Demographic and Living Conditions for the Kingston Region

Presented by: The Planning Institute of Jamaica.

Date: April 14, 2004.
## Population Size and Growth

### Population Size and Growth by Census Years and Projections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>1.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>2.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>2.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2050</td>
<td>3.82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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


Years

Percent (%)

0-14
15-59
60+

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>1991</th>
<th>2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>99,761</td>
<td>96,052</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td>539,883</td>
<td>555,827</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>381,972</td>
<td>482,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>84,701</td>
<td>91,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>76,317</td>
<td>80,205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>108,779</td>
<td>111,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,291,413</td>
<td>1,417,462</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(54.2%)</td>
<td>(54.4%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>(%) 1991-2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>-0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population by Selected Parishes

Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Parishes, 1991

- Jamaika
- Kingston
- St. Andrew
- St. Thomas
- Portland
- St. Mary
- St. Catherine

Per cent (%)

Parish

- 0-14
- 15-59
- 60+
Population by Selected Parishes

Population by Broad Age Groups for Selected Parishes, 2001

Per cent (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>0-14</th>
<th>15-59</th>
<th>60+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
### Growth of Portmore

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Census Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Pop. Increase</th>
<th>% share of Total Parish Pop.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>5,100</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1982</td>
<td>77,600</td>
<td>72,500</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>98,600</td>
<td>18,500</td>
<td>24.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>161,700</td>
<td>63,100</td>
<td>33.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- 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.
## Changes in Population by Religious Affiliation


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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percent (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;20</td>
<td>13,829</td>
<td>13,844</td>
<td>27,673</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-59</td>
<td>18,982</td>
<td>23,654</td>
<td>42,636</td>
<td>45.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60+</td>
<td>9,845</td>
<td>13,420</td>
<td>23,265</td>
<td>24.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42,656</td>
<td>50,918</td>
<td>93,574</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 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 underweight 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

- Public Stand Pipe
- Outdoor Tap
- Indoor Tap

Per Cent

Year
- 1992
- 1998
- 2002
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).
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

- Indoor Tap
- Outdoor Tap
- Public Stand Pipe
- Well, river etc.
- Other


Per cent
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

Per cent Poor

1992
1998
2002
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

Year

1992
1998
2002

Per cent

0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

Pit
Water Closet
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

- 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% 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

Year

Percent with facility

- Pit
- Water Closet
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 percent in 1998 and to 7.1 percent in 2002.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parish</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate 2001</th>
<th>Unemployment Rate 2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingston</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>18.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Andrew</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>12.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Thomas</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Portland</td>
<td>25.9</td>
<td>19.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Mary</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St. Catherine</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>13.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamaica</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Youth Unemployment

## Levels of Unemployment by Demographic Groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Youth 14-24 years</td>
<td>33.0</td>
<td>30.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male 14-24 years</td>
<td>24.6</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female 14-24 years</td>
<td>44.2</td>
<td>39.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>