



 **MICS**  
GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

# JAMAICA

**Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022:**  
The Situation of Women and Children  
Statistical Snapshots





The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) in collaboration with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), as part of the Global MICS Programme. Technical support was provided by UNICEF and financial support was provided by both UNICEF and the IDB.

The Global MICS Programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international multi-purpose household survey programme to support countries in collecting internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies, programmes, and national development plans, and to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. In summary, the main objectives of the Jamaica MICS were:

1. To provide high quality data to assess the situation of women, children and households, and measure progress made towards the achievement of global and national social-related goals;
2. To provide disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform the development of evidence-based policies and programmes aimed at social inclusion and the most vulnerable;
3. To establish a mobile phone database that allows the implementation of short, rapid surveys to a nationally representative sample, to assist in crises monitoring and intervention, measuring program coverage, and opinion polling; and
4. To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Jamaica, and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation and analysis of such systems.

The objective of these statistical snapshots is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Jamaica MICS by providing a graphical representation of the key findings of the Jamaica MICS, 2022. These snapshots are an accompaniment to the Survey Findings Report, which contains detailed information on the survey methodology and all standard MICS tables.

For more information on the Global MICS Programme, please go to [mics.unicef.org](https://mics.unicef.org).

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Suggested citation:

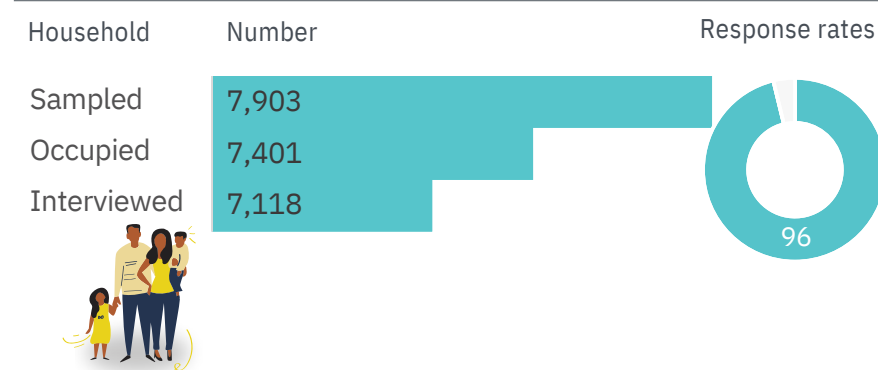
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## Response Rates



### Women age 15-49



### Children under 5



### Children age 5-17



## Survey Implementation

Implementing agency:  
Planning Institute of Jamaica

Sampling frame:  
2011 Population and  
Housing Census

Listing & mapping:  
2019

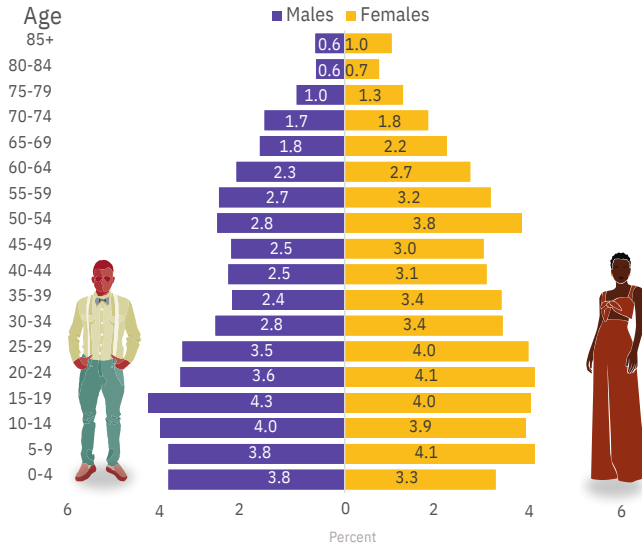
Interviewer training:  
March – April 2022

Fieldwork:  
April – August 2022

Questionnaires:  
Household  
Women age 15-49  
Children under 5  
Children age 5-17

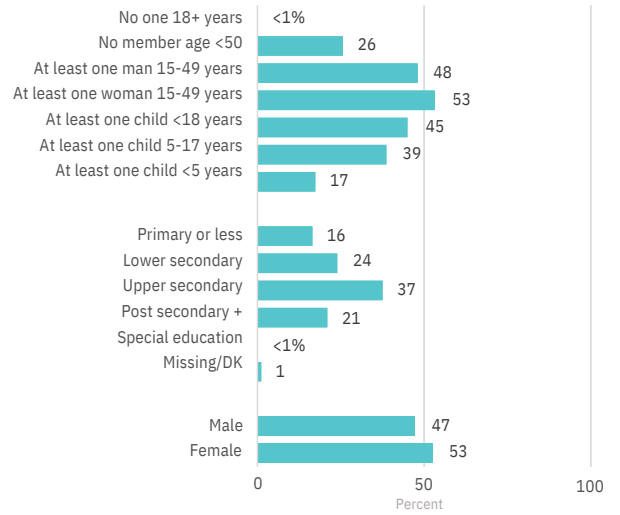
# Population Characteristics

## Household Population Age & Sex Distribution



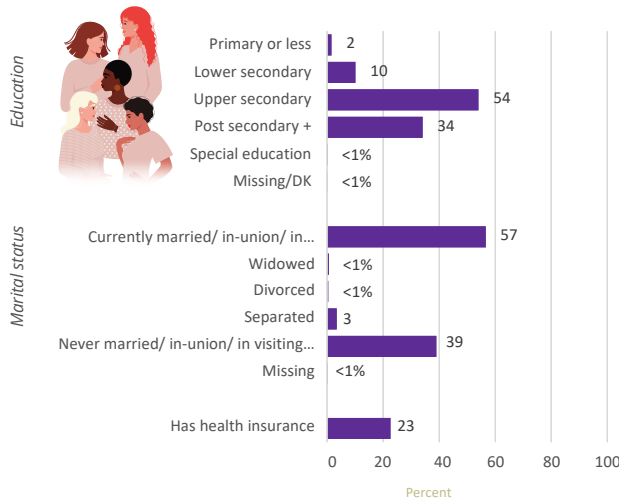
Percent distribution of household population by age group and sex

## Household Composition & Characteristics of Head of household



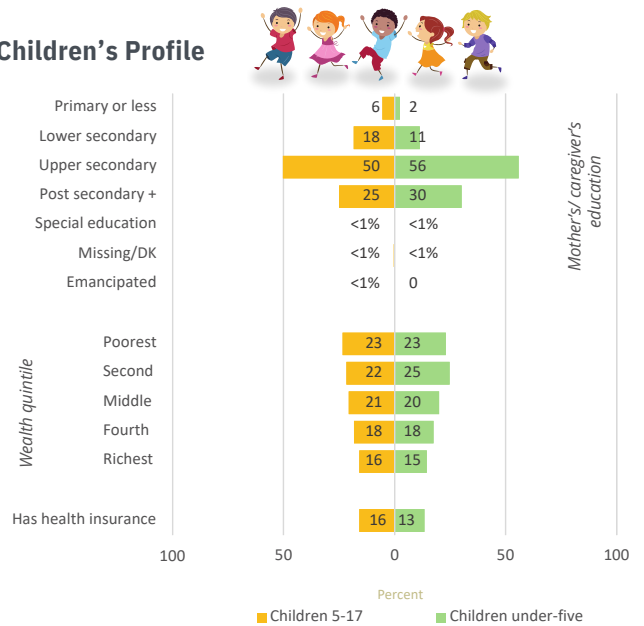
Percent of households by selected characteristics

## Women's Profile



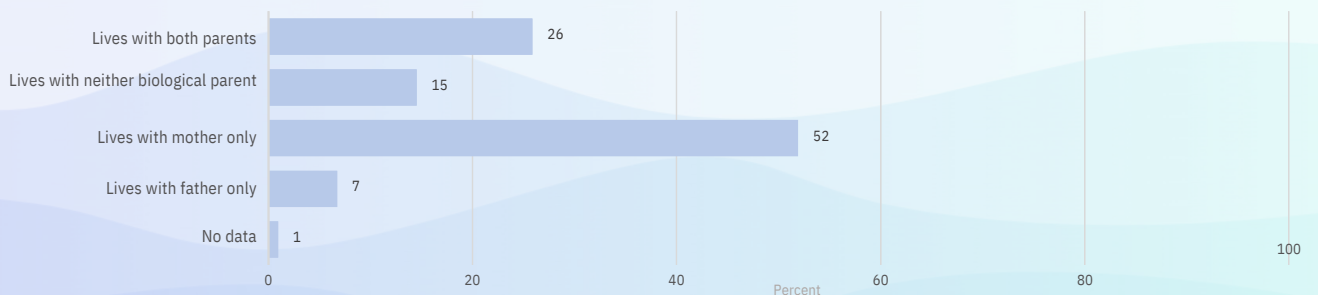
Percent distribution of women age 15-49 by background characteristics

## Children's Profile



Percent distribution of children age 5-17 and under-five by background characteristics

## Children's Living Arrangements\*



Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements  
\*Children age 0-17 years

## Distribution of Population (percent)

Area	Households	Women 15-49	Children under 5	Children 5-17
National	100	100	100	100
Urban	53	52	53	50
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	31	31	31	28
Other urban centers	22	21	22	22
Rural	47	48	47	50

## Key Messages

- Of the 7,903 households selected for the Jamaica MICS, 2022, 7,401 were found occupied. Of the occupied households, interviews were completed at 7,118, for a household response rate of 96.2 percent.
- Within interviewed households, the response rate for women aged 15–49 was 93.8 percent, while for children under five and children age 5–17 years, the response rates were 96.5 percent and 97.0 percent, respectively.
- The population is comprised of 53 percent females and 47 percent males.
- Children 0–17 years account for about 28 percent of the population, while about 7 percent of the population is under the age of 5 years.
- About one-quarter (26 percent) of households include only persons age 50 years or older.
- Among women age 15–49 years, approximately one-third (34 percent) have some post-secondary education, and just over a half (54 percent) have some upper secondary education.
- Approximately one-fifth (23 percent) of women age 15–49 years have health insurance coverage.
- Approximately one-half (48 percent) of children age 0–4 years live in households that fall within the two poorest wealth quintiles.
- Among children age 0–4 years, 13 percent have health insurance coverage.
- About 45 percent of children age 5–17 years are living in households that fall within the two poorest wealth quintiles.
- Among children age 5–17 years, 16 percent have health insurance coverage.
- Among children age 0–17 years, 15 percent do not live with any of their biological parents.
- About one-half (52 percent) of children age 0–17 years are living with their biological mother, but not with their biological father.
- Approximately one-quarter (26 percent) of children age 0–17 years are living with both biological parents.

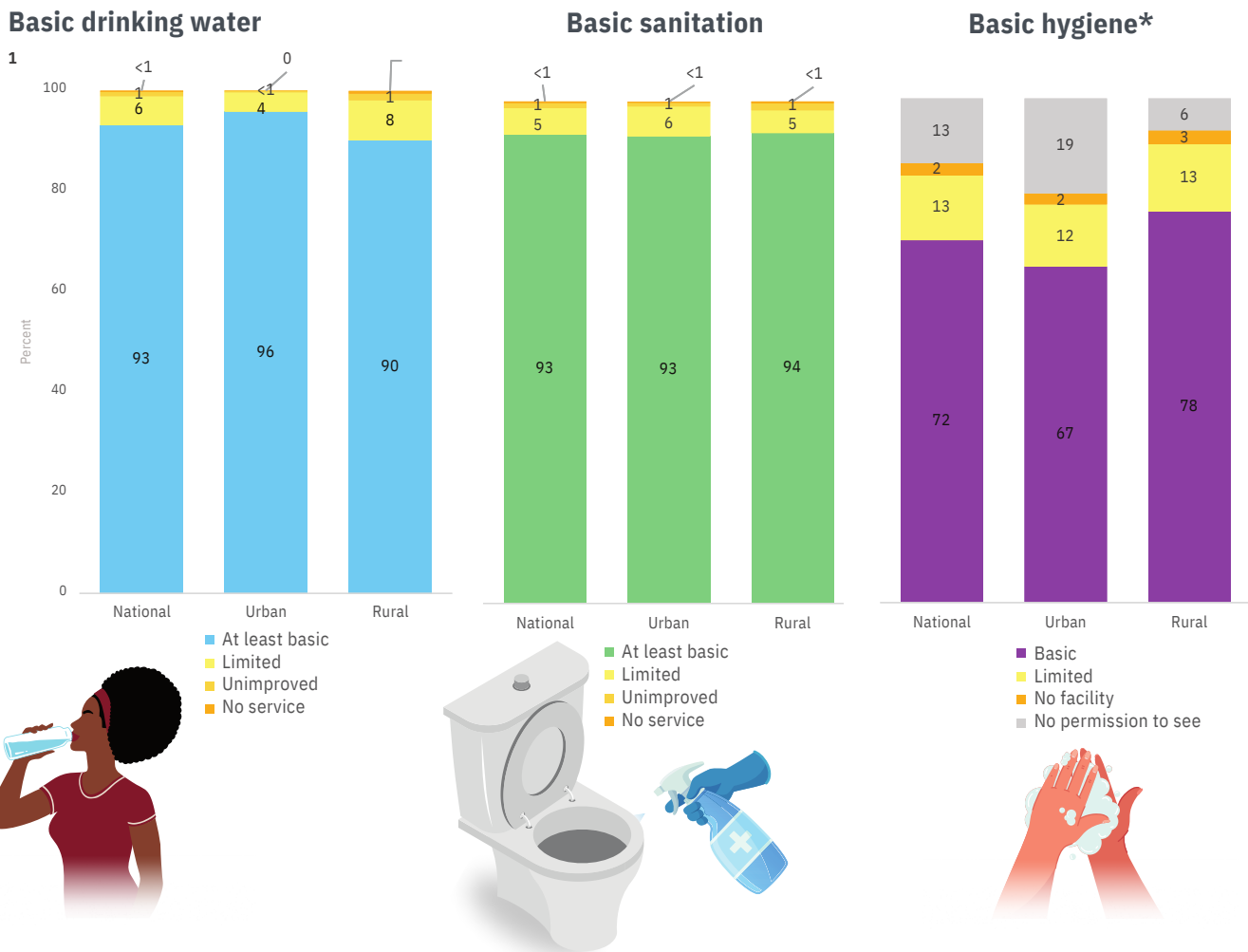
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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Survey and Sample Characteristics. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.1.1, SR.3.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

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## Basic Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Services



Percent of population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene coverage.

Note: Sanitation data is missing for 0.1% of households.

\*Households where the place for handwashing could not be observed are not included in the calculation of basic hygiene service.

**Drinking water ladder:** At least basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water. Limited refers to an improved source more than 30 minutes roundtrip. Unimproved sources include unprotected dug wells and unprotected springs. No service refers to the direct collection of water from surface waters such as rivers, lakes or irrigation channels.

**Sanitation ladder:** At least basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs. Limited sanitation service refers to an improved facility shared with other households. Unimproved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to an open drain, pit latrines without a slab, hanging latrines and bucket latrines. No service refers to the practice of open defecation.

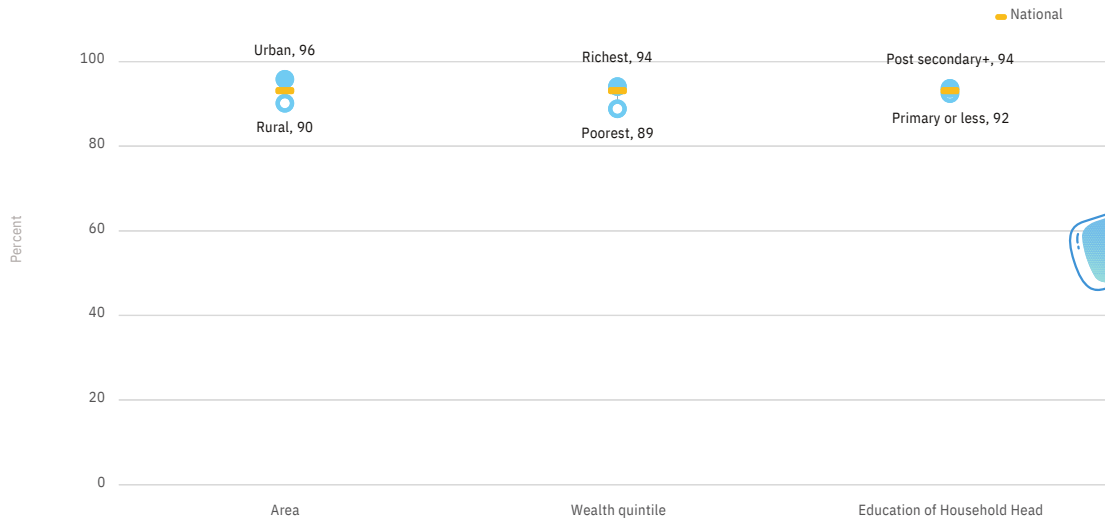
**Hygiene ladder:** A basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4.1 & SDG 6.2.1) refers to the availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. Limited hygiene service refers to a facility lacking water and/or soap. No facility means there is no handwashing facility on the household's premises. Note: The calculation of basic hygiene service is based on observation of the place for handwashing.





# WASH: Inequalities in Basic Services

## Basic Drinking Water



Percent of population using basic drinking water services by background characteristics

## Basic Sanitation



Percent of population using basic sanitation services by background characteristics

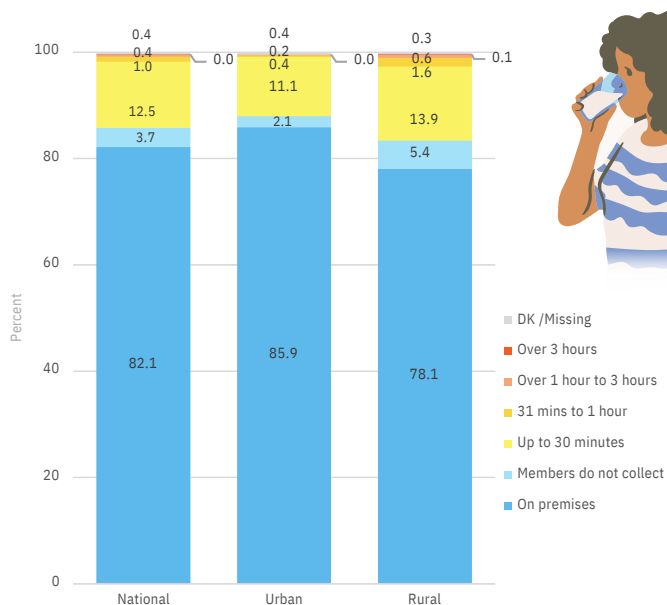
Basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Basic sanitation services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.



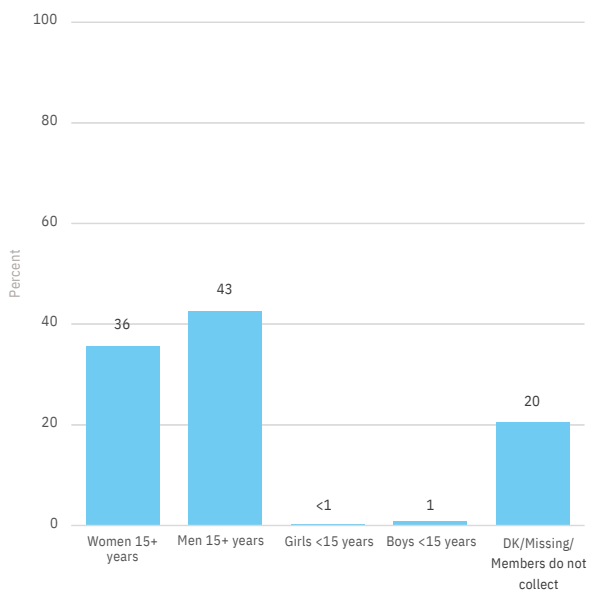
# Accessibility of Drinking Water & Sanitation Facilities

## Accessibility of drinking water



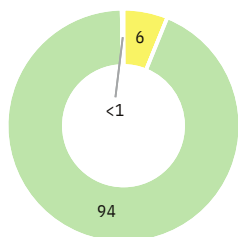
Percent of population by average time spent per day by household members collecting drinking water

## Who Primarily Collects Drinking Water for the Household



Percent of population in households without drinking water on premises, by gender and age of person primarily responsible for collecting drinking water

## Shared sanitation facilities



### Shared sanitation facilities in urban areas

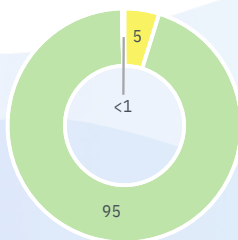
- Shared (improved and unimproved)
- Not shared (improved and unimproved)
- Open defecation

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Households that share toilets with other households or members of the public are considered to have limited sanitation service, even if they use an improved facility.

The age and sex of the household members who collects drinking water have implications for gender equality and child labour.

### Shared sanitation facilities in rural areas

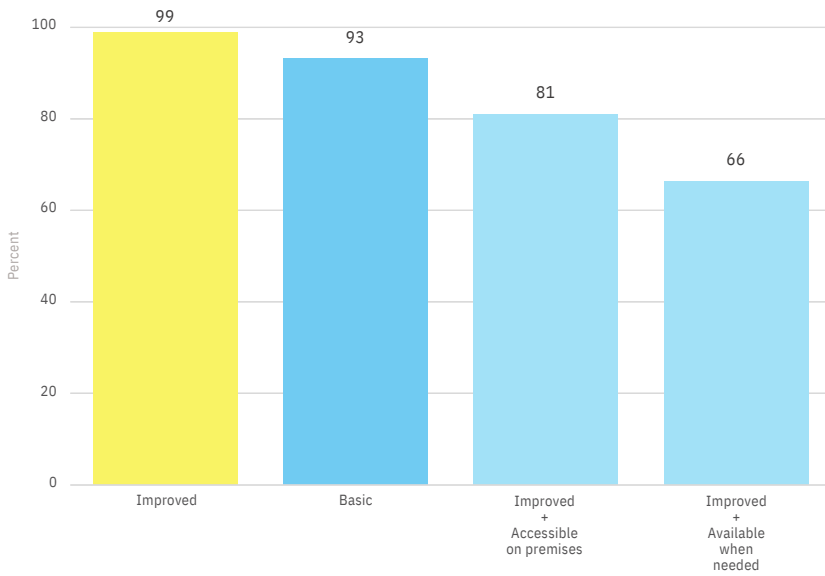


Percent of the population sharing sanitation facilities, by residence



# Drinking Water Services

## Improved and basic drinking water



Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tube wells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

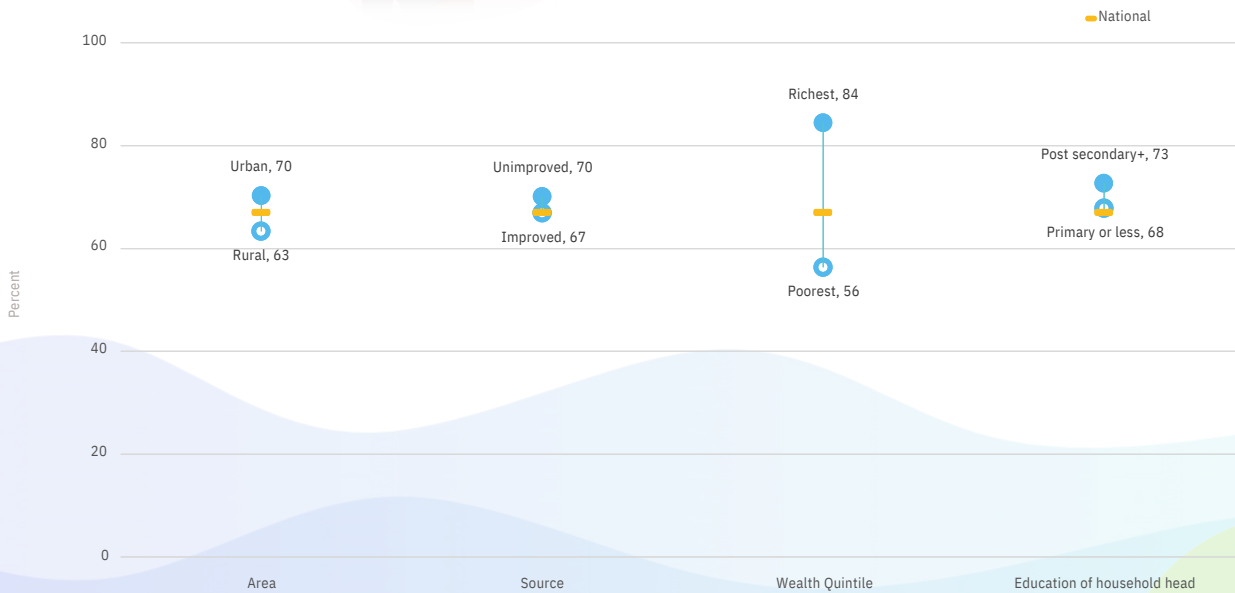
Basic drinking water services (SDG 1.4.1) refer to an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing.



Percent of population using improved and basic drinking water services



## Availability of Drinking Water

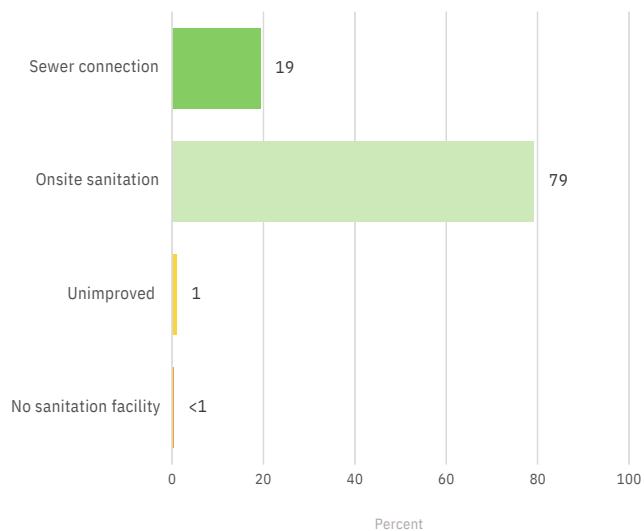


Percent of population using drinking water sources with sufficient drinking water in the last month



## Safely Managed Sanitation Services: SDG 6.2.1

### Types of Sanitation Facility



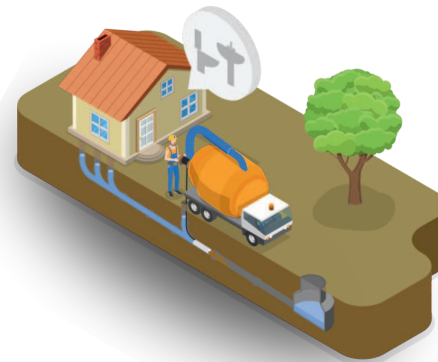
Percent of population by type of sanitation facility, grouped by type of disposal

Sewer connections include “Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system” and “Flush to DK where”  
 Onsite sanitation facilities include “Flush/pour flush to septic”, “Flush/pour flush to latrine”,  
 “Ventilated improved pit latrine”, “Pit latrine with slab” and “Composting toilet”

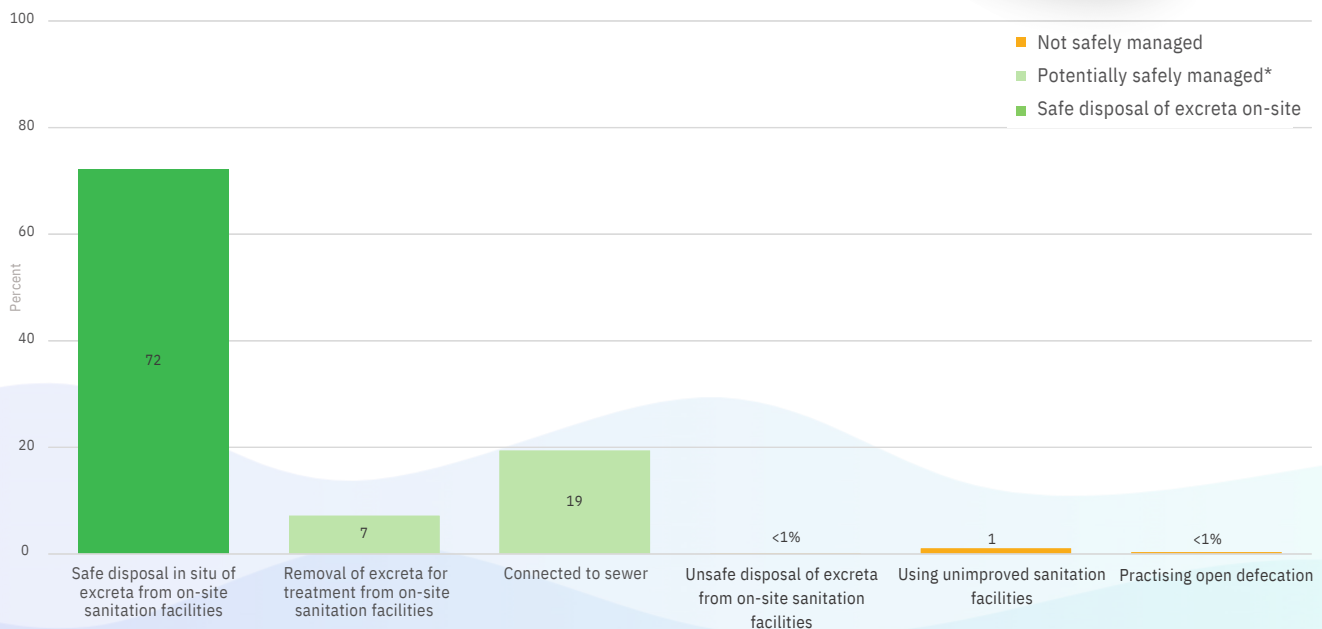
### Types of Sanitation Facility by Area

Area	Sewer connection	Onsite sanitation
National	19	79
Total Urban	34	65
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	48	51
Other urban centers	13	86
Rural	4	94

Percent of population using sewer connections and onsite sanitation, by region



### Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities



Percent of population by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

\*Additional information required to determine whether faecal sludge and wastewater is safely treated.

Safely managed sanitation services represents an ambitious new level of service during the SDGs and is the indicator for target 6.2. Safely managed sanitation services are improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite. The MICS survey collected information on the management of excreta from onsite facilities. For households where excreta are transported offsite (sewer connection, removal for treatment), further information is needed on the transport and treatment of excreta to calculate the proportion that are safely managed.



## Key Messages

- There is almost universal access (99 percent) to an improved source of drinking water among the Jamaican household population.
- Approximately four out of every five persons (82 percent) in the population have access to an improved source of drinking water on their premises.
- About nine out of every ten persons (93 percent) in the population have access to basic drinking water services (an improved source of drinking water that is less than 30 minutes roundtrip from home).
- Approximately two-thirds (66 percent) of the household population have access to an improved source of drinking water which is available when needed.
- Approximately four out of every five persons (84 percent) living in the richest households have access to an improved source of drinking water which is available when needed, compared to just over one-half (56 percent) of the population living in the poorest households.
- About nine out of every ten persons (93 percent) in the population have access to basic sanitation services (an improved toilet facility which is not shared with other households).
- The population living in the richest households have almost universal access (99 percent) to basic sanitation services, compared to about three-quarters (77 percent) of the population living in the poorest households.
- About 5 percent of the population use a shared toilet facility.
- Approximately one-fifth (19 percent) of the household population have access to a sanitation facility that is connected to the sewer system, while approximately four out of every five (79 percent) household members use a toilet linked to a septic tank/pit that is located on their premises.
- Approximately seven out of every 10 persons (72 percent) live in households where there is safe disposal of excreta, while another 26 percent live in households where the disposal of excreta is potentially safely managed.

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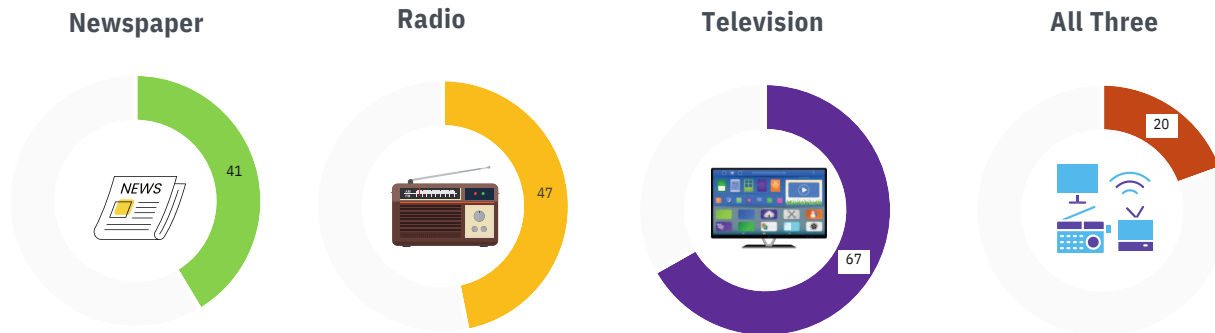
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Drinking Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables WS.1.1 to WS.3.6 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

For further information on the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene indicator definitions and methods please visit [washdata.org](https://washdata.org).



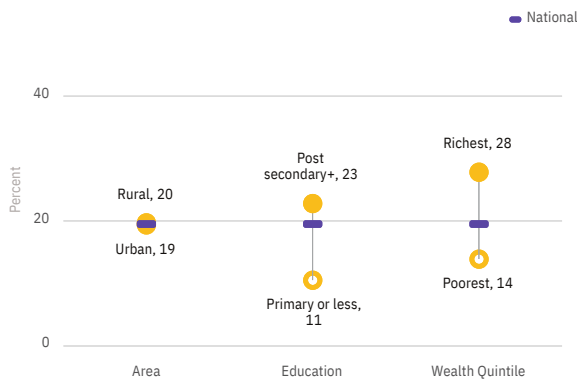
## Exposure to Mass Media



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media (newspaper, radio, television) on a weekly basis and percentage of women age 15-49 who are exposed to all three on a weekly basis

## Inequalities in Exposure to Mass Media

### Women Exposed to Newspaper, Radio & Television Weekly



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to newspaper, radio, and television on a weekly basis

## Key Messages

- About two out of every five (41 percent) women age 15-49 years read a newspaper at least once a week.
- Almost one-half (47 percent) of women age 15-49 years listen to the radio at least once a week.
- Television is the most popular type of mass media among women age 15-49 years, with about two out of every three (67 percent) reporting that they watch TV at least once a week.
- About one-fifth of women age 15-49 years are exposed to newspaper, radio and television (mass media) on a weekly basis.
- Among women age 15-49 years who have at least some post-secondary education, approximately one-quarter (23 percent) are exposed to mass media on a weekly basis, compared to about one-tenth (11 percent) of women who have primary or less education.
- Approximately three out of every ten (28 percent) women age 15-49 years living in the richest households are exposed to mass media on a weekly basis, compared to 14 percent of the women living in the poorest households.



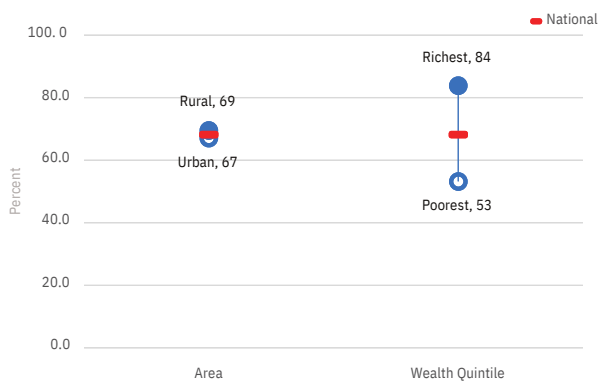
# Household Ownership of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Equipment & Internet at Home

Area	Radio	Television	Telephone-Fixed line	Telephone-Mobile	Computer	Internet at Home
<b>National</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>66</b>
Urban	67	92	24	97	61	77
GKMA	64	93	28	97	65	82
OUC	71	91	18	97	57	69
Rural	70	85	9	95	46	54

Percentage of households which own a radio, television, fixed line telephone, cell phone, or computer and that have access to the internet at home

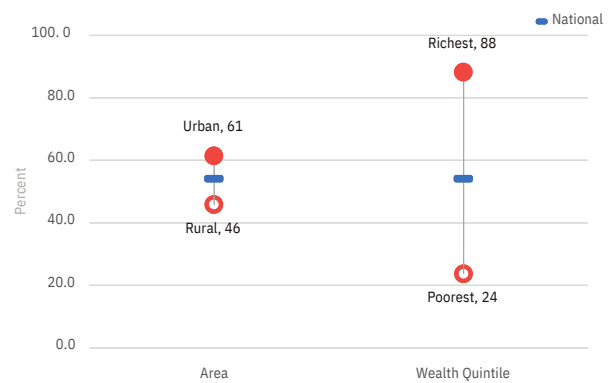
## Inequalities in Household Ownership of ICT Equipment & Internet at Home

### Household Ownership of a Radio



Percentage of households with a radio at home

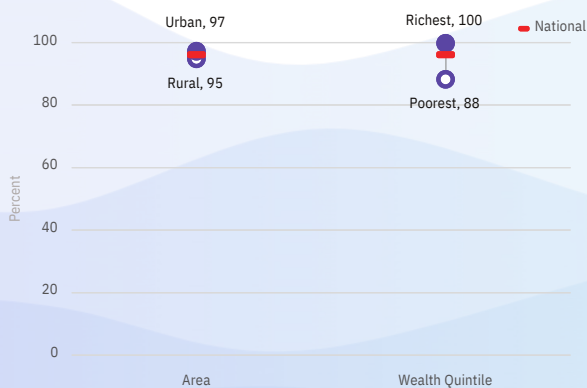
### Household Ownership of a Computer



Percentage of households with a computer at home

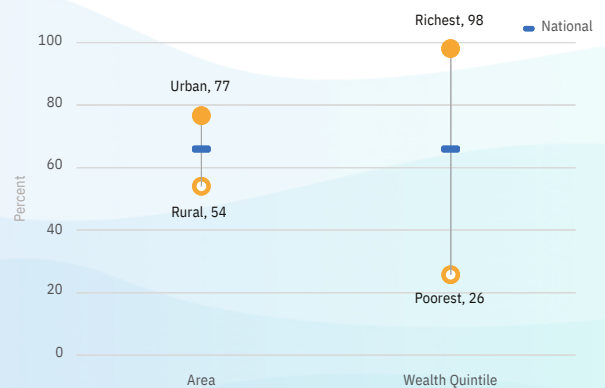


### Household Ownership of a Mobile Telephone



Percentage of households with mobile telephone

### Households with Internet



Percentage of households with access to the internet at home



## Use of Information & Communication Technology

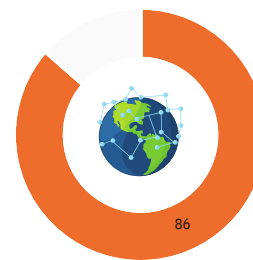
### Computer Use



### Mobile Phone Use



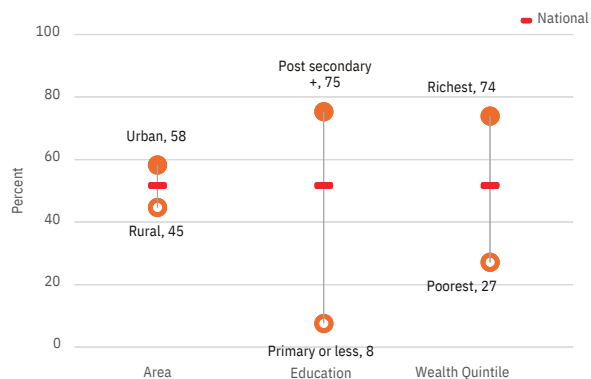
### Internet Use: SDG17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet

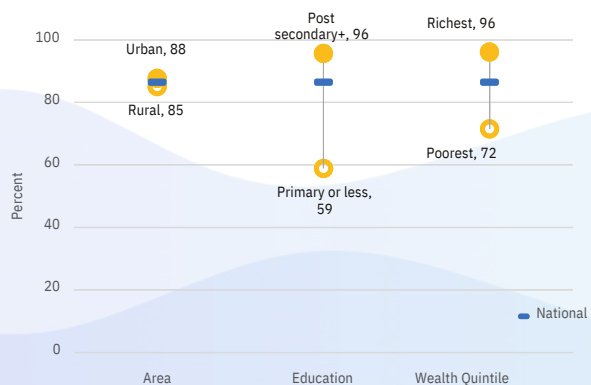
## Disparities in Use of Information & Communication Technology

### Disparities in Computer Use among Women



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer

### Disparities in Internet Use among Women: SDG17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used the internet in the last 3 months

## Key Messages

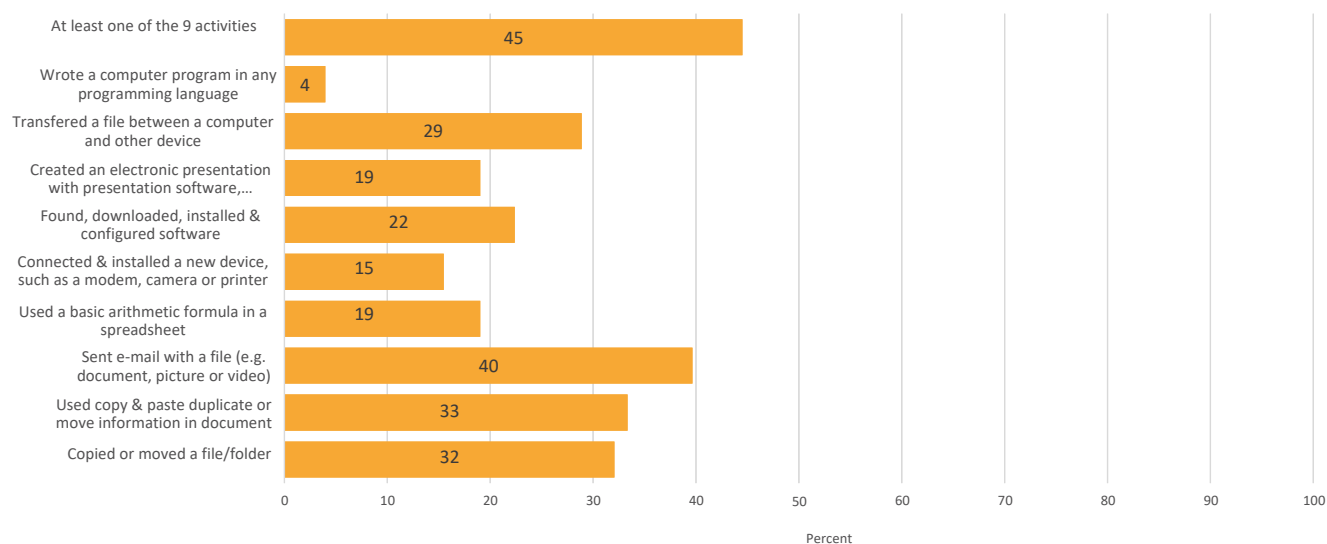
- There is a wide gap in ownership of a radio between households in the richest wealth quintile (84 percent) and households in the poorest wealth quintile (53 percent).
- About three out every five (61 percent) households in urban Jamaica own a computer, compared to less than one-half (46 percent) of the households in rural Jamaica.
- Approximately nine out of every ten (88 percent) of the richest households own a computer, compared to about one-quarter (24 percent) of the poorest households.
- While about three-quarters (77 percent) of urban households have internet access at home, just over one-half (54 percent) of rural households have access to internet at home.
- Almost all (98 percent) households in the richest wealth quintile have access to internet at home, compared to about one-quarter (26 percent) of the poorest households.
- Three-quarters (75 percent) of women age 15-49 years with post-secondary education used a computer during the last three months, compared to less than one-tenth (8 percent) of women with primary or less education.
- Among women age 15-49 years who have at least some post secondary education, 96 percent used the internet in the last three months, compared to approximately three out of every five women who have primary or less education.





## Information & Communication Technology (ICT) Skills

### Specific Computer Skills



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who in the last 3 months have carried out specific computer related activities and the percentage who have carried out at least one of these activities

### Data on ICT Use & Skills among Women

Area	Computer Use	Mobile Phone Use	Internet Use	Performed at Least 1 computer-related activity
National	52	98	86	45
Urban	58	99	88	51
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	58	99	88	52
Other urban centers	59	98	87	50
Rural	45	98	85	38

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who during the last 3 months used a computer, used a mobile phone and used the internet and percentage who performed at least 1 computer-related activity

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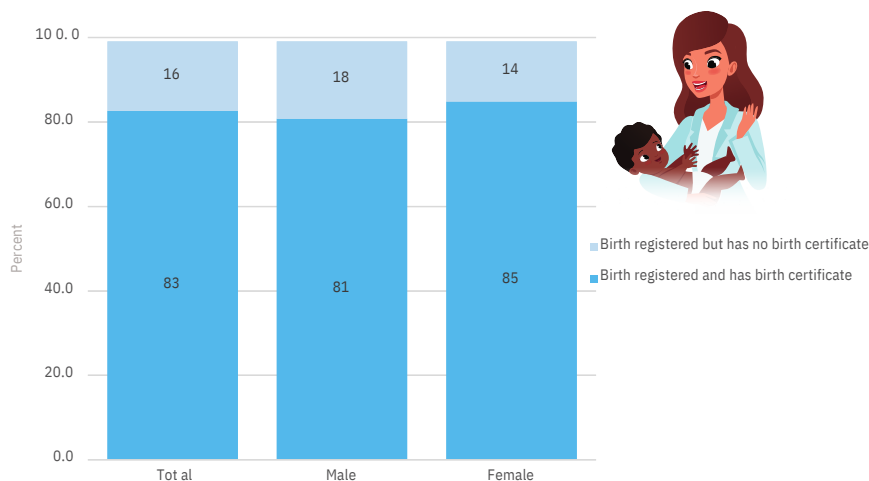
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## Birth Registration Levels

### Birth registration for Children Under-Five: SDG 16.9.1

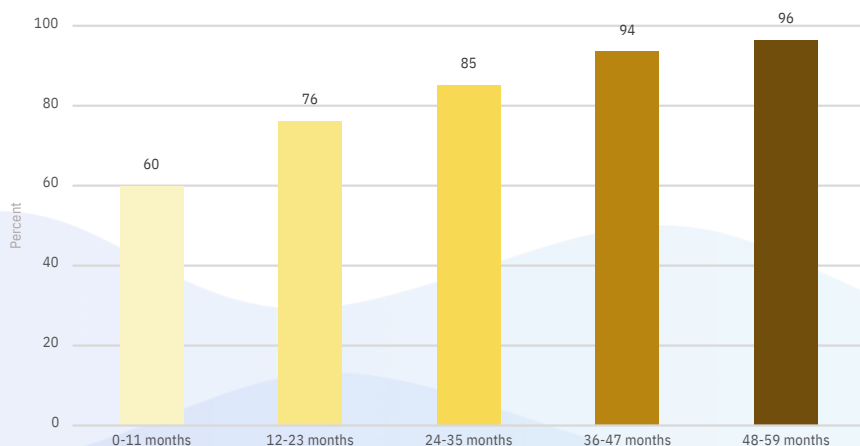


Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by whether they have a birth certificate and by sex

### Key Messages

- According to the 2022 MICS, Jamaica has almost universal registration of births among children under five years, at 99 percent.
- Overall, about 16 percent of children under five have been registered but do not have a birth certificate, with the proportion a little higher for boys (18 percent) than for girls (14 percent).
- Among children age less than one year old, three out of every five (60 percent) have a birth certificate, compared to 96 percent of 4 year old children.

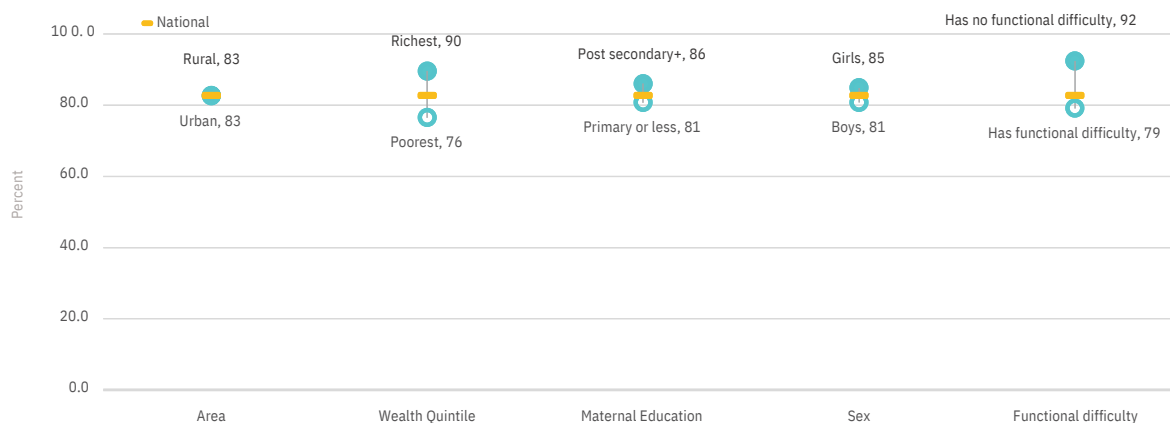
### Birth certificate by Age



Percentage of children under age 5 who have a birth certificate, by age in months



## Birth Registration: Inequalities



Percentage of children under age 5 who has a birth certificate, by background characteristics

\*Note: figures for children whose mother has primary or less education and for children with a functional difficulty are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

### Area Data on Birth Registration

Area	Total that has a birth certificate
National	83
Total urban	83
GKMA	84
OUC	81
Rural	83

Percentage of children under age 5 who has a birth certificate, by region



## Key Messages

- Among children who live in the poorest households, about three-quarters (76 percent) of them have a birth certificate, compared to nine out of every ten (90 percent) children who live in the richest households.
- While about nine of every ten (92 percent) children who have no functional difficulty have a birth certificate, approximately eight in ten (79 percent) children with a functional difficulty do.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

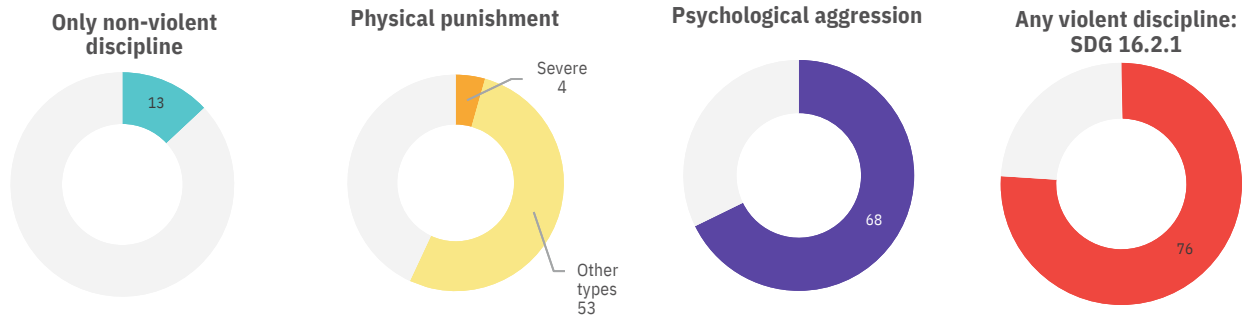
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Birth Registration. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.1.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).



## Child Discipline

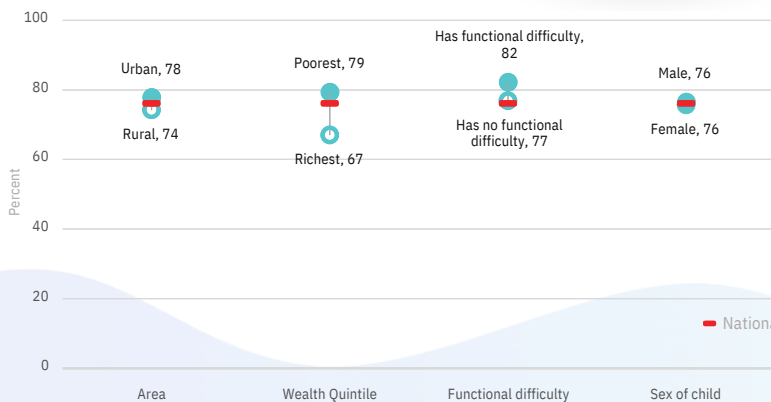
### Types of Child Discipline



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type of discipline



### Violent Discipline: Inequalities



**Physical punishment:** Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

**Severe physical punishment:** Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

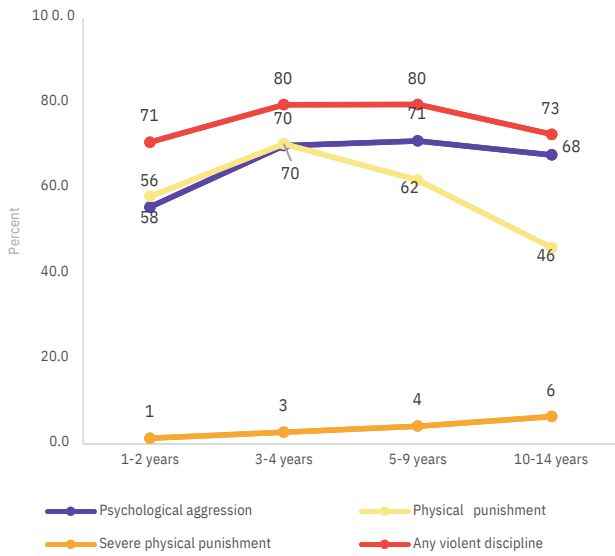
**Psychological aggression:** Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as 'dumb', 'lazy' or 'wutliss'.

**Violent discipline:** Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

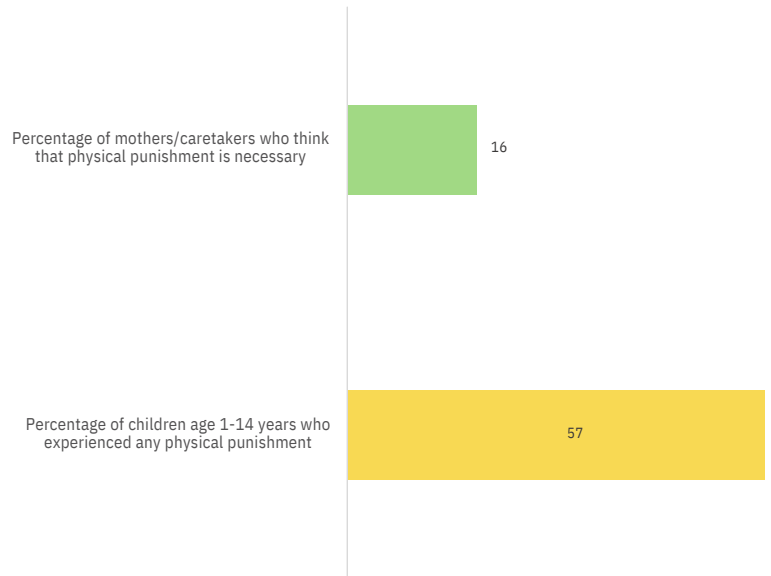


## Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

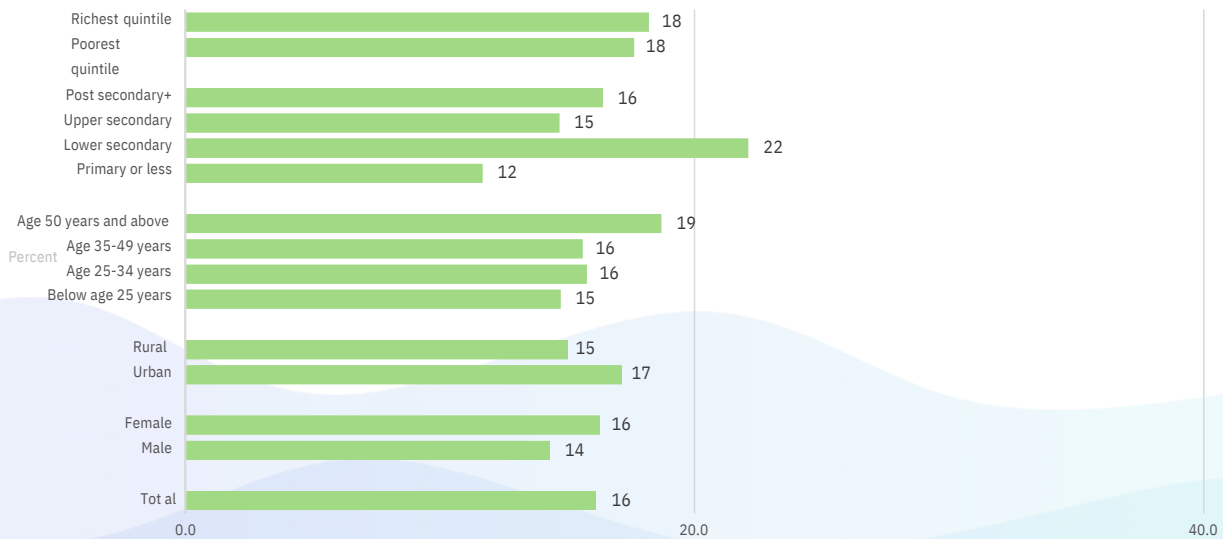


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

## Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences



## Attitudes to Physical Punishment



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics



## Key Messages

- Approximately three-quarters (76 percent) of Jamaican children age 1-14 years experienced violent discipline in the past month.
- Almost three out of every five (57 percent) children experienced physical punishment in the past month, including approximately four percent who received severe physical punishment (hitting/slapping on face, head or ears, and hitting/beating a child hard and repeatedly).
- About seven out of every ten children (68 percent) experienced psychological aggression as a form of child discipline during the past month.
- A greater proportion of children from the poorest households (79 percent) experienced violent discipline, compared to children from the richest households (67 percent).
- Physical punishment is highest among children age 3-4 years (71 percent) and lowest among children age 10-14 years (46 percent).
- While less than one-half (46 percent) of children age 10-14 years experienced physical punishment in the past month, almost seven out of every ten (68 percent) children in this age group experienced psychological aggression.
- While almost three out of every five children (57 percent) experienced physical punishment in the last month, less than one-fifth (16 percent) of mothers/caretakers think that physical punishment is necessary.

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The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

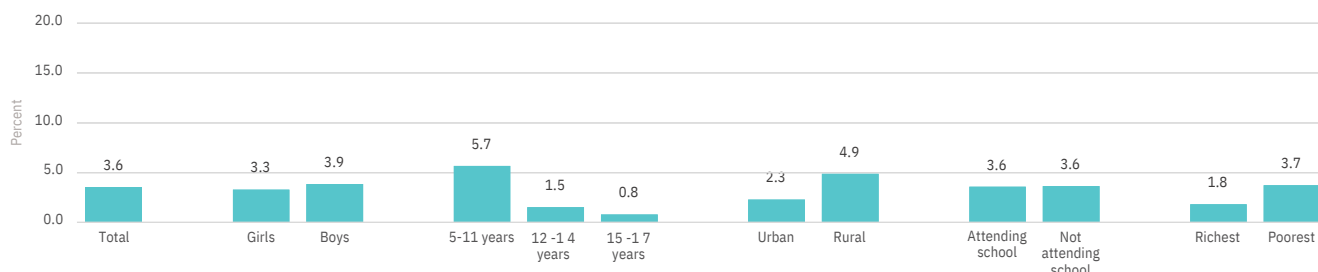
Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).



# Child Labour

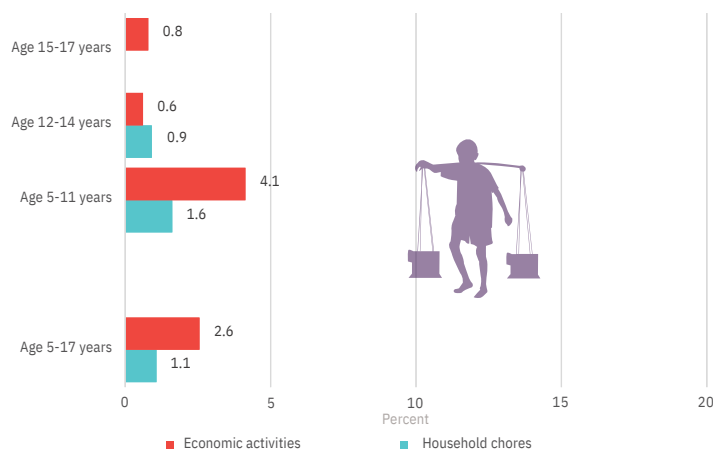
## Child Labour: Levels & Disaggregates

### Child Labour for Age 5-17 years: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by background characteristics

### Types of Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

#### Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

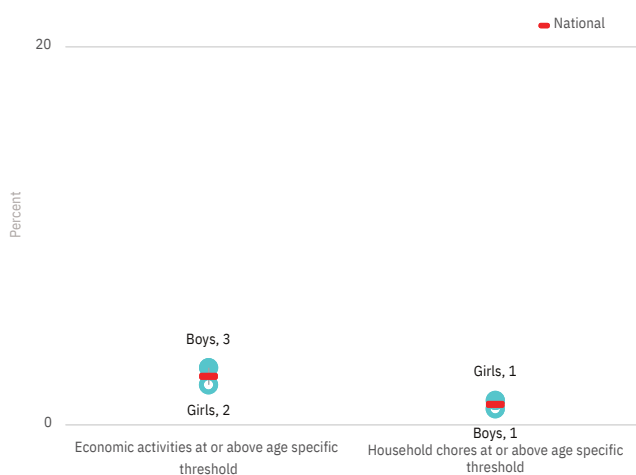
Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

## Key Messages

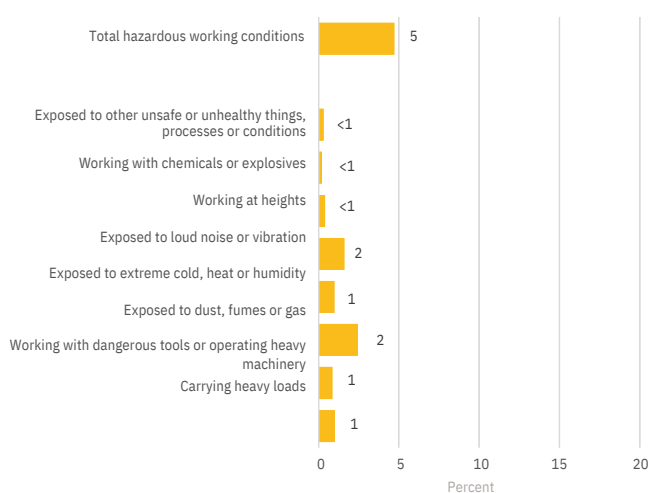
- Approximately 4 percent of Jamaican children age 5-17 years are engaged in child labour, with the greater proportion of these being children age 5-11 years.
- About 6 percent of children age 5-11 years are engaged in child labour.
- The proportion of children living in rural areas who are engaged in child labour is approximately 5 percent, compared to about 2 percent of children living in urban areas.
- Approximately 4 percent of children age 5-17 years living in the poorest households are engaged in child labour, compared to about 2 percent of children living in the richest households.
- Approximately 5 percent of children aged 5-17 years are working under hazardous conditions, with exposure to dust, fumes or gas (2 percent) and exposure to loud noise or vibration (2 percent) being the most common form of hazardous conditions.
- One-tenth of children age 5-17 years living in the rural areas are engaged in child labour or hazardous work, compared to about 5 percent of children living in urban areas.

## Inequalities in Child Labour



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by sex

## Hazardous Working Conditions



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years working under hazardous conditions, by background characteristics



## Area Data on Child Labour

Area	Total Child Labour	Total Hazardous Work	Total Child Labour or Hazardous Work
National	4	5	7
Total urban	2	3	5
GKMA	2	3	4
OUC	3	3	5
Rural	5	7	10

Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour or hazardous work, by area



The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Child Labour. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.3.1, PR.3.2, PR.3.3 and PR.3.4 in the Survey Findings Report.

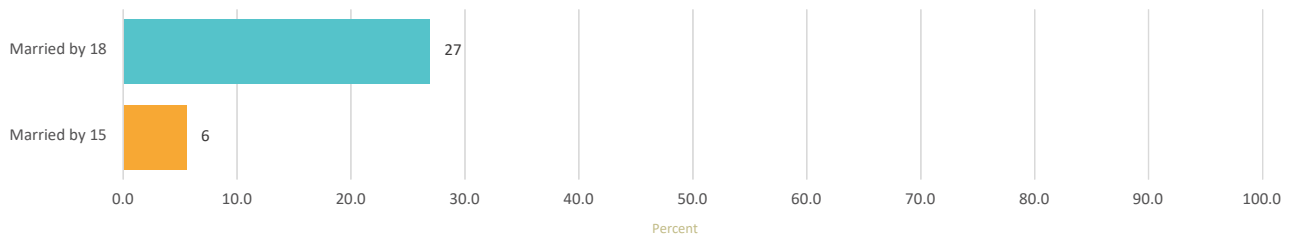
Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).





## Child Marriage: Levels & Disaggregates

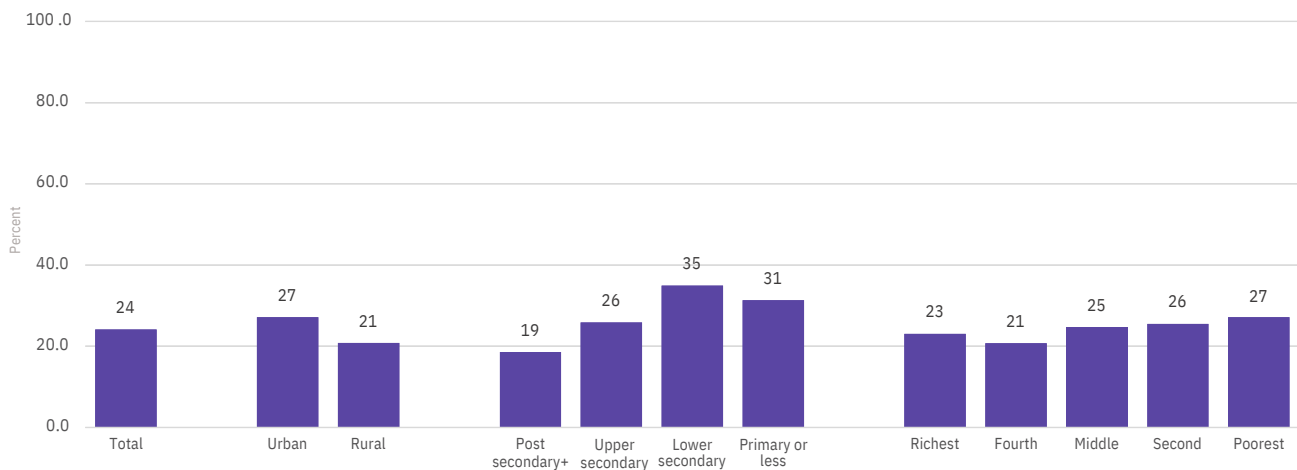
### Marriage before Age 15 & Age 18: SDG 5.3.1



Percentage of women age 20-24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18

The above chart refers to women aged 20 to 24 years, as this youngest cohort most recently completed exposure to the risk of marrying in childhood, thus giving a closer approximation of the current prevalence of child marriage. The following charts, which show disaggregation by background characteristics, refer to the full cohort of women aged 20 to 49 years.

### Disaggregates in Marriage before Age 18



Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by residence, education and household wealth quintile

## Key Messages

- More than one-quarter (27 percent) of women age 20-24 years were first married or in a union before they were 18 years old, and about six percent of them entered their first union before the age of 15 years.
- Among women age 20-49 years, about one-quarter (24 percent) were first in a union before age 18 years, with more women living in urban areas (27 percent) entering unions during childhood than women living in rural areas (21 percent).
- Almost one-third (31 percent) of 20-49 year old women with primary or less education entered their first union before the age of 18 years, compared to 18 percent of women in this age group who have at least some post-secondary education.
- While about 23 percent of women from the richest households entered their first union before age 18, 27 percent of women from the poorest households were in a union by that age.
- Approximately one-fifth (22 percent) of 15-19-year-old females are currently in a relationship, with the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area having the highest proportion of young women in a union, at 30 percent.
- About 30 percent of 15-19-year-old females who are currently in a union have a partner who is at least five years older than they are, and 14 percent of them are with a partner who is at least 10 years older.
- One-fifth (20%) of women age 20-24 years who are currently in a union have a partner who is at least 10 years older.



## Area Data on Child Marriage

Area	Marriage by age 18
National	24
Total urban	27
GKMA	32
OUC	20
Rural	21

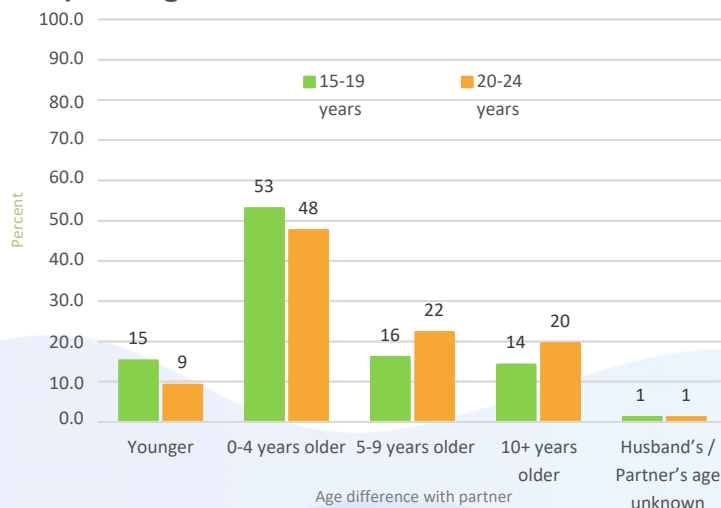
Percentage of women aged 20 to 49 years who were first married or in union before age 18, by area

Area	Currently in union
National	22
Total urban	26
GKMA	30
OUC	22
Rural	18

Percentage of women aged 15-19 years currently married/ in union, by area



### Spousal age difference



Percentage of women age 15-19 and 20-24 years who are currently married or in a union, by age difference with their husband/partner

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Child Marriage. Data from this snapshot can be found in table PR.4.1W and PR.4.3 in the Survey Findings Report.

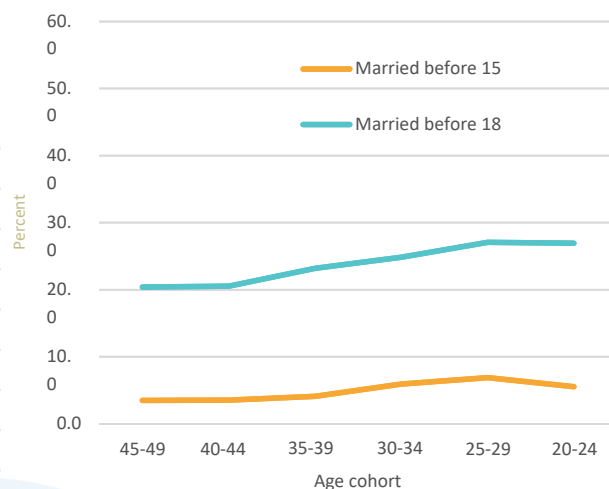
Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.

The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner.

For the purpose of the Jamaica 2022 MICS, 'marriage/in union' refers to legal unions, common law unions, and visiting partner relationships. The inclusion of 'visiting partner relationships' is new in the MICS 2022, therefore the levels of child marriage presented here are not comparable to the results from prior surveys.

### Trends in Child Marriage

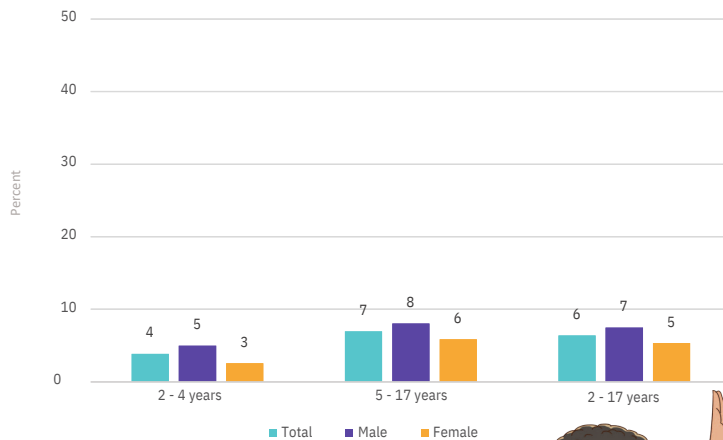


Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by age cohort



## Child Functioning: Levels & Domains

### Child Functioning Levels by Age-Group



Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, by age-group

Children with disabilities are among the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, and lack of adequate policies and legislation, they are often likely to be among the poorest members of the population and are less likely to attend school, access medical services, or have their voices heard in society. Discrimination against and exclusion of children with disabilities also puts them at a higher risk of physical and emotional abuse or other forms of neglect, violence and exploitation.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 1989) and the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UN, 2006) explicitly state the rights of children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children and call for improvements in their access to services, and in their participation in all aspects of life.

In order to achieve these goals, there is a need for cross-nationally comparable, reliable data. The Child Functioning module is designed in line with the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to collect information on functional difficulties that children experience in different domains including hearing, vision, communication/comprehension, learning, mobility and emotions. Children with functional difficulties may be at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.



### Child Functioning Domains

	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine Motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling Behaviour	Self care	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting Change	Making Friends	Anxiety	Depression
2-4 years	<1	0	<1	<1	1	<1	<1	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5-17 years	<1	<1	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	2	<1	1	<1	1	1	2	1

Percentage of children age 2-4 and 5-17 years with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by domain of difficulty

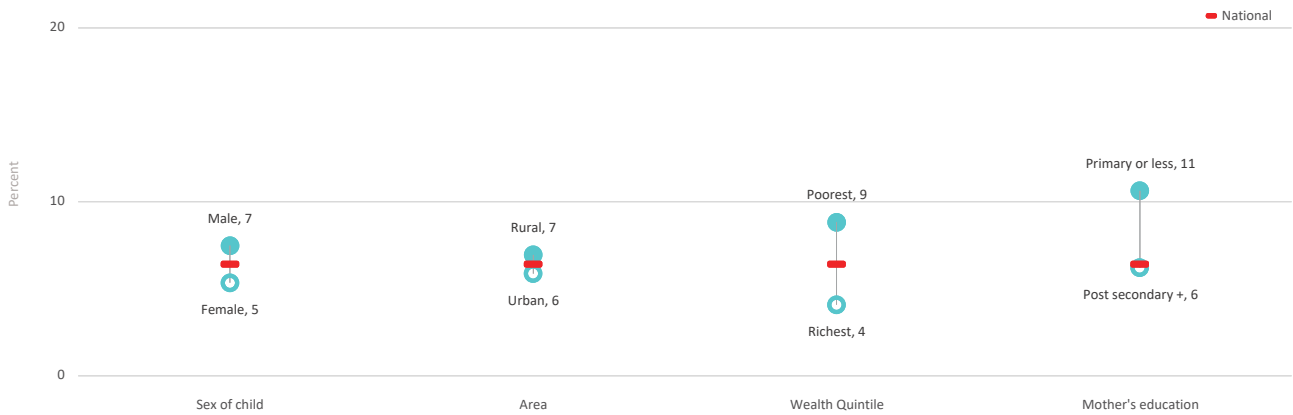
N/A- Not Applicable

## Key Messages

- About six percent of children age 2-17 years have functional difficulty in at least one domain.
- Among children age 2-4 years, the proportion of boys (5 percent) who have a functional difficulty is almost twice the proportion of girls (3 percent).
- Less than one percent of children age 2-4 years have a functional difficulty in the various domains, except for the domain of controlling behaviour, in which approximately three percent of these children have a functional difficulty.
- Among children age 5-17 years, the domains of controlling behaviour and anxiety have emerged as those with the highest proportion of functional difficulty, at approximately two percent each.
- The proportion of children in the poorest households who have a functional difficulty in at least one domain is approximately nine percent, which is more than twice the proportion of children in the richest households with a functional difficulty (4 percent).
- While approximately seven percent of children age 2-17 years wear glasses, two percent of children have difficulty seeing when wearing their glasses.
- About one-tenth (11 percent) of 2-17 year old children in the richest households wear glasses, and none of them have difficulty seeing while wearing their glasses.

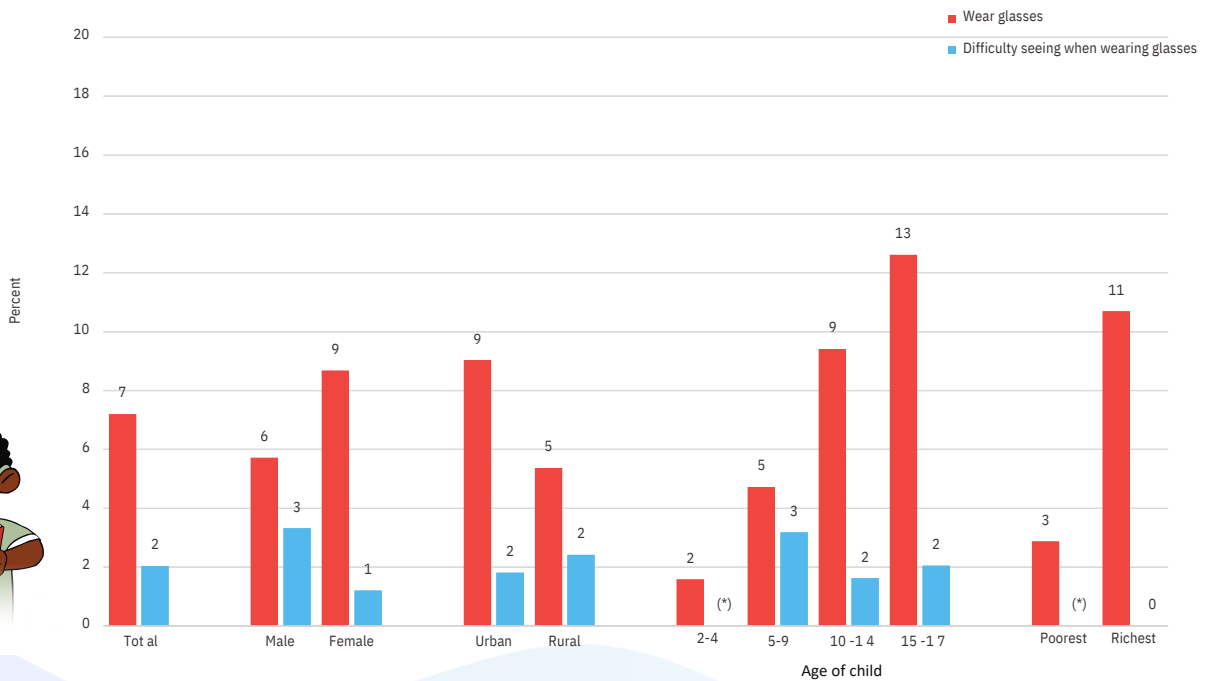


## Child Functioning: Inequalities



Percentage of children age 2-17 years with functional difficulty, by background characteristics

## Children who wear glasses & children who have difficulty seeing when wearing glasses



Percentage of children age 2-17 years who wear glasses and percentage of children age 2-17 years who have difficulties seeing when wearing glasses, by background characteristics.  
 \*Note: The findings for the children age 2-4 years and children who live in the poorest household and have difficulty seeing when wearing glasses have been suppressed, as they are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases



The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

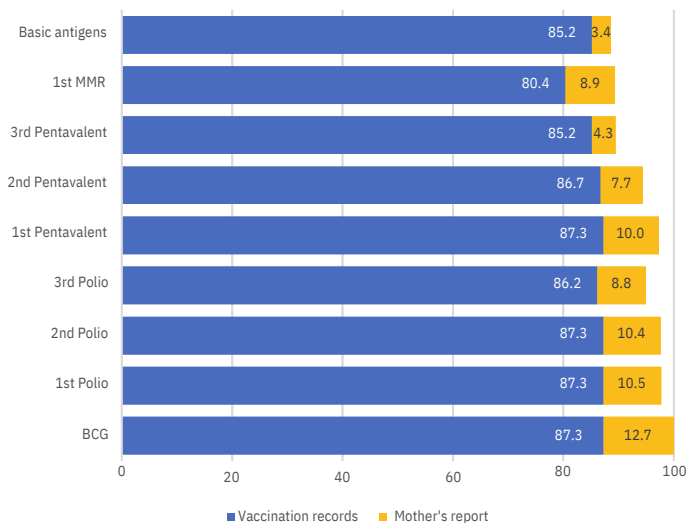
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Child Functioning. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables EQ.1.1, EQ.1.2, EQ.1.3, and EQ.1.4 in the Survey Findings Report.

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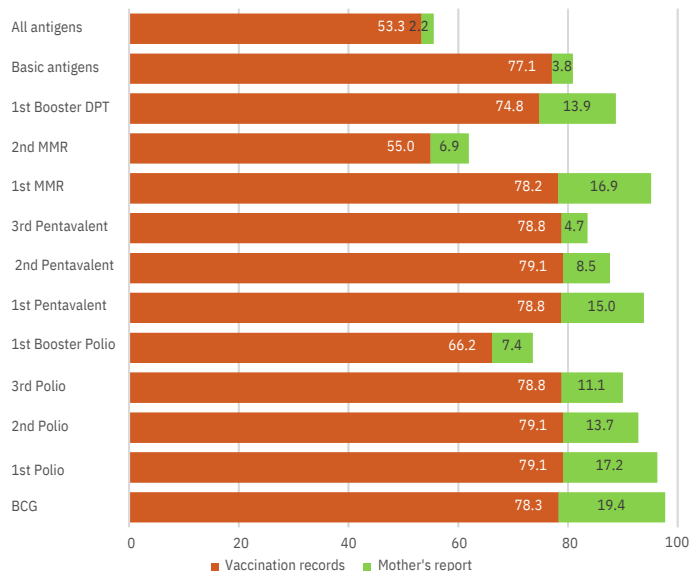
## Childhood Vaccination (crude coverage)

### Children age 12-23 months



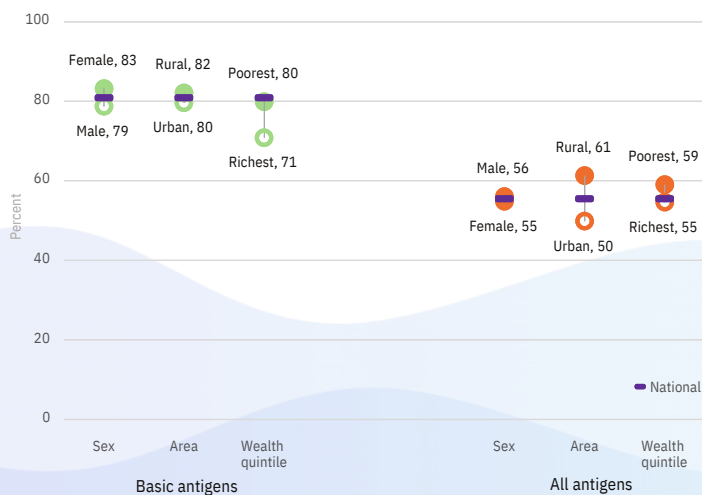
Percentage of children age 12-23 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey, by type of coverage  
 Note: Basic antigens include BCG, 3rd Polio and 3rd Pentavalent. Pentavalent includes DPT, HepB and Hib. The first Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR) vaccine is administered at 12 months, therefore it is not included in the calculation of basic antigens for children age 12-23 months.

### Children age 24-35 months



Percentage of children age 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey, by type of coverage  
 Note 1: Basic antigens include BCG, 3rd Polio, 3rd Pentavalent and 1st Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR). Pentavalent includes DPT, HepB and Hib.  
 Note 2: All antigens include BCG, 1st Booster Polio, 3rd Pentavalent, 1st Booster DPT and 2nd MMR

## Disparities in childhood vaccination



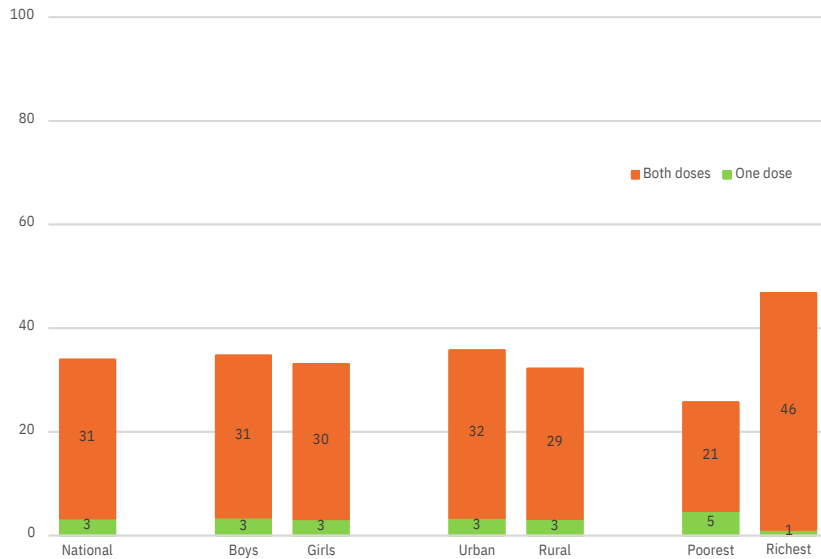
Percent distribution of children age 24-35 months who have been fully vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases  
 Note 1: Basic antigens include BCG, 3rd Polio, 3rd Pentavalent and 1st Measles, Mumps & Rubella (MMR). Pentavalent includes DPT, HepB and Hib.  
 Note 2: All antigens include BCG, 1st Booster Polio, 3rd Pentavalent, 1st Booster DPT and 2nd MMR.  
 Note 3: Data for children living in the richest households are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The vaccination schedule followed by the Jamaica National Immunization Programme provides a birth dose of BCG, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B (HepB), and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of Polio vaccine, two doses of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens.

All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the doses of MMR at 12 and 18 months. Additionally, booster doses of Polio vaccine and vaccine containing DPT are received at 18 months.



## COVID-19 Vaccination among Children age 12-17 years



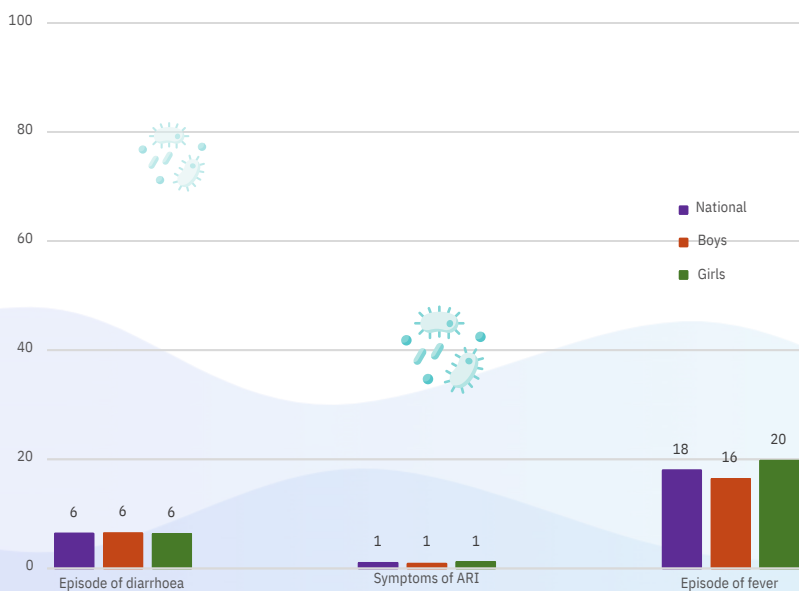
Percentage of children age 12-17 years who received vaccine(s) against COVID-19, by selected background characteristics

With the emergence of the COVID-19 virus in Jamaica in March 2020, part of the government's management strategy has been the ongoing vaccination of the population against COVID-19, which began in March 2021.

The vaccine against COVID-19 was approved for administration to children age 12-17 years in November 2021.



## Reported Disease Episodes



Percentage of children age 0-59 months who in the last two weeks had an episode of diarrhoea or fever, or symptoms of acute respiratory illness (ARI)

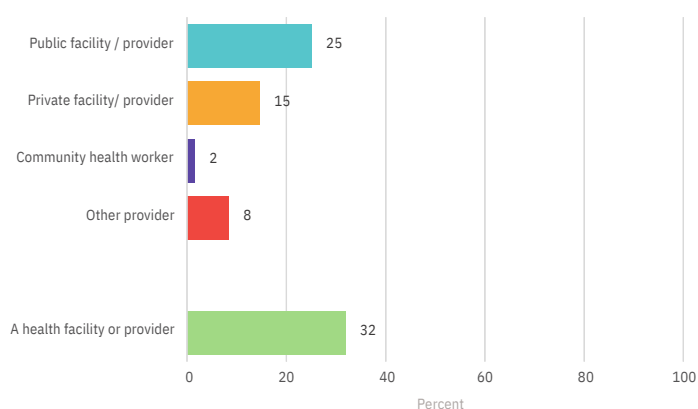
The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother.

A child was considered to have had symptoms of ARI if the mother or caretaker reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked or runny nose.



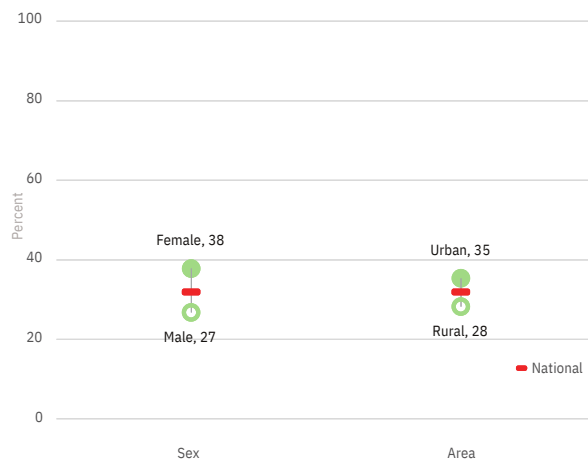
# Diarrhoea

## Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



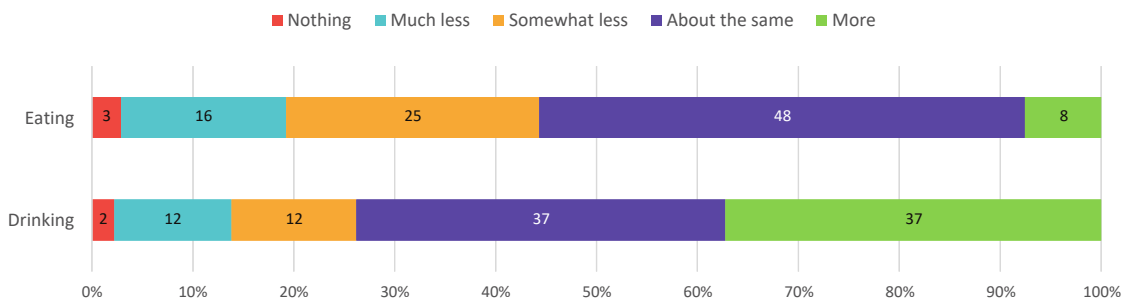
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought by type of provider.  
 Note: Health facility or provider includes all public and private facilities /providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private; but excludes private pharmacies.

## Disparities in Care-seeking for Diarrhoea



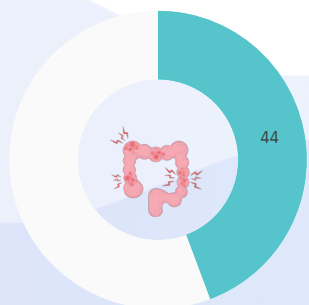
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider  
 Note: Data for children living in rural areas are based on 25-49 unweighted cases  
 Note: Health facility or provider includes all public and private facilities /providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private; but excludes private pharmacies.

## Feeding during Diarrhoea



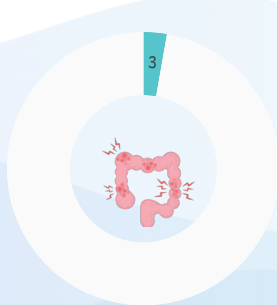
Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea

### ORS Treatment for Diarrhoea



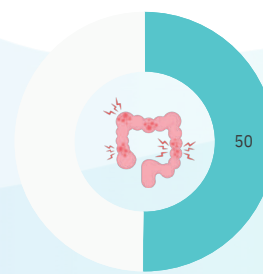
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS)

### ORS + Zinc Treatment for Diarrhoea



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks treated with oral rehydration salt solution (ORS) and zinc

### ORT + Continued Feeding for Diarrhoea

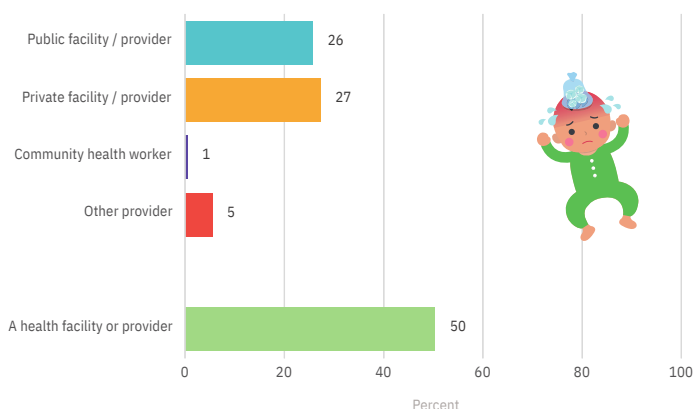


Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy (ORT) with continued feeding



## Fever

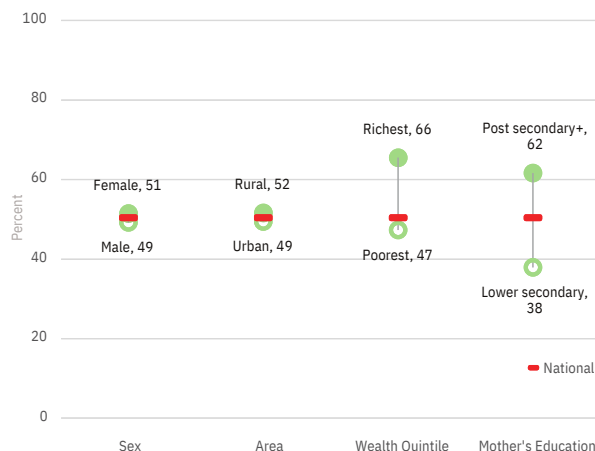
### Care-seeking during Fever



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment.

Note: Health facility or provider includes all public and private facilities /providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private; but excludes private pharmacies.

### Disparities in Care-seeking during Fever



Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought at a health facility or provider.

Note1: Health facility or provider includes all public and private facilities /providers, as well as those who did not know if public or private; but excludes private pharmacies.

Note2: Data for children whose mother had Lower secondary education and for children who live in the richest households are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## Key Messages

- Based on the observation of vaccination records and mother's report, all children age 12-23 months have been vaccinated against Tuberculosis (BCG vaccine).
- Approximately nine of every ten (89 percent) children age 12-23 months have received the basic antigens in Jamaica's Immunization Schedule, that is, the BCG vaccine, the 3rd vaccine against Polio and the 3rd Pentavalent vaccine (vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type B).
- About four out of every five (81 percent) children age 24-35 months have received the basic antigens (BCG, 3rd Polio, 3rd Pentavalent and 1st Measles, Mumps & Rubella vaccines), while just over one-half (56 percent) of them have received all recommended vaccines.
- One-half of children age 24-35 months living in the urban areas have received all recommended vaccines, compared to 61 percent of those children living in rural areas.
- Approximately one-third (34 percent) of children age 12-17 years have received at least one vaccine against COVID-19.
- The proportion of children age 12-17 years living in the richest households who received at least one vaccine against COVID-19 is almost twice (47 percent) that of the proportion of children living in the poorest households (25 percent).
- Among children who had diarrhoea in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or healthcare provider for about one-third (32 percent) of them.
- Advice or treatment for diarrhea was sought from a health facility or healthcare provider for a greater proportion of girls (38 percent) than boys (27 percent).
- About one-quarter (26 percent) of the children who had an episode of diarrhoea were given less than usual to drink, while about two of every five (44 percent) children were given less than usual to eat during the episode.
- One-half of children who had an episode of diarrhoea were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding.
- Among children age 0-59 months who had fever in the last two weeks, advice or treatment was sought from a health care facility or healthcare provider for one-half of them.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

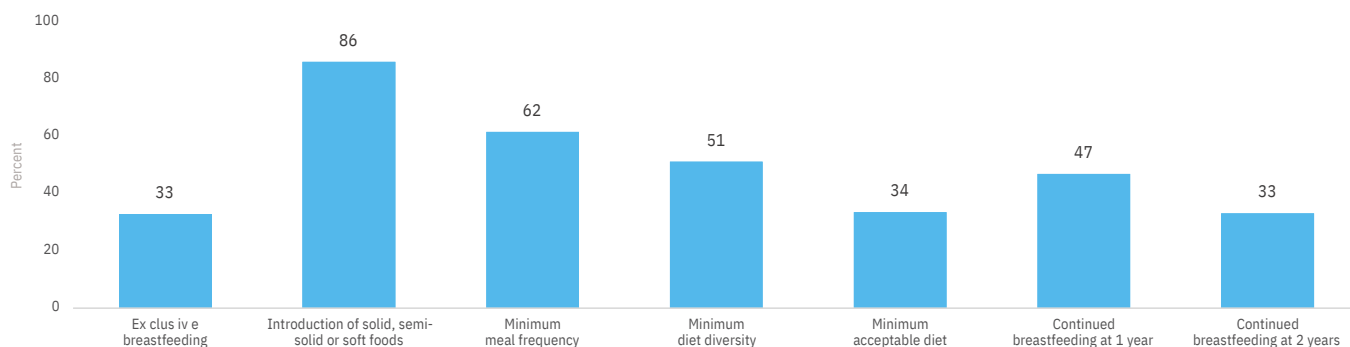
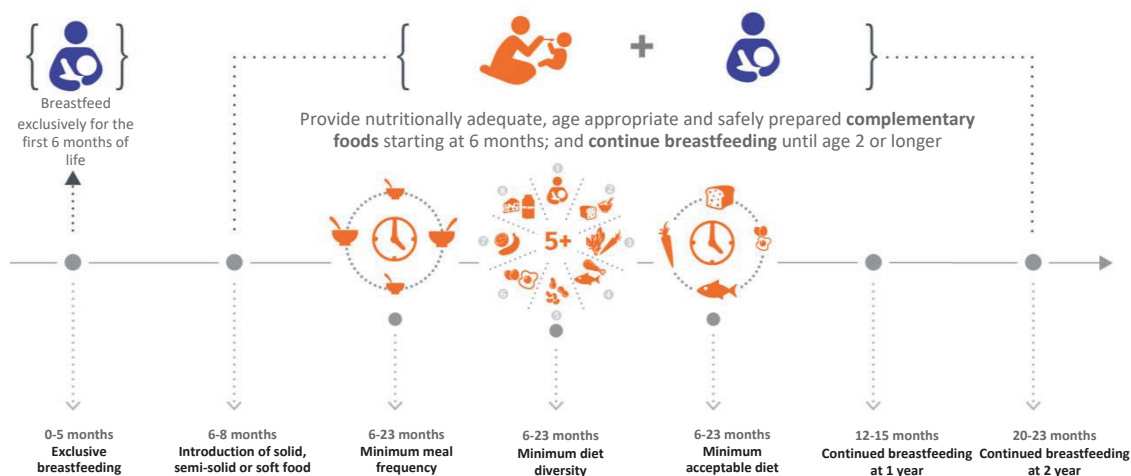
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Child Health & Care of Illness. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.1.1, TC.1.2, TC.1.3, TC.2.1, TC.3.1, TC.3.2, TC.3.3, TC.3.4 and TC.6.10 in the Survey Findings Report.

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## Infant & Young Child Feeding

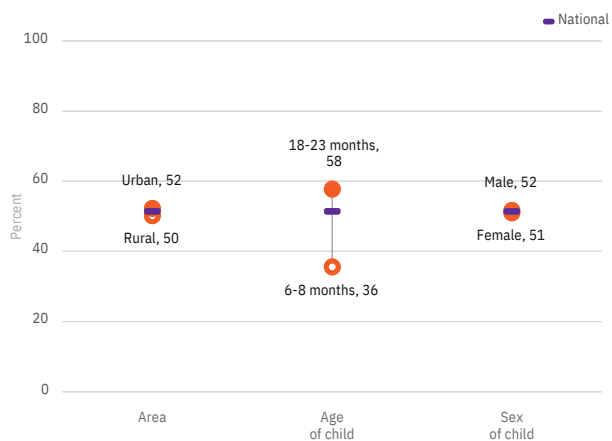


Exclusive breastfeeding: percentage of infants aged 0-5 months receiving only breastmilk; Introduction to solids: percentage of infants aged 6-8 months receiving solid or semi-solid food; Minimum diet diversity: percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving 5 of the 8 recommended food groups; Minimum meal frequency: percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds as per the age of child; Minimum acceptable diet: percentage of children aged 6-23 months receiving the minimum diversity of foods and minimum number of feeds; Continued breastfeeding at 1 year: percentage of children aged 12-15 months who continue to receive breastmilk; Continued breastfeeding at 2 years: percentage of children aged 20-23 months who continue to receive breastmilk.



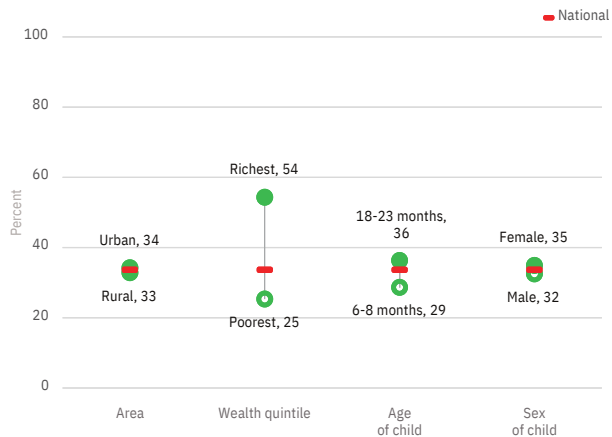
## IYCF: Equity

### Minimum Diet Diversity



Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups, by background characteristics

### Minimum Acceptable Diet

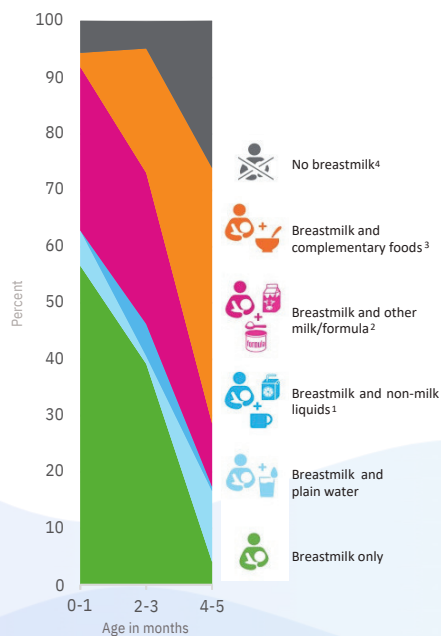


Percent of children aged 6-23 months that were fed food from at least 5 out of 8 food groups the minimum number of times or more, by background characteristics

## IYCF: What are the Youngest Infants Fed?

### Liquids or foods consumed by infants 0-5 months old

Percent of infants aged 0-5 months receiving breastmilk only, breastmilk and plain water, breastmilk and non-milk liquids, breastmilk and other milk/formula, breastmilk and complementary foods and no breastmilk



Notes: 1) may also have been fed plain water; 2) may also have been fed plain water and/or non-milk liquids; 3) may also have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids and/or other milk/formula; 4) may have been fed plain water, non-milk liquids, other milk/infant formula and/or solid, semi-solid and soft foods. 5) Data for each age group is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Age-appropriate Breastfeeding

Area	Age 0-5 exclusively breastfed	Age 6-23 currently breastfed and receiving complementary foods	Age 0-23 appropriately breastfed
N a t i o n a l	33	49	46
Total urban	25	46	42
GKMA	27	48	45
OUC	23	44	40
Rural	40	53	50

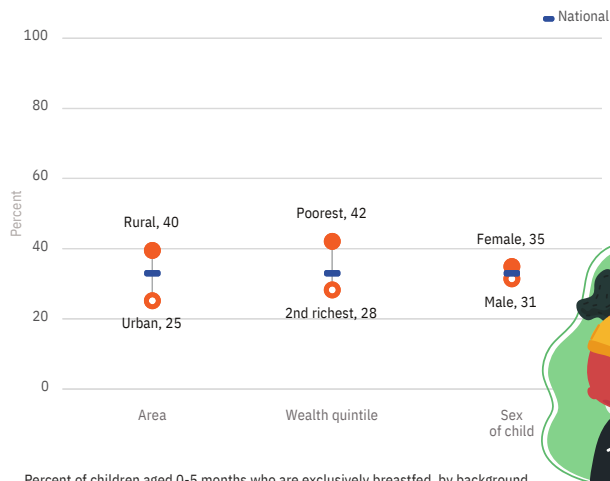
Percent of children aged 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, by geographic region.

Note: Data for children age 0-5 months living in GKMA and OUC are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



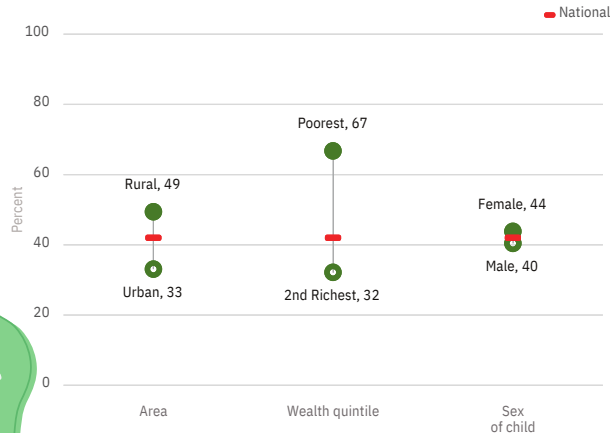
## Breastfeeding Status: Equity

### Exclusively Breastfed



Percent of children aged 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, by background characteristics  
Data for the wealth quintile are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.  
Data for the richest wealth quintile are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, and therefore have been suppressed.

### Predominantly breastfed



Percent of children aged 0-5 months currently breastfeeding, who are either exclusively breastfed or receiving plain water and non-milk liquids only, by background characteristics  
Data for the wealth quintile are based on 25-49 unweighted cases  
Data for the richest wealth quintile are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, and therefore have been suppressed.

## Key Messages

- Approximately one-third (33 percent) of babies under the age of six months are being exclusively breastfed.
- Two out of every five (40 percent) babies age 0-5 months living in the rural areas are being exclusively breastfed, compared to one-quarter (25 percent) of babies living in the urban areas.
- Among babies age 0-5 months living in the poorest households, 42 percent are being exclusively breastfed, compared to 28 percent of babies living in the richest households.
- About two-fifths (42 percent) of children under the age of six months are being predominantly breastfed – these are children who are either exclusively breastfed or who, in addition to breastmilk, also receive plain water and other non-milk liquids.
- Approximately one-half (49 percent) of babies age 0-5 months living in the rural areas are predominantly breastfed, compared to one-third (33 percent) of babies living in the urban areas.
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of babies age 0-5 months living in the poorest households are predominantly breastfed, compared to about one-third (32 percent) of babies living in the richest households.
- Of babies living in the richest households. Among children age 6-23 months, 62 percent are receiving the recommended minimum number of solid/liquid feeds for their age (minimum meal frequency).
- About one-half (51 percent) of children age 6-23 months are receiving at least 5 of the 8 recommended food groups (minimum dietary diversity).
- Among babies age 6-8 months, just over one-third (36 percent) are receiving the minimum dietary diversity, compared to 58 percent of children age 18-23 months.
- Approximately one-third (34 percent) of children age 6-23 months are receiving the minimum acceptable diet (at least minimum number of feeds for age and foods from at least 5 of the 8 food groups).
- Among children age 6-23 months living in the richest households, just over one-half (54 percent) receive a minimum acceptable diet, compared to about one-quarter (25 percent) of children living in the poorest households.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

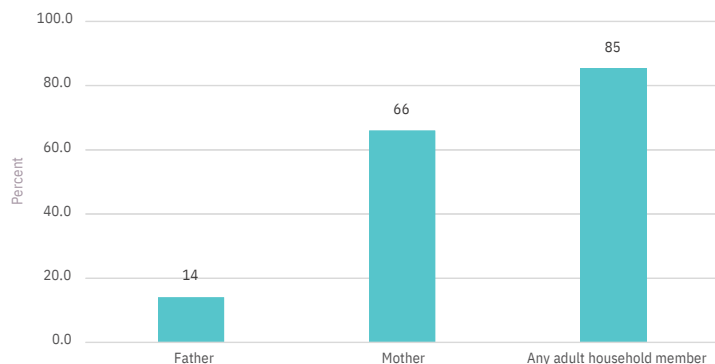
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Infant & Young Child Feeding (IYCF). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.7.3, TC.7.5, TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).



## Support for Learning

### Early Stimulation & Responsive Care



Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom the father, mother or adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days

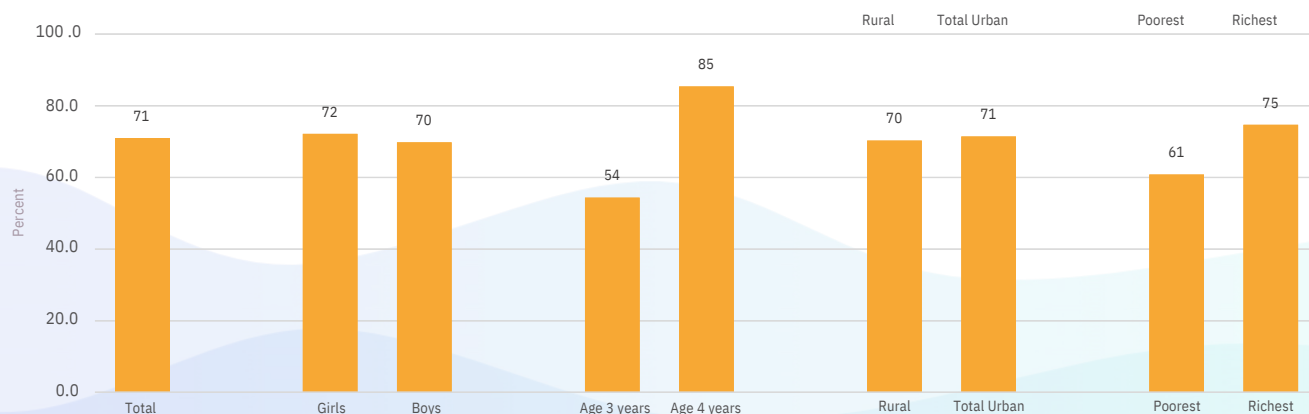
Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child



Early childhood, which spans the period up to 8 years of age, is critical for cognitive, social, emotional and physical development. It is a period of substantial brain growth never to be experienced again. During these years, a child's newly developing brain is highly plastic and responsive to change. Optimal early childhood development requires a stimulating and nurturing environment, access to books and learning materials, interactions with responsive and attentive caregivers, adequate nutrients, access to good quality early childhood education, and safety and protection. Each of these aspects of the environment contribute to developmental outcomes for children.

Children experiencing a broad range of risk factors including poverty; poor health; high levels of family and environmental stress and exposure to violence, abuse, neglect and exploitation; and inadequate care and learning opportunities face inequalities and may fail to reach their developmental potential. Investing in the early years is one of the most critical and cost-effective ways countries can reduce gaps that often place children with low social and economic status at a disadvantage.

### Attendance at Early Childhood Education Programmes

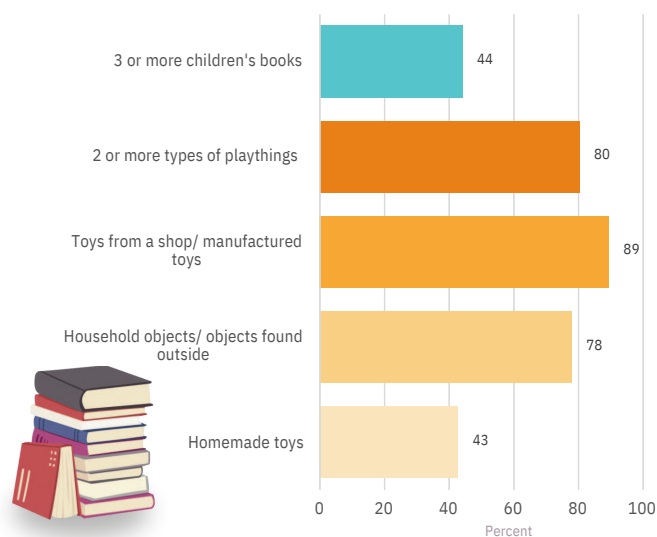


Percentage of children age 3-4 years attending an early childhood education programme, by background characteristics



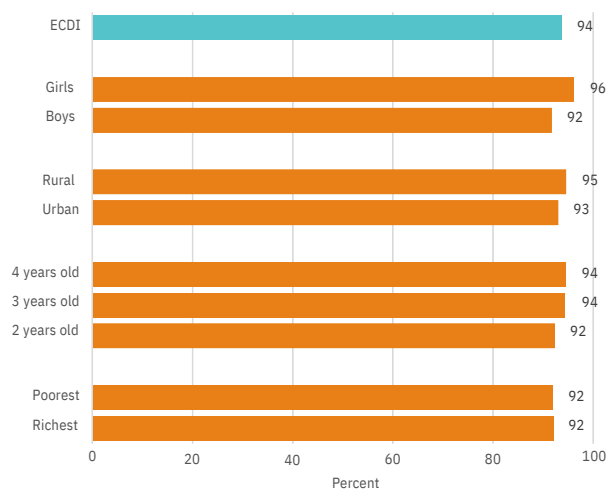
## Learning Materials & Child Supervision

### Access to Play & Learning Materials



Percentage of children under age five according to their access to play and learning materials

### Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI) ECDI 2030 - SDG 4.2.1



ECDI: Early Childhood Development Index; percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by background characteristics

Note: Age-specific cut-scores to determine on-track:

- 24-29 months: at least 7 milestones.
- 30-35 months: at least 9 milestones.
- 36-41 months: at least 11 milestones.
- 42-47 months: at least 13 milestones.
- 48-59 months: at least 15 milestones.



### Inadequate supervision of children

Region	Left in inadequate supervision
National	3
Total urban	3
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	4
Other urban centers	2
Rural	3

Percentage of children under age five left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week, by region

### Key Messages

- About four out of every five (85 percent) children age 2-4 years were engaged by an adult household member in learning and school readiness activities during the last three days.
- About two-thirds (66 percent) of 2-4 year old children were engaged in learning and school readiness activities by their mother, compared to 14 percent who were engaged by their dad.
- Approximately seven out of every ten (71 percent) children age 3-4 years are currently attending an Early Childhood Education (ECE) programme.
- While about one-half (54 percent) of three-year-olds are currently attending an ECE programme, more than four of every five (85 percent) children age 4 years are currently attending.
- About three out of every five (61 percent) children age 3-4 years living in the poorest households are attending an ECE programme, compared to three-quarters (75 percent) of children living in the richest households.
- Less than one-half (44 percent) of children under five years have at least three children's books.
- About 3 percent of children under age five were left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years for more than an hour, at least once in the last week.
- Among children age 2-4 years, approximately 94 percent are developmentally on track.
- Among children age 2-4 years, about 96 percent of girls and 92 percent of boys are developmentally on track.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

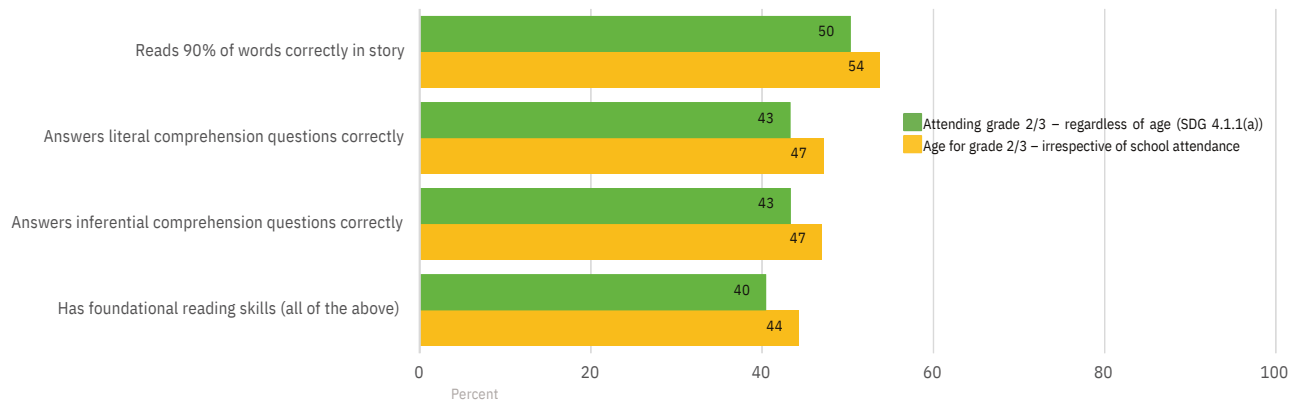
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Early Childhood Development (ECD). Data from this snapshot can be found in tables LN1.1, TC.10.1, TC.10.2, TC.10.3 and TC.11.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

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## Early Grade Learning: SDG 4.1.1(a)

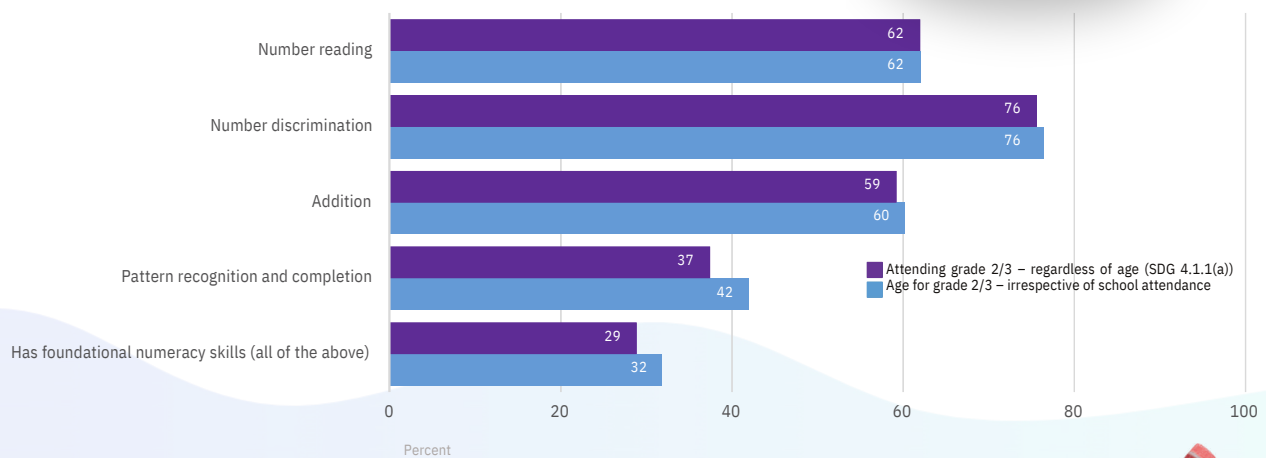
### Foundational Reading Skills: SDG 4.1.1(a) (i: reading)



Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 and at age for grade 2/3 who can 1) read at least 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) answer two inferential comprehension questions



### Foundational Numeracy Skills: SDG 4.1.1(a) (ii: numeracy)

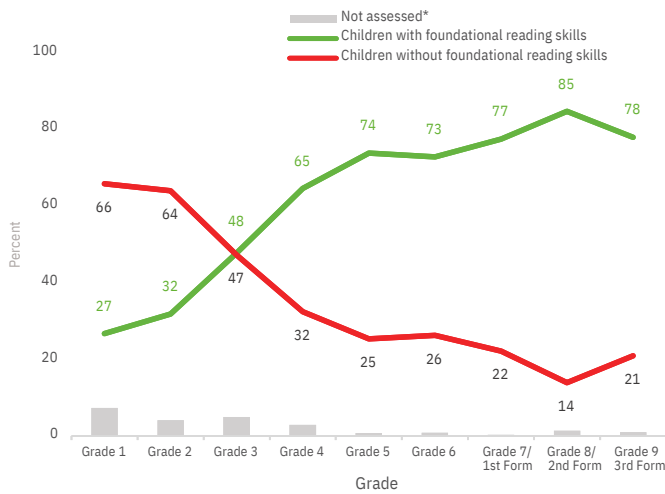


Percentage of children attending grade 2/3 and at age for grade 2/3 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task



# Early Grade Learning: Disaggregates (age 7-14 years)

## Foundational Reading Skills, by grade of attendance



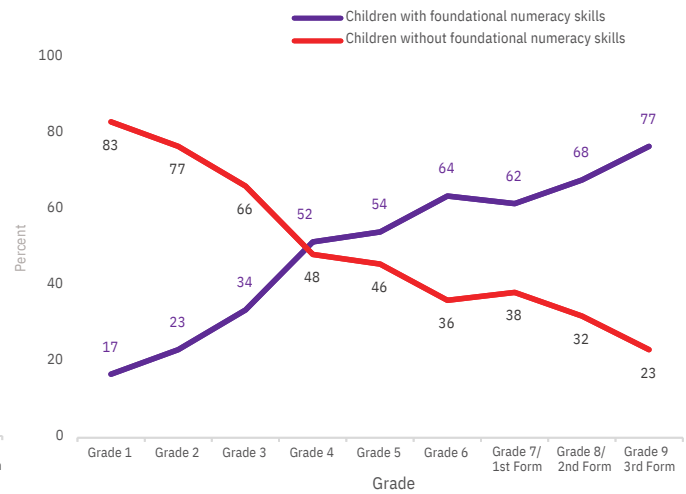
Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending primary or lower secondary school by foundational reading skills, by grade of attendance.

Note that the chart excludes children out of school or attending lower or higher levels of education.

The percentage of children without foundational reading skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational reading skills and children for whom the reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home from the total number of children.

\* The reading tasks were available in English. Children for whom the reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home are recorded here.

## Foundational Numeracy Skills, by grade of attendance

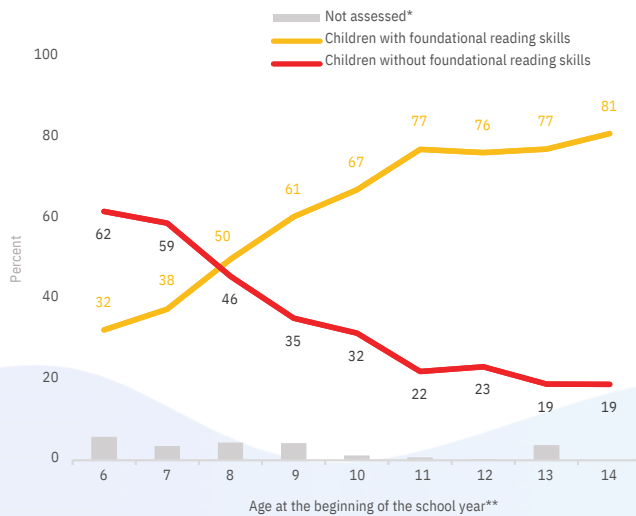


Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending primary or lower secondary school by foundational numeracy skills, by grade of attendance

Note that the chart excludes children out of school or attending lower or higher level of education.

The percentage of children without foundational numeracy skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational numeracy skills from the total number of children.

## Foundational Reading Skills, by age



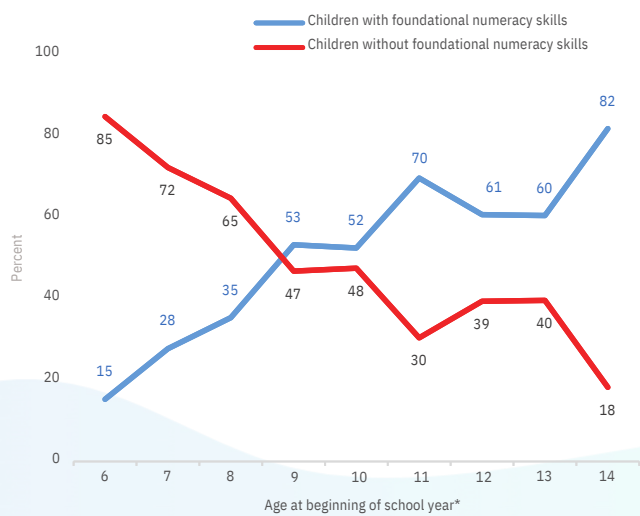
Percentage of children age 7-14 years by foundational reading skills, by age at beginning of school year\*\*

The percentage of children without the foundational reading skills is calculated by subtracting the children with foundational reading skills and children for whom reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home from the total number of children.

\* The reading tasks were available in English. Children for whom the reading tasks were not available in the main language used by teachers and in the main language used at home are recorded here.

\*\* As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.

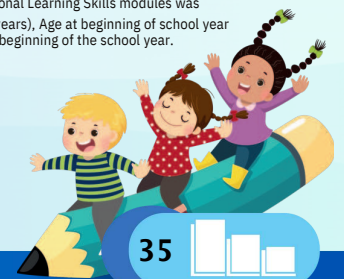
## Foundational Numeracy Skills, by age



Percentage of children age 7-14 years by foundational numeracy skills, by age at beginning of school year\*

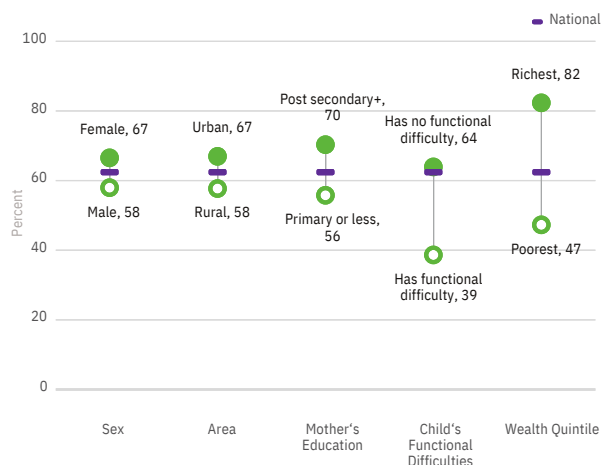
The percentage of children without foundational numeracy skills is calculated by subtracting children with foundational reading skills from the total number of children.

\* As eligibility for the Parental Involvement and Foundational Learning Skills modules was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7-14 years), Age at beginning of school year inevitably presents children who were age 6 years at the beginning of the school year.



## Early Grade Learning: Disaggregates (age 7-14 years)

### Disaggregates in Foundational Reading Skills



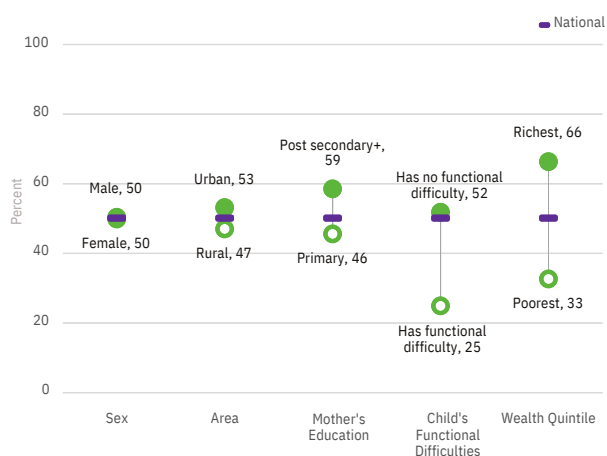
Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational reading skills by successfully completing three foundational reading tasks, by background characteristics

### Area Data on Foundational Reading Skills

Area	Boys	Girls	Total
National	58	67	62
Total urban	64	70	67
GKMA	65	66	65
OUC	63	74	69
Rural	52	63	58



### Disaggregates in Foundational Numeracy Skills



Percentage of children age 7-14 years who demonstrate foundational numeracy skills by successfully completing four foundational numeracy tasks, by background characteristics

### Area Data on Foundational Numeracy Skills

Area	Boys	Girls	Total
National	50	50	50
Total urban	53	54	53
GKMA	55	52	53
OUC	50	55	53
Rural	48	46	47



## Measuring Reading & Numeracy Skills in MICS

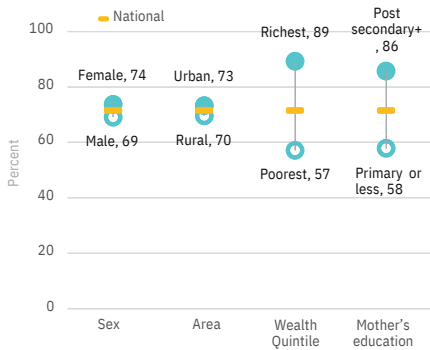
- The Foundational Learning Skills (FL) module is a direct assessment of children's reading and numeracy competencies. It is designed to assess foundational learning skills expected upon completion of the 2nd grade of primary education, thus contributing to SDG indicator 4.1.1(a).
- The FL module is part of the Questionnaire for Children Age 5-17 administered to one randomly selected child in each household. Children age 7-14 years are eligible for this module.
- The reading assessment in the FL module consists of a reading passage and a set of comprehension questions related to the story. The assessment is customised in each country to ensure vocabulary and cultural references are relevant and appropriate. The numeracy assessment consists of four number tasks based on universal math skills expected at 2nd grade level.
- The reading assessment of Jamaica was conducted in English. The reading skills of approximately 3% of the interviewed children could not be evaluated in their home or school language.
- As MICS also collects data on school attendance and numerous individual and household characteristics, such as location, household socio-economic status, and ethnicity, the most marginalized sub-populations of children can be identified for support to improve learning outcomes.





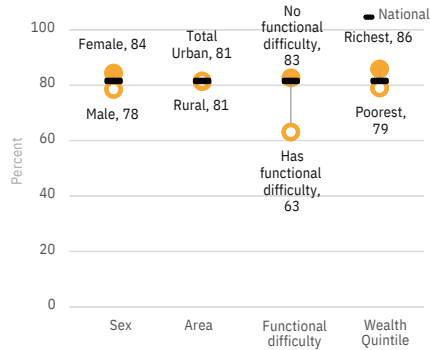
## Parental Involvement: Learning Environment at Home

### Children with 3 or more books to read at home



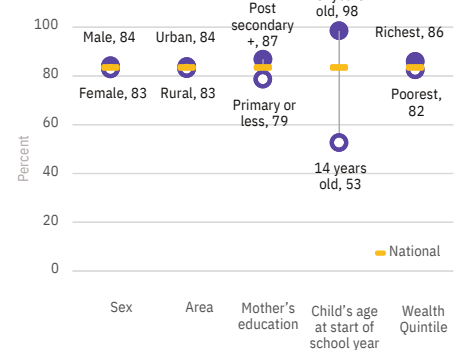
Percentage of children age 7-14 years with 3 or more books at home, by background characteristics

### Children who read books or are read to at home



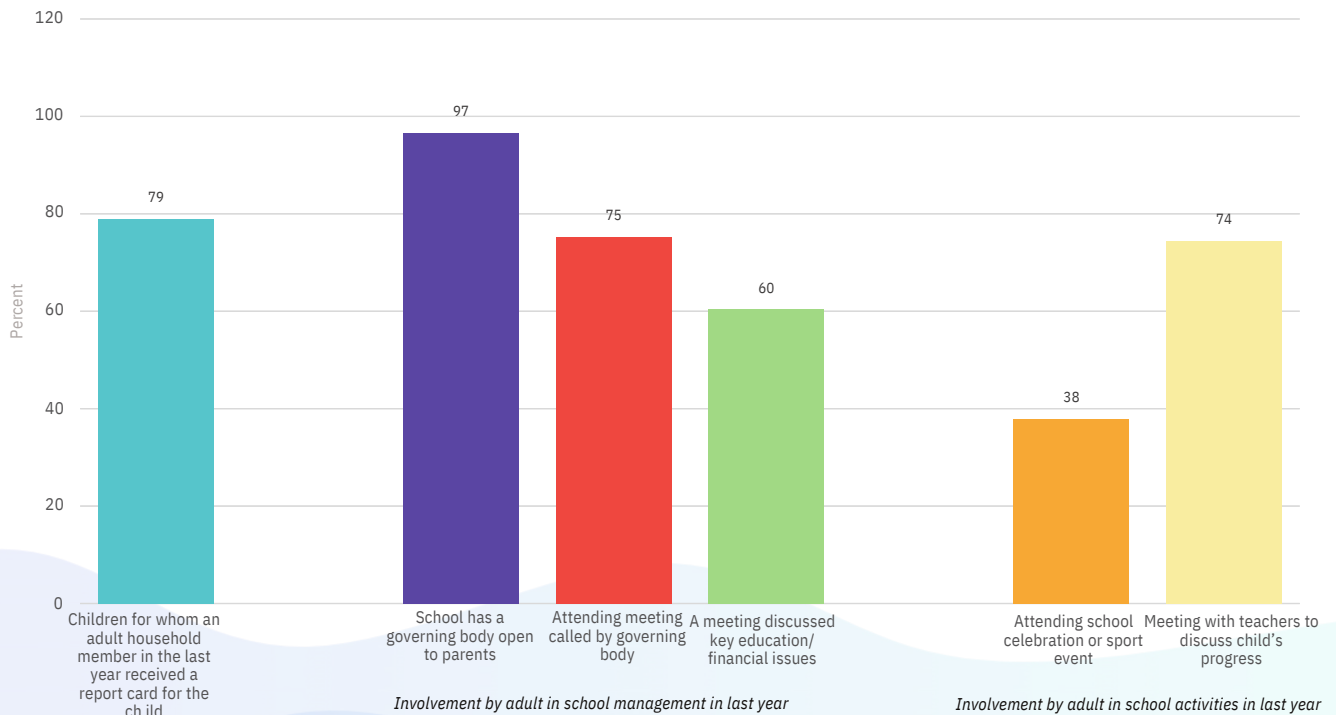
Percentage of children age 7-14 years who read books or are read to at home, by background characteristics

### Children who receive help with homework



Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by background characteristics

## Parental Involvement in school



Percentage of children age 7-14 years attending school, by indicators of parental support



## Key Messages

- Nationally, about three out of every five (62 percent) children age 7–14 years have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills.
- Approximately two-thirds (67 percent) of girls age 7–14 years have demonstrated Foundational Reading skills, compared to about three out of every five (58 percent) boys.
- About two-thirds (67 percent) of children age 7–14 years living in urban areas have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills, compared to approximately three out of every five (58 percent) children living in rural areas.
- Just over one-half (56 percent) of children age 7–14 years whose mothers have primary or less education have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills, compared to 70 percent of children whose mothers have at least some post secondary education.
- About two out of every five (39 percent) children age 7–14 years who have a functional difficulty have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills, compared to approximately two-thirds (64 percent) of children who have no functional difficulties.
- About four out of every five children (82 percent) age 7–14 years living in the richest households have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills, compared to less than half (47 percent) of the children living in the poorest households.
- One-half (50 percent) of children age 7–14 years have demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills, at the national level and across sex.
- About one-half (53 percent) of children age 7–14 years who have no functional difficulty demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills, compared to one-quarter (25 percent) of children who have a functional difficulty.
- One-third (33 percent) of children age 7–14 years living in the poorest households have demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills, compared to two-thirds (66 percent) of children living in the richest households.
- Among children age 7–8 years and children attending grades 2 or 3, approximately two out of every five have demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills, while about three out of every ten have demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills.
- Among children age 14 years, approximately four out of every five have demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills and Foundational Reading Skills.
- A school report was received in the last year for about four out of every five children (79 percent) age 7–14 years, while about three-quarters (74 percent) of the children had an adult in the household meet with teachers to discuss their progress.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

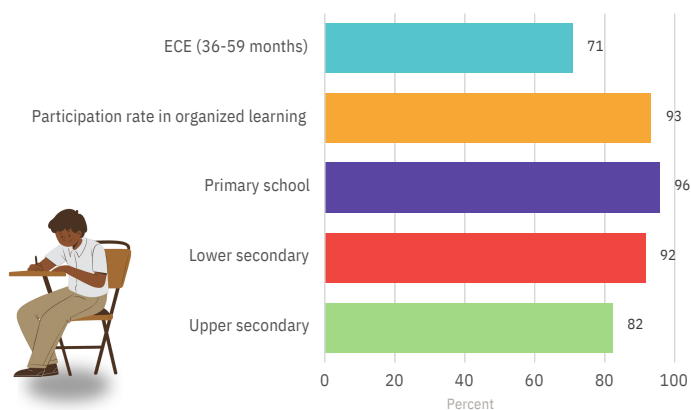
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Early Grade Learning & Parental Involvement. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.3.1, LN.3.3, LN.4.1 and LN.4.2 in the Survey Findings Report.

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## Attendance Rates & Inequalities

### School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)



**Early childhood education (ECE):** Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education;

**Participation rate in organized learning:** Percentage of children one year before official primary school entry age (5 years old) (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending early childhood education or primary school;

**Primary school:** Percentage of children of primary school age (6-11 years) (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary or secondary school;

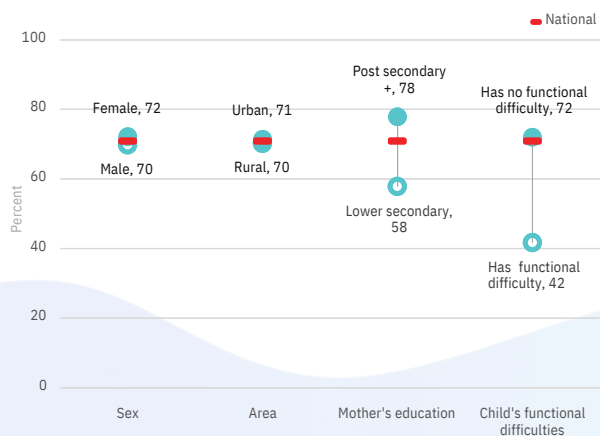
**Lower secondary:** Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (12-14 years) (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher;

**Upper secondary:** Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (15-16 years) (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

Percentage of children of intended age for level of education attending level of education for age or higher, by level of education

## Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

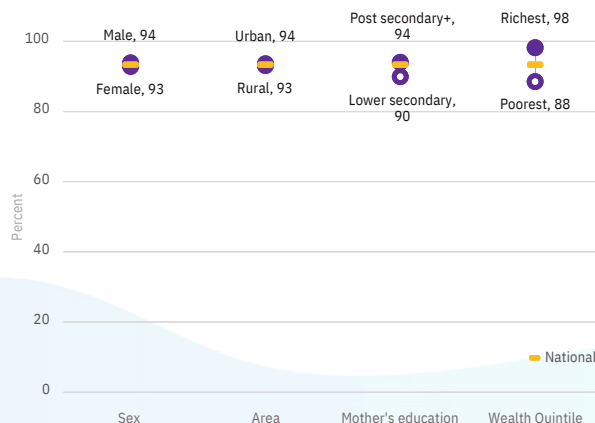
### Early Childhood Education Attendance Rate (age 3-4)



Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending early childhood education

Note: Data for children with functional difficulty is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

### Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2



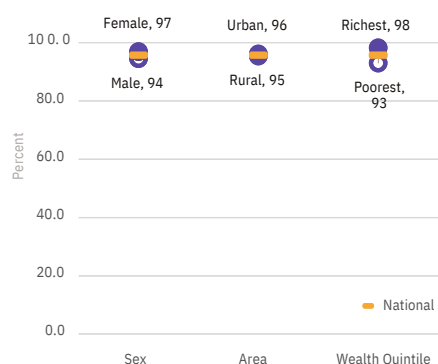
Percentage of children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate)

Note: Figures for children whose mothers have lower secondary education and children who live in the richest households are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.



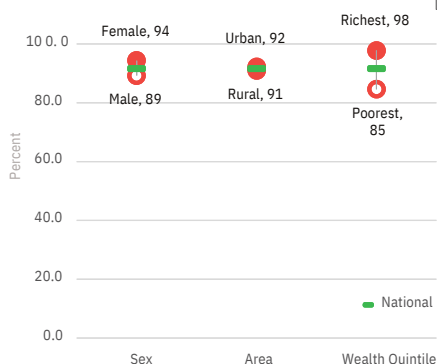
## Inequalities in Attendance Rates

### Primary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



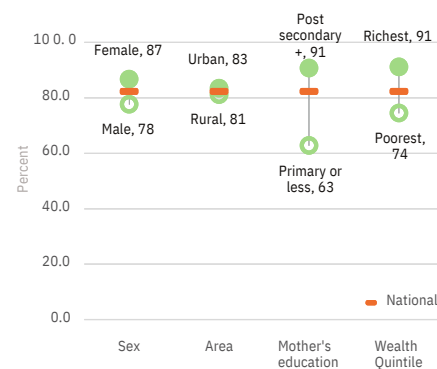
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary, lower or upper secondary school

### Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

### Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate (adjusted)



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher



## Area Data for Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

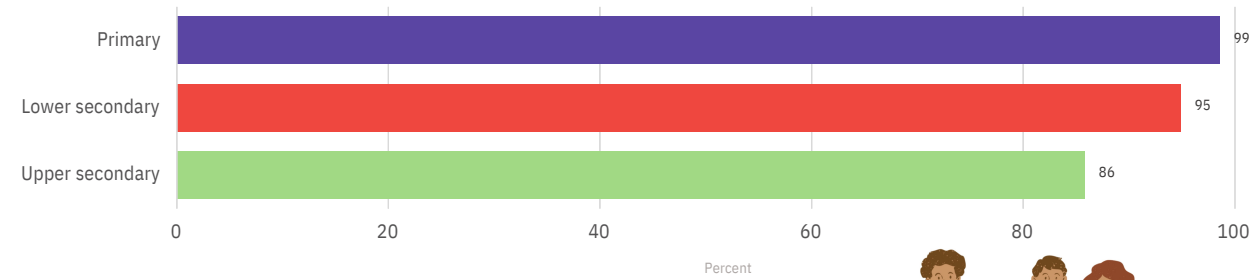
Area	Early Childhood Education (age 3-4)	Participation rate in organized learning (age 5)	Primary (age 6-11)	Lower Secondary (age 12-14)	Upper Secondary (age 15-16)
National	71	93	96	92	82
Total urban	71	94	96	92	83
GKMA	76	95	96	92	82
OUC	66	92	96	93	86
Rural	70	93	95	91	81

## Key Messages

- In general, area of residence does not appear to be a determining factor in school attendance.
- As children become older, the gap between the proportion of girls and boys attending attending school widens, in favour of girls.
- Among children age 3-4 years, about seven out of every ten (71 percent) are attending an early childhood education (ECE) programme.
- About three out of every five (58 percent) 3-4 year old children whose mothers have lower secondary education are attending ECE, compared to about four out of every five (78 percent) children in this age group whose mothers have at least some post-secondary education.
- Among children age five years at the start of the school year, 93 percent are attending school, with no discernable difference in attendance between boys and girls and between children living in urban areas and those living in rural areas.
- Approximately nine out of every ten (88 percent) children age 5 years and living in the poorest households are attending school, compared to almost all 5-year-olds (98 percent) living in the richest households.
- Among children of primary school age (6-11 years), 96 percent are attending primary or secondary school.
- Among children of lower secondary school age (12-14 years) 92 percent are attending lower secondary school or higher.
- Among children of upper secondary school age (15-16 years) 82 percent are attending upper secondary school or higher.
- Among children of upper secondary school age (15-16 years), about three out of every five (63 percent) whose mothers have primary or less education are attending upper secondary or higher, compared to about nine out of every ten (91 percent) children whose mothers have at least some post-secondary education.
- About three-quarters (74 percent) of children age 15-16 years who are living in the poorest households are attending upper secondary school or higher, compared to 91 percent of their counterparts who are living in the richest households.



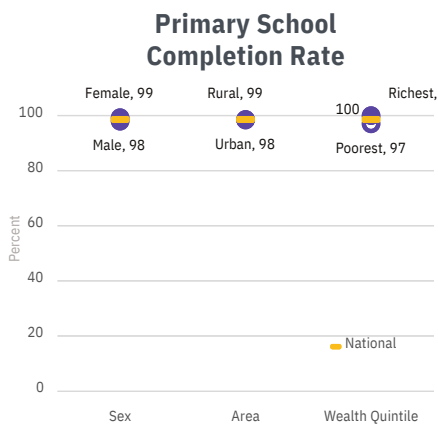
## Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2



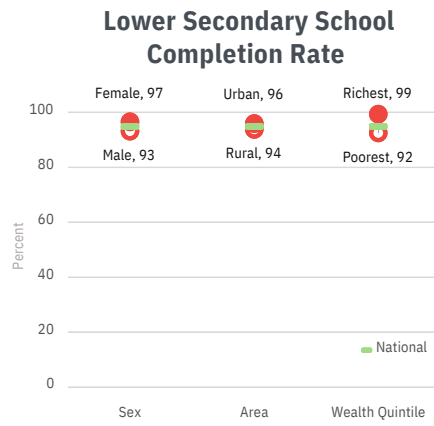
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade, by level of education



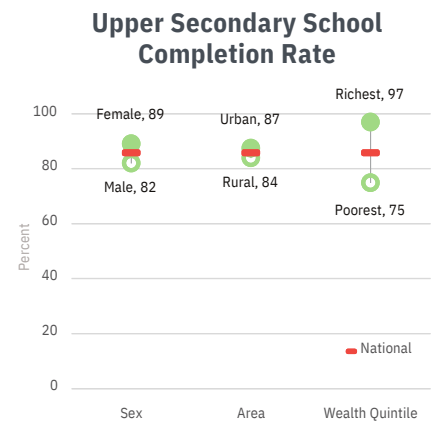
## Inequalities in Completion Rates



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

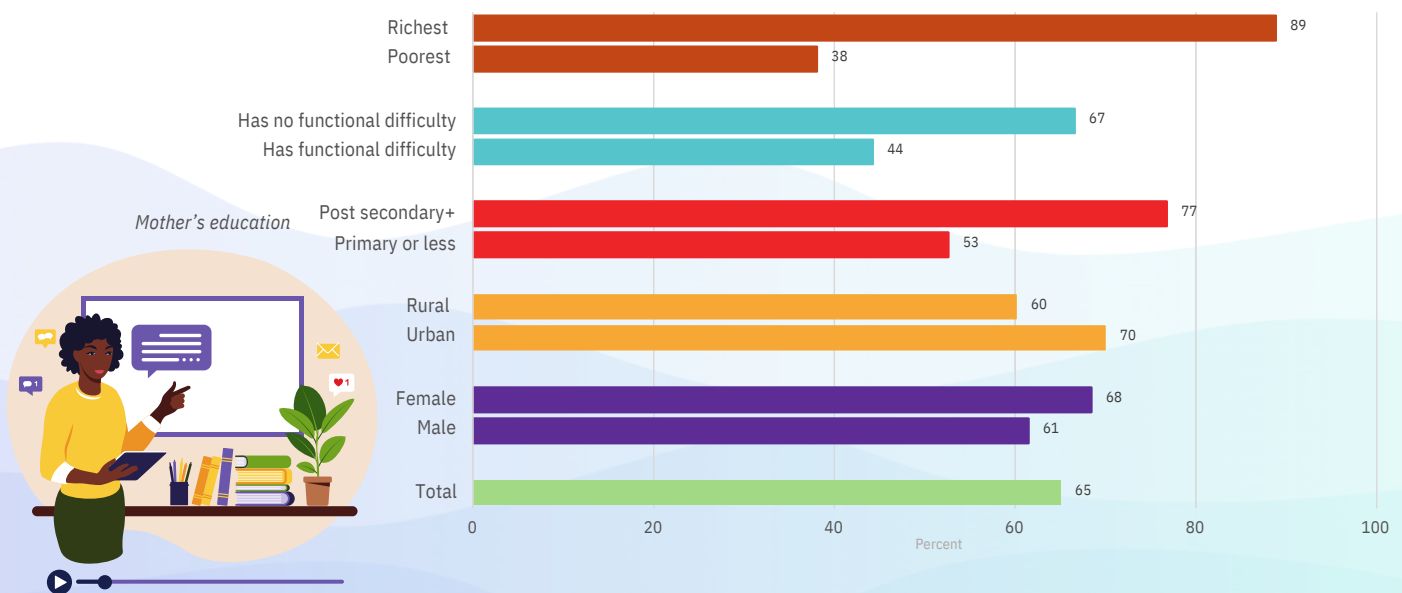


Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education



Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

## Participation in online learning during Covid-19

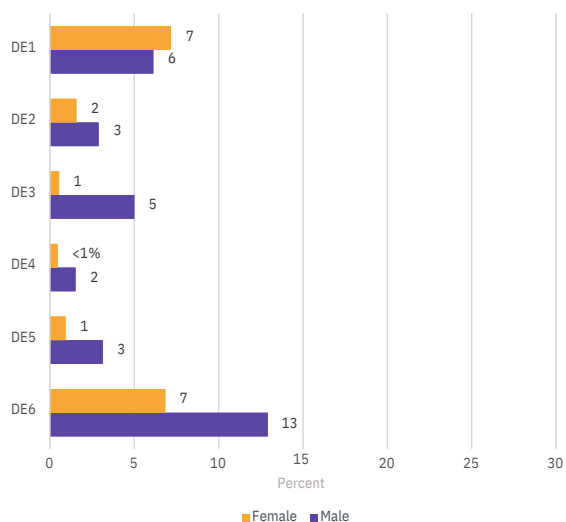


Percentage of children age 5-17 years attending online learning, who has access to internet at home, and has exclusive access to a device, by selected background characteristics



## Out of School Rates

### Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education



**Dimension 1 (DE1):** Children age one year younger than primary entry age (5 years old) not attending an early childhood education programme or primary school

**Dimension 2 (DE2):** Children of primary school age (age 6-11 years) who are not attending any level of education

**Dimension 3 (DE3):** Children of lower secondary school age (age 12-14 years) who are not attending any level of education

**Dimension 4 (DE4):** Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age for grade by 2 or more years)

**Dimension 5 (DE5):** Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age for grade by 2 or more years)

**Dimension 6 (DE6):** Children of upper secondary school age (age 15-16 years) who are not attending any level of education

### SDG Summary for Education

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	99%	95%	86%
4.5.1	LN.11a	Gender Parity Indices (attendance, girls/boys)	1.03	1.06	1.12
4.5.1	LN.11b	Wealth Parity Indices (attendance, poorest/richest)	0.95	0.87	0.82
4.5.1	LN.11c	Area Parity Indices (attendance, rural/urban)	0.99	0.99	0.97
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	93%	94%	93%



## Key Messages

- There is almost universal completion of primary school in Jamaica, at 99 percent.
- The completion rate for lower secondary school is 95 percent, with almost universal completion (99 percent) among children living in the richest household, compared to 92 percent of children living in the poorest households.
- About 86 percent of youths aged 19 to 21 years have completed upper secondary school.
- About three-quarters (75 percent) of youths age 19–21 years living in the poorest households have completed upper secondary school, compared to 97 percent of youths living in the richest households.
- During the Covid-19 pandemic when classes were being held online, about two-thirds (65 percent) of children aged 5–17 years were attending online learning, had access to internet at home and had exclusive access to a device.
- Three out of every five (60 percent) children age 5–17 years living in the rural areas attended online learning, had access to internet at home and had exclusive access to a device, compared to seven out of every ten (70 percent) children living in the urban areas.
- Approximately two out of every five (38 percent) children age 5–17 years and living in the poorest households attended online learning, had internet at home and had exclusive access to a device, compared to nine out of every ten (89 percent) children living in the richest households.
- The 2022 MICS found parity in attendance at primary school between girls and boys (1.03). However, at the lower secondary (GPI = 1.06) and upper secondary (GPI = 1.12) levels, boys are at a notable disadvantage in attendance.
- In general, boys are at greater risk than girls for being out of school. More than one-tenth (13 percent) of boys age 15–16 are not attending school, compared to about 7 percent of girls. In addition, three percent of boys who are attending lower secondary school are at risk of dropping out of school.
- The 2022 MICS found wealth to be one of the largest contributors to disparities in school attendance, with wealth parity indices (poorest/richest) for school attendance at 0.95 for primary attendance, 0.87 for lower secondary attendance and 0.82 for upper secondary attendance.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

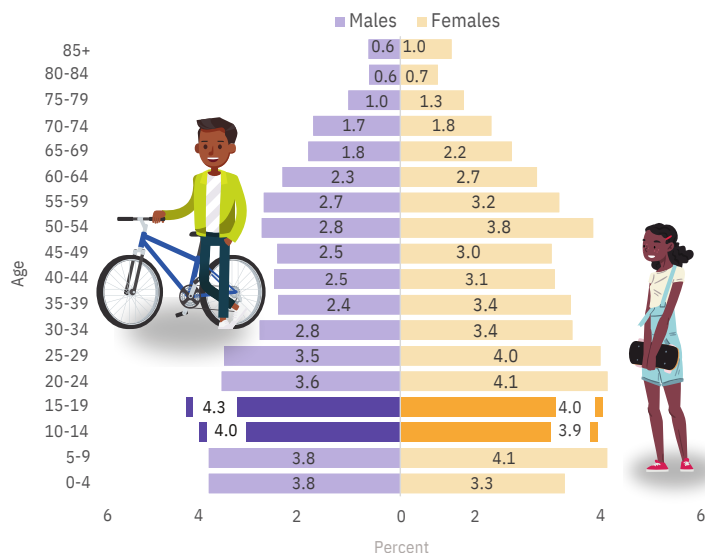
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the JamaicaMICS 2022 related to Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, and LN.2.7 in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).



## The Adolescent Population: Age 10-19

### Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population

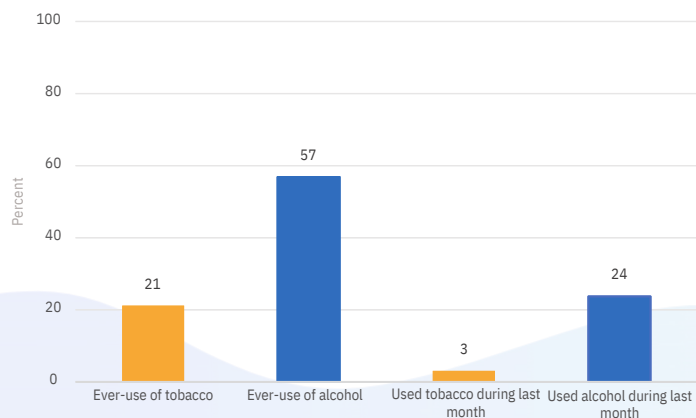


This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every adolescent has an equitable chance in life

## Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives

### Tobacco\* & Alcohol Use

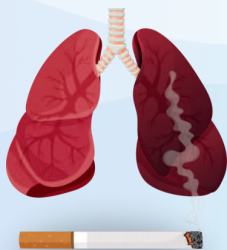


Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 who have ever used tobacco or alcohol  
 Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 who have used tobacco or alcohol in the last 1 month  
 \*Tobacco use in last month among adolescents is an age disaggregate of SDG 3.a.1

Alcohol and tobacco use typically have their onset in adolescence and are major risk factors for adverse health and social outcomes, as well as for non-communicable diseases later in life. Adolescence is a time of heightened risk-taking, independence seeking and experimentation. Adolescents are at increased risk of substance use due to social, genetic, psychological or cultural reasons. Yet adolescence is also an opportune time for education on the negative consequences of substance use and to promote healthy behaviours that will last into adulthood.

**Ever use of:** If the respondent ever smoked a whole cigarette, or tried other smoked tobacco products, or tried any smokeless tobacco product.

**Ever use of alcohol:** If the respondent ever had at least one alcoholic drink, other than a few sips.



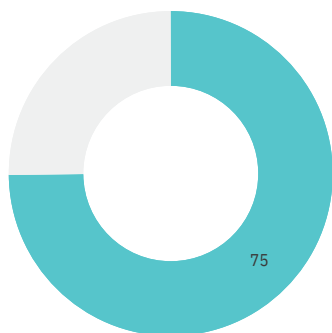


# Every Adolescent Learns

Quality education and experiences at school positively affect physical and mental health, safety, civic engagement and social development. Adolescents, however, can also face the risk of school drop-out, early marriage or pregnancy, or being pulled into the workforce prematurely.

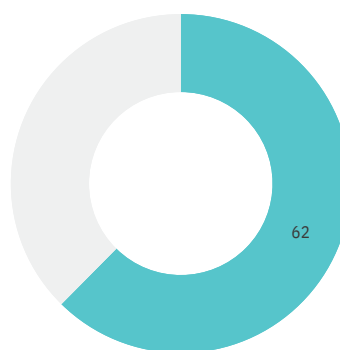
Data on reading and numeracy skills are collected in MICS through a direct assessment method. The Foundational Learning module captures information on children's early learning in reading and numeracy at the level of Grade 2 in primary education.

## Foundational Reading Skills



Percentage of children age 10-14 who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, and 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions

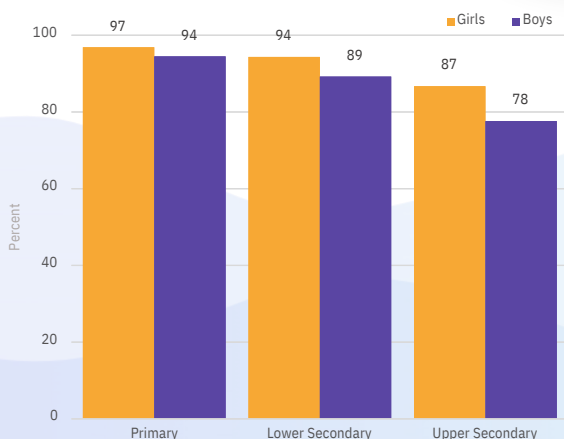
## Foundational Numeracy Skills



Percentage of children age 10-14 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task



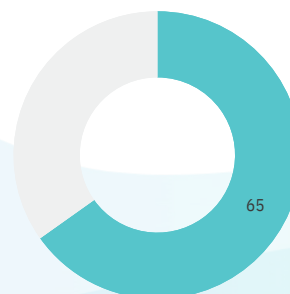
## School Attendance Rates



Adjusted net attendance rate, by level of education and by gender



## Information & Communications Technology (ICT) Skills\*

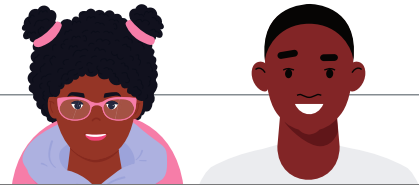


Percentage of girls age 15-19 who in the last 3 months have performed at least one of nine specific computer related activities

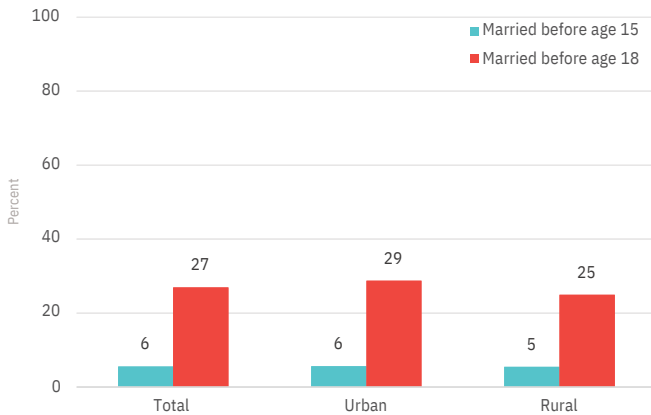
\*Age disaggregate of SDG 4.4.1: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills



# Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation



## Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

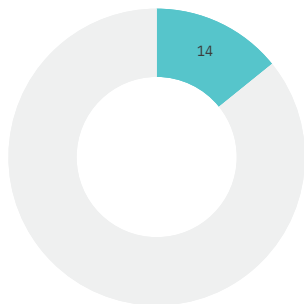


Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage, often take place at the onset of puberty. At the same time, as children enter adolescence, they begin to spend more time outside their homes and interact more intimately with a wider range of people, including peers and romantic partners. This change in social worlds is beneficial in many respects, but also exposes adolescents to new forms of violence.

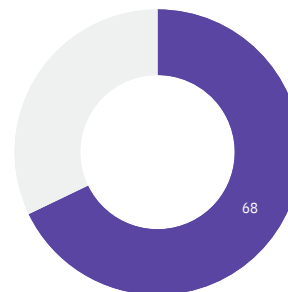
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

## Child Discipline

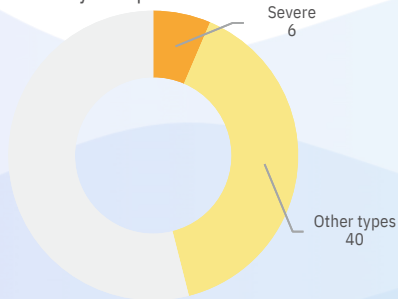
Only non-violent discipline



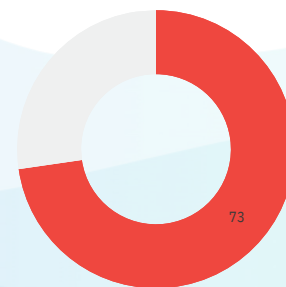
Psychological aggression



Physical punishment



Any violent discipline\*

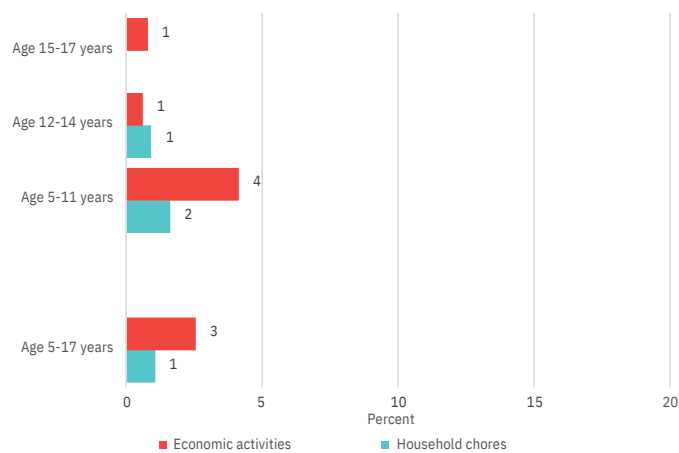


Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type  
\*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1



# Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

## Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

### Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

# Every Adolescent Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment

## Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use



Percentage of adolescents living in households that have access to basic drinking water services, basic sanitation services and which use clean fuels for cooking and lighting, by area of residence.

The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

**Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4:** Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

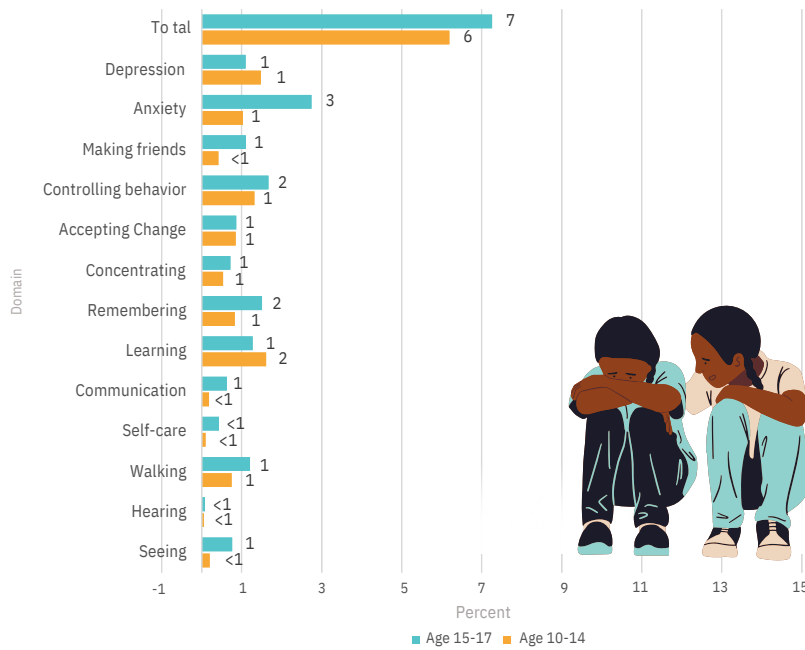
**Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1 :** Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

**Clean Fuels SDG 7.1.2:** Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting



# Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

## Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents



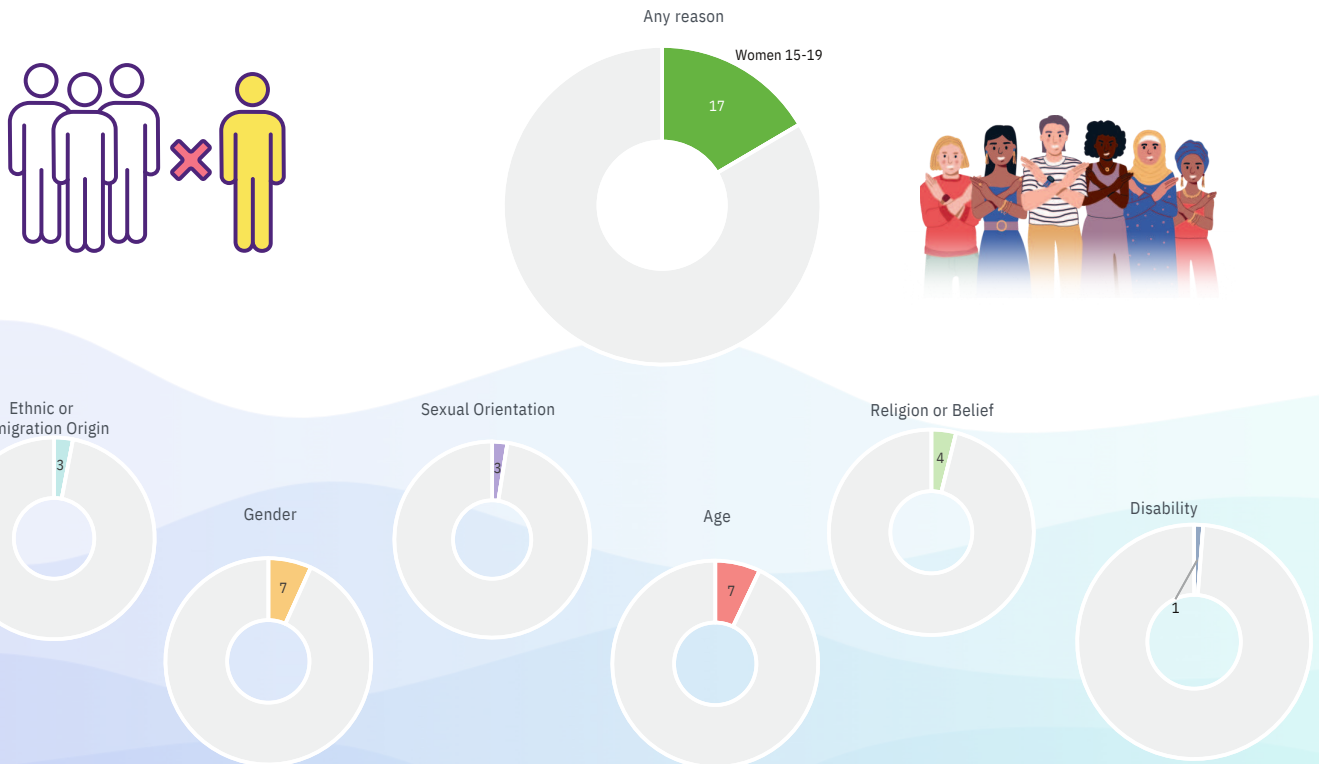
Percentage of adolescents who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.



## Discrimination & Harassment



Percentage of adolescent girls age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds



## Key Messages

- Adolescents (persons age 10–19 years) make up approximately 16 percent of the population.
- About one-fifth (21 percent) of 15–19 year old girls have ever used a tobacco product, while about three percent of them used a tobacco product in the past one month.
- Approximately three out of every five (57 percent) 15–19 year old girls have ever had an alcoholic drink, and about one-quarter (24 percent) of them had at least one alcoholic drink during the past one month.
- About three-quarters (75 percent) of 10–14 year old children have acquired foundational reading skills.
- About three out of every five (62 percent) children age 10–14 years have acquired foundational numeracy skills.
- Among children of upper secondary school age (15–16 years), 87 percent of girls and 78 percent of boys are attending upper secondary school or a higher level of education.
- About two-thirds (65 percent) of 15–19 year old girls have, in the last three months, performed at least one of nine specific computer related activities (copied/moved a file/folder; used copy & paste tool; sent email with attachment; used basic arithmetic formula in a spreadsheet; connected & installed a new device; found, downloaded, installed and configured software; created a presentation; transferred files between devices; or wrote a computer program).
- Approximately one-quarter (27 percent) of women aged 20–24 years were first married or in a union before age 18, while about six percent of them entered their first union before age 15 years.
- Approximately seven out of every ten (73 percent) children age 10–14 years experienced violent discipline in the past one month.
- About 17 percent of girls age 15–19 years have experienced some form of discrimination or harassment in the last 12 months.
- Approximately six percent of 10–14 year old children and seven percent of 15–17 year old children have functional difficulty in at least one domain.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the Inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

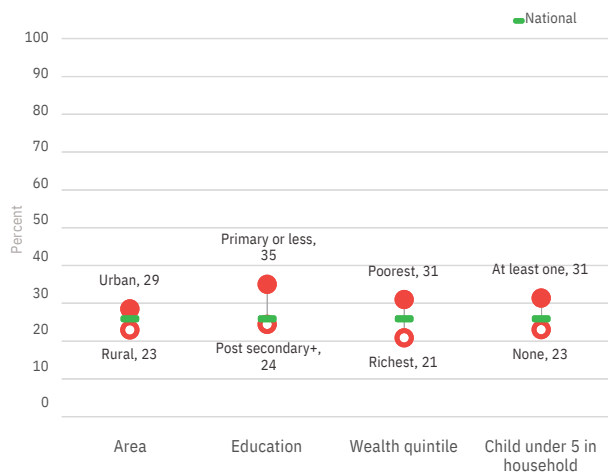
The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, SR.9.4W, SR.10.1W, SR.10.3W, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.6, LN.4.1, LN.4.2, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.4.1W, WS.3.6, TC.4.7, EQ.1.2 and EQ.3.1 in the Survey Findings Report.

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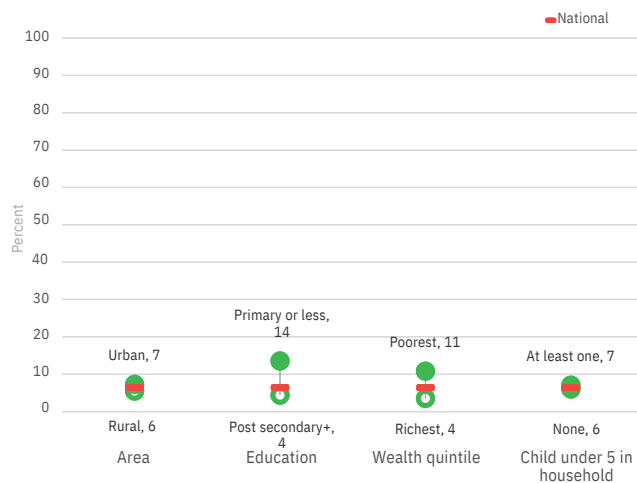
## Tobacco and Alcohol Use

### Ever use of tobacco



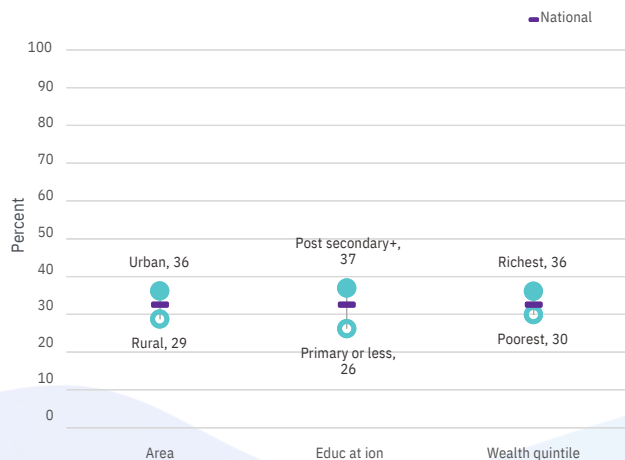
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever used tobacco products, by area, education and wealth quintile

### Current tobacco use



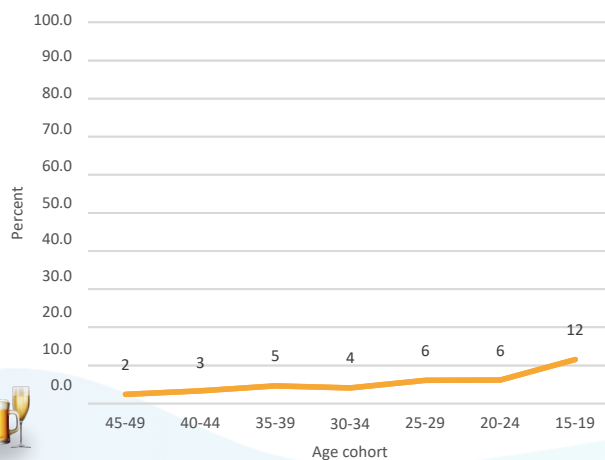
Percentage of women age 15-49 years who used tobacco products in the last one month, by area, education and wealth quintile

### Current alcohol use



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink during the last one month, by background characteristics

### Trends in early alcohol use



Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, by age cohort



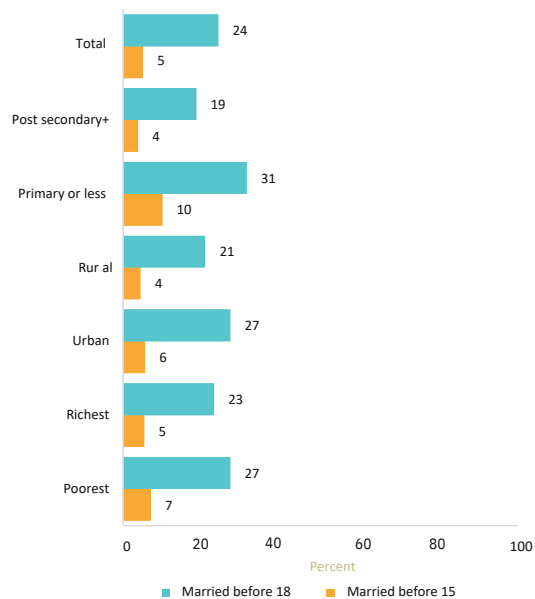
**Ever use of tobacco:** If the respondent ever smoked a whole cigarette, or tried other smoked tobacco products, or tried any smokeless tobacco product.

**Current use of alcohol:** If the respondent had at least one alcoholic drink during the last one month.



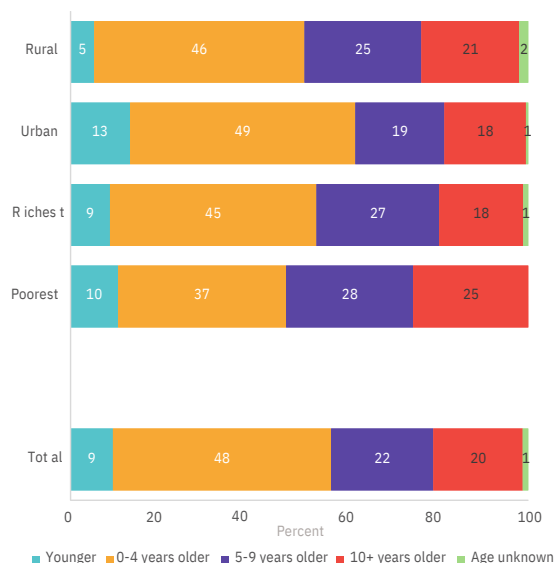
## Marital/Union Characteristics

### Child Marriage



Percentage of women aged 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18\*, by residence and wealth quintile

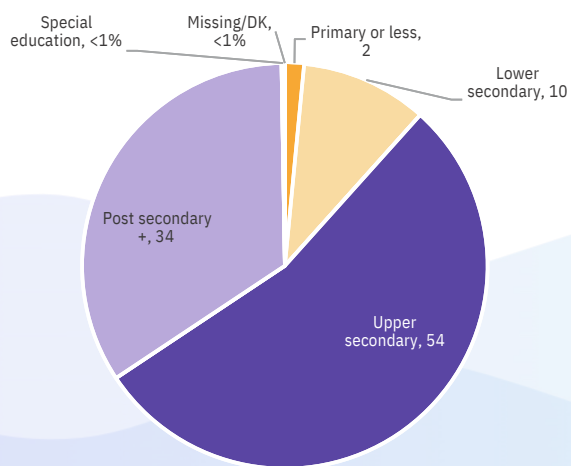
### Spousal Age Difference



Percent distribution of women age 20-24 currently married or in union by age of their partner, by background characteristics

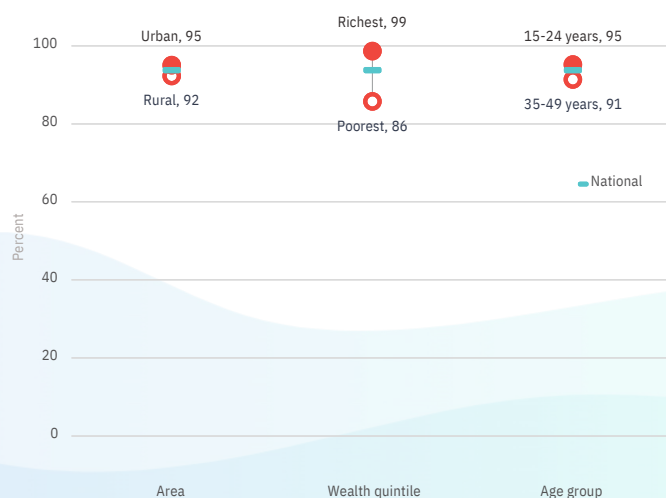
## Education and Literacy

### Educational Achievement



Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years, by educational achievement

### Literacy



Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by literacy and background characteristics



# Access to ICT and other resources

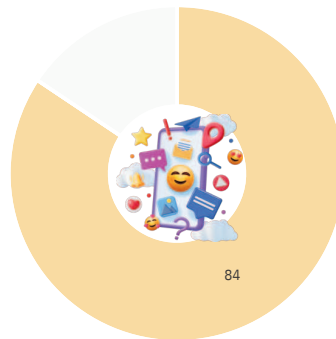
## Mobile Phone Ownership, SDG 5.b.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 who own a mobile phone, by education, wealth quintile and area

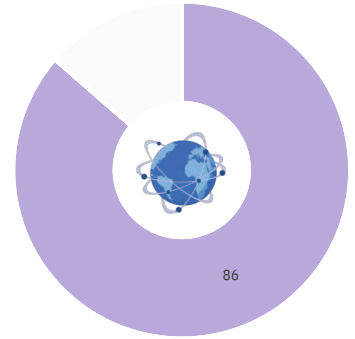


## Media Access



Percentage of women age 15-49 who read a newspaper, listen to the radio, or watch television at least once a week

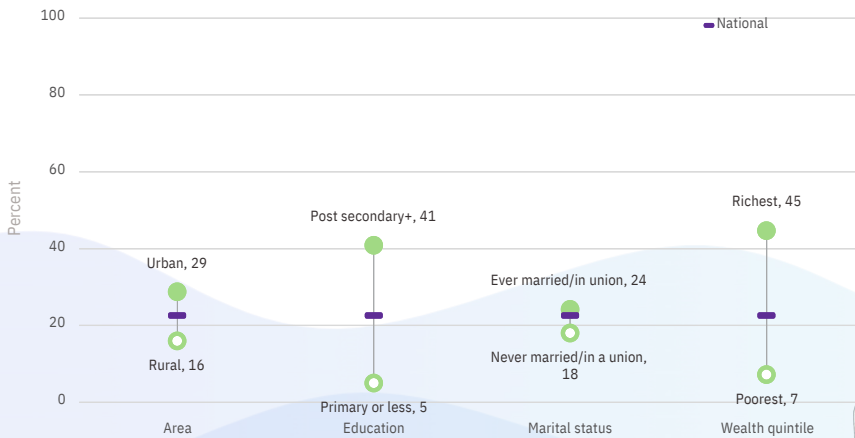
## Internet Use: SDG17.8.1



Percentage of women age 15-49 using the internet at least once in the past 3 months

Under SDG 5, countries agreed to “Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls”. More specifically, Target 5.b aims to “Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women”.

## Health Insurance Coverage



Percentage of adults age 15-49 with health insurance, by sex, wealth quintile and area

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation.

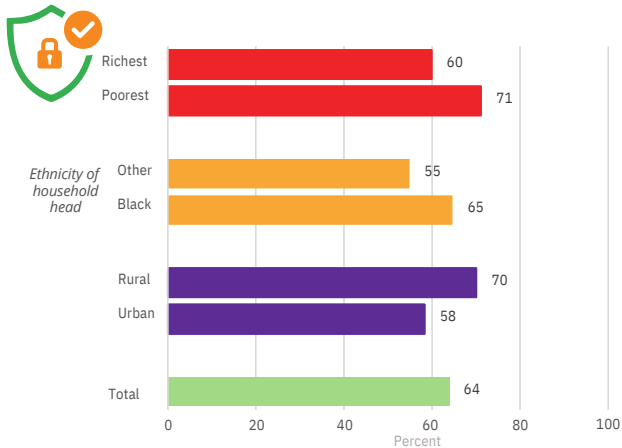
Health insurance is one form of social protection, and only one in every five women age 15-49 years have health insurance coverage.





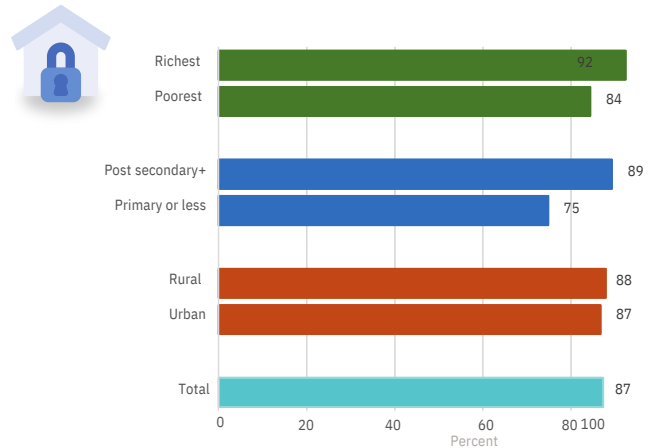
# Safety & Security

## Feeling safe while walking alone, SDG 16.1.4



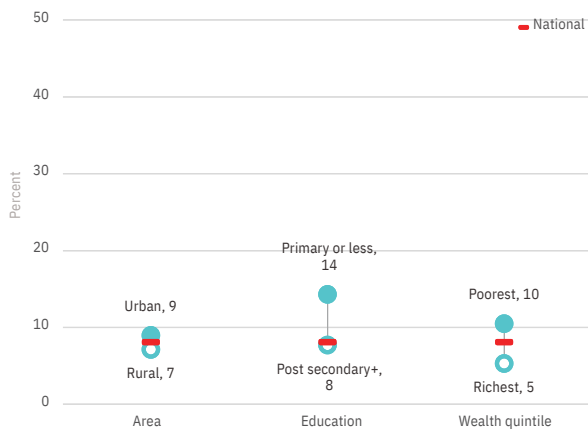
Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by background characteristics

## Feeling safe while being at home alone



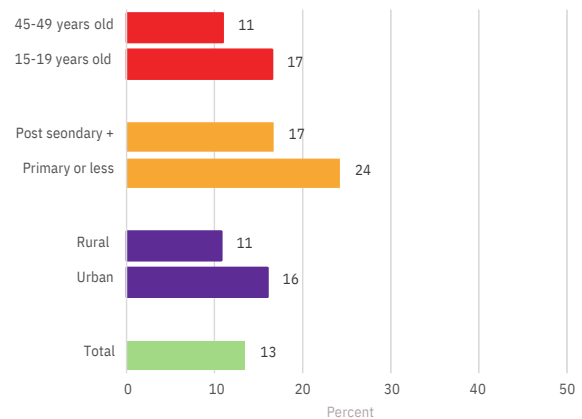
Percentage of women (age 15-49) who feel safe being home alone after dark, by background characteristics

## Victimisation



Percentage of women age 15-49 who experienced physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year, by education, wealth quintile and area

## Discrimination & harassment



Percentage of women age 15-49 who have ever personally felt discriminated or harassed, by background characteristics

**Feelings of safety, SDG 16.1.4** - perceptions about crime, such as feelings of safety, can limit people’s freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety. Respondents were asked how safe they feel walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone after dark.

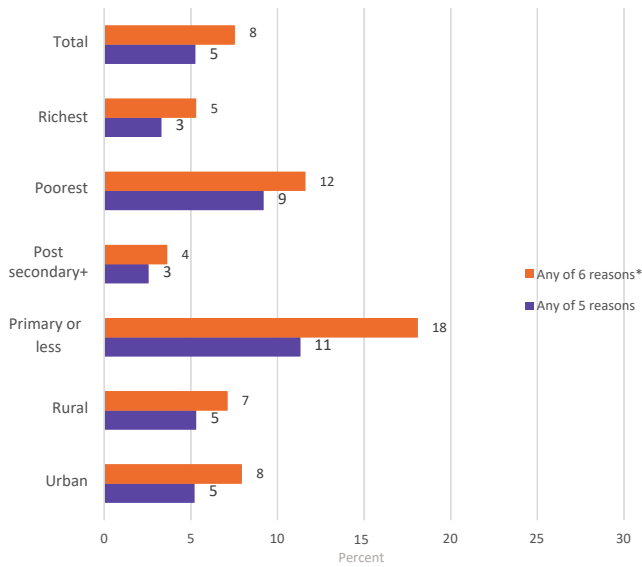
**Victimization, related to SDG Target 16.3** - crime can have a large impact on the lives of victims and the wider community in which they live. Those who are victims of crimes [such as robberies or assault] can suffer physically and psychologically and experience loss of assets and income.

**Discrimination and harassment, SDG 10.3.1, 16.b.1** - Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law. Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner.



# Attitudes & Expectations

## Attitudes toward domestic violence



Percentage of women age 15-49 who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by education level, wealth quintile and area of residence  
\* 'She has sex with another person' is added to the aforementioned 5 reasons.

**Attitudes toward domestic violence**  
In order to assess the attitudes of women age 15-49 years towards wife/partner beating, the Jamaica MICS asked women whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations.

Overall, 5 percent of women age 15-49 years justified wife beating for at least one of the reasons presented to them. When "having sex with another person" is added to the list of reasons, almost one out of every ten women think wife-beating is justified.

**Life satisfaction and perceptions of a better life**  
Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status.

On a scale of 0 to 10, Jamaican women age 15-49 years have an average life satisfaction score of 6.7, while about nine out of every 10 women expect that their life will get better in one year.



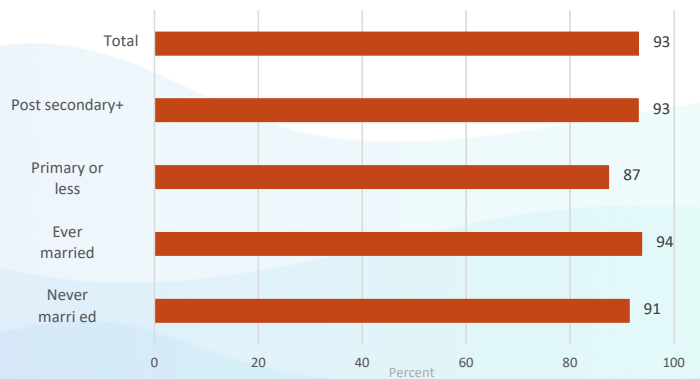
### Life satisfaction



Among women age 15-49, average life satisfaction score on a scale of 0 to 10, by wealth quintile and marital status. Higher scores indicate higher satisfaction levels.



### Perceptions of a better life



Percentage of women age 15-49 who expect that their lives will get better in one year, by education level and marital status



## Key Messages

### Tobacco & Alcohol Use

- Among women age 15–49 years with primary or less education, about 14 percent currently use a tobacco product, compared to about 4 percent of women who have at least some post secondary education.
- Approximately one-tenth (11 percent) of 15–49 year old women who live in the poorest households currently use tobacco products, compared to about 4 percent of women living in the richest households.
- About 2 percent of women age 45–49 years indicated they had their first alcoholic drink before the age of 15 years, compared to about one-tenth (12 percent) of women age 15–19 years.

### Marriage/Union Trends

- Approximately one-quarter (24 percent) of women age 20–49 years were first married or in a union before the age of 18 years, and about five percent entered their first union before the age of 15 years.
- Among women age 20–49 years with primary or less education, three out of every ten (31 percent) were in a union before the age of 18 years, while one-tenth were in a union before the age of 15 years.
- One-fifth (20 percent) of women age 20–24 years has a partner who is at least ten years older than they are, and another one-fifth (22 percent) are in a union with a partner who is 5–9 years older.

### Education & Literacy

- Among women age 15–49 years, approximately one-third (34 percent) have at least some post secondary education, and about one-half (54 percent) have upper secondary education.
- While about 94 percent of Jamaican women age 15–49 years are literate, almost all women (99 percent) living in the richest households are literate, compared to 86 percent of women who live in the poorest households.

### Access to ICT

- Almost all women age 15–49 years who have at least some post-secondary education own a mobile phone (99 percent), compared to 92 percent of women who have primary or less education.
- About four out of every five (84 percent) women age 15–49 years read a newspaper, listen to the radio or watch television at least once a week.

### Health insurance coverage

- About three out of every ten (29 percent) women age 15–49 who live in urban areas have health insurance coverage, compared to less than one-fifth (16 percent) of women living in the rural areas.
- Two out of every five (41 percent) women age 15–49 years who have some post-secondary education have health insurance coverage, compared to just 5 percent of women who have primary or less education.

### Safety

- Approximately two-thirds (64 percent) of women age 15–49 years feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- Seven out of every ten (71 percent) women age 15–49 years who live in the poorest households feel safe walking in their neighbourhoods after dark, compared to three out of every five (60 percent) women who live in the richest households.
- About nine out of every ten (87 percent) women age 15–49 years feel safe being home alone after dark.
- Three-quarters of women age 15–49 years who have primary or less education feel safe being home alone after dark, compared to about nine out of every ten women (89 percent) who have some post secondary education.

- One-tenth of women age 15–49 years who live in the poorest households experienced the physical violence of robbery or assault in the last year, compared to five percent of women who live in the richest households.
- Approximately one-fifth (17 percent) of women age 15–19 years old felt discriminated against or harassed, compared to one-tenth (11 percent) of women age 45 to 49 years.
- Among women age 15–49 years, 5 percent justified wife-beating on any of the listed five reasons. This percentage went up by 3 percent when 'having sex with another person' was added to the list of reasons for wife-beating.
- About one-tenth (11 percent) of women age 15–49 years who have primary or less education justifies wife-beating, compared to about 3 percent of women who have some post secondary education.

### Life satisfaction and hopefulness

- On a scale of 0–10, the average life satisfaction score for women age 15–19 years is 6.7.
- More than nine out of every ten (93 percent) women age 15–19 years expect that their lives will get better in one year.

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2022 by the Planning Institute of Jamaica as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNICEF and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica, and UNICEF and the inter-American Development Bank provided financial support.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the Jamaica MICS 2022 related to Gender Equality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.10.1W, SR.6.1W, SR.5.1W, SR.9.1W, SR.9.3W, SR.10.3W, PR.8.1W, PR.2.2, PR.4.1W, PR.4.3, PR.6.1, PR.6.4, PR.7.1, EQ.2.1W, EQ.3.1W, EQ.4.1W, and EQ.4.2W, in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on [mics.unicef.org/surveys](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).

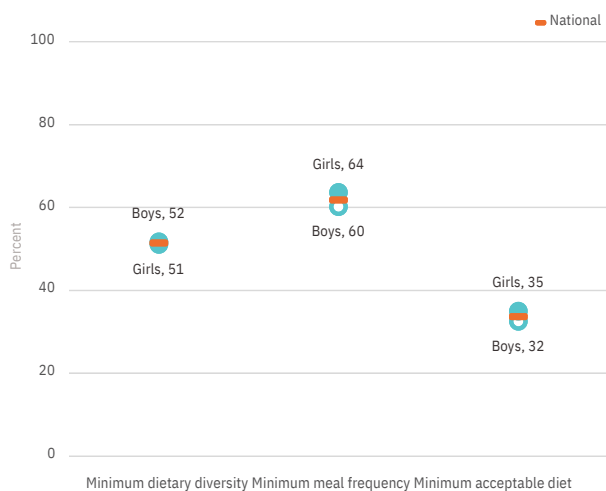


Gender equality means that girls and boys, women and men, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. Investments in gender equality contribute to lifelong positive outcomes for children and their communities and have considerable inter-generational payoffs because children's rights and well-being often depend on women's rights and well-being. This snapshot shows key dimensions of gender equality during the lifecycle. It is organized around: 1) the first decade of life (0-9 years of age) when gender disparities are often small, particularly in early childhood; 2) the second decade of childhood (10-19 years of age) when gender disparities become more pronounced with the onset of puberty and the consolidation of gender norms; and 3) adulthood, when gender disparities impacts both the wellbeing of women and girls and boys.

## Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

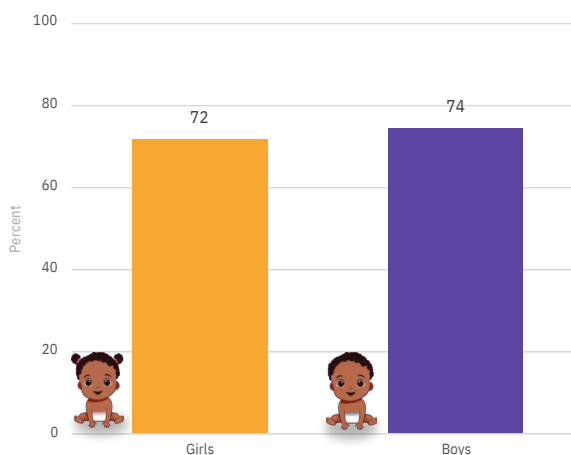
Nutrition and a supportive environment in early childhood are among the key determinants of the health and survival of children and their physical and cognitive development. Generally, girls tend to have better biological endowments than boys for survival to age five, and thus higher survival chances under natural circumstances. However, gender discrimination against girls can affect survival, resulting in higher than expected female mortality. Children with restricted cognitive development during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school drop-out, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children. Stimulation and interaction with parents and caregivers can jumpstart brain development and promote well-being in early childhood. This is also the period of development when gender socialization, or the process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex, manifests. Caregivers, particularly fathers, may respond to, and interact with, sons and daughters differently.

### Infant and Young Child Feeding



Percentage of children age 6-23 months who receive minimum dietary diversity, minimum meal frequency and minimum acceptable diet, by sex.

### Bottle Feeding

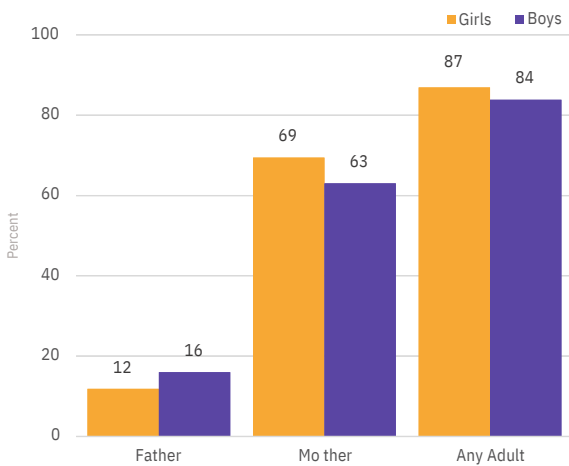


Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple the previous day, by sex.



# Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

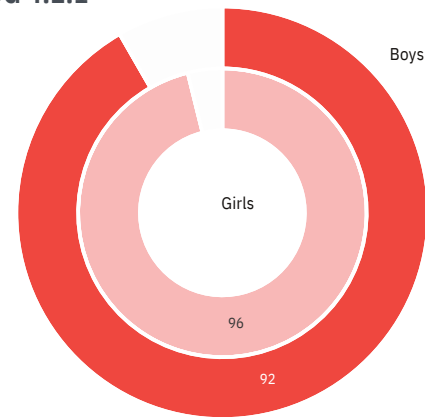
## Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults



Percentage of children age 2-4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and sex of child.

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

## Early Childhood Development Index, SDG 4.2.1



Percentage of children age 2-4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex.

Note: Age-specific cut-scores to determine 'on-track':

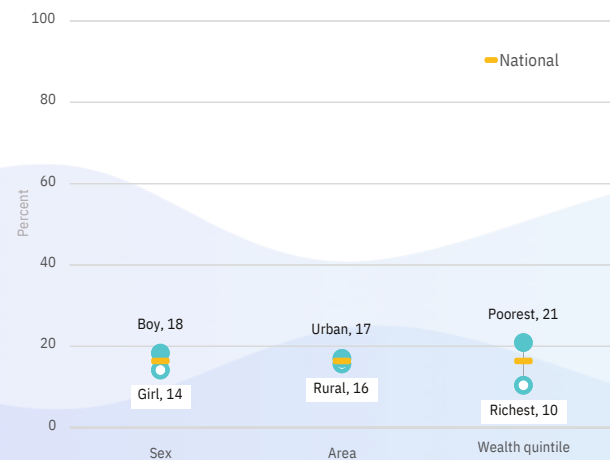
- 24-29 months: at least 7 milestones.
- 30-35 months: at least 9 milestones.
- 36-41 months: at least 11 milestones.
- 42-47 months: at least 13 milestones.
- 48-59 months: at least 15 milestones.

# Every Girl & Boy Is Protected From Violence & Exploitation: The First Decade of Life

Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. While vitally important for both girls and boys, the implications of low birth registration rates for girls are significant, rendering them more vulnerable to certain forms of exploitation they are at greater risk of, including child marriage and international trafficking. Although average birth registration rates are similar for girls and boys, children with mothers who have no education may be less likely to have their births registered. More specifically, in Jamaica, it is necessary for children to present a copy of their birth certificate in order to access healthcare and educational services.

While girls and boys face similar risks of experiencing violent discipline -which includes physical punishment and psychological aggression- by caregivers in the home, gender inequality and domestic violence are among the factors associated with an elevated risk of violence against both girls and boys.

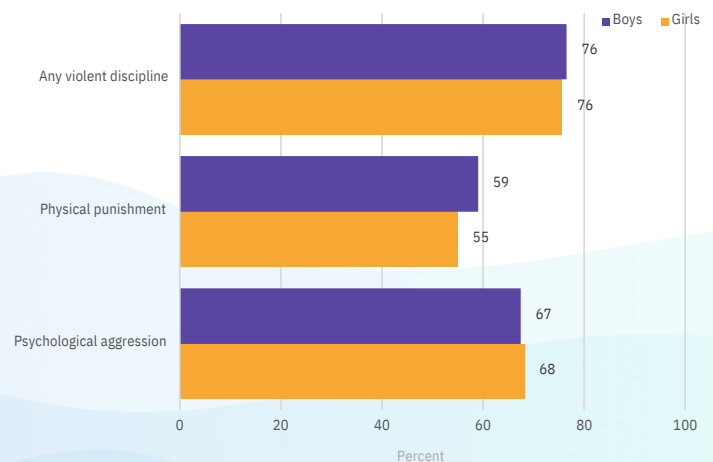
## Birth Registration, SDG 16.9.1 Sex Disaggregate



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered but who do not have a birth certificate, by sex, wealth quintile and maternal education level

Note: Data for children whose mother has primary or less education is based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate



Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex

Note: The age group 1-14 spans the first and second decades of life.

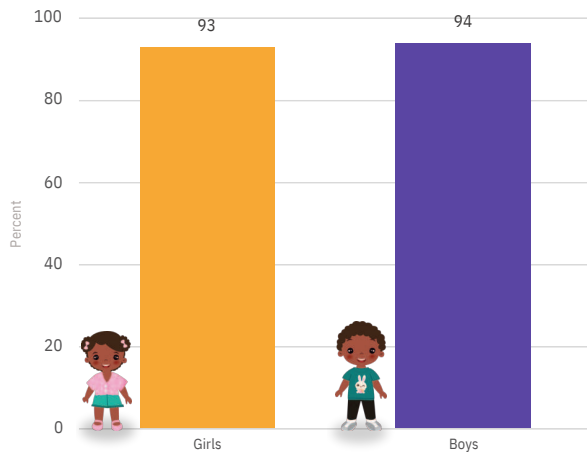


# Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning.

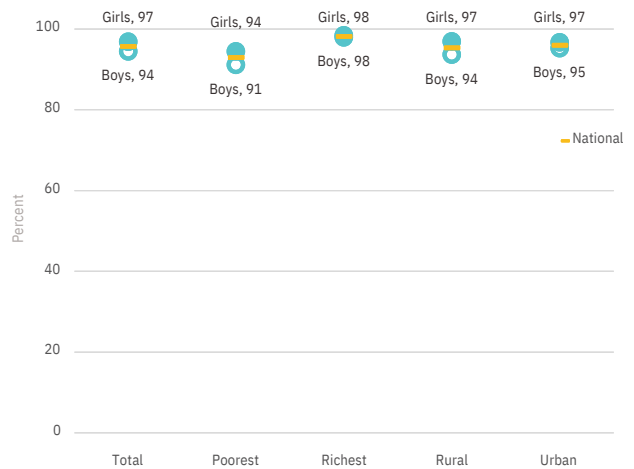
Note: Because children of primary school age range from 6-11 years, these indicators include some children in their second decade of life.

## Participation Rate in Organized Learning, SDG 4.2.2



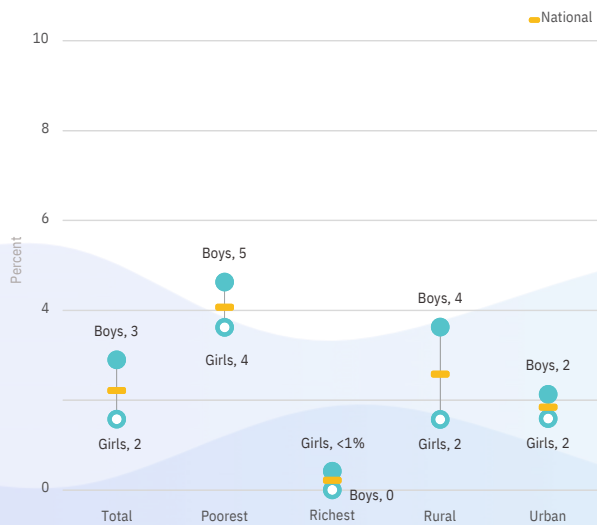
Percentage of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age (5 years old) at the beginning of the school year who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school (adjusted net attendance rate), by sex

## Primary School Attendance



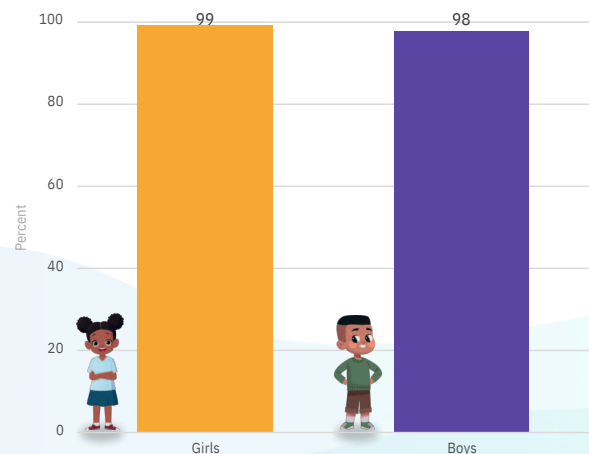
Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (adjusted net attendance rate), by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

## Children of Primary School Age Out of School



Percentage of children of primary school age who are not attending any level of education, by wealth quintile and area

## Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2



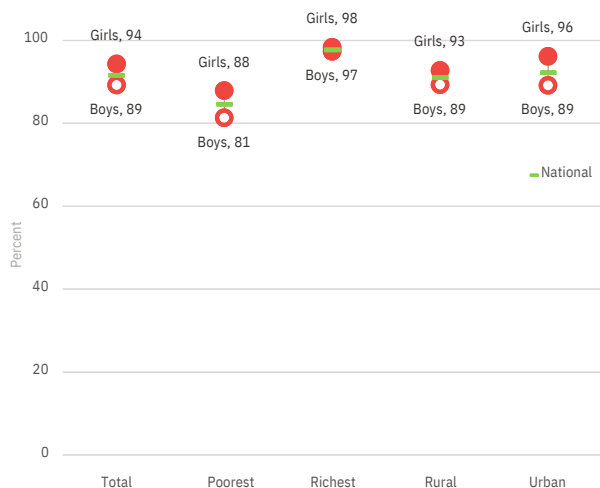
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex



# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

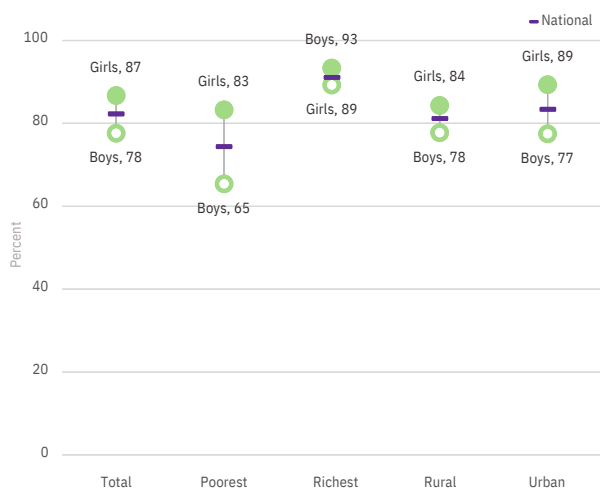
Globally, although participation in secondary education is expanding, progress lags behind primary education.

## Lower Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance rate), by sex, wealth quintile and area

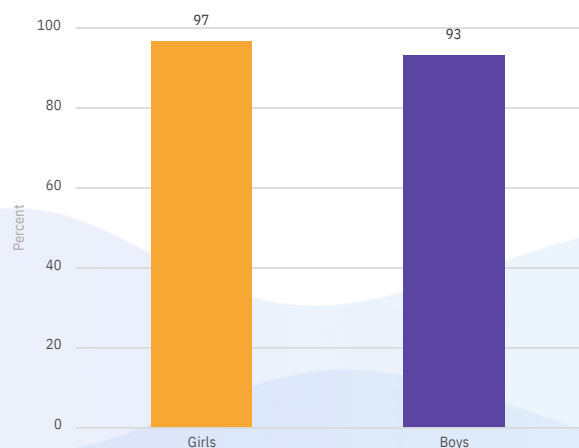
## Upper Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance rate), by sex, wealth quintile and area

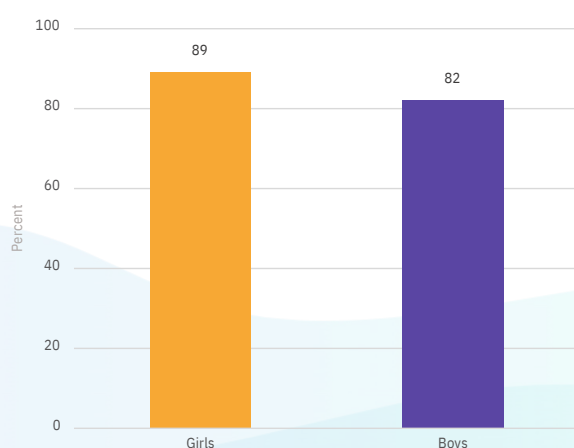
Note: Data for boys living in the richest households are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

## Lower Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school (17-19 years) who have completed lower secondary education, by sex

## Upper Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

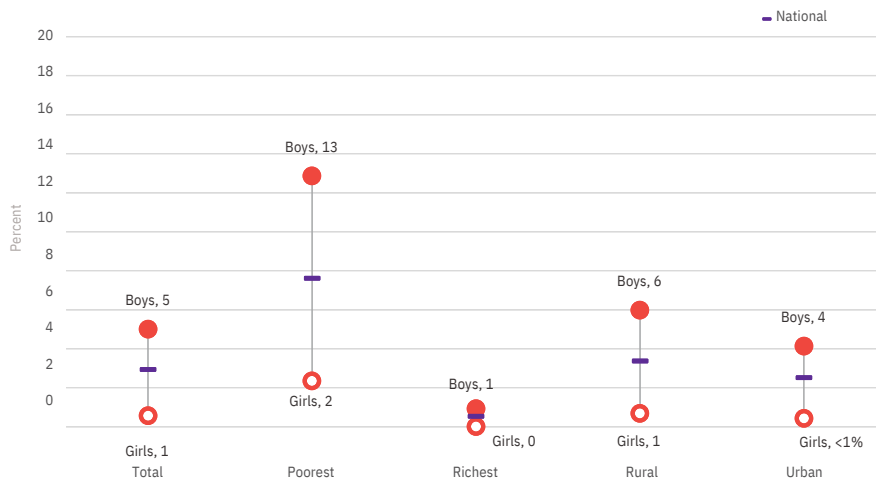


Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school (19-21 years) who have completed upper secondary education, by sex



# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

## Children of Lower Secondary School Age Out of School



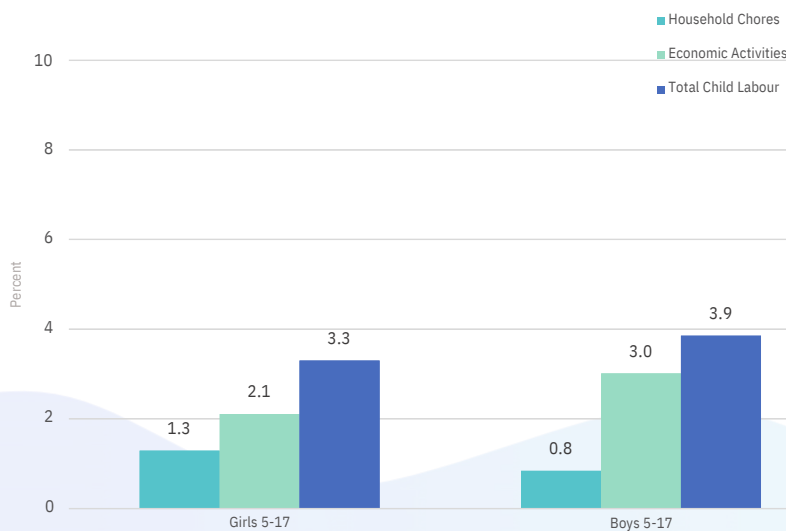
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (12-14 years) who are not attending any level of education, by wealth quintile and area

Out of school children are those who are not attending any level of education

- In general, among child age 12-14 years, a greater percent of boys, compared to girls, are out of school - 5 percent of boys compared to 1 percent of girls.
- More than one out every 10 boys living in the poorest households are out of school, compared to 1 percent of boys living in the richest households.

## Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

### Child Labour, SDG 8.7.1



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex, age group and type of activity

\* Note: Indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

### Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.



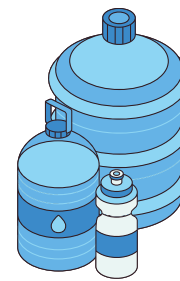
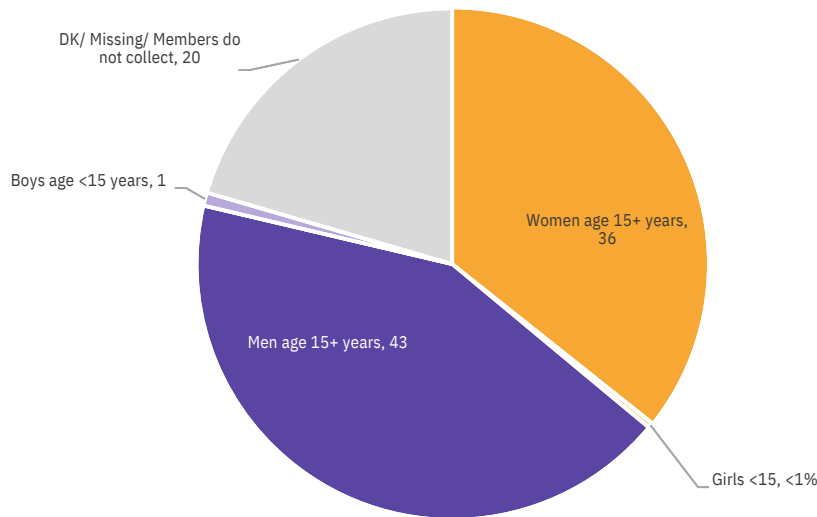


# Gender Equality in Adulthood

To survive and thrive, all children require care and support from women and men. Care and support can be substantially improved by fostering gender equality, an important goal in its own right, and by reducing the gender-related barriers. Gender-related barriers include the gender division of labour and gender norms. For example, a mother's lack of mobility, due to prohibitive norms or lack of transportation, may impede birth registration, nutrition, and other child outcomes. The internalization of gender norms around masculine and feminine expectations and behaviours may influence women's and men's attitudes toward physical punishment of children.

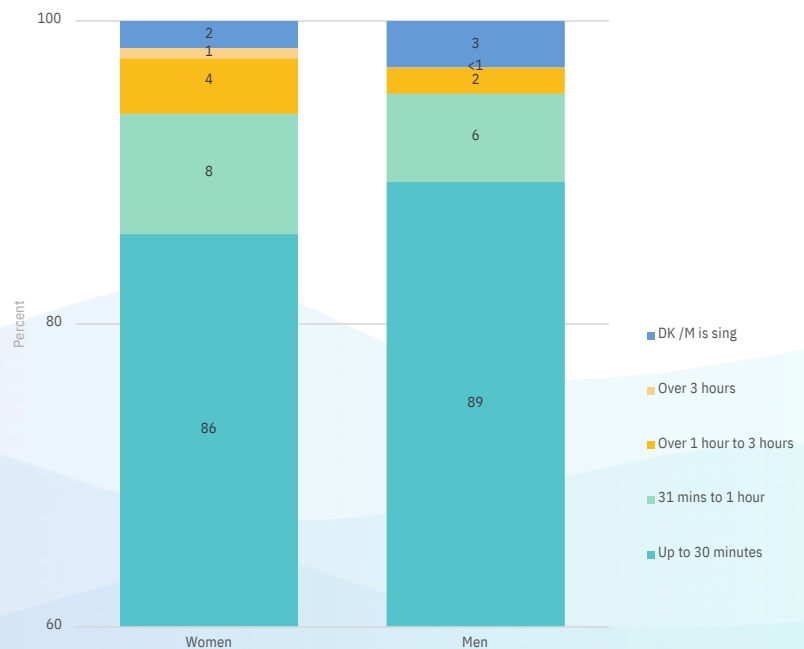
## Time on Household Chores: Water Collection

Who collects water?



Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household

## Time spent on water collection



Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises



## Key Messages

- Among children age 6–23 months, there are generally very little differences in feeding practices between boys and girls.
- Adult household members engaged in early learning and school readiness activities with 87 percent of girls and 84 percent of boys age 2–4 years.
- Mothers engaged in early learning and school readiness activities with 69 percent of girls and 63 percent of boys age 2–4 years.
- Fathers engaged in early learning and school readiness activities more with 16 percent of boys and 12 percent of girls.
- Among children age 2–4 years, 96 percent of girls and 92 percent of boys are developmentally on track.
- While almost all children (99 percent) age 0–4 years born in Jamaica have had their births registered, 18 percent of boys and 14 percent of girls do not have a birth certificate.
- Among children age 1–14 years, 59 percent of boys and 55 percent of girls experienced physical punishment in the past one-month.
- Among children who were 5 years old at the start of the school year, more than nine out of every ten boys and girls are attending either primary school or an early childhood education programme.
- Among children of primary school age (5–11 years), 97 percent of boys and 94 percent of girls are attending primary school or higher.
- The lower secondary school net attendance rate is slightly lower for boys than girls across all selected characteristics, with 12–14 year old boys living in the poorest households at greatest risk for low net attendance at 81 percent, compared to 88 percent among girls living in the poorest households.
- Across most of the selected background characteristics, among children age 15–16 years, a greater proportion of girls than boys are attending upper secondary school or higher, with boys living in the poorest households most at risk for low net attendance at 65 percent, compared to 83 percent among girls living in the poorest households.
- Among youth age 17–19 years, 97 percent of boys and 93 percent of girls have completed lower secondary school.
- Among youth age 19–21 years, 89 percent of females have completed upper secondary school, compared to 82 percent of males.

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