those with lower levels of education. In the case of the IUD, the pattern is reversed.

In the case of the men, the pattern is not as straightforward although with respect to the IUD, the pattern experienced by women is more or less maintained. Other classifications seem not to have a significant impact on the development of these beliefs. For men, the most discernible pattern relates to opinions on the IUD as indicated by respondents on the basis of their levels of education; the higher the level of education, the higher is the percentage of respondents who acknowledge that they hold that view relating to this method.

What of the view that the use of contraceptives is bad for blood circulation? This was explored with respect to the injection, the pill and the IUD and the results have been presented in Tables 3.6.5 and 3.6.6. Here, patterns of beliefs are very similar for both women and men; some one-third think that using the injection is bad for blood circulation (33.4 percent of women and 35.1 percent of men); approximately one-quarter (23.9 percent of women and 27.2 percent of men) consider taking the pill can lead to that result while less than 20 percent (18.8 percent of women and 16.2 percent of men) associate that side effect with the IUD. In all cases, there is no consistent pattern by age group.

Finally, beliefs relating to the long term effects of continuing contraceptive usage was introduced. The question asked was:

> "Do you think [METHOD] can cause infertility if you use it for a long time, say five years?"

Again, three methods were identified and the

results are shown in Table 3.6.7. Slightly over half of both women and men (51 percent of women and 52 percent of men) think that long term use of injectables can lead to infertility. A significantly higher proportion of men (44 percent) than women (35 percent) think the long term use of the pill can result in infertility. Lower proportions of women (17 percent) and men (20 percent) believe this in relation to the IUD. Age and education do not significantly affect the proportions who report infertility as a possible problem.

The extent of infertility varies among countries and among different populations within countries. Levels of infertility may be influenced by differences in prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); access to adequate health care for STDs, abortion and childbirth. STDs are the leading cause of preventable infertility. [5] There is no data supporting infertility as a side effect to the long term use of the contraceptives mentioned above. Thus, there is considerable misinformation among women and men of reproductive age in Jamaica concerning this topic.

Account must, however, be taken of the advice being given to patients by physicians in Jamaica concerning the desirability of a rest period from contraceptive use. In a recent study conducted among three hundred and sixty-seven private physicians who provide family planning services in Jamaica, "more than one-half (53 percent) say they recommended a rest from the oral contraceptives, followed by 40 percent indicating a rest from Depo-Provera and 29 percent recommending a rest from the IUD.

Reasons listed for temporary discontinuation of the pill and Depo-Provera are similar; physicians worry about reactivating normal hormone flow and eliminating chemicals from the body after three years, and about reducing complications and bleeding.

Reasons given to rest from the IUD are if the client has an infection (32 percent) and as a way to reduce the chance of Pelvic Inflammatory Disease (PID) or infection (22 percent)". 6 Such recommendations would have contributed to some of the beliefs reflected in the survey findings.

Table II-3.1.1
Percentage distribution of views on which Is better, tubal ligation or vasectomy by selected characteristics: Women aged 15-44 years
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Sterilization method considered better: Vasectomy	Tubal ligation	Neither, both equally	No opinion	Total	No. of cases
Total	3.4	36.6	33.5	26.5	100.0	(3,091)
Age						
15-19	9.3	31.4	26.0	33.3	100.0	(548)
20-24	14.0	36.5	26.1	23.3	100.0	(624)
25-29	13.1	38.8	26.0	22.1	100.0	(664)
30-34	13.5	43.9	24.9	17.6	100.0	(593)
35-39	12.4	44.9	26.5	16.2	100.0	(416)
40-44	11.0	49.5	23.2	16.3	100.0	(246)
Education*						
Post-secondary	17.8	32.2	34.3	15.7	100.0	(324)
Secondary, more than 4 years	13.5	37.0	27.7	21.8	100.0	(862)
Secondary, 4 years or less	12.2	37.9	24.2	25.7	100.0	(966)
Primary & lower	9.7	47.3	21.7	21.3	100.0	(928)
Number Of Living Children						
0	13.3	26.8	30.3	29.6	100.0	(856)
1	12.8	38.3	27.1	21.8	100.0	(665)
2	13.7	41.0	23.8	21.4	100.0	(575)
3	9.8	47.3	22.6	20.3	100.0	(412)
4 or more	11.3	53.6	21.4	14.0	100.0	(583)
Socio-economic index*						
High	18.9	31.1	28.7	21.3	100.0	(282)
Medium	13.4	39.3	25.6	21.7	100.0	(645)
Low	11.2	41.0	25.3	22.6	100.0	(1,450)
Very low	11.1	42.3	24.2	22.4	100.0	(677)
Contraceptive Status*						
Sterilized	6.7	68.9	20.7	3.7	100.0	(314)
Uses reversible method	13.8	37.8	26.1	22.3	100.0	(1,227)
No method used	12.5	35.3	26.3	25.9	100.0	(1,548)

* - The number of cases in some sub-groups do not add up to total due to missing values.

Table II-3.1.2
Percentage distribution of views on which is better, tubal ligation or vasectomy by selected characteristics:
Men aged 15-54 years
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Sterilization method considered better: Vasectomy	Tubal ligation	Neither, both equally	No opinion	Total	No. of cases
Total	3.4	36.6	33.5	26.5	100.0	(3,063)
Age						
15-19	5.8	30.4	27.9	36.0	100.0	(564)
20-24	4.1	35.4	34.0	26.5	100.0	(480)
25-29	3.1	36.1	37.1	23.7	100.0	(501)
30-34	2.0	35.8	39.3	23.0	100.0	(498)
35-39	1.7	43.4	33.9	21.1	100.0	(389)
40-44	0.6	49.0	32.5	17.8	100.0	(257)
45-49	2.1	38.7	32.1	27.1	100.0	(212)
50-54	2.2	40.8	33.7	23.4	100.0	(162)
Education						
Post-secondary	6.1	28.8	43.7	21.5	100.0	(164)
Secondary, more than 4 years	4.0	36.6	35.6	23.8	100.0	(997)
Secondary, 4 years or less	4.1	34.3	30.2	31.3	100.0	(654)
Primary & lower	1.9	39.3	32.1	26.7	100.0	(1,240)
Number Of Living Children						
0	4.7	32.6	32.4	30.3	100.0	(1,331)
1	2.2	36.1	37.6	24.2	100.0	(500)
2	1.9	39.8	35.3	23.1	100.0	(433)
3	1.5	45.5	32.9	20.1	100.0	(288)
4 or more	2.3	44.6	31.6	21.6	100.0	(504)
Socio-economic index						
High	4.2	35.5	39.4	21.0	100.0	(250)
Medium	4.1	37.6	34.3	23.9	100.0	(798)
Low	2.9	36.7	34.2	26.2	100.0	(1,430)
Very low	3.1	36.1	28.6	32.2	100.0	(568)
Contraceptive Status						
Sterilized	1.8	72.7	19.9	5.7	100.0	(184)
Uses reversible method	4.6	38.2	34.3	23.0	100.0	(1,534)
No method used	2.2	30.8	33.7	33.2	100.0	(1,337)

* - The number of cases in some sub-groups do not add up to total due to missing values.

Table II-3.1.3
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on effectiveness of tubal ligation to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics - 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases*
Total	67.0	17.7	2.1	13.2	100.0	(2,958)
Age						
15-19	61.4	14.6	1.5	22.5	100.0	(474)
20-24	65.8	20.5	2.4	11.3	100.0	(596)
25-29	67.3	17.6	3.1	12.0	100.0	(650)
30-34	68.4	18.6	1.2	11.8	100.0	(584)
35-39	72.3	16.3	2.1	9.3	100.0	(409)
40-44	71.5	17.6	2.2	8.7	100.0	(245)
Residence						
Urban	63.4	18.7	2.0	15.9	100.0	(909)
Rural	69.3	17.0	2.2	11.5	100.0	(2,049)
Education						
Post-secondary	68.4	18.9	0.8	11.9	100.0	(319)
Secondary, more than 4 years	65.7	18.5	2.3	13.5	100.0	(834)
Secondary, 4 years or less	64.6	18.4	2.4	14.6	100.0	(910)
Primary & lower	70.5	15.3	2.1	12.1	100.0	(884)

Table II-3.1.4
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on effectiveness of tubal ligation to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics - 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases*
Total	73.5	10.5	2.1	13.9	100.0	(2,637)
Age						
15-19	70.5	9.4	3.1	17.0	100.0	(382)
20-24	69.5	10.6	1.4	18.5	100.0	(397)
25-29	74.8	12.0	1.3	11.9	100.0	(463)
30-34	78.1	10.1	1.9	9.9	100.0	(455)
35-39	74.3	11.8	2.8	11.1	100.0	(363)
40-44	79.9	11.6	0.4	8.1	100.0	(239)
45-49	73.8	7.7	3.2	15.3	100.0	(194)
50-54	70.4	9.3	3.1	17.2	100.0	(143)
Residence						
Urban	73.4	9.8	1.2	15.6	100.0	(781)
Rural	73.6	10.9	2.5	13.0	100.0	(1,856)
Education						
Post-secondary	78.4	10.9	0.6	10.1	100.0	(158)
Secondary, more than 4 years	78.0	9.8	1.2	11.0	100.0	(920)
Secondary, 4 years or less	65.3	12.7	3.0	19.0	100.0	(505)
Primary & lower	72.7	10.0	2.6	14.7	100.0	(1,048)

* - Excludes respondents who have never heard of tubal ligation.

Table II-3.2.1
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on effectiveness of injectables to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	55.1	24.8	3.9	16.2	100.0	(3,021)
Age						
15-19	45.0	27.2	2.6	25.2	100.0	(502)
20-24	53.9	29.3	2.9	13.9	100.0	(615)
25-29	59.9	22.3	3.7	14.1	100.0	(662)
30-34	62.0	21.3	3.0	13.7	100.0	(585)
35-39	58.4	22.3	6.6	12.7	100.0	(413)
40-44	53.3	23.7	7.0	16.0	100.0	(244)
Education						
Post-secondary	49.2	27.1	4.6	19.1	100.0	(319)
Secondary, more than 4 years	54.4	24.3	3.3	18.0	100.0	(845)
Secondary, 4 years or less	55.0	24.7	3.8	16.4	100.0	(933)
Primary & lower	58.4	24.4	4.3	12.9	100.0	(913)

Table II-3.2.2
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on effectiveness of injectables to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of Cases
Total	47.9	30.1	3.8	18.2	100.0	(2,714)
Age						
15-19	46.2	25.6	4.0	24.2	100.0	(417)
20-24	45.0	31.6	2.4	21.0	100.0	(409)
25-29	49.5	32.2	3.7	14.6	100.0	(471)
30-34	50.2	30.0	5.0	14.8	100.0	(473)
35-39	48.2	35.0	3.8	13.0	100.0	(370)
40-44	50.7	33.7	3.8	11.8	100.0	(240)
45-49	51.4	25.7	2.0	20.9	100.0	(189)
50-54	44.1	25.5	5.9	24.5	100.0	(144)
Education						
Post-secondary	41.6	42.7	1.2	14.5	100.0	(151)
Secondary, more than 4 years	48.9	31.8	4.5	14.8	100.0	(910)
Secondary, 4 years or more	44.7	26.4	4.1	24.8	100.0	(550)
Primary & lower	49.7	28.9	3.2	18.2	100.0	(1,095)

Table II-3.2.3
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years
by views on ease of use of injectables
and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of Cases
Total	57.9	18.8	7.0	16.3	100.0	(3,020)
Age						
15-19	50.4	18.4	4.5	26.7	100.0	(502)
20-24	56.7	21.7	6.5	15.1	100.0	(615)
25-29	62.2	17.6	8.1	12.1	100.0	(662)
30-34	62.2	18.0	7.0	12.8	100.0	(585)
35-39	60.6	18.5	8.8	12.1	100.0	(413)
40-44	57.4	17.3	8.3	17.0	100.0	(243)
Residence						
Urban	50.6	21.2	8.1	20.1	100.0	(919)
Rural	62.6	17.3	6.2	13.9	100.0	(2,101)
Education						
Post-secondary	52.3	25.0	6.7	16.0	100.0	(319)
Secondary, more than 4 years	55.1	19.5	7.5	17.9	100.0	(845)
Secondary, 4 years or less	58.2	17.7	6.1	18.0	100.0	(933)
Primary & lower	62.7	17.1	7.5	12.7	100.0	(912)
Current union status						
Married	57.6	20.8	7.5	14.1	100.0	(479)
Common-law	63.1	17.7	7.1	12.1	100.0	(889)
Visiting	60.8	19.3	6.9	13.0	100.0	(878)
Boyfriend/with sex	64.3	15.6	5.6	14.5	100.0	(125)
Boyfriend/no sex	41.6	29.7	8.5	20.2	100.0	(61)
No steady partner	49.0	17.4	6.6	27.0	100.0	(588)
Ever used injectables						
Current or past use	73.9	16.0	8.1	2.1	100.0	(800)
Never used	52.7	19.8	6.6	20.9	100.0	(2,220)

Table II-3.2.4
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years
by views on ease of use of injectables
and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of Cases
Total	51.4	22.8	9.1	16.7	100.0	(2,715)
Age						
15-19	48.8	19.8	9.5	21.9	100.0	(417)
20-24	49.7	23.8	9.4	17.1	100.0	(408)
25-29	50.6	24.7	10.3	14.4	100.0	(472)
30-34	51.1	28.7	8.3	11.9	100.0	(473)
35-39	54.5	23.3	10.3	11.9	100.0	(371)
40-44	56.7	19.2	7.5	16.6	100.0	(239)
45-49	53.5	20.6	5.8	20.1	100.0	(190)
50-54	53.0	15.6	9.7	21.7	100.0	(144)
Residence						
Urban	50.5	23.4	7.9	18.2	100.0	(775)
Rural	51.9	22.5	9.8	15.9	100.0	(1,940)
Education						
Post-secondary	52.8	25.6	8.3	13.3	100.0	(151)
Secondary, more than 4 years	51.9	24.9	11.1	12.1	100.0	(910)
Secondary, 4 years or less	49.4	22.8	5.8	22.0	100.0	(550)
Primary & lower	52.0	20.1	9.4	18.5	100.0	(1,096)
Current union status						
Married	53.8	21.2	8.8	16.2	100.0	(505)
Common-law	53.9	24.5	7.5	14.1	100.0	(759)
Visiting	54.2	21.2	9.0	15.6	100.0	(756)
Girlfriend/with sex	41.3	33.0	15.4	10.3	100.0	(200)
Girlfriend/no sex	58.4	18.7	17.9	5.0	100.0	(51)
No steady partner	45.2	20.4	7.3	27.1	100.0	(444)
Ever used injectables						
Current or past use	63.7	22.6	7.4	6.3	100.0	(370)
Never used	49.7	22.8	9.4	18.1	100.0	(2,345)

Table II-3.3.1
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 who are currently using pills by current age group and person recommending pill use by brand of pill used
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Perle	Lo Fe-menal	Ovral	Nord-ette	Other	Don't know
Percent using brand	42.9	28.3	11.2	3.2	13.1	1.3
No. of cases	(222)	(160)	(61)	(28)	(60)	(8)
Age						
15-19	11.9	8.8	12.4	18.9	8.8	*
20-24	30.2	31.2	20.5	12.0	31.0	*
25-29	25.0	25.9	30.1	19.5	30.1	*
30-34	15.7	23.5	22.4	39.0	16.8	*
35-39	14.4	9.4	10.3	10.6	11.8	*
40-44	2.8	1.2	4.3	0.0	1.5	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*
Person recommending						
Doctor	6.5	9.0	24.0	35.2	57.0	*
Nurse	60.0	66.2	57.0	28.5	16.3	*
Pharmacist	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	5.1	*
Family member	6.9	4.4	2.0	15.4	3.3	*
Friend	9.3	6.2	6.9	17.2	11.8	*
Other	17.3	14.2	9.1	1.7	6.5	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	*

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II-3.3.2
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 by views on safety for women's health of taking the pill and selected characteristics - 1993

Characteristic	Completely safe	Slight risk	Unsafe	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	15.4	44.1	24.1	16.4	100.0	(3,078)
Age						
15-19	11.2	36.3	22.8	29.7	100.0	(547)
20-24	15.5	46.9	22.8	14.8	100.0	(618)
25-29	17.7	48.1	25.3	8.9	100.0	(664)
30-34	20.6	46.5	20.6	12.3	100.0	(588)
35-39	13.8	45.2	27.5	13.5	100.0	(415)
40-44	13.6	41.9	29.9	14.6	100.0	(246)
Residence						
Urban	13.8	48.4	21.6	16.2	100.0	(865)
Rural	16.3	41.8	27.5	16.4	100.0	(2,213)
Education						
Post-secondary	15.2	53.9	18.8	12.1	100.0	(325)
Secondary, more than 4 years	13.5	50.1	21.7	14.7	100.0	(854)
Secondary, 4 years or less	17.1	40.6	22.4	19.9	100.0	(959)
Primary & lower	15.5	38.0	30.7	15.8	100.0	(930)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	13.9	42.8	22.6	20.7	100.0	(836)
At least monthly	15.9	47.0	22.1	15.0	100.0	(452)
Rarely	16.2	44.8	25.0	14.0	100.0	(1,263)
Never	15.3	45.7	26.2	12.8	100.0	(159)
No religion	15.0	39.9	26.3	18.8	100.0	(319)
Current union status						
Married	14.5	47.1	23.4	15.0	100.0	(483)
Common-law partner	17.1	46.0	26.1	10.8	100.0	(896)
Visiting partner	18.2	42.5	25.5	13.8	100.0	(878)
Girlfriend/with sex	16.9	39.4	18.5	25.2	100.0	(128)
Girlfriend/no sex	11.5	54.7	14.4	19.4	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	10.4	42.0	23.0	24.6	100.0	(624)
Ever used pill						
Current or past use	20.0	48.7	23.5	7.8	100.0	(1,667)
Never used	10.6	39.3	24.8	25.3	100.0	(1,411)

Table II.3.3.3
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 by views on safety for women's health of taking the pill and selected characteristics - 1993

Characteristic	Completely safe	Slight risk	Unsafe	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	13.3	37.6	24.8	24.3	100.0	(3,042)
Age						
15-19	13.5	28.2	22.7	35.6	100.0	(556)
20-24	12.5	38.2	21.9	27.4	100.0	(476)
25-29	11.3	42.9	22.4	23.4	100.0	(501)
30-34	12.6	44.4	29.5	13.5	100.0	(496)
35-39	14.5	45.6	25.1	14.8	100.0	(387)
40-44	18.3	38.8	26.7	16.2	100.0	(254)
45-49	12.5	36.3	27.3	23.9	100.0	(212)
50-54	15.3	27.0	34.8	22.9	100.0	(160)
Residence						
Urban	15.2	48.3	23.7	20.8	100.0	(775)
Rural	12.4	36.3	25.3	26.0	100.0	(2,267)
Education						
Post-secondary	14.2	60.9	15.6	15.1	100.0	(162)
Secondary, more than 4 years	13.8	43.4	23.6	20.2	100.0	(997)
Secondary, 4 years or less	12.8	31.9	23.1	31.2	100.0	(643)
Primary & lower	14.2	32.1	28.4	25.3	100.0	(1,212)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	13.1	41.3	21.1	24.5	100.0	(466)
At least monthly	17.0	34.5	20.3	28.2	100.0	(273)
Rarely	12.6	39.8	24.9	22.7	100.0	(1,075)
Never	7.1	33.3	36.2	23.4	100.0	(336)
No religion	16.1	35.2	23.5	25.2	100.0	(802)
Current union status						
Married	16.2	40.6	24.8	18.4	100.0	(534)
Common-law partner	11.8	39.4	29.2	19.6	100.0	(798)
Visiting partner	14.6	41.9	24.9	18.6	100.0	(836)
Boyfriend/with sex	14.2	37.6	23.9	24.3	100.0	(241)
Boyfriend/no sex	20.0	28.0	26.7	25.3	100.0	(70)
No steady partner	9.7	28.5	20.1	41.7	100.0	(563)
Ever used pill						
Current or past use	18.2	45.9	24.4	11.5	100.0	(1,192)
Never used	10.6	32.9	25.0	31.5	100.0	(1,850)

Table II-3.3.4
Percent distribution of women and men who agree that using the pill will protect against sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS by age, residence and education
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Women aged 15-44 years		Men aged 15-54 years	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	2.7	(3,097)	3.9	(3,067)
Age				
15-19	3.2	(552)	6.7	(564)
20-24	3.0	(626)	2.1	(484)
25-29	2.7	(663)	3.6	(502)
30-34	2.1	(591)	2.0	(500)
35-39	1.6	(418)	3.3	(388)
40-44	3.2	(247)	5.3	(258)
45-49	..	(..)	2.9	(208)
50-54	..	(..)	4.3	(163)
Residence				
Urban	1.7	(867)	2.9	(782)
Rural	3.2	(2,230)	4.4	(2,285)
Education				
Post-secondary	0.8	(326)	1.2	(164)
Secondary, more than 4 years	2.8	(862)	2.5	(998)
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.7	(967)	4.1	(655)
Primary & lower	3.4	(931)	5.6	(1,242)

Table II.3.3.5
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics - 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	49.1	36.6	3.9	10.4	100.01	(3,069)
Age						
15-19	37.4	38.2	3.1	21.3	100.0	(533)
20-24	53.2	36.5	3.8	6.5	100.0	(622)
25-29	52.9	36.7	3.7	6.7	100.0	(663)
30-34	53.6	33.8	4.7	7.9	100.0	(590)
35-39	50.6	38.3	3.4	7.7	100.0	(415)
40-44	48.8	35.3	5.4	10.5	100.0	(246)
Residence						
Urban	47.3	38.5	3.7	10.4	100.0	(862)
Rural	50.1	35.6	3.9	10.4	100.0	(2,207)
Education						
Post-secondary	55.0	34.8	2.3	7.9	100.0	(327)
Secondary, more than 4 years	49.8	34.1	4.4	11.7	100.0	(857)
Secondary, 4 years or less	47.3	38.1	3.6	11.0	100.0	(955)
Primary & lower	48.2	38.1	4.2	9.5	100.0	(919)

Table II.3.3.6
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on effectiveness of the pill to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics - 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of Cases
Total	43.2	38.7	4.1	14.0	100.0	(2,915)
Age						
15-19	41.9	35.3	3.6	19.2	100.0	(503)
20-24	37.6	40.8	4.5	17.1	100.0	(457)
25-29	44.1	40.0	3.9	12.0	100.0	(494)
30-34	50.3	39.4	3.7	6.6	100.0	(488)
35-39	46.1	41.9	3.1	8.9	100.0	(374)
40-44	40.0	40.7	6.7	12.6	100.0	(250)
45-49	46.8	31.5	4.0	17.7	100.0	(197)
50-54	44.5	37.8	4.9	12.8	100.0	(152)
Residence						
Urban	42.0	39.0	3.6	15.4	100.0	(752)
Rural	43.8	38.6	4.3	13.3	100.0	(2,163)
Education						
Post-secondary	48.0	26.1	1.5	4.4	100.0	(160)
Secondary, more than 4 years	43.1	41.9	4.1	10.9	100.0	(972)
Secondary, 4 years or less	43.0	35.5	3.1	18.4	100.0	(608)
Primary & lower	42.8	36.3	5.1	15.8	100.0	(1,167)

Table II-3.3.7
Percent distribution of response of women aged 15-44 years to:
"If a woman takes the pill correctly, how sure can she be
that she will not become pregnant?"
by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Completely sure	Slight risk of pregnancy	Some risk of pregnancy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	50.5	20.7	14.6	14.2	100.0	(3,094)
Age						
15-19	38.1	19.8	13.7	28.4	100.0	(550)
20-24	49.9	24.7	14.8	10.6	100.0	(626)
25-29	58.1	17.6	15.0	9.3	100.0	(663)
30-34	56.8	19.9	12.7	10.6	100.0	(592)
35-39	52.8	20.3	14.1	9.8	100.0	(419)
40-44	51.7	17.0	19.8	11.5	100.0	(244)
Residence						
Urban	50.7	20.9	16.8	11.6	100.0	(870)
Rural	50.5	20.5	13.4	15.6	100.0	(2,224)
Education						
Post-secondary	52.9	23.7	13.3	10.1	100.0	(327)
Secondary, more than 4 years	47.7	25.0	12.9	14.4	100.0	(861)
Secondary, 4 years or less	49.5	9.7	15.7	15.1	100.0	(964)
Primary & lower	53.7	16.1	15.5	14.7	100.0	(931)

Table II-3.3.8
Percent distribution of response of men aged 15-54 years to:
"If a woman takes the pill correctly, how sure can she be
that she will not become pregnant?"
By selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Completely sure	Slight risk of pregnancy	Some risk of pregnancy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	33.5	24.2	18.0	24.3	100.0	(3,068)
Age						
15-19	28.8	19.2	16.5	35.5	100.0	(562)
20-24	31.5	27.7	16.0	24.8	100.0	(484)
25-29	35.1	27.3	16.9	20.7	100.0	(502)
30-34	38.1	27.3	21.2	13.4	100.0	(498)
35-39	33.4	28.2	21.2	17.2	100.0	(388)
40-44	42.3	17.3	19.3	21.1	100.0	(258)
45-49	36.6	22.9	16.5	24.0	100.0	(212)
50-54	29.1	19.0	22.2	29.7	100.0	(164)
Residence						
Urban	33.6	25.3	21.2	19.9	100.0	(785)
Rural	33.5	23.6	16.6	26.3	100.0	(2,283)
Education						
Post-secondary	37.4	30.2	24.9	7.5	100.0	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	32.3	29.2	20.3	18.2	100.0	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	33.9	21.1	13.1	31.9	100.0	(655)
Primary & lower	33.8	20.4	18.0	27.8	100.0	(1,240)

Table II.3.3.9
Percent distribution of women 15-44 years by views on ease of use of the pill and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	52.3	25.1	12.2	10.4	100.0	(3,069)
Age						
15-19	44.6	25.3	8.6	21.5	100.0	(534)
20-24	59.1	23.8	10.7	6.4	100.0	(622)
25-29	52.1	25.3	16.1	6.5	100.0	(662)
30-34	53.5	27.7	11.6	7.2	100.0	(590)
35-39	53.2	23.8	14.7	8.3	100.0	(416)
40-44	50.7	24.8	13.6	10.9	100.0	(245)
Residence						
Urban	50.0	24.8	14.2	11.0	100.0	(861)
Rural	53.5	25.3	11.1	10.1	100.0	(2,208)
Education						
Post-secondary	53.6	24.4	9.5	8.5	100.0	(327)
Secondary, more than 4 years	53.4	25.2	9.4	12.0	100.0	(857)
Secondary, 4 years or less	52.7	24.0	12.0	10.3	100.0	(955)
Primary & lower	48.5	26.5	15.4	9.6	100.0	(919)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	50.6	23.2	19.9	15.3	100.0	(826)
At least monthly	52.7	28.8	12.3	6.2	100.0	(452)
Rarely	53.9	25.2	11.6	9.3	100.0	(1,268)
Never	50.9	27.2	17.8	5.1	100.0	(154)
No religion	50.6	22.7	15.0	11.7	100.0	(320)
Current union status						
Married	51.1	26.6	13.7	8.6	100.0	(485)
Common-law partner	55.8	25.1	13.5	5.6	100.0	(892)
Visiting partner	51.2	27.1	14.3	7.4	100.0	(887)
Boyfriend/with sex	52.0	29.7	7.7	10.6	100.0	(128)
Boyfriend/no sex	57.0	21.4	5.5	16.1	100.0	(68)
No steady partner	50.1	21.0	8.6	20.3	100.0	(609)
Ever used pill						
Current or past use	58.8	26.4	12.7	2.1	100.0	(1,679)
Never used	45.3	23.7	11.7	19.3	100.0	(1,390)

Table II.3.3.10
Percent distribution of men 15-54 years by views on ease of use of the pill and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	58.4	19.0	8.0	14.6	100.0	(2,915)
Age						
15-19	56.1	15.4	6.5	22.0	100.0	(504)
20-24	59.8	17.0	7.3	15.9	100.0	(456)
25-29	57.6	20.5	9.4	12.5	100.0	(494)
30-34	64.7	19.1	9.1	7.1	100.0	(488)
35-39	56.8	29.1	5.6	8.5	100.0	(374)
40-44	58.4	17.3	9.8	14.5	100.0	(249)
45-49	52.4	20.9	10.7	16.0	100.0	(198)
50-54	58.6	18.1	8.4	14.9	100.0	(152)
Residence						
Urban	62.5	17.5	4.3	15.7	100.0	(751)
Rural	56.5	19.7	9.7	14.1	100.0	(2,164)
Education						
Post-secondary	63.4	19.1	8.5	9.0	100.0	(160)
Secondary, more than 4 years	62.8	21.3	6.7	9.2	100.0	(971)
Secondary, 4 years or less	54.3	17.2	6.6	21.9	100.0	(608)
Primary & lower	55.8	17.9	9.9	16.4	100.0	(1,168)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	59.1	16.9	8.9	15.1	100.0	(439)
At least monthly	58.1	18.0	7.7	16.2	100.0	(268)
Rarely	57.4	20.3	9.4	12.9	100.0	(1,031)
Never	65.6	14.7	4.5	15.2	100.0	(320)
No religion	56.7	20.6	7.5	15.2	100.0	(775)
Current union status						
Married	57.7	22.9	8.9	10.5	100.0	(523)
Common-law partner	61.4	19.1	7.8	11.7	100.0	(775)
Visiting partner	59.6	18.2	8.2	14.0	100.0	(819)
Girlfriend/with sex	61.4	21.2	10.2	7.2	100.0	(227)
Girlfriend/no sex	58.4	27.4	2.8	11.4	100.0	(67)
No steady partner	52.2	14.8	6.7	26.3	100.0	(504)
Ever used pill						
Current or past use	61.1	23.2	7.8	8.0	100.0	(1,190)
Never used	56.8	16.6	8.1	18.5	100.0	(1,725)

Table II.3.4.1
Percent of women aged 15-44 years whose partners are using condoms by brand of condom used and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Panther	Rough Rider	Sultan	Other	Unknown	Total	No. of cases
Total	31.1	21.1	12.4	18.1	17.3	100.0	(489)
Age							
15-19	25.7	18.9	14.0	14.7	26.7	100.0	(98)
20-24	29.7	26.6	13.5	14.8	15.5	100.0	(136)
25-29	30.4	26.0	10.1	20.1	13.3	100.0	(144)
30-34	38.3	12.0	8.8	27.8	13.2	100.0	(85)
35-39	37.1	15.3	16.4	18.2	13.0	100.0	(43)
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	(13)
Residence							
Urban	35.9	21.5	7.7	26.2	8.7	100.0	(155)
Rural	28.2	20.7	15.3	13.1	22.7	100.0	(334)
Education							
Post-secondary	26.8	29.2	10.7	19.4	13.9	100.0	(67)
Secondary, more than 4 years	33.1	22.3	11.8	23.8	9.0	100.0	(163)
Secondary, 4 years or less	28.1	23.2	9.8	15.9	23.0	100.0	(143)
Primary & lower	35.2	10.5	18.4	11.6	24.3	100.0	(101)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	25.7	17.0	19.7	14.1	23.6	100.0	(125)
At monthly	32.1	18.8	6.1	36.1	6.9	100.0	(69)
Rarely	32.8	22.6	12.5	14.7	17.5	100.0	(213)
Never	20.0	16.6	9.6	20.4	33.3	100.0	(24)
No religion	36.2	24.9	7.8	11.1	13.9	100.0	(50)
Current union status							
Married	39.9	8.4	15.4	23.3	13.1	100.0	(71)
Common-law partner	33.4	19.0	13.7	19.7	14.3	100.0	(142)
Visiting partner	29.1	23.1	14.1	16.8	16.9	100.0	(213)
Boyfriend/with sex	23.2	30.0	3.6	16.1	27.1	100.0	(48)
Boyfriend/no sex	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	(2)
No steady partner	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	(13)
Socio-economic index							
High	21.5	20.6	4.8	22.1	31.1	100.0	(55)
Medium	33.7	24.3	10.8	20.1	11.0	100.0	(109)
Low	30.6	24.5	13.9	16.8	14.3	100.0	(222)
Very low	36.1	10.9	15.6	16.1	21.4	100.0	(101)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II.3.4.2
Percent of men aged 15-54 years who are using condoms by brand of condom used and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Panther	Sultan	Rough rider	Other	Unknown	Total	No. of cases
Total	38.1	30.7	15.3	13.4	2.6	100.0	(850)
Age							
15-19	35.1	31.3	18.0	12.6	3.0	100.0	(182)
20-24	29.1	39.2	13.1	16.1	2.5	100.0	(201)
25-29	39.5	31.8	14.0	12.6	2.1	100.0	(147)
30-34	36.2	30.0	18.1	14.0	1.7	100.0	(129)
35-39	52.9	17.6	18.5	8.5	2.5	100.0	(93)
40-44	66.2	18.7	8.5	5.5	1.1	100.0	(49)
45-54	50.8	11.0	12.4	20.0	5.8	100.0	(49)
Residence							
Urban	39.4	26.9	12.3	19.3	2.1	100.0	(260)
Rural	37.4	32.7	17.0	10.1	2.8	100.0	(590)
Education							
Post-secondary	27.4	42.7	12.4	12.4	5.1	100.0	(49)
Secondary, more than 4 years	38.4	29.8	14.9	15.4	1.5	100.0	(363)
Secondary, 4 years or less	34.4	33.9	14.4	14.9	2.4	100.0	(158)
Primary & lower	41.8	27.6	17.1	9.8	3.7	100.0	(275)
Attendance at church services							
At least weekly	31.3	34.3	19.7	12.6	2.1	100.0	(92)
At monthly	34.7	24.5	19.0	20.6	1.3	100.0	(69)
Rarely	36.7	31.1	13.6	15.2	3.4	100.0	(297)
Never	39.4	29.7	19.7	9.5	1.8	100.0	(102)
No religion	40.5	32.6	13.1	11.7	2.1	100.0	(260)
Current union status							
Married	51.0	18.1	16.6	12.6	1.8	100.0	(99)
Common-law partner	49.1	21.5	13.6	11.8	3.9	100.0	(165)
Visiting partner	36.2	30.7	15.4	15.6	2.1	100.0	(388)
Girlfriend/with sex	29.3	41.2	15.5	11.8	2.2	100.0	(174)
Girlfriend/no sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	(24)
No steady partner							
Socio-economic index							
High	23.2	39.8	20.7	13.9	2.4	100.0	(68)
Medium	39.4	30.8	14.7	12.5	2.7	100.0	(329)
Low	39.6	27.4	15.9	14.6	2.4	100.0	(354)
Very low	40.7	35.9	14.1	5.3	4.0	100.0	(78)

Table II.3.4.3
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years whose partners have used condoms by reasons for use and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Prevent pregnancy	Prevent sexually transmitted diseases	Prevent pregnancy and disease	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	29.0	5.6	65.3	0.1	100.0	(489)
Age						
15-19	20.2	3.2	76.6	0.0	100.0	(98)
20-24	25.6	4.5	70.0	0.0	100.0	(136)
25-29	24.1	4.3	61.1	0.3	100.0	(114)
30-34	45.0	4.8	50.2	0.0	100.0	(85)
35-39	30.1	14.8	55.1	0.0	100.0	(43)
40-44	*	*	*	*	100.0	(13)
Residence						
Urban	26.6	7.7	65.8	0.0	100.0	(155)
Rural	30.6	4.3	64.9	0.2	100.0	(334)
Education						
Post-secondary	19.9	9.3	70.8	0.0	100.0	(67)
Secondary, more than 4 years	32.4	4.8	62.6	0.3	100.0	(164)
Secondary, 4 years or less	26.3	5.4	68.3	0.0	100.0	(143)
Primary & lower	33.7	4.9	61.4	0.0	100.0	(115)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	37.7	8.1	54.2	0.0	100.0	(124)
At least monthly	18.6	6.8	74.6	0.0	100.0	(69)
Rarely	23.9	5.4	70.5	0.2	100.0	(214)
Never	*	*	*	*	*	(24)
No religion	31.3	3.1	65.6	0.0	100.0	(50)
Current union status						
Married	54.8	2.3	42.9	0.0	100.0	(70)
Common-law partner	38.0	4.5	57.8	0.0	100.0	(143)
Visiting partner	19.1	7.9	72.8	0.2	100.0	(213)
Boyfriend/with sex	33.7	1.9	64.4	0.0	100.0	(48)
Boyfriend/no sex	*	*	*	*	*	(2)
No steady partner	*	*	*	*	*	(13)
Socio-economic index						
High	19.3	6.7	73.3	0.7	100.0	(55)
Medium	33.4	7.5	59.1	0.0	100.0	(109)
Low	31.9	4.0	64.1	0.0	100.0	(221)
Very low	25.6	6.6	67.8	0.0	100.0	(102)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II.3.4.4
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years who have used condoms
by reasons for use and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Prevent pregnancy	Prevent sexually transmitted diseases	Prevent pregnancy and disease	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	34.3	8.1	57.6	0.0	100.0	(859)
Age						
15-19	34.9	8.9	56.2	0.0	100.0	(184)
20-24	28.2	4.3	67.5	0.0	100.0	(201)
25-29	35.0	11.4	53.6	0.0	100.0	(149)
30-34	36.0	9.2	54.8	0.0	100.0	(129)
35-39	46.7	5.9	47.4	0.0	100.0	(93)
40-44	34.6	11.7	53.7	0.0	100.0	(51)
45-49	37.1	10.5	52.4	0.0	100.0	(52)
50-54						
Residence						
Urban	36.5	7.1	56.4	0.0	100.0	(263)
Rural	33.1	8.6	58.3	0.0	100.0	(596)
Education						
Post-secondary	28.6	6.9	64.5	0.0	100.0	(52)
Secondary, more than 4 years	41.6	5.9	52.5	0.0	100.0	(364)
Secondary, 4 years or less	26.4	9.7	63.9	0.0	100.0	(159)
Primary & lower	29.9	10.5	59.6	0.0	100.0	(281)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	39.2	5.0	55.8	0.0	100.0	(96)
At least monthly	43.0	6.3	50.7	0.0	100.0	(74)
Rarely	34.6	8.7	56.7	0.0	100.0	(297)
Never	33.6	9.0	57.4	0.0	100.0	(103)
No religion	31.1	8.3	60.6	0.0	100.0	(259)
Current union status						
Married	72.3	3.3	24.4	0.0	100.0	(100)
Common-law partner	37.1	7.2	55.7	0.0	100.0	(168)
Visiting partner	28.0	9.1	62.9	0.0	100.0	(392)
Girlfriend/with sex	34.4	7.5	58.1	0.0	100.0	(174)
Girlfriend/no sex	*	*	*	*	100.0	(2)
No steady partner	8.5	14.4	77.1	0.0	100.0	(25)
Socio-economic index						
High	39.7	5.9	54.0	0.0	100.0	(268)
Medium	37.4	5.8	56.8	0.0	100.0	(208)
Low	31.1	9.8	59.1	0.0	100.0	(251)
Very low	18.0	14.6	67.4	0.0	100.0	(77)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II.3.4.5
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years whose partners have never used condoms by reasons for not using and current age
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Reason for non-use	Total	Current age 15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44
Never sexually active	30.0	68.9	27.2	9.6	6.3	3.3	4.2
Partner didn't like them	27.0	10.9	32.2	39.3	30.2	38.3	34.4
Have only one partner	10.5	2.8	8.6	9.7	15.0	19.2	21.9
Not effective at preventing pregnancy	5.4	3.2	4.8	5.9	7.9	10.2	3.9
They diminish pleasure/ spontaneity	5.4	1.9	8.2	6.1	8.4	5.3	6.1
Respondent did not like	3.2	1.9	2.1	4.0	4.7	5.5	3.9
Perceived medically unsafe	2.5	2.1	2.0	5.2	2.8	2.0	1.8
Female responsibility or opposes family planning	1.2	0.2	0.8	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.2
Only to be used outside marriage or with prostitutes	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.0	3.5
Not fecund or desire pregnancy	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.5	0.0	3.4
Prefer other methods	0.9	0.0	0.7	3.1	2.2	0.5	0.0
Other	6.9	4.4	6.0	8.0	10.6	7.6	9.5
Don't know	5.2	3.5	5.7	4.3	8.4	5.1	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	(1,295)	(350)	(216)	(201)	(209)	(180)	(139)

Table II.3.4.6
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years who have never used condoms
by reasons for not using and current age
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Reason for non-use	Total	Current age							
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54
Never sexually active	38.2	66.5	40.0	22.8	20.9	3.3	1.5	1.3	0.0
They diminish pleasure/ spontaneity	12.2	6.2	12.3	18.2	23.0	19.4	18.1	22.8	7.3
Have only one partner	10.8	5.3	11.7	17.4	5.4	11.7	34.7	15.6	14.0
Partner didn't like them	10.5	2.4	5.9	13.8	30.0	17.2	13.7	19.6	26.7
Female responsibility or opposes family planning	4.7	0.6	8.2	4.3	7.7	12.6	16.4	3.8	4.4
Respondent did not like	2.9	1.9	5.8	4.8	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.6	5.1
Only to be used outside marriage or with prostitutes	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.0	5.7	5.0	7.6	8.1
Not effective at preventing pregnancy	1.6	1.0	0.0	2.4	1.4	6.3	1.5	0.0	5.5
Problems of availability	1.6	2.5	3.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not fecund or desire pregnancy	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	3.5	0.0	4.8	4.3
Prefer other methods	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.4	2.0	4.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Perceived medically unsafe	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	7.4	6.3	7.5	7.0	2.0	7.7	2.6	18.6	12.3
Don't know	5.4	5.7	3.7	5.8	2.4	7.2	5.1	1.3	12.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of cases	(635)	(234)	(67)	(62)	(58)	(57)	(45)	(62)	(50)

Table II.3.4.7
Percent distribution of women and men who agree that using a condom during sexual intercourse does not take away any pleasure from a woman, by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Women aged 15-44 years		Men aged 15-54 years	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	44.2	(3,095)	41.7	(3,069)
Age				
15-19	37.2	(549)	38.8	(562)
20-24	41.4	(623)	42.2	(485)
25-29	51.1	(665)	43.3	(502)
30-34	48.3	(593)	43.2	(500)
35-39	51.4	(417)	47.8	(389)
40-44	35.0	(248)	41.2	(259)
45-49	..	..	35.8	(209)
50-54	..	..	39.8	(163)
Residence				
Urban	45.3	(867)	48.7	(783)
Rural	43.6	(2,228)	38.5	(2,286)
Education				
Post-secondary	49.8	(328)	46.8	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	47.0	(859)	47.1	(999)
Secondary, 4 years or less	43.4	(967)	35.9	(654)
Primary & lower	39.9	(930)	39.4	(1,243)
Attendance at church services				
At least weekly	38.8	(849)	39.9	(483)
At least monthly	45.2	(466)	35.8	(285)
Rarely	45.9	(1,387)	41.0	(1,235)
Never	46.4	(377)	45.8	(1,028)
No religion	47.9	(323)	44.6	(809)
Current union status				
Married	44.3	(486)	43.8	(537)
Common-law partner	49.5	(901)	41.7	(802)
Visiting partner	47.8	(882)	44.0	(842)
Friend/with sex	51.8	(128)	47.9	(243)
Friend/no sex	22.7	(69)	39.1	(70)
No steady partner	34.9	(629)	34.3	(575)
Ever used condoms				
Current or past use	55.5	(1,639)	47.3	(2,270)
Never used	31.8	(1,456)	26.2	(799)

Table II.3.4.8
Percent distribution of women and men who believe that a condom can be effective on second use and selected characteristics - 1993

Characteristic	Women aged 15-45 years		Men aged 15-54 years	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	1.8	(3,101)	2.8	(3,072)
Age				
15-19	1.3	(551)	2.7	(564)
20-24	2.0	(624)	2.6	(485)
25-29	2.4	(666)	3.7	(502)
30-34	2.5	(593)	2.5	(501)
35-39	1.2	(419)	2.2	(389)
40-44	1.4	(248)	2.8	(259)
45-49	..	..	3.3	(209)
50-54	..	..	2.8	(163)
Residence				
Urban	0.9	(868)	1.9	(785)
Rural	2.4	(2,233)	3.3	(2,287)
Education				
Post-secondary	0.8	(328)	1.3	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	0.9	(861)	1.6	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	2.1	(968)	3.2	(656)
Primary & lower	2.9	(933)	4.0	(1,243)
Attendance at church services				
At least weekly	1.6	(842)	3.3	(474)
At least monthly	0.9	(4550	4.6	(275)
Rarely	2.5	(1,273)	2.5	(1,082)
Never	2.3	(159)	2.3	(339)
No religion	1.4	(323)	2.5	(812)
Current union status				
Married	0.7	(486)	2.0	(537)
Common-law partner	3.3	(902)	2.8	(803)
Visiting partner	1.1	(886)	2.7	(842)
Friend/with sex	1.8	(129)	2.4	(243)
Friend/no sex	2.9	(69)	3.9	(71)
No steady partner	1.8	(629)	3.9	(576)

Table II.3.4.9
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years whose current partner uses condoms by frequency of use and selected characteristics - 1993

Characteristic	Every time	Every time/ certain partners	Most of the time	Some of the times	Occasion-ally	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	64.3	0.9	19.3	12.3	3.2	-	100.0	(489)
Age								
15-19	66.5	2.8	21.8	6.4	2.5	-	100.0	(198)
20-24	66.5	0.3	18.1	11.8	3.3	-	100.0	(136)
25-29	63.2	0.0	19.0	13.5	4.3	-	100.0	(114)
30-34	63.9	0.0	18.1	13.7	4.3	-	100.0	(85)
35-39	55.3	1.1	16.0	27.6	0.0	-	100.0	(43)
40-44	*	*	*	*	*	-	100.0	(13)
Residence								
Urban	63.8	0.0	16.7	16.2	3.3	-	100.0	(155)
Rural	64.5	1.5	20.9	9.9	3.2	-	100.0	(334)
Education								
Post-secondary	59.7	0.7	25.0	9.3	5.3	-	100.0	(67)
Secondary, more than 4 years	64.9	2.1	18.5	11.4	3.1	-	100.0	(163)
Secondary, 4 years or less	70.5	0.3	15.1	11.0	3.1	-	100.0	(143)
Primary & lower	57.0	0.0	23.1	17.7	2.2	-	100.0	(116)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	62.9	2.4	22.8	9.1	2.8	-	100.0	(125)
At least monthly	68.3	0.6	20.2	9.2	1.7	-	100.0	(69)
Rarely	65.8	0.6	18.0	12.5	3.1	-	100.0	(213)
Never	*	*	*	*	*	-	100.0	(24)
No religion	59.3	0.0	19.2	16.7	4.8	-	100.0	(50)
Current union status								
Legally married	57.6	0.9	26.3	15.2	0.0	-	100.0	(71)
Common-law partner	58.8	0.4	16.0	18.1	6.7	-	100.0	(142)
Visiting partner	66.7	0.9	19.5	10.3	2.6	-	100.0	(213)
Boyfriend/with sex	65.0	1.6	23.6	7.5	2.3	-	100.0	(48)
Boyfriend/without sex	*	*	*	*	*	-	100.0	(2)
No steady partner	*	*	*	*	*	-	100.0	(13)
Socio-economic index								
High	68.9	0.0	20.4	5.5	5.3	-	100.0	(47)
Medium	64.8	0.4	15.5	16.0	3.3	-	100.0	(117)
Low	63.5	1.8	20.8	12.3	1.4	-	100.0	(223)
Very low	60.9	0.0	20.3	12.6	6.3	-	100.0	(101)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II.3.4.10
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years who use condoms
by frequency of use and selected characteristics - 1993

Characteristic	Every time	Every time/ certain partners	Most of the time	Some of the times	Occasion-ally	Other	Total	No. of cases
Total	38.0	5.7	35.5	17.2	3.4	0.2	100.0	(852)
Age								
15-19	38.4	5.9	35.2	18.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	(182)
20-24	39.3	6.5	34.5	15.9	3.4	0.4	100.0	(201)
25-29	34.1	6.9	35.5	18.3	5.2	0.0	100.0	(149)
30-34	32.8	5.9	37.4	21.7	1.7	0.5	100.0	(129)
35-39	35.0	4.7	38.6	18.6	3.1	0.0	100.0	(93)
40-44	51.8	0.0	34.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	(49)
45-54	46.8	3.3	34.4	4.2	11.2	0.0	100.0	(49)
Residence								
Urban	37.6	6.1	30.5	21.4	4.1	0.3	100.0	(261)
Rural	38.3	5.5	38.3	14.8	3.0	0.1	100.0	(591)
Education								
Post-secondary	35.9	1.7	33.4	24.6	3.4	1.0	100.0	(51)
Secondary, more than 4 years	34.9	6.7	38.3	17.5	2.4	0.2	100.0	(364)
Secondary, 4 years or less	45.5	8.2	27.6	14.6	4.1	0.0	100.0	(159)
Primary & lower	38.0	3.5	37.0	17.0	4.5	0.0	100.0	(275)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	41.7	3.6	32.8	16.2	5.1	0.6	100.0	(92)
At monthly	45.2	5.6	25.1	11.7	8.4	0.0	100.0	(71)
Rarely	40.3	5.4	36.3	14.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	(297)
Never	48.4	10.2	35.9	4.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	(102)
No religion	29.1	5.9	39.7	22.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	(260)
Current union status								
Married	41.3	1.2	34.3	19.8	2.8	0.6	100.0	(99)
Common-law partner	38.4	5.1	39.4	13.8	2.7	0.6	100.0	(165)
Visiting partner	35.8	7.2	35.2	17.1	4.7	0.0	100.0	(390)
Girlfriend/with sex	42.7	5.5	32.1	18.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	(174)
Girlfriend/no sex	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	(2)
No steady partner	*	*	*	*	*	*	100.0	(24)
Socio-economic index								
High	34.7	6.2	36.2	18.9	3.5	0.5	100.0	(266)
Medium	38.6	7.1	36.5	17.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	(209)
Low	45.0	4.9	31.3	14.8	4.0	0.0	100.0	(247)
Very low	30.9	4.1	41.7	18.8	4.5	0.0	100.0	(75)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II-3.5.1
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years by views on effectiveness of the IUD to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	28.1	29.0	7.7	35.2	100.0	(2,636)
Age						
15-19	33.3	25.1	2.5	37.1	100.0	(330)
20-24	31.0	26.8	7.2	35.0	100.0	(526)
25-29	26.5	31.2	6.0	36.3	100.0	(596)
30-34	26.4	31.2	8.2	34.2	100.0	(554)
35-39	26.9	29.2	10.9	33.0	100.0	(396)
40-44	21.0	32.0	12.0	35.0	100.0	(234)
Education						
Post-secondary	24.6	36.3	10.4	28.7	100.0	(306)
Secondary, more than 4 years	33.4	27.6	6.2	36.9	100.0	(742)
Secondary, 4 years or less	28.4	28.1	6.6	36.9	100.0	(800)
Primary & lower	23.7	28.5	9.2	38.6	100.0	(777)

Table II-3.5.2
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 years by views on effectiveness of the IUD to prevent pregnancy and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very effective	Sometimes effective	Not effective	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	30.0	27.0	9.5	33.5	100.0	(1,639)
Age						
15-19	36.1	21.0	6.5	36.4	100.0	(163)
20-24	24.7	30.3	7.1	38.0	100.0	(197)
25-29	30.9	27.2	8.6	33.3	100.0	(277)
30-34	31.7	29.3	10.6	28.4	100.0	(330)
35-39	26.5	31.0	11.4	31.1	100.0	(252)
40-44	31.0	28.1	12.1	28.8	100.0	(184)
45-49	24.5	21.1	11.6	42.8	100.0	(136)
50-54	34.1	22.1	10.3	33.5	100.0	(99)
Education						
Post-secondary	28.2	34.7	10.2	26.9	100.0	(144)
Secondary, more than 4 years	31.6	28.9	11.2	28.3	100.0	(597)
Secondary, 4 years or less	29.3	22.1	6.0	42.6	100.0	(284)
Primary & lower	29.2	25.1	9.4	36.3	100.0	(609)

Table II-3.5.3
Percent of women aged 15-44 years by views on ease of use of the IUD and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Somewhat easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	26.0	20.4	16.9	36.7	100.0	(2,644)
Age						
15-19	27.1	17.7	14.2	41.0	100.0	(332)
20-24	25.6	20.0	17.4	37.0	100.0	(529)
25-29	25.6	21.7	16.0	36.7	100.0	(598)
30-34	26.1	21.2	15.5	37.2	100.0	(557)
35-39	24.4	22.5	20.1	33.0	100.0	(395)
40-44	28.0	18.1	20.5	33.4	100.0	(233)
Residence						
Urban	24.2	17.8	17.0	40.9	100.0	(848)
Rural	27.2	22.2	16.9	33.7	100.0	(1,796)
Education						
Post-secondary	25.3	21.6	19.4	33.7	100.0	(307)
Secondary, more than 4 years	24.7	23.3	16.2	35.9	100.0	(748)
Secondary, 4 years or less	29.3	18.5	15.7	36.5	100.0	(803)
Primary & lower	23.8	19.2	17.9	39.1	100.0	(775)
Current union status						
Married	27.9	23.8	15.6	32.7	100.0	(457)
Common-law	25.7	18.8	16.3	39.2	100.0	(811)
Visiting	26.6	19.9	15.4	38.1	100.0	(764)
Boyfriend/with sex	37.3	21.2	18.3	23.2	100.0	(104)
No steady sexual partner	21.8	20.5	20.8	37.0	100.0	(508)
Socio-economic index						
High	24.5	19.7	19.0	36.8	100.0	(263)
Medium	24.4	21.5	14.0	40.1	100.0	(642)
Low	27.0	20.0	18.3	34.7	100.0	(1,271)
Very low	25.8	20.8	14.9	38.5	100.0	(414)

Table II-3.5.4
Percent of men aged 15-54 years by views on ease of use of the IUD and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Very easy	Sometimes easy	Not easy	Don't know	Total	No. of cases
Total	27.3	22.3	18.6	31.8	100.0	(1,640)
Age						
15-19	25.8	21.6	20.0	32.6	100.0	(163)
20-24	24.1	23.2	17.6	35.1	100.0	(197)
25-29	25.6	27.8	19.3	28.3	100.0	(278)
30-34	26.4	20.2	23.5	29.9	100.0	(330)
35-39	28.4	25.0	19.8	26.8	100.0	(251)
40-44	30.0	19.6	15.8	34.6	100.0	(184)
45-49	31.5	18.5	12.1	37.9	100.0	(137)
50-54	35.9	18.2	12.8	35.1	100.0	(99)
Residence						
Urban	28.5	23.5	16.5	31.5	100.0	(546)
Rural	26.4	21.5	20.1	32.0	100.0	(1,094)
Education						
Post-secondary	22.8	30.8	19.9	26.5	100.0	(145)
Secondary, more than 4 years	31.0	24.8	19.9	24.3	100.0	(599)
Secondary, 4 years or less	22.1	18.9	19.4	39.6	100.0	(284)
Primary & lower	27.1	18.7	16.5	37.7	100.0	(607)
Current union status						
Married	31.5	21.0	18.1	29.4	100.0	(391)
Common-law	25.4	20.5	18.4	35.7	100.0	(488)
Visiting	28.5	22.6	19.5	29.4	100.0	(431)
Girlfriend/with sex	23.3	29.4	20.1	27.3	100.0	(96)
No steady sexual partner	23.9	23.1	17.4	35.6	100.0	(232)
Socio-economic index						
High	26.1	25.5	23.0	25.4	100.0	(172)
Medium	27.8	22.5	19.8	29.9	100.0	(498)
Low	25.0	22.0	18.8	34.2	100.0	(717)
Very low	32.9	20.8	14.1	32.2	100.0	(219)

Table II-3.6.1
Percent of women aged 15-44 years who think that contraception can cause abnormal bleeding by method and selected characteristics 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Tubal ligation		Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	28.2	(2,950)	58.7	(3,016)	42.1	(3,067)	34.3	(2,638)
Age								
15-19	22.9	(472)	39.8	(502)	29.1	(534)	28.2	(332)
20-24	31.3	(593	53.9	(615)	43.0	(622)	33.3	(529)
25-29	29.7	(648)	65.6	(661)	46.8	(662)	33.7	(596)
30-34	30.3	(584)	69.2	(583)	48.9	(589)	35.7	(553)
35-39	27.8	(408)	70.2	(412)	46.2	(416)	38.0	(395)
40-44	25.6	(245)	63.0	(243)	43.3	(244)	39.7	(233)
Residence								
Urban	26.0	(833)	58.3	(843)	31.8	(860)	33.2	(775)
Rural	29.4	(2,117)	58.9	(2,173)	47.7	(2,207)	34.9	(1,863)
Ever used method								
Current or past use	22.1	(322)	71.9	(799)	48.1	(1,676)	41.8	(152)
Never used	28.9	(2,628)	54.4	(2,217)	35.7	(1,391)	33.8	(2,486)

Table II-3.6.2
Percent of men aged 15-54 years who think that contraception can cause abnormal bleeding by method and selected characteristics- 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Tubal ligation		Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	26.3	(2,628)	42.9	(2,709)	33.4	(2,912)	32.1	(1,636)
Age								
15-19	27.7	(382)	35.3	(417)	27.1	(503)	32.0	(163)
20-24	21.8	(397)	37.9	(407)	28.4	(456)	26.5	(197)
25-29	30.6	(462)	49.8	(472)	39.1	(495)	33.6	(278)
30-34	27.6	(453)	44.0	(473)	38.6	(487)	37.2	(331)
35-39	25.8	(362)	49.4	(370)	37.5	(375)	34.5	(249)
40-44	26.2	(238)	46.8	(239)	38.6	(249)	33.1	(184)
45-49	26.4	(192)	42.8	(188)	32.7	(196)	31.6	(135)
50-54	21.5	(142)	44.8	(143)	32.8	(151)	24.0	(99)
Residence								
Urban	26.3	(708)	38.7	(690)	26.6	(751)	30.1	(487)
Rural	26.3	(1,920)	44.7	(2,019)	36.5	(2,161)	33.3	(1,149)
Ever used method								
Current or past use	21.9	(207)	55.0	(370)	36.1	(1,190)	27.6	(112)
Never used	26.6	(2,421)	41.2	(2,339)	31.8	(1,167)	32.5	(1,524)

Table II-3.6.3
Percent of women aged 15-44 years
who think that contraception can cause vaginal discharge
by method and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	51.2	(3,018)	53.9	(3,066)	40.5	(2,644)
Age						
15-19	35.6	(501)	37.0	(533)	28.8	(331)
20-24	50.3	(614)	56.3	(622)	39.8	(529)
25-29	58.9	(662)	64.7	(663)	45.2	(597)
30-34	58.5	(585)	59.7	(588)	43.0	(557)
35-39	55.2	(413)	57.0	(416)	42.3	(396)
40-44	52.7	(243)	49.2	(244)	43.9	(234)
Residence						
Urban	47.4	(894)	48.3	(860)	38.8	(780)
Rural	53.2	(2,174)	56.9	(2,206)	41.4	(1,864)
Education						
Post-secondary	48.6	(319)	51.5	(325)	44.2	(307)
Secondary, more than 4 years	48.8	(842)	52.9	(857)	41.8	(746)
Secondary, 4 years or less	51.9	(933)	55.2	(954)	39.8	(803)
Primary & lower	53.7	(913)	53.7	(919)	38.2	(777)
Current union status						
Married	51.7	(480)	51.5	(485)	44.6	(458)
Common-law partner	59.0	(888)	61.3	(893)	41.0	(812)
Visiting partner	53.3	(878)	80.1	(885)	42.3	(763)
Boyfriend/with sex	50.4	(125)	43.5	(128)	31.2	(104)
No steady sexual partner	40.3	(647)	41.7	(675)	36.1	(507)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	64.4	(800)	63.9	(1,676)	55.8	(152)
Never used	46.9	(2,218)	43.1	(1,390)	39.5	(2,492)

Table II-3.6.4
Percent of men aged 15-54 years
who think that contraception can cause vaginal discharge
by method and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	38.1	(2,706)	39.8	(2,910)	32.6	(1,636)
Age						
15-19	29.9	(417)	29.5	(503)	24.8	(163)
20-24	34.5	(408)	37.3	(455)	28.3	(197)
25-29	40.2	(472)	43.6	(495)	34.2	(278)
30-34	43.6	(473)	48.0	(488)	38.3	(332)
35-39	46.6	(370)	49.3	(375)	38.9	(250)
40-44	45.6	(237)	46.3	(247)	35.6	(182)
45-49	37.9	(186)	37.0	(196)	30.3	(135)
50-54	30.7	(143)	34.0	(151)	23.7	(99)
Residence						
Urban	33.1	(690)	37.6	(752)	29.4	(489)
Rural	40.2	(2,016)	40.8	(2,158)	34.4	(1,147)
Education						
Post-secondary	35.7	(150)	38.2	(158)	41.5	(146)
Secondary, more than 4 years	39.0	(907)	42.6	(969)	34.7	(596)
Secondary, 4 years or less	35.9	(550)	37.4	(608)	26.9	(284)
Primary & lower	38.9	(1,091)	38.7	(1,167)	30.7	(605)
Current union status						
Married	34.9	(504)	42.5	(522)	33.9	(392)
Common-law partner	42.8	(755)	46.1	(775)	33.5	(486)
Visiting partner	39.3	(754)	41.2	(817)	35.3	(430)
Girlfriend/with sex	38.0	(204)	35.7	(227)	29.3	(97)
No steady sexual partner	33.5	(489)	31.8	(569)	26.0	(231)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	47.0	(368)	46.2	(1,188)	29.7	(113)
Never used	36.9	(2,338)	35.9	(1,722)	32.8	(1,523)

Table II-3.6.5
Percent of women aged 15-44 years
who think that contraception is bad for blood circulation
by method and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	33.4	(3,019)	23.9	(3,069)	18.8	(2,645)
Age						
15-19	26.1	(502)	21.7	(534)	17.2	(332)
20-24	32.7	(614)	24.4	(621)	19.6	(528)
25-29	36.5	(662)	24.5	(663)	22.4	(599)
30-34	40.2	(584)	26.9	(589)	17.7	(556)
35-39	32.2	(413)	21.5	(416)	14.2	(396)
40-44	34.9	(244)	24.3	(246)	20.9	(234)
Residence						
Urban	28.8	(844)	17.8	(860)	15.8	(778)
Rural	35.9	(2,175)	27.1	(2,209)	20.5	(1,867)
Education						
Post-secondary	31.1	(319)	18.1	(327)	16.0	(307)
Secondary, more than 4 years	30.9	(844)	21.7	(857)	18.8	(748)
Secondary, 4 years or less	33.3	(932)	25.2	(954)	19.5	(802)
Primary & lower	36.7	(913)	26.5	(920)	18.8	(777)
Current union status						
Married	34.8	(480)	22.3	(486)	17.6	(459)
Common-law partner	38.0	(888)	25.8	(892)	18.5	(811)
Visiting partner	33.3	(877)	24.6	(886)	20.0	(763)
Boyfriend/with sex	37.9	(125)	25.6	(128)	22.0	(104)
No steady sexual partner	27.5	(649)	21.6	(677)	17.5	(508)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	40.4	(799)	25.2	(1,677)	18.1	(152)
Never used	31.1	(2,220)	22.5	(1,392)	18.8	(2,493)

Table II-3.6.6
Percent of men aged 15-54 years
who think that contraception is bad for blood circulation
by method and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Injectables		Pill		I.U.D.	
	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	35.1	(2,711)	27.2	(2,913)	16.2	(1,640)
Age						
15-19	33.0	(417)	23.7	(504)	13.2	(163)
20-24	33.5	(408)	26.9	(456)	12.3	(197)
25-29	36.9	(471)	26.7	(493)	14.7	(278)
30-34	37.6	(474)	30.4	(488)	18.5	(332)
35-39	39.9	(370)	31.2	(375)	21.3	(252)
40-44	32.6	(239)	26.0	(249)	16.7	(184)
45-49	35.3	(188)	31.0	(196)	20.4	(135)
50-54	29.6	(144)	26.8	(152)	13.7	(99)
Residence						
Urban	30.4	(691)	23.1	(752)	13.9	(488)
Rural	37.3	(2,020)	29.2	(2,161)	17.5	(1,152)
Education						
Post-secondary	24.2	(151)	17.4	(160)	10.2	(145)
Secondary, more than 4 years	38.6	(910)	27.0	(972)	15.7	(594)
Secondary, 4 years or less	32.0	(550)	26.0	(608)	17.0	(284)
Primary & lower	35.4	(1,092)	29.9	(1,165)	18.1	(607)
Current union status						
Married	31.9	(505)	25.4	(522)	14.1	(392)
Common-law partner	36.1	(757)	28.8	(776)	19.6	(487)
Visiting partner	37.8	(755)	29.1	(818)	16.6	(432)
Girlfriend/with sex	42.8	(204)	34.0	(227)	19.9	(97)
No steady sexual partner	29.1	(490)	21.6	(570)	11.5	(232)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	40.5	(370)	27.0	(1,190)	19.0	(113)
Never used	34.4	(2,341)	27.4	(1,723)	16.0	(1,527)

Table II-3.6.7
Percent of women and men who think that contraception can cause infertility if used for a long period, by method and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristic	Injectables Percent	Injectables Cases	Pill Percent	Pill Cases	I.U.D. Percent	I.U.D. Cases
	Women aged 15-44 years					
Total	51.3	(3,014)	35.0	(3,064)	17.1	(2,641)
Age						
15-19	47.2	(500)	33.9	(533)	19.2	(331)
20-24	56.5	(614)	41.4	(620)	21.5	(528)
25-29	50.1	(660)	32.2	(661)	14.1	(597)
30-34	53.0	(583)	34.3	(589)	13.3	(555)
35-39	48.6	(413)	31.3	(415)	15.8	(396)
40-44	50.7	(244)	35.3	(246)	19.1	(234)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	54.8	(797)	34.1	(1,674)	17.5	(152)
Never used	50.1	(2,217)	36.1	(1,390)	17.1	(2,489)
Education						
Post-secondary	54.5	(318)	35.8	(326)	16.7	(306)
Secondary, more than 4 years	50.8	(842)	35.0	(854)	19.1	(746)
Secondary, 4 years or less	51.2	(930)	35.1	(954)	16.6	(802)
Primary & lower	50.4	(913)	35.0	(919)	16.0	(776)
	Men aged 15-54 years					
Total	51.9	(2,702)	43.5	(2,902)	20.3	(1,633)
Age						
15-19	49.1	(417)	40.0	(503)	17.0	(163)
20-24	50.0	(407)	42.7	(453)	16.7	(197)
25-29	55.0	(472)	44.0	(495)	19.1	(278)
30-34	55.9	(473)	49.9	(487)	22.5	(332)
35-39	60.1	(370)	47.9	(375)	23.8	(251)
40-44	48.3	(239)	39.5	(249)	24.1	(184)
45-49	46.2	(188)	41.3	(196)	24.6	(134)
50-54	42.8	(144)	42.1	(152)	14.9	(99)
Ever used method						
Current or past use	54.8	(369)	44.9	(1,190)	25.7	(114)
Never used	51.6	(2,341)	42.6	(1,720)	19.9	(1,524)
Education						
Post-secondary	64.5	(151)	52.6	(160)	16.4	(146)
Secondary, more than 4 years	56.9	(908)	46.4	(968)	20.7	(597)
Secondary, 4 years or less	48.5	(550)	41.9	(608)	20.3	(285)
Primary & lower	47.3	(1,093)	40.2	(1,116)	21.1	(605)

CHAPTER IV

KNOWLEDGE OF TRANSMISSION AND PREVENTION OF AIDS

The deadly disease Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) still remains one of the most dreaded afflictions which the world faces today; it has a devastating effect on persons who are affected by it and is particularly distressing when it attacks women who are pregnant since it may be passed on to babies born to these women. This disease will therefore not only result in increasing mortality rates in populations in which the prevalence is relatively high but will significantly lower the quality of life for those affected by the disease, their families and their associates. Since not a great deal was known about the reproductive age population's knowledge of the disease, a decision was taken to include some questions relating to knowledge of transmission and prevention in the 1989 Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. Because of the close link between AIDS prevention programmes and family planning programmes, it was decided to broaden the scope of the information collected, to also ask if respondents had heard of the virus which leads to AIDS, the Human Immuno Deficiency Virus (HIV). This chapter is devoted to presenting information on HIV and AIDS perceptions of risk, knowledge of transmission and prevention, and the practices which respondents may be taking to reduce the risk of transmission.

Coverage is presented in three sections:

1. Knowledge of HIV and AIDS;
2. Knowledge of how AIDS is transmitted;
3. Prevention and perceptions of risk of contracting AIDS.

IV.1 KNOWLEDGE OF HIV and AIDS

Knowledge of HIV and AIDS is represented by four tables, Tables 4.1.1 to 4.1.4. Table 4.1.1 identifies the percentage of women who have ever heard of HIV and AIDS in 1993, with comparisons in relation to knowledge of AIDS in 1989. Knowledge of AIDS by women in 1993, as in 1989, was almost universal (99.6 percent in 1993 and 99.8 percent in 1989). The universality of the knowledge is evident in all of the characteristics presented. Knowledge of HIV is slightly less (94.1 percent) but still universal both on the average as well as for all of the characteristics. Knowledge by men of HIV and AIDS (Table 4.1.2) follow the same pattern as for women, with almost universal knowledge of AIDS (99.8 percent) and a slightly lower percentage for knowledge of HIV (93.0 percent). There were only three instances in which knowledge of HIV was below 90 percent - men aged 50-54 (89.6 percent), men with primary and lower levels of education (88.5 percent) and men with no steady partner (87.7 percent). In all other cases, knowledge exceeds 90 percent.

Table 4.1.3 deals with the percentage of women and men who agree that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus (that is, the HIV virus) and have no signs or symptoms of the AIDS disease. Approximately four fifths of respondents (81.1 percent of women and 78.6 percent of men) agree that a person can be infected with the AIDS virus without any signs or symptoms of the AIDS disease.

Knowledge is higher in urban compared with

rural areas for both men and women ($p < 0.05$). For both sexes, there is a positive correlation with both education and the socio-economic index. Knowledge is lower for men who are not in unions.

Finally in this section, the percentage of women and men who think that the AIDS virus can be contracted from persons with the virus who do not have the disease has been examined, by selected characteristics, in Table 4.1.4. Approximately three-quarters of both women and men accept this premise (78 percent of women and 71 percent of men). Percentages are significantly higher in urban than in rural areas for women and are progressively higher, the higher is the level of education and, to a lesser extent, the socio-economic category to which respondents belong. This is especially true for those with a post-secondary education or highest socio-economic category. Patterns among classifications by religion through the proxy, attendance at church services, and by current union status, are not as well defined, although for men in union, the percentages who agree are significantly higher.

IV.2 KNOWLEDGE OF HOW AIDS IS TRANSMITTED

Among the respondent population, how extensive is the knowledge of how AIDS is transmitted? The information derived, as portrayed in Tables 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, was given spontaneously by respondents in answer to the question:

> "Can you tell me two different ways in which a person can become infected with the virus which causes AIDS?"

The two main causes specified by respondents are transmission through sexual intercourse and transmission by blood transfusion.

Data in the tables, represent an amalgam of the replies, that is, the percentage of respondents who mentioned a specific mode of transmission either first or second. The mode of transmission identified by almost all respondents (96.8 percent of women and 96.1 percent of men) is through sexual intercourse. This is supported by the messages which have been widely disseminated by the Epidemiology Unit of the Ministry of Health devoted to the control of AIDS. There appears to be high awareness of this means of transmission among both women and men in all age groups, in urban as well as in rural areas, at all educational levels and in all socio-economic groups.

The next highest percentage reported is through blood transfusion (48.9 percent for women and 44.4 percent for men). On this matter, it should be noted that the survey was conducted after the mishap at the University Hospital of the West Indies whereby a patient, by accident, was transfused with blood which had been contaminated with the AIDS virus. Approximately half of the respondent population identified blood transfusion as a possible means of transmission. The age pattern showed no significant level of perception based on either youthfulness or aging. Perceptions of blood transfusion as a probable cause was higher for women in urban than in rural areas and this seemed to have been the only characteristic where any observable difference among the various specified characteristics was observed.

Intravenous drug use was shown as having the third highest level of recognition (13.0 percent of women and 19.7 percent of men) Since this has been considered an important

mode of transmission of AIDS at both the local and international levels, mainly through the use of contaminated needles, this is an area in which the AIDS Unit will have to redouble its efforts to educate the public. Perceptions, though low on the overall, is higher among urban men than among their rural counterparts; there is also a higher perception of cause among respondents with higher levels of education and socio-economic status than among those where the level is lower.

Another possible means of transmission is the transference of the virus from a mother who has either HIV or AIDS at the time of her pregnancy to her child; less than ten percent of respondents, however, recognized this among the two ways in which a person can become infected (7.3 percent of women and 8.7 percent of men). No distinct differences were observed except that the level of response was significantly higher in rural than in urban areas for men.

Two other means of transmission were identified by respondents. These were through the bite of a mosquito and by way of casual contact. Only a minimal number of respondents (1.0 percent for mosquito bites and 2.6 percent for casual contact among women and 2.1 and 2.9 percent, respectively, for the corresponding identified means among men) gave these as probable causes. These are positive findings, based on the state of medical technology existing today.

About 13 percent of respondents specified a variety of other means of transmission which were not recoded.

IV.3 RISK OF CONTRACTING AIDS

The personal risk of contracting AIDS is the third topic which was examined, details of which have been presented in Tables 4.3.1 to 4.3.9. Tables 4.3.1 to 4.3.3 look at the perception by respondents who have heard of AIDS of the degree of risk which they perceive in contracting the virus or the disease. Data are presented for women in respect of 1989 and 1993 and for 1993 only for men. A small proportion in 1993 (14.7 percent for women and 11.5 percent of men) considered themselves to be at great risk of contracting AIDS. A slightly higher percentage (19.3 percent for women and 16.7 percent for men) considered themselves at some risk while an even higher percentage (29.3 percent for women and 28.0 percent for men) felt that there was some but not much risk of them contracting AIDS; 36.7 percent of women and 43.9 percent of men considered themselves at no risk at all.

There was no significant change in women considering themselves to be at great risk of contracting AIDS (14.7 percent in 1993 an 14.3 percent in 1989). However, there was a significant increase ($p < 0.05$) in women saying that they had "some" or "some but not much risk", with a corresponding decline in those who said they had no risk at all. The proportion saying they had no risk at all declined from 52.6 percent to 36.7 percent ($p < 0.01$). Thus, almost two-thirds of women of reproductive age in Jamaica think that they have a non-zero risk of contracting AIDS.

In general, respondents at the youngest age group considered themselves at greater risk than those older than themselves; however, degrees of perception do not move markedly with increasing age; in the case of education and socio-economic status, respondents tend to perceive a higher degree of risk, the higher is their status or their level of education, but the differences are not statistically significant. Lower degrees of risk are perceived by women who are regular

church goers than those who rarely or never attend; also, female respondents who have boyfriends with whom they do not have sexual intercourse and those with no steady partner have, in general, lower perceptions of risk than those who are in unions or have a boyfriend with a sexual relationship. This appear true also for the pattern in 1989.

Do patterns of condom use show any correlation with the perceived degree of risk. For women, the percentage of those who have never used condoms show no difference over those who have ever used, for those who consider themselves at great risk (Table 4.3.4). There are lower percentages, however, for those who consider themselves at some risk or at not much risk. Consequently, there are higher percentages for those who have never used condoms who consider themselves to be at no risk at all than for those who have ever used condoms.

Does frequency of use for current users impact on their perception of risk? Those who use condoms all of the time are more likely to consider themselves at no risk while those who use condoms some of the time (women) or with certain partners are most likely to say they are "at great risk" (Table 4.3.5).

Has there been any change in the perceptions as to how respondents think that a person can get the virus which causes AIDS since the 1989 survey and also, how do answers derived after prompting compared the spontaneous answers presented earlier? Table 4.3.6 gives data on these perceptions for women in 1989 and 1993 and men in 1993. In order to obtain the replies given in Table 4.3.6, a direct question was put to the respondent and a number of alternatives put to him or her.

The question was:

"In which of the following ways do you think a person can get the virus which causes AIDS?"

The alternatives given were:

- Shaking hands or hugging.
- Being in the same room as a person who has the AIDS virus.
- Sharing personal items like dishes, toilets, etc.
- Sharing needles used for drugs.
- Sexual intercourse between men.
- Sexual intercourse between a man and a woman.
- Giving a blood donation.
- Receiving a blood transmission.
- Being bitten by an insect that has bitten someone with the AIDS virus.

The respondent answered "yes", "no" or "don't know" to each of the alternatives. It should be noted also, that this question was asked after the spontaneous response was solicited.

Based on the findings derived from the prompted responses, more than ninety percent of women and men in 1993 indicated that they considered sexual intercourse, heterosexual or homosexual, to be a means of transmission for the AIDS virus (98.4 and 97.9 percent relating to heterosexual and homosexual intercourse, for women, the corresponding percentages for men being 98.0 and 97.7 percent respectively). Another mode of transmission which was identified by more than 90 percent of respondents was sharing needles used for drugs (92.4 percent of women and 93.3 percent of men). In addition, receiving a blood transmission was identified by more than ninety percent of

respondents (94 percent of women and 91 percent of men). The mode of transmission with the next highest percentage is giving a blood donation (70.1 percent of women and 68.7 percent of men), indicating that a high proportion of women and men are probably confusing receiving blood with donating blood. Being bitten by an insect that has bitten an AIDS carrier received a positive response by 40.3 percent of women and 39.3 percent of men; being in the same room with an AIDS carrier (6.9 percent of women and 8.9 percent of men); and shaking hands or hugging an AIDS carrier (2.4 percent of women and 4.8 percent of men).

The findings from the responses to the question just described are consistent in some cases with the results of the spontaneous answers discussed earlier. There was a strong consistency of answers that AIDS can be transmitted through sexual intercourse, either homosexual or heterosexual. There was some difference in respect of the emphasis given to blood transfusion as a possible cause. Whereas over 90 percent of both men and women indicated, when prompted, that receiving a blood transfusion could lead to the transmission of AIDS, less than 50 percent of respondents gave it as one of the two most important causes when asked to name two causes. Also, only 13 percent of women and 20 percent of men spontaneously named intravenous drug use as one of the two most important causes although more than 90 percent agreed that sharing needles used for drugs could lead to its transmission.

Have the percentages derived from the prompted responses changed for women since 1989? Almost all women still agree that sexual relations, heterosexual or homosexual, is a mode of transmission for HIV/AIDS. There has been an increase in knowledge that the virus can be transmitted by sharing needles or receiving a blood transfusion. On the other hand, misinformation persists. There is a significant increase in the proportion of women who think that you can contract AIDS by donating blood and an important minority think that an insect bite (40 percent) or sharing personal items (20 to 26 percent) may transmit HIV/AIDS. In addition, seven percent of women and nine percent of men think that transmission is possible by being in the same room with a person with the AIDS virus and two and five percent, respectively, say that a handshake or hug can transmit the disease.

Are beliefs regarding modes of transmission influenced by self-perceived risks of contracting AIDS? From Table 4.3.7, it appears that, overall, differences are not great although there is a tendency for those who think they are at some or great risk to identify the modes of transmission specified. Only for "bitten by insect that had bitten an AIDS carrier", do persons who perceive that they are at "some" or "great" risk have a significantly greater belief that transmission occurs. Since this possible mode of transmission has never been confirmed, misinformation regarding mosquito bites may contribute to the proportion of women and men who think they have "some" or "great" risk.

Respondents were also asked: "What can a person do to reduce the risk of getting AIDS?" First, all spontaneous replies were coded. For all the possibilities that are listed in Table 4.3.8, if there was not a spontaneous response, the interviewer probed each respondent by asking directly for each precaution if the risk of AIDS would be reduced.

Results are very similar for women and men with great differences between spontaneous and probed responses for most precautions. Spontaneously, more than 75 percent men-

tioned the use of condoms and a little over half mentioned that the risk would be reduced by having only one sexual partner. With probing, almost all respondents agreed that the risk could be reduced for these two items. For all other items, less than one-fourth were mentioned spontaneously with less than 11 percent spontaneously mentioning the last four items - "avoid relations with bisexuals/homosexuals", "sterilize needles", "ask partner to have blood tested for AIDS", and "avoid relations with prostitutes". However, when probed, the proportion agreeing that each precaution could reduce the risk jumped to at least 79 percent.

The last table (Table 4.3.9) in this section displays the spontaneous responses on ways to reduce the risk of AIDS by self-perceived risk of getting AIDS. It was conjectured that a higher proportion of those with greater self-perception of risk would spontaneously mention ways to reduce risk. However, this does not seem to have been the case. There are very few differences by self-perception of risk. In fact, for women, significantly more women at "no risk" mentioned having only one sexual partner than those at "great risk". For men, the same is true for those at "some risk" or "not much risk" versus those at "great risk". Also, men who said that they had "great risk" were less likely to mention avoiding relationships with prostitutes than other men.

NOTES

1. For a more detailed description of the Socio-Economic Index, see Administrative Report - Volume 1, 1993 JAMAICA CPS; Appendix II (1994). [One in a series of reports on the 1993 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey, published by the National Family Planning Board].

2. See Table 1.i at page 3 in Volume 1 - The Administrative Report. National Family Planning Board, Kingston, Jamaica. (1994).

3. C. McFarlane and C. Warren, 1989 Jamaica Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. National Family Planning Board; Jamaica. (1990).

4. Hatcher, R. et. al, Contraceptive Technology, Sixteenth Revised Edition. Irvington Publishers; New York, NY. 1994.

5. Hatcher, R.A., 1994. Ibid.

6. Bailey, W., MacDonald, O.P., Hardee, K., Clyde, M., Villinski, M.T., Family Planning Service Delivery Practices of Private Physicians in Jamaica: Final Report. National Family Planning Board, Kingston, Jamaica. 1994.

Table II.4.1.1
Percentage of women aged 15-44 years who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS by selected characteristics
1989, 1993 JAMAICA CPS

	Knowledge of HIV		Knowledge of AIDS			
	1993		1989		1993	
Characteristics	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases	Percent	Cases
Total	94.1	(3,105)*	99.8	(5.738)	99.6	(3,104)**
Age						
15-19	94.5	(551)	99.5	(1,395)	99.3	(551)
20-24	94.4	(627)	99.7	(1,209)	99.7	(627)
25-29	93.9	(666)	99.9	(1,153)	99.5	(665)
30-34	94.3	(593)	100.0	(841)	99.6	(593)
35-39	95.4	(420)	99.8	(625)	99.8	(420)
40-44	94.8	(348)	100.0	(515)	99.5	(248)
Residence						
Urban	95.8	(869)	100.0	(1,769)	99.7	(868)
Rural	93.2	(2,236)	99.6	(3,989)	99.5	(2,236)
Education						
Post-secondary	98.1	(329)	99.4	(2,254)	99.8	(329)
Secondary, more than 4 years	96.1	(864)	100.0	(3.059)	99.8	(864)
Secondary, 4 years or less	94.2	(969)	..	(..)	99.5	(968)
Primary & lower	90.6	(932)	100.0	(421)	99.3	(932)
Attendance at church services						
At least weekly	95.4	(842)	..	(..)	99.5	(841)
At least monthly	94.0	(457)	..	(..)	99.4	(457)
Rarely	93.7	(1,275)	..	(..)	99.7	(1,275)
Never	92.8	(160)	..	(..)	99.5	(160)
No religion	93.3	(322)	..	(..)	99.1	(322)
Current relationship status						
Married	95.9	(486)	100.0	(860)	100.0	(486)
Common-law partner	93.0	(902)	99.9	(1,351)	99.5	(902)
Visiting partner	94.8	(887)	100.0	(1,669)	99.7	(887)
Boyfriend/with sex	92.8	(129)	99.6	(319)	100.0	(129)
Boyfriend/no sex	94.7	(69)	100.0	(163)	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	93.4	(632)	99.1	(1,376)	99.0	(631)
Socio-economic index						
High	97.5	(678)	..	(..)	99.8	(678)
Medium	94.5	(848)	..	(..)	99.5	(847)
Low	91.6	(937)	..	(..)	99.6	(937)
Very low	89.3	(326)	..	(..)	98.8	(326)

* The number of cases some sub-groups do not add to total due to missing data.

Table II.4.1.2
Percentage of men aged 15-54 years who have ever heard of HIV and AIDS by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Knowledge of HIV		Knowledge of AIDS	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	93.0	(3,077)*	99.8	(3,074)**
Age				
15-19	90.1	(564)	99.6	(563)
20-24	96.1	(485)	99.9	(484)
25-29	94.1	(503)	99.7	(503)
30-34	94.2	(501)	100.0	(500)
35-39	94.0	(389)	99.8	(389)
40-44	91.5	(259)	99.7	(259)
45-49	90.4	(212)	98.8	(212)
50-54	89.6	(164)	99.6	(164)
Residence				
Urban	96.9	(785)	100.0	(785)
Rural	91.2	(2,292)	99.6	(2,289)
Education				
Post-secondary	100.0	(165)	99.6	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	96.5	(1,000)	99.9	(1,000)
Secondary, 4 years or less	93.8	(656)	99.8	(656)
Primary & lower	88.5	(1,248)	99.7	(1,245)
Attendance at church services*				
At least weekly	92.9	(474)	99.7	(474)
At least monthly	94.9	(277)	100.0	(276)
Rarely	93.8	(1,083)	99.6	(1,082)
Never	92.2	(339)	99.8	(338)
No religion	92.2	(814)	99.8	(814)
Current relationship status				
Married	95.7	(539)	99.7	(539)
Common-law partner	94.0	(804)	99.7	(803)
Visiting partner	93.8	(843)	100.0	(842)
Girlfriend/with sex	93.7	(243)	99.4	(243)
Girlfriend/without sex	90.0	(71)	100.0	(71)
No steady partner	87.7	(577)	99.6	(576)
Socio-economic index				
High	98.4	(251)	99.7	(251)
Medium	95.0	(802)	99.7	(801)
Low	90.9	(1,436)	99.8	(1,434)
Very low	92.4	(571)	99.9	(571)

* - The number of cases do not add to total due to missing data.

Table II.4.1.3
Percentage of women and men who agree that a person can be infected by the virus that causes AIDS and not have any signs or symptoms of the disease by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Women aged 15-44 years		Men aged 15-54 years	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	81.1	(3,096)	78.6	(3,061)
Age				
15-19	81.2	(549)	77.8	(562)
20-24	79.6	(624)	79.8	(482)
25-29	79.1	(665)	78.2	(501)
30-34	81.7	(592)	80.9	(497)
35-39	84.8	(419)	79.2	(386)
40-44	82.0	(247)	82.0	(258)
45-49	..	..	76.0	(210)
50-54	..	..	69.7	(164)
Residence				
Urban	85.2	(941)	84.1	(879)
Rural	78.5	(2,155)	75.6	(2,182)
Education				
Post-secondary	93.8	(326)	89.5	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	83.0	(862)	84.5	(995)
Secondary, 4 years or less	80.3	(966)	79.2	(653)
Primary & lower	75.8	(931)	73.5	(1,240)
Attendance at church services				
At least weekly	80.2	(847)	82.6	(481)
At least monthly	81.5	(466)	78.1	(287)
Rarely	81.5	(1,390)	78.8	(1.231)
Never	81.7	(377)	77.3	(1,024)
No religion				
Current relationship status				
Married	80.9	(484)	82.1	(538)
Common-law partner	79.0	(900)	78.7	(798)
Visiting partner	81.6	(883)	81.9	(838)
Friend/with sex	83.3	(129)	74.9	(238)
Friend/no sex	81.5	(69)	72.0	(69)
No steady partner	82.1	(631)	74.1	(580)
Socio-economic index				
High	91.0	(273)	89.5	(219)
Medium	83.0	(722)	80.3	(828)
Low	79.7	(1,525)	77.5	(1,500)
Very low	76.9	(515)	75.0	(456)

Table II.4.1.4
Percentage of women and men who agree that a person can contract AIDS from persons with the virus who do not have the disease by selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Women aged 15-44 years		Men aged 15-54 years	
	Percent	No. of cases	Percent	No. of cases
Total	78.0	(3,103)	71.1	(3,067)
Age				
15-19	76.3	(550)	69.7	(562)
20-24	77.1	(626)	72.8	(483)
25-29	77.4	(666)	70.2	(502)
30-34	79.5	(593)	77.6	(498)
35-39	80.7	(420)	66.9	(388)
40-44	78.6	(248)	70.9	(259)
45-49	..	..	72.5	(211)
50-55	..	..	64.2	(163)
Residence				
Urban	82.9	(946)	74.5	(878)
Rural	74.9	(2,157)	69.3	(2,189)
Education				
Post-secondary	87.7	(329)	80.2	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	77.3	(863)	71.3	(997)
Secondary, 4 years or less	76.9	(969)	72.2	(654)
Primary & lower	74.7	(931)	68.7	(1,243)
Attendance at church services				
At least weekly	77.8	(849)	74.2	(483)
At least monthly	79.6	(467)	72.8	(286)
Rarely	78.8	(1,394)	72.5	(1,234)
Never	72.8	(377)	68.0	(1,026)
Current relationship status				
Married	76.2	(486)	74.3	(538)
Common-law partner	79.8	(903)	73.4	(800)
Visiting partner	76.4	(885)	74.4	(839)
Friend/with sex	83.7	(129)	63.9	(239)
Friend/no sex	75.1	(69)	62.5	(69)
No steady partner	78.6	(631)	66.5	(582)
Socio-economic index				
High	90.3	(275)	83.7	(219)
Medium	78.6	(725)	69.4	(828)
Low	77.0	(1,525)	70.7	(1,501)
Very low	72.3	(517)	70.0	(460)

Table II.4.2.1
Percent of women aged 15-44 years who have specified how a person can become infected with the virus which causes AIDS by selected characterisitics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Sexual trans-mission	Blood trans-fusion	Intrave-neous drugs	Mother to child	Mos-quito bites	Casual con-tact	Other means	No. of cases
Total	96.8	48.9	13.0	7.3	1.0	2.6	13.4	(3,110)
Age								
15-19	95.9	44.3	13.2	6.7	2.2	3.3	13.5	(553)
20-24	97.1	47.2	13.0	7.5	0.6	2.4	15.0	(628)
25-29	97.1	54.0	11.0	7.1	0.8	2.6	12.7	(667)
30-34	96.5	46.9	13.9	8.3	1.3	3.1	13.3	(594)
35-39	96.9	52.4	13.4	7.8	0.5	1.6	12.0	(420)
40-44	97.9	48.1	15.6	5.5	0.4	1.8	14.0	(248)
Residence								
Urban	97.8	57.3	15.3	5.0	0.6	2.1	13.1	(872)
Rural	96.3	44.6	11.9	8.5	1.3	2.8	13.6	(2,238)
Education								
Post-secondary	98.8	58.2	23.2	5.3	0.8	1.7	5.5	(329)
Secondary, more than 4 years	97.1	50.3	14.3	10.4	0.9	2.9	12.0	(864)
Secondary, 4 years or less	96.7	50.2	11.0	6.3	1.1	2.6	14.1	(971)
Primary & lower	95.1	42.5	10.0	6.2	1.1	2.6	17.0	(935)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	97.2	49.7	13.7	7.0	1.0	2.7	12.8	(844)
At least monthly	97.4	53.7	13.7	8.3	1.0	2.2	9.6	(457)
Rarely	96.2	48.7	12.9	7.4	1.2	3.1	12.6	(1,277)
Never	96.9	43.1	11.5	10.5	1.1	3.0	14.9	(160)
No religion	97.0	43.6	11.2	5.7	0.5	1.2	20.9	(333)
Current relationship status								
Married	97.1	52.9	16.3	6.8	0.3	1.6	11.8	(487)
Common-law partner	96.4	47.4	10.8	7.4	0.9	3.3	14.4	(903)
Visiting partner	97.7	49.0	11.8	7.3	0.8	2.6	14.5	(889)
Girlfriend/with sex	98.2	37.1	15.6	12.9	2.4	5.6	10.8	(129)
Girlfriend/no sex	98.1	48.4	13.8	5.3	1.1	0.9	17.1	(69)
No steady partner	95.5	50.1	14.9	6.8	1.8	1.9	11.8	(633)
Socio-economic index								
High	98.6	55.0	15.9	8.9	0.9	2.2	9.0	(288)
Medium	96.5	48.3	11.6	7.7	1.0	3.2	15.4	(647)
Low	95.9	45.3	10.3	6.0	1.4	2.7	15.9	(1,456)
Very low	95.6	41.2	11.1	7.8	0.7	1.5	15.0	(327)

Table II.4.2.2
Percent of men aged 15-54 years who have specified how a person can become infected with the virus which causes AIDS by selected characterisitics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Sexual trans-mission	Blood trans-fusion	Intrave-neous drugs	Mother to child	Mos-quito bites	Casual con-tact	Other means	No. of cases
Total	96.1	44.4	19.7	8.7	2.1	2.9	13.2	(3,082)
Age								
15-19	96.6	41.2	19.4	10.6	2.7	4.2	13.8	(566)
20-24	97.0	41.4	22.8	7.7	1.7	5.6	15.7	(486)
25-29	96.3	44.0	19.8	9.3	1.5	1.7	13.9	(503)
30-34	95.1	48.6	20.2	6.8	2.5	2.5	12.6	(502)
35-39	97.0	44.3	22.2	9.7	3.0	2.0	10.4	(389)
40-44	97.6	51.2	16.3	8.1	2.4	2.3	12.8	(259)
45-49	93.0	44.4	11.3	9.4	1.2	3.1	13.0	(212)
50-54	94.3	43.0	18.6	7.5	0.0	4.8	10.3	(165)
Residence								
Urban	97.6	49.2	23.9	5.3	1.7	2.5	13.0	(786)
Rural	95.5	42.2	17.7	10.3	2.3	3.1	13.2	(2,296)
Education								
Post-secondary	97.5	62.2	26.9	4.5	0.0	0.9	5.3	(165)
Secondary, more than 4 years	97.1	47.5	24.3	8.9	1.9	1.7	10.8	(1,002)
Secondary, 4 years or less	96.3	43.5	20.1	6.8	2.7	2.9	13.7	(657)
Primary & lower	95.1	39.7	14.3	10.4	2.2	4.4	16.0	(1,250)
Attendance at church services								
At least weekly	96.6	48.9	20.5	9.0	1.7	3.5	11.5	(474)
At least monthly	97.5	50.3	17.7	11.7	1.7	2.2	10.9	(277)
Rarely	95.6	47.0	18.8	7.8	1.8	3.1	13.0	(1,085)
Never	96.7	42.5	18.8	10.9	4.4	2.7	12.6	(339)
No religion	95.8	38.4	20.1	7.7	1.9	3.1	15.2	(817)
Current relationship status								
Married	97.0	50.7	20.7	8.2	0.9	2.8	9.9	(541)
Common-law partner	95.7	46.8	19.4	7.7	2.7	2.6	12.4	(804)
Visiting partner	96.1	42.6	20.7	7.1	2.4	2.7	14.2	(888)
Girlfriend/with sex	97.0	45.1	19.6	10.0	0.7	0.5	15.8	(243)
Girlfriend/no sex	97.0	39.8	19.6	11.9	4.0	3.2	16.1	(72)
No steady partner	95.5	38.0	16.9	12.3	2.3	4.8	14.2	(578)
Socio-economic index								
High	96.8	57.1	26.4	5.1	1.2	0.4	7.3	(251)
Medium	97.0	45.9	22.1	7.7	0.9	2.8	12.8	(803)
Low	95.7	41.5	17.6	9.9	2.7	3.7	13.8	(1,438)
Very low	95.7	42.9	18.1	9.2	2.8	2.7	15.0	(573)

Table II-4.3.1
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 who have heard of AIDS
by perception of the degree of personal risk of
gettin AIDS and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	No risk	Total	No. of cases
Total	14.7	19.3	29.3	36.7	100.0	(3,069)
Age						
15-19	15.4	14.9	23.7	45.9	100.0	(545)
20-24	16.9	20.4	27.6	35.1	100.0	(624)
25-29	16.2	19.8	33.2	30.9	100.0	(657)
30-34	14.5	20.0	32.5	33.0	100.0	(585)
35-39	11.7	19.5	29.4	39.4	100.0	(416)
40-44	9.0	23.0	27.6	40.4	100.0	(242)
Residence						
Urban	13.8	23.1	26.0	36.1	100.0	(860)
Rural	15.1	17.4	30.5	37.0	100.0	(2,209)
Education:						
Post-secondary	13.4	20.1	34.4	32.2	100.0	(325)
Secondary, more than 4 years	12.8	19.8	31.0	36.4	100.0	(857)
Secondary, 4 years or less	16.3	19.9	26.5	37.3	100.0	(956)
Primary & lower	15.5	18.3	28.7	37.6	100.0	(920)
Attendance at church services:						
Weekly at least	13.1	15.9	26.0	45.0	100.0	(831)
Monthly at least	10.7	15.9	31.1	42.3	100.0	(452)
Rarely	15.5	21.8	31.1	31.7	100.0	(1,265)
Never	15.0	29.1	26.1	29.8	100.0	(158)
No Religion	20.8	19.1	27.6	32.6	100.0	(314)
Relationship status:						
Married	10.5	16.3	32.8	40.4	100.0	(483)
Common law	16.7	22.6	30.7	30.1	100.0	(890)
Visiting	17.1	24.0	32.0	26.9	100.0	(877)
Boyfriend/with sex	16.4	19.6	33.5	30.5	100.0	(128)
Boyfriend/no sex	12.4	6.2	18.9	62.5	100.0	(69)
No steady partner	11.5	11.8	21.2	55.4	100.0	(622)
Socio-economic index:						
High	11.1	18.1	34.8	35.9	100.0	(283)
Medium	15.0	21.2	30.8	33.0	100.0	(642)
Low	15.3	21.2	30.8	33.0	100.0	(1,436)
Very low	14.0	19.9	28.8	37.2	100.0	(672)

Table II.4.3.2
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 years who have heard of AIDS by perception of the degree of personal risk of getting AIDS and selected characteristics
1989 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	None at all	Total	No. of cases
Total	14.3	13.0	20.1	52.6	100.0	(6,097)
Residence						
Urban	16.6	15.9	20.3	47.2	100.0	(1,874)
Rural	13.0	11.3	20.0	55.7	100.0	(4,223)
Current relationship status						
Married	12.1	12.0	21.4	54.5	100.0	(1,023
Common-law partner	15.5	14.2	24.1	46.2	100.0	(1,417)
Visiting partner	15.3	17.1	23.7	43.9	100.0	(1,712)
Boyfriend/with sex	14.4	12.8	21.6	51.2	100.0	(319)
Boyfriend/no sex	12.6	7.5	10.2	69.7	100.0	(164)
Had previous partner	14.8	9.7	14.9	60.6	100.0	(725)
Never had partner	12.5	7.4	9.0	71.1	100.0	(737)

Table II-4.3.3
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 who have heard of AIDS
by perception of the degree of personal risk of
getting AIDS and selected characteristics
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Characteristics	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	No risk	Total	No. of cases
Total	11.5	16.7	28.0	43.9	100.0	(3,054)
Age						
15-19	15.6	14.1	23.6	46.7	100.0	(561)
20-24	15.4	17.4	31.3	35.9	100.0	(482)
25-29	9.5	16.3	32.5	41.8	100.0	(500)
30-34	10.7	18.6	28.0	42.7	100.0	(499)
35-39	8.6	18.9	29.9	42.7	100.0	(386)
40-44	10.7	15.8	23.2	50.4	100.0	(257)
45-49	8.7	17.1	27.3	46.9	100.0	(208)
50-54	5.8	13.8	22.8	57.6	100.0	(161)
Residence						
Urban	10.0	16.5	22.7	50.8	100.0	(782)
Rural	12.2	16.7	30.4	40.7	100.0	(2,272)
Education:						
Post secondary	7.3	23.7	29.5	39.5	100.0	(164)
Secondary, more than 4 years	9.8	14.4	30.9	44.9	100.0	(997)
Secondary, 4 years or less	13.8	16.7	26.7	42.8	100.0	(652)
Primary & lower	12.4	17.4	25.8	44.4	100.0	(1,240)
Attendance at church services:						
Weekly at least	12.5	15.6	25.8	46.2	100.0	(471)
Monthly at least	9.7	13.4	30.4	46.6	100.0	(274)
Rarely	10.0	16.4	31.0	42.6	100.0	(1,075)
Never	9.5	17.0	32.5	41.0	100.0	(336)
No Religion	14.5	17.6	23.8	44.1	100.0	(809)
Relationship status:						
Married	4.9	15.0	26.7	53.4	100.0	(535)
Common law	10.7	17.7	31.4	40.2	100.0	(798)
Visiting	14.4	19.6	29.8	36.3	100.0	(839)
Girlfriend/with sex	18.7	14.3	28.2	38.9	100.0	(241)
Girlfriend/no sex	13.5	13.5	30.0	43.0	100.0	(71)
No steady partner	11.1	13.9	21.0	54.1	100.0	(570)
Socio-economic index:						
High	8.0	18.3	27.4	46.4	100.0	(249)
Medium	9.3	16.9	27.6	46.2	100.0	(795)
Low	12.8	15.1	27.9	44.2	100.0	(1,425)
Very low	13.5	18.9	28.7	38.9	100.0	(568)

Table II-4.3.4
Percent distribution of women aged 15-44 who have heard of AIDS
by perception of the degree of risk and condom use - 1993

Characteristics	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	No risk	Total	No. of cases
Total	15.4	18.8	28.1	36.7	100.0	(3,085)
Condom use:						
Ever used	15.4	21.9	30.1	32.6	100.0	(1,778)
Never used	15.5	14.4	27.8	42.3	100.0	(1,301)
Current condom use:						
Every time	11.3	24.3	25.8	38.6	100.0	(285)
Every time with certain partners	*	*	*	*	*	(5)
Most of the time	13.7	21.5	40.7	24.1	100.0	(111)
Some of the time	20.6	23.0	27.4	29.1	100.0	(65)
Occasionally	*	*	*	*	*	(22)
No answer	*	*	*	*	*	(4)

* - Less than 25 cases

Table II-4.3.5
Percent distribution of men aged 15-54 who have heard of AIDS
by perception of the degree of risk and condom use
1993 JAMAICA 1993

Characteristics	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	No risk	Total	No. of cases
Total	14.8	15.1	24.1	46.1	100.0	(3,057)
Condom use:						
Ever used	12.1	17.3	28.8	41.8	100.0	(2,418)
Never used	10.3	12.0	21.6	56.1	100.0	(639)
Current condom use:						
Every time	14.8	15.1	24.1	46.1	100.0	(401)
Every time with certain partners	21.7	22.1	31.9	24.3	100.0	(131)
Most of the time	9.1	15.0	34.9	41.0	100.0	(384)
Some of the time	15.3	20.5	21.9	42.3	100.0	(227)
Occasionally	14.7	14.5	31.6	39.3	100.0	(74)
No answer	*	*	*	*	*	(4)

* - Less than 25 cases.

Table II.4.3.6
Percent of women and men who think that a person can get the virus which causes AIDS by possible modes of transmission
1989, 1993 JAMAICA CPS

Mode of transmission	Women aged 15-49 1989	Women aged 15-44 1993	Men aged 15-54 1993
Heterosexual intercourse	98.6	98.3	97.9
Sexual intercourse between men	98.4	97.8	97.6
Sharing needles used for drugs	77.4	92.2	93.3
Receiving a blood transfusion	82.8	93.9	90.9
Giving a blood donation	58.5	70.1	68.7
Bitten by insect that had bitten AIDS carrier	35.0	40.4	39.3
Sharing personal items	16.1	20.3	25.9
In same room as person with AIDS virus	8.9	7.0	8.9
Handshake or hugging	3.0	2.5	4.8
No. of cases	(6,097)	(3,103)	(3,071)

Table II.4.3.7
Percent of women and men
who think that a person can get the virus which causes AIDS
by possible modes of transmission and self-perceived risk
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Mode of transmission	Great risk	Some risk	Not much risk	No risk
	WOMEN AGED 15-44 YEARS			
Handshake or hugging	4.1	2.3	2.0	2.1
In same room as person with AIDS virus	9.9	9.4	4.8	6.1
Sharing personal items	26.5	22.3	16.2	20.0
Sharing needles used for drugs	93.3	92.9	91.8	92.3
Sexual intercourse between men	98.7	97.6	97.4	98.0
Heterosexual intercourse	97.6	99.1	97.7	98.8
Giving a blood donation	76.6	75.3	66.3	67.7
Receiving a blood transfusion	94.8	95.0	93.3	93.7
Bitten by insect that had bitten AIDS carrier	55.3	41.6	32.6	39.7
Number Of Cases	(479)	(582)	(905)	(1,117)
	MEN AGED 15-54 YEARS			
Handshake or hugging	8.7	5.6	3.3	4.4
In same room as person with AIDS virus	18.7	11.4	5.4	7.5
Sharing personal items	35.7	25.6	22.1	25.8
Sharing needles used for drugs	93.3	93.0	94.8	92.6
Sexual intercourse between men and men	98.3	96.7	99.0	97.0
Heterosexual intercourse	99.1	97.9	98.5	97.4
Giving a blood donation	79.9	65.3	64.2	69.8
Receiving a blood transfusion	96.1	88.1	92.0	90.0
Bitten by insect that had bitten AIDS carrier	56.1	46.5	34.5	37.4
Number Of Cases	(374)	(518)	(898)	(1,271)

Table II.4.3.8
Percent of women and men who responded affirmatively
to specific precautions a person can take to
reduce the risk of contracting AIDS
1993 JAMAICA CPS

Precautions to reduce risk	Women 15-44			Men 15-54		
	Spontaneous	Probed	Total*	Spontaneous	Probed	Total*
Use condoms	76.9	19.8	96.7	78.8	17.9	96.7
Have only one sexual partner	59.9	37.8	97.7	53.6	41.5	95.1
Not have sexual relations	23.5	63.8	87.2	22.1	56.5	78.6
Avoid relations with bisexuals/homosexuals	8.2	88.4	96.6	10.9	85.3	96.2
Sterilize needles	7.3	79.9	87.2	5.9	79.8	85.8
Ask partner to have blood tested for AIDS	4.4	83.4	87.8	5.7	81.9	87.6
Avoid relations with prostitutes	4.3	89.3	93.6	9.8	83.5	93.3
Number of cases	(..)	(..)	(3,103)	(..)	(..)	(3,066)

* - The percentages in the total column are the sum of the percentages in the "spontaneous" and "probed" columns.