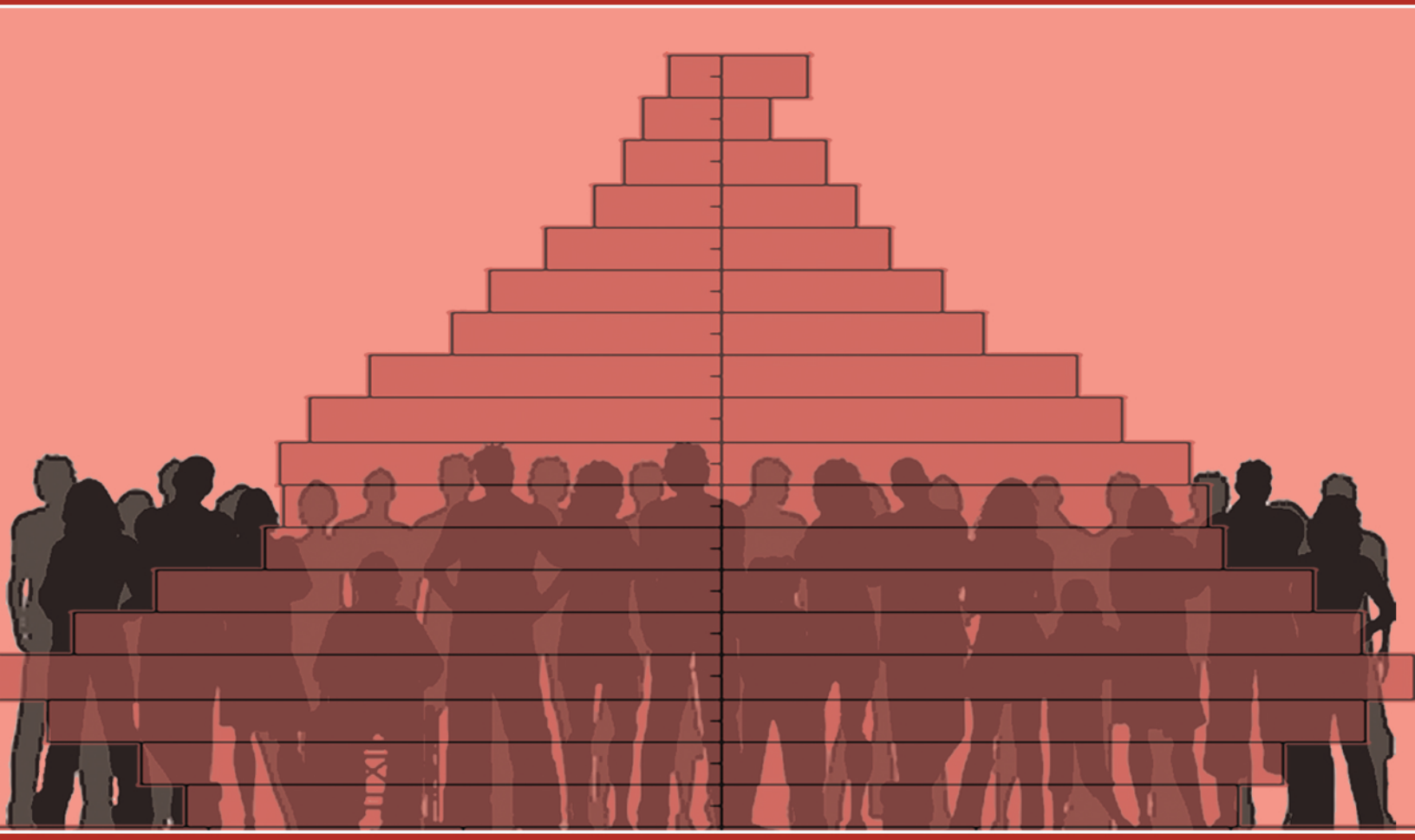
Demographic Statistics

2016



Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Demographic Statistics 2016

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Explanatory Notes

The following symbols have been used in the tables throughout this report.

… data not available

– amount is nil or negligible

- minus sign before a figure is a decrease

[p] preliminary

[r] revised

Percentages in tables may not add to totals due to rounding.

Preface

The 2016 Demographic Statistics report is the fifth in the series which presents annual population estimates based on the 2011 Population and Housing Census. Data on births, deaths and migration are used to produce these estimates during the intercensal period. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica is cognizant of its role in producing reliable statistics and applauds the efforts of the stakeholders who partner with us. These stakeholders include agencies such as the Registrar General's Department (RGD), the Supreme Court, the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA), the National Family Planning Board (NFPB), the Ministry of Health and the Planning Institute of Jamaica.

This report presents data from 2004 and introduces the post-2015 development agenda, highlights and summarizes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the objectives of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014. Furthermore, it draws attention to the role that international migration plays in development and the challenges associated with its measurement. Further work on migration statistics through the Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Project is expected to enhance and improve the quality of data on migration.

The Jamaican population continues to show signs of ageing. This is one area in need of policy directives and interventions to address the needs of an ageing population. STATIN continues to work closely with our stakeholders to produce statistics of a high standard that will provide empirical evidence to inform policy making, interventions and monitoring and evaluation.

Carol Coy
April 2016

Acknowledgements

The Statistical Institute of Jamaica acknowledges and appreciates the cooperation it continues to receive from agencies which contribute to the production of demographic statistics by providing their records for extraction of the required data. In particular, the Institute wishes to thank the Chief Executive Officer and staff of the Registrar General's Department, the Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency, the National Family Planning Board, the Ministry of Health and the Supreme Court of Jamaica for their support.

The Institute also recognises the efforts made by members of staff who participated in the preparation of the report. We also acknowledge the efforts of those who gathered data through personal visits to the Supreme Court and other agencies. The report was prepared by Mrs Juliet McCalla-Smith, senior statistician, and Mrs Heather Prendergast, statistician, under the supervision of Ms Janet Geoghagen-Martin, Director, Censuses, Demographic & Social Statistics Division.

Demographic Statistics 2016

Population Dynamics in the Agenda 2030 Development Process

Economic issues have been the dominant topics of discussion on development for many years. The post-2015 development agenda recognizes the symbiotic relationship between population and development and has included the role of population dynamics in the development process. Two development agendas, the I**nternational Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) Beyond 2014** and the United Nations (UN) **Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals** (SDGs) were developed to spearhead the global discussion on sustainable development for the next 15 years. Jamaica pre-empted the SDGs when the Jamaica Development Plan: Vision 2030, a roadmap to Jamaica's development by the year 2030, was developed. This plan focussed on the sustainable development of the social, economic and environmental aspects of the country.

The new global development agenda (Agenda 2030) comes at the end of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and twenty-one years since the ICPD held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994. The ICPD (1994) conference agreed that population policies should not be restricted to family planning but should address various issues such as reproductive health care, improvements in maternal and child health, the status of women and the restricting the spread of HIV and other sexual transmitted infections (STIs). The final programme of the ICPD (1994) garnered widespread support of governments and individuals of diverse backgrounds.

The Montevideo Consensus on Population and Development is the 'road map' for implementing the ICPD Beyond 2014 plan of action for Latin America and the Caribbean. This Consensus arose from the first regional conference on Population and Development held in Montevideo, Uruguay in 2013. The plan emphasizes the use of priority actions on development issues such as reproductive health, ageing, migration, young people, territorial inequality, indigenous peoples and afro-descendants. It advocates for full integration of population dynamics into sustainable development with due respect to the rights and equality of all persons.

The post-2015 agenda for population encompasses the processes and discussions that will be had regarding population and development as they impact global development.

The Montevideo Consensus covers eight priority areas and has adopted 120 measures and its accompanying indicators to implement its agenda. Assessments of the Consensus show a 63.0 per cent alignment of its measures with the SDGs and a 48.0 per cent alignment to Vision 2030 goals and national outcomes. In the instances of non-alignment with the SDGs, the indicator was either not relevant to Jamaica or could not be aligned to the SDGs.

In further response to the Montevideo Consensus, Jamaica plans to revise and implement the National Plan of Action on Population and Development, which expired in 2015, as well as the National Population Policy. Previously, Jamaica's response to the ICPD 1994 Plan of Action was the National Plan of Action on Population and Development 1995–2015. This national plan was designed to implement the objectives and recommendations of Jamaica's revised National Population Policy (1995) and ICPD (1994) in Jamaica. The roles of the plan and the policy were to guide the country to sustainable development and economic growth, while contributing to the stabilising of population growth. In response to these and other interventions, Jamaica has experienced declines in key areas such as population growth, fertility (including adolescent fertility) and infant, child and maternal mortality, as shown in table (i).

The post-2015 agenda for population is important as it encompasses the processes and discussions that will be had regarding population and development as they impact global development. Prior to the SDGs were the eight MDGs which were agreed on at the Millennium Summit in New York in 2000. The

Table (i) **Key Population Indicators: 1991–2015**

	Measurement/Value (Year)			
Indicator	**From**	**Year**	**To**	**Year**
Population Growth				
Population growth rate	0.95%	1991	0.36%	2001
Fertility				
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	25.1		13.8	2015
General Fertility Rate (GFR)	98.0		48.8	2013
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	3.0	1993	2.4	2008
Adolescent Fertility Rate	107.0	1993	72.0	2008
Mortality				
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	6.1	1995	6.5	2015
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	22.1	2000	17.4	2011
Child Mortality Rate	25.9	2000	19.1	2011
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)	97.0	1993–95	93.6	2010–2014

Sources: Statistical Institute of Jamaica, Registrar General's Department, Ministry of Health, Reproductive Health Survey 2008

aim of the MDGs was the eradication of poverty by 2015, articulated through the goals and targets. The demographic areas targeted by the MDGs were seen in:

- Goal 4 — to reduce child mortality;
- Goal 5 — to improve maternal health;
- Goal 6 — combat HIV/AIDS and other diseases.

Although Jamaica was not able to accomplish all the goals, there have been improvements in areas such **Combatting HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**. Of note, Jamaica achieved the targets of **Goal 2 – Achieve Universal Primary Education** which included indicators such as net primary school enrolment in excess of 90.8 and gross enrolment rate of almost 100 per cent respectively; proportion of pupils starting grade 1 who reach last grade of primary school (98.5% males, 100.0% females) and 95.6 per cent literacy rate for 15–24 year olds[1], surpassing the target of 90.0 per cent.

Jamaica achieved the goal of universal primary education for the MDGs and there have been improvements in other areas such **Combatting HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**.

At a United Nations Summit In September 2015, world leaders adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The main thrust of Agenda 2030 is the 17 sustainable development goals which officially came into force on 1 January 2016. The goals and targets include new concerns such as migration, climate change and economic inequality and will be the UN's new mechanism to assist in alleviating poverty while protecting people and the environment.

The global development agenda, in its bid to achieve its overarching goal of 'no one left behind', has acknowledged the need to address the population issues in order to achieve true development. This can only be achieved if population dynamics is addressed in the proposed development agendas.

"We are determined to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment." United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs

SDG Goals Requiring Demographic Data

Population is cross-cutting throughout most goals and many SDG indicators need population data in order to be produced. Of the 17 goals, only goals 14 and 15 do not require population data, however, this report will concentrate on the demographic indicators in Goals 3, 5 and 16. Box 1 shows the goals and targets while table 2 shows the associated demographic indicators.

Jamaica currently produces seven of the 14 demographic indicators needed for the SDGs. Additionally, data are available to produce three more, Indicators 3.4.1, 3.4.2 and 16.1.1. Using a surveillance survey, the Ministry of Health

[1] Planning Institute of Jamaica. (2014). ICPD Beyond 2014 Jamaica National Report Review and Appraisal of ICPD Programme of Action Jamaica, 1994–2014.

Box 1 **SDG Population-based Indicators**

Goal 3

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

Targets:

3.1. By 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births.

3.2. By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under five 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.

3.4. By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.

3.6. By 2020, halve the number of global deaths and injuries from road traffic accidents.

3.7. By 2030, ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

Goal 5

Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Target:

5.3. Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.

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

Targets:

16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere.

16.2. End abuse, exploitations, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

16.9. By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration.

produces data on maternal mortality. Administrative data from the RGD show that over 90 per cent of annual births occur in hospitals and birthing centres across the island. Of the 36,000 births, 99.8 per cent occur in institutions and were attended by skilled personnel. Data from the RGD also provides the information needed to calculate mortality rates. The increased prevalence of deaths from non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases has highlighted the need to track these mortality rates. In 2015, non-communicable diseases accounted for 70.0 per cent of deaths in the population five years and older.

Some indicators such as conflict-related deaths are not relevant to Jamaica. Conflict-related

Table (ii) **Demographic Indicators of the SDGs and Status: 2016**

Goal	Indicator Number	Description	Rate	Year
3	3.1.1	Maternal mortality ratio	93.6	2010–2014
3	3.1.2	Proportion of births attended by a skilled personnel	95.50%	2015
3	3.2.1	Under-five mortality rate	20.4	2014
3	3.2.2	Neonatal mortality rate	16.7	2014
3	3.4.1	Mortality rate to cardiovascular diseases, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory diseases of the population five years and older per 1,000 persons		
3	3.4.2	Suicide mortality rate per 100,000 population	1.95	2015
3	3.6.1	Death rate due to road traffic injuries	14.0	2015
3	3.7.1	Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15-49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods		
3	3.7.2	Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group	72.0	2008
5	5.3.1	Proportion of women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18		
16	16.1.1	Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	36.9	2014
16	16.1.2	Conflict-related deaths per 100,000 population, by sex, age and cause	not relevant	
16	16.2.2	Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population by age, sex and form of exploitation		
16	16.9.1	Proportion of children under 5 years whose births have been registered with a civil authority, by age		

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

deaths refer to deaths from wars and war crimes.

For the number of victims of human trafficking, one source of data is administrative and judicial records maintained by the police and courts and, in the case of children, the Office of the Children Registry. As this indicator relies on individual reports, the data may not be reliable. Victims may not be aware of their rights or may not have access to relevant information and resources.

Jamaica's development plan, Vision 2030, has been aligned with the SDGs. An assessment of Vision 2030 and other national frameworks with the SDGs showed a 91.0 per cent alignment. An assessment, by STATIN, of Jamaica's ability to produce the SDGs indicated that approximately 26.0 per cent of the indicators are already produced with data available for another 32.0 per cent of the indicators. However, there is no data available for 42.0 per cent of the indicators. As a result, Jamaica will require capacity building to fulfil the mandate of the SDGs.

The post-2015 agenda for population encompasses the processes and discussions that will be had regarding population and development as it impacts global development. The data required for the calculation of the indicators often require disaggregation by disability, age and sex, form of exploitation, work injury victims and pregnant woman. These may not be easily collected by many data sources such as censuses, surveys and administrative records. This may pose challenges for Jamaica in cases where the data is not available to produce the indicators. This is also the scenario for many Caribbean countries. The data sources of some indicators require specialized survey instruments which are very costly and inhibitive. Therefore, much capacity building and funding is required in order to accomplish the mandate of producing the SDGs, particularly in the less developed countries. Of note, no country is yet able to produce all the indicators associated with the SDGs.

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

World Population Size and Growth

In 2016, the Population Reference Bureau (PRB) estimated the world population at 7.4 billion. An Of estimated 1,254 million resided in the more developed countries. The remaining 6,164 million lived in less developed countries. The annual growth rate of the population from 1995 to 2016 was estimated at 1.2 per cent with more than 25.0 per cent of the world's population less than 15 years old. In the least developed countries, 41.0 per cent of the population was under 15 years of age; more than twice the 16.0 per cent reported for more developed countries.

The decline seen in the growth rate in the world population is due mainly to falling fertility rates (the average number of children per woman) in many countries worldwide since 1994. Many countries with total fertility rates of 5.0 or more are in Africa. Afghanistan, with a fertility rate of 5.3, is the only country outside Africa that has a total fertility rate that exceeds 5.0. The highest fertility rate (7.6) is recorded in Niger, while the lowest (1.2) is recorded in four countries South Korea, Romania, Singapore and Taiwan.[2]

Jamaica Population Size and Growth

At the end of 2016, the population of Jamaica was estimated at 2,730,894, of which there were 1,352,752 males and 1,378,142 females. The number of births in 2016 was estimated at 35,959 and deaths at 19,557, a natural increase of 16,402 persons. Table (iii) shows a decline in births between 2012 and 2016 albeit with an increase in 2015. Preliminary figures for 2016 show that the increases in the number of deaths has continued over the period.

Population Composition

The composition of the population of Jamaica has been affected mainly by the declining fertility being experienced over the past 20 years. This has resulted in the population showing signs of ageing, with lower percentages of the population in the younger age groups (under 15 and 15–19) and larger percentages of the population in older age groups, particularly those persons 60 years and older. As at 2016, it was estimated that 21.9 per cent of the population was below 15 years old. The working age population (15–64)

Table (iii) Components of Population Growth: 2012–2016

Year	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Migration
2012	39,553	16,998	22,555	-15,000
2013	38,480	17,350	21,130	-14,744
2014	36,996	19,557	17,439	-12,187
2015r	37,900	19,249	18,651	-14,568
2016p	35,959	17,408	16,402	-14,759

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

[2] PRB. (2016). World Population Data Sheet 2016...

Table (iv) **Population by Age Group: 1995 and 2016**

	Population		Per Cent of Total Population		Percentage change
Age Group	1995	2016	1995	2016	1995–2016
Under 15	841,821	598,413	33.7	21.9	-28.9
15–19	255,955	249,759	10.2	9.1	-2.4
20–24	226,742	268,694	9.1	9.8	18.5
25–29	205,845	240,211	8.2	8.8	16.7
30–34	183,808	215,104	7.4	7.9	17.0
35–39	154,103	178,688	6.2	6.5	16.0
40–44	126,362	173,135	5.1	6.3	37.0
45–49	98,291	170,656	3.9	6.2	73.6
50–54	83,844	152,938	3.4	5.6	82.4
55–59	69,414	132,362	2.8	4.8	90.7
60 & over	252,175	350,934	10.1	12.9	39.2
15–49	1,251,106	1,496,247	50.1	54.8	19.6
15–64	1,468,812	1,879,281	58.8	68.8	27.9
Total Population	**2,498,360**	**2,730,894**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**9.3**

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

comprised 68.8 per cent of the population whereas persons 60 years and over represent 9.3 per cent.

Table (iv) presents the percentage distribution of the population for selected age groups and the percentage change for 1995 and 2016. The year 1995 was chosen to show comparisons between the year with available data, since ICPD 1994, and 2016. In 1995, persons under 20 years represented approximately four of every ten persons in the population. This proportion was reduced to approximately three persons under 20 years old, for every ten person in the population in 2016.

The age groups (15–49 and 15–64) must be carefully noted as they have implications for fertility and sustainable economic development of present and future generations. More than a half of the population are in the reproductive age cohort (15–49 years). Although the fertility rate is declining, the large numbers seen in this age cohort has not lead to a corresponding decline in population growth. The large number of persons in the reproductive ages will facilitate population growth until those persons age beyond the childbearing years (this is called a population momentum).

In 1995, it was estimated that almost six of every ten persons in the population were in the 15–64 age cohort; this increased to approximately seven in every ten persons by 2016.

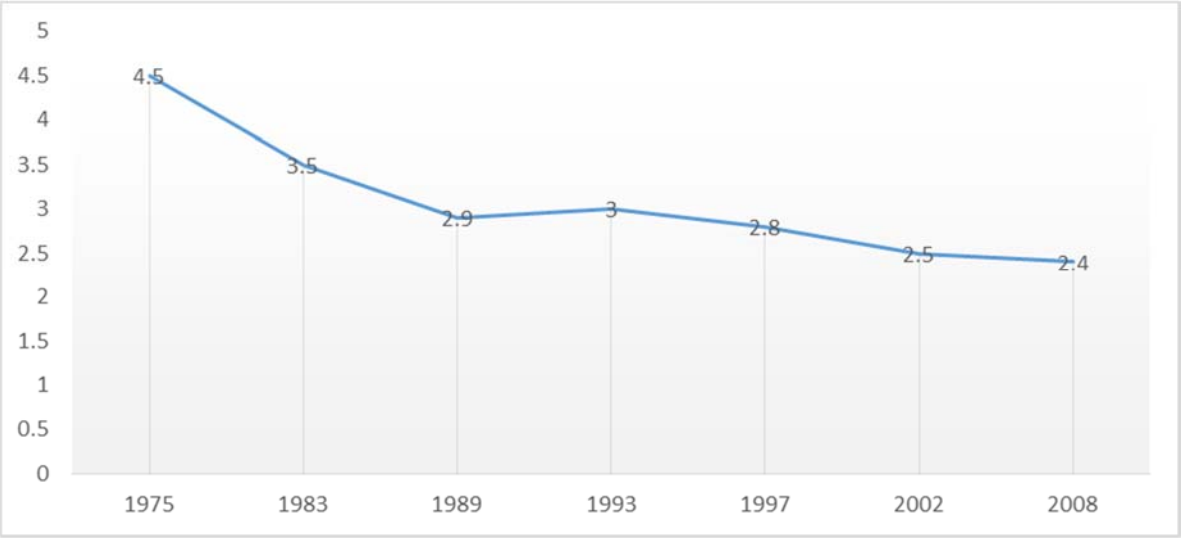
The changing age-structure also has implications for high unemployment, particularly among youth, as well as for unsustainable pensions and social security schemes.

As Buckley (2015 p.1) stated

> '… today's young people are getting off to a slow start in the job market, a situation that may translate into lower lifetime earnings. At the other end of the age spectrum is a growing number of retirees who, under the current system, will be consuming an increasing proportion of the nation's output… As nations struggle to figure out how to adjust or pay for existing pension systems, they should also focus on policies to help improve the employment and earning potential of their young workers.''.[3]

As the working age population grows, there will be a greater demand for jobs and usually the least experienced and the least qualified are bypassed. Youth (15–24 years) are usually greatly represented in this group and are less likely to be employed in comparison to more qualified adults. Researchers such as O'Higgins (2015) have suggested that youth unemployment has implications for long-term unemployment and limits the lifetime earnings of individuals. Youth unemployment will, therefore, have an effect on sustainable development as the youth may be faced with the responsibility to care for a larger percentage of elderly dependents than the generation before them. With less lifetime earnings, youth will be 'performing the acrobatics of' balancing the social and economic burdens of their parents and their parents' surviving parents. The picture on the following page gives a depiction of these acrobatics.

Figure (i) **Total Fertility Rates for Jamaica: 1975–2008**



Source: Reproductive Health Survey 2008

[3] Buckley, P. (2015). An unbalanced age: Effects of youth unemployment on an aging society…

Effects of Youth Unemployment on an Ageing Society

[4] Source: Buckley, P. (2015). An unbalanced age: Effects of youth unemployment on an aging society**.** *Issues by the Numbers*. *April 2015***.** Retrieved from https://*dupress*.deloitte.com/dup-us-en/economy/issues-by-the-numbers/effects-of-youth-unemployment-us.html

Fertility

The three components of population change are fertility, mortality and migration and are important for producing population estimates. Of the three components, fertility has the largest extent of coverage In Jamaica.

Between the 1943 and 2011 population censuses, the annual intercensal growth rate declined from 1.67 to 0.36. The estimated annual growth rate for Jamaica, between 1996 and 2016 was 0.19, in comparison to the global figure of 1.2 for the same period. The growth rate for the world is more than six times that of Jamaica. As previously mentioned, low growth rates are usually due to declining fertility and Jamaica has seen declines in fertility rates even before 1995 (see figure (i)).

Data from vital statistics and fertility surveys such as the Reproductive Health Survey (RHS), are used to analyse and monitor fertility trends in Jamaica. However, the latest fertility survey was conducted 2008.

The vital statistics from the Registrar General's Department records 35,959 births occurrences in 2016. The corresponding crude birth rate for 2016 was 13.18 per 1,000 in the population.

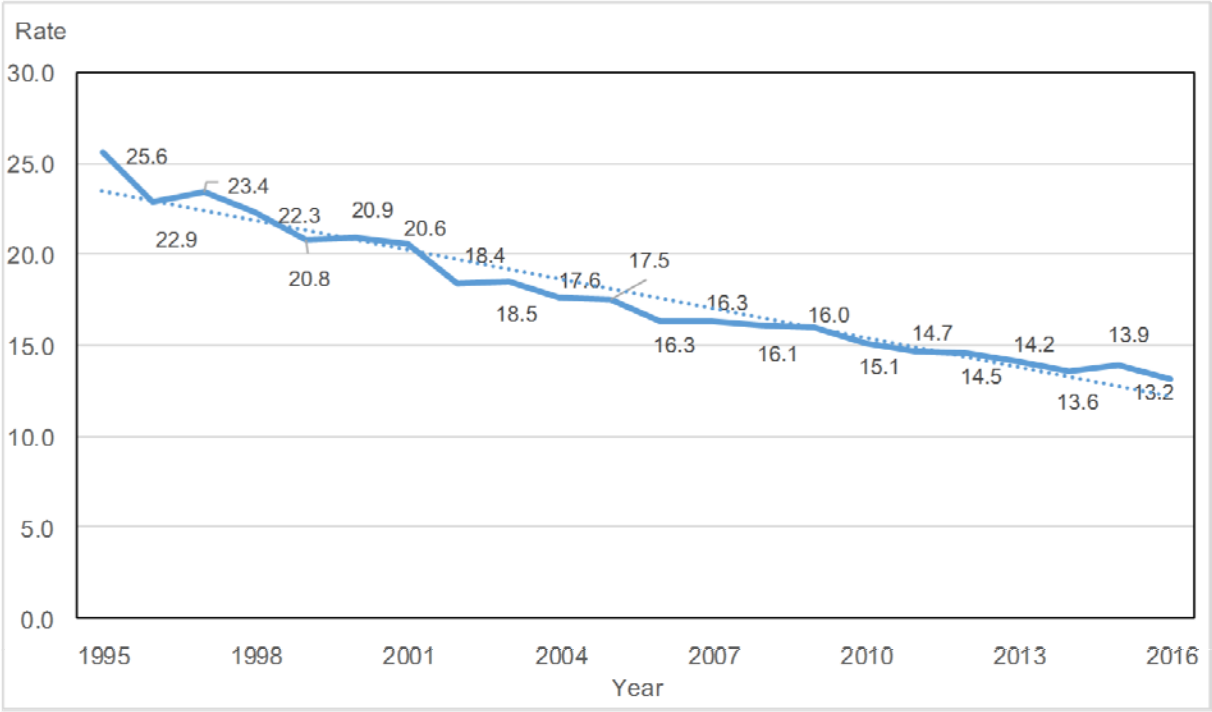
Table (v) shows data on females in the child-bearing ages by five-year age groups for 1995 and 2016. The population of all age-groups in the fertility ages has increased with the highest growth rate (2.7%) among the oldest in the cohort (women 45–49 years old); and the lowest growth (-0.1%) among the youngest women, those 15–19 years old. The age-group 15–19 was

Table (v) **Female Population 15-49 Years Old by Five-year Age Group: 1995 and 2016**

	Mid-year population		Annual Rate of growth (%)	% of Total Female	
Age Group	1995	2016	1995–2016	1995	2016
15–19	128,058	124,593	-0.13	10.13	9.05
20–24	116,821	131,251	0.55	9.25	9.53
25–29	107,220	119,750	0.53	8.49	8.69
30–34	95,570	110,316	0.68	7.56	8.01
35–39	78,684	93,254	0.81	6.23	6.77
40–44	62,455	91,857	1.84	4.94	6.67
45–49	48,574	87,742	2.82	3.84	6.37
Total 15–49	637,382	758,763	0.83	50.44	55.08
Total Female	**1,263,559**	**1,377,463**	**0.41**	**100.00**	**100.00**
Corresponding CBR	*25.6	13.18			

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

Figure (ii) **Crude Birth Rates 1995–2016**



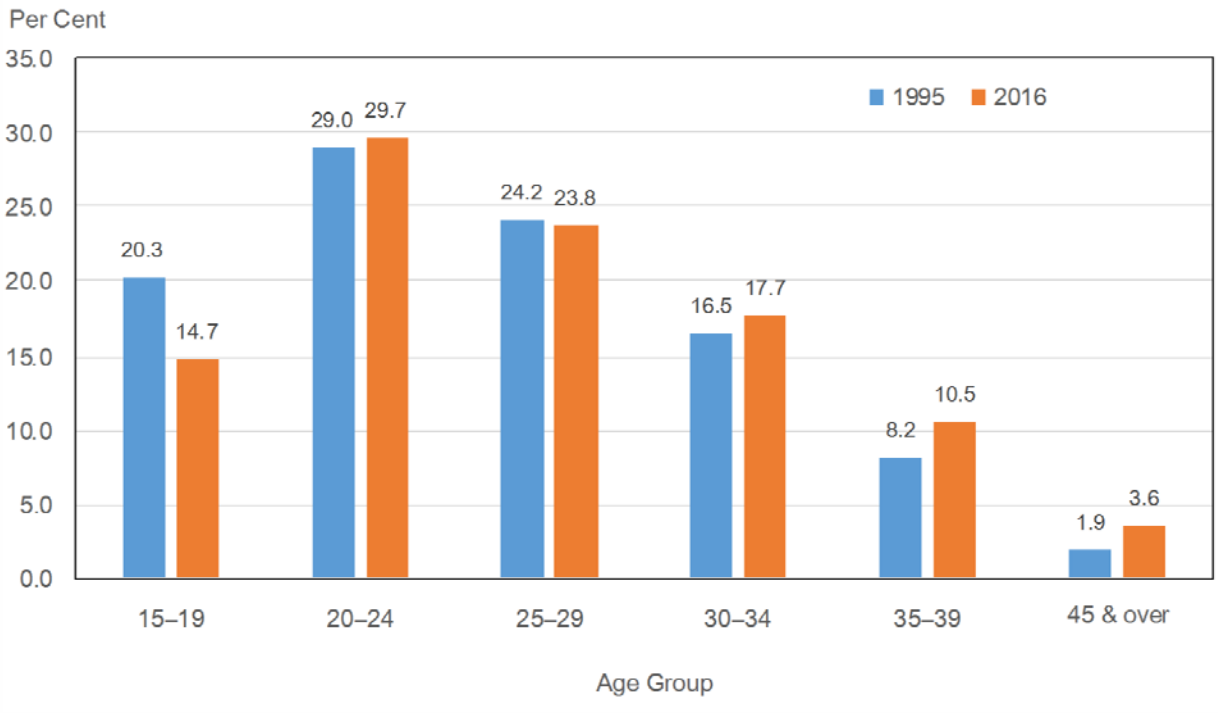
Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

the only group that declined in proportion to total females over the twenty-two year interval. Overall, the growth rate of the population of women in the reproductive ages (0.8%) was twice as much as the women in the total population (0.4%) over the interval, albeit at rates less than 1.0 per cent. The corresponding crude birth rate (CBR) declined by almost a half during the twenty-two years.

The crude birth rate has limitations as an indicator of fertility but it is the most commonly used of all fertility indicators; it is easy to compute and reflects the trends in fertility. Figure (ii) shows a declining trend in fertility from the crude birth rate over the period 1995 to 2016. The decline in fertility may be attributed to a decrease in the number of children being born to mothers in age groups that previously exhibited higher fertility.

The data in figure (iii) present the distribution of births by age of mother; approximately 85.8 per cent of births were to women under 35 years of age in 2016 compared to 89.8 per cent in 1995. The age group 20–24 year olds was the most fertile, displaying the highest distribution during the two years shown while declines were seen in the age-groups 15–19 and 25–29. A decline in adolescent fertility was advocated and highlighted at the ICPD (1994) conference and gained consensus from many countries. Data from the 2008 RHS survey show the adolescent fertility rate for Jamaica was 72.0 in comparison to 107.0 in 1993. The reduction of fertility in this group is a success story for Jamaica's efforts to

Figure (iii) **Distribution of Births by Age of Mother: 1995 and 2016**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

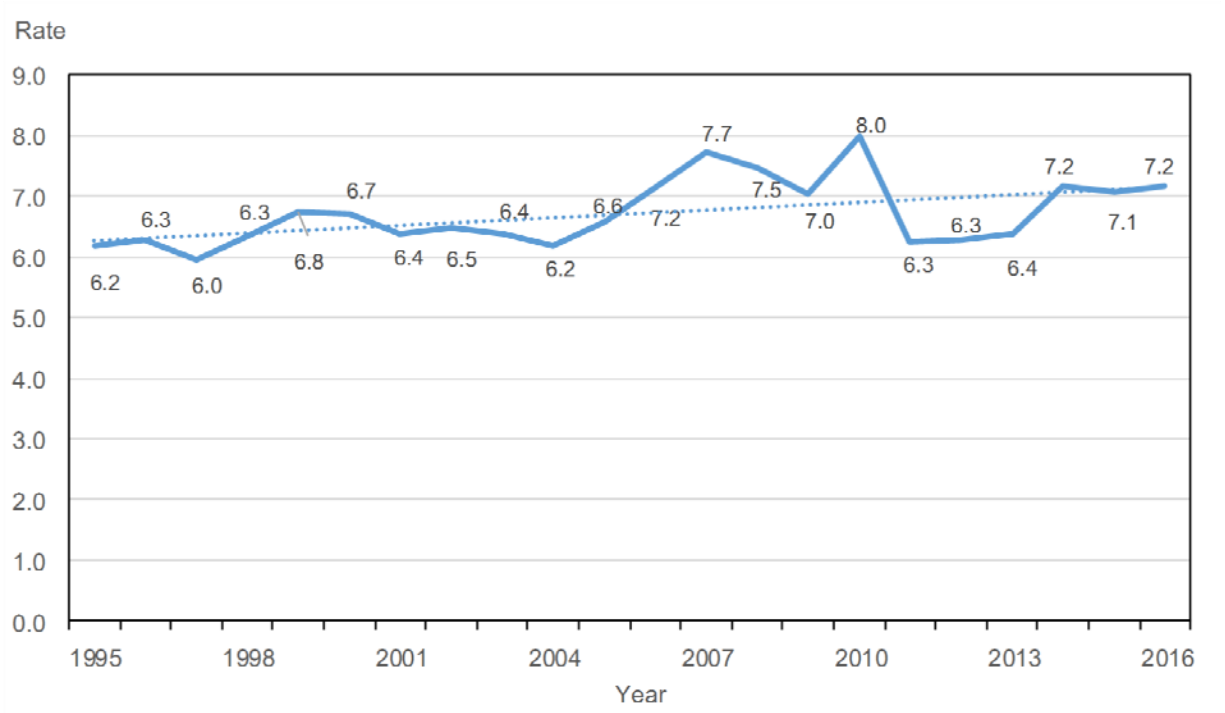
reduce and control adolescent fertility in the island. The country's accomplishment in this area was further highlighted in the UNFPA (2013) State of the World report entitled '**Motherhood in Childhood: Facing the challenge of adolescent pregnancy**'. For women 30 years and older, there are higher percentages of births; note also the almost doubling of the percentage of births to women in the oldest age group.

Mortality

Mortality data are very important in estimating population and in assessing the health status of a country. The analysis of mortality continues to be affected by issues of coverage and, to a lesser extent, by misclassification in the coding of deaths, particularly in the case of maternal mortality. The very large percentage of sudden or violent deaths, which have to undergo coroners' inquests, is the main reason for the under-coverage. However, targeted inter-ventions from various stakeholders, including the Vital Statistics Commission has assisted in bringing greater awareness to this issue. The completeness of registration has been evaluated using death validation studies which have provided empirical evidence to guide policies and interventions which assist in alleviating the challenges.

Death occurrences are used by the Statistical Institute of Jamaica to estimate the level of mortality in the country. Data from RGD

Figure (iv) **Crude Death Rates 1995–2016**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

indicates that there were 19,557 occurrences of death in 2016 with a corresponding crude death rate of 7.2 per thousand in the population. The crude death rate (CDR) is a very useful indicator in tracking mortality trends and the data in figure (iv) show moderate rates of mortality, with a slight inclining trend-line over the period. However, the CDR for Jamaica increased in 2016 (7.2) when compared to the data in 1995 (6.2). The highest mortality rate over the period was experienced in 2010 (8.0) and the lowest rate in 1997 (6.0).

Death varies by age and sex, that is, persons in the population have different probabilities of dying by reason of their sex and/or age. The data in table (vi) shows deaths in population by age and the age-specific death rates. Deaths by age have declined over the period with the exception of persons under 10 years old and over 45 years of age. A comparison of the age-specific rates for the years 2003 and 2015 showed declines in most age groups. Increases are only seen in the age-specific rates for persons under 10 years old, those 10–14 years and in the 50–59 years age group.

Globally, there is much concern about non-communicable diseases (NCDs,) as its increased incidence and prevalence is posited to threaten and hinder poverty reduction initiatives especially in low-income countries, ''particularly by increasing household costs associated with health care'' (WHO 2015 p.1). Additionally, there is concern that the incidence and prevalence of NCDs will impede the global progress to development and the accomplishment of the post-2015 development goals such as the SDGs.

Table (vi) **Total Death and Death Rates by Age: 2003 and 2015**

	Total Deaths		Age-specific Death Rate per 10,000 Population	
Age Group	2003	2015	2003	2015
Under 10	705	791	12.9	20.4
10–14	82	75	2.9	3.4
15–19	221	203	8.8	8.0
20–24	400	442	17.9	16.6
25–29	504	426	25.0	17.8
30–34	534	470	26.3	21.9
35–39	551	492	29.4	27.8
40–44	572	589	34.7	33.8
45–49	580	779	47.7	45.8
50–59	1,362	2,134	75.2	75.7
60–69	2,170	2,768	170.3	156.9
70 & over	8,675	10,018	610.2	592.0
Unknown	81	69	–	–
Total	**16,437**	**19,256**		
CDR	6.6[r]	7.2		

Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

NCDs are chronic diseases that are not contagious. They are long-lasting and usually slow in progression. Cardiovascular diseases, such as (heart failures and strokes), cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma are the main types of NCDs globally. It is estimated that deaths from these four diseases (cardiovascular diseases, cancers, diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases) account for 82.0 per cent of all deaths from NCDs (WHO, 2015). Ageing, unplanned urbanisation and the spreading of unhealthy lifestyle habits are suggested as issues that trigger the formation of these diseases. Although, NCDs are linked to older persons, many persons under 70 years have died (premature mortality) from these causes. To combat the spread of NCDs, WHO has implemented a plan consisting of nine goals which target risk factors that increase the chance of developing these diseases. The risk factors include tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diets and physical inactivity. The SDGs are also tracking this issue under target 3.4, indicator 3.4.1. – the mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer,

Table (vii) **Causes of Deaths of Persons 5 Years and Older in Jamaica for Selected Diseases: 2015**

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Malignant Neoplasms	1,923	1,484	3,407
Hypertensive Diseases	670	741	1,411
Ischaemic Heart disease	795	689	1,484
Other Heart Diseases	349	336	685
Cerebrovascular Disease	1,114	1,236	2,350
Total Cardiovascular Diseases	**2,928**	**3,002**	**5,930**
Diabetes Mellitus	825	1,289	2,114
External Causes	1,671	323	1,994

Source: Registrar General's Department

diabetes or chronic respiratory disease. Target 3. 4 endeavours to ''**By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment** ….''. (UN, n.d., p.1)

Table (vii) shows seven selected causes of death for persons five years and older in Jamaica. NCDs account for a large percentage of deaths for persons five years and older in 2015. These NCDs include cancers, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases (such as hypertensive diseases, ischaemic heart diseases and cerebrovascular diseases). The data disaggregated by sex show overwhelming representation of the NCDs in the top five causes of death to males with a ratio of 4 to 5, external causes being the other category. The five leading causes for females are all NCDs; cerebrovascular diseases, diabetes, ischaemic heart diseases, hypertensive diseases and malignant neoplasm of the breast.

Migration

Net migration from Jamaica in 2016 was estimated at –14,749 compared to –17,700 in 1995, an out movement of persons over the period but a decline of 16.7 per cent. Stricter policies on the part of the receiving countries may have been one of the factors that constrained the number of persons who leave Jamaica to reside in other countries.

The United Nations reports that ''Since the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD), the issue of international migration and its relation to development has risen steadily on the agenda of the international community. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development not only includes several migration-related targets, but also encourages countries to disaggregate targets by, *inter alia*, migratory status.'' (UN, 2016, p.1)

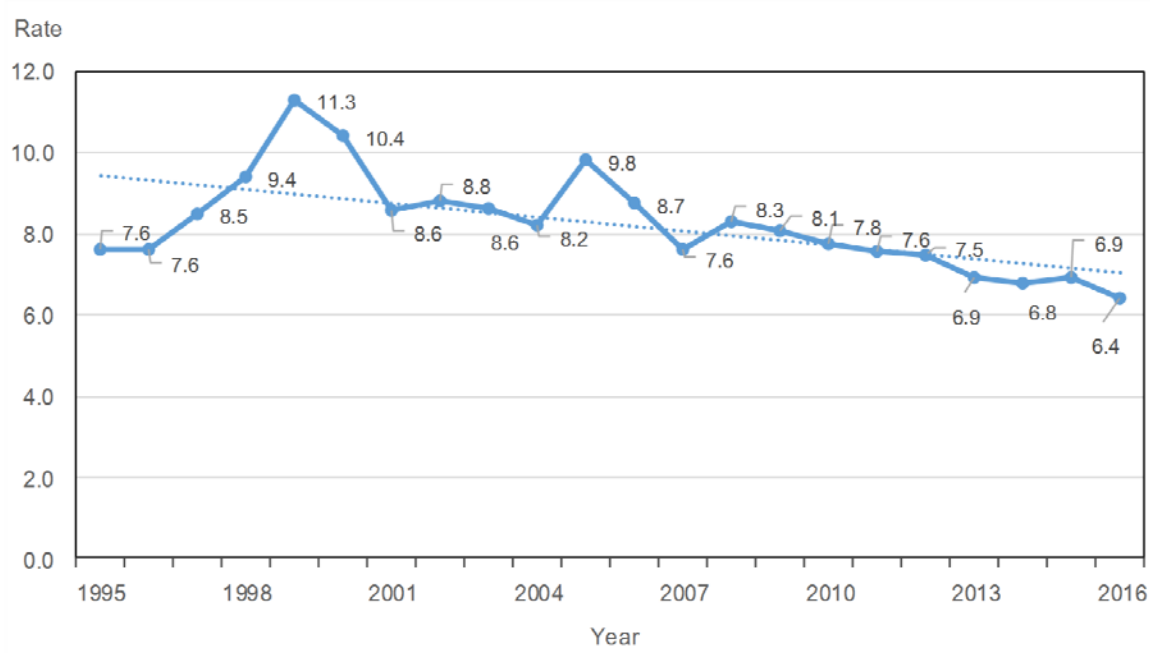
Monitoring and reporting of migration is greatly affected by the availability, quality and comparability of the data, and its measurement continues to be very difficult in many countries. Lack of standardized ways to measure the phenomenon and disaggregate the data also contribute to the challenges. Rapid mobility of persons due to globalization (which is facilitated by ease of transportation), conflict, poverty, inequality and the search for decent work have compounded the issues around migration. Furthermore, the challenges increase with the volume of undocumented migration.

Targeted policies could mainstream migration to benefit both sending and receiving countries. Remittances to the sending countries assist the persons to improve their education and lifestyle and is a very large contributor to GDP of some countries. As one of those countries, remittances to Jamaica contributed 16.1 per cent to the country's GDP in 2015[3]. On the other hand, receiving countries benefit from the labour of the migrants, cultural diversity and the skills the migrants bring. They also benefit from the participation of these migrants in the host country's social security and pension schemes. The *Mainstreaming Migration into National Development Project* in Jamaica is in its second phase. This project hopes to use targeted policy initiatives to assist in the country's development.

Marriages and Divorces

The crude marriage rate per 1,000 mean population for Jamaica was 6.4 in 2016 compared to 7.6 in 1995. Marriage is defined as ''a social institution involving legal or religious sanction whereby men and women are joined together for the purpose of founding a family

Figure (v) **Crude Marriage Rate, Jamaica: 1995–2016**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

[5] Bank of Jamaica. (2017). The balance of payment remittance report, December 2016.

unit.''.[6] Marriage is usually a prelude to the production of children and is expected to impact fertility. However, in some countries such as Jamaica where many children are born out of wedlock, union status is a more useful variable to investigate with respect to fertility. Historic rates of marriage data are shown in figure (v) and show a declining trend over the period 1995 to 2016.

Divorces

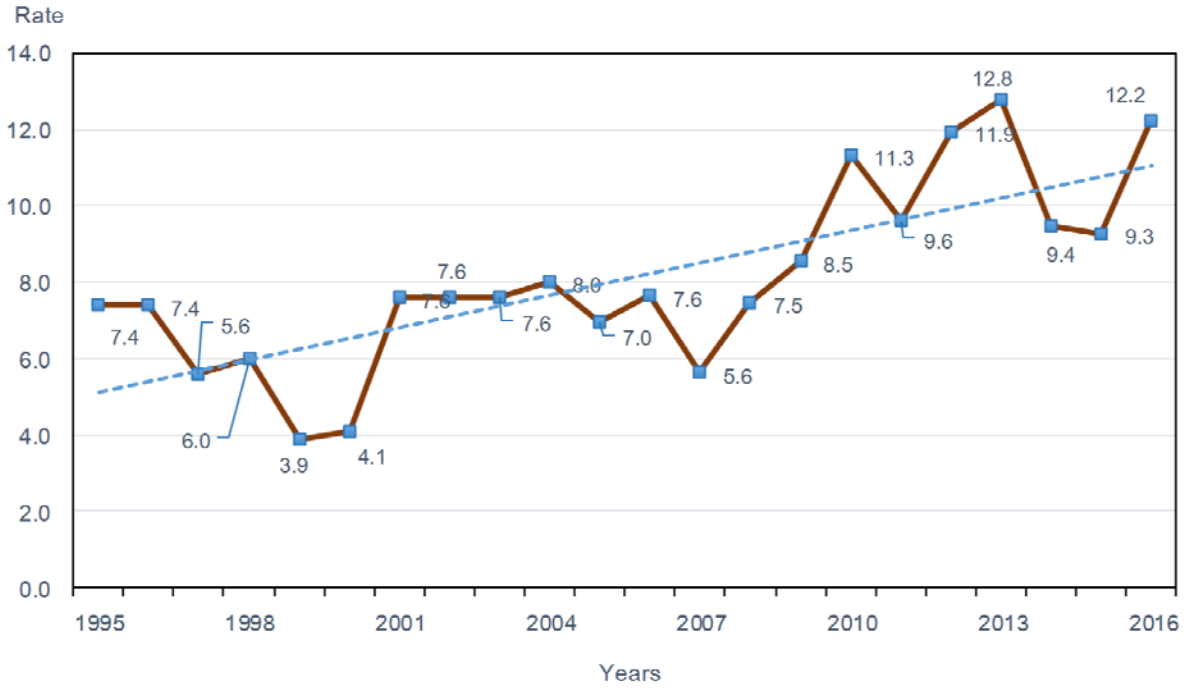
There were 2,145 divorces absolute granted in 2016 which reflected a divorce rate of 12.2 per 100 marriages. Figure (vi) shows the divorce rate per 100 marriages between 1995 and 2016. The highest rate of divorces to marriages in that period was in 2013 when the rate was 12.8.

Conclusion

Significant declines have been seen in the growth rate of the world's population mainly as a result of falling fertility rates in most countries. In Jamaica, the fertility rate is approaching replacement level fertility. That rate is the average number of children born per woman out of which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next.

Jamaica's death rate, while showing a modern increase, is still low. Deaths due to NCDs have contributed to the increase, are estimated to be responsible for four out of every five deaths. NCDs threaten to erode the gains in development and the achievement of the goals

Figure (vi) **Divorce Rate per 100 Marriages: 1995–2016**



Source: Statistical Institute of Jamaica

[6] Siegel, J and Swanson, D. Ed. (2004). *The Methods and Materials of Demography*. (p. 765)

of the post-2015 development agenda, therefore, increased attention is being given to these diseases, globally, in order to minimise the number of deaths from these causes.

Although evaluating migration estimates continues to be challenging, Jamaica has embarked on a project to mainstream migration into development through targeted policies.

As the age composition of the country changes, there are both challenges and opportunities for development. Increased employment opportunities and other interventions will be needed to achieve sustainable development and the post-2015 development goals.

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Population

Table 1 **Summary of Population Movements in Jamaica: Censuses 1911–2011**

Census Year	Population	Intercensal Increase		
		Total Increase	Average Annual Increase	Annual (%) Rate of Growth
1911	831,383			
1921	858,118	26,735	2,658	0.31
1943	1,237,063	378,945	17,341	1.67
1960	1,609,814	372,751	21,610	1.56
1970	1,848,512	238,698	23,870	1.39
1982	2,190,357	341,845	28,082	1.40
1991	2,380,666	190,309	21,646	0.95
2001	2,607,632	226,966	21,761	0.87
2011	2,697,983	90,351	9,511	0.36

Table 2 **Components of Intercensal Population Growth: Censuses 1911–2011**

Census Year	Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase	Migration	Crude Rates		
						Births	Deaths	Natural Increase
1911	831,383							
1921	858,118	320,200	216,400	103,800	-77,100	37.9	25.6	12.3
1943	1,237,063	765,300	412,200	353,100	25,800	33.2	17.9	15.3
1960	1,609,814	855,500	287,500	568,000	-195,200	35.3	11.9	23.4
1970	1,848,512	676,500	141,300	535,200	-296,500	39.1	8.2	30.9
1982	2,190,357	747,788	188,993	558,795	-216,959	30.9	7.8	23.1
1991[b]	2,380,666	505,844	133,973	371,871	-181,601	24.6	6.5	18.1
2001	2,607,632	603,090	159,733	443,357	-216,392	24.2	6.4	17.8
2011	2,697,983	445,581	186,516	259,065	-168,714	17.7	7.4	10.3

Table 3 **Population by Sex: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Male	Female
		End of Year	
2004	2,638,877	1,301,180	1,337,697
2005	2,648,324	1,306,509	1,341,815
2006	2,657,760	1,311,835	1,345,925
2007	2,667,202	1,317,161	1,350,041
2008	2,676,666	1,322,501	1,354,165
2009	2,686,105	1,327,828	1,358,277
2010	2,695,543	1,333,153	1,362,390
2011	2,704,133	1,337,779	1,366,354
2012	2,711,476	1,341,700	1,369,776
2013	2,717,862	1,344,860	1,373,002
2014	2,723,246	1,348,043	1,375,203
2015[r]	2,727,328	1,350,545	1,376,784
2016[p]	2,730,894	1,352,752	1,378,142
		Mid-year	
2004	2,634,145	1,298,509	1,335,636
2005	2,643,601	1,303,845	1,339,756
2006	2,653,042	1,309,172	1,343,870
2007	2,662,481	1,314,498	1,347,983
2008	2,671,934	1,319,831	1,352,103
2009	2,681,386	1,325,165	1,356,221
2010	2,690,824	1,330,491	1,360,334
2011	2,699,838	1,335,466	1,364,372
2012	2,707,805	1,339,740	1,368,065
2013	2,714,669	1,343,798	1,370,871
2014	2,720,554	1,346,711	1,373,843
2015[r]	2,725,288	1,349,294	1,375,994
2016[p]	2,729,112	1,351,649	1,377,463

Table 4 **Components of Annual Population Growth and Rates: 2004–2016**

Year	Births	Deaths	Migration
	Number of Events		
2004	44,843	16,332	-18,959
2005	46,370	17,413	-19,436
2006	43,243	18,960	-14,873
2007	43,385	20,550	-13,470
2008	43,112	19,966	-13,741
2009	42,782	18,855	-14,515
2010	40,508	21,503	-9,718
2011	39,673	16,926	-14,488
2012	39,553	16,998	-15,000
2013	38,480	17,350	-14,744
2014	36,996	19,557	-12,187
2015[r]	37,900	19,249	-14,568
2016[p]	35,959	19,557	-14,759
	Rates per 1,000 Mid-year Population		
2004	17.02	6.20	-7.20
2005	17.54	6.59	-7.35
2006	16.30	7.15	-5.61
2007	16.29	7.72	-5.06
2008	16.14	7.47	-5.14
2009	15.96	7.03	-5.41
2010	15.05	7.99	-3.61
2011	14.69	6.27	-5.37
2012	14.53	6.28	-5.54
2013	14.15	6.38	-5.42
2014	13.60	7.19	-4.48
2015[r]	13.91	7.06	-5.35
2016[p]	13.18	7.17	-5.41

Table 5 **End-of-Year Population by Age and Sex: 2016**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Total	**1,352,752**	**1,378,142**	**2,730,894**
0	18,012	17,387	35,399
1	19,075	18,037	37,112
2	18,223	17,748	35,971
3	18,232	17,423	35,655
4	19,547	18,713	38,260
0–4	**93,088**	**89,308**	**182,396**
5	19,580	18,737	38,317
6	20,063	19,314	39,377
7	20,617	20,209	40,826
8	20,614	20,538	41,153
9	20,809	20,148	40,957
5–9	**101,683**	**98,947**	**200,630**
10	21,243	20,832	42,075
11	21,965	21,365	43,330
12	21,794	21,307	43,101
13	21,672	21,210	42,882
14	22,317	21,683	43,999
10–14	**108,991**	**106,396**	**215,387**
15	23,821	22,847	46,668
16	27,340	25,805	53,144
17	25,369	24,494	49,863
18	24,807	24,099	48,906
19	26,039	25,139	51,178
15–19	**127,375**	**122,384**	**249,759**
20	27,497	26,412	53,908
21	28,884	28,139	57,022
22	28,670	28,002	56,672
23	27,034	25,925	52,959
24	24,459	23,673	48,132
20–24	**136,544**	**132,150**	**268,694**
25–29	120,178	120,033	240,211
30–34	104,612	110,492	215,104
35–39	84,862	93,827	178,688
40–44	81,693	91,442	173,135
45–49	82,371	88,284	170,656
50–54	77,431	75,507	152,938
55–59	65,539	66,823	132,362
60–64	49,026	48,708	97,734
65–69	41,382	40,307	81,689
70–74	29,633	30,504	60,137
75 & over	48,346	63,029	111,374

Table 6 **Revised End-of-Year Population by Age and Sex: 2015**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Total	**1,350,545**	**1,376,784**	**2,727,328**
0	19,211	18,157	37,368
1	18,332	17,850	36,182
2	18,311	17,503	35,813
3	19,615	18,792	38,407
4	19,671	18,845	38,516
0–4	**95,140**	**91,147**	**186,287**
5	20,183	19,444	39,627
6	20,746	20,337	41,083
7	20,746	20,660	41,407
8	20,949	20,278	41,228
9	21,394	20,975	42,369
5–9	**104,020**	**101,694**	**205,714**
10	22,125	21,518	43,643
11	21,962	21,469	43,431
12	21,847	21,378	43,226
13	22,497	21,856	44,353
14	24,005	23,023	47,028
10–14	**112,437**	**109,245**	**221,682**
15	27,526	25,982	53,507
16	25,556	24,669	50,226
17	24,994	24,271	49,265
18	26,224	25,306	51,530
19	27,682	26,574	54,256
15–19	**131,982**	**126,803**	**258,785**
20	29,078	28,303	57,381
21	28,882	28,177	57,059
22	27,261	26,116	53,377
23	24,695	23,877	48,572
24	24,425	23,879	48,304
20–24	**134,341**	**130,352**	**264,693**
25–29	118,215	119,466	237,681
30–34	103,550	110,139	213,689
35–39	83,167	92,681	175,848
40–44	82,969	92,271	175,240
45–49	82,042	87,200	169,242
50–54	76,019	73,122	149,141
55–59	63,534	65,522	129,056
60–64	47,416	46,236	93,652
65–69	40,100	39,586	79,686
70–74	28,001	28,967	56,968
75 & over	47,614	62,351	109,965

Table 7 **Mid-year Population by Age and Sex: 2016**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Total	**1,351,649**	**1,377,463**	**2,729,112**
0	18,612	17,772	36,383
1	18,703	17,944	36,647
2	18,267	17,625	35,892
3	18,923	18,108	37,031
4	19,609	18,779	38,388
0–4	**94,114**	**90,228**	**184,342**
5	19,881	19,091	38,972
6	20,405	19,825	40,230
7	20,682	20,435	41,117
8	20,782	20,408	41,190
9	21,102	20,561	41,663
5–9	**102,852**	**100,320**	**203,172**
10	21,684	21,175	42,859
11	21,964	21,417	43,380
12	21,821	21,343	43,163
13	22,085	21,533	43,617
14	23,161	22,353	45,514
10–14	**110,714**	**107,820**	**218,534**
15	25,673	24,414	50,088
16	26,448	25,237	51,685
17	25,181	24,383	49,564
18	25,515	24,703	50,218
19	26,861	25,856	52,717
15–19	**129,679**	**124,593**	**254,272**
20	28,287	27,357	55,645
21	28,883	28,158	57,041
22	27,966	27,059	55,024
23	25,865	24,901	50,765
24	24,442	23,776	48,218
20–24	**135,442**	**131,251**	**266,693**
25–29	119,196	119,750	238,946
30–34	104,081	110,316	214,397
35–39	84,014	93,254	177,268
40–44	82,331	91,857	174,188
45–49	82,207	87,742	169,949
50–54	76,725	74,315	151,040
55–59	64,536	66,173	130,709
60–64	48,221	47,472	95,693
65–69	40,740	39,947	80,687
70–74	28,817	29,735	58,552
75 & over	47,980	62,690	110,670

Table 8 **Revised Mid-year Population by Age and Sex: 2015**

Age	Male	Female	Total
Total	**1,349,294**	**1,375,994**	**2,725,288**
0	18,891	17,939	36,829
1	19,062	18,411	37,472
2	19,077	18,271	37,348
3	20,023	19,256	39,280
4	20,364	19,748	40,112
0–4	**97,416**	**93,625**	**191,042**
5	20,620	20,195	40,816
6	21,005	20,448	41,454
7	21,240	20,973	42,213
8	21,688	21,066	42,754
9	21,869	21,399	43,268
5–9	**106,422**	**104,082**	**210,504**
10	22,185	21,671	43,856
11	22,435	21,855	44,290
12	23,138	22,398	45,536
13	24,574	23,779	48,353
14	24,790	23,938	48,728
10–14	**117,122**	**113,640**	**230,762**
15	26,479	25,326	51,806
16	26,110	25,185	51,295
17	26,557	25,615	52,173
18	27,872	26,994	54,865
19	28,514	27,568	56,082
15–19	**135,533**	**130,688**	**266,221**
20	28,422	27,415	55,837
21	27,053	26,247	53,300
22	26,114	25,228	51,342
23	25,790	25,211	51,001
24	24,918	24,829	49,747
20–24	**132,297**	**128,930**	**261,227**
25–29	115,375	117,603	232,978
30–34	100,743	107,945	208,688
35–39	82,932	93,001	175,933
40–44	84,419	92,861	177,280
45–49	81,725	85,627	167,352
50–54	74,964	72,726	147,690
55–59	60,934	62,173	123,106
60–64	46,665	45,411	92,077
65–69	38,436	37,893	76,329
70–74	27,102	28,228	55,330
75 & over	47,208	61,559	108,767

Table 9 **Population by Parish: 2013–2016**

Parish	2013		2014	
	End of Year	Mid-year	End of Year	Mid-year
Kingston & St Andrew	667,609	666,825	668,932	668,271
St Thomas	94,633	94,521	94,820	94,726
Portland	82,377	82,280	82,539	82,456
St Mary	114,496	114,362	114,722	114,610
St Ann	173,640	173,436	173,984	173,812
Trelawny	75,736	75,647	75,886	75,811
St James	185,097	184,880	185,464	185,280
Hanover	70,039	69,956	70,177	70,108
Westmoreland	145,158	144,988	145,446	145,302
St Elizabeth	151,349	151,171	151,649	151,499
Manchester	191,261	191,035	191,640	191,452
Clarendon	246,902	246,612	247,391	247,147
St Catherine	519,565	518,956	520,595	520,081
Total	**2,717,862**	**2,714,669**	**2,723,246**	**2,720,554**
	2015[r]		2016[p]	
	End of Year	Mid-year	End of Year	Mid-year
Kingston & St Andrew	669,935	669,434	670,810	670,372
St Thomas	94,962	94,891	95,087	95,025
Portland	82,663	82,601	82,771	82,717
St Mary	114,895	114,809	115,045	114,970
St Ann	174,245	174,115	174,473	174,359
Trelawny	76,000	75,943	76,099	76,049
St James	185,742	185,603	185,985	185,864
Hanover	70,282	70,230	70,374	70,328
Westmoreland	145,664	145,555	145,854	145,759
St Elizabeth	151,876	151,762	152,074	151,975
Manchester	191,928	191,784	192,178	192,053
Clarendon	247,762	247,576	248,087	247,925
St Catherine	521,375	520,985	522,057	521,716
Total	**2,727,329**	**2,725,288**	**2,730,894**	**2,729,112**

Table 10 **Population by Age and Sex: Census 2011**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,697,983**	**1,334,533**	**1,363,450**
0	39,883	20,311	19,572
1	41,905	21,223	20,682
2	42,681	21,259	21,422
3	42,287	21,545	20,742
4	43,115	21,769	21,346
0–4	**209,871**	**106,107**	**103,764**
5	44,948	22,826	22,122
6	45,020	22,798	22,222
7	44,367	22,422	21,945
8	45,853	23,259	22,594
9	46,190	23,487	22,703
5–9	**226,378**	**114,792**	**111,586**
10	56,105	28,952	27,153
11	52,436	26,727	25,709
12	50,419	25,590	24,829
13	52,667	26,789	25,878
14	54,959	28,125	26,834
10–14	**266,586**	**136,183**	**130,403**
15	58,900	29,936	28,964
16	59,471	30,071	29,400
17	56,505	28,952	27,553
18	51,001	26,053	24,948
19	48,781	24,765	24,016
15–19	**274,658**	**139,777**	**134,881**
20	54,971	27,857	27,114
21	53,070	26,308	26,762
22	49,998	25,129	24,869
23	47,338	23,719	23,619
24	45,334	22,230	23,104
20–24	**250,711**	**125,243**	**125,468**
25–29	226,120	109,919	116,201
30–34	185,495	87,810	97,685
35–39	183,755	86,647	97,108
40–44	173,923	85,656	88,267
45–49	155,391	79,201	76,190
50–54	137,895	67,297	70,598
55–59	100,799	50,717	50,082
60–64	88,057	44,407	43,650
65–69	65,163	32,543	32,620
70–74	51,275	24,627	26,648
75 & over	101,906	43,607	58,299

Note: Adjustments made to females ages 35 and over, since publication in the Population and Housing Census 2011, General Report: Volume I.

Table 11 **Population by Age and Sex: Census 2001**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,607,632**	**1,283,547**	**1,324,085**
0	53,175	27,030	26,145
1	52,908	26,896	26,012
2	53,398	27,140	26,259
3	56,320	28,621	27,699
4	57,391	29,121	28,270
0–4	**273,192**	**138,807**	**134,385**
5	56,314	28,629	27,685
6	60,248	30,390	29,858
7	59,286	30,127	29,159
8	57,903	29,315	28,588
9	55,079	27,965	27,114
5–9	**288,830**	**146,425**	**142,405**
10	57,987	29,644	28,343
11	57,062	28,771	28,291
12	56,662	28,600	28,062
13	53,327	26,810	26,517
14	51,612	26,015	25,597
10–14	**276,650**	**139,839**	**136,811**
15	50,566	25,481	25,085
16	51,903	25,986	25,917
17	50,661	25,638	25,024
18	52,504	26,286	26,218
19	47,046	23,498	23,548
15–19	**252,680**	**126,888**	**125,792**
20	47,158	23,223	23,935
21	45,137	22,072	23,065
22	42,347	20,488	21,859
23	40,141	19,530	20,611
24	41,698	20,026	21,672
20–24	**216,482**	**105,339**	**111,143**
25–29	207,507	99,440	108,067
30–34	198,086	94,442	103,644
35–39	185,444	87,922	97,522
40–44	155,889	76,564	79,325
45–49	113,995	56,047	57,948
50–54	97,544	49,841	47,703
55–59	75,850	38,776	37,074
60–64	65,472	31,933	33,539
65–69	60,034	28,998	31,036
70–74	52,249	24,938	27,311
75+	87,730	37,348	50,382

Table 12 **Population by Sex and Parish: 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

	2011			2001		
Parish	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Kingston	89,057	44,891	44,166	96,052	46,540	49,512
St Andrew	573,369	274,320	299,049	555,828	262,197	293,631
St Thomas	93,902	46,959	46,943	91,604	45,729	45,875
Portland	81,744	41,294	40,450	80,205	39,978	40,227
St Mary	113,615	57,029	56,586	111,466	55,673	55,793
St Ann	172,362	86,662	85,700	166,762	83,982	82,780
Trelawny	75,164	38,102	37,062	73,066	37,126	35,940
St James	183,811	90,450	93,361	175,127	85,973	89,154
Hanover	69,533	35,063	34,470	67,037	33,749	33,288
Westmoreland	144,103	73,681	70,422	138,948	70,786	68,162
St Elizabeth	150,205	76,530	73,675	146,404	74,737	71,667
Manchester	189,797	95,403	94,394	185,801	93,224	92,577
Clarendon	245,103	123,791	121,312	237,024	119,651	117,373
St Catherine	516,218	250,358	265,860	482,308	234,202	248,106
Total	**2,697,983**	**1,334,533**	**1,363,450**	**2,607,632**	**1,283,547**	**1,324,085**

Table 13 **Population by Urban/Rural Distribution by Age and Sex: Census 2011**

	Urban		Rural	
Age Group	Male	Female	Male	Female
0–4	55,157	53,965	50,951	49,799
5–9	57,817	56,703	56,977	54,883
10–14	70,428	68,168	65,756	62,236
15–19	72,173	71,471	67,605	63,411
20–24	68,692	72,078	56,552	53,392
25–29	61,980	67,981	47,939	48,219
30–34	49,452	56,776	38,358	40,909
35–39	47,408	56,152	39,239	40,957
40–44	46,377	50,693	39,279	37,576
45–49	41,385	46,658	37,816	29,529
50–54	34,341	39,930	32,956	30,668
55–59	26,020	28,070	24,698	22,011
60–64	22,549	24,319	21,858	19,330
65–69	15,691	17,491	16,852	15,130
70–74	11,785	13,569	12,840	13,080
75 & over	19,703	29,171	23,902	29,124
Total	**700,957**	**753,196**	**633,578**	**610,254**

Table 14 **Population by Urban/Rural Distribution by Parish: 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Parish		2011		2001	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Jamaica	**Total**	**2,697,983**	**100.0**	**2,607,632**	**100.0**
	Urban	1,453,438	53.9	1,355,334	52.0
	Rural	1,244,545	46.1	1,252,298	48.0
Kingston	**Total**	**89,057**	**100.0**	**96,052**	**100.0**
	Urban	89,057	100.0	96,052	100.0
	Rural	–	–	–	–
St Andrew	**Total**	**573,369**	**100.0**	**555,828**	**100.0**
	Urban	495,771	86.5	483,084	86.9
	Rural	77,598	13.5	72,744	13.1
St Thomas	**Total**	**93,902**	**100.0**	**91,604**	**100.0**
	Urban	26,907	28.7	25,829	28.2
	Rural	66,995	71.3	65,775	71.8
Portland	**Total**	**81,744**	**100.0**	**80,205**	**100.0**
	Urban	19,509	23.9	18,809	23.5
	Rural	62,235	76.1	61,396	76.5
St Mary	**Total**	**113,615**	**100.0**	**111,466**	**100.0**
	Urban	27,533	24.2	23,153	20.8
	Rural	86,082	75.8	88,313	79.2
St Ann	**Total**	**172,362**	**100.0**	**166,762**	**100.0**
	Urban	49,812	28.9	44,664	26.8
	Rural	122,550	71.1	122,098	73.2
Trelawny	**Total**	**75,164**	**100.0**	**73,066**	**100.0**
	Urban	14,378	19.1	14,290	19.6
	Rural	60,786	80.9	58,776	80.4

Table 14 (cont'd) **Population by Urban/Rural Distribution by Parish: 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Parish		2011		2001	
		Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
St James	**Total**	**183,811**	**100.0**	**175,127**	**100.0**
	Urban	110,207	60.0	96,487	55.1
	Rural	73,604	40.0	78,640	44.9
Hanover	**Total**	**69,533**	**100.0**	**67,037**	**100.0**
	Urban	7,992	11.5	6,246	9.3
	Rural	61,541	88.5	60,791	90.7
Westmoreland	**Total**	**144,103**	**100.0**	**138,948**	**100.0**
	Urban	39,591	27.5	35,690	25.7
	Rural	104,512	72.5	103,258	74.3
St Elizabeth	**Total**	**150,205**	**100.0**	**146,404**	**100.0**
	Urban	22,585	15.0	21,107	14.4
	Rural	127,620	85.0	125,297	85.6
Manchester	**Total**	**189,797**	**100.0**	**185,801**	**100.0**
	Urban	66,390	35.0	62,265	33.5
	Rural	123,407	65.0	123,536	66.5
Clarendon	**Total**	**245,103**	**100.0**	**237,024**	**100.0**
	Urban	85,861	35.0	71,758	30.3
	Rural	159,242	65.0	165,266	69.7
St Catherine	**Total**	**516,218**	**100.0**	**482,308**	**100.0**
	Urban	398,555	77.2	355,900	73.8
	Rural	117,663	22.8	126,408	26.2

Source: STATIN 2012. Population and Housing Census 2011 General Report, Volume I.

Table 15 **Population of Parish Capitals and Main Urban Centres: 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Parish & Urban Centre	2011 Total Population	2011 Per cent of Total Parish	2001 Total Population	2001 Per cent of Total Parish
Jamaica	**2,697,049**		**2,607,632**	
Total Parish Capitals	1,041,084	38.6	993,581	38.1
Total Other Urban Centres	411,439	15.3	380,929	14.6
Kingston & St Andrew	661,862		651,880	
Metropolitan Area	584,827	88.3	579,137	88.8
St Thomas	**93,902**		**91,.604**	
Morant Bay	11,052	11.8	10,782	11.8
Port Morant	2,905	3.1	3,007	3.3
Bath	2,115	2.3	2,144	2.3
Yallahs	10,849	11.6	9,888	10.8
Portland	**81,730**		**80,205**	
Port Antonio	14,816	18.1	14,568	18.2
Buff Bay	4,678	5.7	4,210	5.3
St Mary	**113,595**		**111,466**	
Port Maria	7,463	6.6	7,439	6.7
Annotto Bay	6,017	5.3	5,423	4.9
Oracabessa	4,398	3.9	4,230	3.8
Highgate	6,375	5.6	6,051	5.4
Gayle/Lucky Hill	3,260	2.9	4,148	3.7
St Ann	**172,284**		**166,762**	
St Ann's Bay	11,173	6.5	10,441	6.3
Brown's Town	9,031	5.2	8,054	4.8
Ocho Rios	16,671	9.7	15,769	9.5
Claremont	1,773	1.0	1,970	1.2
Discovery Bay	2,446	1.4	2,518	1.5
Runaway Bay	8,640	5.0	5,840	3.5
Trelawny	**75,161**		**73,066**	
Falmouth	8,686	11.6	8,188	11.2
Duncans	2,686	3.6	2,132	2.9
Clark's Town	3,003	4.0	3,953	5.4
St James	**183,719**		**175,127**	
Montego Bay	110,115	59.9	96,477	55.1
Hanover	**69,533**		**67,037**	
Lucea	7,840	11.3	6,245	9.3
Negril	152	0.2	184	0.3

Table 15 (cont'd) **Population of Parish Capitals and Main Urban Centres: 2001 and 2011 Censuses**

Parish & Urban Centre	2011 Total Population	2011 Per cent of Total Parish	2001 Total Population	2001 Per cent of Total Parish
Westmoreland	**144,075**		**138,948**	
Savanna-la-mar	22,633	15.7	19,893	14.3
Grange Hill	6,922	4.8	7,591	5.5
Darliston	2,328	1.6	2,529	1.8
Negril	7,680	5.3	5,670	4.1
St Elizabeth	**150,199**		**146,404**	
Black River	5,352	3.6	4,095	2.8
Santa Cruz	10,423	6.9	10,785	7.4
Balaclava	2,770	1.8	2,703	1.9
Junction	4,034	2.7	3,524	2.4
Manchester	**189,767**		**185,801**	
Mandeville	49,695	26.2	47,467	25.6
Christiana	8,430	4.4	8,276	4.5
Porus	6,009	3.2	5,924	3.2
Clarendon	**245,056**		**237,024**	
May Pen	61,548	25.1	57,334	24.2
Chapelton	4,363	1.8	4,556	1.9
Frankfield	3,507	1.4	3,625	1.5
Spalding*	4,373	1.8	3,225	1.4
Lionel Town	3,609	1.5	3,568	1.5
Hayes	10,639	4.3	10,098	4.3
St Catherine	**516,166**		**482,308**	
Spanish Town	147,152	28.5	131,515	27.3
Portmore	182,153	35.3	156,469	32.4
Old Harbour	28,912	5.6	23,823	4.9
Linstead	15,231	3.0	15,660	3.3
Bog Walk	9,431	1.8	11,241	2.3
Old Harbour Bay	5,872	1.1	6,344	1.3
Ewarton	9,753	1.9	10,807	2.2

Source: STATIN 2012. Population and Housing Census 2011 General Report, Volume I.

Note: Excludes persons on the streets. Population enumerated on the streets are included as urban but not assigned to any specific centre.

* Includes the section of Spalding in Manchester.

Fertility

Table 16 **Occurrences of Live Births by Sex: 2005–2016**

Year	Total	Male	Female	Sex Unknown	Sex Ratio at Birth
2005	45,114	22,961	22,138	15	103.7
2006	42,399	21,671	20,717	11	104.6
2007	41,987	21,398	20,587	2	103.9
2008	42,437	21,566	20,866	5	103.4
2009	42,372	21,573	20,795	4	103.7
2010	39,804	20,510	19,289	5	106.3
2011	39,673	20,268	19,399	6	104.5
2012	39,553	20,148	19,402	3	103.8
2013	38,480	19,661	18,818	1	104.5
2014	36,996	18,760	18,231	5	102.9
2015[r]	37,900	19,492	18,404	4	105.9
2016[p]	35,959	18,313	17,642	4	103.8

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: Based on live births occurring in the year and registered by the end of the following year.

Table 17 **Occurrences of Live Births by Type of Birth: 2005–2016**

Year	Total	Single Births	Multiple Births
2005	45,114	44,607	507
2006	42,399	41,483	916
2007	41,987	40,953	1,034
2008	42,437	41,422	1,015
2009	42,372	41,327	1,045
2010	39,804	38,909	895
2011	39,673	38,677	996
2012	39,553	38,646	907
2013	38,480	37,518	962
2014[r]	36,996	36,067	919
2015[r]	37,900	36,874	1,026
2016[p]	35,959	35,040	919

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: Based on live births occurring in the year and registered by the end of the following year.

Table 18 **Occurrences of Live Births by Age of Mother: 2005–2016**

Age of Mother	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Under 20	8,432	8,021	7,794	7,726	7,705	7,277
20–24	12,551	11,704	11,450	11,505	11,496	10,838
25–29	10,048	9,284	9,440	9,818	9,730	9,164
30–34	7,746	7,341	7,222	7,257	7,247	6,708
35–39	4,725	4,457	4,561	4,544	4,627	4,399
40–44	1,436	1,496	1,410	1,491	1,473	1,325
45–49	95	79	109	94	92	91
50 & over	2	–	1	2	2	2
Not Reported	79	17	–	–	–	–
Total	**45,114**	**42,399**	**41,987**	**42,437**	**42,372**	**39,804**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
Under 20	7,119	7,154	6,913	6,271	5,953	5,290
20–24	10,936	10,930	10,674	10,717	11,093	10,673
25–29	9,194	8,978	8,724	8,275	8,734	8,544
30–34	6,827	6,893	6,669	6,559	6,726	6,352
35–39	4,136	4,141	3,972	3,854	4,053	3,792
40–44	1,387	1,368	1,456	1,246	1,262	1,234
45–49	74	88	70	72	74	73
50&over	–	1	2	–	5	1
Not Reported	–	–	–	2	–	–
Total	**39,673**	**39,553**	**38,480**	**36,996**	**37,900**	**35,959**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: Based on live births occurring in the year and registered by the end of the following year.

Table 19 **Number of Previous Live Births by Age of Mother: 2015 and 2016**

Number of previous live births	Age of Mother									Total
	Under 15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45–49	50+	
	2015									
0	96	5,084	5,801	2,305	1,006	356	83	4	1	**14,736**
1	–	727	3,856	3,176	1,978	859	186	6	1	**10,789**
2	–	41	1,146	1,952	1,653	920	209	10	1	**5,932**
3	–	5	245	865	1,072	755	238	13	0	**3,193**
4	–	0	41	334	567	523	172	12	1	**1,650**
5	–	0	4	76	283	327	147	8	0	**845**
6	–	0	0	18	111	175	95	8	1	**408**
7	–	0	0	8	31	84	71	5	0	**199**
8	–	0	0	0	18	28	37	3	0	**86**
9	–	0	0	0	5	17	12	1	0	**35**
10	–	0	0	0	2	6	9	1	0	**18**
11	–	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	0	**6**
12 & over	–	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	**3**
Total	**96**	**5,857**	**11,093**	**8,734**	**6,726**	**4,053**	**1,262**	**74**	**5**	**37,900**
	2016									
0	98	4,453	5,669	2,289	963	306	81	4	0	**13,863**
1	3	688	3,655	3,112	1,862	818	180	8	1	**10,327**
2	1	46	1,119	1,926	1,613	961	234	8	0	**5,908**
3	0	1	193	815	990	667	226	13	0	**2,905**
4	0	0	31	295	514	442	180	12	0	**1,474**
5	0	0	5	81	245	294	145	7	0	**777**
6	0	0	1	20	99	166	85	12	0	**383**
7	0	0	0	4	49	76	45	4	0	**178**
8	0	0	0	2	13	41	28	1	0	**85**
9	0	0	0	0	2	16	17	3	0	**38**
10	0	0	0	0	2	3	9	0	0	**14**
11	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	**4**
12 & over	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	**3**
Total	**102**	**5,188**	**10,673**	**8,544**	**6,352**	**3,792**	**1,234**	**73**	**1**	**35,959**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 20 **Occurrences of Live Births by Parish of Residence of Mother: 2005–2016**

Parish of Residence	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston	2,029	1,781	1,795	1,757	1,670	1,563
St Andrew	8,395	7,989	7,907	7,848	7,845	7,316
St Thomas	1,599	1,438	1,396	1,465	1,484	1,360
Portland	1,240	1,153	1,099	1,143	1,135	1,039
St Mary	1,881	1,825	1,668	1,828	1,839	1,676
St Ann	2,955	2,868	2,816	2,847	2,952	2,816
Trelawny	1,296	1,288	1,152	1,215	1,202	1,146
St James	3,492	3,233	3,260	3,346	3,465	3,431
Hanover	1,285	1,140	1,149	1,156	1,222	1,112
Westmoreland	2,813	2,460	2,537	2570	2,487	2,474
St Elizabeth	2,513	2,509	2,361	2,276	2,348	2,137
Manchester	2,990	2,834	2,925	2,919	2,839	2,702
Clarendon	4,215	3,931	3,885	3,858	3,792	3,611
St Catherine	8,346	7,945	8,028	8,206	8,087	7,417
Not Reported	65	5	9	3	3	4
Total	**45,114**	**42,399**	**41,987**	**42,437**	**42,370**	**39,804**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
Kingston	1,505	1,517	1,544	1,506	1,571	1,408
St Andrew	7,184	7,158	7,125	6,749	6,700	6,292
St Thomas	1,425	1,400	1,335	1,245	1,327	1,168
Portland	1,038	1,061	1,013	977	1,007	913
St Mary	1,581	1,569	1,615	1,494	1,508	1,545
St Ann	2,772	2,713	2,655	2,576	2,626	2,622
Trelawny	1,262	1,182	1,226	1,147	1,292	1,219
St James	3,358	3,444	3,296	3,109	3,274	3,268
Hanover	1,156	1,130	1,115	1,065	1,067	1,085
Westmoreland	2,506	2,353	2,320	2,378	2,508	2,375
St Elizabeth	2,246	2,200	2,082	2,042	1,967	1,950
Manchester	2,796	2,686	2,610	2,509	2,482	2,291
Clarendon	3,626	3,757	3,340	3,375	3,545	3,144
St Catherine	7,198	7,369	7,202	6,824	7,023	6,672
Overseas	–	–	–	–	3	1
Not Reported	20	14	2	–	–	6
Total	**39,673**	**39,553**	**38,480**	**36,996**	**37,900**	**35,959**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: Based on live births occurring in the year and registered by the end of the following year.

Table 21 **Number of Birth Occurrences by Institution: 2010–2015**

Type/Name of Institution	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Community/Home Delivery	604	687	654	546	591	569
Public Institutions						
*Primary Health Care	363	407	416	331	325	308
Annotto Bay Hospital	1,002	960	951	1,011	1,048	992
Black River Hospital	1,327	1,326	1,290	1,206	1,122	1,129
Cornwall Regional Hospital	4,280	4,170	4,293	4,175	3,961	4,082
Falmouth Hospital	532	646	600	673	654	709
Linstead Hospital	105	106	97	89	89	95
Mandeville Regional Hospital	3,666	4,019	3,909	3,784	3,656	3,753
May Pen Hospital	2,568	2,534	2,655	2,431	2,481	2,573
Noel Holmes Hospital	376	398	438	375	349	416
Percy Junor Hospital	405	352	334	314	287	291
Port Antonio Hospital	732	735	726	679	654	693
Port Maria Hospital	342	339	278	276	242	299
Princess Margaret Hospital	1,145	1,143	1,119	1,055	987	1,071
St Ann's Bay Hospital	3,236	3,164	3,146	3,065	2,895	2,929
Savanna-la-mar Hospital	2,304	2,325	2,128	2,172	2,186	2,331
Spanish Town Hospital	5,323	5,132	5,164	5,150	4,814	5,135
University of the West Indies	2,111	2,009	2,119	2,150	1,945	1,622
Victoria Jubilee Hospital	8,085	8,093	8,094	8,017	7,843	8,022
Sub-total	**37,902**	**37,858**	**37,757**	**36,953**	**35,538**	**36,450**
Private Institutions						
Andrews Memorial Hospital	691	644	703	641	485	521
Dr Hospital	41	43	33	28	38	35
Hargreaves Hospital	108	70	23	29	54	39
Montego Bay Hospital	64	50	57	54	48	36
Nuttall Hospital	310	261	254	177	193	191
Royale Hospital	81	75	72	52	47	57
St James Hospital/Hospiten	0	5	0	0	0	1
Hospital Not Stated	3	0	0	0	2	1
Sub-total	**1,298**	**1,148**	**1,142**	**981**	**867**	**881**
Grand Total	**39,804**	**39,693**	**39,553**	**38,480**	**36,996**	**37,900**

Source: Registrar General's Department

* Includes births at Lionel Town, Alexandria and Chapleton hospitals and health centres.

Table 22 **Number of Live Births Registered by Month: 2005–2016**

Month of Registration	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	4,808	4,400	6,299	4,244	4,078	3,865
February	4,057	3,547	3,512	3,429	3,390	3,212
March	4,684	3,960	3,486	3,483	3,521	3,234
April	3,929	2,541	3,245	3,295	3,246	2,920
May	3,336	3,572	3,511	3,513	3,288	2,938
June	3,926	3,272	3,394	3,548	3,156	2,935
July	3,311	3,270	3,772	3,858	3,508	3,215
August	4,083	3,892	3,947	3,838	3,961	3,621
September	3,937	4,219	4,571	4,742	4,649	4,032
October	3,856	5,041	4,761	4,540	4,570	4,321
November	4,825	4,527	4,561	4,173	4,238	4,133
December	3,965	4,421	4,333	4,294	4,363	4,001
Total	**48,717**	**46,662**	**49,392**	**46,957**	**45,968**	**42,427**

	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
January	3,581	3,728	3,706	3,450	3,432	3,580
February	2,765	3,475	2,890	3,048	2,875	3,082
March	2,881	3,060	3,073	2,973	3,037	3,116
April	2,820	2,895	2,994	2,776	2,753	2,919
May	2,962	2,942	3,048	2,872	2,740	2,919
June	2,992	2,763	2,910	2,729	2,424	2,762
July	3,426	3,193	3,226	3,012	2,651	2,944
August	4,077	3,682	3,667	3,231	3,316	3,348
September	4,609	4,205	4,040	3,841	4,209	3,614
October	4,444	4,328	3,990	3,927	4,279	3,339
November	3,880	4,022	3,963	3,631	4,157	3,304
December	4,160	3,957	3,858	3,778	4,096	3,210
Total	**42,597**	**42,250**	**41,365**	**39,268**	**39,969**	**38,137**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 23 **Number of Live Births Registered by Parish: 2005–2016**

Parish	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston & St Andrew	12,970	13,531	14,595	13,386	12,885	11,790
St Thomas	1,410	1,340	1,313	1,277	1,346	1,211
Portland	806	799	837	810	824	800
St Mary	1,710	1,623	1,614	1,764	1,686	1,492
St Ann	3,794	3,592	4,335	3,861	4,015	3,696
Trelawny	927	827	831	846	687	620
St James	4,734	4,371	4,376	4,408	4,678	4,546
Hanover	560	445	489	484	531	420
Westmoreland	2,894	2,670	2,815	2,821	2,653	2,544
St Elizabeth	1,304	1,366	1,463	1,701	1,689	1,502
Manchester	5,196	5,956	5,536	5,143	4,945	4,555
Clarendon	3,791	3,372	3,629	3,370	3,273	3,127
St Catherine	8,621	6,770	7,559	7,086	6,756	6,124
Total	**48,717**	**46,662**	**49,392**	**46,957**	**45,968**	**42,427**

	2011	2012	2013	2014[r]	2015[r]	2016[p]
Kingston & St Andrew	11,622	11,774	11,677	10,982	10,982	10,770
St Thomas	1,231	1204	1,161	1,060	1,060	1,171
Portland	806	794	750	712	712	743
St Mary	1,495	1413	1,477	1,444	1,444	1,393
St Ann	3,642	3,582	3,494	3,308	3,308	3,292
Trelawny	775	710	769	722	722	780
St James	4,469	4,587	4,443	4,217	4,217	4,289
Hanover	437	485	428	389	389	456
Westmoreland	2,645	2,414	2,433	2,415	2,415	2,541
St Elizabeth	1,594	1,559	1,467	1,360	1,360	1,319
Manchester	4,790	4,568	4,467	4,280	4,280	4,333
Clarendon	3,116	3,286	2,946	2,957	2,957	2,990
St Catherine	5,975	5,874	5,853	5,422	5,422	5,603
Total	**42,597**	**42,250**	**41,365**	**39,268**	**39,268**	**39,680**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Mortality

Table 24 **Occurrences of Deaths by Sex: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Male	Female	Sex Unknown
2004	14,513	7,333	7,180	–
2005	15,209	7,490	7,716	3
2006	15,321	8,479	6,841	1
2007	16,614	9,297	7,198	119
2008	16,445	8,945	7,362	138
2009	15,243	7,860	7,383	–
2010	17,394	9,869	7,520	5
2011	16,926	9,265	7,656	5
2012	16,999	9,288	7,704	7
2013	17,350	9,641	7,706	3
2014	19,557	10,609	8,945	3
2015	19,247	10,540	8,701	6
2016[p]	17,408	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: Since 2005, the RGD has included the count of sudden and violent deaths reported by the Police but not registered. These are, for the most part, coroners' cases. Details of age, sex and parish for these persons are in some instances unknown at the point of receipt by the RGD.

Table 25 **Deaths Occurring by Parish of Occurrence: 2005–2016**

Parish	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston	2,027	2,295	2,496	2,471	2,450	2,724
St Andrew	2,400	2,472	2,804	2,569	2,437	2,667
St Thomas	588	521	529	599	499	526
Portland	508	399	428	394	393	435
St Mary	610	589	648	683	630	684
St Ann	610	993	945	914	988	1,128
Trelawny	389	345	386	380	369	383
St James	1,237	1,391	1,440	1,325	1,388	1,634
Hanover	351	297	328	344	272	360
Westmoreland	785	744	855	846	779	944
St Elizabeth	767	755	865	857	810	894
Manchester	1,480	1,470	1,457	1,524	1,471	1,641
Clarendon	1,227	1,189	1,254	1,333	1,054	1,387
St Catherine	1,816	1,861	2,179	2,132	1,703	1,987
Not Reported	414	–	–	74	–	–
Total	**15,209**	**15,321**	**16,614**	**16,445**	**15,243**	**17,394**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
Kingston	2,642	2,655	2,982	3,063	2,854	2,711
St Andrew	2,507	2,607	2,672	2,916	2,860	2,587
St Thomas	555	537	555	589	598	560
Portland	425	407	398	441	407	380
St Mary	700	723	716	753	702	680
St Ann	1,106	1,138	1,112	1,269	1,213	1,114
Trelawny	396	412	357	449	455	399
St James	1,541	1,524	1,540	1,801	1,811	1,537
Hanover	316	338	373	385	425	333
Westmoreland	904	850	952	967	1,122	924
St Elizabeth	901	799	996	992	1,032	926
Manchester	1,486	1,557	1,635	1,795	1,796	1,718
Clarendon	1,266	1,281	1,276	1,469	1,372	1,278
St Catherine	2,181	2,171	1,786	2,668	2,600	2,261
Not Reported	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**16,926**	**16,999**	**17,350**	**19,557**	**19,247**	**17,408**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 26 **Deaths Occurring by Parish of Residence of Deceased: 2005–2015**

Parish	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston	748	707	719	673	788	803
St Andrew	2,625	2,442	2,707	2,514	2,849	2,833
St Thomas	657	547	564	633	603	559
Portland	573	506	505	493	479	538
St Mary	679	607	696	697	707	701
St Ann	1,034	907	900	889	1,038	1,075
Trelawny	492	458	467	447	482	466
St James	984	858	899	803	1,017	1,067
Hanover	480	363	402	430	414	473
Westmoreland	888	764	802	828	880	891
St Elizabeth	1,009	930	1,042	1,021	1,023	1,045
Manchester	1,165	1,088	1,107	1,117	1,189	1,236
Clarendon	1,480	1,270	1,314	1,382	1,296	1,459
St Catherine	2,276	2,024	2,391	2,294	2,280	2,161
Foreign Country	23	25	44	23	50	131
Unknown	96	1,825	2,055	2,201	148	1,956
Total	**15,209**	**15,321**	**16,614**	**16,445**	**15,243**	**17,394**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Kingston	897	760	925	884	816
St Andrew	2,986	3,126	3,034	3,460	3,302
St Thomas	647	650	577	665	675
Portland	511	530	479	566	515
St Mary	777	788	700	790	747
St Ann	1,129	1,140	1,020	1,227	1,149
Trelawny	520	526	408	553	519
St James	1,199	1,195	1,138	1,171	1,201
Hanover	449	460	440	510	532
Westmoreland	1,000	939	886	1,014	1,107
St Elizabeth	1,103	990	1,082	1,217	1,233
Manchester	1,178	1,227	1,293	1,318	1,336
Clarendon	1,476	1,540	1,247	1,600	1,493
St Catherine	2,744	2,746	2,746	3,084	3,109
Foreign Country	310	382	273	87	87
Unknown	–	–	1,102	1,411	1,426
Total	**16,926**	**16,999**	**17,350**	**19,557**	**19,247**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 27 **Registered Deaths by Month of Registration: 2005–2015**

Month of Registration	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
January	1,272	1,268	1,758	1,566	1,733	1,367
February	1,151	1,099	1,140	1,466	1,295	1,167
March	1,242	1,198	994	1,330	1,474	1,524
April	1,175	1,119	1,409	1,466	1,429	1,306
May	1,355	1,470	1,218	1,400	1,206	1,202
June	1,277	1,297	1,284	1,280	1,411	1,292
July	1,243	1,136	1,417	1,363	1,610	1,325
August	1,318	1,250	1,230	981	1,319	1,306
September	1,552	1,126	1,240	1,120	1,334	1,435
October	1,189	1,250	1,391	1,200	1,259	1,393
November	1,637	1,267	1,417	980	1,290	1,454
December	1,117	1,148	1,270	1,387	1,306	1,476
Total	**15,528**	**14,628**	**15,768**	**15,539**	**16,666**	**16,247**

	2011	2012	2013[r]	2014	2015[r]
January	1,686	1,590	1,463	1,820	1,855
February	1,336	1,383	1,349	1,355	1,585
March	1,568	1,441	1,453	1,524	1,675
April	1,201	1,304	1,434	1,420	1,570
May	1,323	1,332	1,346	1,443	1,447
June	1,346	1,355	1,400	1,516	1,614
July	1,301	1,371	1,485	1,790	1,677
August	1,386	1,336	1,402	1,586	1,464
September	1,280	1,193	1,400	1,646	1,527
October	1,253	1,431	1,530	2,143	1,503
November	1,352	1,426	1,509	1,733	1,484
December	1,155	1,366	1,579	1,779	1,548
Total	**16,187**	**16,528**	**17,350**	**19,755**	**18,949**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 28 **Registered Deaths by Parish of Residence of Deceased: 2005–2015**

Parish	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston & St Andrew	4,777	4,410	4,904	4,612	5,251	5,034
St Thomas	586	490	505	568	513	490
Portland	449	389	426	371	405	471
St Mary	586	563	657	679	678	648
St Ann	1,097	1,002	879	915	1,285	1,108
Trelawny	360	335	353	367	411	353
St James	1,184	1,377	1,312	1,215	1,511	1,624
Hanover	313	287	289	307	297	330
Westmoreland	795	750	805	895	857	871
St Elizabeth	845	748	876	896	838	852
Manchester	1,500	1,495	1,404	1,552	1,501	1,558
Clarendon	872	1,116	1,295	1,197	1,149	1,187
St Catherine	2,164	1,666	2,063	1,965	1,970	1,721
Outside Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**15,528**	**14,628**	**15,768**	**15,539**	**16,666**	**16,247**

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[p]
Kingston & St Andrew	5,068	5,125	5,529	6,200	5,782
St Thomas	518	504	533	590	570
Portland	413	443	409	433	396
St Mary	677	707	698	743	656
St Ann	1,104	1,104	1,134	1,318	1,190
Trelawny	388	444	461	513	449
St James	1,440	1,467	1,463	1,638	1,758
Hanover	287	329	331	363	384
Westmoreland	865	774	875	921	1,016
St Elizabeth	849	781	986	1,094	1,017
Manchester	1,465	1,554	1,661	1,796	1,792
Clarendon	1,162	1,268	1,228	1,411	1,296
St Catherine	1,951	2,028	1,643	2,735	2,643
Outside Jamaica	–	–	–	–	–
Unknown	–	–	–	–	–
Total	**16,187**	**16,528**	**16,951**	**19,755**	**18,949**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 29 **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2015**

2015				
ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
	Total	**18,334**	**10,058**	**8,276**
A00-B99	**Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases**	**850**	**481**	**369**
A00-A09	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	95	56	39
A15-A19	Tuberculosis	14	10	4
A40-A41	Septicaemia	170	80	90
B20-B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	535	311	224
A20, A33-A39, A42-A89, B00-B09, B15-B94, B99	Remainder of Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	216	120	96
C00-D48	**Neoplasms**	**3,582**	**2,012**	**1,570**
C00-C97	**Malignant Neoplasms**	**3,407**	**1,923**	**1,484**
C00-C14	Malignant Neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	45	28	17
C15-C16	Malignant Neoplasm of oesophagus and stomach	219	153	66
C18-C21	Malignant Neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	339	160	179
C22-C25	Malignant Neoplasm of liver, intrahepatic bile ducts and pancreas	229	124	105
C32-C34	Malignant Neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	451	359	92
C43-C44	Malignant Neoplasm of skin	8	3	5
C50	Malignant Neoplasm of breast	400	10	390
C53	Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri	170	–	170
C56	Malignant Neoplasm of ovary	58	–	58
C61	Malignant Neoplasm of prostate	651	651	–
C67	Malignant Neoplasm of bladder	50	29	21
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	112	73	39
C91-C95	Leukaemia	113	59	54
C55, C70-C72, C90, C17, C26-C31, C37-C41, C45-C49, C51-C52, C57-C60, C62-C66, C68-C69, C71-C81, C88, C96-C97	Remainder of Malignant Neoplasms	1,040	507	533
D00-D48	**Remainder of Neoplasms**	**175**	**89**	**86**
D50-D89	**Diseases of Blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism**	**124**	**66**	**58**

Table 29 cont'd **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2015**

2015

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
E00-E88	**Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases**	**2,434**	**983**	**1,451**
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	2,114	825	1,289
E00-E09, E15-E88	Remainder of Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	320	158	162
F01-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	52	30	22
G00-G98	Diseases of the Nervous System	339	167	172
H00-H59	Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	2	2	–
H60-H95	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	–	–	–
I00-I99	**Diseases of the Circulatory System**	**6,207**	**3,054**	**3,153**
I00-I09	Acute Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	33	13	20
I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	1,411	670	741
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	1,484	795	689
I26-I52	Other Heart Disease	685	349	336
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	2,350	1,114	1,236
I70-I99	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	244	113	131
J00-J98	**Diseases of the Respiratory System**	**1,102**	**697**	**405**
J09-J18	Influenza and Pneumonia	345	178	167
J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	458	362	96
J00-J06, J10-J11, J30-J39, J60-J98	Remainder of Diseases of the Respiratory System	299	157	142
K00-K93	Diseases of the Digestive System	519	301	218
L00-L99	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	203	85	118
M00-M99	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	129	43	86
N00-N99	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	426	291	135
O00-O99	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	21		21
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	85	45	40
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	0	0	0
V01-Y98	External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	1,994	1,671	323

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: (i) Deaths are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases and related Health Problems, World Health Organisation (Tenth Revision for ICD 10).

(ii) R00-R99 Classification relates to deaths for which medical certification is pending.

(jj) Deaths from external causes(V01-W99) represent those for which the Registrar General's Department is in receipt of all the full and complete documentation regarding cause of death as well as those reported by the police but not yet registered by the RGD.

Table 30 **Ten Leading Causes of Death among Males Five Years Old and Over: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
V01-Y89	External Causes	1,682	1,583	1,455	1,671
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	944	1,031	1,242	1,114
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	897	763	809	825
C61	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	605	628	676	651
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	544	609	819	795
I10-I14	Hypertensive Diseases	570	593	692	670
C33-C34	Malignant Neoplasm of the Larynx, Trachea, Bronchus and Lung	295	327	326	359
J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	314	310	362	362
B20-B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	327	240	346	311
I26-I51	Other Heart Diseases	278	294	330	349
	Total	**6,456**	**6,378**	**7,057**	**7,107**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: External causes include sudden and violent cases reported by the police but not yet registered by the Registrar General's Department.

Table 31 **Ten Leading Causes of Death among Females Five Years Old and Over: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	1,280	1,151	1,328	1,289
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	1,131	1,177	1,387	1,236
I10-I14	Hypertensive Diseases	718	681	693	741
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	521	639	747	689
I26-I51	Other Heart Disease	224	238	319	336
C44-49, C51-52, C57-60, C62-66, C68-69, C73-81, C88, C96-97	Remainder of Malignant Neoplasms	316	216	390	288
C50	Malignant Neoplasm of the Breast	300	339	393	390
V01-Y89	External Causes	343	323	330	323
C53	Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri	163	158	167	170
B20–B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	238	195	244	224
	Total	**5,234**	**5,117**	**5,998**	**5,686**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: External causes include sudden and violent cases reported by the police but not yet registered by the Registrar General's Department.

Table 32 **Leading Causes of Death among Males under Five Years Old: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
P20-P29	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	169	163	190	157
P35-P39	Infections specific to the perinatal period	47	38	42	49
P90-P96	Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	29	5	28	26
P05-P08	Disorders relating to length of gestation and foetal growth	2	12	–	2
Q20-Q28	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	20	20	19	
P50-P61	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	4	18	7	17
Q80-Q89	Other congenital malformations	12	10	10	14
P10-P15	Birth trauma	1	2	–	
P00-P04	Foetus and newborn affected by maternal factors and by complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	2	24	22	34
Q65-Q79	Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	5	6	9	3
	Total	**291**	**298**	**327**	**302**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 33 **Leading Causes of Death among Females under Five Years Old: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
P20-P29	Respiratory and cardiovascular disorders specific to the perinatal period	159	130	156	140
P35-P39	Infections of the perinatal system	19	24	39	35
P90-P96	Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	22	6	22	25
P05-P08	Disorders relating to length of gestation and foetal growth	–	8	–	
Q20-Q28	Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	19	20	20	21
P50-P61	Haemorrhagic and haematological disorders of foetus and newborn	6	15	8	10
Q00-Q07	Congenital malformations of the nervous system	5	2	4	5
Q90-Q99	Chromosomal abnormalities, not elsewhere classified	7	8	3	4
Q65-Q79	Congenital malformations and deformations of the musculoskeletal system	5	2	7	3
Q80-Q89	Other congenital malformations	9	6	**15**	11
	Total	**251**	**221**	**274**	**254**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 34 **External Causes of Death among Males Five Years Old and Over: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
V01-V99	Transport accidents	204	231	267	307
W00-W19	Falls	26	13	15	21
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	17	10	12	10
X00-X09	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	16	4	3	2
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	–	–	2	2
X60-X84	Intentional self harm	81	40	33	42
X85-Y09	Assault	1,108	894	741	849
W20-W64, W75-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59, Y10-Y89	All other external causes	230	371	382	438
	Total	**1,682**	**1,563**	**1,455**	**1,671**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: External causes include sudden and violent cases reported by the police but not yet registered by the Registrar General's Department.

Table 35 **External Causes of Death among Females Five Years Old and Over: 2012–2015**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012	2013	2014	2015
V01-V99	Transport accidents	86	99	64	59
W00-W19	Falls	5	5	8	12
W65-W74	Accidental drowning and submersion	18	–	4	2
X00-X09	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	6	2	8	5
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	7	–	–	1
X60-X84	Intentional self harm	8	5	6	8
X85-Y09	Assault	95	95	89	95
W20-W64, W75-W99, X10-X39, X50-X59, Y10-Y89	All other external causes	118	118	151	141
	Total	**343**	**324**	**330**	**323**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Note: External causes include sudden and violent cases reported by the police but not yet registered by the Registrar General's Department.

Table 36 **Intercensal (2001–2011) Mortality by Age and Sex**

Age	Total	Male	Female
	Under 5 Years		
	Average Number of Deaths		
0	818	475	343
1–4	83	40	83
0–4	901	515	426
	Rates per 1,000 Live births		
0	17.44	19.95	14.86
0–4	19.22	21.63	18.46
	5 Years and Over		
	Rates per 100,000 Population*		
5–9	35.80	40.07	31.41
10–14	41.98	44.30	39.56
15–19	104.92	180.14	26.96
20–24	212.13	380.27	44.30
25–29	242.60	418.49	76.22
30–34	274.80	455.98	111.94
35–39	304.79	475.32	152.64
40–44	354.31	497.11	215.74
45–49	435.11	552.10	313.50
50–54	540.39	686.78	400.86
55–59	810.04	1031.64	585.63
60–64	993.38	1215.16	767.76
65–69	1594.15	1909.20	1279.84
70–74	2524.96	3078.13	2013.74
75–79	4065.41	4909.40	3334.48
80 & over	14523.11	17407.11	12586.48
Total 5 Years & over	764.50	894.18	638.03

* Census 2011 Population

Table 37 **Abridged Life Table — Both Sexes: 2011**

Age Interval x to x+n	Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n	In 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Life expectancy at age x
		Number of survivors at age x	Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived at age x and all later years	
x to x+n	nqx	lx	ndx	nLx	Tx	ex
0–1	0.01737	100,000	1,737	99,003	7,415,473	74.15
0–4	0.00195	98,263	192	392,603	7,316,470	74.46
5–9	0.00178	98,072	175	489,922	6,923,867	70.60
10–14	0.00212	97,897	207	488,968	6,433,945	65.72
15–19	0.00510	97,690	498	487,206	5,944,977	60.86
20–24	0.01035	97,192	1,006	483,447	5,457,771	56.15
25–29	0.01202	96,187	1,156	478,042	4,974,325	51.72
30–34	0.01378	95,030	1,309	471,877	4,496,283	47.31
35–39	0.01524	93,721	1,429	465,032	4,024,406	42.94
40–44	0.01738	92,292	1,604	457,449	3,559,373	38.57
45–49	0.02122	90,688	1,925	448,626	3,101,924	34.20
50–54	0.02655	88,763	2,357	437,923	2,653,297	29.89
55–59	0.03913	86,406	3,381	423,578	2,215,375	25.64
60–64	0.04776	83,025	3,965	405,211	1,791,797	21.58
65–69	0.07569	79,060	5,984	380,338	1,386,585	17.54
70–74	0.11770	73,076	8,601	343,875	1,006,247	13.77
75–79	0.18317	64,474	11,810	292,848	662,373	10.27
80 & over	1.00000	52,665	52,665	369,525	369,525	7.02

Note: (i) Based on average number of deaths over the intercensal period related to the census population.

(ii) See Appendix III for methodology.

Table 38 **Abridged Life Table — Males: 2011**

Age Interval x to x+n	Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n	In 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Life expectancy at age x
		Number of survivors at age x	Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived at age x and all later years	
0–1	0.01995	100,000	1,995	98,853	7,040,323	70.40
0–4	0.00200	98,005	196	391,561	6,941,470	70.83
5–9	0.00200	97,809	196	488,556	6,549,909	66.97
10–14	0.00221	97,613	216	487,527	6,061,353	62.10
15–19	0.00897	97,397	873	484,804	5,573,826	57.23
20–24	0.01883	96,524	1,818	478,075	5,089,022	52.72
25–29	0.02071	94,706	1,961	468,628	4,610,947	48.69
30–34	0.02254	92,745	2,091	458,498	4,142,319	44.66
35–39	0.02349	90,654	2,129	447,948	3,683,821	40.64
40–44	0.02455	88,525	2,173	437,192	3,235,873	36.55
45–49	0.02723	86,352	2,351	425,880	2,798,681	32.41
50–54	0.03376	84,000	2,836	412,913	2,372,801	28.25
55–59	0.05029	81,165	4,081	395,620	1,959,888	24.15
60–64	0.05897	77,083	4,545	374,053	1,564,268	20.29
65–69	0.09111	72,538	6,609	346,167	1,190,215	16.41
70–74	0.14291	65,929	9,422	306,090	844,048	12.80
75–79	0.21864	56,507	12,354	251,649	537,958	9.52
80 & over	1.00000	44,153	44,153	286,309	286,309	6.48

Note: (i) Based on average number of deaths over the intercensal period related to the census population.
(ii) See Appendix II for methodology.

Table 39 **Abridged Life Table — Females: 2011**

Age Interval x to x+n	Probability of dying between exact ages x and x+n	In 100,000 Born Alive		Stationary Population		Life expectancy at age x
		Number of survivors at age x	Number of deaths occurring between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived between ages x and x+n	Number of person-years lived at age x and all later years	
0–1	0.01486	100,000	1,486	98,588	7,802,170	78.02
0–4	0.00190	98,514	187	393,591	7,703,582	78.20
5–9	0.00157	98,327	154	491,248	7,309,990	74.34
10–14	0.00198	98,173	194	490,378	6,818,742	69.46
15–19	0.00135	97,979	132	489,563	6,328,365	64.59
20–24	0.00221	97,847	217	488,691	5,838,802	59.67
25–29	0.00380	97,630	371	487,222	5,350,111	54.80
30–34	0.00558	97,259	543	484,936	4,862,889	50.00
35–39	0.00760	96,716	735	481,741	4,377,953	45.27
40–44	0.01073	95,981	1,030	477,328	3,896,212	40.59
45–49	0.01555	94,951	1,477	471,062	3,418,884	36.01
50–54	0.01984	93,474	1,855	462,733	2,947,822	31.54
55–59	0.02886	91,619	2,644	451,485	2,485,089	27.12
60–64	0.03766	88,975	3,351	436,497	2,033,604	22.86
65–69	0.06201	85,624	5,309	414,846	1,597,107	18.65
70–74	0.09586	80,314	7,699	382,325	1,182,261	14.72
75–79	0.15389	72,615	11,175	335,139	799,936	11.02
80 & over	1.00000	61,440	61,440	464,797	464,797	7.57

Note: (i) Based on average number of deaths over the intercensal period related to the census population.

(ii) See Appendix II for methodology.

Marriages and Divorces

Table 40 **Marriages Registered and Divorces Absolute Granted: 2004–2016**

Year	Marriages	Marriage Rate per 1,000 population	Divorces	Divorce Rate Per 100 Marriages
2004	21,670	8.23	1,739	8.02
2005	25,937	9.81	1,806	6.96
2006	23,181	8.74	1,768	7.63
2007	20,250	7.61	1,140	5.63
2008	22,152	8.29	1,654	7.47
2009	21,692	8.09	1,853	8.54
2010	20,910	7.77	2,371	11.34
2011	20,685	7.56	1,960	9.48
2012	20,175	7.45	2,409	11.94
2013	18,835	6.94	2,410	12.80
2014	18,699	6.87	1,744	9.33
2015	18,373	6.74	1,734	9.44
2016	15,489	6.43	2,145	12.22

Source: Registrar General's Department (Marriages) and Supreme Court (Divorces)

Table 41 **Number of Marriages Registered by Parish: 2005–2016**

Parish	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Kingston & St Andrew	3,187	2,977	2,624	2,765	2,660	2,634
St Thomas	335	320	272	304	284	303
Portland	349	370	323	316	291	344
St Mary	1,471	1,292	988	955	815	969
St Ann	4,575	4,442	3,956	4,369	4,556	3,712
Trelawny	694	568	380	498	469	524
St James	4,468	3,544	2,925	3,380	3,272	3,223
Hanover	2,125	1,173	924	1,018	1,243	1,285
Westmoreland	4,069	3,849	3,624	3,951	3,350	3,283
St Elizabeth	529	569	533	636	672	621
Manchester	765	855	758	796	831	794
Clarendon	913	913	780	884	942	938
St Catherine	2,457	2,309	2,163	2,280	2,307	2,280
Total	**25,937**	**23,181**	**20,250**	**22,152**	**21,692**	**20,910**
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[r]	2016[p]
Kingston & St Andrew	2,598	2,557	2,362	2,694	2,609	2,608
St Thomas	341	300	351	320	279	242
Portland	291	301	298	331	338	331
St Mary	905	691	854	775	749	736
St Ann	3,471	3,476	3,321	3,144	3,060	2,921
Trelawny	481	336	543	365	391	513
St James	3,575	3,735	3,314	3,267	3,233	2,869
Hanover	1,207	1,062	924	1,049	1,213	1,118
Westmoreland	2,990	3,129	2,334	2,182	1,740	1,606
St Elizabeth	620	528	626	563	650	557
Manchester	794	751	798	843	777	774
Clarendon	944	889	890	837	920	858
St Catherine	2,468	2,420	2,220	2,329	2,414	2,426
Total	**20,685**	**20,175**	**18,835**	**18,699**	**18,373**	**17,559**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 42 **Number of Marriages Registered by Quarter: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Quarter Ending			
		March	June	September	December
2004	21,670	5,146	5,961	5,330	5,233
2005	25,937	5,644	7,485	6,023	6,785
2006	23,181	5,672	7,105	5,987	4,417
2007	20,250	4,627	6,143	5,119	4,361
2008	22,152	5,210	6,226	5,460	5,256
2009	21,692	4,927	6,344	5,168	5,253
2010	20,910	4,991	5,973	4,989	4,957
2011	20,685	4,635	5,603	5,087	5,360
2012	20,175	4,723	5,656	4,712	5,084
2013	18,835	4,179	5,194	4,566	4,889
2014	18,699	4,078	5,126	4,548	4,947
2015[r]	18,373	4,016	4,956	4,546	4,855
2016[p]	17,559	3,999	4,646	4,299	4,615

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 43 **Number of Marriages Registered, by Age Group of Couples: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Age of Groom at Time of Marriage					
		Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 & over
2004	21,670	51	7,240	8,432	3,866	1,399	682
2005	25,937	70	8,606	10,117	4,698	1,690	756
2006	23,181	70	7,630	8,736	4,348	1,600	797
2007	20,250	44	6,563	7,684	3,770	1,431	758
2008	22,152	50	7,149	8,340	4,247	1,607	759
2009	21,692	54	6,874	8,233	4,151	1,591	789
2010	20,910	51	6,396	7,827	4,162	1,653	821
2011	20,685	43	5,979	7,758	4,285	1,809	811
2012	20,175	116	5,715	7,389	4,206	1,857	892
2013	18,835	39	4,905	6,877	4,033	2,113	868
2014	18,699	39	4,780	6,845	4,138	2,035	862
2015[r]	18,323	34	4,531	6,614	4,087	2,124	933
2016[p]	17,459	26	4,255	6,043	3,978	2,211	946
		Age of Bride at Time of Marriage					
	Total	Under 20	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 & over
2004	21,670	342	9,433	7,582	3,182	859	272
2005	25,937	364	11,406	8,924	3,867	1,084	292
2006	23,181	368	9,989	7,829	3,642	1,035	318
2007	20,250	263	8,623	6,810	3,273	993	288
2008	22,151	285	9,473	7,500	3,502	1,091	300
2009	21,692	253	9,283	7,269	3,457	1,123	307
2010	20,910	204	8,444	7,156	3,550	1,199	357
2011	20,685	209	8,009	7,162	3,675	1,273	357
2012	20,175	376	7,412	6,997	3,623	1,439	328
2013	18,835	188	6,596	6,615	3,580	1,514	392
2014[r]	18,699	176	6,489	6,532	3,647	1,489	366
2015[r]	18,319	190	6,150	6,467	3,564	1,586	362
2016[p]	17,559	128	5,718	6,117	3,547	1,615	434

Source: Registrar General's Department

Table 44 **Number of Divorces Granted by Duration of Marriage: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Duration of Marriage in Years					
		Under 5	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25 & over
2004	1,739	119	537	398	263	192	230
2005	1,806	128	548	416	316	184	214
2006	1,768	95	555	419	289	177	233
2007	1,140	68	376	294	160	109	133
2008	1,654	110	515	424	242	177	186
2009	1,853	120	483	555	311	175	209
2010	2,371	134	588	759	360	249	281
2011	1,960	172	449	600	302	201	236
2012	2,409	249	569	708	415	220	248
2013	2,410	194	587	628	472	241	288
2014	1,744	104	441	431	372	164	232
2015[R]	1,734	107	395	397	462	185	188
2016[p]	2,145	118	520	531	484	235	257

Source: Supreme Court of Jamaica

Table 45 **Number of Divorces Granted by Sex and Age of Partner at Time of Marriage: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Age of Male Partner at Time of Marriage				
		Under 25	25–29	30–39	40–49	50 & over
2004	1,739	377	565	540	186	71
2005	1,806	404	579	586	171	66
2006	1,768	395	534	621	160	58
2007	1,140	235	392	376	104	33
2008	1,654	367	537	554	145	51
2009	1,853	361	599	629	202	62
2010	2,371	610	587	805	252	117
2011	1,960	383	602	678	209	88
2012	2,409	489	744	818	259	99
2013	2,410	483	755	835	234	103
2014	1,744	387	514	580	165	98
2015	1,734	372	510	600	191	61
2016	2,145	430	627	708	263	117
		Age of Female Partner at Time of Marriage				
	Total	Under 25	25–29	30–39	40–49	50 & over
2004	1,739	753	479	385	93	29
2005	1,806	750	527	408	83	38
2006	1,768	750	471	424	100	23
2007	1,140	461	323	285	57	14
2008	1,654	634	469	427	102	22
2009	1,853	678	583	436	126	30
2010	2,371	1,014	514	635	159	49
2011	1,960	737	539	511	135	38
2012	2,409	845	700	627	190	47
2013	2,410	877	681	616	186	50
2014	1,744	600	474	446	157	67
2015	1,734	621	495	478	108	32
2016	2,145	749	619	552	169	56

Source: Supreme Court of Jamaica

Table 46 **Number of Divorces Granted by Sex and Age of Partner Being Sued: 2004–2016**

		Age of Male Partner being Sued					
Year	Total	Under 25	25–29	30–39	40–49	50 & over	60 & over
2004	924	3	23	350	306	160	82
2005	943	4	33	288	350	195	73
2006	974	2	40	277	379	193	83
2007	560	1	12	182	204	114	47
2008	860	1	35	251	322	177	74
2009	961	2	27	283	352	208	89
2010	1,229	2	28	344	441	266	148
2011	1,084	3	34	272	402	272	101
2012	1,297	7	53	343	468	296	130
2013	1,274	4	44	294	499	295	138
2014	918	7	29	192	309	238	143
2015	904	4	21	236	336	210	97
2016	1,136	4	62	344	435	227	64
		Age of Female Partner being Sued					
	Total	Under 25	25–29	30–39	40–49	50 & over	60 & over
2004	815	16	62	293	251	135	58
2005	863	11	75	314	282	123	58
2006	794	5	64	267	267	134	57
2007	580	4	20	201	207	96	52
2008	793	10	60	305	253	119	46
2009	892	11	62	302	323	141	53
2010	1,142	7	39	350	383	234	129
2011	876	7	53	252	294	194	76
2012	1,112	9	69	330	388	213	103
2013	1,136	1	50	334	394	235	122
2014	826	9	43	267	247	177	83
2015	830	3	40	239	303	167	78
2016	1,009	1	41	300	335	212	120

Source: Supreme Court of Jamaica

Table 47 **Number of Divorces Granted by Sex and Previous Marital Status of Partners: 2004–2016**

Year	Total	Previous Marital Status of Males		
		Single	Widowed	Divorced
2004	1,739	1612	21	106
2005	1,806	1,671	21	114
2006	1,768	1,632	65	71
2007	1,140	1,055	43	42
2008	1,654	1,556	13	85
2009	1,853	1,714	9	132
2010	2,371	2,199	25	147
2011	1,960	1,770	18	172
2012	2,409	2,158	31	220
2013	2,410	2,203	28	179
2014	1,744	1,619	10	115
2015	1,734	1,605	14	115
2016	2,145	1,948	25	172
		Previous Marital Status of Females		
	Total	Single	Widowed	Divorced
2004	1,739	1636	15	88
2005	1,806	1,703	30	73
2006	1,768	1,669	52	47
2007	1,140	1,083	31	26
2008	1,654	1,569	16	69
2009	1,853	1,766	11	76
2010	2,371	2,266	15	90
2011	1,960	1,860	9	91
2012	2,409	2,229	22	158
2013	2,410	2,254	18	138
2014	1,744	1,630	15	99
2015	1,734	1,618	16	100
2016	2,145	1,983	21	141

Source: Supreme Court of Jamaica

Migration

Table 48 **Number of Jamaicans Granted Permanent Residence Status in the USA: 2005–2015**

Year	Number of Permanent Visas	Number Residing in Jamaica When Visa Granted
2005	18,340	17,774
2006	24,976	24,538
2007	19,379	18,873
2008	18,477	18,077
2009	21,783	21,494
2010	19,825	19,439
2011	19,662	19,298
2012	20,705	20,300
2013	19,400	19,052
2014	19,026	18,804
2015	17,642	17,362

Source: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Homeland Security

Table 49 **Number of Persons Receiving Permanent Residence Status in the USA by Class of Admission: 2005–2015**

Year	Family-Sponsored Preferences	Employment-Based Preferences	Immediate Relatives of US citizens	Diversity	Refugees and Asylum Seekers	Other	**Total**
2005	5,032	1,214	12,049	D	D	51	**18,346**
2006	6,218	873	17,827	–	16	42	**24,976**
2007	4,845	611	13,356	12	15	34	**18,873**
2008	5,790	697	11,937	4	15	34	**18,477**
2009	4,833	593	16,290	6	24	37	**21,783**
2010	5,270	524	13,547	D	51	D	**19,392**
2011	5,922	604	12,661	4	52	55	**19,298**
2012	5,818	589	14,193	3	57	45	**20,705**
2013	5,960	640	12,351	D	64	D	**19,015**
2014	6,379	629	11,917	4	44	53	**19,026**
2015	5,440	622	11,437	–	63	80	**17,642**

Source: Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, Homeland Security

D: data withheld to limit disclosure.

Table 50 **Number of Jamaicans Granted Permanent Residence Status in Canada by Age Group: 2010–2015**

Age Group	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
0–4 years	90	60	70	70	85	110
5–9 years	165	130	160	205	205	270
10–14 years	190	170	185	260	275	305
15–19 years	255	185	185	215	315	325
20–24 years	200	215	195	215	285	300
25–29 years	260	275	260	230	345	370
30–34 years	295	285	290	300	420	505
35–39 years	260	215	260	330	355	405
40–44 years	205	175	205	260	260	290
45–49 years	115	135	130	165	165	200
50–54 years	85	75	75	90	125	135
55–59 years	70	35	60	40	75	75
60–64 years	55	35	40	35	55	45
65–69 years	25	30	30	30	45	45
70–74 years	20	20	10	15	20	25
75–79 years	10	10	5	10	10	15
80 & over	10	5	5	--	5	10
Data withheld	10	5	10	10	5	–
Total	**2,320**	**2,060**	**2,175**	**2,480**	**3,050**	**3,430**

Source: Canadian Embassy in Jamaica.

Table 51 **Passenger* Arrivals and Departures by Month: 2010–2015**

Month	2010			2011			2012		
	Arrivals	Departures	Total	Arrivals	Departures	Total	Arrivals	Departures	Total
January	36,789	40,819	77,608	36,204	40,584	76,788	37,415	39,239	76,654
February	27,908	27,627	55,535	25,976	25,047	51,023	24,254	25,445	49,699
March	34,936	35,942	70,878	31,429	32,737	64,166	23,076	23,552	46,628
April	36,835	39,307	76,142	35,616	37,646	73,262	29,154	30,808	59,962
May	31,209	30,898	62,107	34,611	39,149	73,760	33,645	39,543	73,188
June	37,734	37,213	74,947	36,532	36,437	72,969	38,050	38,142	76,192
July	48,459	61,873	110,332	47,133	56,044	103,177	48,875	58,302	107,177
August	66,500	58,525	125,025	57,054	51,761	108,815	61,178	55,614	116,792
September	41,898	33,151	75,049	40,649	35,671	76,320	41,133	35,822	76,955
October	38,959	29,594	68,553	38,572	30,338	68,910	35,077	28,377	63,454
November	37,695	31,331	69,026	39,079	31,047	70,126	39,633	32,782	72,415
December	58,062	37,866	95,928	55,789	38,803	94,592	54,386	39,253	93,639
Total	**496,984**	**464,146**	**961,130**	**478,644**	**455,264**	**933,908**	**465,876**	**446,879**	**912,755**

	2013			2014			2015		
	Arrivals	Departures	Total	Arrivals	Departures	Total	Arrivals	Departures	Total
January	37,058	38,522	75,580	36,892	36,175	73,067	40,864	13,106	53,970
February	26,426	25,862	52,288	25,552	24,602	50,154	28,350	28,350	56,700
March	31,930	33,514	65,444	28,812	31,634	60,446	28,812	35,637	64,449
April	34,008	34,947	68,955	32,926	39,068	71,994	40,571	45,052	85,623
May	32,343	38,428	70,771	33,533	42,975	76,508	37,532	46,222	83,754
June	37,146	36,738	73,884	37,243	37,733	74,976	42,124	43,605	85,729
July	37,149	52,919	90,068	44,386	62,562	106,948	52,812	34,735	87,547
August	61,071	52,992	114,063	59,768	53,456	113,223	63,722	58,886	122,608
September	39,756	33,145	72,901	40,513	33,611	74,124	42,864	38,418	81,082
October	37,722	29,960	67,682	37,124	29,558	66,682	45,703	35,018	80,721
November	37,008	30,657	67,665	38,573	33,612	72,186	44,712	34,884	79,596
December	63,105	41,325	104,430	57,760	39,794	97,554	65,716	45,875	111,591
Total	**474,722**	**449,009**	**923,731**	**473,081**	**464,780**	**937,861**	**533,782**	**459,788**	**993,570**

Source: Passport, Immigration and Citizenship Agency

Note: Jamaican nationals only.

Table 52 **Passenger Arrivals by Five-year Age Group and Sex: 2015**

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Age Group	Male	Female	Total
0–4	3,319	3,552	6,871
5–9	5,959	5,997	11,956
10–14	7,121	8,113	15,234
15–19	8,961	10,951	19,912
20–24	12,804	19,228	32,032
25–29	19,000	26,404	45,404
30–34	25,765	31,258	57,023
35–39	27,558	30,193	57,751
40–44	29,634	29,817	59,451
45–49	27,123	28,019	55,142
50–54	23,324	26,156	49,480
55–59	17,923	22,016	39,939
60–64	13,287	16,595	29,882
65–69	9,785	12,125	21,910
70–74	6,803	8,345	15,148
75–79	3,927	5,252	9,179
80 & over	2,893	4,552	7,445
Unknown	–	–	23
Total	**245,186**	**288,573**	**533,782**

Source: Based on the records of the Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA).

Note: Jamaican nationals only.

Table 53 **Passenger* Departures by Five-year Age Group and Sex: 2015**

Age Group	Males	Female	Total
0–4	21,661	23,443	45,104
5–9	2,843	3,074	5,917
10–14	4,958	5,177	10,135
15–19	6,015	6,668	12,683
20–24	8,006	9,713	17,719
25–29	11,763	17,742	29,505
30–34	16,662	23,306	39,968
35–39	21,343	26,805	48,148
40–44	22,026	25,300	47,326
45–49	22,842	24,450	47,292
50–54	19,428	22,287	41,715
55–59	15,946	19,871	35,817
60–64	12,010	16,191	28,201
65–69	8,516	11,772	20,288
70–74	5,572	7,561	13,133
75–79	3,548	4,672	8,220
80 & over	3,358	5,253	8,611
Unknown	–	–	6
Total	**206,497**	**253,285**	**459,788**

Source: Based on the records of the Passport Immigration and Citizenship Agency (PICA).
Note: Jamaican nationals only.

Family Planning

Table 54 **Number of Family Planning Visits by Sex and Parish: 2012–2015**

	2012[r]		2013[r]		2014		2015[p]	
Parish	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Kingston and St Andrew	2,086	65,433	1,778	60,820	2,177	56,308	961	49,002
St Thomas	279	10,594	582	10,481	655	11,075	278	7,997
Portland	341	9,043	394	8,989	213	8,021	145	6,717
St Mary	1,323	13,512	1,633	13,402	1,031	11,464	610	9,673
St Ann	1,294	18,728	1,063	19,007	610	16,550	311	13,937
Trelawny	2,668	11,309	2,961	11,293	1,608	9,814	1,491	8,456
St James	3,604	17,372	4,709	18,304	5,482	15,432	3,401	9,516
Hanover	1,627	9,360	1,782	9,271	1,636	9,077	1,059	6,797
Westmoreland	679	16,924	511	16,790	409	11,292	220	8,097
St Elizabeth	3,870	19,622	3,674	18,524	2,376	15,582	885	13,011
Manchester	1,953	16,907	1,372	15,898	1,015	13,948	467	10,174
Clarendon	3,421	24,622	3,248	19,334	1,723	12,562	1,173	11,965
St Catherine	1,957	45,148	1,651	50,037	436	42,411	749	27,947
Total	**25,102**	**278,574**	**25,358**	**272,150**	**19,371**	**233,536**	**11,750**	**183,289**

Source: National Family Planning Board

Table 53 **New Acceptors at Family Planning Clinics by Method of Contraceptive in Use, by Parish: 2014 and 2015**

	2014					
	Total	Pill	Injection	Implant	IUD	Condom
Kingston and St Andrew	7,817	1,363	4,666	1	340	1,447
St Thomas	1,385	329	657	–	32	367
Portland	926	224	552	–	0	150
St Mary	1,601	429	785	–	18	369
St Ann	2,616	461	1,339	6	0	810
Trelawny	1,190	291	616	–	64	219
St James	3,049	851	954	1	162	1,081
Hanover	1,383	344	665	1	48	325
Westmoreland	2,123	514	987	–	51	571
St Elizabeth	2,636	457	1,017	–	113	1,049
Manchester	2,343	505	1,157	–	47	634
Clarendon	2,550	809	571	–	31	1,139
St Catherine	5,180	1,373	2,554	–	119	1,134
Total	**34,799**	**7,950**	**16,520**	**9**	**1,025**	**9,295**
	2015					
	Total	Pill	Injection	Norplant	IUD	Condom
Kingston and St Andrew	8,400	824	5,997	47	289	1,243
St Thomas	1,490	250	938	0	27	275
Portland	1,051	167	765	0	17	102
St Mary	1,554	271	1,024	0	31	228
St Ann	2,779	354	1,499	8	6	912
Trelawny	1,363	276	846	0	58	183
St James	2,930	433	1,336	0	190	971
Hanover	1,120	198	583	0	41	298
Westmoreland	2,347	280	1,563	0	71	433
St Elizabeth	2,474	169	1,350	0	157	798
Manchester	2,284	200	1,619	0	48	417
Clarendon	3,307	224	2,309	0	31	743
St Catherine	5,074	960	3,221	0	57	836
Total	**36,173**	**4,606**	**23,050**	**55**	**1,023**	**7,439**

Sources: National Family Planning Board, Ministry of Health Monthly Clinic Summary Reports

Table 53 **Method Used by New Acceptors by Age Group: 2014 and 2015**

	2014						
Age Group	Pill	Injection	IUD	Norplant	Condom	Total	%
10–19	1,595	3,320	127	1	1,298	6,341	18.2
20–29	4,314	8,459	491	4	4,554	17,822	51.2
30 & older	2,041	4,741	407	4	3,443	10,636	30.6
All Ages	**7,950**	**16,520**	**1,025**	**9**	**9,295**	**34,799**	100.0
	2015						
	Pill	Injection	IUD	Norplant	Condom	Total	%
10–19	817	3,921	120	2	895	5,755	15.9
20–29	2,497	11,837	479	27	3,599	18,439	51.0
30 & older	1,292	7,292	424	26	2,945	11,979	33.1
All Ages	**4,606**	**23,050**	**1,023**	**55**	**7,439**	**36,173**	100.0

Source: National Family Planning Board

Table 54 **Number of Clients Receiving Post-natal Services and Accepting Family Planning by Region and Parish: 2015**[p]

Region	Parish	Receiving Post-natal Services	Accepting Family Planning
South-East	**Total**	**11,328**	**8,570**
	Kingston & St Andrew	5,685	4,339
	St Thomas	1,066	881
	St Catherine	4,577	3,350
North-East	**Total**	**4,247**	**3,254**
	Portland	857	590
	St Mary	1,277	888
	St Ann	2,113	1,776
Western	**Total**	**6,688**	**5,269**
	Trelawny	1,202	1,027
	St James	2,526	1,996
	Hanover	952	768
	Westmoreland	2,008	1,496
Southern	**Total**	**7,155**	**4,142**
	St Elizabeth	1,887	1,238
	Manchester	2,021	1,188
	Clarendon	3,247	1,735
Jamaica		**29,418**	**21,235**

Source: National Family Planning Board

Appendices

APPENDIX I

Table A1 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2006**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,657,760**	**1,311,835**	**1,345,925**
0	45,801	23,302	22,499
1	46,805	23,747	23,058
2	47,452	23,876	23,576
3	48,530	24,694	23,836
4	49,472	25,042	24,430
0–4	**238,060**	**120,661**	**117,399**
5	50,000	25,406	24,594
6	51,803	26,178	25,625
7	51,010	25,855	25,155
8	51,224	25,959	25,265
9	50,141	25,478	24,663
5–9	**254,178**	**128,876**	**125,302**
10	56,945	29,260	27,685
11	54,492	27,636	26,856
12	53,202	26,931	26,271
13	52,962	26,801	26,161
14	53,470	27,184	26,286
10–14	**271,071**	**137,812**	**133,259**
15	55,196	27,955	27,241
16	56,096	28,249	27,847
17	53,904	27,477	26,427
18	51,660	26,152	25,508
19	48,010	24,200	23,810
15–19	**264,866**	**134,033**	**130,833**
20	51,490	25,791	25,699
21	49,531	24,418	25,113
22	46,595	23,064	23,531
23	44,134	21,854	22,280
24	43,710	21,244	22,466
20–24	**235,460**	**116,371**	**119,089**
25–29	217,832	105,253	112,579
30–34	191,107	90,768	100,339
35–39	184,507	87,216	97,291
40–44	165,897	81,611	84,286
45–49	136,960	68,893	68,067
50–54	119,938	59,533	60,405
55–59	89,695	45,406	44,289
60–64	78,007	38,859	39,148
65–69	62,875	30,960	31,915
70–74	51,710	24,766	26,944
75 & over	95,597	40,817	54,780

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A2 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2007**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,667,202**	**1,317,161**	**1,350,041**
0	44,411	22,599	21,812
1	45,655	23,154	22,501
2	46,332	23,261	23,071
3	47,062	23,954	23,108
4	47,981	24,274	23,707
0–4	**231,441**	**117,242**	**114,199**
5	48,811	24,799	24,012
6	50,213	25,385	24,828
7	49,451	25,050	24,401
8	49,966	25,326	24,640
9	49,211	25,010	24,201
5–9	**247,652**	**125,570**	**122,082**
10	56,748	29,187	27,561
11	54,008	27,422	26,586
12	52,551	26,617	25,934
13	52,893	26,799	26,094
14	53,820	27,404	26,416
10–14	**270,020**	**137,429**	**132,591**
15	56,068	28,421	27,647
16	56,886	28,675	28,211
17	54,515	27,824	26,691
18	51,502	26,127	25,375
19	48,190	24,332	23,858
15–19	**267,161**	**135,379**	**131,782**
20	52,306	26,275	26,031
21	50,359	24,860	25,499
22	47,395	23,549	23,846
23	44,887	22,292	22,595
24	44,088	21,473	22,615
20–24	**239,035**	**118,449**	**120,586**
25–29	219,777	106,348	113,429
30–34	189,793	90,076	99,717
35–39	184,330	87,083	97,247
40–44	167,783	82,562	85,221
45–49	141,286	71,313	69,973
50–54	124,156	61,359	62,797
55–59	92,302	46,654	45,648
60–64	80,369	40,164	40,205
65–69	63,410	31,329	32,081
70–74	51,609	24,734	26,875
75 & over	97,078	41,470	55,608

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A3 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2008**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,676,666**	**1,322,501**	**1,354,165**
0	43,018	21,895	21,123
1	44,503	22,560	21,943
2	45,210	22,645	22,565
3	45,592	23,213	22,379
4	46,485	23,503	22,982
0–4	**224,808**	**113,816**	**110,992**
5	47,618	24,190	23,428
6	48,618	24,589	24,029
7	47,888	24,243	23,645
8	48,704	24,692	24,012
9	48,279	24,541	23,738
5–9	**241,107**	**122,255**	**118,852**
10	56,552	29,115	27,437
11	53,522	27,207	26,315
12	51,897	26,302	25,595
13	52,823	26,797	26,026
14	54,172	27,625	26,547
10–14	**268,966**	**137,046**	**131,920**
15	56,942	28,888	28,054
16	57,678	29,103	28,575
17	55,127	28,171	26,956
18	51,343	26,102	25,241
19	48,371	24,464	23,907
15–19	**269,461**	**136,728**	**132,733**
20	53,125	26,760	26,365
21	51,188	25,303	25,885
22	48,196	24,035	24,161
23	45,640	22,730	22,910
24	44,468	21,703	22,765
20–24	**242,617**	**120,531**	**122,086**
25–29	221,727	107,446	114,281
30–34	188,475	89,382	99,093
35–39	184,152	86,949	97,203
40–44	169,673	83,515	86,158
45–49	145,623	73,739	71,884
50–54	128,385	63,189	65,196
55–59	94,917	47,906	47,011
60–64	82,736	41,472	41,264
65–69	63,947	31,700	32,247
70–74	51,506	24,701	26,805
75 & over	98,566	42,126	56,440

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A4 **End-of-Year Population Age Group and Sex: 2009**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,686,105**	**1,327,828**	**1,358,277**
0	41,630	21,193	20,437
1	43,354	21,967	21,387
2	44,089	22,030	22,059
3	44,124	22,473	21,651
4	44,993	22,735	22,258
0–4	**218,190**	**110,398**	**107,792**
5	46,429	23,583	22,846
6	47,028	23,796	23,232
7	46,329	23,438	22,891
8	47,445	24,059	23,386
9	47,350	24,073	23,277
5–9	**234,581**	**118,949**	**115,632**
10	56,356	29,043	27,313
11	53,038	26,993	26,045
12	51,245	25,987	25,258
13	52,755	26,796	25,959
14	54,521	27,845	26,676
10–14	**267,915**	**136,664**	**131,251**
15	57,813	29,353	28,460
16	58,469	29,530	28,939
17	55,737	28,517	27,220
18	51,184	26,077	25,107
19	48,552	24,596	23,956
15–19	**271,755**	**138,073**	**133,682**
20	53,941	27,244	26,697
21	52,015	25,745	26,270
22	48,996	24,520	24,476
23	46,391	23,167	23,224
24	44,847	21,933	22,914
20–24	**246,190**	**122,609**	**123,581**
25–29	223,672	108,541	115,131
30–34	187,161	88,690	98,471
35–39	183,976	86,816	97,160
40–44	171,558	84,466	87,092
45–49	149,948	76,158	73,790
50–54	132,602	65,014	67,588
55–59	97,525	49,155	48,370
60–64	85,097	42,777	42,320
65–69	64,482	32,069	32,413
70–74	51,405	24,669	26,736
75 & over	100,048	42,780	57,268

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A5 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2010**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,695,543**	**1,333,153**	**1,362,390**
0	40,241	20,491	19,750
1	42,204	21,374	20,830
2	42,969	21,415	21,554
3	42,656	21,733	20,923
4	43,502	21,967	21,535
0–4	**211,572**	**106,980**	**104,592**
5	45,238	22,975	22,263
6	45,438	23,003	22,435
7	44,770	22,633	22,137
8	46,188	23,427	22,761
9	46,420	23,605	22,815
5–9	**228,054**	**115,643**	**112,411**
10	56,160	28,971	27,189
11	52,553	26,779	25,774
12	50,594	25,673	24,921
13	52,686	26,794	25,892
14	54,871	28,065	26,806
10–14	**266,864**	**136,282**	**130,582**
15	58,685	29,819	28,866
16	59,259	29,956	29,303
17	56,348	28,864	27,484
18	51,026	26,052	24,974
19	48,733	24,728	24,005
15–19	**274,051**	**139,419**	**134,632**
20	54,758	27,728	27,030
21	52,843	26,187	26,656
22	49,796	25,005	24,791
23	47,143	23,604	23,539
24	45,225	22,162	23,063
20–24	**249,765**	**124,686**	**125,079**
25–29	225,617	109,636	115,981
30–34	185,846	87,998	97,848
35–39	183,799	86,683	97,116
40–44	173,442	85,416	88,026
45–49	154,274	78,578	75,696
50–54	136,820	66,840	69,980
55–59	100,132	50,403	49,729
60–64	87,458	44,081	43,377
65–69	65,017	32,439	32,578
70–74	51,303	24,636	26,667
75 &over	101,529	43,433	58,096

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A6 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2011**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,704,134**	**1,337,779**	**1,366,353**
0	39,077	19,940	19,137
1	40,316	20,504	19,812
2	42,020	21,196	20,824
3	42,453	21,271	21,181
4	42,245	21,482	20,762
0–4	**206,110**	**104,393**	**101,717**
5	43,416	21,947	21,468
6	44,787	22,723	22,064
7	44,659	22,600	22,059
8	44,524	22,519	22,005
9	45,708	23,197	22,511
5–9	**223,094**	**112,986**	**110,107**
10	48,428	24,728	23,699
11	54,937	28,266	26,671
12	51,674	26,309	25,365
13	50,719	25,753	24,965
14	52,975	26,985	25,990
10–14	**258,733**	**132,042**	**126,691**
15	55,679	28,438	27,241
16	58,780	29,830	28,949
17	58,471	29,653	28,818
18	54,878	28,091	26,787
19	50,204	25,598	24,606
15–19	**278,012**	**141,610**	**136,402**
20	50,036	25,373	24,663
21	54,187	27,298	26,889
22	51,980	25,837	26,143
23	49,001	24,597	24,404
24	46,497	23,165	23,332
20–24	**251,702**	**126,271**	**125,431**
25–29	226,597	110,418	116,179
30–34	188,414	89,502	98,912
35–39	181,672	85,712	95,960
40–44	178,045	85,881	92,164
45–49	159,455	80,404	79,050
50–54	138,407	68,474	69,933
55–59	103,754	52,163	51,590
60–64	88,265	44,991	43,274
65–69	67,496	33,914	33,582
70–74	51,587	24,962	26,625
75 &over	102,791	44,056	58,736

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A7 **End-of-Year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2012**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,711,476**	**1,341,697**	**1,369,775**
0	38,859	19,844	19,015
1	38,907	19,851	19,055
2	40,211	20,455	19,756
3	41,876	21,130	20,746
4	42,190	21,148	21,041
0–4	**202,043**	**102,428**	**99,613**
5	41,962	21,340	20,622
6	43,182	21,822	21,361
7	44,526	22,585	21,941
8	44,372	22,449	21,923
9	44,216	22,359	21,857
5–9	**218,258**	**110,555**	**107,704**
10	45,382	23,028	22,355
11	48,087	24,552	23,535
12	54,585	28,083	26,501
13	51,313	26,122	25,191
14	50,353	25,563	24,790
10–14	**249,720**	**127,348**	**122,372**
15	52,608	26,792	25,815
16	55,313	28,246	27,068
17	58,419	29,638	28,781
18	58,119	29,463	28,655
19	54,537	27,905	26,632
15–19	**278,996**	**142,044**	**136,951**
20	49,835	25,392	24,443
21	49,621	25,141	24,480
22	53,752	27,059	26,693
23	51,529	25,592	25,936
24	48,537	24,349	24,188
20–24	**253,274**	**127,533**	**125,740**
25–29	226,265	110,904	115,361
30–34	195,215	93,255	101,960
35–39	177,775	83,582	94,192
40–44	179,857	86,498	93,358
45–49	161,912	80,498	81,414
50–54	141,997	71,136	70,861
55–59	110,032	54,878	55,154
60–64	88,979	45,392	43,587
65–69	70,190	35,286	34,904
70–74	52,472	25,447	27,025
75 &over	104,491	44,913	59,579

Note: Any minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A8 **End-of-Year Population by Age and Sex: 2013**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,717,862**	**1,345,444**	**1,372,418**
0	36,237	18,534	17,703
1	38,687	19,754	18,933
2	38,808	19,806	19,002
3	40,075	20,394	19,681
4	41,628	21,017	20,611
0–4	**195,435**	**99,505**	**95,930**
5	41,923	21,017	20,906
6	41,743	21,224	20,519
7	42,936	21,693	21,243
8	44,256	22,446	21,810
9	44,082	22,301	21,781
5–9	**214,940**	**108,681**	**106,259**
10	43,909	22,202	21,707
11	45,061	22,864	22,197
12	47,755	24,383	23,372
13	54,245	27,910	26,335
14	50,969	25,946	25,023
10–14	**241,939**	**123,305**	**118,634**
15	50,007	25,385	24,622
16	52,260	26,614	25,646
17	54,974	28,068	26,906
18	58,087	29,463	28,624
19	57,797	29,291	28,506
15–19	**273,125**	**138,821**	**134,304**
20	54,189	27,715	26,475
21	49,445	25,177	24,268
22	49,211	24,919	24,292
23	53,327	26,833	26,494
24	51,092	25,363	25,729
20–24	**257,265**	**130,007**	**127,258**
25–29	227,329	112,118	115,211
30–34	203,294	97,753	105,541
35–39	175,681	82,541	93,140
40–44	178,983	85,707	93,276
45–49	165,124	81,245	83,879
50–54	145,252	73,272	71,980
55–59	116,022	57,725	58,297
60–64	90,330	45,829	44,501
65–69	72,811	36,683	36,128
70–74	53,559	26,134	27,425
75& over	106,773	46,118	60,655

Table A9 **End-of-Year Population by Age and Sex: 2014**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,723,246**	**1,348,043**	**1,375,203**
0	36,291	18,571	17,720
1	38,762	19,791	18,971
2	38,883	19,843	19,040
3	40,152	20,432	19,720
4	41,708	21,056	20,652
0–4	**195,796**	**99,693**	**96,103**
5	42,004	21,057	20,947
6	41,824	21,264	20,560
7	43,019	21,734	21,285
8	44,280	22,427	21,853
9	44,167	22,343	21,824
5–9	**215,294**	**108,825**	**106,469**
10	44,068	22,244	21,824
11	45,148	22,907	22,241
12	47,847	24,429	23,418
13	52,353	26,652	25,701
14	50,427	25,575	24,852
10–14	**239,843**	**121,807**	**118,036**
15	50,104	25,433	24,671
16	52,364	26,664	25,700
17	55,080	28,121	26,959
18	58,200	29,519	28,681
19	57,908	29,346	28,562
15–19	**273,656**	**139,083**	**134,573**
20	54,294	27,767	26,527
21	49,540	25,224	24,316
22	49,306	24,966	24,340
23	53,430	26,884	26,546
24	51,191	25,411	25,780
20–24	**257,761**	**130,252**	**127,509**
25–29	228,275	112,535	115,740
30–34	203,687	97,937	105,750
35–39	176,018	82,697	93,321
40–44	179,320	85,869	93,451
45–49	165,463	81,408	84,055
50–54	146,240	73,910	72,330
55–59	117,157	58,334	58,823
60–64	90,502	45,915	44,587
65–69	72,973	36,773	36,200
70–74	53,693	26,204	27,489
75 & Over	107,568	46,801	60,767

Table A10 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2006**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,653,042**	**1,309,172**	**1,343,870**
0	46,495	23,653	22,842
1	47,380	24,044	23,336
2	48,013	24,184	23,829
3	49,264	25,064	24,200
4	50,218	25,426	24,792
0–4	**241,368**	**122,370**	**118,998**
5	50,595	25,710	24,885
6	52,599	26,575	26,024
7	51,790	26,258	25,532
8	51,853	26,275	25,578
9	50,606	25,712	24,894
5–9	**257,442**	**130,529**	**126,913**
10	57,043	29,296	27,747
11	54,734	27,743	26,991
12	53,528	27,089	26,440
13	52,996	26,802	26,195
14	53,296	27,074	26,222
10–14	**271,597**	**138,003**	**133,594**
15	54,760	27,722	27,038
16	55,701	28,036	27,666
17	53,599	27,304	26,295
18	51,740	26,165	25,575
19	47,920	24,134	23,786
15–19	**263,719**	**133,360**	**130,359**
20	51,082	25,549	25,533
21	49,118	24,197	24,921
22	46,195	22,822	23,373
23	43,759	21,636	22,123
24	43,521	21,129	22,392
20–24	**233,673**	**115,332**	**118,341**
25–29	216,861	104,706	112,155
30–34	191,765	91,114	100,651
35–39	184,595	87,283	97,313
40–44	164,955	81,136	83,819
45–49	134,798	67,684	67,115
50–54	117,829	58,621	59,209
55–59	88,392	44,782	43,610
60–64	76,827	38,207	38,620
65–69	62,608	30,775	31,833
70–74	51,761	24,782	26,979
75 & over	94,856	40,491	54,366

Note: The minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A11 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2007**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,662,481**	**1,314,498**	**1,347,983**
0	45,106	22,951	22,156
1	46,230	23,451	22,780
2	46,892	23,569	23,324
3	47,796	24,324	23,472
4	48,727	24,658	24,069
0–4	**234,751**	**118,952**	**115,799**
5	49,406	25,103	24,303
6	51,008	25,782	25,227
7	50,231	25,453	24,778
8	50,595	25,643	24,953
9	49,676	25,244	24,432
5–9	**250,915**	**127,223**	**123,692**
10	56,847	29,224	27,623
11	54,250	27,529	26,721
12	52,877	26,774	26,103
13	52,928	26,800	26,128
14	53,645	27,294	26,351
10–14	**270,546**	**137,621**	**132,925**
15	55,632	28,188	27,444
16	56,491	28,462	28,029
17	54,210	27,651	26,559
18	51,581	26,140	25,442
19	48,100	24,266	23,834
15–19	**266,014**	**134,706**	**131,308**
20	51,898	26,033	25,865
21	49,945	24,639	25,306
22	46,995	23,307	23,689
23	44,511	22,073	22,438
24	43,899	21,359	22,541
20–24	**237,248**	**117,410**	**119,838**
25–29	218,805	105,801	113,004
30–34	190,450	90,422	100,028
35–39	184,419	87,150	97,269
40–44	166,840	82,087	84,754
45–49	139,123	70,103	69,020
50–54	122,047	60,446	61,601
55–59	90,999	46,030	44,969
60–64	79,188	39,512	39,677
65–69	63,143	31,145	31,998
70–74	51,660	24,750	26,910
75 & over	96,338	41,144	55,194

Note: The minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A12 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2008**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,671,934**	**1,319,831**	**1,352,103**
0	43,715	22,247	21,468
1	45,079	22,857	22,222
2	45,771	22,953	22,818
3	46,327	23,584	22,744
4	47,233	23,889	23,345
0–4	**228,125**	**115,529**	**112,596**
5	48,215	24,495	23,720
6	49,416	24,987	24,429
7	48,670	24,647	24,023
8	49,335	25,009	24,326
9	48,745	24,776	23,970
5–9	**244,380**	**123,913**	**120,467**
10	56,650	29,151	27,499
11	53,765	27,315	26,451
12	52,224	26,460	25,765
13	52,858	26,798	26,060
14	53,996	27,515	26,482
10–14	**269,493**	**137,238**	**132,256**
15	56,505	28,655	27,851
16	57,282	28,889	28,393
17	54,821	27,998	26,824
18	51,423	26,115	25,308
19	48,281	24,398	23,883
15–19	**268,311**	**136,054**	**132,258**
20	52,716	26,518	26,198
21	50,774	25,082	25,692
22	47,796	23,792	24,004
23	45,264	22,511	22,753
24	44,278	21,588	22,690
20–24	**240,826**	**119,490**	**121,336**
25–29	220,752	106,897	113,855
30–34	189,134	89,729	99,405
35–39	184,241	87,016	97,225
40–44	168,728	83,039	85,690
45–49	143,455	72,526	70,929
50–54	126,271	62,274	63,997
55–59	93,610	47,280	46,330
60–64	81,553	40,818	40,735
65–69	63,679	31,515	32,164
70–74	51,558	24,718	26,840
75 & over	97,822	41,798	56,024

Note: The minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A13 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2009**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,681,386**	**1,325,165**	**1,356,221**
0	42,324	21,544	20,780
1	43,929	22,264	21,665
2	44,650	22,338	22,312
3	44,858	22,843	22,015
4	45,739	23,119	22,620
0–4	**221,499**	**112,107**	**109,392**
5	47,024	23,887	23,137
6	47,823	24,193	23,631
7	47,109	23,841	23,268
8	48,075	24,376	23,699
9	47,815	24,307	23,508
5–9	**237,844**	**120,602**	**117,242**
10	56,454	29,079	27,375
11	53,280	27,100	26,180
12	51,571	26,145	25,427
13	52,789	26,797	25,993
14	54,347	27,735	26,612
10–14	**268,441**	**136,855**	**131,586**
15	57,378	29,121	28,257
16	58,074	29,317	28,757
17	55,432	28,344	27,088
18	51,264	26,090	25,174
19	48,462	24,530	23,932
15–19	**270,608**	**137,401**	**133,208**
20	53,533	27,002	26,531
21	51,602	25,524	26,078
22	48,596	24,278	24,319
23	46,016	22,949	23,067
24	44,658	21,818	22,840
20–24	**244,404**	**121,570**	**122,834**
25–29	222,700	107,994	114,706
30–34	187,818	89,036	98,782
35–39	184,064	86,883	97,182
40–44	170,616	83,991	86,625
45–49	147,786	74,949	72,837
50–54	130,494	64,102	66,392
55–59	96,221	48,531	47,691
60–64	83,917	42,125	41,792
65–69	64,215	31,885	32,330
70–74	51,456	24,685	26,771
75 & over	99,307	42,453	56,854

Note: The minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A14 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2010**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,690,824**	**1,330,491**	**1,360,334**
0	40,936	20,842	20,094
1	42,779	21,671	21,109
2	43,529	21,723	21,807
3	43,390	22,103	21,287
4	44,248	22,351	21,897
0–4	**214,881**	**108,689**	**106,192**
5	45,834	23,279	22,555
6	46,233	23,400	22,834
7	45,550	23,036	22,514
8	46,817	23,743	23,074
9	46,885	23,839	23,046
5–9	**231,318**	**117,296**	**114,022**
10	56,258	29,007	27,251
11	52,796	26,886	25,910
12	50,920	25,830	25,090
13	52,721	26,795	25,926
14	54,696	27,955	26,741
10–14	**267,390**	**136,473**	**130,917**
15	58,249	29,586	28,663
16	58,864	29,743	29,121
17	56,043	28,691	27,352
18	51,105	26,065	25,041
19	48,643	24,662	23,981
15–19	**272,903**	**138,746**	**134,157**
20	54,350	27,486	26,864
21	52,429	25,966	26,463
22	49,396	24,763	24,634
23	46,767	23,386	23,382
24	45,036	22,048	22,989
20–24	**247,978**	**123,648**	**124,330**
25–29	224,645	109,089	115,556
30–34	186,504	88,344	98,160
35–39	183,888	86,750	97,138
40–44	172,500	84,941	87,559
45–49	152,111	77,368	74,743
50–54	134,711	65,927	68,784
55–59	98,829	49,779	49,050
60–64	86,278	43,429	42,849
65–69	64,750	32,254	32,496
70–74	51,354	24,653	26,702
75 & over	100,789	43,107	57,682

Note: The minor discrepancies in the totals are due to rounding.

Table A15 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2011**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,699,838**	**1,335,466**	**1,364,372**
0	39,659	20,215	19,444
1	41,260	20,939	20,321
2	42,495	21,305	21,189
3	42,554	21,502	21,052
4	42,873	21,725	21,149
0–4	**208,841**	**105,687**	**103,154**
5	44,327	22,461	21,866
6	45,113	22,863	22,249
7	44,714	22,616	22,098
8	45,356	22,973	22,383
9	46,064	23,401	22,663
5–9	**225,574**	**114,315**	**111,259**
10	52,294	26,850	25,444
11	53,745	27,523	26,223
12	51,134	25,991	25,143
13	51,702	26,274	25,429
14	53,923	27,525	26,398
10–14	**262,798**	**134,162**	**128,637**
15	57,182	29,129	28,053
16	59,019	29,893	29,126
17	57,410	29,258	28,151
18	52,952	27,071	25,880
19	49,468	25,163	24,306
15–19	**276,031**	**140,515**	**135,517**
20	52,397	26,550	25,847
21	53,515	26,743	26,772
22	50,888	25,421	25,467
23	48,072	24,101	23,971
24	45,861	22,664	23,197
20–24	**250,733**	**125,478**	**125,255**
25–29	226,107	110,027	116,080
30–34	187,130	88,750	98,380
35–39	182,735	86,198	96,538
40–44	175,743	85,648	90,095
45–49	156,864	79,491	77,373
50–54	137,613	67,657	69,957
55–59	101,943	51,283	50,660
60–64	87,862	44,536	43,326
65–69	66,257	33,177	33,080
70–74	51,445	24,799	26,646
75 & over	102,160	43,745	58,416

Table A16 **Mid-year Population by Age Group and Sex: 2012**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,707,805**	**1,339,740**	**1,368,065**
0	38,968	19,892	19,076
1	39,611	20,178	19,433
2	41,116	20,826	20,290
3	42,164	21,201	20,963
4	42,217	21,315	20,902
0–4	**204,076**	**103,411**	**100,665**
5	42,689	21,644	21,045
6	43,985	22,272	21,712
7	44,592	22,592	22,000
8	44,448	22,484	21,964
9	44,962	22,778	22,184
5–9	**220,676**	**111,770**	**108,906**
10	46,905	23,878	23,027
11	51,512	26,409	25,103
12	53,129	27,196	25,933
13	51,016	25,938	25,078
14	51,664	26,274	25,390
10–14	**254,227**	**129,695**	**124,532**
15	54,143	27,615	26,528
16	57,047	29,038	28,009
17	58,445	29,646	28,799
18	56,498	28,777	27,721
19	52,370	26,751	25,619
15–19	**278,504**	**141,827**	**136,676**
20	49,935	25,382	24,553
21	51,904	26,220	25,685
22	52,866	26,448	26,418
23	50,265	25,095	25,170
24	47,517	23,757	23,760
20–24	**252,487**	**126,902**	**125,586**
25–29	226,431	110,661	115,770
30–34	191,814	91,378	100,436
35–39	179,723	84,647	95,076
40–44	178,951	86,189	92,761
45–49	160,683	80,451	80,232
50–54	140,202	69,805	70,397
55–59	106,893	53,521	53,372
60–64	88,622	45,192	43,431
65–69	68,843	34,600	34,243
70–74	52,029	25,205	26,825
75 & over	103,641	44,486	59,157

Table A17 **Mid-year Population by Age and Sex: 2013**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,714,669**	**1,343,798**	**1,370,871**
0	37,547	19,192	18,355
1	38,796	19,806	18,990
2	39,509	20,134	19,375
3	40,974	20,765	20,209
4	41,912	21,086	20,826
0–4	**198,739**	**100,983**	**97,756**
5	41,942	21,182	20,760
6	42,462	21,526	20,936
7	43,730	22,142	21,588
8	44,313	22,450	21,863
9	44,148	22,333	21,815
5–9	**216,596**	**109,634**	**106,962**
10	44,645	22,618	22,027
11	46,573	23,711	22,862
12	51,168	26,237	24,931
13	52,778	27,020	25,758
14	50,659	25,758	24,901
10–14	**245,823**	**125,344**	**120,479**
15	51,305	26,092	25,213
16	53,788	27,434	26,354
17	56,695	28,857	27,838
18	58,102	29,467	28,634
19	56,166	28,602	27,564
15–19	**276,055**	**140,452**	**135,603**
20	52,011	26,557	25,454
21	49,532	25,163	24,369
22	51,480	25,993	25,487
23	52,426	26,216	26,210
24	49,813	24,860	24,953
20–24	**255,262**	**128,788**	**126,474**
25–29	226,797	111,530	115,267
30–34	199,248	95,518	103,730
35–39	176,725	83,074	93,651
40–44	179,415	86,116	93,299
45–49	163,524	80,888	82,636
50–54	143,621	72,215	71,406
55–59	113,028	56,309	56,719
60–64	89,656	45,619	44,037
65–69	71,509	36,000	35,509
70–74	53,035	25,805	27,230
75 & over	105,636	45,524	60,112

Table A18 **Mid-year Population by Age and Sex: 2014**

Age	Total	Male	Female
Total	**2,720,554**	**1,346,711**	**1,373,843**
0	37,629	19,233	18,395
1	38,880	19,849	19,032
2	39,595	20,178	19,417
3	41,063	20,810	20,253
4	42,003	21,132	20,871
0–4	**199,170**	**101,202**	**97,968**
5	42,033	21,228	20,805
6	42,554	21,573	20,981
7	43,825	22,190	21,635
8	44,409	22,499	21,910
9	44,244	22,382	21,862
5–9	**217,065**	**109,872**	**107,194**
10	44,742	22,667	22,075
11	46,674	23,763	22,911
12	51,279	26,294	24,985
13	52,892	27,078	25,814
14	50,769	25,814	24,955
10–14	**246,356**	**125,615**	**120,740**
15	51,416	26,148	25,268
16	53,904	27,493	26,411
17	56,818	28,920	27,898
18	58,228	29,531	28,697
19	56,288	28,664	27,624
15–19	**276,654**	**140,756**	**135,897**
20	52,123	26,614	25,509
21	49,639	25,217	24,422
22	51,591	26,049	25,542
23	52,539	26,273	26,267
24	49,921	24,914	25,007
20–24	**255,814**	**129,067**	**126,748**
25–29	227,289	111,772	115,517
30–34	199,680	95,725	103,955
35–39	177,108	83,254	93,854
40–44	179,804	86,302	93,502
45–49	163,878	81,063	82,815
50–54	143,932	72,371	71,561
55–59	113,273	56,431	56,842
60–64	89,850	45,718	44,132
65–69	71,664	36,078	35,586
70–74	53,150	25,861	27,289
75+	105,867	45,624	60,243

Note: Data provisional and subject to change (see Appendix II - Postcensal Estimation).

Table A19 **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2012**

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	2012 Total	2012 Male	2012 Female
	Total	**16,182**	**8,796**	**7,386**
A00-B99	**Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases**	**810**	**440**	**370**
A00-A09	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	**27**	15	12
A15-A19	Tuberculosis	**41**	19	22
A40-A41	Septicaemia	**8**	6	2
B20-B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	**169**	73	96
A20, A33-A39, A42-A89, B00-B09, B15-B94, B99	Remainder of Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	**565**	327	238
C00-D48	**Neoplasms**	**3,254**	**1,755**	**1,499**
C00-C97	**Malignant Neoplasms**	**3,121**	**1,695**	**1,426**
C00-C14	Malignant Neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	**48**	29	19
C15-C16	Malignant Neoplasm of oesophagus and stomach	**233**	76	157
C18-C21	Malignant Neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	**255**	149	106
C22-C25	Malignant Neoplasm of liver, intrahepatic bile ducts and pancreas	**188**	73	115
C32-C34	Malignant Neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	**372**	295	77
C43-C44	Malignant Neoplasm of skin	**14**	12	2
C50	Malignant Neoplasm of breast	**308**	8	300
C53	Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri	**163**	–	163
C56	Malignant Neoplasm of ovary	**42**	–	42
C61	Malignant Neoplasm of prostate	**605**	605	
C67	Malignant Neoplasm of bladder	**45**	31	14
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	**119**	66	53
C91-C95	Leukaemia	**117**	55	62
C54-C55, C70-C72, C90, C17, C23-C24, C26-C31, C37-C41, C44-C49, C51-C52, C57-C60, C62-C66, C68-C69, C73-C81, C88, C96-C97	Remainder of Malignant Neoplasms	**612**	296	316
D00-D48	**Remainder of Neoplasms**	**133**	**60**	**73**
D00-D09	In situ Neoplasms	–	–	–
D10-D36	Benign Neoplasm	**25**	7	18
D37-D48	Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	**108**	53	55
D50-D89	**Diseases of blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism**	**208**	**96**	**112**
E00-E88	**Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases**	**2,398**	**1,002**	**1,396**
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	**2,177**	897	1,280
E00-E09, E15-E88	Remainder of Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	**221**	105	116

Table A19 cont'd **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2012**

		2012		
ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
F01-F99	**Mental and behavioural disorders**	**27**	**17**	**10**
G00-G98	**Diseases of the Nervous System**	**336**	**159**	**177**
H00-H59	**Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa**			
H60-H95	**Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process**	**1**		**1**
I00-I99	**Diseases of the Circulatory System**	**5,148**	**2,454**	**2,694**
I00-I09	Acute Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	**17**	5	12
I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	**1,288**	570	718
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	**1,065**	544	521
I26-I52	Other Heart Disease	**502**	278	224
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	**2,075**	944	1,131
I70-I99	Remainder of Diseases of the Circulatory System	**201**	113	88
J00-J98	**Diseases of the Respiratory System**	**883**	**537**	**346**
J09-J18	Influenza and Pneumonia	**209**	90	119
J20-J22	Other acute lower respiratory infections	**99**	49	50
J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	**414**	314	100
J00-J06, J10-J11, J30-J39, J60-J98	Remainder of Diseases of the Respiratory System	**161**	84	77
K00-K93	Diseases of the Digestive System	**381**	**210**	**171**
L00-L99	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	**153**	**67**	**86**
M00-M99	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	**117**	**26**	**91**
N00-N99	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	**353**	**245**	**108**
O00-O99	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	**11**		**11**
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	**101**	**42**	**59**
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	**88**	**64**	**24**
V01-Y98	External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	**2,025**	**1,682**	**343**

Source: Registrar General's Department

Notes: (i) Deaths are classified according to the International Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, World Health Organization (Tenth Revision for ICD 10)

(ii) Figures are as reported by the Registrar General's Department

(iii) External causes include sudden and violent cases reported by the police but not yet registered by the Registrar General's Department.

Table A20 **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2013**

		2013		
ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
Total		**16,026**	**8,848**	**7,178**
A00-B99	**Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases**	**780**	**441**	**339**
A00-A09	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	89	42	47
A15-A19	Tuberculosis	3	3	0
A40-A41	Septicaemia	159	80	79
B20-B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	435	240	195
A20, A33-A39, A42-A89, B00-B09, B15-B94, B99	Remainder of Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	94	76	18
C00-D48	**Neoplasms**	**3,241**	**1,847**	**1,394**
C00-C97	**Malignant Neoplasms**	**3,125**	**1,782**	**1,343**
C00-C14	Malignant Neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	41	22	19
C15-C16	Malignant Neoplasm of oesophagus and stomach	241	161	80
C18-C21	Malignant Neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	325	169	156
C22-C25	Malignant Neoplasm of liver, intrahepatic bile ducts and pancreas	175	80	95
C32-C34	Malignant Neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	427	327	100
C43-C44	Malignant Neoplasm of skin	14	7	7
C50	Malignant Neoplasm of breast	342	3	339
C53	Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri	158	0	158
C54	Malignant Neoplasm of corpus uteri	71	0	71
C56	Malignant Neoplasm of ovary	57	0	57
C61	Malignant Neoplasm of prostate	628	628	
C67	Malignant Neoplasm of bladder	58	30	28
C80	Malignant Neoplasm without specification of site	113	57	56
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	111	70	41
C91-C95	Leukaemia	103	56	47
C55, C70-C72, C90, C17, C26-C31, C37-C41, C45-C49, C51-C52, C57-C60, C62-C66, C68-C69, C71-C81, C88, C96-C97	Remainder of Malignant Neoplasms	445	229	216
D00-D48	**Remainder of Neoplasms**	**116**	**65**	**51**
D00-D09	In situ Neoplasms	–	–	–
D10-D36	Benign Neoplasm	30	15	15
D37-D48	Neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour	86	50	36
D50-D89	**Diseases of Blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism**	**174**	**98**	**76**

Table A20 cont'd **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2013**

		2013		
ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
E00-E88	**Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases**	**2,195**	**915**	**1,280**
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	1,914	763	1,151
E00-E09, E15-E88	Remainder of Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	281	152	129
F01-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	32	20	12
G00-G98	Diseases of the Nervous System	316	157	159
H00-H59	Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	–	–	–
H60-H95	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	4	2	2
I00-I99	**Diseases of the Circulatory System**	**5,488**	**2,653**	**2,835**
I00-I09	Acute Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	24	10	14
I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	1,274	593	681
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	1,248	609	639
I26-I52	Other Heart Disease	532	294	238
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	2,208	1,031	1,177
I70-I99	Remainder of Diseases of the Circulatory System	202	116	86
J00-J98	**Diseases of the Respiratory System**	**917**	**577**	**340**
J09-J18	Influenza and Pneumonia	268	138	130
J20-J22	Other acute lower respiratory infections	105	42	63
J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	378	310	68
J00-J06, J10-J11, J30-J39, J60-J98	Remainder of Diseases of the Respiratory System	166	87	79
K00-K93	Diseases of the Digestive System	471	264	207
L00-L99	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	14	9	5
M00-M99	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	83	22	61
N00-N99	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	359	256	103
O00-O99	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	17		17
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	49	24	25
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	–	–	–
V01-Y98	External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	1,886	1,563	323

Table A21 **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2014**

2014

ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
Total		**18,628**	**10,028**	**8,600**
A00-B99	**Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases**	**1,012**	**593**	**419**
A00-A09	Intestinal Infectious Diseases	63	37	26
A15-A19	Tuberculosis	7	6	1
A40-A41	Septicaemia	184	98	86
B20-B24	Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Disease	590	346	244
A20, A33-A39, A42-A89, B00-B09, B15-B94, B99	Remainder of Certain Infectious and Parasitic Diseases	168	106	62
C00-D48	**Neoplasms**	**4,334**	**1,998**	**1,623**
C00-C97	**Malignant Neoplasms**	**3,502**	**1,917**	**1,585**
C00-C14	Malignant Neoplasms of lip, oral cavity and pharynx	40	30	10
C15-C16	Malignant Neoplasm of oesophagus and stomach	223	154	69
C18-C21	Malignant Neoplasm of colon, rectum and anus	345	179	166
C22-C25	Malignant Neoplasm of liver, intrahepatic bile ducts and pancreas	224	124	100
C32-C34	Malignant Neoplasm of larynx, trachea, bronchus and lung	433	326	107
C43-C44	Malignant Neoplasm of skin	13	6	7
C50	Malignant Neoplasm of breast	399	6	393
C53	Malignant Neoplasm of cervix uteri	167	–	167
C56	Malignant Neoplasm of ovary	62	–	62
C61	Malignant Neoplasm of prostate	676	676	–
C67	Malignant Neoplasm of bladder	50	24	26
C82-C85	Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	94	59	35
C91-C95	Leukaemia	104	51	53
C55, C70-C72, C90, C17, C26-C31, C37-C41, C45-C49, C51-C52, C57-C60, C62-C66, C68-C69, C71-C81, C88, C96-C97	Remainder of Malignant Neoplasms	672	282	390
D00-D48	**Remainder of Neoplasms**	**119**	**81**	**38**
D50-D89	**Diseases of Blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism**	**187**	**101**	**86**

Table A21 cont'd **Deaths of the Population Five Years and Over, by Sex and Cause: 2014**

		2014		
ICD 10 Code	Cause of Death	Total	Male	Female
E00-E88	**Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic diseases**	**2,522**	**964**	**1,558**
E10-E14	Diabetes Mellitus	2,137	809	1,328
E00-E09, E15-E88	Remainder of Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases	385	155	230
F01-F99	Mental and behavioural disorders	18	13	5
G00-G98	Diseases of the Nervous System	444	217	227
H00-H59	Diseases of the Eye and Adnexa	3	2	1
H60-H95	Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Process	–	–	–
I00-I99	**Diseases of the Circulatory System**	**6,476**	**3,182**	**3,294**
I00-I09	Acute Rheumatic Fever and Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	26	8	18
I10-I15	Hypertensive Diseases	1,385	692	693
I20-I25	Ischaemic Heart Disease	1,566	819	747
I26-I52	Other Heart Disease	649	330	319
I60-I69	Cerebrovascular Disease	2,629	1,242	1,387
I70-I99	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	221	91	130
J00-J98	**Diseases of the Respiratory System**	**1,109**	**698**	**411**
J09-J18	Influenza and Pneumonia	345	178	167
J40-J47	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases	458	362	96
J00-J06, J10-J11, J30-J39, J60-J98	Remainder of Diseases of the Respiratory System	306	158	148
K00-K93	Diseases of the Digestive System	517	315	202
L00-L99	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue	281	117	164
M00-M99	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue	118	34	84
N00-N99	Diseases of the Genitourinary System	487	321	166
O00-O99	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperium	36		36
R00-R99	Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings not elsewhere classified	48	18	30
S00-T98	Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes	–	–	–
V01-Y98	External Causes of Morbidity and Mortality	1,785	1,455	330

APPENDIX II

Methodology for Population Estimation

Types of Population Estimates

Population estimates can be divided into several types on the basis of their time reference and how they are derived. The most common types of estimates are as follows:

Intercensal estimates relate to a date intermediate to two censuses and take the results of these censuses into account. *Postcensal estimates* relate to a past or current date following a census and take the most recent and possibly earlier censuses into account, but not later censuses. *Projections* relate to dates following the last census, usually future dates, for which no current reports are available.

Both postcensal estimates and projections can be regarded as extrapolations and intercensal estimates as interpolations.

General Methodology for Producing Estimates

Several methods for making estimates of the total population of a country are available, each applicable under different circumstances. They include sample surveys, population registers, complete or partial registrations, the component method, mathematical procedures and various combinations of these methods.

The most basic methods of estimating population belong to a group called component methods. This method takes account of the components of population change. In such procedures each component is estimated separately and is added to or subtracted from a base population to arrive at the population as of some other date.

The basic formula for the component method, also referred to as the balancing equation, is:

$$P_t - P_o = B - D + I - E$$

Where

P_t= the population at the end of the period

P_o= the population at the beginning of the period

B= births

D= deaths

I= immigration

E= emigration

This is the most preferred method as it utilizes the census count as the base and direct data on postcensal changes from registration systems and population registers.

The most important factor determining the choice of method to be used in preparing a given population estimate is the type and quality of data available for the purpose. The component method may be used in a more limited way, in combination with mathematical or other procedures not using components. This

variation becomes applicable where reliable death statistics by age are missing and the volume of net immigration is not significant. Allowance also needs to be made for under registration of births.

1. Revision of Intercensal Estimates

Intercensal Estimates and the Error of Closure

Intercensal estimates are produced following each census in order to reconcile existing postcensal estimates with the census counts, thus assuring the internal consistency of the estimation system.

The national census conducted at regular intervals provides a range of demographic data on the population. One of the fundamental uses of the census is to provide the base population for the estimation of annual population size, distribution and composition in the postcensal period. The extent to which the census at the later date differs from the estimates based on the earlier date is dependent on the level of completeness of the vital registration system as well as the census enumeration. The difference between the expected count from the census and the actual count is called the *error of closure*.

This error would be reflected in the balancing equation as:

$$P_t - P_o = B - D + I - E + e$$

The error of closure comes basically from two sources; differences in the amount of undercoverage/ overcoverage in successive censuses and errors in the components of population change over the intercensal period. On the basis of additional knowledge about the accuracy of the various terms, it is possible to decide whether *e* can be attributed as a measurement error to a particular term in the equation.

In developing intercensal estimates the assumption can be made that the total *error of closure is a linear function of the time elapsed since the first census.* Hence the correction for each year is derived by interpolating linearly between zero at the earlier census date and the error of closure assigned to the later census date. These interpolated corrections may then be combined with the original postcensal population estimates.

The error of closure may also be distributed over the intercensal period in proportion to the postcensal population, total population change or one or more of the components of change.

Where mathematical interpolation is employed in the calculation of intercensal estimates, the error of closure is taken care of in the principal calculation and a separate adjustment for this error is unnecessary.

Methodology

The methodology utilized for the preparation of the estimates for 2001–2011 was a combination of a limited component method and mathematical procedures. The Population Analysis Spreadsheet (PAS) system developed by the International Programs Center Population Division of the US Bureau of the Census was used. The PAS system is a set of Lotus 1-2-3 and Excel spreadsheets which were created to help in the analysis of demographic data for use primarily by developing countries with limited information. The choice of method was dictated by deficiencies in the vital statistics and the system for estimating migration.

The spreadsheet used was AGEINT which forms part of the set developed for analysing the age and sex composition of populations.

AGEINT- interpolates between two age/sex distributions. The linear or exponential interpolation performed by this spreadsheet is made using the population in the same age groups at the two dates. *The procedure assumes that the average annual change in each population age group has been constant during the intercensal period.*

The linear interpolation is performed as follows:

$$P_s = kP_i + (1-K)P_j$$

Where:

P_i , P_s, and P_j represent the population of each age group at dates i, s and j;

s is the date for which the interpolation is desired (it must be chronologically between dates i and j); and

k is a constant for all age groups, calculated as: k = (j-s)/ (j-i)

Steps in the Calculation

Step 1 – The error of closure was distributed among the adjusted components of growth (Table 4).

Step 2– The total population by sex was derived for each year from 2001, on the basis of the components.

Step 3 – Using the 2001 and 2011 census data by sex and 5 year age groups (under 1, 1-4, 5-9….80+) as the base population, AGE INT was used to derive (interpolate) end of year population by age and sex for each year for the period 2001-2011 (census).

2. Postcensal Estimation

The methodology outlined below has been used to produce estimates of the population and components for the period since the census of 2011. *Postcensal age estimates are provisional and subject to change when a detailed evaluation of the 2011 census age distribution is done. There is some evidence of age heaping at specific ages. Corrective measures would include 'smoothing' to correct the irregularities for single years of age only. The five-year age groups will not be affected.*

From Census to the end of 2011

Step 1- Estimating the Total Population

The first step is to derive the total population at the end of 2011 by sex. This involves adding the births, subtracting the deaths and migration for each sex for the remaining portion of 2011 to the estimates at the census. (The period between April 4 2011(day after census day) and December 31, 2011 was 271/366 days or .7404 of the vital events for 2011.)

Step 2- Estimating the Population by Age

(i) The five-year age distribution of deaths and migration are broken down into single year estimates using Beers Ordinary Interpolation Coefficients. For migration, the multipliers are used for all age groups. For deaths the multipliers are used for ages five years and over only. For deaths under five years, the numbers as recorded by the RGD for single years 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 were used.

(ii) Estimates for single years of age are then derived as follows. The estimates for the census, beginning with age 0 are used as the base. It is assumed that .7404 of each age (including age 0) at the census will attain a birthday and move to the next age, by the end of 2011. Age 0 at the end of 2011 will comprise .7404 of all the births for the year and .2596 of the of the census population at age 0.

(iii) The final step is to subtract the decrements by single years from each age.

Step 3- Adjusting the totals to ensure consistency

The total of the estimates by age and sex derived after the births, deaths and migration are applied to the population at the end of the previous year and are then adjusted to match the total derived at Step 1.

For 2012

Step 1- Estimating the Total Population

For end year 2012 the first step is to derive the total population by sex. This involves adding the births, subtracting the deaths and migration for the full year 2012 for each sex to the estimates at the end of the previous year;

Step 2- Estimating the Population by Age

(i) The estimates for the end of year 2011, beginning with age 0 are used as the base for the beginning of year 2012. Each age is aged one full year. All persons at age 0 at the end of 2011 become age 1 and all the births for 2012 are at age 0.

(ii) The five-year distribution of decrements (deaths and migration) for 2012 are broken down into single years using the Beers Coefficients as described above. For deaths, the multipliers are used for ages five years and over only. For deaths under five years, the numbers as recorded by the RGD for single years 0, 1, 2, 3, 4 were used.

(iii) The decrements for each year of age have to be separated into those which occurred before a birthday and those which occurred after a birthday. For example, some of the persons who started the year at age 20 years will die or migrate at age 20 and some will die or migrate after attaining age 21 years.

Age	f	(1-f)
0	.8025	.1975
1 and over	0.50	0.50

The separation factors used for deaths are as follows:

The separation factor for age 0 (f = .8025) indicates that, in any given year, about 80 per cent of infant deaths occur to infants who were born in the estimation year. The remaining 20 per cent of deaths (1-f) occur to infants who were born in the previous year.

For migration the separation factor of .50 is used for all ages.

Step 3 - Adjusting the totals to ensure consistency

The total of the estimates by age and sex derived after the births, deaths and migration are applied to the population at the end of the previous year are then adjusted to match the total derived at Step 1.

3. Data Limitations

One essential aspect of a good system of vital statistics is the provision for critical evaluations. The United Nations (2001) recommends that evaluation or performance monitoring should be part of the operation of the civil registration and vital statistics systems. The elements of the evaluation programmes will vary in detail according to the degree of development of the system, but should include at some stage, intensive studies of the degree of completeness of registration and of statistical reporting of events, with a view to evaluating the quantitative accuracy of vital statistics. Measuring the degree by which registration is deficient, is a difficult problem, but one which is of great importance to the improvement of vital statistics. No test or measure can be considered definitive of course because of the potential "incompleteness" of any source of information used as a check.

In Jamaica, a number of national agencies routinely collect information on births and deaths and the data derived from these sources provide the basis for the assessment and adjustment of vital statistics produced by the Civil Registration System, managed by the RGD. The civil registration system is the repository for information emanating from the Health system: public and private institutions, from homes, medical practitioners, public and private, and from the various arms of the justice system.

Coverage of Births and Deaths

No regular schedule for the conduct of tests for coverage of birth and death registration is in place and over the years they have been done on an 'ad hoc' basis.

There are indications that birth registrations have seen considerable improvement, especially since the inception, in January 2007, of a programme for bedside registration by the RGD. Through this programme the agency places a registration officer or a Local District Registrar in hospitals across the island to facilitate immediate and more effective registration. Coverage is estimated at over 95 per cent. Statistics on delays in registration for births occurring in each year between 2001 and 2010 show that on average about 98% of the events were registered within twelve months of the birth.

The coverage of deaths has lagged and continues to be problematic. The areas of particular concern over the years have been infant deaths, sudden and violent cases and maternal deaths. An Evaluation of the Quality and Completeness of Registration for deaths occurring in 2008 (McCaw-Binns et al 2012), found that only 76% of the deaths had been registered. Of the unregistered, nine per cent were in a RGD database of unregistered events, based on police reports of deaths due to violence, suicide and land transport accidents. The remaining 15 per cent which were unaccounted for were mainly sudden deaths due to natural causes and accidents such as fire and drowning. The majority of unregistered deaths remain Coroners' cases.

International Migration

The intercensal estimates for migration are derived as the residual difference between the total annual population increase and the natural increase (the difference between births and deaths). For the period following the census, the estimate of migration is derived from the statistics on legal migration to the receiving countries for which data are available, the United States of America, Canada and the United Kingdom. The age-sex distribution of migrants is assumed to conform to the distribution of persons migrating to the United States of America, the only destination for the majority of migrants and the destination for which the details required are available.

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McCaw-Binns A and Holder Y. February 2012. *Quality and Completeness of Vital Registration in Jamaica, 2008: Comprehensive Review of the Completeness, Coverage and Quality of Death and Foetal Death Registration, Coding and Classification of all Deaths including Foetal Deaths and Maternal Deaths.* Report to the Planning Institute of Jamaica. Kingston.

APPENDIX III

1 Calculation of Mortality Rates and Life Tables

2The life tables presented in Tables 48-50 have been constructed using the Population Analysis Spreadsheet (PAS) system developed by the International Programs Center Population Division of the US Bureau of the Census. The PAS system is a set of Lotus 1-2-3 and Excel spreadsheets which were created to help in the analysis of demographic data for use primarily by developing countries with limited information. The spreadsheet used was LTPOPDTH which forms part of the set developed for constructing life tables The LTPOPDTH spreadsheet constructs and smoothes a life table.

3The data required for constructing the life table using this spreadsheet are as follows:

1. populations for ages under 1 year, 1-4 years, and by 5-year age groups thereafter; deaths for the same age groups as the population.
2. populations for ages under 1 year, 1-4 years, and by 5-year age groups thereafter; deaths for the same age groups as the population.

Optional data are as follows:

1. Infant mortality rate;
2. Separation factors for ages under 1 year and 1-4 years.

If no infant mortality rate is provided, the program calculates one (the q_o value) based on the population and number of deaths under 1 year.

If no separation factors are available, they are automatically calculated using the Coale-Demeny formulas. For other ages the separation factors are assumed to be 2.5.

A logarithmic smoothing process is applied to the ${}_nm_x$ function *of the unsmoothed life table*. Once the ${}_nm_x$ values are smoothed, they are proportionally adjusted to reproduce the total number of deaths in the smoothed ages (starting with the age group 15-19 years).

The closing of the life table is calculated based on the open-ended central death rate.

Constructing Tables for Both Sexes

The LTPOPDTH spreadsheet allows for the calculation of life tables for male female only. Tables for both sexes combined were by weighting the q_x's from the male and female tables, in accordance with the distribution of the population by sex at each age. A new table is then constructed from the combined q_x's and an assumed radix of 100,000.

The formula used for this computation was as follows:

$$\{((Bm/Fm)* d^{m}_{x}) + d^{f}_{x}\}/ \{((Bm/Fm)* l^{m}_{x}) + l^{f}_{x}\}$$

Where Bm = male births

Fm = female births

d^{m}_{x} = male deaths (from ${}_nd_x$)

d^{f}_{x} = female deaths (from ${}_nd_x$)

l^{m}_{x} = male survivors to age x (from l_x)

l^{f}_{x} = male survivors to age x (from l_x)

Explanation of Separation Factors

A separation factor is defined as the average time lived during an age interval by persons who die between the beginning and the end of the interval. For example, persons dying between ages 45 and 46 years live on average one half year between their 45th birthday and their time of death before their 46th birthday. Separation factors are usually calculated for five-year age groups. In this case, persons dying between ages 45 and 50 years live on the average about 2.5 years: some of them die immediately after celebrating their 45th birthday, while others die just before reaching their 50th birthday.

Although it is accepted that separation factors for ages five years and over are half of the age interval (when the age interval is not greater than five years) this assumption is not affected for ages under five years. Separation factors for ages under one year and from one to four years are smaller than half the age interval. This is due to the fact that mortality is very high during the first day of life and declines rapidly during the first year and up to the fifth year. This means that the number of deaths is greater at the beginning of the age interval than at the end, and the time lived by those dying during an age interval is less than half of the age interval.

Coale Demeny West Separation Factors

If Infant Mortality Rate < .100

Age	Males	Females	Both Sexes
0	.0425	.05	.0426
1	1.653	1.524	1.6518

K_o separation factors for age 0

K_1 separation factors for ages 1–4

${}_1L_o = k_o * l_o + (1-k_o)\, l_1$

${}_4L_1 = k_1 * l_1 + (4-k_1)\, l_5$

${}_5L_x = 5/2 * (l_x + l_x + 5)$

$L_{80} = 3.725\, (l_{80})\ .0000625\, (l_{80})2$

APPENDIX IV
Glossary of Terms

Age

Age may be presented as exact age or age in completed years, also referred to as age at last birthday. *Exact* age is defined for any person at any given time as the time elapsed since this person's birth. "Age" alone may refer either to exact age or to age in completed years, according to the context, which nearly always determines one meaning or the other. For infants age may be given in minutes, hours, days or months.

Age and Sex Structure

The number (or percentage) of people in a population distributed by age and sex.

Age Structure

The distribution of people in a population by age.

Base Population

The starting population, usually distributed by age and sex, from which population estimates and projections are derived.

Cause of Death

Causes of death are "all those diseases, morbid conditions or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death and the circumstances of accident or violence which produced any such injuries". Symptoms and modes of dying, such as heart failure or respiratory failure, are not considered to be causes of death for statistical purposes.

The cause of death to be used for primary statistical tabulation purposes has been designated as the *underlying cause of death.* The underlying cause of death is defined as (a) the disease or injury which initiated the train of events leading directly to death or (b) the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injury.

Census Count (Jamaica 2011)

A count of all persons, Jamaicans and non-Jamaicans whose usual place of residence was Jamaica, even if they were temporarily (less than six months) abroad at the time of the census.

Civil Registration

Is the continuous, permanent, compulsory, and universal recording of the occurrence and characteristics of vital events (live births, deaths, foetal deaths and marriages) and other civil status events pertaining to the population as provided through the Registration of Births and Deaths Act. The system establishes and provides legal documentation of such events.

Coroner

Officer authorized by law to hold an inquest regarding deaths of persons who may have died by violence, injury or suspicious circumstances to determine if the death was due to non-natural causes, such as accident, suicide or homicide.

Count

The absolute number of a population or any demographic event occurring in a specified area in a specified time period.

Births Occurring

These are births which occur in a calendar year and registered up to a particular date, usually in the following calendar year. For this report the 'cut-off' date for registration is twelve months from the end of the calendar year of occurrence.

Births Registered
Births registered in the calendar year of reporting, irrespective of the year in which the event occurred.

Crude Rate
The rate of any demographic event computed for the entire population.

Crude Birth Rate
The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. Calculated by dividing the number of live births occurring in the year by the total mean (or midyear population) in that year.

Crude Death Rate
The number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year. Calculated by dividing the number of deaths occurring in the year by the total mean (or midyear population) in that year.

Date of Occurrence
The exact date when the event occurred.

Date of Registration
The day, month and year when the entry in the civil register was made.

Death
The permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation). (This definition excludes foetal deaths.)

Deaths Occurring
These are deaths which occur in a calendar year and registered up to a particular date, usually in the following calendar year. For this report the 'cut-off' date for registration is twelve months from the end of the calendar year of occurrence.

Deaths Registered
Deaths registered in the calendar year of reporting, irrespective of the year in which the event occurred.

Demography
The scientific study of human populations; their size, territorial distribution and composition, changes therein, and the components, causes and consequences of such changes.

Divorce
The final legal dissolution of marriage, that is, that separation of husband and wife which confers on the parties the right to remarriage under civil, religious and/or other provisions, according to the laws of the country.

Divorce Rate
The divorce rate (or crude divorce rate) indicates the number of divorces per 1,000 population in a given year. This rate is calculated using the number of divorces – not the number of people being divorced. The divorce rate can also be related to the number of marriage to make it more refine. This is calculated by number of divorces divided by the number of marriages times 100.

End-of-year Population
Population at 31 December.

Estimate
1. In common parlance, as a verb, the act of arriving at a value for some quantity that cannot be observed; or
2. Measured directly; as a noun, the result of this act of estimating.

Fertility
The actual reproductive performance of an individual, a couple a group or a population.

Growth Rate

The number of persons added to (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children between birth and exact age 1.

Leading Causes of Mortality

The most frequently occurring causes of mortality (usually 10) under which the greatest number of deaths have been reported during a given year. Causes of mortality are all those diseases, morbid conditions, or injuries which either resulted in or contributed to death, and the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced any such injuries.

Live Birth

A live birth is the result of the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy, which after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered live-born

Marriage

The act, ceremony or process by which the legal relationship of husband and wife is constituted. The legality of the union may be established by civil, religious or other means as recognized by the laws of each country.

Marriage Rate

The marriage rate (also called the crude marriage rate) is the number of marriages per 1,000 mean (or mid-year) population in a given year. This rate is calculated using the number of marriages – not the number of people getting married – and includes both first marriages and remarriages.

Mean or mid-year population is regarded as the population at the first day of July and is assumed to be the point by which half of the changes in the population have occurred. The mid year population may be calculated as the mean, or average of the population at the start and end of the year.

Mortality

Deaths that occur within a population.

Net Migration

The difference between arrivals and departures. Where there is an excess of arrivals the net is positive implying an addition to the population, where there is an excess of departures, the net is negative, meaning a subtraction from the population.

Net Migration Rate

The difference between arrivals and departures per 1,000 mean (or mid-year population) in a given year.

Parish

This is an established legal geographic division. There are fourteen parishes in Jamaica.

Parish of Occurrence

The parish in which the event occurred.

Parish of Usual Residence

The parish in which the person experiencing the event resided. In the case of deaths it represents the parish of residence of the deceased at the time of death. In the case of births it represents the parish of residence of the mother at the time of the birth.

Parish of Registration

The parish in which the event was registered.

Proportion

A ratio in which the denominator includes the numerator, e.g., the proportion of the population of a certain age is obtained by dividing the numbers of that age by the total population. Since proportions are necessarily decimal fractions, such ratios are multiplied by 100 to produce percentages, which are easier to read.

Rate

The frequency of demographic events in a population during a specified time period (usually a year) divided by the population "at risk" of the event occurring during that time period. Rates tell how common it is for a given event to occur.

Ratio

The relation of one population subgroup to the total population or to another subgroup; that is, one subgroup divided by another.

Rates

Show the relationship between the number of demographic events (in the numerator) and the population at risk of experiencing them (in the denominator). Rates are commonly multiplied by 100 or 1,000 to produce figures greater than 1, since whole numbers are more easily understood than decimal fractions. Some rates for rare events, such as deaths from certain diseases are specified per 100,000 or even per million to reach whole numbers.

Rural

Any area not defined as urban.

Type of Birth

Type of birth refers to the single or multiple nature of the product of the pregnancy to which the statistical report relates.

Under Five Mortality

Deaths of children below five years of age (between birth and exact age five).

Under Five Mortality Rate

The probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, if subject to current age-specific mortality rates. Expressed as a rate per 1,000 live births.

Urban

In Jamaica, an area is classified as urban if it possesses a population of 2,000 or more persons and provides a number of amenities and utilities that indicate modern living. The definition emphasizes population and land use and seeks to ensure that the urban landscape reflects a strong mix of commercial, industrial, residential and other urban land use functions.

Vital Statistics

For purposes of this report, vital statistics include live births, deaths (excluding foetal deaths), marriages and divorces.

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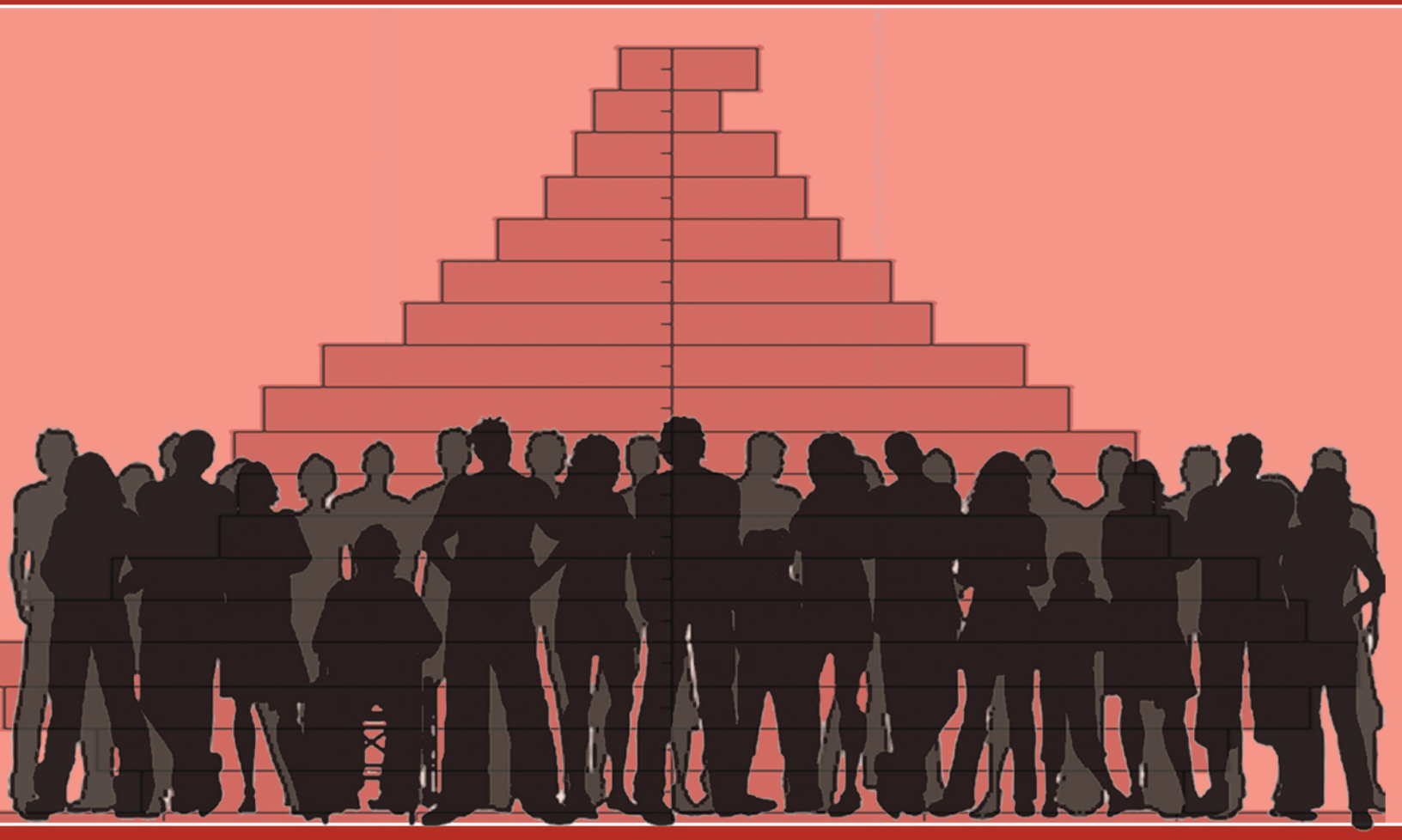

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