



MINISTRY OF  
**HEALTH &  
WELLNESS**



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BRANCH**

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# Jamaica Population Health Status Report

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## 1990-2024

National Epidemiology Branch

Ministry of Health and Wellness, Jamaica 2026





Jamaica Population Health Status Report  
1990 - 2024

Ministry of Health and Wellness, Jamaica 2026

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# CONTENT PAGE







# Foreword

The Jamaica Population Health Status Report 2026 builds on previous editions and provides an expanded analysis of population health trends over the period 1990 to 2024. By examining long-term patterns across more than three decades, the report offers valuable insight into Jamaica's health transition and emerging priorities.

The findings confirm that non-communicable diseases continue to dominate the national disease burden, while communicable diseases, injuries, and population ageing place increasing pressure on the health system. At the same time, the report highlights important progress in maternal and child health, immunization coverage, and access to essential services. Persistent inequities across socio-economic and geographic groups underscore the need for targeted and inclusive interventions.

This report reaffirms that health outcomes are shaped by social, economic, environmental, and behavioural determinants. Accordingly, strengthening inter-sectoral collaboration remains essential to achieving sustainable improvements in population health.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness remains committed to strengthening the health system, improving service quality, promoting healthy lifestyles, and protecting vulnerable populations. Our goal is to ensure that every Jamaican, regardless of circumstance, can attain their fullest health potential.

The Jamaica Population Health Status Report 2026 is intended to guide policy formulation, planning, and investment, in alignment with Vision 2030 Jamaica, Universal Health Coverage, and the Sustainable Development Goals. It serves as both a reflection of national progress and a foundation for future action.

As Jamaica looks ahead, the Ministry calls on all stakeholders to continue working together to build a healthier, more resilient, and more equitable nation.

**Dr. the Hon. Christopher Tufton CD, MP**  
**Minister of Health and Wellness**



# Abbreviations

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>MMRI</b>	Measles-Mumps-Rubella Vaccine
<b>ART</b>	Antiretroviral Therapy	<b>MSM</b>	Men who have sex with men
<b>BCG</b>	Bacille Calmette-Guérin Vaccine	<b>NCD</b>	Non-communicable Disease
<b>BMI</b>	Body Mass Index	<b>NERHA</b>	Northeast Regional Health Authority
<b>CPS</b>	Contraceptive Prevalence Survey	<b>NSU</b>	National Surveillance Unit
<b>DPT3</b>	Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine	<b>Polio</b>	Poliomyelitis
<b>DRE</b>	Digital Rectal Exam	<b>PLHIV</b>	People living with HIV
<b>EPI</b>	Expanded Programme on Immunization	<b>PPD</b>	Policy Planning and Development Division
<b>ESSJ</b>	Economic & Social Survey of Jamaica	<b>PSA</b>	Prostate-Specific Antigen
<b>FAA</b>	Financial Administration and Audit	<b>RGD</b>	Registrar General's Department
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product	<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>GKMA</b>	General Kingston Metropolitan Area	<b>SERHA</b>	South East Regional Health Authority
<b>HIV</b>	Human Immunodeficiency virus	<b>SRHA</b>	Southern Regional Health Authority
<b>HPV</b>	Human Papillomavirus	<b>STATIN</b>	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
<b>ICD</b>	International Classification of Disease	<b>TB</b>	Tuberculosis
<b>JSLC</b>	Jamaica Survey of Living Condition	<b>UNAIDS</b>	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
<b>KMA</b>	Kingston Metropolitan Area	<b>VPD</b>	Vaccine-preventable disease
<b>MOFPS</b>	Ministry of Finance and the Public Services	<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>MOHW</b>	Ministry of Health & Wellness	<b>WRHA</b>	Western Regional Health Authority

# Executive Summary

## Overview

This edition of the Jamaica Population Health Status Report examines the progress made in health over the 34 years from 1990 to 2024. To provide an overview of the country's health status, a thoughtfully selected list of just over 100 indicators was used to measure health impact goals. This report aims to support evidence-based decision making in order to identify progress in the health status of the nation and address inequalities and gaps.

## Selected Indicators

The selected indicators have been categorized under five (5) domains, namely sociodemographic, health status, risk factors, service coverage, and health systems. The indicators were further grouped into specific health topics such as mortality, fertility, nutrition, screening and preventative care and health financing.

## Data Sources

Multiple data sources were used to report on the selected indicators in this report. Data were obtained from respective units within the Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW), other governmental agencies and professional councils. Data were also extracted from national surveys and technical reports.

## Key Findings

### Sociodemographic

Between 1990 and 2022, Jamaica experienced an approximate 16.7% increase in its total population. The number of births in Jamaica declined by 56.5% whereas the number of deaths increased by 38.2% from 1990 to 2024.

The annual inflation rate declined from 22.0% in 1990 to 5.5% in 2024. Unemployment rate also declined from 15.4% in 1991 to 3.5% in 2024.

## Health Status

The average life expectancy of a Jamaican increased from 72.2 years in 1995 to 74.2 years in 2023.

Jamaica's total fertility rate decreased from 3 live births per woman in 1993 to 1.9 live births per woman in 2021. The neonatal mortality rate more than doubled from 5.3 per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 13.3 per 1,000 live births in 2023. Maternal mortality rose from 90.8 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 150.3 per 100,000 live births in 2024.

## Risk Factors

The incidence of low birth weight among newborns delivered in public health facilities increased by 1.9% from 1996 to 2024. However, exclusive breastfeeding rate for infants more than doubled from 15.2% in 2005 to 33.0% in 2022.

## Service Coverage

In 2024, 95.0% of Jamaicans living with HIV were aware of their status, 57.0% of those aware individuals were on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and 91.0% of those on ART were virally suppressed. HIV viral load suppression improved from 12.0% in 2010 to 50.0% in 2024.

## Health Systems

The hospital bed occupancy rate in Jamaica increased from 67.2% in 1990 to 86.2% in 2024. The number of outpatient visits to public hospitals increased from 1,683.8 to 2,464.1 per 10,000 people between 1990 and 2024.

The health worker density, that is the number of physicians, pharmacists, and dentists per 10,000 population, more than doubled between 1990 and 2026 for physicians and dentists.

# Executive Summary

## Navigating the Report

This report has five chapters based on the health domains, with each chapter further segmented into health topics, each having health indicators relevant to that topic. The chapters contain charts and infographics, which visually represent the data. Additionally, technical notes and datasheets are included in each chapter. Definitions of each indicator can be found at the end of the report.

## Challenges

In some instances, this report used secondary data sources from agencies outside the Ministry of Health and Wellness. The methodologies used to calculate these indicators are not provided within the report. The aim of the report was to capture data from 1990 to 2024, however, data were not available for all years for some indicators.

## Conclusion

Through this report, stakeholders can gain valuable insights into Jamaica's healthcare system, enabling them to make informed decisions, allocate resources effectively, and design targeted interventions to enhance the health and well-being of the Jamaican population.

# Introduction

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity<sup>1</sup>. Health is a fundamental right of every human being. Under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in 2015 by all United Nations member states, participating countries are required to monitor 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets<sup>2</sup>. The aim of the SDGs is to have a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive<sup>2</sup>.

The Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW) oversees the health system of Jamaica and leads the promotion and protection of health as a right of every Jamaican. This largely includes access to healthcare services to support good health and well-being. However, the Ministry also plays a major role in measuring and monitoring health indicators to identify inequalities and guide evidence-based decision making in public health. The Vision for Health 2030-Ten-Year Strategic Plan developed by the MOHW gives account of the country's commitments to the SDGs and the success of this vision will be assessed through attainment of health impact goals that are measured by their corresponding indicators<sup>3</sup>.

Health indicators are summary measures that capture relevant information on different attributes and dimensions of health status and performance of a health system. Health indicators for Jamaica have been categorised into five domains:

1. Sociodemographic
2. Health status
3. Risk factors
4. Service coverage
5. Health systems

Sociodemographic indicators measure characteristics of the population that can influence behaviours. Health status indicators measure health problems in the overall population.

A risk factor is any characteristic, behaviour or exposure that increases the likelihood of developing a disease or injury. Indicators grouped as risk factor indicators indirectly influence health and are sometimes associated with changeable lifestyles.

Service coverage indicators measure the proportion of people receiving the health services they require without resulting in financial hardship. Health system indicators assess the quality of health services by measuring diagnostic activities, treatment care and human resources.

For this edition of the Jamaica Population Health Status Report, 102 health indicators were selected across these five domains to highlight the health status of the Jamaican population from 1990 to 2024.

This report is a valuable tool for guiding evidence-based decision making, effective allocation of resources and designing targeted interventions for alleviating health disparities in the country.

## References

1. World Health Organization. Constitution of the world health organization [Internet]. World Health Organization. 1948. Available from: <https://www.who.int/about/governance/constitution>
2. United Nations. The 17 sustainable development goals [Internet]. United Nations. 2015. Available from: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>
3. Vision for Health 2030 - Ten Year Strategic Plan 2019-2030 [Internet]. Ministry of Health and Wellness; 2019. Available from: <https://www.moh.gov.jm/data/vision-for-health-2030-ten-year-strategic-plan-2019-2030/>

# SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC



This chapter provides data on health-related sociodemographic indicators that evaluate the progression of social and demographic factors influencing health.

## DEMOGRAPHICS

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Total population

Population <15 years

Population > 65 years

Urban Population

Annual population growth rate

Dependency ratio

Births

Crude birth rate

Deaths

Crude death rate

## SOCIOECONOMICS

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Unemployment rate

Annual GDP growth rate

Inflation rate (annual average)

GINI Index

Prevalence of poverty

# Demographics

## Total Population

Jamaica's total population increased from 2,378,075 in 1990 to 2,774,538 persons in 2022<sup>1</sup>. Over these 32 years, the total population grew by approximately 16.7%.

## Population < 15 years

The child population (0-14 years) in Jamaica decreased from 831,316 (34.9% of total population) persons in 1991 to 576,738 (21.1% of total population) in 2019<sup>1</sup>. Between 1991 and 2019, the child population of Jamaica declined by 30.6% and the share of children in the total population decreased by 13.8 percentage points.

## Population > 65 years

The elderly population (65 years and older) of Jamaica increased from 175,938 (7.4% of total population) in 1991 to 261,750 (9.6% of total population) in 2019<sup>1</sup>. Between 1991 and 2019, the elderly population of Jamaica grew by 48.8% and the proportion of elderly persons increased by 2.2 percentage points.

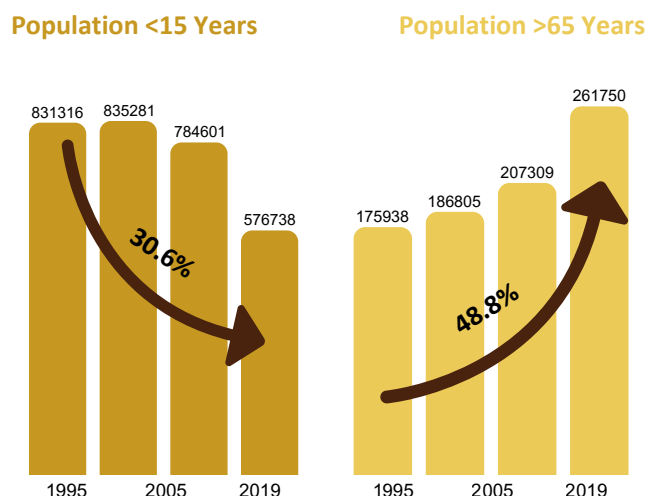
## Urban Population

In 1991, Jamaica's urban population was 1,192,072 people, representing 50% of the total population. By 2011, this number increased to 1,454,153, accounting for 54% of the total population<sup>2</sup>.

**Total Population in Jamaica,  
1990 - 2022**

Year	Total	Female	Male
1990	2,378,075	1,213,481	1,164,594
1995	2,498,358	1,270,976	1,227,282
2000	2,597,080	1,319,015	1,278,065
2005	2,656,669	1,347,862	1,308,807
2010	2,705,827	1,373,074	1,332,752
2015	2,719,470	1,373,191	1,346,729
2019	2,734,092	1,381,983	1,352,109
2022	2,774,538	-	-

**Comparison of Population <15 Years & >65  
Years in Jamaica  
1995 - 2019**





**Jamaica is undergoing demographic and social changes reflected in the country's changing population size and age distribution.**

## Annual Population Growth Rate

The annual population growth rate is the average percentage change in population size over a year which reflects births, deaths and migration.

The population growth rate of Jamaica was -0.1% in 2024. This was less than the population growth rate of 1.5% in 1995 and 1.0% in 1990<sup>2</sup>. Since decreasing to -0.2% in 2020, the annual population growth rate has remained below 0.0%.

## Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is a measure of the number of non-working-age persons who are dependent on the working-age population (ages 15-64).

The dependency ratio can be divided into two components, the child dependency ratio and the elderly dependency ratio.

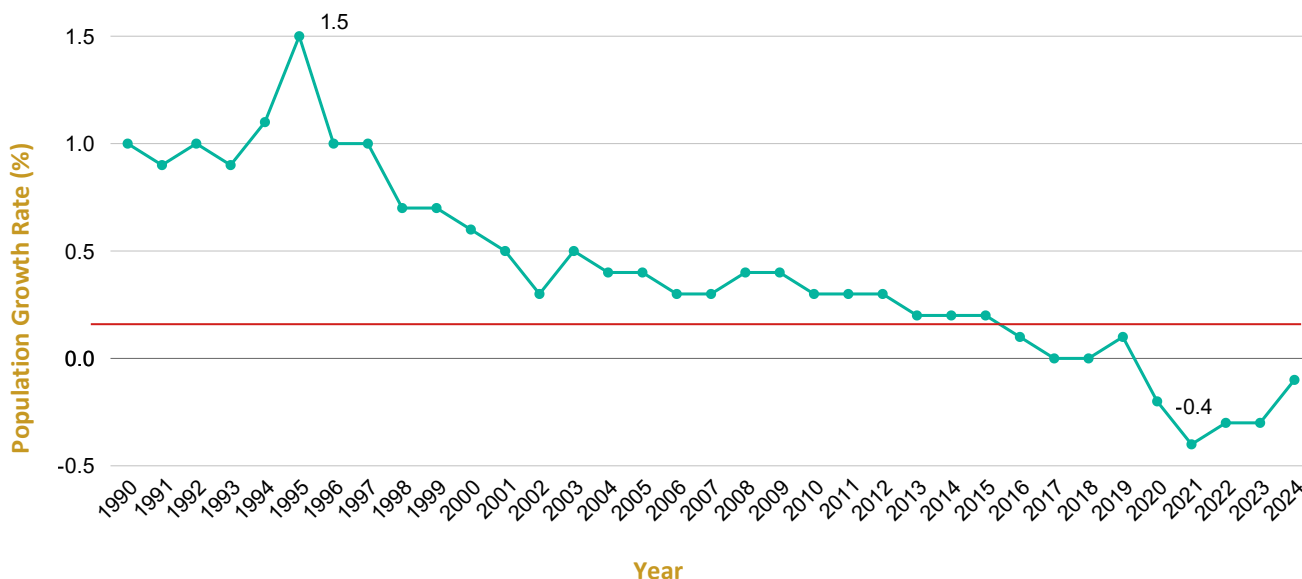
## Child Dependency

The child dependency ratio reflects the number of children (ages 0 -14) per 100 working-age population. In 1991, for every 10 working-age adults, there were approximately six (6) dependent children. By 2021, there were approximately three (3) dependent children for every 10 working-age adults<sup>3</sup>. The child dependency ratio has decreased by 50% from 1991 to 2021.

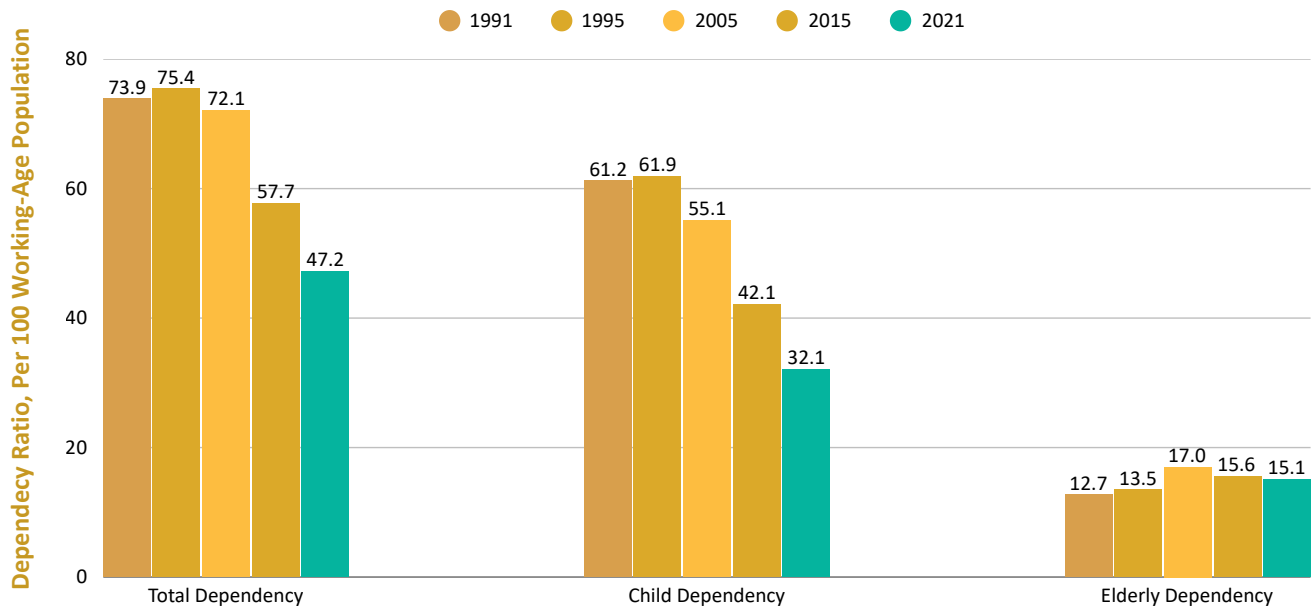
## Elderly Dependency

The elderly dependency ratio reflects the number of people age 65 and older per 100 working-age persons. In 1991, the elderly dependency ratio was 12.7 per 100 working-age adults. By 2021, the elderly dependency ratio was 15.1 per 100 working-age adults<sup>3</sup>. The elderly dependency ratio increased by 18.8% from 1991 to 2021.

## Annual Population Growth Rate



## Dependency Ratio



## Births

In 2024, there were 25,946 live births in Jamaica compared to 59,606 live births in 1990<sup>1</sup>. This represents a 56.5% decrease in live births over 35 years.

## Crude Birth Rate

In 1991, the crude birth rate was 25.1 per 1,000 population, but decreased to 21.7 per 1,000 population in 2000. The crude birth rate for 2024 declined to 9.5 per 1,000 population, which represented a 62.2% decrease from 1991 to 2024<sup>4</sup>.

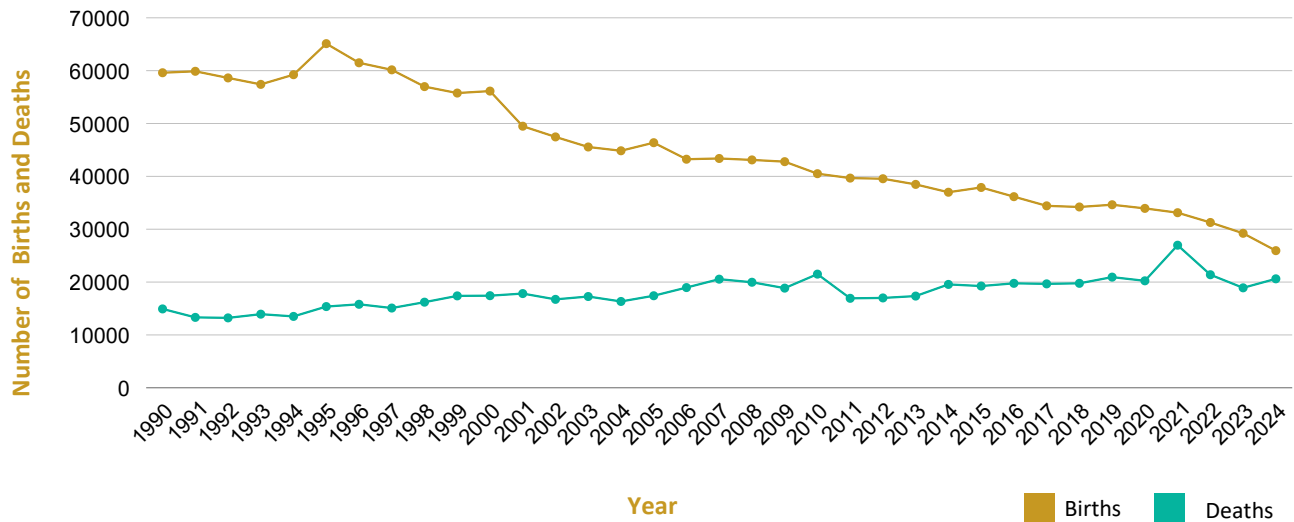
## Deaths

In 1990, there were 14,921 deaths in Jamaica. A total of 20,615 deaths were recorded in 2024, which represented a 38.2% increase in deaths over 35 years<sup>1</sup>.

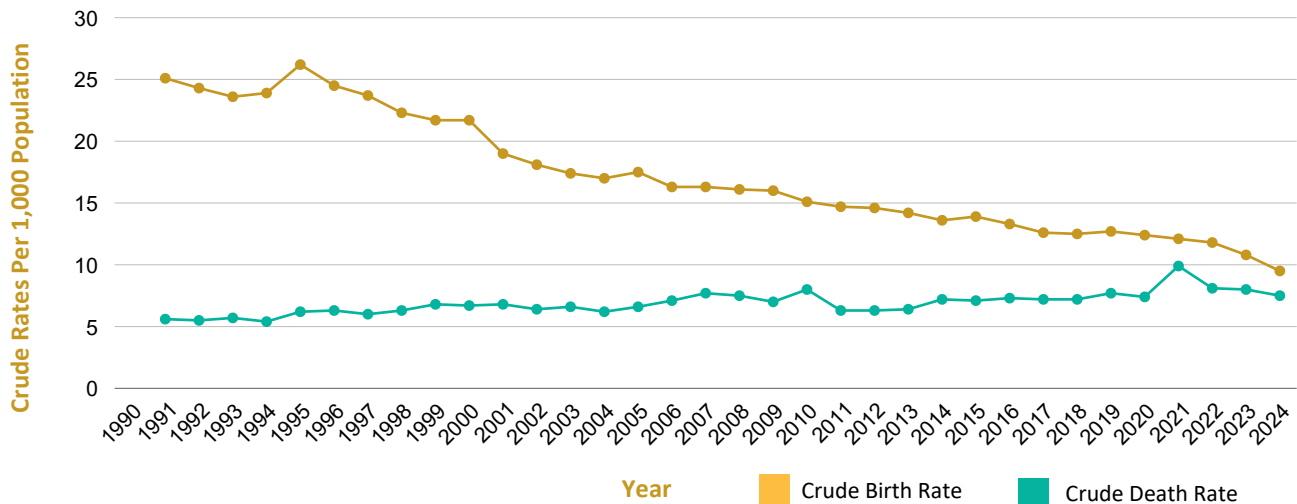
## Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate for Jamaica in 2024 was 7.5 per 1,000 population. This was a 33.9% increase from the crude death rate of 5.6 per 1,000 population in 1991<sup>4</sup>.

### Births and Deaths



### Crude Birth and Death Rates





**Far fewer  
Jamaican  
women are  
having children  
compared to the  
90s. Births have  
declined by  
more than 50%  
since 1990.**

# Socioeconomic

## Unemployment Rate

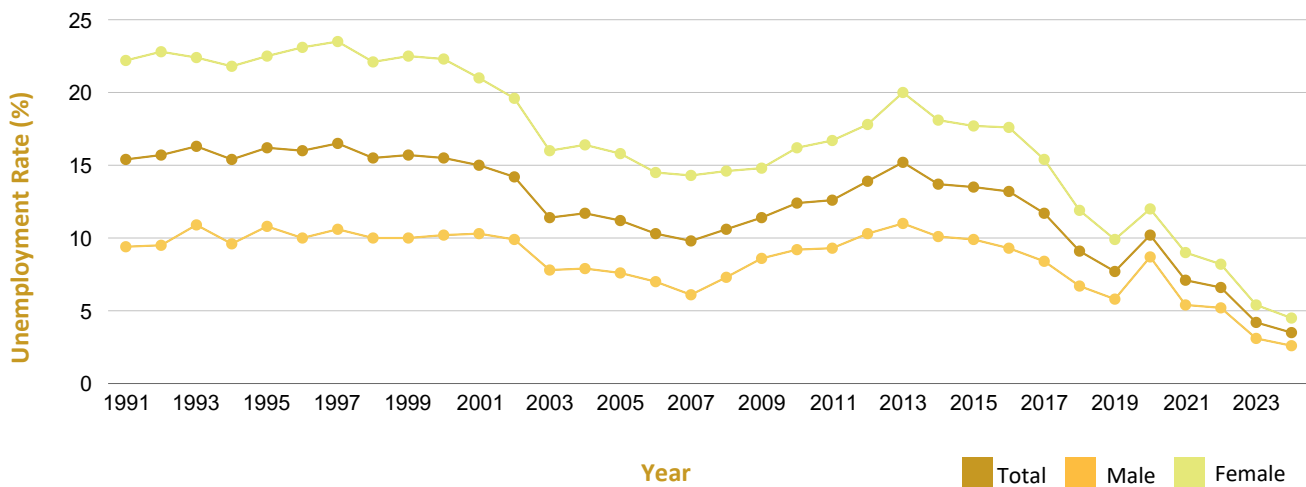
The unemployment rate is linked to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 which aims to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030<sup>5</sup>.

In 1991, Jamaica's unemployment rate was 15.4%. By 2024, the unemployment rate decreased to 3.5%. From 1991 to 2024, the unemployment rate was reduced by 11.9%, with females consistently having a higher unemployment rate than males<sup>2</sup>.

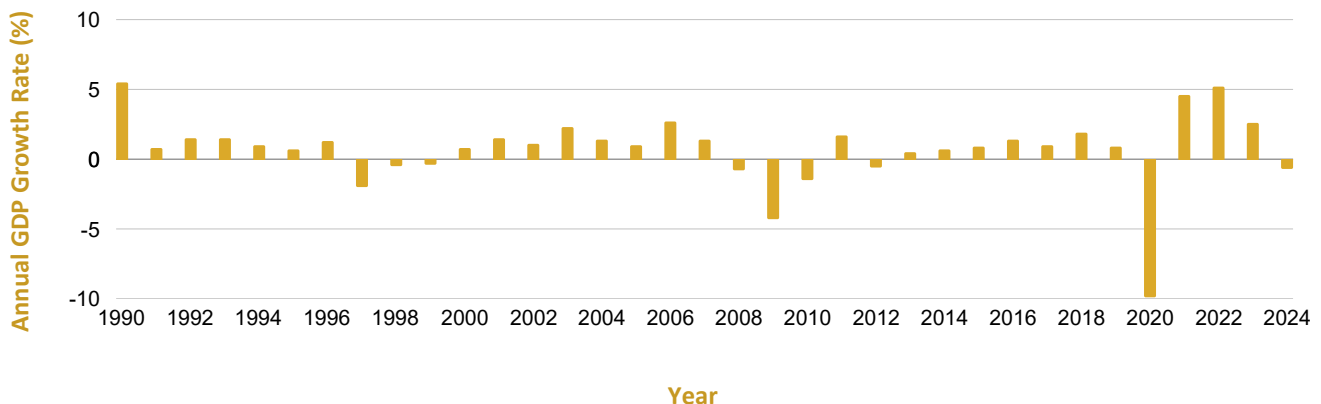
## Annual GDP Growth Rate

SDG Target 8.1 is to achieve, at minimum, a 7% gross domestic product (GDP) growth annually in the least developed countries by 2030<sup>5</sup>. From 1990 to 2024, Jamaica has not achieved a GDP growth rate of 7%. The highest recorded annual GDP growth rate during the period 1990-2024 was 5.5% in 1990. In 2024, the GDP growth rate was -0.7% which was a more than 100% decrease from 1990<sup>1,2</sup>.

Unemployment Rate in Jamaica, 1991 - 2024



Annual GDP Growth Rate in Jamaica, 1990 - 2024

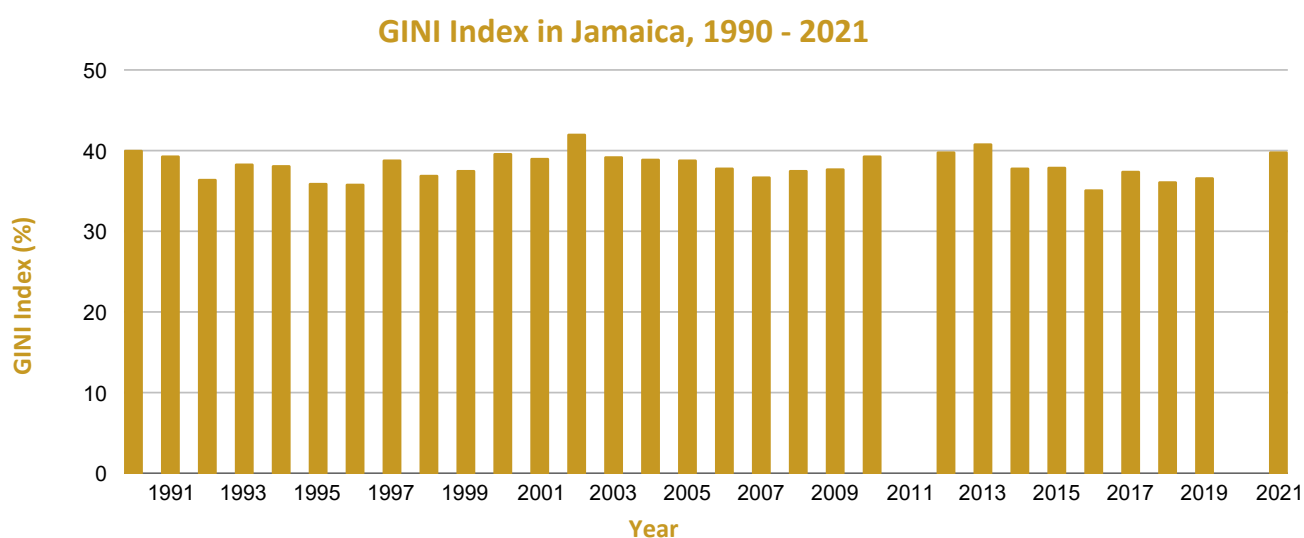
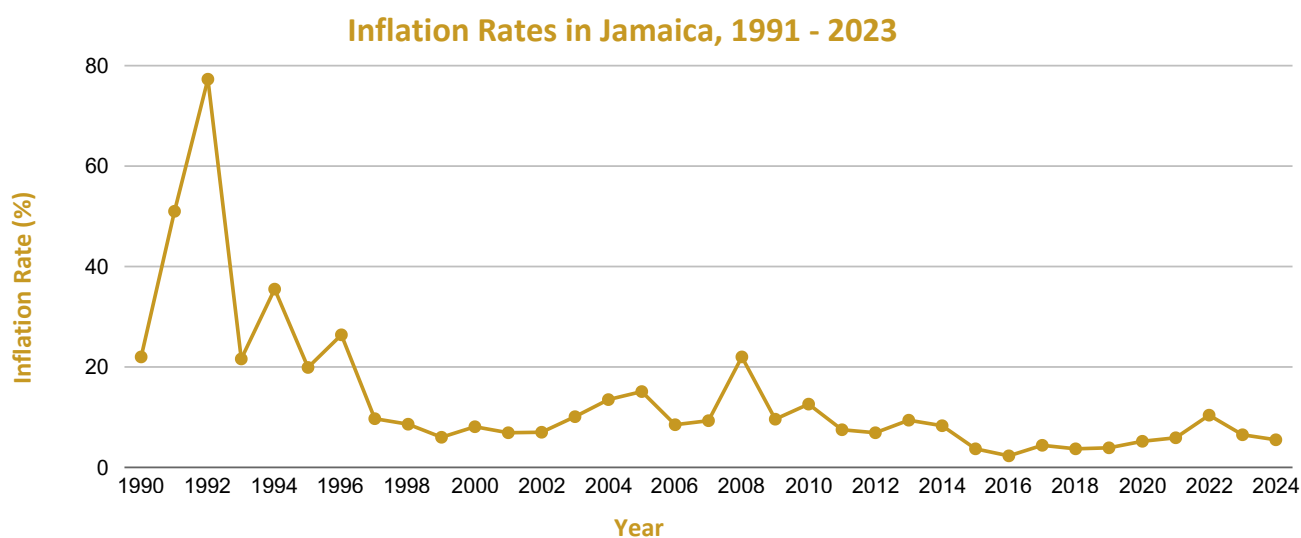


## Inflation Rate (Annual Average)

The inflation rate is a measure of the price change for goods and services over a specified period of time<sup>4</sup>. Jamaica's annual average inflation rate in 2024 was 5.5%, which decreased from the 22.0% inflation rate in 1990. Jamaica's highest inflation rate since 1990 was 77.3% in 1992, and the lowest inflation rate was 2.3% in 2016<sup>4</sup>.

## GINI Index

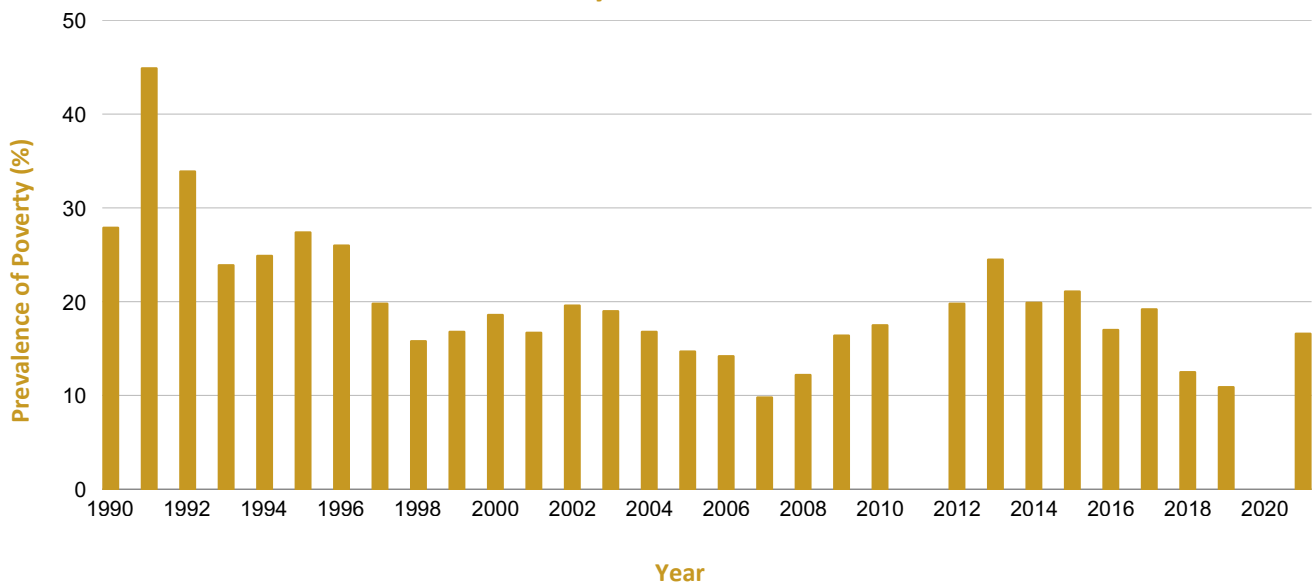
The GINI index measures the extent to which the distribution of income among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution<sup>6</sup>. A GINI index of zero indicates perfect equality whereas 100 indicates perfect inequality. Jamaica has consistently had a GINI index greater than 30% since 1990 with a GINI index of 40.1% in 1990 and 39.9% in 2021<sup>1,3</sup>.



## Prevalence of Poverty

SDG 1 aims to end poverty in all its forms in the world<sup>5</sup>. The prevalence of poverty has decreased from 28.4% in 1990 to 16.7% in 2021. The lowest prevalence of poverty recorded in Jamaica was 9.9% in 2007<sup>3</sup>. Between 1990 and 2021, the prevalence of poverty decreased by 11.7% in Jamaica.

Prevalence of Poverty in Jamaica, 1990 - 2021



## Technical Notes

### Total Population Estimates:

At the time of the publication of this report, the 2019 population estimates were the latest available data produced by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). Therefore, indicators that were calculated for years beyond 2019 were done using the 2019 mid-year population estimates.

### Population <15 years and Population ≥ 65 years:

Calculated using the mid-year population estimates.

### Total Births and Total Deaths:

a) The 1995 to 1999 values are the total number of births and deaths registered in those years. This number may include births and deaths that occurred in other years and may not include all the births and deaths that occurred in the reporting year. (b) 2024 data is preliminary and is therefore subject to change.

### Crude Birth Rate and Crude Death Rate:

(a) 1995-1999- These estimates were calculated using the total births (registered) and total deaths (registered) divided by the total mid-year population. Births registered and deaths registered may be overestimated or underestimated, as the numbers may include births and deaths from different years or may not include all the births and deaths that occurred in the reporting year. (b) 2000-2023 estimates were calculated using total births (occurring) and deaths (occurring) data which were obtained from the STATIN. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica is the official data reporting agency for births and deaths data. This data is adjusted for under coverage and may differ from those published by the Registrar General's Department (RGD). (c) The 2023 crude birth rate and crude death rate estimates are preliminary and are therefore subject to change.

### Annual GDP Growth:

The data sources for these estimates are the Economic and Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ) and the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN). Notes from ESSJ regarding the 2021 and 2022 estimates state, "Due to the unavailability of real GDP data at the time of writing, Total Gross Value Added in Basic Values at Constant Prices is used as a proxy for real GDP".

### Inflation (Annual Average):

The annual average inflation rate has been revised and updated with values published by the Bank of Jamaica.

### Poverty Incidence:

Poverty incidence data was obtained from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC); the survey was not done in 2011 or 2020. In the older publication, the region was disaggregated into the following regions (KMA, Other Urban, and Rural), while in the latest publications, the region is disaggregated into (GKMA, Other Urban, and Rural).

## Data Sources

1. Statistical Institute of Jamaica
2. Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (1990-2024)
3. Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (1991 - 2021)
4. Registrar General's Department (1995-1999) (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (2000-2022) (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator)
5. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
6. Metadata Glossary: World Bank

# SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Demographics</b>													
Total Population (end-year) <sup>1</sup>	Millions	2378075	2398839	2423737	2445910	2427891	2498358	2521459	2546721	2566918	2581710	2597080	2612397
Female		1213481	1220533	1229374	1236834	1247060	1270976	1282289	1294701	1304537	1311629	1319015	1326280
Male		1164594	1178306	1194363	1209076	1225831	1227282	1239170	1252023	1262381	1270081	1278065	1286117
Total Population (mid-year) <sup>1</sup>	Millions	-	2386802	2407769	2430880	2483350	2483350	2509906	2534090	2556821	2574313	2589393	2605556
Female Population		-	1216984	1226420	1237740	1249596	1263559	1276630	1288492	1299616	1308081	1315317	1323287
Male Population		-	1169854	1181350	1193140	1205448	1219791	1233276	1245598	1257205	1266232	1274076	1282269
Population <15 Years <sup>1</sup>	Count	-	831316	832845	830152	831357	835281	839507	844567	850103	849633	844937	840910
Population <15 years (per cent of total pop)	Per cent	-	34.9	34.6	34.2	33.9	33.6	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.0	32.6	32.3
Population 65 Years & Over <sup>1</sup>	Count	-	175938	178741	181593	184120	186805	189259	191347	193220	195210	197373	199637
Population 65 years and over (per cent of total pop)	Per cent	-	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7
Annual Population Growth Rate <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Urban Population <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	50.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0	52.0
Dependency Ratio <sup>3</sup>	Per 100 working-age population	-	73.9	-	-	-	75.4	76.4	73.0	70.8	72.9	72.7	73.3
Child dependency		-	61.2	-	-	-	61.9	62.1	59.3	56.8	58.0	57.3	57.2
Elderly dependency		-	12.7	-	-	-	13.5	14.3	13.7	14.0	14.9	15.4	16.1
Births <sup>1</sup>	Thousands	59606	59879	58627	57404	59235	65111	61489	60155	56982	55763	56134	49490
Crude Birth Rate <sup>4</sup>	Per 1000 population	-	25.1	24.3	23.6	23.9	26.2	24.5	23.7	22.3	21.7	21.7	19.0
Deaths <sup>1</sup>	Thousands	14921	13319	13225	13927	13503	15365	15795	15087	16197	17387	17423	17825
Crude Death Rate <sup>4</sup>	Per 1000 population	-	5.6	5.5	5.7	5.4	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.8	6.7	6.8
<b>Socioeconomic</b>													
Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	-	15.4	15.7	16.3	15.4	16.2	16.0	16.5	15.5	15.7	15.5	15.0
Male		-	9.4	9.5	10.9	9.6	10.8	10.0	10.6	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.3
Female		-	22.2	22.8	22.4	21.8	22.5	23.1	23.5	22.1	22.5	22.3	21.0
Youth (14 - 24 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0
Annual GDP Growth <sup>1,2</sup>	Per cent	5.5	0.8	1.5	1.5	1	0.7	1.3	-2.0	-0.5	-0.4	0.8	1.5
Inflation (Annual Average) <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	22.0	51.0	77.3	21.6	35.5	19.9	26.4	9.7	8.6	6.0	8.1	6.9
GINI Index <sup>1,3</sup>	Per cent	40.1	39.4	36.5	38.4	38.2	36.0	35.9	38.9	37.0	37.6	39.7	39.1
Prevalence of Poverty <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	28.4	44.6	33.9	24.4	22.8	27.5	26.1	19.9	15.9	16.9	18.7	16.8
KMA or GKMA		13.3	28.9	18.8	16.7	13.8	15.0	17.2	9.3	8.6	10.6	9.9	7.6
Other towns		25.7	31.4	29.9	22.9	20.0	22.8	22.0	14.8	13.4	12.1	16.6	13.3
Rural areas		37.5	57.2	42.2	29.6	28.8	37.0	32.8	27.4	19.5	16.9	25.1	24.1

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Statistical Institute of Jamaica; <sup>2</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica; <sup>3</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Condition; <sup>4</sup>1995-1999 Registrar General's Department (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2000-2022 Statistical Institute of Jamaica denomination; <sup>5</sup>Bank of Jamaica

# SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Demographics</b>																
2611093	2632013	2644135	2656669	2669542	2682120	2692358	2698810	2705827	2702903	2710004	2713381	2715657	2719470	2721664	2725882	2730982
1325666	1335670	1341665	1347862	1354300	1360474	1365451	1369469	1373074	1365771	1369069	1370507	1371547	1373191	1374518	1377065	1380063
1285427	1296343	1302470	1308807	1315242	1321646	1326907	1329341	1332752	1337132	1340935	1342874	1344110	1346729	1347146	1348817	1350919
2615253	2624695	2634145	2643601	2653042	2662481	2671934	2681386	2690824	2699223	2706454	2711693	2714519	2717564	2720567	2723773	2728432
1327405	1331519	1335636	1339756	1343870	1347983	1352103	1356221	1360334	1364080	1367420	1369788	1371027	1372369	1373854	1375791	1378564
1287848	1293176	1298509	1303845	1309172	1314498	1319831	1325165	1330491	1335143	1339034	1341905	1343492	1345195	1346713	1347982	1349868
827221	813029	798815	784601	770407	756212	741998	727784	713589	697454	680521	665294	648973	629429	612860	600320	588214
31.6	31.0	30.3	29.7	29.0	28.4	27.8	27.1	26.5	25.8	25.1	24.5	23.9	23.2	22.5	22.0	21.6
201558	203473	205391	207309	209225	211141	213059	214987	216893	220260	224934	229046	233191	238947	244574	249254	254934
7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.8	9.0	9.2	9.3
0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0	54.0
71.8	71.8	72.1	72.1	69.5	66.4	63.6	64.1	64.5	51.9	56.5	56.0	56.3	57.7	56.3	44.6	44.6
56.0	56.2	56.6	55.1	52.5	51.1	47.6	48.9	48.0	39.6	41.6	41.3	41.1	42.1	40.5	31.6	31.0
15.8	15.6	15.5	17.0	16.9	15.3	16.0	15.2	16.4	12.3	14.9	14.7	15.2	15.6	15.8	13.0	13.6
47464	45559	44843	46370	43243	43385	43112	42782	40508	39673	39553	38480	36996	37900	36160	34423	34209
18.1	17.4	17.0	17.5	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.0	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.2	13.6	13.9	13.3	12.6	12.5
16728	17267	16332	17413	18960	20550	19966	18855	21503	16926	16998	17350	19557	19249	19761	19661	19762
6.4	6.6	6.2	6.6	7.1	7.7	7.5	7.0	8.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.2
<b>Socioeconomic</b>																
14.2	11.4	11.7	11.2	10.3	9.8	10.6	11.4	12.4	12.6	13.9	15.2	13.7	13.5	13.2	11.7	9.1
9.9	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.0	6.1	7.3	8.6	9.2	9.3	10.3	11.0	10.1	9.9	9.3	8.4	6.7
19.6	16.0	16.4	15.8	14.5	14.3	14.6	14.8	16.2	16.7	17.8	20.0	18.1	17.7	17.6	15.4	11.9
30.8	27.2	26.4	25.5	23.6	23.7	25.9	27.1	30.8	30.1	34.0	37.7	34.2	32.8	36.6	28.2	24.1
1.1	2.3	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.4	-0.8	-4.3	-1.5	1.7	-0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.0	1.9
7.0	10.1	13.5	15.1	8.5	9.3	22.0	9.6	12.6	7.5	6.9	9.4	8.3	3.7	2.3	4.4	3.7
42.1	39.3	39.0	38.9	37.9	36.8	37.6	37.8	39.4	-	39.9	40.9	37.9	38.0	35.2	37.5	36.2
19.7	19.1	16.9	14.8	14.3	9.9	12.3	16.5	17.6	-	19.9	24.6	20.0	21.2	17.1	19.3	12.6
10.4	9.5	14.3	9.6	9.4	6.2	7.0	12.8	14.4	-	19.7	17.8	15.3	14.3	11.9	17.7	9.2
18.7	15.8	7.8	7.2	9.2	4.0	10.7	10.2	11.6	-	16.6	20.0	16.2	14.7	16.0	19.8	12.0
25.1	24.2	22.1	21.1	19.8	15.3	17.0	22.5	23.2	-	21.3	31.3	24.9	28.5	20.5	20.2	15.0

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Statistical Institute of Jamaica; <sup>2</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica; <sup>3</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Condition; <sup>4</sup>1995-1999 Registrar General's Department (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2000-2022 Statistical Institute of Jamaica denomination; <sup>5</sup>Bank of Jamaica

# SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC

Indicator	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Demographics</b>							
Total Population (end-year) <sup>1</sup>	Millions	2734092	-	-	2774538	-	-
Female		1381983	-	-	-	-	-
Male		1352109	-	-	-	-	-
Total Population (mid-year) <sup>1</sup>	Millions	2732537	-	-	-	-	-
Female Population		1381023	-	-	-	-	-
Male Population		1351514	-	-	-	-	-
Population <15 Years <sup>1</sup>	Count	576738	-	-	-	-	-
Population <15 years (per cent of total pop)	Per cent	21.1	-	-	-	-	-
Population 65 Years & Over <sup>1</sup>	Count	261750	-	-	-	-	-
Population 65 years and over (per cent of total pop)	Per cent	9.6	-	-	-	-	-
Annual Population Growth Rate <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
Urban Population <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	54.0	54.0	5.0	54.0	54.0	54.0
Dependency Ratio <sup>3</sup>	Per 100 working-age population	48.1	-	47.2	-	-	-
Child dependency		33.6	-	32.1	-	-	-
Elderly dependency		14.5	-	15.1	-	-	-
Births <sup>1</sup>	Thousands	34632	33941	33126	32295	29439	25946
Crude Birth Rate <sup>4</sup>	Per 1000 population	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.4	10.8	-
Deaths <sup>1</sup>	Thousands	20937	20238	26974	22237	21892	20615
Crude Death Rate <sup>4</sup>	Per 1000 population	7.7	7.4	9.9	7.8	6.9	-
<b>Socioeconomic</b>							
Unemployment Rate <sup>2</sup>	Per cent	7.7	10.2	7.1	6.6	4.2	3.5
Male		5.8	8.7	5.4	5.2	3.1	2.6
Female		9.9	12.0	9.0	8.2	5.4	4.5
Youth (14 - 24 years)		20.6	25.7	21.9	16.7	-	-
Annual GDP Growth <sup>1,2</sup>	Per cent	0.9	-9.9	4.6	5.2	2.6	-0.7
Inflation (Annual Average) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	3.9	5.2	5.9	10.4	6.5	5.5
GINI Index <sup>1,3</sup>	Per cent	36.7	-	39.9	-	-	-
Prevalence of Poverty <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	11.0	-	16.7	-	-	-
KMA or GKMA		4.7	-	10.4	-	-	-
Other towns		13.3	-	15.5	-	-	-
Rural areas		14.2	-	22.1	-	-	-

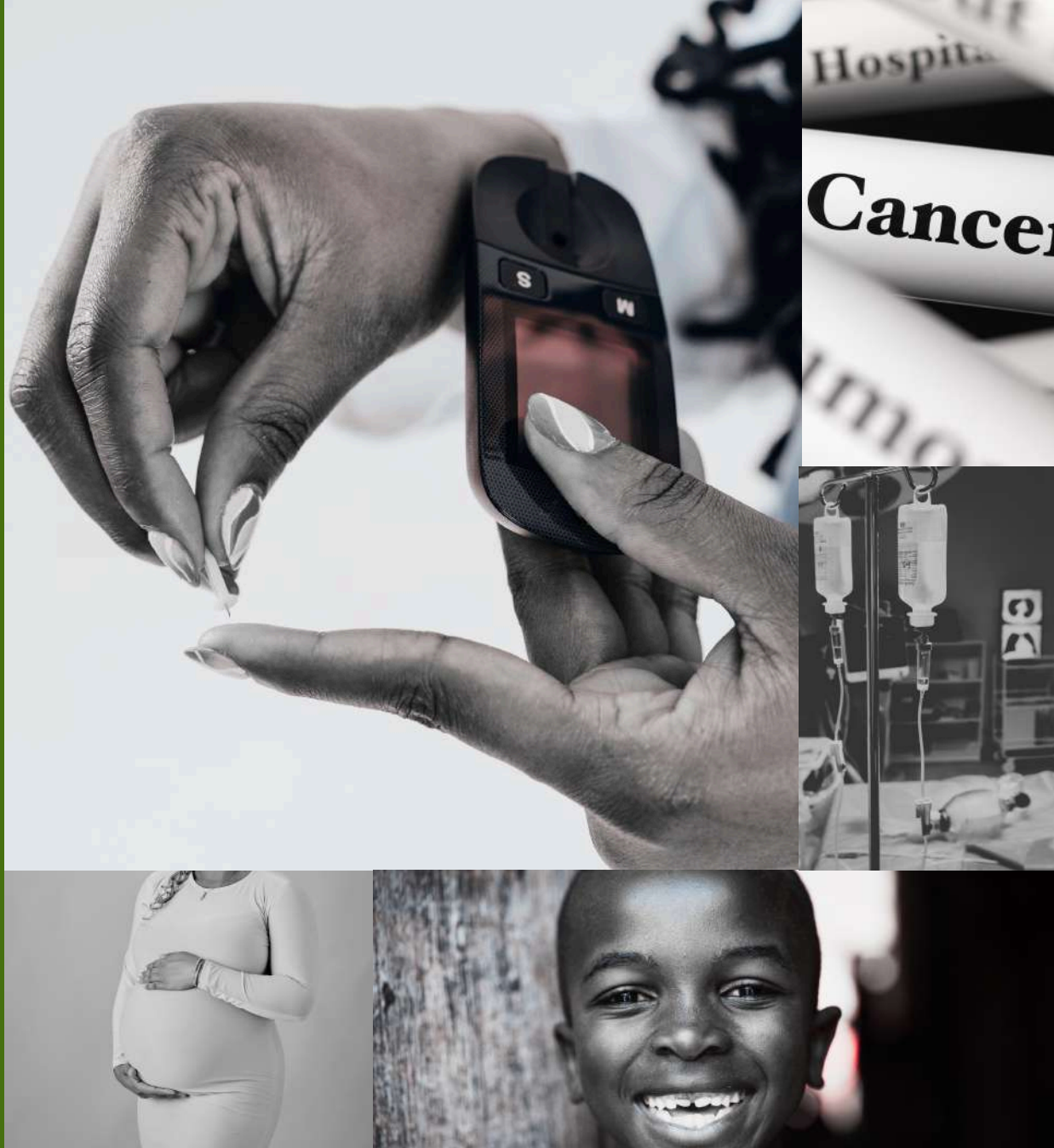
Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Statistical Institute of Jamaica; <sup>2</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica; <sup>3</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Condition; <sup>4</sup>1995-1999 Registrar General's Department (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica, 2000-2022 Statistical Institute of Jamaica denomination; <sup>5</sup>Bank of Jamaica



**Between 1990 and 2022, Jamaica experienced an approximate 16.7% increase in its total population. The number of births in Jamaica declined by 56.4% whereas the number of deaths increased by 37.4% from 1990 to 2024.**



# HEALTH STATUS



Health status indicators are primarily mortality and morbidity indicators. These indicators quantify health problems and define or monitor health priorities and goals. They measure prevalence and incidence and are a good source of cause-of-death information.

## FERTILITY

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Total Fertility Rate

Adolescent Birth Rate

## MORTALITY BY AGE AND SEX

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Life Expectancy

Under-five Mortality Rate

Neonatal Mortality Rate

Infant Mortality Rate

Stillbirth Rate

## MORTALITY BY CAUSE

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Deaths from Communicable Diseases, Maternal,

Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions

Maternal Mortality Ratio

AIDs-related Mortality Ratio

TB Mortality Ratio

Deaths from Non-Communicable Disease

Premature Non-Communicable Disease Mortality

Diabetes Mellitus Disease Mortality Rate

Cerebrovascular Diseases Mortality Rate

Hypertensive Disease Mortality Rate

Ischaemic Heart Disease Mortality Rate

Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate

Cancer Mortality Rate

Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate

Breast Cancer Mortality Rate

Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate

Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate

Corpus Uteri Cancer Mortality Rate

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Persons

Affected by Disaster

Mortality from Unintentional Poisoning

Deaths from Injuries

Death Rate Due to Traffic Injuries

## MORBIDITY

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New Cases of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

HIV Prevalence Rate

HIV Incidence Rate

TB Incidence Rate

Cancer Incidence by Type of Cancer

# Fertility

## Total Fertility Rate

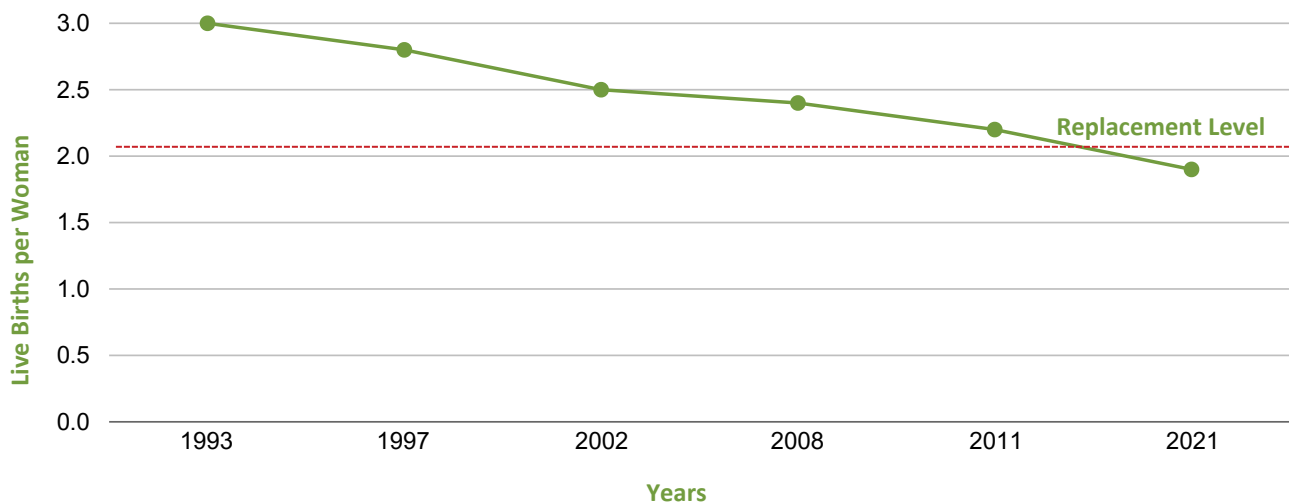
The total fertility rate in 1993 was 3 live births per woman<sup>1,2,3</sup>. This decreased in subsequent years to a total fertility rate of 1.9 live births per woman in 2021. This is below the recommended fertility replacement level of 2.1 children per woman<sup>4</sup>.

## Adolescent Birth Rate

The adolescent birth rate is a key indicator for achieving SDG target 3.7, which aims to ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services by 2030<sup>5</sup>.

Jamaica's adolescent birth rate has decreased from 107 births per 1,000 females (15-19 years) in 1993 to 34 births per 1,000 females in 2021<sup>1,2,3</sup>. The adolescent birth rate has decreased by approximately 68.2% from 1993 to 2021.

Total Fertility Rate in Jamaica, 1993 - 2021



Jamaica's fertility rate has continued to decline over the years, falling below the recommended replacement level.

# Mortality by Age and Sex

## Life Expectancy at Birth

The average life expectancy of a Jamaican in 1995 was 72.2 years. This increased to 74.2 years in 2023<sup>6</sup>. This is a 2-year increase in the life expectancy of Jamaicans over 29 years.

## Child Mortality Rate

SDG target 3.2 aims to end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age by 2030<sup>5</sup>. This target includes reduction of 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

Jamaica's under-5 mortality rate increased from 12.1 per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 18.6 per 1,000 live births in 2023, but remains below the SDG target 3.2<sup>7</sup>.

## Neonatal Mortality Rate

The neonatal mortality rate in Jamaica increased from 5.3 per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 13.3 per 1,000 live births in 2023<sup>6,7</sup>. Jamaica's neonatal mortality rate is above the SDG target 3.2 of at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births.

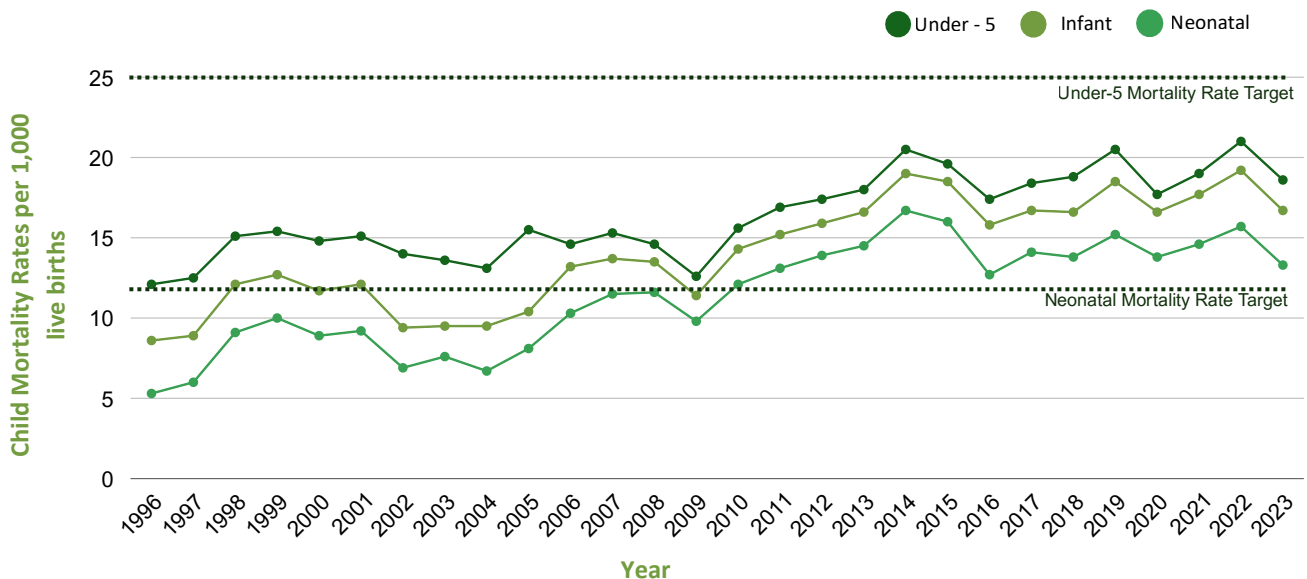
## Infant Mortality Rate

Jamaica's infant mortality rate increased from 8.6 per 1,000 live births in 1996 to 16.7 per 1,000 live births in 2023<sup>6</sup>. The infant mortality rate nearly doubled from 1996 to 2023.

## Stillbirth Rate

The stillbirth rate in Jamaica was similar for 1998 and 2023 with 14.6 per 1,000 total births in 1998 and 14.7 per 1,000 total births in 2023<sup>8</sup>.

Child Mortality Rates in Jamaica, 1996 - 2023



# Mortality by Cause

## Deaths from Communicable Disease, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions

The proportion of deaths from communicable disease, maternal, perinatal and nutritional conditions was 11.2% in 2006 and decreased to 10.3% in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

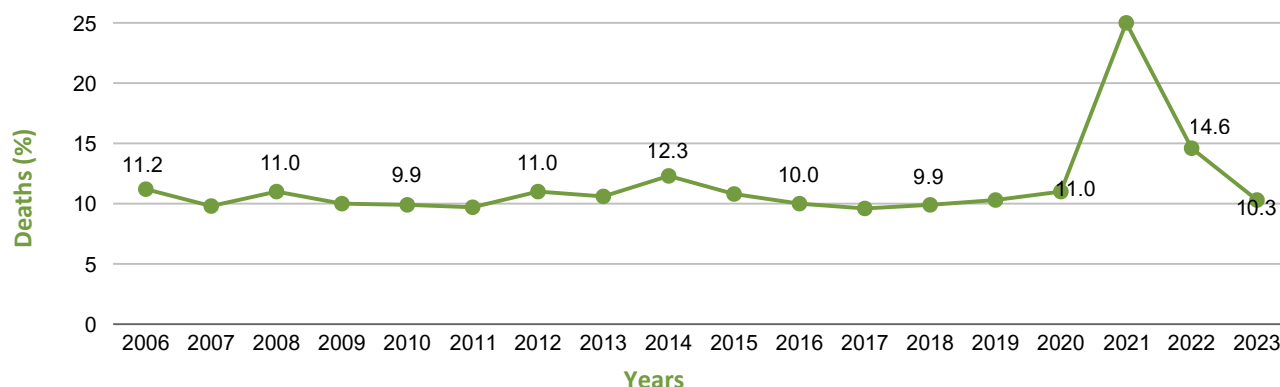
In 2021, the percentage of deaths due to communicable, maternal, and perinatal diseases increased to 25.0%, possibly due to the emergence and spread of diseases, primarily COVID-19 and possibly dengue<sup>7</sup>.

## Maternal Mortality Ratio

Jamaica's maternal mortality ratio has consistently been above 70 per 100,000 live births since 2000. SDG target 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030<sup>4</sup>. The maternal mortality ratio in Jamaica increased from 90.8 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 150.3 per 100,000 live births in 2024, representing a 65.5% increase<sup>9</sup>.

Since 2016, Jamaica's maternal mortality ratio has exceeded 100 per 100,000 live births, peaking at 211.3 in 2021 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic<sup>9</sup>.

Deaths from Communicable Disease, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions in Jamaica, 2006 - 2023



Maternal Mortality Ratio in Jamaica, 2000 - 2024



## AIDS-related Mortality Ratio

Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) occurs at the most advanced stage of infection from the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) which weakens the immune system by targeting white blood cells<sup>10</sup>.

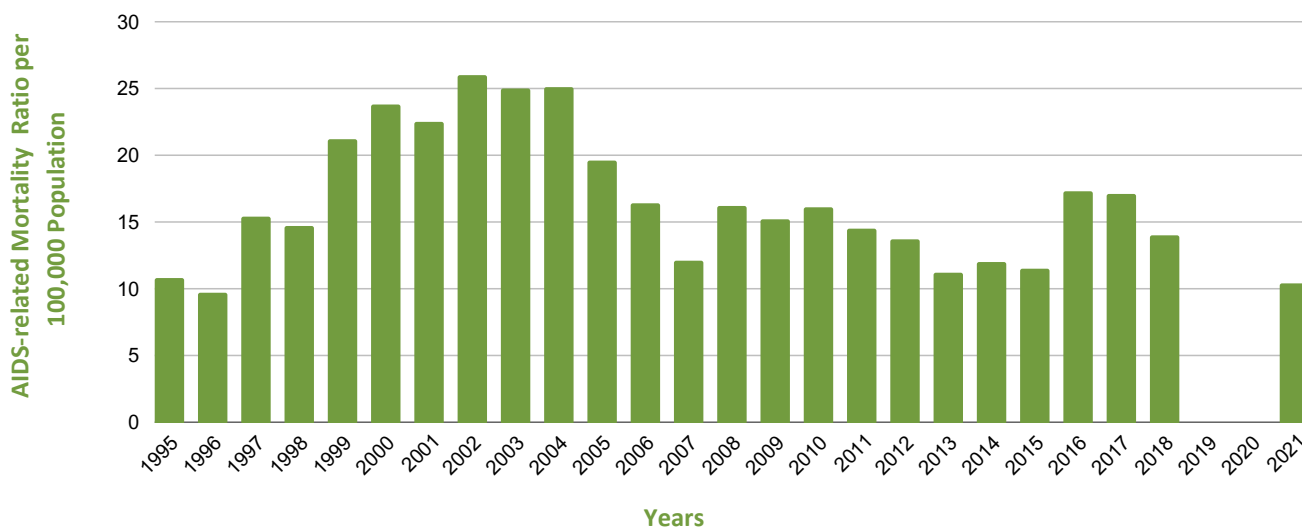
The AIDS-related mortality ratio was 10.8 per 100,000 population in 1995 and 21.2 per 100,000 population in 1999. From 2000 to 2004 the AIDS-

related mortality ratio remained above 21.0 per 100,000 population but decreased in subsequent years to 10.4 per 100,000 population in 2021<sup>10</sup>.

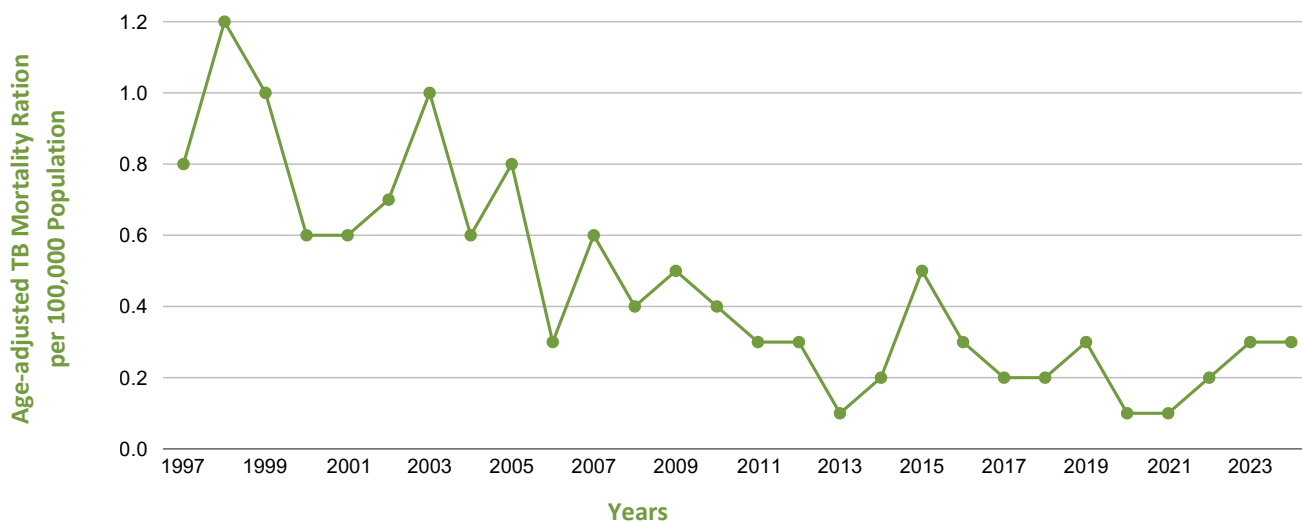
## TB Mortality Ratio

The tuberculosis (TB) mortality ratio for Jamaica in 2023 was 0.3 per 100,000 population, a decrease from the 0.8 per 100,000 population in 1997<sup>7</sup>.

**AIDS-related Mortality Ratio in Jamaica, 1995 - 2021**



**TB Mortality Ratio in Jamaica, 1997 - 2024**



## Deaths from Non-Communicable Diseases

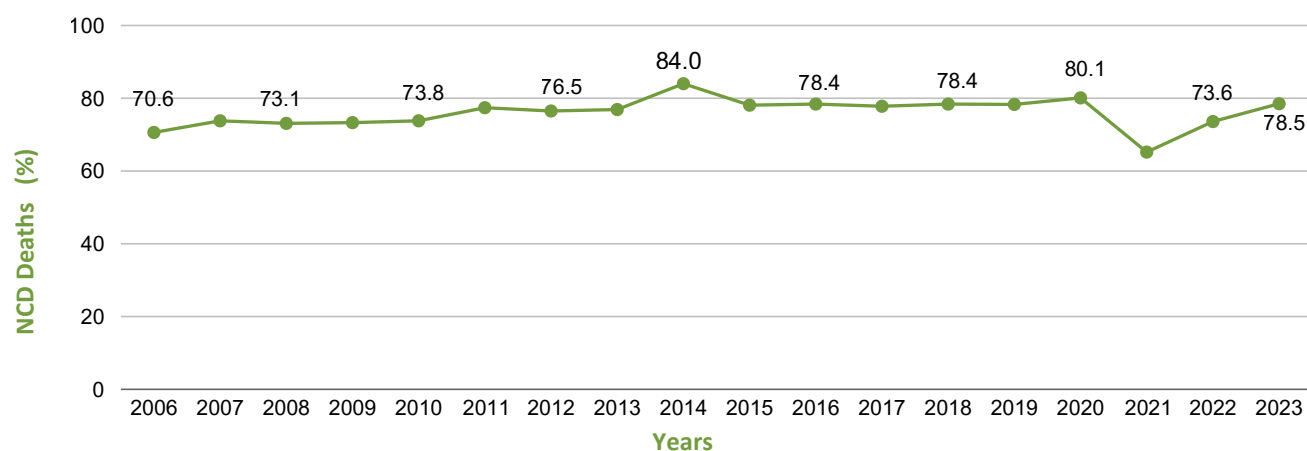
Non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease are the leading causes of death in Jamaica. In 2023, the proportion of all deaths attributed to NCDs was 78.5%. This equates to 17,180 (8,842 males and 8,338 females) Jamaicans dying that year from NCDs. Although the total number of deaths from NCDs was higher in males than females, proportionally more of the female deaths (86.2%) than male deaths (72.3%) in 2023 were due to NCDs<sup>7</sup>.

## Premature Non-Communicable Disease Mortality

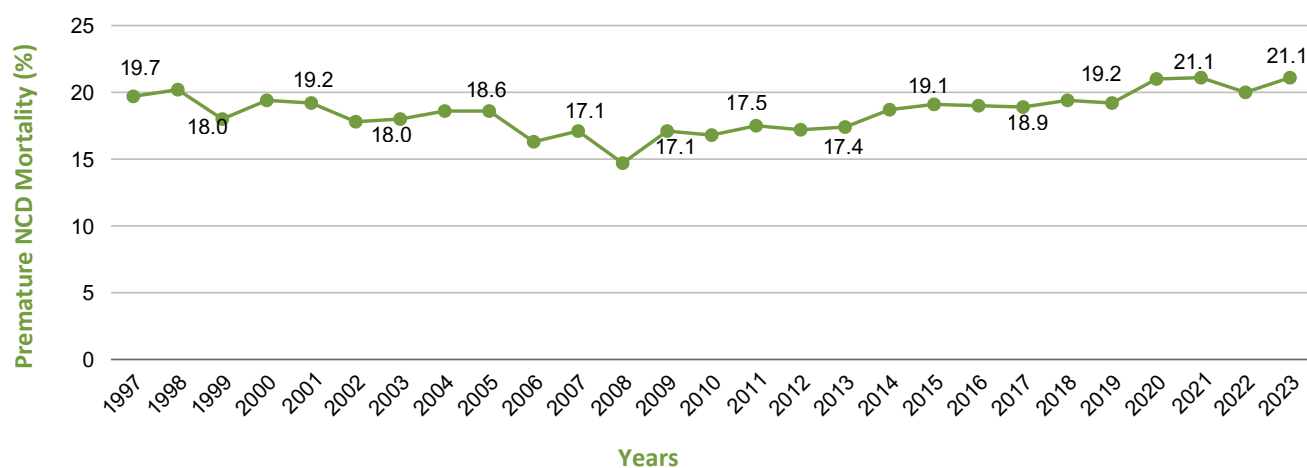
SDG target 3.4 is to achieve a one-third reduction in premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by 2030 through prevention, treatment and promotion of mental health and well-being<sup>5</sup>. Premature mortality from NCDs is the probability of a 30-year-old Jamaican dying before their 70<sup>th</sup> birthday due to cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases.

In 1997, the premature NCD mortality rate in Jamaica was 19.7%. This increased to 21.1% in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

**Deaths from Non-Communicable Disease as a Per cent of all Deaths in Jamaica, 2006 - 2023**



**Premature Non-Communicable Disease Mortality in Jamaica, 1997 - 2023**



## Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Rate

Diabetes mellitus was ranked as the leading cause of death among Jamaicans in 2023. Deaths from diabetes mellitus increased by approximately 32.7% from 60.2 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 79.9 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. In 2023, there were 87.4 deaths per 100,000 population for females and 70.8 deaths per 100,000 population for males<sup>7</sup>.

## Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate

Cerebrovascular disease was the second leading cause of death among Jamaicans in 2023. Deaths from cerebrovascular disease decreased by approximately 7.7% from 84.7 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 78.2 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. There were more deaths in males from cerebrovascular disease in 2023 compared to females (85.6 deaths per 100,000 population for males versus 70.7 deaths per 100,000 population for females)<sup>7</sup>.

# Diabetes Mellitus

# #1

Leading cause of death in Jamaica in 2023



### Hypertensive Disease Mortality Rate

Hypertensive disease was the third leading cause of death in Jamaica for 2023. Deaths from hypertensive disease increased by approximately 40.8% from 37 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 52.1 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. Between 1996 and 2023, male and female deaths from hypertensive diseases increased by 45.7% and 37.1% respectively<sup>7</sup>.

### Ischaemic Heart Disease Mortality Rate

Deaths from Ischaemic heart disease increased from 39.9 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 47.5 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. There was a 19.0% increase in the ischaemic heart disease mortality rate from 1996 to 2023, with the rate for males being consistently higher than females.

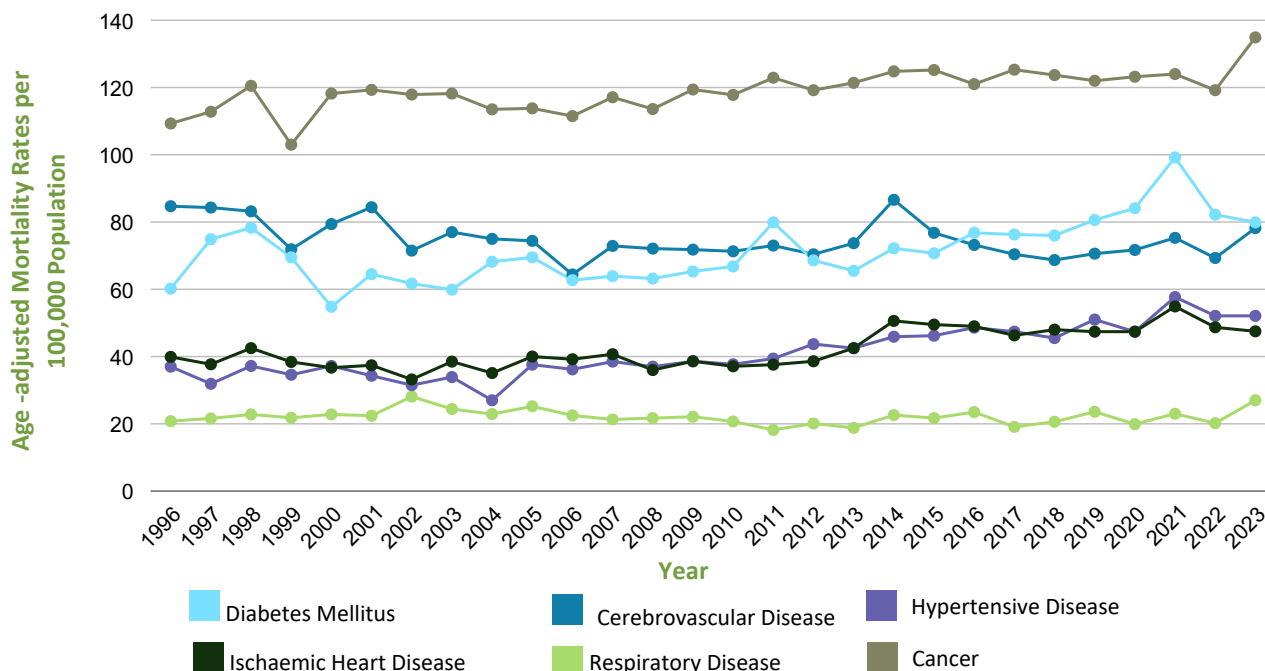
### Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate

Deaths from respiratory diseases increased from 20.8 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 27.0 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. More males died from respiratory diseases than females over the past 27 years.

### Cancer Mortality Rate

Deaths from cancer increased from 109.3 per 100,000 population in 1996 to 134.9 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. The cancer mortality rate for males has been consistently higher than females from 1996 to 2023, except for 2022. In 2022, there were 133.6 deaths per 100,000 population for females compared to 108.1 deaths per 100,000 population for males<sup>7</sup>.

**Selected Non-Communicable Disease Age Standardized Mortality Rate in Jamaica, 1996 - 2023**



### Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate

In 2023, prostate cancer was the seventh leading cause of death for Jamaican men and was also the leading cause of all cancer-related deaths. The prostate cancer mortality rate has increased from 35.2 deaths per 100,000 population in 1996 to 46.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

### Breast Cancer Mortality Rate

In 2023, breast cancer was the leading cause of cancer-related deaths in Jamaican women. The breast cancer mortality rate almost doubled from 17.0 deaths per 100,000 population in 1996 to 32.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

### Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate

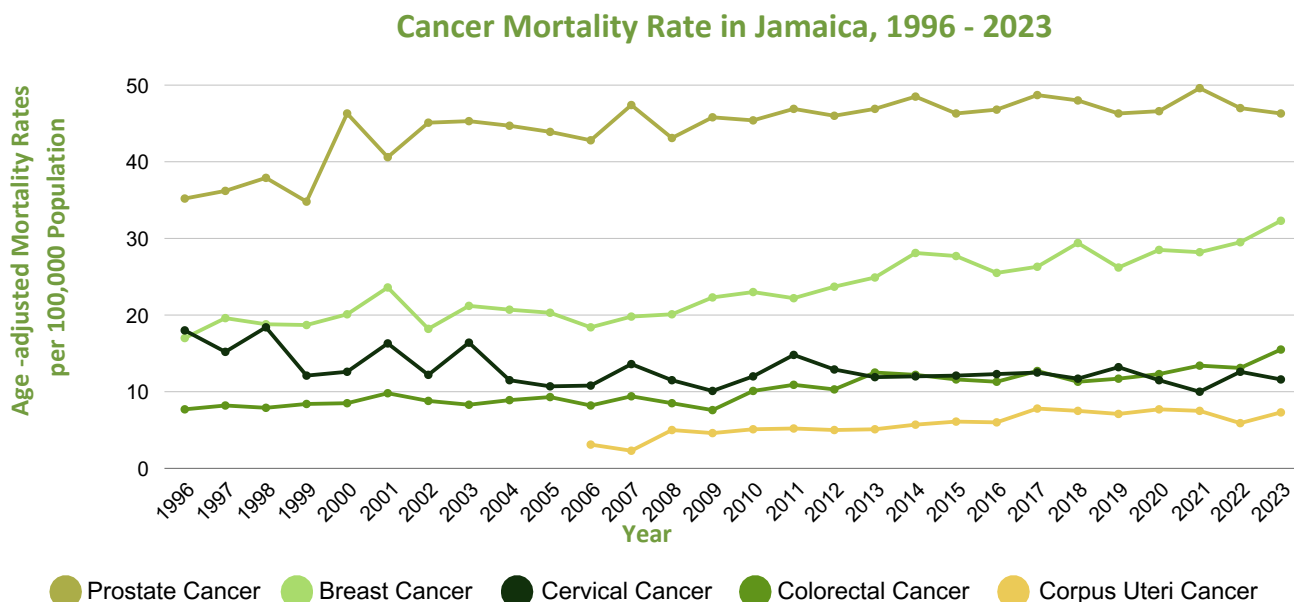
In 2023, there were 175 deaths due to cervical cancer. The cervical cancer mortality rate decreased from 18 deaths per 100,000 population in 1996 to 11.6 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

### Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate

Colorectal cancer, commonly referred to as colon cancer, affects both men and women. The colorectal cancer mortality rate increased from 7.7 deaths per 100,000 population in 1996 to 15.5 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>.

### Corpus Uteri Cancer Mortality Rate

Corpus Uteri (Endometrial) cancer affects the lining of the uterus. The corpus uteri cancer mortality rate increased from 3.1 deaths per 100,000 population in 2006 to 7.3 deaths per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>.



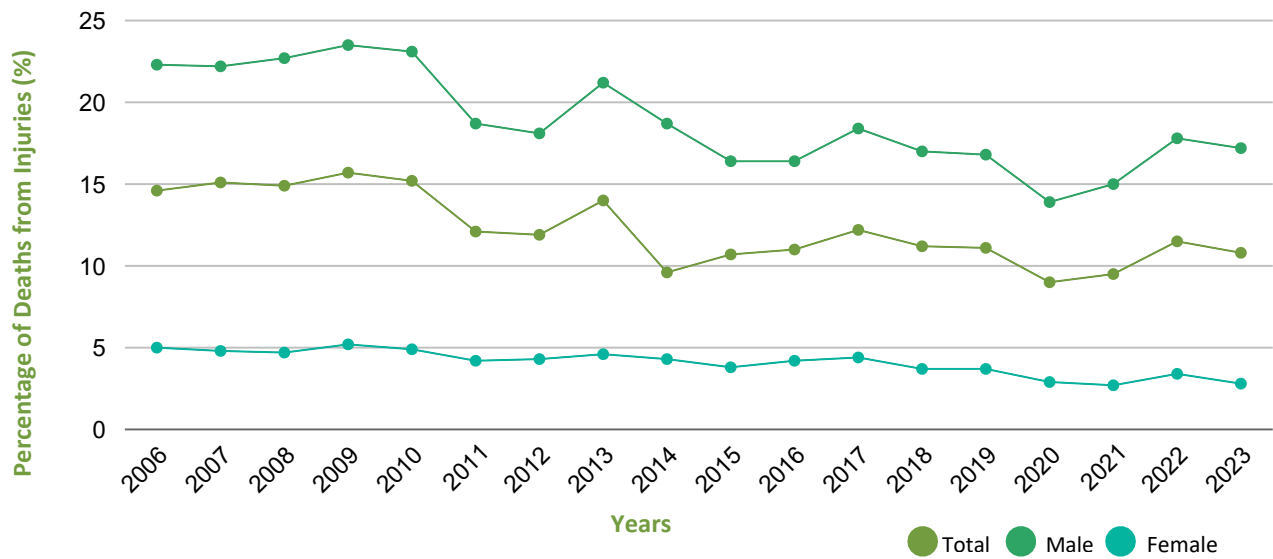
## Deaths from Injuries

In 2023, 10.8% of deaths in Jamaica were due to injuries. This is a decrease from the 14.6% of deaths from injuries in 2006<sup>10</sup>. Deaths from injuries have been consistently four (4) times higher for males than females from 2006 to 2023 in Jamaica.

## Death Rate Due to Traffic Injuries

In 1991, there were 18.5 deaths per 100,000 population due to traffic injuries. By 2023, the death rate due to traffic injuries decreased to 15.6 deaths per 100,000 population<sup>10</sup>.

Percentage of Deaths from Injuries in Jamaica, 2006 - 2023



## Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Persons Affected by Disaster

The number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster are key indicators for SDG targets 1.5, 11.5 and 13.1 respectively.

1. SDG target 1.5 is to build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations as well as reduce exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events by 2030<sup>5</sup>.
2. SDG target 11.5 is to significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected by disasters, including water-related disasters by 2030<sup>5</sup>.
3. SDG target 13.1 is to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries<sup>5</sup>.

On March 13, 2020, the Government of Jamaica declared the entire island a “disaster area” in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 resulted in 3,259 deaths (as at March 2023) and affected the entire Jamaican population<sup>12</sup>.

### Mortality from Unintentional Poisoning

The mortality rate for unintentional poisoning was 0.2 per 100,000 population in 1995 and declined to 0.3 per 100,000 population in 2023<sup>7</sup>. SDG target 3.9 is to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination<sup>5</sup>.

Number of Deaths, Missing Persons and Persons Affected by Disasters (Per 100,000 People) <sup>11,12</sup>				
Year	Adverse Weather Events	Deaths	Missing Persons	Persons Affected
2002	Flood Rains	0.3	0.0	50,021
2004	Hurricane Ivan	0.6	0.0	14,009
2005	Hurricane Dennis & Emily	0.3	0.0	12,521
2005	Hurricane Wilma	0.1	0.0	13,669
2007	Hurricane Dean	0.2	0.0	6,744
2008	Tropical Storm Gustav	0.4	0.0	16,842
2010	Tropical Storm Nicole	0.5	0.1	18,873
2012	Hurricane Sandy	0.1	0.0	25,150
2017	March to June Rains	0.0	0.0	90,613
2024	Hurricane Beryl	2	0.0	160,000

# Morbidity

## New Cases of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases

Diseases that can be prevented with vaccines are referred to as vaccine-preventable diseases (VPDs). For example, measles, poliomyelitis and tetanus. These are usually caused by bacteria and or viruses. They are transmitted through respiratory droplets, direct physical contact, and faecal-oral matter <sup>13</sup>.

Several VPDs have been eliminated in Jamaica. Since 1991, there have been no indigenous cases of measles, and the last case of neonatal tetanus was reported in 2001<sup>9,14</sup>.

## HIV Prevalence

HIV prevalence among adults aged 15-49 years had steadily declined from 1.6% in 1995 to 1.1% in 2024 <sup>16</sup>.

HIV prevalence among young people aged 15-24 years also steadily declined from 0.8% in 1995 to 0.4% in 2024 <sup>16</sup>.



**Examples of vaccine-preventable diseases include, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis B, poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, rubella, yellow fever, varicella, and influenza.**

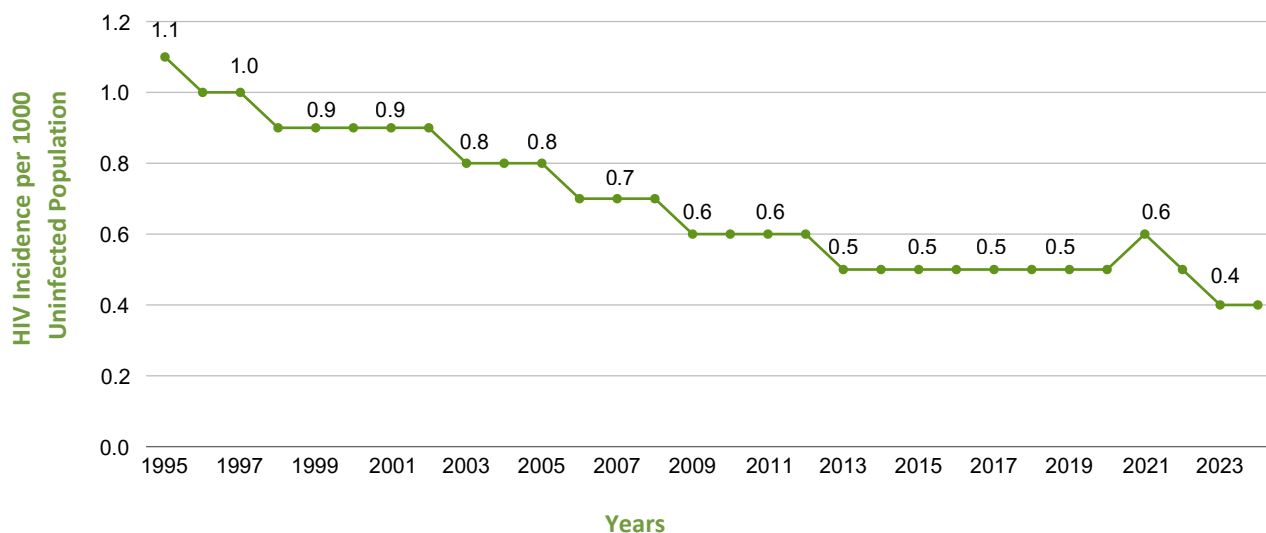
## HIV Incidence Rate

SDG target 3.3 aims to end the AIDS epidemic by 2030<sup>5</sup>. Based on the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) estimates, in 1995, an HIV incidence rate of 1.1 per 1,000 uninfected population was recorded for Jamaica. This declined in subsequent years, with the lowest recorded incidence rate of 0.4 per 1,000 uninfected population in 2023 and 2024<sup>16</sup>.

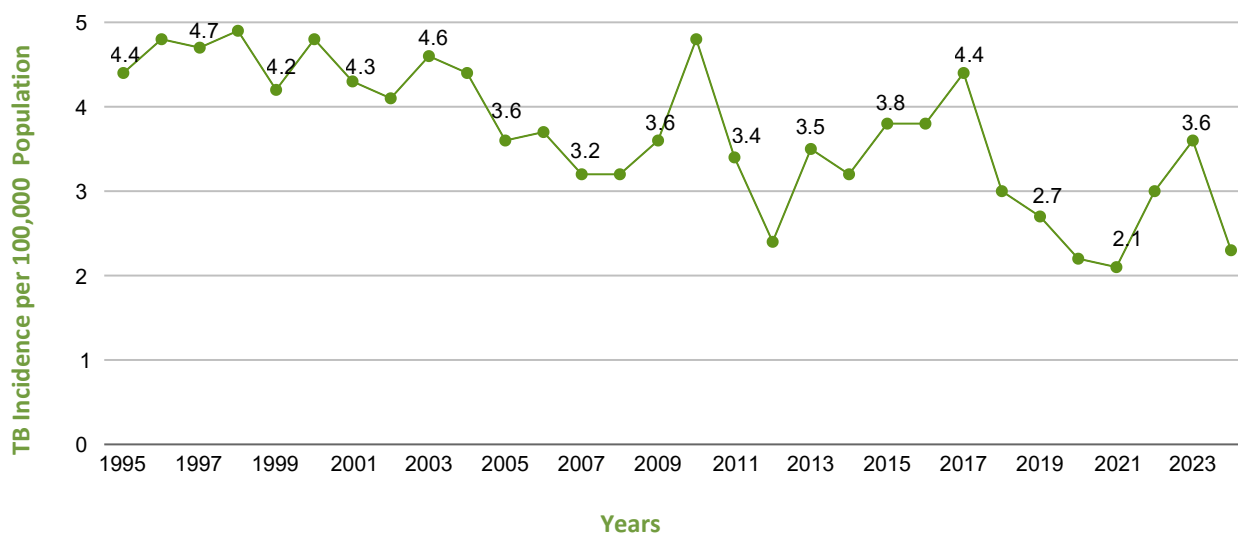
## TB Incidence Rate

SDG target 3.3 also aims to end the tuberculosis epidemic by 2030<sup>5</sup>. The TB incidence rate in Jamaica was 2.3 per 100,000 population in 2023, a decrease from 4.4 per 100,000 population in 1995<sup>9,15</sup>.

### HIV Incidence Rate in Jamaica, 1995 - 2023



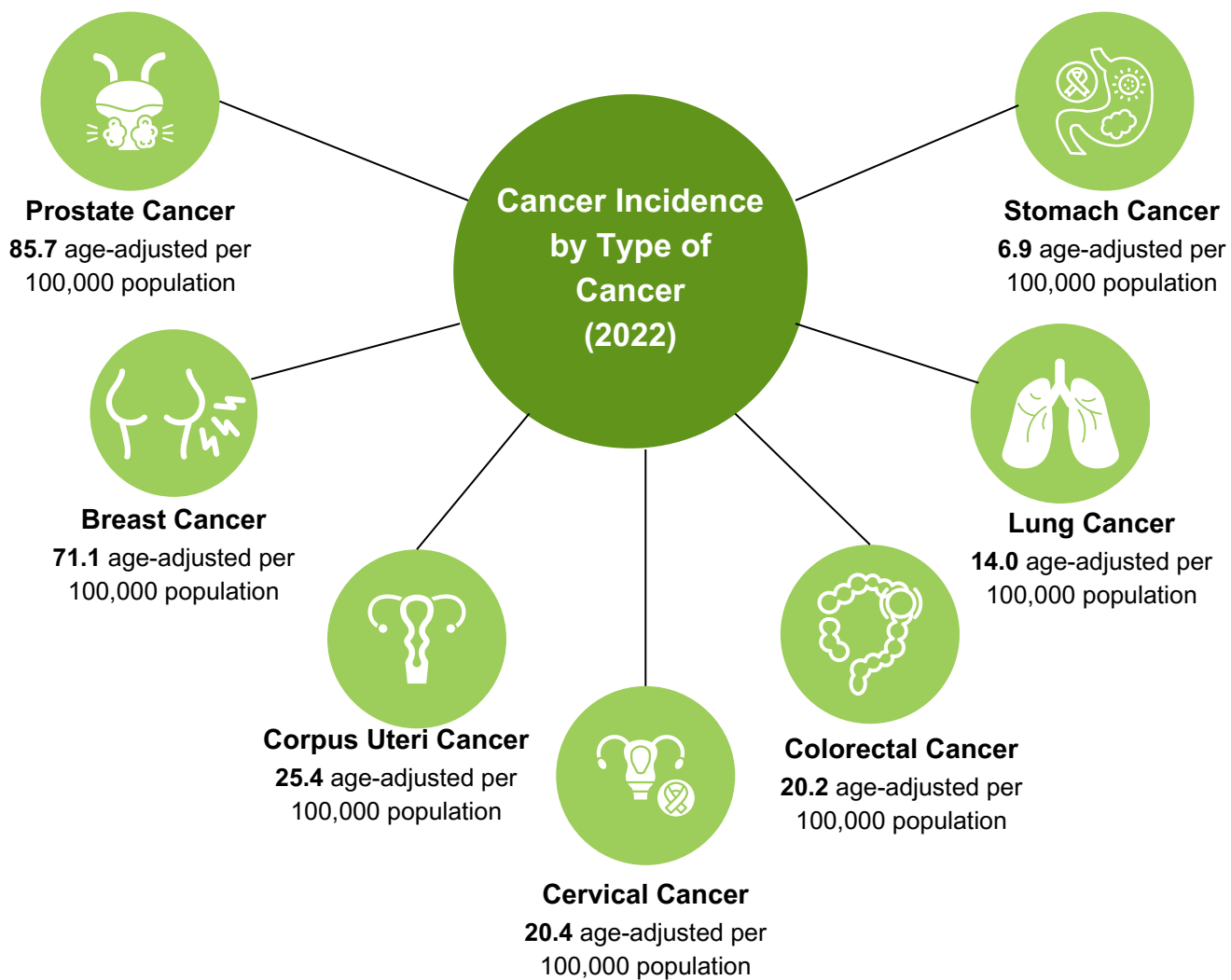
### TB Incidence Rate in Jamaica, 1995 - 2023



## Cancer Incidence by Type of Cancer

Cancer is a common non-communicable disease in Jamaica, with a self-reported prevalence of 0.8% in 2017 and an estimated 16,080 persons being diagnosed<sup>17</sup>.

In 2022, prostate cancer had the highest estimated incidence rate at 85.7 per 100,000 population, followed by breast cancer and corpus uteri cancer<sup>18</sup>.



## Technical Notes

### Total Fertility Rate:

The fertility rate for 1993 was obtained from the Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (CPS). In that year, the survey included only women aged 15-44 years. The Reproductive Health Survey that succeeded the CPS included women 15-49 years.

### AIDS-Related Mortality Ratio:

The data used to calculate AIDS mortality were obtained from the National Surveillance Unit (NSU) and the population data from STATIN. The AIDS mortality rates for 2019 and 2020 included deaths for which the date of death was unknown and were assigned to these reporting periods pending further investigation. Therefore, estimates for these years were excluded.

### Disease-Specific Mortality Rates:

The definition and ICD-10 codes used to calculate these estimates were obtained from: <https://opendata.paho.org/en/core-indicators/technical-specification>. Additionally, mortality rates were adjusted for age by direct standardization by applying estimated age-specific mortality rates to the World Health Organization (WHO) World Standard Population.

### Number of Deaths, Missing Persons & Persons Affected by Disaster:

The data points correspond with specific disaster events: 2002, Flood Rains; 2004, Hurricane Ivan; 2005, Hurricanes Dennis, Emily and Wilma; 2007, Hurricane Dean; 2008, Tropical Storm Gustav; 2010, Tropical Storm Nicole; 2012, Hurricane Sandy; 2017, March to June rains and 2024, Hurricane Beryl.

### HIV prevalence rate and HIV incidence rate:

Estimates were produced by UNAIDS. These estimates were calculated using local data.

### Per cent of deaths from Noncommunicable Diseases and Injuries:

The mortality line listing from the RGD was used to calculate the percent of deaths from Noncommunicable Diseases and per cent of deaths from Injuries. The mortality line listings were only available up to 2006.

## Data Sources

1. Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997)
2. Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021)
3. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011)
4. Replacement level fertility and population growth
5. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
6. Economic & Social Survey Jamaica
7. Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator)
8. Registrar General's Department
9. Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit
10. Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator)
11. Jamaica Voluntary Statistics
12. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services
13. National Road Safety Council
14. BC Centre of Disease Control, Vaccine-Preventable Diseases
15. Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998)
16. Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Spectrum Estimates
17. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Vitals, Non-Communicable Diseases Edition (2023)
18. Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates

# Health Status

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Fertility</b>													
Total Fertility Rate <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Millions	-	-	-	3.0	-	-	-	2.8	-	-	-	-
Adolescent Birth Rate <sup>1,2,3</sup>		-	-	-	107.0	-	-	-	112.0	-	-	-	-
<b>Mortality by Age and Sex</b>													
Life Expectancy <sup>4</sup>	Years	-	-	-	-	-	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.2	72.0
Under-five Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.1	12.5	15.1	15.4	14.8	15.1
Neonatal Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	6.0	9.1	10.0	8.9	9.2
Infant Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.6	8.9	12.1	12.7	11.7	12.1
Stillbirth Rate <sup>6</sup>	Per 1000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.6	10.7	11.0	12.3
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>													
Deaths from Communicable Diseases, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maternal Mortality Ratio <sup>7</sup>	Per 100 000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	90.8	89.3
AIDs-related Mortality Ratio <sup>8</sup>	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	10.8	9.7	15.4	14.7	21.2	23.8	22.5
TB Mortality Ratio <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6
Deaths from Non-Communicable Disease <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premature Non-Communicable Disease Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7	20.2	18.0	19.4	19.2
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.9	21.8	19.0	20.7	20.1
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.6	18.6	17.1	18.1	18.4
Diabetes Mellitus Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.2	74.9	78.3	69.5	61.6	64.5
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	54.9	61.6	63.7	55.8	52.9	50.1
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	64.8	86.4	91.6	81.6	68.2	77.2
Cerebrovascular Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	84.7	84.3	83.2	71.9	79.4	84.4
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	89.2	80.0	84.2	73.1	79.6	84.1
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	80.3	86.9	81.4	70.2	78.4	84.2
Hypertensive Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.0	31.9	37.2	34.6	37.2	34.3
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	37.0	29.7	34.6	34.5	36.8	35.1
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	36.4	33.6	39.2	34.4	37.2	33.3
Ischaemic Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	37.7	42.5	38.4	36.7	37.4
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	42.7	43.0	47.5	43.8	40.6	40.9
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	37.2	32.9	37.9	33.2	33.1	35.4
Respiratory Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8	21.6	22.8	21.8	22.8	22.4
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	27.9	33.9	34.3	31.9	34.0	35.0
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	13.9	11.0	13.0	13.1	13.2	11.6

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates

# Health Status

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Fertility</b>																
2.5	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
79.0	-	-	-	-	-	72.0	-	-	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Mortality by Age and Sex</b>																
72.0	72.3	73.3	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	72.7	73.1	74.1	74.1	74.1	74.3	74.3
14.0	13.6	13.1	15.5	14.6	15.3	14.6	12.6	15.6	16.9	17.4	18.0	20.5	19.6	17.4	18.4	18.8
6.9	7.6	6.7	8.1	10.3	11.5	11.6	9.8	12.1	13.1	13.9	14.5	16.7	16.0	12.7	14.1	13.8
9.4	9.5	9.5	10.4	13.2	13.7	13.5	11.4	14.3	15.2	15.9	16.6	19.0	18.5	15.8	16.7	16.6
10.1	15.2	13.5	14.2	11.5	13.8	14.6	12.1	12.6	15.6	14.6	14.5	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.9	14.6
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>																
-	-	-	-	11.2	9.8	11.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	11.0	10.6	12.3	10.8	10.0	9.6	9.9
-	-	-	-	10.4	10.0	10.9	9.6	9.7	9.3	10.5	10.6	12.9	10.6	10.2	9.3	9.3
-	-	-	-	12.1	9.5	11.2	10.5	10.3	10.2	11.5	10.7	11.6	11.1	9.9	9.8	10.6
104.7	86.9	79.2	108.1	96.2	91.2	99.7	72.4	120.8	93.2	83.9	103.6	116.2	87.9	110.6	95.9	102.3
26.0	25.0	25.1	19.6	16.4	12.1	16.2	15.2	16.1	14.5	13.7	11.2	12.0	11.5	17.3	17.1	14.0
0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
-	-	-	-	70.6	73.8	73.1	73.3	73.8	77.4	76.5	76.9	84.0	78.1	78.4	77.8	78.4
-	-	-	-	63.1	66.7	65.7	66.1	66.4	71.4	70.9	70.6	82.2	72.7	72.9	71.9	73.1
-	-	-	-	79.8	84.1	82.8	83.0	83.6	84.8	83.4	84.8	85.8	84.8	85.4	85.3	85.1
17.8	18.0	18.6	18.6	16.3	17.1	14.7	17.1	16.8	17.5	17.2	17.4	18.7	19.1	19.0	18.9	19.4
18.8	19.5	18.7	20.5	17.8	18.4	15.1	18.3	17.8	18.9	18.5	18.7	19.9	20.6	21.1	18.4	18.4
17.0	16.6	17.9	16.6	14.9	15.9	14.9	15.7	15.8	16.1	15.9	16.0	17.5	17.6	16.9	19.3	20.4
61.7	59.9	68.2	69.5	62.7	63.9	63.2	65.3	66.8	79.9	68.6	65.5	72.2	70.7	76.8	76.3	76.0
50.2	44.2	53.6	58.7	51.3	55.5	51.3	54.5	58.7	68.9	60.1	56.8	59.7	59.8	68.7	68.7	69.4
71.6	74.3	80.6	78.4	72.5	71.3	73.2	74.4	74.0	89.1	76.1	73.3	83.0	79.9	83.6	82.5	81.5
71.5	77.0	75.0	74.4	64.4	72.9	72.1	71.8	71.3	73.0	70.4	73.7	86.8	76.8	73.2	70.4	68.7
72.8	77.2	75.1	71.7	63.7	71.6	70.4	73.6	74.7	76.3	71.0	76.3	90.2	79.9	78.2	75.6	75.0
71.6	76.2	73.9	75.8	64.8	73.5	72.7	69.2	68.2	69.4	69.8	70.8	83.1	73.4	68.1	65.3	62.7
31.5	33.9	27.0	37.6	36.2	38.5	37.0	38.6	37.7	39.4	43.7	42.5	45.9	46.2	48.6	47.4	45.5
26.5	34.4	24.7	37.5	34.4	35.2	35.9	38.9	35.9	42.5	43.1	43.5	50.7	48.1	51.7	48.1	47.4
35.6	33.5	29.1	37.2	37.3	40.9	37.5	38.1	38.7	36.4	44.0	41.5	41.3	44.2	45.3	46.4	43.2
33.2	38.5	35.1	40.0	39.2	40.7	36.0	38.6	37.1	37.6	38.6	42.5	50.6	49.5	49.0	46.3	48.0
35.3	45.1	41.6	47.0	42.9	45.3	39.1	42.9	44.5	43.2	45.5	45.7	58.4	57.6	55.3	52.7	58.0
31.1	32.5	29.1	33.4	35.5	36.0	32.8	34.5	30.4	32.2	32.3	39.4	43.3	41.6	42.9	40.0	38.4
28.1	24.4	22.9	25.2	22.5	21.3	21.7	22.1	20.7	18.2	20.1	18.8	22.6	21.7	23.5	19.1	20.6
42.5	35.9	35.3	40.9	34.6	33.6	33.4	34.5	33.1	29.0	30.6	29.9	34.1	33.2	37.9	29.4	30.2
15.5	14.7	12.4	11.6	12.0	10.7	11.7	11.7	10.2	9.2	11.0	8.9	12.6	11.8	10.7	10.0	12.3

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates

# Health Status

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Fertility</b>							
Total Fertility Rate <sup>1,2,3</sup>	Millions	-	-	1.9	-	-	-
Adolescent Birth Rate <sup>1,2,3</sup>		-	-	34.0	-	-	-
<b>Mortality by Age and Sex</b>							
Life Expectancy <sup>4</sup>	Years	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2	-
Under-five Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	20.5	17.7	19.0	21.0	18.6	-
Neonatal Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	15.2	13.8	14.6	15.7	13.3	-
Infant Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Per 1000 live births	18.5	16.6	17.7	19.2	16.7	-
Stillbirth Rate <sup>6</sup>	Per 1000 live births	13.3	14.3	14.0	14.1	14.7	-
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>							
Deaths from Communicable Diseases, Maternal, Perinatal & Nutritional Conditions <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	10.3	11.0	25.0	14.6	10.3	-
Male		9.6	10.5	23.6	14.4	10.1	-
Female		11.1	10.7	26.7	14.8	10.6	-
Maternal Mortality Ratio <sup>7</sup>	Per 100 000 live births	163.5	117.9	211.3	164.1	142.7	150.3
AIDs-related Mortality Ratio <sup>8</sup>	Per 100 000 population	-	-	10.4	-	-	-
Age-adjusted per 100 000 population		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
TB Mortality Ratio <sup>5</sup>		0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Deaths from Non-Communicable Disease <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	78.3	80.1	65.2	73.6	78.5	-
Male		73.2	75.4	61.1	67.5	72.3	-
Female		84.8	86.0	70.3	81.5	86.2	-
Premature Non-Communicable Disease Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	19.2	21.0	21.1	20.0	21.1	-
Male		18.8	22.7	22.9	21.5	22.9	-
Female		19.6	19.3	19.2	18.4	19.2	-
Diabetes Mellitus Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	80.6	84.1	99.2	82.2	79.9	-
Male		71.4	74.1	86.9	74.1	70.8	-
Female		88.2	92.0	109.6	88.9	87.4	-
Cerebrovascular Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	70.6	71.7	75.3	69.3	78.2	-
Male		76.8	80.0	82.3	77.1	85.6	-
Female		64.6	63.8	68.0	61.4	70.6	-
Hypertensive Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	51.0	47.4	57.7	52.1	52.1	-
Male		54.1	57.1	61.4	55.6	53.9	-
Female		47.9	38.5	44.2	48.7	49.9	-
Ischaemic Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	47.4	47.4	54.9	48.7	47.5	-
Male		54.3	57.1	62.2	57.5	56.5	-
Female		40.8	38.5	48.1	40.4	38.8	-
Respiratory Disease <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	23.6	19.9	23.0	20.2	27.0	-
Male		36.9	29.8	35.8	30.0	40.6	-
Female		12.1	11.2	11.8	11.8	14.9	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates



**Jamaica's total fertility rate decreased from 3 live births per woman in 1997 to 1.9 live births per woman in 2021.**

# Health Status

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>													
Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112.8	120.5	103.0	118.2	119.3
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123.2	144.7	122.3	143.2	138.7
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106.1	101.4	87.5	97.9	104.3
Prostate Cancer Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.2	36.2	37.9	34.8	46.3	40.6
Breast Cancer Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.0	19.6	18.8	18.7	20.1	23.6
Cervical Cancer Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	15.2	18.4	12.1	12.6	16.3
Colorectal Cancer Mortality <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.4	8.5	9.8
Corpus Uteri Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of Deaths, <sup>9,10</sup> Missing Person & Persons Affected by Disasters													
Number of deaths	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of missing persons		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of persons affected		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mortality from Unintentional <sup>5</sup> Poisoning	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2
Deaths from Injuries <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Death Rate Due to Traffic <sup>11</sup> Injuries	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	14.7	13.6	14.6	13.9	11.4	12.9	13.8
<b>Morbidity</b>													
New Cases of Vaccine- <sup>7</sup> Preventable Diseases													
Measles	Count	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mumps		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	9.0
Neonatal tetanus		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Diphtheria		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.0	0.0
Poliomyelitis		-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HIV Prevalence Rate <sup>12</sup> Adults (15-49 years)	Percent	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Young people (15-24 years)		-	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
HIV Incidence Rate <sup>12</sup>	Per 1000 Uninfected population	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
TB Incidence Rate <sup>13</sup>	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	4.4	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.2	4.8	4.3
Cancer Incidence by Type <sup>14</sup> of Cancer	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population												
Prostate cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corpus uteri cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cervical cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colorectal cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lung cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stomach cancer		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates

# Health Status

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>																
117.9	118.2	113.5	113.8	111.5	117.1	113.6	119.4	117.8	122.9	119.2	121.4	124.8	125.2	121.0	125.3	123.7
145.8	145.0	133.8	136.6	136.3	144.9	136.6	142.5	137.8	142.7	143.0	141.4	146.9	146.4	141.4	148.6	143.0
95.3	96.2	97.3	95.2	90.8	94.7	95.0	101.1	102.5	107.8	100.0	105.0	106.9	107.7	104.0	105.9	108.1
45.1	45.3	44.7	43.9	42.8	47.4	43.1	45.8	45.4	46.9	46.0	46.9	48.5	46.3	46.8	48.7	48.0
18.2	21.2	20.7	20.3	18.4	19.8	20.1	22.3	23.0	22.2	23.7	24.9	28.1	27.7	25.5	26.3	29.4
12.2	16.4	11.5	10.7	10.8	13.6	11.5	10.1	12.0	14.8	12.9	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	11.7
8.8	8.3	8.9	9.3	8.2	9.4	8.5	7.6	10.1	10.9	10.3	12.5	12.2	11.6	11.3	12.7	11.3
-	-	-	-	3.1	2.3	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.0	7.8	7.5
0.3	-	0.6	-	-	0.2	0.4	-	0.5	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
0.0	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	0.1	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
50021	-	14009	-	-	6744	16842	-	18873	-	25150	-	-	-	-	90613	-
0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
-	-	-	-	14.6	15.1	14.9	15.7	15.2	12.1	11.9	14.0	9.6	10.7	11.0	12.2	11.2
-	-	-	-	22.3	22.2	22.7	23.5	23.1	18.7	18.1	21.2	18.7	16.4	16.4	18.4	17.0
-	-	-	-	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.7
15.6	14.8	13.6	12.3	13.9	12.9	12.8	12.9	11.8	11.4	9.6	11.3	12.2	14.0	13.9	11.8	14.3
<b>Morbidity</b>																
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11.0	4.0	1.0	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
4.1	4.6	4.4	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.6	4.8	3.4	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates

# Health Status

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Mortality by Cause</b>							
Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	122.0	123.2	124.0	119.2	134.9	-
Male		141.4	138.6	143.0	108.1	148.0	-
Female		105.9	110.7	108.4	133.6	125.1	-
Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	46.3	46.6	49.6	47.0	46.3	-
Breast Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	26.2	28.5	28.2	29.5	32.3	-
Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	13.2	11.5	10.0	12.6	11.6	-
Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	11.7	12.3	13.4	13.1	15.5	-
Corpus Uteri Mortality Rate <sup>5</sup>	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population	7.1	7.7	7.5	5.9	7.3	-
Number of Deaths, Missing Person & Persons Affected by Disasters							
Number of deaths	Per 100 000 population	-	-	-	-	-	2.0
Number of missing persons		-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Number of persons affected		-	-	-	-	-	160,000
Mortality from Unintentional Poisoning <sup>5</sup>	Per 100 000 population	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-
Deaths from Injuries <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	11.1	9.0	9.5	11.5	-	-
Male		16.8	13.9	15.0	17.8	-	-
Female		3.7	2.9	2.7	3.4	-	-
Death Rate Due to Traffic Injuries <sup>11</sup>	Per 100 000 population	16.1	15.8	17.8	17.9	15.6	-
<b>Morbidity</b>							
New Cases of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases							
Measles	Count	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mumps		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Neonatal tetanus		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Diphtheria		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rubella		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Poliomyelitis		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HIV Prevalence Rate <sup>12</sup>							
Adults (15-49 years)	Per cent	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	-
Young people (15-24 years)		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
HIV Incidence Rate <sup>12</sup>	Per 1000 Uninfected population	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	-
TB Incidence Rate <sup>13</sup>	Per 100 000 population	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.6	-
Cancer Incidence by Type <sup>14</sup>							
of Cancer	Age-adjusted per 100 000 population						
Prostate cancer		-	87.6	-	-	-	-
Breast cancer		-	66.9	-	-	-	-
Corpus uteri cancer		-	22.3	-	-	-	-
Cervical cancer		-	21.6	-	-	-	-
Colorectal cancer		-	21.1	-	-	-	-
Lung cancer		-	14.2	-	-	-	-
Stomach cancer		-	5.8	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Contraceptive Prevalence Survey (1997), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (2011), <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>5</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Registrar General's Department, <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit, <sup>8</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>Jamaica Voluntary Statistics, <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services National Road Safety Council, <sup>11</sup>UNAIDS Spectrum Estimates, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Annual Report (1998), <sup>13</sup>Jamaica Cancer Society: GLOBOCAN Estimates



**Maternal mortality rose from 90.8 per 100,000 live births in 2000 to 150.3 per 100,000 live births in 2024.**



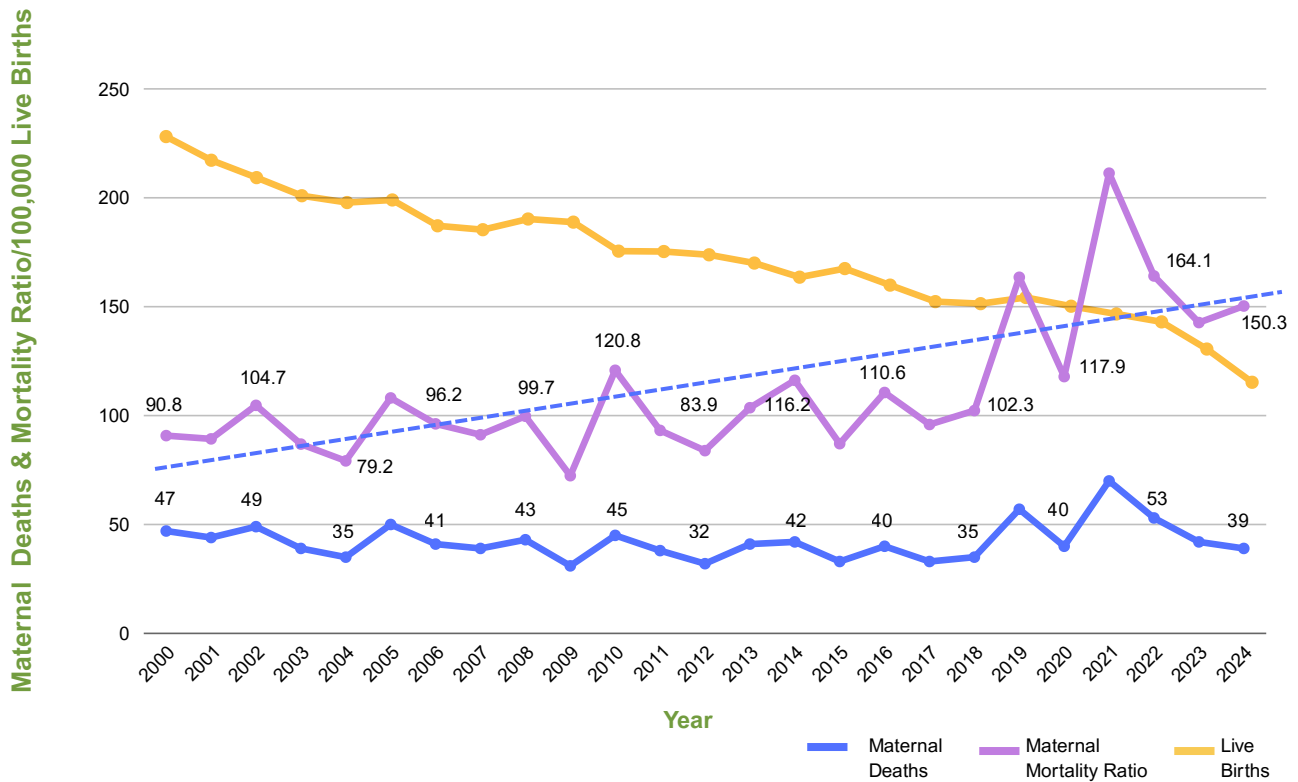
# MATERNAL MORTALITY

## Maternal Mortality: Trends

Live births have gradually declined in Jamaica over the period from 2000 to 2024. Over the same period, there has been an upward trend in the maternal mortality ratio, reaching highs of 164 per 100,000 live births and 211 per 100,000 live births in 2019 and 2021, respectively <sup>1,2</sup>.

Maternal deaths ranged from 30 to 50 annually from 2000 to 2018 but increased in subsequent years, with the highest number of maternal deaths being recorded in 2021, at 70 deaths due to COVID-19 <sup>1</sup>.

### Maternal Mortality Trends in Jamaica: 2000-2024

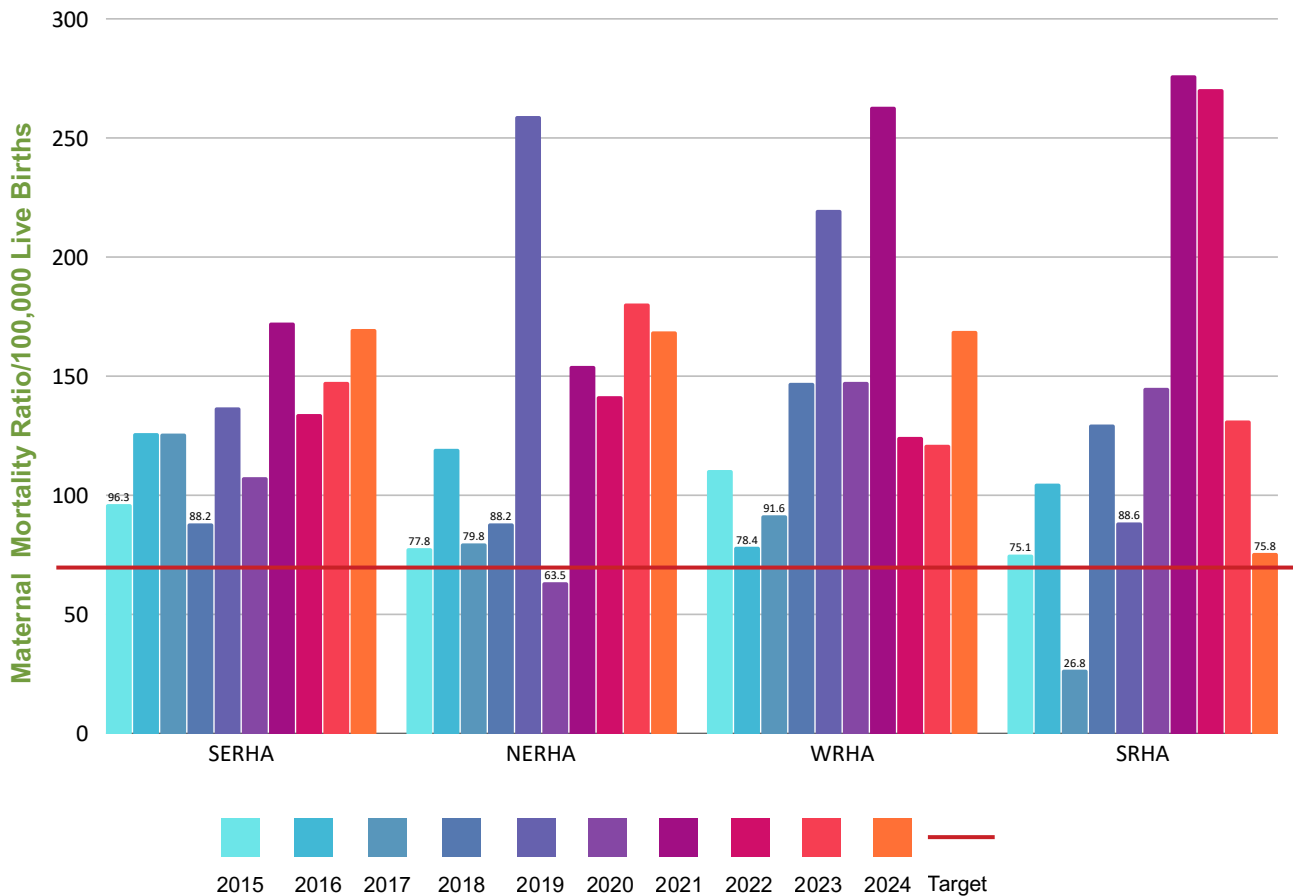


### Maternal Mortality: Geographic Distribution

The maternal mortality ratios for all four (4) health regions were consistently above 100 deaths per 100,000 live births from 2021 to 2023<sup>1,2</sup>. Overall, all health regions showed an increase in the maternal mortality ratio in 2024 when compared to 2015. There was a 117% increase for North East Regional Health Authority (NERHA), a 76.3% increase for South East Regional Health Authority (SERHA), a 52.8% for Western Regional Health Authority (WRHA), and a 0.9% increase for Southern Regional Health Authority (SRHA) in the maternal mortality ratio for 2024 compared to 2015<sup>1,2</sup>.

SRHA had the highest maternal mortality ratio over the period, at 276.3 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2021, which coincided with the COVID-19 period. SRHA also had the lowest maternal mortality ratio in 2017, at 26.8 deaths per 10,000 live births<sup>1,2</sup>.

Maternal Mortality Ratio by Health Region: 2015-2024



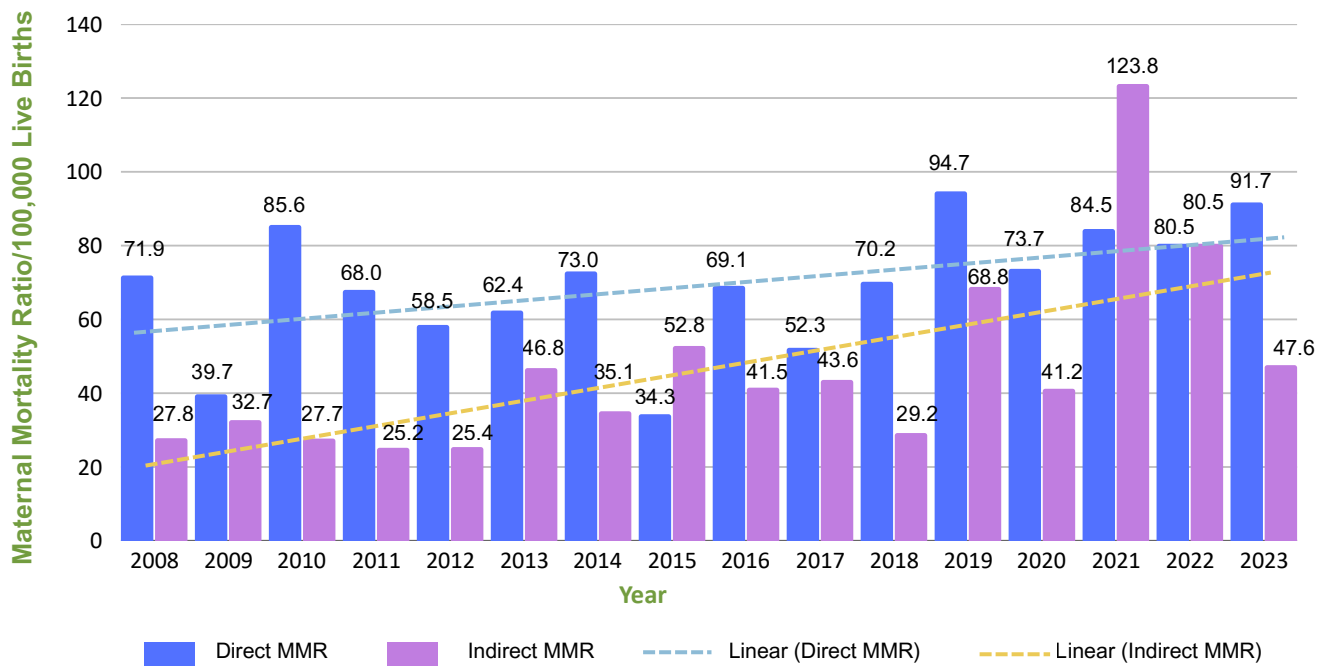


**The highest number of maternal deaths recorded was in 2021, at 70 deaths due to COVID-19.**

## Maternal Mortality: Geographic Distribution

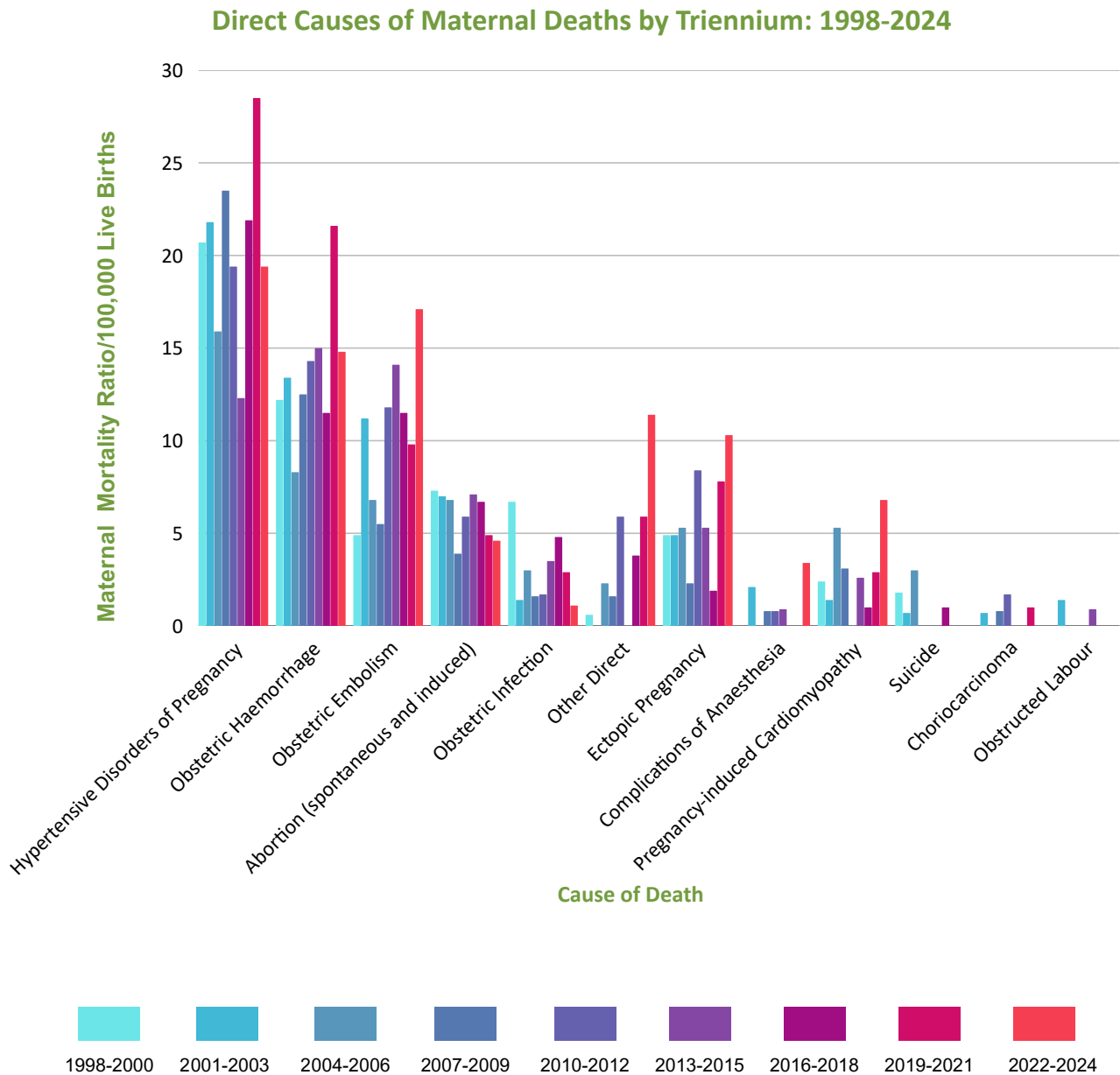
There was a general increase in both the direct and indirect maternal mortality ratios over the period (2008-2023). The direct maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was highest in 2023 (91.7 per 100,000 live births) while the indirect MMR was highest in 2021 (123.8 per 100,000 live births) <sup>1,2</sup>.

### Direct and Indirect Maternal Mortality Ratio by Year: 2008-2023



## Maternal Mortality: Cause of Death

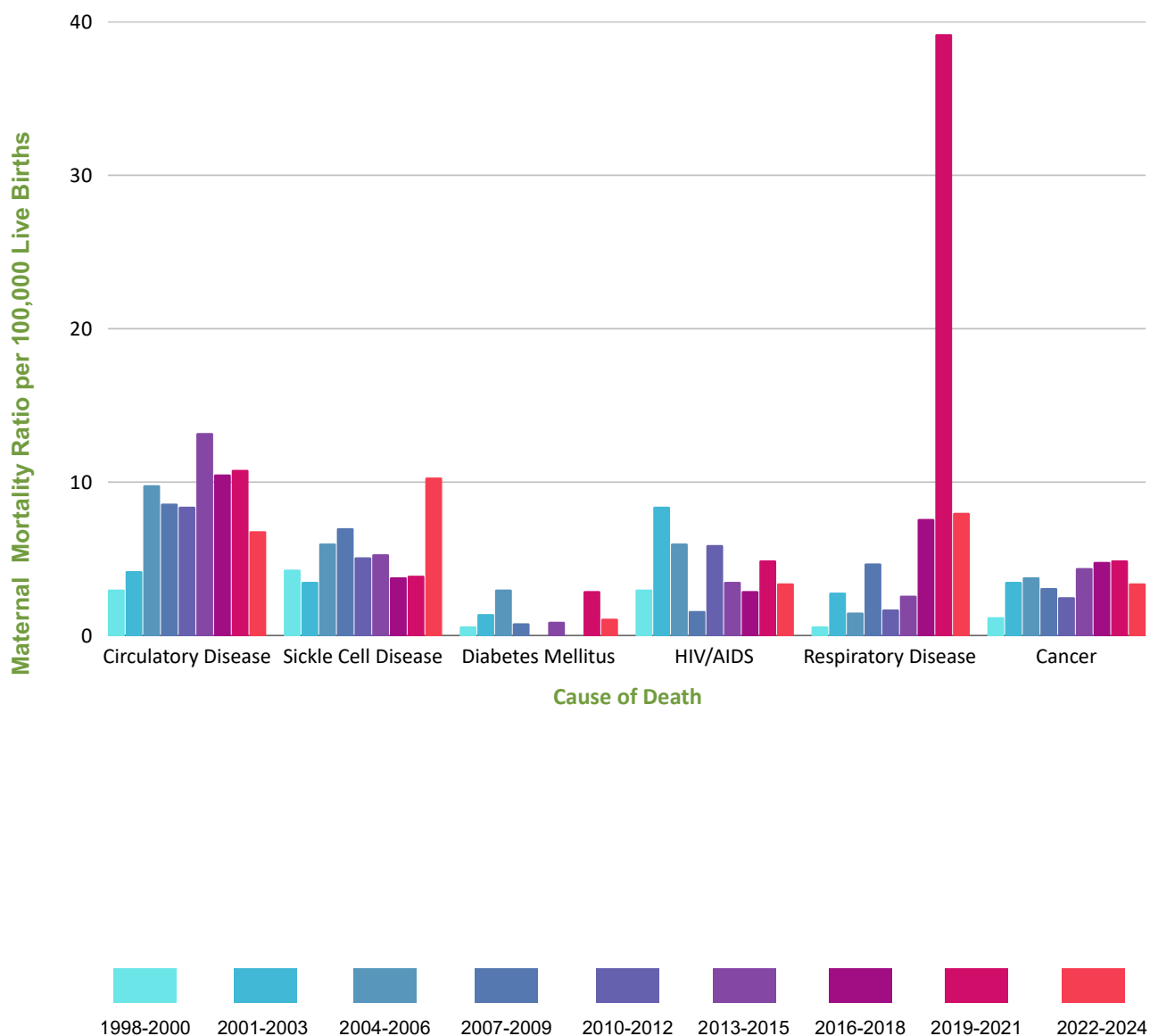
Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy, obstetric haemorrhage and obstetric embolism were the three leading direct causes of maternal deaths by triennium from 1998 to 2024 <sup>1,2</sup>.



## Maternal Mortality: Cause of Death

The leading causes of indirect maternal deaths by triennium for the period 2008-2024 were circulatory disease, sickle cell disease and respiratory disease. The highest maternal mortality ratio was recorded in the 2019-2021 triennium (39.2 per 100,000 live births) for respiratory disease, largely due to the impact of COVID-19 <sup>1,2</sup>.

Indirect causes of maternal deaths by triennium: 1998-2024



## Data Sources

1. National Surveillance Unit, Ministry of Health and Wellness
2. Registrar General's Department

# RISK FACTORS



Risk factor indicators measure factors that indirectly influence health and are typically linked to lifestyle choices that can be modified through health promotion.

## **NUTRITION**

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Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (<2500g)

Early Initiation of Breastfeeding

Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 Months of Age

Children Under Five Years who are Stunted

Children Under Five Years who are Wasted

Children Under Five Years who are Underweight

Children Under Five Years who are Overweight

Anaemia Prevalence in Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years)

## **INFECTIONS**

---

Prevention of HIV in Key Populations

## **ENVIRONMENTAL RISK FACTORS**

---

Population Using Safely Managed Drinking-water Services

## **NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES RISK FACTORS**

---

Prevalence of Alcohol Use (15 - 74 Years)

Prevalence of Alcohol Use in Students (13 - 17 years)

Prevalence of Tobacco Use (15+ Years)

Prevalence of Tobacco Use in Students (13 - 17 years)

Salt Intake

Raised Blood Pressure among Adults (15 - 74 years)

Raised Blood Glucose/Diabetes among Adults (15 - 74 years)

Overweight & Obesity in Adults

Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults

## **INJURIES/HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES**

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Intimate partner violence prevalence

Non-partner Sexual Violence Prevalence

Seat-belt Wearing Rate

Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate

# Nutrition

## Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (<2500g)

Infants born with low birth weight face a greater risk of mortality within their first month and are more prone to growth challenges and various health complications. The incidence of low birth weight among newborns delivered in public health facilities in Jamaica was 9.8% in 1996 and increased to 11.7% in 2024<sup>1,2</sup>.

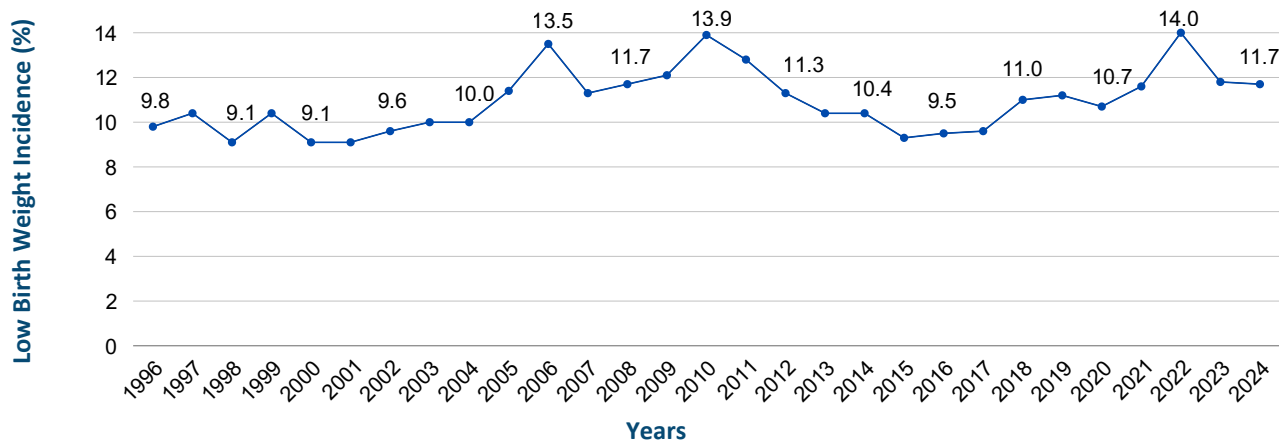
## Early Initiation of Breastfeeding


The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends early initiation of breastfeeding within the first hour after birth and exclusive breastfeeding for the first six (6) months. In 2005, 62.3% of newborns were breastfed within the first hour of birth with an increase to 64.7% in 2011<sup>3</sup>.

## Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 Months of Age

The exclusive breastfeeding rate for infants was 15.2% in 2005. In 2022, 33.0% of infants were exclusively breastfed before six months<sup>3</sup>.

**Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (<2500g) in Jamaica, 1996 - 2024**



Breastfeeding Rates in Jamaica				
		2005	2011	2022
	Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 Months of Age	15.2%	23.8%	33.0%
	Early Initiation of Breastfeeding	62.3%	64.7%	-

## Malnutrition in Children Under Five

The SDG target 2.2 aims to end all forms of malnutrition by 2030, which includes stunting and wasting<sup>4</sup>. Stunting refers to a condition in which a child is too short for their age, indicating long-term undernutrition and impaired growth, while wasting is a child being too thin for their height, usually due to acute malnutrition and rapid weight loss<sup>5</sup>.

### Children under five years who are stunted

In 1995, 6.8% of children under five years were stunted (8.0% males & 5.5% females) compared to 4.1% (6.0% males & 1.9% females) in 2018<sup>6</sup>.

### Children under five years who are wasted

In 1995, 4.0% of children under five years were wasted (0.5% males & 1.8% females) compared to 3.3% (3.4% males & 3.2% females) in 2018<sup>6</sup>.

## Children aged under five years who are underweight

In 1995, 5.1% of children under five years were underweight (8.8% males & 8.1% females) compared to 2.6% (4.4% males & 0.7% females) in 2018<sup>6</sup>.

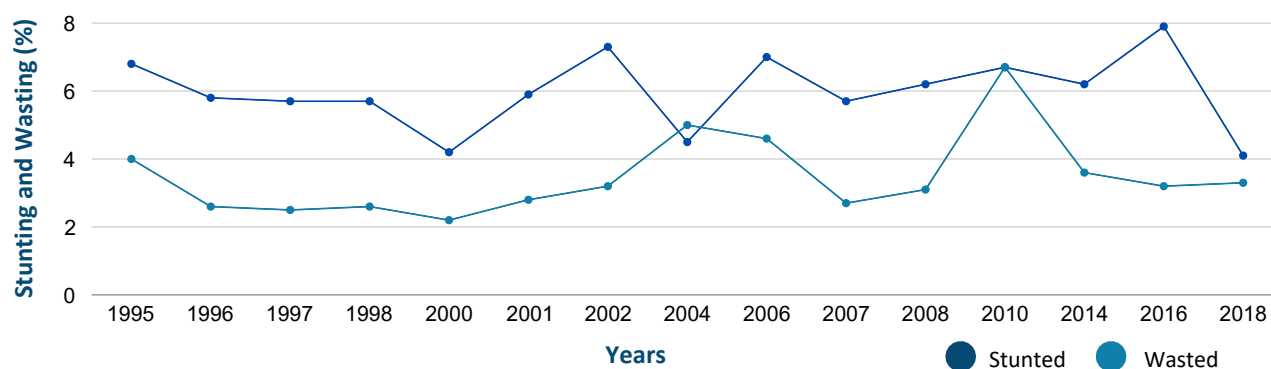
## Children aged under five years who are overweight

In 1997, 4.3% of children under five years were overweight (4.3% males & 4.3% females). compared to 5.9% (6.0% males & 5.8% females) in 2018<sup>6</sup>.

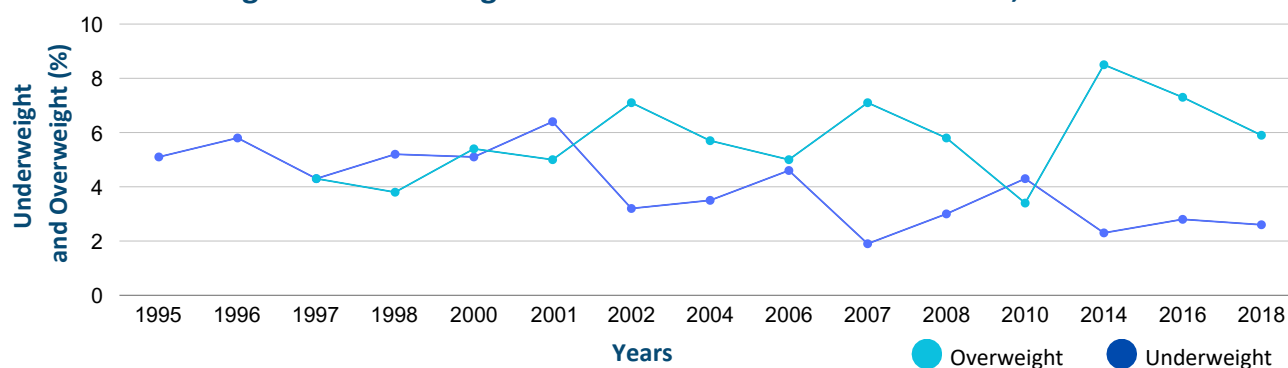
## Anaemia Prevalence in Women of Reproductive Age (15-49)

The prevalence of anaemia in women of reproductive age (15 - 49 years) was 28.5% in 2017<sup>7</sup>.

Stunting and Wasting in Children Under Five in Jamaica, 1995 - 2018



Underweight and Overweight in Children Under Five in Jamaica, 1995 - 2018



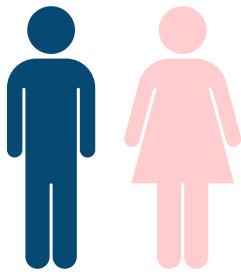
# Infections

## Prevention of HIV in Key Populations

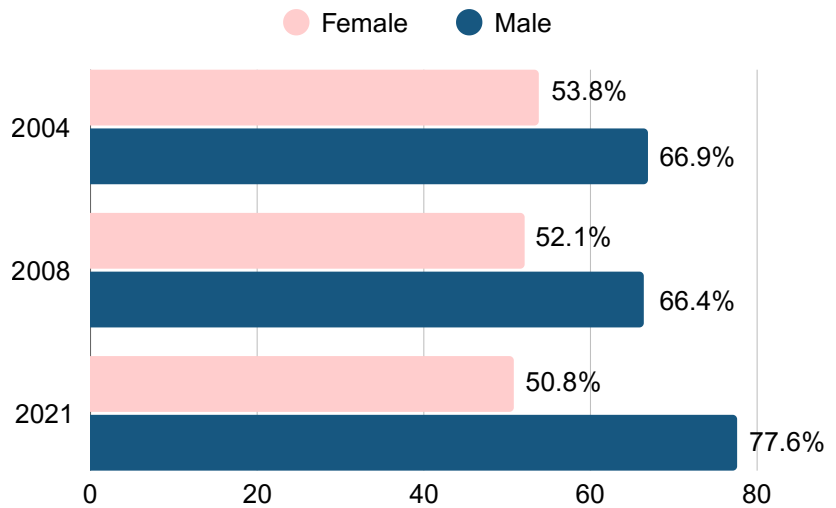
In 2004, 66.9% of men and 53.8% of women (15-49 years) who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months reported that they used a condom at their last sexual encounter. For 2021, 77.6% of men and 50.8% of women who had multiple partners reported use of a condom at last sexual encounter<sup>8,9,10</sup>.

In 2017, 76.6% of sex workers reported that they used a condom with their most recent paid client<sup>8,9,10</sup>.

In 2017, 65.4% of men who have sex with men (MSM) reported that they used a condom during their last sexual encounter compared to 75.5% in 2011<sup>8,9,10</sup>.



Per cent of women and men (15-49 years) with multiple partners in the last 12 months who used condom at last sexual encounter



# Environmental Risk Factors

## Population Using Safely Managed Drinking-water Services

Sustainable Development Goal target 6.1 aims to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030.

In 2000, 79.8% of Jamaicans had access to treated water sources including water from indoor or outdoor taps/pipes, public standpipes, bottled water, and trucked water from private or public-owned companies. There was a reduction to 75.2% in 2021<sup>6</sup>.

In 2021, approximately 8 out of 10 Jamaicans had access to treated water sources.



# Non-Communicable Diseases

## Risk Factors

### Prevalence of Alcohol Use (15 - 74 Years)

The prevalence of lifetime alcohol use by Jamaicans 15 years and older was 68.2% (84.1% males & 53.0% females) in 2008 and 60.7% (75.5% males & 46.6% females) in 2017<sup>7</sup>.

### Prevalence of Alcohol Use in Students (13 - 17 years)

In 2017, data from the Global School-based Student Health Survey in Jamaica showed that almost half (48.9%) of students (13-17 years) reported drinking alcohol. More male students (58.7%) than female students (39.9%) reported drinking alcohol in that year<sup>11</sup>.

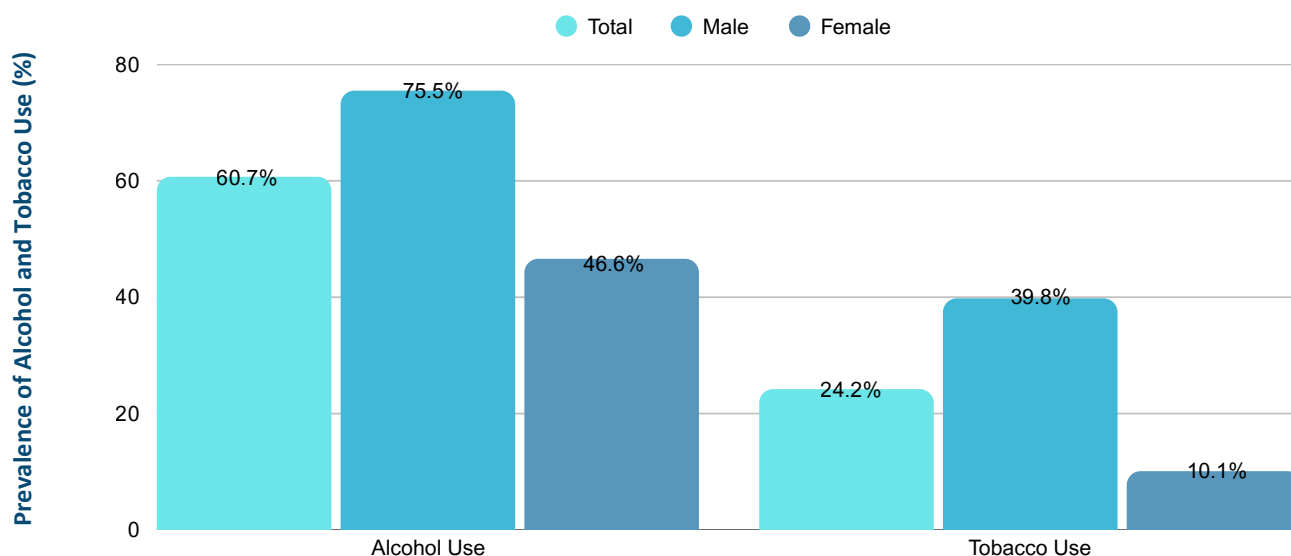
### Prevalence of Tobacco Use (15 - 74 Years)

The prevalence of current tobacco use among persons 15 years and older was 31.1% (45.1% males & 18.0% females) in 2008 compared to 24.2% (39.8% males & 10.1% females) in 2017<sup>7</sup>.

### Prevalence of Tobacco Use in Students (13 - 17 years)

The prevalence of current tobacco use among students (13-17 years) was 14.9% in 2017. More male students (19.1%) than female students (11.0%) reported using tobacco<sup>11</sup>.

### Prevalence of Alcohol and Tobacco Use in Jamaicans 15 years and Older in 2017



## Salt Intake

The recommended salt intake is less than 5.0g or one teaspoon of salt daily. Exceeding the recommended daily salt intake of 5.0g may lead to high blood pressure which increases the likelihood of developing heart disease and stroke.

The average salt intake for Jamaicans in 2017 was 9.0g, almost 2 teaspoons of salt per day<sup>7</sup> while the average intake in 2023 was 6.5g, about 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> teaspoon salt per day<sup>12</sup>.

## Raised Blood Pressure among Adults (15 - 74 years)

Hypertension (commonly referred to as high blood pressure) is a leading risk factor for cardiovascular disease. This occurs when the pressure in blood vessels is consistently high (140/90 mmHg or higher).

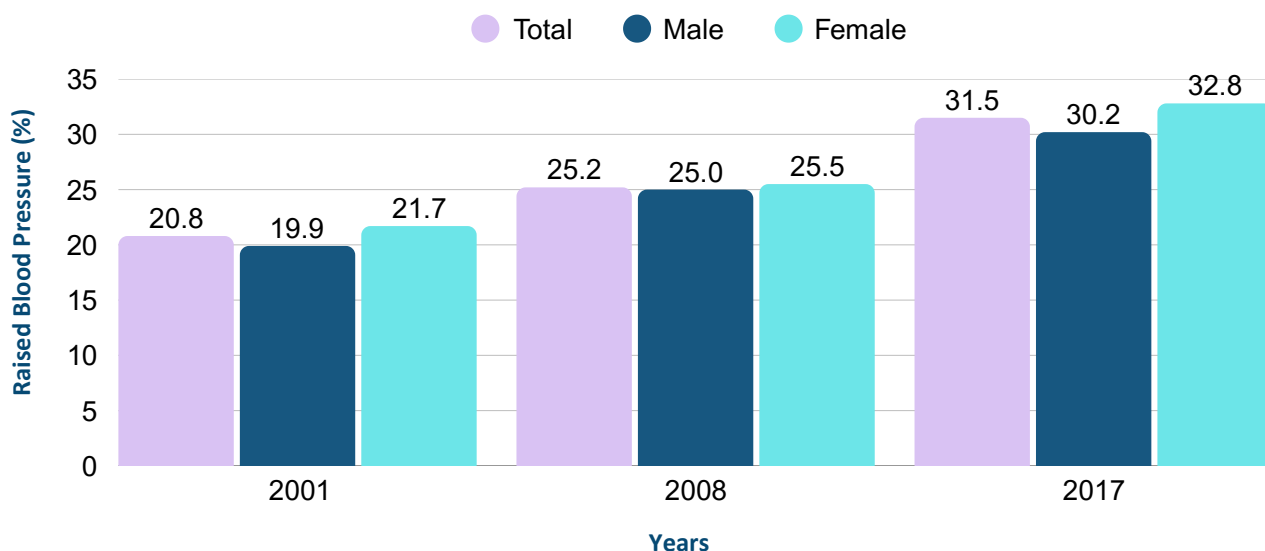
In 2001, 20.8% of Jamaicans (15-74 years) had raised blood pressure compared to 31.5% in 2017. For both 2001 and 2017, a higher percentage of females had raised blood pressure than males<sup>7</sup>.



## BLOOD PRESSURE LEVELS

Category	Systolic (mm Hg) Top Number	Diastolic (mm Hg) Bottom Number
Normal	Below 120	Below 80
Elevated	120 - 139	80 - 89
Stage 1 Hypertension	140 - 159	90 - 99
Stage 2 Hypertension	160 or higher	100 or higher

## Raised Blood Pressure among Adults (15 - 74 years)



## Raised Blood Glucose/Diabetes among Adults (15 - 74 years)

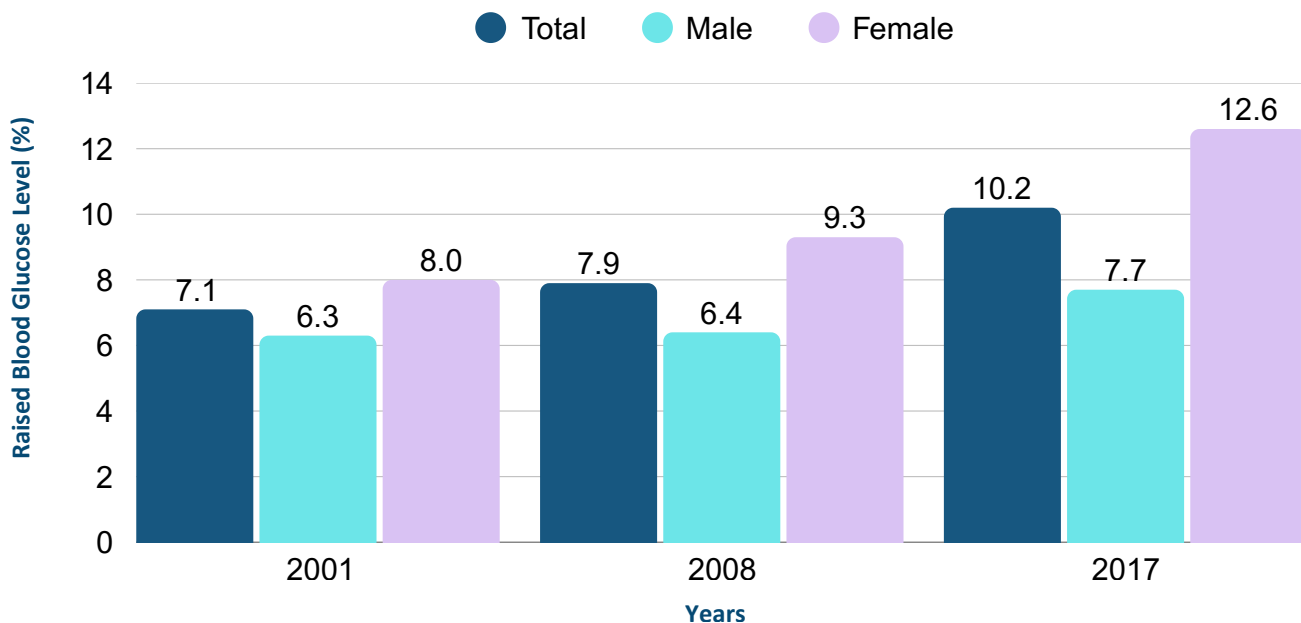
Diabetes is one of the most common chronic non-communicable diseases in Jamaica. In 2017, approximately 236,191 Jamaicans 15 years and older had diabetes. In that same year, diabetes was more prevalent in Jamaican females than males.

The proportion of Jamaican adults (15-74 years) with raised blood glucose greater than or equal to 7.0 mmol/L increased from 7.1% (6.3% males & 8.0% females) in 2001 to 10.2% (7.7% males & 12.6% females) in 2017<sup>7</sup>. For both 2001 and 2017, a higher percentage of females had raised blood glucose than males.

### Blood Glucose Levels



### Raised Blood Glucose/Diabetes among Adults (15 - 74 years)



## Overweight & Obesity in Adults

Individuals who are overweight or obese have abnormal or excessive fat that may affect their health. An overweight adult has a body mass index (BMI) greater than or equal to 25, and an obese adult has a BMI greater than 30<sup>13</sup>.

### Overweight

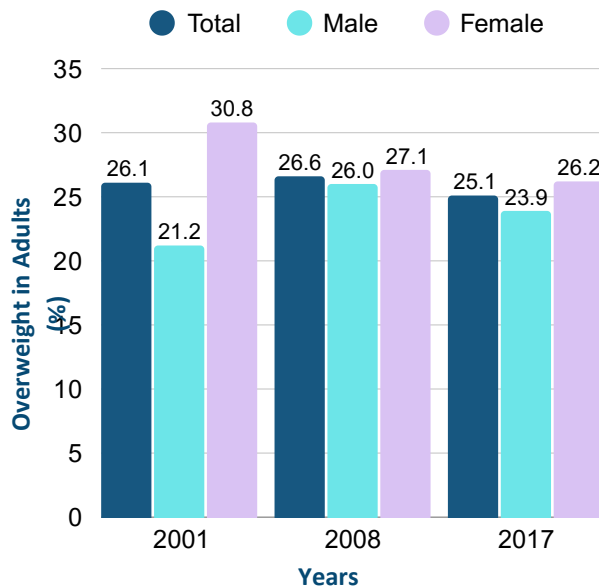
In 2001, 26.1% of Jamaicans (15-74 years) were overweight. There were more overweight females (30.8%) than males (21.2%) recorded in 2001<sup>7</sup>.

In 2017, 25.1% of Jamaicans (15-74 years) were overweight with more overweight females (26.2%) than males (23.9%)<sup>7</sup>.

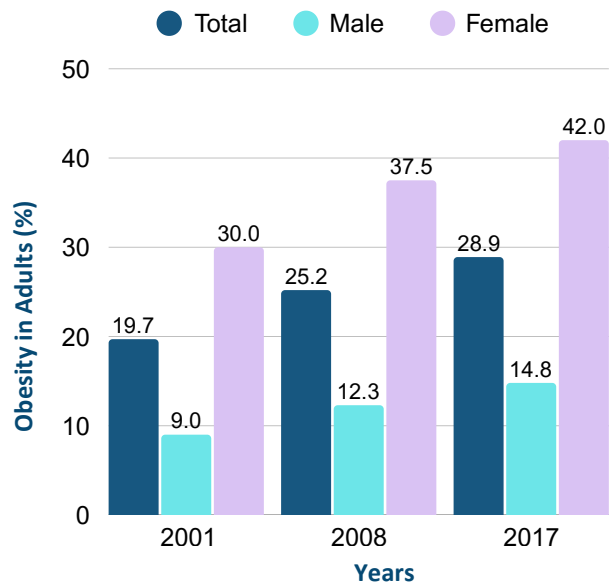
### Obesity

In 2001, 19.7% of Jamaicans (15-74 years) were obese, with obesity affecting 30.0% of females and 9.0% of males. By 2017, 28.9% of Jamaicans (15-74 years) were obese, with almost three times as many females (42%) who were obese than males (14.8%)<sup>7</sup>.

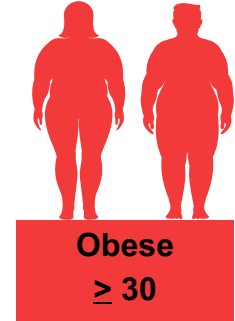
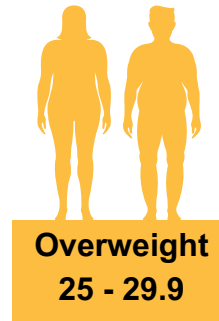
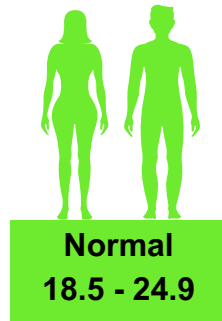
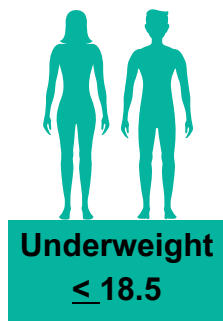
**Overweight in Adults (15 - 74 years)**



**Obesity in Adults (15 - 74 years)**



## ADULT BODY MASS INDEX RANGE

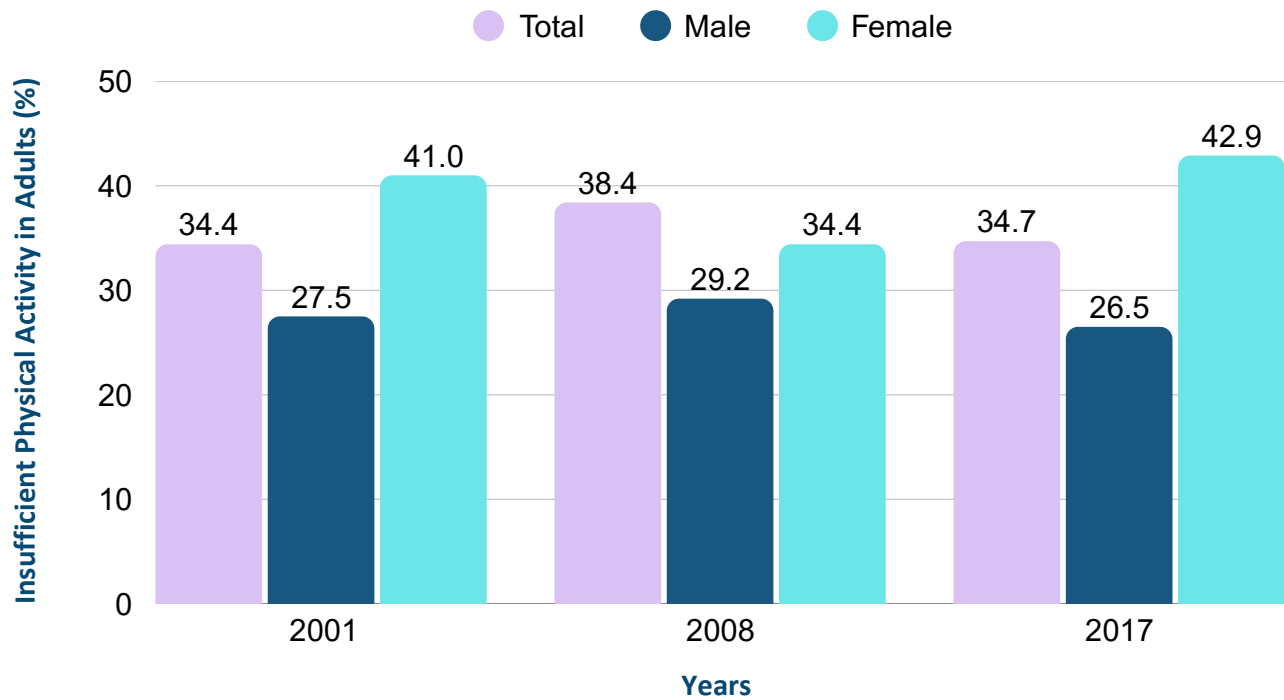


## Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults

It is recommended that adults should do at least 150-300 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity per week<sup>14</sup>.

In 2008, more Jamaican adults had insufficient physical activity level (38.4%) than in 2001 (34.4%) and 2017 (34.7%).<sup>7</sup>

### Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults (15 - 74 years)



# Injuries/Harmful Traditional Practices

## Intimate partner violence prevalence

SDG target 5.2 is to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking, sexual, and other types of exploitation<sup>4</sup>.

The prevalence of intimate partner violence in Jamaican women and girls (15-49 years) was 16.9% in 2008 and increased to 17.1% in 2021<sup>15</sup>.

## Non-partner Sexual Violence Prevalence

The proportion of girls aged 15 years and older who were subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner is a key indicator measuring the achievement of the SDG target 5.2<sup>4</sup>.

Non-partner sexual violence was reported at 3.0% in 2016 for Jamaica<sup>16</sup>.

## Seat-belt Wearing Rate

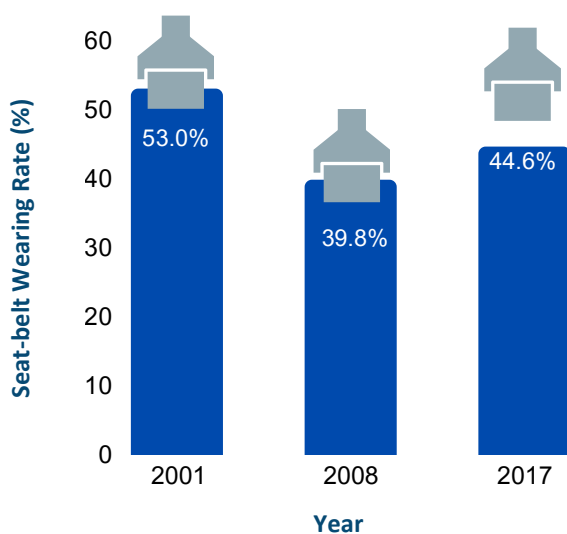
In 2017, 44.6% of Jamaican drivers (15-74 years) reported that they always wear their seatbelts while driving compared to 53.0% in 2001.

In 2017, 37.8% of front seat passengers reported that they always wear a seatbelt. Among backseat passengers aged 15 years and older, only 3.4% reported that they always wear a seatbelt<sup>17</sup>.

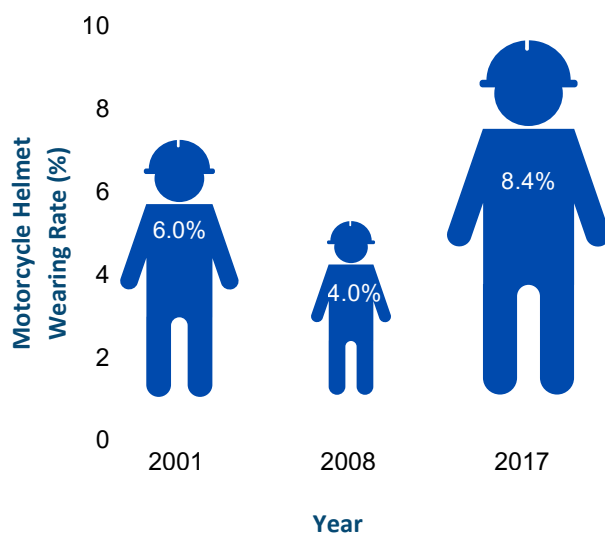
## Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate

In 2017, the motorcycle helmet wearing rate was 8.4% compared to 4.0% in 2008 and 6.0% in 2001<sup>17</sup>.

Seat-belt Wearing Rate among Jamaican Drivers, 2001 - 2017



Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate among Jamaican Riders, 2001 - 2017



## Technical Notes

Most of the indicators found in the risk factor domain are obtained from population-based surveys. These surveys are done periodically; therefore, data points are only available for the survey years.

### **Incidence of Low Birth Weight:**

Some figures have been updated based on the latest information acquired from the MOHW, Policy Planning and Development Division (PPD).

### **Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services:**

The data points for this indicator were obtained from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions. The proportion of households using improved drinking water services (water from indoor or outdoor taps/pipes, public standpipes, bottled water and trucked water from private or public-owned companies) is a proxy indicator of access to safe drinking water services.

## Data Sources

1. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report
2. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Annual Report (1996 - 2007)
3. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
4. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
5. World Health Organization, Malnutrition
6. Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
7. Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey
8. HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012)
9. PLACE Study (2017)
10. 876 Study (2017)
11. Global School-based Health Survey
12. The Jamaica Salt Consumption Study: Sodium Intake; Sodium Content in Restaurant Foods; Knowledge Attitudes and Practices; Spot Urine Sodium Validation. Technical Report (2025)
13. World Health Organization, Obesity and Overweight
14. World Health Organization Guidelines on Physical Activity and Sedentary Behaviour
15. Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021)
16. Women's Health Survey
17. Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished Data)



**The incidence of low birth weight among newborns delivered in public health facilities increased by 3.8% from 1996 to 2023.**

# Risk Factors

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Nutrition</b>													
Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (<2500g) <sup>1,2</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.8	10.4	9.1	10.4	9.1	9.1
Early Initiation of Breastfeeding <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 Months of Age <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children Under Five Years <sup>4</sup> who are Stunted	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	6.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	-	4.2	5.9
Male		-	-	-	-	-	8.0	6.3	6.0	5.9	-	5.8	7.9
Female		-	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	-	2.4	3.8
Children Under Five Years <sup>4</sup> who are Wasted	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.6	-	2.2	2.8
Male		-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.9	2.0	3.0	-	2.1	3.7
Female		-	-	-	-	-	4.0	2.2	2.9	2.3	-	2.4	1.9
Children Under Five Years <sup>4</sup> who are Underweight	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	5.8	4.3	5.2	-	5.1	6.4
Male		-	-	-	-	-	4.8	6.1	4.8	5.6	-	5.4	8.0
Female		-	-	-	-	-	5.4	5.5	3.9	4.7	-	7.4	4.8
Children Under Five Years <sup>4</sup> who are Overweight	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	3.8	4.1	5.4	5.0
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	3.6	3.4	4.8	4.2
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	3.9	4.8	7.1	5.8
Anaemia Prevalence in Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Infections</b>													
Prevention of HIV in Key Populations <sup>6,7,8</sup> <i>Per cent of women and men with multiple partner in last 12 months who used condom at last sex</i>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male (15-49 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female (15-49 years)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Per cent of sex workers who used condom with most recent clients)</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Per cent of MSM who used condom at last sex with male partner</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental Risk Factors</b>													
Population Using Safely Managed Drinking-water Services <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.8	-
<b>Non-communicable Diseases Risk Factors</b>													
Prevalence of Alcohol Use (15-74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources:<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>5</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>6</sup> HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>7</sup> PLACE Study (2017), <sup>8</sup> 876 Study (2017), <sup>9</sup> Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>10</sup> Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>11</sup> Women's Health Survey, <sup>12</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Risk Factors

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Nutrition</b>																
9.6	10.0	10.0	11.4	13.5	11.3	11.7	12.1	13.9	12.8	11.3	10.4	10.4	9.3	9.5	9.6	11.0
-	-	-	62.3	-	-	-	-	-	64.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.3	-	4.5	-	7.0	5.7	6.2	-	6.7	-	-	-	6.2	-	7.9	-	4.1
7.3	-	4.8	-	5.7	4.8	7.3	-	7.5	-	-	-	8.7	-	8.5	-	6.0
7.3	-	4.3	-	8.3	6.7	5.0	-	6.9	-	-	-	3.3	-	7.3	-	1.9
3.2	-	5.0	-	4.6	2.7	3.1	-	6.7	-	-	-	3.6	-	3.2	-	3.3
3.4	-	4.4	-	4.6	2.6	3.1	-	7.4	-	-	-	3.5	-	3.6	-	3.4
3.1	-	5.6	-	4.6	2.6	3.1	-	6.0	-	-	-	3.7	-	2.7	-	3.2
3.2	-	3.5	-	4.6	1.9	3.0	-	4.3	-	-	-	2.3	-	2.8	-	2.6
3.7	-	3.5	-	3.9	1.7	3.5	-	5.7	-	-	-	2.9	-	4.0	-	4.4
2.7	-	3.6	-	5.3	2.3	2.4	-	2.9	-	-	-	1.7	-	1.4	-	0.7
7.1	-	5.7	-	5.0	7.1	5.8	-	3.4	-	-	-	8.5	-	7.3	-	5.9
5.3	-	5.3	-	6.8	6.4	5.5	-	3.0	-	-	-	8.1	-	7.3	-	6.0
8.8	-	6.0	-	3.2	8.0	6.1	-	3.8	-	-	-	8.9	-	7.3	-	5.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.5	-
<b>Infections</b>																
-	-	66.9	-	-	-	66.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	53.8	-	-	-	52.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76.6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.5	-	-	-	-	-	65.4	-
<b>Environmental Risk Factors</b>																
-	-	75.9	-	77.3	78.7	80.9	81.3	77.4	-	81.3	81.4	79.7	80.1	-	-	-
<b>Non-Communicable Diseases Risk Factors</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	68.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	84.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.6	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>5</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>6</sup>HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>7</sup>PLACE Study (2017), <sup>8</sup>876 Study (2017), <sup>9</sup>Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>10</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>11</sup>Women's Health Survey, <sup>12</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Risk Factors

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Nutrition</b>							
Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (<2500g) <sup>1,2</sup>	Per cent	11.2	10.7	11.6	14.0	11.8	11.7
Early Initiation of Breastfeeding <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 Months of Age <sup>3</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	33.0	-	-
Children Under Five Years who are Stunted <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-
Children Under Five Years who are Wasted <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-
Children Under Five Years who are Underweight <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-
Children Under Five Years who are Overweight <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-
Anaemia Prevalence in Women of Reproductive Age (15-49 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Infections</b>							
Prevention of HIV in Key Populations <sup>6,7,8</sup>							
Per cent of women and men with multiple partner in last 12 months who used condom at last sex							
Male (15-49 years)	Per cent	-	-	77.6	-	-	-
Female (15-49 years)		-	-	50.8	-	-	-
Per cent of sex workers who used condom with most recent clients)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Per cent of MSM who used condom at last sex with male partner		-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Environmental Risk Factors</b>							
Population Using Safely Managed Drinking-water Services <sup>4</sup>	Per cent	76.6	-	75.2	-	-	-
<b>Non-communicable Diseases Risk Factors</b>							
Prevalence of Alcohol Use (15-74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male		-	-	-	-	-	-
Female		-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources:<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup> Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>5</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>6</sup> HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>7</sup> PLACE Study (2017), <sup>8</sup> 876 Study (2017), <sup>9</sup> Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>10</sup> Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>11</sup> Women's Health Survey, <sup>12</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)



**Exclusive breastfeeding rate  
for infants more than doubled  
from 15.2% in 2005 to 33.0% in  
2022.**

# Risk Factors

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Prevalence of Alcohol Use in Students (13-17 years) <sup>9</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prevalence of Tobacco Use (15+ years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prevalence of Tobacco Use in Students (13-17 years) <sup>9</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt Intake <sup>5</sup>	Grams	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raised Blood Pressure among Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.8
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.9
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.7
Raised Blood Glucose/Diabetes among Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.1
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0
Overweight in Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.1
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.2
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.8
Obesity in Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.7
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.0
Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.5
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41.0
<b>Injuries/Harmful Traditional Practices</b>													
Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence <sup>10</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-partner Sexual Violence Prevalence <sup>11</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seat-belt Wearing Rate (15-74 Years) <sup>12</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.0
<i>Driver</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Front seat passenger</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate (15-74 Years) <sup>12</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.0
<i>Rider</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>4</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>5</sup>HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>6</sup>PLACE Study (2017), <sup>7</sup>876 Study (2017), <sup>8</sup>Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>9</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>10</sup>Women's Health Survey, <sup>11</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Risk Factors

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	45.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19.1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.8	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	6.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	26.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	27.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	25.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	37.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	38.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	29.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.5	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	34.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	-
<b>Injuries/Harmful Traditional Practices</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	16.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	39.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44.6	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	40.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37.8	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	4.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.4	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>5</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>6</sup>HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>7</sup>PLACE Study (2017), <sup>8</sup>876 Study (2017), <sup>9</sup>Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>10</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>11</sup>Women's Health Survey, <sup>12</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Risk Factors

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024			
Prevalence of Alcohol Use in Students (13-17 years) <sup>9</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Prevalence of Tobacco Use (15+ years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Prevalence of Tobacco Use in Students (13-17 years) <sup>9</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Salt Intake <sup>5</sup>	Grams	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Raised Blood Pressure among Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Raised Blood Glucose/Diabetes among Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Overweight in Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Obesity in Adults (15 - 74 years) <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Male</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Female</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<b>Injuries/Harmful Traditional Practices</b>										
Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence <sup>10</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Non-partner Sexual Violence Prevalence <sup>11</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Seat-belt Wearing Rate (15-74 Years) <sup>12</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Driver</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Front seat passenger</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			
Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate (15-74 Years) <sup>12</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-			
<i>Rider</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-			

Data Sources:<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>2</sup> Ministry of Health & Wellness Annual Report (1996 - 2007), <sup>3</sup> Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>4</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey, <sup>5</sup> HIV/AIDS Knowledge, Attitude, Behaviour & Practices Survey (2004, 2008, 2012), <sup>6</sup> PLACE Study (2017), <sup>7</sup> 876 Study (2017), <sup>8</sup> Global School-based Health Survey, <sup>9</sup> Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>10</sup> Women's Health Survey, <sup>11</sup> Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)



**Engaging in physical activity can lower the risk of chronic non-communicable diseases such as hypertension and diabetes.**

# SERVICE COVERAGE



Service coverage indicators measure the proportion of people receiving the health services they need and that using these health services does not cause financial hardship.

## REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, CHILD & ADOLESCENT HEALTH

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Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

Antenatal Care Coverage

Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (15 - 49 years)

Unmet Need for Family Planning (15 - 44 years)

Women (15-49) Accessing Prenatal Care in the First Trimester

## IMMUNIZATION

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Immunization Coverage Rate by Vaccine for each Vaccine in the National Schedule

## HIV/TB

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People Living with HIV who Know their Status

HIV Viral Load Suppression

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Coverage

Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

95-95-95 Target

Per cent TB Patient with Known HIV Status

Per cent of all Registered TB Patients who had Documented HIV Status

Recorded who are HIV-positive

Per cent of HIV-positive TB Patients on ART

## SCREENING & PREVENTATIVE CARE

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Cervical Cancer Screening (30-49 years)

Breast Cancer Screening (40 years and older)

Prostate Cancer Screening (40 years and older)

# Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child & Adolescent Health

## Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel

SDG target 3.1 is to reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births by 2030. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel is a key indicator for achieving this target <sup>1</sup>.

In 1997, 83.3% of live births were attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses and midwives), this increased to 99.8% in 2021 <sup>2</sup>.

## Antenatal Care Coverage

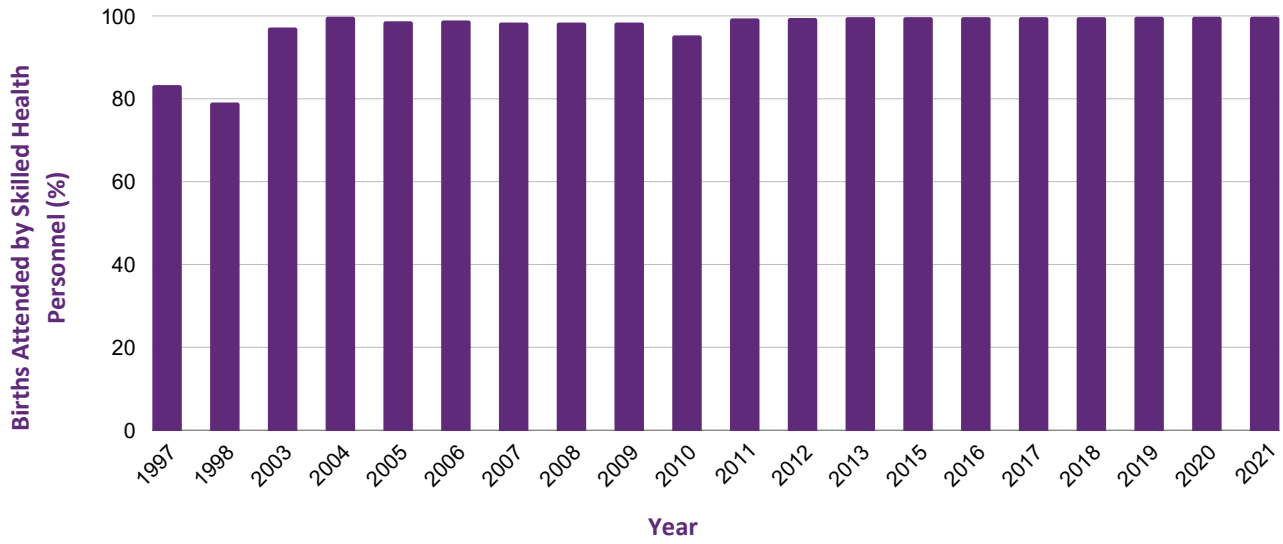
In 2021, 83.6% of Jamaican women who gave birth received antenatal care at least four times from a healthcare provider compared to 85.6% in 2011 and 87% in 2008 <sup>3,4</sup>.

## Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (15 - 49 years)

Contraceptive prevalence refers to the percentage of women who were married or in other partnered relationships and reported that they or their partner currently use a method of contraception.

The contraceptive prevalence rate in Jamaica was 65.9% in 1997, compared to 72.5% in 2008 and 60.6% in 2021 <sup>3</sup>.

Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel in Jamaica, 1997 - 2021



### **Unmet Need for Family Planning (15 - 44 years)**

Unmet need for family planning refers to women of reproductive age (married or in a union) who are fertile and sexually active but want to stop or delay childbearing and are not using any modern method of contraception<sup>3</sup>.

The proportion of Jamaican women with unmet family planning needs was 9.0% in 1997 and decreased to 7.2% in 2021<sup>3</sup>.

### **Women (15 - 49 years) Accessing Prenatal Care in the First Trimester**

In 2021, 47.2% of Jamaican women accessed prenatal care services such as routine health checks, nutrition counselling, ultrasound scans and blood tests for anaemia and sexually transmitted infections in the first trimester of pregnancy. This was a decrease from 60.6% in 2008<sup>3</sup>.

**Prenatal care access is an important factor in maternal and infant health outcomes.**

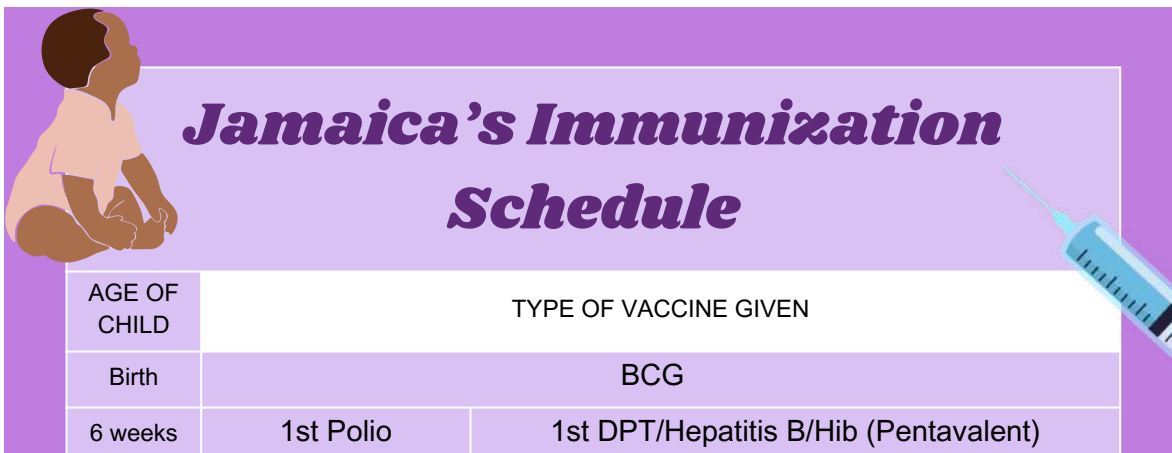


# Immunization

## Immunization Coverage Rate by Vaccine for each Vaccine in the National Schedule

A key aspect of SDG target 3.b is to enhance access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines. This involves tracking the percentage of the target population that receives all vaccines included in the national programme <sup>1</sup>.

Jamaica established the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1978. The programme aims to achieve greater than 95.0% coverage for all recommended vaccines. Jamaica successfully eliminated poliomyelitis in 1982, measles in 1991 and rubella in 2000, while the last case of congenital rubella syndrome was recorded in 1998 <sup>5</sup>.



### ***Jamaica's Immunization Schedule***

AGE OF CHILD	TYPE OF VACCINE GIVEN		
Birth	BCG		
6 weeks	1st Polio	1st DPT/Hepatitis B/Hib (Pentavalent)	
3 months	2nd Polio	2nd DPT/Hepatitis B/Hib (Pentavalent)	
6 months	3rd Polio	3rd DPT/Hepatitis B/Hib (Pentavalent)	
12 Months	1st MMR		
18 months	2nd MMR	1st Booster Polio	1st Booster DPT
FOR ENTRY TO NURSERY AND BASIC SCHOOL, ALL THE ABOVE VACCINES ARE NECESSARY			
4-6 Years	2nd Booster Polio	2nd Booster DPT	
FOR ENTRY TO PRIMARY SCHOOL, ALL THE ABOVE VACCINES ARE NECESSARY			

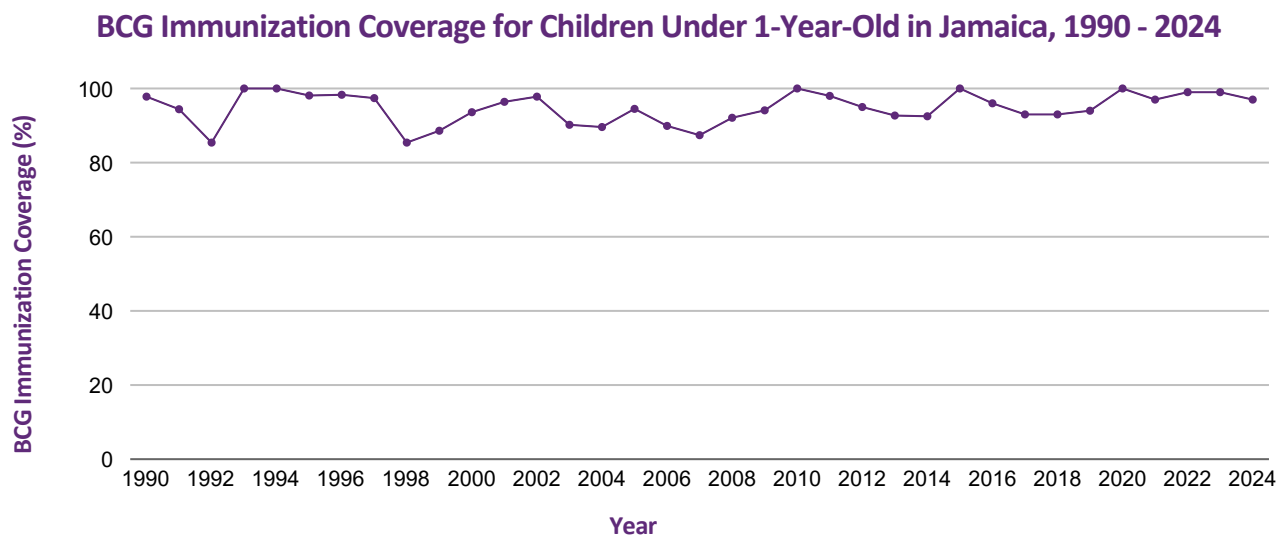
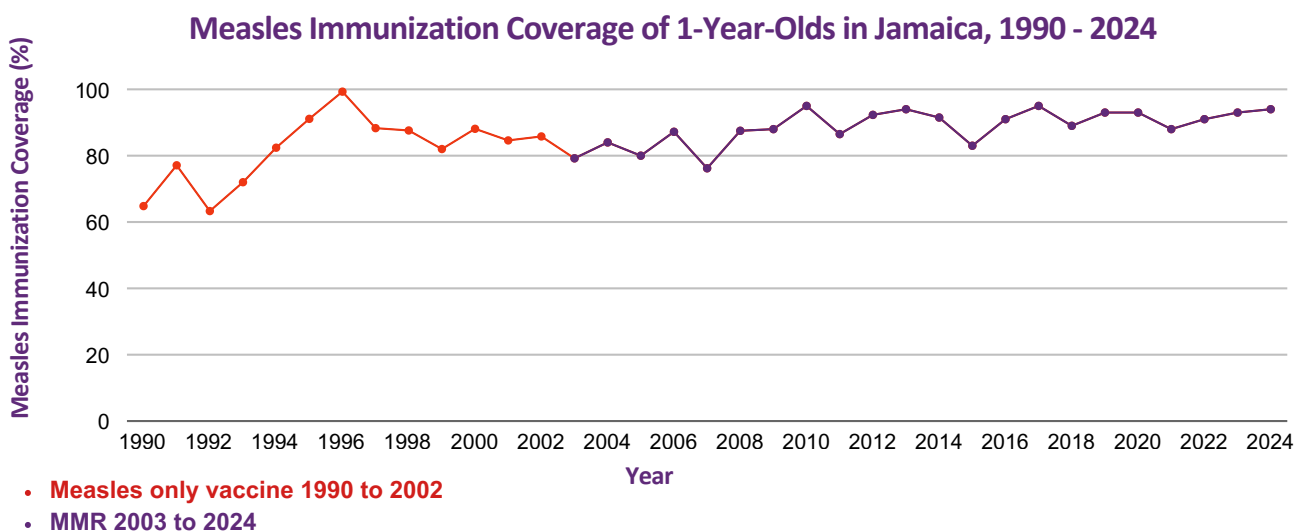
### MMR1 Immunization Coverage of 1-Year-Old

Between 1990 and 2002, measles-containing vaccine was a single antigen. The measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine was introduced into immunization scheduled in Jamaica in 2003. The MMR1 vaccine protects against three diseases: measles, mumps, and rubella.

In 1990, MMR1 coverage was 64.8% (Measles only) for one-year-olds and 94.0% in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, MMR1 coverage was highest in 1996 at 99.3%<sup>6,7</sup>.

### BCG Immunization Coverage for Children Under 1-Year-Old

Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine protects against tuberculosis (TB). In 1990, BCG coverage was 97.8% for children under one-year-old and 97.0% in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, BCG coverage was 100% in 1993, 1994, 2010, 2015 and 2020<sup>6,7</sup>.



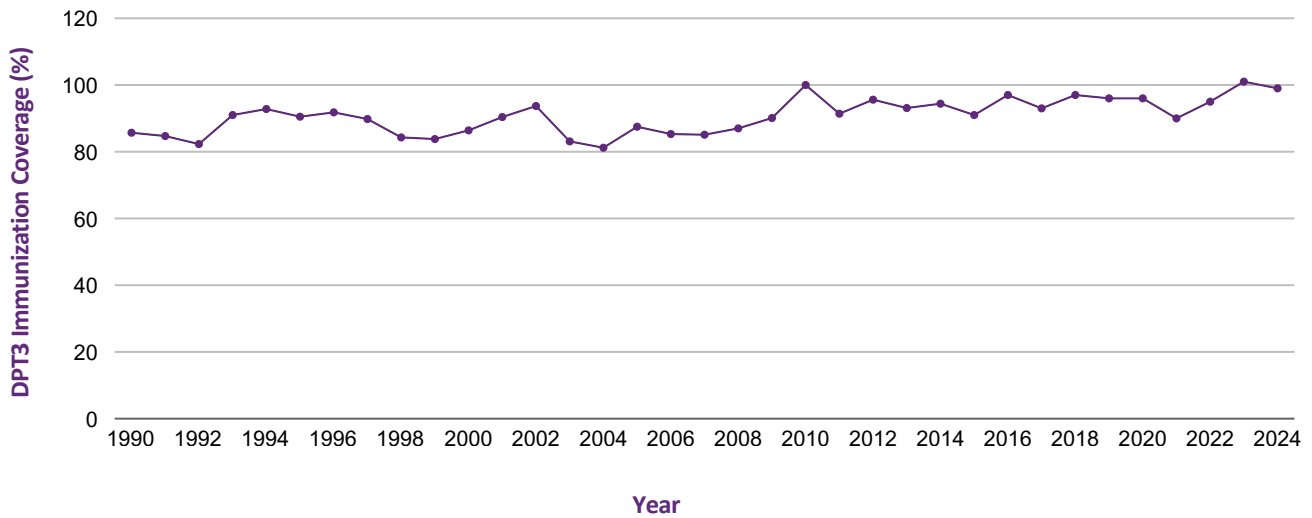
### DPT3 Immunization Coverage for Children Under 1-Year-Old

The diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus toxoid (DPT) vaccine prevents diphtheria, pertussis (whooping cough), and tetanus. In 1990, DPT3 coverage was 85.7% for children under one-year-old and 99.0% in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, DPT3 coverage was 100% in 2010 and 2023 <sup>6,7</sup>.

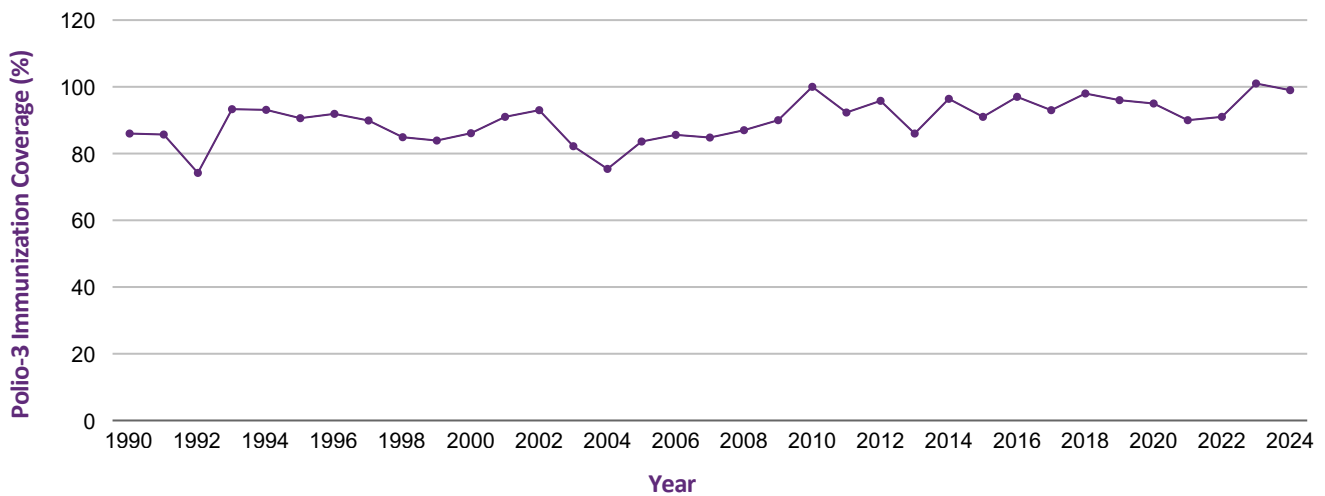
### Polio-3 Immunization Coverage for Children Under 1-Year-Old

The poliomyelitis (Polio) vaccine is given to prevent poliomyelitis. In 1990, Polio-3 coverage was 86% for children under one-year-old and 99.0% in 2024. Between 1990 and 2024, Polio-3 coverage was 100% in 2010 and 2023 <sup>6,7</sup>.

**DPT3 Immunization Coverage for Children Under 1-Year-Old in Jamaica, 1990 - 2024**



**Polio-3 Immunization Coverage for Children Under 1-Year-Old in Jamaica, 1990 - 2024**



# HIV/TB

## People Living with HIV who Know their Status

In 2010, 69.0% of people living with HIV in Jamaica knew their status. By 2024, this number increased to 90.0%. From 2011 to 2023, females have had a higher awareness of their HIV status than males<sup>8</sup>.

## HIV Viral Load Suppression

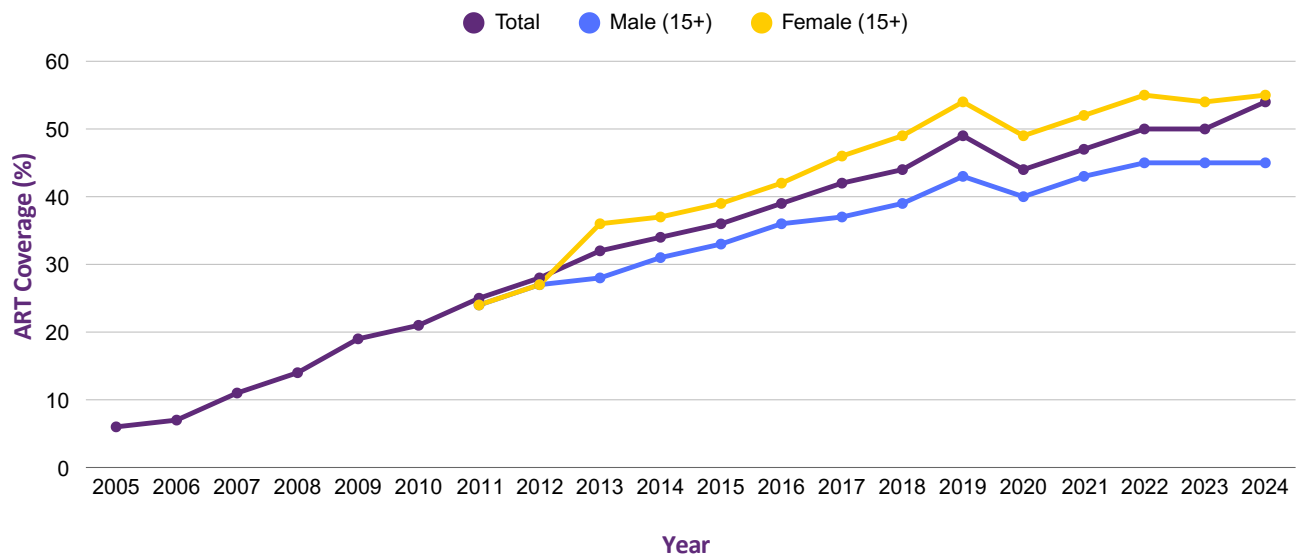
In 2010, 12.0% of Jamaicans living with HIV attained viral suppression. This number increased to 50.0% in 2024. From 2013 to 2023, there has consistently been a higher percentage of females 15 years and older who attained viral suppression than males<sup>8</sup>.

## Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Coverage

In 2005, 6.0% of Jamaicans living with HIV were on antiretroviral therapy (ART). However, by 2024, this increased to 54.0%. Over the years, ART coverage was higher in women. In 2024, ART coverage was 55.0% in females and 45.0% in males<sup>8</sup>.

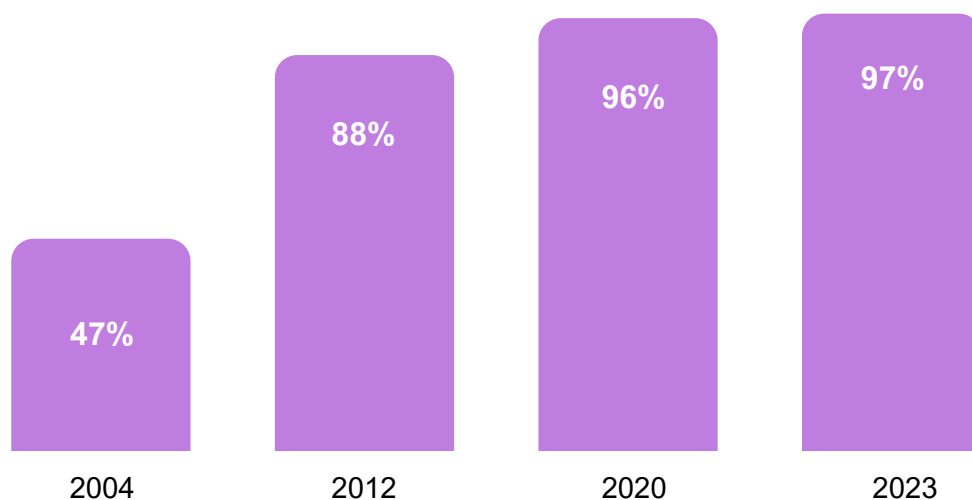


Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) Coverage in Jamaica, 2005 - 2024



## Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

To prevent the transmission of HIV from mother to child, pregnant women with HIV are given ART and are provided an alternative option to breastfeeding. Antiretroviral therapy coverage among pregnant women has increased from 47.0% in 2004 to 97.0% in 2023<sup>8</sup>.



**Antiretroviral  
Therapy Coverage  
among Pregnant  
Women with HIV**

## Incidence of HIV-infected Infants

Regular screening and interventions, such as providing ART to reduce viral load and implementing safe delivery practices, can reduce the transmission of HIV from mother to child. The incidence of HIV-infected infants has declined from 0.3 per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 0.1 per 1,000 live births in 2024<sup>8</sup>.

### 95-95-95 Target

The 95-95-95 target set by the UNAIDS aims for 95% of individuals with HIV to be aware of their HIV status, 95% of those diagnosed to undergo continuous antiretroviral therapy, and 95% of those on antiretroviral therapy to achieve viral suppression by the year 2030<sup>9</sup>.

In 2024, an estimated 95.0% of Jamaicans living with HIV were aware of their status, 57.0% of those who were aware were on ART and 91.0% of those on ART were virally suppressed<sup>8</sup>.

### Per cent TB Patient with Known HIV Status

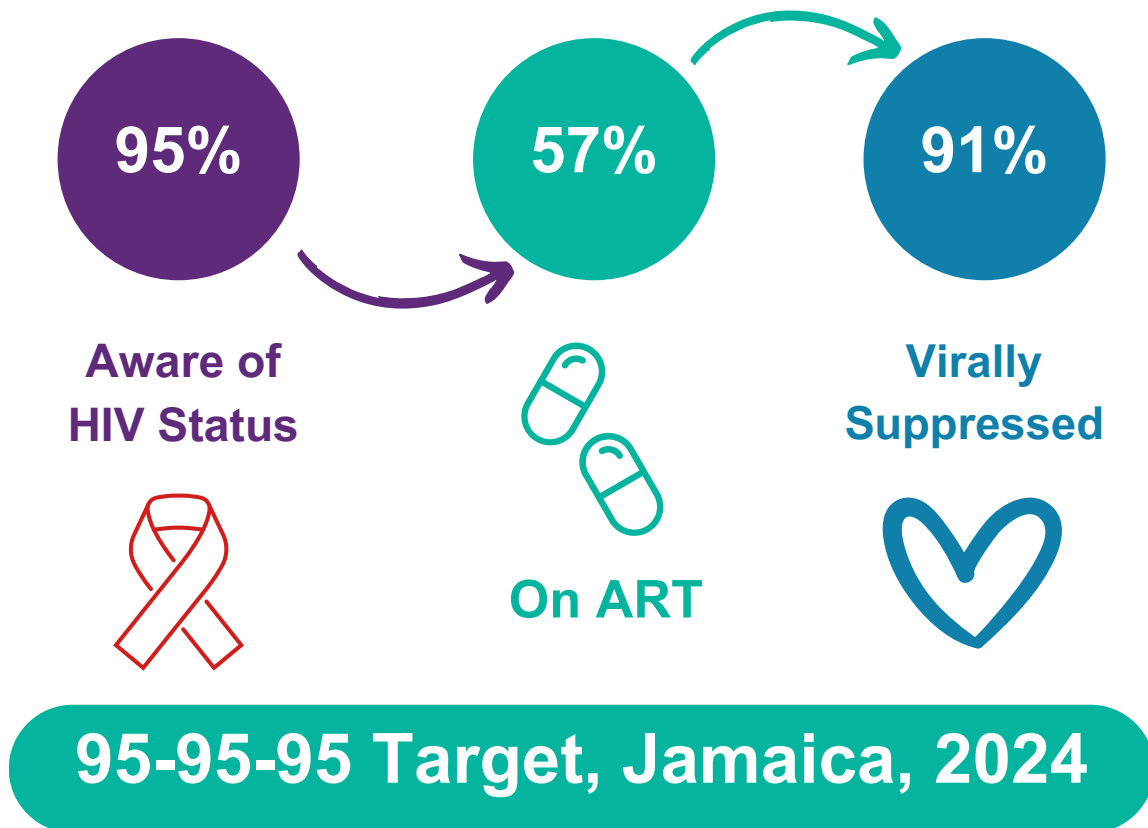
In 2014, 87.2% of new and relapse TB patients had an HIV test result recorded in a TB registry compared to 77.0% in 2024<sup>10</sup>.

### Per cent of all Registered TB Patients who had Documented HIV Status Recorded who are HIV-positive

Of the 77.0% of TB patients with a recorded HIV test result in 2024, 4.2% were HIV-positive. In comparison, of the 87.2% of TB patients with recorded HIV test results in 2014, 25.3% were HIV-positive<sup>10</sup>.

### Per cent of HIV-positive TB Patients on ART

In 2024, 83.0% of HIV-positive TB patients were on ART while being treated for TB compared to 94.7% in 2014<sup>10</sup>. In 2015, 2019, 2021 and 2022, 100% of HIV-positive TB patients were on ART while being treated for TB.



# Screening & Preventative Care

## Cervical Cancer Screening (30 - 49 years)

The WHO global strategy to eliminate cervical cancer recommends 70% of women screened using high-performance tests by 35 years of age and again by 45 years of age <sup>11</sup>. Screening aims to detect precancerous lesions in the cells of the cervix, which, if left untreated, can develop into cervical cancer. There are two main screening methods for cervical cancer, namely pap smears and human papillomavirus (HPV) tests.

In 2017, 51.9% of Jamaican women (30-49 years) reported having done a pap smear less than 3 years ago whereas 34.2% reported having done a pap smear more than 3 years ago <sup>12</sup>.

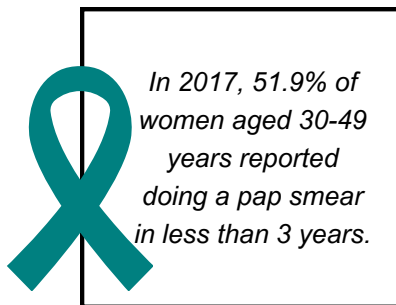
## Breast Cancer Screening (40 years and older)

In 2017, 7.9% of Jamaican women (40 years and older) reported doing a mammogram less than a year ago whereas 28.1% reported doing a mammogram a year ago or more <sup>12</sup>.

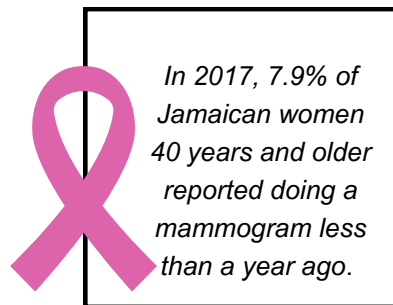
## Prostate Cancer Screening (40 years and older)

Prostate cancer is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths among Jamaica adult males<sup>13</sup>. Screening for prostate cancer is done through the digital rectal exam (DRE) and the prostate-specific antigen (PSA) test which is a blood test that measures markers for disease of the prostate. It is recommended that Jamaican males screen for prostate cancer annually beginning at age 40.

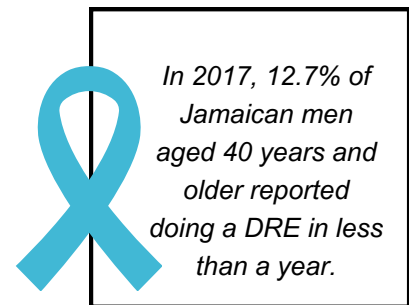
In 2017, 78.7% of Jamaica men (40 years and older) reported ever doing a PSA test. Also, in 2017, 12.7% of Jamaican men reported doing a DRE less than a year ago whereas 27.4% reported doing a DRE a year ago or more <sup>12</sup>.



**Cervical Cancer Screening**



**Breast Cancer Screening**



**Prostate Cancer Screening**

## Technical Notes

The HIV indicator estimates (**People living with HIV who know their status, prevention of mother-to-child transmission, antiretroviral therapy coverage, HIV viral load suppression and 95-95-95 target**) were produced by UNAIDS and were calculated using local data.

## Data Sources

1. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
2. Registrar General's Department (Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator)
3. Reproductive Health Survey (2002, 2008 & 2021)
4. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
5. Case Study: Checking Vaccination Status at Entry to, or During School
6. Economic & Social Survey Jamaica
7. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Family Health Unit
8. Ministry of Health & Wellness, HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data)
9. Science Centers for Diseases Control and Prevention, Enhancing Public Health
10. Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB Report (2008-2023)
11. World Health Organization
12. Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)
13. Global Cancer Observatory: World Health Organization

# Service Coverage

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child &amp; Adolescent Health</b>													
Proportion of Births <sup>1</sup> Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.3	79.1	-	-	-
Antenatal Care Coverage <sup>2,3</sup> (at least 4 visits)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contraceptive Prevalence <sup>2</sup> Rate (15 - 49 years)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65.9	-	-	-	-
Unmet Need for Family <sup>2</sup> Planning (15 - 44 years)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	-	-	-	-
Women (15 - 49 years) <sup>2</sup> Accessing Prenatal Care in the First Trimester	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Immunization</b>													
Immunization Coverage <sup>4,5</sup> Rate by Vaccine for each Vaccine in the National Schedule													
Immunization coverage of 1 year old (%), MMR1	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	91.1	99.3	88.3	87.6	82.0	88.1	84.6
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), BCG		-	-	-	-	-	98.1	98.3	97.4	85.4	88.6	93.6	96.4
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), DTP3		-	-	-	-	-	90.5	91.8	89.8	84.3	83.8	86.4	90.4
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), Polio-3		-	-	-	-	-	90.6	91.9	89.9	84.9	83.9	86.1	91.0
<b>HIV</b>													
People Living with HIV who <sup>6</sup> Know their Status	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
HIV Viral Load suppression <sup>5</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antiretroviral Therapy <sup>5</sup> (ART) Coverage	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Male (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Female (15+)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prevention of Mother-to- <sup>6</sup> Child Transmission	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incidence of HIV-infected infants	Per 1000 live births	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95-95-95 Target <sup>6</sup>													
95% PLHIV who know their status	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95% of PLHIV who know their status to be on ART		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
95% of PLHIV on ART to be virally suppressed		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Service Coverage

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child &amp; Adolescent Health</b>																
-	97.2	99.8	98.7	98.9	98.4	98.4	98.4	95.3	99.4	99.5	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	87.0	-	-	85.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69.1	-	-	-	-	-	72.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.5	-	-	-	-	-	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	60.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Immunization</b>																
85.8	79.2	84.0	80.0	87.2	76.2	87.5	88.0	95.0	86.5	92.3	94.0	91.5	83.0	91.0	95.0	89.0
97.8	90.2	89.6	94.5	89.9	87.4	92.1	94.1	101.3	98.0	95.0	92.7	92.5	100.0	96.0	93.0	93.0
93.7	83.1	81.2	87.5	85.3	85.1	87.0	90.1	100.2	91.4	95.6	93.1	94.4	91.0	97.0	93.0	97.0
93.0	82.2	75.4	83.6	85.6	84.8	87.0	90.0	100.0	92.3	95.8	86.0	96.4	91.0	97.0	93.0	98.0
<b>HIV</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.0	73.0	77.0	79.0	82.0	84.0	87.0	89.0	90.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.0	73.0	76.0	79.0	82.0	85.0	88.0	88.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79.0	83.0	85.0	87.0	89.0	93.0	93.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.0	14.0	16.0	19.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	28.0	32.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	16.0	17.0	20.0	21.0	23.0	25.0	29.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.0	16.0	22.0	24.0	25.0	27.0	32.0	36.0
-	-	-	6.0	7.0	11.0	14.0	19.0	21.0	25.0	28.0	32.0	34.0	36.0	39.0	42.0	44.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	27.0	28.0	31.0	33.0	36.0	37.0	39.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0	27.0	36.0	37.0	39.0	42.0	46.0	49.0
-	-	47.0	65.0	85.0	85.0	-	83.0	86.3	49.9	87.8	88.2	86.4	90.0	-	97.0	97.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Service Coverage

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child &amp; Adolescent Health</b>							
Proportion of Births <sup>1</sup> Attended by Skilled Health Personnel	Per cent	99.8	99.8	99.8	-	-	-
Antenatal Care Coverage <sup>2,3</sup> (at least 4 visits)	Per cent	-	-	47.2	-	-	-
Contraceptive Prevalence <sup>2</sup> Rate (15 - 49 years)	Per cent	-	-	60.6	-	-	-
Unmet Need for Family Planning <sup>2</sup> (15 - 44 years)	Per cent	-	-	7.2	-	-	-
Women (15 - 49 years) <sup>2</sup> Accessing Prenatal Care in the First Trimester	Per cent	-	-	47.2	-	-	-
<b>Immunization</b>							
Immunization Coverage <sup>4,5</sup> Rate by Vaccine for each Vaccine in the National Schedule							
Immunization coverage of 1 year old (%), MMR1	Per cent	93.0	93.0	88.0	91.0	93.0	94.0
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), BCG		94.0	100.0	97.0	99.0	99.0	97.0
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), DTP3		96.0	96.0	90.0	95.0	101.0	99.0
Immunization coverage of under-1 year old (%), Polio-3		96.0	95.0	90.0	91.0	101.0	99.0
<b>HIV</b>							
People Living with HIV who <sup>6</sup> Know their Status	Per cent	93.0	95.0	93.0	92.0	91.0	90.0
Male (15+)		91.0	94.0	92.0	92.0	90.0	54.0
Female (15+)		96.0	98.0	95.0	94.0	91.0	87.0
HIV Viral Load suppression <sup>6</sup>	Per cent	38.0	37.0	47.0	45.0	39.0	50.0
Male (15+)		34.0	33.0	43.0	41.0	35.0	43.0
Female (15+)		43.0	41.0	52.0	50.0	43.0	57.0
Antiretroviral Therapy <sup>6</sup> (ART) Coverage	Per cent	49.0	44.0	47.0	50.0	50.0	54.0
Male (15+)		43.0	40.0	43.0	45.0	45.0	45.0
Female (15+)		54.0	49.0	52.0	55.0	54.0	55.0
Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission <sup>6</sup> Incidence of HIV-infected infants	Per cent	97.8	96.0	95.0	97.0	97.0	-
	Per 1000 live births	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
95-95-95 Target <sup>6</sup> 95% PLHIV who know their status	Per cent	-	-	-	92.0	91.0	95.0
95% of PLHIV who know their status to be on ART		-	-	-	53.0	54.0	57.0
95% of PLHIV on ART to be virally suppressed		-	-	-	77.0	79.0	91.0

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

**In 2024, an estimated 95.0% of Jamaicans living with HIV were aware of their status, 57.0% of those who were aware were on ART and 91.0% of those on ART were virally suppressed<sup>8</sup>.**



# Service Coverage

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>HIV/TB</b>													
Per cent TB Patient with Known HIV Status <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per cent of all Registered TB Patients who had Documented HIV Status Recorded who are HIV-positive <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Per cent of HIV-positive TB Patients on ART (Antiretroviral Therapy) <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Screening and Preventive Care</b>													
Cervical Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (30 - 49 years)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 3 years ago		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years ago		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (40 years and older)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year or more		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (40 years and older)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate Specific Antigen Test		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year or more		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Service Coverage

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.2	64.1	54.4	82.6	79.3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.3	22.7	50.0	20.0	15.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94.7	100.0	89.3	55.0	-
<b>Screening and Preventive Care</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34.2	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.0	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	78.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27.4	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

# Service Coverage

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>HIV/TB</b>							
Per cent TB Patient with Known HIV Status <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	66.7	29.5	100.0	69.9	96.0	77.0
Per cent of all Registered TB Patients who had Documented HIV Status Recorded who are HIV-positive <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	14.0	77.8	14.0	17.2	17.0	4.2
Per cent of HIV-positive TB Patients on ART (Antiretroviral Therapy) <sup>7</sup>	Per cent	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	81.0	83.0
<b>Screening and Preventive Care</b>							
Cervical Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (30 - 49 years)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 3 years ago		-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 3 years ago		-	-	-	-	-	-
Breast Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (40 years and older)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year		-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year or more		-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate Cancer Screening <sup>8</sup> (40 years and older)	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostate Specific Antigen Test		-	-	-	-	-	-
Digital Rectal Exam (DRE)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Less than 1 year		-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year or more		-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Registrar General's Department(Numerator), Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>2</sup>Reproductive Health Survey, (2002, 2008 & 2021), <sup>3</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>4</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ), <sup>5</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Family Health Unit, <sup>6</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; HIV/STI/TB Unit (HIV Programmatic Data), <sup>7</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, National Surveillance Unit: Estimates Calculated from TB report (2008-2023), <sup>8</sup>Jamaica Health and Lifestyle Survey III (Unpublished data)

**HIV viral load  
suppression  
improved from  
12.0% in 2010 to  
50.0% in 2024.**



# HEALTH SYSTEMS



Health systems indicators measure the quality of health services such as diagnostic activities, treatment, care and human resources.

## QUALITY & SAFETY OF CARE

---

ART Retention Rate

## UTILIZATION & ACCESS

---

Outpatient Service Utilization

Hospital Bed Density

Bed Occupancy Rate

Mean Length of Stay

## HEALTH WORKFORCE

---

Health Worker Density

## HEALTH INFORMATION

---

Birth Registration

Mortality Garbage

Ill-defined and Unknown Cause of Death

## HEALTH FINANCING

---

Total Current Expenditure on Health as % of Gross Domestic Product

Out-of-Pocket Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure

General Government Health Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure

General Government Health Expenditure as a % of GDP

Private Expenditure on Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure

## GOVERNANCE

---

Existence of National Health Sector Policy/Strategy/Plan

# Quality & Safety of Care

## ART Retention Rate

The ART retention rate represents the percentage of adults and children living with HIV who are on ART at 12 months after initiating treatment. The ART retention rate increased from 75.0% in 2000 to 85.0% in 2024. The highest ART retention rate was 91.0%, which was recorded in 2009 <sup>1</sup>.



# Utilization & Access

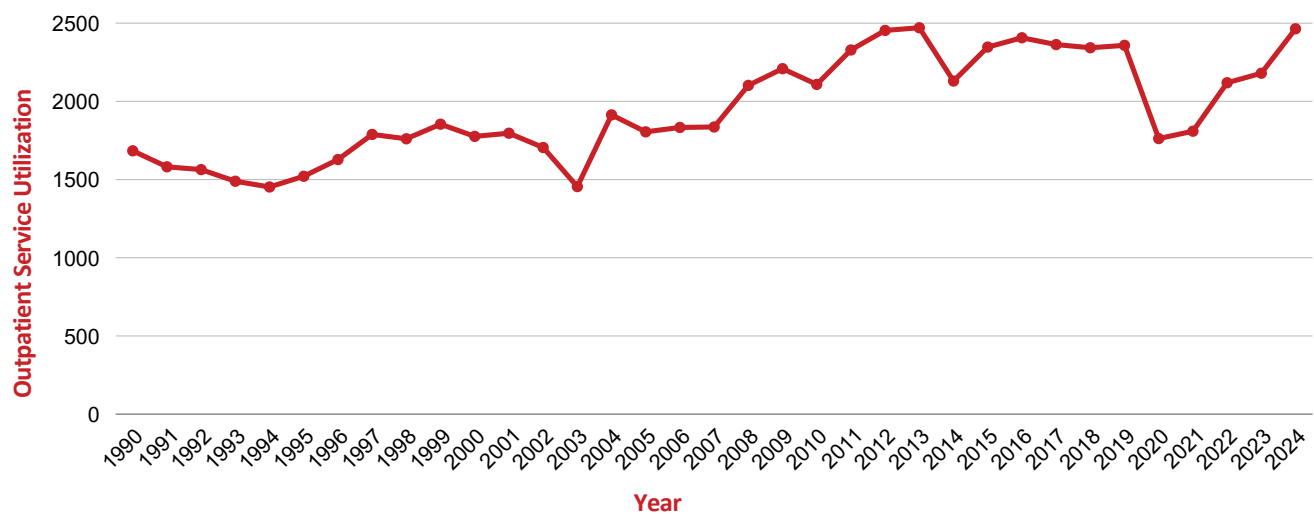
## Outpatient Service Utilization

Visits to outpatient departments in public hospitals increased from 1,683.8 per 10,000 Jamaicans in 1990 to 2,464.1 per 10,000 Jamaicans in 2024. Outpatient visits was highest in 2013 with 2,470.8 per 10,000 Jamaicans<sup>2</sup>.

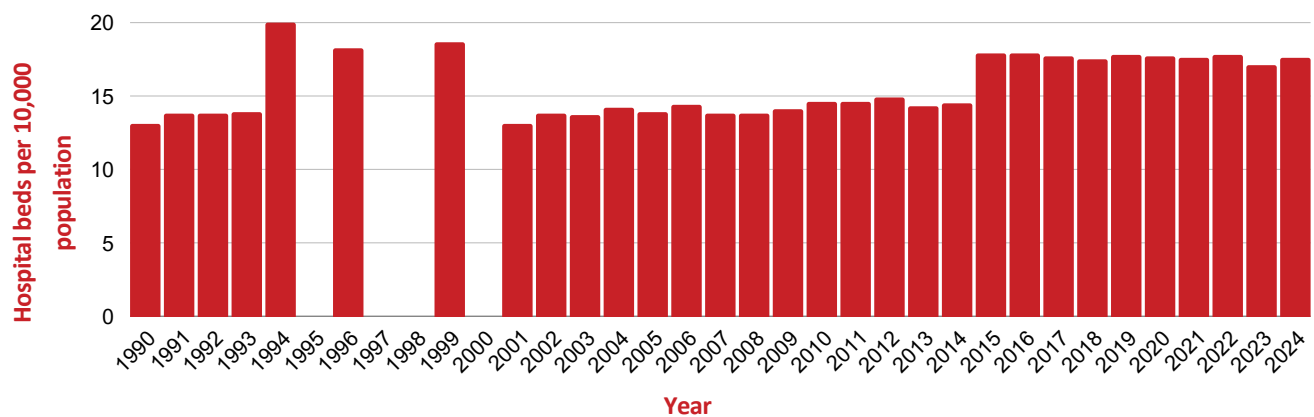
## Hospital Bed Density

In 1990, there were 13.1 hospital beds per 10,000 population. This number increased by 34.4% to 17.6 per 10,000 population in 2024<sup>2</sup>.

**Outpatient Service Utilization in Public Health Facilities in Jamaica, 1990 -2024**



**Hospital Bed Density in Public Health Facilities in Jamaica, 1990 -2024**



# Utilization & Access

## Bed Occupancy Rate

The percentage of hospital beds occupied by patients in Jamaica in 1990 was 67.2%. By 2024, 86.2% of hospital beds were occupied by patients<sup>3,4</sup>.

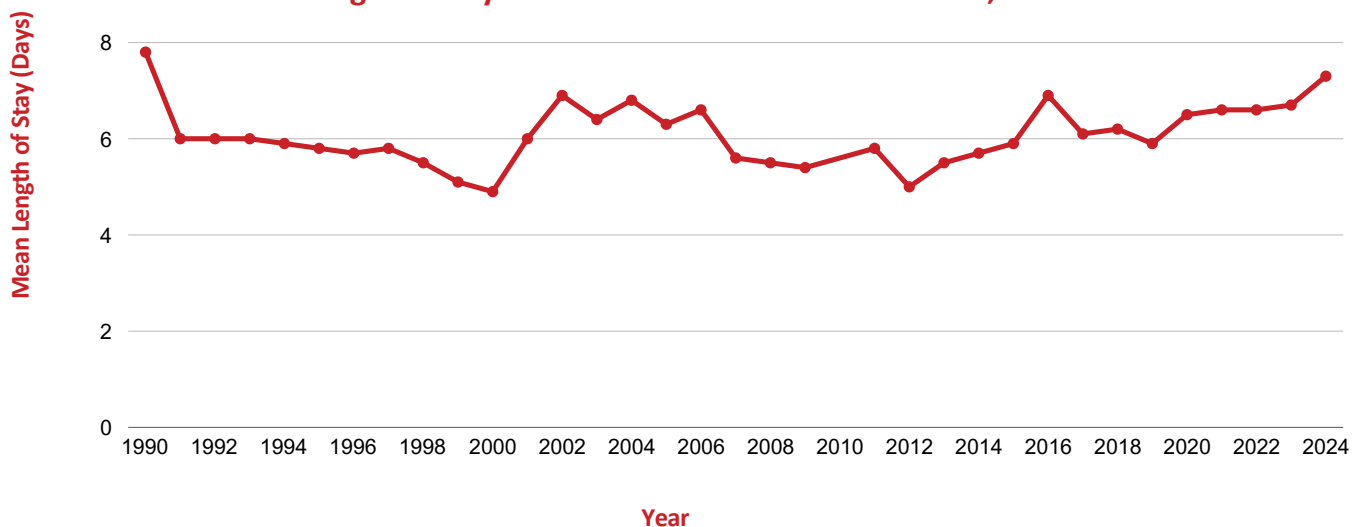
## Mean Length of Stay

In 1990, the average length of stay in a public health facility was 7.8 days. By 2024, the average length of stay decreased to 7.3 days<sup>3,4</sup>.

**Bed Occupancy Rate in Public Health Facilities in Jamaica, 1990 -2024**



**Mean Length of Stay in Public Health Facilities in Jamaica, 1990 -2024**





# Health Workforce

## Health Worker Density

Health worker density evaluates whether there are enough healthcare workers to meet the population's healthcare needs. This indicator includes doctors, nurses, dentists and pharmacists<sup>5</sup>.

SDG target 3.c is to 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<sup>6</sup>.



## Physicians

In 1995, there were 4.4 physicians per 10,000 population in Jamaica. This number increased to 21.4 per 10,000 population in 2024<sup>7</sup>.

## Nurses

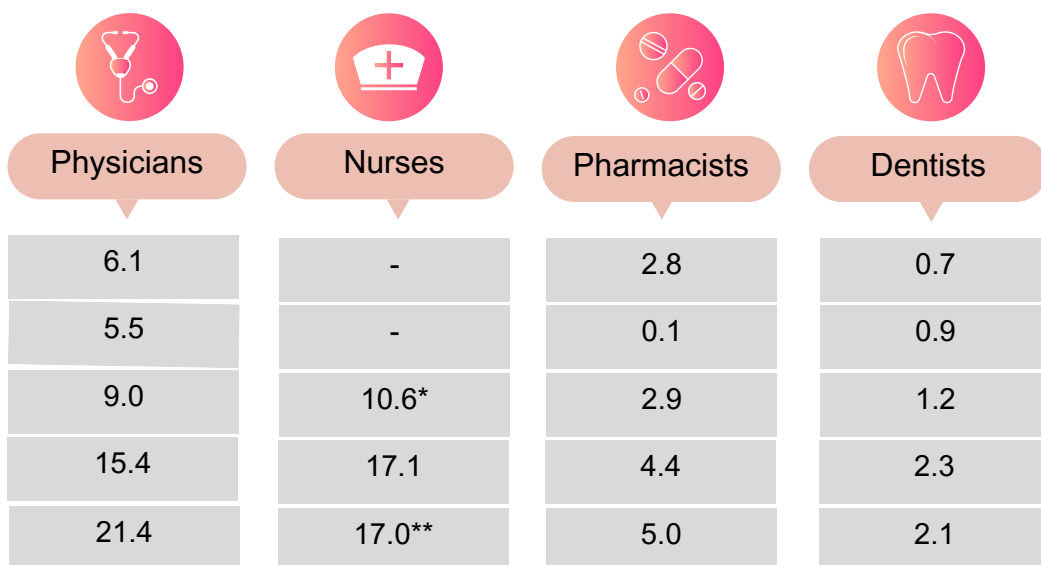
In 2012, there were 10.6 nurses per 10,000 population in Jamaica. By 2023, this number increased to 17.0 nurses per 10,000 population in Jamaica<sup>8</sup>.

## Pharmacists

In 1990, there were 2.8 pharmacists per 10,000 population in Jamaica. This number increased to 5.0 pharmacists per 10,000 population in 2024<sup>9</sup>.

## Dentists

In 1990, there were 0.7 dentists per 10,000 population in Jamaica. By 2024, this number increased to 2.1 per 10,000 population<sup>10</sup>.



**Health Worker Density in Jamaica, 1990 - 2024 (per 10,000 population)**

\* Data from 2012

\*\* Data from 2023

# Health Information

## Birth Registration

SDG target 16.9 is to provide legal identity for all, including birth registration, by 2030<sup>5</sup>. In 1995, 95.2% of Jamaican children less than five years old had their births registered with the Registrar General's Department. By 2022, 99.1% of Jamaican children under five years old had their births registered<sup>11,12</sup>.

## Mortality Garbage Codes

A mortality garbage code is an International Classification of Diseases (ICD) code assigned to a death certificate that is too vague to identify the true underlying cause of death. In 2006, 16.2% of these codes were assigned on death certificates whereas 12.9% were assigned in 2022<sup>13</sup>.

## Ill-defined and Unknown Causes of Death

The ICD codes R95 – R99 are used to classify deaths for which the underlying cause of death is unknown<sup>14</sup>. In 2006, 2.7% of registered deaths were classified as being ill-defined or of unknown causes of death and decreased to 0.4% by 2023<sup>13</sup>.



# Health Financing

## Total Current Expenditure on Health as % of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Between 2000 and 2023, the highest percentage of gross domestic product expenditure on healthcare was 7.6% in 2023, an increase from 5.6% in 2000<sup>15</sup>.

## Out-of-Pocket Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure

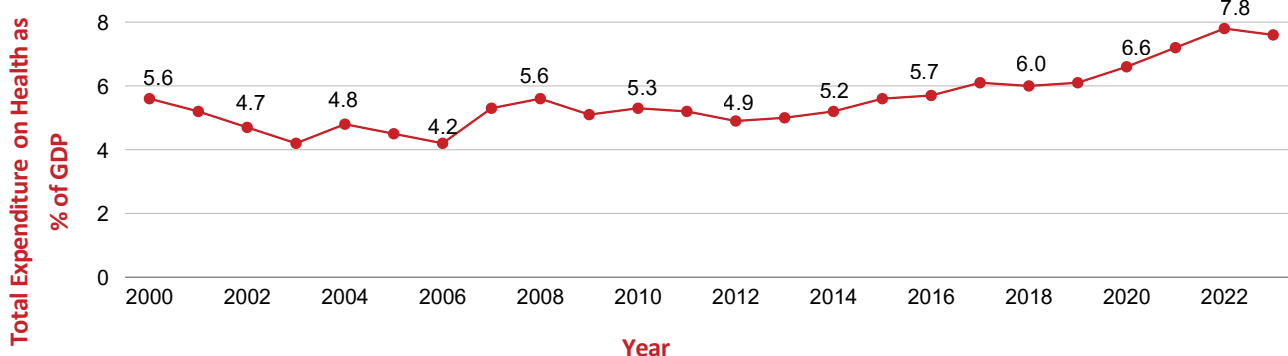
In 2000, approximately 29.6% of health expenditure was out of pocket. In May 2007, Jamaica introduced a no-user fee policy for children under 18 years, which was later extended to all Jamaicans in April 2008.

In 2008, out-of-pocket expenditure was 30.2%, which decreased to 17.7% in 2023<sup>15</sup>.

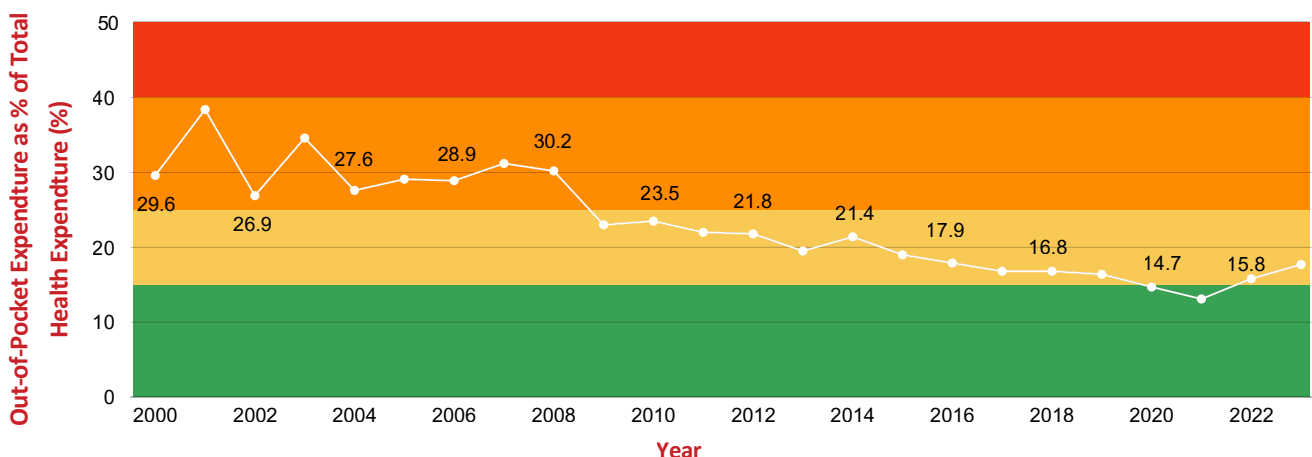
## General Government Health Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure

In 2023, the Jamaican government funded 70.3% of healthcare spending compared to 56.5% in 2000<sup>15</sup>. This includes funding from government budgets, taxes, social insurance contributions, and other government sources.

**Total Current Expenditure on Health as % of Gross Domestic Product in Jamaica, 2000 - 2023**



**Out-of-Pocket Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure in Jamaica, 2000 - 2023**



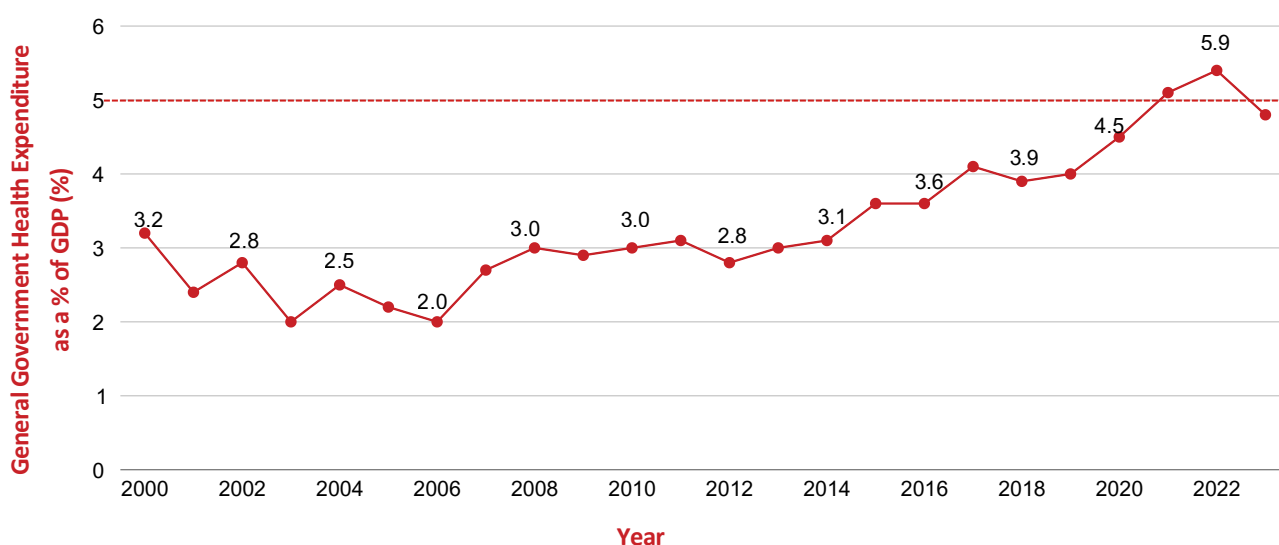
## General Government Health Expenditure as a % of GDP

In 2023, 4.8% of government resources were used to fund Jamaica's health expenditure<sup>15</sup>. Government expenditure on health is recommended to be at least be 5.0% of GDP.

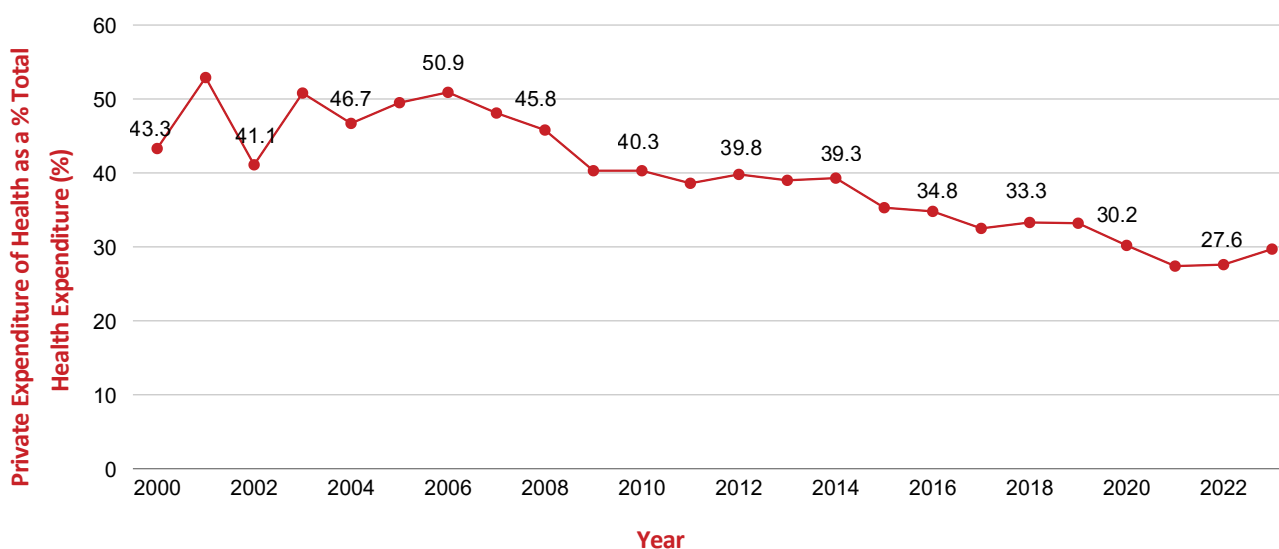
## Private Expenditure on Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure

The percentage of healthcare costs that individuals and private entities pay for out of their own pockets or through private insurance in 2023 was 29.7%, compared to 43.3% in 2000<sup>15</sup>.

General Government Health Expenditure as a % of GDP in Jamaica, 2000 - 2023



Private Expenditure on Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure in Jamaica, 2000 - 2023



# Governance

## Existence of National Health Sector Policy/Strategy/Plan

The Ministry of Health and Wellness produces a rolling Strategic Business Plan/Corporate Plan that is submitted annually to the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS) and the Office of the Cabinet in accordance with the Financial Administration and Audit (FAA) Act. In addition, the Health Ministry in 2019 published its Vision for Health 2030 - Ten Year Strategic Plan 2019-2030. These plans outline the country's goals and objectives for its healthcare system. The Vision for

Health 2030 provides a clear and comprehensive roadmap for developing and improving Jamaica's healthcare services. It aims to enhance the quality, accessibility, and sustainability of healthcare, reduce health disparities, and ultimately improve the overall health and well-being of Jamaica's population between 2019 and 2030. The Vision for Health 2030 and the rolling Corporate Plans are highly aligned with Vision 2030 Jamaica and the United Nations, SDGs<sup>16, 17, 18, 19</sup>.



## Technical Notes

### **Output Service Utilization, Hospital Bed Density and Bed Occupancy Rate:**

The estimates for these indicators represent rates in public health facilities only.

### **Hospital Bed Density:**

The numbers from the previous report (1995-2023) have been revised using updated figures obtained from the Policy Planning and Development Division.

### **Health Worker Density:**

Data for 2024 were obtained from the Medical Council of Jamaica, Dental Council of Jamaica and the Pharmacy Council of Jamaica.

### **Health Finance Indicators:**

Health Financing Indicators were obtained from the WHO National Health Accounts database. These estimates were calculated using data supplied by Jamaica.

## Data Sources

1. Ministry of Health & Wellness, ARV Monitoring Database
2. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division: Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report
3. Economic & Social Survey Jamaica (ESSJ)
4. Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division, Monthly Clinical Summary Report 2006-2022
5. United Nations, Sustainable Development Goals
6. Health Workforce Requirements for Universal Health Coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals
7. Estimates calculated using data from the Medical Council of Jamaica (numerator) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (denominator)
8. Estimates calculated using data from the Nursing Council of Jamaica & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (denominator) Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
9. Estimates calculated using data from the Pharmacy Council of Jamaica (numerator) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (denominator)
10. Estimates calculated using data from the Dental Council of Jamaica (numerator) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (denominator)
11. Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
12. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
13. Numerator (Registrar General's Department), Denominator (STATIN)
14. ICD-11
15. WHO, National Health Accounts (data supplied by Jamaica)
16. Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2018
17. Ministry of Health and Wellness 10-year Strategic Plan
18. Ministry of Health and Wellness strategic Business Plan
19. Ministry of Health and Wellness, Corporate plan.

# Health Systems

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
<b>Quality &amp; Safety of Care</b>													
ART Retention Rate <sup>1</sup> ART at 12 months	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75.0	-
<b>Utilization and Access</b>													
Outpatient Service <sup>2</sup> Utilization	Per 10,000 population	1683.8	1581.5	1563.7	1489.2	1452.6	1521.0	1627.9	1788.5	1760.7	1854.1	1776.1	1796.3
Hospital Bed Density <sup>2</sup>	Per 10,000 population	13.1	13.8	13.8	13.9	20.0	-	18.3	-	-	18.7	-	13.1
Bed Occupancy Rate <sup>3,4</sup>	Per cent	67.2	71.8	71.8	27.0	51.9	55.0	56.1	57.3	58.0	52.3	74.9	81.8
Mean Length of Stay <sup>3,4</sup>	Days	7.8	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.1	4.9	6.0
<b>Health Workforce</b>													
Health Worker Density <sup>5</sup> Physicians	Per 10,000 population	6.1	6.6	7.1	7.4	7.9	4.4	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.0
Nurses		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pharmacists		2.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Dentists		0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
<b>Health Information</b>													
Birth Registration <sup>6,7</sup>	Per cent	-	-	97.1	-	96.0	95.2	97.2	95.3	97.1	-	97.1	94.5
Mortality Garbage Codes <sup>8</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ill-defined and Unknown <sup>8</sup> Causes of Death	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Health Financing</b>													
Total Current Expenditure <sup>9</sup> on Health as % of Gross Domestic Product	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6	5.2
Out-of-Pocket Expenditure <sup>9</sup> as % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.6	38.4
General Government <sup>9</sup> Health Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56.5	46.6
General Government <sup>9</sup> Health Expenditure as a % of GDP	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.4
Private Expenditure on, <sup>9</sup> Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43.3	52.9
<b>Governance</b>													
Existence of National <sup>10,11,12</sup> Health Sector policy/strategy/plan	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Health Strategic Business/ Corporate Plan
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; ARV Monitoring Database; <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Policy Planning and Development Division; Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report; <sup>3</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica; <sup>4</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division, Monthly Clinical Summary Report 2006-2022, Estimates calculated using data from; <sup>5</sup>Medical Council of Jamaica, Pharmacy Council of Jamaica, Nursing Council of Jamaica, Dental Council of Jamaica (Numerators) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator); <sup>6</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions; <sup>7</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey; <sup>8</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator); <sup>9</sup>World Health Organization; National Health Accounts (Data supplied by Jamaica) <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness 10 year Strategic Plan, <sup>11</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness Strategic Business Plan, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Corporate Plan.

# Health Systems

2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
<b>Quality &amp; Safety of Care</b>																
-	-	-	-	-	87.6	-	91.0	-	-	-	-	60.1	58.8	80.4	79.9	-
<b>Utilization and Access</b>																
1705.1	1455.0	1913.6	1805.1	1833.2	1836.2	2102.3	2209.0	2108.4	2328.7	2453.7	2470.8	2130.0	2347.3	2406.8	2363.2	2342.9
13.8	13.7	14.2	13.9	14.4	13.8	13.8	14.1	14.6	14.6	14.9	14.3	14.5	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.5
76.6	87.8	73.3	54.6	51.3	53.0	61.1	67.2	61.0	61.9	67.8	73.6	75.7	73.0	76.5	66.2	76.5
6.9	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	-	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.2
<b>Health Workforce</b>																
6.4	6.7	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.5	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.3	12.1	12.8	13.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.6	8.7	12.6	11.2	8.9	-	12.2
2.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.7	4.0	4.2
1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.1
<b>Health Information</b>																
95.9	-	96.4	89.0	91.3	95.6	97.8	-	98.1	-	99.5	-	99.1	-	99.3	-	-
-	-	-	-	16.2	12.8	13.4	12.9	12.2	12.4	12.9	12.5	13.7	13.4	13.6	12.6	12.4
-	-	-	-	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6
<b>Health Financing</b>																
4.7	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.0
26.9	34.6	27.6	29.1	28.9	31.2	30.2	23.0	23.5	22.0	21.8	19.5	21.4	19.0	17.9	16.8	16.8
58.2	48.5	51.5	49.1	47.5	50.1	52.6	57.3	57.5	59.1	57.0	60.0	59.3	63.3	63.6	66.1	65.2
2.8	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.7	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	4.1	3.9
41.1	50.8	46.7	49.5	50.9	48.1	45.8	40.3	40.3	38.6	39.8	39.0	39.3	35.3	34.8	32.5	33.3
<b>Governance</b>																
Ministry of Health Strategic Business/ Corporate Plan																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ministry of Health Strategic Business/ Corporate Plan																
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; ARV Monitoring Database, <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Policy Planning and Development Division; Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>3</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>4</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division, Monthly Clinical Summary Report 2006-2022, Estimates calculated using data from: <sup>5</sup>Medical Council of Jamaica, Pharmacy Council of Jamaica, Nursing Council of Jamaica, Dental Council of Jamaica (Numerators) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>7</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>8</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>World Health Organization; National Health Accounts (Data supplied by Jamaica) <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness 10 year Strategic Plan, <sup>11</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness Strategic Business Plan, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Corporate Plan.

# Health Systems

Indicators	Unit of Measurement	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
<b>Quality &amp; Safety of Care</b>							
ART Retention Rate <sup>1</sup> ART at 12 months	Per cent	-	-	-	-	-	85
<b>Utilization and Access</b>							
Outpatient Service <sup>2</sup> Utilization	Per 10,000 population	2358.2	1762.0	1809.2	2119.0	2179.9	2464.1
Hospital Bed Density <sup>2</sup>	Per 10,000 population	17.8	17.7	17.6	17.8	17.1	17.6
Bed Occupancy Rate <sup>3,4</sup>	Per cent	87.3	70.0	71.9	62.0	84.9	86.2
Mean Length of Stay <sup>3,4</sup>	Days	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.3
<b>Health Workforce</b>							
Health Worker Density <sup>5</sup> Physicians	Per 10,000 population	14.6	15.4	16.3	17.1	17.9	21.4
Nurses		17.5	17.1	18.7	18.1	17.0	-
Pharmacists		4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.0
Dentists		2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.1
<b>Health Information</b>							
Birth Registration <sup>6,7</sup>	Per cent	-	-	-	99.1	-	-
Mortality Garbage Codes <sup>8</sup>	Per cent	12.2	12.6	10.3	12.9	-	-
Ill-defined and Unknown <sup>8</sup> Causes of Death	Per cent	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	-
<b>Health Financing</b>							
Total Current Expenditure <sup>9</sup> on Health as % of Gross Domestic Product	Per cent	6.1	6.6	7.2	8.3	7.6	-
Out-of-Pocket Expenditure <sup>9</sup> as % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	16.4	14.7	13.1	15.8	17.7	-
General Government <sup>9</sup> Health Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	65.2	68.3	71.2	65.3	70.3	-
General Government <sup>9</sup> Health Expenditure as a % of GDP	Per cent	4.0	4.5	5.1	5.4	4.8	-
Private Expenditure on, <sup>9</sup> Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure	Per cent	33.2	30.2	27.4	27.6	29.7	-
<b>Governance</b>							
Existence of National <sup>10,11,12</sup> Health Sector policy/strategy/plan	Yes	Ministry of Health Strategic Business/ Corporate Plan Vision for Health 2030-Ten Year strategic Plan 2019-2030					

Data Sources: <sup>1</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; ARV Monitoring Database, <sup>2</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness; Policy Planning and Development Division; Estimates Calculated from Hospital Monthly Statistical Report, <sup>3</sup>Economic & Social Survey Jamaica, <sup>4</sup>Ministry of Health & Wellness, Policy Planning and Development Division, Monthly Clinical Summary Report 2006-2022, Estimates calculated using data from: <sup>5</sup>Medical Council of Jamaica, Pharmacy Council of Jamaica, Nursing Council of Jamaica, Dental Council of Jamaica (Numerators) & Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>6</sup>Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, <sup>7</sup>Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, <sup>8</sup>Registrar General's Department (Numerator); Statistical Institute of Jamaica (Denominator), <sup>9</sup>World Health Organization; National Health Accounts (Data supplied by Jamaica) <sup>10</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness 10 year Strategic Plan, <sup>11</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness Strategic Business Plan, <sup>12</sup>Ministry of Health and Wellness, Corporate Plan.



**The health worker density, that is the number of physicians, pharmacists, and dentists per 10,000 population, more than doubled between 1995 and 2022.**

# Errata

Please take note of the following corrections to errors that were published in the second edition of the Jamaica Population Health Status Report 1995 - 2023:

Page No.	Indicator	Corrections														
4	Deaths	Jamaica's total deaths rose from 15,365 in 1995 to <b>21,892</b> in 2023, reflecting a 38.2% increase compared to 1995.														
7	Inflation Rate (Annual Average)	Inflation is the rate of increase in prices over a given period. Jamaica experienced an average annual inflation rate of <b>19.91%</b> in 1995, which decreased to <b>15.1%</b> by 2005. The rate had further declined to <b>6.5%</b> by 2023. The year with the lowest inflation rate was 2016 at <b>2.3%</b> .														
10 - 11	Births	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
		40,508	39,673	39,553	38,840	36,996	37,900	36,160	34,423	34,209	34,632	33,941	33,126	<b>32,295</b>	29,439	
10 - 11	Deaths	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
		21,503	16,926	16,998	17,350	19,557	19,249	19,761	19,661	19,762	20,937	20,238	26,974	<b>22,237</b>	<b>21,892</b>	
10 - 11	Inflation Rate	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
		19.9	26.4	9.7	8.6	6.0	8.1	6.9	7.0	10.1	13.5	15.1	8.5	9.3	22.0	9.6
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
		12.6	7.5	6.9	9.4	8.3	3.7	2.3	4.4	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.9	10.4	6.5	
33	Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (>2500g)	In 2023, the percentage of newborns delivered in public health facilities with low birth weight was <b>11.8%</b> , an increase from 9.8% in 1996. Infants born with low birth weight face a greater risk of mortality within their first month. Additionally, these babies are more prone to growth challenges and various health complications, including NCDs.														
39	Overweight & Obesity in Adults	In <b>2001</b> , 28.9% of Jamaicans aged 15 to 74 years were obese compared to 19.7% in 2017.														
42 - 43	Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (>2500g)	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	
		13.9	12.8	11.3	10.4	10.4	9.3	9.5	11.0	11.2	10.7	11.6	14.0	<b>11.8</b>	<b>11.7</b>	
64	Bed Occupancy Rate	The percentage of hospital beds occupied by patients in Jamaica in 2023 was <b>84.9%</b> compared to 55.0% in 1995.														
64	Mean Length of Stay	In 2023, Jamaicans admitted to public health facilities spent an average of <b>6.7</b> days. While in 1995, people spent an average of 5.8 days and 4.9 days in 2000.														
66	Health Worker Density	<b>Physicians</b> In 1995, there were 4.4 physicians per 10,000 population, this increased to 17.9 in <b>2023</b> .														
		<b>Nurses</b> In 2012, there were 10.6 nurses per 10,000 population, this increased to 17.0 in <b>2023</b> .														

# Errata

Please take note of the following corrections to errors that were published in the second edition of the Jamaica Population Health Status Report 1995 - 2023:

Page No.	Indicator	Corrections													
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
72 - 73	Bed Occupancy Rate	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		61.0	61.9	67.8	73.6	75.7	73.0	76.5	66.2	76.5	87.3	70.0	71.9	62.0	<b>84.9</b>
72 - 73	Mean Length of Stay	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
		-	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.9	6.1	6.2	5.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	<b>6.7</b>

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>AIDS-related Mortality Ratio</b>	Estimated number of adults and children who have died due to AIDS-related causes in a specific year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
<b>Anaemia Prevalence in Women of Reproductive Age</b>	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.
<b>Annual GDP growth</b>	Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for the depreciation of fabricated assets or for the depletion and degradation of natural resources.
<b>Annual Population Growth Rate</b>	The annual average rate of change of population size, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, during a specified period. It expresses the ratio between the annual increase in the population size and the total population for that year, usually multiplied by 100. The annual increase in the population size is defined as a sum of differences: the difference between births less deaths and the difference between immigrants and emigrants, in a given country, territory or geographic area in a given year.
<b>Antenatal Care Coverage</b>	Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with a live birth in a given time period who received antenatal care, four times or more times from any provider.
<b>Antiretroviral Therapy Coverage</b>	Percentage of people living with HIV currently receiving ART among the estimated number of adults and children living with HIV.
<b>Antiretroviral Therapy Retention Rate</b>	Percentage of adults and children with HIV alive and on ART at 12 months (or 24, 36, 48 and 60 months) after initiating treatment among patients initiating ART during a specified time period.
<b>Bed Occupancy Rate</b>	Percentage of available beds that have been occupied over a given period.
<b>Birth Registration</b>	Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority.
<b>Births</b>	Total number of estimated births expected in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Breast Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from breast cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Breast Cancer Screening</b>	Percentage of women 45–64 years old who have a screening mammogram within 12 months as a proportion of the eligible population.
<b>Cancer Incidence, by type of Cancer</b>	Number of new cancers of a specific site/type occurring per 100,000 population.

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Cerebrovascular Disease Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from cerebrovascular diseases in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Cervical Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from cervical cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Cervical Cancer Screening</b>	The proportion of women aged 30 - 49 years who report they were screened for cervical cancer using any of the following methods: visual inspection with acetic acid/vinegar (VIA), pap smear, and human papillomavirus (HPV) test.
<b>Children Under 5 Years who are Overweight</b>	Prevalence of weight-for-height in children aged 0 - 59 months is defined as above +2 standard deviations of the WHO Child Growth Standards median.
<b>Children Under 5 Years who are Stunted</b>	Percentage of stunted (moderate and severe) children aged 0 - 59 months (moderate = height-for-age below -2 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median; severe = height-for-age below -3 standard deviations from the WHO Child Growth Standards median).
<b>Children under 5 Years who are Underweight</b>	Number of children aged 0 - 59 months who are below -2 standard deviations from the median for weight-for-age for the WHO child growth references.
<b>Children Under 5 Years who are Wasted</b>	Number of children aged 0 - 59 months who are below -2 standard deviations from the median for weight-for-age for the WHO child growth references.
<b>Colorectal Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from colorectal cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Contraceptive Prevalence Rate</b>	Percentage of women aged 15 - 49 years, married or in union, who are currently using, or whose sexual partner is using, at least one method of contraception, regardless of the method used.
<b>Corpus Uteri Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from corpus uteri cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	The ratio between the number of births in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, usually multiplied by 1,000.

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Crude Death Rate</b>	The ratio between the number of deaths in a population during a given year and the total mid-year population for the same year, usually multiplied by 1,000.
<b>Death Rate Due to Traffic Injuries</b>	Number of road traffic fatal injury deaths per 100,000 population.
<b>Deaths from Communicable Disease, Maternal, Perinatal &amp; Nutritional Conditions</b>	The total number of deaths from communicable diseases in a population of a given sex, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, divided by the total number of this population, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Deaths from Injuries</b>	Recorded or estimated number of deaths related to drowning, falls, burns, poisoning, homicide and violence, road traffic injuries, and suicide.
<b>Deaths from Non-Communicable Disease</b>	The total number of deaths from non-communicable diseases in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Deaths</b>	Total number of estimated deaths expected in a specific year, for a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	The average number of economically dependent population per 100 economically productive population, for a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time. In demographic terms, an economically dependent population is defined as the sum of the population under 15 years of age plus the population 65 years of age and over; an economically productive population is defined as the population between 15 and 64 years of age, for the same country, territory, or geographic area, at the same specific point in time.
<b>Diabetes Mellitus Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from diabetes mellitus, in the total population or of a given sex and/or age, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Early Initiation of Breastfeeding</b>	Percentage of newborns breastfed within 1 hour of birth in a specified period.
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding Rate 0-5 months of age</b>	Percentage of infants 0 - 5 months of age (<6 months) who are fed exclusively with breast milk.
<b>Existence of National Health Sector policy/strategy/plan</b>	Existence of a comprehensive national health sector policy/strategy/plan with goals and targets, updated within the last 5 years.
<b>General Government Health Expenditure as % of Total Health Expenditure</b>	The level of general government expenditure on health (GGHE) expressed as a percentage of total expenditure on health (THE).

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>General Government Health Expenditure as a % of Total Health Expenditure</b>	The level of general government expenditure on health (GGHE) expressed as a percentage of total expenditure on health (THE).
<b>General Government Health Expenditure as a % of GDP</b>	The share of general government expenditures on health from domestic sources expressed as a percentage of GDP.
<b>GINI Index</b>	The GINI measures the income inequality of a national economy. The GINI is zero if everyone has the same income and is 100 if a single person has all the income.
<b>Health Worker Density</b>	Density of health workers per 10,000 population.
<b>HIV Incidence Rate</b>	Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population. The incidence rate is the number of new cases per population at risk in a given period.
<b>HIV Prevalence Rate</b>	Percentage of people living with HIV. Prevalence measures the frequency of existing disease in a defined population at a specific time.
<b>HIV Viral Load Suppression</b>	Percentage of people on ART who are virologically suppressed (VL level $\leq$ 1,000 copies/mL).
<b>Hospital Bed Density</b>	Total number of hospital beds per 10,000 population in a geographic area.
<b>Hypertensive Disease Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from hypertensive diseases in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Ill-defined and Unknown Causes of Death</b>	The number of deaths registered in a given year for which the underlying cause of death corresponds to ill-defined and unknown causes of death (ICD-10 codes: R00-R94 and R96-R99), expressed as a percentage of the total registered deaths in the same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Immunization Coverage Rate by Vaccine for each Vaccine in the National Schedule</b>	Percentage of the target population that has received the last recommended dose of the basic series for each vaccine recommended in the national schedule. This should include all vaccines within a country's routine immunization schedule (e.g., Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG); polio; pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV); rotavirus; diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (DPT3-cv) containing vaccines, Hepatitis B containing vaccines, Haemophilus influenzae type b containing vaccines; measles-containing vaccine (MCV); rubella containing vaccines; human papillomavirus (HPV); tetanus toxoid (TT); tetanus-diphtheria toxoids (Td); influenza; and others as determined by the national schedule).
<b>Incidence of Low Birth Weight among Newborns (&lt;2500g)</b>	Percentage of live births that weigh less than 2,500 g.

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	The probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die before reaching the age of 1 year, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.
<b>Inflation</b>	Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reflects the annual percentage change in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or changed at specified intervals, such as yearly.
<b>Insufficient Physical Activity in Adults</b>	Age-standardized prevalence of insufficiently physically active persons aged 18+ years (percentage of adults aged 18+ years not meeting any of the following criteria: 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity per week; 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week; an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous-intensity physical activity accumulating at least 600 metabolic equivalent minutes per week (minutes of physical activity can be accumulated over a week but must be of a duration of at least 10 minutes).
<b>Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence</b>	The 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.
<b>Ischaemic Heart Disease Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from ischaemic heart disease in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live if he or she were to pass through life exposed to sex- and age-specific death rates prevailing at the time of his or her birth, for a specific year, in a given country, territory or geographical area.
<b>Maternal Mortality Ratio</b>	The number of maternal deaths in a given year and the number of live births in that same year for a given country, territory, or geographic area, as reported by the national health authority. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within the 42 days after the termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care but not due to accidental or incidental causes (ICD-10: A34, O00-O95, O98-O99).
<b>Mean Length of Stay</b>	The number of days (on average) that a patient spends in the hospital.
<b>Mortality from Unintentional Poisoning</b>	Number of deaths from unintentional poisonings (per 100,000 population), for the year indicated.
<b>Mortality Garbage Codes</b>	The number of deaths registered in a given year for which the underlying cause of death corresponds to garbage codes is expressed as a percentage of the total registered deaths in the same year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Motorcycle Helmet Wearing Rate</b>	Estimate of the proportion of helmet use among users of motorized two-wheelers.

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Neonatal Mortality Rate</b>	The probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die in the first 28 days of life (0–27 days) if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.
<b>New Cases of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases</b>	Number of confirmed new cases of vaccine-preventable diseases that are included in the WHO recommended standards for surveillance of selected vaccine-preventable diseases, and vaccine-preventable diseases reported on the WHO-UNICEF reporting form in a specified period.
<b>Non-partner Sexual Violence Prevalence</b>	The proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by persons other than an intimate partner in the previous 2 months.
<b>Number of Deaths, Missing Person &amp; Persons Affected by Disasters</b>	<p><b>Deaths:</b> Number of people who died during the disaster, or directly after, as a direct result of the hazardous event.</p> <p><b>Missing:</b> Number of people whose whereabouts are unknown since the hazardous event. It includes people who are presumed dead although there is no physical evidence. The data on the number of deaths and number of missing are mutually exclusive.</p> <p><b>Affected:</b> People who are affected, either directly or indirectly, by a hazardous event.</p> <p><b>Directly affected:</b> People who have suffered an injury, illness or other health effects; who were evacuated, displaced, relocated or have suffered direct damage to their livelihoods, economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets.</p> <p><b>Indirectly affected:</b> People who have suffered consequences, other than or in addition to direct effects, over time due to disruption or changes in economy, critical infrastructures, basic services, commerce, work or social, health and psychological consequences.</p>
<b>Out-of-Pocket Expenditure as a % of Total Health Expenditure</b>	The share of total current expenditure on health paid by households out-of-pocket, expressed as a percentage of total current expenditure on health (this is the households' out-of-pocket expenditure).
<b>Outpatient Service Utilization</b>	Number of outpatient department visits per person per year.
<b>Overweight &amp; Obesity in Adults</b>	Percentage of adults (18+ years) who are overweight (defined as having a BMI $\geq 25$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ) and obese (defined as having a BMI $\geq 30$ kg/m <sup>2</sup> ).
<b>People Living with HIV who Know their Status</b>	Percentage of people living with HIV who know their status.
<b>Per cent of all Registered TB Patients who had Documented HIV Status Recorded who are HIV-positive</b>	Number of registered TB patients with documented HIV status on the TB register who are HIV-positive, expressed as a proportion of the total number of all registered TB patients with documented HIV status over the reporting period.

# Health Indicator Definitions

## Per cent of HIV-positive TB Patients on ART

Number of HIV-positive TB patients who started on or continued previously initiated ART during their TB treatment, expressed as a percentage of all HIV-positive TB patients registered over the reporting period.

## Per cent TB Patient with Known HIV Status

Percentage of TB patients who had an HIV test result recorded in the TB register.

## Population <15 Years

The proportion of the population under 15 years of age and over as a percentage of the corresponding population of a country, territory, or geographic area at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

## Population 65 Years & Over

The proportion of the population 65 years of age and over as a percentage of the corresponding population of a country, territory, or geographic area at a specific point of time, usually mid-year.

## Population Using Safely Managed Drinking-water Services

Population using an improved drinking water source (piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs, rainwater, packaged or delivered water) which is located on-premises, available when needed, and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination.

## Premature Non-communicable Disease Mortality

Unconditional probability of death between ages 30 and 70 years from cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes, and chronic respiratory diseases.

## Prevalence of Alcohol Use

Total alcohol per capita is the total amount (sum of recorded alcohol per capita three-year average and unrecorded alcohol per capita) of alcohol consumed per adult (15+ years) in a calendar year, in litres of pure alcohol. Recorded alcohol consumption refers to official statistics (production, import, export, and sales or taxation data), while unrecorded alcohol consumption refers to alcohol, which is not taxed and is outside the usual system of government control. In circumstances in which the number of tourists per year is at least the number of inhabitants, tourist consumption is also taken into account and is deducted from a country's recorded alcohol per capita.

## Prevalence of Poverty

The percentage of the population whose consumption (or any other suitable measure of living standard) is below the poverty line. An increase in this indicator implies a worsening of the poverty situation.

## Prevention of HIV in Key Populations

**Sex workers:** Percent reporting condom use with most recent client.

**Men who have sex with men:** % reporting condom use at last anal sex with a male partner.

**Injection drug users:** needles/syringes distributed per person.

**General population:** % of women and men who had more than one partner in the past 12 months who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse.

## Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission

Percentage of HIV-positive pregnant women provided with ART to reduce the risk of mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy.

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Private Expenditure on Health as a % of Total Health Expenditure</b>	The level of private expenditure on health expressed as a percentage of total expenditure on health.
<b>Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel</b>	Percentage of live births attended by skilled health personnel during a specified period.
<b>Prostate Cancer Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from prostate cancer in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Prostate Cancer Screening</b>	Percentage of men 40 years and older who have a screening PSA blood test or DRE within 12 months as a proportion of the eligible population.
<b>Raised Blood glucose/diabetes among Adults</b>	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood glucose/diabetes among persons aged 15+ years or on medication for raised blood glucose (defined as fasting plasma glucose value $\geq 7.0$ mmol/L (126 mg/dL) or on medication for raised blood glucose among adults aged 15+ years).
<b>Raised Blood Pressure among Adults</b>	Age-standardized prevalence of raised blood pressure among persons aged 15+ years (defined as systolic blood pressure $\geq 140$ mmHg and/or diastolic blood pressure $\geq 90$ mmHg), and mean systolic blood pressure.
<b>Respiratory Disease Mortality Rate</b>	The total number of deaths from respiratory diseases in the total population or of a given sex, divided by the total number of this population, after removing the effect of differences in the age distribution, expressed per 100,000 population, for a given year, in a given country, territory, or geographic area.
<b>Salt Intake</b>	Age-standardized mean population intake of salt (sodium chloride) per day in grams in persons aged 18+ years.
<b>Seatbelt Wearing Rate</b>	National estimate of the proportion of car occupants (i.e., drivers and passengers) who use seatbelts.
<b>Stillbirth Rate</b>	Number of stillbirths per 1000 total births. Stillbirths can occur antepartum or intrapartum. In many cases, stillbirths reflect inadequacies in antenatal care coverage or intrapartum care. For purposes of international comparison, stillbirths are defined as third-trimester fetal deaths ( $\geq 1,000$ g or $\geq 28$ weeks).
<b>TB Incidence Rate</b>	Estimated number of new and relapse TB cases (all forms of TB, including cases in people living with HIV) arising in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
<b>TB Mortality Ratio</b>	Estimated number of deaths caused by TB in a given year, expressed as a rate per 100,000 population.
<b>Tobacco Use Among Persons</b>	The percentage of the population aged 15 years and over who currently use any tobacco product (smoked and/or smokeless tobacco) on a daily or non-daily basis. Tobacco products include cigarettes, pipes, cigars, cigarillos, water pipes (hookah, shisha), bidis, kretek, heated tobacco products, and all forms of smokeless (oral and nasal) tobacco. Tobacco products exclude e-cigarettes (which do not contain tobacco), "e-cigars", "e-hookahs", JUUL and "e-pipes".

# Health Indicator Definitions

<b>Total Current Expenditure on Health as a % of Gross Domestic Product</b>	The total current expenditure on health as a percentage of gross domestic product. Share of general government expenditures on health from domestic sources of GDP.
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	Mean number of children a woman would have by age 50 if she survived to age 50 and was subject, throughout her life, to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a given year. The total fertility is expressed as the number of children per woman. Total fertility is computed as the sum of age-specific fertility rates divided by 1,000.
<b>Total Population</b>	The population of a country, territory or geographic area, total or for a given sex and age group, at a given point in time.
<b>Under-5 Mortality Rate</b>	The probability of a child born in a specific year or period dying before reaching the age of 5 years, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of that period, expressed per 1,000 live births.
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	The number of members of the total population or of a given sex of the economically active population, who are unemployed but are available to work and seeking employment. This includes members who have lost their jobs and those who have voluntarily left work, at a specific point in time, expressed as a percentage of the economically active population in total or by sex. An economically active individual is considered employed if he or she falls into one of the following categories: has in-currency or in-kind paid employment, is self-employed, works in a family business, or is not working temporarily for a particular reason.
<b>Unmet Need for Family Planning</b>	The percentage of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) who desire either to have no (additional) children or to postpone the next child and who are currently using a modern contraceptive method.
<b>Urban Population</b>	The proportion of a country's population, territory or geographic area that resides in areas defined as urban at a given time.
<b>Women (15-49) Accessing Prenatal Care in the First Trimester</b>	The number of pregnant women who have received a health care visit by a health professional from the first trimester of their pregnancy, expressed as a percent of the live births, in a given year.

# Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
<b>Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere</b>	
<p><b>1.2</b> 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</p> <p><b>1.5</b> 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</p>	<p><b>1.2.1</b> Proportion of population below the poverty line</p> <p><b>1.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people</p>
<b>Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>	
<p><b>2.2</b> 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</p>	<p><b>2.2.1</b> Prevalence of stunting (height for age &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age</p> <p><b>2.2.2</b> Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height &gt;+2 or &lt;-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)</p>
<b>Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages</b>	
<p><b>3.1</b> By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births</p> <p><b>3.2</b> 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</p> <p><b>3.3</b> By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases</p> <p><b>3.4</b> By 2030, reduce by one-third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being</p>	<p><b>3.1.1</b> Maternal mortality ratio</p> <p><b>3.1.2</b> Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p><b>3.2.1</b> Under-5 mortality rate</p> <p><b>3.2.2</b> Neonatal mortality rate</p> <p><b>3.3.1</b> Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations</p> <p><b>3.3.2</b> Tuberculosis incidence per 1,000 population</p> <p><b>3.4.1</b> Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease</p>

# Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
<p><b>3.5</b> Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol</p>	<p><b>3.5.2</b> 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</p>
<p><b>3.6</b> By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents</p>	<p><b>3.6.1</b> Death rate due to traffic injuries</p>
<p><b>3.7</b> 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</p>	<p><b>3.7.1</b> Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods</p> <p><b>3.7.2</b> Adolescent birth rate</p>
<p><b>3.9</b> By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination</p>	<p><b>3.9.3</b> Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning</p>
<p><b>3.a</b> Strengthen the implementation of the World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control in all countries, as appropriate</p>	<p><b>3.a.1</b> Age-standardized prevalence of current tobacco use among persons aged 15+ years</p>
<p><b>3.b</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</p>	<p><b>3.b.1</b> Proportion of the target population covered by all vaccines included in their national programme</p>
<p><b>3.c</b> 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</p>	<p><b>3.c.1</b> Health worker density and distribution</p>
<p><b>Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</b></p>	
<p><b>5.2</b> 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</p>	<p><b>5.2.1</b> Intimate partner violence prevalence</p> <p><b>5.2.2</b> Non-partner sexual violence prevalence</p>

# Sustainable Development Goals

SDG Targets	SDG Indicators
<b>Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all</b>	
<b>6.1</b> By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	<b>6.1.1</b> Population using safely managed drinking-water services
<b>Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all</b>	
<b>8.1</b> 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	<b>8.1.1</b> Annual GDP growth (%)
<b>8.5</b> 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	<b>8.5.2</b> Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities
<b>Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable</b>	
<b>11.5</b> By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations	<b>11.5.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
<b>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</b>	
<b>13.1</b> Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries	<b>13.1.1</b> Number of deaths, missing persons and persons affected by disaster per 100,000 people
<b>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</b>	
<b>16.9</b> By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration	<b>16.9.1</b> Proportion of children under 5 years of age whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age

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## Departments within the Ministry of Health and Wellness

Emergency Disaster Management and Special Services Branch

Environmental Health Unit

Epidemiological Research and Data Analysis Unit

Family Health Unit

Health Promotion & Protection Branch

Health Services Planning & Integration Branch

HealthGIS

HIV/STI/TB Unit

National Epidemiology Branch

National Surveillance Unit

Non-communicable Disease & Injury Prevention and Control Unit

Nutritional Unit

Policy, Planning and Development Division

Public Relations & Communications Unit

Technical Services Division

## Agencies and Institutions:

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Medical Council of Jamaica

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Pharmacy Council of Jamaica

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