

Demographic and Living Conditions for the Kingston Region

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Population Size and Growth

Population Size and Growth by Census Years and Projections

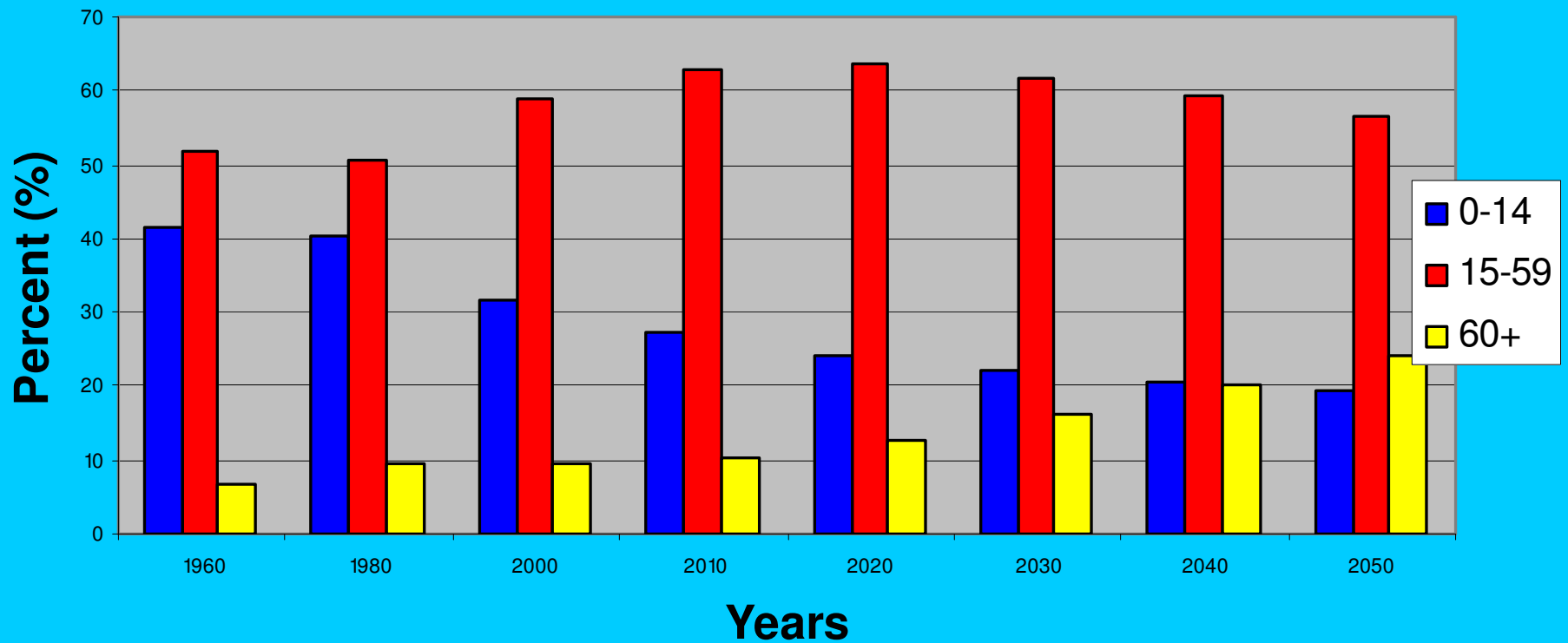
Year	Population (millions)
1970	1.81
1982	2.2
1991	2.32
2001	2.61
2020	3.11
2050	3.82

Population Size and Growth

- Population of Jamaica is currently growing at a rate less than 1.0 per cent per annum.
- Population will increase from approximately 2.6 million in 2003 to about 3.0 million in 2020.
- Declining fertility rates and high external migration account for the slower growth rates.

Population by Broad Age Groups

Percentage Distribution of the Population by Broad Age Groups, Estimates and Projections, 1960-2050.



Population by Broad Age Groups

- One of the main characteristics of Jamaica's population is that it is ageing.
- Three patterns are evident from this process:
 - (a) 0-14 age group is declining;
 - (b) 15-59 age group will increase to a maximum in 2020 then decline; and
 - (c) The elderly age group (60+ years) is increasing. This age group will surpass the child population by 2050.

Population by Selected Parishes

Population by Selected Parishes, by Census Years 1991 and 2001		
Parish	1991	2001
Kingston	99,761	96,052
St. Andrew	539,883	555,827
St. Catherine	381,972	482,308
St. Thomas	84,701	91,604
Portland	76,317	80,205
St. Mary	108,779	111,466
Total	1,291,413 (54.2%)	1,417,462 (54.4%)

Population by Selected Parishes

- Population of the 6 parishes comprises over 54 per cent of the total population of Jamaica.
- Population of Kingston continues to decline.
- St. Catherine is the fastest growing parish.

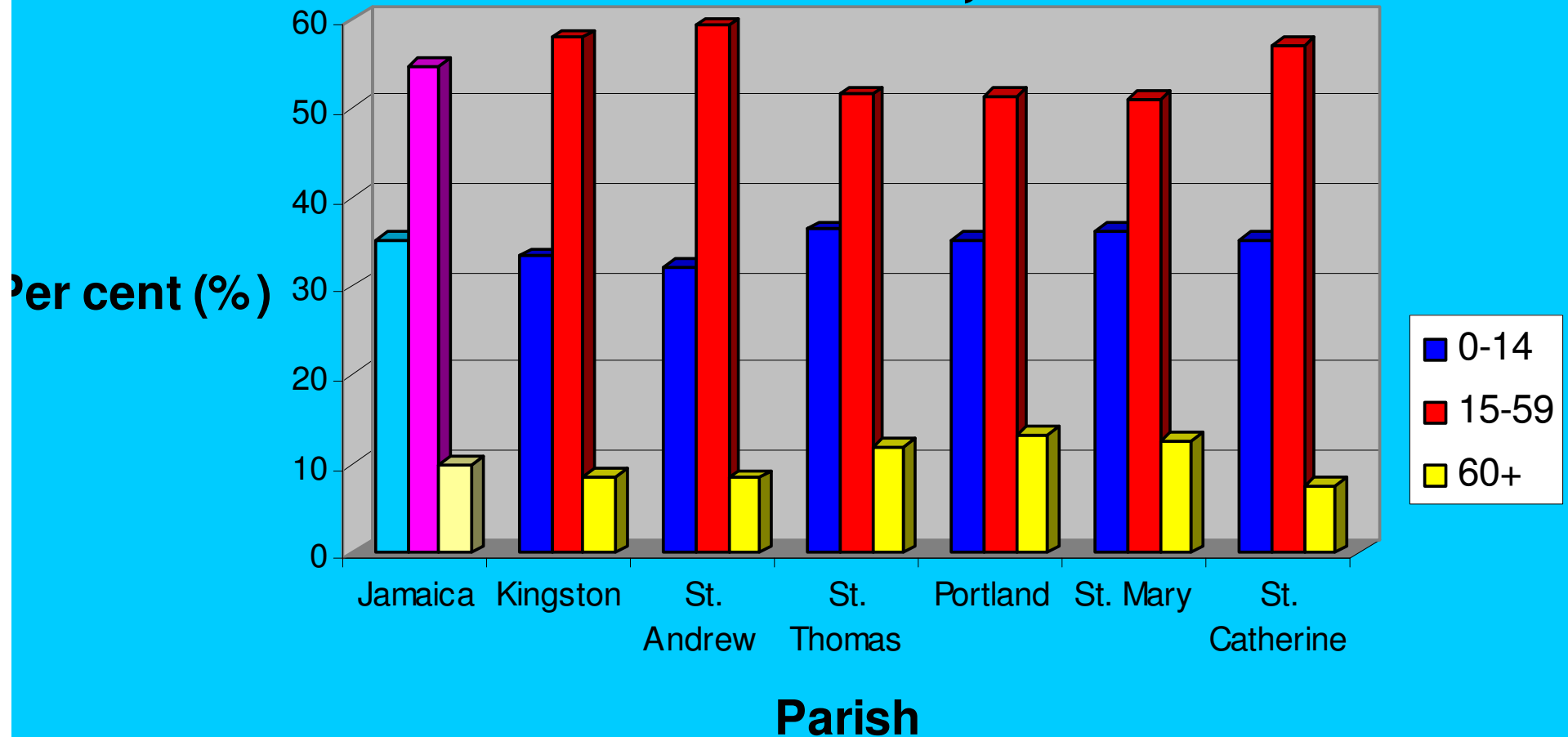
Population by Selected Parishes

Annual rate of growth for Selected Parishes

Parish	(%) 1991-2001
Kingston	-0.4
St. Andrew	0.3
St. Thomas	0.8
Portland	0.5
St. Mary	0.3
St. Catherine	2.2
Jamaica	0.9

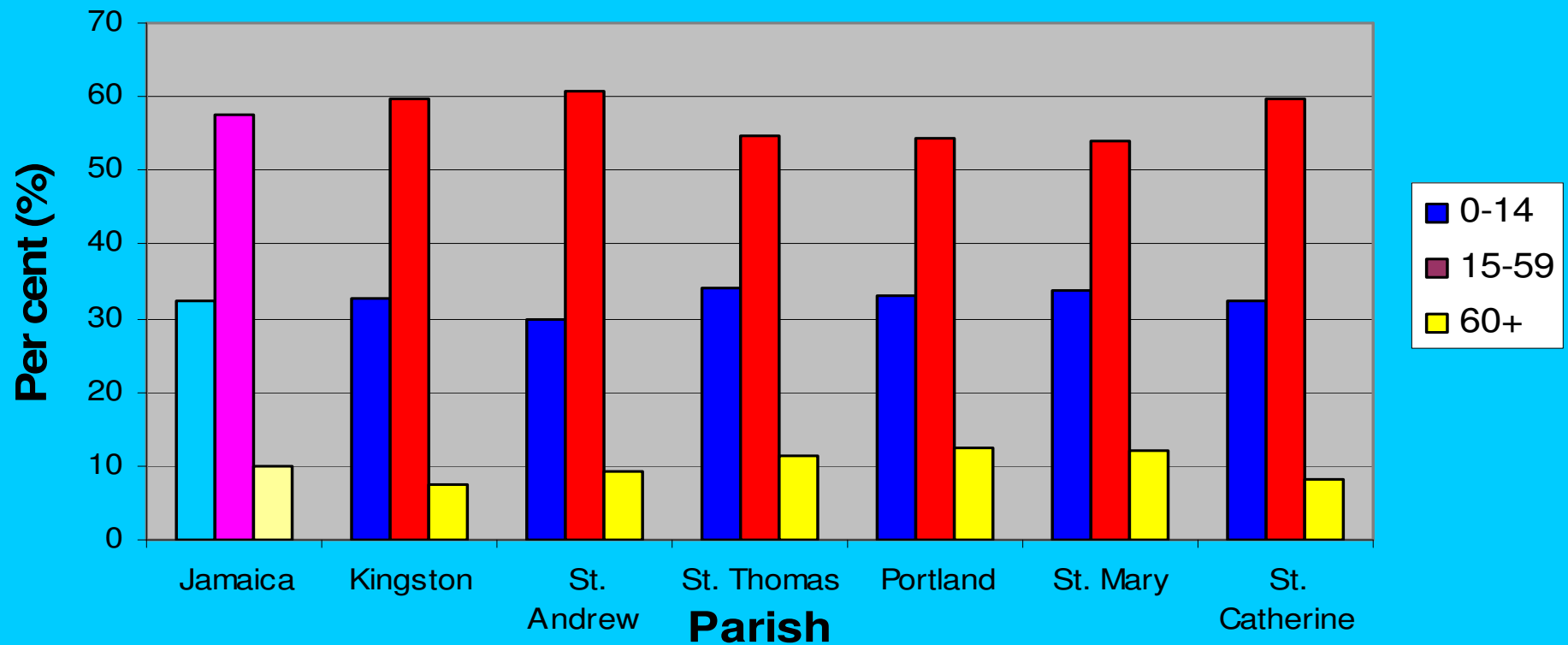
Population by Selected Parishes

Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Parishes, 1991



Population by Selected Parishes

Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Parishes, 2001



Population by Selected Parishes

- Working age population (15-59 years) is highest in Kingston, St. Andrew and St. Catherine.
- Elderly and child age groups are highest in St. Thomas, Portland and St. Mary.
- St Catherine recorded the lowest elderly population.

Portmore

Growth of Portmore

1970-2001

Census Year	Population	Pop. Increase	% share of Total Parish Pop.
1970	5,100		2.8
1982	77,600	72,500	23.3
1991	98,600	18,500	24.6
2001	161,700	63,100	33.3

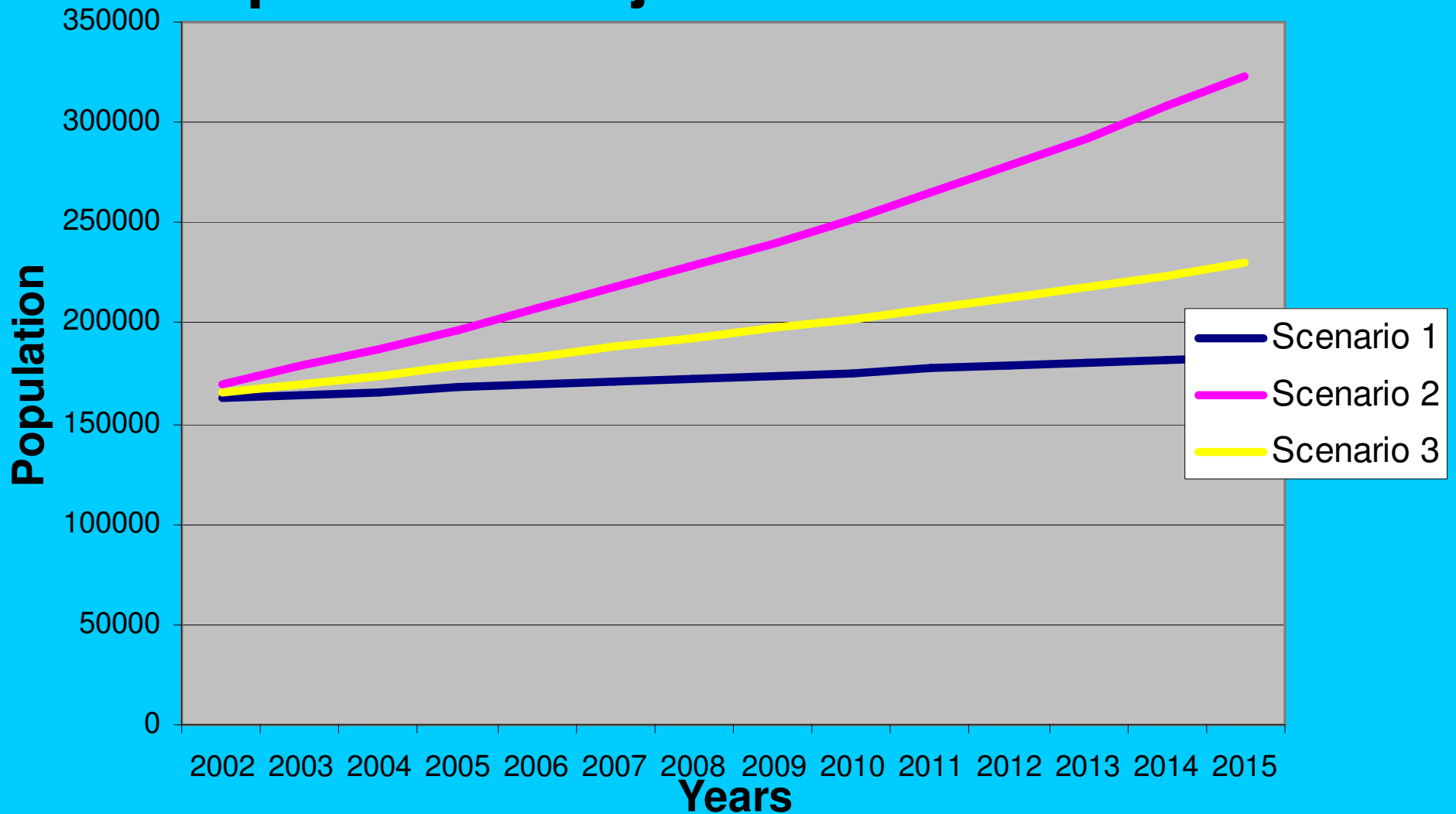
- Portmore is the fastest growing area (5.1 per cent annually between 1991 and 2001).

Portmore Projections

- At growth rates between 1991 and 2001, Portmore will increase to over 300,000 by 2015.
- Half that growth rate, Portmore will be about 230,000 in 2015.
- At current national growth rate (0.9), Portmore is expected to be about 180,000 by 2015.

Portmore Projections

Population Projections for Portmore



Changes in Population by Religious Affiliation

Changes in Population by Religious Affiliation/Denomination: 1960-2001

Religious Affiliation/Denomination	1960	2001	Change %
Anglican	318643	93612	-70.6
Baptist	306037	188770	-38.3
Church of God	191231	617158	222.7
Roman Catholic	115291	67204	-41.7
Methodist	107858	50024	-53.6
Presbyterian	82698		
Seventh Day Adventist	78360	281353	259.1
Moravian	52467	20975	-60.0
Congregational	22440		
Pentecostal	14739	247452	1578.9
Brethren	14555	24217	66.4
Jehovah's Witness		44203	
United Church		64154	
No Religion	183738	543902	196.0

Anglican Population by Age and Gender

Anglican Population by Sex by Broad Age Groups

Age Group	Male	Female	Total	Percent (%)
<20	13,829	13,844	27,673	29.6
20-59	18,982	23,654	42,636	45.5
60+	9,845	13,420	23,265	24.9
Total	42,656	50,918	93,574	100.0

Anglican Population

- Pentecostal, Adventist and Church of God record significant affiliations.
- Anglican indicates substantial declines.
- Age and gender distributions seem more balanced than other denominations.

Summary of Demographic Conditions

- Eastern Region is projected to continue to record the majority of the national population.
- Growth of the elderly (60+) and the need for social protection will become increasingly more prominent in public policy and social planning.
- Current bulge in the working age (15-59 years) is a temporary phenomenon.
- Child population (0-14 years) will continue to reflect large absolute numbers, in spite of relative declines.

Main Policy/Programmatic Issues

- Growth of the Elderly population.
- Employment for growing working age.
- Low education levels- impact on employment options.
- Declining nutritional status of children.

Living Conditions

Living Conditions will be assessed by reference to:

- Poverty estimates
- Age dependency
- Educational status
- Housing tenure
- Access to safe water and
- Health status with special reference to child health and nutrition.

Living Conditions: Kingston

- Age dependency ratio is estimated at 66 persons per 100 working age population.
- The poverty incidence in Kingston was 18.3 per cent.

Living Conditions: Kingston

- 2002: 81.4 % of household heads attained secondary level education.
- 80.0 per cent of the Kingston population had no academic qualification; 9.5 % with CXC General passes and 1.6 % with tertiary diploma.
- All children 3-5 years were enrolled in an educational institutions.
- There was universal enrolment at the primary level for the 6-11 age cohort.

Living Conditions: Kingston

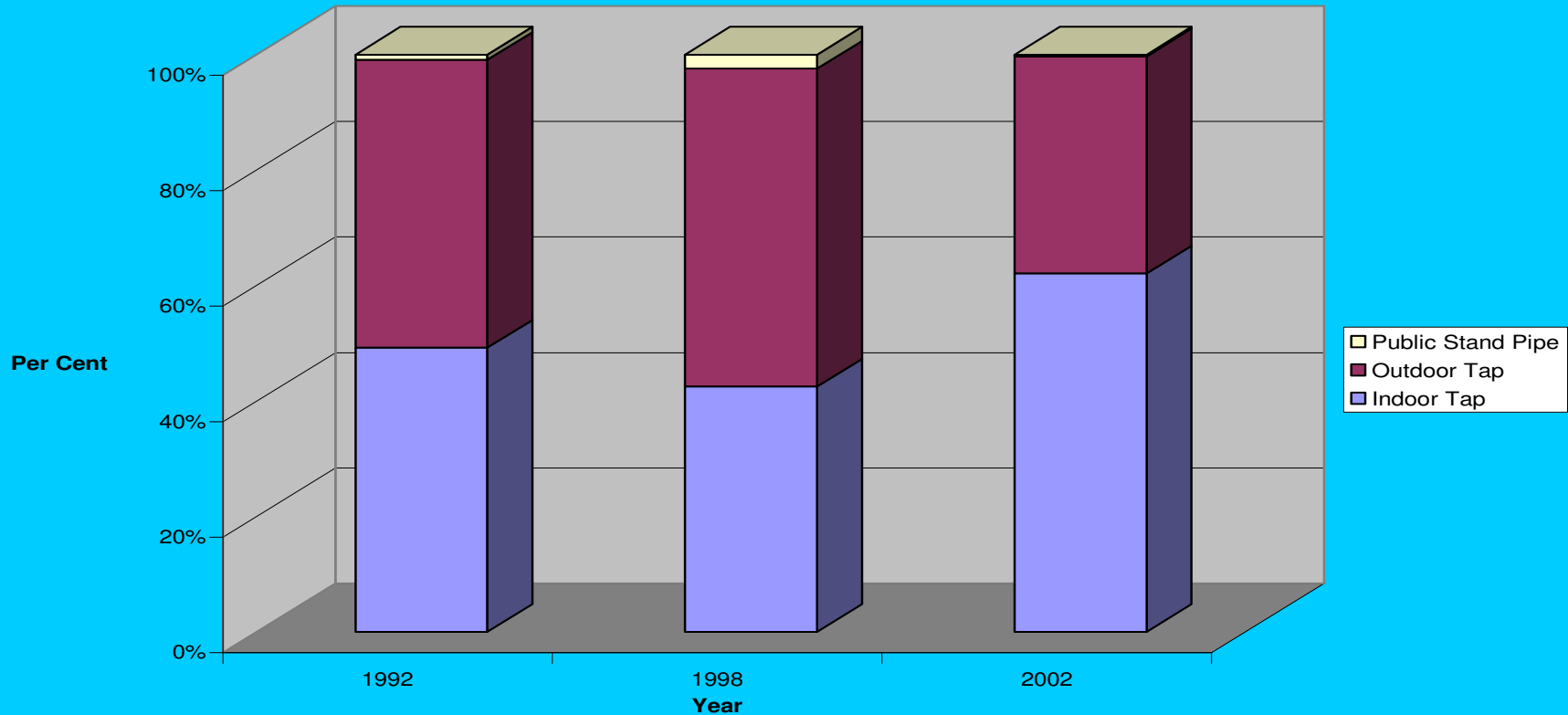
- The under weight prevalence in children was 3.5 per cent.
- Growing child obesity : 7.8 per cent in 2002 from 2.0 per cent in 1992.
- Approximately 26.0 per cent of households in Kingston owned their dwelling, and 30.5 per cent occupying rent-free.
- Home ownership in Kingston continues to be the lowest island-wide.

Living Conditions: Kingston

- Access to treated water estimated at 98.0 % of households; increased access to indoor taps and a decline in outdoor taps and standpipes.
- Sanitary disposal: 98.6 per cent of households had access to water closets and 1.3 per cent, pit latrines.
- Electricity: main source of lighting (88.8 per cent).

Living Conditions: Kingston

Main Source of Drinking Water, Kingston



Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- Age dependency ratio: 60 persons per 100 working age pop. - the lowest dependency ratio island wide.

Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- 14.8 % lived below the poverty line in 2002.
- Enrolment for the 3-5 age category in 2002 was estimated at 93.6 %.
- Universal enrolment at the primary (6-11 years).
- 21.0 % of household heads attained education up to primary level; 61.2 %, secondary; and 15.7 % tertiary.

Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- 69.0 % of the pop. had no academic qualification; 9.4 % had CXC General passes and 7.3 % a tertiary diploma.
- Highest levels of academic qualifications island-wide.

Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- 2002: Under nutrition in children 5.0 %.
- Obesity among children increased to 8.1 per cent from 4.8 per cent in 1992.

Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- 43.0 % of households were owned and 19.2 % were occupying rent-free.
- Water closets: main method of sanitary disposal (93.0 %), 6.9 % pit latrines.
- Highest prevalence of water closets island-wide.

Living Conditions: St. Andrew

- Greatest access to potable water, with almost three-quarters of the population using indoor taps.
- Electricity: main source of lighting for 93.4 per cent of households.

Living Conditions: St. Thomas

- Age dependency: 84 persons per 100 working age pop.
- The incidence of poverty: 28.7 %; considerably higher than the national incidence rate.

Living Conditions: St. Thomas

- Increase in enrolment of children 3-5 years and 15-16 years.
- 56.3 % attained a secondary level education, 38.2 % at the primary level and 1.4 % at the tertiary level.

Living Conditions: St. Thomas

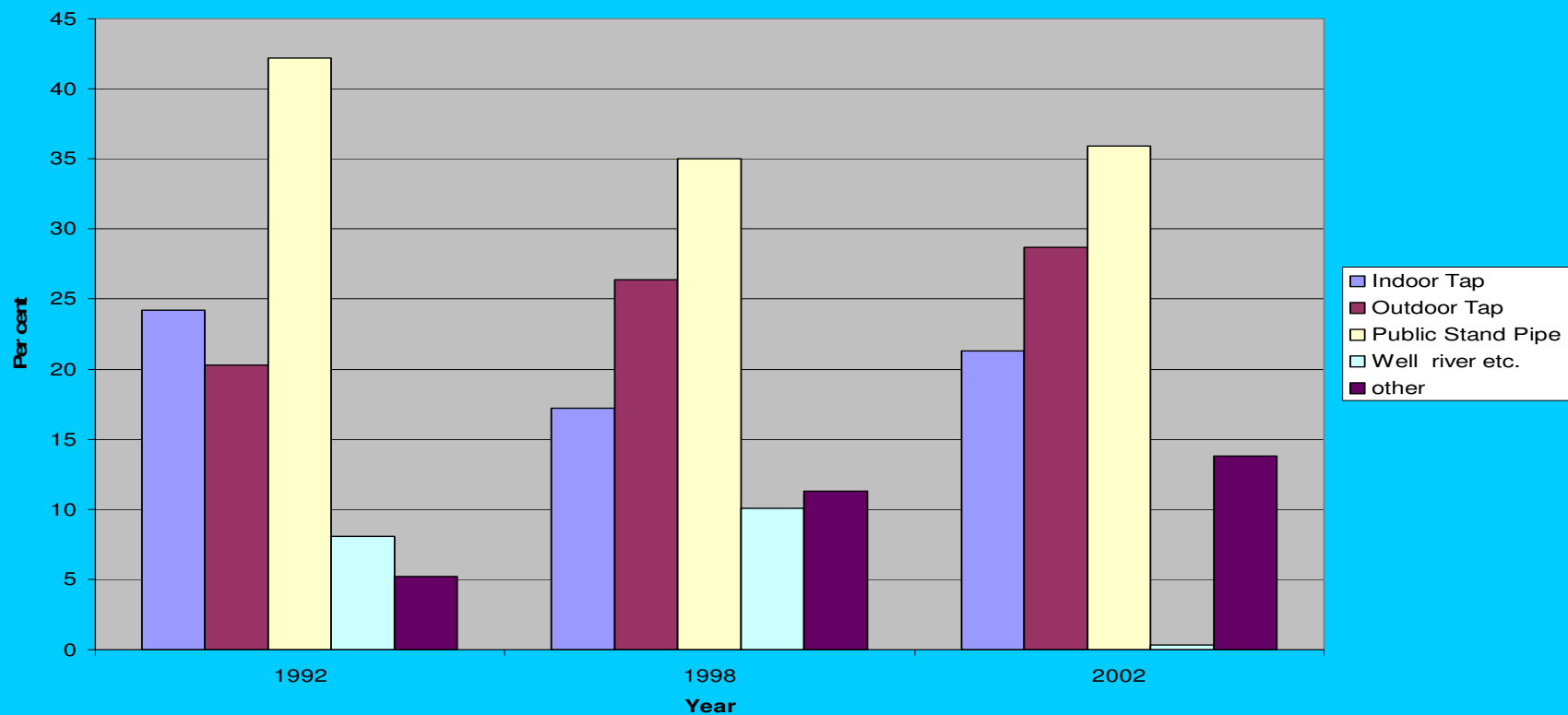
- Nutritional status of children: 4.9 % were under-nourished and a significant proportion (8.1 %) being stunted (low height for age).
- Decline in obese children: 7.8 % in 2002 from 11.4 % in 1992.

Living Conditions: St. Thomas

- 86.0 % had access to piped water as the main source of drinking water.
- Public standpipe used by 35.8 % of households.

Living Conditions: St. Thomas

Main Source of Drinking Water, St. Thomas



Living Conditions: St. Thomas

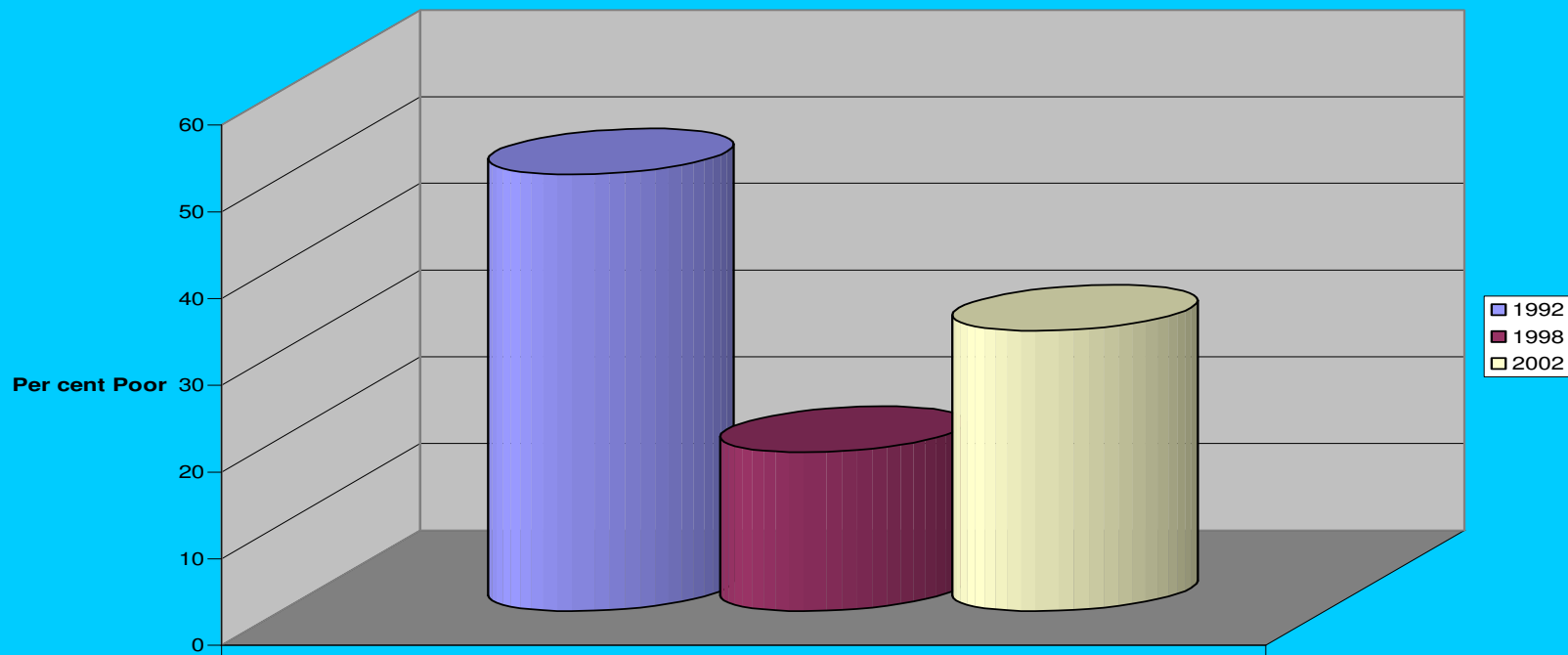
- Sanitary disposal: most households used pit latrines (68.4 %).
- Water closet use improved from 27.2 % to 30.1 %.
- Electricity: main source of lighting (81.6 %).

Living Conditions: Portland

- Age dependency ratio: 88 dependents per 100 working age population - one of the highest island-wide.
- Highest incidence of poverty island-wide (32.3 %).

Living Conditions: Portland

Incidence of Poverty, Portland



Living Conditions: Portland

- Enrolment: 94.2 % of the 3-5 years age cohort.
- Universal enrolment: primary level, (99.4 %).
- Education: 38.2 % attained primary level , 56.3 % secondary and 3.4 % tertiary.
- 82.0 % had no academic qualification; 7.3 % had CXC General passes and 5.3 %, a tertiary diploma.

Living Conditions: Portland

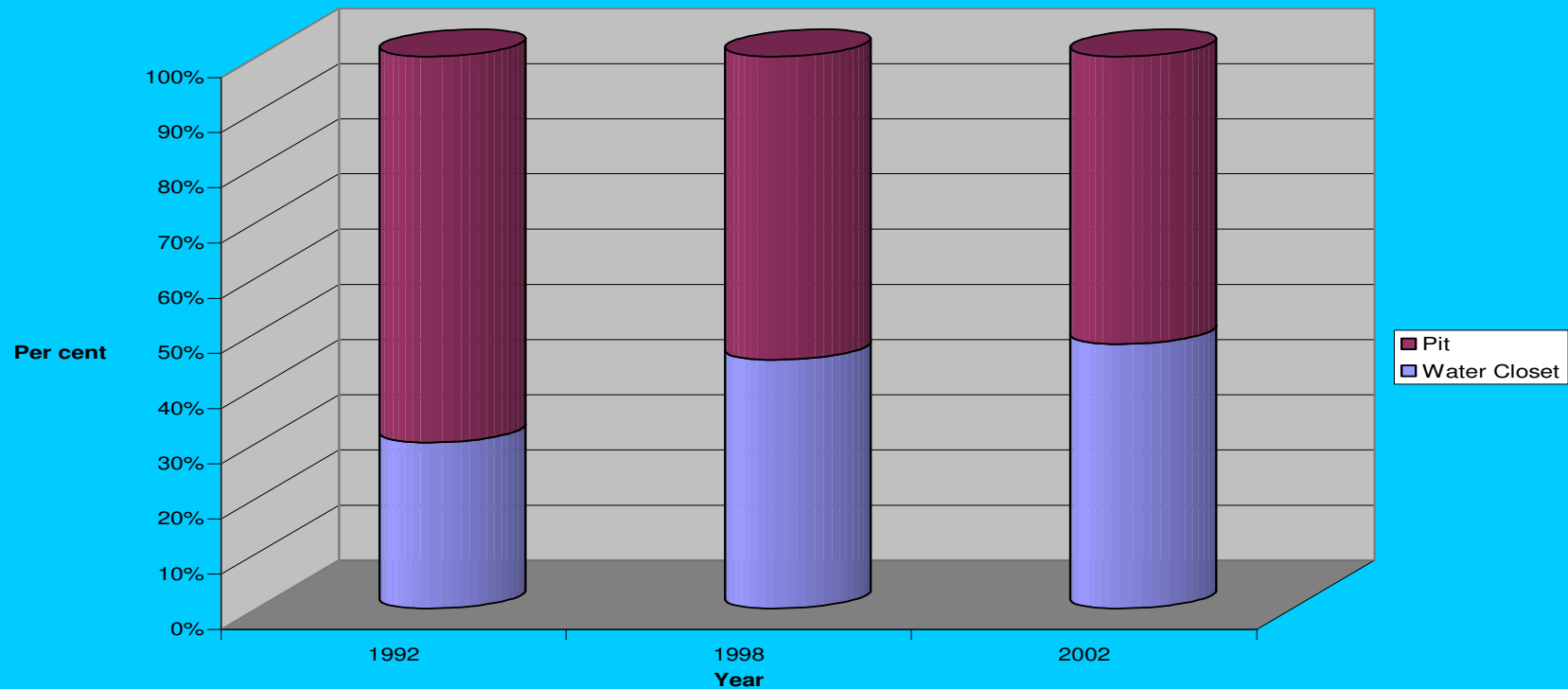
- Under nutrition: estimated at 1.9 %, relatively low.
- Over nutrition: 3.7 % in 2002, declining from 5.7 % in 1992.

Living Conditions: Portland

- Ownership of dwelling: 70.3 % and 14.3 % occupying rent-free.
- 86.1 % had access to treated water.
- Sanitary disposal: mainly pit latrines (50.9 %).

Living Conditions: Portland

Use of Toilet Facility in PORTland by Type of facility



Living Conditions: St. Mary

- Age dependency ratio: 78.2 persons per working age population.
- The proportion of persons living below the poverty line was 27.2 per cent.

Living Conditions: St. Mary

- 34 % achieved primary level education, 61.7 % secondary and 4.1 % tertiary.
- 91.0 % of children 3-5 years were enrolled.
- Gains in enrolment for children 15-16 years and 17-18 years old.

Living Conditions: St. Mary

- Under nutrition: 6.2 % in 2002.
- Obesity: 14.4 % of the children in 2002.
- Nutrition status of children in this parish may require further study.

Living Conditions: St. Mary

- 75.5 % ownership of dwelling, 8.3 % of households living rent-free.
- 91.9 % households had access to treated (piped) water.
- Sanitary disposal: pit latrines 62.1 %, water closets 36.9 %.
- Electricity: main source of lighting for 89.4 per cent of households in 2002.

Living Conditions: St. Catherine

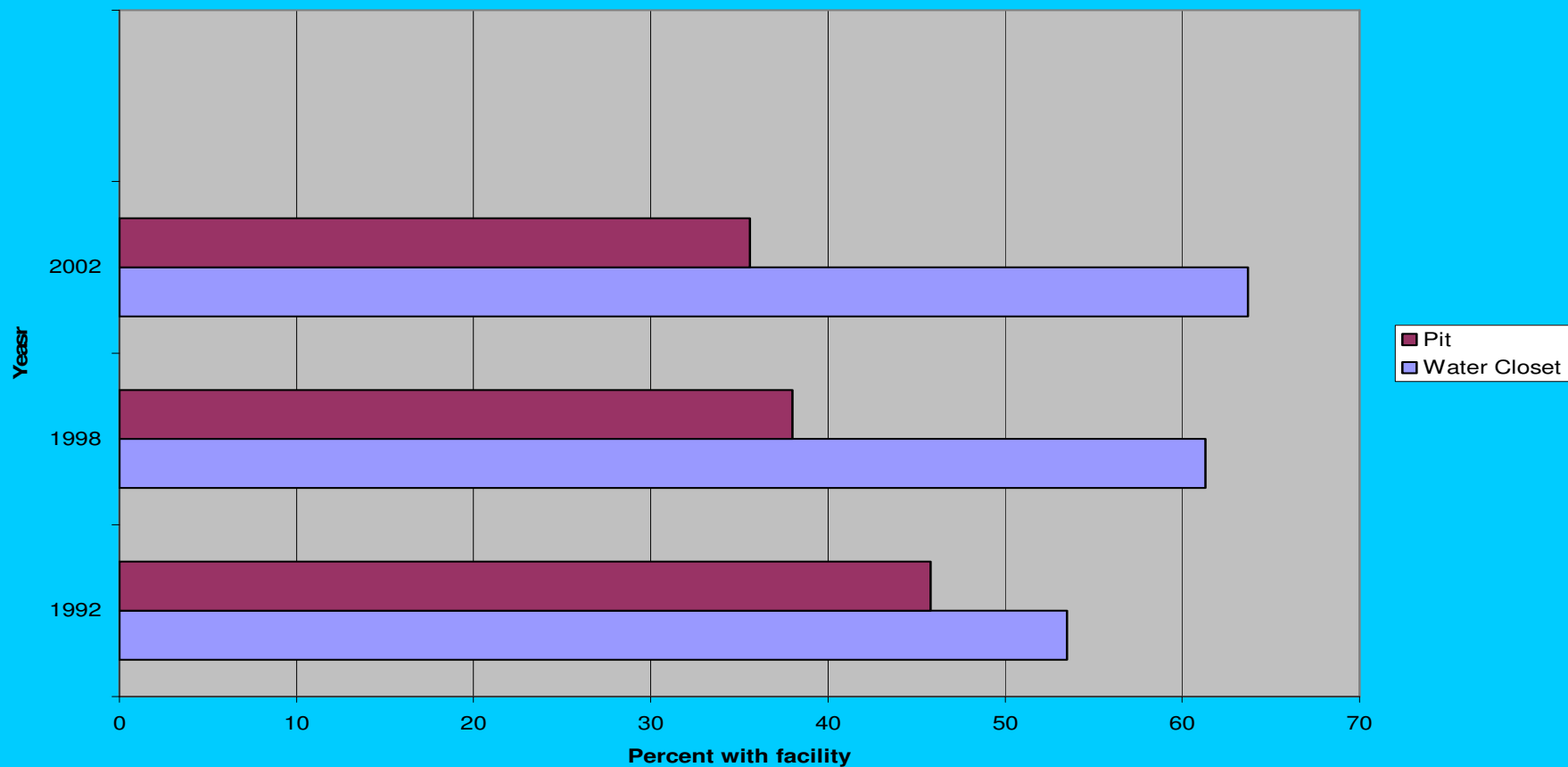
- Age dependency ratio: 65 persons per 100 working age population, one of the lowest in the island.
- St. Catherine has the lowest incidence of poverty in Jamaica (6.2 %).

Living Conditions: St. Catherine

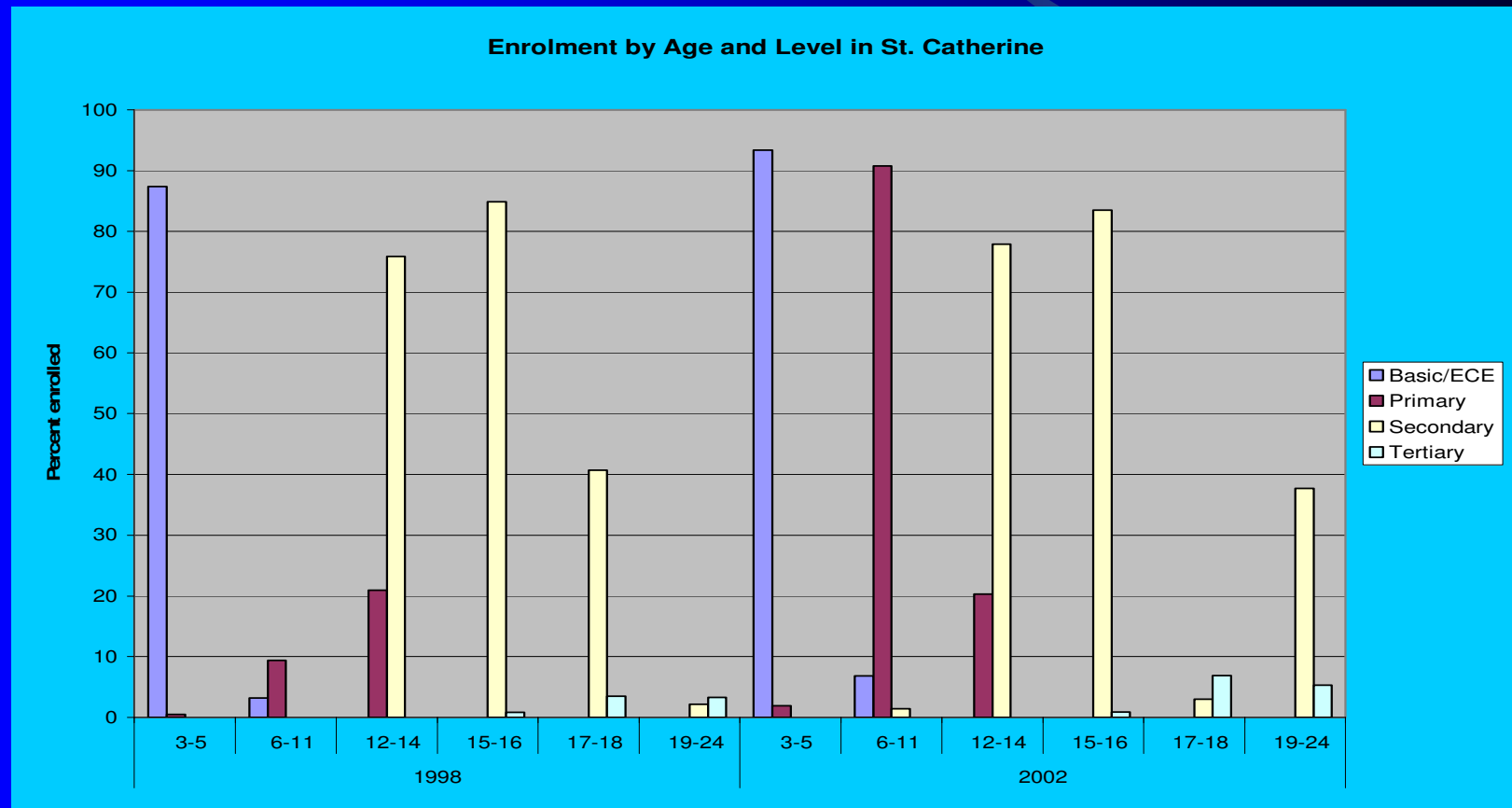
- 63.7 % used a water closet as their main toilet facility.
- Indoor tap was the main source of drinking water for 57.0 % of households.
- Electricity: main source of lighting for 92.1 % of households.

Access to Toilet Facilities

Access to toilet facilities in St. Catherine



Enrolment by Age and Level



Living Conditions, St. Catherine

- As is the case nationally, St. Catherine has universal enrolment of children up to age 14.
- Household heads in this parish are relatively highly educated with 12.3 per cent having attained tertiary level education, and 64.2 per cent having secondary level. Some 21.3 per cent had up to primary education.
- Approximately 7.2 per cent of persons in the parish report having no formal academic qualification in 2002.

Living Conditions, St. Catherine

- Obesity in children has increased steadily, moving from 1.4 percent in 1992 to 5.1 per cent in 1998 and to 7.1 per cent in 2002.

Unemployment Rates

Levels of Unemployment by Parish, 2001-2002

Parish	Unemployment Rate	
	2001	2002
Kingston	12.6	18.6
St. Andrew	11.2	12.8
St. Thomas	21.0	21.2
Portland	25.9	19.2
St. Mary	13.7	7.4
St. Catherine	17.8	13.1
Jamaica	15.0	15.1

Youth Unemployment

Levels of Unemployment by Demographic Groups

	2001	2002
Youth 14-24 years	33.0	30.8
Male 14-24 years	24.6	23.6
Female 14-24 years	44.2	39.7