



JAMAICA

Voluntary National Review Report
on the Implementation of the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development

June 2018

**“THE JAMAICA WE WANT:
VISION 2030 JAMAICA,
ADVANCING THE SDGs...
LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND”**

STATISTICAL ANNEX



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THE STATISTICAL INSTITUTE OF JAMAICA
7 Cecelio Avenue, Kingston 10, Jamaica.
Telephone: (876) 630-1600
Fax: (876) 926-1138
Email: info@statinja.gov.jm
Website: www.statinja.gov.jm
Facebook: @STATINJA

Principal Author(s):

Amanda Lee, Statistician
Research, Design and Evaluation Division
Leesha Delatie-Budair
Deputy Director General

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JAMAICA

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT
ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2030
AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:
STATISTICAL ANNEX

JUNE 2018



Statistical Institute of Jamaica
(STATIN)

OVERVIEW

This report marks the first in a series of annual reports aimed at measuring Jamaica's progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It is the product of a collaborative effort by the members of Jamaica's National Statistics System and comprises data from a number of various Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). Also included are data produced by other stakeholders.

The data presented herein, seeks to provide a baseline for the post-2015 era, and spans a number of years. Where possible the data has been disaggregated primarily by geographical area, sex and age. Efforts are however being made to improve the availability of disaggregated data to improve the monitoring of progress towards the SDGs by the most vulnerable in society and those furthest behind.

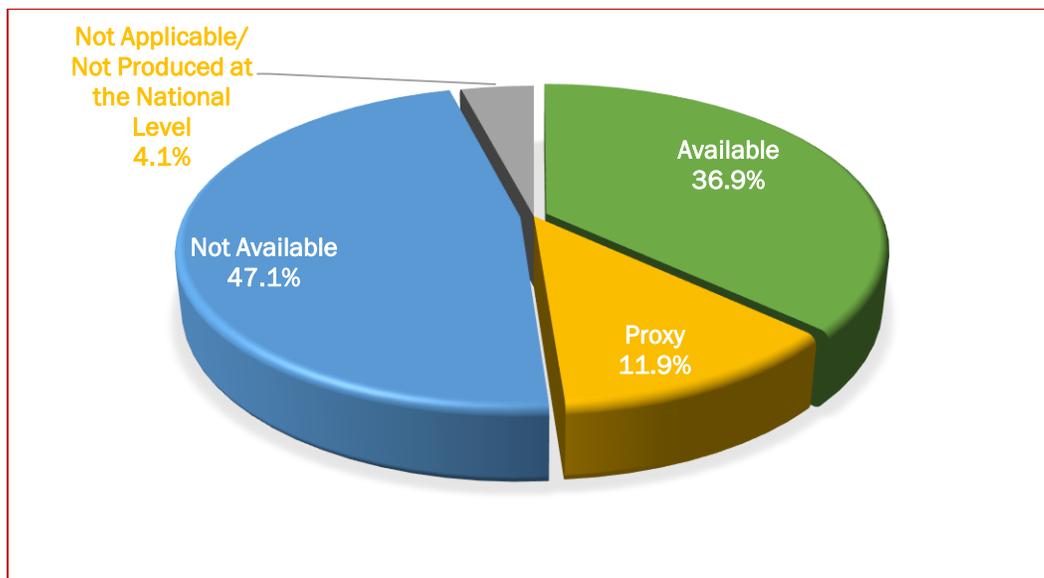


Figure i: Availability of SDG Indicators, 2018

Greater than a third (36.9%) of the Global SDG indicators are contained in this report. Additionally, proxies are presented for 11.9 per cent of these indicators. Less than half (47.1%) of the 244 Global SDG indicators are not available in this report. Efforts are however being made to improve the production of SDG indicators for Jamaica.

Notably, a significant proportion of the indicators that are not currently available are Tier III indicators. This means that presently there exists no internationally agreed methodology to guide the production of these indicators.

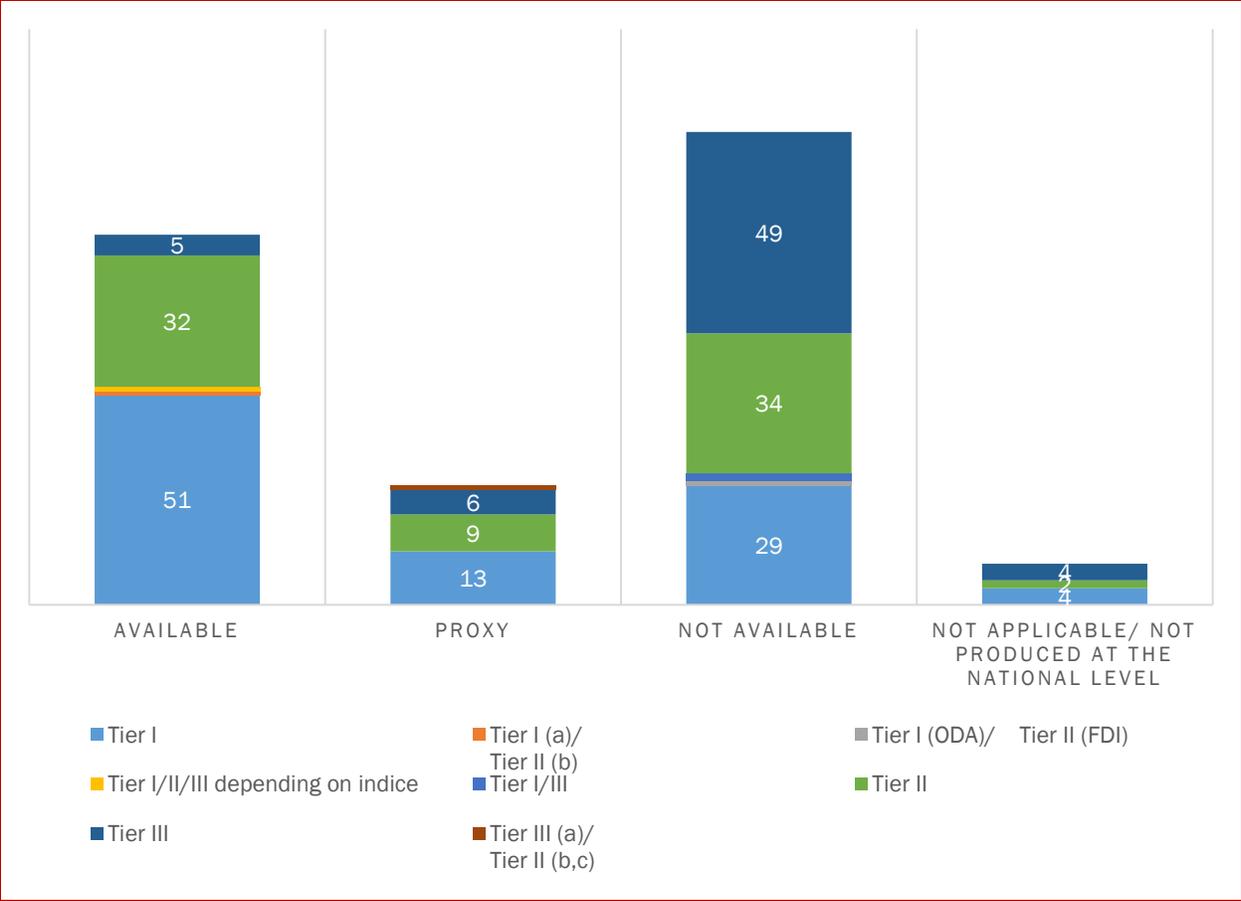


Figure ii: Availability of SDG Indicators by Tier, 2018

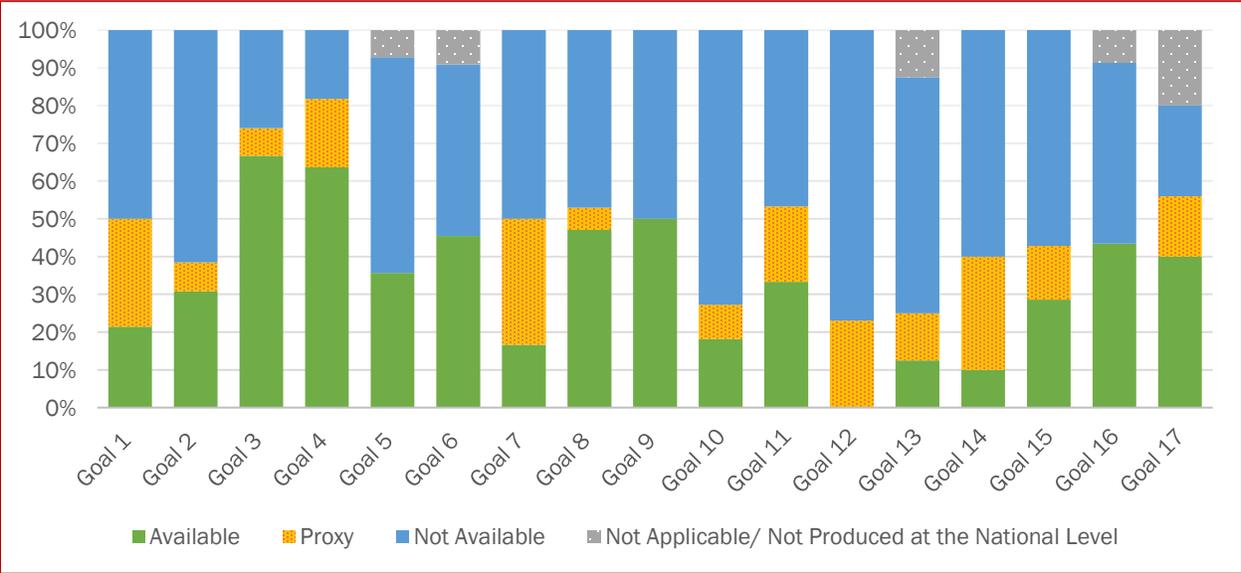


Figure iii: Percentage Availability of SDG Indicators by Goal, 2018

Data availability remains weak with regards to the environmental indicators. However, efforts are being made to improve this domain. In 2017, Jamaica participated as a pilot country in a project led by UN Water to develop

indicators for Goal 6. A number of MDAs participated in the project, and support continues for the further development of other water and sanitation indicators.



Figure iv: MDAs Participating in the UN Water Goal 6 Project

Also in 2017, with support from PARIS21, STATIN undertook an assessment of Jamaica’s National Statistics System. The findings from this assessment will inform Jamaica’s first national statistical plan aimed at improving the coordination of the NSS and the availability of quality statistics for Jamaica.

Our development partners, including the United Nations, the World Bank and the IMF have also provided support to Jamaica’s NSS for the production of SDG indicators.



**1 NO
POVERTY**



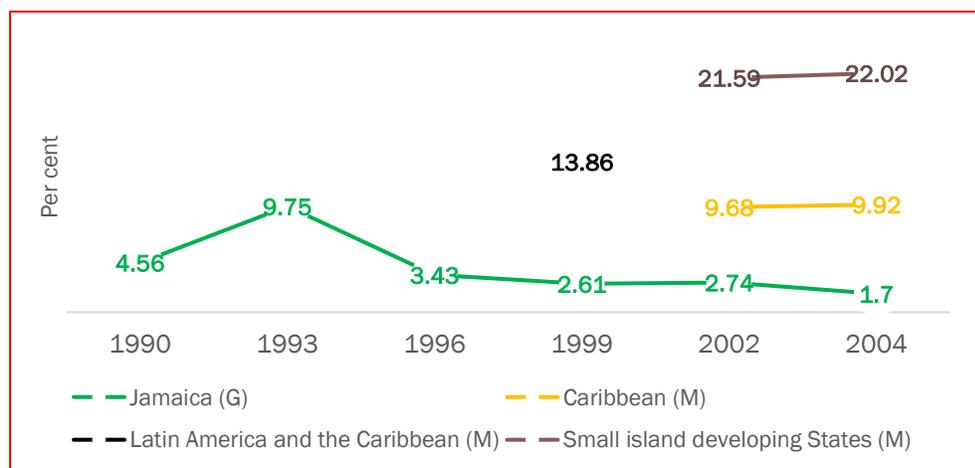
Goal 1

End poverty in all its forms everywhere

Ending poverty is a policy priority for the Government of Jamaica. As such, poverty in Jamaica has been routinely measured since 1988 through a partnership between the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and the Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) for the execution of the annual Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC). Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan also addresses the need for poverty reduction in Goals 1 and 4.

TARGET 1.1: BY 2030, ERADICATE EXTREME POVERTY FOR ALL PEOPLE EVERYWHERE, CURRENTLY MEASURED AS PEOPLE LIVING ON LESS THAN \$1.25 A DAY

Data on the proportion of the Jamaican population living below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day is compiled by the World Bank through its global monitoring program from data obtained from the JSLC. This data allows for a comparative analysis of the level of poverty in Jamaica, relative to the rest of the world.



Between 1990 and 2004, the proportion of the Jamaican population living on less than US\$1.90 per day fell from 4.56 per cent to 1.7 per cent. This represents a general downward trend in the prevalence of extreme poverty, with the exception of a marked increase in 1993 consistent with

Figure 1: Proportion of population below the international poverty line of US\$1.90 per day

the peak of the Jamaican financial crisis. Relative to the region, and other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), the level of extreme poverty in Jamaica is low.

TARGET 1.2: BY 2030, REDUCE AT LEAST BY HALF THE PROPORTION OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF ALL AGES LIVING IN POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS ACCORDING TO NATIONAL DEFINITIONS

In Jamaica, a person is considered to be living in poverty if his or her annual per capita consumption falls below a minimum level. This minimum level is determined by the estimated cost of a defined basket of goods and services that represents the minimum need to survive. The basket is comprised of a food and non-food component. The food component is defined based on the minimum caloric intake required to survive in Jamaica, while the non-food component is the difference between the total household consumption and the food component. The total household consumption is generated by a multiplier, which is the reciprocal of the food share of households in poorest quintiles (i.e. quintiles 1 & 2).

The data show a general reduction in the prevalence of poverty since 1990. The data, however, reveal that since the low of 9.9 per cent in 2007, the prevalence of poverty in Jamaica is increasing. The data also show that poverty is generally highest in rural areas, over the 25 years under review.

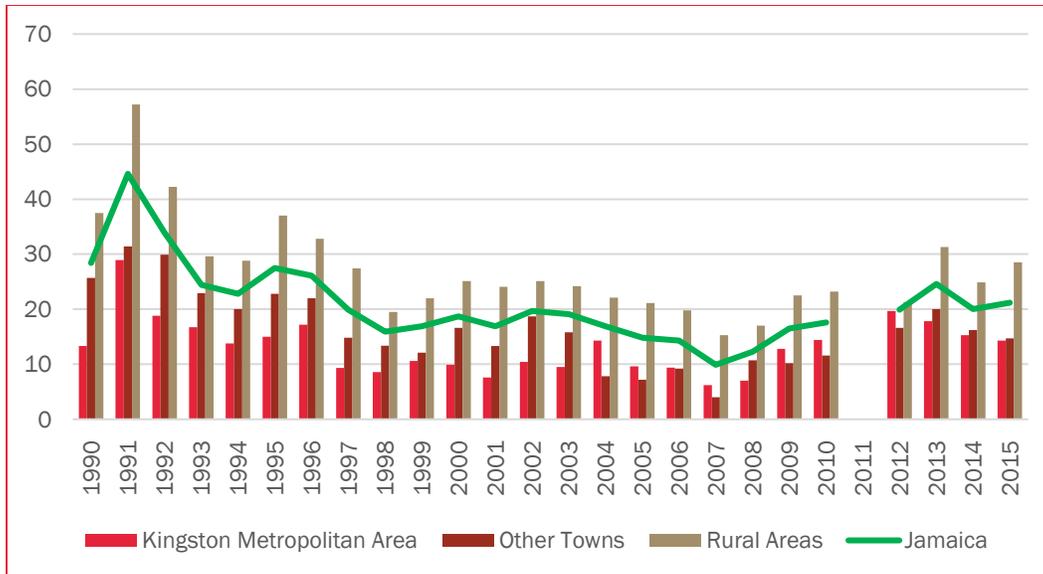


Figure 2: Prevalence of Poverty Jamaica and by Region, 1990-2015

In 2015, approximately one out of every five Jamaicans was considered to be poor according to the national definition.

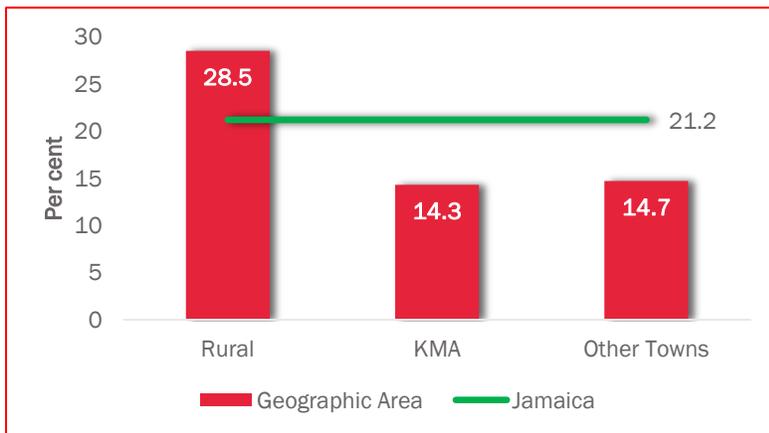


Figure 3: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by Geographical Area (2015)

that of the KMA and Other Towns.

Assessed spatially, the prevalence of poverty was lower in the urban areas of Jamaica than in rural areas. In the capital city and its surrounding areas, the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA), the prevalence of poverty in 2015 was 14.3 per cent. In other urban areas of Jamaica (Other Towns), the prevalence of poverty was estimated to be 14.7 per cent.

In Rural Areas however, the level of poverty exceeded the national level, and was recorded at 28.5 per cent. This indicates that the prevalence of poverty in rural communities was almost twice

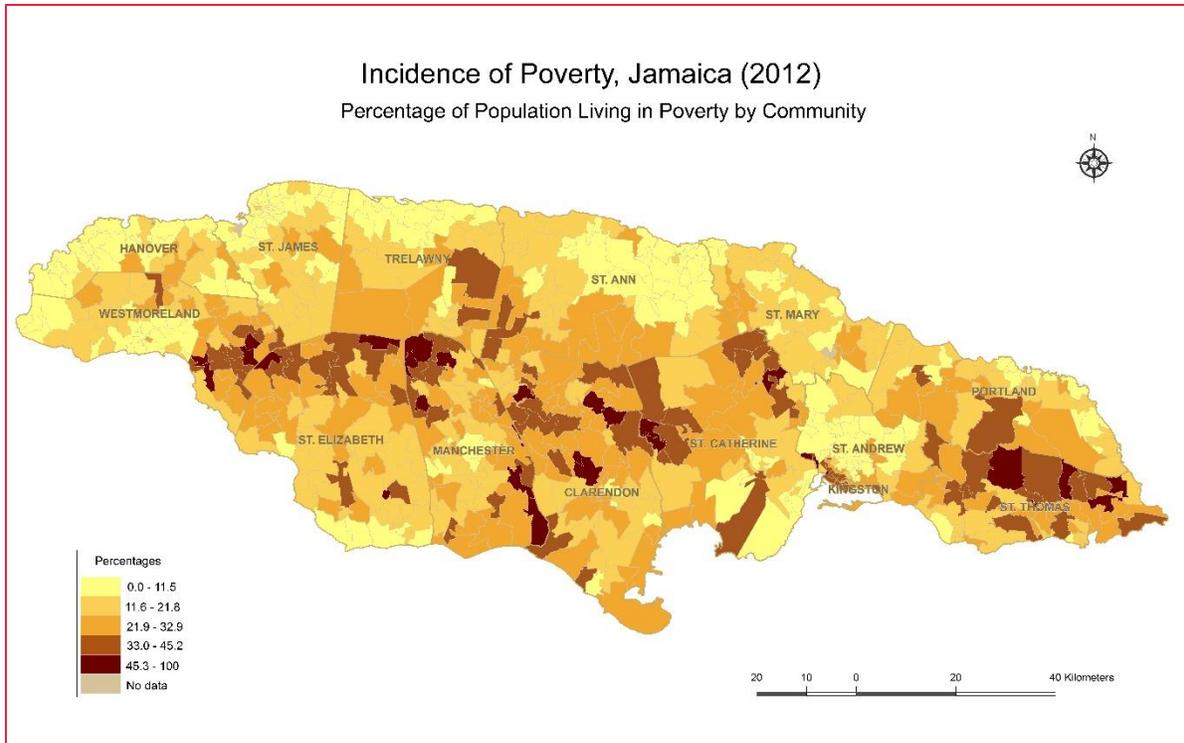


Figure 4: Poverty Map by Communities 2012

In 2012, updated maps providing geospatial representation of poverty utilized two approaches: unsatisfied basic needs and the consumption method. Current thrusts towards refining and enhancing poverty measurement in the country include (i) updated poverty maps, (ii) a review of the parameters for measuring poverty and (iii) development of a multidimensional poverty index.

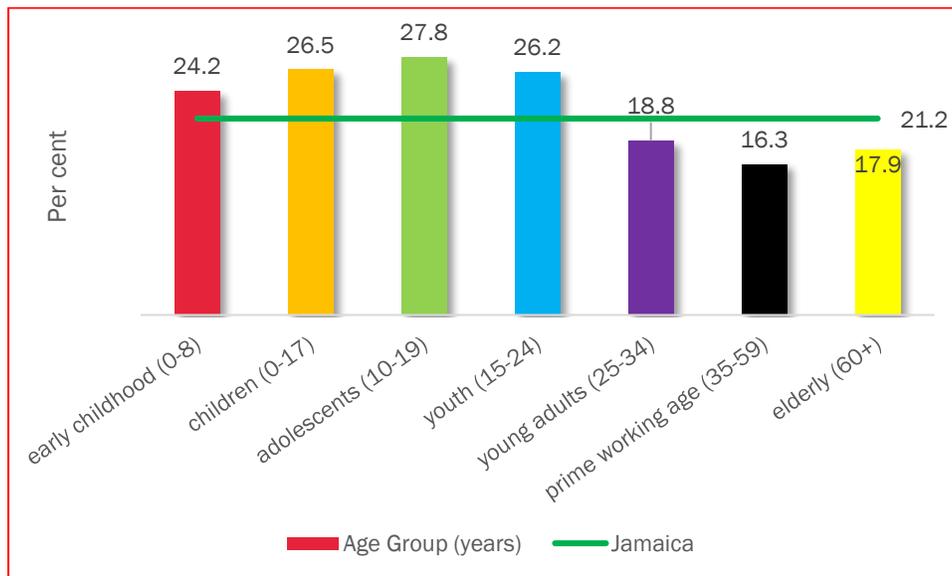


Figure 5: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by Age Group (2015)

In 2015, poverty was highest among the young, with the highest amongst adolescents (27.8 %) and children (26.5%). Also of note is the 17.9 per cent of the elderly who were living below the poverty line.

TARGET 1.3: IMPLEMENT NATIONALLY APPROPRIATE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS AND MEASURES FOR ALL, INCLUDING FLOORS, AND BY 2030 ACHIEVE SUBSTANTIAL COVERAGE OF THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE

The Government of Jamaica has implemented a number of social security programmes, designed to protect the most vulnerable in society. Chief among them are:

- The Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH)
- The National Insurance Scheme (NIS)
- Poor Relief Programme

THE PROGRAMME OF ADVANCEMENT THROUGH HEALTH AND EDUCATION (PATH)

The PATH is a conditional cash transfer (CCT) programme funded by the Government of Jamaica and is aimed at delivering benefits by way of cash grants to the most needy and vulnerable in the society. PATH was introduced islandwide in 2002 (MLSS, 2006)¹.

There are five broad categories of beneficiaries, these are:

1. Children: from birth to completion of secondary education
2. Elderly: 60 years or over, and not in receipt of a pension
3. Persons with Disabilities
4. Pregnant and Lactating Women
5. Poor Adults 18-59 years

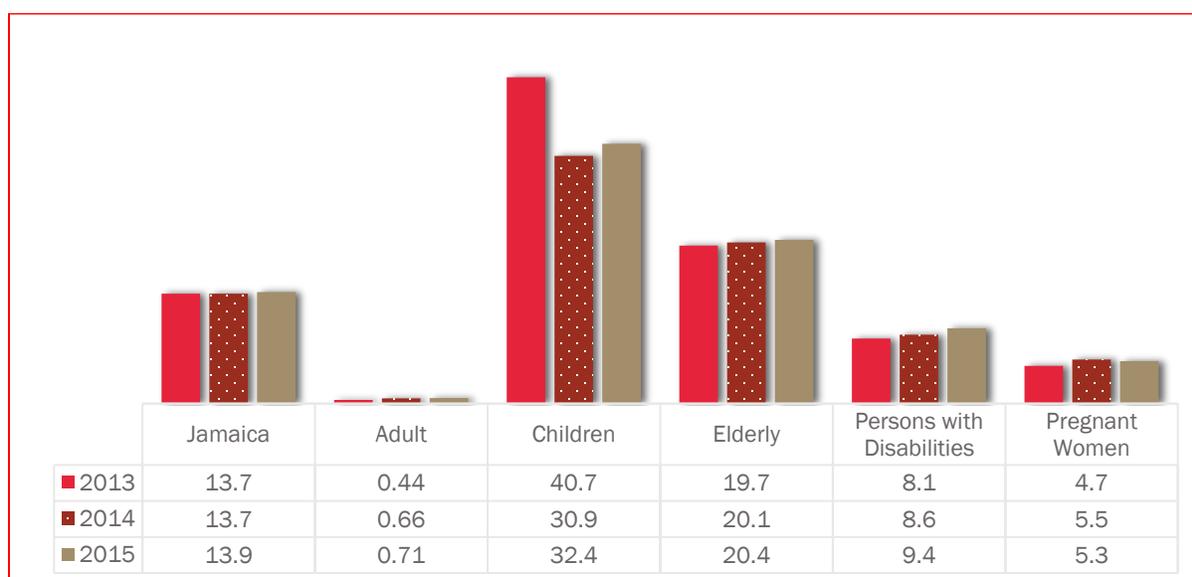


Figure 6: Proportion of the Population covered by PATH

Overall, approximately fourteen (14) per cent of Jamaicans are covered by PATH. Relative to the estimated proportion of the population below the poverty line, approximately eight (8) per cent of the poor in Jamaica do

¹ MLSS. (2006). PATH. Retrieved from Ministry of Labour and Social Security: <http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=23>

not access benefits under this programme. It should be noted however, that between 2013 and 2015, there was a marginal increase in the proportion of Jamaicans who are covered by PATH.

During the period under review, children and the elderly accounted for the highest proportion of beneficiaries under this programme. Also of note is the increasing proportion of the elderly, disabled persons and pregnant women who have benefitted from the programme.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE SCHEME (NIS)

NIS is a compulsory contributory funded social security scheme, which offers financial protection to the worker and his or her family against loss of income arising from injury on job, incapacity, retirement, and death of the insured (MLSS, 2006)².

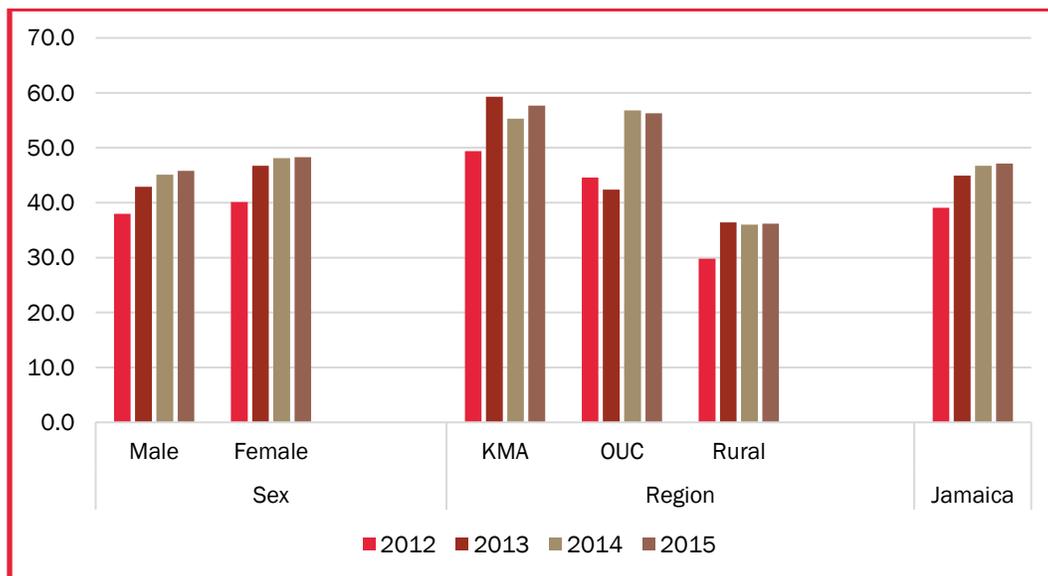


Figure 7: Percentage of Eligible Persons Registered with the National Insurance Scheme

In 2015, some 47.1 per cent of eligible persons were registered with the national Insurance Scheme. This percentage has increased steadily from 39.1 per cent in 2012, a total of 8.0 percentage points, with urban areas consistently showing higher rates of registration among the eligible population

THE POOR RELIEF PROGRAMME

Poor Relief is a social assistance programme offered specifically to registered poor persons under the Poor Relief Act. Persons can receive benefits from the programme, as either Outdoor or Indoor Clients. An outdoor client is a registered poor person who does not reside in a government facility, while the indoor client resides in a government facility.

² MLSS. (2006). National Insurance Scheme (NIS). Retrieved from Ministry of Labour and Social Security: <http://www.mlss.gov.jm/pub/index.php?artid=20>

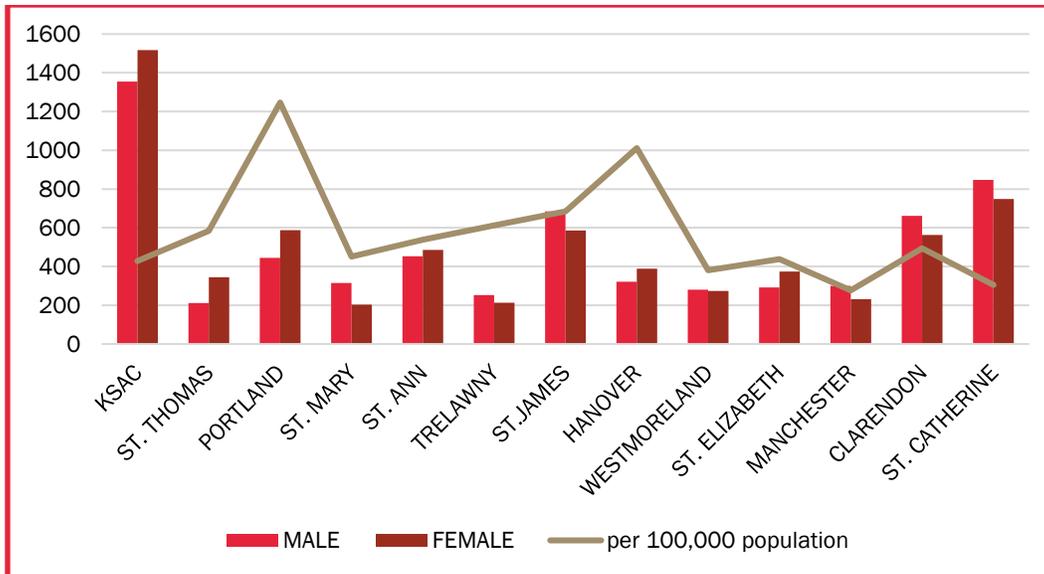


Figure 8: Number of Registered Outdoor Persons on Poor Relief, December 2017

As at December 31, 2017, a total of 12,938 persons were registered as being poor on the Poor Relief Programme. Of this amount, 6,420 were males and 6,518 females. The largest number of registered poor persons was in Kingston and St. Andrew, while Trelawny recorded the lowest number of registered poor persons.

Evaluated based on the size of the population, the data reveal that in 2017, there were 474 registered poor persons per 100,000 Jamaicans. The parishes of Portland and Hanover had the highest per capita registered poor, while Manchester had the lowest.

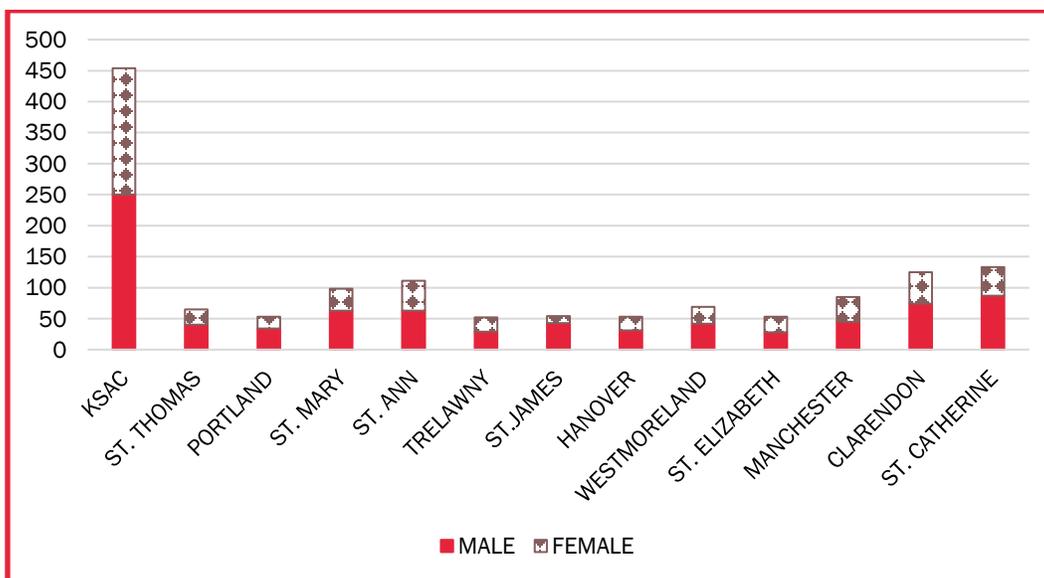


Figure 9: Number of Registered Indoor Persons on Poor Relief, December 2017

At December 31, 2017, 1,405 registered poor persons were residing in state institutions. Of this amount, 59.0 per cent were male and the remaining 41.0 per cent female. The majority, or just under one-third (32.3 per cent) of poor persons living in state homes resided in the capital city of Kingston and St. Andrew.

TARGET 1.4: BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL MEN AND WOMEN, IN PARTICULAR THE POOR AND THE VULNERABLE, HAVE EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, AS WELL AS ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, OWNERSHIP AND CONTROL OVER LAND AND OTHER FORMS OF PROPERTY, INHERITANCE, NATURAL RESOURCES, APPROPRIATE NEW TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, INCLUDING MICROFINANCE

Ownership of economic resources is essential to a person’s well-being, and promotes financial inclusion, and poverty reduction. It is therefore critical that persons have equal rights to the ownership and control of property. For decades, the Government of Jamaica has introduced various programmes aimed at regularizing the ownership of land in Jamaica, with specific emphasis on the acquisition of titles, and the transfer of ownership through inheritance. The Land Administration and Management Programme (LAMP), introduced in 2000, is a Government initiative to help all owners of land in Jamaica obtain Certificates of Title for their land and to update the information on existing Land Titles. Through this programme, more Jamaicans have become legitimate landowners.

The overall goal of the [LAMP] programme is to alleviate poverty and enhance economic growth by improving land tenure security, and fostering the development of efficient land markets in rural and urban areas, through the development of an efficient system of land titling and administration. This is based on transparent, coherent, and consistent policies and laws and supported by an appropriate institutional structure. (JIS, 2011)³

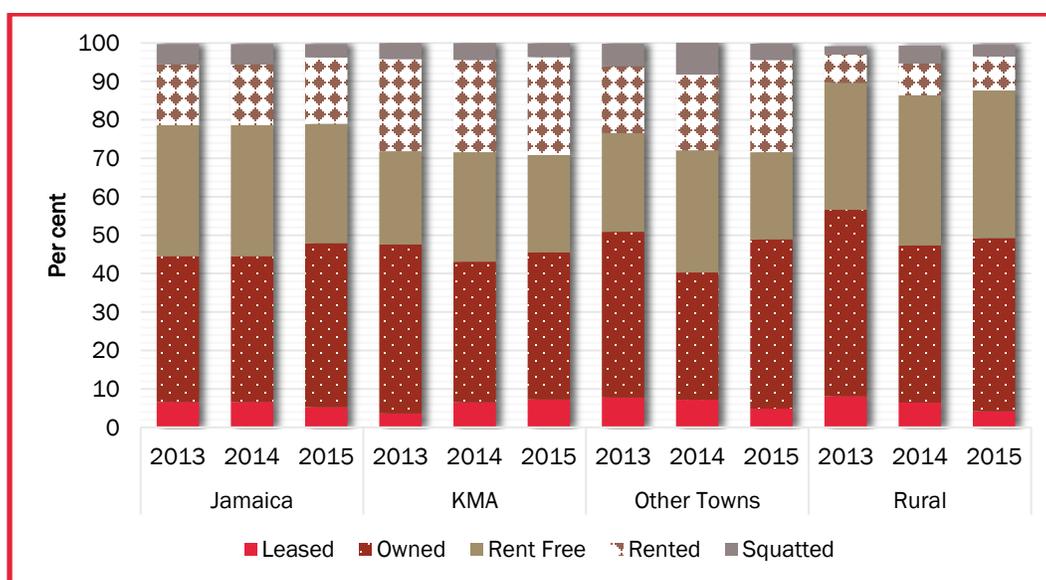


Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure by Region

The majority of Jamaican households reported that they own the land on which their dwellings are situated. During the three-year review period, on average, 39.5 per cent of households owned the land on which they lived, while another 33.1 per cent lived rent-free. There was however an average of 4.7 per cent of householders who were squatting, that is living on the property without permission from the legal owner. The level of squatting was highest in Other Urban Centres, and lowest in rural areas.

³ JIS. (2011, March 29). LAMP providing more Jamaicans with titles. Retrieved from Jamaica Information Service: <http://jis.gov.jm/lamp-providing-more-jamaicans-with-titles/>

TARGET 1.5 BY 2030, BUILD THE RESILIENCE OF THE POOR AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS AND REDUCE THEIR EXPOSURE AND VULNERABILITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED EXTREME EVENTS AND OTHER ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SHOCKS AND DISASTERS

In recent years, the frequency and intensity of adverse weather events has increased. Additionally, the number of persons affected by these disasters per 100,000 of the population has increased.

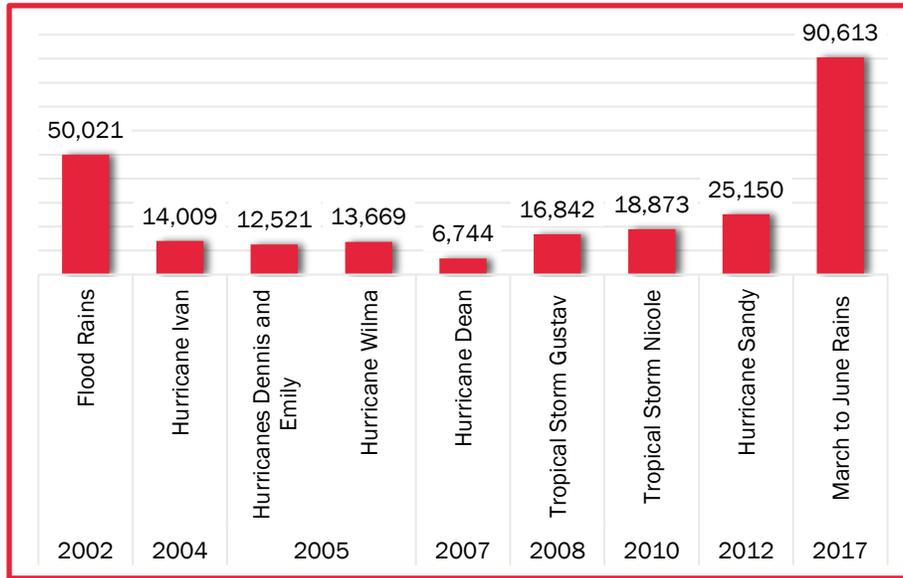


Figure 11: Persons Affected by natural disasters per 100,000 population, 2002-2017

During the period 1999-2017, adverse hydro-meteorological events are estimated to have had an economic impact of approximately J\$127.95 billion or an average of 1.8 per cent of GDP per event. The impact of these events ranges from a low of J\$0.04 billion for the 2008 drought to a high of J\$36.90 billion for Hurricane Ivan in 2004.

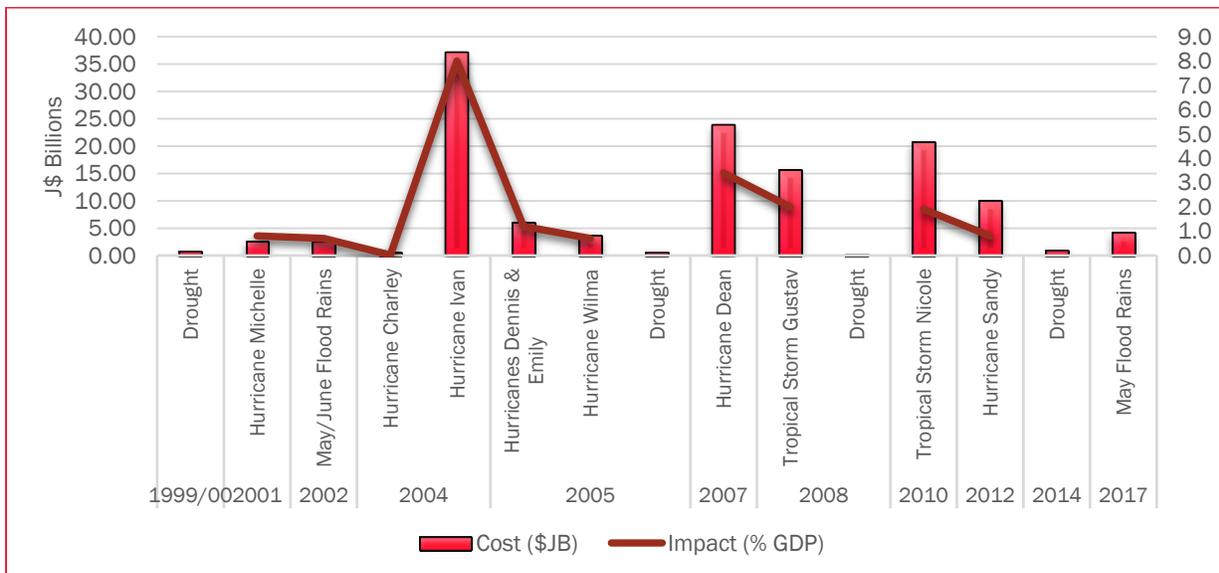


Figure 12: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events

TARGET 1.A ENSURE SIGNIFICANT MOBILIZATION OF RESOURCES FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES, INCLUDING THROUGH ENHANCED DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION, IN ORDER TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE AND PREDICTABLE MEANS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, TO IMPLEMENT PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES TO END POVERTY IN ALL ITS DIMENSIONS

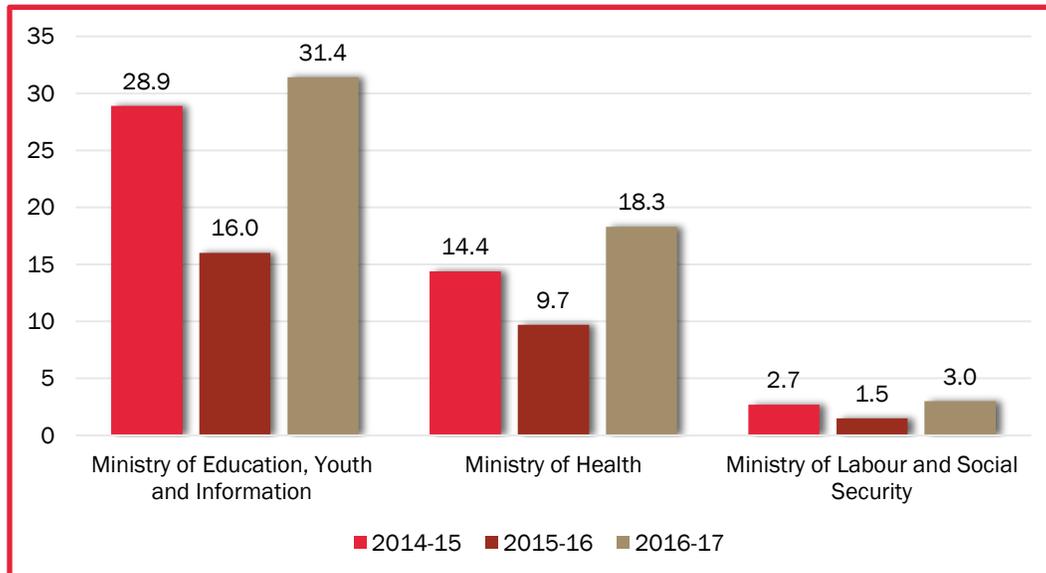


Figure 13: Estimates of Expenditure by Select Ministries and their Departments and Agencies

In the 2016-17 Fiscal Year, the expenditure by the Ministry of Education accounted for 31.4 per cent of the total expenditure by the Government of Jamaica. In that same year, expenditure by the Ministry of Health accounted for 18.3 per cent and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security 3.0 per cent. Expenditure during the Fiscal Year 2016-17 by these three (3) ministries increased relative to the previous Fiscal Year, but included increased wages for public sector workers.

TABLES – GOAL 1: NO POVERTY

Table 1: Indicator 1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line by geographical area

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	17.6	19.9	24.6	20.0	21.2
Sex					
Male	11.1	13.2	15.4	12.0	14.0
Female	13.8	15.9	19.1	15.4	16.6
Area					
GKMA⁴	14.4	19.7	17.8	15.3	14.3
Other Urban Centres	11.6	16.6	20.0	16.2	14.7
Rural	23.2	21.3	31.3	24.9	28.5
Age Group (years)					
Early Childhood (0-8)	20.8	26.0	29.6	23.9	24.2
Children (0-17)	21.9	25.0	32.1	25.6	26.5
Adolescents (10-19)	22.3	24.0	32.9	27.5	27.8
Youth (15-24)	20.1	23.6	29.8	23.5	26.2
Young Adults (25-34)	13.3	17.0	19.0	16.7	18.8
Prime Working Age (35-59)	14.2	16.6	20.1	16.2	16.3
Elderly (60+)	15.9	14.6	17.5	15.2	17.9
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions				
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica				
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index				
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; http://www.pioj.gov.jm/				

Table 2: Proportion of the Population covered by PATH

	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	13.7	13.7	13.9
Group			
Children	40.7	30.9	32.4
Adult	0.4	0.7	0.7
Persons with Disabilities	8.1	8.6	9.4
Elderly	19.7	20.1	20.4
Pregnant and Lactating Women	4.7	5.5	5.3
Notes			
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1		
Source	Ministry of Labour and Social Security		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labour and Social Security • Statistical Institute of Jamaica 		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions	The indicator is calculated using the number of persons in each category registered for PATH, divided by the population total as estimated by STATIN. For Pregnant and Lactating Women, the denominator is the population of women of reproductive age.		
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; https://mlss.gov.jm/		

⁴ Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area

Table 3: Proportion of Eligible Persons Registered with the National Insurance Scheme (NIS)

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	39.1	44.9	46.7	47.1
Sex				
Male	38.0	42.9	45.1	45.8
Female	40.1	46.7	48.1	48.3
Region				
KMA	49.4	59.3	55.3	57.7
OUC	44.6	42.4	56.8	56.3
Rural	29.8	36.4	36.0	36.2
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1			
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions			
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica			
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index			
Comments/ Exceptions	None			
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; http://www.pioj.gov.jm/			

Table 4: Number of Outdoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Parish and Sex, December 31, 2017

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	per 100,000 population
Kingston & St. Andrew	1,354	1,517	2,871	428
St. Thomas	212	344	556	585
Portland	444	587	1,031	1,247
St. Mary	315	204	519	451
St. Ann	453	486	939	539
Trelawny	252	214	466	613
St. James	685	586	1,271	684
Hanover	322	389	711	1,011
Westmoreland	281	274	555	381
St. Elizabeth	292	374	666	438
Manchester	301	231	532	277
Clarendon	662	563	1,225	494
St. Catherine	847	749	1,596	306
Total	6,420	6,518	1,2938	474
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1			
Source	Ministry of Labour and Social Security			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Labour and Social Security • Statistical Institute of Jamaica 			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions				
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; https://mlss.gov.jm/			

Table 5: Number of Indoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Parish and Sex, December 31, 2017

Parish	Male	Female	Total
Kingston & St. Andrew	250	204	454
St. Thomas	40	25	65
Portland	34	19	53
St. Mary	63	35	98
St. Ann	63	48	111
Trelawny	29	23	52
St. James	43	11	54
Hanover	31	22	53
Westmoreland	42	27	69
St. Elizabeth	28	25	53
Manchester	45	40	85
Clarendon	74	51	125
St. Catherine	87	46	133
Total	829	579	1405

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1
Source	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://mlss.gov.jm/

Table 6: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure by Region

	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica			
Owned	37.9	37.9	42.6
Leased	6.6	6.6	5.3
Rented	15.8	15.8	17.3
Rent Free	34.1	34.1	31.0
Squatted	5.3	5.3	3.5
Geographic Area			
KMA			
Owned	44.0	36.6	38.2
Leased	3.6	6.5	7.3
Rented	24.0	24.0	25.5
Rent Free	24.2	28.5	25.3
Squatted	4.2	4.4	3.6
Other Towns			
Owned	43.1	33.1	44.0
Leased	7.8	7.2	4.9
Rented	17.4	19.7	24.0
Rent Free	25.6	31.8	22.7
Squatted	5.9	8.3	4.2
Rural			
Owned	48.5	40.9	45.0
Leased	8.1	6.4	4.2
Rented	7.4	8.3	8.9
Rent Free	33.0	39.1	38.4
Squatted	2.1	4.6	3.1

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.4.2
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; http://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 7: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 population

Year	Name of Event	Persons Affected /100,000 population	Persons Dead/100,000 population	Persons Injured/100,000 population	Persons Missing/100,000 population
2002	Flood Rains	50,021	0.344	0.000	0.000
2004	Hurricane Ivan	14,009	0.644	0.000	0.000
2005	Hurricanes Dennis and Emily	12,521	0.264	0.000	0.000
	Hurricane Wilma	13,669	0.113	0.000	0.000
2007	Hurricane Dean	6,744	0.225	0.000	0.000
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	16,842	0.374	0.000	0.000
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	18,873	0.520	0.000	0.074
2012	Hurricane Sandy	25,150	0.074	0.000	0.000
2017	March to June Rains	90,613	0.037	0.000	0.000
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source					
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/				

Table 8: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 1999-2017

Year	Event	Cost (\$JB)	Impact (% GDP)
1999/00	Drought	0.73	
2001	Hurricane Michelle	2.52	0.8
2002	May/June Flood Rains	2.47	0.7
2004	Hurricane Charley	0.44	0.02
	Hurricane Ivan	36.90	8
2005	Hurricanes Dennis & Emily	5.98	1.2
	Hurricane Wilma	3.60	0.7
	Drought	0.52	
2007	Hurricane Dean	23.80	3.4
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	15.50	2
	Drought	0.04	
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	20.60	1.9
2012	Hurricane Sandy	9.90	0.8
2014	Drought	0.90	
2017	May Flood Rains	4.05	0.2
Total		127.95	19.7

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.5.2
Source	DLA Reports
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 9: Proportion of Estimates of Expenditure by Select Ministries and their Departments and Agencies, FY 2014-15 to FY 2016-17

Ministries	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Ministry of Education, Youth and Information	28.9	16.0	31.4
Ministry of Health	14.4	9.7	18.3
Ministry of Labour and Social Security	2.7	1.5	3.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.a.2
Source	'Estimates of Expenditure (Net of Appropriations-in-Aid),' of the Estimates of Expenditure for FY 2010-2011 through 2016-2017
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and Public Service
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Values are available for estimated expenditure (Estimates) for the relevant fiscal year (t); approved and revised estimated expenditure (Approved Estimates and Revised Estimates) for one fiscal year prior (t-1); and actual (provisional) expenditure for two fiscal years prior (t-2). Figures in thousands of Jamaican dollars.
URL	http://data.gov.jm/dataset/estimates-expenditure

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING MEASURED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions - (Tier II)
- 1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services - (Tier III)
- 1.5.3 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 – (Tier I)
- 1.5.4 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies – (Tier II)
- 1.a.1 Proportion of domestically generated resources allocated by the government directly to poverty reduction programmes – (Tier III)
- 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection) – (Tier II)
- 1.a.3 Sum of total grants and non-debt-creating inflows directly allocated to poverty reduction programmes as a proportion of GDP – (Tier III)
- 1.b.1 Proportion of government recurrent and capital spending to sectors that disproportionately benefit women, the poor and vulnerable groups – (Tier III)



2 ZERO HUNGER



Goal 2

End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Goal 3 of Vision 2030 Jamaica, "Jamaica's economy is prosperous", aims to revitalize the agriculture sector through research and the best use of technology. The increase in food production by our farmers will contribute to food security for Jamaica, which will grant individuals "access to sufficient and affordable food supply to meet their dietary needs for a productive and healthy life." The Government of Jamaica has sought to address the need to strengthen food security (and food safety) through a plethora of initiatives, including EU Banana Programme, Plot Gardening within infirmaries; Ministry of Agriculture Food Storage and Fumigation Programme; Pesticide Control and research; Sample testing by the Ministry of Health Biochemistry Laboratories; and the development and implementation of the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (Draft). The draft Policy will ensure that Jamaicans receive appropriate quantities of food, especially vulnerable and low-income groups. The government also embarked on a three-year Food Safety Modernization project, which stipulates that all food exported, should be in keeping with standards and regulations set out in the revised United States Food Safety Modernization Act. This Act ensures that the food supply is safe for export by preventing contamination.

TARGET 2.1 BY 2030, END HUNGER AND ENSURE ACCESS BY ALL PEOPLE, IN PARTICULAR THE POOR AND PEOPLE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, INCLUDING INFANTS, TO SAFE, NUTRITIOUS AND SUFFICIENT FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

FOOD POVERTY

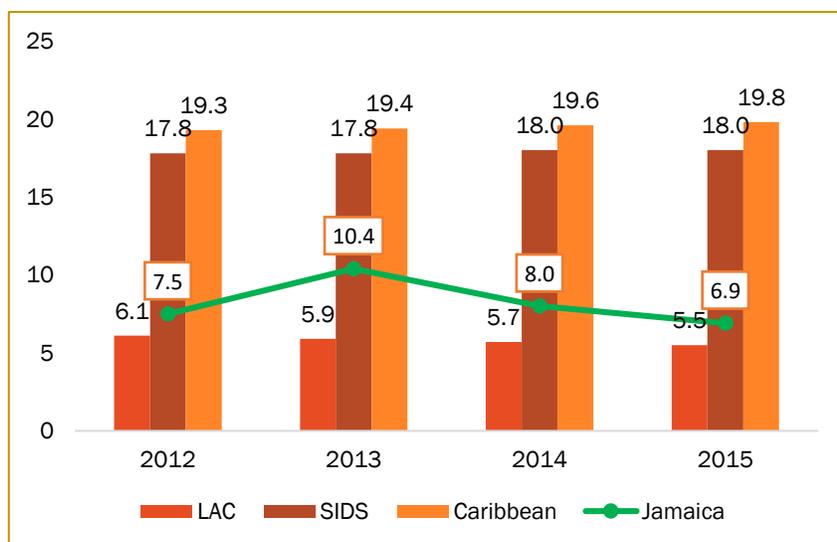


Figure 1: Proportion of population living in extreme (food) poverty

Undernourishment is defined as the condition by which a person has access, on a regular basis, to amounts of food that are insufficient to provide the energy required for conducting a normal, healthy and active life, given his or her own dietary energy requirements. Typically, the reason for undernourishment is caused by an inability to afford nourishing foods.

The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) provides estimates of food poverty in the country. The food poverty line is used to derive estimates of food (extreme) poverty, which

represents the minimum expenditure needed for an individual to meet their basic nutritional requirements.

In 2015, 6.9 per cent of the population lived in extreme poverty, unable to afford basic food items. Relative to other countries in the Latin America and Caribbean Region (LAC), the level of extreme poverty was higher.

Based on available data, Jamaica recorded undernourishment figures above LAC but below SIDS and Caribbean as reflected in *Figure 1*. Jamaica recorded figures above LAC but below SIDS and Caribbean. The Caribbean had the highest level of undernourishment for the period with figures as high as 19.8 per cent in 2015. This was almost three times as high as the level of food poverty recorded for Jamaica in that year. During the four-year period under review, the highest level of food poverty recorded for Jamaica was 10.4 per cent in 2013. Since 2013 however, the level of food poverty has trended downwards by greater than one per cent per year.

TARGET 2.2 BY 2030, END ALL FORMS OF MALNUTRITION, INCLUDING ACHIEVING, BY 2025, THE INTERNATIONALLY AGREED TARGETS ON STUNTING AND WASTING IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, AND ADDRESS THE NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF ADOLESCENT GIRLS, PREGNANT AND LACTATING WOMEN AND OLDER PERSONS

STUNTING – LOW HEIGHT FOR AGE

Child stunting refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition. Children under the age of five-years old are considered to have a low height for their age if their height is less than two standard deviations from the median height-for-age of children under-five years old.

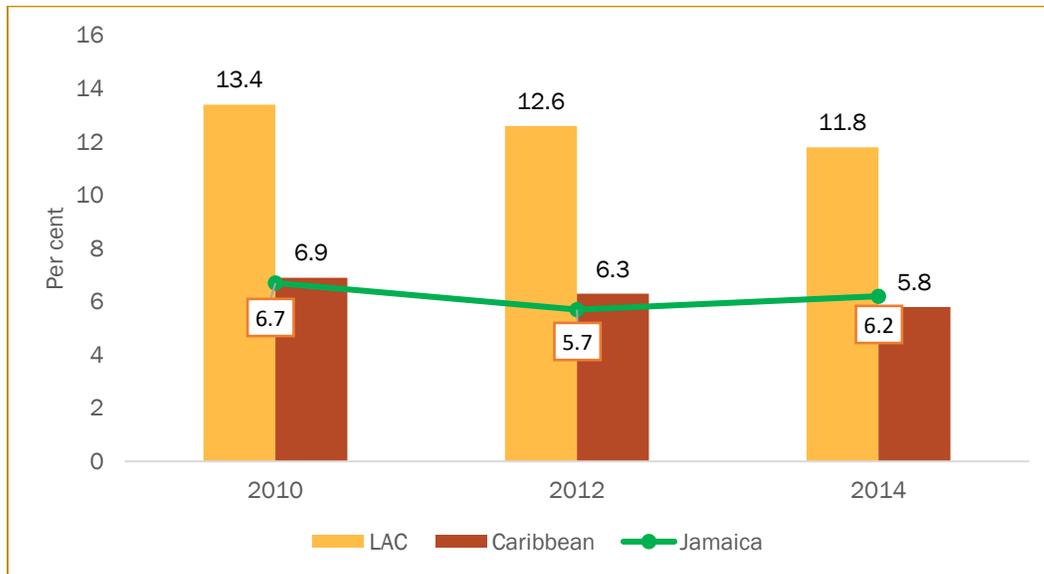


Figure 2: Proportion of children under 5 years old with a low height for age (stunting)

In 2010, the prevalence of stunting in Jamaica among children under five years old was half as much in LAC. Stunting in the Caribbean was at 6.9 per cent in that year. By 2014, stunting fell in all three regions. However, the gap between LAC and the other regions remained relatively wide.

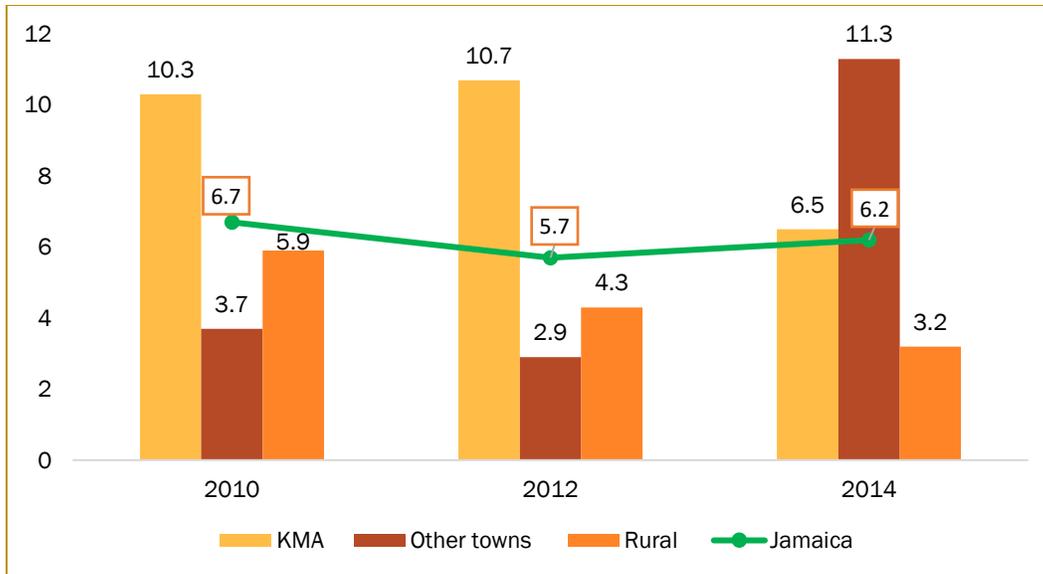


Figure 3: Proportion of children under 5 years old with a low height for age (stunting), by geographic area

In 2010, 2012 and 2014, the percentage of children under 5 years old whose height was too low for their age was 6.7 per cent, 5.7 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. Of all the geographic regions, KMA recorded the highest figures in both 2010 and 2012 however decreased to 6.5 per cent in 2014. 'Other towns' recorded the highest percentage of stunting in 2014 at 11.3 per cent.

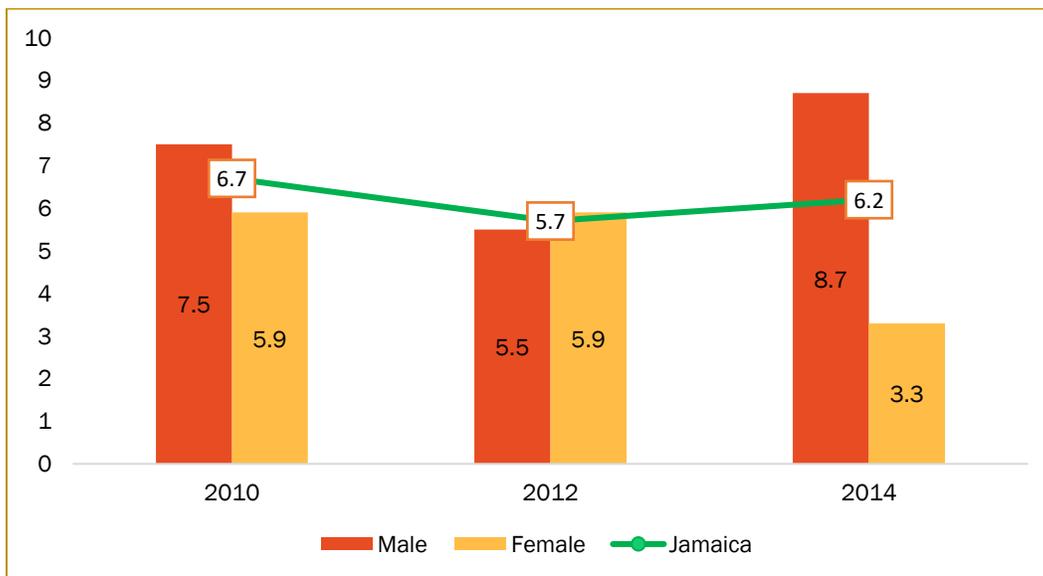


Figure 4: Proportion of children under 5 years old with a low height for age (stunting), by sex

In 2010 and 2014, more male children were stunted; however, in 2012 slightly more female children were stunted. The gap between males and females widened in 2014 at 5.4 percentage points from 1.6 and 0.4 percentage points difference in 2010 and 2012 respectively.

WASTING – LOW WEIGHT FOR HEIGHT

Child wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height and is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. In 2012, the percentage of children under five years old that weighed too little for their height plunged to 2.7 per cent from 9.6 per cent in 2010. It then increased by 0.9 percentage points to 3.6 per cent in 2014. Of all the regions, KMA had the most child wasting in 2010 and 2014 while rural areas had the most child wasting in 2012.

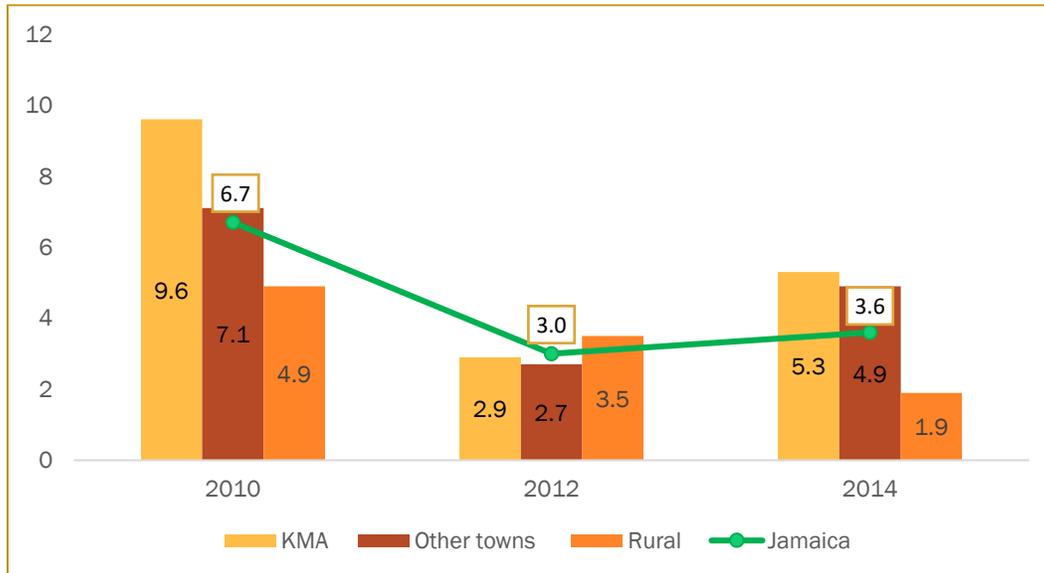


Figure 5: Proportion of children under 5 years old with a low weight for height, by geographical area

The largest difference in malnutrition between males and females was observed in 2010 at 1.4 percentage points. More males were considered to weigh too low for their height in that year. In 2012 and 2014, there were only slight differences between males and females at 0.1 in 2012 and 0.2 in 2014.

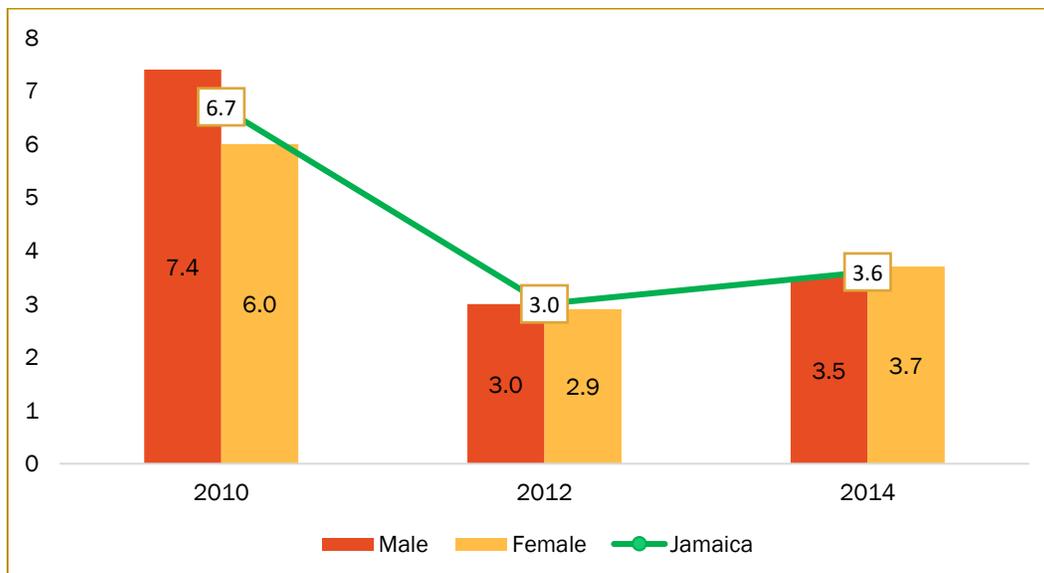


Figure 6: Proportion of children under 5 years old with a low weight for height, by sex

TARGET 2.5 BY 2020, MAINTAIN THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF SEEDS, CULTIVATED PLANTS AND FARMED AND DOMESTICATED ANIMALS AND THEIR RELATED WILD SPECIES, INCLUDING THROUGH SOUNDLY MANAGED AND DIVERSIFIED SEED AND PLANT BANKS AT THE NATIONAL, REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS, AND PROMOTE ACCESS TO AND FAIR AND EQUITABLE SHARING OF BENEFITS ARISING FROM THE UTILIZATION OF GENETIC RESOURCES AND ASSOCIATED TRADITIONAL KNOWLEDGE, AS INTERNATIONALLY AGREED

The International Union for Conservation Network has estimated that in 2013, four of Jamaica's endemic species, out of 31 that were assessed, were critically endangered and ten were vulnerable. Estimates of indigenous and endemic terrestrial species in Jamaica are shown in the tables.

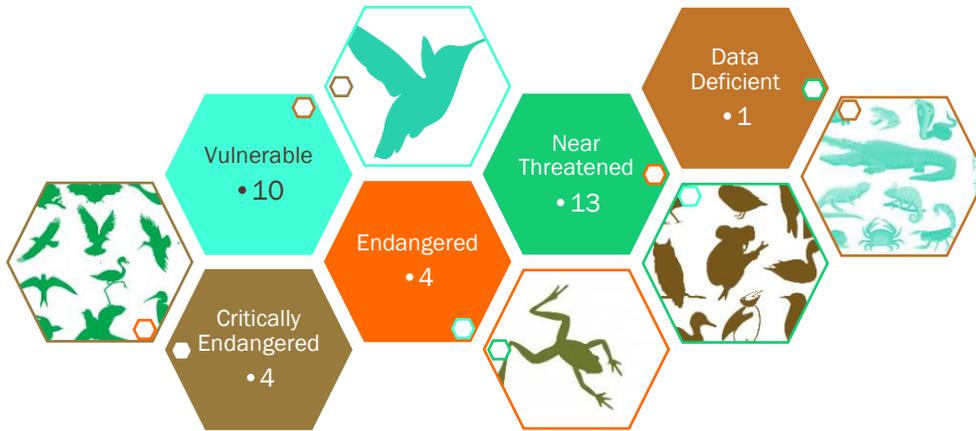


Figure 7: Number of Endemic Species at Risk

TARGET 2.A INCREASE INVESTMENT, INCLUDING THROUGH ENHANCED INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, IN RURAL INFRASTRUCTURE, AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EXTENSION SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANT AND LIVESTOCK GENE BANKS IN ORDER TO ENHANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

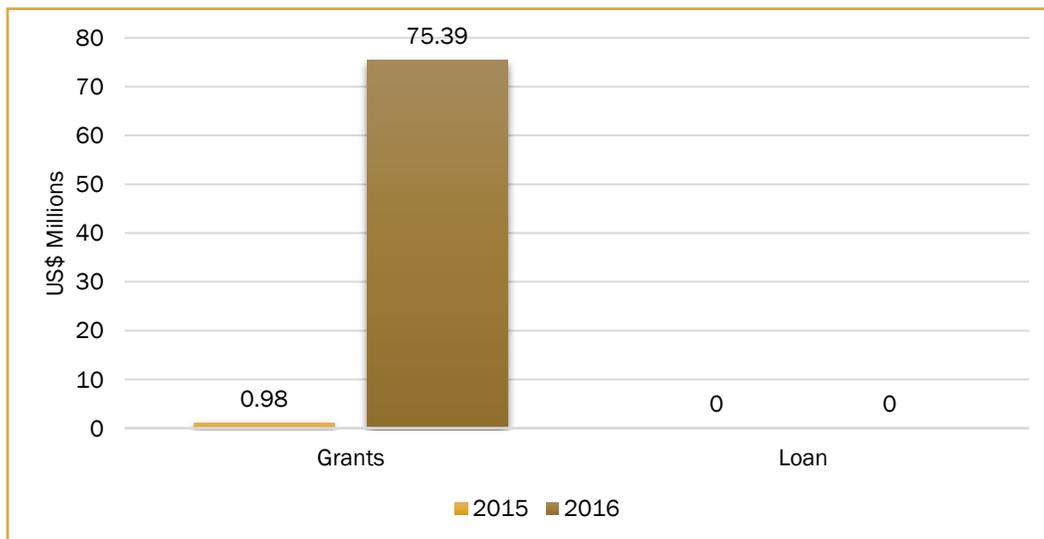


Figure 8: Official Flows to the Agriculture Sector, 2015 & 2016

In 2016, there was a significant increase in the flow of funds to the Agriculture Sector, relative to 2015. In 2016, US\$75.39 million flowed to the Agriculture Sector, relative to US\$0.98 million in 2015.

TABLES

Table 1: Indicator 2.1.1: Proportion of population living in extreme (food) poverty

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	7.5	10.4	8.0	6.9
Area				
KMA		5.8	6.4	2.8
Other Towns		8.7	3.8	4.3
Rural		14.1	11.1	10.7
Notes				
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator			
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 			
Conceptual Framework	None			
Comments/ Exceptions	None			
URL	None			

Table 2: Indicator 2.2.1 Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age

	2010	2012	2014
Jamaica	6.7	5.7	6.2
Area			
KMA	10.3	10.7	6.5
Other Towns	3.7	2.9	11.3
Rural	5.9	4.3	3.2
Sex			
Male	7.5	5.5	8.7
Female	5.9	5.9	3.3
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 		
Conceptual Framework	None		
Comments/ Exceptions	None		
URL	None		

Table 3: Indicator 2.2.2 Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)

	2010	2012	2014
Jamaica	6.7	3.0	3.6
Area			
KMA	9.6	2.9	5.3
Other Towns	7.1	2.7	4.9
Rural	4.9	3.5	1.9
Sex			
Male	7.4	3.0	3.5
Female	6.0	2.9	3.7
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 		
Conceptual Framework	None		
Comments/ Exceptions	None		
URL	None		

Table 4: 2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not at risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction

Species Group	Critically Endangered		Endangered		Vulnerable		Near Threatened		Data Deficient		Total	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Mammals*	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	x	0	5	3
Birds**	2	2	1	1	7	7	x	11	x	0	10	21
Reptiles*	3	1	1	0	1	0	x	1	x	0	5	2
Amphibians*	5	0	1	2	x	0	x	0	x	1	6	2
Freshwater Fish	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	-
Molluscs (land)*	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Arthropods/ Invertebrates*	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	-
Plants*	x	0	x	1	x	1	x	1	x	x	x	-
Total											21	31

Notes

<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	<i>State of the Environment Report 2010 IUCN Red List</i>
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>National Environment Planning Agency (NEPA)</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/Exceptions</i>	<i>*2010 data taken from SoE 2010 and 2013 data from the IUCN Red List; x = No data; ** Taken from Birdlife Int.</i>
<i>URL</i>	

Table 5: Indicator 2.a.2 Total official flows (official development assistance plus other official flows) to the agriculture sector (US\$ Millions)

	2015	2016
Grants	0.98	75.39
Loan	0.00	0.00
Sum	0.98	75.39
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>External Cooperation Management Division</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>PIOJ only monitors concessionary loans, grants and technical assistance given to Jamaica.</i>	
<i>URL</i>	<i>None</i>	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING MEASURED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) – (Tier II)
- 2.3.1 Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size – (Tier III)
- 2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status – (Tier III)
- 2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture – (Tier III)
- 2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities – (Tier I)
- 2.a.1 The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures - (Tier II)
- 2.b.1 Agricultural export subsidies – (Tier I)
- 2.c.1 Indicator of food price anomalies – (Tier II)



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



Goal 3

Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

A *healthy and stable population* is one of the national outcomes of Vision 2030 Jamaica. It is also one of the priority areas in the Medium Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2015-2018. In MTF 2015-2018, some of the priority areas are Primary and Secondary Health Care, Health Information and Indicators and Disease Surveillance.

TARGET 3.1: BY 2030, REDUCE THE GLOBAL MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO TO LESS THAN 70 PER 100,000 LIVE BIRTHS

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality is a global concern, particularly for developing countries such as Jamaica. Data show that countries with poorer economies tend to have higher maternal mortality ratios (MMRs). Maternal mortality was tracked as one of the indicators of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and is also being tracked for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) due to its significance in achieving *Good Health and Well Being* for the population. An initiative called *Programme for the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality* (PROMAC) was started during the MDG era, which aimed to decrease maternal and child mortality. PROMAC will also continue post 2015.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is an indicator of the risk of maternal death relative to the number of live births. In other words, it is the estimated risk of death in a single pregnancy or a single live birth.

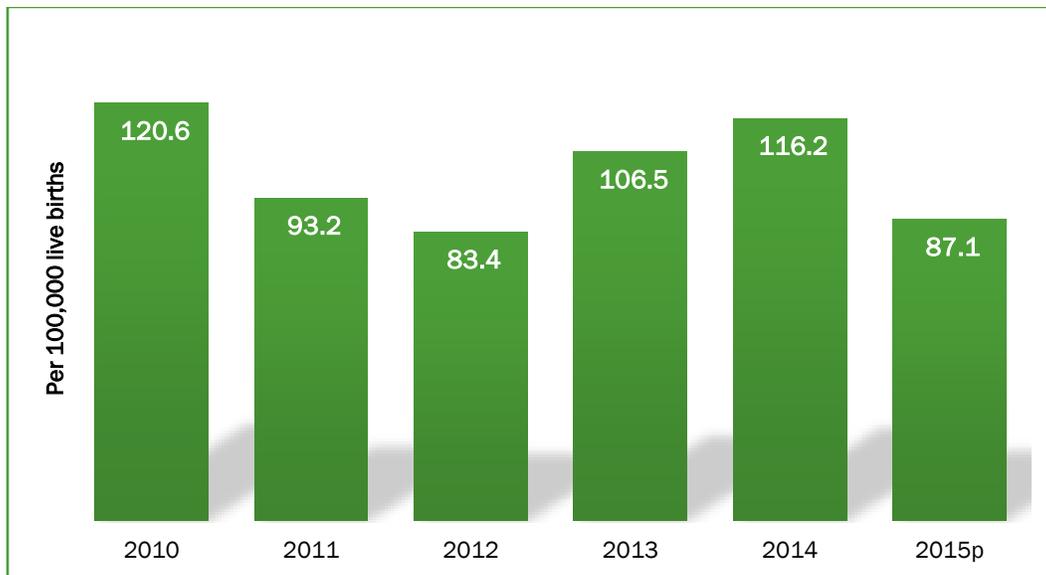


Figure 1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2010 – 2015p

Over the period 2010-2012, the maternal mortality ratio declined from 120.6 per 100,000 births to 83.4 per 100,000 births. In 2012, the MMR was at its lowest during the review period. Since 2013 however, the MMR increased in 2013 & 2014, before declining again in 2015 to 87.1 per 100,000 live births.

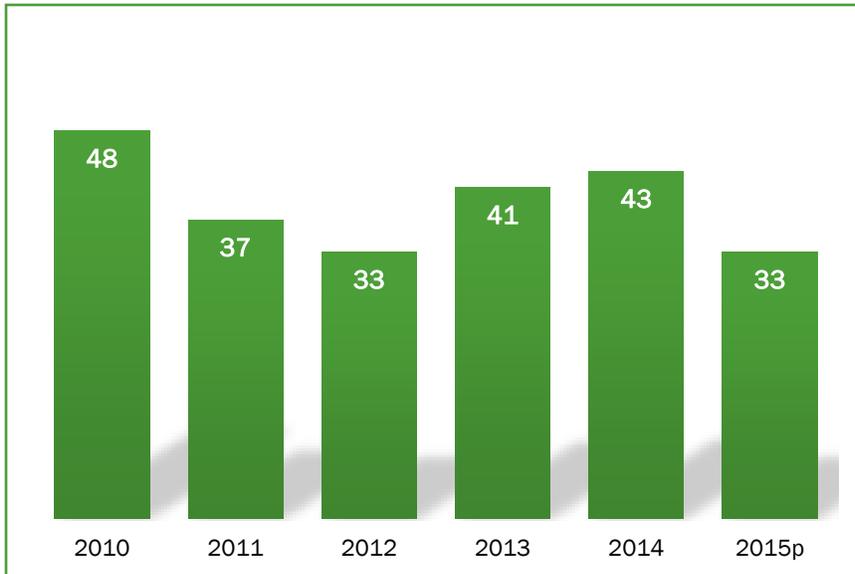


Figure 2: Number of maternal deaths, 2010-2015p

A maternal death is defined as the death of a female from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes) during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and site of the pregnancy. This indicator is expressed per 100,000 live births.

During the six years under review, the number of maternal deaths declined from 48 in 2010 to 33 in 2015. Despite the general downward trend, the number of maternal deaths

increased in 2013 & 2014 relative to 2011 & 2012.

BIRTH ATTENDANCE BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNEL

Generally, the proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel in Jamaica has been consistently high at almost 100 per cent.



Figure 3: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

TARGET 3.2: BY 2030, END PREVENTABLE DEATHS OF NEWBORNS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, WITH ALL COUNTRIES AIMING TO REDUCE NEONATAL MORTALITY TO AT LEAST AS LOW AS 12 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS AND UNDER-5 MORTALITY TO AT LEAST AS LOW AS 25 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

UNDER-FIVE MORTALITY RATE

The under-five mortality rate is the probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births. Currently, **Jamaica has achieved Target 3.2** as it relates to under-five mortality. The under-five mortality rate was 20.4 per 1,000 live births in 2014 and 23.1 per 1,000 live births in 2015, below the target of 25 per 1,000 live births. Sustained action is needed in order to continue meeting this SDG target, and further reducing it in line with national development priorities.

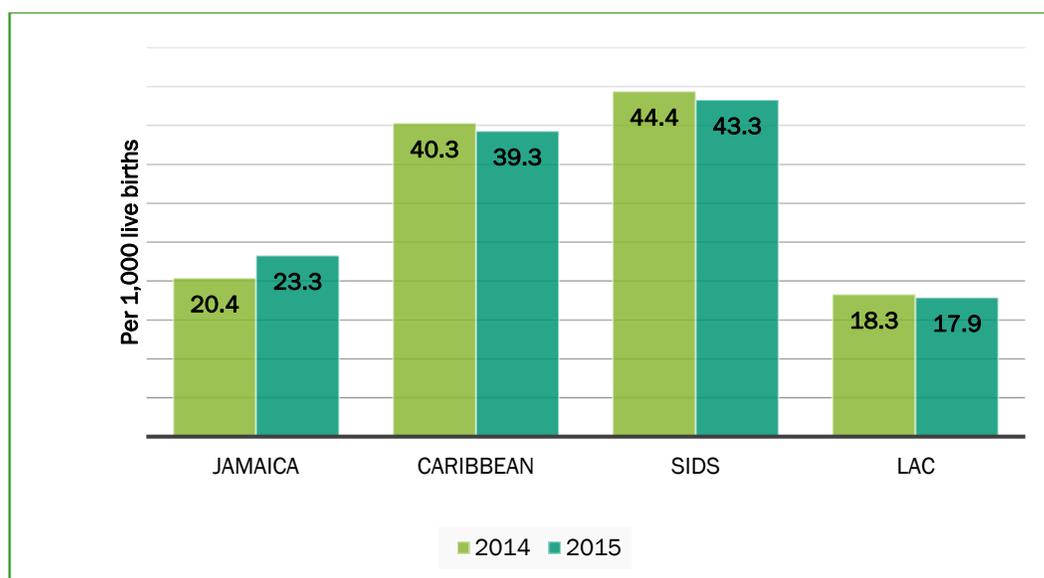


Figure 4: Under-five Mortality Ratio, by Year

Relative to the Caribbean and other SIDS, the under-five mortality rate was approximately 50 per cent lower in Jamaica. Under-five mortality rates were as high as 40.3 and 39.3 per 1,000 live births in the Caribbean and 44.4 and 43.3 per 1,000 live births in SIDS for the period 2014-2015. The under-five mortality rate in Jamaica is however marginally higher than the average for the Latin America and the Caribbean Region.

NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE

Neonatal mortality refers to the death of infants within the first 28 days (0-27 days) of life per 1,000 live births. The neonatal mortality rate in Jamaica was at its highest in 2015 at 19.7 per 1,000 live births for the period 2010-2015. During this period, the closest Jamaica came to meeting this SDG target of 12 per 1,000 live births was in 2011 at 13.2 per 1,000 live births. Of note, however, is the fact that since 2013, the neonatal mortality rate has increased by 6.2 percentage points.

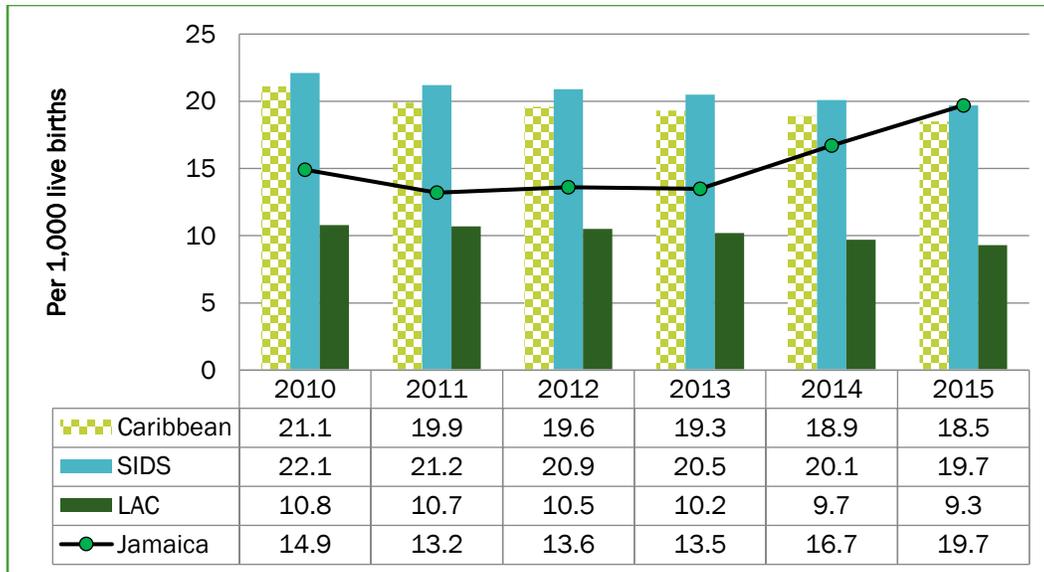


Figure 5: Neonatal Mortality, by Year

When compared to the Caribbean and SIDS, the neonatal mortality rate in Jamaica was below those averages from 2010-2014. The neonatal mortality rate in LAC was however below the target of 12 per 1,000 live births, with rates between 9.3 and 10.8 per 1,000 live births during the period.

TARGET 3.3: BY 2030, END THE EPIDEMICS OF AIDS, TUBERCULOSIS, MALARIA AND NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES AND COMBAT HEPATITIS, WATER-BORNE DISEASES AND OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

HUMAN IMMUNODEFICIENCY VIRUS

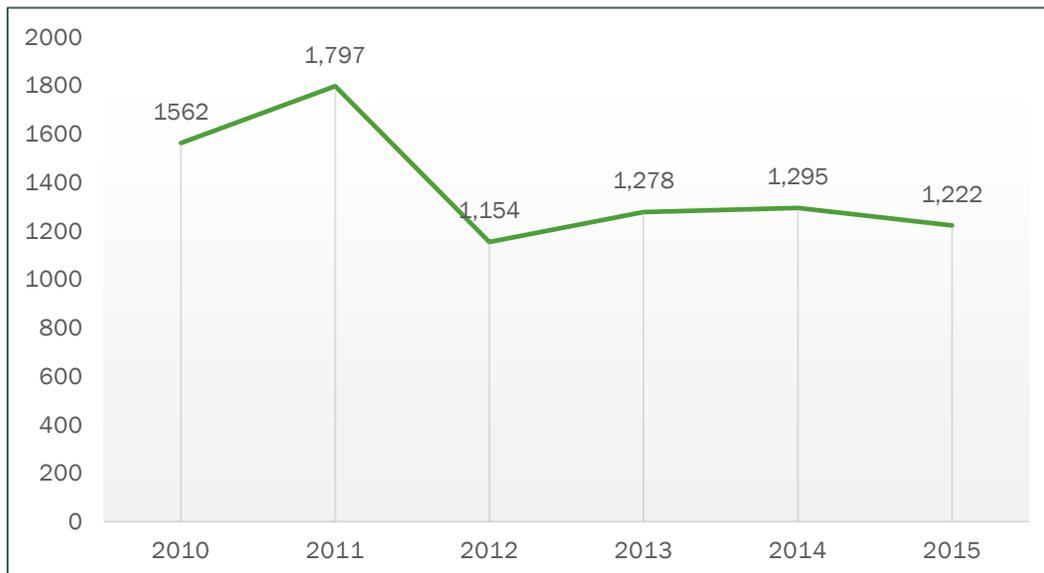


Figure 6: Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV (2010-2015)

Newly diagnosed cases of HIV increased from 1,562 in 2010 to 1797 in 2011. It then fell to 1,154 in 2013, the largest movement during the period 2010-2015. Subsequent to this movement, the figure remained relatively stable, at around 1,200 newly diagnosed persons per year between 2013 and 2015.



Figure 7: Proportion of newly diagnosed cases of HIV, by Sex (2010-2015)

For the years 2010-2014, a greater proportion of the newly diagnosed cases of HIV were males. This changed in 2015 when the proportion of females (50.2 per cent) marginally exceeded males (49.8 per cent) among persons newly diagnosed with HIV.

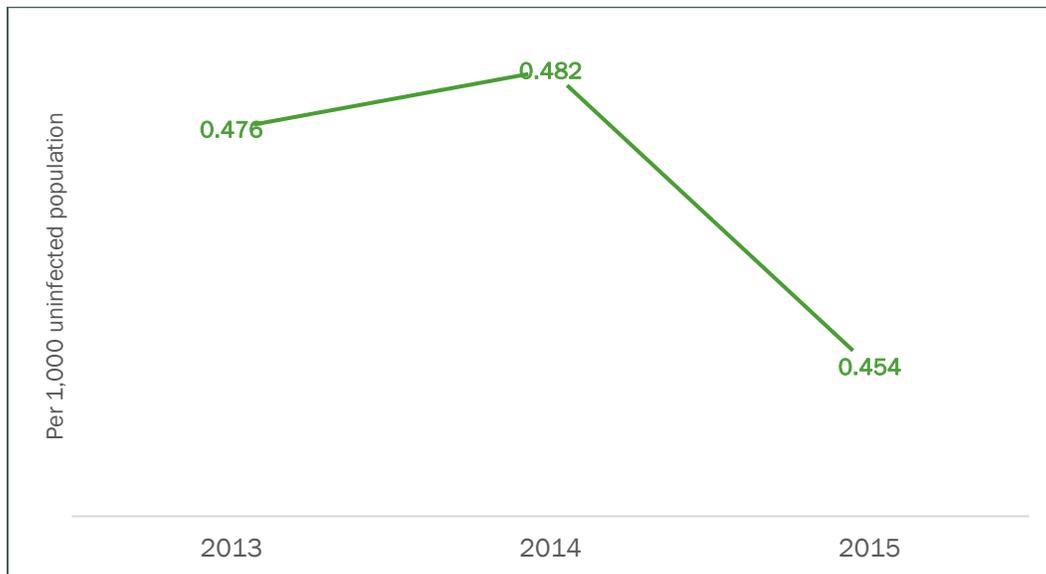


Figure 8: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population

The number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population remained low in Jamaica. In 2013, the rate was 0.476 per 1,000 uninfected persons. By 2015, however, this rate fell to 0.45 per 1,000 uninfected persons.

TUBERCULOSIS AND MALARIA

The incidence of tuberculosis and malaria is low in Jamaica, with virtually no recorded cases of malaria per 1,000 population in 2015. On the other hand, the rate of infection of tuberculosis was 0.38 per 1,000 population in 2015.

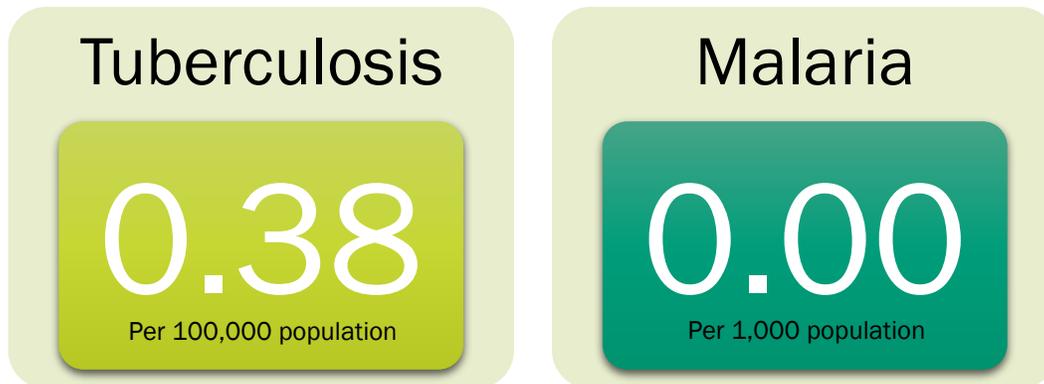


Figure 9: Incidence of Tuberculosis and Malaria per 1,000 population, 2015

TARGET 3.4: BY 2030, REDUCE BY ONE THIRD PREMATURE MORTALITY FROM NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES THROUGH PREVENTION AND TREATMENT AND PROMOTE MENTAL HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

SUICIDE

The national suicide rate was 2.02 persons per 100,000 population in 2015. The male suicide rate was significantly higher than the female suicide rate in 2015. The male rate was 3.48 per 100,000 population while the female suicide rate was 0.58 per 100,000 population.

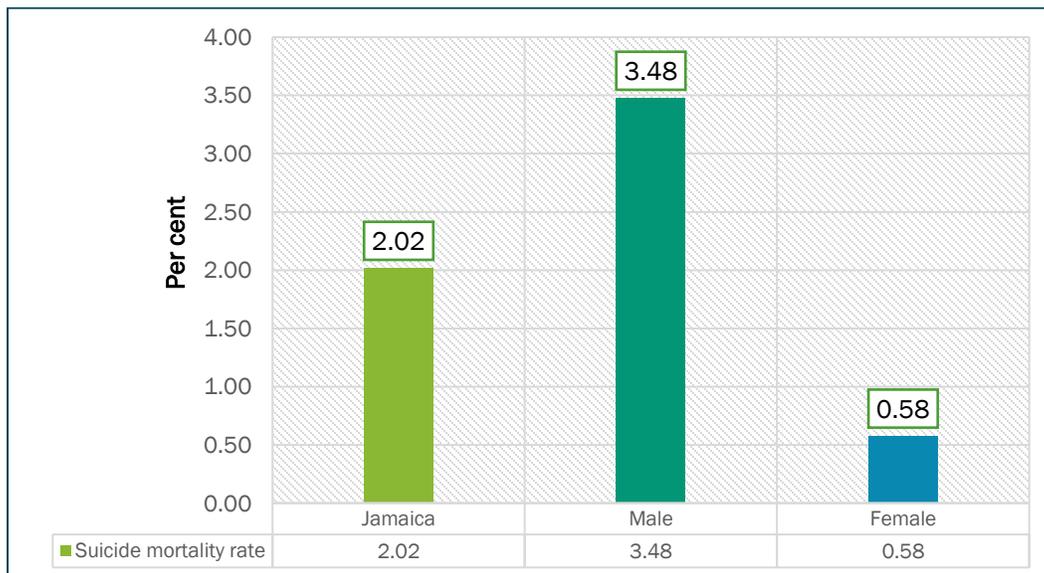


Figure 10: Suicide rate, by Sex (2015)

Portland recorded the highest suicide mortality rate in Jamaica with 6.05 per 100,000 persons committing suicide in 2015. The parish that recorded the second highest suicide mortality rate was St. Elizabeth with 3.95

per 100,000 persons committing suicide. There was no suicide in Hanover in 2015. The capital city, Kingston recorded the second lowest suicide mortality rate followed by Westmoreland.

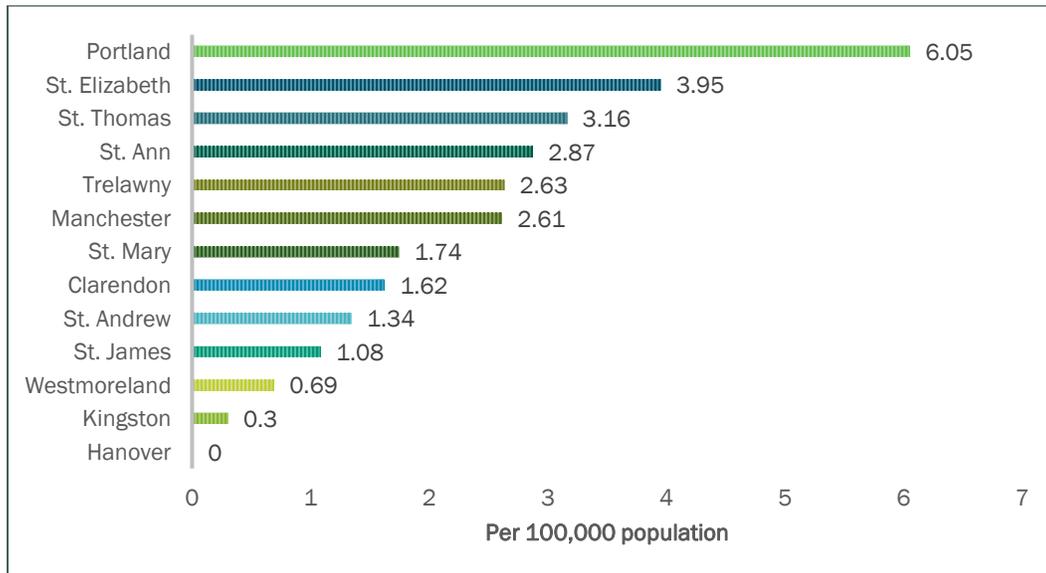


Figure 11: Suicide rate, by Parish (2015)

NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Mortality Rate for NCDs

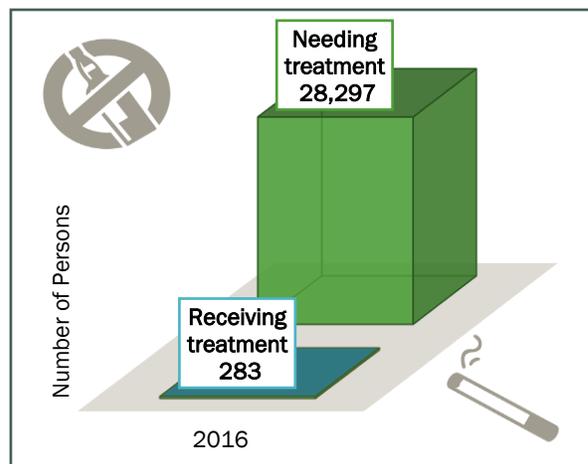


In 2014, there was a 67 per cent chance that a thirty-year-old Jamaican would die from cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease before their seventieth birthday. This assumes that he or she would experience current mortality rates at every age and would not die from any other cause of death (e.g., injuries or HIV/AIDS).

TARGET 3.5: STRENGTHEN THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE, INCLUDING NARCOTIC DRUG ABUSE AND HARMFUL USE OF ALCOHOL

SUBSTANCE ABUSE

In the *National Household Survey 2016* conducted by the *National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA)*, **28,297** persons indicated a need for treatment in the past year. It also revealed that only **1.0 per cent** (1.4% Males and 0.4% Females) of that total received at least one treatment intervention in their lifetime.



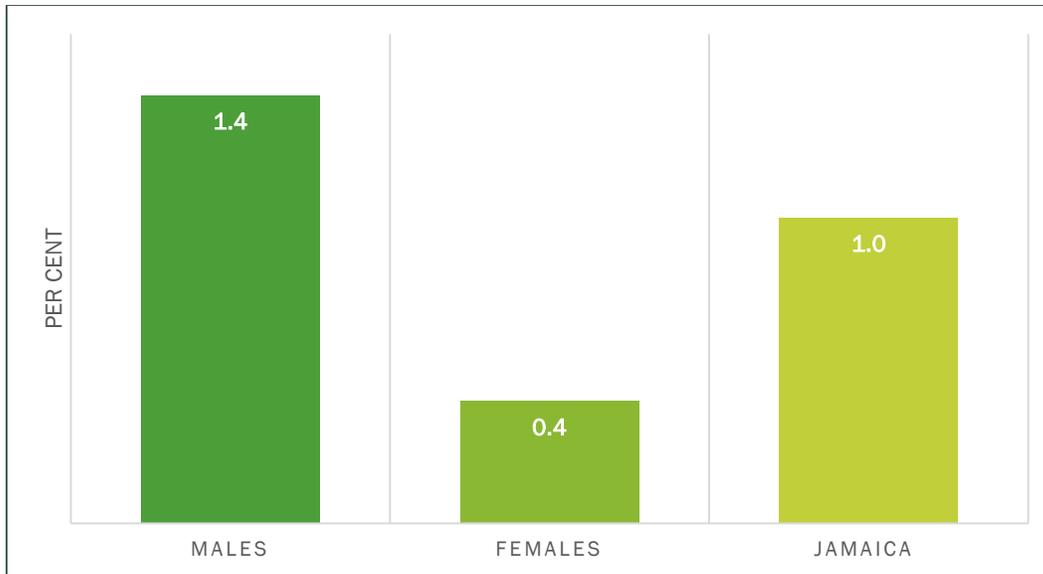


Figure 12: Respondents reporting a need for treatment that received at least one treatment intervention in their lifetime (2016)

The survey identified 3,526 respondents age 12-65 years as lifetime users of at least one of the substances surveyed in this study. The most common reason for not receiving any treatment was 'Not sure where to go' at 28.1 per cent followed by 'Not finding type needed' at 24.3 per cent. The least recorded reason for not seeking treatment was 'Fear negative effect on job' at 1.5 per cent and 'Not on health plan' at 2.3 per cent.

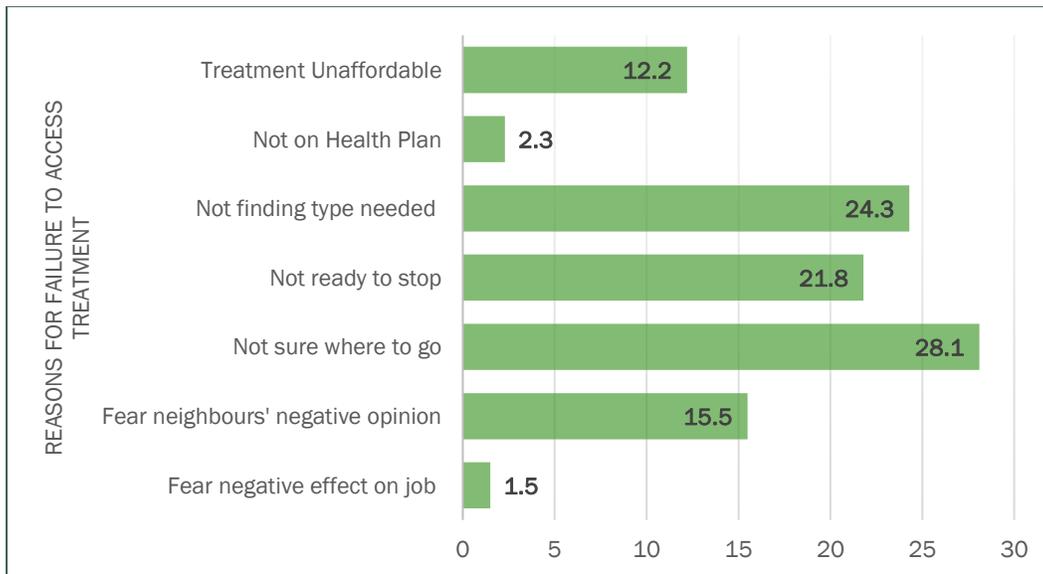


Figure 13: Percentage of persons who felt that they needed drug treatment within the past 2 months, identifying given reason they did not access the treatment they desired, 2007-08

As it relates to the drinking of alcohol, the prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in Jamaicans 18 years and older was 6.5 per cent in 2007/8. Males accounted for the majority of this population with 11.8 per cent reporting that they are heavy drinkers while only 1.4 per cent of females reported that they were heavy drinkers.

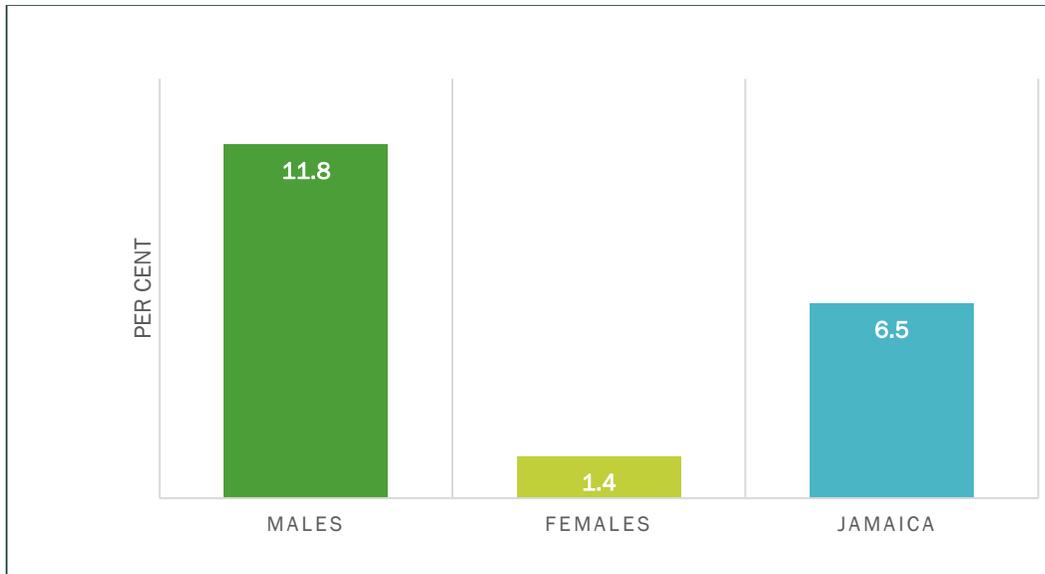


Figure 14: Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in Jamaicans 18 years and older, 2007-08

TARGET 3.6: BY 2020, HALVE THE NUMBER OF GLOBAL DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Deaths due to road traffic injuries continue to be a public health problem. The Ministry of Transport and Works continue to implement various initiatives aimed at encouraging safe driving along the roadways.

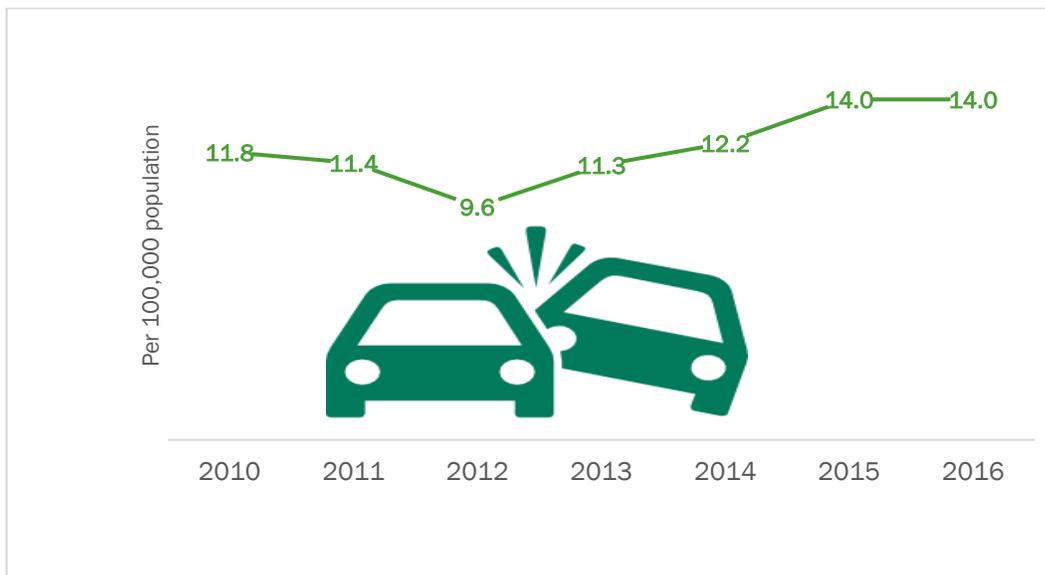


Figure 15: Death rate due to road traffic injuries (2010-2016)

Between 2010 and 2016, the death rate due to road traffic injuries rose from 11.8 to 14.0 per 100,000 population. Over time, the death rate due to road traffic injuries has trended upwards. However, in 2012, the rate fell to 9.6 from 11.4 per 100,000 population in the previous year. These gains were, however, short-lived, as the death rate due to road traffic injuries increased to 11.3 in 2013, and has continued to increase since.



Figure 16: Fatal Road Traffic Accidents, 2017¹

TARGET 3.7: BY 2030, ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH-CARE SERVICES, INCLUDING FOR FAMILY PLANNING, INFORMATION AND EDUCATION, AND THE INTEGRATION OF REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH INTO NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES

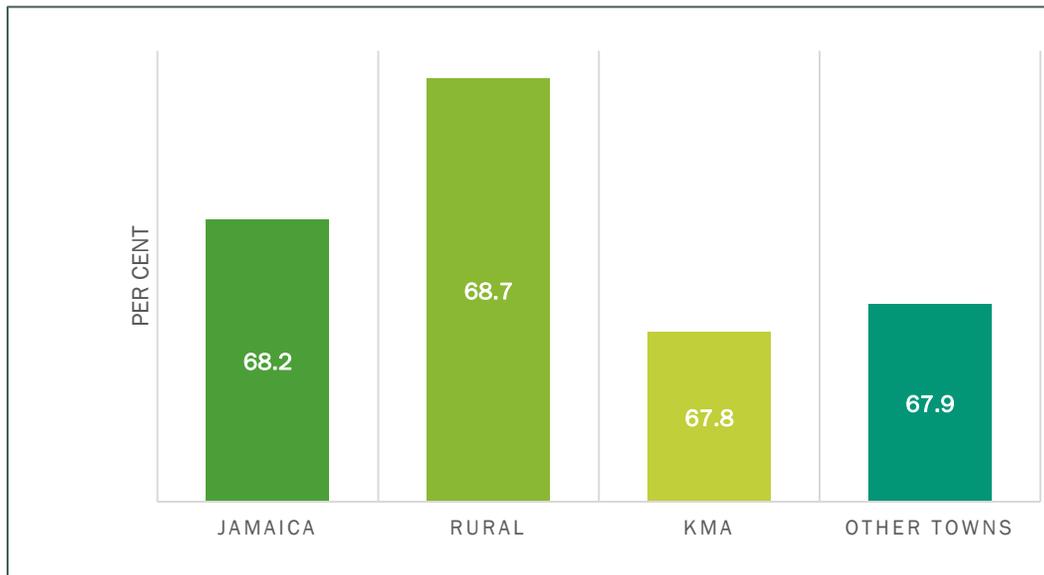


Figure 17: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, by Geographical location, 2008

The proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied in Jamaica was 68.2 per cent in 2008. This proportion was 68.7 per cent in rural areas while Other Towns and Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) recorded 67.9 and 67.8 per cent respectively.

¹ Source: Mona Geoinformatics Institute <http://traffic-crashmap.monagis.com/>

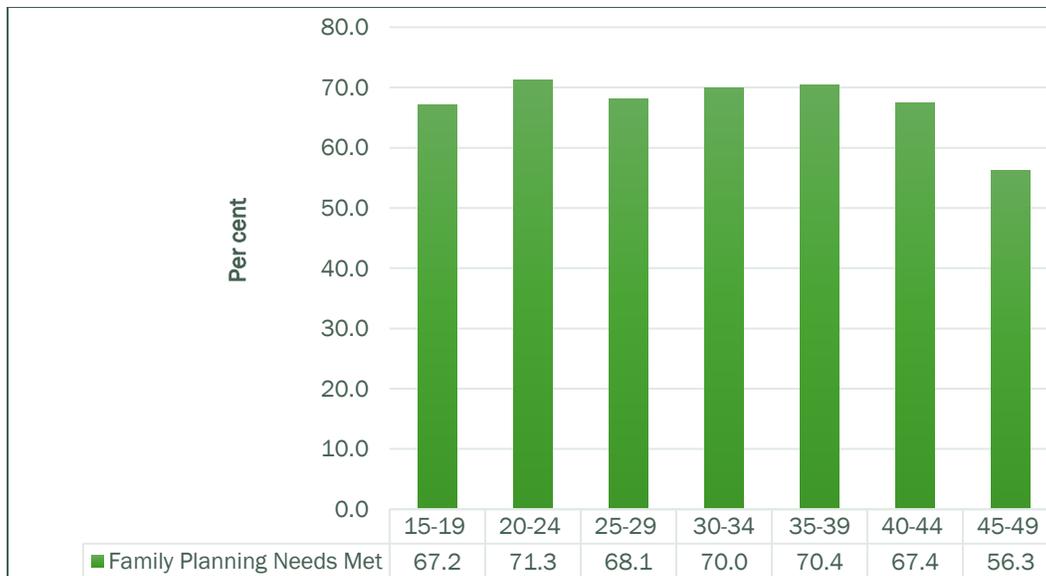


Figure 18: Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods, by Age groups, 2008

Disaggregated by age group, the data reveals that all except one age group (Age 45-49 at 58.3 per cent) recorded above 60 per cent for this indicator. This implies that the majority of women of reproductive age feel that their need for family planning is satisfied by modern methods.

TARGET 3.8: ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL HEALTH COVERAGE, INCLUDING FINANCIAL RISK PROTECTION, ACCESS TO QUALITY ESSENTIAL HEALTH-CARE SERVICES AND ACCESS TO SAFE, EFFECTIVE, QUALITY AND AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND VACCINES FOR ALL

HEALTH INSURANCE

It is estimated that less than one out of every five Jamaicans is covered by health insurance. The data, however, show that over time this proportion is increasing albeit marginally. In 2014, an estimated 17.7 per cent of the population reported that they were covered by health insurance, while this proportion increased to 18.9 per cent in 2015. Coverage of health insurance was generally highest in urban areas, with over thirty per cent coverage in the GKMA, followed by Other Towns then Rural areas.

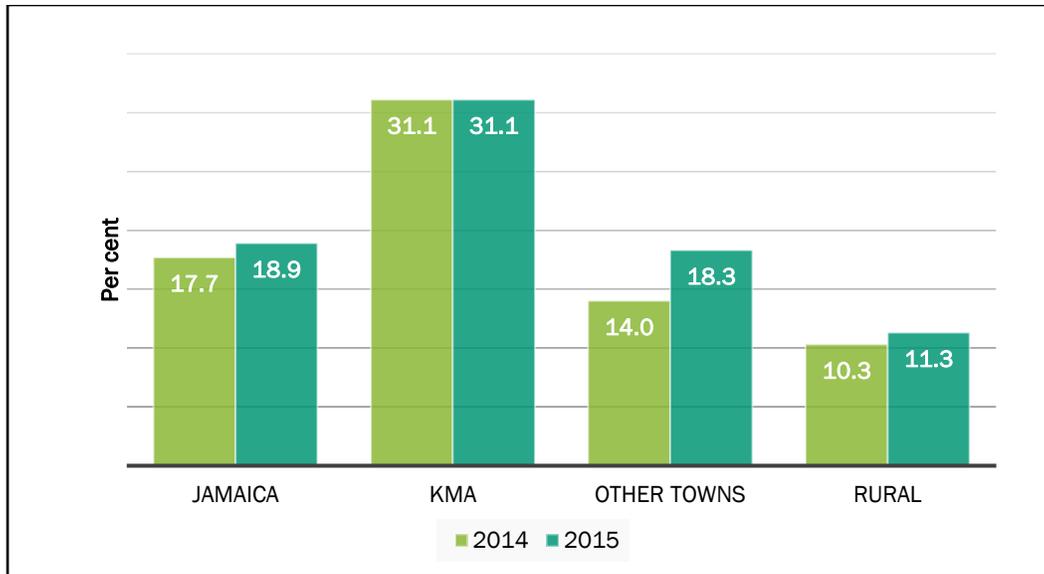


Figure 19: Proportion of respondents covered by health insurance, by geographical location, 2014-2015

A greater proportion of females than males reported that they were covered by health insurance in both 2014 and 2015. In 2014, 16.4 per cent of males were covered and 19.0 per cent were females were covered. Similarly, in 2015, 17.7 per cent of males were covered and 20.0 per cent were females.

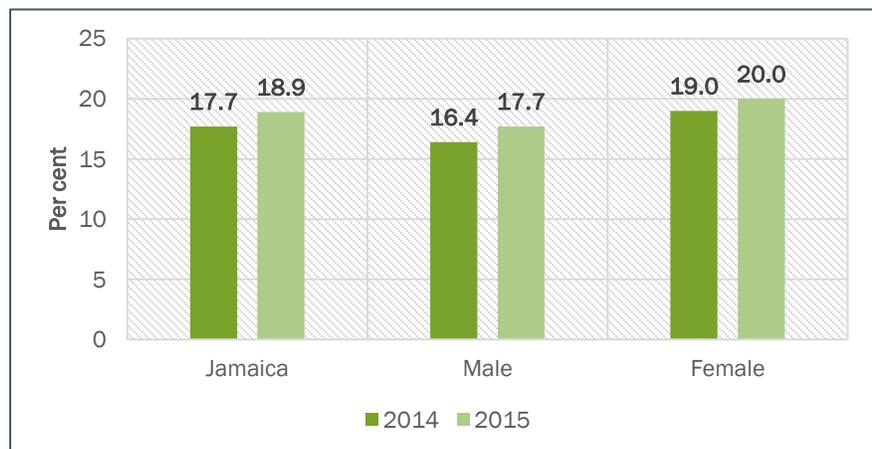


Figure 20: Proportion of respondents covered by health insurance, by Sex

The data revealed a positive relationship between wealth and coverage of health insurance. Wealthier quintiles

were found to have higher proportions of persons with health insurance coverage. The gap also becomes wider as the wealth quintile increases. Approximately 4 per cent of persons in the poorest quintile had health insurance coverage, relative to approximately 40 per cent in the wealthiest quintile.

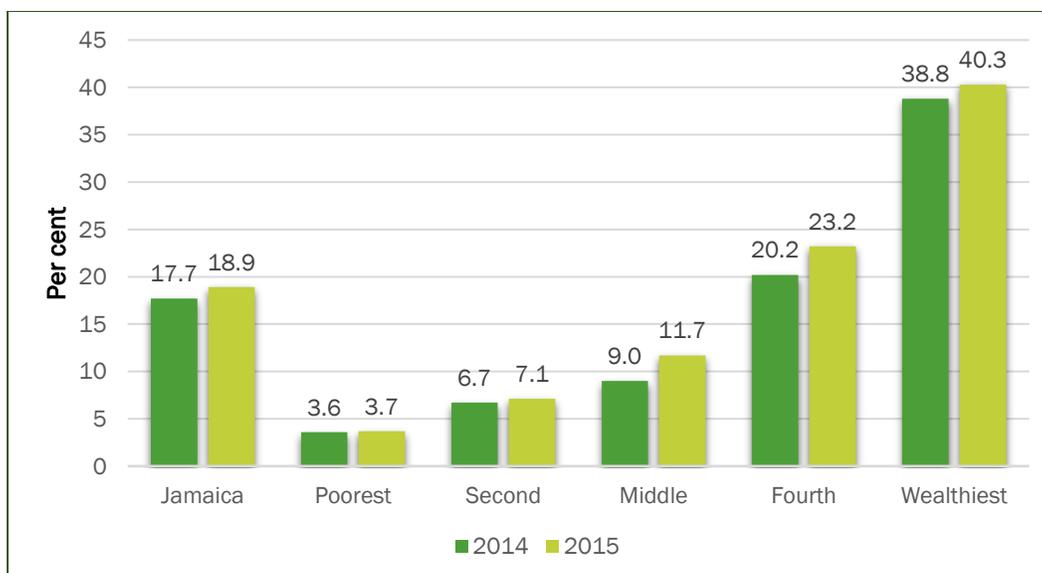
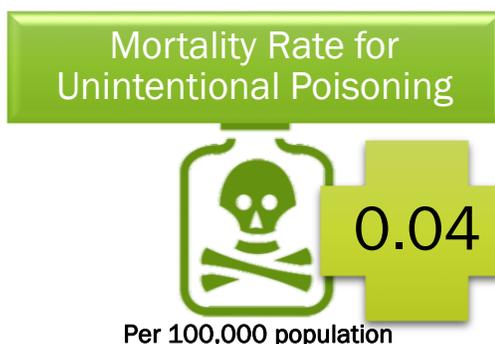


Figure 21: Proportion of respondents covered by health insurance, by Wealth Quintile

TARGET 3.9: BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND ILLNESSES FROM HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND AIR, WATER AND SOIL POLLUTION AND CONTAMINATION



The mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning in Jamaica was 0.04 per 100,000 population in 2015. This indicator measures the extent of inadequate management of hazardous chemicals and pollution, and of the effectiveness of a country's health system.

3.B SUPPORT THE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF VACCINES AND MEDICINES FOR THE COMMUNICABLE AND NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES THAT PRIMARILY AFFECT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, PROVIDE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND VACCINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DOHA DECLARATION ON THE TRIPS AGREEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH, WHICH AFFIRMS THE RIGHT OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO USE TO THE FULL THE PROVISIONS IN THE AGREEMENT ON TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS REGARDING FLEXIBILITIES TO PROTECT PUBLIC HEALTH, AND, IN PARTICULAR, PROVIDE ACCESS TO MEDICINES FOR ALL

In Jamaica, the Ministry of Health (MOH) recommends that a child be given the BCG vaccine at birth, three doses of DPT/DT by the age of six (6) months, three doses of the polio vaccine by age six (6) months and the measles vaccination at twelve (12) months. Generally, vaccination coverage in Jamaica is high, as it is a requirement for entry into the school system.

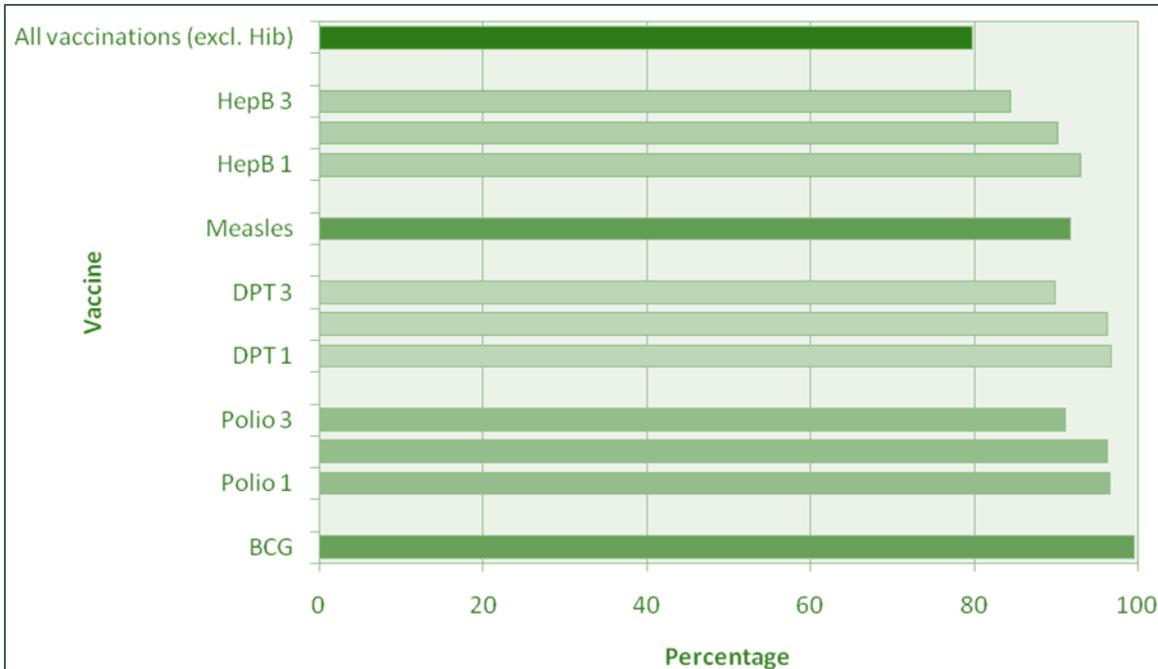


Figure 22: Percentage of children 18-29 months who received vaccination by type of vaccine, 2011

Approximately 80 per cent of children 18-29 months were found to have received all required vaccinations at the time of the survey. Additionally, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday was 67.6 per cent, and no child was found who had not received any vaccine.

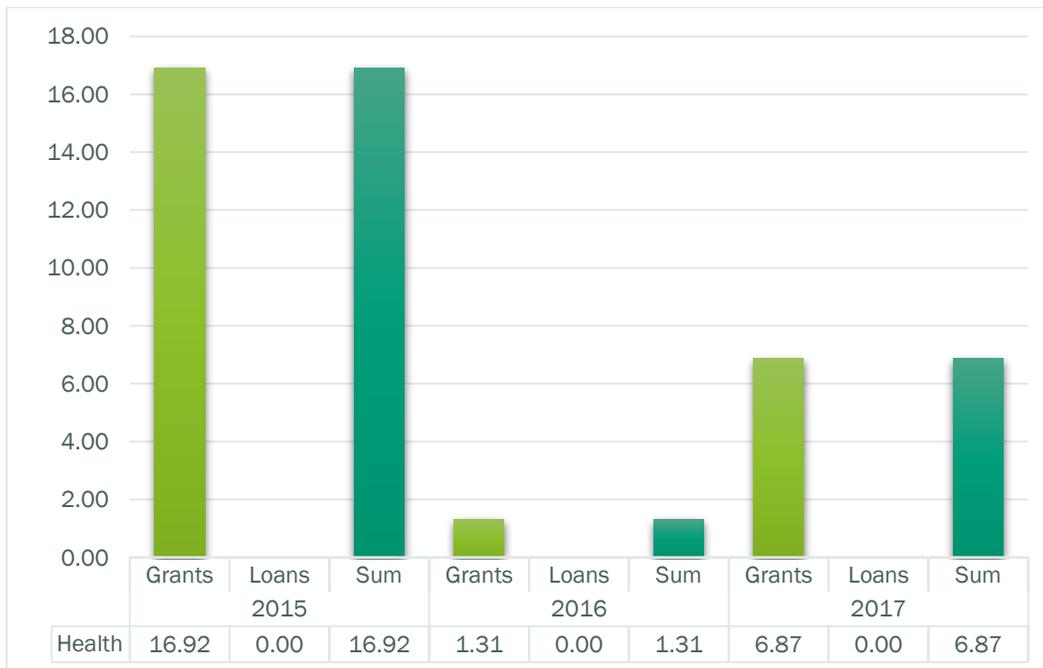


Figure 23: ODA to Health, 2015-2017

Official flows to health declined between 2015 and 2017, from US\$16.9 million in 2015 to US\$6.9 million in 2017. The data also shows that this was primarily in the form of grant funding, for all three years under review.

TARGET 3.C: SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE HEALTH FINANCING AND THE RECRUITMENT, DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING AND RETENTION OF THE HEALTH WORKFORCE IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

The number of health workers in Jamaica was 6,333 in 2016. Majority of these health workers were Nursing Professionals (3,201) followed by Nursing Associate Professionals (1,086). There were 950 General Medical Practitioners and 372 Specialist Medical Practitioners. Dental Assistants accounted for 140 while Dentists accounted for 45 of the total number of health workers. There were 94 Pharmaceutical Technician and Assistants and 63 Pharmacists.

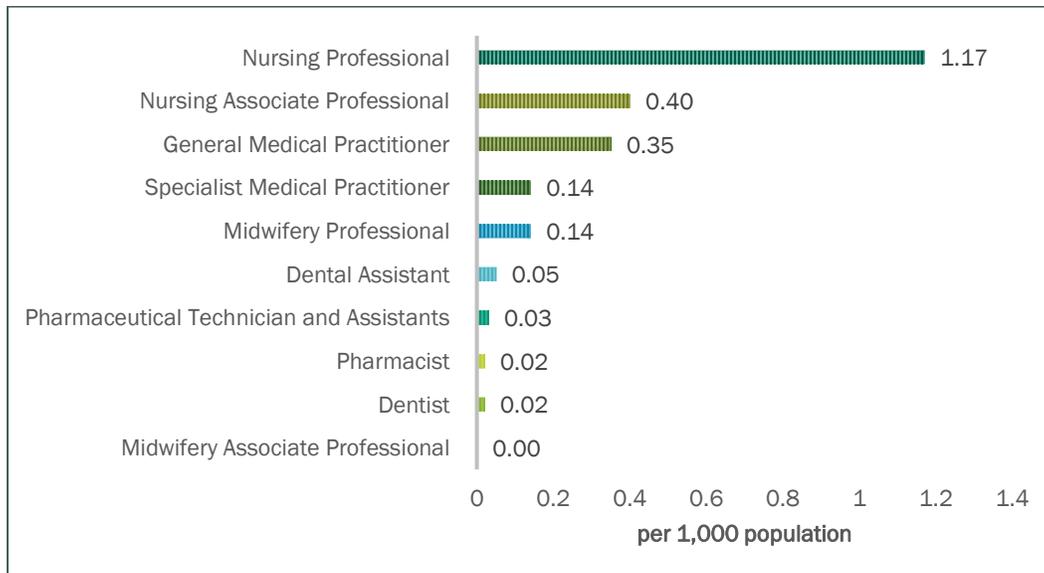


Figure 24: Health Worker Density, 2016

Health worker density is defined as the number of medical practitioners per 1,000 population. It is an indicator of the level of access to health care within a country. In 2016, there were 2.32 health worker for each person in Jamaica. Nursing Professionals were the most available health practitioners, at 1.17 per 1,000 population. This was followed by Nursing Associate Professionals (0.40) and General Medical Practitioners (0.35). The least available health workers were Midwifery Associate Professionals and Dentists (0.02).

TARGET 3.D STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF ALL COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, FOR EARLY WARNING, RISK REDUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL AND GLOBAL HEALTH RISKS

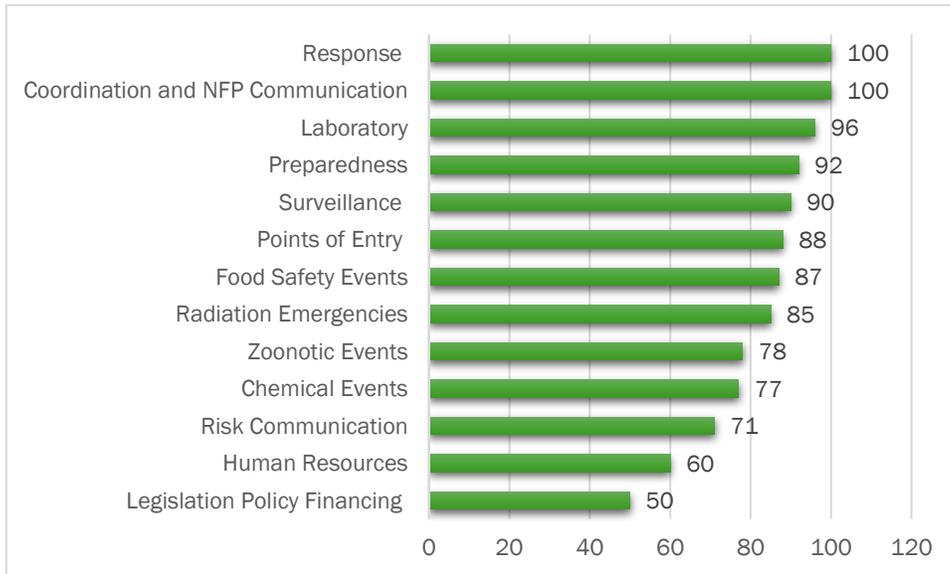


Figure 25: International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency

TABLES

Table 1: Indicator 3.1.1 Maternal Mortality Ratio

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015p
Jamaica	113.1	93.3	83.4	109.2	108.1	87.1
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator					
<i>Source</i>	Maternal Mortality Surveillance Data					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health 					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>						
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	p – preliminary data					
<i>URL</i>						

Table 2: Indicator 3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	2015	2016
Jamaica	99.7	99.7
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 3: Indicator 3.2.1 Under-five mortality ratio

	2014	2015
Jamaica	20.4	23.3
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Registrar General's Department 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 4: Indicator 3.2.2 Neonatal mortality ratio

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	14.9	13.2	13.6	13.5	16.7	19.7
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator					
<i>Source</i>						
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health Registrar General's Department 					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>						
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>						
<i>URL</i>						

Table 5: Indicator 3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population (2010-2015)

	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	0.48	0.48	0.45
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>		
<i>Source</i>	<i>National case-based surveillance system</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Monitoring and Evaluation Unit , Ministry of Health</i> 		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>			
<i>URL</i>			

Table 6: Number and Proportion of new HIV infections (2010-2015)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Number of newly diagnosed cases of HIV						
Jamaica	1,562	1,797	1,154	1,278	1,295	1,222
Proportion of newly diagnosed cases of HIV						
Jamaica						
Male	51.4	50.1	51.8	53.0	50.7	49.8
Female	48.5	49.9	48.2	47.0	49.3	50.2
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Additional SDG Indicator</i>					
<i>Source</i>	<i>National case-based surveillance system</i>					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Monitoring and Evaluation Unit , Ministry of Health</i> 					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>						
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>						
<i>URL</i>						

Table 7: Indicators 3.3.2 Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population & 3.3.3 Malaria incidence per 1,000 population, 2015

	2015
Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	0.38
Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.00
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ministry of Health</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	
<i>URL</i>	

Table 8: Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease, 2014

	2014
Jamaica	67%
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ministry of Health</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	
<i>URL</i>	

Table 9: Indicator 3.42 Suicide rate per 100,000 population

		2015
Jamaica		2.02
Parish		
Kingston		0.30
St. Andrew		1.34
St. Thomas		3.16
Portland		6.05
St. Mary		1.74
St. Ann		2.87
Trelawny		2.63
St. James		1.08
Hanover		0.00
Westmoreland		0.69
St. Elizabeth		3.95
Manchester		2.61
Clarendon		1.62
Sex		
Male		3.48
Female		0.58
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Registrar General's Department	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Epidemiology Unit, Ministry of Health 	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 10: Respondents reporting a need for treatment that received at least one treatment intervention in their lifetime, 2016

		2016
Jamaica		1.0
Sex		
Male		14.0
Female		0.4
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 3.3.1	
Source	National Household Survey 2016	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council on Drug Abuse 	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 11: Percentage of persons who felt the need for drug treatment within the past 12 months, by reason for not accessing the treatment they desired, 2016

	2016
Fear negative effect on job	1.5
Fear neighbours' negative opinion	15.5
Not sure where to go	28.1
Not ready to stop	21.8
Not finding type needed	24.3
Not on Health Plan	2.3
Treatment unaffordable	12.2
Notes	
Indicator Type	Additional Indicator for 3.5
Source	National Household Survey 2016
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council on Drug Abuse
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 12: Indicator 3.5.2 Harmful use of alcohol, defined according to the national context as alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

		2007/8
Jamaica		6.5
Sex		
Male		11.8
Female		1.4
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator	
<i>Source</i>	Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey 2007-8	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Council on Drug Abuse 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	Prevalence of heavy episodic drinking in Jamaicans 18 years and older	
<i>URL</i>	None	

Table 13: Indicator 3.6.1 Death rate due to road traffic injuries per 100,000 population, by Year

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	11.83	11.39	9.59	11.3	12.2	14.0	14.0
Notes							
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator						
<i>Source</i>							
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Transport and Works 						
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>							
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>							
<i>URL</i>							

Table 14: Indicator 3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods

		2008
Jamaica		68.2
Area		
KMA		67.8
Other towns		67.9
Rural		68.7
Age groups		
15-19		67.2
20-24		71.3
25-29		68.1
30-34		70.0
35-39		70.4
40-44		67.4
45-49		56.3
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator	
<i>Source</i>	Reproductive Health Survey 2008	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Family Planning Board (NFPB) 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None	
<i>URL</i>	None	

Table 15: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel

	2014	2015
Jamaica	99.7	99.7
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Additional Indicator for 3.8</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>Birth Registration Records</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registrar General's Department 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 16: Proportion of respondents covered by health insurance

	2014	2015
Jamaica	17.0	18.9
Sex		
Male	16.4	17.7
Female	19.0	20.0
Areas		
KMA	31.1	31.1
Other towns	14.0	18.3
Rural	10.3	11.3
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 3.8.2</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Institute of Jamaica • Statistical Institute of Jamaica 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 17: Indicator 3.9.3 Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning per 100,000 population, 2015

	2015
Jamaica	0.04
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Health
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	
<i>URL</i>	

Table 18: Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme, 2011

	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
BCG	77.8	21.7	99.5	99.5
Polio 1	75.9	21.1	97.0	96.6
Polio 2	75.9	21.1	97.0	96.3
Polio 3	76.2	15.9	92.0	91.1
DPT 1	77.8	19.9	97.7	96.8
DPT 2	77.8	19.5	97.3	96.4
DPT 3	77.8	13.7	91.5	89.9
Measles	76.3	17.8	94.1	91.7
Hep B 1	78.7	15.2	93.9	93.0
Hep B 2	78.5	12.6	91.1	90.3
Hep B 3	78.5	9.9	88.4	84.5
Hib 1	74.7	na	74.7	74.2
Hib 2	74.2	na	74.2	73.9
Hib 3	74.2	na	74.2	71.4
All vaccinations	73.0	0.0	73.0	67.6
All vaccinations excluding HIB	74.9	11.1	86.1	79.8
No vaccinations	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5
Number of children age 18-29 months	320	320	320	320
Notes				
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>			
<i>Source</i>	<i>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Jamaica 2011</i>			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • STATIN; UNICEF 			
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>				
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of children age 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (and by 18 months for measles) • na: data on mother's report not collected 			
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm			

Table 19: Indicator 3.b.1 Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme, by sex, area and wealth quintile 2011

	Percentage of children who received:												
	BCG	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	Measles	Hep B 1	Hep B 2	Hep B 3	None	All
Total	99.5	97.0	97.0	92.0	97.7	97.3	91.5	94.1	93.9	91.1	88.4	0.5	86.1
Sex													
Male	99.7	94.8	94.8	90.3	96.4	95.8	90.6	94.1	91.7	91.1	87.1	0.3	86.2
Female	99.4	99.4	99.4	93.8	99.1	98.8	92.4	94.1	96.1	91.1	89.8	0.6	85.9
Geographic Area													
Urban													
KMA	100.0	94.3	94.3	88.1	94.6	94.6	89.1	89.3	90.0	87.1	87.1	0.0	80.2
Other towns	100.0	100.0	100.0	92.4	100.0	99.4	93.6	95.5	96.6	94.3	91.6	0.0	88.9
Urban total	100.0	96.6	96.6	89.9	96.8	96.5	90.9	91.8	92.8	90.1	89.0	0.0	83.8
Rural	98.9	97.6	97.6	94.7	98.9	98.2	92.2	97.0	95.2	92.3	87.7	1.1	88.9
Wealth Quintile													
Poorest	98.3	98.3	98.3	95.4	98.2	98.2	95.2	96.5	96.8	92.5	87.7	1.7	90.1
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5	99.4	98.7	96.2	98.7	97.9	97.9	95.5	0.0	95.0
Middle	99.2	93.4	93.4	82.6	93.2	93.2	82.0	83.4	85.1	82.7	77.0	0.8	76.2
Fourth	100.0	98.5	98.5	94.8	98.4	98.4	91.4	100.0	94.8	90.7	90.7	0.0	86.7
Richest	100.0	95.2	95.2	90.8	100.0	98.3	93.9	93.5	95.6	91.9	91.9	0.0	82.7
Notes													
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator												
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Jamaica 2011												
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> STATIN; UNICEF 												
Conceptual Framework													
Comments/ Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of children age 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before the first birthday (and by 18 months for measles) na: data on mother's report not collected 												
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm												

Table 20: Indicator 3.b.2 Total net official development assistance to medical research and basic health sectors

US \$millions	2015	2016
Grants	16.92	1.31
Loan	0.00	0.00
Sum	16.92	1.31
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source		
Data Producing Entities	External Cooperation Management Division, Planning Institute of Jamaica	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	PIOJ only monitors concessionary loans, grants and technical assistance given to Jamaica.	
URL		

Table 21: Indicator 3.c.1 Health worker density and distribution, 2016

	Density	Number
Jamaica	2.32	6,333
General Medical Practitioner	0.35	950
Specialist Medical Practitioner	0.14	372
Nursing Professional	1.17	3,201
Nursing Associate Professional	0.40	1,086
Midwifery Professional	0.14	382
Midwifery Associate Professional	-	-
Dentist	0.02	45
Dental Assistant	0.05	140
Pharmacist	0.02	63
Pharmaceutical Technician and Assistants	0.03	94
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 22: Indicator 3.d.1 International Health Regulations (IHR) capacity and health emergency preparedness, 2016

Category	Score
Legislation Policy Financing	50
Coordination and NFP Communication	100
Surveillance	90
Response	100
Preparedness	92
Risk Communication	71
Human Resources	60
Laboratory	96
Points of Entry	88
Zoonotic Events	78
Food Safety Events	87
Chemical Events	77
Radiation Emergencies	85
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Health
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	
<i>URL</i>	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 3.3.4 Hepatitis B incidence per 100,000 population – Tier II
- 3.3.5 Number of people requiring interventions against neglected tropical diseases – Tier I
- 3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group – Tier II
- 3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the most disadvantaged population) – Tier II
- 3.9.1 Mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution – Tier I
- 3.9.2 Mortality rate attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene (exposure to unsafe Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All (WASH) services) – Tier I
- 3.a.1 Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15 years and older – Tier I
- 3.b.3 Proportion of health facilities that have a core set of relevant essential medicines available and affordable on a sustainable basis – Tier III



4 QUALITY
EDUCATION



Goal 4

Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all

World-class education and training is one of the national outcomes of Goal 1 of the country's national development plan-Vision 2030 Jamaica. An educated and skilled population is essential for the country's growth and hence this is a priority area for the Government of Jamaica.

TARGET 4.1: BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL GIRLS AND BOYS COMPLETE FREE, EQUITABLE AND QUALITY PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION LEADING TO RELEVANT AND EFFECTIVE LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the primary level, in addition to annual generalized assessments of performance, students sit two major examinations one in Grade Four, and the other at the end of Grade Six. At the Grade Four level, children are assessed with regards to Literacy and Numeracy, while at the Grade Six level, children are assessed with respect to five (5) subjects, namely English (including comprehension), Social Studies, Science, Mathematics and Communication Task.

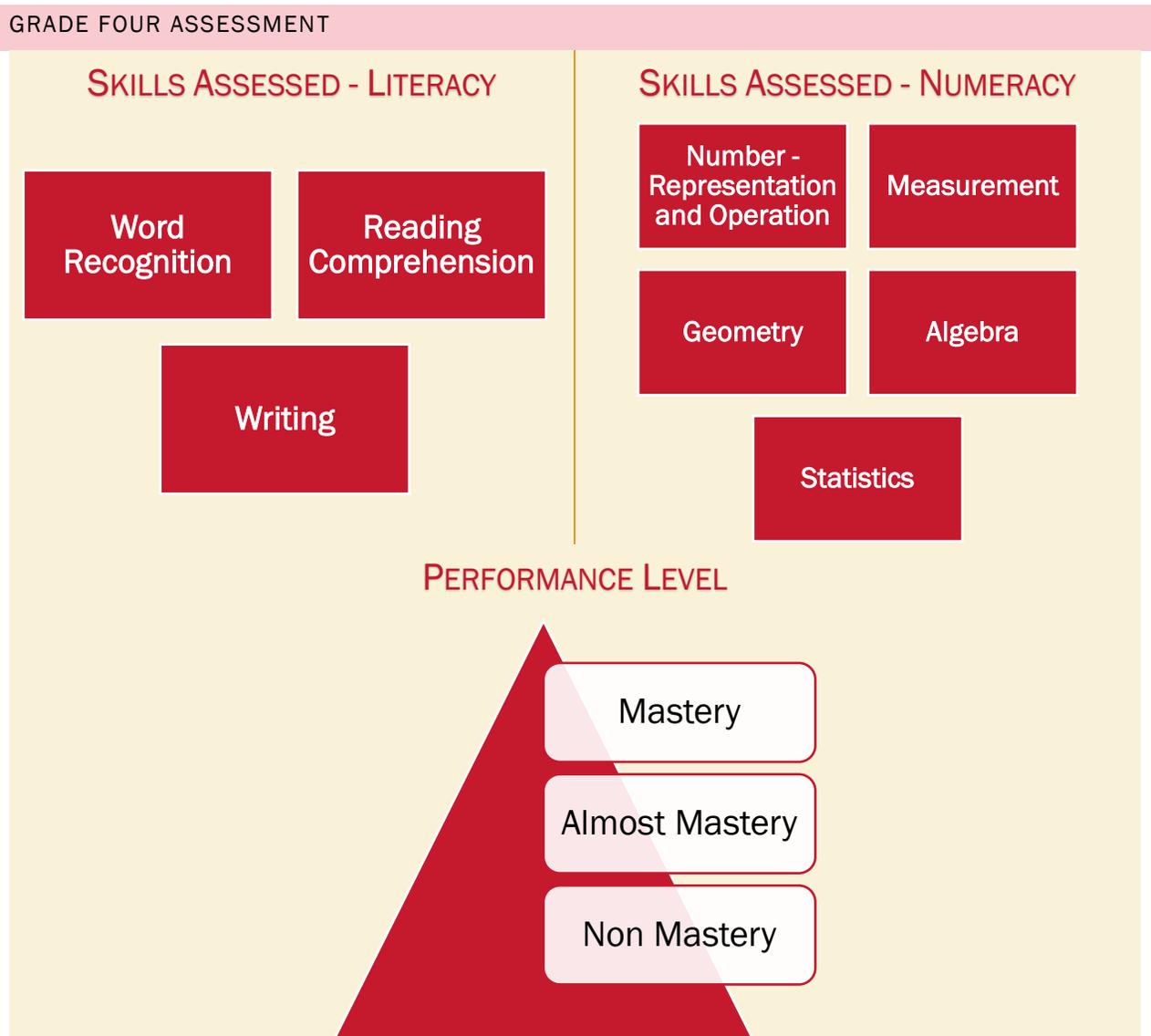


Figure 1: Skills Assessed and Performance Level of Grade Four Literacy and Numeracy Tests

GRADE FOUR LITERACY TEST

The Grade 4 Literacy Test consists of three sub-tests of skills:

- **Word Recognition**
- **Reading Comprehension**
- **Writing**

The overall performance of the child is expressed at one of the following levels:

- **Mastery:** The child has mastered the three skills and is considered literate.
- **Almost Mastery:** The child has mastered one or two of the three skills and is considered close to being literate.
- **Non Mastery:** The child has not mastered any of the three skills and is considered non- literate.

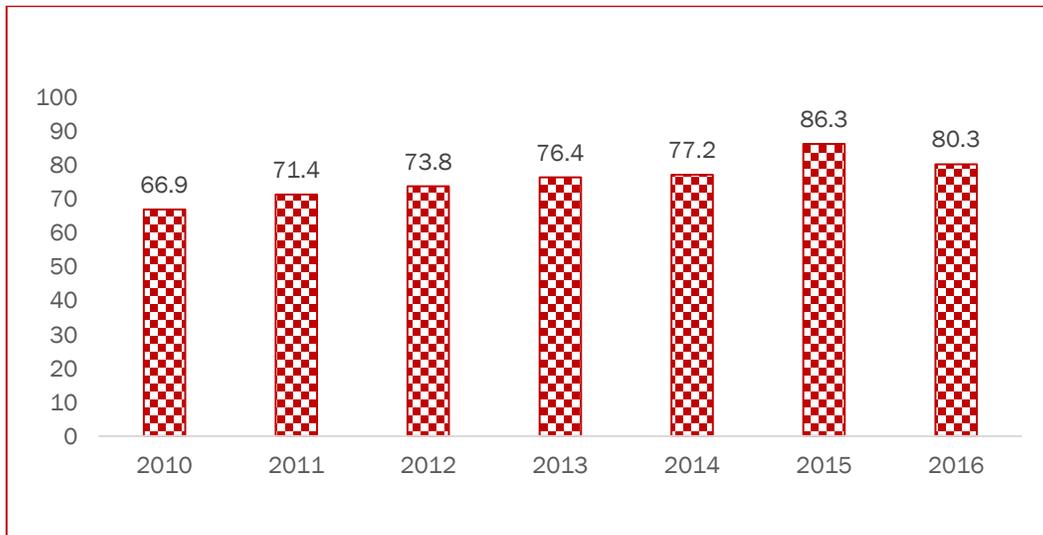


Figure 2: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Literacy Test

The proportion of students in Grade Four that achieved mastery in the Literacy exam increased during the period from 66.9 per cent in 2010 to 80.3 per cent in 2015. Relative to 2015, the proportion of Grade Four students achieving mastery in literacy fell by six percentage points to 80.3 per cent or 4 out of 5 students.

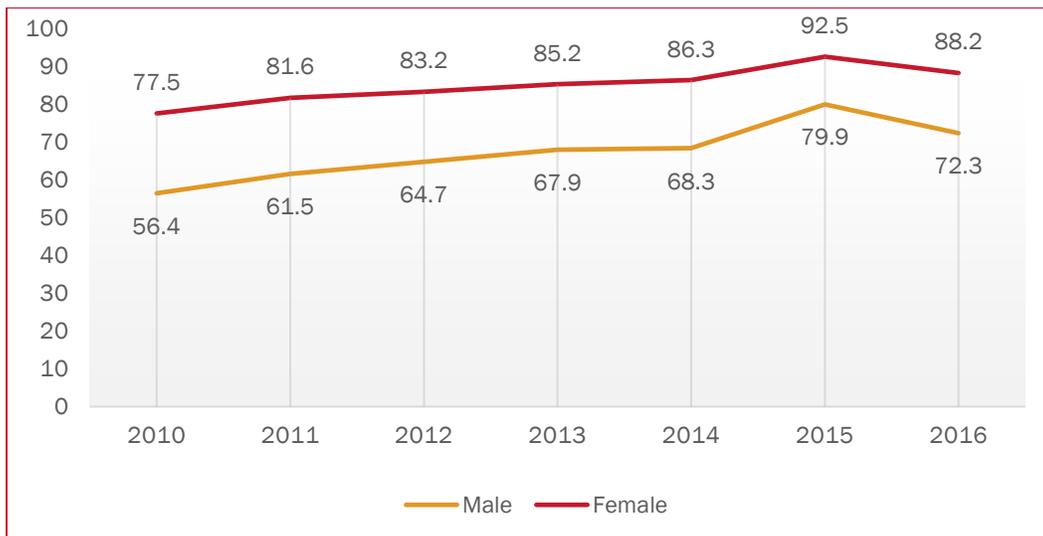


Figure 3: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Literacy Test, by Sex of Student

Over the period 2010-2016, girls performed better than boys in the Grade Four Literacy Test. However, during the period, the proportion of both sexes who achieved mastery increased, with a decline in 2016. In 2016, the percentage of boys and girls achieving mastery fell to 72.3 per cent and 88.2 per cent respectively. The largest gap (21.1 percentage points) in the performance of boys and girls was observed in 2010, when 56.4 per cent of boys and 77.5 per cent of girls achieved mastery in Literacy at the Grade Four level.

GRADE FOUR NUMERACY TEST

The Test consists of five strands namely:

- **Number - Representation and Operation**
- **Measurement**
- **Geometry**
- **Algebra**
- **Statistics**

Overall mastery is determined by attainment in three combined areas [**Number - Representation & Operation, Measurement & Geometry and Algebra & Statistics**] expressed as one of the following levels:

- **Mastery:** The child has mastered the three combinations and is considered to have successfully attained the requisite mathematical knowledge, skills and competencies.
- **Almost Mastery:** The child has mastered one or two of the three combinations.
- **Non Mastery:** The child has not mastered any of the three combinations.

The proportion of students who achieved a mastery in the Grade 4 Numeracy test fluctuated between 2012 and 2016. The highest figure was observed in 2015 when 63.6 per cent of Grade 4 students achieved mastery. On the other hand, the lowest figure was observed in 2012 when 54.0 per cent of student attained mastery.

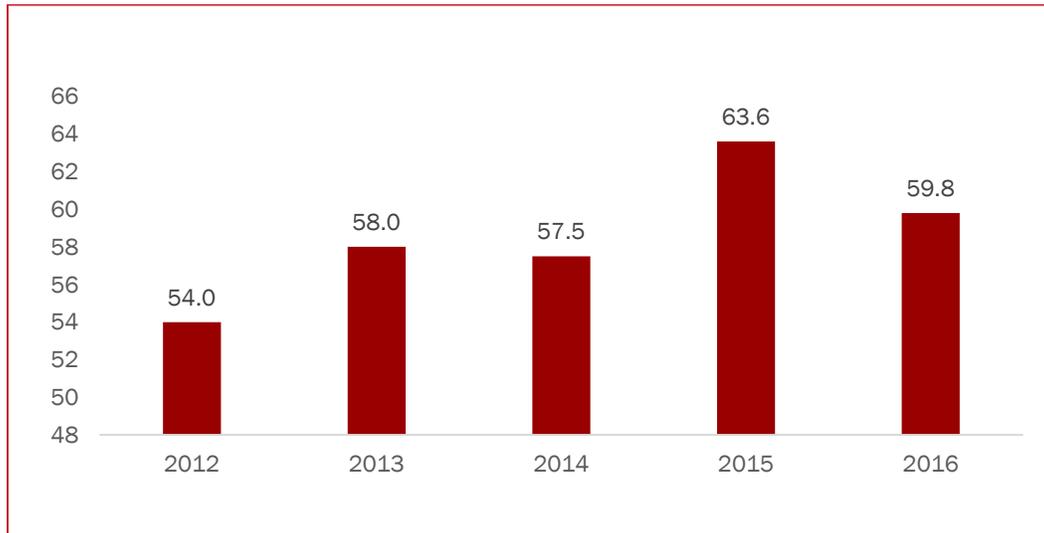


Figure 4: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Numeracy Test

Similar to the Literacy test, a greater proportion of girls achieved mastery in Numeracy when compared to boys over the period 2012-2016. The largest difference (14.8 per cent) in the performance of males and females was observed in 2014, and over time, the gap has not narrowed.

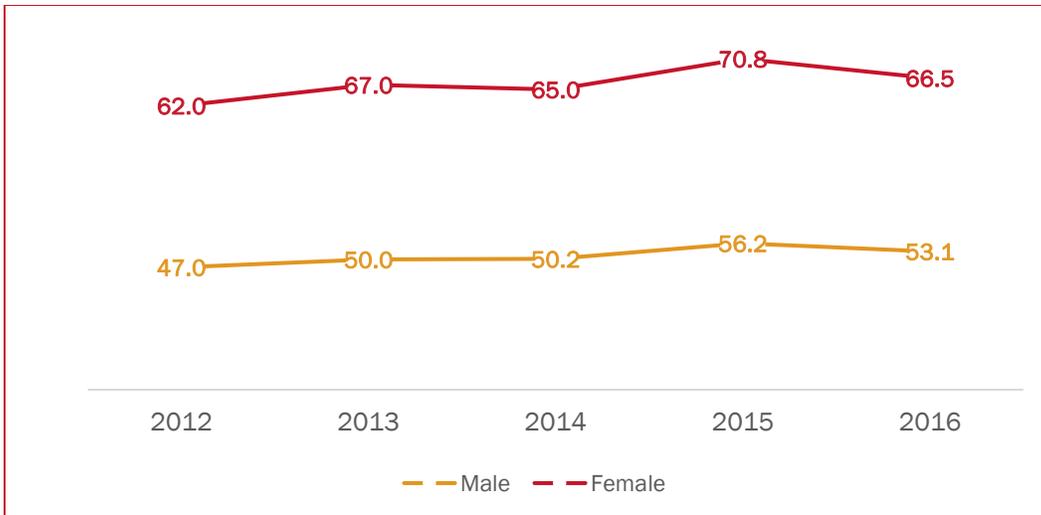


Figure 5: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Numeracy Test, by Sex of Students

THE GRADE SIX ACHIEVEMENT TEST (GSAT)

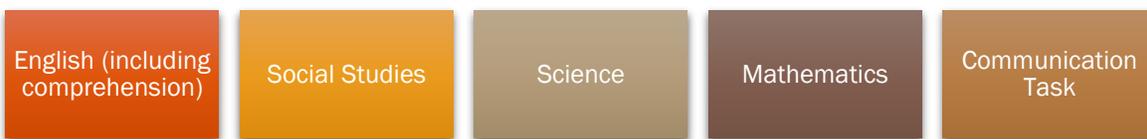


Figure 6: Subjects covered in GSAT

The Grade Six Achievement Test (GSAT) is an end of primary level examination that is taken by all students, in both public and private institutions. The results of this examination are used to place students into high schools for secondary level education. The examination covers five subject areas, and students are placed primarily based on their score.

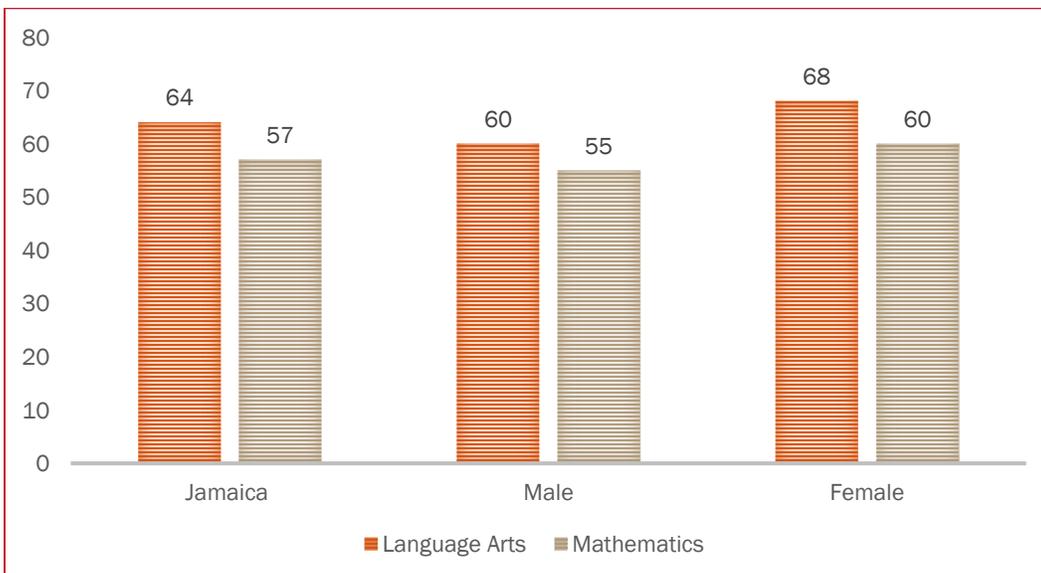


Figure 7: Mean Score in Grade Six Achievement Test, 2016

In 2016, the mean score for Language Arts was higher relative to Mathematics in the Grade Six Achievement Test. The median score for Language Arts was 64.0 per cent while Mathematics was 57.0 per cent. It can also be observed that girls performed better than their male counterparts. For Language Arts, the mean score for girls was 68.0 per cent while boys had a mean score of 60.0 per cent. The mean score for girls in mathematics was 60 per cent while on average boys scored 55 per cent.

TARGET 4.2: BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL GIRLS AND BOYS HAVE ACCESS TO QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT, CARE AND PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION SO THAT THEY ARE READY FOR PRIMARY EDUCATION

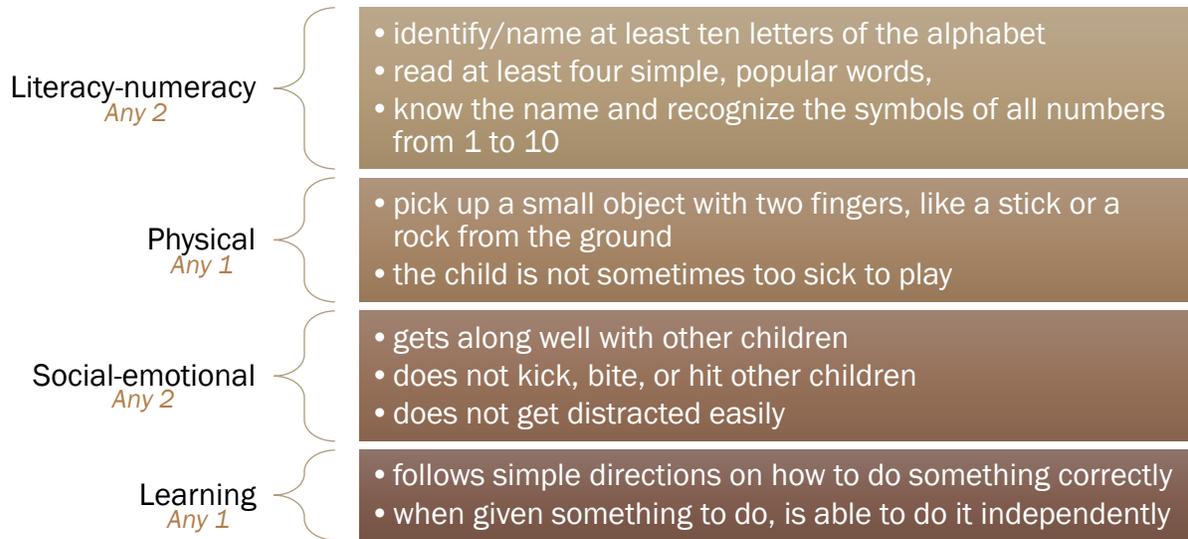


Figure 8: Domains of the Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

The methodology developed by UNICEF to compute the Early Childhood Development Index was used to determine the proportion of Jamaican children (3 – 5 years old) who are considered to be developmentally on-track. That is, they have attained certain benchmarks that they are expected to have if they are developing as the majority of children in that age group. The ECDI is calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

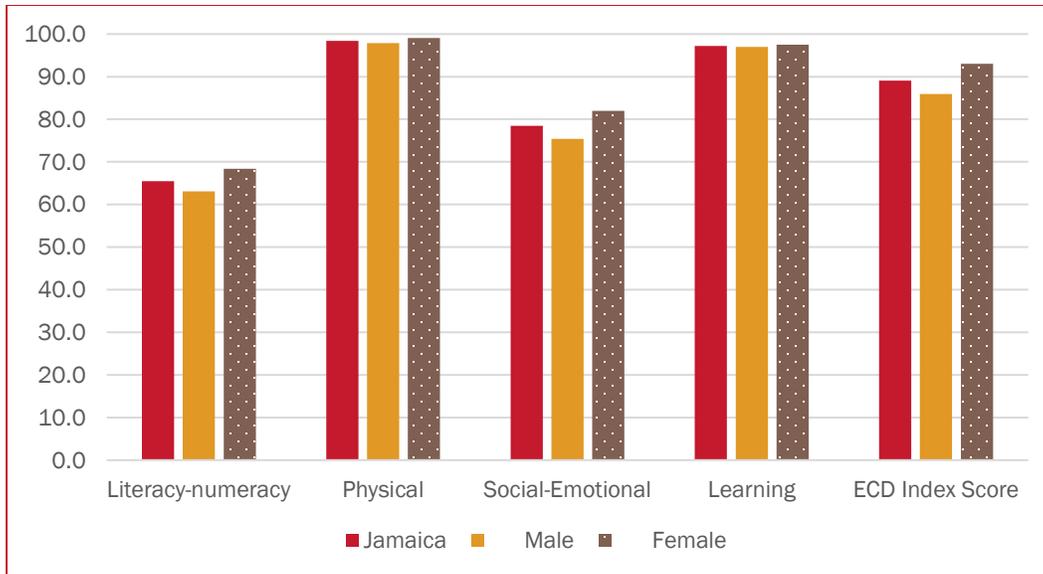


Figure 9: Percentage Of Children Age 36-59 Months Who Are Developmentally On Track In Literacy-Numeracy, Physical, Social-Emotional, And Learning Domains And The Early Child Development Index Score, 2011

It is estimated that 89.1 per cent of Jamaican children age 36-59 months are developmentally on-track. The data also shows that a greater proportion of girls (93.0 per cent) than boys (85.9 per cent) were developmentally on track. The greatest proportion of children was found to be developmentally on track with regards to physical development and learning, and least on track with regards to literacy and numeracy.

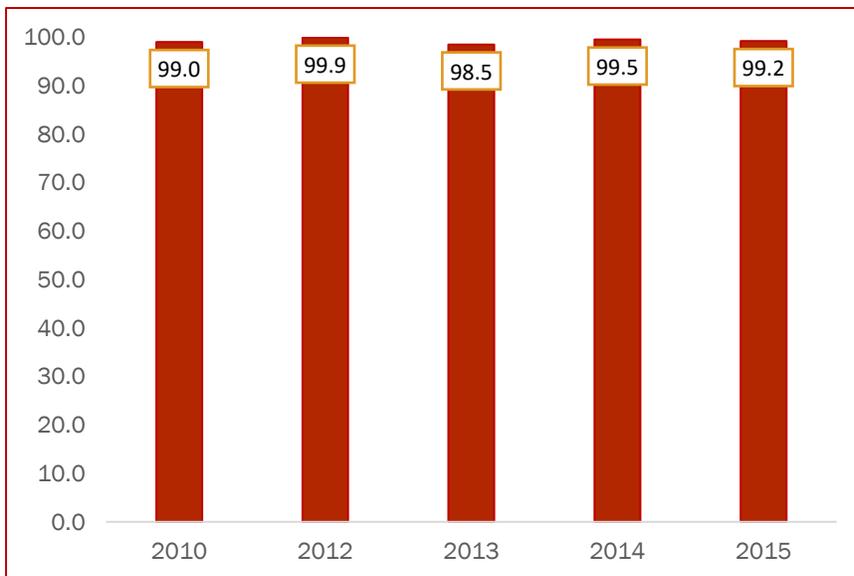


Figure 10: Enrollment rate of population (3-5 years old)

Early Childhood development is a key policy priority for the Jamaican Government. Significant resources have been allocated to promote the improvement of early childhood facilities and an increase in enrolment of children 3-5 years old.

The data reveal that there is almost complete enrolment of children aged 3-5 years in organized learning. The enrolment rate of the population aged 3-5 years was approximately 99.0 per cent for the period 2010-2015. This reflects a high enrolment rate of children aged 3-5 years old.

TARGET 4.3 BY 2030, ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN TO AFFORDABLE AND QUALITY TECHNICAL, VOCATIONAL AND TERTIARY EDUCATION, INCLUDING UNIVERSITY

In 2016, 45.0 per cent of youth (15-24 years old) were enrolled in education or training. This was nine times the proportion of adults twenty-five years or older who were enrolled in education or training.

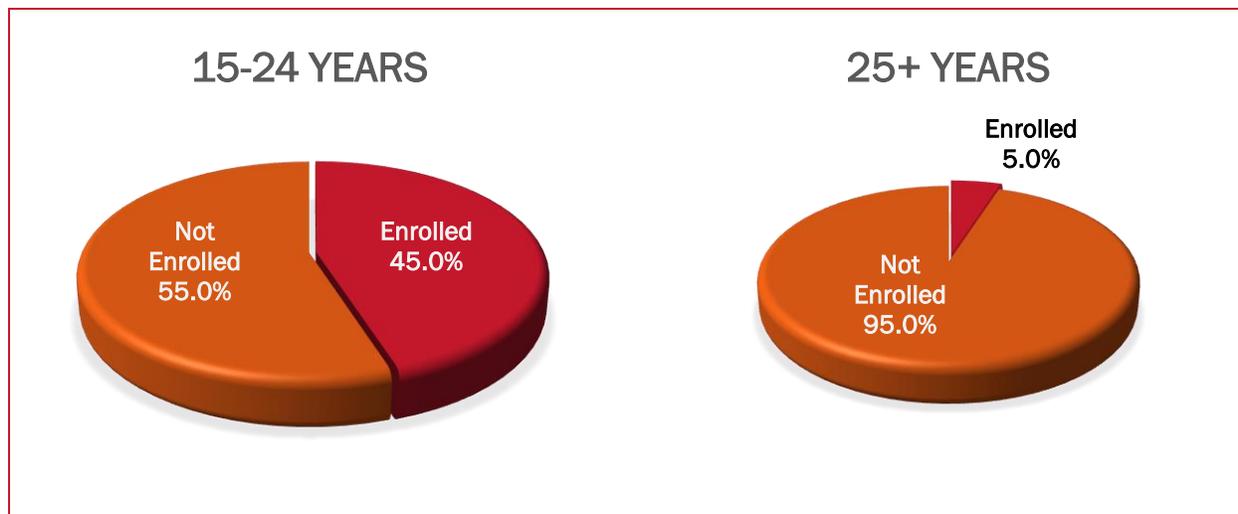


Figure 11: Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months

TARGET 4.4: BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE NUMBER OF YOUTH AND ADULTS WHO HAVE RELEVANT SKILLS, INCLUDING TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL SKILLS, FOR EMPLOYMENT, DECENT JOBS AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The ICT skills of the population are an indication of the adaptability to maximize the use of technology. The indicator is based on the information provided by respondents regarding certain computer-related activities that they have carried out in the past three (3) months.

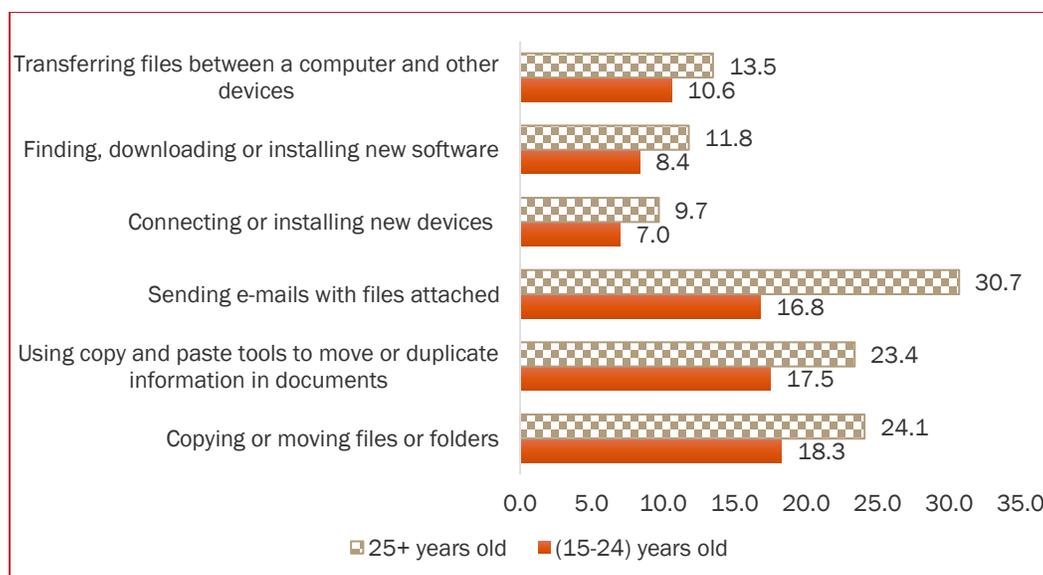


Figure 12: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, 2015

ICT SKILLS OF YOUTH (15-24 YEARS OLD)

Copying or moving files or folders was the leading ICT skill possessed by youth, with 18.3 per cent of them reporting having used a computer in this regard. This was followed by 'Using copy and paste tools to move or duplicate information in documents' then 'Sending e-mails with files attached' at 17.5 per cent and 16.8 per cent respectively. The least pervasive ICT skill among youth was 'Connecting or installing new devices' (7.0%) and 'Finding, downloading or installing new software (8.4%).

ICT SKILLS OF ADULTS (25+ YEARS OLD)

Sending e-mails with files attached was the leading ICT skill of adults (25+ years old), reported by 30.7 per cent. This was followed by 'Copying or moving files attached' then 'Using copy and paste tools to move or duplicate information in documents' at 24.1 per cent and 23.4 per cent respectively. Similarly to the youth, the least pervasive ICT skill among adults was 'Connecting or installing new devices' (9.7%) and 'Finding, downloading or installing new software (11.8%).

TARGET 4.5 BY 2030, ELIMINATE GENDER DISPARITIES IN EDUCATION AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR THE VULNERABLE, INCLUDING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND CHILDREN IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS

The Gender Parity Index (GPI) for attendance shows the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. A parity of 1.0 indicates no difference between the attendance of boys and girls.

Nationally, both the primary and secondary school GPI (1.02) show that girls are more likely to attend school than boys. However, disaggregated by area, the data shows that in rural areas, girls are less likely to attend secondary school than boys, with a GPI of 0.99. Additionally, the relative net attendance ratio of girls to boys in rural areas exceeds the ratio in urban areas.

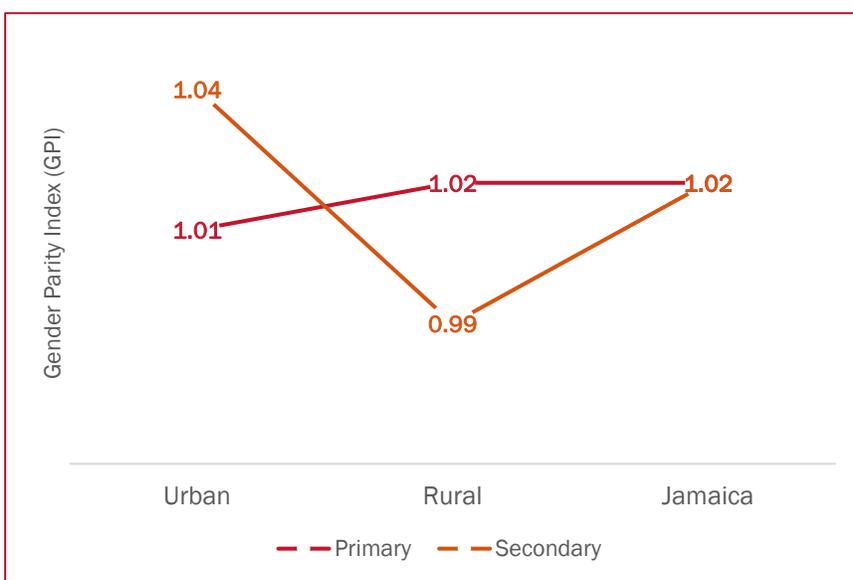


Figure 13: Ratio of Adjusted Net Attendance Ratios of Girls to Boys (GPI), In Primary and Secondary School, 2011

TARGET 4.6 BY 2030, ENSURE THAT ALL YOUTH AND A SUBSTANTIAL PROPORTION OF ADULTS, BOTH MEN AND WOMEN, ACHIEVE LITERACY AND NUMERACY

The Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) examination is an end of secondary level examination that assesses the competence of students in specified subject matters. The CSEC is a Caribbean-wide examination, the results of which are used to matriculate to higher levels of education. CSEC subjects are examined for certification at the General and Technical Proficiencies. The General and Technical Proficiencies provide students with the foundation for further studies and entry to the workplace.

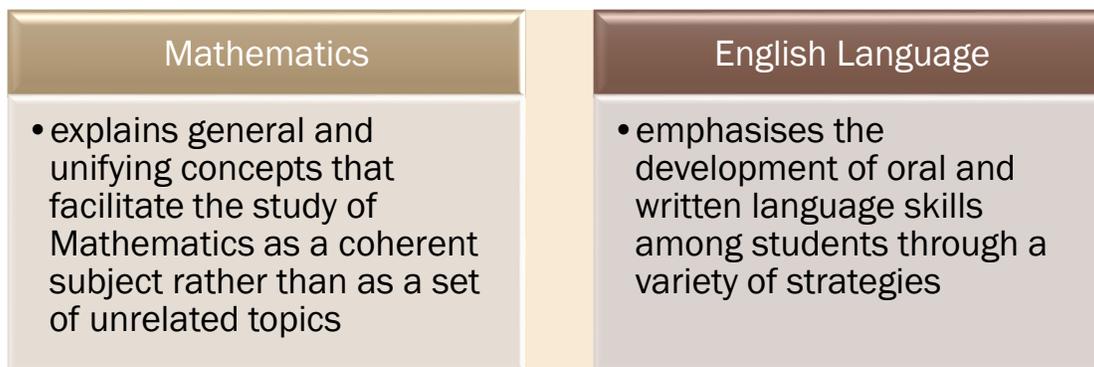


Figure 14: Overview of Numerical and Language Subjects available in CSEC

Passes in Mathematics and English Language, are good proxies of the functional competence of an individual with regard to literacy and numeracy. Examination scores are graded on a scale of 1-6, with Grades 1-3 being considered as satisfying the matriculation requirement for four-year programmes at universities and entry requirement to community colleges, teachers' colleges and any tertiary institution offering post-secondary programmes.

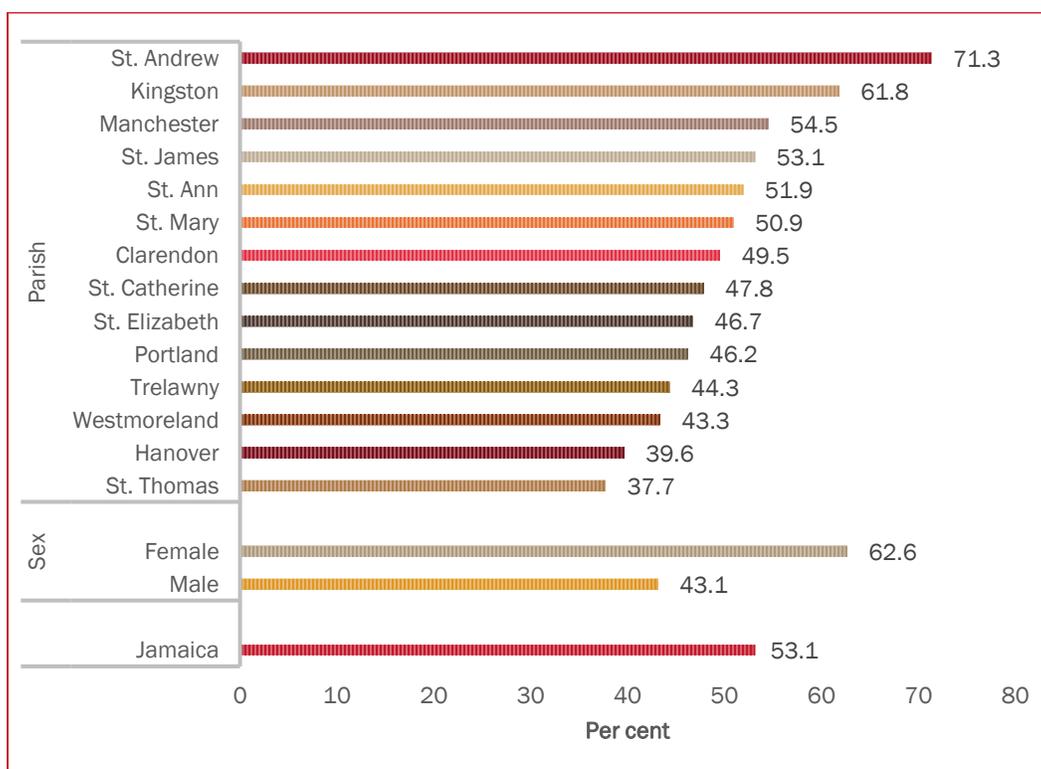


Figure 15: Performance of Candidates in English Language and Mathematics, 2017

Overall, 53.1 per cent of students obtained passes in English Language and Mathematics in 2017. The proportion of females (62.6%) who attained at least a Grade III in both subjects exceeded males (43.1%) by 19.5 percentage points. The parish of St. Andrew had the highest proportion of students who passed both subjects (71.3%), while St. Thomas had the lowest proportion at 37.7 per cent.

TARGET 4.A: BUILD AND UPGRADE EDUCATION FACILITIES THAT ARE CHILD, DISABILITY AND GENDER SENSITIVE AND PROVIDE SAFE, NON-VIOLENT, INCLUSIVE AND EFFECTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS FOR ALL

As shown in the graph, all Upper Secondary schools had access to electricity, internet, computers, basic drinking water facilities, single-sex basic sanitation facilities and basic hand washing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions). However, access to such facilities was limited in primary schools. Only 58.7 per cent of primary schools had electricity, basic drinking water facilities, single-sex basic sanitation facilities and basic hand washing facilities and 69.8 per cent had access to the internet.

At both the primary and secondary levels, the lowest level of access was to infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities.

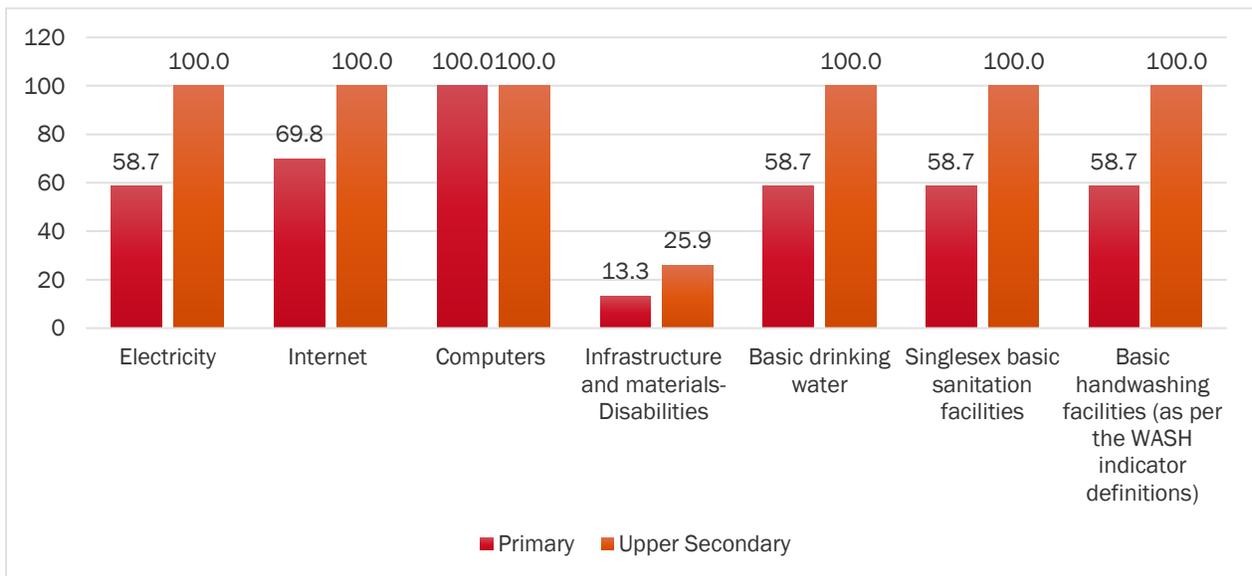
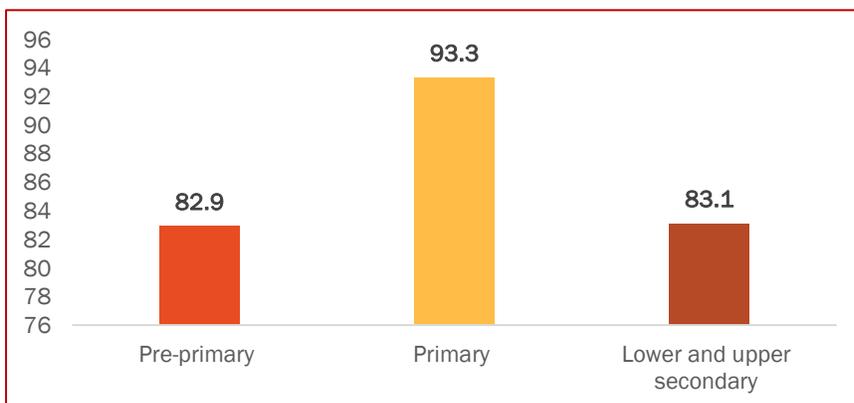


Figure 16: Proportion of Primary and Upper Secondary Schools with access to facilities, 2016/17

TARGET 4.C BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASE THE SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED TEACHERS, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR TEACHER TRAINING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATE



The proportion of trained teachers was highest in Primary school at 93.3 per cent. This was followed by Secondary schools then Pre-primary at 83.1 per cent and 82.9 per cent respectively.

Figure 17: Proportion of trained public school teachers, 2016/17

TABLES
Table 1: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Literacy Test

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	66.9	71.4	73.8	76.4	77.2	86.3	80.3
Sex							
Male	56.4	61.5	64.7	67.9	68.3	79.9	72.3
Female	77.5	81.6	83.2	85.2	86.3	92.5	88.2
Notes							
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1</i>						
<i>Source</i>	<i>Grade Four Achievement Test results</i>						
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Ministry of Education, Youth and Information</i>						
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>							
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>							
<i>URL</i>							

Table 2: Proportion of students achieving mastery in Grade Four Numeracy Test, by Sex of Student

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	54.0	58.0	57.5	63.6	59.8
Sex					
Male	47.0	50.0	50.2	56.2	53.1
Female	62.0	67.0	65.0	70.8	66.5
Notes					
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1</i>				
<i>Source</i>	<i>Grade Four Achievement Test results</i>				
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Ministry of Education, Youth and Information</i>				
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>					
<i>URL</i>					

Table 3: Mean Score in Grade Six Achievement Test, Language Arts (2016)

	Language Arts	Mathematics
Jamaica	64.0	57.0
Sex		
Male	55.0	60.0
Female	60.0	68.0
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>Grade Six Achievement Test results</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Ministry of Education, Youth and Information</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 4: Indicator 4.2.1 Proportion of children under 5 years of age who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex, area, and age group 2011

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Sex						
Male	63.1	97.9	75.4	97.0	85.9	359
Female	68.4	99.1	82.0	97.5	93.0	303
Area						
Urban						
KMA	73.4	99.0	79.6	97.7	92.0	261
Other towns	69.8	98.3	75.1	97.5	86.4	111
Urban total	72.3	98.8	78.3	97.6	90.3	372
Rural	56.9	98.0	78.7	96.7	87.6	290
Age						
36-47 months	52.3	98.4	75.1	96.5	86.0	289
48-59 months	75.8	98.4	81.1	97.8	91.5	373
Preschool Attendance						
Attending preschool	68.4	99.0	79.2	98.0	90.2	605
Not attending preschool	35.1	92.8	71.0	88.8	77.8	57
Wealth Index Quintiles						
Poorest	48.9	97.5	67.6	95.5	79.1	154
Second	67.3	98.0	79.8	97.3	90.1	165
Middle	72.1	100.0	80.7	99.6	93.9	137
Fourth	74.1	97.1	79.2	96.0	88.9	112
Richest	70.0	100.0	90.0	98.0	97.1	93
Total	65.5	98.4	78.5	97.2	89.1	662
Notes						
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator					
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey - Jamaica, 2011					
Data Producing Entities	STATIN; UNICEF					
Conceptual Framework						
Comments/ Exceptions	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains and the early child development index score, Jamaica, 2011					
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm					

Table 5: Indicator 4.2.2 Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	99.0	99.9	98.5	99.5	99.2
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 				
Conceptual Framework	None				
Comments/ Exceptions	Enrollment rate of population (3-5 years old)				
URL	None				

Table 6: Indicator 4.3.1 Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training in the previous 12 months, 2016

	Enrolled	Not Enrolled
15-24 years old	45.0	55.0
25+ years old	5.0	95.0
Total	14.8	85.2
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	Persons enrolled in education and training	
URL	None	

Table 7: Indicator 4.4.1 Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, 2015

	15-24 years old	25+ years old
Copying or moving files or folders	18.3	24.1
Using copy and paste tools to move or duplicate information in documents	17.5	23.4
Sending e-mails with files attached	16.8	30.7
Connecting or installing new devices	7.0	9.7
Finding, downloading or installing new software	8.4	11.8
Transferring files between a computer and other devices	10.6	13.5
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statistical Institute of Jamaica • Planning Institute of Jamaica 	
Conceptual Framework	Partnership on Measuring ICT for Development's Core List of Indicators, 2014	
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 8: Indicator 4.5.1 Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators

	Primary school			Secondary school		
	adjusted Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)		GPI for adjusted NAR	adjusted Net Attendance Ratio (NAR)		GPI for adjusted NAR
	Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys	
Jamaica	98.7	97.2	1.02	92.3	90.8	1.02
Area						
Urban						
KMA	98.5	97.1	1.01	95.5	93.1	1.03
Other towns	98.3	98.2	1.00	94.6	89.4	1.06
Urban total	98.5	97.6	1.01	95.2	91.6	1.04
Rural	99.0	96.8	1.02	89.1	89.9	0.99
Wealth Index Quintiles						
Poorest	98.9	96.0	1.03	88.3	87.0	1.02
Second	98.6	97.9	1.01	90.8	92.9	0.98
Middle	97.9	96.4	1.01	93.9	87.3	1.08
Fourth	99.2	97.8	1.01	92.3	92.6	1.00
Richest	99.0	98.5	1.01	97.9	95.2	1.03
Notes						
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator					
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Jamaica , 2011					
Data Producing Entities	STATIN; UNICEF					
Conceptual Framework						
Comments/ Exceptions	Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, Jamaica, 2011					
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm					

Table 9: Performance of Candidates in English Language and Mathematics, 2017

	English A Only	Mathematics Only	English A and Mathematics	English A and/or Mathematics	% of Cohort
Jamaica	8,971	2,186	9,652	20,809	53.1
Sex					
Female	5,486	1,066	6,002	12,554	62.6
Male	3,485	1,120	3,650	8,255	43.1
Parish					
1. Kingston	617	269	1,048	1,934	61.8
2. St. Andrew	1,640	535	2,483	4,658	71.3
3. St. Thomas	259	73	160	492	37.7
4. Portland	287	50	243	580	46.2
5. St. Mary	461	163	279	903	50.9
6. St. Ann	592	119	507	1,218	51.9
7. Trelawny	264	39	280	583	44.3
8. St. James	569	141	693	1,403	53.1
9. Hanover	326	45	152	523	39.6
10. Westmoreland	391	76	397	864	43.3
11. St. Elizabeth	528	132	515	1,175	46.7
12. Manchester	538	85	723	1,346	54.5
13. Clarendon	916	173	1,058	2,147	49.5
14. St. Catherine	1,583	286	1,114	2,983	47.8
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.6.1				
Source	Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC) Examination 2017: Analysis Of The Performance Of Public Schools				
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Education, Youth and Information				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions	Persons sitting exams in Jamaica				
URL					

Table 10: Indicator 4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to (a) electricity; (b) the Internet for pedagogical purposes; (c) computers for pedagogical purposes; (d) adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities; (e) basic drinking water; (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities; and (g) basic handwashing facilities (as per the WASH indicator definitions)

	Primary	Upper Secondary
a) Electricity	58.7	100.0
b) Internet for pedagogical purposes	69.8	100.0
c) Computers for pedagogical purposes	100.0	100.0
d) Adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities	13.3	25.9
e) Basic drinking water	58.7	100.0
f) Single-sex basic sanitation facilities	58.7	100.0
g) Basic handwashing facilities	58.7	100.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI) 	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 11: Indicator 4.c.1 Proportion of teachers in: (a) pre-primary; (b) primary; (c) lower secondary; and (d) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organized teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching at the relevant level in a given country

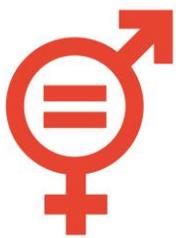
	2016/17
Pre-primary	82.9
Primary	93.3
Lower and Upper Secondary	83.1
Notes	
Indicator Type	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
Source	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ministry of Education, Youth and Information (MOEYI)</i>
Conceptual Framework	<i>None</i>
Comments/ Exceptions	<i>Proportion of trained public school teachers, 2016/17</i>
URL	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 4.7.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment – Tier III
- 4.b.1 Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships by sector and type of study – Tier I



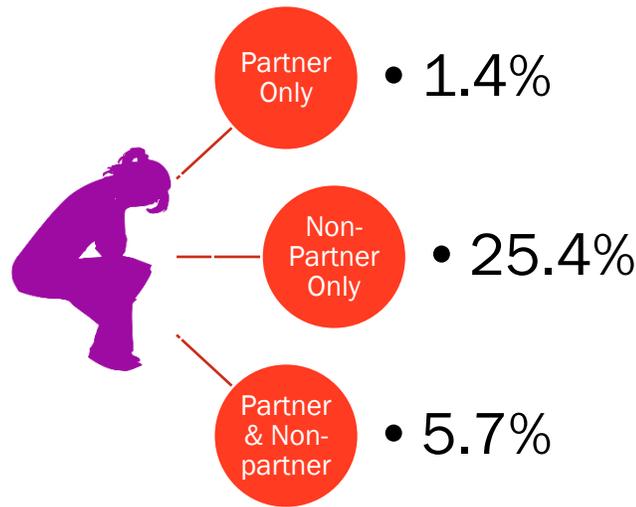
**5 GENDER
EQUALITY**



Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

TARGET 5.2 ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS IN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SPHERES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL AND OTHER TYPES OF EXPLOITATION



In 2016, 32.5 per cent of Jamaican women reported that they had experienced sexual violence in their lifetime by either a partner and/or non-partner. Of this amount, the majority, 25.4 per cent reported that the sexual violence was perpetrated by non-partners only. Another 1.4 per cent reported that the sexual violence was committed by partners only and the remaining 5.7 per cent had been assaulted by both partners and non-partners.

Figure 1: Violence against women by relation to perpetrator, 2016

INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Throughout their lifetime, approximately twenty-eight per cent of Jamaican women experienced some form of physical and/or sexual violence by a male intimate partner. Physical violence was experienced by just over a quarter of Jamaican women in their lifetime, while approximately eight per cent of women experienced sexual violence. Emotional violence was also experienced by a large proportion of women (28.8%) and economic violence by 8.5 per cent of women in their lifetime.

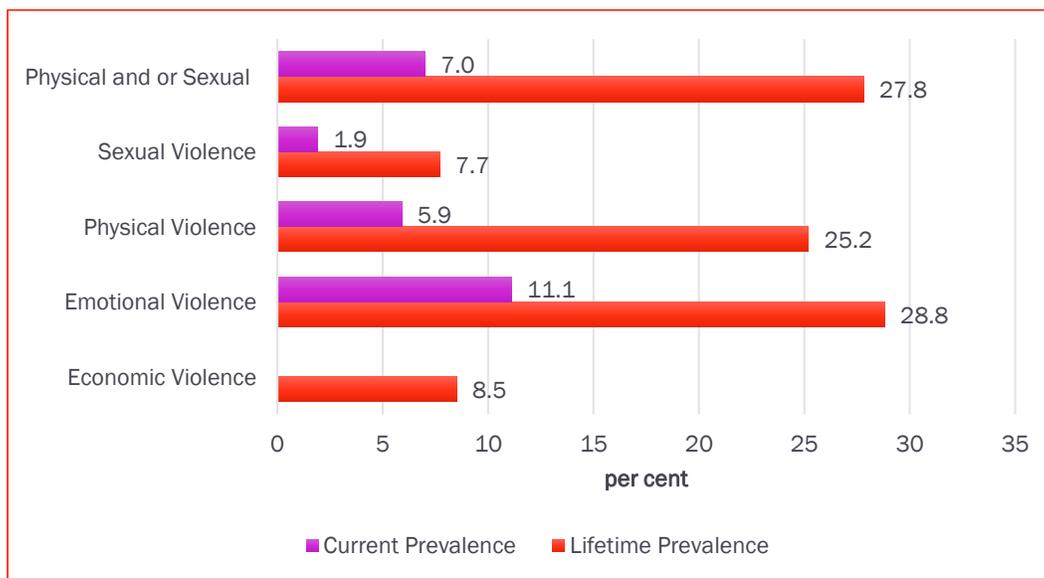


Figure 2: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age, 2016

The prevalence of current violence against women in Jamaica was much lower than the lifetime prevalence. Current prevalence refers to the proportion of ever-partnered women who have experienced intimate partner violence within the last 12 months. Seven per cent of Jamaican women experienced physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner in the 12 months prior to the survey. In the twelve-month review period, Emotional Violence (11.1%) was the most prevalent form of violence against women by their intimate partners, followed by physical violence (5.9%) and sexual violence (1.9%).

NON-INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Non-partner sexual violence was measured by asking women, including those who have never had an intimate partner, if any male other than their intimate partner ever forced them to have sexual intercourse. This included threatening them, holding them down or putting them in a situation where they felt they could not say no.

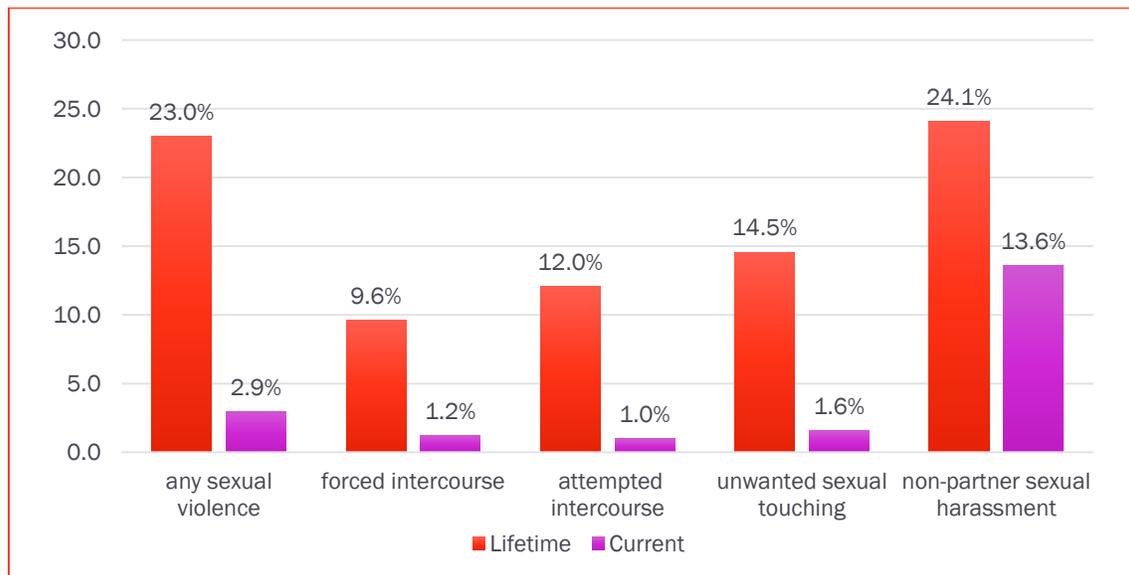


Figure 3: Prevalence of Lifetime and Current Sexual Violence by Non-partners, Jamaica, 2016

Greater than one out of every four Jamaican women experienced some sexual violence in their lifetime by someone other than their intimate partner. The most prevalent form of sexual violence perpetrated against women in their lifetime was Sexual Harassment (24.1%), and Unwanted Sexual Touching (14.5%). More serious forms of sexual violence were less prevalent such as Attempted Intercourse (12.0%) and Forced Intercourse (9.6%).

In the past 12 months, however, the prevalence of sexual violence by non-intimate partners was 2.9 per cent. The most prevalent form of sexual violence in the 12 months preceding the survey was Non-partner Sexual Harassment (13.6%) while the least prevalent form was Attempted Intercourse (1.0%).

TARGET 5.3 ELIMINATE ALL HARMFUL PRACTICES, SUCH AS CHILD, EARLY AND FORCED MARRIAGE AND FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION

The Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey conducted in 2011 provides estimates on the proportion of women married before 15 years old and 18 years old. In 2011, 7.9 per cent of women aged 20-24 years old were married or in a union before 18 years old. Geographically, KMA recorded the highest proportion of women in early unions at 9.7 per cent followed by other towns at 6.9 per cent. In rural areas, 6.8 per cent of the women aged 20-24 years old were married or in a union before 18 years old.

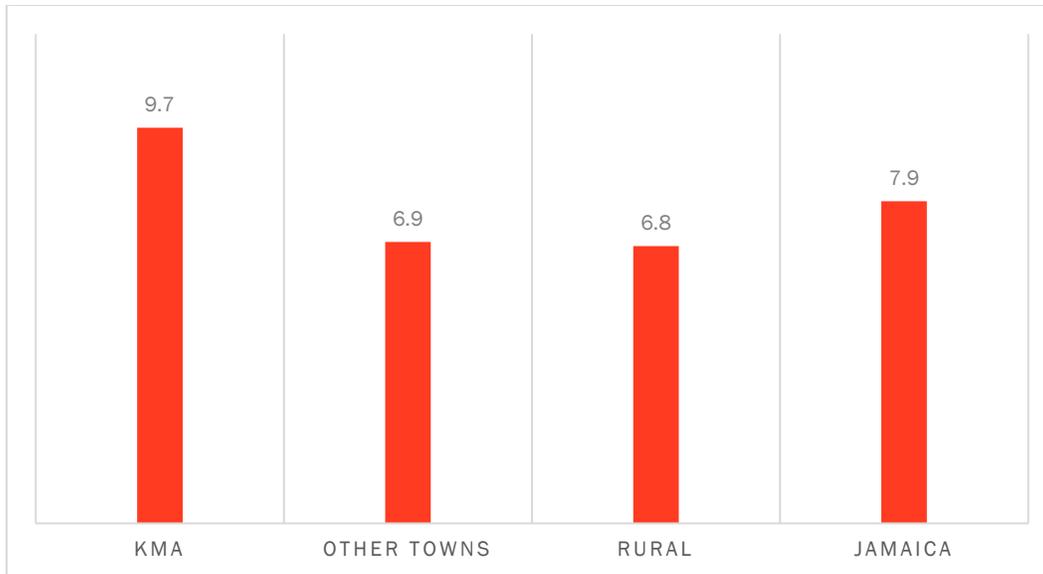


Figure 4: Proportion of women 20-24 years old that were married or in a union before 18 years old (2011)

In 2011, 1.4 per cent of women aged 20-24 years old were married or in a union before age 15. Other towns recorded 1.8 per cent followed by KMA at 1.5 per cent. In rural areas, 1.0 per cent of the women aged 20-24 years old were married or union.



Figure 5: Proportion of women 20-24 years old that were married or in a union before 15 years old (2011)

TARGET 5.5 ENSURE WOMEN’S FULL AND EFFECTIVE PARTICIPATION AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR LEADERSHIP AT ALL LEVELS OF DECISION-MAKING IN POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC LIFE

Parliament is the legislative branch of the Government. It consist of two houses:

1. The Lower House – House of Representatives: Elected officials
2. The Upper House – Senate: Officials nominated by the Prime Minister

There are twenty-one (21) seats in the Upper House, and since 2011, sixty-three (63) seats in the Lower House. Prior to 2011, there were sixty (60) seats in the Lower House. Traditionally, representation at this level has been predominantly male, with increasing female representation in recent years.

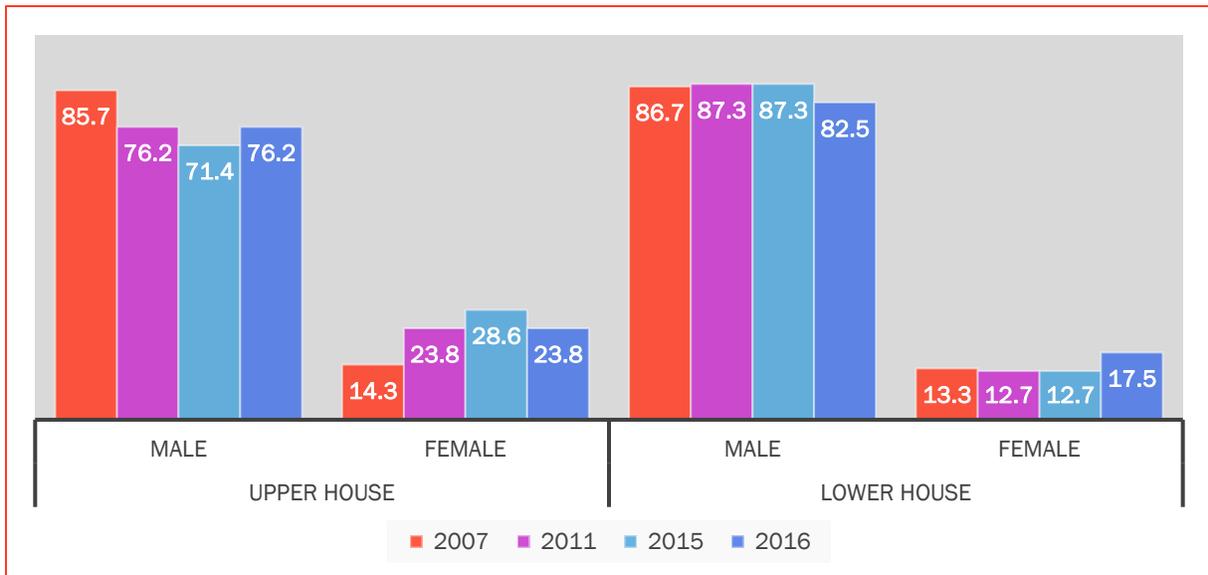


Figure 6: Percentage of women in the House of Representatives (2007, 2011, 2015 & 2016)

There was a greater representation of females in the Upper House than in the Lower House. In 2011, 23.8 per cent of the Senate were women. The proportion of women then increased to 28.6 per cent in 2015 but then reverted to 23.8 per cent in 2016. The percentage of women in the lower house was 12.7 per cent in both 2011 and 2015. In 2016, this increased to 17.5 per cent. In both houses, the proportion of women was well below the proportion of women in the population, indicating under-representation of women at the highest levels of leadership in the country.

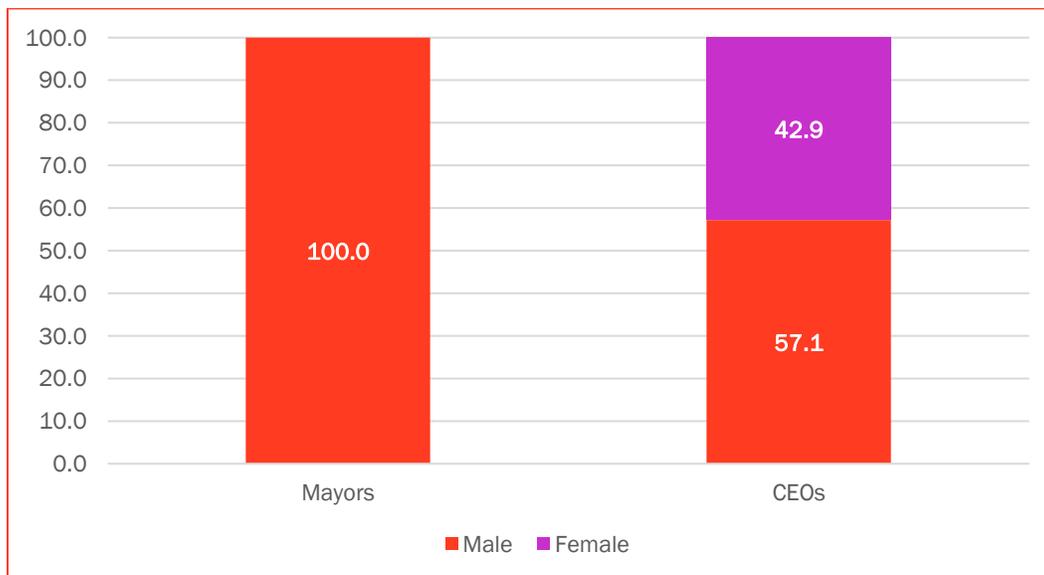


Figure 7: Percentage of Women in Local Government, 2018

In 2018, there were no females serving as mayors at the local government level. There was, however, a significant proportion (42.9%) of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), of these municipalities that were female.

TARGET 5.B ENHANCE THE USE OF ENABLING TECHNOLOGY, IN PARTICULAR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY, TO PROMOTE THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

In 2016, the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) started to capture the ownership of mobile telephone. Using the JSLC data, 96.4 per cent of the population owned a mobile telephone. Of the 96.4 per cent of individuals that owned a mobile telephone, 47.4 per cent were males and 49.0 per cent were females.

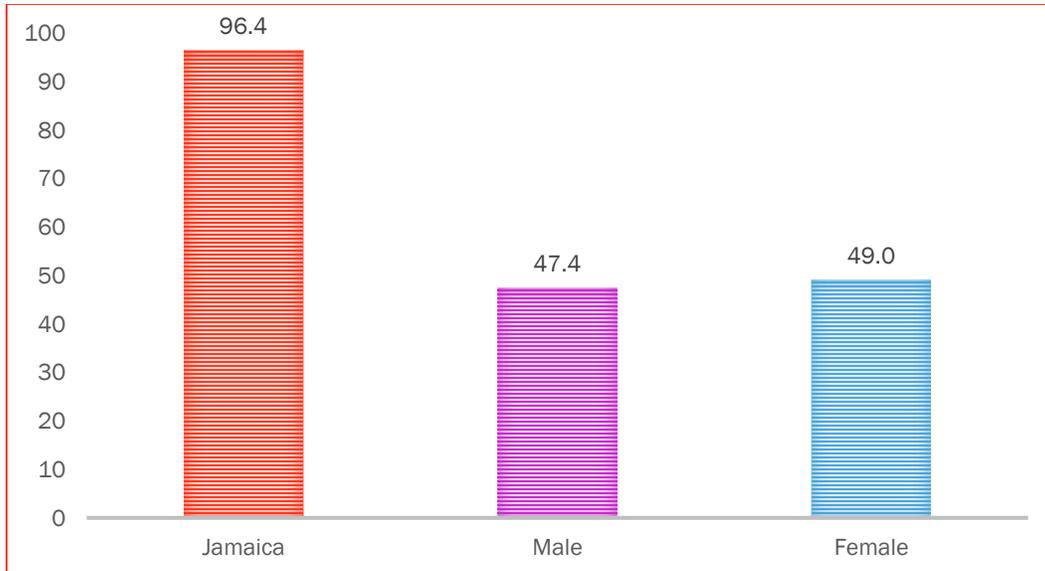


Figure 8: Proportion of individuals owning a mobile telephone, by sex (2016)

TABLES

Table 1: Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by area, 2016

	Urban	Rural	All Ever-partnered
Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence			
Economic Violence	7.9	9.3	8.5
Emotional Violence	28.3	29.4	28.8
Physical Violence	25.0	25.4	25.2
Sexual Violence	8.6	6.5	7.7
Physical and/or Sexual Violence	28.1	27.5	27.8
Current Intimate Partner Violence			
Emotional Violence	12.0	10.0	11.1
Physical Violence	6.2	5.4	5.9
Sexual Violence	2.1	1.6	1.9
Sexual and/or Physical Violence	7.5	6.3	7.0
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	Women's Health Survey 2016 - Jamaica		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica; UN Women 		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions			
URL			

Table 2: Indicator 5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age, education and age at first union, 2016

	Physical Violence		Sexual Violence		Physical and/or Sexual Violence		None
	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	
Jamaica	25.2	5.9	7.7	1.9	27.8	7.0	72.2
Respondent age							
15-19	13.2	9.6	5.1	1.4	18.3	11.1	81.7
20-24	20.6	7.0	8.4	3.5	23.6	9.3	76.4
25-29	31.0	12.2	9.6	4.7	32.7	14.4	67.3
30-34	23.7	4.3	3.6	0.7	25.7	4.3	74.3
35-39	29.9	6.2	10.0	5.1	32.4	9.7	67.6
40-44	28.2	6.3	7.2	0.8	30.5	6.3	69.5
45-49	25.1	5.0	8.6	0.8	27.8	5.8	72.2
50-54	21.1	2.8	6.5		23.5	2.8	76.5
55-59	26.0	2.2	9.0		29.4	2.2	70.6
60-64	26.6	1.5	8.8	1.1	30.1	2.6	69.9
Education of Respondent							
No/Primary	32.8	4.6	8.2	2.6	32.8	4.6	67.2
Secondary	24.5	5.2	8.0	2.2	27.8	6.6	72.2
Vocational	26.5	6.1	7.3	0.8	28.4	6.1	71.6
Higher	19.3	8.2	5.1	0.9	21.7	9.1	78.3
Age at first union (living together or married)							
19 or older	24.5	4.3	7.0	1.4	27.2	5.4	72.8
18 or younger	45.0	16.0	12.7	4.8	46.8	17.1	53.2
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	Women's Health Survey 2016 - Jamaica						
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica; UN Women 						
Conceptual Framework							
Comments/ Exceptions							
URL							

Table 3: Indicator 5.2.2 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age and place of occurrence

	Forced Intercourse		Attempted Intercourse		Unwanted Sexual Touching		Any Sexual Violence		Non-partner sexual harassment	Current non-partner transactional sex	None
	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current	Lifetime	Current			
Jamaica	9.6	1.2	12.0	1.0	14.5	1.6	23.0	2.9	24.1	13.6	63.1
Urban/Rural											
Urban	9.4	1.0	12.7	0.6	13.7	1.3	22.9	2.3	24.5	13.6	62.8
Rural	9.8	1.5	11.3	1.5	15.6	1.9	23.1	3.7	23.5	13.5	63.5
Main source of Income											
Income from own work	9.1	1.0	14.0	0.7	14.9	1.4	25.4	2.9	23.1	16.0	61.1
Support from partner/husband	9.5	1.6	10.0	0.7	12.4	0.7	19.5	2.8	23.2	13.4	65.7
Support from relatives and friends	8.9	0.6	10.9	1.6	15.4	2.9	22.4	3.2	26.9	9.2	63.5
No income/ pension/ social services/ other	18.6	3.6	18.7	2.0	25.6	2.0	33.6	3.6	28.3	18.6	57.2
Age at first union (living together or married)											
Total	9.7	1.2	12.7	1.0	14.7	1.1	23.7	2.7	23.4	14.6	62.5
19 or older	8.1	0.7	12.1	0.6	12.9	0.6	21.9	1.4	22.6	13.4	64.6
18 or younger	14.8	3.1	14.6	2.3	20.4	2.6	29.4	6.9	26.3	18.7	55.5
Notes											
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator										
Source	Women's Health Survey 2016 - Jamaica										
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica; UN Women 										
Conceptual Framework											
Comments/ Exceptions	18 years and older										
URL											

Table 4: Indicator 5.3.1 Proportion of women 20-24 years old that were married or in a union before 18 years old and before 15 years old (2011), by Geographic Area

	Before 18 years old	Before 15 years old
Jamaica	7.9	1.4
Area		
KMA	9.7	1.5
Other towns	6.9	1.8
Rural	6.8	1.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011 	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica United Nations Children Fund 	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	None	
URL		

Table 5: Indicator 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments

	2007	2011	2015	2016
Upper House				
Male	85.7	76.2	71.4	76.2
Female	14.3	23.8	28.6	23.8
Total Number of Seats	21	21	21	21
Lower House				
Male	86.7	87.3	87.3	82.5
Female	13.3	12.7	12.7	17.5
Total Number of Seats	60	63	63	63
Notes				
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator			
Source				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Houses of Parliament 			
Conceptual Framework	None			
Comments/ Exceptions	None			
URL	http://japarliament.gov.jm			

Table 6: Indicator 5.5.1a Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments, 2018

	Mayors	CEOs
Male	100.0	57.1
Female	0.0	42.9
Total Number of Seats	14	14
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source		
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Local Government	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	None	
URL	http://www.localgovjamaica.gov.jm/mayors.aspx	

Table 7: Proportion of individuals owning a mobile telephone, by sex (2016)

	2016
Male	47.4
Female	49.0
Jamaica	96.4
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions</i>
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>Planning Institute of Jamaica</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>URL</i>	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY PRODUCED, AND NO PROXIES

- 5.1.1 Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex – Tier II
- 5.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location – Tier II
- 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions – Tier I
- 5.6.1 Proportion of women aged 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care – Tier II
- 5.6.2 Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education – Tier III
- 5.a.1 (a) Proportion of total agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure – Tier II
- 5.a.2 Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women’s equal rights to land ownership and/or control – Tier II
- 5.c.1 Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment – Tier II

INDICATORS NOT RELEVANT, NOT APPLICABLE OR NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 5.3.2 Proportion of girls and women aged 15–49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age – Tier II



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



Goal 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

TARGET 6.1: BY 2030, ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL AND EQUITABLE ACCESS TO SAFE AND AFFORDABLE DRINKING WATER FOR ALL



In Jamaica, only treated water is considered to be an improved drinking water source¹. That includes water from an indoor or outdoor tap/pipe, public standpipe, bottled water and trucked water from the National Water Commission. Private trucked water is also considered as an improved drinking water source.

Using the above definition, the proportion of the population using an improved basic drinking water source was 79.7 and 80.1 per cent in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The majority of the population in the Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) had access to safely managed drinking water (99.0% in 2014 and 99.5% in 2015). This was followed by other towns, which recorded 86.5 per cent and 88.9 per cent in 2014 and 2015 respectively. In rural areas, 63.0 per cent of the population had access to an improved source of drinking water in 2014 while 63.9 per cent had access in 2015.

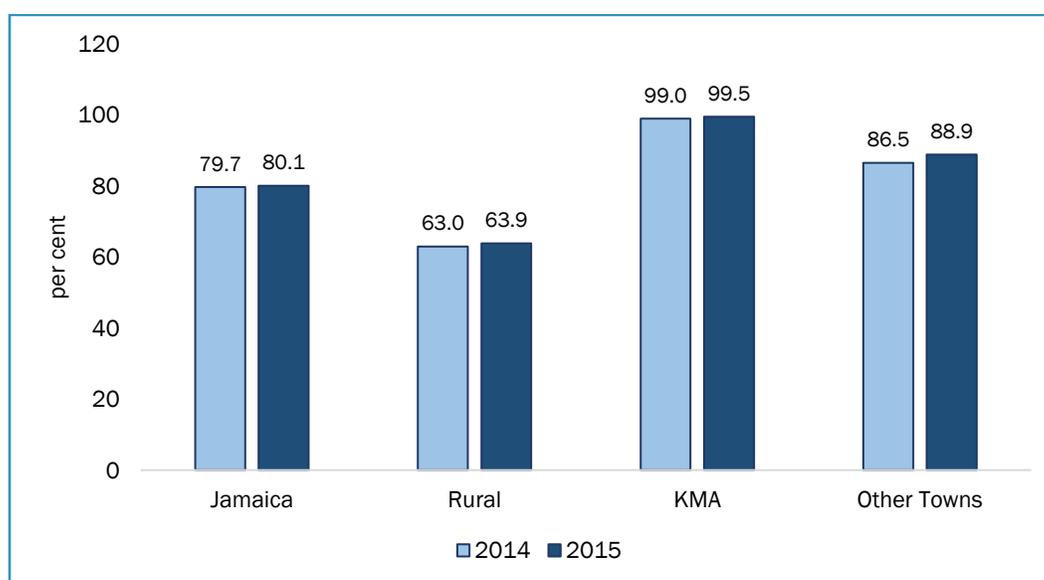


Figure 1: Proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source, by geographic location

There were slight increases in the supply of drinking water from an improved source in 2015 when compared to 2014. This can be seen nationally as well as in all regions. The largest increase occurred in ‘Other Towns’ with an increase of 2.4 percentage points between 2014 and 2015.

In 2015, wealthier² households were more likely to have access to an improved drinking water source. There was a similar trend in 2014 with the exception of quintile 4 and 5. The Proportion of population using an improved source of drinking water was higher in quintile 4 compared to quintile 5 for the year 2014.

¹ Ministry of Health and the National Water Commission

² Quintile 1 represents the poorest quintile while Quintile 5 represents the wealthiest quintile.

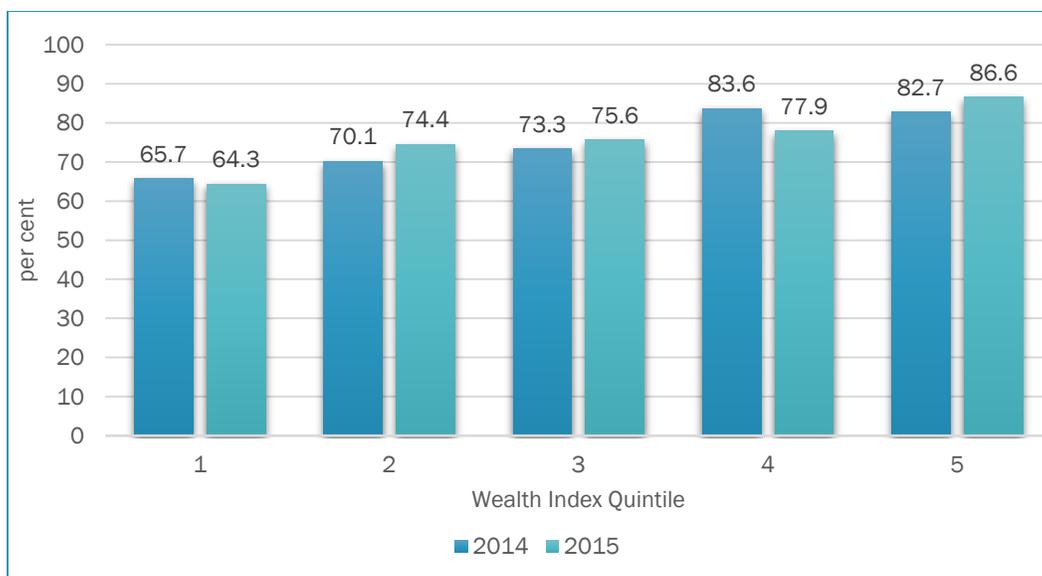
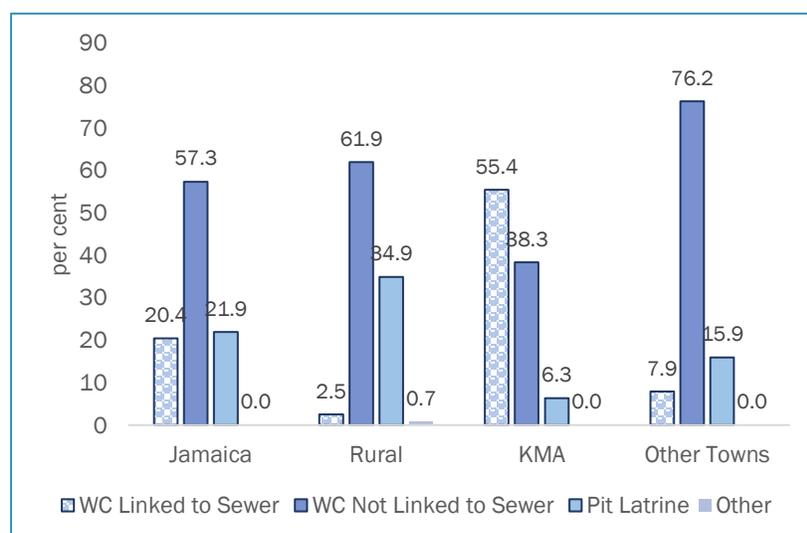


Figure 2: Proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source, by Wealth Quintiles 2014-2015

TARGET 6.2: BY 2030, ACHIEVE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ALL AND END OPEN DEFECATION, PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF WOMEN AND GIRLS AND THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS

Improved basic sanitation facilities refer to facilities that guarantee hygienic separation of human excreta from human contact. Included in the definition are flush/pour flush toilet/latrine linked to a piped sewer system, a septic tank or a pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine; pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. (JSLC 2015)



In 2015, 77.7 per cent of households had a water closet (toilet). Only 20.4 per cent of these water closets were linked to a sewer. The remaining 57.3 per cent, which were not linked to a sewer, are still considered to be safe, although preference is given to having the facility linked to a sewer. Pit latrines were also relatively common, with 21.9 per cent of the population having this type of toilet facility. In KMA, water closets linked to sewers were the most common (in 55.4 per cent of households). Water closet not linked to a sewer was most common in Other Towns and Rural

Areas. Of all the regions, rural areas had the highest proportion of pit latrines with 34.9 per cent of households having this type of facility.



Figure 3: Proportion of households with exclusive use of toilet facility, by region 2015

In 2015, 82.8 per cent of households had exclusive use of their toilet facility. The KMA had the highest proportion of households with exclusive use followed by other towns with 79.7 per cent. Rural areas recorded 79.7 per cent.

TARGET 6.3: BY 2030, IMPROVE WATER QUALITY BY REDUCING POLLUTION, ELIMINATING DUMPING AND MINIMIZING RELEASE OF HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND MATERIALS, HALVING THE PROPORTION OF UNTREATED WASTEWATER AND SUBSTANTIALLY INCREASING RECYCLING AND SAFE REUSE GLOBALLY

Source: Water Resources Authority

Hydrologic Basin map



Ambient water quality refers to water found in its natural, untreated form in rivers, lakes and groundwater that is impacted by a combination of natural influences and all human activities. Good ambient water quality is

essential in protecting human health by providing clean water for drinking, domestic and recreational purposes without prior treatment. It is also vital in preserving aquatic ecosystems and the service they provide, such as fisheries, as well as for use in irrigation services.

In 2016, 92.1 per cent of the rivers within the 10 hydrologic basins were considered to be of **good ambient quality**.

TARGET 6.5: BY 2030, IMPLEMENT INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AT ALL LEVELS, INCLUDING THROUGH TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION AS APPROPRIATE

The indicator degree of implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), measured in per cent (%) from 0 (implementation not yet started) to 100 (fully implemented) is currently being measured in terms of different stages of development and implementation.

Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) is concerned with balancing the water needs of society, the economy and the environment. The measurement of indicator 6.5.1 aims to support policy and decision making at the national level by looking at the following four key areas³:

1. **Enabling Environment:** *Creating the conditions that help to support the implementation of IWRM, which includes the most typical policy, legal and strategic planning tools for IWRM.*
2. **Institutions and participation:** *The range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help to support the implementation of IWRM.*
3. **Management Instruments:** *The tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.*
4. **Financing:** *Budgeting and financing made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources.*



Figure 4: Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) in Jamaica, 2016

The indicator “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation in management instruments” recorded the highest percentage at 65.0 per cent. Management instruments refer to the tools and activities that

³ Definitions taken from Step-by-step monitoring methodology for SDG indicator 6.5.1 at <http://www.sdg6monitoring.org/indicators/target-65/indicators651/>

enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions. This was followed by the indicator “Degree of integrated water resources management implementation within institutions” at 42.2 per cent, which refers to budgeting and financing, made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources. Enabling environment and financing recorded 32.0 per cent and 32.2 per cent respectively. Overall, the degree of integrated water resource management in Jamaica was 42.9 per cent in 2016.

TARGET 6.6: BY 2020, PROTECT AND RESTORE WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS, INCLUDING MOUNTAINS, FORESTS, WETLANDS, RIVERS, AQUIFERS AND LAKES

Indicator 6.6.1 measures the “Change in the extent of watershed over time”. This indicator looks at the area of vegetated wetlands (vegetation and water-dominated ecosystems such as swamps and mangroves). It also looked at the quantity or streamflow of Jamaican rivers. In 2017, the streamflow of rivers was 0.000091223 million metre cube per second (Mm³/s).



In 2017, the
streamflow of rivers
was 0.000091223
million metre cube
per second (Mm³/s)

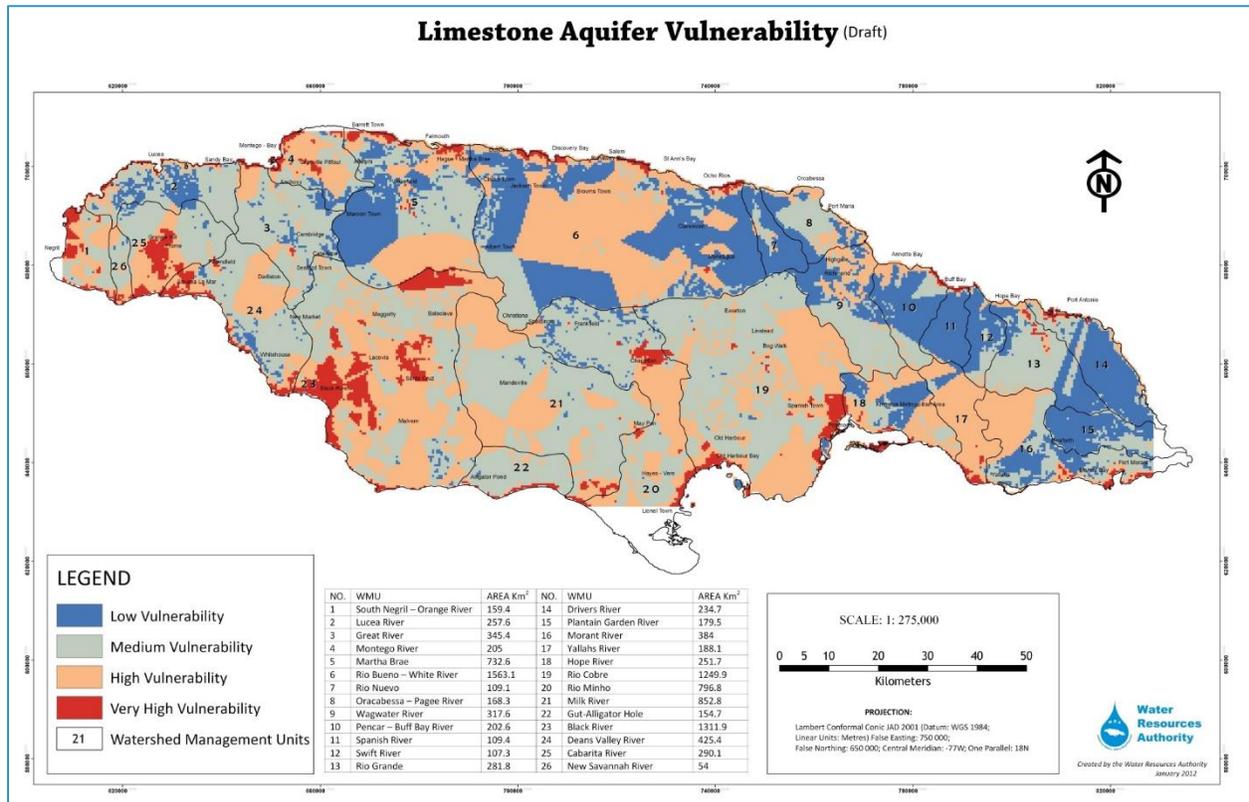
Jamaica relies very heavily on groundwater from limestone and alluvium aquifers to supply water to many sectors, including domestic and irrigation demands. In fact, 84% of Jamaica’s current water demand is met from groundwater resources. However, these groundwater resources are threatened by point-pollution contaminants, such as sewage pits, industrial waste discharge, and other similar pollutants emanating from a specific location. Aquifer vulnerability refers to the potential for pollution of the aquifer at a given geographical location.

Regions of Low Vulnerability include areas in the Blue and John Crow Mountains, the Highlands of St. Mary, sections of the Central Inlier in Clarendon and Manchester, most of the Hanover Shale, and isolated sections of the interior in St. James, St. Elizabeth, Trelawny and St. Ann. These results are expected, as these regions are very mountainous and rugged, and have an underlying Basal Aquiclude hydrostratigraphy. There are very few wells drilled in this region, and these are mostly unproductive.

Regions of High Vulnerability included lower Kingston and St. Andrew, most of the Rio Cobre Basin in St. Catherine, the lower section of the Rio Minhó WMU, most of the Milk River and Gut River WMUs in Clarendon, the Black River basin in St. Elizabeth, a significant portion of the Dry Harbour Mountains Basin in St. Ann and

low-lying sections of the Cabarita Basin in Westmoreland. These results are expected, as these areas are where the vast majority of Jamaica's productive wells are located. Isolated patches of High Vulnerability in unexpected areas are most likely results of local soil differences or local regions of level topography.

Regions of Very High Vulnerability largely coincide with environmentally sensitive areas such as the Morass in Westmoreland/Hanover, the Great Morass in St. Elizabeth and wetlands on the South Coast of Clarendon/St. Catherine. Other regions classified as Very High Vulnerability include Portmore and significant portions of Manchester and Trelawny. These results are also expected, since these regions all have varying factors that render them highly vulnerable to the effects of groundwater pollution such as underlying sand/gravel vadose zones, shallow depth to ground water, and highly transmissive aquifers.



TABLES

Table 1: 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Disaggregation Level	2014	2015
Jamaica	79.7	80.1
Area		
KMA	63.0	63.9
Other towns	99.0	99.5
Rural	86.5	88.9
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>		

Table 2: 6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services

	Jamaica	KMA	Other towns	Rural
WC Linked to Sewer	20.4	55.4	7.9	2.5
WC Not Linked to Sewer	57.3	38.3	76.2	61.9
Pit Latrine	21.9	6.3	15.9	34.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Notes				
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>			
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica 			
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>				
<i>URL</i>				

Table 3: 6.2.1 b Percentage of households where place for hand washing was observed and per cent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at place for hand washing, Jamaica, 2011

	Percentage of households where place for hand washing was observed	Per cent distribution of households where place for hand washing was observed, where:			
		Water and soap are available	Water is available, soap is not available	Water is not available, soap is available	Water and soap are not available
Jamaica	65.5	80.1	15.0	2.3	2.7
Area					
Urban					
KMA	66.1	80.0	19.4	0.2	0.4
Other towns	58.5	87.9	8.5	2.2	1.5
Urban total	63.3	82.7	15.6	0.9	0.8
Rural	68.2	77.0	14.3	3.9	4.9
Wealth Index Quintiles					
Poorest	64.7	61.7	26.6	4.1	7.6
Second	65.9	72.4	21.7	2.4	3.6
Middle	66.8	85.0	11.3	2.4	1.4
Fourth	64.2	90.7	7.5	1.6	0.2
Richest	65.9	92.3	6.9	0.8	0.1
Notes					
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>				
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2011</i> 				
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>United Nations Children Fund</i> 				
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>				
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>				
<i>URL</i>					

Table 4: 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

	2014	2015	2016
Level of Water Stress	33.724	33.454	33.464
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>			
<i>Source</i>			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Water Resource Authority (WRA)</i>		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>			
<i>URL</i>			

Table 5: 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100), 2016

Indicators for 2016	%
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) in Jamaica of which:	42.9
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation in the "enabling environment"	32.0
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation within institutions	42.2
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation within management instruments	65.0
Degree of integrated water resources management implementation in financing	32.2
Notes	
Indicator Type	
Source	
Data Producing Entities	•
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated – Tier III
- 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time – Tier III
- 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time – Tier III
- 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan – Tier I
- 6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management – Tier I

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE FOR JAMAICA/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation – Tier III



**7 AFFORDABLE AND
CLEAN ENERGY**



Goal 7

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

As the reliance on energy grows, the government’s need to explore ways to generate cheaper and cleaner energy becomes more evident. Jamaica National Energy Policy 2009-2030 addresses the issues surrounding energy in Jamaica and shares the vision of where the country intends to be by 2030. The policy supports Vision 2030 Jamaica as it aims to fulfil one of the national outcomes, which is ‘Energy Security and Efficiency’.

TARGET 7.1: BY 2030, ENSURE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE AND MODERN ENERGY SERVICES

ELECTRICITY

Electricity is the primary source of energy and is widely available across the island. The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) provides estimates for households’ use of electricity.

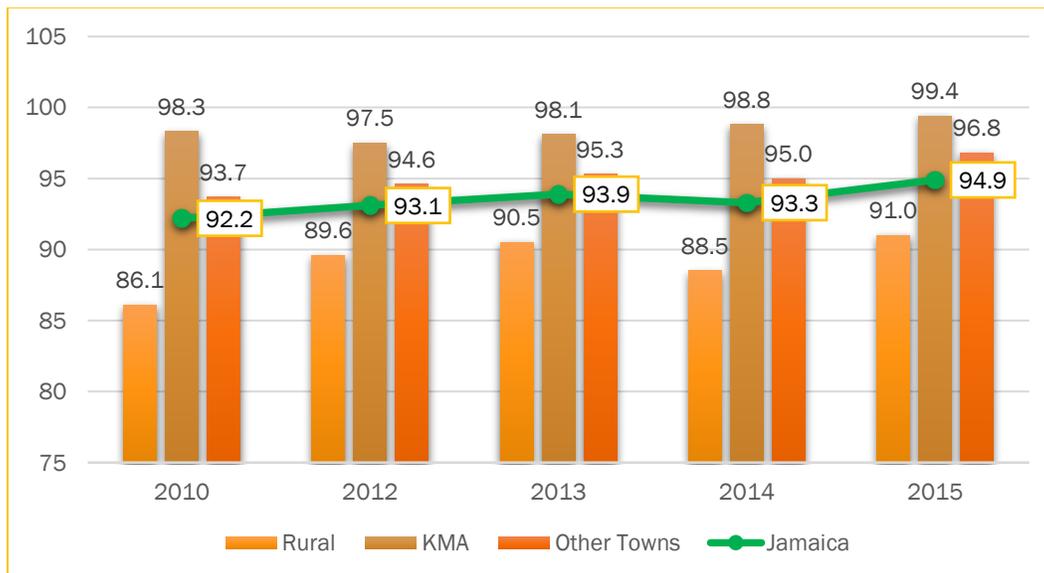


Figure 1: Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity

The proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity increased gradually between 2010 and 2013, it then fell slightly in 2014 to 93.3 per cent from 93.9 per cent in 2013. In 2015, the figure was 94.9 per cent, the highest for the period 2010-2015. GKMA had the most households using electricity as their main source of lighting followed by Other Towns then Rural areas for the entire period under review.

CLEAN FUELS AND TECHNOLOGY

Cooking is one of the activities in which households use the most energy. Some fuels such as charcoal, wood and kerosene will cause air pollution and may have adverse impacts on health. The methods by which these fuels are used are also considered inefficient and hazardous, as they usually include open fires, stoves (some types), space heaters and lamps. Clean fuels and technology are therefore encouraged. The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) provides a proxy to measure this phenomenon by assessing the proportion of households using LPG or electricity for cooking.

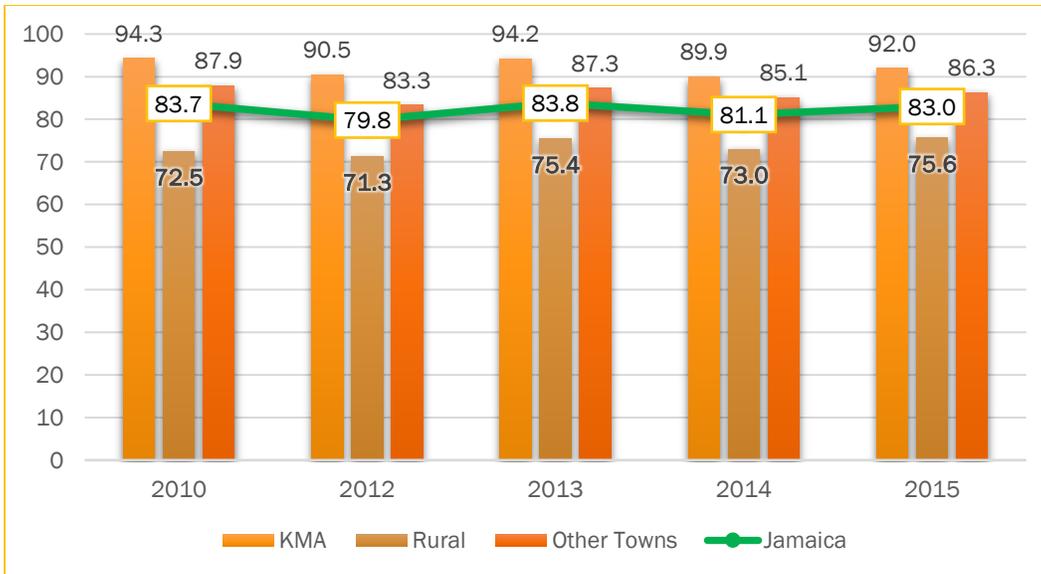


Figure 2: Percentage of households using LPG and electricity for cooking

From the graph above, it can be observed that the majority of Jamaican households used gas and electricity for cooking. In 2010, 83.7 per cent of Jamaican households used these methods for cooking. By 2015, this proportion had fallen by 0.7 percentage points to 83.0 per cent. KMA was the region with the highest proportion of its households using these methods followed by other towns. In rural areas, approximately three (3) out of every four (4) households used gas or electricity for cooking, the lowest when compared to the other geographical areas.

7.2 BY 2030, INCREASE SUBSTANTIALLY THE SHARE OF RENEWABLE ENERGY IN THE GLOBAL ENERGY MIX

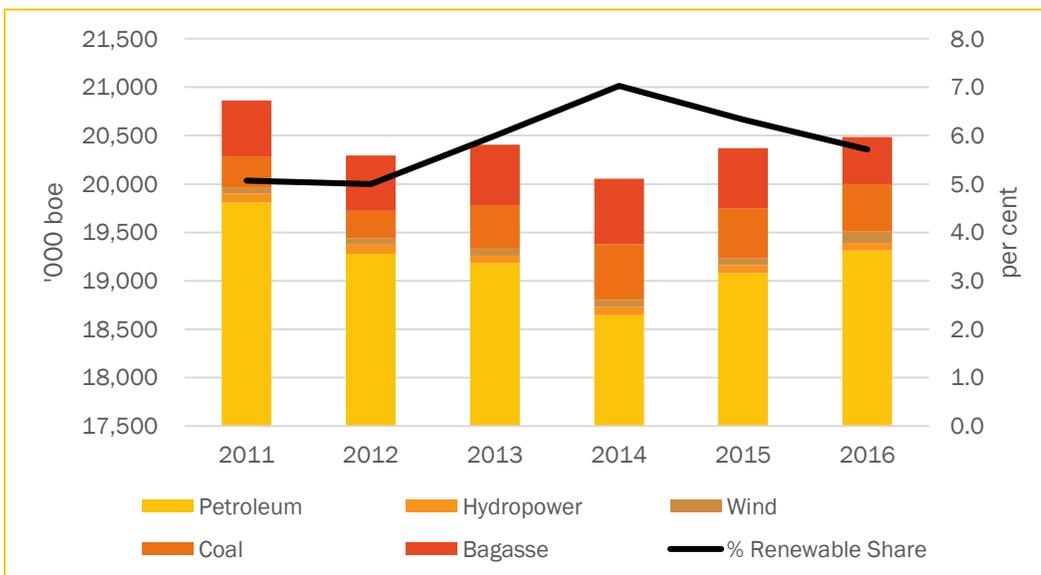


Figure 3: Total Energy Supply and Alternative Energy as a Proportion of Total Energy Supply, 2011-2016

Between 2011 and 2016, the share of renewables in total energy consumption was on average 5.9% per year. The share of renewables was highest in 2014 at 7.0% and lowest in 2012 at 5.0%.

TABLES

Table 1: Proportion of households whose main source of lighting is electricity

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica					
Area					
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	98.3	97.5	98.1	98.8	99.4
Other Urban Centres	93.7	94.6	95.3	95.0	96.8
Rural Areas	88.1	89.6	90.5	88.5	91.0
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 7.1.1				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Institute of Jamaica • Statistical Institute of Jamaica 				
Conceptual Framework	None				
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	None				

Table 2: Percentage of households that use gas and electricity for cooking

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	83.7	79.8	83.8	81.1	83.0
Area					
KMA	98.3	97.5	98.1	98.8	99.4
Other town	93.7	94.6	95.3	95.0	96.8
Rural	88.1	89.6	90.5	88.5	91.0
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 7.1.2				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning Institute of Jamaica • Statistical Institute of Jamaica 				
Conceptual Framework	None				
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	None				

Table 3: Primary Energy Supply by Source: 2011–2016 ('000 boe)

Source	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Petroleum ¹⁾	19,807	19,280	19,183	18,645	19,079	19,316
Hydropower	94	93	77	84	80	74
Wind	57	67	71	74	78	118
Coal	327	284	450	574	511	491
Bagasse	579	570	626	677	621	487
Fuelwood	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a	n.a	n.a
Total Alternative Energy	1,057	1,014	1,224	1,409	1,290	1,170
Total	20,864	20,294	20,407	20,054	20,369	20,486
% Renewable Share	5.1	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.3	5.7

Notes	
Indicator Type	<i>Proxy Indicator for 7.1.2</i>
Source	<i>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions</i>
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Planning Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i>
Conceptual Framework	<i>None</i>
Comments/ Exceptions	<i>None</i>
URL	<i>None</i>

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING MEASURED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 7.2.1 Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption – Tier I
- 7.3.1 Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP – Tier I
- 7.a.1 International financial flows to developing countries in support of clean energy research and development and renewable energy production, including in hybrid systems – Tier II
- 7.b.1 Investments in energy efficiency as a proportion of GDP and the amount of foreign direct investment in financial transfer for infrastructure and technology to sustainable development services – Tier III



**8 DECENT WORK AND
ECONOMIC GROWTH**



Goal 8

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Sustainable economic growth is a primary development objective in Jamaica. Goal 3 of Vision 2030 Jamaica is a prosperous economy with sustainable and inclusive economic growth. For decades, the Jamaican economy, like most within the Caribbean, has been characterized by low growth and high unemployment rates. These conditions have to be reversed in order to influence the required transformation necessary for sustainable development.

TARGET 8.1 SUSTAIN PER CAPITA ECONOMIC GROWTH IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES AND, IN PARTICULAR, AT LEAST 7 PER CENT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT GROWTH PER ANNUM IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total unduplicated value of goods and services produced by a country or region during a given period (e.g. monthly, quarterly, and annually). Changes in GDP are a result of:

1. Change in the quantity of goods and services produced
2. Change in the price at which they are sold.

GDP at current prices measures both changes, as production is valued at the prices of the given period. It is often referred to as GDP at nominal prices.

GDP at constant prices measures the value of goods and services produced at a price of a specific period referred to as the base year. GDP at constant prices reflects only volume changes (real changes) as the price effect is eliminated. It is therefore often referred to as real GDP. The rate of growth of GDP at constant prices is the main indicator used to measure economic growth.

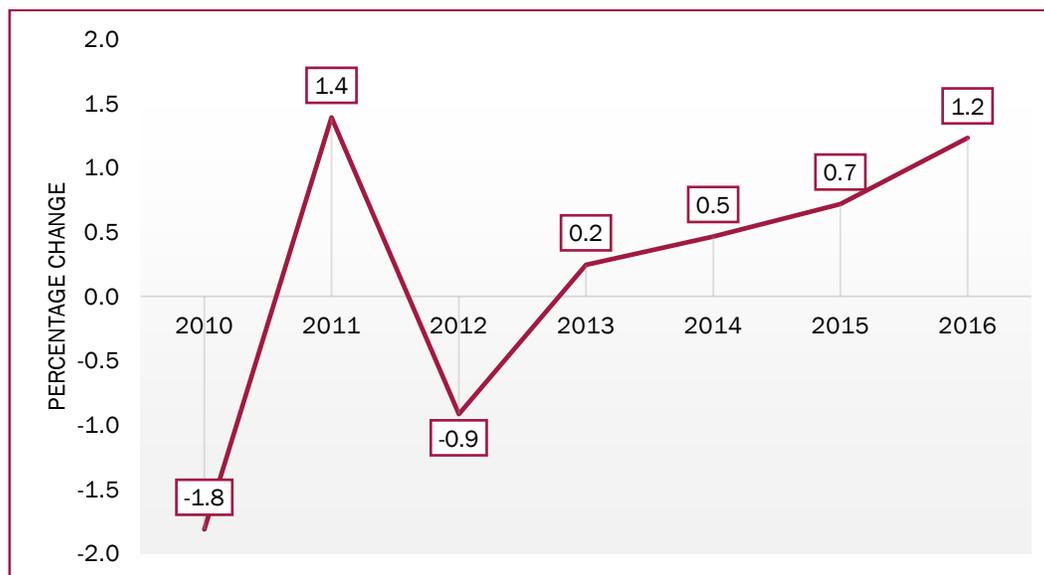


Figure 1: Annual growth rate of per capita GDP at constant US\$2007 prices

The per capita GDP is calculated by dividing the GDP by the population. For the period 2010 to 2016, the annual growth rate of per capita GDP at constant US\$2007 prices was at its lowest in 2010 at -1.8 per cent. This negative growth rate was followed by a 3.2 percentage point increase taking the growth rate to 1.4 per cent in 2011. The growth rate fell to -0.9 per cent in 2012. There was marginal growth from 2013 to 2016 increasing steadily up to 1.2 per cent in 2016.

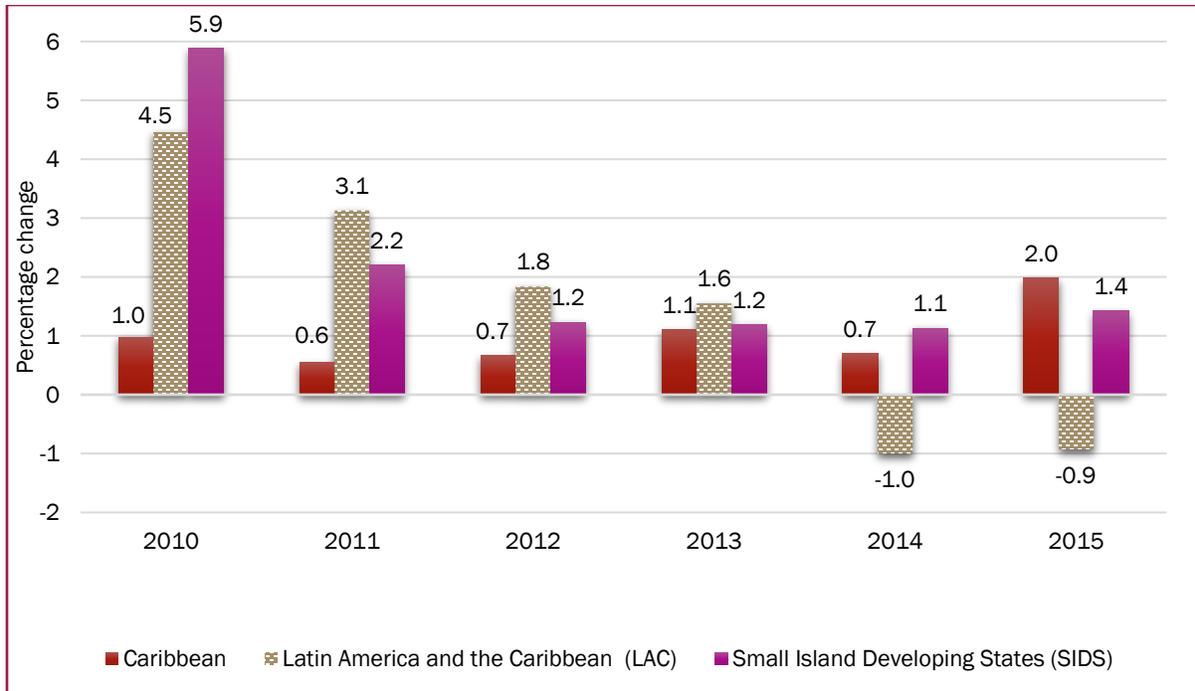
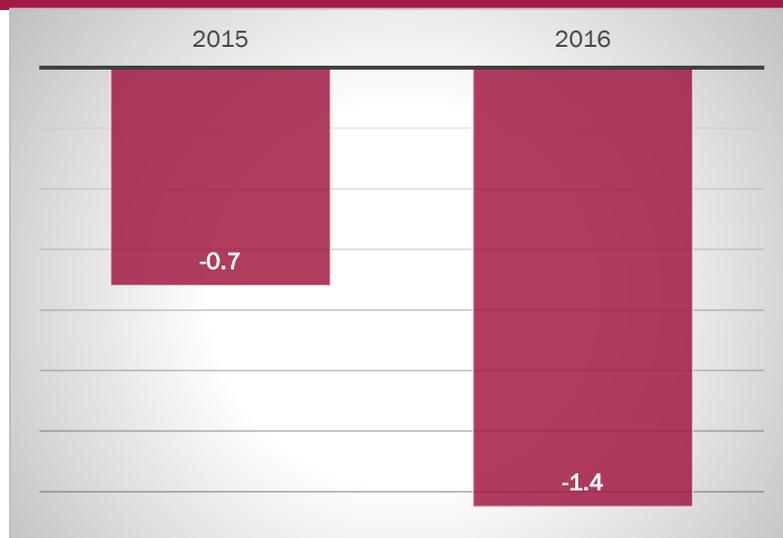


Figure 2: Annual growth rate of per capita GDP, by Regions¹

Jamaica had positive annual growth rate of per capita GDP for 2011 and 2013-2015. Despite this, Jamaica's economic growth lagged behind the Caribbean, SIDS and Latin America and the Caribbean for most of the period (See Figures 1 & 2).

TARGET 8.2 ACHIEVE HIGHER LEVELS OF ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY THROUGH DIVERSIFICATION, TECHNOLOGICAL UPGRADING AND INNOVATION, INCLUDING THROUGH A FOCUS ON HIGH-VALUE ADDED AND LABOUR-INTENSIVE SECTORS



Real GDP per employed persons gives a measure of labour productivity. Available data in Jamaica show that the percentage change in real GDP per capita were -0.7 and -1.4 in 2015 and 2016 respectively. This illustrates that the same amount of labour input in 2016 produced less output in the form of goods and services in comparison to 2015.

Figure 3: Annual growth of real GDP per employed person (2015-2016)

¹ Regional averages are computed by the UN agencies. Computations for Jamaica are done by STATIN at constant 2007 prices.

TARGET 8.3 PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT-ORIENTED POLICIES THAT SUPPORT PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES, DECENT JOB CREATION, ENTREPRENEURSHIP, CREATIVITY AND INNOVATION, AND ENCOURAGE THE FORMALIZATION AND GROWTH OF MICRO-, SMALL- AND MEDIUM-SIZED ENTERPRISES, INCLUDING THROUGH ACCESS TO FINANCIAL SERVICES.

In Jamaica, informal employment is measured in the quarterly Labour Force Survey, in respect of a person’s main job, and only for non-agriculture activities. A person is considered to be informally employed if their main job lacks basic social or legal protection or employment benefits such as National Insurance Scheme (NIS). Specifically, all persons with current employment outside of the agriculture industry are counted as informally employed if their current employment satisfies any one of the following conditions:

- Own-account worker and employer who owns an informal enterprise
- Unpaid family member who contributes to the enterprise
- Employee or employer in jobs where no NIS contributions are deducted or paid.

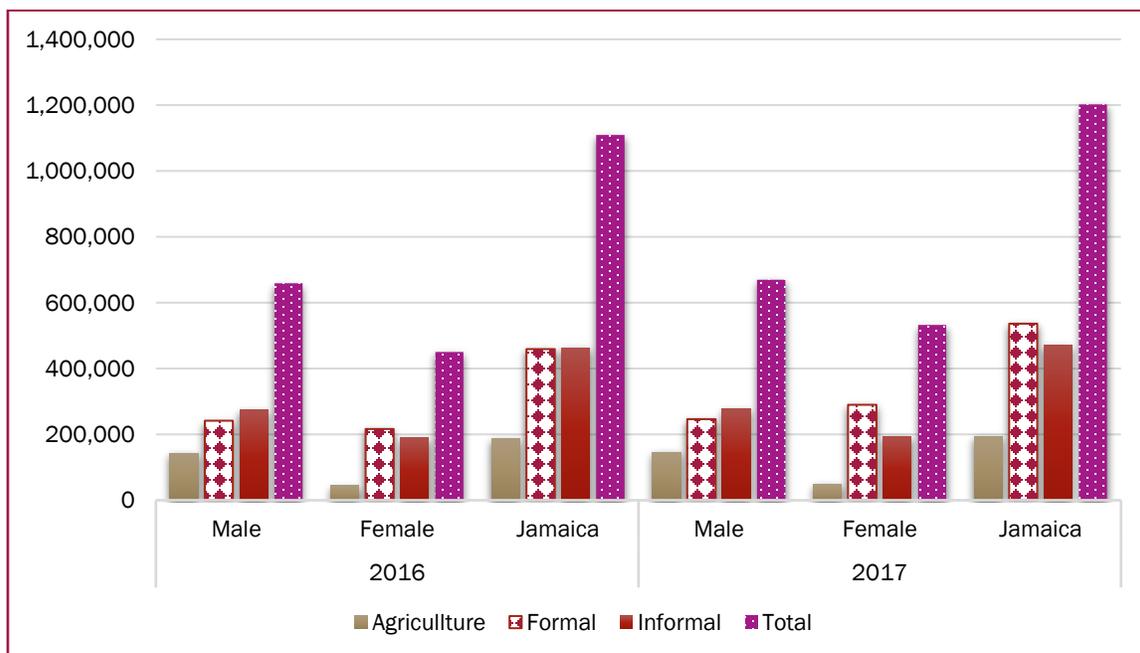


Figure 4: Average Annual Informal Employment by Sex, 2016-2017

In 2017, the number of persons who were in informal employment was an average of 471,400 persons compared to 535,900 who were formally employed. Relative to the previous year, there was a marginal increase in the number of persons informally employed. It is also seen that more males than females are informally employed. The average number of males who were informally employed was 277,100 (41.4%) compared to 194,400 (36.5%) females.

TARGET 8.5 BY 2030, ACHIEVE FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN, INCLUDING FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES, AND EQUAL PAY FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE

It is important that growth be accompanied by decent work and increased employment. This association has the inherent potential of facilitating improvements in living standards, as persons are empowered to enjoy a better quality of life. According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), “[d]ecent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.” Presently, decent work is not measured as a part of the Jamaica Labour Force Survey. Efforts are, however, being made to incorporate the ILO’s Decent Work Indicators into the planned improvement of this statistical product.

In Jamaica, unemployment is measured using the relaxed definition, as defined by the Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (13th ICLS), with a minimum working age of fourteen years old. That is, a person is considered to be unemployed if, during the reference week, they were without work, or a formal attachment to a job, wanted to work, and were either available for work or seeking work. The relaxed definition is used as the headline indicator, given the paucity of unemployment benefits and programmes to incentivize job seeking.

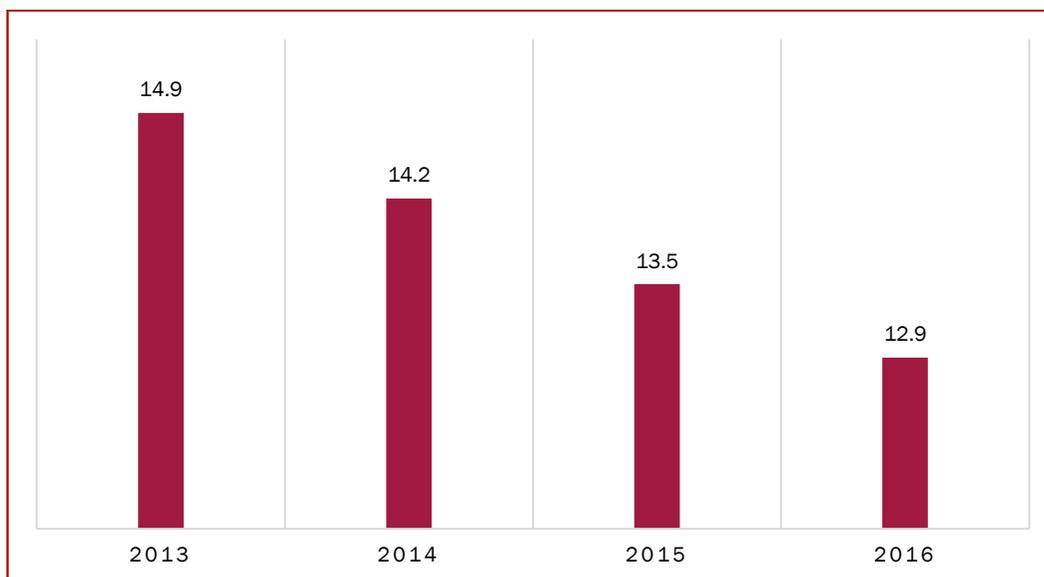


Figure 5: Unemployment Rate, October 2013-2016

Using the October quarter for the four-year period 2013 to 2016, the unemployment rate has been trending downwards. In October 2013, the unemployment rate in Jamaica was 14.9 per cent, declining to 12.9 per cent in 2016.

The data show a gender gap in the unemployment rate, with female unemployment exceeding that of males by at least 8 percentage points for each year under review. The data, however, show a narrowing of this gap, as female unemployment fell at a faster rate than their male counterparts.

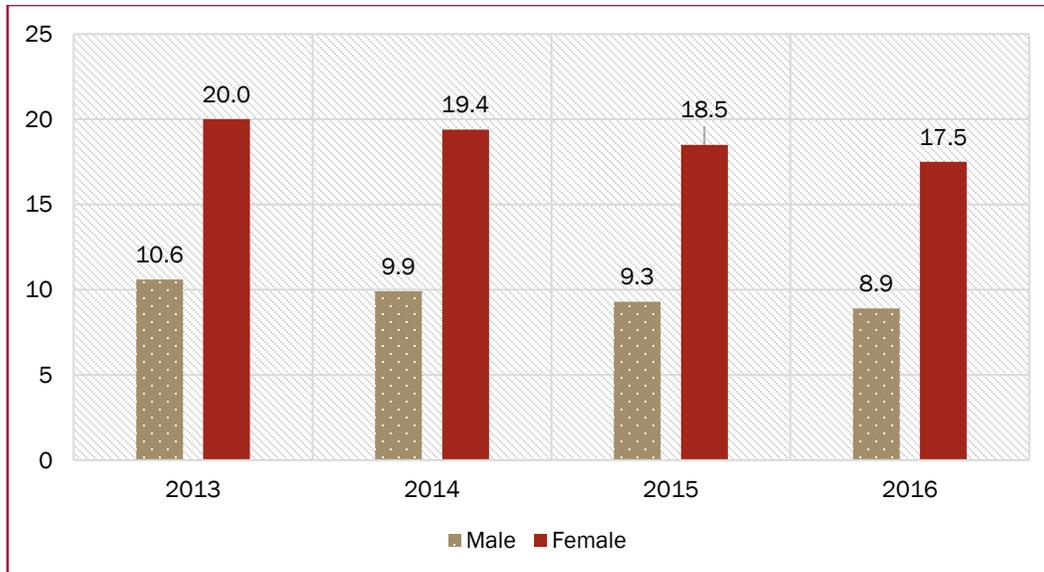


Figure 6: Unemployment Rate by Sex, October 2013-2016

TARGET 8.6 BY 2020, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE THE PROPORTION OF YOUTH NOT IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING

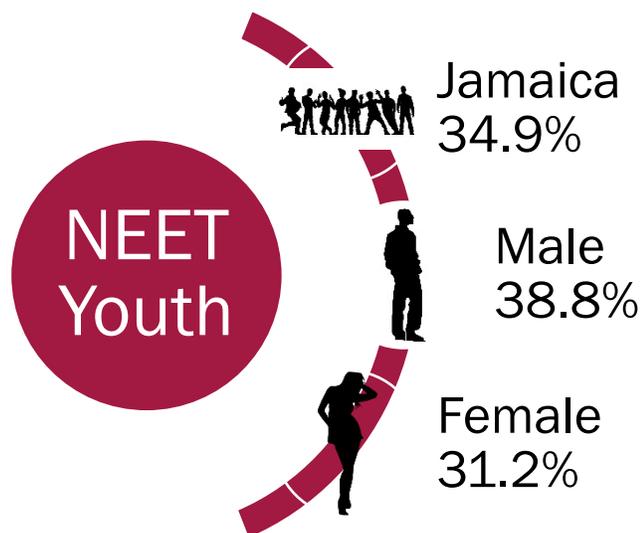


Figure 7: Proportion of NEET Youth by Sex, 2015

youth (31.2%) were unattached.

Youth who are not in employment, education or training (NEET) represent an untapped proportion of the labour force, who are not engaged in any productive activity.

In 2015, approximately thirty-five per cent of Jamaican youths were not engaged in employment, education or training. This represented an increase of 4.6 percentage points above the proportion recorded in 2013 (See Table 6). The data also show that a greater proportion of male youth (38.8%) than female youth (31.2%) were unattached.

TARGET 8.7 TAKE IMMEDIATE AND EFFECTIVE MEASURES TO ERADICATE FORCED LABOUR, END MODERN SLAVERY AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SECURE THE PROHIBITION AND ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR, INCLUDING RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILD SOLDIERS, AND BY 2025 END CHILD LABOUR IN ALL ITS FORM

In December 2008, the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) adopted the Resolution concerning the measurement of working time. The resolution confirmed that any type of work

(including involvement in household chores) undertaken by children should be considered in the measurement of child labour, in addition to economic activities. The target population for the resolution is children aged 5 to 17 years who, during a specified period, were engaged in one or more of the following categories of activities: worst forms of child labour, employment below the minimum age, and unpaid household services.

UNICEF’s standard indicator definition for child labour includes the following:

- Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic work or 28 hours of unpaid household services per week.
- Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of unpaid household services per week.
- Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic or unpaid household services per week.

Minimum Age for Employment	Duration of Work	Working Hours
Children 5-12 years of age, children below the minimum age specified for light work		
Children 13-14 years of age, within the age range specified for light work	Should not exceed 13 hours per week	6:00-21:00
Children 15-17 years of age, general minimum age specified for employment and comparable to the minimum age captured in the quarterly National Labour Force Survey	Should not exceed 40 hours per week	6:00-21:00

Figure 8: The minimum age for employment and admissible duration/hours of work in Jamaica

In Jamaica, the minimum legal age for admission to employment is 15 years-old, while, children aged 13-14 years are afforded the opportunity to do ‘light work’ which entails being involved in an economic activity that does not exceed 13 hours per week. The legislation also defines the permissible hours of work for children, and the acceptable industries and occupations. These form the basis of the statistical measurement of child labour in Jamaica.

The 2016 Youth Activity Survey provides a statistical measurement of two types of child labour: Hazardous work and Child Labour other than Hazardous Work. Worst forms of child labour were not measured in this survey, and no national estimates for Jamaica are currently available.

According to this survey, an estimated 5.8 per cent of Jamaican children aged 5-17 years are engaged in child labour. The survey also revealed that the majority of children in child labour were engaged in hazardous work, largely in an unhealthy environment, handling heavy loads, or working in hazardous industries or occupations.

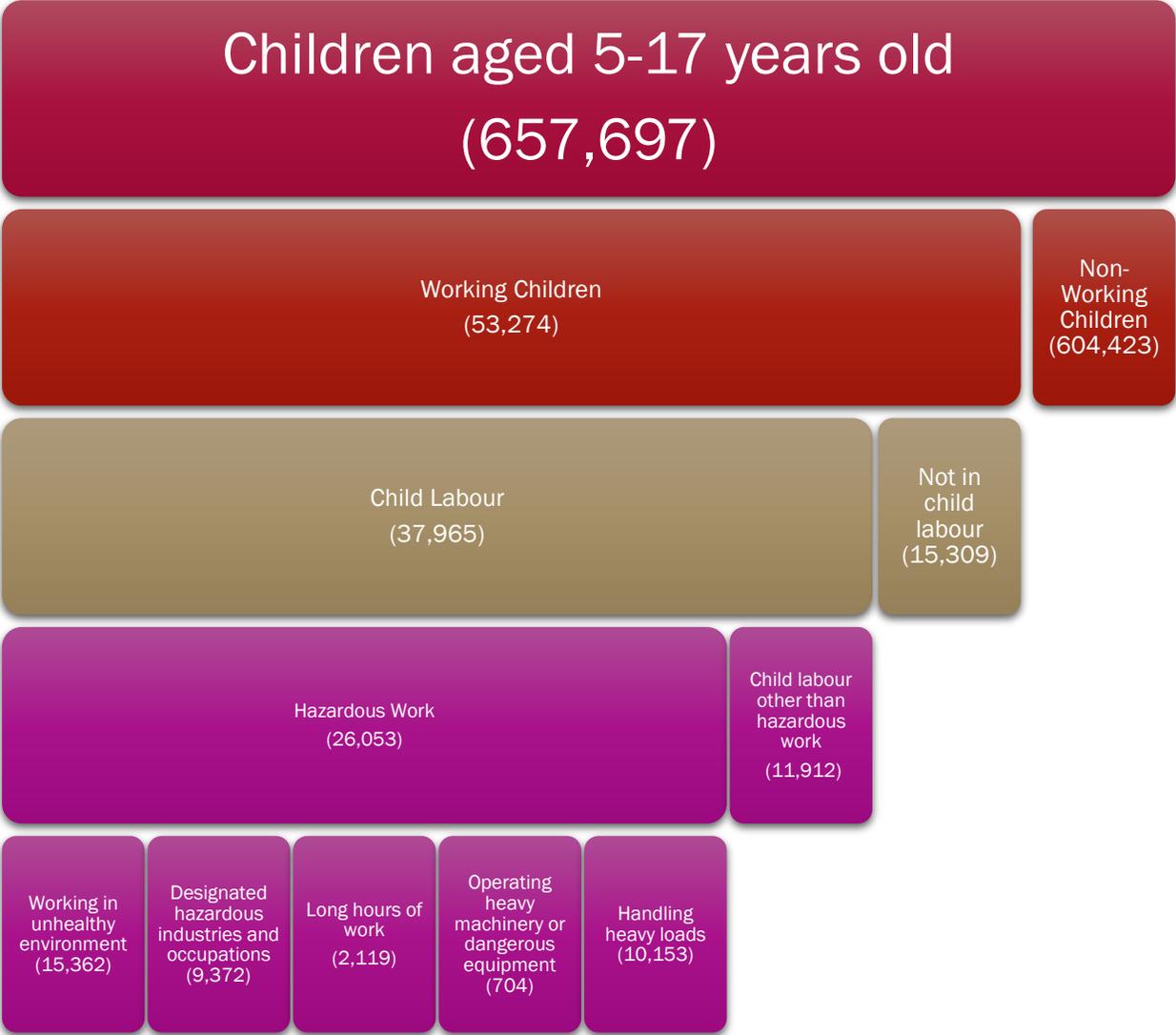


Figure 9: Key findings of the Jamaica Youth Activity Survey 2016

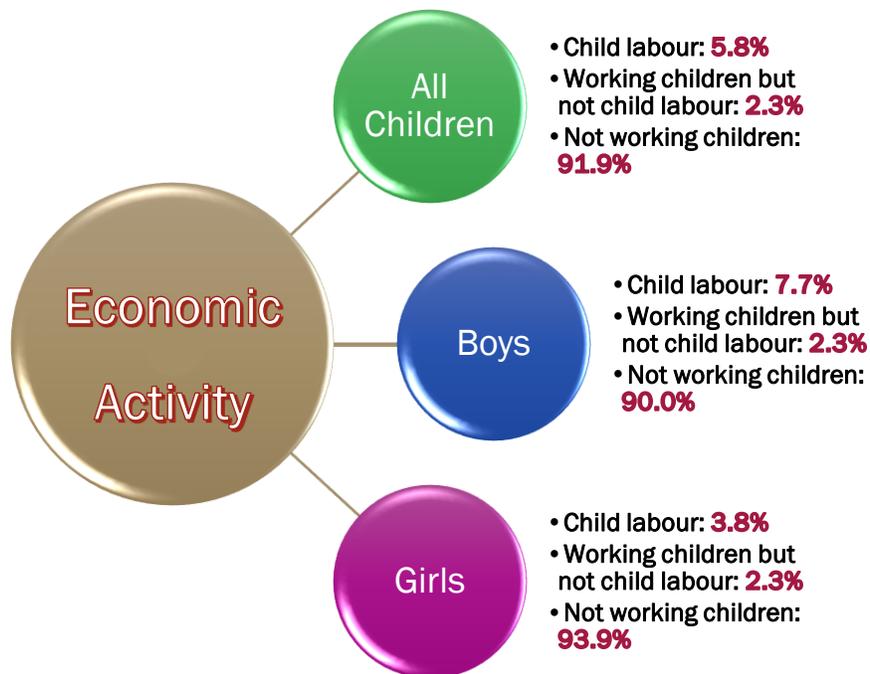


Figure 10: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 by Economic Activity Status and Sex, 2016

The survey also show that more boys than girls were engaged in child labour. According to the data 7.7 per cent of all boys aged 5-17 years, and 3.8 per cent of all girls aged 5-17 years in Jamaica were engaged in child labour.

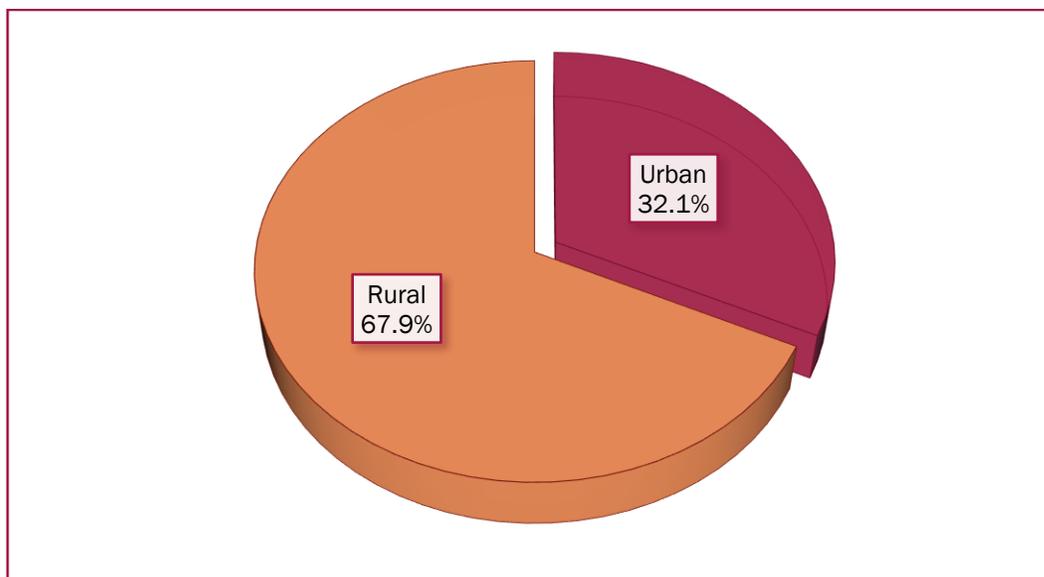


Figure 11: Percentage Distribution of Children aged 5-17 in Child Labour by Area of Residence, 2016

The data also show a spatial dimension to the distribution of child labour in Jamaica, with the majority of child labourers residing in the rural areas of Jamaica.

TARGET 8.9 BY 2030, DEVISE AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM THAT CREATES JOBS AND PROMOTES LOCAL CULTURE AND PRODUCTS

Tourism has been integral to Caribbean economies for decades. The value of the economic contribution of tourism provides some indication of the degree to which tourism is being successfully promoted, and allows for an analysis of the efficacy of policies aimed at promoting tourism.

Tourism Direct GDP (TDGDP) is defined as the sum of the part of gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to internal tourism consumption plus the amount of net taxes on products and imports included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' prices (TSA: RMF 2008 para. 4.96).

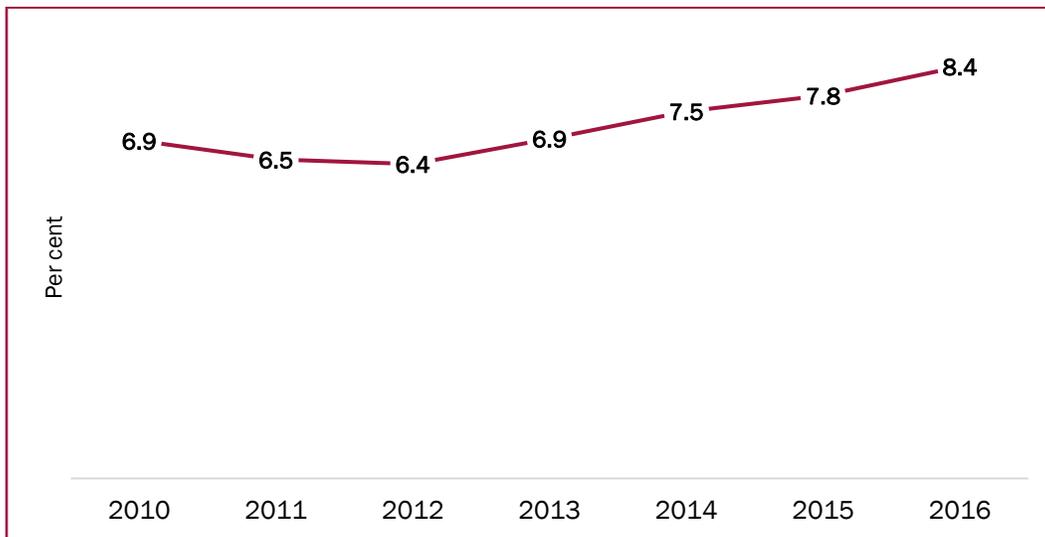


Figure 12: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP

The data show that for the six-year period 2010-2016, tourism contributed on average 7.2% of GDP at current prices. Tourism Direct GDP was 8.4% of total GDP in 2016 up from 6.9% in 2010.

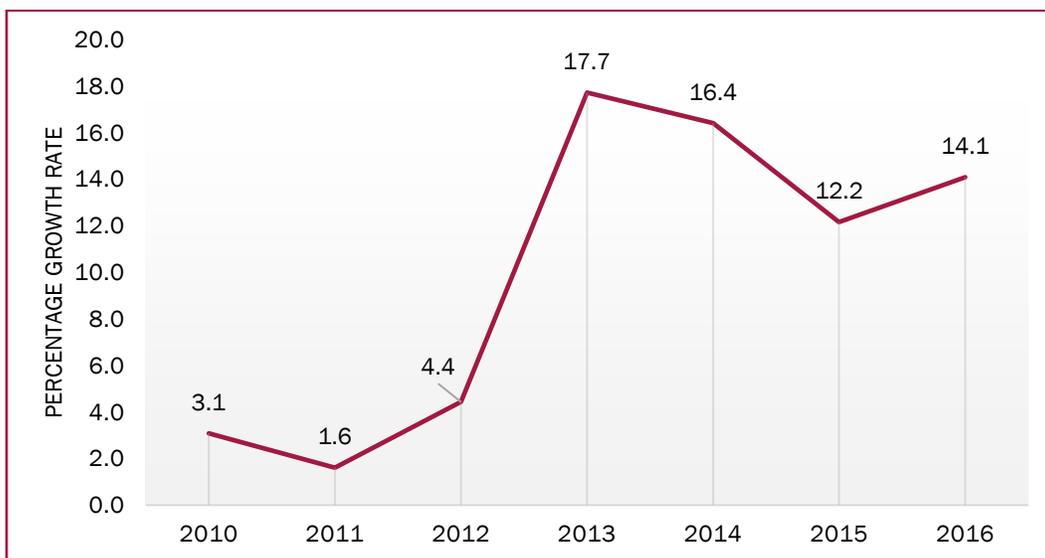


Figure 13: Growth rate of Tourism Direct GDP

The growth rate of tourism direct GDP has been positive for the period under review. It increased significantly in 2013, moving from 4.4 per cent in 2012 to 17.7 per cent. The rate of growth slowed down to 12.2 per cent in 2014 before increasing again in 2016 to 14.1 per cent.

TARGET 8.10 STRENGTHEN THE CAPACITY OF DOMESTIC FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO ENCOURAGE AND EXPAND ACCESS TO BANKING, INSURANCE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES FOR ALL

This indicator measures the level of access to financial services by the population. The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults was 3.95 in 2016 while the number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults was 21.71.

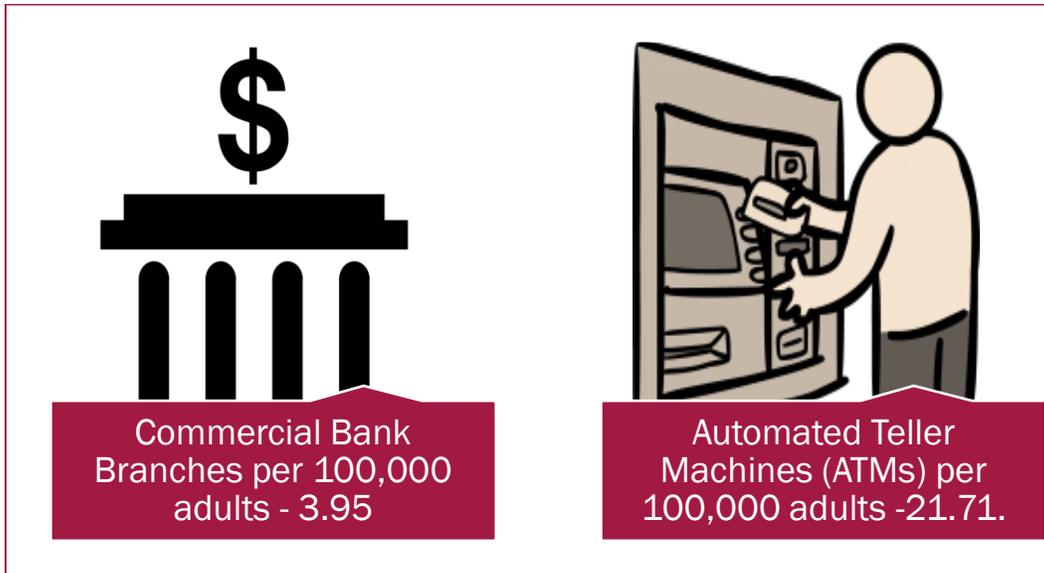


Figure 14: Access to Financial Services in 2016

No data currently exists on the proportion of adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution. As such, the number of deposit accounts is used as a proxy for the level of financial inclusion in Jamaica. The Central Bank, the Bank of Jamaica, stands at the centre of the local financial system and is charged with the responsibility to promote and maintain financial system stability. To achieve this objective, the Bank supervises the activities of deposit-taking entities. In addition, the Bank seeks to promote the development of the local financial markets; and regulates and supports the major clearing and settlement systems.

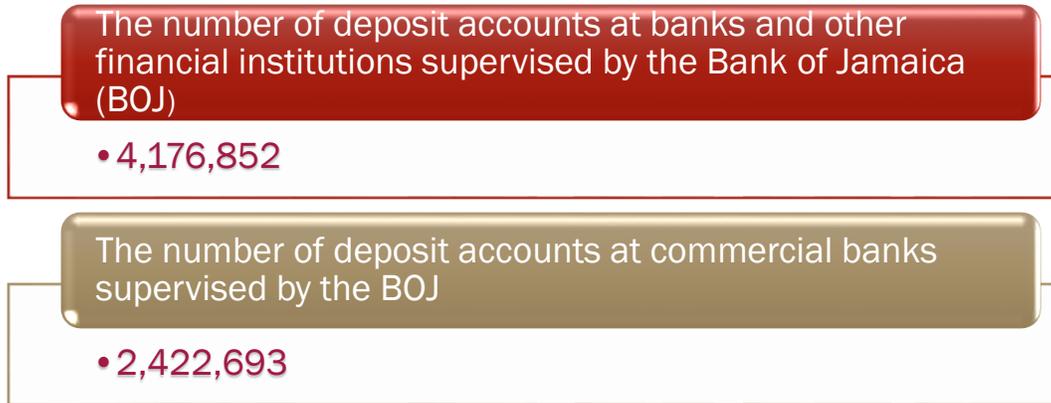


Figure 15: Access to Financial Services, 2016

The number of deposit account at banks and other financial institutions supervised by the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ) in 2016 was 4,176,852. The number of deposit account at commercial banks supervised by the BOJ was 2,422,693 in 2016.

TABLES

Table 1: Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	-1.8	1.4	-0.9	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2
Notes							
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator						
<i>Source</i>	National Income and Product Accounts						
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica						
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	SNA 1993						
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	Constant 2007 US\$						
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm						

Table 2: Indicator 8.2.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person

	2015	2016
Jamaica	-0.7	-1.4
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator	
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Income and Product Accounts • Labour Force Survey 	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica	
<i>Conceptual Framework(s)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SNA 1993 • 13th ICLS, ILO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relaxed Definition ○ 14 years and older 	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None	
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm	

Table 3: Indicator 8.3.1 Proportion of informal employment in non-agriculture employment, by sex

	2016			2017		
	Male	Female	Jamaica	Male	Female	Jamaica
Formal	242,000	216,800	458,800	246,300	289,600	535,900
Informal	274,300	189,000	463,400	277,100	194,400	471,400
Agriculture	142,900	44,600	187,500	145,800	48,700	194,500
Total	659,200	450,400	1,109,700	669,200	532,700	1,201,800
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator					
<i>Source</i>	Labour Force Survey					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica					
<i>Conceptual Framework(s)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th ICLS, ILO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relaxed Definition ○ 14 years and older 					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	There is no available data on unemployment among persons with disability					
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm					

Table 4: Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by sex

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Jamaica					
Q1 - January	14.5	13.4	14.2	13.3	12.7
Q2 - April	16.3	13.6	13.2	13.7	12.2
Q3 - July	15.4	13.8	13.1	12.9	11.3
Q4 - October	14.9	14.2	13.5	12.9	10.4
Male					
Q1 - January	10.6	10.1	10.7	10.4	9.0
Q2 - April	12.0	10.4	10.3	9.6	9.5
Q3 - July	11.7	9.9	9.3	9.5	8.0
Q4 - October	10.6	9.9	9.3	8.9	8.3
Female					
Q1 - January	19.1	17.4	18.5	16.7	17.0
Q2 - April	21.3	17.4	16.8	18.4	15.3
Q3 - July	19.9	18.4	17.7	16.9	15.2
Q4 - October	20.0	19.4	18.5	17.5	14.1
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source	Labour Force Survey				
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica				
Conceptual Framework(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th ICLS, ILO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relaxed Definition ○ 14 years and older 				
Comments/ Exceptions	There is no available data on unemployment among persons with disability				
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm				

Table 5: Indicator 8.5.2: Unemployment rate, by age group

	2015				2016				2017			
	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct
Jamaica												
TOTAL	14.2	13.2	13.1	13.5	13.3	13.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.2	11.3	10.4
14 - 19	40.8	40.2	44.8	44.0	47.9	44.4	39.3	46.1	42.6	43.1	41.7	37.9
20 - 24	33.0	31.6	28.3	30.3	30.2	29.2	27.4	28.6	28.7	26.3	24.5	22.3
25 - 34	16.8	15.2	16.4	15.3	15.5	15.1	15.5	14.4	13.6	13.9	13.3	11.5
35 - 44	9.9	9.6	8.3	9.1	8.5	11.0	9.6	8.5	9.3	9.1	7.5	8.0
45 - 54	6.9	6.8	7.4	7.7	7.5	6.7	6.7	5.7	6.3	6.3	5.5	5.4
55 - 64	6.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	3.9	5.4	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.4	3.7
65 and over	2.5	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.8	3.4	4.4	5.4	3.5	3.4	2.6
Male												
TOTAL	10.7	10.3	9.3	9.3	10.4	9.6	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.5	8.0	7.3
14 - 19	35.3	32.4	38.7	35.2	37.3	38.1	33.7	35.9	33.3	36.1	30.5	30.1
20 - 24	29.4	26.5	20.4	22.1	27.7	23.9	24.2	22.3	22.9	23.4	20.9	17.1
25 - 34	11.4	11.1	11.9	9.9	11.0	9.4	10.0	8.9	7.9	9.8	8.4	7.8
35 - 44	5.6	6.7	4.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.6	4.2	4.9
45 - 54	4.6	5.2	5.2	5.0	5.7	4.9	5.3	3.4	5.0	5.5	3.4	3.0
55 - 64	5.9	5.3	3.8	4.1	2.9	4.7	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	4.1	2.8
65 and over	1.4	2.0	3.0	2.0	3.7	2.4	2.4	4.5	4.8	3.5	2.8	2.8
Female												
TOTAL	18.5	16.8	17.7	18.5	16.7	18.4	16.9	17.5	17.0	15.3	15.2	14.1
14 - 19	50.3	54.2	53.4	59.5	62.7	56.2	48.1	60.2	57.5	53.7	54.5	47.3
20 - 24	37.5	38.2	38.8	41.1	33.2	35.7	31.1	35.8	35.1	29.8	28.8	28.7
25 - 34	22.8	19.9	21.3	21.0	20.3	21.3	21.4	20.4	19.7	18.2	18.6	15.5
35 - 44	14.5	12.7	12.1	12.8	11.6	16.9	14.5	12.3	13.0	12.8	11.0	11.1
45 - 54	9.8	8.8	9.9	10.8	9.6	8.7	8.3	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.9	8.1
55 - 64	6.9	6.8	8.7	7.7	5.1	6.4	5.2	5.9	6.5	5.9	4.8	4.9
65 and over	5.0	4.2	5.1	5.3	1.5	6.4	5.3	4.1	6.6	3.4	4.5	2.3
Notes												
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>											
<i>Source</i>	<i>Labour Force Survey</i>											
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i>											
<i>Conceptual Framework(s)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th ICLS, ILO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Relaxed Definition ○ 14 years and older 											
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>There is no available data on unemployment among persons with disability</i>											
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm											

Table 6: 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15–29 years) not in education, employment or training, 2013 & 2015

	2013	2015
Jamaica	30.3	34.9
Male	24.6	38.8
Female	36.1	31.2
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>School-to-Work Transition Survey 2013 & 2015</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework(s)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13th ICLS, ILO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Strict Definition ○ 15-29 years old 	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>There is no available data on unemployment among persons with disability</i>	
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm	

Table 7: Indicator 8.7.1 Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour by category of child labour, 2016

	Child Labour	Hazardous Work (%)	Child Labour other than Hazardous Work (%)
Total	37,965	68.6	31.4
Sex			
Boy	25,797	74.8	25.2
Girl	12,168	55.6	44.4
Age Group			
5-12 years	18,402	36.3	63.7
13-14 years	5,992	97.0	3.0
15-17 years	13,571	100.0	-
Area of Residence			
Urban	12,203	79.5	20.5
Rural	25,762	63.5	36.5
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Activity Survey 2016 		
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica 		
Conceptual Framework(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 18th ICLS, ILO Local legislation 		
Comments/ Exceptions	Worst forms of child labour was not measured		
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm		

Table 8: Indicator 8.9.1: Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP							
Jamaica	6.9	6.5	6.4	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.4
Growth rate of Tourism direct GDP							
Jamaica	3.1	1.6	4.4	17.7	16.4	12.2	14.1
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Income and Product Accounts 						
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica 						
Conceptual Framework	SNA 1993 Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008						
Comments/ Exceptions	None						
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm						

Table 9: Indicator 8.10.1: Number of commercial bank branches and automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults

	2016
The number of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults	3.95
The number of automated teller machines (ATMs) per 100,000 adults	21.71
Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Bank of Jamaica
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	www.boj.org.jm

Table 10: Indicator 8.10.2: Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider

	2016
The number of deposit account at banks and other financial institutions supervised by the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ)	4,176,852
The number of deposit account at commercial banks supervised by the BOJ	2,422,693
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	<i>Bank of Jamaica</i>
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Bank of Jamaica</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>URL</i>	<i>www.boj.org.jm</i>

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY PRODUCED AND NO AVAILABLE PROXIES

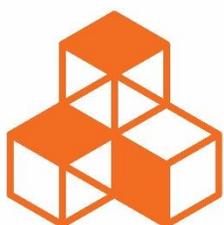
- 8.4.1 Material footprint, material footprint per capita, and material footprint per GDP – Tier III
- 8.4.2 Domestic material consumption, domestic material consumption per capita, and domestic material consumption per GDP – Tier I
- 8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of female and male employees, by occupation, age and persons with disabilities – Tier II
- 8.8.1 Frequency rates of fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries, by sex and migrant status – Tier II
- 8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour rights (freedom of association and collective bargaining) based on International Labour Organization (ILO) textual sources and national legislation, by sex and migrant status – Tier III
- 8.9.2 Proportion of jobs in sustainable tourism industries out of total tourism jobs – Tier III
- 8.b.1 Existence of a developed and operationalized national strategy for youth employment, as a distinct strategy or as part of a national employment strategy – Tier III

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 8.a.1 Aid for Trade commitments and disbursements – Tier I



**9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE**



Goal 9

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation

Goal 9 contains the main pillars on which innovation can be fostered and developed to build industries with resilient infrastructure. The Jamaican government is committed to building an efficient and robust infrastructure for the achievement of sustainable economic growth. In this vein, a logistics hub is being developed which includes the expansion of the road network, seaports and airports to facilitate the swift movement of people and goods within and outside of Jamaica’s borders. In the past, Jamaican export was mainly the purview of large businesses in Mining, Manufacturing and Agriculture industries. However, with the loss of protected markets for traditional export products and decreased demand for bauxite and alumina, the output of goods and services from micro and small business enterprises have become increasingly important. The Jamaican government has been actively seeking partnerships with the private sector to facilitate the development of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs).

TARGET 9.1: DEVELOP QUALITY, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND TRANS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE, TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN WELL-BEING, WITH A FOCUS ON AFFORDABLE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS FOR ALL

RURAL POPULATION WHO LIVE WITHIN 2 KM OF AN ALL-SEASON ROAD

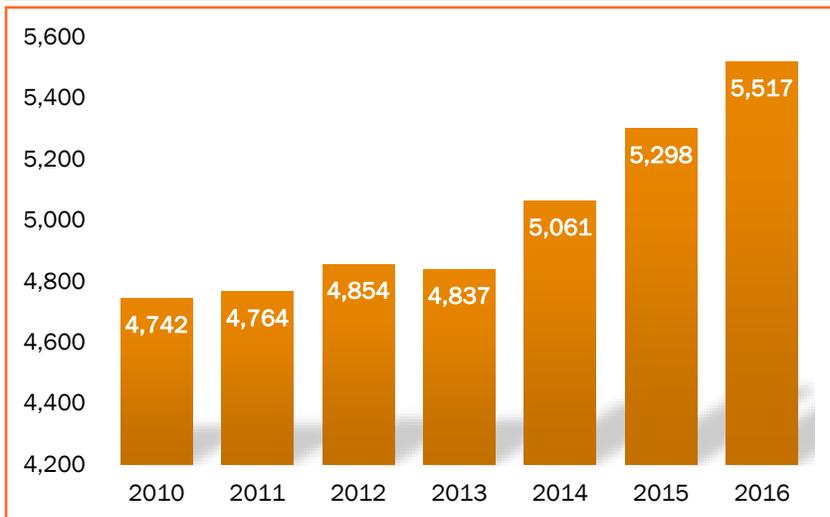
According to the National Work Agency (NWA), Jamaica has one of the world’s highest density of road networks; 15,248 km of road valued at US\$70 billion within an area just 400 kilometres squared. Given the relatively low variability in the average temperature throughout the seasons, proximity to a highway was identified as the indicator to be tracked.



Figure 1: Proportion of the rural population that live within 2km of a highway

The 2011 Population and Housing Census show that 28.3 per cent of Jamaica’s rural population live within 2 kilometres of a highway.

PASSENGER VOLUMES



The number of passengers moving through Jamaica's two international airports (Norman Manley International Airport (NMIA) and Sangster's International Airport (SIA)) reached the five million mark in 2014, when 5,061,140 passengers passed through. This has been facilitated by rehabilitation works done at the airports to maintain the quality of services provided at international standards. Annual passenger movements from 2010 to 2016 averaged over five million, growing at a rate of 2.4 per cent per annum.

Figure 2: Number of Air Passengers ('000)

FREIGHT VOLUMES

The graph shows that for the period 2011 to 2016 more cargo was transported by air than by water. In 2014, there was a significant decline in air cargo to 16 million tonnes. Some recovery took place in 2015 and a record level (almost 27 million) tonnes was attained in 2016. Cargo volume by water remained close to the 15 million tonnes mark for most of the period, however, in 2016 it declined by 5.3 per cent to 14.3 million tonnes.

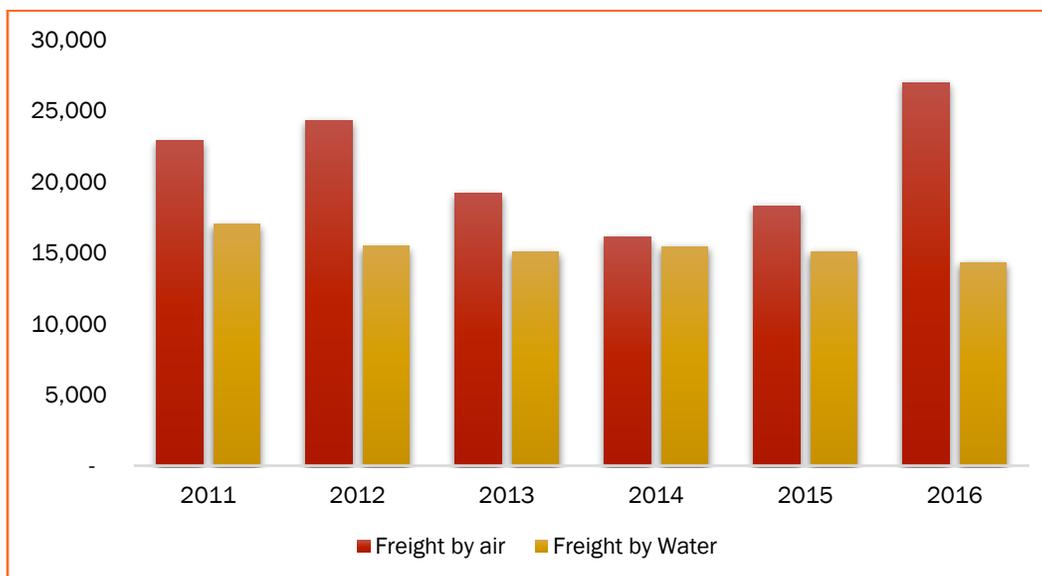


Figure 3: Volume of Cargo Transported by Air and Water ('000 tonnes)

For the years 2011 to 2016, the volume of cargo transported by air averaged 21,300 thousand tonnes. In 2016, the volume transported was 26,987 thousand tonnes which represented a 47.5 per cent increase in the volume transported in 2015.

The volume of cargo handled at Jamaica’s sea and airports gives a measure of its trade volume. The volume discharged or unloaded represents the imports while the volume loaded represents the exports. For most of the years reflected in the graph, the freight volume by water was approximately 15,000 thousand tonnes except in 2011 and 2016. In 2011, the freight volume increased by 1,679 thousand tonnes to 17,022 thousand tonnes while in 2016, it declined by 796 thousand tonnes to 14,298 tonnes.

TARGET 9.2: DEVELOP QUALITY, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, INCLUDING REGIONAL AND TRANS-BORDER INFRASTRUCTURE, TO SUPPORT ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN WELL-BEING, WITH A FOCUS ON AFFORDABLE AND EQUITABLE ACCESS FOR ALL

MANUFACTURING VALUE ADDED

Manufacturing value added (MVA) is an indicator used to assess the level of industrialization within a country. Its movement provides insight into the magnitude of growth for the manufacturing industry. The contribution of the manufacturing industry to total production within the economy for the period 2010 to 2016 fluctuated between 9.0 in 2010 per cent to 13.0 per cent in 2016.

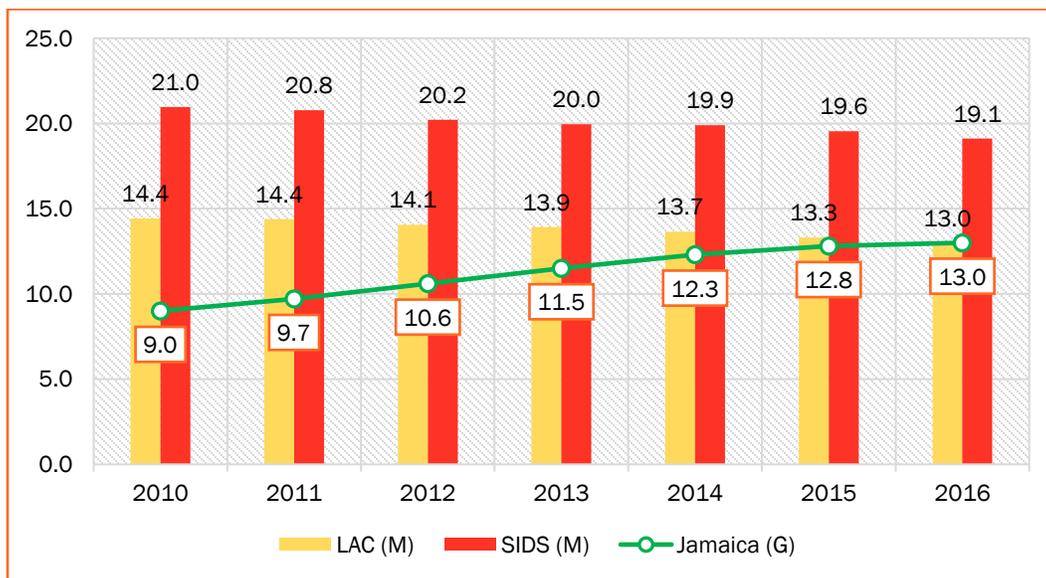


Figure 4: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP

The table above shows a pattern of declining manufacturing share with respect to GDP at constant for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and Latin America & the Caribbean region. Manufacturing share for SIDS moved from 21.0 per cent in 2010 to 19.1 per cent in 2016, while LAC moved from 14.4 per cent in 2010 to 13.0 in 2016. Manufacturing share in Jamaica increased steadily from 9.0 per cent in 2010 to 13.0 in 2016. However, Jamaica’s proportion is still less than her counterparts in other SIDS.

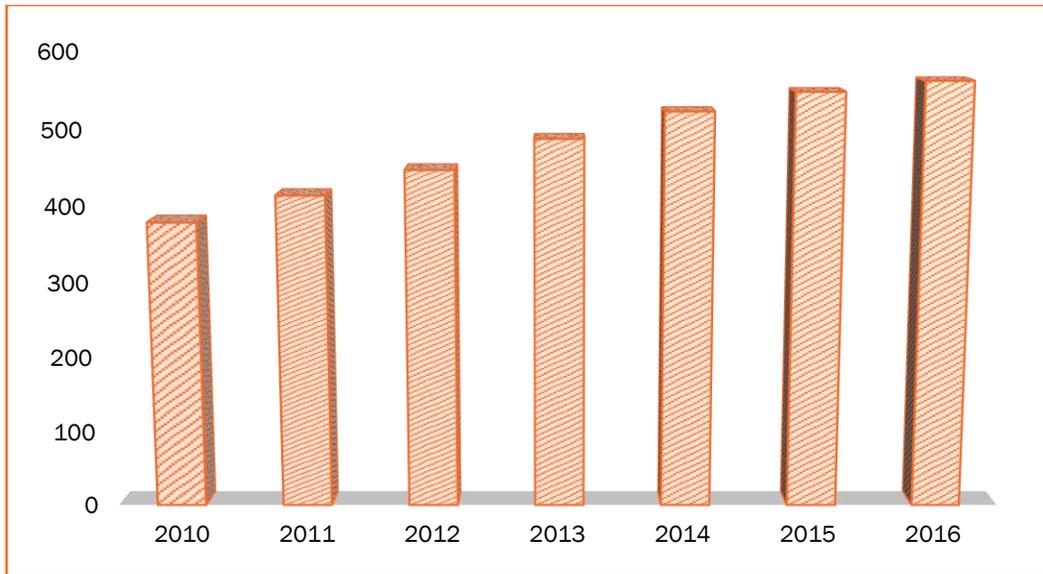


Figure 5: Manufacturing Value Added Per Capita

EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING

This indicator is used to show the shift in developing country's workforce from primary agriculture products to manufactured value-added products, and therefore gives a measure of the level of industrialization within a country. Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment was on the decline between 2013 and 2015. In 2016, it increased by 0.1 percentage point. However, when considered relative to the growth in the industry's contribution to GDP, the data implies a shift away from labour-intensive production towards increased use of higher forms of capital.

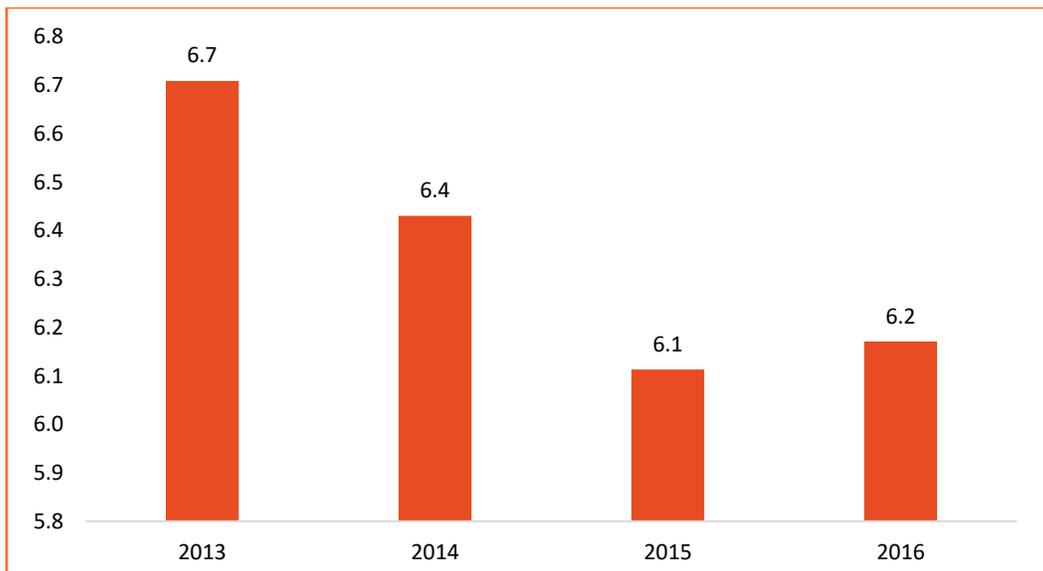


Figure 6: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment

TARGET 9.A FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE AND RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES THROUGH ENHANCED FINANCIAL, TECHNOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO AFRICAN COUNTRIES, LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, LANDLOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES

During 2015- 2017, a total of US\$453.02 million of international support flowed to infrastructure. Of this amount, eighty-five cents out of every dollar was in the form of a loan, while the remaining fifteen cents flowed by way of grant funding. Additionally, the major portion of this international support flowed into the Jamaican economy in 2017, with very little flows in the previous year.

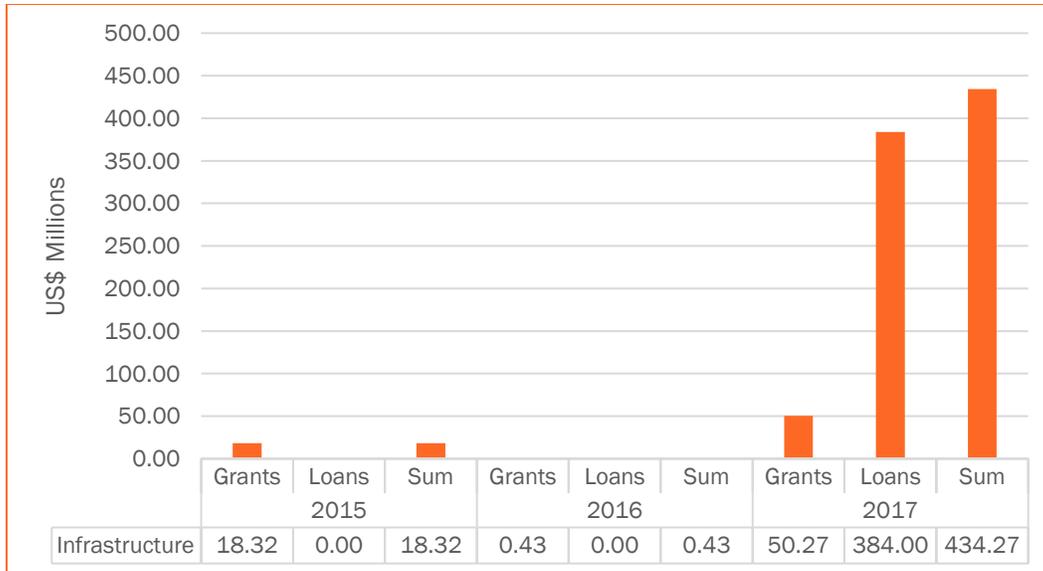


Figure 7: Total official international support to infrastructure

TARGET 9.C SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY AND STRIVE TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL AND AFFORDABLE ACCESS TO THE INTERNET IN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY 2020



Figure 8: Mobile Network Coverage Map, 2017

A key policy priority for Jamaica is the advancement to a technology-enabled society. Currently, Jamaica’s mobile telecommunications market operates as a duopoly with two service providers. Both providers report a mobile network coverage of over 90 per cent of the geographic space of Jamaica. The Office of Utilities Regulations (OUR) estimated that 90.0 per cent of Jamaica’s population was covered by a 3G network in 2016. In the hilly

interior, and in the protected lands of the Cockpit Country, mobile network coverage remains low, while the urban centres benefit from access to faster technology such as 4G and 4G LTE.

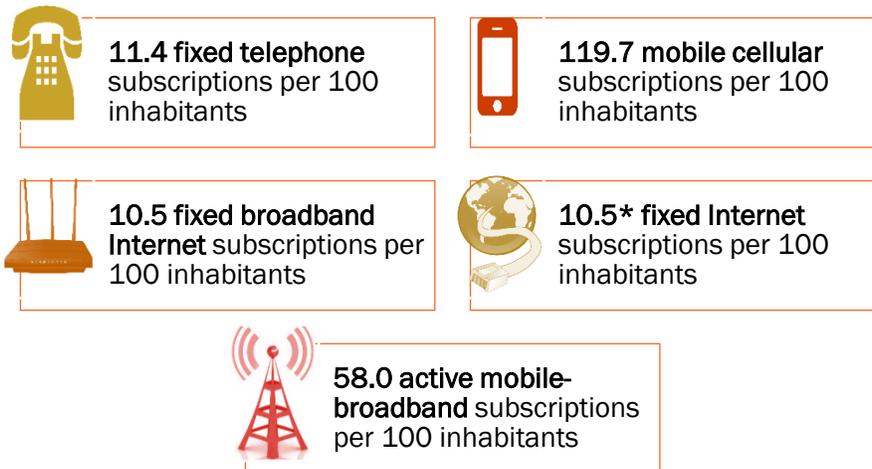


Figure 9: ICT Infrastructure and Access Indicators, 2016

Mobile cellular subscriptions continued to exceed the number of inhabitants in Jamaica in 2016. Data from the Office of Utilities Regulations (OUR) reveal that in 2016, there were 119.7 mobile cellular subscriptions for every 100 persons living in Jamaica. This represented an increase of 4.1 per cent when compared to 2015 and continued the upward trend in subscriptions since 2012.

TABLES
Table 1: Indicator 9.1.2 - Number of air passengers ('000)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	4,742	4,764	4,854	4,837	5,061	5,298	5,517
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA) 						
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA) 						
Conceptual Framework	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)						
URL	https://www.jcaa.gov.jm/						

Table 2: Indicator 9.1.2 - Freight Volumes, by Mode of Transport ('000 tonnes)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
By Air							
Jamaica		22,888	24,308	19,172	16,080	18,299	26,987
By Water							
Jamaica	15,343	17,022	15,458	15,082	15,424	15,094	14,298
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA) Port Authority of Jamaica 						
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA) Port Authority of Jamaica 						
Conceptual Framework	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)						
URL	https://www.jcaa.gov.jm/ ; http://www.portjam.com/						

Table 3: Indicator 9.2.1 - Manufacturing value added (MVA) as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Jamaica	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
MVA as a proportion of GDP	9.0	9.7	10.6	11.5	12.3	12.8	13.0
MVA per capita	380	415	448	488	523	548	562
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	National Income and Product Accounts						
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica						
Conceptual Framework	SNA 1993						
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm						

Table 4: Indicator 9.2.2 - Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	53,700	54,200	51,900	55,900	53,700	54,200	52,800
Female	29,900	29,700	26,900	28,300	27,100	24,100	27,900
Jamaica	83,600	83,900	78,800	84,200	80,800	78,300	80,700
Notes							
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator						
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Labour Force Survey National Income and Product Accounts 						
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica						
Conceptual Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th ICLS SNA 1993 						
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm						

Table 5: Indicator 9.a.1 Total official international support (official development assistance plus other official flows) to infrastructure

Type	2015	2016	2017
Grants	18.32	0.43	50.27
Loans	0.00	0.00	384.00
Sum	18.32	0.43	434.27
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator		
<i>Source</i>	External Cooperation Management Division		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ)		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	PIOJ only monitors concessionary loans, grants and technical assistance given to Jamaica.		
<i>URL</i>	None		

Table 6: ICT Infrastructure and Access Indicators, 2011-2016

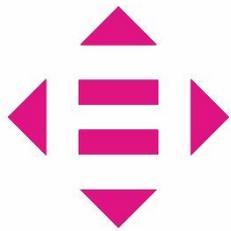
Indicator	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fixed telephone subscriptions	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	11.4
Mobile cellular subscriptions	109.2	100.3	104.8	110.5	115.1	119.7
Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.0	10.5
Fixed Internet subscriptions	4.4	4.6	5.2	6.1	6.1	10.5
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Proxy Indicator for 9.c.1					
<i>Source</i>	ICT Indicators Report					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	ITU Core Indicators, 2014					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>						
<i>URL</i>	www.statinja.gov.jm					

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 9.3.1 Proportion of small-scale industries in total industry value added – Tier II
- 9.3.2 Proportion of small-scale industries with a loan or line of credit – Tier II
- 9.4.1 CO₂ emission per unit of value added – Tier I
- 9.5.1 Research and development expenditure as a proportion of GDP – Tier I
- 9.5.2 Researchers (in full-time equivalent) per million inhabitants – Tier I
- 9.b.1 Proportion of medium and high-tech industry value added in total value added – Tier I



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



Goal 10

Reduce inequality within and among countries

Goal 10 focuses on the reduction of inequality in human activities within and among cultures. It attempts to measure the level of discrimination among various groups: religious, racial, class, ethnic, disabled and other minority groups. It also seeks to capture the level of representation of people with respect to their membership in international organizations, their voting rights and voting shares. Migration is viewed with the aim of encouraging a safe and orderly passage of people across borders with minimum restrictions and cost. The underlying rationale for Goal 10 is that there should be growth with equity, a prerequisite for sustainable development. The United Nations states it clearly, “Shared prosperity explicitly recognizes that while growth is necessary for improving economic welfare in a society, progress is measured by how those gains are shared with its poorest member.”¹ To this end, the bottom forty per cent of real income earners or the bottom forty per cent of consumption is targeted. The level of development assistance flows and the soundness of financial institutions are also very important considerations.

TARGET 10.1: BY 2030, PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVE AND SUSTAIN INCOME GROWTH OF THE BOTTOM 40 PER CENT OF THE POPULATION AT A RATE HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE

INCOME DISTRIBUTION

The Gini Coefficient is calculated using data collected in the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC). It shows the distribution of consumption expenditure and ranges from zero to one, where zero represents perfect equality and one represents perfect inequality. The data show decreasing inequality during the five-year review period.

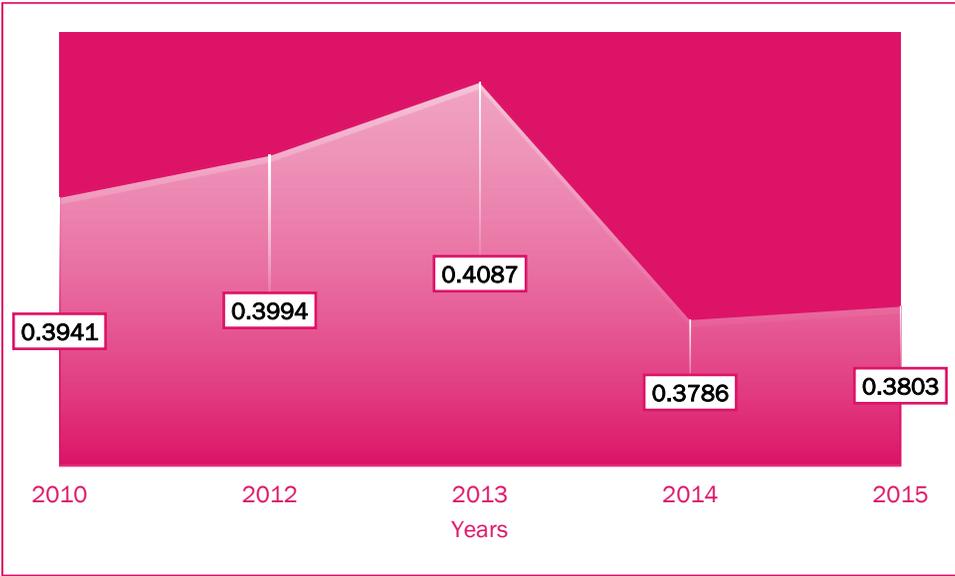


Figure 1: Gini Coefficient, Jamaica, 2010-2015

¹ The United Nations in explaining the rationale for goal 10 in the metadata for sustainable development goals, emphasized that inclusiveness is more than elevating the poor to a minimum standard of living. Measures are to be put in place to ensure their upward mobility. Emphasis are placed on households with income levels at the bottom 40% or households with real consumption levels in the same range.

TARGET 10.4: ADOPT POLICIES, ESPECIALLY FISCAL, WAGE AND SOCIAL PROTECTION POLICIES, AND PROGRESSIVELY ACHIEVE GREATER EQUALITY

This indicator seeks to assess the proportion of total output that accrues to employees. During the ten year review period, in excess of forty per cent of GDP accrued to employees, relative to approximately twenty eight per cent that accrued to capital (operating surplus/mixed income). Of importance is the fact that income to self-employed persons is not included in Labour share of GDP and own account workers² account for over a third of the Jamaican labour force.

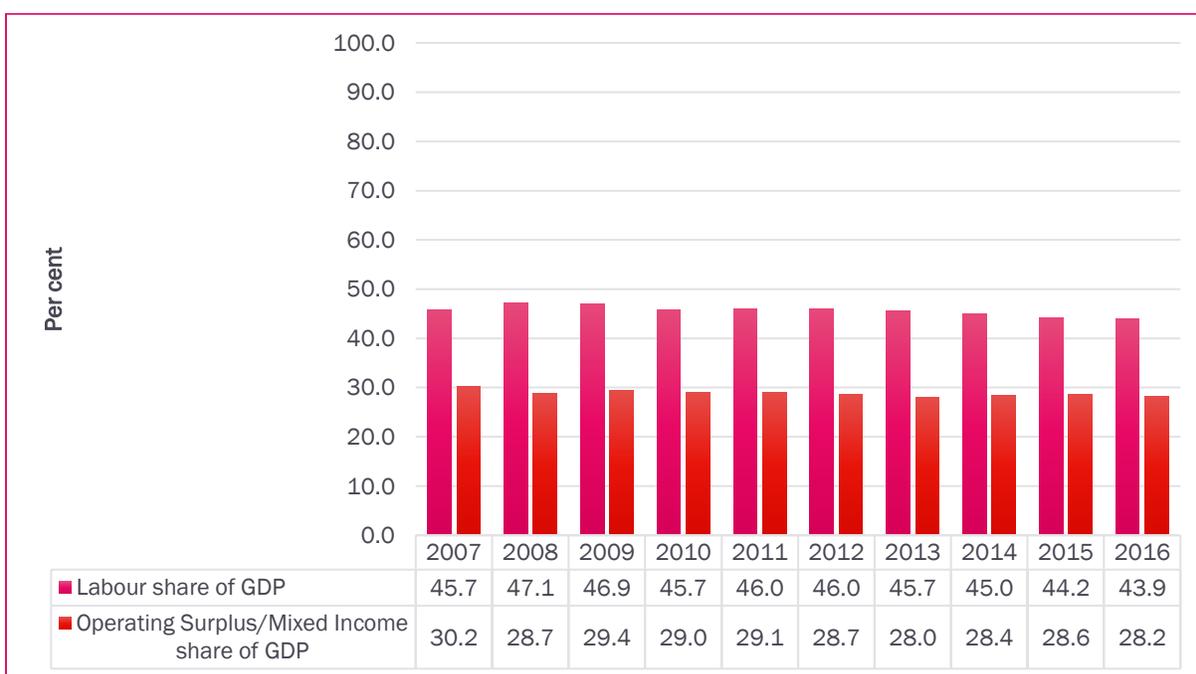


Figure 2: Labour share of GDP and Operating Surplus/Mixed Income Share of GDP at current prices, 2007 – 2016

During the ten-year period, labour share of GDP has declined from 45.7 per cent in 2007 to 43.9 per cent in 2016. This decline in nominal terms was attributable to the fact that compensation to employees increased at a marginally lower rate than GDP (See Table 2).

TARGET 10.5 IMPROVE THE REGULATION AND MONITORING OF GLOBAL FINANCIAL MARKETS AND INSTITUTIONS AND STRENGTHEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUCH REGULATIONS

FINANCIAL SOUNDNESS

The financial institutions are the primary agents in facilitating trade, receiving developmental aid, remittances and making finances available to members of society including MSMEs. Financial soundness indicators are used to determine the fitness of financial institutions to carry out their duties:

² The income of own account workers is treated as mixed income as it is difficult to separate the return to labour and that to capital.

This includes; their level of supervision, management capabilities, level of capitalization, risk and legal status.

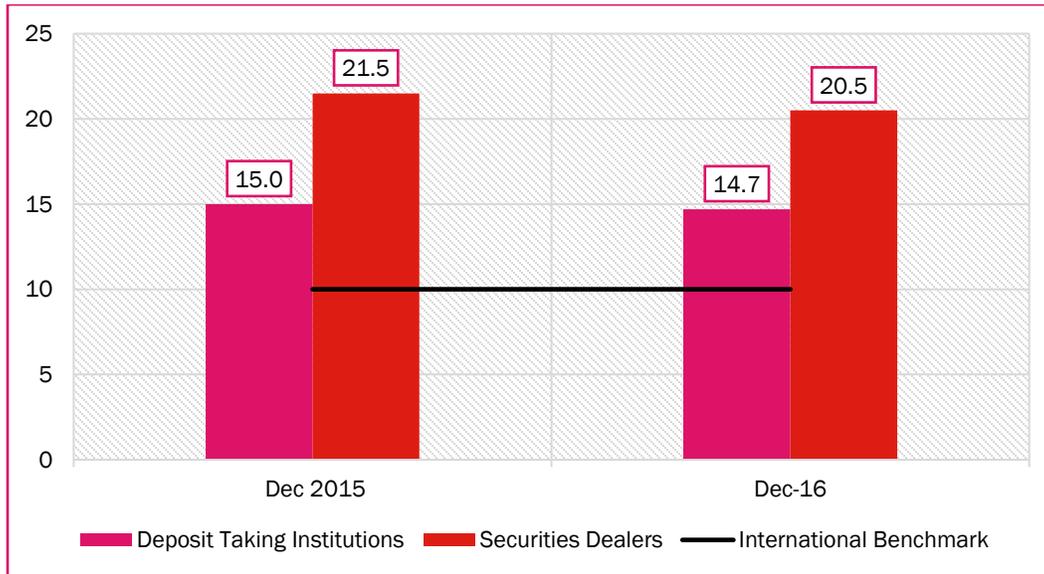


Figure 3: Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets, Deposit Taking Institutions and Securities Dealers 2015-2016

The Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets is one of the financial indicators, which measures the level of capital adequacy in financial institutions. This indicator has an international benchmark of 10 per cent. Deposit-taking institutions (DTIs) in Jamaica covers this mark, however, the securities dealers' coverage more than double the international benchmark.

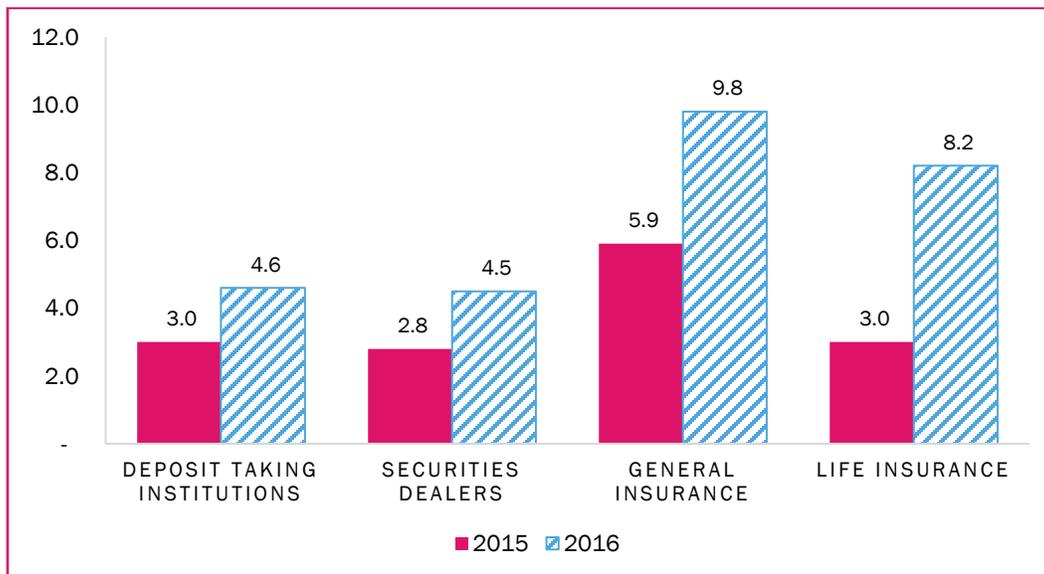


Figure 4: Return on Equity 2015-2016

The return on equity gives a measure of the earnings and profitability of the financial institutions. Deposit-Taking Institutions and Securities Dealers are assessed in December each year, while insurance companies are assessed in September. The data show increasing return on equity for all four types of financial institutions in 2016 relative to 2015.

TABLES

Table 1: Gini Coefficient (2010, 2012-2015)

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gini Coefficient	0.3941	0.3994	0.4087	0.3786	0.3803
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ) Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) 				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/				

Table 2: GDP by Income at Market Prices, J\$ billions, 2007-2016

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Compensation of Employees	404.7	470.3	500.0	527.2	569.9	603.6	653.3	693.7	732.5	771.8
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income	267.2	286.7	313.0	334.6	361.0	377.1	400.7	438.1	474.3	496.3
Consumption of Fixed Capital	70.4	78.8	85.9	91.8	96.7	102.4	112.2	120.4	129.0	131.3
Taxes on Production & Imports	144.0	162.5	170.0	199.9	213.5	231.4	265.8	290.5	324.0	360.6
Less Subsidies on Production & Imports	0.6	0.9	3.6	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.5
GDP AT MARKET PRICES	885.6	997.4	1,065.3	1,152.7	1,240.3	1,313.5	1,430.9	1,541.7	1,658.4	1,758.4
Labour share of GDP	45.7	47.1	46.9	45.7	46.0	46.0	45.7	45.0	44.2	43.9
Fixed Capital share of GDP	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.5
Notes										
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator									
Source	National Income and Product Accounts									
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) 									
Conceptual Framework	SNA 1993									
Comments/ Exceptions	None									
URL	http://statinja.gov.jm/									

Table 3: Financial Soundness Indicators, Deposit-Taking Institutions

Financial Soundness Indicators – Deposit-Taking Institutions	Dec 2015	Dec 2016
	%	%
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	15.0	14.7
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	15.1	14.2
Non-performing loans (net) to capital	9.4	-2.2
Non-performing loans to total loans	4.0	2.9
Return on assets	0.5	0.7
Return on equity	3.0	4.6
Interest margin to income	52.0	48.7
Non-interest expenses to income	27.4	23.0
Liquid assets to total assets	26.3	25.3
Duration on assets -Domestic Bonds	0.0	N/A
Duration on assets- Global Bonds	0.0	N/A
NOP to capital	3.5	3.5
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	• <i>Bank of Jamaica</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None	
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/	

Table 4: Financial Soundness Indicators, Securities Dealers

Financial Soundness Indicators -Securities Dealers	Sept 2015	Sept 2016
	%	%
Regulatory capital to risk-weighted assets	21.5	20.5
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	19.3	16.9
Non-performing loans (net) to capital	0.6	0.1
Non-performing loans to total loans	21.2	4.5
Return on assets	0.4	0.6
Return on equity	2.8	4.5
Interest margin to income	30.9	25.8
Non-interest expenses to income	29.4	32.1
Liquid assets to total assets	12.4	12.3
Duration on assets -Domestic Bonds	1.4	2.6
Duration on assets- Global Bonds	5.1	8.1
NOP to capital	11.8	23.6
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	• <i>Bank of Jamaica</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None	
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/	

Table 5: Financial Soundness Indicators, General Insurance

Financial Soundness Indicators -General Insurance	Sept 2015	Sept 2016
	%	%
Net premium to Capital	20.6	28.0
Capital to Assets	29.6	29.7
(Real estate + unquoted equities + debtors) to total assets	6.9	7.0
Receivables to gross premiums	32.9	46.3
Equities to total assets	1.9	2.5
Net technical reserves to net claims paid in last 3 years	429.8	346.0
Risk retention ratio (net premium to gross premium)	39.7	70.3
Gross premium to number of employees J\$(000)	8.4	7.3
Assets per employee J\$(000)	54.9	61.4
Net Claims to net premium (loss ratio)	53.7	56.2
Total expenses to net premium (expense ratio)	98.3	97.1
Combined ratio (loss + expense ratio)	152.0	153.4
Investment Income to net premium	16.0	22.7
Return on Equity	5.9	9.8
Liquid assets to total liabilities	84.5	83.4
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Bank of Jamaica</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/	

Table 6: Financial Soundness Indicators, Life Insurance

Financial Soundness Indicators -Life Insurance	Sept 2015	Sept 2016
	%	%
Capital to technical reserves	81.5	84.6
(Real estate + unquoted equities + debtors) to total assets	2.9	3.3
Receivables to gross premiums	62.5	61.7
Equities to total assets	1.9	2.6
Net technical reserves to net premium paid in last 3 years	796.3	776.8
Risk retention ratio (net premium to gross premium)	98.0	98.6
Gross premium to number of employees J\$(000)	5.4	6.6
Assets per employee J\$(000)	140.7	152.7
Expenses to net premium (expense ratio)	50.0	42.8
Investment Income to investment assets	2.2	2.6
Return on Equity	3.0	8.2
Liquid assets to total liabilities	29.3	33.0
Duration on assets -Domestic Bonds	1.1	1.3
Duration on assets- Global Bonds	7.4	5.5
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Bank of Jamaica</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY PRODUCED AND NO PROXIES AVAILABLE

- 10.2.1 Proportion of people living below 50 per cent of median income, by sex, age and persons with disabilities – Tier III
- 10.3.1 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 – Tier III
- 10.7.1 Recruitment cost borne by employee as a proportion of yearly income earned in country of destination – Tier III
- 10.7.2 Number of countries that have implemented well-managed migration policies – Tier III
- 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff – Tier I
- 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows) – Tier I & II
- 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted – Tier II

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 10.6.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations – Tier I



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



GOAL 11

Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

TARGET 11.1: BY 2030, ENSURE ACCESS FOR ALL TO ADEQUATE, SAFE AND AFFORDABLE HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES AND UPGRADE SLUMS

A household is considered to be squatting, if they occupy a dwelling owned by a member of another household, are not paying rent but are occupying the dwelling without the consent of the owner. A relatively low proportion of Jamaican households are estimated to be squatting in the dwelling they occupy. The data also show that between 2013 and 2015, the proportion of households who were squatting declined generally in Jamaica and in all three geographic regions. During the three-year period, squatting was highest in Other Urban Centres and lowest in rural areas.

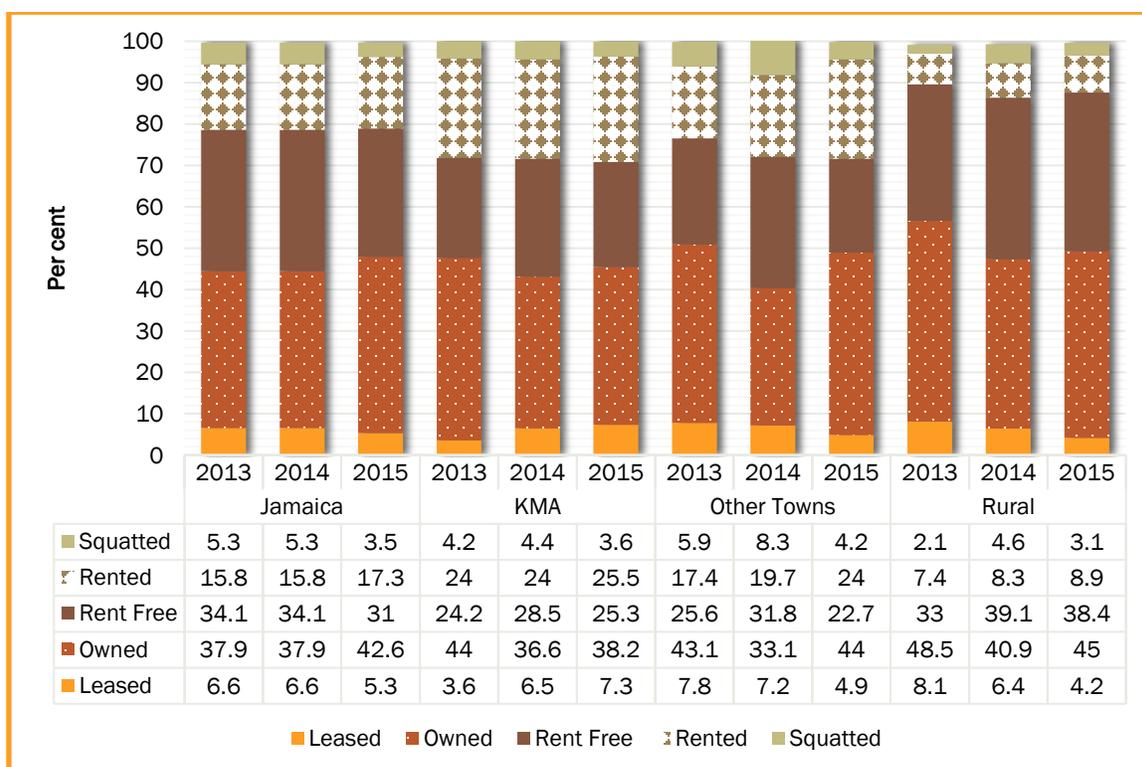


Figure 1: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure by Region

TARGET 11.2: BY 2030, PROVIDE ACCESS TO SAFE, AFFORDABLE, ACCESSIBLE AND SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORT SYSTEMS FOR ALL, IMPROVING ROAD SAFETY, NOTABLY BY EXPANDING PUBLIC TRANSPORT, WITH SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF THOSE IN VULNERABLE SITUATIONS, WOMEN, CHILDREN, PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND OLDER PERSONS

PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

In 2011, more than half of the population (56.1%) reported that they used public transportation in the six months leading up to the census. Route taxis were the most popular mode of transportation among persons who used public transportation in urban areas. Of the 56.1 per cent, 26.7 per cent used route taxis at some point during the reference period. This was followed by the government-owned buses (JUTC buses) at 15.8 per cent. Minibuses accounted for 6.0 per cent while robot (illegal) taxis accounted for 3.4 per cent of the total. Coaster buses, which are privately owned buses, recorded 2.4 per cent. Chartered and Hackney taxis recorded 1.5 and 0.3 per cent respectively.

In recent years, the frequency and intensity of adverse weather events has increased. Additionally, the number of persons affected by these disasters per 100,000 of the population has increased.

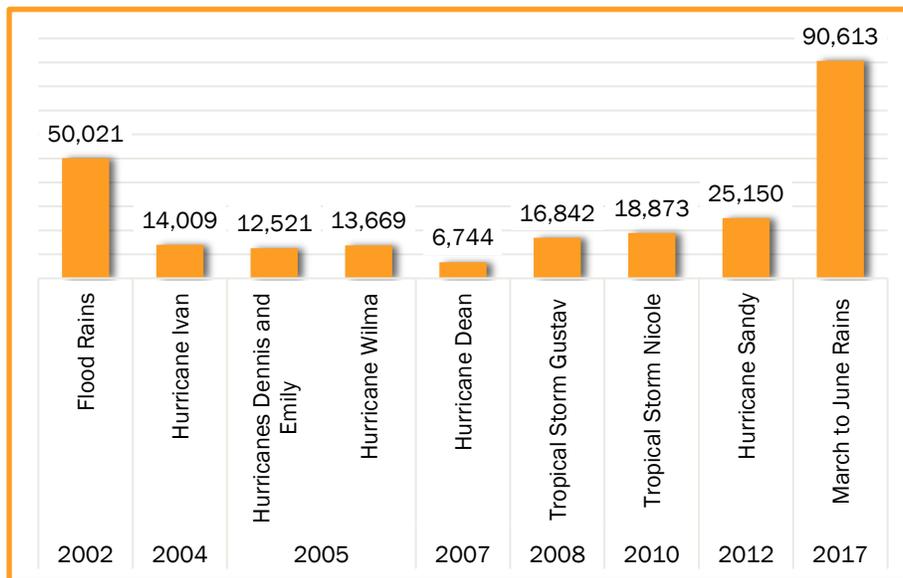


Figure 4: Persons Affected by natural disasters per 100,000 population, 2002-2017¹

During the period 1999-2017, adverse hydro-meteorological events are estimated to have had an economic impact of approximately J\$127.95 billion or an average of 1.8 per cent of GDP per event. The impact of these events ranges from a low of J\$0.04 billion for the 2008 drought to a high of J\$36.90 billion for Hurricane Ivan in 2004.

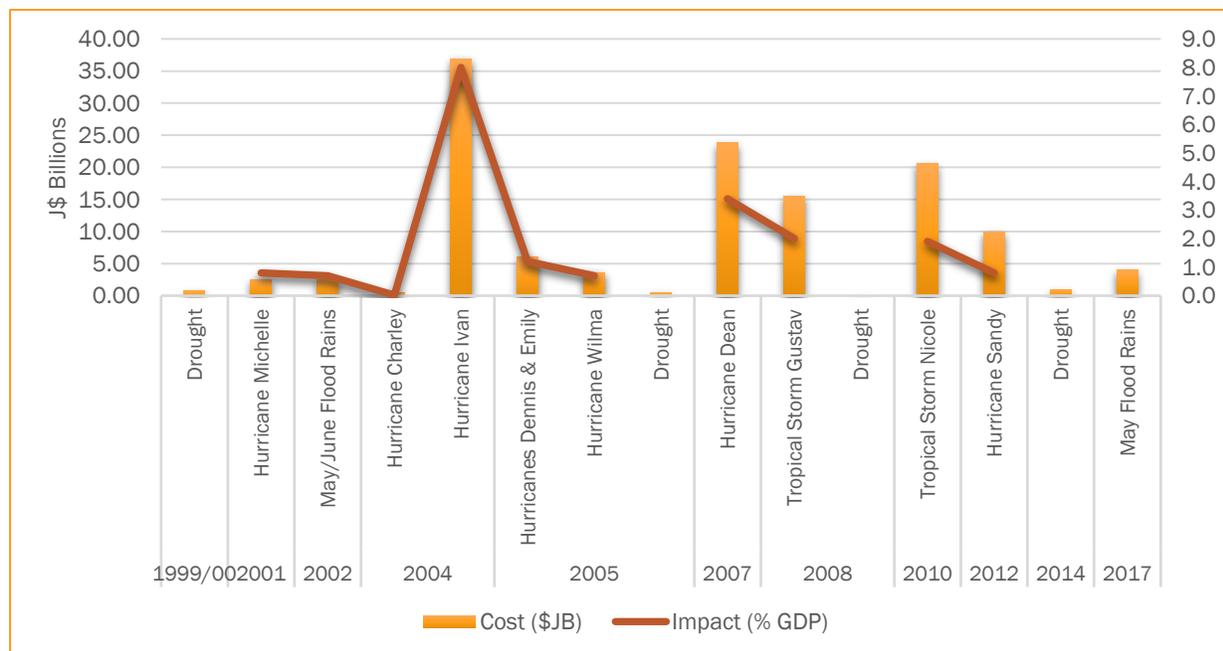


Figure 5: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 1999-2017

¹ Refers to the cumulative number of persons affected by each rain event i.e. one person may be affected by multiple episodes of flood rains, and are counted each time they are affected

TARGET 11.6 BY 2030, REDUCE THE ADVERSE PER CAPITA ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF CITIES, INCLUDING BY PAYING SPECIAL ATTENTION TO AIR QUALITY AND MUNICIPAL AND OTHER WASTE MANAGEMENT

The National Solid Waste Management Authority has demarcated the country for its management purposes into four (4) regions otherwise termed wastesheds: The Riverton, Retirement, Southern and Northeastern wastesheds. Each region is made up of two or more parishes with accompanying disposal sites for the proper disposal of solid waste to ensure environmental protection, solid waste disease and pest or nuisance control. Wastesheds are defined based on the most effective and feasible collection and disposal network that can be implemented islandwide.

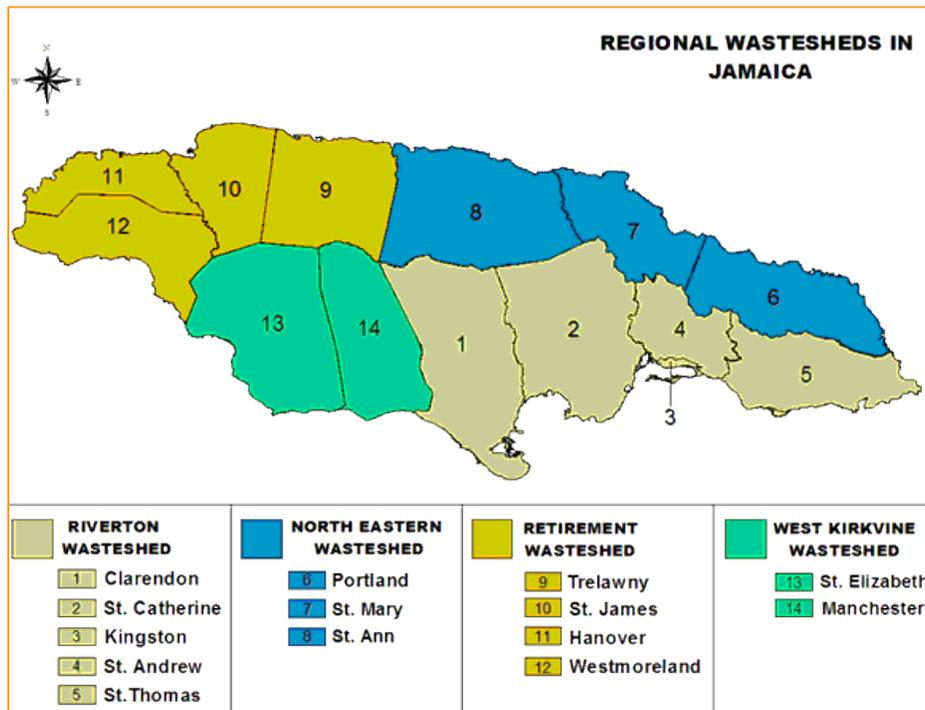


Figure 6: Regional Wastesheds in Jamaica

In 2017, 872,044 tonnes of solid waste was collected and adequately discharged. Of this amount, 539,138 tonnes was discharged at the Kingston disposal site (Riverton) and 208,163 tonnes in Montego Bay.



Figure 7: Solid waste collected and adequately discharged, by cities, 2017

The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) currently monitors thirty-six sites for selected air pollutants. During the five-year review period, the highest concentration of pollutants found in the atmosphere was Sulphur Oxide, followed by Nitrogen Oxides and Particulate Matter. Low levels of Lead and Volatile Organic Compounds were found to have been emitted from some sites.

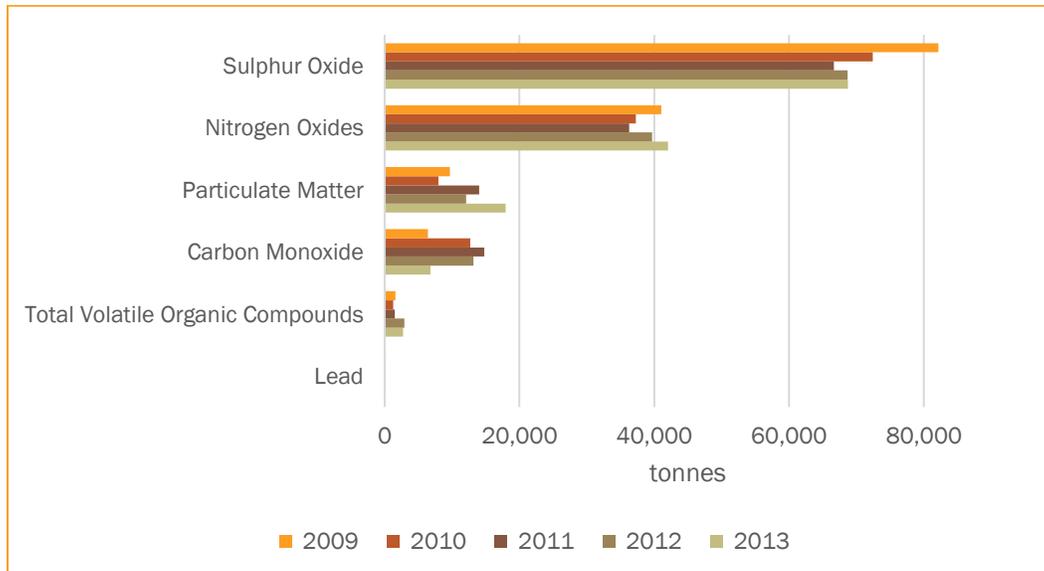


Figure 8: Annual Emissions in tonnes from Major and Significant Facilities Monitored by NEPA, 2009-2013

TARGET 11.7 BY 2030, PROVIDE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO SAFE, INCLUSIVE AND ACCESSIBLE, GREEN AND PUBLIC SPACES, IN PARTICULAR FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, OLDER PERSONS AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Reported cases of physical and sexual assault have declined significantly during the five-year review period. The reduction over the period ranges from 45 per cent for Rape to 60 per cent for Serious Assault.

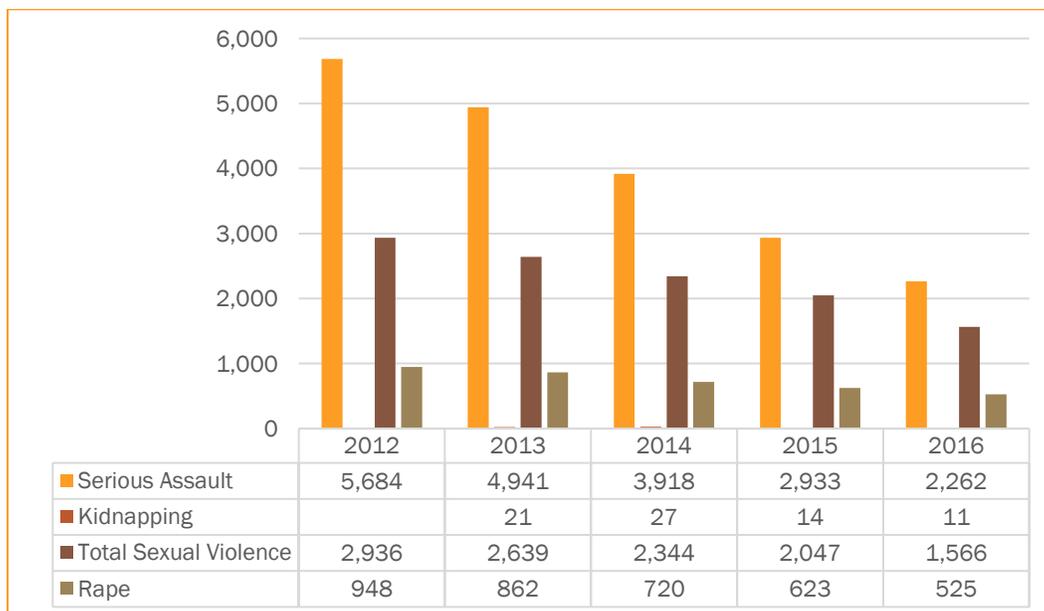


Figure 9: Number of Reported Offences of Physical and Sexual Assault

TABLES

Table 1: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure by Region

	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica			
Owned	37.9	37.9	42.6
Leased	6.6	6.6	5.3
Rented	15.8	15.8	17.3
Rent Free	34.1	34.1	31.0
Squatted	5.3	5.3	3.5
Geographic Area			
KMA			
Owned	44.0	36.6	38.2
Leased	3.6	6.5	7.3
Rented	24.0	24.0	25.5
Rent Free	24.2	28.5	25.3
Squatted	4.2	4.4	3.6
Other Towns			
Owned	43.1	33.1	44.0
Leased	7.8	7.2	4.9
Rented	17.4	19.7	24.0
Rent Free	25.6	31.8	22.7
Squatted	5.9	8.3	4.2
Rural			
Owned	48.5	40.9	45.0
Leased	8.1	6.4	4.2
Rented	7.4	8.3	8.9
Rent Free	33.0	39.1	38.4
Squatted	2.1	4.6	3.1
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Proxy Indicator for 11.1.1		
<i>Source</i>	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	World Bank Headcount Index		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None		
<i>URL</i>	http://statinja.gov.jm/ ; http://www.pioj.gov.jm/		

Table 2: Proportion of urban population using public transportation, by type of public transportation

	2011
Jamaica	56.1
Type of Public Transportation	
Route taxi	28.7
JUTC Buses	15.8
Minibus	6.0
Robot	3.4
Coaster	2.4
Chartered	1.5
Hackney	0.3
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Proxy Indicator for 11.2.1
<i>Source</i>	Population and Housing Census
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None
<i>URL</i>	http://statinja.gov.jm/

Table 3: 11.3.1 Ratio of land consumption rate to population growth rate

PARISH	Land Consumption Rate % (2001-2011)	Population Growth Rate % (2001-2011)	Ratio
Kingston	0.00	(0.80)	0.00
St. Andrew	0.13	0.33	0.39
St. Thomas	99.35	0.26	382.10
Portland	0.35	0.20	1.74
St. Mary	20.71	0.20	103.53
St. Ann	16.04	0.35	45.84
Trelawny	2.30	0.30	7.65
St. James	6.21	0.51	12.18
Hanover	5.29	0.38	13.92
Westmoreland	0.02	0.38	0.05
St. Elizabeth	1.67	0.27	6.18
Manchester	3.45	0.22	15.68
Clarendon	0.31	0.35	0.87
St. Catherine	1.47	0.72	2.04

Notes

Indicator Type	SDG Global Indicator
Source	Geographic Services Unit
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Excludes protected areas, Bauxite Mining, Agriculture and Bare Rock
URL	www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 4: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 population

Year	Name of Event	Persons Affected /100,000 population	Persons Dead/100,000 population	Persons Injured/100,000 population	Persons Missing/100,000 population
2002	Flood Rains	50,021	0.344	0.000	0.000
2004	Hurricane Ivan	14,009	0.644	0.000	0.000
2005	Hurricanes Dennis and Emily	12,521	0.264	0.000	0.000
	Hurricane Wilma	13,669	0.113	0.000	0.000
2007	Hurricane Dean	6,744	0.225	0.000	0.000
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	16,842	0.374	0.000	0.000
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	18,873	0.520	0.000	0.074
2012	Hurricane Sandy	25,150	0.074	0.000	0.000
2017	March to June Rains	90,613	0.037	0.000	0.000

Notes

Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator
Source	DaLa Reports
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Refers to the cumulative number of persons affected by each rain event i.e. one person may be affected by multiple episodes of flood rains, and are counted each time they are affected
URL	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 5: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 1999-2017

Year	Event	Cost (\$JB)	Impact (% GDP)
1999/00	Drought	0.73	
2001	Hurricane Michelle	2.52	0.8
2002	May/June Flood Rains	2.47	0.7
2004	Hurricane Charley	0.44	0.02
	Hurricane Ivan	36.90	8
2005	Hurricanes Dennis & Emily	5.98	1.2
	Hurricane Wilma	3.60	0.7
	Drought	0.52	
2007	Hurricane Dean	23.80	3.4
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	15.50	2
	Drought	0.04	
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	20.60	1.9
2012	Hurricane Sandy	9.90	0.8
2014	Drought	0.90	
2017	May Flood Rains	4.05	0.2
Average		8.53	1.8
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator</i>		
<i>Source</i>	<i>DaLa Reports</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Planning Institute of Jamaica</i>		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>		
<i>URL</i>	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/		

Table 6: Solid waste collected and adequately discharged, by cities, 2014

Wasteshed	Parishes Covered	2016	2017
Jamaica		797,122	872,044
Riverton	Clarendon; St. Catherine; Kingston; St. Andrew; St. Thomas	475,389	539,138
Retirement	Trelawny; St. James; Hanover; Westmoreland	188,747	208,163
West Kirkvine	St. Elizabeth; Manchester	72,961	71,140
North Eastern	Portland; St. Mary; St. Ann	60,025	53,603
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 11.6.1</i>		
<i>Source</i>			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>National Solid Waste Management Authority</i>		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>		
<i>URL</i>			

Table 7: Annual Emissions from Major and Significant Facilities Monitored by NEPA, 2009-2013

Pollutants	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Particulate Matter	9,694	7,991	14,004	12,076	17,950
Sulphur Oxide	82,164	72,429	66,677	68,694	68,741
Nitrogen Oxides	41,061	37,278	36,299	39,703	42,029
Lead	0.18	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.24
Total Volatile Organic Compounds	1,575	1,271	1,499	2,940	2,745
Carbon Monoxide	6,435	12,716	14,771	13,169	6,795
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator; Additional Indicator				
Source					
Data Producing Entities	Air Quality Management Unit, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions	The inventory is a compilation of emissions from thirty-six (36) industries that emit to the atmosphere in Jamaica. Most of the facilities are classified as "Major Facilities" and "Significant Facilities" as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Air Quality) Regulations 2006. The emissions are based on a combination of stack test data, estimations using AP42 Emission factors and Mass Balance calculations. This does not represent the sum total of all emissions released to the atmosphere each year, as data is still outstanding from some industries, vehicular traffic and some volume and area sources. However, the total emissions in each category are a fair indicator of the emissions to the atmosphere as they represent 80% of the air emissions generated in Jamaica each year.				
URL	http://nepa.gov.jm/				

Table 8: Summary of Annual Emissions from Major and Significant Facilities Monitored by NEPA, 2012

SECTORS	PM	SOX	NOX	VOC	CO	Pb	CO2	N2O	CH4	P.A.Ps	Hg
	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)	(tonnes)
Industrial Sources											
Aluminum Industry											
Alumina (Bauxite Refining)	6,799.37	31,070.11	4,425.92	177.807	2,964.595	0.08960	1,791,827.91	39.13311	75.01948	104.82274	1.88009
Cement and Concrete Industry											
Cement Manufacture	216.69	303.98	2,980.23	79.168	697.352	0.02494	249,525.00	1.56000	2.17000	66.31000	0.00880
Asphaltic Cement Manufacture	19.67	10.81	16.80	5.010	48.330	0.00070	2,119.94				0.00002
Lime Manufacture	126.15	26.97	41.00	0.000	26.670	0.00000	21,849.00	0.42779	0.08393		
Grain Industries											
Beverage Manufacturing	15.95	85.37	23.57	0.541	11.900	0.00000	3.20	0.00012	0.27109	0.21380	0.00000
Petroleum Industry											
Ethanol Dehydration	17.50	356.97	52.54	1.238	1.238	0.00000	22,620.42	0.47613	0.98637	0.75708	0.00000
Petroleum Refining											
Refined Petroleum Products Bulk Storage and Distribution	88.33	3,034.70	2,980.23	918.544	3.524	0.00062	78,996.00	1.60000	3.03000	3.01118	0.00090
Other Industries											
Waste Oil Recycling	30.07	139.46	64.39	0.410	17.080		8,986.00		0.01360	0.81678	
Production											
Sugar Production	3,563.47	287.68	411.19	4.121	42.990		255,640.12	4.90000	0.24728	2.20314	
Distilleries	78.00	635.83	221.52	4.118	27.635	0.00000	35,748.76	0.67582	3.38638	2.04000	
Feed Production	42.98	14.91	29.22	2.226	5.462	0.00000	1,783.97	3.31118	7.02243	0.19207	0.00001
Food Preparation	42.24	107.87	12.74	0.218	1.431	0.00000	7,156.96	0.15173	0.28628		
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL SOURCES	11,040.38	36,074.66	11,259.36	1,193.399	3,848.207	0.11586	2,476,257.28	52.23588	92.51683	180.36678	1.88983
Non-Industrial Sources											
Electric Power Generation (Utilities)	1,035.23	32,619.31	28,443.14	1,747.084	9,320.784	0.00000	2,925,758.32	28.85072	584.20105		
TOTAL NON-INDUSTRIAL SOURCES	1,035.23	32,619.31	28,443.14	1,747.084	9,320.784	0.00000	2,925,758.32	28.85072	584.20105	0.00000	0.00000
GRAND TOTAL	12,075.62	68,693.96	39,702.50	2,940.483	13,168.990	0.11586	5,402,015.60	81.08660	676.71788	180.36678	1.88983
Notes											
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator; Additional Indicator										
Source											
Data Producing Entities	Air Quality Management Unit, National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA)										
Conceptual Framework											
Comments/ Exceptions	The inventory is a compilation of emissions from thirty-six (36) industries that emit to the atmosphere in Jamaica. Most of the facilities are classified as "Major Facilities" and "Significant Facilities" as defined by the Natural Resources Conservation Authority (Air Quality) Regulations 2006. The emissions are based on a combination of stack test data, estimations using AP42 Emission factors and Mass Balance calculations. This does not represent the sum total of all emissions released to the atmosphere each year, as data is still outstanding from some industries, vehicular traffic and some volume and area sources. However, the total emissions in each category are a fair indicator of the emissions to the atmosphere as they represent 80% of the air emissions generated in Jamaica each year.										
URL	http://nepa.gov.jm/										

Table 9: Number of Reported Offences of Physical and Sexual Assault, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Assault	269	678	599	691	
Total Sexual Violence	2,009	2,936	2,656	2,271	2,211
Of which, Rape	845	948	814	701	596
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 11.7.2				
Source					
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Constabulary Force				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	https://www.jcf.gov.jm/				

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING MEASURED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 11.3.2 Proportion of cities with a direct participation structure of civil society in urban planning and management that operate regularly and democratically – Tier III
- 11.4.1 Total expenditure (public and private) per capita spent on the preservation, protection and conservation of all cultural and natural heritage, by type of heritage (cultural, natural, mixed and World Heritage Centre designation), level of government (national, regional and local/municipal), type of expenditure (operating expenditure/investment) and type of private funding (donations in kind, private non-profit sector and sponsorship) – Tier III
- 11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities – Tier III
- 11.a.1 Proportion of population living in cities that implement urban and regional development plans integrating population projections and resource needs, by size of city – Tier III
- 11.b.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030 – Tier II
- 11.b.2 Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies – Tier II

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE TO JAMAICA

- 11.c.1 Proportion of financial support to the least developed countries that is allocated to the construction and retrofitting of sustainable, resilient and resource-efficient buildings utilizing local materials – Tier III



REDUCE
REUSE
RECYCLE
EPEAT



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Goal 12

Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

TARGET 12.2: BY 2030, ACHIEVE THE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Jamaica produces a wide assortment of minerals annually. As can be seen in Table 1 and Figure 1 respectively, bauxite accounts for the largest volume of mineral produced. This production has steadily decreased over the period from 9,677 tonnes in 2014 to 8,242 tonnes in 2017.

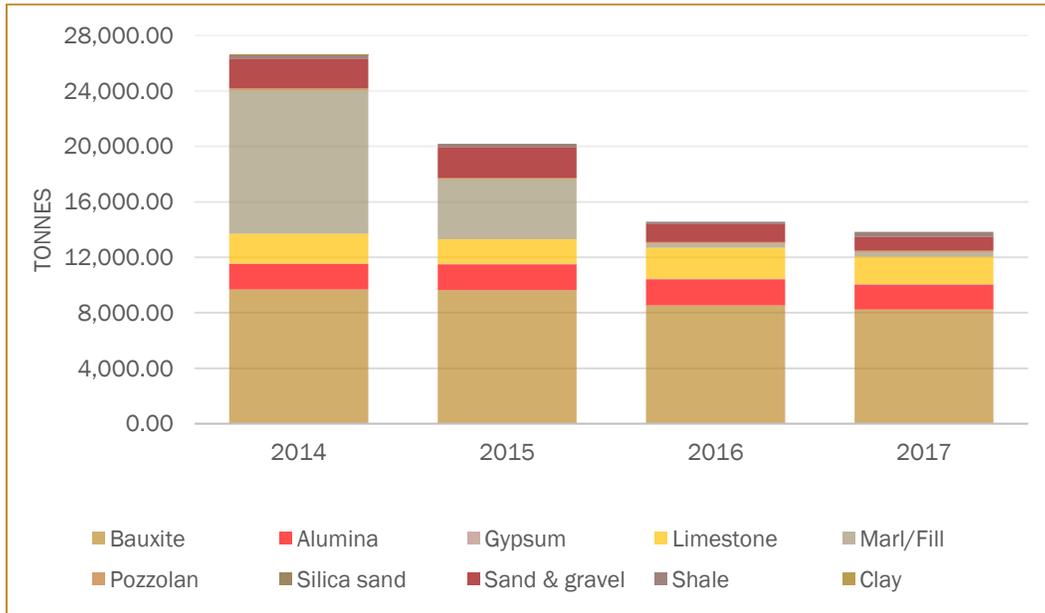


Figure 1: Production of minerals: 2014-2017

A national outcome emanating from vision 2030 Jamaica is “Energy Security and Efficiency. Figure 2 below highlights the total electricity generated between 2011 and 2016. Steam and slow speed plants along with purchases from independent power producers are the two main sources for electricity generation, with hydro being the smallest contributor.

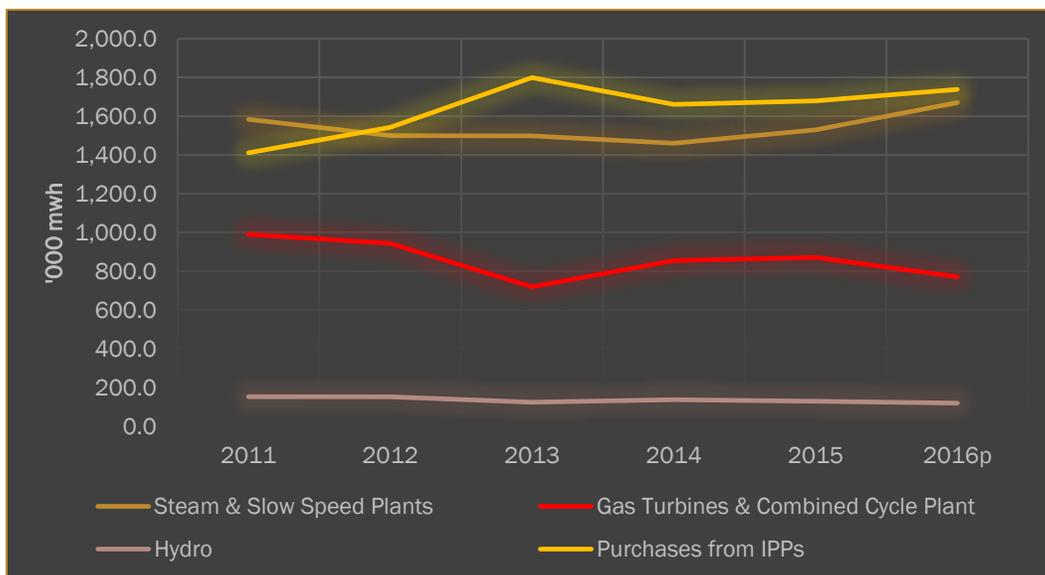


Figure 2: Net electricity generation by source: 2011-2016, '000 mwh

TARGET 12.4: BY 2020, ACHIEVE THE ENVIRONMENTALLY-SOUND MANAGEMENT OF CHEMICALS AND ALL WASTES THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFE CYCLE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH AGREED INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORKS, AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE THEIR RELEASE TO AIR, WATER AND SOIL IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THEIR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Jamaica has made significant strides in recent years in countering threats to the environment. However still of concern is the poor management of hazardous waste such as chemical and e-waste that can pose a threat to both human and environmental health. There has been a steady increase in the generation of e-waste between the periods 2009 to 2015.

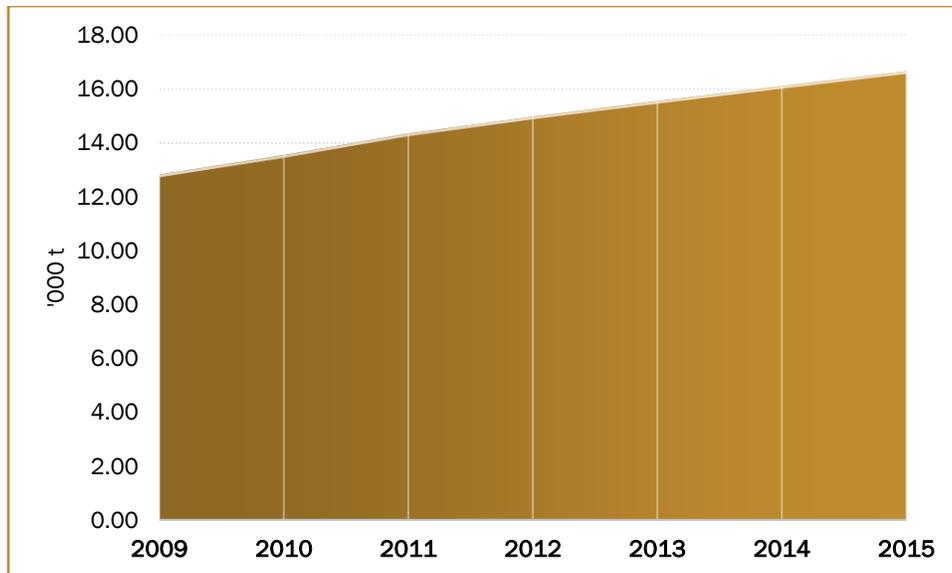


Figure 3: Total e-Waste Generation, 2009-2015

Hazardous waste, due to its toxic or other hazardous character, requires special management and is often controlled by law. The Basel Convention, of which Jamaica is a signatory, focuses on the control of transboundary movements of hazardous waste across international borders and establishes criteria for the environmentally sound management of such waste. Under this convention, countries are required to report on the generation as well as the imports and exports of hazardous waste.

Used lead acid batteries are the largest hazardous waste exported from Jamaica, the exports of which have been increasing since 2014.

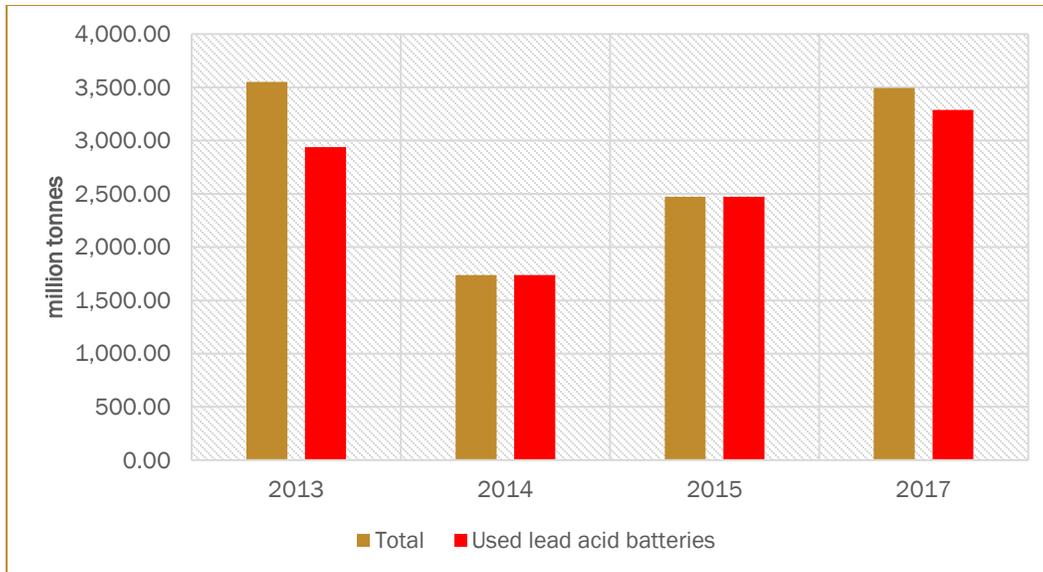


Figure 4: Exports of Hazardous Waste: 2013–2015 and 2017 (million tonnes)

The National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) is the entity responsible for approving the trans-boundary movement of hazardous waste. In 2017, the agency approved over 83.3 per cent of applications received for the movement of hazardous waste.

TARGET 12.5: BY 2030, SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE WASTE GENERATION THROUGH PREVENTION, REDUCTION, RECYCLING AND REUSE

Table 5 below indicates that a large percentage of the waste collected in 2015 by the Southern Parks and Markets (SPM) and the North Eastern Parks and Markets (NEPM) was inorganic, consisting of plastic, glass and other non-biodegradable materials.

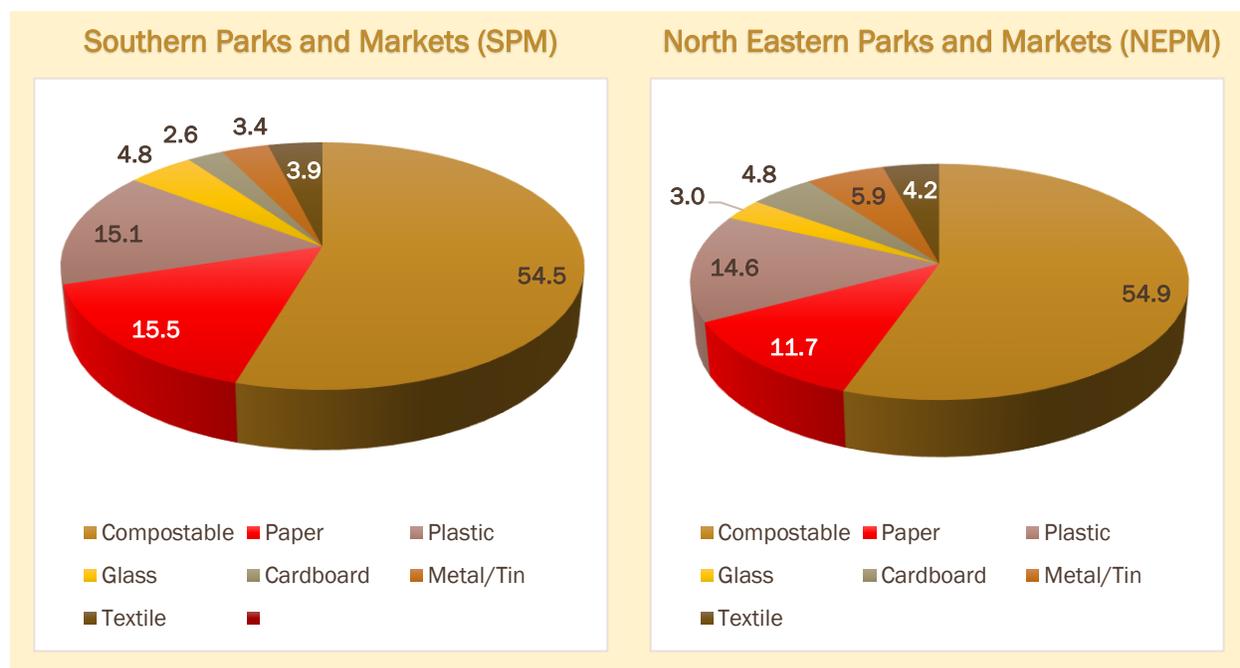


Figure 5: Waste composition in SPM and NEPM: 2015, per cent

Vision 2030 Jamaica supports integrated waste management which has the added benefit of enabling resource management, as well as formulating and implementing effective management and disposal strategies and infusing the 6Rs of waste management (Rethink, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, Retrofit and Recondition).

TABLES

Table 1: Production of minerals: 2014-2017 (tonnes)

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Bauxite^{a)}	9,676.70	9,626.60	8,542.80	8,242.30
Alumina	1,851.00	1,864.60	1,865.30	1,782.40
Gypsum	45.2	42.9	49.7	45.9
Limestone	2,138.00	1,782	2,231	1,971
Marl/Fill	10,320.00	4,303.60	269.3	330.5
Pozzolan	129.2	107.8	128.6	94.7
Silica sand	15.8	15.6	19.8	20.6
Sand & gravel	2,118.00	2,208.10	1,275	987.5
Shale	308.1	240.5	180.8	357.3
Clay	54.7
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.2			
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mines and Geology Division 			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions	a) Includes bauxite equivalent of alumina produced (about 2.5			
URL				

Table 2: Net Electricity Generation by Source 2011–2013, '000 mwh

Source	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016p
Steam & Slow Speed Plants	1,583.3	1,500.5	1,499.3	1,460.6	1530.0	1670.5
Gas Turbines & Combined Cycle Plant	990.1	942.4	719.1	854.1	870.9	770.6
Hydro	152.1	150.7	123.7	136.0	129.0	118.7
Purchases from IPPs	1,411.3	1,542.3	1,799.5	1,660.9	1678.4	1737.6
Total	4,136.8	4,135.9	4,141.6	4,111.6	4,208.3	4,297.4
Contribution JPSCo (%)	65.9	62.7	56.6	59.6	60.1	59.6
Contribution IPPs (%)	34.1	37.3	43.4	40.4	39.9	40.4
Losses & Unaccounted for ('000 MWh)	920.9	1,032.9	1,097.2	1,102.7	1136.6	1159.8
System losses as a %age of net generation	22.3	25.0	26.5	26.8	27.0	27.0
Notes						
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.2					
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Public Service Annual Reports and Ministry of Science, Technology, Energy & Mining 					
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 					
Conceptual Framework						
Comments/ Exceptions	IPPs - independent power producers					
URL						

Table 3: Total E-waste generated, 2009-2015

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total E-waste generated	12.83	13.55	14.36	14.98	15.56	16.12	16.67
Amounts going to:	3.03	3.23	3.50	3.72	3.94	4.17	4.41
Large Equipment							
Screens, monitors, and equipment containing screens (..)	1.98	2.12	2.23	2.30	2.33	2.33	2.30
Temperature exchange equipment (Cooling and Freezing Equipment)	2.94	3.12	3.30	3.47	3.64	3.80	3.96
Small E-waste	4.88	5.08	5.32	5.48	5.64	5.81	6.00
of which: Lamps	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.33	0.33
of which: Small Equipment	3.82	3.96	4.13	4.26	4.39	4.54	4.70
of which: Small IT and telecommunication equipment	0.80	0.84	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.95	0.97
Notes							
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.4						
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UNSD estimates 						
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 						
Conceptual Framework							
Comments/ Exceptions							
URL							

Table 4: Exports of hazardous waste: 2013-2015 and 201, million tonnes

Type of Waste	2013	2014	2015	2017
Used lead acid batteries	2,937.20	1,738.00	2,472.30	3,288.10
Lead sulphate	613.6	-	-	-
Solid contaminated with polychlorinatedbiphenyl (PCB)	-	-	-	126.9
Obsolete pesticide	-	-	-	80
Total	3,550.80	1,738.00	2,472.30	3,495.00
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.4			
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEPA National Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generated in Jamaica 			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions	No data available for 2016			
URL				

Table 5: Hazardous waste: trans-boundary movement applications received and approved: 2017, number

Type of Application	Received	Approved
Exports of Hazardous Wastes	10	8
Transit of Hazardous Wastes	2	2
Total	12	10
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.4	
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NEPA 	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	No data available for 2016	
URL		

Table 6: Waste composition in SPM and NEPM: 2015, per cent

Type of Waste	SPM	NEPM
Compostable	54.5	54.9
Paper	15.5	11.7
Plastic	15.1	14.6
Glass	4.8	3.0
Cardboard	2.6	4.8
Wood/Board	...	0.9
Metal/Tin	3.4	5.9
Textile	3.9	4.2
E-waste	0.1	...
Hazardous
Other
Total	100.0	100.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.5	
Source	•	
Data Producing Entities	• National Solid Waste Management Authority	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	SPM – Southern Parks and Markets NEPM – North Eastern Parks and Markets	
URL		

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 12.1.1 Number of countries with sustainable consumption and production (SCP) national action plans or SCP mainstreamed as a priority or target into national policies (Tier II)
- 12.3.1 Global food loss index (Tier III)
- 12.6.1 Number of companies publishing sustainability reports (Tier III)
- 12.7.1 Number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies and action plans (Tier III)
- 12.8.1 Extent to which (i) global citizenship education and (ii) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) are mainstreamed in (a) national education policies; (b) curricula; (c) teacher education; and (d) student assessment (Tier III)
- 12.b.1 Number of sustainable tourism strategies or policies and implemented action plans with agreed monitoring and evaluation tools (Tier III)
- 12.c.1 Amount of fossil-fuel subsidies per unit of GDP (production and consumption) and as a proportion of total national expenditure on fossil fuels (Tier III)

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 12.a.1 Amount of support to developing countries on research and development for sustainable consumption and production and environmentally sound technologies (Tier III)



13 CLIMATE ACTION



Goal 13

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact

Jamaica, similar to other small-island developing states (SIDS) is vulnerable to natural and human-induced hazards. This is further compounded by issues such as poverty, environmental degradation leading to instances of flooding and landslides, poorly constructed housing and infrastructure as well as the location of settlements in vulnerable areas such as gully banks and flood-prone areas.

TARGET 13.1: STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE CAPACITY TO CLIMATE-RELATED HAZARDS AND NATURAL DISASTERS IN ALL COUNTRIES

At the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2017, Jamaica re-affirmed its commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The government committed itself to taking strategic action to reduce disaster risk and to strengthen the resilience of all Jamaicans. A number of projects and interventions such as our Building Disaster Resilience Communities (BDRC) programme has seen resilience activities taking place in more than 200 of over 700 vulnerable communities as Jamaica take steps to integrate DRR actions and Climate Resilience programmes and projects. Other initiatives are: a National Emergency Geospatial Information Specialist Team (NERGIST) (volunteers who collect and analyse geospatial data to aid in preparation, mitigation and response efforts); and a National Risk Information Platform launched in 2018.

In recent years, the frequency and intensity of adverse weather events has increased. Additionally, the number of persons affected by these disasters per 100,000 of the population has increased.

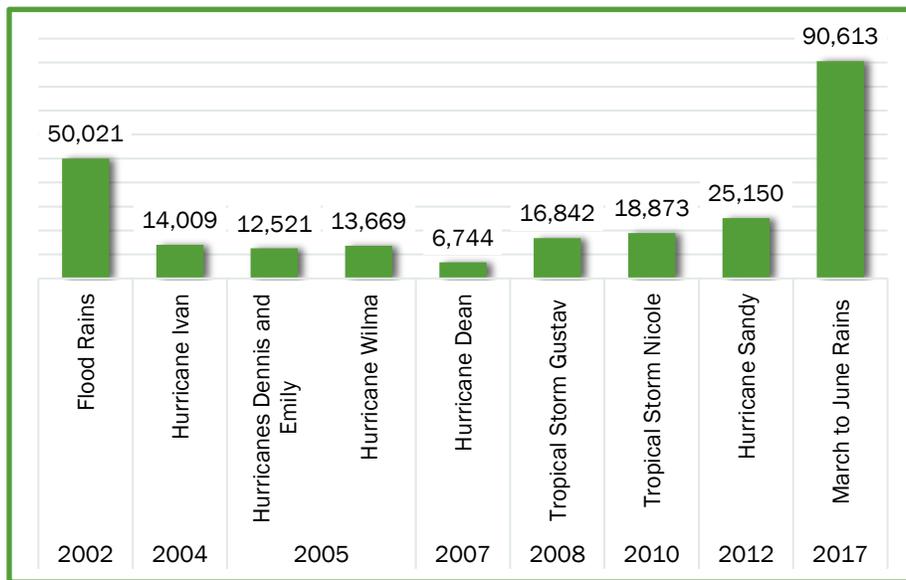


Figure 1: Persons Affected by natural disasters per 100,000 population, 2002-2017

During the period 1999-2017, adverse hydro-meteorological events are estimated to have had an economic impact of approximately J\$127.95 billion or an average of 1.8 per cent of GDP per event. The impact of these events ranges from a low of J\$0.04 billion for the 2008 drought to a high of J\$36.90 billion for Hurricane Ivan in 2004.

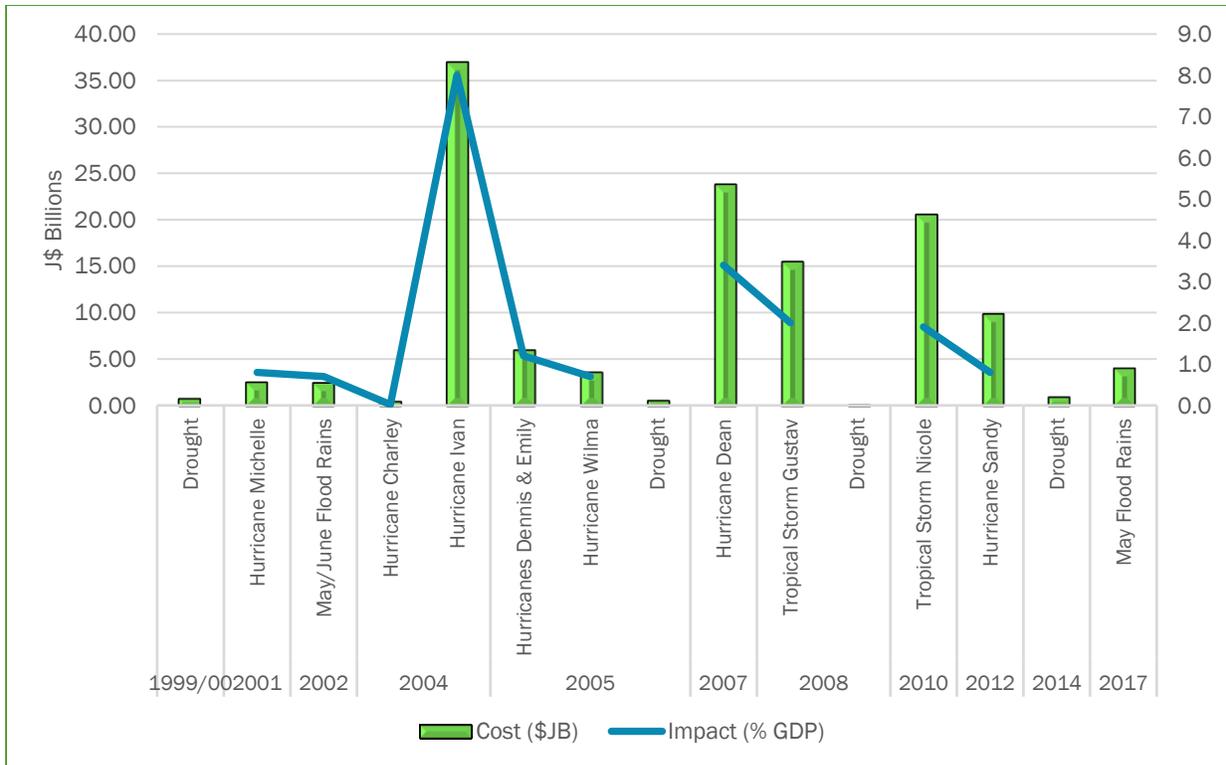


Figure 2: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events

A network of shelters has been established across the island in the event of a national disaster. The number of shelters by parish and type of location of shelter is shown below. The majority of shelters were located in Kingston and St. Andrew at 112.

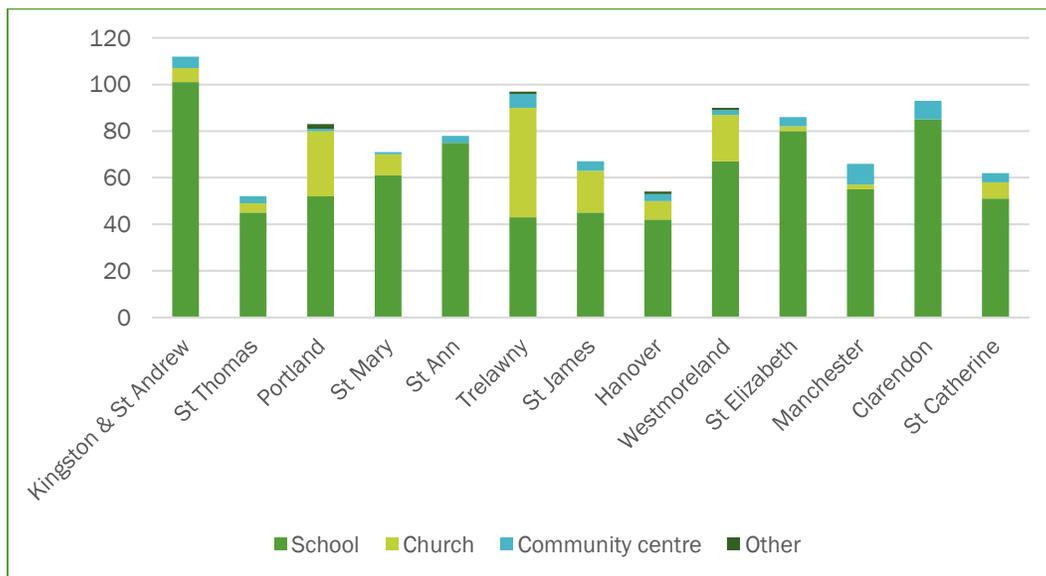


Figure 3: Number of national shelters by parish

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management, the national disaster management authority in Jamaica, has the task of mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management and leading interventions for building disaster resilience. The ODPEM oversees several initiatives which include overseeing:

- The national disaster committee
- Parish disaster coordinators
- Community disaster risk management plan guide
- Community disaster plans for 23 vulnerable communities across the island
- National disaster plan and various sub-plans
- A national disaster fund
- National guidelines re draft national standards of multi-hazard risk assessment

Jamaica has been experiencing the impacts of climate change over the years with longer periods of droughts and heavier sustained rains, along with sea level rise along some of our coastal areas. Vision 2030 Jamaica seeks to ensure that climate change issues are mainstreamed into national policies and development activities. The Plan aims to make climate change mitigation and adaptation a central feature of the country's physical planning system, and ensure that measures are taken to manage risks and adjust economic activity (such as tourism and agriculture) to reduce vulnerability.

Jamaica re-affirmed its commitment to the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in May 2017 in Cancun, Mexico. The country has also completed the Sendai Framework Data Readiness Report.

TARGET 13.2: INTEGRATE CLIMATE CHANGE MEASURES INTO NATIONAL POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND PLANNING

Jamaica became a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in January 1995. The Climate Change Division established under the ministry with responsibility for the environment is responsible for Jamaica's obligations as a Party to the UNFCCC. This division was responsible for the publication of the "**Biennial Update Report of Jamaica, Covering GHG Emissions for 2006- 2012**", an inventory of anthropogenic emissions and removals of greenhouse gases (GHGs) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Jamaica's Biennial Update Report was the first submitted by a Small Island Developing State.

Jamaica's Third National Communication on Climate Change has been completed and is to be submitted to parliament for Cabinet approval.

TABLES

Table 1: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 population

Year	Name of Event	Persons Affected /100,000 population	Persons Dead/100,000 population	Persons Injured/100,000 population	Persons Missing/100,000 population
2002	Flood Rains	50,021	0.344	0.000	0.000
2004	Hurricane Ivan	14,009	0.644	0.000	0.000
2005	Hurricanes Dennis and Emily	12,521	0.264	0.000	0.000
	Hurricane Wilma	13,669	0.113	0.000	0.000
2007	Hurricane Dean	6,744	0.225	0.000	0.000
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	16,842	0.374	0.000	0.000
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	18,873	0.520	0.000	0.074
2012	Hurricane Sandy	25,150	0.074	0.000	0.000
2017	March to June Rains	90,613	0.037	0.000	0.000

Notes

Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	DaLa Reports
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 2: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 1999-2017

Year	Event	Cost (\$JB)	Impact (% GDP)
1999/00	Drought	0.73	
2001	Hurricane Michelle	2.52	0.8
2002	May/June Flood Rains	2.47	0.7
2004	Hurricane Charley	0.44	0.02
	Hurricane Ivan	36.90	8
2005	Hurricanes Dennis & Emily	5.98	1.2
	Hurricane Wilma	3.60	0.7
	Drought	0.52	
2007	Hurricane Dean	23.80	3.4
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	15.50	2
	Drought	0.04	
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	20.60	1.9
2012	Hurricane Sandy	9.90	0.8
2014	Drought	0.90	
2017	May Flood Rains	4.05	0.2
Total		127.95	19.7

Notes

Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	DaLa Reports
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	http://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 3: Number of national shelters by parish, 2016

Parish	Location of shelter				Total
	School	Church	Community centre	Other	
Kingston & St Andrew	101	6	5		112
St Thomas	45	4	3		52
Portland	52	28	1	2	83
St Mary	61	9	1		71
St Ann	75	-	3		78
Trelawny	43	47	6	1	97
St James	45	18	4		67
Hanover	42	8	3	1	54
Westmoreland	67	20	2	1	90
St Elizabeth	80	2	4		86
Manchester	55	2	9		66
Clarendon	85	-	8		93
St Catherine	51	7	4		62
Total	802	151	53	5	1,011

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy for indicator 13.1.3
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

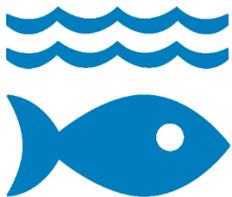
- 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other) (Tier III)
- 13.3.1 Number of countries that have integrated mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula (Tier III)
- 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions (Tier III)
- 13.b.1 Number of least developed countries and small island developing States that are receiving specialized support, and amount of support, including finance, technology and capacity-building, for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change-related planning and management, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities (Tier III)

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 13.a.1 Mobilized amount of United States dollars per year between 2020 and 2025 accountable towards the \$100 billion commitment (Tier III)



14 LIFE
BELOW WATER



Goal 14

Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development

Earth is considered a water planet with approximately 71 per cent of its surface covered by oceans and seas. Goal 4 of Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan is for Jamaica to have a healthy natural environment. The sustainable management and use of environmental and natural resources is one of the national outcomes of Goal 4. The Government of Jamaica recognizes that for the country to achieve development, sustainability and social welfare the country's natural resources, including its marine resources, must be protected and maintained.

TARGET 14.1 BY 2025, PREVENT AND SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE MARINE POLLUTION OF ALL KINDS, IN PARTICULAR FROM LAND-BASED ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING MARINE DEBRIS AND NUTRIENT POLLUTION

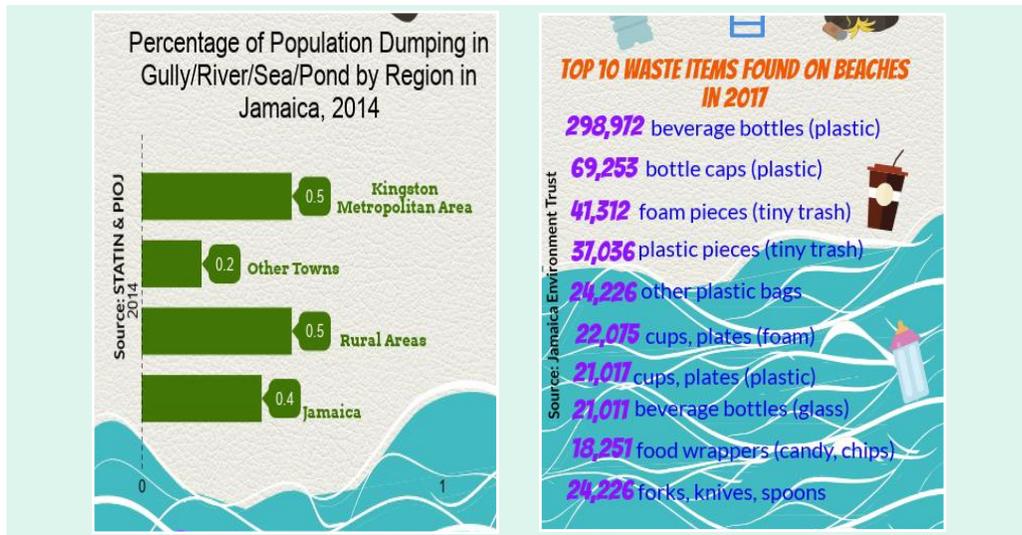


Figure 1: Marine pollution from land based activities, 2014 & 2017

Safe disposal of solid waste is imperative to a healthy environment. In 2014, 0.4 per cent of Jamaicans reported that they disposed of their primary method of garbage disposal was by dumping their waste into the sea, river, pond or gully. This was most evident in the GKMA and in Rural Areas.

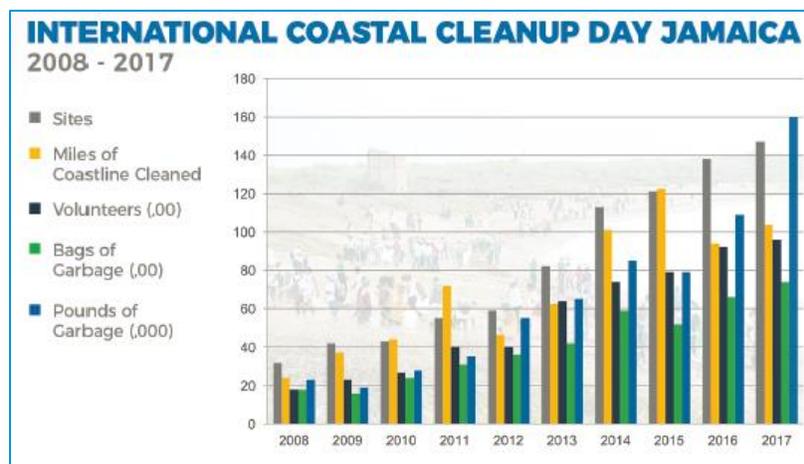


Figure 2: Source JET, 2017¹

¹ The number of volunteers and sites have increased each year

TARGET 14.2 BY 2020, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE AND PROTECT MARINE AND COASTAL ECOSYSTEMS TO AVOID SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE IMPACTS, INCLUDING BY STRENGTHENING THEIR RESILIENCE, AND TAKE ACTION FOR THEIR RESTORATION IN ORDER TO ACHIEVE HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE OCEANS

CORAL REEFS

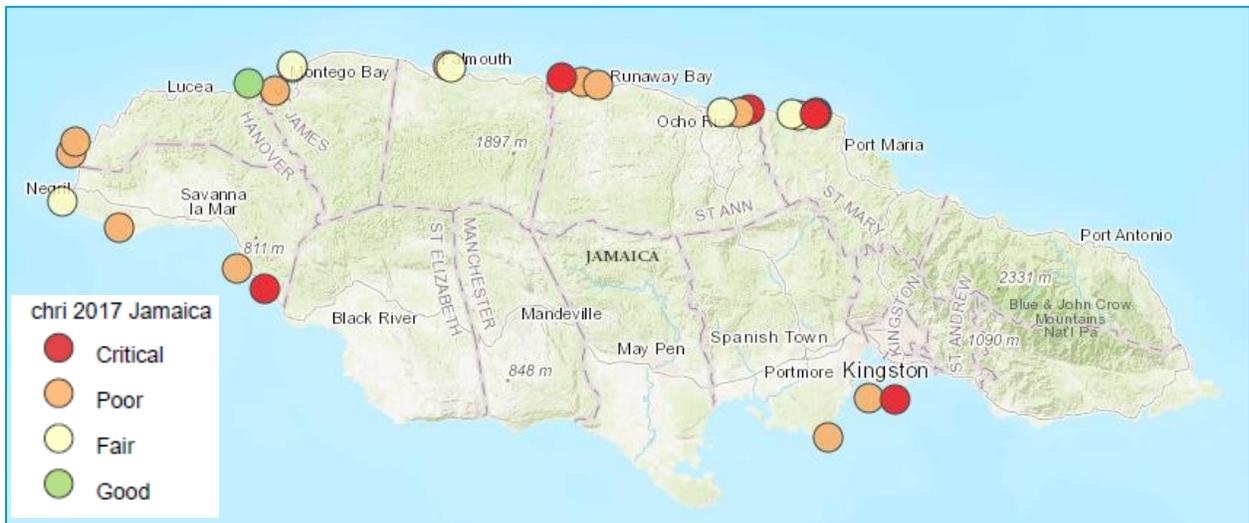


Figure 3: Coral Reef Health Index, 2017 (NEPA)

Coral reefs are the ocean’s most diverse and complex ecosystems, supporting 25% of all marine life. Coral reefs provide many benefits to people, including food, jobs, coastal protection from storms, tourism and recreation and biodiversity.

Coral Reef Health Index Scale	
Rating	Value
Very Good	> 4.2–5.0
Good	> 3.4–4.2
Fair	> 2.6–3.4
Poor	> 1.8–2.6
Critical	1.0–1.8

Table 3 shows the comparison of calculated coral reef health index (CRHI) between 2014 and 2017. The CRHI overall mean for the years, although steadily increasing from 2.1 in 2014 to 2.3 in 2017, indicates poor coral health.

A total of 27 reef sites were assessed in 2017. **The overall Coral Reef Health Index score was 2.3.** The overall average index calculated for all sites continues to point to Jamaica’s reef being in poor condition. Comparison with the previous year’s CRHI of 2.4 indicates that there has been no major improvement or decline in reef health.

BEACHES

Beach erosion is often caused by ocean currents and waves removing sand from the beach system. Sand is pulled away from the shore by the energy of the water and high winds speed up the erosion process. Severe erosion often occurs after a hurricane or storm surge.

Table 4 shows the cumulative mean width of beaches across selected parishes from 2016 to 2017 and the percentage change within these areas. The table indicates that Clarendon experienced the greatest loss in beach width, followed by Clarendon and Kingston.

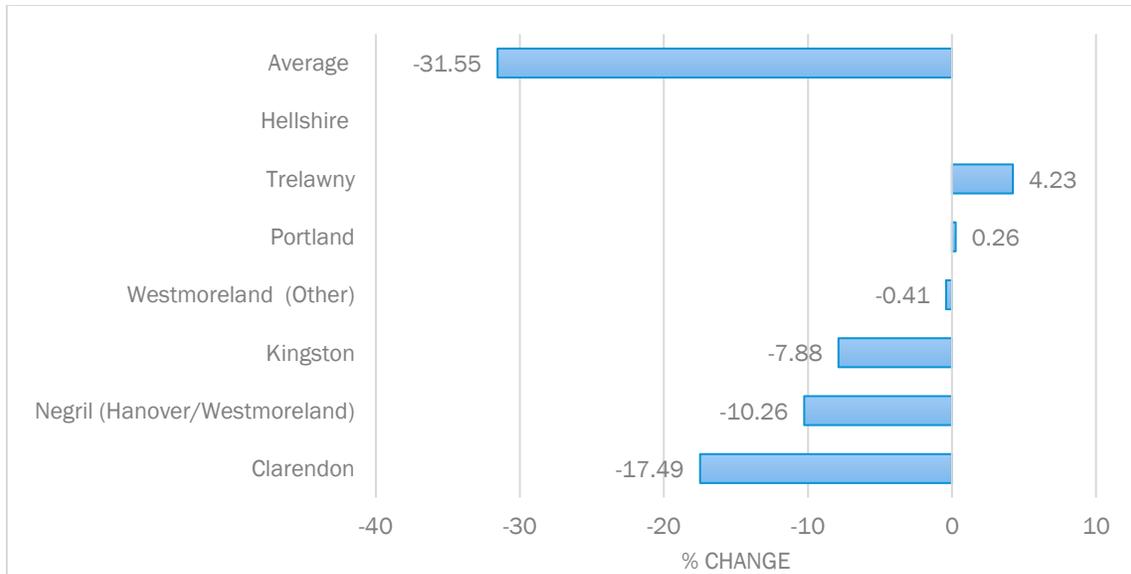


Figure 4: Percentage Change in Cumulative summary of beach erosion, 2016-2017

TARGET 14.4 BY 2020, EFFECTIVELY REGULATE HARVESTING AND END OVERFISHING, ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED FISHING AND DESTRUCTIVE FISHING PRACTICES AND IMPLEMENT SCIENCE-BASED MANAGEMENT PLANS, IN ORDER TO RESTORE FISH STOCKS IN THE SHORTEST TIME FEASIBLE, AT LEAST TO LEVELS THAT CAN PRODUCE MAXIMUM SUSTAINABLE YIELD AS DETERMINED BY THEIR BIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS



Figure 5: Source NEPA

Special Fish Conservation Areas, popularly known as Fish Sanctuaries are no-fishing zones reserved to promote the reproduction of the fish population. The number of Special Fisheries Conservation Areas (SFCAs) designated now stands at 18, with a total effective area of over 10,000 ha. Three of these SFCAs (measuring almost 730.0 ha) have been declared since 2015 and include new and expanded conservation areas.

TARGET 14.5.1 COVERAGE OF PROTECTED AREAS IN RELATION TO MARINE AREAS

A protected area, as defined by the Protected Areas System Master Plan for Jamaica (2013), is a “clearly defined geographical area of land and or water that is dedicated to and managed for the long-term conservation and sustainable use of its ecological systems, biodiversity and /or specific natural, cultural or aesthetic resources!”

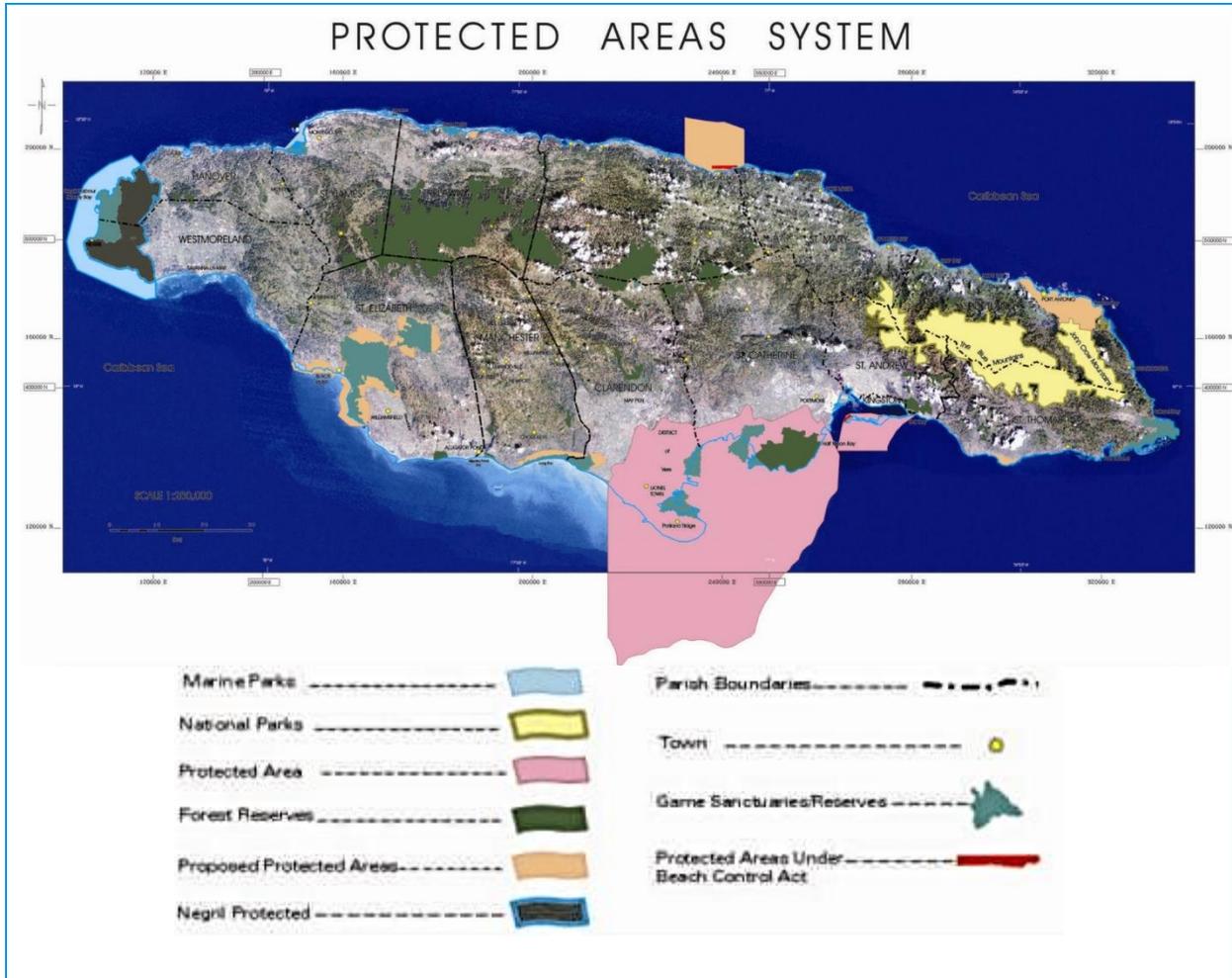


Figure 6: Protected Areas (Source National Resource Conservation Authority)

TABLES
Table 1: Percentage of Population Dumping in Gully/River/Sea/Pond by Region in Jamaica, 2014

Area	Percentage
Jamaica	0.4
Area	
KMA	0.5
Other Towns	0.2
Rural Areas	0.5
Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.1
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	

Table 2: Composition of Waste Collected on Beach Clean-up Day, 2017

No.	Item	%
1	Beverage bottles (plastic)	41
2	Other (fishing gear, personal hygiene)	21
3	Bottle caps (plastic)	10
4	Foam pieces	6
5	Plastic pieces	5
6	Other plastic bags	3
7	Foam cups and plates	3
8	Plastic cups and plates	3
9	Beverage bottles (glass)	3
10	Food wrappers (candy, chips, etc.)	3
11	Forks, knives and spoons	2
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.1	
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International Coastal Cleanup Day 2017 Report 	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Environment Trust 	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	Not all beaches are monitored, and the number of sites covered and volunteers vary each year	
URL	www.jamentrust.org/	

Table 3: Comparison of calculated Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI): 2014, 2015 & 2017

Monitored Sites	2014	2015	2017
Blue Lagoon (Portland)	2.3	2.3	n.a.
Oracabessa Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area	2.2	1.9	1.9
Sandals Boscobel Special Fishery Conservation Area	2.7	2.5	3.1
Ocho Rios Marine Park	2.2	2.4	2.4
Discovery Bay	1.7	2.2	2.1
Falmouth	2.3	2.1	2.4
Montego Bay Marine Park	2.3	2.3	2.3
Hopewell - Green Island (Hanover)	2.3	3.0	3.8
Negril Marine Park	2.2	2.3	2.2
Sandals Whitehouse Special Fishery Conservation Area	1.8	2.3	1.8
Port Royal Protected Area	1.3	2.1	1.8
Belmont	n.a.	2.5	2.0
Savanna-la-mar	n.a.	2.3	1.8
Portland Bight Protected Area	n.a.	2.0	2.0
CRHI (overall mean)	2.1	2.2	2.3
Notes			
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.2		
Source			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) 		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions			
URL	http://nepa.gov.jm/		

Table 4: Cumulative summary of beach erosion: 2016-2017

Parish/Localities	No. of Sites	Cumulative Mean Beach Width (m)		% Change
		2016	2017	
Kingston	9	52.5	48.4	-7.88
Portland	5	25.3	25.4	0.26
Trelawny	2	18.3	19.0	4.23
Westmoreland (Other)	2	15.3	15.2	-0.41
Negril (Hanover/Westmoreland)	14	36.3	32.6	-10.26
Clarendon	2	27.2	22.4	-17.49
Hellshire	5		49.3	
Average		29.1	27.2*	-6.6
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.2			
Source				
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) 			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excludes Hellshire, which wasn't measured in 2016 			
URL	http://nepa.gov.jm/			

Table 5: Special Fishery Conservation Areas

Declared Special Fishery Conservation Areas	Management Organisation	Funding
Bogue Island Lagoon, St. James	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust (MBMPT)	Government
Bowden, St. Thomas	Fisheries Division	Government
Three Bays, St. Catherine	C-CAM Foundation	Government
Salt Harbour, Clarendon	C-CAM Foundation	Government
Galleon Harbour, St. Elizabeth	The Breds Foundation	Government
Montego Bay Marine Park, St. James	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust	Government
Bluefields Bay, Westmoreland	Bluefields Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society	Government
Oracabessa Bay, St. Mary	Oracabessa Foundation	Government
Discovery Bay, St. Ann	Alloa Fisherman's Association	Government
Orange Bay, St. Mary	NEPT	Government
Sandals Boscobel, St. Mary	Sandals Foundation	PRIVATE SECTOR
Proposed SFCA's		
Fish Bay, St. Catherine	Undecided	Government
Rocky Point, St. Thomas	Local NGO/ Rocky Point Fisher-folk Association	Government
Bird Cay, Pedro Banks	The Nature Conservancy (TNC-Jamaica)	PRIVATE SECTOR
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 14.4.1</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Industry, Commerce, Agriculture and Fisheries (MICAFA) 	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>		
<i>URL</i>	http://moa.gov.jm/Fisheries/fish_sanctuary.php	

Table 6: 14.5.1 Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

	2013
Jamaica	15.1
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	<i>State of the Environment Report 2013</i>
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment and Planning Agency
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None
<i>URL</i>	http://nepa.gov.jm/

Table 7: Protected areas by type and when declared

Protected Area	Declared	Area, ha	
		Land	Marine
National Parks			
Blue & John Crow Mountains	1993	78,200	-
Marine Parks			
Montego Bay	1992	-	1,400
Negril	1998	-	18,500
Ocho Rios (coastline)	1999	1,350	-
Environmental Protection Area			
Negril	1997	25,900	16,000
Protected Area (NRCA Act)			
Palisadoes-Port Royal	1998	800	6,000
Coral Spring/Mountain Spring	1998	163	-
Portland Bight	1999	55,000	142,300
Mason River	2002	82	-
Protected Area Beach Control Act			
Ocho Rios Marine Park (marine area)	1966		13,385
Port Royal			1,000
Total area		161,495	198,585
Per cent of total land area		14.8	
Ramsar Sites			
Black River Lower Morass	1997	5,700	
Palisadoes-Port Royal	2005	7,523	
Portland Bight Wetlands & Cays	2006	24,542	
Mason River	2011	82	
Total area		37,847	
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for Target 14.2</i>		
<i>Source</i>			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA) 		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>			
<i>URL</i>	http://nepa.gov.jm/		

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 14.3.1 Average marine acidity (pH) measured at agreed suite of representative sampling stations – Tier III
- 14.6.1 Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing – Tier III
- 14.7.1 Sustainable fisheries as a proportion of GDP in small island developing States, least developed countries and all countries – Tier III
- 14.a.1 Proportion of total research budget allocated to research in the field of marine technology – Tier II
- 14.b.1 Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal/regulatory/policy/institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries – Tier II
- 14.c.1 Number of countries making progress in ratifying, accepting and implementing through legal, policy and institutional frameworks, ocean-related instruments that implement international law, as reflected in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, for the conservation and sustainable use of the oceans and their resources – Tier III

ⁱ State of the Environment Report 2013-Jamaica, NEPA



15 LIFE ON LAND



Goal 15

Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss

Outcome 13 in Vision 2030 for Goal 4 is *Sustainable Management and Use of Environmental and Natural Resources*. The national strategies include: to integrate environmental issues in economic and social decision-making policies and processes, develop and implement mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and ecosystems management, develop efficient and effective governance structures for environmental management and manage all forms of waste effectively.

TARGET 15.1.1: BY 2020, ENSURE THE CONSERVATION, RESTORATION AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL AND INLAND FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS AND THEIR SERVICES, IN PARTICULAR FORESTS, WETLANDS, MOUNTAINS AND DRYLANDS, IN LINE WITH OBLIGATIONS UNDER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Forest Policy for Jamaica 2017 states, “By 2062, Jamaica’s forests and its biodiversity are sufficiently restored and sustainably managed, so once again the island can adequately be described as “the land of wood and water”, capable of meeting the social, economic and ecological needs of current and future generations¹.”



Forest land is defined as land spanning more than 0.005 km² (0.5 hectares) and has trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10.0 per cent, or has trees able to reach these thresholds *in situ*. Included are mangroves and forests on wetlands according to the above height and canopy coverage. Total land area is the surface area of the country excluding the area under inland or tidal water bodies.

Figure 1: Forest Cover 2014

In 2014, **40.1** per cent or approximately 439,000 hectares of the total land area of Jamaica was covered by forests. Between the years 2009 and 2014 there was a growth in both total forest area and protected forest area. Forest area as a proportion of total land area increased by 9.3 percent from 30.8 per cent in 2009 to 40.1 per cent in 2014. The proportion of forest area that is protected however declined between 2012 and 2014.

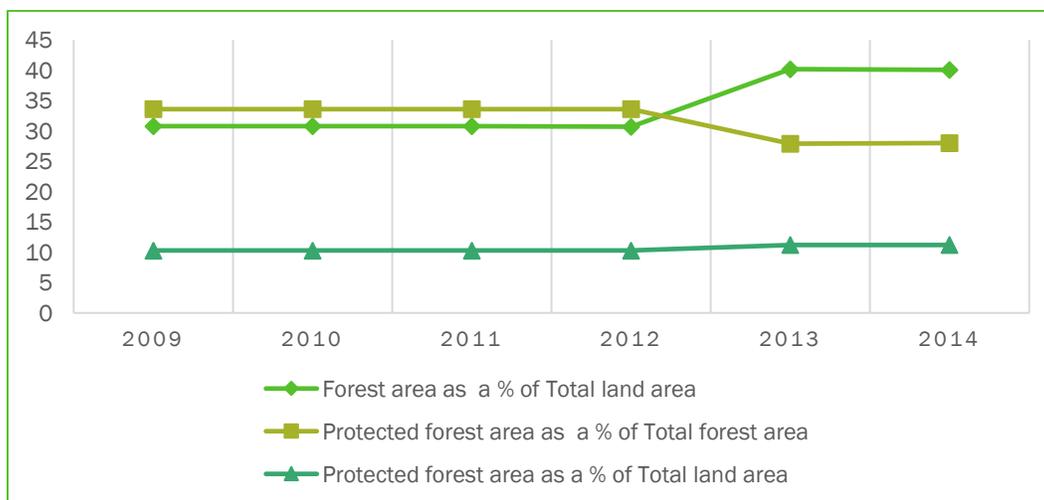


Figure 2: Protected forest area as a percentage of total land area: 2009-2014

¹ National Forest Management and Conservation Plan 2016-2026

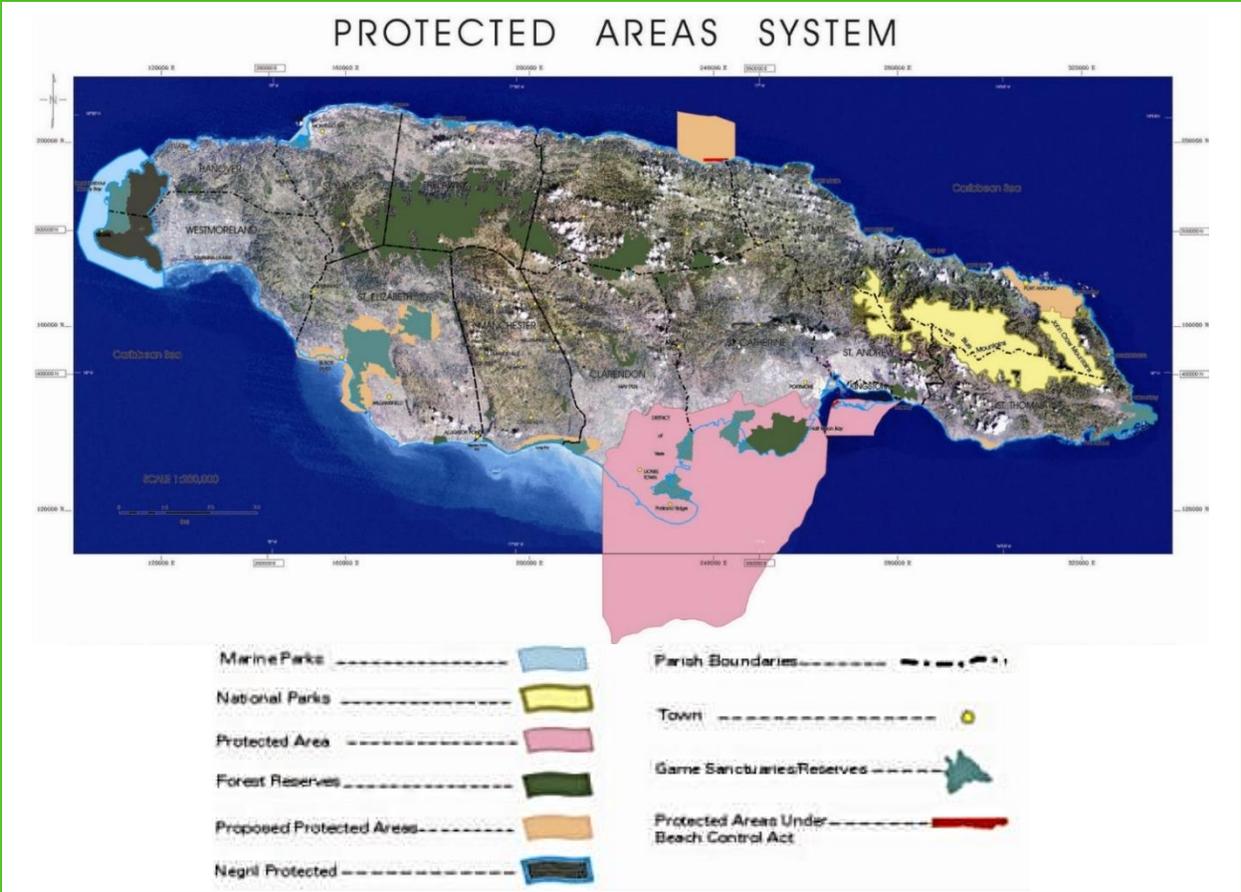
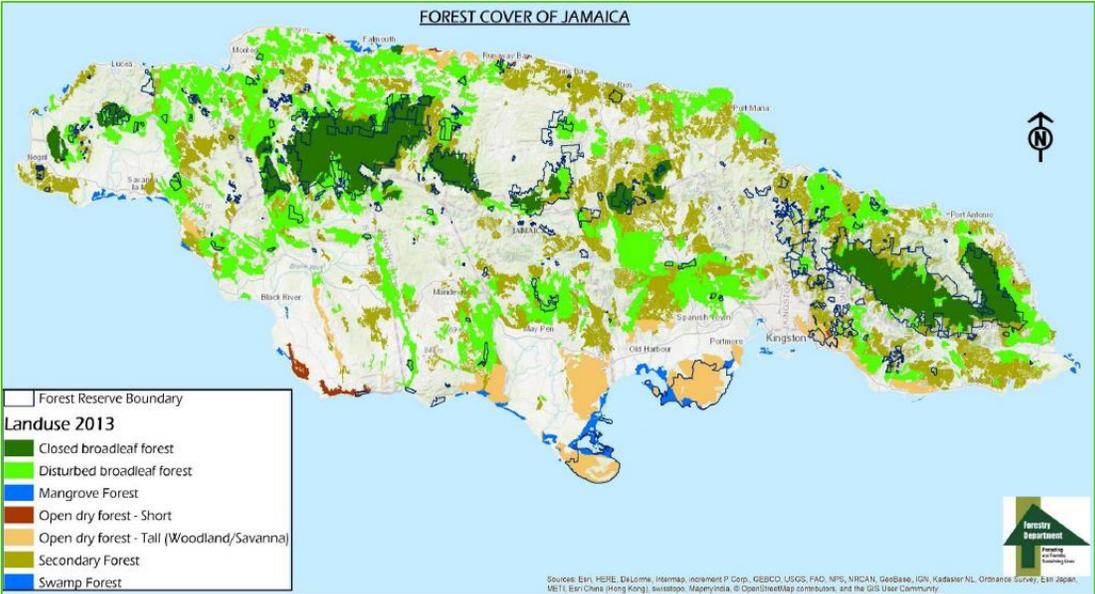
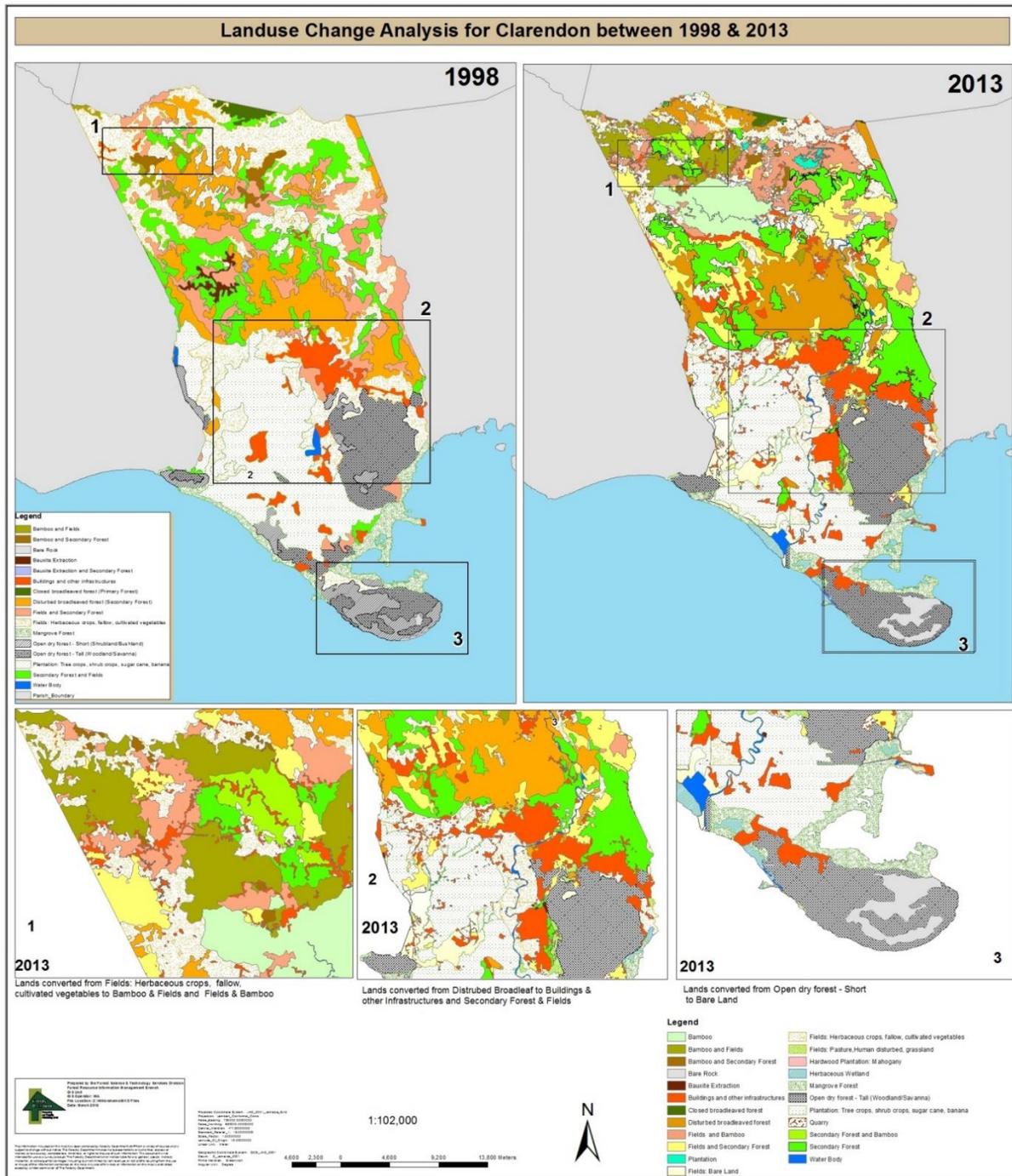


Figure 3: Protected Areas (Source National Resource Conservation Authority)

15.3 BY 2030, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, RESTORE DEGRADED LAND AND SOIL, INCLUDING LAND AFFECTED BY DESERTIFICATION, DROUGHT AND FLOODS, AND STRIVE TO ACHIEVE A LAND DEGRADATION-NEUTRAL WORLD



The Forestry Department conducted land utilisation surveys in 1998 and 2013. The 2013 assessment found an annual gain of 0.41 per cent in forest cover since 1998, as can be seen in table 3.



A Land Use Change Analysis (LUCA) was conducted using high resolution satellite imagery and GIS and Remote Sensing technology. The results showed that despite a net increase in forest cover of 0.4 per cent per annum between 1998 and 2013, there were reductions in the Broadleaf and Open Dry forest classifications of 0.2 and 7.2 per cent per annum respectively. This reflects an overall decline in the quality of forests. The imagery was purchased under the GOJ/EU/UNEP Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction Project which ended in December 2013.

The exercise was conducted using multispectral satellite images with resolution of 0.5m which allowed for a detailed supervised classification to be conducted. The classification exercise coupled with field verification (ground truthing) allowed for the determination of the land use as well as enabled a change detection analysis. The technology facilitated the assessment of land use/covers interaction, to determine trends and patterns of association, as well as draw inferences on the causes for the conversion of lands between classes.

TARGET 15.4: BY 2030, ENSURE THE CONSERVATION OF MOUNTAIN ECOSYSTEMS, INCLUDING THEIR BIODIVERSITY, IN ORDER TO ENHANCE THEIR CAPACITY TO PROVIDE BENEFITS THAT ARE ESSENTIAL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Mountains are defined according to the UNEP-WCMC classification that identifies them according to altitude, slope and local elevation range as described by Kapos, et al. 2000: Class 1: elevation > 4,500 meters Class 2: elevation 3,500–4,500 meters Class 3: elevation 2,500–3,500 metres Class 4: elevation 1,500–2,500 metres and slope > 2 Class 5: elevation 1,000–1,500 metres and slope > 5 or local elevation range (LER 7 kilometre radius) > 300 metres Class 6: elevation 300–1,000 metres and local elevation range (7 kilometre radius) > 300 metres.

The Mountain Green Cover Index is meant to measure the changes of the green vegetation (forest, shrubs, trees, pasture land, crop land, etc.) in mountain areas– in order to monitor progress on the mountain target. The index will provide information on the changes in the vegetation cover and as such, will provide an indication of the status of the conservation of mountain environments. A reduction in Mountain Green Cover Index would then signify forest exploitation, timber extraction, fuel-wood collection and fire. An increase would be attributed to vegetation growth, possibly linked to reforestation or afforestation programmes².

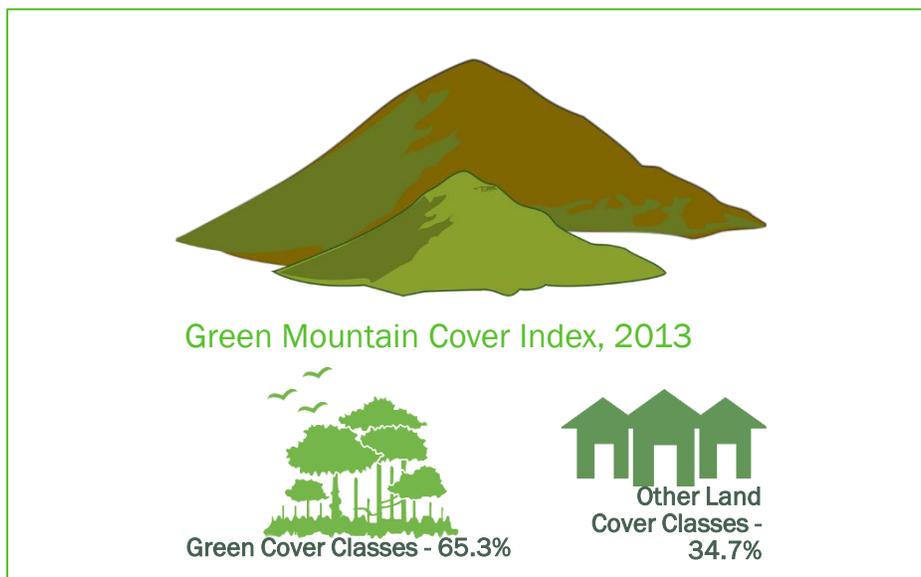


Figure 4: Green Mountain Cover Index, 2013

Approximately sixty-five per cent (65.3%) of mountains were covered by vegetation including Forest Grassland, Shrub-land, and Cropland. The remaining 34.7 per cent were covered by other lands and settlements.

² Mountain Partnership Secretariat of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) <http://www.fao.org/mountain-partnership/our-work/advocacy/2030-agenda-for-sustainable-development/mountain-green-cover-index/en/>

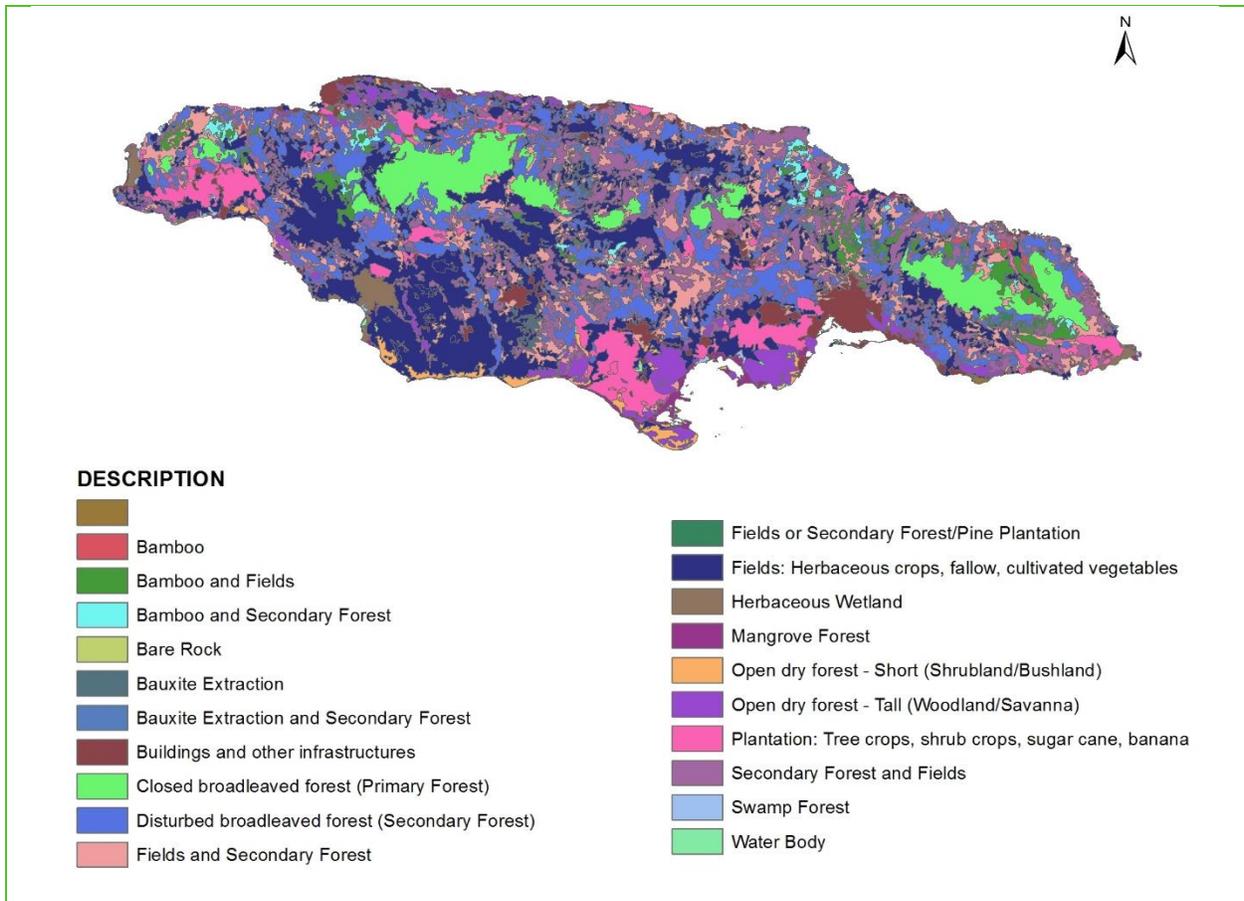


Figure 5: Land use 2001 (Source Forestry Department)

TARGET 15.5: TAKE URGENT AND SIGNIFICANT ACTION TO REDUCE THE DEGRADATION OF NATURAL HABITATS, HALT THE LOSS OF BIODIVERSITY AND, BY 2020, PROTECT AND PREVENT THE EXTINCTION OF THREATENED SPECIES

The International Union for Conservation Network has estimated that in 2013, four of Jamaica's endemic species, out of 31 that were assessed, were critically endangered and ten were vulnerable. Estimates of indigenous and endemic terrestrial species.



Figure 6: Number of Endemic Species at Risk

TABLES

Table 1: 15.1.1 Forest area as a proportion of total land area, 2014

		2014
Forest area as a proportion of total land area		40.1
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Land Use Cover Analysis	
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department	
URL	www.forestry.gov.jm/	

Table 2: Protected forest area as a percentage of total land area: 2009-2014

Category	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1000 ha						
1. Total forest area	337.5	337.1	336.7	336.4	439.9	438.8
2. Protected forest area	113.2	113.1	113.0	112.9	122.7	122.7
3. Total land area	1095.3	1095.1	1094.9	1094.7	1094.5	1094.5
Percentage						
4. Forest area as a % of Total land area	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	40.2	40.1
5. Protected forest area as a % of Total forest area	33.6	33.6	33.6	33.6	27.9	28
6. Protected forest area as a % of Total land area	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.2	11.2
Notes						
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 15.1.2					
Source	Land Use Cover Analysis					
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department					
Conceptual Framework	None					
Comments/ Exceptions	Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department					
URL	www.forestry.gov.jm/					

Table 3: Land use/cover change in Jamaica: 1998 and 2013, hectares

Forest Land Use /Cover >75% Land Use/Cover Classification	1988	2013	Difference hectares	Per Cent Loss/Gain
Closed broadleaf forest ¹	88,230.5	84636.6	-3,594.0	-4.1
Disturbed broadleaf forest	174,724.6	175590.6	866.0	0.5
Open dry forest – Tall	41,998.5	37559.7	-4,438.8	-10.6
Open dry forest – Short	12,104.0	2615.1	-9,488.9	-78.4
Plantation	8,186.9	8319.0	132.1	1.6
Secondary forest* ²		40453.7	40,453.7	
Mangrove forest	9,731.4	9732.8	1.4	0.0
Swamp forest	2,247.0	122.9	-2,124.1	-94.5
Sub-total	337,223.0	359,030.4	21,807.4	6.5
Annual deforestation rate				0.4
Secondary forest*		80907.4		
Total Forest Cover		439,937.8		
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 15.1.2			
Source	Land Use Cover Analysis			
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department			
Conceptual Framework	None			
Comments/ Exceptions	Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department			
URL	www.forestry.gov.jm/			

Table 4: Net Change Rate of Forest Area and Protected Forest Area, 2013

		2013
Forest area annual net change rate		0.4
Proportion of forest area located within legally-established protected areas		26% of total forest cover
Proportion of forest area under a long-term forest management plan		70.543 ha
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
<i>Source</i>	<i>Land Use Cover Analysis</i>	
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Forestry Department</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>	
<i>Comments/Exceptions</i>	<i>Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department</i>	
<i>URL</i>	www.forestry.gov.im/	

Table 5: Mountain Green Cover Index, 2013

Land Cover-Land Use						
Area (km² '000)						
Kapos	Forest	Grassland-Shrubland	Cropland	Other Land	Settlement	TOTAL AREA KAPOS
K1						
K2						
K3						
K4	0.0		0.0			0.0
K5	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
K6	2.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.3	4.9
SUM	2.5	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.3	5.1
	Sum of green cover classes			Sum of other land cover classes		
	3.4			1.7		
Area %						
K1						
K2						
K3						
K4	96.0		4.0			100%
K5	71.1		11.9	16.1	0.9	100%
K6	48.4	0.3	16.6	28.7	6.0	100%
SUM						
	Sum of green cover classes			Sum of other land cover classes		
	65.3%			34.7%		
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>					
<i>Source</i>	<i>Land Use Cover Analysis</i>					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Forestry Department</i>					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>					
<i>Comments/Exceptions</i>	<i>Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department</i>					
<i>URL</i>	www.forestry.gov.im/					

Table 6: 15.5.1 Red List Index, State of Jamaica's endemic species

Species Group	Critically Endangered		Endangered		Vulnerable		Near Threatened		Data Deficient		Total	
	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013	2010	2013
Mammals*	1	1	0	0	4	2	0	0	x	0	5	3
Birds**	2	2	1	1	7	7	x	11	x	0	10	21
Reptiles*	3	1	1	0	1	0	x	1	x	0	5	2
Amphibians*	5	0	1	2	x	0	x	0	x	1	6	2
Freshwater Fish	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	-
Molluscs (land)*	x	0	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	-
Arthropods/ Invertebrates*	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	0	x	-
Plants*	x	0	x	1	x	1	x	1	x	x	x	-
Total											21	31

Notes

Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	State of the Environment Report (SoE) 2010 IUCN Red List
Data Producing Entities	National Environment Planning Agency (NEPA)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/Exceptions	*2010 data taken from SoE 2010 and 2013 data from the IUCN Red List; x = No data;** Taken from Birdlife Int.
URL	

Table 7: Terrestrial species diversity in Jamaica, 2009 and 2013

Terrestrial Fauna/Flora	2009		2013	
	Indigenous species	Endemic species	Indigenous species	Endemic species
Terrestrial Fauna				
Rotifers	211	21	211	21
Land snails	561	505	514	499
Grapsid crabs	9	9	9	9
Jumping spiders	26	20	26	20
Fireflies	48	45	48	45
Butterflies	133	20	136	38
Moths	-	-	730	>292
Ants	-	-	59	6
Beetles	-	-	69	31
Frogs	22	22	21	21
Reptiles	43	33	43	33
Shore and sea birds	39	1	39	1
Land Birds	67	30	67	30
Bats	21	2	21	5
Other mammals	2	2	2	2
Freshwater fish	-	-	29	4
Terrestrial Flora				
Bromeliads	60	22	60	26
Orchids	230	60	219	62
Ferns	579	67	579	67
Cacti	20	10	20	4
Palms	12	7	12	7
Grasses	200	1	200	1

Notes

Indicator Type	Additional Indicator for Target 15.5
Source	National Strategy and Action Plan on Biodiversity Diversity in Jamaica, 2016–2021
Data Producing Entities	
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/Exceptions	Increases seen in the number of some endemic species, including butterflies, moths, ants, bats, bromeliads and orchids were due to new records, reclassifications and changes in species status since 2010 following on research activities. In the case of cacti where the number of species fell, this was due to revisions in taxonomic classifications discovery of new localities and genetic research
URL	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 15.3.1 Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area – Tier II
- 15.4.1 Coverage by protected areas of important sites for mountain biodiversity – Tier I
- 15.6.1 Number of countries that have adopted legislative, administrative and policy frameworks to ensure fair and equitable sharing of benefits – Tier I
- 15.7.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked – Tier II
- 15.8.1 Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species – Tier II
- 15.9.1 Progress towards national targets established in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Target 2 of the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011–2020 – Tier III
- 15.a.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems – Tier I/III
- 15.b.1 Official development assistance and public expenditure on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and ecosystems – Tier I/III
- 15.c.1 Proportion of traded wildlife that was poached or illicitly trafficked – Tier II



16 PEACE, JUSTICE
AND STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

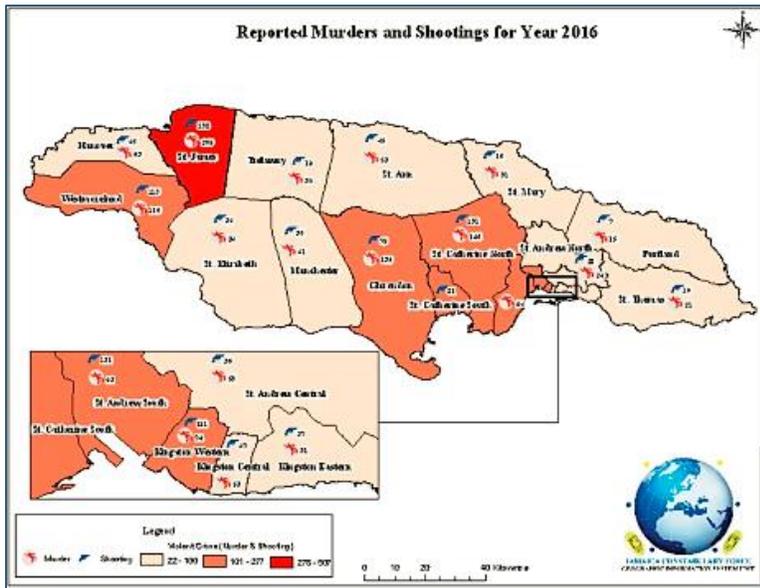


Goal 16

Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 2 of Vision 2030 Jamaica is 'The Jamaican Society is Secure, Cohesive and Just'. National security and crime reduction are key policy priorities for Jamaica. The country has record levels of crime when compared to other countries in the region. Crime affects the quality of life of the citizens as well as the country's earning potential. In addition to addressing crime, improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of the country's justice system are key enablers for attaining a secure, cohesive and just society. The Government of Jamaica has been taking a proactive approach in addressing this prevailing issue. An increase in budgetary allocation towards national security and the launch of various initiatives and campaigns are among some of the steps that have been taken in recent years.

TARGET 16.1: SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCE ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AND RELATED DEATH RATES EVERYWHERE



The International Classification of Crime for Statistical purposes (ICCS) defines intentional homicide as the unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death or serious injury. This definition contains three elements characterizing the killing of a person as intentional homicide:

1. The killing of a person by another person (objective element);
2. The intent of the perpetrator to kill or seriously injure the victim (subjective element);
3. The unlawfulness of the killing, which means that the law considers the perpetrator liable for the unlawful death (legal element).

In 2010, the number of homicides in Jamaica was 53.6 per 100,000 population, the highest for the period 2010-2016. The homicide rate fell for two consecutive years (2011 and 2012) then increased to 44.4 per 100,000 population in 2013. In 2014, the homicide rate was at its lowest (36.9) for the period under review.

Since 2014 however, the homicide rate has increased each year to 49.6 per 100,000 population in 2016.

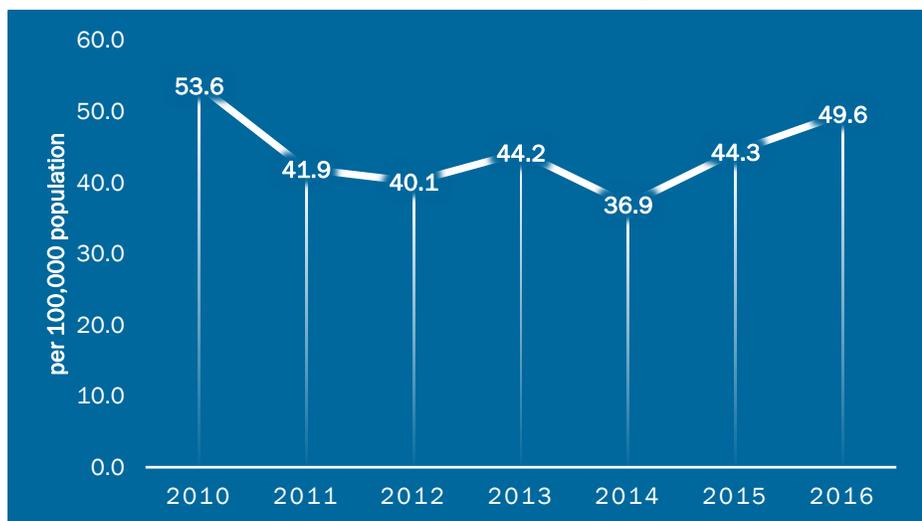


Figure 1: Number of homicides per 100,000 population (2010-2016)

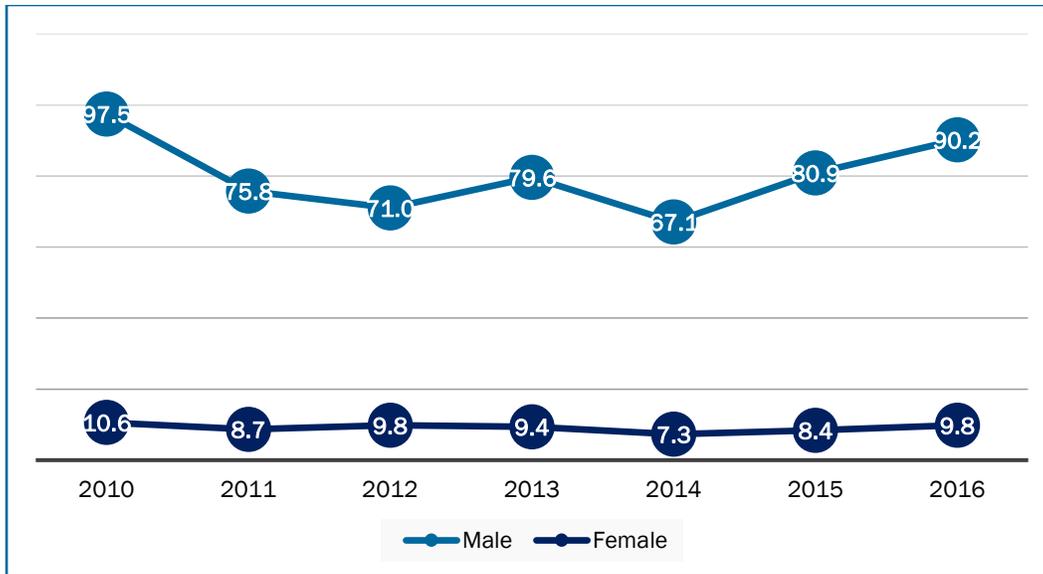


Figure 2: Number of homicides per 100,000 population, by Sex (2010-2016)

Significantly, more males were victims of homicide when compared to females. In 2010, 97.5 out of every 100,000 males fell victims to homicide, while the rate for females was 10.6 per 100,000 population. The lowest homicide rate for both males and females was recorded in 2014, at 67.1 per 100,000 and 7.3 per 100,000 for respectively. This decrease was only temporary, as the rates have increased since for both males and females to 90.2 per 100,000 population for males and 9.8 per 100,000 population for females in 2016.

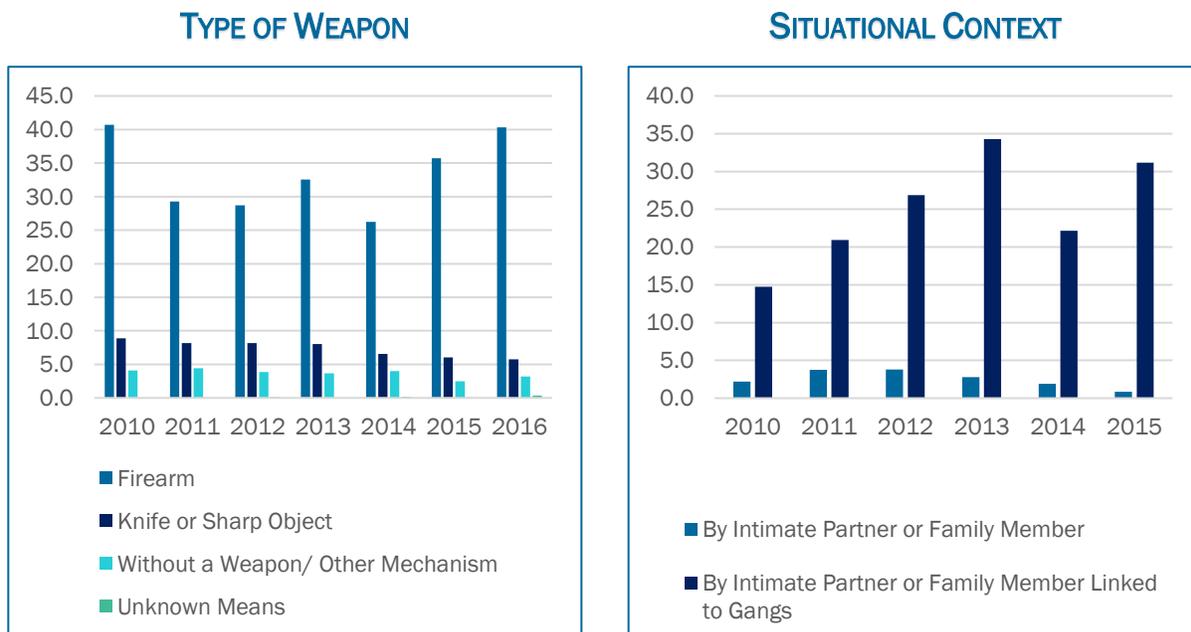


Figure 3: Number of Homicides per 100,000 population, Type of weapon & Situational Context

The firearm was the primary weapon used to commit homicides in Jamaica, followed by knives and other sharp objects such as icepicks. During the 2010 to 2016 period, homicides from firearms averaged over 33 per 100,000 population per year. While the homicide rate for firearms mirrored the general trends in the homicide

rate, the homicide rate for other types of weapons have experienced a downward trend, declining year on year for the entire period.

Regarding the situational context of homicides in Jamaica, the majority were gang related. Gang-related homicides increased between 2010 and 2013. In 2013, gang-related homicides were 34.4 per 100,000 population. This was more than twice the 2010 figure of 14.8 per 100,000 population. Since then, the rate has however, fallen to 31.2 per 100,000 in 2015.

Domestic related homicide was at 2.2 per 100,000 population in 2010. It then increased to 3.8 per 100,000 in 2011 and remained the same in 2012. The figure then fell to 2.9 per 100,000 population in 2013 and has continued to fall to 0.9 per 100,000 population in 2016.

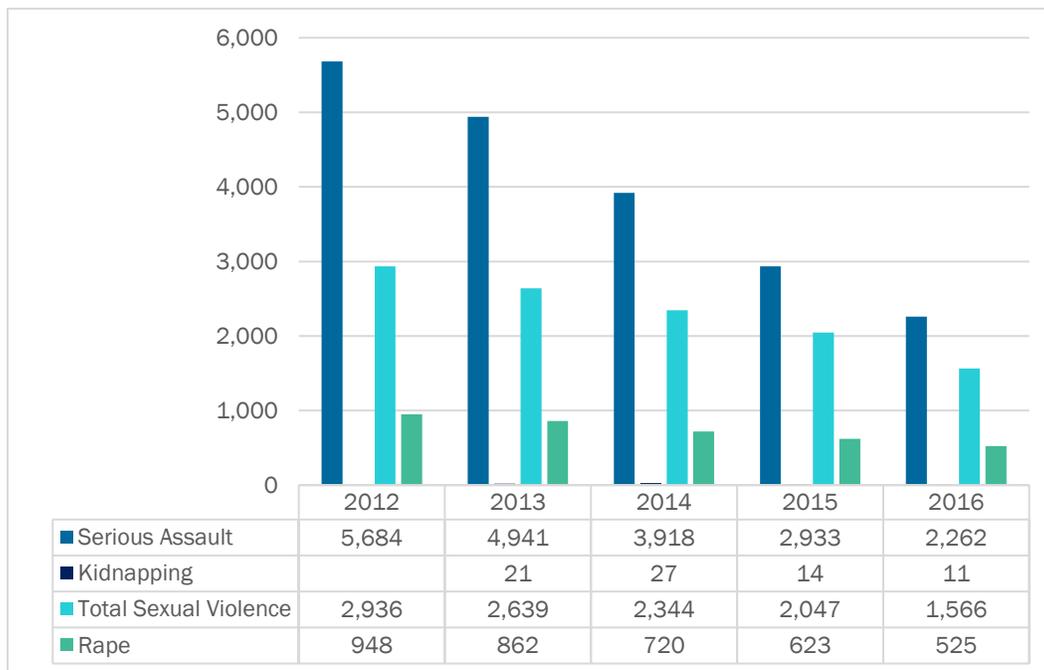
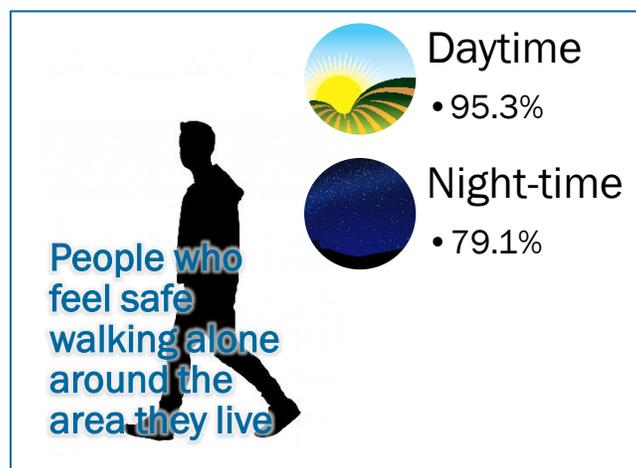


Figure 4: Number of Reported Offences of Physical and Sexual Assault

Reported cases of physical and sexual assault have declined significantly during the five-year review period. The reduction over the period ranges from 45 per cent for Rape to 60 per cent for Serious Assault.



TARGET 16.2: END ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST AND TORTURE OF CHILDREN

In 2011, 68.4 per cent of children aged 2-14 years old experienced any physical punishment by caregivers. More boys faced both psychological aggression and physical punishment when compared to girls. Children living in rural areas were slightly more likely to undergo psychological aggression and any physical punishment when compared to KMA and Other Towns. However, as it relates to severe physical punishment, KMA recorded a higher percentage than the other regions. Children 10-14 years old were most like to suffer psychological punishment and severe physical punishment, while any physical punishment was mostly meted out to children 2-4 years old. Children from poorer wealth quintile experienced more psychological aggression and physical punishment.

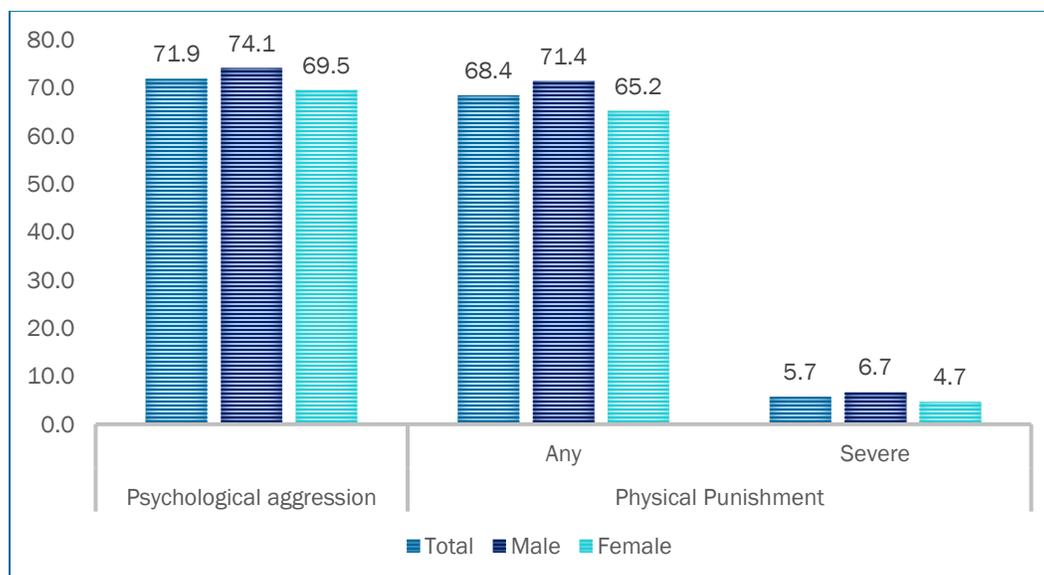


Figure 5: Percentage of children age 2-14 years who experienced Psychological Aggression and/or Physical Punishment, 2011

TARGET 16.3: PROMOTE THE RULE OF LAW AT THE NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVELS AND ENSURE EQUAL ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL

The proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimization to the police was 34.2 per cent and 40.5 per cent in 2012 and 2016 respectively. The most common type of crime that was reported in 2012 was physical assault at 55.1 per cent while vandalism was the most common type of crime in 2016 at 78.9 per cent. The least reported type of crime was Praedial larceny in both years.

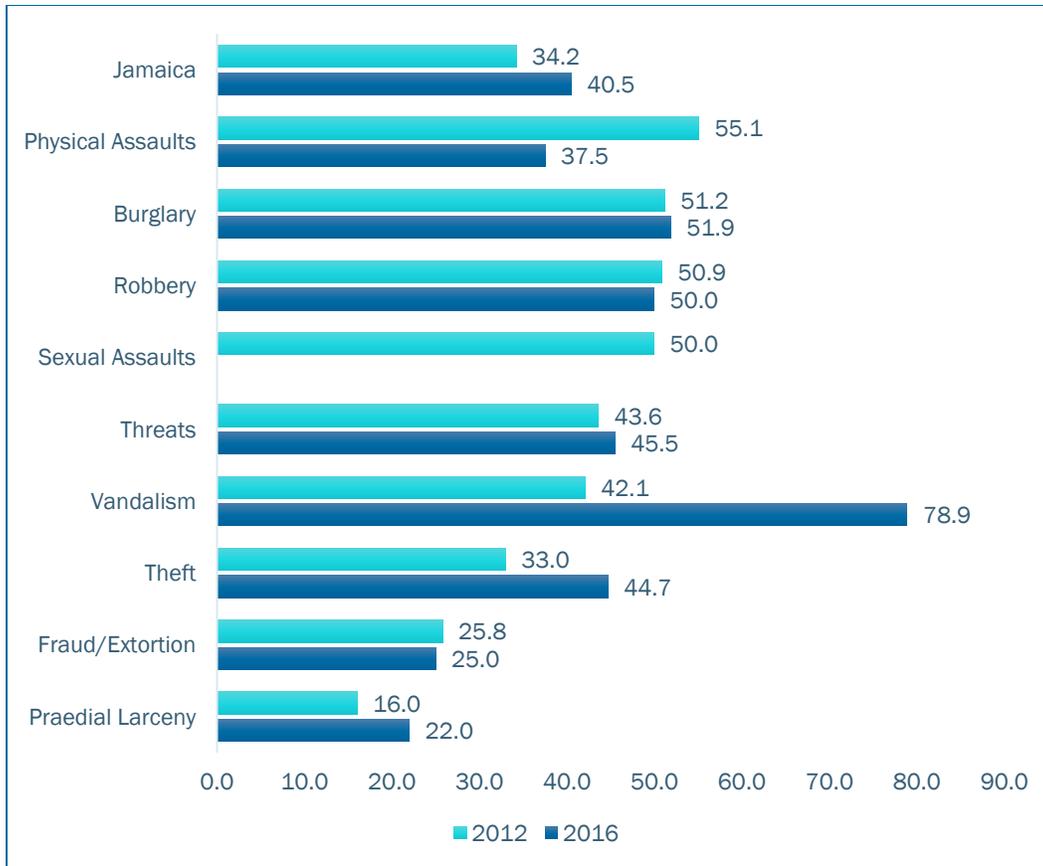


Figure 6: Proportion of Victims reporting their victimization to the Police

Unsentenced detainees refer to persons held in detention who have not yet been sentenced. The number of unsentenced detainees is indicative of the efficiency of the criminal justice system's ability to deliver justice in a timely manner. The number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population fluctuated between 21-27 per cent between 2011 and 2015. The highest proportion was observed in 2015 at 26.5 per cent.

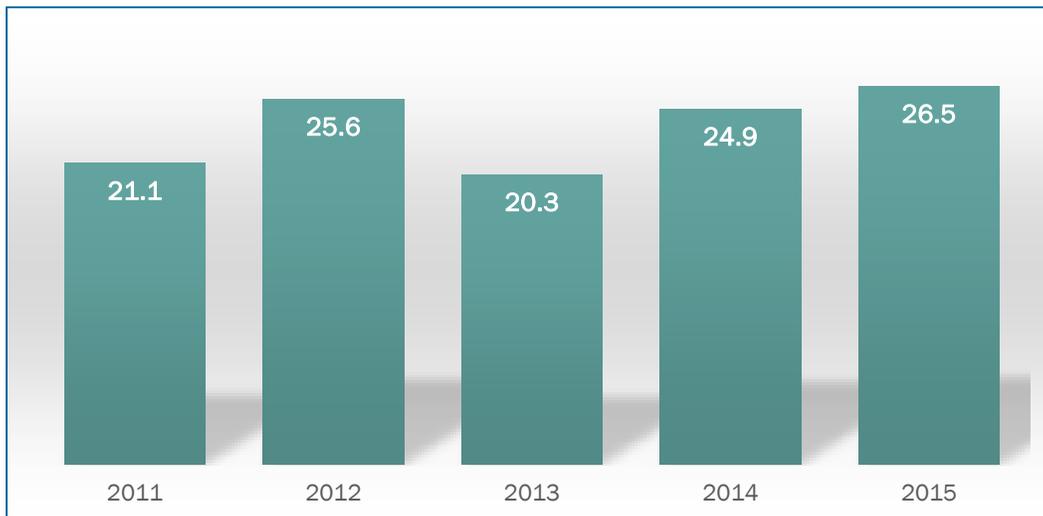


Figure 7: Number of unsentenced detainees as a proportion of the overall prison population

TARGET 16.5: SUBSTANTIALLY REDUCE CORRUPTION AND BRIBERY IN ALL THEIR FORMS

Police corruption refers to cases in which police officers engage in criminal activity for money. Police corruption also refers to cases in which the police accept bribes or try to take money from ordinary citizens. In 2012, only 0.8 per cent of the population reported that they have personally experienced police corruption. In addition, 1.1 per cent of the population reported that a government official (customs officer, politician or inspector) has asked or expected them to pay a bribe or tried unfairly to take money or something else from them.

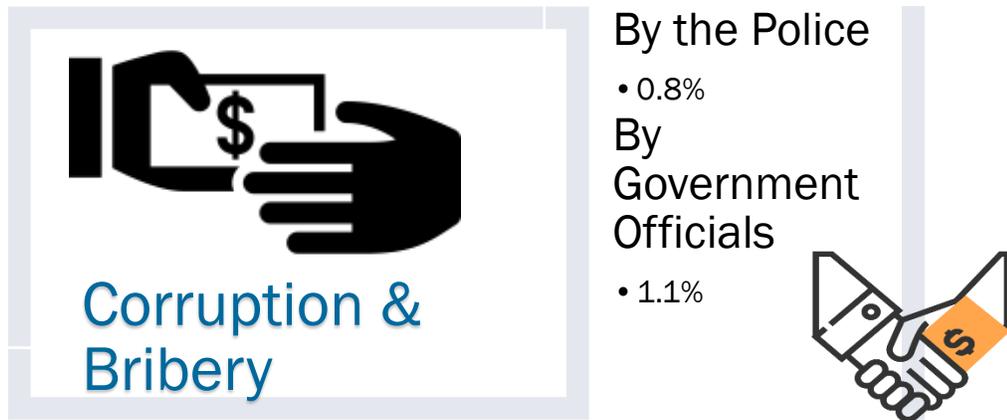


Figure 8: Proportion of the population having personally experience police corruption or have been asked to pay a bribe by a Government Official, 2012

Between 2015 and 2017, there was a reduction in the number of cases brought before the courts for corruption-related charges. In 2015, 197 charges commenced relative to 121 in 2017. Notably, the number of convictions was well below the number of charges brought before the courts during the period, with significantly fewer convictions in 2017, than the other two years.

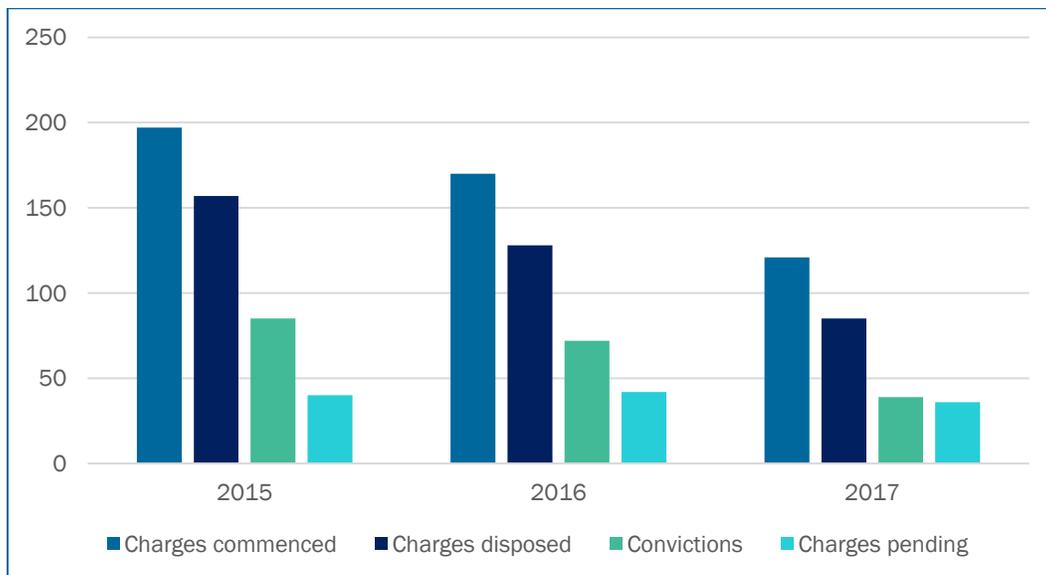


Figure 9: Aggregate case activity on corruption charges for 2015 – 2017 in the Parish Courts

TARGET 16.7 ENSURE RESPONSIVE, INCLUSIVE, PARTICIPATORY AND REPRESENTATIVE DECISION-MAKING AT ALL LEVELS

Parliament is the legislative branch of the Government. It consist of two houses:

1. The Lower House – House of Representatives: Elected officials
2. The Upper House – Senate: Officials nominated by the Prime Minister

There are twenty-one (21) seats in the Upper House, and since 2011, sixty-three (63) seats in the Lower House. Prior to 2011, there were sixty (60) seats in the Lower House. Traditionally, representation at this level has been predominantly male, with increasing female representation in recent years.

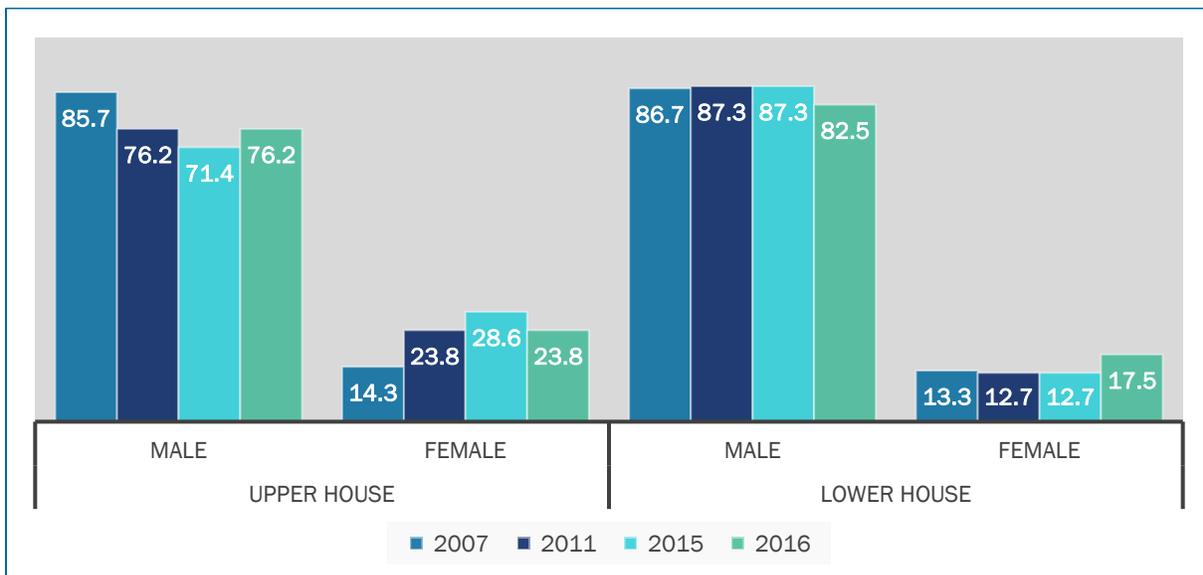


Figure 10: Percentage of women in the House of Representatives (2007, 2011, 2015 & 2016)

There was a greater representation of females in the Upper House than in the Lower House. In 2011, 23.8 per cent of the Senate were women. The proportion of women then increased to 28.6 per cent in 2015 but then reverted to 23.8 per cent in 2016. The percentage of women in the lower house was 12.7 per cent in both 2011 and 2015. In 2016, this increased to 17.5 per cent. In both houses, the proportion of women was well below the proportion of women in the population, indicating under-representation of women at the highest levels of leadership in the country.

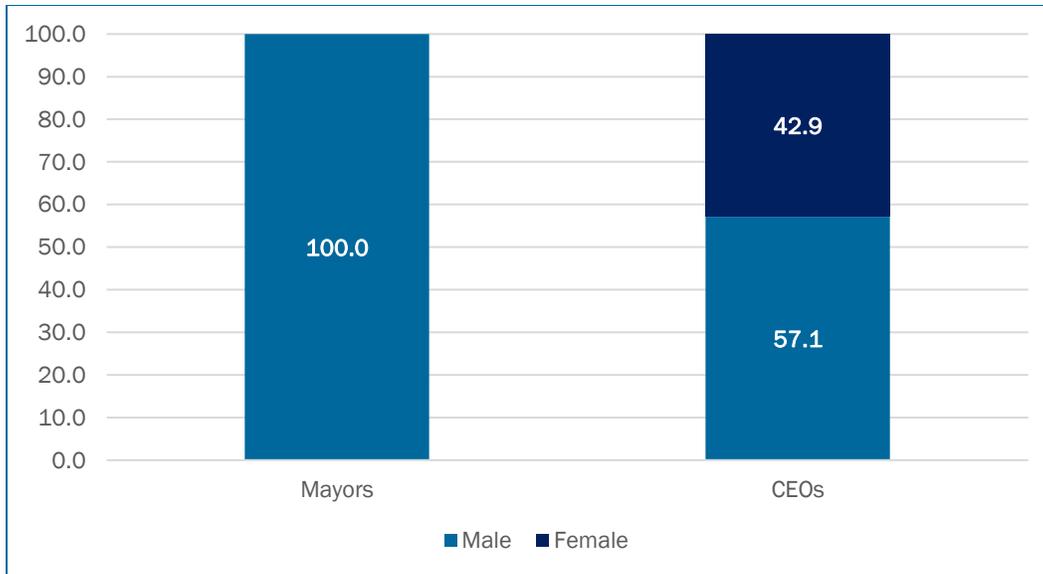


Figure 11: Percentage of Women in Local Government, 2018

In 2018, there were no females serving as mayors at the local government level. There was, however, a significant proportion (42.9%) of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), of these municipalities that were female.

TARGET 16.9 BY 2030, PROVIDE LEGAL IDENTITY FOR ALL, INCLUDING BIRTH REGISTRATION

It is estimated that 98.2 per cent of children under five years old are registered with the Registrar General's Department (RGD).

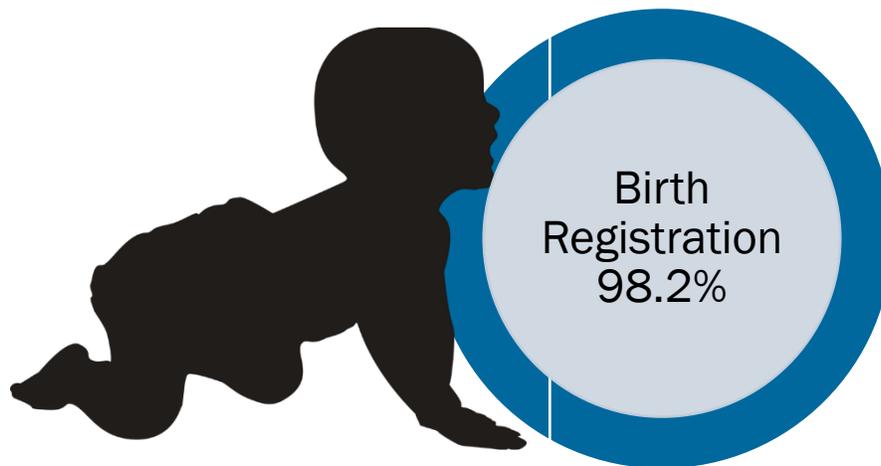


Figure 12: Proportion of children under-5 who have a birth certificate, 2016

TARGET 16.10: ENSURE PUBLIC ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND PROTECT FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL LEGISLATION AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The Access to Information Act was passed in 2002 and gives citizens and other persons a general legal right to obtain access to an official government document, other than an exempt document, which would otherwise be inaccessible. Documents that would be exempted include:

- Security, Defense, International Relations
- The Cabinet
- Law Enforcement
- Legal Privilege
- The National Economy
- Government's deliberative processes
- Business affairs of others (trade secrets, etc.)
- Heritage sites
- Personal privacy

TABLES

Table 1: Indicator 16.1.1 Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Jamaica	53.6	41.9	40.1	44.2	36.9	44.3	49.6
Sex							
Male	97.5	75.8	71.0	79.6	67.1	80.9	90.2
Female	10.6	8.7	9.8	9.4	7.3	8.4	9.8
Type of Weapon							
Firearm	40.7	29.3	28.7	32.5	26.3	35.7	40.3
Knife or Sharp Object	8.9	8.2	8.2	8.0	6.6	6.0	5.8
Without a Weapon/ Other Mechanism	4.1	4.4	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.5	3.2
Unknown Means		0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
Situational Context							
By Intimate Partner or Family Member	2.2	3.8	3.8	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.9
Linked to Gangs	14.8	20.9	26.9	34.3	22.1	31.2	
Notes							
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator						
<i>Source</i>	Reported crimes						
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF) 						
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None						
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None						
<i>URL</i>	https://www.jcf.gov.jm/						

Table 2: Number of Reported Offences of Physical and Sexual Assault, 2011-2015

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aggravated Assault	269	678	599	691	
Total Sexual Violence	2,009	2,936	2,656	2,271	2,211
Of which, Rape	845	948	814	701	596
Notes					
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Proxy Indicator for 16.1.3				
<i>Source</i>					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	Jamaica Constabulary Force				
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None				
<i>URL</i>	https://www.jcf.gov.jm/				

Table 3: Indicator 16.1.4 Proportion of population that feels safe walking alone around the area they live

	2011
Daytime	95.3
Nighttime	79.1
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica Ministry of National Security
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None
<i>URL</i>	

Table 4: Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment, 2011

	Psychological aggression	Physical Punishment	
		Any	Severe
Jamaica	71.9	68.4	5.7
Sex			
Male	74.1	71.4	6.7
Female	69.5	65.2	4.7
Area			
KMA	70.7	69.0	7.6
Other Towns	70.0	62.8	3.2
Rural Areas	73.4	70.4	5.5
Age			
2-4 years	65.5	77.9	1.6
5-9 years	71.3	73.9	6.5
10-14 years	75.1	59.6	6.8
Wealth Quintile			
Poorest	76.4	79.0	9.9
Second	75.2	72.2	6.0
Middle	71.2	68.7	3.7
Fourth	69.3	64.1	5.2
Richest	64.2	51.9	2.3
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>		
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2011</i> 		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>United Nations Children Fund</i> 		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>2-14 years</i>		
<i>URL</i>			

Table 5: Indicator 16.3.1 Proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization to competent authorities or other officially recognized conflict resolution mechanisms

	Per cent
Jamaica	34.2
Type of Crime	
Theft	33.0
Praedial Larceny	16.0
Burglary	51.2
Vandalism	42.1
Robbery	50.9
Threats	43.6
Physical Assault	55.1
Sexual Assault	50.0
Fraud/Extortion	25.8
Notes	
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) 2012</i>
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>Ministry of National Security</i>
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	<i>None</i>
<i>URL</i>	

Table 6: Indicator 16.3.2 Unsented detainees as a proportion of overall prison population

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	21.1	25.6	20.3	24.9	26.5
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source					
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Department of Corrections 				
Conceptual Framework	None				
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	None				

Table 7: Indicator 16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months

	Asked to pay a bribe to a Government Official	Experienced police corruption
Jamaica	1.1	0.8
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) 2012 	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of National Security (MNS) 	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions	<p>Questions asked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has a government official – like a customs officer, politician or inspector – ever asked you or expected you to pay a bribe or tried unfairly to take money or something else from you? Police corruption refers to cases in which police officers engage in criminal activity for money. Police corruption also refers to cases in which the police accept bribes or try to take money from ordinary citizens. Have you ever directly experienced police corruption? We only want you to tell us about things you have personally experienced. We are not talking about things you may have heard about from someone else or things you might have seen on television or read about in the news. 	
URL		

Table 8: Aggregate case activity on corruption charges for 2015 – 2017 in the Parish Courts

Year	Number of corruption charges commenced	Number of corruption charges disposed	Number of charges pending	Number of convictions
2015	197	157	40	85
2016	170	128	42	72
2017	121	85	36	39
Total	488	370	118	*196
Notes				
Indicator Type	Additional Indicator			
Source	Court Management System			
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 			
Conceptual Framework	None			
Comments/ Exceptions	*Convictions refer to cases disposed by way of guilty pleas and guilty verdicts			
URL				

Table 9: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments

	2007	2011	2015	2016
Upper House				
Male	85.7	76.2	71.4	76.2
Female	14.3	23.8	28.6	23.8
Total Number of Seats	21	21	21	21
Lower House				
Male	86.7	87.3	87.3	82.5
Female	13.3	12.7	12.7	17.5
Total Number of Seats	60	63	63	63
Notes				
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 16.7.1</i>			
<i>Source</i>				
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Houses of Parliament</i> 			
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None			
<i>URL</i>	http://japarliament.gov.jm			

Table 10: Proportion of seats held by women in (b) local governments, 2018

	Mayors	CEOs
Male	100.0	57.1
Female	0.0	42.9
Total Number of Seats	14	14
Notes		
<i>Indicator Type</i>	<i>Proxy Indicator for 16.7.1</i>	
<i>Source</i>		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<i>Ministry of Local Government</i>	
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None	
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	None	
<i>URL</i>	http://www.localgovjamaica.gov.jm/mayors.aspx	

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING PRODUCED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 16.1.2 Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause – Tier III
- 16.2.2 Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation – Tier II
- 16.2.3 Proportion of young women and men aged 18–29 years who experienced sexual violence by age 18 – Tier II
- 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars) – Tier III
- 16.4.2 Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments – Tier III
- 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months – Tier II
- 16.6.1 Primary government expenditures as a proportion of original approved budget, by sector (or by budget codes or similar) – Tier I
- 16.6.2 Proportion of population satisfied with their last experience of public services – Tier III
- 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group – Tier III
- 16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months – Tier II
- 16.a.1 Existence of independent national human rights institutions in compliance with the Paris Principles – Tier I
- 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 – Tier III

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 16.8.1 Proportion of members and voting rights of developing countries in international organizations – Tier I



**17 PARTNERSHIPS
FOR THE GOALS**



Goal 17

Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

TARGET 17.1 STRENGTHEN DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION, INCLUDING THROUGH INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, TO IMPROVE DOMESTIC CAPACITY FOR TAX AND OTHER REVENUE COLLECTION

During the fiscal years 2013/14 to 2016/17, Central Government Revenue amounted to just over twenty-seven per cent of GDP. This revenue consisted of:

- Tax Revenue
- Non-tax Revenue
- Bauxite Levy
- Capital Revenue
- Grants

The proportion of central government revenue to GDP was highest in FY2013/14 at 27.9 per cent and lowest in FY2015/16 at 27.1 per cent.

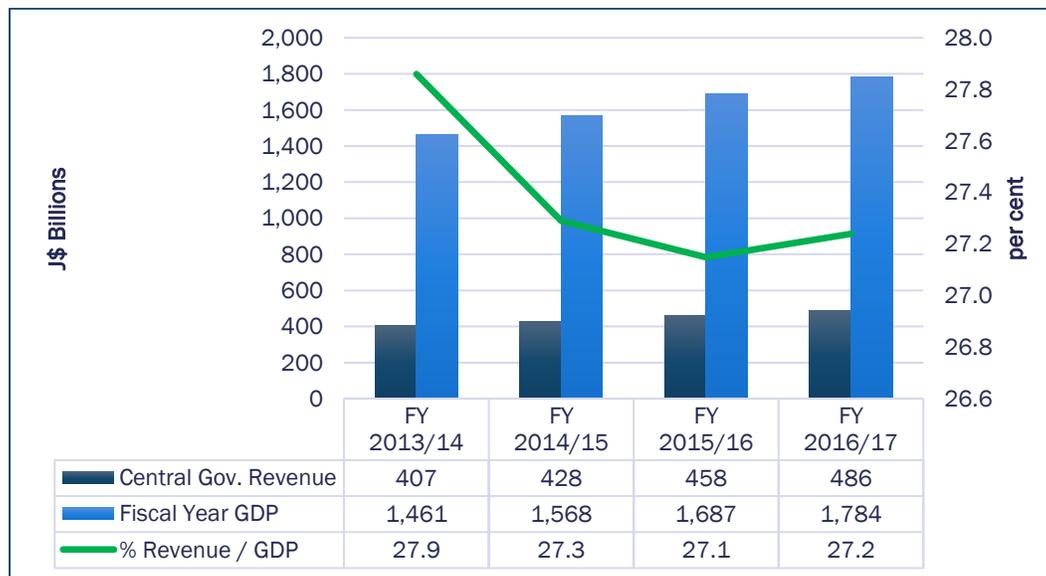


Figure 1: Central government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Between fiscal year 2013/14 and fiscal year 2016/17, more than 80 cents out of every dollar spent by central government was paid for by domestic taxes. The proportion of Central Government expenditure funded by taxes was lowest in FY2013/14 at 86.8% and highest in FY2015/16 at 89.0 per cent.

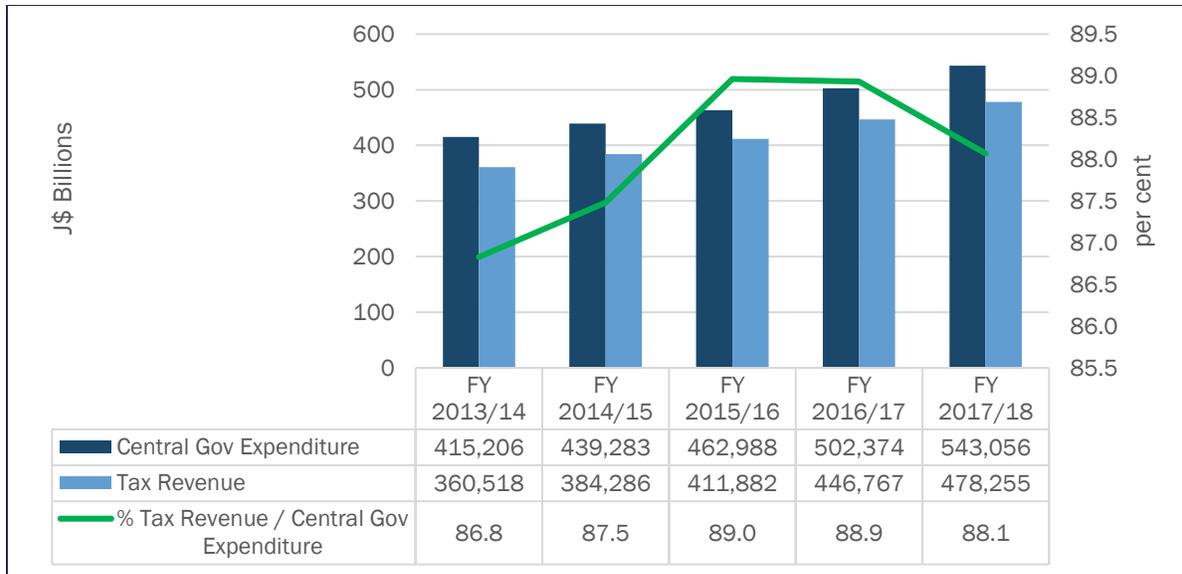


Figure 2: Proportion of Central Government Expenditure funded by Domestic Taxes

TARGET 17.3 MOBILIZE ADDITIONAL FINANCIAL RESOURCES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES FROM MULTIPLE SOURCES

In 2015, inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounted to J\$108.5 billion. Relative to Central Government expenditure, FDI was 23.4 per cent in 2015. Over the period, FDI, however, increased in 2016, before declining to J\$108.5 billion in 2017 or 20.0 per cent of Central Government expenditure.

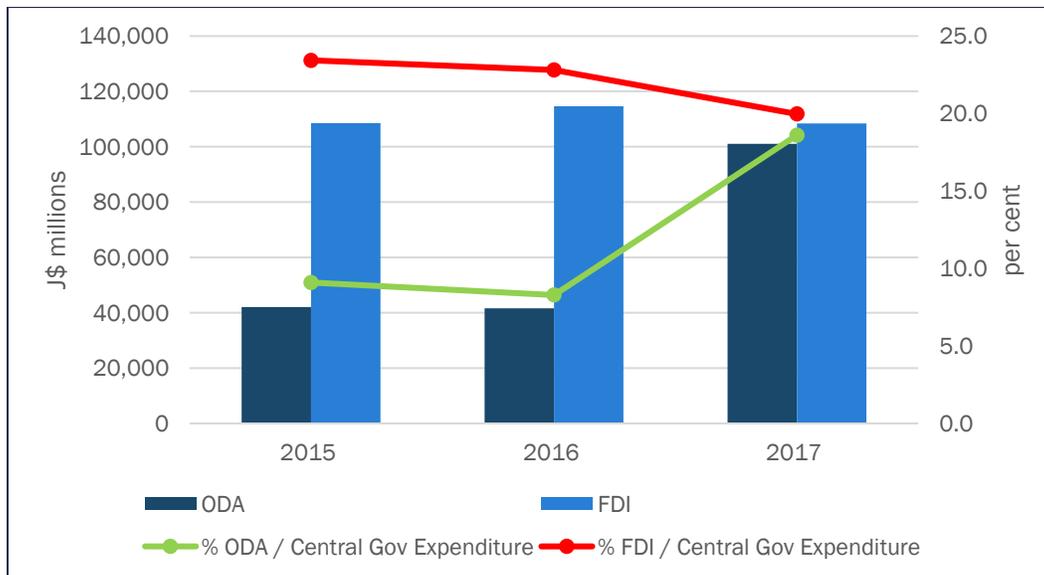


Figure 3: ODA and FDI as a proportion of Central Government Revenue, 2015-2017

Inflows of Official Development Assistance (ODA) in 2015 amounted to J\$42.1 billion, representing 9.1 per cent of Central Government expenditure. Following a minor reduction of ODA inflows in 2016, flows of ODA into Jamaica increased in 2017 to J\$101.0 billion or 18.6 per cent of Central Government expenditure.

TARGET 17.4 ASSIST DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN ATTAINING LONG-TERM DEBT SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH COORDINATED POLICIES AIMED AT FOSTERING DEBT FINANCING, DEBT RELIEF AND DEBT RESTRUCTURING, AS APPROPRIATE, AND ADDRESS THE EXTERNAL DEBT OF HIGHLY INDEBTED POOR COUNTRIES TO REDUCE DEBT DISTRESS

In 2015, publicly issued debt exceeded the value of Exports of Goods, Services and Current Transfers by 57.8 per cent. This high of 157.8 per cent, was the highest ration recorded during the last twenty-one years and represents a general increase since 2008.

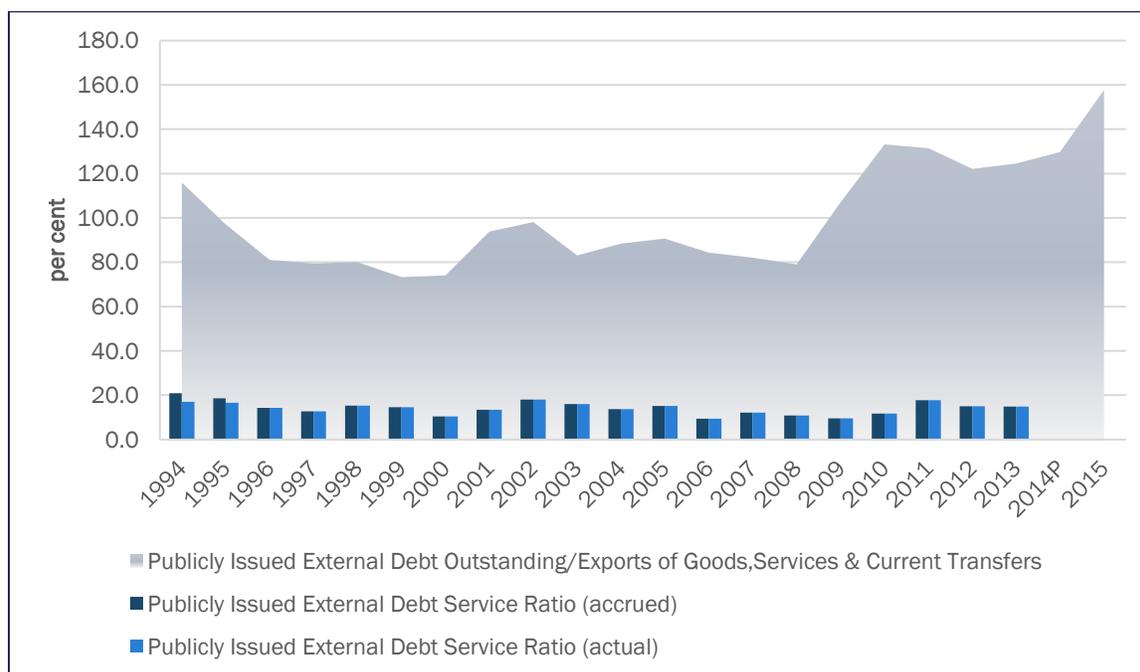


Figure 4: Publicly Issued External Debt Outstanding/Exports of Goods, Services & Current Transfers

The debt service ratio, however, averaged around thirteen per cent per year between 1994 and 2015. In 2014 and 2015, however, this ratio declined significantly.

TARGET 17.6 ENHANCE NORTH-SOUTH, SOUTH-SOUTH AND TRIANGULAR REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ON AND ACCESS TO SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION AND ENHANCE KNOWLEDGE-SHARING ON MUTUALLY AGREED TERMS, INCLUDING THROUGH IMPROVED COORDINATION AMONG EXISTING MECHANISMS, IN PARTICULAR AT THE UNITED NATIONS LEVEL, AND THROUGH A GLOBAL TECHNOLOGY FACILITATION MECHANISM

The access to and use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is growing in Jamaica. One indication of a country's development in this sector is the number of subscriptions to ICT services such as the Internet. The number of fixed broadband subscription per 100 inhabitants has been on an upward trend for the period 2010-2015. Between 2010 and 2012, it remained relatively stable, increasing by 0.1 percentage points each year. In 2013, it moved to 5.2 per 100 inhabitants then to 5.7 and 6.0 per 100 inhabitants in 2014 and 2015 respectively.

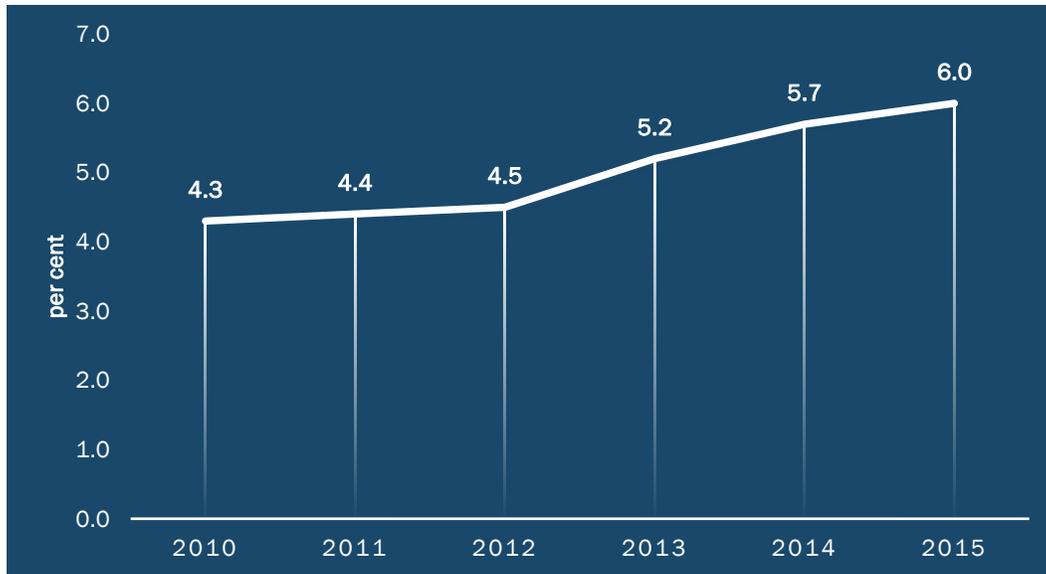


Figure 5: Fixed broadband internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

TARGET 17.8 FULLY OPERATIONALIZE THE TECHNOLOGY BANK AND SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION CAPACITY-BUILDING MECHANISM FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES BY 2017 AND ENHANCE THE USE OF ENABLING TECHNOLOGY, IN PARTICULAR INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY

INTERNET USE

The Internet is a worldwide global computer network. The users of the Internet have access to a vast amount of information that is shared by other users. Communication is one of the activities that the Internet facilitates. Individual's use of the Internet gradually increased between 2011 and 2015. More females than males used the Internet during the period. The differences between the sexes for the period 2011-2015 varied between 3.1 and 4.4 percentage points.

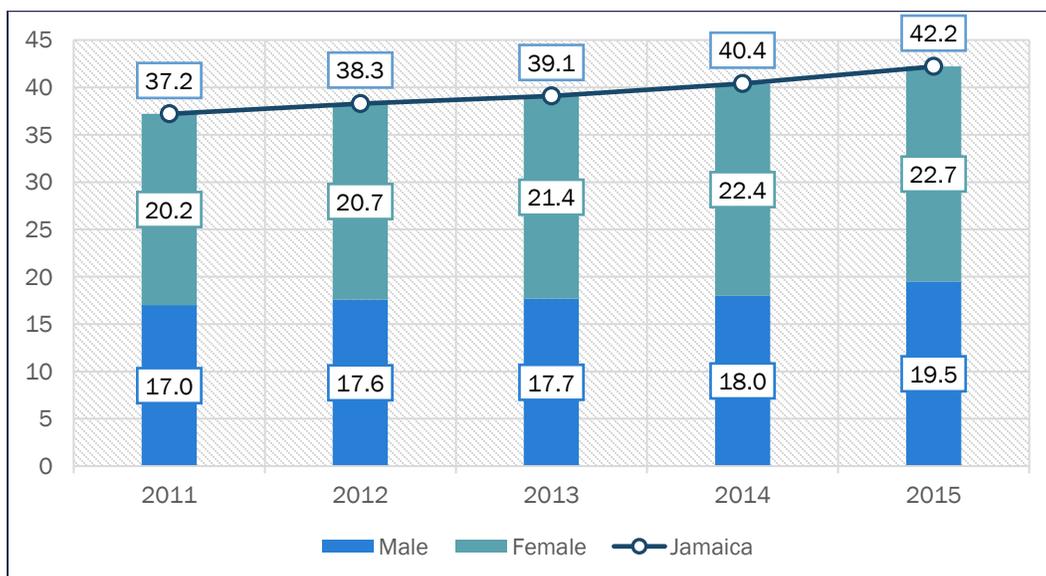


Figure 6: Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex

In 2011, 37.2 per cent of Jamaicans reported having recently used the Internet. Of this amount, 20.2 per cent were female and 17.0 per cent male. By 2015, the proportion of individuals using the Internet increased to 42.2 per cent, of which females accounted for 22.7 per cent and males 19.5 per cent.

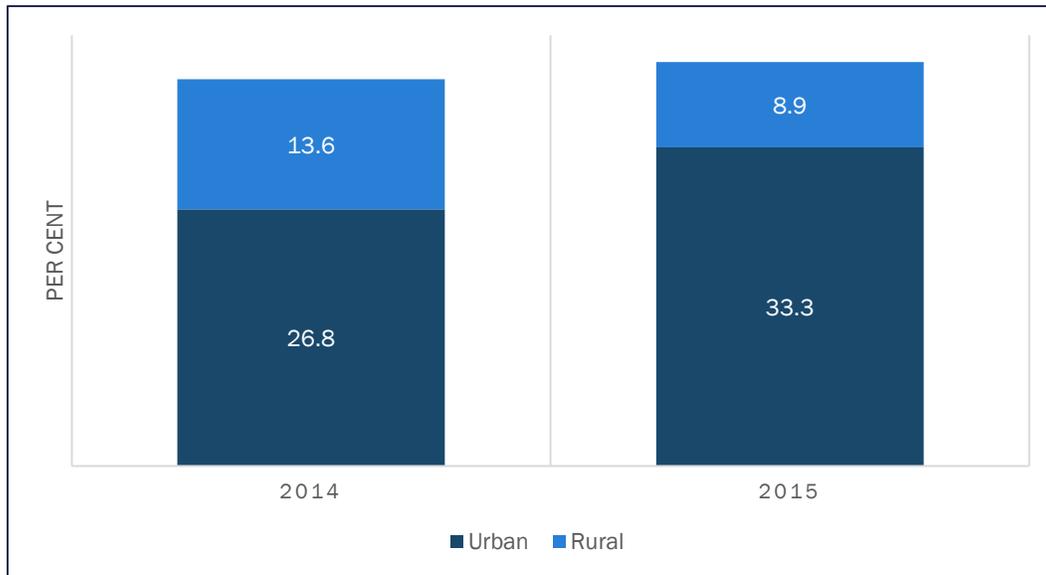


Figure 7: Proportion of individuals using the internet, by geographic area

Assessing Internet use by geographical area is particularly important as we move towards achieving access to ICT by all Jamaicans. There are a number of reasons that could be preventing persons in certain areas from using the Internet and as such being aware of any disparity that may exist is of importance. As seen in Figure 7, the majority of the individuals that used the Internet lived in urban areas when compared to rural areas in both 2014 and 2015. In 2014, 26.8 per cent of Internet users lived in urban areas versus 13.6 per cent who lived in rural areas. This is a difference of 13.2 percentage points. The gap between urban and rural areas widened in 2015. Of all the Internet users, 33.3 per cent lived in urban areas compared to 8.9 per cent who lived in rural areas. This is a difference of 24.4 percentage points.

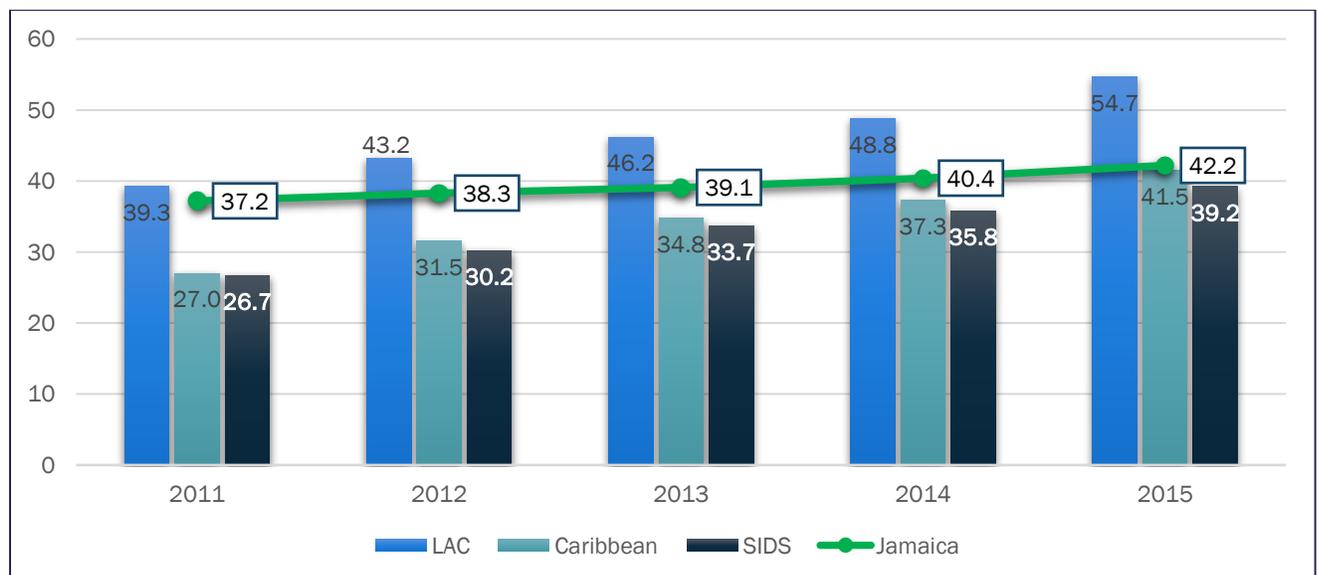


Figure 8: Proportion of individuals using the Internet in LAC, Caribbean, SIDS and Jamaica

When compared to the other regions, LAC had the largest proportion of individuals using the Internet between 2011 and 2015. In 2015, more than half of the population of LAC (54.7%) used the Internet. This was just above the proportion recorded for Jamaica (42.2%). The proportion of individuals using the Internet in the Caribbean and SIDS was marginally lower at 41.5 per cent and 39.2 per cent respectively. Notably, all the regions had an upward trend in Internet usage for the period 2011-2015.

TARGET 17.11 SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASE THE EXPORTS OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR WITH A VIEW TO DOUBLING THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES' SHARE OF GLOBAL EXPORTS BY 2020

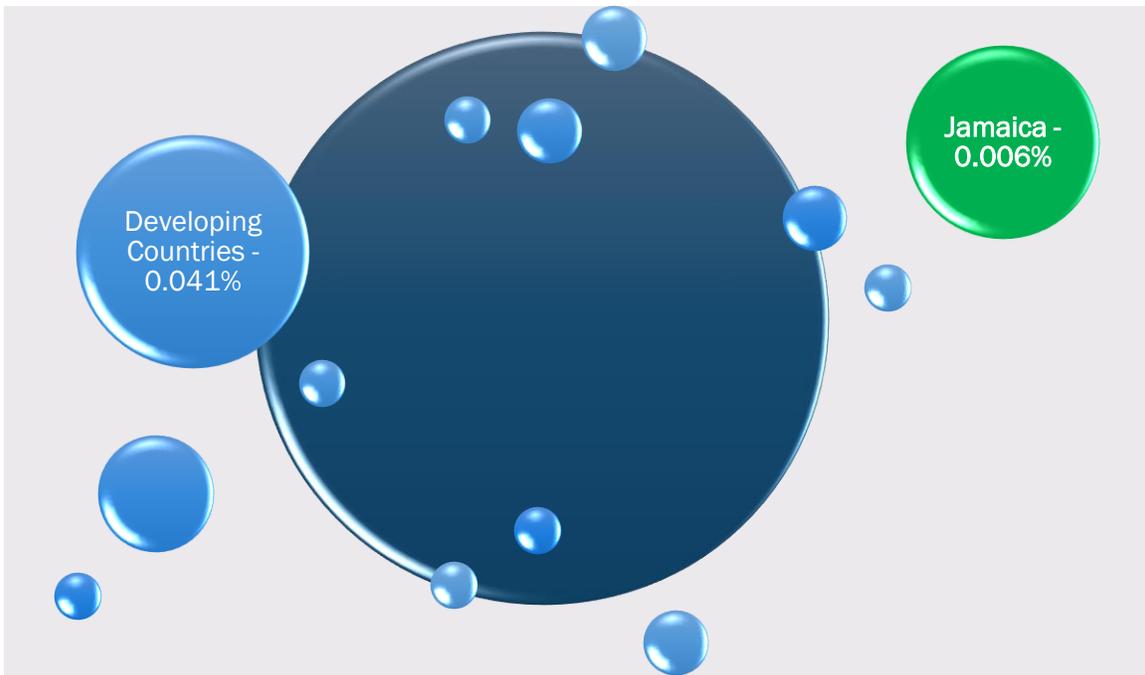


Figure 9: Share of Global Exports, Jamaica and Developing Countries, 2015

Developing countries' share of global exports was 0.042 and 0.041 per cent in 2014 and 2015. Jamaica's share of global exports was 0.006 in both 2014 and 2015.

TARGET 17.15 RESPECT EACH COUNTRY'S POLICY SPACE AND LEADERSHIP TO ESTABLISH AND IMPLEMENT POLICIES FOR POVERTY ERADICATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation?

Yes 

Development cooperation and funding is aligned to and supports Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan.

TARGET 17.16 ENHANCE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, COMPLEMENTED BY MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS THAT MOBILIZE AND SHARE KNOWLEDGE, EXPERTISE, TECHNOLOGY AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES, TO SUPPORT THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN ALL COUNTRIES, IN PARTICULAR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Figure 10: Multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

TARGET 17.18 BY 2020, ENHANCE CAPACITY-BUILDING SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES, TO INCREASE SIGNIFICANTLY THE AVAILABILITY OF HIGH-QUALITY, TIMELY AND RELIABLE DATA DISAGGREGATED BY INCOME, GENDER, AGE, RACE, ETHNICITY, MIGRATORY STATUS, DISABILITY, GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION AND OTHER CHARACTERISTICS RELEVANT IN NATIONAL CONTEXTS

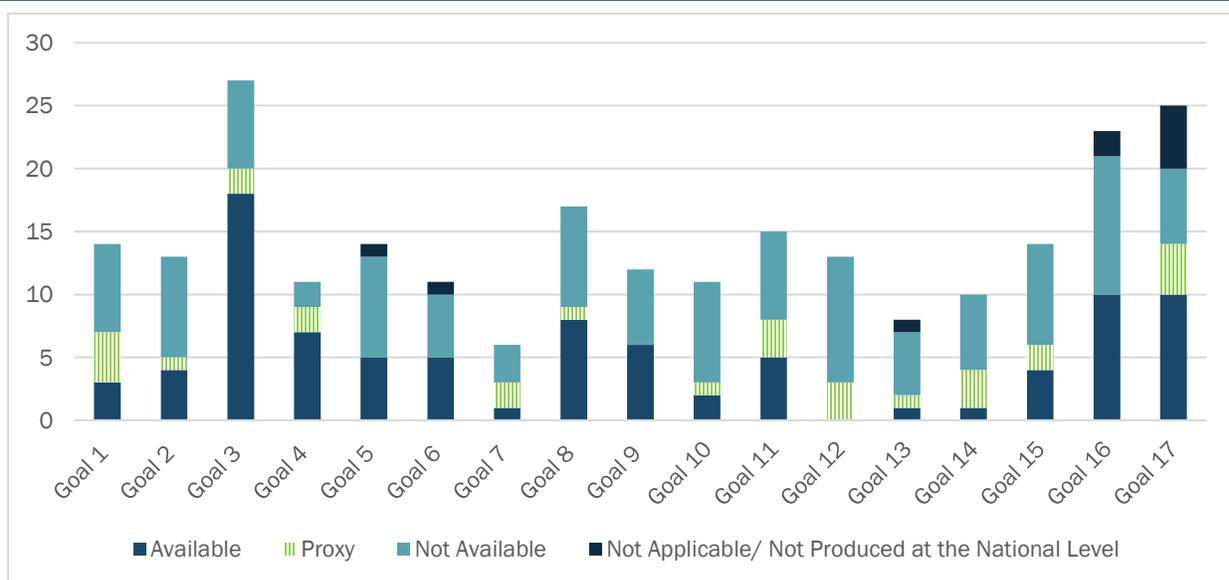


Figure 11: Number of Indicators Produced by Goal, 2018

Of the 244 agreed global SDG indicators, in 2018, a total of 90 indicators were available as defined. Another 29 indicators were presented as proxies to assist in monitoring progress towards these goals. On the other hand however, 115 indicators were not available, and 10 were deemed either not applicable to Jamaica, or not produced at the national level.

Statistics Act

- The current legislations is not fully compliant with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics
- The Statistics (amendment) Act, 1984 is currently being revised

Statistics Plan

- The first Statistics Master Plan for Jamaica is being developed with support from PARIS21

TARGET 17.19 BY 2030, BUILD ON EXISTING INITIATIVES TO DEVELOP MEASUREMENTS OF PROGRESS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THAT COMPLEMENT GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, AND SUPPORT STATISTICAL CAPACITY-BUILDING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES



Census

- Last Conducted in 2011
- Next scheduled for 2021



Birth Registration, under-5s

- 98.2%



Death Registration

- 76%

POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS

Jamaica conducted a Population and Housing Census in 2011. The next census will be conducted in 2021.

VITAL REGISTRATION

It is estimated that 98.2 per cent of children under five years old are registered with the Registrar General's Department (RGD). On the other hand, 76 per cent of deaths are estimated to be registered with the RDG.

TABLES

Table 1: 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17
Central Gov. Revenue	407	428	458	486
Fiscal Year GDP	1,461	1,568	1,687	1,784
Revenue / GDP	27.9	27.3	27.1	27.2
Notes				
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator			
<i>Source</i>	Central Government Budget Tables			
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and the Public Service 			
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None			
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	Central Government; Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31			
<i>URL</i>	http://www.mof.gov.jm			

Table 2: 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

	FY 2013/14	FY 2014/15	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18
Central Gov. Expenditure	415,206	439,283	462,988	502,374	543,056
Tax Revenue	360,518	384,286	411,882	446,767	478,255
% Tax Revenue / Central Gov. Expenditure	86.8	87.5	89.0	88.9	88.1
Notes					
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator				
<i>Source</i>	Central Government Budget Tables				
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and the Public Service 				
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None				
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	Central Government; Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31				
<i>URL</i>	http://www.mof.gov.jm				

Table 3: 17.3.1 Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Official Development Assistance (ODA) and South-South cooperation as a proportion of total domestic budget

	2015	2016	2017
ODA	42,103	41,634	101,045
FDI	108,509	114,600	108,452
% ODA / Central Gov. Expenditure	9.1	8.3	18.6
% FDI / Central Gov. Expenditure	23.4	22.8	20.0
Notes			
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator		
<i>Source</i>	Central Government Budget Tables BOJ Estimates		
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Finance and the Public Service Bank of Jamaica 		
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None		
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>	Central Government for FY; ODA & FDI for calendar year Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31		
<i>URL</i>	http://www.mof.gov.jm ; http://www.boj.org.jm/		

Table 4: 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Remittance Inflows (US\$Mn.)	1,790	1,906	2,018	2,042	2,065	2,157	2,226	2,071
GDP (current) US\$Mn	12,067	13,199	14,408	14,792	14,183	13,852	14,137	14,052
Remittance/ GDP	14.8	14.4	14.0	13.8	14.6	15.6	15.7	14.7
Notes								
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator							
<i>Source</i>	BOJ Estimates							
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of Jamaica 							
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None							
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>								
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/							

Table 5: 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods and services

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^P	2015
Publicly Issued External Debt Outstanding/ Exports of Goods, Services & Current Transfers						
	133.21	131.45	122.16	124.50	129.72	157.764
Publicly Issued External Debt Service Ratio (accrued)						
	11.79	17.71	14.97	14.85	0.20	0.19
Publicly Issued External Debt Service Ratio (actual)						
	11.79	17.71	14.97	14.85	0.20	0.19
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator					
<i>Source</i>	BOJ Estimates					
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bank of Jamaica 					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>						
<i>URL</i>	http://www.boj.org.jm/					

Table 6: 17.6.2 Fixed broadband internet subscriptions per 100 inhabitants

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.2	5.7	6.0
Notes						
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator					
<i>Source</i>						
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office of the Utilities Regulations (OUR) 					
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None					
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>						
<i>URL</i>						

Table 7: 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet, by sex

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jamaica	37.2	38.3	39.1	40.4	42.2
Sex					
Male	17.0	17.6	21.4	18.0	19.5
Female	20.2	20.7	17.7	22.4	22.7
Notes					
<i>Indicator Type</i>	Global SDG Indicator				
<i>Source</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions 				
<i>Data Producing Entities</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica 				
<i>Conceptual Framework</i>	None				
<i>Comments/ Exceptions</i>					
<i>URL</i>					

Table 8: 17.8.1 Proportion of individuals using the internet, by geographical area

	2014	2015
Jamaica	40.4	42.2
Area		
Urban	26.8	33.3
Rural	13.6	8.9
Notes		
Indicator Type	<i>Global SDG Indicator</i>	
Source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions</i> 	
Data Producing Entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Statistical Institute of Jamaica</i> • <i>Planning Institute of Jamaica</i> 	
Conceptual Framework	None	
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

INDICATORS NOT CURRENTLY BEING MEASURED AND NO PROXY AVAILABLE

- 17.6.1 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
- 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard
- 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development
- 17.17.1 Amount of United States dollars committed to (a) public-private partnerships and (b) civil society partnerships

INDICATORS NOT APPLICABLE TO JAMAICA/ NOT PRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

- 17.2.1 Net official development assistance, total and to least developed countries, as a proportion of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Development Assistance Committee donors' gross national income (GNI)
- 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for least developed countries
- 17.7.1 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
- 17.9.1 Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries
- 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average
- 17.12.1 Average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

