Government of Jamaica

Statistical Institute of Jamaica

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW REPORT ON THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

STATISTICAL ANNEX
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ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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Preface

As the world marks seventeen years since the adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015, it is important to assess progress made and challenges encountered in advancing these global targets. Adopted by the United Nations, the SDGs provide a comprehensive framework of 17 goals and 169 targets aimed at promoting sustainable, inclusive, and equitable development.

This Statistical Annex accompanies Jamaica's Voluntary National Review (VNR) and presents the data and indicators underpinning the analysis in the main report. It provides a detailed and transparent account of national progress across the SDG framework, highlighting key trends, achievements, and data gaps. The annex supports evidence-based assessment, strengthens accountability, and informs policy decision-making.

The Annex covers the period 2015–2024, reflecting both the progress achieved and the challenges that persist as Jamaica continues to navigate a complex global environment shaped by economic uncertainty, public health threats, and environmental pressures. There are, however, instances where data extend beyond 2024 to provide critical context for assessing Jamaica's progress toward the targets. For example, information on Hurricane Melissa, which occurred in 2025, has been incorporated, and labour force indicators are presented with due consideration to changes in the series, thereby ensuring accuracy and comparability.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) remain a vital framework for advancing sustainable development and ensuring that no one is left behind, and the document underscores this by highlighting the importance of strong statistical systems, partnerships, and collaboration in monitoring progress. By providing accessible and reliable data, it supports continued efforts to track outcomes, identify priority areas, and accelerate action toward achieving the SDGs by 2030.

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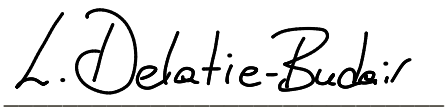

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Acknowledgement

The publication of this Statistical Annex reflects the collaborative efforts of numerous individuals and institutions. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) extends sincere appreciation to all ministries, departments, agencies, and partner organisations that supplied the data used to monitor progress across the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These contributions were essential in providing a comprehensive account of Jamaica's progress over the past ten years.

This report was prepared by Mrs Hope Perkins, Senior Statistician, under the supervision of Ms Stacy-Ann Robinson, Director of the Censuses, Demographic and Social Statistics Division. We extend special thanks to the staff of STATIN in particular members of the Censuses, Demographic and Social Statistics; Economic Accounting; Surveys and Administrative Statistics divisions for their dedication to data collection, validation, and analysis, which ensured the quality and reliability of the information presented.

We also acknowledge the contributions of Mr Romario Peynado and Mrs Kokab Zohoori-Dossa, graphic designers for enhancing the visual presentation of the document. Appreciation is further extended to the members of the Editorial and Statistical Review Committees for their guidance and support in finalising the publication.

Finally, we thank all external stakeholders from the ministries, department and agencies (MDA) and organisations from the private sectors whose continued support made this Statistical Annex possible. Their collaboration remains vital to strengthening Jamaica's national statistical system and advancing sustainable development.

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Abbreviations	Definitions
ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
boe	Barrel of Oil Equivalent
CRHI	Coral Reef Health Index
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FSIs	Financial Soundness Indicators
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GKMA	Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GVA	Gross Value Added
HQI	Housing Quality Index
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPP	Independent Power Producers
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MAPS	Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support
MFAFT	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade
MGCI	Mountain Green Cover Index
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
ML	Money Laundering
MMR	Maternal Mortality Rate
MMR	Measles, Mumps, Rubella
MVA	Manufacturing Value Added
MOCA	Major Organised Crime & Anti-Corruption Task Force
NCDA	National Council on Drug Abuse
NCD	Non-communicable Diseases
NPGE	National Policy for Gender Equality
NRA	National Risk Assessment
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODPEM	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management

OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OUC	Other Urban Centres
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity
PROMAC	Programme for the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality
RHS	Reproductive Health Survey
RIA	Rapid Integration Assessment
ROE	Return on Equity
SAMOA	Small Island Developing States Accelerated Action
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SFCA	Special Fishing Conservation Areas
SNA	System of National Accounts
TF	Terrorism Financing
TWGs	Thematic Working Groups
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

OVERVIEW

In 2015, the world adopted 17 ambitious Sustainable Development Goals to end poverty, reduce inequality, protect the planet, and ensure that all people can thrive. The 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provided countries with a roadmap to build a better world together. The Goals represent human needs and basic rights that every individual around the world should be able to enjoy–freedom from extreme poverty and hunger; quality education, productive and decent employment, good health and shelter; gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls; and a world where environmental sustainability is a priority, and there is equality within and among countries.

Since 2015, Jamaica, like all other UN member states, has adopted and remained committed to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development to achieve the SDGs in an inclusive, whole-of-society approach, ensuring no one is left behind. This commitment is evident by the alignment of Vision 2030 Jamaica-National Development Plan with the SDG targets. In 2017, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) conducted a Rapid Integration Assessment (RIA) and Mainstreaming, Acceleration and Policy Support (MAPS) mission to assess Jamaica's level of preparedness and institutional capacity for mainstreaming Sustainable Development Goals into national and local development planning. The analysis revealed that 105 out of 115 SDG targets relevant for Jamaica were fully or partially aligned (91.3%).

In Jamaica, the governance framework for the SDGs comprises three branches the National Sustainable Development Goals Core Group, the National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee, and the Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) of Vision 2030 Jamaica.

The National 2030 Agenda Oversight Committee is a multi-stakeholder group with membership from civil society, interest groups, academia, ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). Within the National Oversight Committee, there are three sub-committees Communication, Resource Mobilisation and Data and Monitoring.

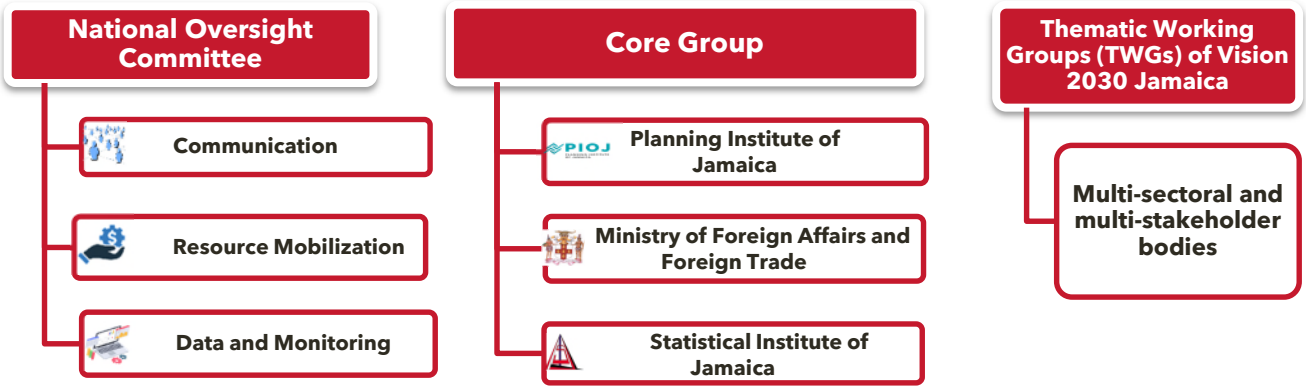
The SDGs Core Group includes:

- The Planning Institute of Jamaica (PIOJ), which has responsibility for comprehensive, integrated and holistic approach to policy, planning and programme formulation around the pillars of sustainable development.

- The Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) with responsibility for monitoring and reporting on the SDG indicators; and

- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade (MFAFT), which has responsibility for the implementation of Jamaica's foreign policy management, Jamaica's international relations, negotiations and the promotion of Jamaica's interests overseas.

The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) of Vision 2030 Jamaica comprise multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder bodies, that collectively represent the key institutional arrangement for the monitoring and evaluation of the national development plan.



Overview of Jamaica's Reporting on the SDGs

STATIN is continually working to improve Jamaica's measurement and reporting of the SDGs. These efforts aim to close existing data gaps and expand the availability of new data, enabling deeper disaggregation and a more comprehensive picture of progress towards the Goals. One strategy employed is the establishment of the data and monitoring sub-committee in 2023. The scope and work of the sub-committee are to:

- contribute to ongoing assessments of Jamaica's capacity to produce data for the SDGs,
- provide technical support to the National Oversight Committee on issues relating to monitoring and evaluation,
- contribute to the review process and finalization of national reports, and
- contribute to the development of policy papers.

Since the inception, the sub-committee has:

- partnered with the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) to improve data collection on the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SENDAI),
- collaborated with the Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation (MEGJC) and the PIOJ to review the SAMOA Pathway indicators,
- developed a data collection template for the SENDAI framework and engaged with MDAs that are data producers to guide them on its use,
- conducted an assessment to determine the country's ability to effectively monitor the SDGs.

SDG Assessment

In 2023, similar to the assessment conducted in 2018, STATIN undertook a comprehensive review through thematic working groups to evaluate Jamaica's capacity to monitor and report on the SDGs. From this assessment, 248 indicators were identified in the Global Framework, with 231 deemed unique and 13 repeated across multiple targets. Overall, the review revealed that 57.0 per cent of the indicators were currently available either as proxies or as defined by the metadata, 42.2 per cent of the indicators were available as defined by the standard global metadata, 14.7 per cent were available via proxy data, meaning alternative sources or closely related indicators were used where direct data were not accessible. An estimated 39.7 per cent were unavailable, while 3.4 per cent were not applicable to Jamaica. Efforts have been made to close the gap.

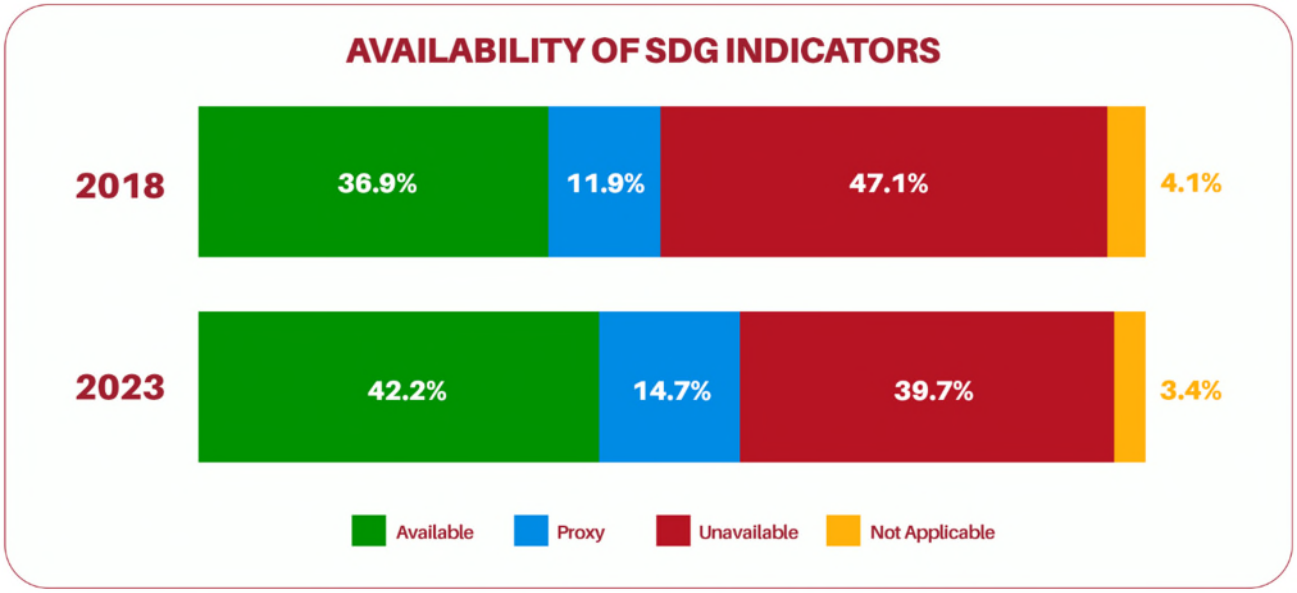


Figure 0-1: Availability of SDG Indicators, 2018 and 2023

Included in the Annex are data for the Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for Small Island Developing States (ABAS). The ABAS is the development agenda for small island developing states (SIDS) for 2024-2034. The ABAS was adopted at the Fourth International Conference on Small Island Developing States (SIDS4), held in Antigua and Barbuda on May 30, 2024. These indicators are closely aligned with the SDGs and provide an important framework for monitoring the development progress of SIDS. See Appendix 1 for further details.

GOAL 1

NO POVERTY

GOAL 1 END POVERTY IN ALL ITS FORMS EVERYWHERE

In 2017, the National Policy on Poverty and the National Poverty Reduction Programme were developed, establishing a systematic and accountable framework for the implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of measures designed to address poverty and vulnerability. According to the PIOJ (2022), the National Poverty Reduction Programme aims to tackle poverty across five key areas addressing extreme poverty and basic needs; promoting economic empowerment and human capital development; advancing psychosocial, cultural and normative aspects; enhancing basic community infrastructure; and strengthening institutions.

Aligned with the Jamaica Social Protection Strategy (2014), these policy directions and approaches are aimed at the realisation of adequate social protection, a crucial outcome envisioned in the framework of Vision 2030 Jamaica.

Among the initiatives introduced to address the needs of vulnerable groups and promote social mobility are the:

- Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH), which was introduced as a conditional cash transfer programme targeting vulnerable households,
- Social Pension Programme, which was introduced in 2021 to provide income for vulnerable Jamaicans aged 75 and older who were not contributors to the NIS,
- A policy for the tuition-free education was introduced in 2023 at the HEART/NSTA Trust to provide access to education and employment opportunities for individuals from poor households,
- New Social Housing Programme (NSHP) initiated in 2018 to address housing needs of the country's poor and disadvantaged population, and
- Tourism Workers Pension Scheme became effective in 2020, to provide a social safety net for tourism workers.

Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than US$1.25 a day.

Indicator 1.1.1: Proportion of the population living below the international poverty line by sex, age, employment status and geographic location (urban/rural)

Monitoring poverty remains a major priority at both the global and national levels. Since the 1990 World Development Report, the World Bank[1] has used a standardised approach to measure extreme poverty, enabling comparisons across countries overtime. The method is based on the living conditions of the world's poorest countries and uses international prices adjusted to local currencies through purchasing power parity (PPP), to ensure consistency across economies. As cost-of-living change over time, the international poverty line is periodically updated using revised PPP data. These updates ensure that the international poverty line remains an accurate and reliable measure of extreme poverty worldwide.

[1] In 1990, the World Bank introduced the international poverty line of US$1 per person per day, calculated using 1985 international prices and adjusted to local currencies through purchasing power parity (PPP). In 2015, the line was revised to US$1.90 per person per day based on 2011 PPPs. In September 2022, it was further updated to US$2.15 per person per day using 2017 PPPs. Currently, with the release of 2021 PPP data, extreme poverty is defined as living on less than US$3.00 per person per day (2021 PPP).

According to data from the World Bank, the percentage of the Jamaican population living below the international poverty line of US$3.00 per day decreased from 13.8 per cent in 1988 to 1.4 per cent in 2021. Apart from a notable exception in 1993 when the poverty rate rose to 20.5 per cent, there was a consistent downward trend in poverty prevalence during this period (Figure 1.1).

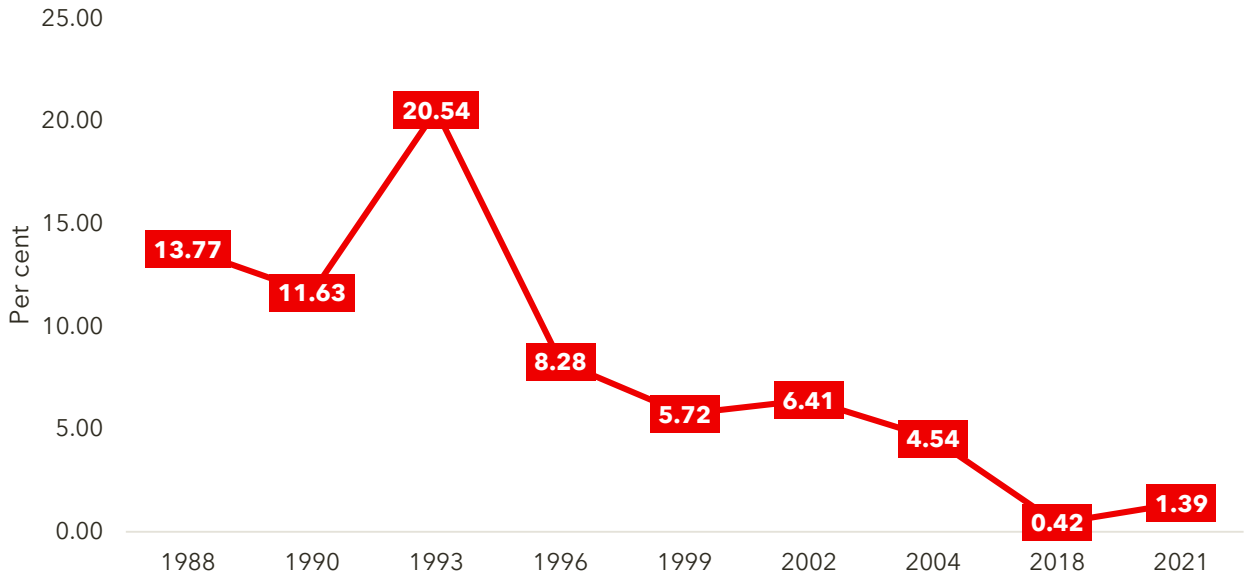


Figure 1-1: Proportion of Population Below the International Poverty Line of US$$3.00 per Day, 1988-2021

Target 1.2 By 2030, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

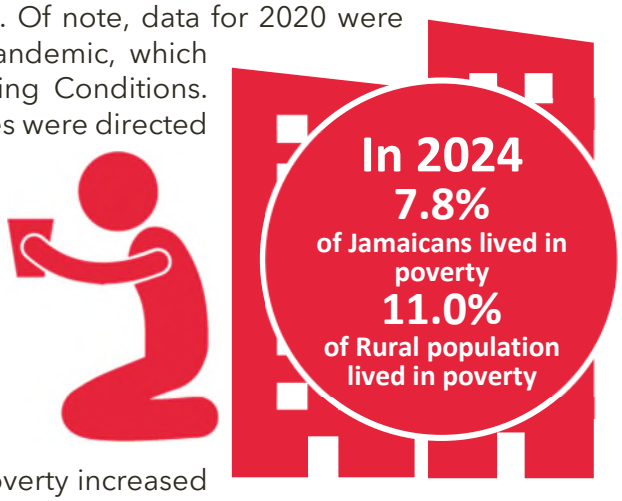
Poverty assessment at the national level is specific to a country's economic conditions that can help policymakers design targeted interventions and social safety nets. This assessment is based on a national poverty line which is used to gauge the proportion of persons at the national level that are living in poverty.

In Jamaica, a person whose annual per capita consumption expenditure falls below the national poverty line is considered poor. The poverty line, based on the estimated cost of meeting minimum food and non-food consumption requirements for a reference family of five (two adults and three children), consists of two components a food poverty line and a non-food component.

The food poverty line is based on the minimum caloric requirements needed to sustain the reference family and is estimated using a minimum-cost food basket of commonly consumed items. The non-food component is estimated by applying a multiplier to the food poverty line. This

multiplier is derived from the reciprocal of the food share of total consumption expenditure among households in the lower expenditure groups (typically the poorest quintiles)[2].

Table 1-1 presents data on the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line by geographical area for the period 2017-2024. Of note, data for 2020 were unavailable due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which disrupted the conduct of the annual Survey of Living Conditions. Similarly, data for 2022 were not available as resources were directed towards the execution of the 2022 Population and Housing Census.



An examination of the data indicates that despite some fluctuations, the incidence of poverty has decreased over the period 2017 to 2024. Notably, between 2017 and 2019, there was a reduction of 8.3 percentage points, with poverty falling from 19.3 per cent in 2017 to 11.0 per cent in 2019. However, in 2021, the proportion of the population living in poverty increased to 16.7 per cent representing a 5.7 percentage point increase compared with 2019. This increase coincided with the socioeconomic effects associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Since then, poverty levels have improved, with the rate declining to 7.8 per cent in 2024.

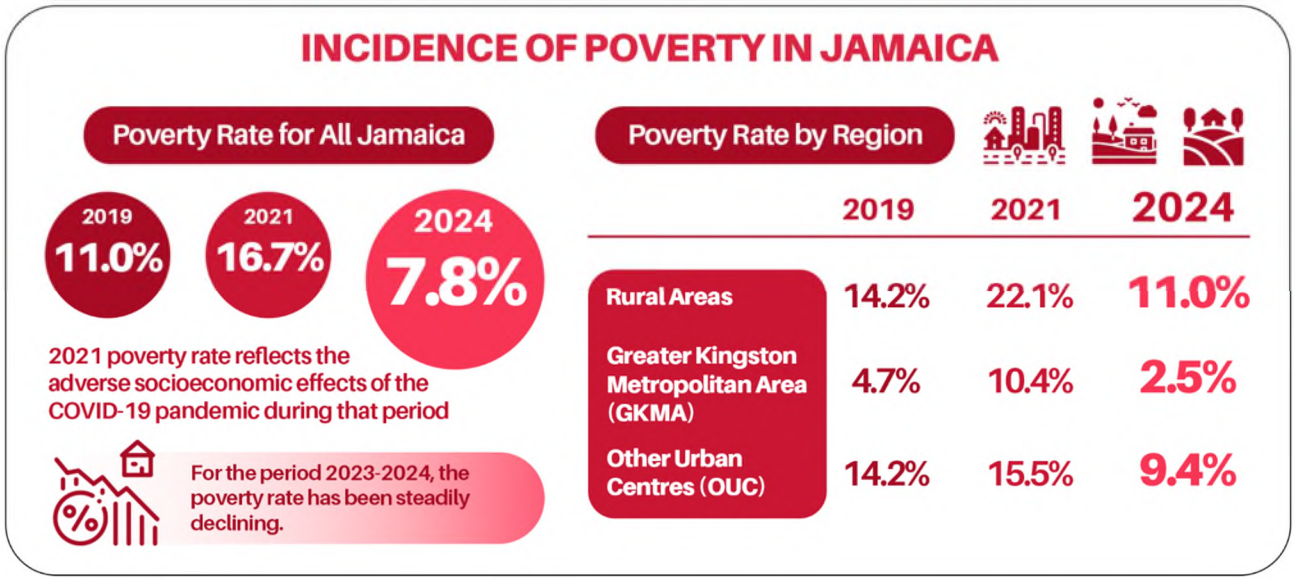


Figure 1-2: Incidence of poverty in Jamaica overall, and by region, 2019-2024.

[2] Since 1988, the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) has been used to track the nation's social progress in alleviating poverty. The Survey, a collaborative effort between the STATIN and the PIOJ serves as the primary tool for gauging Jamaica's advancements and challenges on the path towards a more equitable and prosperous society. Due to changes in the sampling design and weighting methodology done in 2018, the analysis did not include comparisons with years prior to 2017.

Similarly, data disaggregated by region showed that between 2017 and 2019, poverty declined in all three regions. However, there was a significant increase in poverty rates in 2021 across all regions and subsequently, the rates declined.

- Rural Areas - The incidence of poverty in Rural Areas declined from 20.2 per cent in 2017 to 14.2 per cent in 2019. However, by 2021, the poverty rate increased to 22.1 per cent. This represents a notable increase of 7.9 percentage points from 2019. Since then, the poverty rate has declined to 11.0 per cent in 2024.
- Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) - The incidence of poverty in GKMA declined by 15.0 percentage points moving from 17.7 per cent in 2017 to 4.7 per cent in 2019. However, between 2019 and 2021, there was a 5.7 percentage points increase, rising from 4.7 per cent in 2019 to 10.4 per cent in 2021 before declining to 2.5 per cent in 2024.
- Other Urban Centres (OUC) - Poverty in Other Urban Centres declined by 5.6 percentage points between 2017 and 2019. Nevertheless, by 2021, the poverty rate for the region increased by 1.3 percentage points, moving from 14.2 per cent in 2019 to 15.5 per cent in 2021. Since then, the poverty rate has declined to 9.4 per cent.

During the period 2017 to 2024, poverty rates were highest among individuals aged 0-24 years. In 2024, poverty remained most prevalent among adolescents (11.1%), children (10.1%), youth (9.9%) and early childhood (9.4%). Poverty among adolescents decreased by 14.8 percentage points between 2017 and 2024, while poverty among early childhood decreased by 14.0 percentage points. Additionally, poverty among the elderly declined, moving from 14.2 per cent to 6.8 per cent.

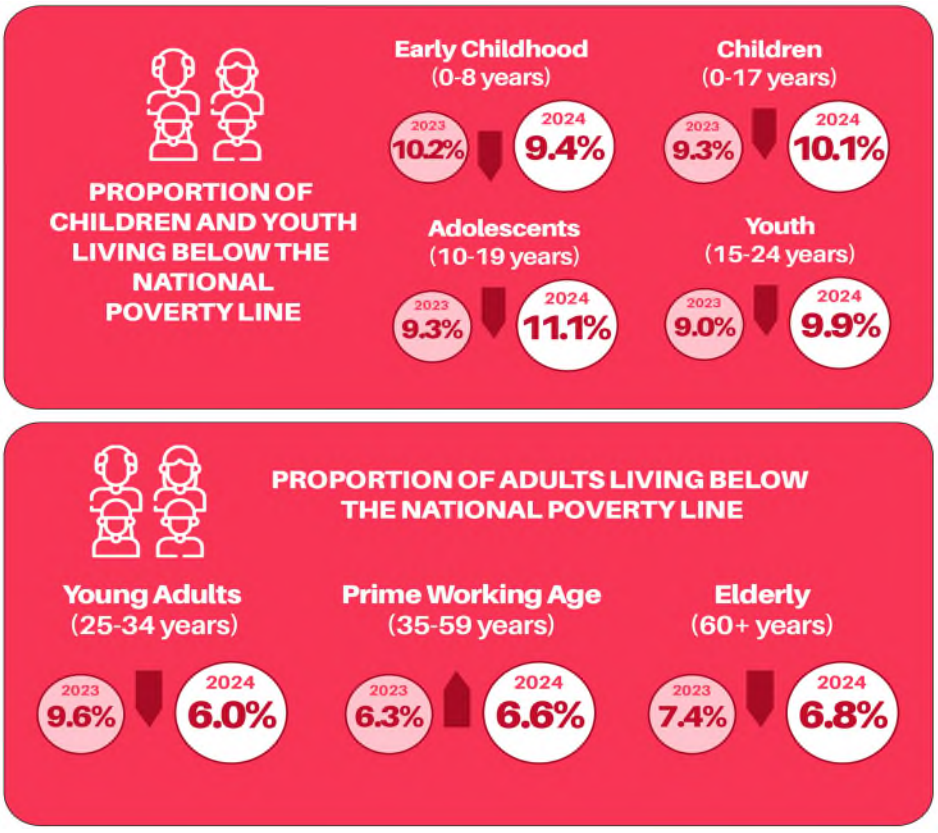
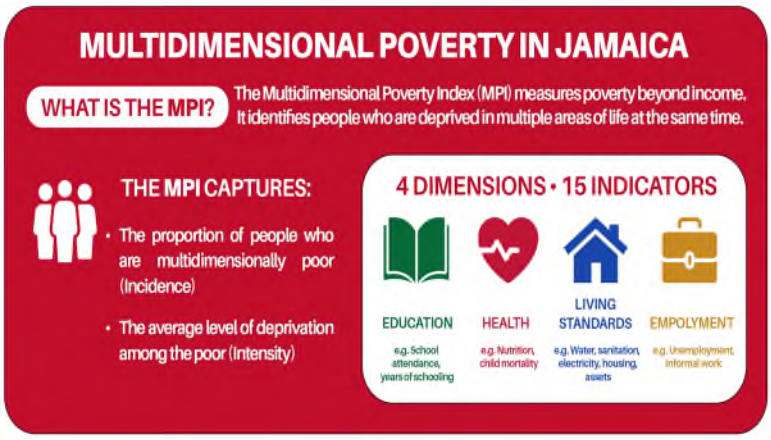


Figure 1-3: Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line, by Age Group, 2023-2024

In 2025, Jamaica produced its first national Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) using data from the 2018 and 2019 JSLC. This represented an important step in measuring poverty beyond income.



Using the Alkire-Foster methodology[3], the MPI identifies persons who are deprived in multiple areas of life at the same time. It covers four key dimensions—education, health, living standards, and employment—using 15 indicators[4], and measures the average level of deprivation experienced by the poor.

Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age.

The results showed that multidimensional poverty declined between 2018 and 2019. In 2018, approximately 11.6 per cent of the population was identified as multidimensionally poor, with an average intensity of deprivation level of 49.2 per cent. This resulted in an MPI value of 0.057, meaning that poor individuals experienced 5.7 per cent of all possible deprivations.

In 2019, the proportion of poor persons fell to 8.7 per cent, and the MPI declined to 0.043, indicating an overall improvement in living conditions. Despite this progress, the intensity of poverty remained largely unchanged, moving slightly from 49.2 per cent in 2018 to 49.3 per cent in 2019.

[3] See PIOJ (2025). Jamaica's National Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index. (2025). Kingston, Jamaica.
[4] The 15 indicators are: Years of Schooling, School Attendance, School Lag, Information Communications Technology (ICT), Health Access, Water, Sanitation, Electricity, Overcrowding, Garbage Collection, Outer Walls, Cooking Fuel, Unemployment, Contribution to NIS and Youth NEET

Key Results 2018 & 2019			
Measure	2018	2019	Change 2018-2019
Incidence (H) The proportion of people who are multidimensionally poor	**11.6%** (95% CI 10.0 – 13.3)	**8.7%** (95% CI 7.0 – 10.4)	**-2.9** **percentage points***
Intensity (A) Average share of deprivations experienced by each poor person	**49.2%** (95% CI 48.2 – 50.2)	**49.3%** (95% CI 47.4 – 51.2)	**No significant change**
MPI (H x A) Overall multidimensional Poverty index	**0.057** (95% CI 0.049 – 0.065)	**0.043**	**-0.014***

Figure 1-4: Multidimensional Poverty in Jamaica, 2018-2019

Further analysis showed that most poor persons were clustered just above the poverty threshold. In 2018, about 61.4 per cent of the poor experienced deprivation levels between 40.0 and 49.9 per cent of the indicators. This proportion increased to 64.2 per cent in 2019, suggesting that a larger share of the poor was closer to the poverty cut-off and experienced fewer deprivations relative to those in deeper poverty. Overall, while fewer Jamaicans were multidimensionally poor in 2019, those classified as poor faced significant challenges.

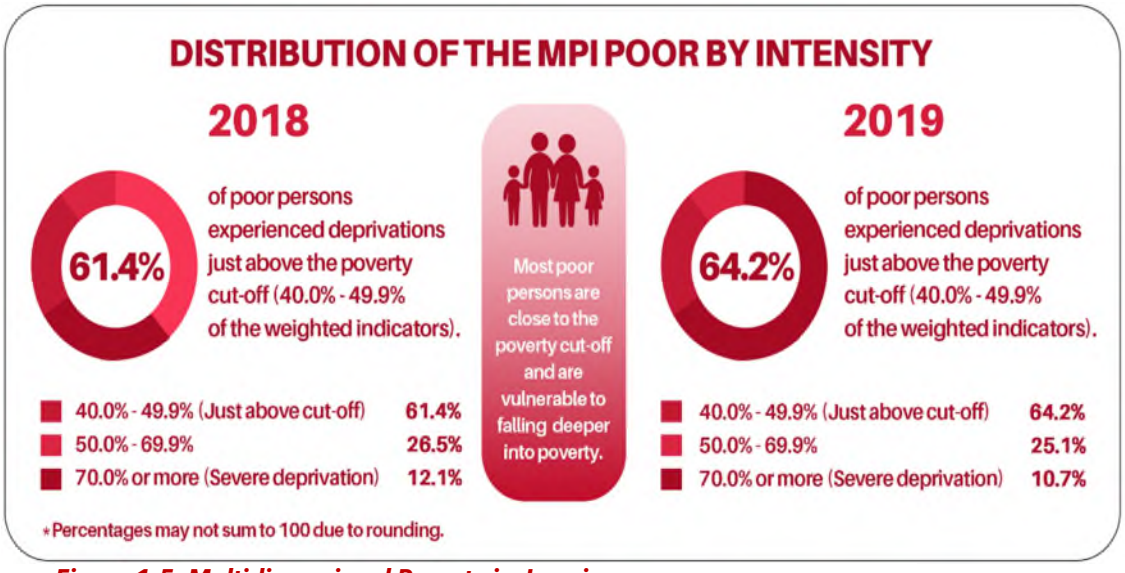


Figure 1-5: Multidimensional Poverty in Jamaica

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

Indicator 1.3.1: Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable

Providing inclusive social protection floors and systems is a vital factor in ensuring that no one is left behind – the central transformative promise of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

To protect the most vulnerable members of society, the Government of Jamaica, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Security and the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development, implemented a range of social security and welfare programmes. These included the National Insurance Scheme (NIS), the Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH), the Poor Relief Programme and the Social Pension Programme.

Figure 1-6: Programme of Advancement Through Health and Education (PATH)

PATH, Jamaica's flagship social assistance programme, is a conditional cash transfer programme targeting vulnerable households within the population. Its core objectives are to:

- enhance educational attainment and improve health outcomes of the poor.
- alleviate poverty by increasing the value of transfer to the poor.
- mitigate child labour through school-attendance requirements that ensure children maintain minimum participation in formal education.
- strengthen resilience by functioning as a social safety net that prevents vulnerable families from falling deeper into poverty during periods of adverse shock.

PATH beneficiaries include children (0-18 years or up to the age of leaving secondary school), the elderly (persons 60 years and above), persons with disabilities, pregnant and lactating women and poor adults.

Data from the Ministry of Labour and Social Security showed that for the period 2016 to 2024, there was a reduction in the percentage of PATH beneficiaries in Jamaica, moving from 13.0 per cent in 2016 to 8.8 per cent in 2024.

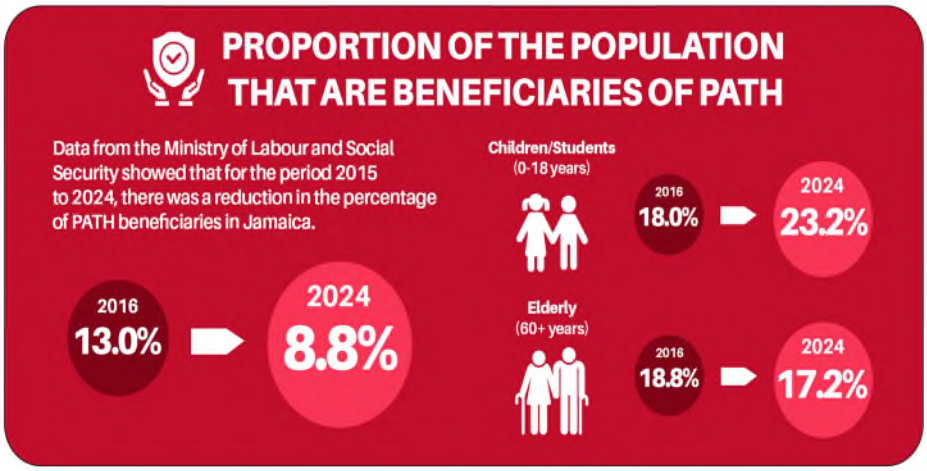


Figure 1-7: Proportion of the Population that are Beneficiaries of PATH, 2015-2024

Of the children population 0-18 years, 18.0 per cent received PATH benefits in 2024 compared to 23.2 per cent in 2016. Of the elderly population, the proportion of PATH beneficiaries declined marginally from 18.8 per cent in 2016 to 17.2 per cent in 2024. Of the elderly population, the proportion of PATH beneficiaries declined marginally from 18.8 per cent in 2016 to 17.2 per cent in 2024.

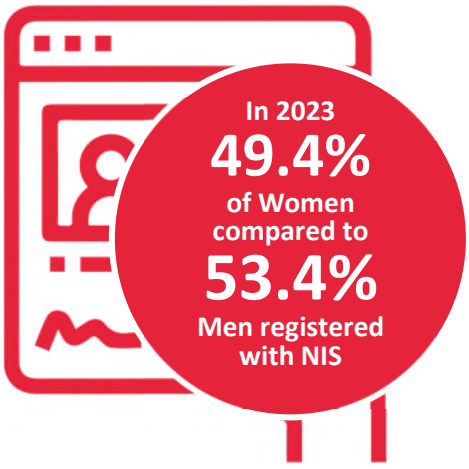
The National Insurance Scheme (NIS)

The National Insurance Scheme (NIS) is a compulsory contributory security programme that offers coverage to all employed individuals, providing vital financial protection to workers and their families against income loss resulting from workplace injuries, illnesses, retirement or the death of the primary provider.

"All persons between the ages of 18 and 70 who are gainfully occupied in insurable employment are required to be registered with the NIS. The insurable population includes employed persons, self- employed persons and voluntary contributors." (Ministry of Labour and Social Security, 2024)

Data from the JSLC showed that between 2017 and 2023, the proportion of eligible individuals enrolled in the NIS increased by 3.7 percentage points. The proportion of enrolled NIS members rose to 62.8 per cent in 2019, moving from 47.6 per cent in 2017. Enrolment subsequently fell to 48.7 per cent in 2021 before increasing to 53.1 per cent in 2023 (Figure 1-6).

According to the data, in 2017, 48.5 per cent of eligible men were registered with NIS compared to 46.8 per cent women. In 2023, men were 53.4 per cent compared to 49.4 per cent of women. For both men and women, 2019 had the highest proportion of eligible persons registered with the NIS. Men accounted for 62.1per cent and women 63.2 per cent.



A disaggregation of the data by region showed that the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) recorded the highest proportion of individuals registered with NIS, while Rural Areas had the lowest percentage of registered members throughout the period. In 2023, 65.4 per cent of eligible persons residing in GKMA were registered compared to 43.7 per cent of eligible persons in Rural Areas (Figure 1-6)

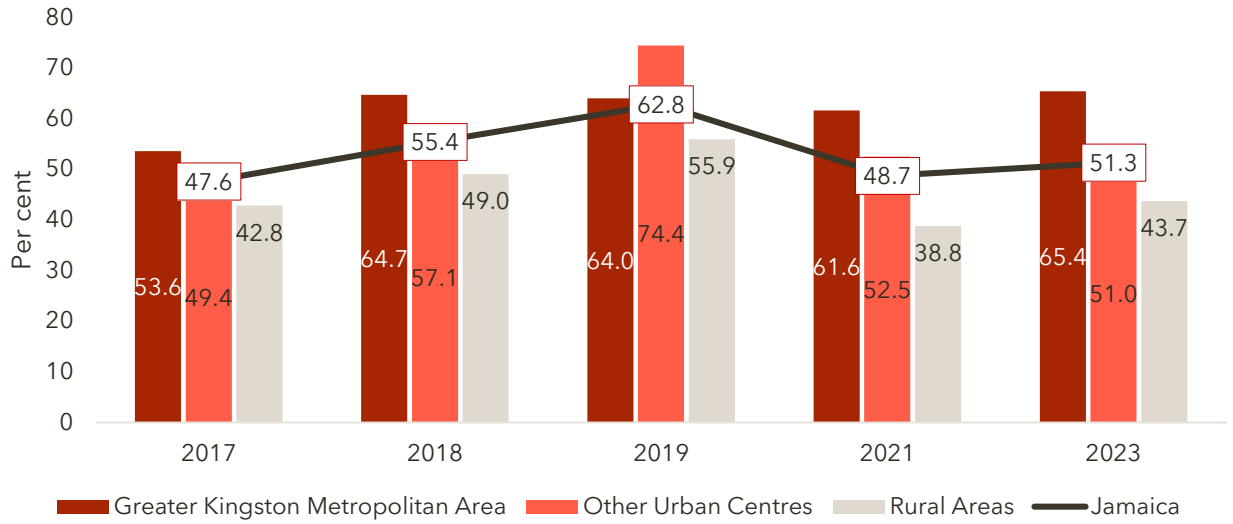


Figure 1-8: Percentage of Eligible Persons Registered with the National Insurance Scheme, 2017-2023

As shown in Table 1-2, the proportion of registered women consistently exceeded that of registered men throughout the review period, with the exceptions of 2017 and 2023. An examination by sex showed that the proportion of registered women increased from 46.8 per cent in 2017 to 63.4 per cent in 2019 but declined to 49.4 per cent in 2023. Similarly, the percentage of registered men rose from 48.5 per cent in 2017 to 62.1 per cent in 2019, then fell to 47.3 per cent in 2021, before increasing to 53.4 per cent in 2023.

Poor Relief Programme

Data from the Ministry of Local Government and Community Development showed that for the period 2017 to 2024, there was a 5.6 per cent increase in the number of persons registered under the Outdoor Poor Relief Assistance Programme[5]. Since 2019, there were more men than women registered each year. Of the 13,664 persons registered in 2024, 7,248 were men and 6,416 were women. When evaluated based on the size of the population, the data showed that there were 500 per 100,000 Jamaicans registered with the programme in 2024 compared to 475 in 2017.

[5] The Outdoor Poor programme assists persons who may be on the street or who may have a residence but are finding it quite difficult to make ends meet.

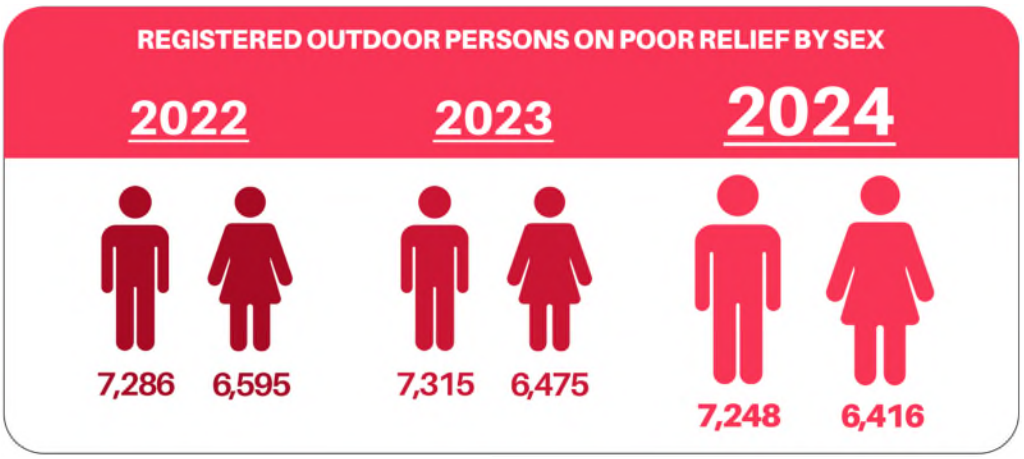


Figure 1-9: Number of Registered Outdoor Persons on Poor Relief by Sex, December 2022- 2024

For the period 2017 to 2024, there was an 8.0 per cent decline in the number of persons registered on the Indoor Poor Relief Assistance Programme[6]. More men than women were registered on the Programme each year. Of the 1,292 persons registered in 2024, 779 were men and 513 were women. An assessment of the data, relative to the population size showed that in 2024, there were 47 registered beneficiaries per 100,000 Jamaicans compared with 52 per 100,000 in 2017.

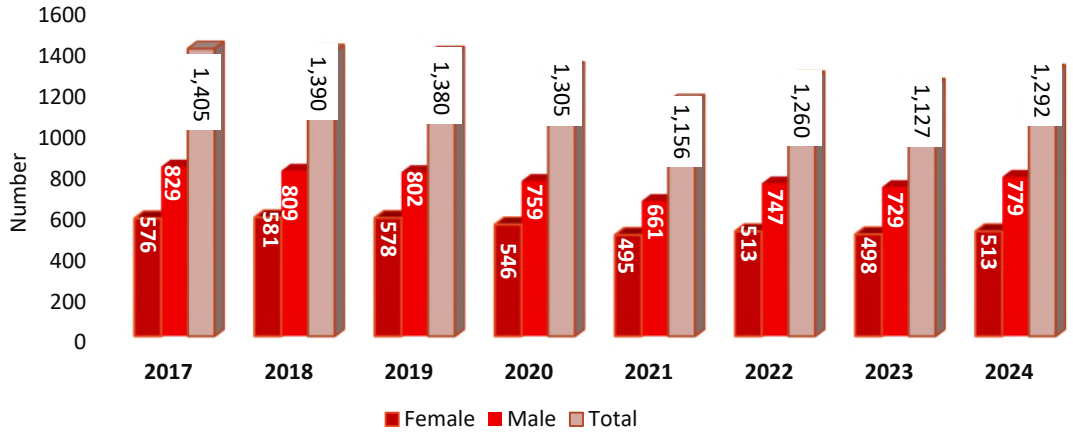


Figure 1-10: Number of Indoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Sex, 2017-2024

[6] The Indoor Poor Programme is operated from within the Parish Infirmary. It caters primarily to the elderly; however, the beneficiaries are classified as those people who are in need of temporary shelter and nutrition.

Social Pensions Programme

In July 2021, the Social Pension Programme was implemented to provide financial assistance to elderly Jamaicans. The programme is geared towards Jamaican citizens 75 years and older who are not currently in receipt of a private or public pension, other forms of retirement income or social protection benefits and who are not residing in a government-owned institutional care facility. As at March 2024, there were 12,117 social pensioners within the programme. Of this amount, 5,807 were men while 6,310 were women.

Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.

Poverty is multifaceted and encompasses more than just material deprivation. It manifests as hunger, malnutrition, limited educational and basic service access, social discrimination, exclusion and a lack of participation in decision-making processes.

It also focuses on the inability to "access basic services", such as basic drinking water services, improved drinking water sources and basic sanitation services. Access to these essential services as well as sustainable energy and transportation, housing, education, and healthcare can significantly enhance the quality of life for those living in poverty.

Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services.

Figure 1-11 presents the findings from the *2022 Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)* on the percentage of the population with access to hygiene coverage, drinking water and basic sanitation services. According to the data, 93.1 per cent of household members in Jamaica have access to basic drinking water services.

Basic drinking water services are defined as an improved source, with the condition that the collection time does not exceed 30 minutes for a roundtrip, including any queuing time. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

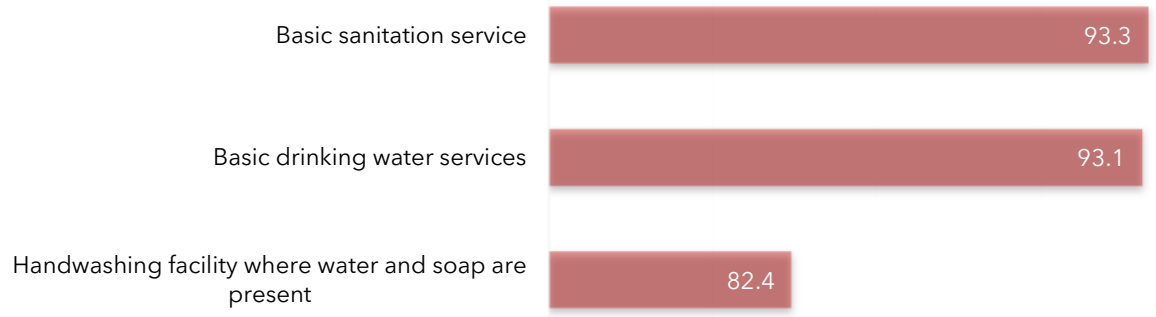


Figure 1-11: Per cent of Population with Access by Hygiene Coverage, Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Service, MICS 2022

In urban areas, the percentage of households with access to basic drinking water services was 95.8 per cent, compared to 90.1 per cent in Rural Areas. Data disaggregated by wealth status [7]showed that a higher proportion of households in the richest quintile (94.1%), had access to basic drinking water services than in the poorest quintile (88.8%).

Indicator 1.4.2: Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure.

Land ownership is one of the most important assets for human beings and a vital asset to stimulate balanced and sustainable economic growth within a country. In Jamaica, the proportion of households that reported owning the land on which they lived increased by 3.7 percentage points moving from 43.8 per cent in 2017 to 47.5 per cent in 2023. The percentage of households living rent-free declined by 2.2 percentage points over the same period. Similarly, the proportion of households living on property without legal permission (squatting) in 2023 was 2.6 percentage points lower than the 4.1 per cent recorded in 2017.

An analysis of the data by region revealed notable disparities in land tenure arrangements. Land ownership was highest in Rural Areas, and lowest in Other Urban Centres. In contrast, squatting was most prevalent in Other Urban Centres, and least prevalent in Rural Areas (Table 1-6).

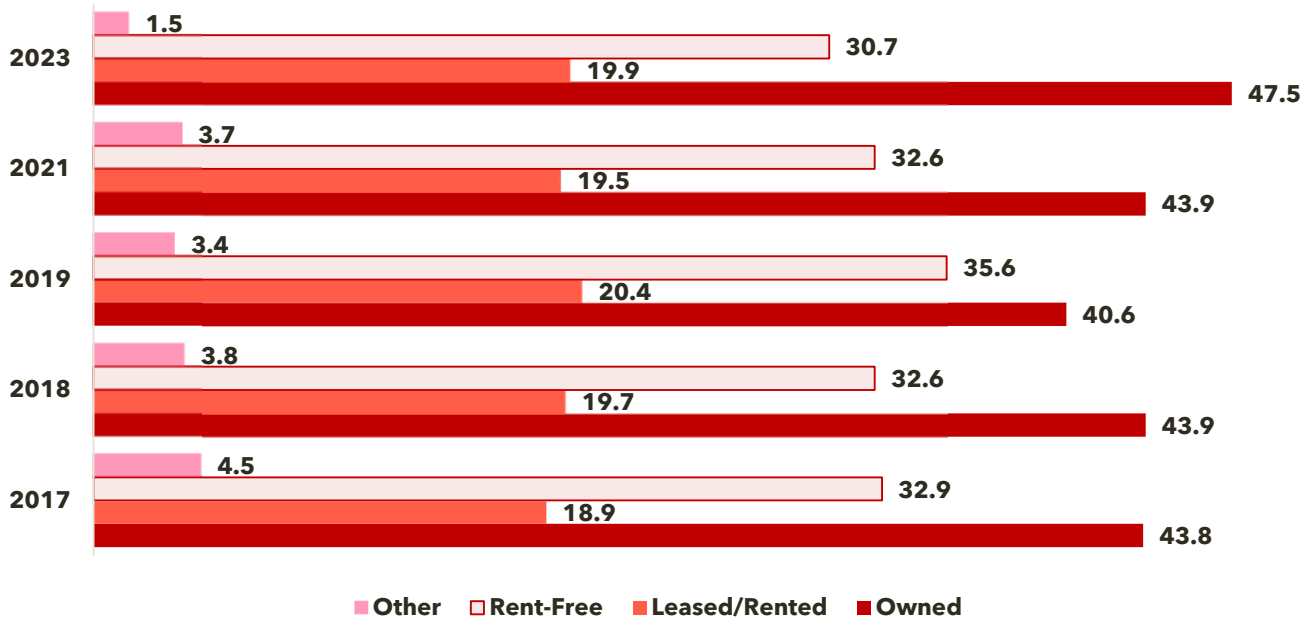


Figure 1-12: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure, 2015-2023

[7] The wealth index used in the Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) is a composite measure of household wealth and living standards. It is developed using principal components analysis, which assigns weights to household assets and characteristics such as housing conditions, ownership of consumer goods, electricity, internet access, water and sanitation facilities, land and livestock ownership, bank accounts, and cooking and lighting methods. Separate scores are calculated for urban and rural households to reduce urban bias, and these are combined into a final wealth score for each household. Households are then ranked according to their scores and divided into five equal wealth groups, or quintiles, ranging from the poorest to the richest.

Over the period, the percentage of households that reported possession of a registered or common law title for the land they owned increased gradually, moving to 80.8 per cent in 2023 from 74.5 per cent in 2017. Of these households, the majority indicated that they were in possession of a registered title.

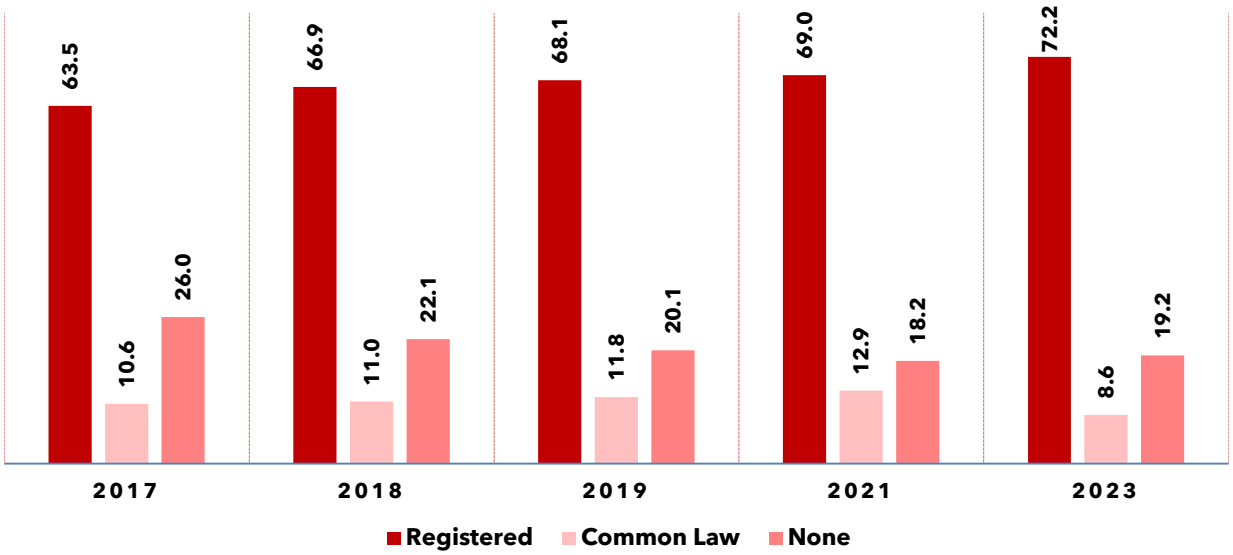


Figure 1-13: Percentage Distribution of Possession of Land Title by Household, 2015-2023

Target 1.5 By 2030, build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters.

In the global pursuit of sustainable development, Target 1.5 seeks to measure a country's exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events and other economic, social and environmental shocks and disasters. Jamaica, like other Small Island Developing States (SIDS), has experienced disasters that have significantly affected its economy and societal structure. Over the years, the country has been impacted by natural disasters such as hurricanes, heavy rains, drought, fires and earthquakes. Given these circumstances, the need to enhance the resilience of the most vulnerable communities is increasingly pressing.

Indicator 1.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population.

The period 2017 to 2025, Jamaica experienced varying impacts from both natural hazards and health-related events, as reflected in the number of persons affected and deaths per 100,000 population. Between 2017 and 2019, the impacts were moderate and were primarily associated with seasonal hazards, such as heavy rainfall and drought. Although many persons were affected, the number of deaths remained very low, suggesting that these events were disruptive but generally not life-threatening.

A major shift occurred during 2020 to 2022, driven by the COVID-19 pandemic, which had the greatest overall impact. The number of persons affected increased sharply, peaking at 3,019.65 per 100,000 population in 2021, while deaths also rose significantly to 100.05 per 100,000 population, the highest recorded over the period. In contrast, weather-related events such as Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta (2020), Elsa, Grace, and Ida (2021), and Ian (2022) affected many persons but resulted in very few deaths. This suggests that natural hazards tend to have high population impact but low mortality.

Following the pandemic, impacts returned mainly to natural hazards, with 2024 marking a significant increase due to Hurricane Beryl, which affected 22,634.5 persons per 100,000 population. Despite this large impact, deaths remained low at 0.15 per 100,000 population. In 2025, Hurricane Melissa, a Category 5 hurricane, also caused significant damage, particularly in six parishes, and resulted in 45 deaths (1.63 per 100,000 population). In 2022, damage and loss to infrastructure and the agricultural sector caused by heavy rainfall and Tropical Storm Ian were estimated at J$1.5 billion.

Fires

Fires remain an ongoing concern, adversely impacting lives and the Jamaican economy annually. Between 2015 and 2022, the number of individuals affected by fires declined by 19.0 per cent, from 2,245 in 2015 to 1,819 in 2022. The highest number of individuals affected by fire was recorded in 2017, when 2,490 persons were impacted by fire incidents. Over the period, a total of 256 fire-related deaths were recorded, including 43 children. The highest number of fatalities occurred in 2021, when 42 fire-related deaths were reported. The number of persons rendered homeless as a result of fires decreased by 18.3 per cent, from 2,136 in 2015 to 1,746 in 2022, while the number of fire-related injuries declined by 43.7 per cent over the same period.

Indicator 1.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

Table 1-8 presents the estimated economic losses resulting from disasters by year. The impact of extreme weather events including droughts, heavy rainfall, tropical storms, and hurricanes varied considerably over the period. Estimated losses ranged from a low of J$0.066 billion resulting from drought conditions in 2019 to a high of J$195.2 billion associated with Hurricane Melissa in 2025, the most severe and costliest event recorded during the period.

The damage and losses from Hurricane Melissa were equivalent to 56.7 per cent of GDP in 2024, highlighting the scale of its impact and placing it among the most catastrophic disasters in Jamaica's history. In comparison, Category 4 Hurricane Beryl, which made landfall in July 2024, resulted in damages of J$56.7 billion, representing 1.9 per cent of GDP in 2023.

Indicator 1.5.3: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030

The effective management of disaster risk is of paramount concern for nations worldwide, particularly in the face of increasing frequency and intensity of natural hazards. In response to this,

the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was adopted in 2015 as a comprehensive guide for reducing disaster risk and building resilience at both national and local levels. Central to the framework's success is the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies, which serve as a blueprint for coordinated action to mitigate risks, enhance preparedness and foster sustainable development.

This indicator serves as a vital tool in evaluating the alignment of national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies with the principles outlined in the Sendai Framework. Through the assessment of ten quantitative sub-indicators, it aims to gauge the extent to which countries have embraced and implemented these critical strategies.

The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), Jamaica's national disaster management authority, is tasked with mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management and leading disaster resilience interventions. In 2015, Jamaica's self-assessment, facilitated by ODPEM, received a score of 0.58 on a scale ranging from 0 to 1, with 0 being the lowest and 1 being the highest. This indicated a moderate level of implementation of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Subsequent evaluations in 2020 and 2021 revealed Jamaica's steady progress, with the country receiving a score of 0.73 in both years, signalling some improvements across the ten key elements outlined in the Sendai framework. Based on the 2022 assessment, Jamaica achieved a score of 0.93. This score has demonstrated Jamaica's advancement and commitment in adopting and operationalizing national DRR strategies in alignment with the principles of the Sendai Framework.

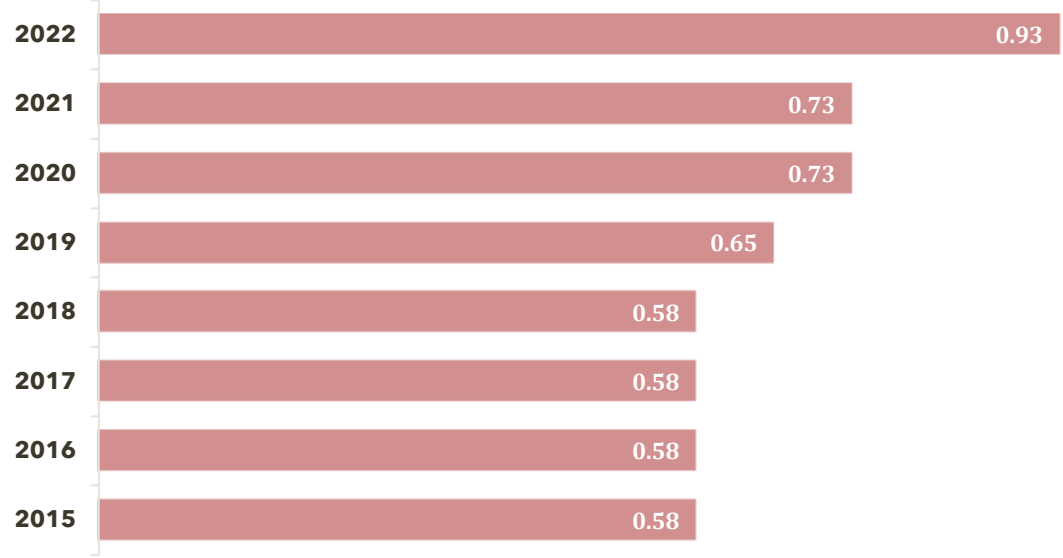


Figure 1-14: National Average Score for the Adoption and Implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2022

Indicator 1.5.4: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies.

Disaster risk reduction strategies have been integrated across parish administrations, with each local authority taking steps to strengthen preparedness, response, risk management, and resilience-building within its jurisdiction. Of the ten strategies outlined in the SENDAI Framework,

all 14 (100.0%) local governments in Jamaica have adopted and implemented different aspects of the strategies representing full national coverage at the local government level.

Indicator 1.a.2 Proportion of total government spending on essential services (education, health and social protection).

Government's expenditure on key sectors such as health, education, and social security, indicates government's commitment to prioritizing and aligning with national development objectives aimed at fostering human capital development and social welfare.

Figure 1-15 presents the estimated expenditure allocations for three key ministries in Jamaica: The Ministry of Health and Wellness (MOHW), the Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information (MOESYI), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Security (MLSS). Over the review period, the MOESYI consistently received the largest share of the allocations. The share allocated to the MOESYI increased from 11.1 per cent in the 2015/16 financial year to 16.3 per cent in 2016/17. After fluctuating over the intervening years, the share rose to 15.5 per cent in 2023/24 before declining to 14.5 per cent in the 2024/25 financial year.

Allocations to the MOHW showed an overall upward trend, rising from 6.7 per cent in 2015/16 to 12.5 per cent in 2022/23 and 2023/24 before declining slightly to 11.3 in 2024/25. The MLSS received the smallest share of allocations throughout the review period, generally ranging between 1.1 per cent and 2.1per cent. The share increased to 2.0 per cent in 2020/21 and 2.1 per cent in 2021/22, before stabilising at 1.5 per cent in 2023/24 and 2024/25 financial years.

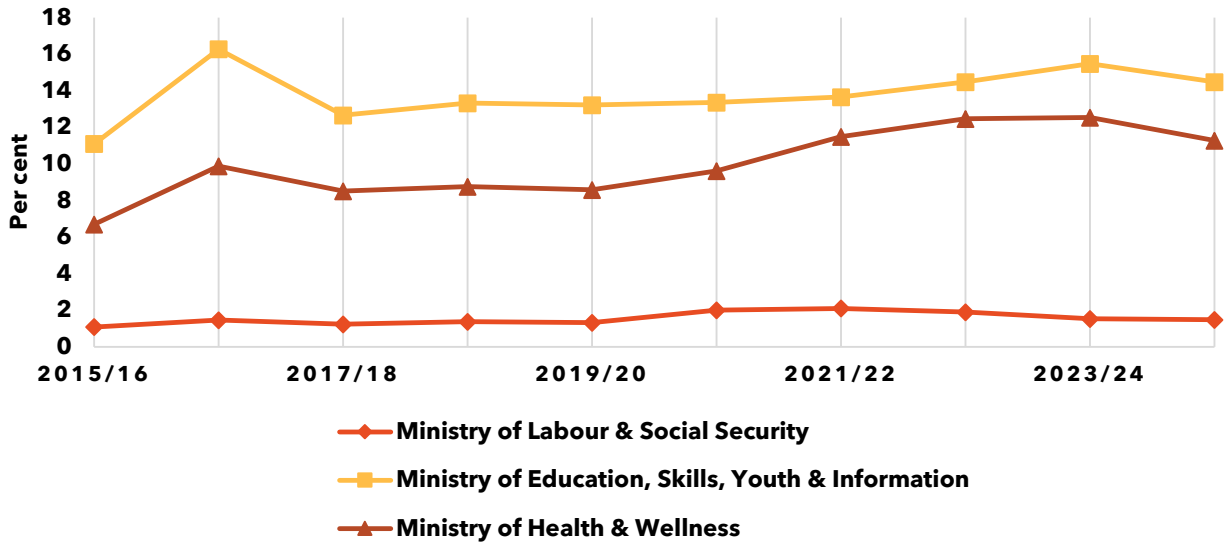


Figure 1-15: Estimates of Expenditure of Selected Ministries and their Departments and Agencies as a Proportion of Total Estimates of Expenditure FY 2015-16 to FY 2024-2025

Goal 1 Tables

Table 1-1: Proportion of Population Living Below the National Poverty Line, by Geographic Area, Sex and Age Group, 2017-2024

Category	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023	2024
Area						
Jamaica	**19.3**	**12.6**	**11.0**	**16.7**	**8.2**	**7.8**
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	17.7	9.2	4.7	10.4	3.0	2.5
Other Urban Centres	19.8	12.0	14.2	15.5	9.5	9.4
Rural Areas	20.2	15.0	14.2	22.1	11.5	11.0
Sex						
Male	19.3	13.3	12.3	17.1	9.6	8.2
Female	19.3	12.0	9.8	16.3	6.7	7.3
Age Group						
Early Childhood (0-8 years)	23.4	15.2	13.9	18.6	10.2	9.4
Children (0-17 years)	24.4	15.7	13.3	22.1	9.3	10.1
Adolescents (10-19 years)	25.9	16.4	13.9	23.9	9.3	11.1
Youth (15-24 years)	23.7	14.6	13.7	19.7	9.0	9.9
Young Adults (25-34 years)	18.0	11.4	8.9	14.9	9.6	6.0
Prime Working Age (35-59 years)	15.7	10.4	9.3	13.9	6.3	6.6
Elderly (60+ years)	14.2	11.2	9.4	13.9	7.4	6.8

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm; https://www.pioj.gov.jm

Table 1-2: Proportion of Eligible Persons Registered with the National Insurance Scheme (NIS) by Geographic Area and Sex, 2017-2023

Disaggregation Level	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Jamaica	47.6	55.4	62.8	48.7	51.3
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	53.6	64.7	64.0	61.6	65.4
Other Urban Centre	49.4	57.1	74.4	52.5	51.0
Rural	42.8	49.0	55.9	38.8	43.7
Sex					
Male	48.5	52.8	62.1	47.3	53.4
Female	46.8	57.9	63.4	50.0	49.4

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index
Comments/ Exceptions	No survey was done in 2020 and 2022
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm; https://www.pioj.gov.jm

Table 1-3: Number of Outdoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Sex, 2017-2024

Year	Male	Female	Total	Per 100,000 Population
2017	6,420	6,518	12,938	475.0
2018	6,628	6,713	13,341	489.0
2019	6,712	6,697	13,409	490.7
2020	6,938	6,686	13,624	498.6
2021	7,171	6,646	13,817	505.6
2022	7,286	6,595	12,657	463.2
2023	7,315	6,475	13,790	504.7
2024	7,248	6,416	13,664	500.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
Comment	Per 100,000 population for 2020-2024 was calculated using 2019 Mid-year Population estimates

Table 1-4: Number of Indoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Sex, 2017-2024

Year	Female	Male	Total	Per 100,000 Population
2017	576	829	1,405	51.6
2018	581	809	1,390	50.9
2019	578	802	1,380	50.5
2020	546	759	1,305	47.8
2021	495	661	1,146	41.9
2022	513	747	1,260	46.1
2023	498	729	1,224	44.8
2024	513	779	1,292	47.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
Comment	Per 100,000 population for 2020-2024 was calculated using 2019 Mid-year Population estimates

Table 1-5: Number of Indoor Persons Registered on the Poor Relief Programme by Parish, 2017-2022

Description	2017	per 100,000 Population	2018	per 100,000 Population	2019	per 100,000 Population
Kingston & St Andrew	454	68.55	446	67.33	456	68.82
St Thomas	65	68.99	60	63.61	66	69.93
Portland	53	65.33	57	70.31	62	76.56
St Mary	98	85.52	94	81.89	89	77.40
St Ann	111	63.25	109	61.88	108	61.10
Trelawny	52	67.03	56	71.86	55	70.25
St James	54	28.50	57	29.94	55	28.75
Hanover	53	73.99	52	72.20	51	70.47
Westmoreland	69	46.46	73	48.96	72	48.12
St Elizabeth	53	34.98	54	35.57	53	34.89
Manchester	85	44.43	79	41.25	76	39.65
Clarendon	125	50.64	120	48.57	113	45.72
St Catherine	133	25.62	133	25.59	124	23.82
Jamaica	**1,405**	**51.58**	**1,390**	**50.94**	**1,380**	**50.50**

Description	2020	per 100,000 Population	2021	per 100,000 Population	2022	per 100,000 Population
Kingston & St Andrew	419	63.24	380	57.35	440	66.41
St Thomas	66	69.93	47	49.80	55	58.27
Portland	59	72.85	49	60.51	45	55.57
St Mary	84	73.05	75	65.22	71	61.74
St Ann	101	57.14	87	49.22	86	48.66
Trelawny	53	67.69	46	58.75	46	58.75
St James	52	27.18	47	24.57	48	25.09
Hanover	46	63.56	40	55.27	40	55.27
Westmoreland	70	46.78	63	42.10	60	40.10
St Elizabeth	51	33.57	42	27.65	49	32.25
Manchester	73	38.08	61	31.82	63	32.87
Clarendon	107	43.29	113	45.72	106	42.89
St Catherine	124	23.82	96	18.44	115	22.09
Jamaica	**1,305**	**47.76**	**1,146**	**41.94**	**1,224**	**44.79**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.3.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
Comment	Per 100,000 population for 2020-2021 was calculated using 2019 Mid-year Population estimates

Table 1-6: Indicator 1.4.1 Per cent of Population by Hygiene Coverage, Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation Service, MICS 2022

Category	Handwashing Facility where Water and Soap are Present	Basic Drinking Water Services	Basic Sanitation Service
Total	82.4	93.1	93.3
Area			
Urban	82.1	95.8	93.0
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.7	96.1	91.0
Other Urban Centres	85.3	95.4	95.8
Rural Areas	82.8	90.1	93.6
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	71.4	88.8	77.1
Second	79.5	93.5	94.0
Middle	83.1	93.7	97.5
Fourth	88.6	95.5	99.1
Richest	92.1	94.1	99.0
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global Indicator		
Source	2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)		
Data Producing Entities	UNICEF		
	Planning Institute of Jamaica		
Comment	The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey		
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children		

Table 1-7: Percentage Distribution of Land Tenure by Region, 2017-2023

Category	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Jamaica					
Owned	43.8	43.9	40.6	43.9	47.5
Leased/Rented	18.9	19.7	20.4	19.5	19.9
Rent-Free	32.9	32.6	35.6	32.6	30.7
Other	4.5	3.8	3.4	3.7	1.5
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area					
Owned	42.5	45.5	37.3	41.2	42.4
Leased/Rented	24.2	25.3	27.7	29.1	30.2
Rent-Free	26.7	24.4	31.1	26.1	25.7
Other	6.5	4.7	4.0	3.5	1.6
Other Urban Centres					
Owned	40.6	38.6	39.3	41.1	44.8
Leased/Rented	23.7	23.2	23.1	20.4	22.7
Rent-Free	28.0	31.2	31.7	30.6	29.3
Other	7.8	7.0	6.0	7.6	3.0
Rural Areas					
Owned	46.1	45.9	43.5	47.6	52.5
Leased/Rented	12.9	14.2	13.9	12.5	11.1
Rent-Free	39.5	38.3	40.7	38.1	34.9
Other	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	0.8

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.4.2
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	Land Governance Assessment Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm ; https://www.pioj.gov.jm

Table 1-8: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 Population, 2017-2025

Period	Events	Persons Affected/100,000 Population	Persons Dead/100,000 Population
2017	March to June Rains	90,687.00	0.037
2018	January and May Rains	79.64	0.037
2019	Drought	204.94	0.0
2020	Heavy rains from Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta	518.97	0.073
2021	Tropical Storms Elsa, Grace and Ida.	58.55	0.037
2022	Heavy rains January - February	20.1	0.0
	Tropical Storms Ian September	201.28	0.0
2024	Hurricane Beryl	22,634	0.15
2025	Hurricane Melissa		1.65

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Economic and Social Survey Jamaica and DaLA Reports
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	2019 Population Estimates were used for 2020-2024
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 1-9: Number of Persons Affected by Fire, 2015-2024

Year	Total Number of Persons Affected	Persons Affected by the 100,000 Population	Number of Injuries due to Fire	Persons Injured per 100,000 Population	Number of Deaths due to Fire	Deaths per 100,000 Population
2015	2,245	82.38	87	3.19	22	0.81
2016	2,232	81.81	90	3.30	38	1.39
2017	2,490	91.25	75	2.75	25	0.92
2018	2,474	90.71	97	3.56	39	1.43
2019	2,412	88.27	60	2.20	35	1.28
2020	1,796	65.73	89	3.26	31	1.13
2021	1,901	69.57	86	3.15	42	1.54
2022	1,819	66.57	49	1.79	24	0.88
2023	1,626	59.51	55	2.01	32	1.17
2024	1,742	63.75	79	2.89	27	0.99

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.5.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Fire Brigade
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 1-10: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 2017-2025

Year	Event	Cost ($JB)
2017	May Flood Rains	4.05
2018	January and May Rains	0.42
2019	Drought	0.066
2020	Heavy rains from Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta	7.5
2021	Tropical Storms Elsa, Grace and Ida	3.5
2022	Heavy rains January - February	0.075
	Tropical Storm Ian September	1.40
2024	Hurricane Beryl	56.7
2025	Hurricane Melissa	195.2

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.5.2
Source	DaLA Reports, Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 1-11: Percentage Distribution of Possession of Land Title by Household, 2017-2023

Category	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Jamaica					
Registered	63.5	66.9	68.1	69.0	72.2
Common Law	10.6	11.0	11.8	12.9	8.6
None	26.0	22.1	20.1	18.2	19.2
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area					
Registered	76.8	82.8	89.2	80.4	90.6
Common Law	6.7	4.6	1.1	6.2	n/r
None	16.5	12.6	9.7	13.5	7.2
Other Urban Centres					
Registered	63.9	63.8	66.1	73.6	68.8
Common Law	5.6	12.5	12.2	7.2	n/r
None	30.5	23.7	21.7	19.2	23.4
Rural Areas					
Registered	55.5	58.8	61.7	59.7	62.8
Common Law	15.2	14.2	15.4	19.9	13.0
None	29.3	27.1	22.9	20.4	24.2

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.4.2
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	World Bank Headcount Index
Comments/ Exceptions	n/r-not reported. Numbers too small for meaningful disaggregation or coefficient of variation ≥30.0 per cent.
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 1-12: Indicator 1.a.2 Estimates of Expenditure of Selected Ministries and their Departments and Agencies as a Percentage of Total Estimates of Expenditure FY 2015-16 to FY 2024-2025

Ministry	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Labour & Social Security	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.5
Education, Skills, Youth and Information	11.1	16.3	12.7	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.7	14.5	15.5	14.5
Health & Wellness	6.7	9.9	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.6	11.5	12.5	12.5	11.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1. a.2
Source	Estimates of Expenditure (Net of Appropriations-in-Aid),' of the Estimates of Expenditure for FY 2015-2016 through 2021-2022
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Values are available for estimated expenditure (Estimates) for the relevant fiscal year (t); approved and revised estimated expenditure (Approved Estimates and Revised Estimates) for one fiscal year prior (t-1); and actual (provisional) expenditure for two fiscal years prior (t-2). Figures in thousands of Jamaican dollars.
URL	https://www.mof.gov.jm/resources-annual-and-supplementary-estimates/

GOAL 2

ZERO HUNGER

GOAL 2 END HUNGER, ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY AND IMPROVE NUTRITION AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SDG 2, commonly known as the goal for 'Zero Hunger' aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition for all, as well as to promote sustainable agriculture. However, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), approximately 8.2 per cent of the global population–experienced hunger in 2024. In addition, an estimated 2.3 billion people, representing about 28.0 per cent of the world's population, faced moderate or severe food insecurity, underscoring the persistent challenges associated with ensuring adequate access to food.

Figure 2-1: FAO (2022) Food Insecurity Experience Scale

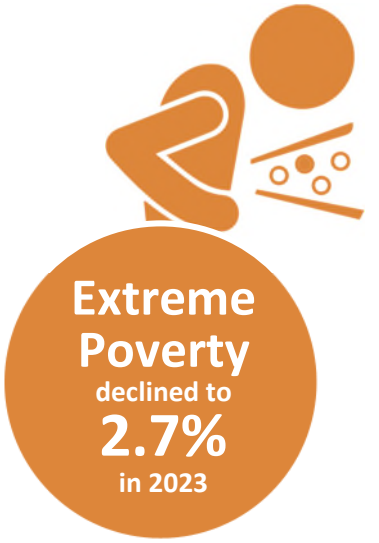
Similarly, FAO reported in 2021, that hunger was on the rise in Latin America and the Caribbean since 2014 and the COVID-19 pandemic has intensified the situation. Between 2019 and 2020, the prevalence of hunger in Latin America and the Caribbean increased by 2.0 percentage points to 9.1 per cent.

The global food security situation has been shaped by multiple factors, including the lingering impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, climate change, and economic shocks, which continue to disrupt food systems and livelihoods. Although some recent improvements have been recorded, progress remains uneven across regions and populations.

In Jamaica, food security stands as a national priority, indicative of the close alignment of outcome 12 "Internationally Competitive Industry Structures – Agriculture" of Vision 2030 Jamaica, with SGDs 2, 6, 8, 13 and 14. The Medium-Term Socio-economic Policy Framework over the years underscores the commitment to promoting national food and nutrition security, emphasizing it as a key strategy within the sector.

Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment



Data from the *Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)* indicated that the proportion of the population living in extreme poverty, remained relatively unchanged between 2017 and 2021. However, this proportion declined to 2.7 per cent in 2023.

Regional disaggregation of the data revealed fluctuating trends in extreme poverty rates across all regions. The Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) had the lowest proportion of individuals in extreme poverty, although there were fluctuations in the rates. In the GKMA, extreme the poverty rate declined from 5.5 per cent in 2017 to 0.4 per cent in 2019, before increasing to 2.4 per cent in 2021 and subsequently declining to 0.9 per cent in 2023.

Rural Areas had the highest proportion of individuals in extreme poverty, despite a decline in the rates. Extreme poverty decreased from 5.6 per cent in 2017 to 3.7 per cent in 2018 but increased to 8.1 per cent in 2021. However, by 2023, the rate declined to 3.6 per cent. (Figure 2-1).[8]

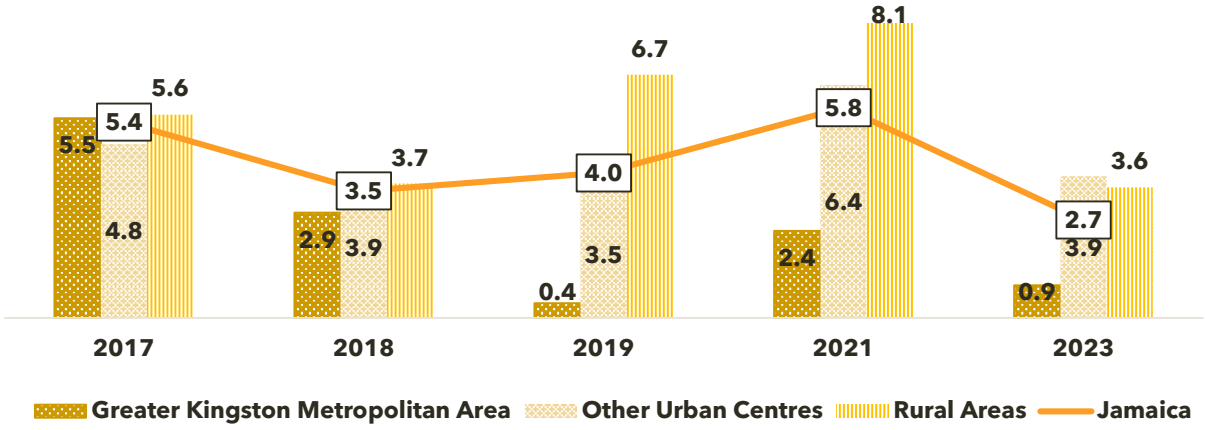
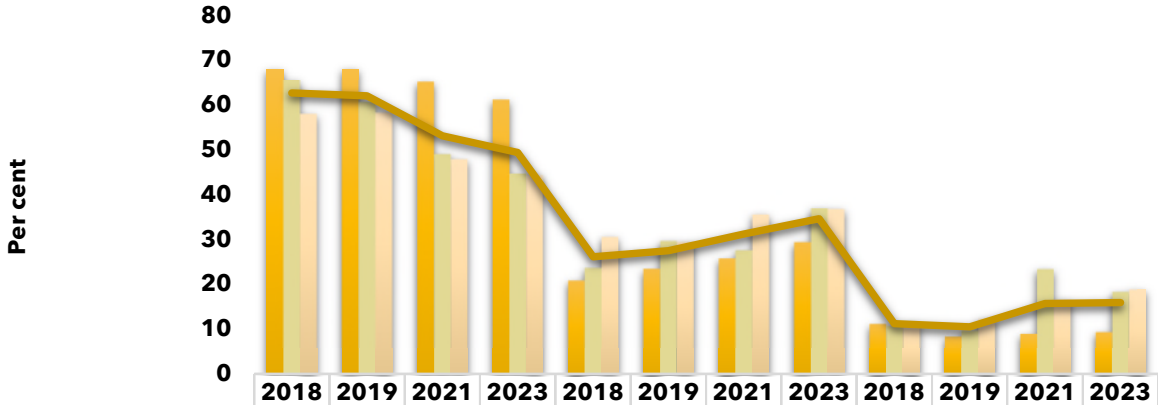


Figure 2-2: Proportion of Population Living in Extreme Poverty (Food Poverty), 2017-2023

[8] *Of note, data presented in this report from the JSLC are from 2017 to 2023 due to changes in the sampling design and weighting methodology done in 2018.*

The JSLC also collects data on household perceptions regarding having enough food to eat regularly. The data is used as a proxy for estimating food insecurity in Jamaica. In 2023, approximately 16.0 per cent of households reported having insufficient food on a daily or regular basis, up from 11.2 per cent in 2018. Among the remaining 84.1 per cent, the majority (49.4%) stated they generally had enough food, while 34.6 per cent reported having enough food sometimes.

Regionally, Rural Areas recorded the highest percentage (18.9%) of households in 2023 reporting insufficient food on a daily or regular basis. This was 7.5 percentage points higher than that of 2018. For Other Urban Centres, 18.3 per cent of households reported insufficient food on a daily or regular basis in 2023 down from 23.4 per cent in 2021.



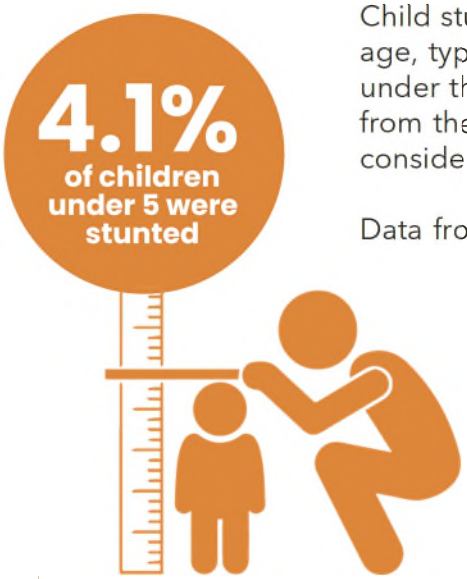
	Yes, generally				Yes, sometimes				No			
	2018	2019	2021	2023	2018	2019	2021	2023	2018	2019	2021	2023
GKMA	67.9	68.0	65.2	61.2	20.9	23.5	25.8	29.4	11.2	8.4	9.0	9.4
Other Urban Centres	65.5	60.6	49.0	44.7	23.7	29.7	27.6	37.0	10.8	9.7	23.4	18.3
Rural Areas	58.0	58.3	47.9	44.3	30.6	29.4	35.6	36.8	11.4	12.3	16.5	18.9
Jamaica	62.7	62.0	53.1	49.4	26.1	27.5	31.2	34.6	11.2	10.5	15.7	15.9

Figure 2-3 Household Perception of Having Enough Food by Region, 2018-2023

Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.

Proper nutrition, which entails the consumption of suitable, sufficient, and safe food, forms the cornerstone for advancing several SDGs and is essential from an early stage. Adequate nutrition contributes significantly to achieving Goal 3, ensuring healthy lives, while also playing a pivotal role in addressing poverty (Goal 1), facilitating quality education (SDG4), promoting gender equality (SDG5), fostering economic growth (SDG8), and reducing inequalities (SDG10). Furthermore, the target related to child overweight closely aligns with SDG target 3.4, which aims to reduce premature mortality from non-communicable diseases by one third by 2030.

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



Child stunting refers to a condition in which a child is too short for their age, typically resulting from chronic or recurring malnutrition. Children under the age of five whose height falls below two standard deviations from the median height-for-age of children in the same age group are considered to have low height for their age.

Data from the JSLC, showed that the proportion of stunted children in Jamaica was 4.1 per cent in 2018. Data disaggregated by geographic regions indicate that in 2018, Rural Areas recorded the highest percentage (4.5%) of children under five years old with low height for their age, while in both GKMA and OUC, it was 3.7 per cent.

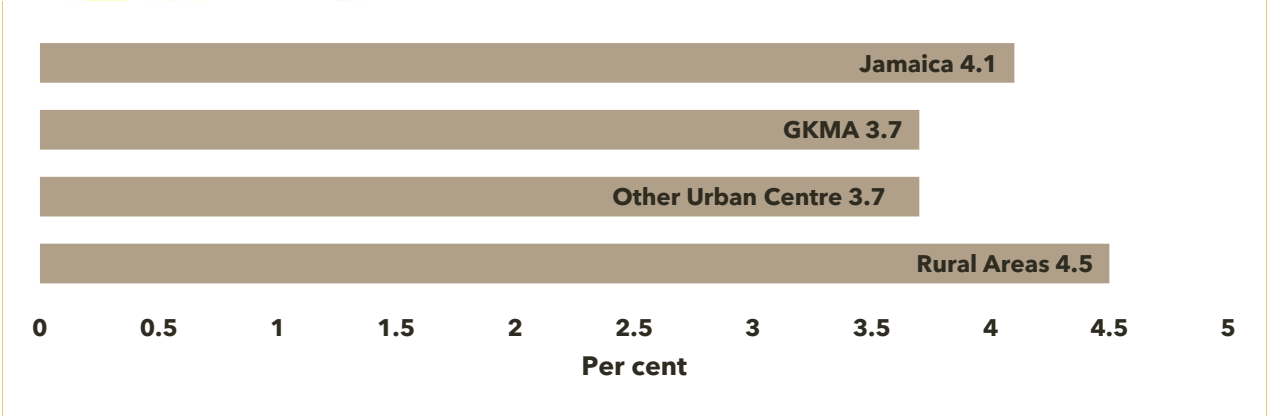


Figure 2-4: Proportion of Children Under 5 Years old with a Low Height for Age (stunting), 2018

A review of the data by sex showed that the percentage of male children under five years old whose height was too low for their age was higher than girls of the same age. In 2018, six out of every 100 boys were classified as stunted compared to approximately 2.0 out of every 100 girls.

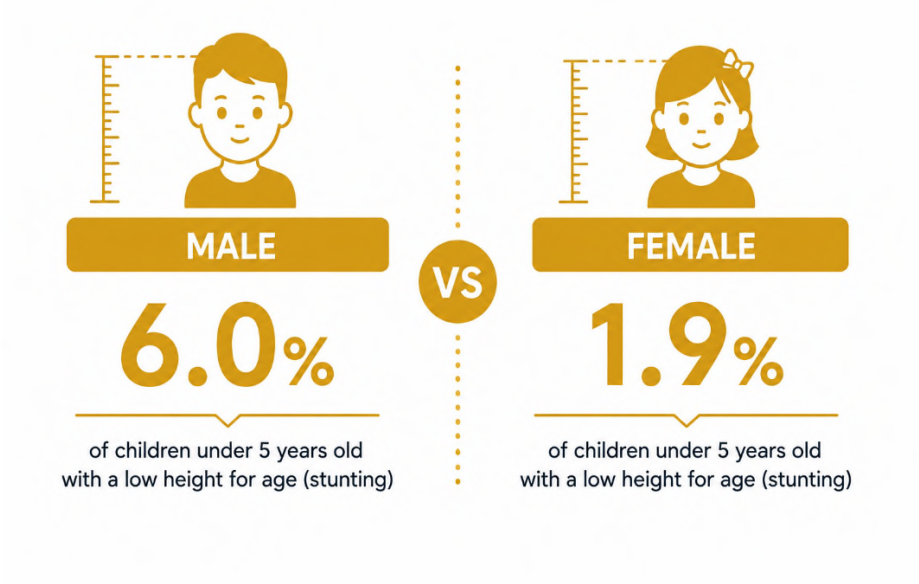


Figure 2-5: Proportion of Children Under 5 years old with a Low Height for Age (stunting) by Sex 2018

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

Child wasting refers to a condition in which a child is excessively thin for their height, often resulting from recent rapid weight loss or the inability to gain weight.

In 2018, 3.3 per cent of children in Jamaica were identified as being too thin for their height, (3.4 per cent of boys and 3.2 per cent of girls). Notably, in 2018, the prevalence of 'child wasting' was highest in the GKMA, at 6.6 per cent, while it was lowest in the Rural Areas, at 1.4 per cent.

Figure 2-6: Proportion of Children Under 5 Years Old with a Low Weight for Height (Wasting) by Area, 2018

Target 2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.

Preserving biodiversity is essential for the sustainable development of our planet. One crucial aspect of this endeavour is the conservation of genetic diversity within seeds, cultivated plants, and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species. Genetic resources for food and agriculture are essential for ensuring food security and supporting the livelihoods of people worldwide. Preserving and making these resources accessible is vital.

One important aspect of preserving biodiversity in agriculture is monitoring the status of local breeds. These breeds often possess unique genetic traits adapted to specific environment and cultural contexts, making them valuable assets for sustainable food production. However, many local breeds are at risk of extinction due to factors such as changes in farming practices, habitat loss, and the dominance of high-yielding commercial breeds.

To address this challenge, it is essential to track the proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction. This metric provides insights into the vulnerability of these breeds and helps prioritize conservation efforts. By understanding the extent of the threat facing local breeds, policymakers, researchers, and conservationists can develop targeted interventions to safeguard their genetic diversity and cultural significance.

Indicator 2.5.2: Proportion of local and transboundary breeds classified as being at risk of extinction.

Monitoring the proportion of local breeds at risk of extinction also serves as a measure of progress towards biodiversity conservation goals. It highlights areas where urgent action is needed to prevent irreversible loss and promote resilience in agricultural systems. Through concerted efforts to protect local breeds, we can enhance agricultural resilience, preserve cultural heritage, and promote sustainable food production for future generations.

During the period 2015 to 2018, it was estimated that Jamaica had a total of eight local breeds, but their risk status remained unknown. Similarly, an estimated 18 transboundary breeds, including extinct varieties, were identified.

Goal 2 TABLES

Table 2-1: Proportion of Population Living in Extreme Poverty (Food Poverty) by Geographic Area, 2017-2021and 2023.

Region	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	5.5	2.9	0.4	2.4	0.9
Other Urban Centres	4.8	3.9	3.5	6.4	3.9
Rural Areas	5.6	3.7	6.7	8.1	3.6
Jamaica	**5.4**	**3.5**	**4.0**	**5.8**	**2.7**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 2-2: Household Perception of Having Enough Food by Region by Geographic Area, 2018-2021 and 2023

Region	Yes, generally				Yes, sometimes				No			
	2018	2019	2021	2023	2018	2019	2021	2023	2018	2019	2021	2023
GKMA	67.9	68.0	64.9	61.2	20.9	23.5	23.7	29.4	11.2	8.4	11.3	9.4
Other Urban Centres	65.5	60.6	48.0	44.7	23.7	29.7	31.0	37.0	10.8	9.7	21.1	18.3
Rural Areas	58.0	58.3	45.0	44.3	30.6	29.4	38.3	36.8	11.4	12.3	16.7	18.9
Jamaica	**62.7**	**62.0**	**52.3**	**49.4**	**26.1**	**27.5**	**31.9**	**34.6**	**11.2**	**10.5**	**15.8**	**15.9**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy indicator for 2.1.2
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/Exceptions	No survey was done in 2020
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 2-3: Prevalence of Stunting (Height for Age <-2 Standard Deviation from the Median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) Among Children Under 5 Years of Age by Geographic Area, 2018

Category	2018
Region	
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	3.7
Other Urban Centres	3.7
Rural	4.5
Sex	
Male	6.0
Female	1.9
Jamaica	**4.1**
Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	WHO
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 2-4: Prevalence of Malnutrition (Weight for Height >+2 Or <-2 Standard Deviation from the Median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) Among Children Under 5 Years of Age, by Type (Wasting and Overweight), 2018

Category	2018
Region	
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	6.6
Other Urban Centres	3.3
Rural	1.4
Jamaica	**3.3**
Sex	
Male	3.4
Female	3.2
Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	WHO
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 2-5: Number Of (A) Plant and (B) Animal Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture Secured in Either Medium or Long-Term Conservation Facilities, 2015-2022

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of local breeds kept in the country	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of transboundary breeds (including extinct ones)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Notes								
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator							
Source								
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining							
Conceptual Framework								
Comments/ Exceptions								
URL								

Table 2-6 Indicator 2.5.2 Proportion of Local Breeds Classified as Being at Risk of Extinction, 2015-2022

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of local breeds (not extinct)	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Number of local breeds with unknown risk status	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Percentage of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction as a share of local breeds with known level of extinction risk	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Notes								
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator							
Source								
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining							
Conceptual Framework								
Comments/Exceptions								
URL								

GOAL 3

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL- BEING

GOAL 3 ENSURE HEALTHY LIVES AND PROMOTE WELL-BEING FOR ALL AT ALL AGES

The objective of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG 3) is to ensure the well-being and healthy lives of individuals across all age groups. It comprehensively addresses various health priorities, including sexual and reproductive health; maternal and child health; health concerns for older adults; and the management of infectious, chronic, and non-communicable diseases. Additionally, it focuses on enhancing prevention, harm reduction, and treatment for substance use, achieving universal health coverage, addressing mental health and addictions, promoting the health of Indigenous communities, and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable medicines and vaccines. SDG 3 also advocates for increased research and development, enhanced health financing, and strengthened capacity in all countries for health risk reduction and management.

Jamaica, through its Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan, identifies a healthy and stable population as a key national outcome. Successive Medium-term Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks (MTF) since 2009 have identified primary and secondary health care, health information systems and indicators, disease surveillance, and healthcare and wellness as key national priorities.

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

Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio

Between 2015 and 2024, the number of live births in Jamaica declined steadily, falling from 37,900 in 2015 to 25,946 in 2024. In contrast, the number of maternal deaths fluctuated over the period, increasing from 33 deaths in 2015 to a peak of 70 deaths in 2021, before declining to 39 deaths in 2024.

According to the Ministry of Health and Wellness (2026), the leading causes of maternal deaths during 1998-2024 were hypertensive disorders, obstetric haemorrhage, and obstetric embolism. Indirect causes such as circulatory disorders, sickle cell disease, and respiratory diseases were the leading causes of indirect maternal deaths for the period 2008-2024. The Ministry of Health and Wellness also reported that the elevated number of maternal deaths in 2021 and 2022 was largely associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, with approximately 50.0 per cent of maternal deaths in 2021 linked to COVID-19.

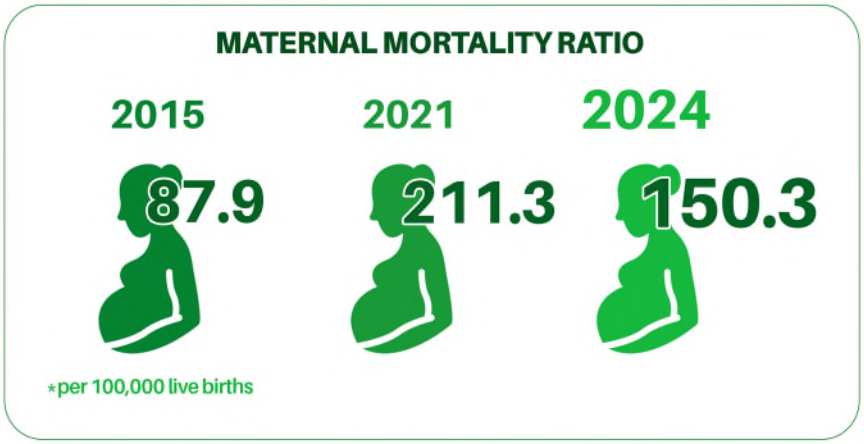


Figure 3-1: Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2015 – 2024

Over the period, the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) remained above the SDG target of 70 deaths per 100,000 live births by 2030. As illustrated in Figure 3-1, the MMR rose from 87.9 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2015 to 150.3 in 2024, reaching its highest level of 211.3 in 2021.

Indicator 3.1.2: Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel.

The attendance of births by skilled health personnel serves as an indicator of healthcare utilization and constitutes a key strategy in the effort to decrease maternal mortality ratios. This approach aims to guarantee that each childbirth occurs in a safe and hygienic setting under the supervision of highly skilled healthcare professionals, including doctors, nurses and midwives. These professionals are equipped to manage deliveries effectively, recognize potential complications, and respond promptly to warning signs. Additionally, they ensure that women receive appropriate emergency care as needed.

Percentage of births attended by skilled personnel 2023 - 99.1%.

Over the years, most pregnant women in Jamaica have accessed antenatal care. According to the *Reproductive Health Survey (RHS) 2021*, approximately 95.0 per cent (95.2%) of births occurred in a public hospital. Data from the Office of the Registrar-General indicates that for the period 2015-2023, over 99.0 per cent of births were overseen by skilled health personnel.

Target 3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.

Neonatal mortality and under-five mortality rates are vital indicators of child health and general well-being. These indicators play a substantial role in assessing social and economic development. They also provide an indication on the accessibility of fundamental health interventions such as vaccination, medical treatment for infectious diseases, and adequate nutrition for children and communities.

Recognizing the importance of addressing maternal and child mortality, the Ministry of Health and Wellness, in partnership with the European Union (EU), initiated the Programme for the Reduction of Maternal and Child Mortality (PROMAC) from 2013 to 2021. The primary focus was to reduce neonatal and maternal deaths, attributed to inadequate access to High Dependency Units (HDUs). Under PROMAC, four maternal and neonatal HDUs were established at the Bustamante Hospital for Children, St Ann's Bay, Victoria Jubilee and Spanish Town Hospitals.

Furthermore, in 2017, a National Maternal and Perinatal Health Committee was established to revise and implement maternal and perinatal health tools to end preventable morbidity and mortality in Jamaica. This Committee comprised stakeholders such as obstetricians and paediatricians from each health region, regional epidemiologists, medical epidemiologists from the National Surveillance Unit, and a programme development officer from the Family Health Unit.

Indicator 3.2.1: Under-5 mortality rate

For the period 2015 - 2023, the under-five mortality rate was below the targeted rate of 25 per 1,000 live births. Between 2015 and 2016, Jamaica saw a decline in its under-five mortality rate, moving from 19.6 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 to 17.4 in 2016. However, following the decline, there was a steady increase, with the rate moving from 18.4 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2017 to 20.6 in 2019. By 2023, the under-five mortality rate declined to 18.5 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The Under-five Mortality Rate was **18.5 deaths** per 1,000 live births the probability of dying before the fifth birthday

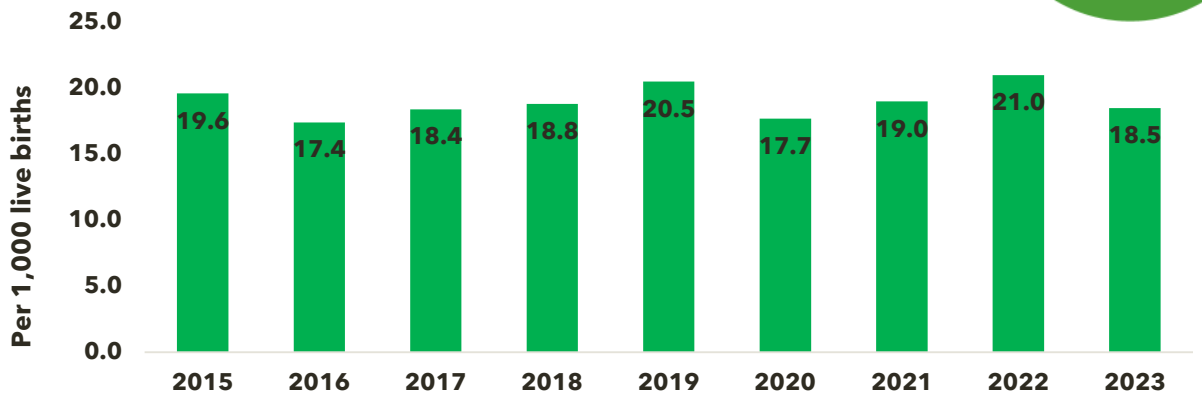


Figure 3-2: Under-five Mortality, 2015-2023

Indicator 3.2.2: Neonatal mortality rate

The neonatal mortality rate is the probability that a child born in a specific year or period will die during the first 28 completed days of life. Throughout the period, the neonatal mortality rate fluctuated, starting at 16.0deaths per 1,000 live births in 2015 and decreasing to 12.7 in 2016. Subsequently, there was an increase to 15.2 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2022. In 2023, the neonatal mortality rate declined to 13.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.

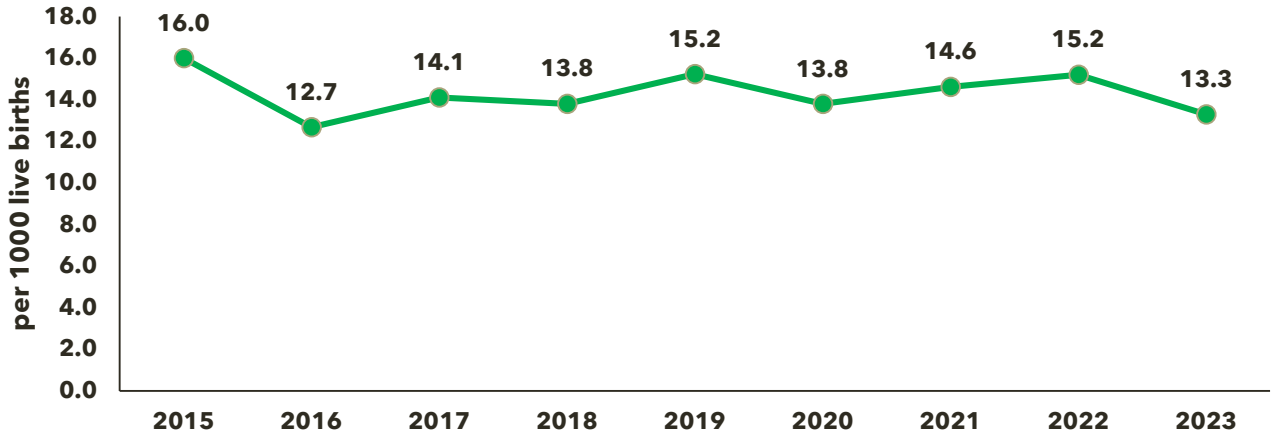


Figure 3-3: Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1000 live births), 2015-2023.

Target 3.3 By 2030, end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases.

Infectious diseases are mainly addressed in SDG target 3.3, encompassing indicators related to HIV, tuberculosis, malaria, viral hepatitis. Among these, HIV and AIDS were recognized in the Medium-Term Framework spanning 2015-2018, as one of the challenges confronting Jamaica across different developmental spheres, requiring attention in the medium-term planning for the country.

Over the years, the Ministry of Health and Wellness in Jamaica has implemented several new strategies to address HIV prevention, forming a comprehensive national response to fulfil global targets and commitments aimed at ending AIDS as a public health threat by 2030. These strategies encompass:

- Establishment of the National HIV Programme (NHP) within the Ministry of Health and Wellness, mandated by the Government of Jamaica (GOJ) to coordinate and lead the implementation of the national HIV/AIDS response.
- Progress in prevention strategies, including the pilot of HIV Self-Testing kits in 21 pharmacies from April to June 2021 by the National Family Planning Board (NFPB). The initiative received overall favourable responses, with 67.0 per cent of pharmacies continuing the programme.
- Enhancement of promotional materials and capacity-building training for stakeholders to increase knowledge about HIV/STI in the population. This effort is complemented by increased media exposure through both traditional and digital channels.
- Adoption of an intermediate goal aligning with the UNAIDS 95-95-95 global strategy to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030. Jamaica set a target of 90-90-90 by 2020, aiming for 90.0 per cent of persons living with HIV (PLHIV) to be diagnosed and aware of their status, 90.0 per cent of diagnosed PLHIV to be on antiretroviral (ARV) treatment, and 90.0 per cent of PLHIV on ARVs to achieve viral suppression.

Indicator 3.3.1: Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations

A review of the data from 2015-2023 reveals that the HIV incidence rate for Jamaica, in 2023 was 0.4 per 1,000 uninfected population compared to 0.5 in 2015. At the end of 2024, adult HIV prevalence (ages 15 and older) was estimated at 1.1 per cent, with approximately 28,000 people living with HIV in Jamaica.

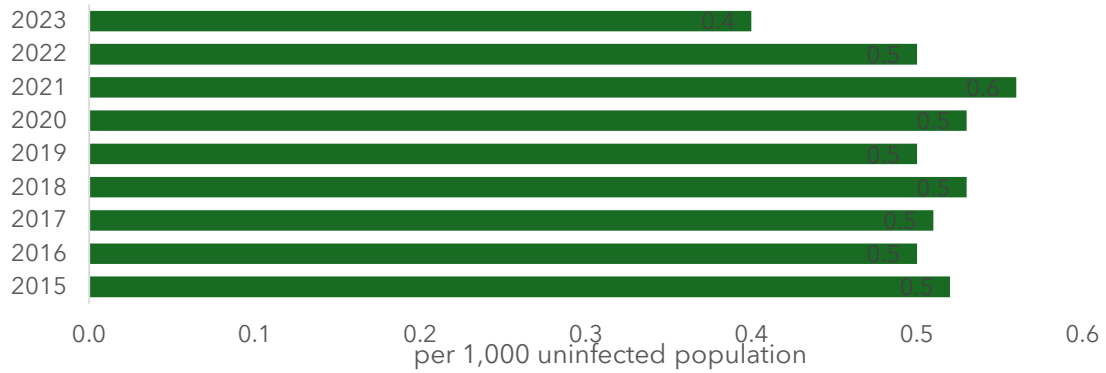


Figure 3-4: HIV Incidence Rate per 1,000 Uninfected Population, 2015-2023

Indicator 3.3.2: Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population

The Ministry of Health and Wellness (2020) indicated that Jamaica is a low burden tuberculosis country with an incidence rate of less than 10 cases per 100,000 population annually. For 2023, the rate of infection of tuberculosis was 3.6 per 100,000 population relative to the 4.4 per 100,000 population recorded for 2017. In 2021, the tuberculosis incident rate was 2.1 per 100,000 population, the lowest recorded for the period.

In Jamaica, there are less than 10 tuberculosis cases per 100,000 population annually.

Indicator 3.3.3: Malaria incidence per 1,000 population

As indicated by the Ministry of Health and Wellness, Jamaica was re-instated on the official register of areas where malaria eradication was achieved as at 2012. Since then, only imported cases of the disease have been detected by the health system. Since November 2019, Jamaica has identified two imported cases of malaria, and appropriate treatment and public health interventions have been implemented to prevent further transmission. The incidence of malaria remained at 0.00 per 1,000 population.

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

The prevention and treatment of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) and the promotion of mental health and well-being are identified by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as areas that need attention. Non-communicable diseases and mental health conditions are crucial areas that need attention as they impose a high burden not only on individuals, families and society, but also on economies.

According to the World Health Organization (2023), non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as heart disease, stroke, cancer, diabetes, and chronic lung disease, are the leading causes of ill health. Collectively, they accounted for 74.0 per cent of all fatalities globally. Each year, 17 million people died from a NCD before age 70; 86.0 per cent of these premature deaths occurred in low and middle-income countries. Cardiovascular diseases account for most NCD deaths, or 17.9 million people annually, followed by cancers (9.3 million).

Indicator 3.4.1: Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease.

In Jamaica, the NCDs are a major public health burden and are the leading causes of death. In 2015, an estimated 19.1 per cent Jamaicans died from the four major NCDs – Cancer, Cardiovascular Disease, Diabetes and Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease (Ministry of Health and Wellness, 2018). According to the Ministry of Health and Wellness (2023), In 2020, there was a 21.1 per cent chance that a thirty-year-old Jamaican would die from one of the four main NCDs before their seventieth birthday. The risk of dying prematurely is higher in men than in women.

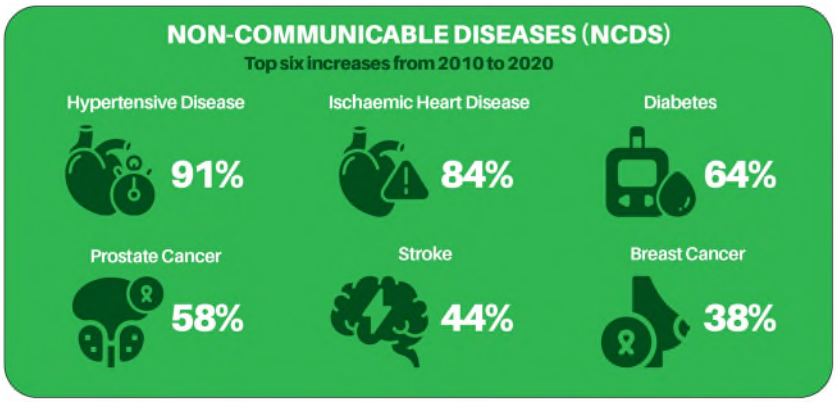


Figure 3-6: Non-communicable Diseases

Similarly, the Potential Years of Life Lost (PYLL), another measure of premature mortality, also showed that the top six increases from 2010 to 2020 were hypertensive disease (91%), ischaemic heart disease (84%), diabetes (64%), prostate cancer (58%), stroke (44%) and breast cancer (38%). However, the PYLL for chronic respiratory diseases has declined by 18.0 per cent.

Figure 3.5 showed that mortality from the four major non-communicable diseases (NCDs) remained relatively stable between 2015 and 2019, at approximately 19.0 per cent of total mortality. However, the proportion increased in 2020 and 2021 to over 21.0 per cent before declining slightly to approximately 20 per cent in 2022. Throughout the period, the mortality rates from the four major NCDs among men were consistently higher than those among women. While female mortality remained below 20.0 per cent for most of the period, male mortality exceeded 20.0 per cent in several years, particularly between 2020 and 2022.

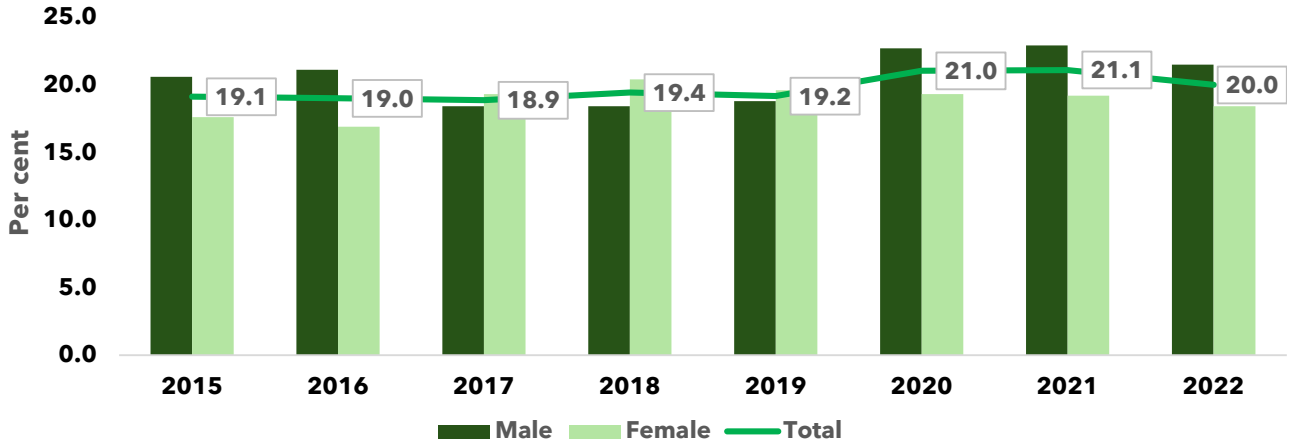


Figure 3-7: Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease, 2015-2022

Indicator 3.4.2: Suicide mortality rate

Mental health conditions are also highly prevalent and are major contributors to morbidity, disability, and premature mortality. Suicide mortality is the key indicator used to monitor progress on mental health interventions. Over the period, the suicide rate was approximately two persons per 100,000 population.

Figure 3-8: Suicide per 100,000 population, 2024

In 2024, the suicide rate for Jamaica was estimated at approximately 2.5 per 100,000 population compared to 2.2 per 100,000 recorded in 2015. Male suicide rate was higher than that of female and the national suicide rates. In 2024, the male suicide rate was 4.5 per 100,000 male population, while the female rate was 0.4 per 100,000 female population.

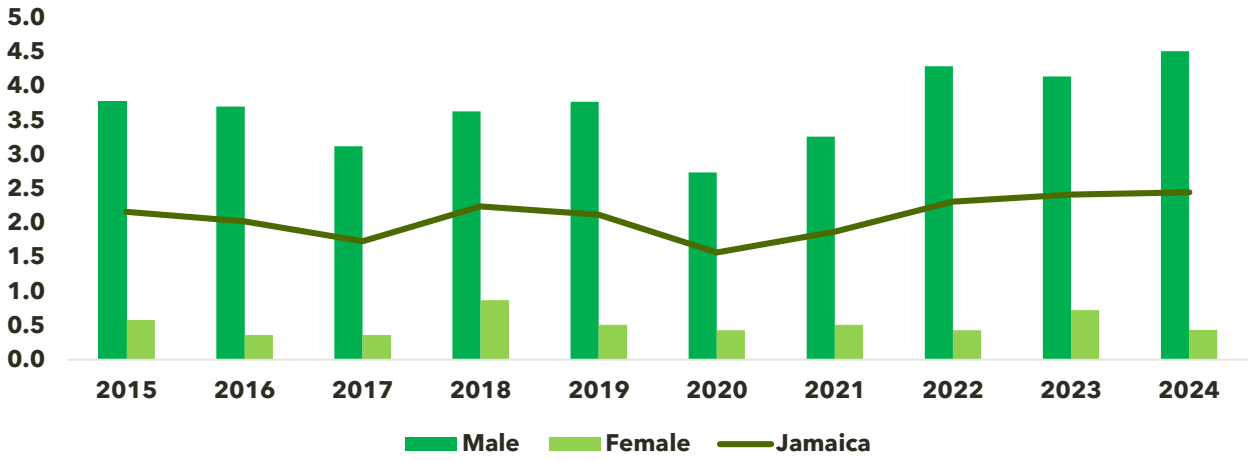


Figure3-9: Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population by Sex, 2015-2023

Target 3.5 Strengthen the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol.

Indicator 3.5.2: Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol

Tobacco use is a major contributor to illness and death from non-communicable diseases (NCDs). Daily and non-daily users of tobacco are at risk of a variety of poor health outcomes across the life-course.

Data from the *2022 Jamaica Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS) report showed that 6.4 per cent of women aged 15-49 years smoked tobacco or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month. A review of the *Reproductive Health Survey* in 2021 also indicated that 6.1per cent of women and 15.7 per cent of men were current smokers of cigarettes. Data from the 2023 Drug Prevalence Survey showed an increase in the annual use of tobacco moving from 12.7 per cent in 2016 to 16.8 per cent in 2023.

The National Council on Drug Abuse (NCDA) 2023 survey showed lifetime alcohol use increased from 74.8 per cent to 77.1 per cent. The rise was higher among women (67.2% to 71.0%) than men (82.5% to 83.3%). Harmful alcohol use affected 15.7per cent of the population, with men (22.7%) more than double women (8.9%). Annual alcohol uses also rose from 56.8 per cent to 60.3 per cent, with men increasing from 70.3 per cent to 72.8 per cent and women from 43.6 per cent to 48.0 per cent, indicating growing consumption, especially among women.

Cannabis use remained much higher among men across all measures—lifetime (41.2% vs 19.9%), annual (75.7% vs 40.2%), and current use (68.9% vs 30.0%), highlighting a persistent gender gap. Tobacco use followed a similar trend. Daily smoking was far more common among men (19.8%) than women (3.6%). Among current users, 67.5 per cent of men smoked daily compared to 42.6 per cent of women, suggesting more frequent use among men overall.

Treatment

In the past year of the survey, 2.8 per cent of the total population indicated a need for help to reduce or stop using alcohol or drugs. Of those who indicated a need, 30.8 per cent sought help, 25.6 per cent of men and 44.3 per cent of women. It also revealed that only 1.0 per cent (1.4% men and 0.4% women) of that total received at least one treatment intervention in their lifetime.

Barriers to seeking help for alcohol or drug use in Jamaica differ by gender. Cost is a major issue, especially for women (26.5% vs 9.4% of men), with 14.2 per cent overall citing financial constraints. Access is also a concern, with more women (12.0%) than men (0.3%) reporting distance or transport challenges.

A large share (36.6%) does not know where to get treatment, and 21.1 per cent are not ready to stop using—higher among men (26.1%). Limited space in programmes affects some, particularly men (9.9%). Social factors also play a role 3.5 per cent of women fear negative views from neighbours, and a small share worry about job impacts.

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

Indicator 3.6.1: Death rate due to road traffic injuries

Figure 3-10: Road Fatalities per 100,000 Population

In Jamaica, deaths resulting from road traffic accidents remain a significant public health concern, despite the implementation of several policy initiatives aimed at reducing road fatalities. Over the ten-year period, an average of 411 road traffic deaths were recorded annually. The lowest number of fatalities occurred in 2018 with 322 deaths, while the highest was recorded in 2022 with 488 deaths. During this period, the death rate from road traffic injuries fluctuated, increasing from 11.8 per 100,000 population in 2018 to a peak of 17.9 per 100,000 population in 2022, before declining to 13.4 per 100,000 population in 2024.

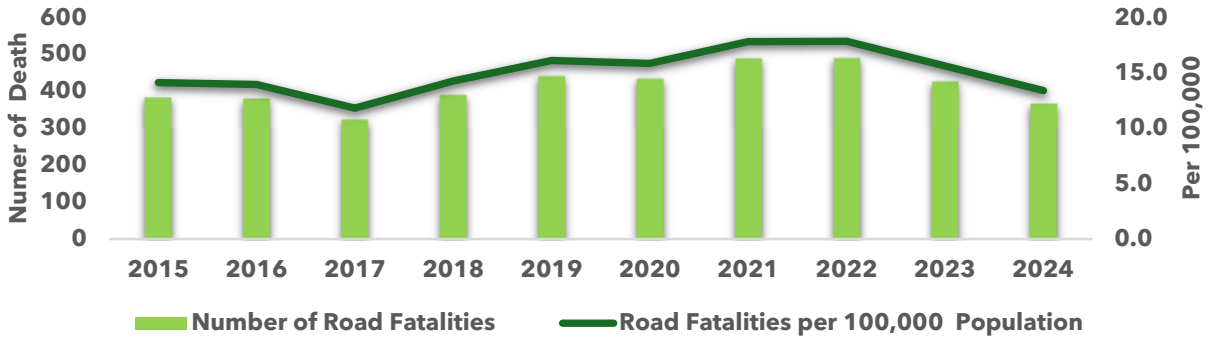


Figure 3-11: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Accident, 2015-2024

A review of the data by sex showed that the number of men who died from road traffic injuries were significantly higher than women. Over the 10-year period, an average of 354 men compared to 53 women died annually because of road traffic injuries.

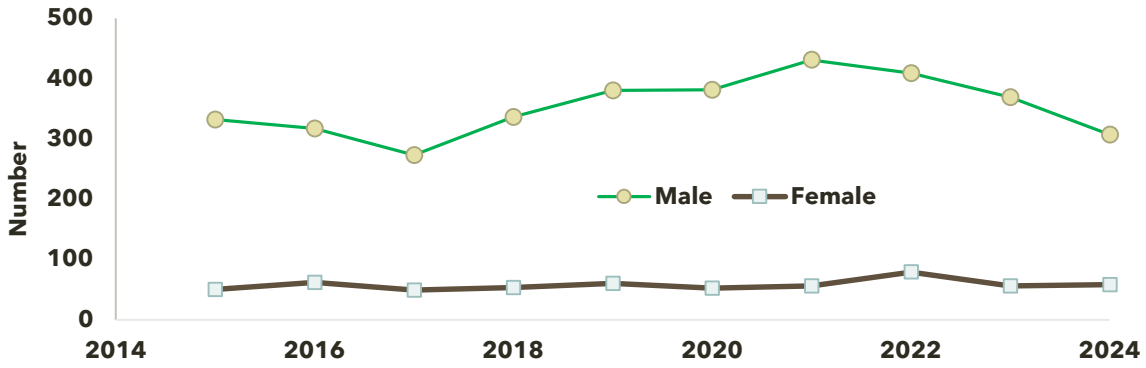


Figure 3-12: Number of Road Fatalities by Sex, 2015-2024

In relation to age group, road traffic fatalities were highest among the 20-39 age cohort with an average of 181 deaths annually.

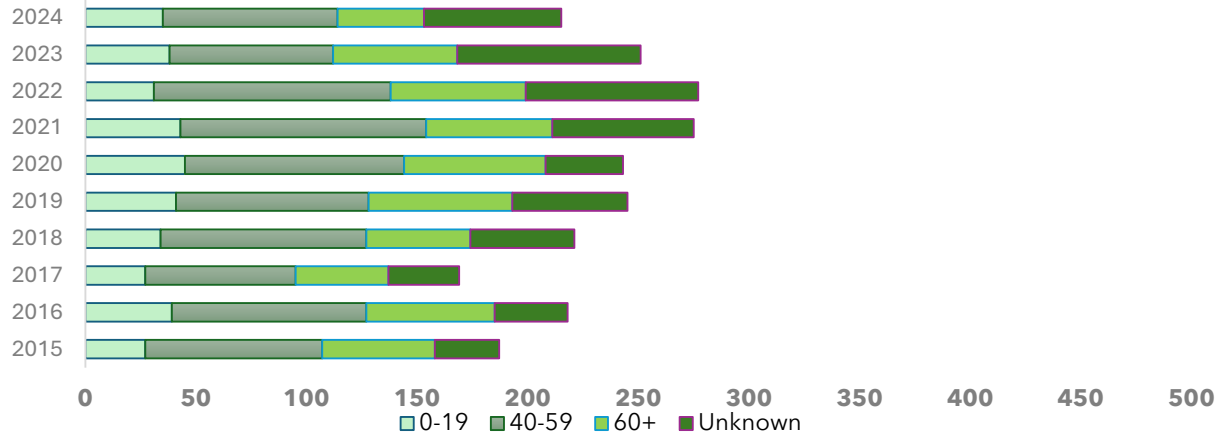


Figure 3-13: Number of Road Fatalities by Age Group, 2015-2024

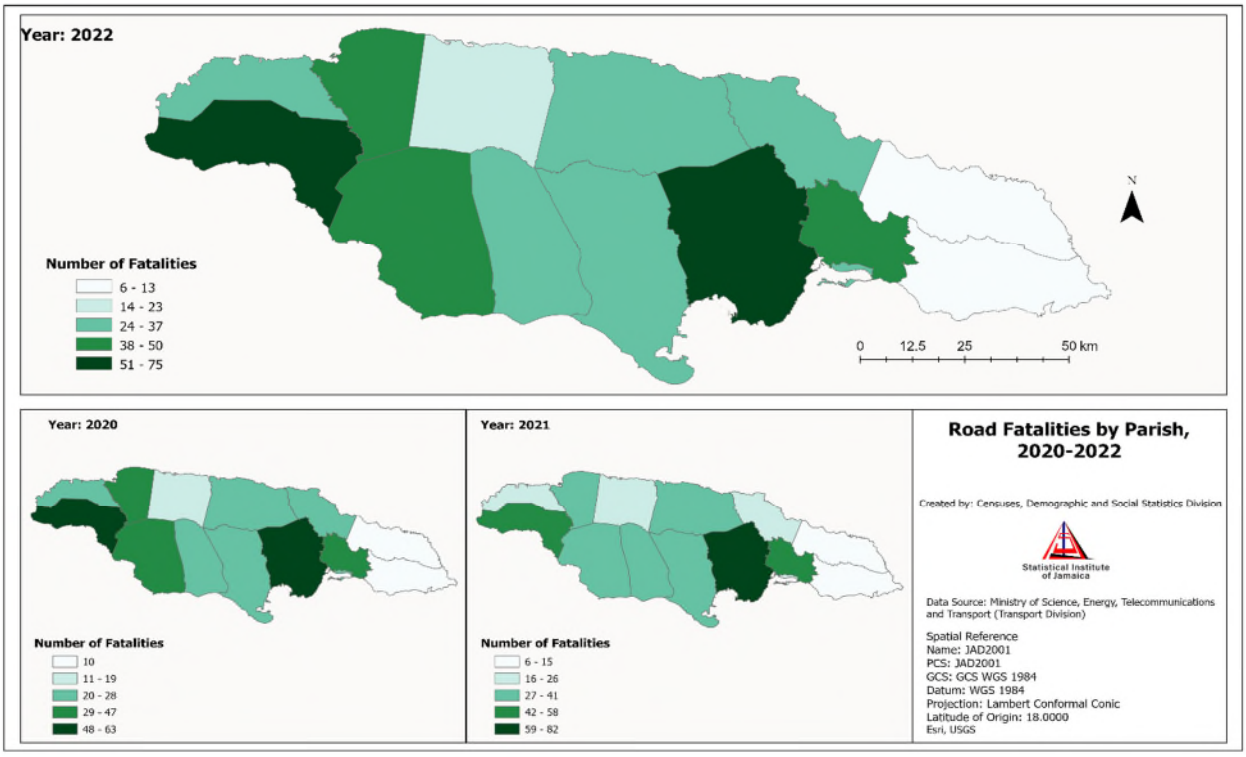


Figure 3-14: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Accident, 2020-2022

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

Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods.

Access to sexual and reproductive health-care services helps fulfil the need for family planning while simultaneously enhancing sexual and reproductive health outcomes and empowering individuals to exercise their reproductive rights. According to data from the *2021 Reproductive Health Survey*, more than one half (53.0%) of women aged 15-49 years who are currently married or in union have had their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive method. This was 15.2 percentage points lower than the 68.2 per cent recorded in 2008.

Disaggregated by age group, the data revealed that across all age categories, fewer women had their family planning needs met with modern method in 2021 compared to 2008. Specifically, in 2021, women aged 20-24 had the highest percentage (66.1%) reporting that their need for family planning satisfied with modern family planning methods, while those aged 45-49 recorded the lowest proportion (55.9%) in this regard.

Figure 3-15: Proportion of Women of Reproductive Age (Aged 15-49 Years) who Have Their Need, for Family, 2008 and 2021

Indicator 3.7.2: Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group

The adolescent birth rate, commonly known as the age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15-19 years, offers insight into the extent of childbearing within this specific age demographic. It serves as a fundamental indicator of reproductive health, specifically targeting adolescent women as a vulnerable cohort. For the maternal age group 15-19 years, the age-specific fertility rate declined moving from 72.0 per 1,000 women in 2008 to 34.0 per 1,000 in 2021.

Target 3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.

Indicator 3.8.1: Coverage of essential health services

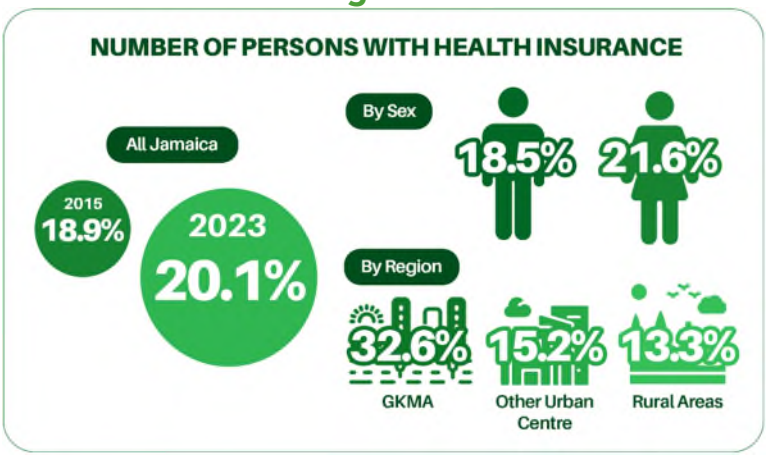


Figure 3-16: Proportion of Persons with Health Insurance

In 2023, there was a marginal increase in the proportion of persons in Jamaica that were covered by health insurance over 2015. Approximately one out of every five Jamaicans (21.4%) was covered by health insurance in 2023 compared to 18.9 per cent in 2015. Over the period, more women than men were covered by health insurance. In 2023, approximately 21.6 per cent of women relative to 18.5 per cent of men were covered by health insurance.

Health insurance coverage was highest in the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) and lowest in Rural Areas. In 2023, an estimated 32.6 per cent of persons living in GKMA had health insurance compared to 13.3 per cent in Rural Areas.

Target 3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.

Target 3.9 aims to substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water, and soil pollution and contamination by 2030. Achieving this target is critical for improving public health, protecting ecosystems, and ensuring sustainable development.

In Jamaica, environmental pollution and exposure to hazardous substances continue to pose risks to human health. Air pollution from vehicular emissions and industrial activities, improper waste disposal, and contamination of water sources can contribute to respiratory diseases, cardiovascular conditions, and other health problems.

Indicator 3.9.3: Mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning

According to data from Registrar General Department, mortality rate from unintentional poisoning remains relatively unchanged over the period 2015-2022. In 2015, mortality rate attributed to unintentional poisoning was 0.0 per 100,000 population. This was increased to 0.4 er 100,000 in 2019 but declined to 0.1 in 2022.

Target 3.b Support the research and development of vaccines and medicines for the communicable and non-communicable diseases that primarily affect developing countries, provide access to affordable essential medicines and vaccines, in accordance with the Doha declaration on the trips agreement and public health, which affirms the right of developing countries to use to the full the provisions in the agreement on trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights regarding flexibilities to protect public health, and in particular, provide access to medicines for all.

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

Vaccines are defined as "harmless substances, that contain an active component (the antigen) that allows the body to fight/ward off vaccine-preventable diseases" (MOHW, 2024). In Jamaica, the Ministry of Health and Wellness is committed to safeguarding the health of all Jamaicans with a variety of vaccines available for both adults and children. Under the Public Health (Immunization) Regulations 1986, of the Public Health Act of Jamaica 1974

- All children under age 7 must be adequately immunized before entry to school. Children are not to be admitted to school unless a written record of their vaccination from a medical provider is provided.
- Only children with documentation from a public immunization officer or medical practitioner indicating that they have a medical contraindication to vaccination may be exempted.
- Vaccination history check at school entry is compulsory.

Table 3-1 provides a list of the vaccines given to children and the age at which each is administered.

Table 3-1: Type of Vaccination by Age Received

Type of Vaccination	Age Received
BCG (For Tuberculosis), Hepatitis B	Birth
Polio, Pentavalent (Diphtheria, Pertussis, tetanus [DPT]; Hepatitis B; Influenzae type B)	6 weeks 3 months 6 months
1st MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella)	12 months
2ndt MMR (Measles, Mumps, Rubella); 4th Polio, 4th DPT	18 months
5th Polio, 5th DPT	4-6 years
6th DT	11-12 years

Over the years, Jamaica has maintained high vaccination coverage among children. Data from the Ministry of Health and Wellness indicate that immunization coverage for children under one year of age exceeds 80 per cent for each vaccine. As shown in Table 319, coverage for the measles, mumps and rubella vaccine (MMR1) increased to 93.0 per cent in 2023 from 83.0 per cent in 2015.

In 2023, BCG coverage was 99.0 per cent, while both DPT-3 and polio-3 recorded coverage rates of 100.0 per cent.

Similar findings were reported in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022. The survey indicated that 100.0 per cent of children aged 12–23 months received the BCG vaccine at birth. For the other vaccines, more than 90.0 per cent or more of children were vaccinated. Additionally, approximately 88.6 per cent of children aged 12–23 months had received the full set of basic antigens, which include BCG, polio-3, and DPT-3.

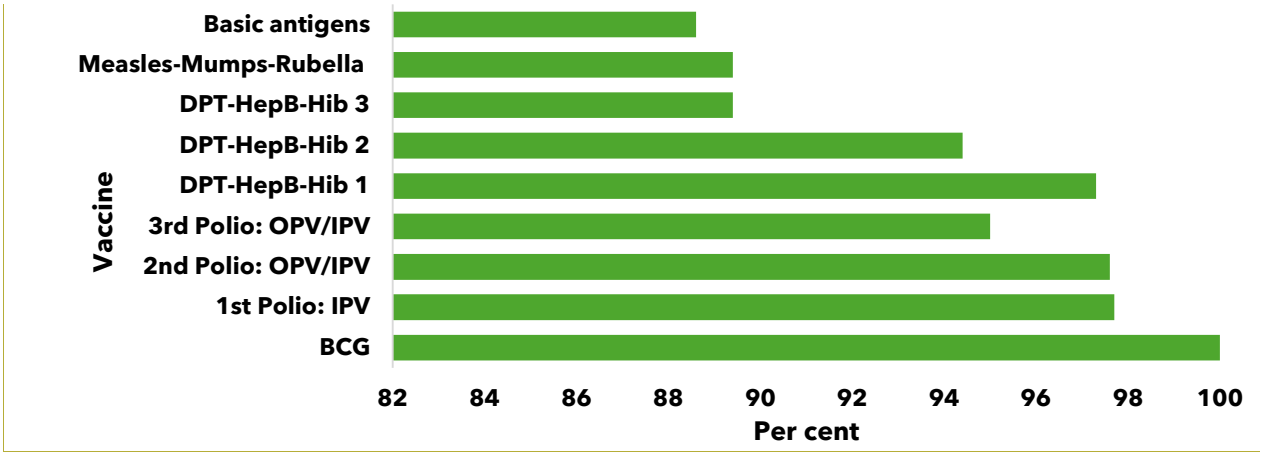


Figure 3-17: Percentage of Children Aged 12-23 Months who Received the Required Vaccine, MICS 2022

In relation to children 24-35 months, approximately 56.0 per cent were fully vaccinated with all antigens which include BCG, 1st Booster Polio, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, Mumps, 1st Booster DPT and Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Jamaica. Nevertheless, 81.0 per cent were fully vaccinated with the basic antigens.

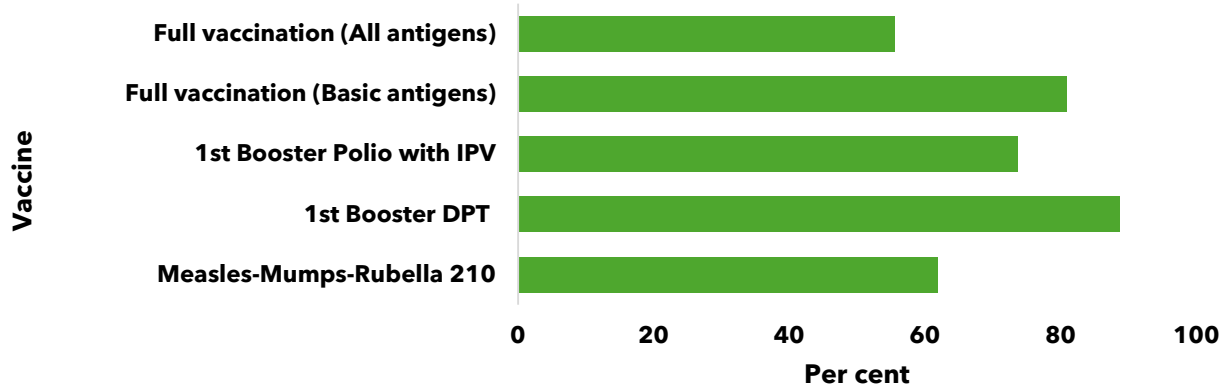


Figure 3-18: Percentage of Children age 24-35 Months who Received the Required Vaccine, MICS 2022

Goal 3 Tables

Table 3-2: Maternal Mortality Ratio, 2015-2024

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024p
87.9	110.6	95.9	93.5	166.4	114.9	211.3	156.7	136.9	150.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Maternal Mortality Surveillance Data
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness e of Jamaica Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG)
Comments/ Exceptions	p- Preliminary
URL	https://www.moh.gov.jm; https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 3-3: Proportion of Births Attended by Skilled Health Personnel, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.7	99.3	99.1

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	2021 data from RHS
URL	https://www.moh.gov.jm

Table 3-4: Under-5 Mortality Rate, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	19.6	17.4	18.4	18.8	20.5	17.7	19.0	21.0	18.5

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	2021 data taken from the 2021 Reproductive Health Survey
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness and Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UN Maternal Mortality Estimation Inter-Agency Group (MMEIG)
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	

Table 3-5: Neonatal Mortality Rate, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	16.0	12.7	14.1	13.8	15.2	13.8	14.6	15.2	13.3
Notes									
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator								
Source									
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness								
Conceptual Framework									
Comments/ Exceptions									
URL	https://www.moh.gov.jm								

Table 3-6: Proportion of New HIV Infections per 1,000 Population, 2015-2023

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Notes									
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator								
Source									
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness								
Conceptual Framework									
Comments/Exceptions	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS Spectrum Estimates								
URL	https://www.moh.gov.jm								

Table 3-7: Tuberculosis Incidence per 100,000 Population, 2015-2024

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Cases	99	n.a.	124	84	75	61	57	83	66	60
Cases per 100,000 Population	3.8	3.8	4.4	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.0	3.6	2.2
Notes										
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Health and Wellness. *Weekly Epidemiology Bulletins*									
Conceptual Framework										
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a. - not available									
	Cases per 100,000 population for 2020-2024 were calculated using mid-year population estimates for 2019									
URL	https://www.moh.gov.jm/bulletin/									

Table 3-8: Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population by Parish, 2015-2024

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Male	3.8	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.8	2.7	3.3	4.3	4.1	4.5
Female	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.4
Jamaica	2.2	2.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5
Notes										
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Constabulary Force									
Conceptual Framework										
Comments/ Exceptions	Cases per 100,000 population for 2020-2024 were calculated using midyear population estimates for 2019									

Table 3-9: Respondents Reporting a Need for Treatment that Received at Least one Treatment Intervention in Their Lifetime, 2016 and 2023

Category	2016	2023
Jamaica	1.0	2.8
Sex		
Male	1.4	4.1
Female	0.4	1.5
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 3.5.1	
Source	National Household Survey 2016	
Data Producing Entities	National Council on Drug Abuse	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 3-10: Percentage of Persons Who Felt the Need for Drug Treatment Within the Past 12 Months, by Reason for not Accessing the Treatment They Desired, 2023

Reason	2023
I could not afford the treatment	14.2
Fear neighbours' negative opinion	1.8
Not sure where to go to get treatment	36.6
Not ready to stop	21.1
Not finding type needed	8.3
Treatment might have a negative effect on my job	0.7
Treatment not covered on health care plan	1.2
There was no space in the treatment programme	2.7
No transportation, too far away	3.5
Notes	
Indicator Type	Additional Indicator for 3.5
Source	National Household Survey 2016
Data Producing Entities	National Council on Drug Abuse
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 3-11: Death Rate due to Road Traffic Injuries, 2015-2024

Year	Number of Road Fatalities	Road Fatalities per 100,000 Population
2015	382	14.1
2016	379	13.9
2017	322	11.8
2018	389	14.3
2019	440	16.1
2020	433	15.9
2021	487	17.8
2022	488	17.9
2023	425	15.6
2024	365	13.4
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source		
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Transport and Works	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	Road fatalities per 100,000 population for 2020-2022 were calculated using mid-year population estimates for 2019.	
URL		

Table 3-12: Percentage of Women Aged 15-49 Years Currently Married or in Union who Have Their Need for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Contraceptive Methods, 2008 and 2021

Category	2008	2021
Total	**68.2**	**53.0**
Area		
GKMA	67.8	52.2
Other Urban Centres	67.9	52.1
Rural	68.7	54.0
Age Group		
15-19	67.2	53.2
20-24	71.3	55.7
25-29	68.1	53.1
30-34	70.0	51.7
35-39	70.4	54.0
40-44	67.4	50.9
45-49	56.3	52.1
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Reproductive Health Survey 2008 & 2021	
Data Producing Entities	National Family Planning Board (NFPB)	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	Prior to 2017, Kingston Metropolitan Area (KMA) was used	
URL		

Table 3-13: Proportion of Respondents Covered by Health Insurance, 2015-2023

Category	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Jamaica	26.3	17.7	18.9	18.3	18.9	18.4	18.2	21.4	20.1
Male	16.3	16.4	17.7	16.4	16.8	16.5	17.0	18.7	18.5
Female	17.9	19.0	20.0	20.0	21.0	20.2	19.4	23.9	21.6
GKMA	26.3	31.1	31.1	25.4	27.2	28.6	27.5	33.9	32.6
Other Urban Centre	19.6	14.0	18.3	18.9	17.8	16.1	16.2	20.5	15.2
Rural	10.0	10.3	11.3	13.9	13.5	13.6	12.8	12.2	13.3
Notes									
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 3.8.1								
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica and Statistical Institute of Jamaica								
Conceptual Framework									
Comments/ Exceptions									
URL									

Table 3-14: Age-Specific Fertility Rates (ASFR), 2008 and 2021

	2008	2021
Births per 100.00 women	72.0	34.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Reproductive Health Surveys 2008 & 2021	
Data Producing Entities	National Family Planning Board (NFPB)	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 3-15: Percentage of Persons 15-49 years who Currently use or Smoked a Tobacco Product, 2021-2022

Year	Users of Cigarettes and Tobacco	Men	Female
2021	Current smokers of cigarettes	15.7	6.1
2022	Users or smokers of any tobacco product in the last month	n/a	6.4
Notes			
Indicator Type	Proxy indicator for 3.a.1		
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2022 Reproductive Health Survey 2021		
Data Producing Entities	PIOJ and UNICEF, National Family Planning Board and STATIN		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions	MICS Report only provide data on children and women		
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/		

Table 3-16: Proportion of the Target Population Covered by all Vaccines Included in Their National Programme, 2022

	Percentage of Children Age 12-23 Months who Received										Percentage with		
	BCG[1]	Polio			DPT-Hep B-Hib			Measles-Mumps-Rubella 1	Basic antigens	No Vaccinations	Vaccination Records	Vaccination Records Seen	Number of Children Age 12-23 Months
		1st Polio IPV	2nd Polio OPV/IPV	3rd Polio OPV/IPV	1	2	3						
Total	100.0	97.7	97.6	95.0	97.3	94.4	89.4	89.4	88.6	0.0	97.7	87.3	289
Sex													
Male	100.0	97.9	96.1	94.8	95.5	92.5	86.6	87.4	86.6	0.0	98.1	85.4	154
Female	100.0	97.6	99.4	95.1	99.4	96.6	92.7	91.6	90.9	0.0	97.1	89.5	135
Area													
Urban	100.0	98.5	98.5	96.3	99.4	95.9	90.1	88.8	89.2	0.0	98.2	86.5	170
GKMA	100.0	97.3	98.1	95.2	98.9	93.8	89.1	87.2	87.4	0.0	97.4	83.3	94
OUC	100.0	100.0	99	97.6	100.0	98.4	91.3	90.8	91.3	0.0	99.2	90.4	76
Rural	100.0	96.7	96.5	93.1	94.2	92.3	88.5	90.1	87.8	0.0	97.0	88.4	120
Wealth Index Quintile													
Poorest	100.0	96.9	95.7	89.9	96.9	95.1	88.2	89.6	88.2	0.0	98.2	86.2	72
Second	100.0	97.6	100.0	95.8	98.2	94.9	94.9	93.9	92.4	0.0	100.0	92.7	63
Middle	100.0	97.2	95.6	94.4	94.4	91.0	85.0	88.2	85.0	0.0	95.9	85.0	68
Fourth	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.4)	(96.3)	(90.1)	(83.9)	(90.1)	(0.0)	(97.9)	(90.1)	43
Richest	(100.0)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(98.1)	(100.0)	(96.1)	(90.0)	(89.6)	(88.0)	(0.0)	(96.0)	(82.1)	44

Table 3-16: Proportion of the Target Population Covered by all Vaccines Included in Their National Programme, 2022 (Contd.)

	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received						Percentage with		Number of children age 24-35 months
	Measles-Mumps-Rubella 2	1st Booster DPT	1st Booster Polio with IPV	Full vaccination		No vaccinations	Vaccination records	Vaccination records seen	
				Basic antigens	All antigens				
Total	**61.9**	**88.7**	**73.6**	**80.8**	**55.5**	**1.5**	**93.3**	**79.1**	**283**
Sex									
Male	64.1	88.4	71.2	78.7	56.1	1.7	94.7	76.8	148
Female	59.5	89.0	76.1	83.2	54.8	1.2	91.7	81.7	135
Area									
Urban	54.4	86	67.1	79.6	49.8	1.2	92.6	76.9	144
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	49.4	83.1	62.8	77.5	44.9	1.1	92.0	71.9	92
Other Urban Centres	63.4	91.2	74.9	83.4	58.7	1.6	93.8	86.0	51
Rural	69.6	91.5	80.2	82.1	61.3	1.7	94.0	81.3	139
Wealth Index Quintile									
Poorest	74.1	96.3	73.7	79.9	59.0	1.5	94.0	77.2	66
Second	58.1	90.7	74.1	89.6	53.1	0.0	95.1	88.4	76
Middle	67.6	89.7	83.2	85.2	61.3	1.6	91.3	86.7	54
Fourth	50.8	84.9	64.9	71.2	49.2	4.3	91.4	67.8	54
Richest	(54.6)	(72.5)	(70.5)	(70.8)	(54.6)	(0.0)	(93.9)	(66.9)	32

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Jamaica 2022
Data Producing Entities	PIOJ; UNICEF
Comments/ Exceptions	- For children aged 12-23 months, basic antigens include BCG, Polio3 and DPT3, while for children age 24-35 months, basic antigens include BCG, Polio3, DPT3 and Measles 1 - All antigens include BCG, 1st Booster Polio, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, Rubella, Mumps, 1st Booster DPT an Measles 2 as per the vaccination schedule in Jamaica - ( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases - The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey.
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/

GOAL 4

QUALITY EDUCATION

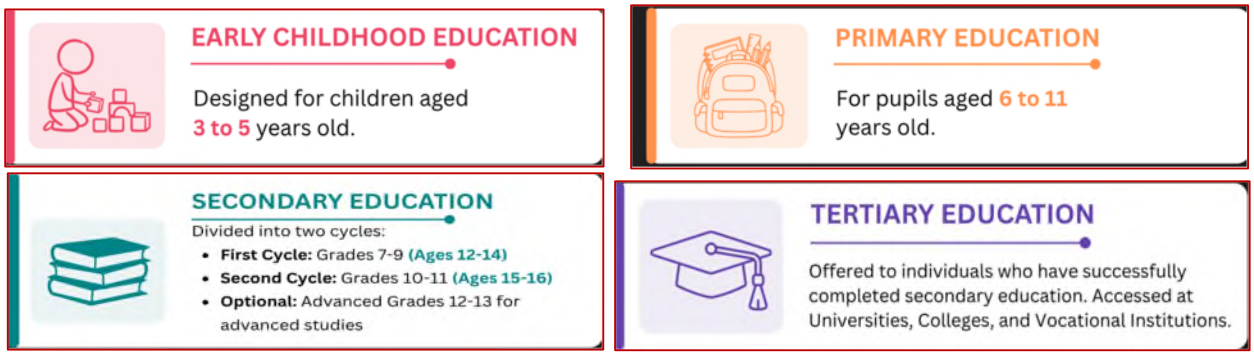
GOAL 4 ENSURE INCLUSIVE AND EQUITABLE QUALITY EDUCATION AND ROMOTE LIFELONG LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES FOR ALL

Education is widely recognized as the cornerstone of sustainable development, serving as a powerful catalyst for positive change and societal progress. Achieving inclusive and quality education for all is, therefore, of paramount importance, as it not only empowers individuals but also drives collective advancement and prosperity.

This emphasis on education as a key driver of development is prominently featured in Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. The plan places a strong focus on the enhancement of human resources, particularly through the provision of first-class education and training opportunities. By prioritizing education, Jamaica aims to equip its citizens with the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed to thrive in an increasingly complex and interconnected world.

The Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information further underscores the importance of education by committing to provide "quality education and training in a caring, inclusive, and enabling environment to engender sustainable development."

In Jamaica, the education system is structured into four levels. These levels are:



Additionally, there is the Special Education services which is designed to facilitate learning by individuals who have disadvantages in physical, behavioural, intellectual, emotional and social capacities. The services are also provided to those who are talented and gifted.

Target 4.1 By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys complete free, equitable and quality primary and secondary education leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes

Target 4.1 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to ensure that every child, regardless of sex, socioeconomic background or geographic location, has access to a comprehensive and fair education. This target is measured by assessing the percentage of children and young people who achieve minimum learning outcomes in reading and mathematics at relevant educational stages.

To achieve this objective effectively, the Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information conducts annual assessments at the primary level. Grade 1 individual learning profile, the Grade 3 Diagnostic Test and the Primary Exit Profile is conducted at Grade 4, Grade 5 and Grade 6 Levels. These assessments are mandatory for students in both public and private institutions and encompass the various levels.

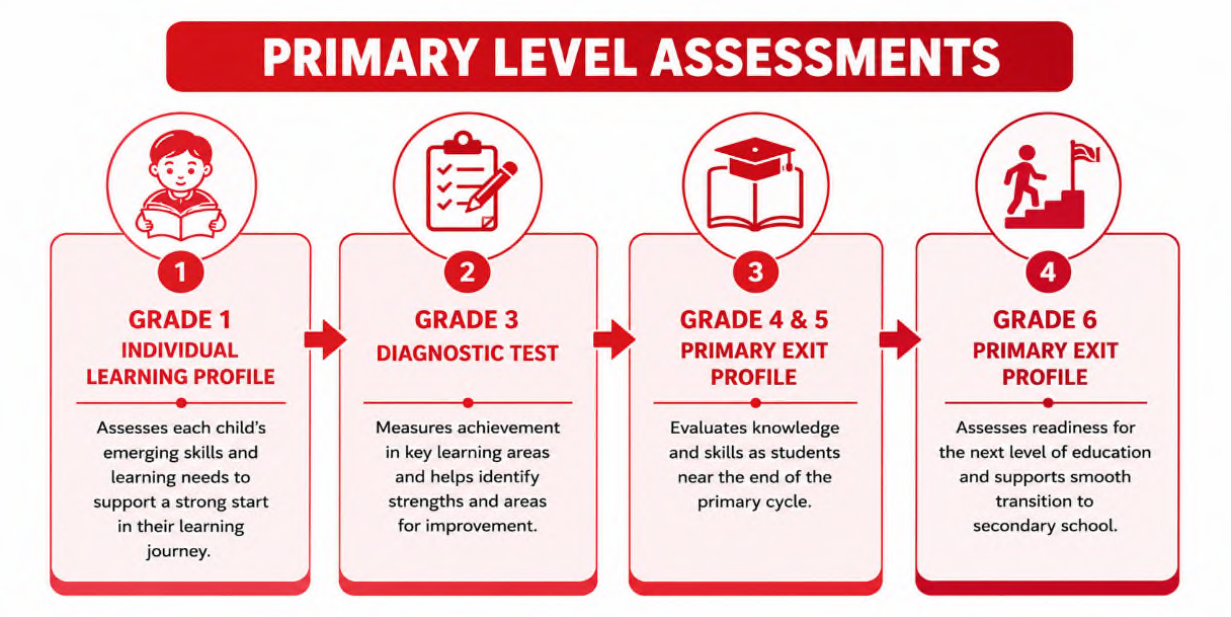


Figure 4-1: Assessments at the Primary Level

Indicator 4.1.1: Proportion of children and young people (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex

The Grade 4 Literacy and Numeracy Tests are used to assess students' competency in reading, writing, and mathematics. Since 2019, there has been a noticeable decline in the proportion of students achieving mastery in literacy. In 2024, just over 60.0 per cent of Grade 4 students achieved mastery in literacy, a significant decrease from 83.1 per cent in 2019. Throughout the period, girls consistently outperformed boys in literacy.

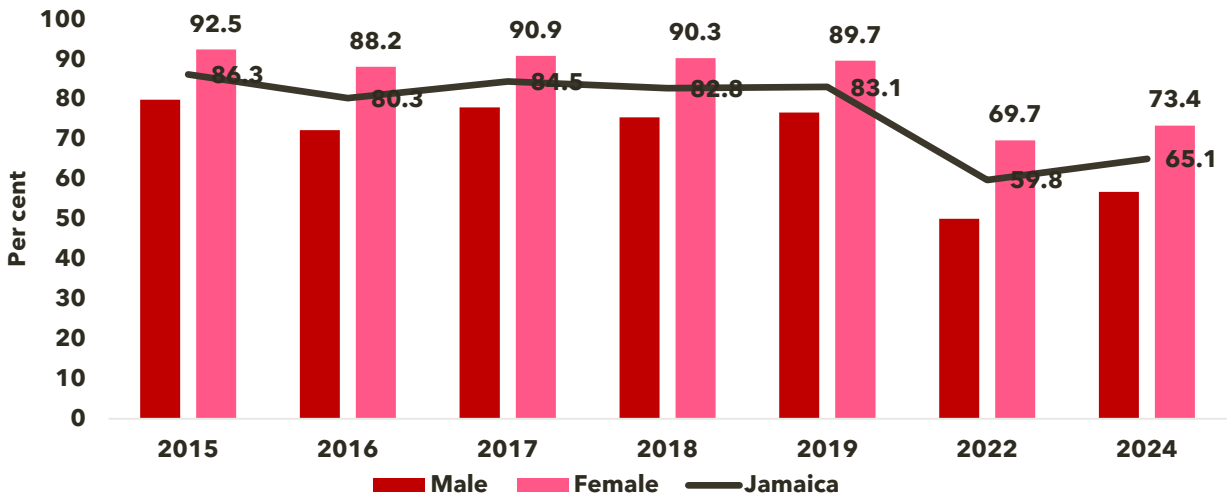


Figure 4-2: Proportion of Students who Achieve Mastery in Literacy

For numeracy, the results were similar to the literacy Test, where there was a decline in the proportion of students who mastered the test since 2019. Over the period, the proportion of students at the grade 4 level who mastered the numeracy test fluctuated moving from 63.6 per cent in 2015 to 74.3 per cent in 2019 but declined to 70.0 per cent in 2024. In 2018, there was a 13.6 percentage point difference between the proportion of girls who received mastery in numeracy when compared to boys.

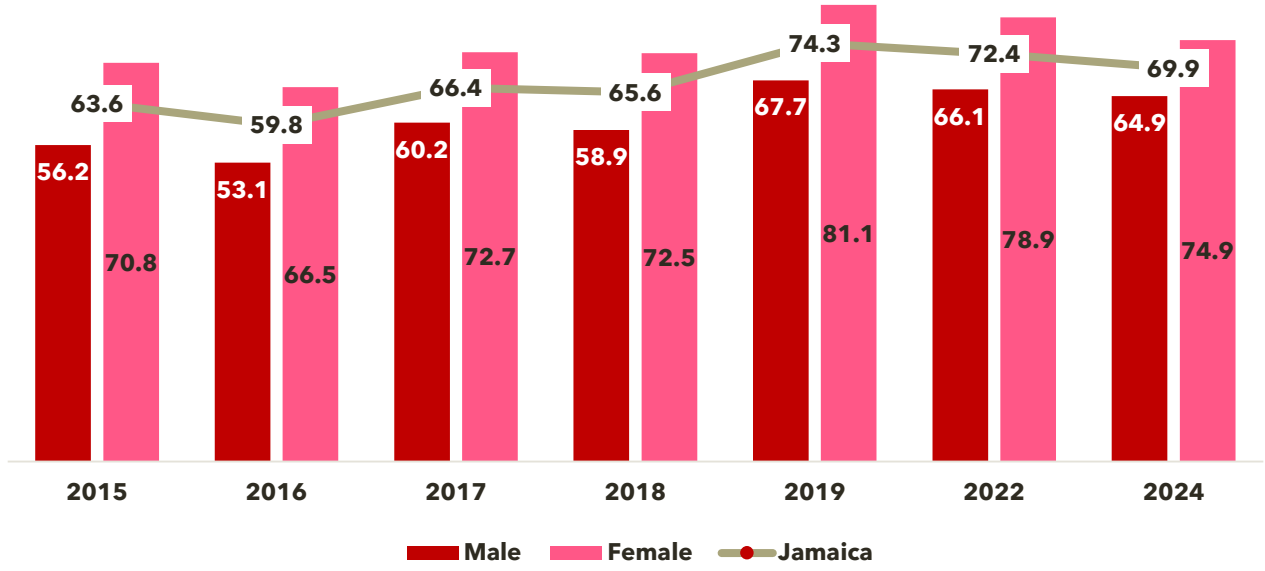


Figure 4-3: Proportion of Students who Achieve Mastery in Numeracy

Findings from the 2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) revealed that approximately two in five children (40.5%) who attended grades 2/3 (regardless of age) acquired foundational literacy skills. Data disaggregated by sex showed that 44.7 per cent of girls compared to 34.6 per cent of boys possessed the basic literacy skills.

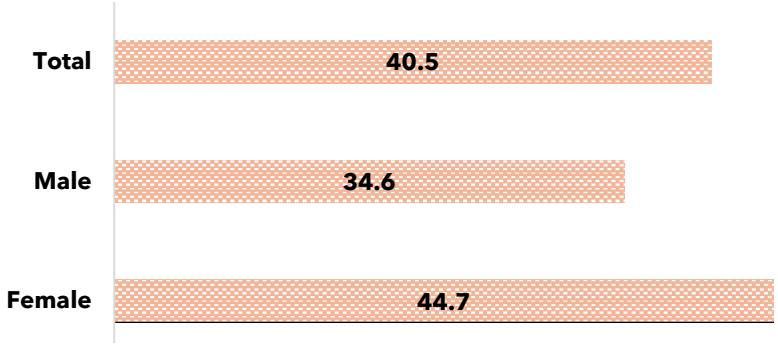
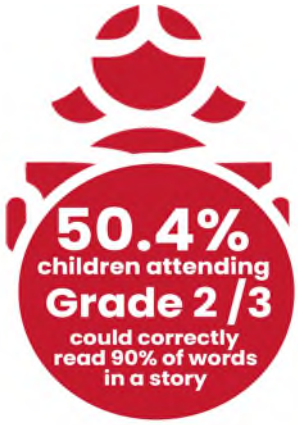


Figure 4-4: Percentage of Children Attending Grades 2/3 who Demonstrate Foundational Literacy Skills, 2022

Of the three foundational reading tasks, approximately one-half (50.4%) of children attending grades 2/3 were able to correctly read 90.0 per cent of words in a story, while 43.3 per cent were able to correctly answer two inferential questions. A higher percentage of girls than boys attending grades 2/3 were able to correctly perform each task. Over one-half (54.1%) of girls correctly read 90.0 per cent of words in a story compared to 45.0 per cent of boys. Likewise, 47.4 per cent of girls compared to 37.6 per cent of boys correctly answered two inferential questions.



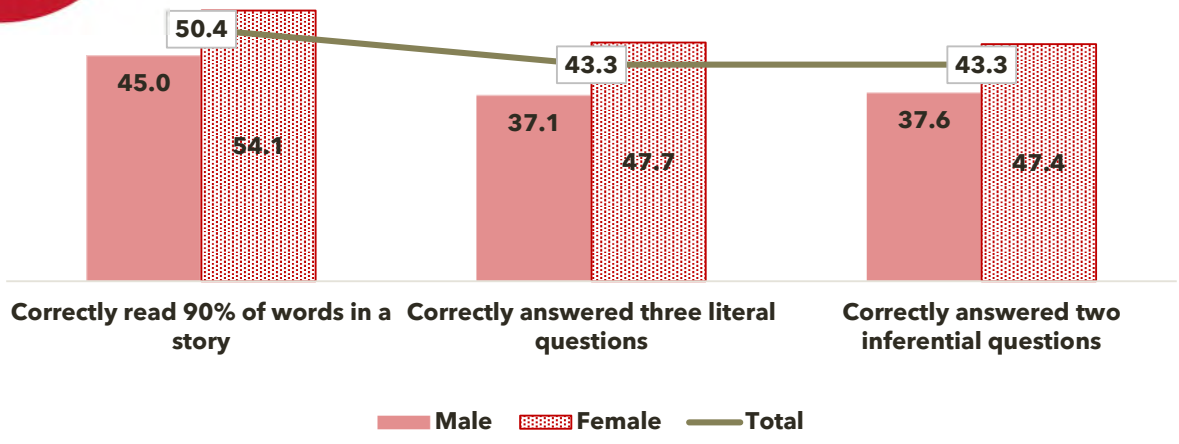
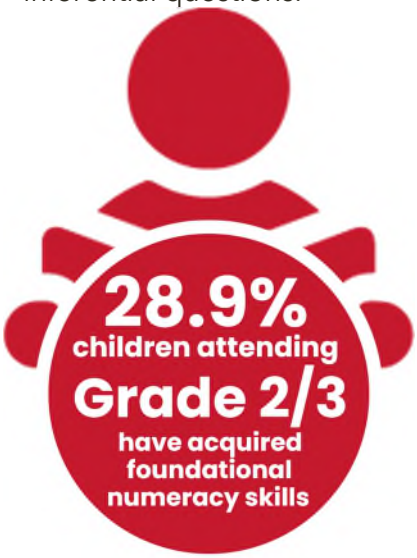


Figure 4-5: Percentage of Children Attending Grades 2/3 who Successfully Completed Specified Literacy Tasks, MICS 2022

Similarly, 47.7 per cent of girls compared to 37.1 per cent of boys correctly answered three inferential questions.



In relation to numeracy, data from MICS showed that approximately 29.0 per cent of children attending grades 2/3 have acquired fundamental numeracy skills. Data disaggregated by sex showed that 28.6 per cent of men and 29.1 per cent of women attending grades 2/3 possessed basic numeracy skills.

Figure 4-6: Percentage of Children Attending Grade 2/3 who Demonstrated Foundational Numeracy Skills by Sex, 2022

Among the tasks assigned, approximately three out of four students (75.6%) attending grades 2/3 were able to successfully complete number discrimination. However, only 37.4 per cent were able to accomplish pattern recognition and completion.

For all numeracy tasks, a higher percentage of girls than boys demonstrated successful completion. Relative to the other tasks, majority of students successfully completed the *number discrimination* task; 74.0 per cent of boys and 76.7 per cent of girls. Conversely, pattern recognition and completion had the lowest proportion of successful completion for both male and female students. For the number reading tasks, 62.0 per cent of children were successful overall, comprising 63.6 per cent of girls and 59.6 per cent of boys.

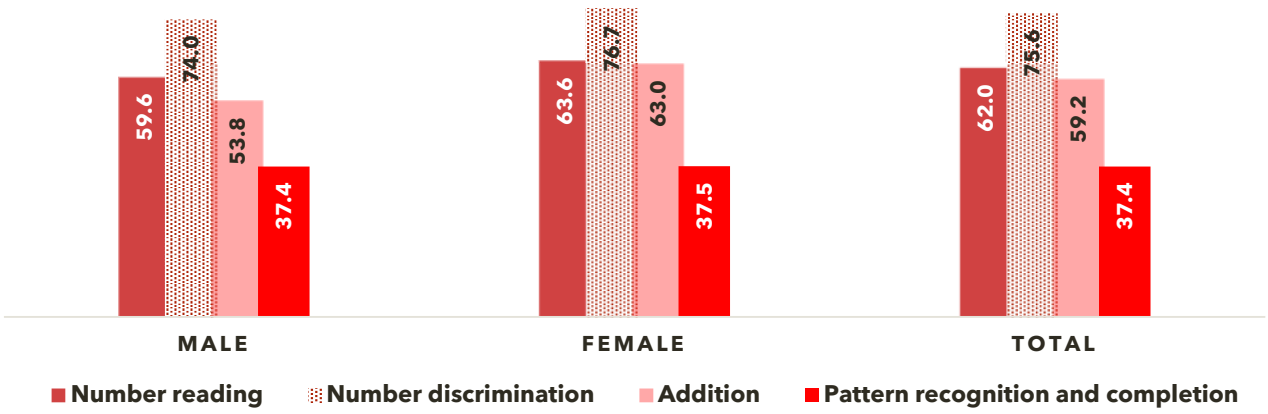
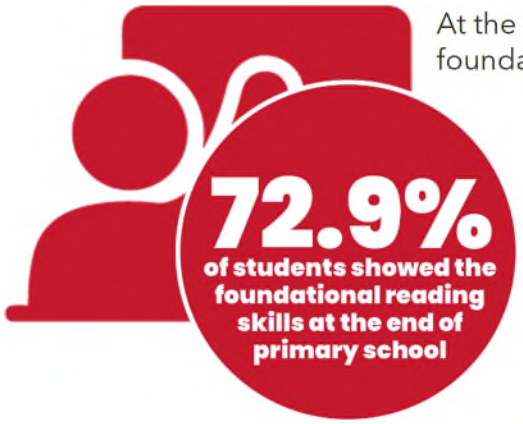


Figure 4-7: Percentage of Children Attending Grades 2/3 who Successfully Completed Specified Numeracy Tasks, 2022

Proportion of children at the end of primary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics



At the end of primary school, 72.9 per cent of students exhibited foundational reading skills. Data disaggregated by sex indicated that 78.5 per cent of girls and 67.6 per cent of boys had attained foundational reading skills.

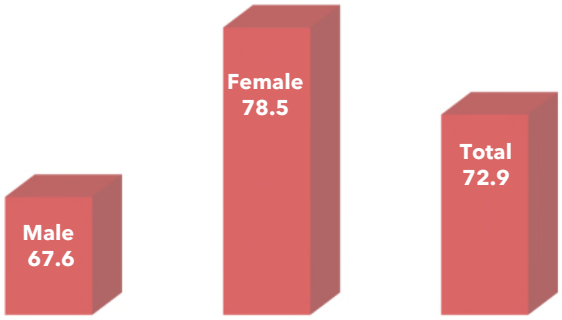


Figure 4-8:Percentage of Students at the End of Grade 6 who Demonstrate *Foundational Reading Skills by Sex, 2022*

Further breakdown of the data by skill area revealed that 87.9 per cent of children at the end of grade 6 could accurately read 90.0 per cent of words in a story, 74.7 per cent could correctly answer three literal questions, and 81.9 per cent could answer two inferential questions. A higher percentage of girls demonstrated competence in these skills compared to boys.

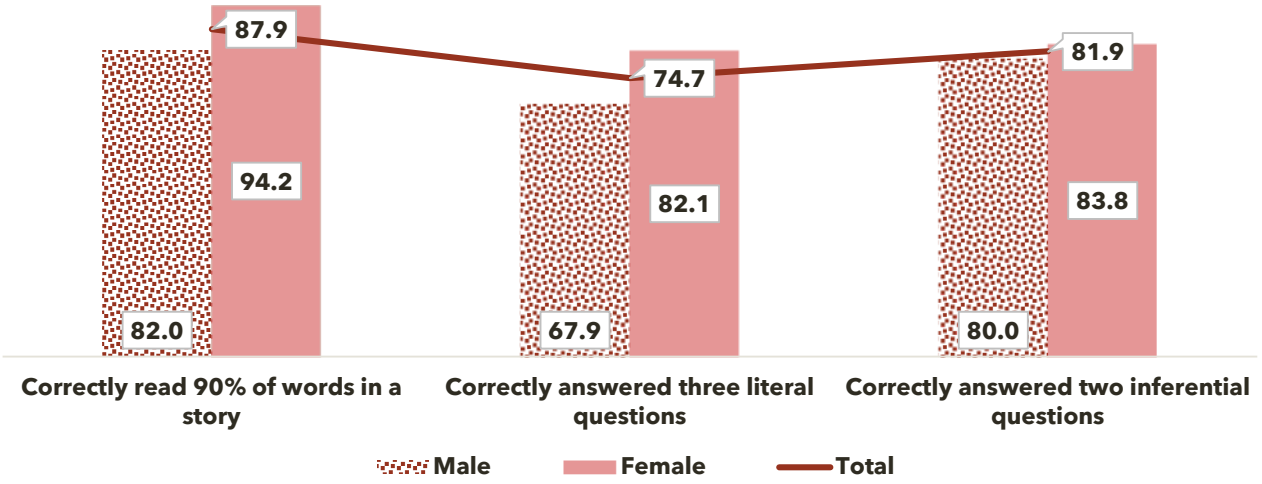


Figure 4-9: Percentage of Grade 6 Students who Successfully Completed Specific Literacy Tasks by Sex, 2022

Of the students who demonstrated foundational numeracy skills, approximately nine in ten successfully completed the number discrimination (93.8%) and number reading tasks (90.4%) per cent successfully completed the per cent completed the (Additionally, a higher percentage of boys (94.5%) than girls (93.0%) successfully completed the number discrimination task. Similarly, boys (80.1%) were more likely than girls (76.8%) to successfully complete the additional tasks.

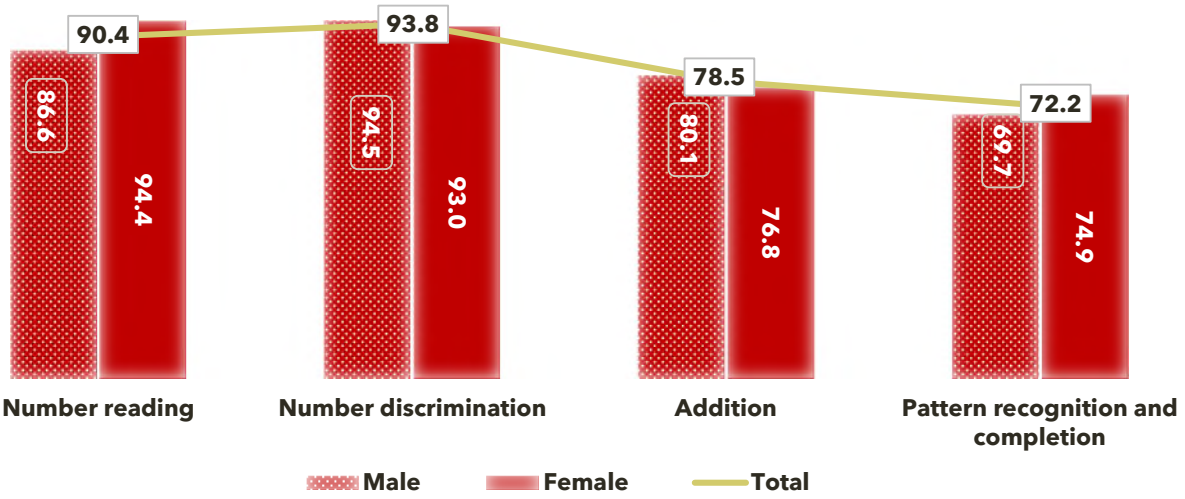


Figure 4-10: Percentage of Grade 6 Students who Successfully Completed Specific Numeracy Tasks by Sex, 2022

Indicator 4.1.2: Completion rate (primary education, lower secondary education, upper secondary education)

Figure 4-11 presents the completion rate across various school levels. As illustrated in the chart, the higher the education level the lower the completion rate. For Primary Education, the completion rate stands at 98.5 per cent, while for Lower Secondary Education it was 94.8 per cent and for Upper Secondary Education, 85.8 per cent.

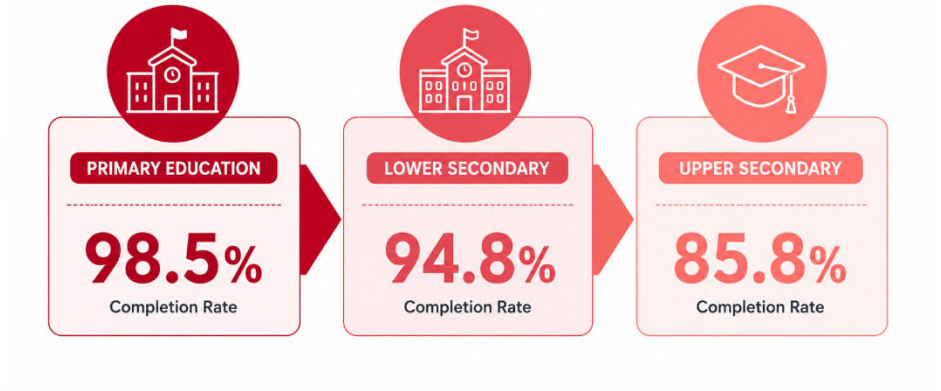


Figure 4-11: Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education), 2022

Across all levels, girls exhibited a higher completion rate than boys. At the Primary level, the completion rate for girls was 99.2 per cent compared to 97.9 per cent for boys. Similarly, at the Lower Secondary level, the completion rate for girls was 96.5 per cent compared to 93.1per cent for boys. At the Upper Secondary level, the completion rate for girls was 89.1 per cent, 7.1 per cent higher than that of boys.

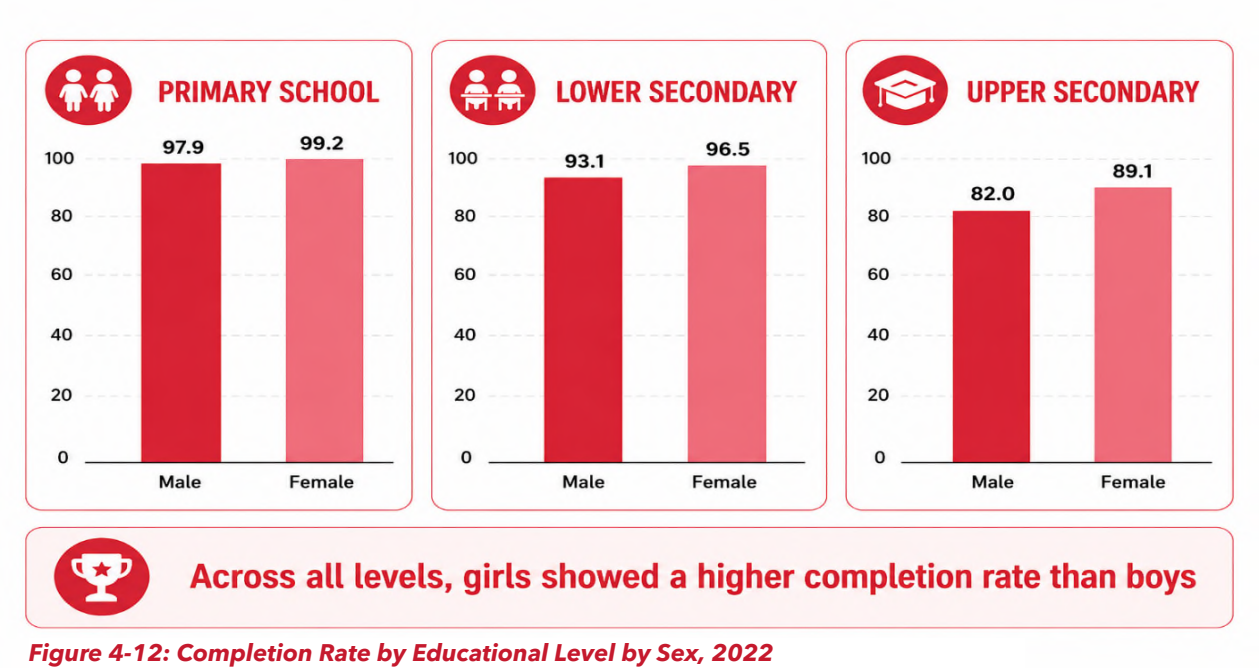


Figure 4-12: Completion Rate by Educational Level by Sex, 2022

Analysed by wealth status, the data revealed that a lower proportion of children from the poorest quintile completed each educational level, compared to those from the wealthiest quintile. At the Primary level, 97.0 per cent of children from the poorest quintile completed school, contrasting with 100.0 per cent of children from the richest quintile. Similarly, at the Lower Secondary level, the completion rate was 92.5 per cent for children in the poorest quintile, in contrast to 99.3 per cent of those in the richest quintile. At the Upper Secondary level, the completion rate for children in the poorest quintile stood at 74.8 per cent, while it reached 96.9 per cent for those in the richest quintile.

Figure 4-13: Percentage Completion Rate by School Level by Wealth Quintile, 2022

Target 4.2: By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education

Early childhood development (ECD) is fundamental for lifelong success. Investing in ECD is highly beneficial, improving adult health, education, and productivity, thus building human capital, and fostering sustainable development. ECD promotes equity from the beginning and serves as a valuable indicator of national development. Efforts to enhance ECD yield significant human, social, and economic advancements for both individuals and societies.

According to the MICS Early Childhood Development Index 2030, approximately 94.0 per cent of children aged 2–4 years in Jamaica were found to be developmentally on track in terms of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A higher proportion of girls (96.1%) than boys (91.7%) met developmental milestones. (See Table 4-2)

Indicator 4.2.1: Proportion of children aged 24–59 months who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, by sex

An assessment of children's exposure to organized learning activities in the year prior to the start of primary school was done. This assessment showed that between 2015 and 2021, there was a 6.2 percentage points reduction in the proportion of children aged 36-59 months who were enrolled in an early childhood education programme. In 2015, approximately 99.0 per cent of children were enrolled in early childhood educational programme compared to 93.0 per cent in 2021.

According to the 2022 MICS report, the percentage of children aged 36-59 months engaged in organized learning activities was 93.4 per cent. This participation rate differed slightly between boys and girls, with 93.9 per cent of boys and 92.8 per cent of girls taking part in these programmes.

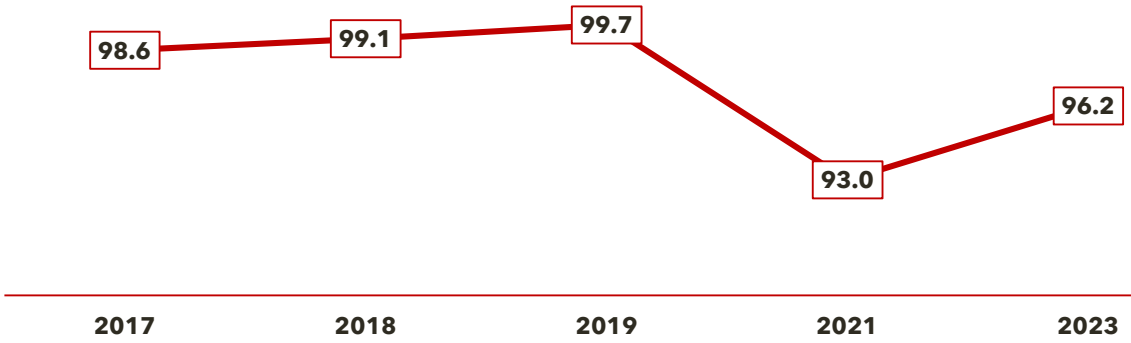


Figure 4-14: Percentage of Children 36-56 Month Enrolled in an Early Childhood Institution 2017-2023

Target 4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university

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

Target 4.3 aims to guarantee equitable access to affordable and high-quality education and training for both men and women. According to findings from the 2021 Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, enrolment in education or training among youth (aged 15-24) declined from 45.0 per cent in 2016 to 43.1per cent in 2021. Similarly, enrolment for adults aged 25 and older decreased from 5.0 per cent in 2016 to 3.8 per cent in 2021.

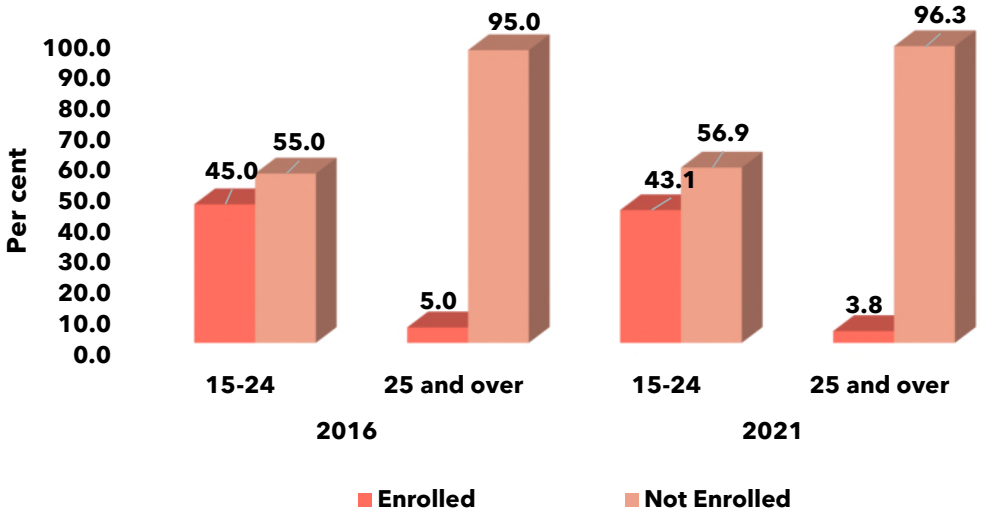


Figure 4-15: Percentage of Persons 15 years and Older who are Enrolled, 2016, 2021

Target 4.4 By 2030, substantially increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship

SDG Target 4.4 focuses on increasing the number of youth and adults who possess relevant skills for employment, decent work, and entrepreneurship. It emphasizes the development of technical, vocational, and digital competencies that are essential in a rapidly evolving, knowledge-based economy. Achieving this target is critical for improving productivity, reducing unemployment particularly among young people and ensuring that individuals are equipped to participate meaningfully in sustainable economic growth. Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill.

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

The proportion of youth and adults with ICT skills refers to the percentage of persons who performed selected ICT activities in the last three months. Since 2023, skills are reported by domain—Communication, Information and Data Literacy, Problem Solving, and Digital Content Creation—based on recommendations from the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). This approach provides a clearer picture of digital competencies across the population.

Between 2023 and 2024, "Communication Skills" remained high, with about 74.0 per cent of individuals having above basic skills. "Information and Data Literacy" improved slightly, as above basic skills increased from 32.5 per cent to 35.2 per cent, though most persons still operated at the basic level. Of note, this domain is based on only two indicators, which limits detailed assessment. In contrast, higher-level problem-solving skills declined, with above basic skills falling from 44.9 per cent to 37.7 per cent. A similar decline was seen in digital content creation, where above basic skills dropped from 53.2 per cent to 46.9 per cent, indicating a shift toward more basic-level competencies.

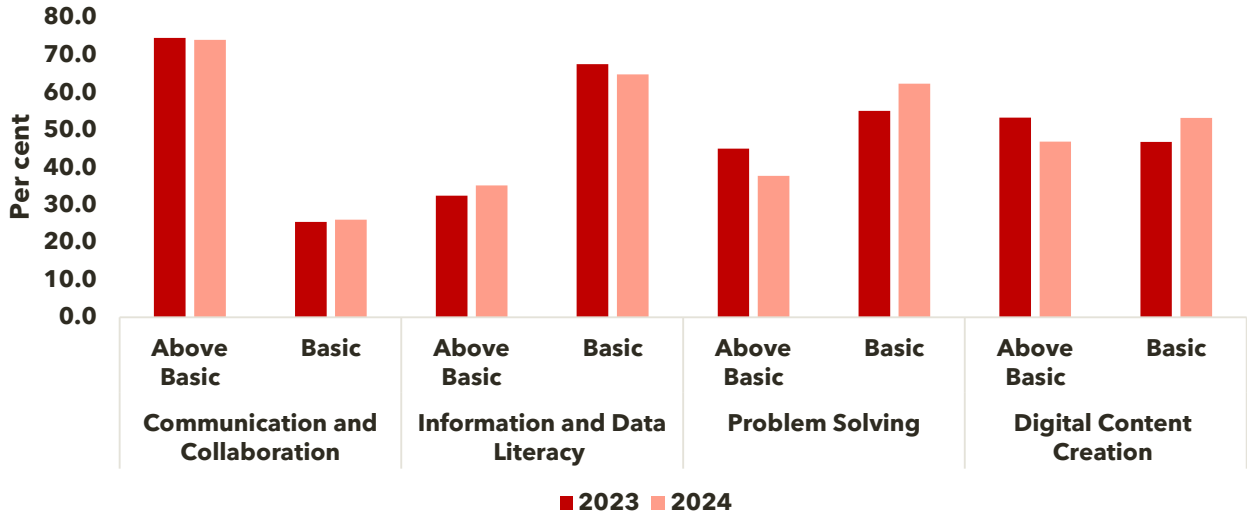


Figure 4-16: Proportion of youth and adults with information and communications technology (ICT) skills, by type of skill, 2023-2024

Youth 15-24 years

Disaggregation by age showed differences in ICT use. Among youth aged 15–24, engagement was highest in communication and information activities. Information searching rose slightly from 45.7 per cent in 2023 to 46.8 per cent in 2024, while reading or downloading materials increased from 16.0 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

For communication, internet calling increased from 58.9 per cent to 60.0 per cent, and social networking remained high (about 45.0 per cent). Email use declined slightly, while participation in online discussions rose from 13.8 per cent to 17.2 per cent.

Digital content creation remained low, though some improvements were observed. Copying or moving files increased from 26.2 per cent to 29.1 per cent, and creating presentations rose from 10.7 per cent to 13.9 per cent. However, spreadsheet use stayed at 11.0 per cent and online document editing remained low (under 8.0 per cent).

Participation in problem solving and online transactions was also limited, despite increases in installing devices and software. Internet banking remained stable (around 20.0 per cent), while online purchasing rose slightly to 15.3 per cent. Engagement in education and research remained unchanged at about 18.0 per cent.

Adults 25 years and older

Among persons aged 25 and over, ICT use showed a similar pattern but with stronger functional engagement. Information searching remained high (over 45.0 per cent), while reading or downloading materials increased slightly from 16.0 per cent to 17.5 per cent. Internet calling was the most common communication activity (about 60.0 per cent), with social networking also high (around 45.0 per cent). Email use remained relatively important, despite a small decline.

Adults showed slightly higher participation in digital content creation, especially for work-related tasks. Copying or moving files increased from 26.2 per cent to 29.1 per cent, and creating presentations rose from 10.7 per cent to 13.9 per cent. However, advanced skills such as using spreadsheets (around 11.0 per cent) and editing documents online (below 8.0 per cent) remained limited.

In problem solving and online transactions, adults were more active, particularly in installing devices (16.5 per cent) and software (17.9 per cent). Participation in internet banking (about 20.0 per cent) and online shopping (15.3 per cent) was also higher, reflecting greater financial activity. Engagement in education and research remained moderate at around 18.0 per cent.

Target 4.5 By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.

Target 4.5 promotes gender equality in education and ensures universal access to education and vocational training at all levels. Gender parity indices serve as measures to assess the ratio of female students enrolled at various levels of education to the number of male students. A value of 1 signifies parity between the two groups, while a deviation from 1 indicates a disparity between them.

As depicted in Table 4-1, the Gender Parity Indices indicate that girls in Jamaica are more likely to attend school across all levels of the education system compared to boys. This trend persists across different wealth quintiles and urban and Rural Areas, where girls exhibit higher attendance rates than boys.

Indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators on this list that can be disaggregated.

The Gender Parity Indices for Primary (1.03), Lower Secondary (1.06), and Upper Secondary (1.12) education levels suggest that girls were more likely than boys to attend school. Furthermore, the disparity between genders widens as the education level progresses. The Wealth Parity Index highlights that children from the poorest quintile have reduced access to education compared to those from the wealthiest quintile across all educational levels. Similarly, children residing in Rural Areas display lower rates of school attendance compared to their urban counterparts.

Table 4-1: Gender Parity Index, 2022

Parity Indices	Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
Gender (attendance, girls/boys)	**1.03**	**1.06**	**1.12**
Wealth (attendance, poorest/richest)	0.95	10.87	0.82
Area (attendance, rural/urban)	0.99	0.99	0.97

Target 4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy.

Target 4.6 focuses on ensuring that youth achieve literacy and numeracy, which are essential for development and employability. In Jamaica, performance in the Caribbean Secondary Education Certificate (CSEC), administered by the Caribbean Examinations Council, is used as a proxy to measure progress, particularly in English Language and Mathematics.

Indicator 4.6.1: Youth/adult literacy rate

Over the period under review, the percentage of students obtaining passes in English Language declined from 71.2 per cent in 2016 to 61.7 per cent in 2021, before increasing to 76.4 per cent in 2024. In contrast, Mathematics performance showed an overall decline of 7.7 percentage points between 2016 and 2024. For both subjects, women consistently outperformed men. In 2024, 81.4 per cent of women passed English Language compared to 69.6 per cent of men. Similarly, 41.2 per cent of women passed Mathematics compared to 38.4 per cent of men. Notably, passes in Mathematics remained below 50 per cent for both men and women over the period 2021-2024.

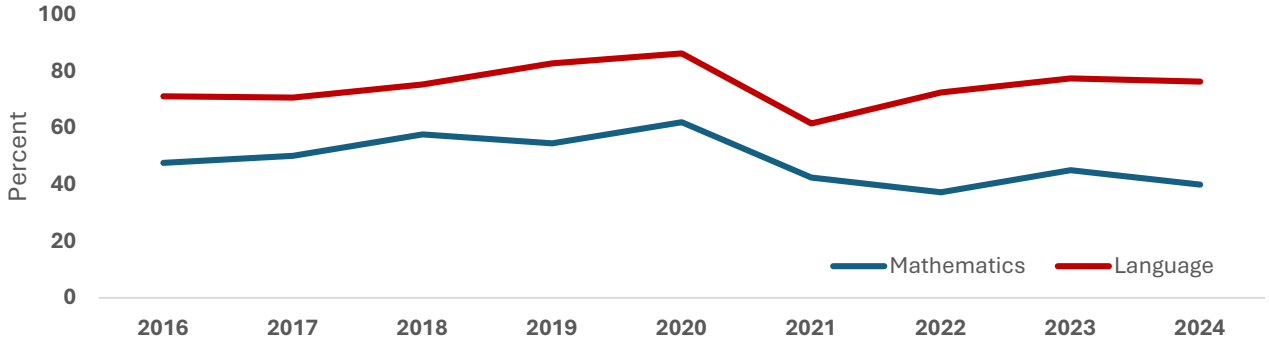


Figure 4-17: Performance of Candidates in English Language and Mathematics, 2016-2023

Target 4.b By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing States and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and information and communications technology, technical, engineering and scientific programmes, in developed countries and other developing countries.

Target 4.b highlights the importance of access and availability of scholarships for students from developing nations. Through the provision of scholarships, this target seeks to empower individuals by enhancing access to higher education which encompasses vocational training, information, and communications technology (ICT), as well as technical, engineering, and scientific programmes.

Indicator 4.b.1: Volume of official development assistance flows for scholarships

According to Figure 4-19, the official development assistance flows designated for scholarships to Jamaica showed fluctuations over the specified period. These funds moved from US$4.771,826 in 2015 to US$4,541,462 in 2016, before surging to US$5,357,942 in 2017, marking the highest point within the timeframe. Subsequently, there was a decline to US$1,287,976 in 2020. Overall, there was a 73.0 per cent decrease in the amount allocated for scholarships between 2015 and 2020.

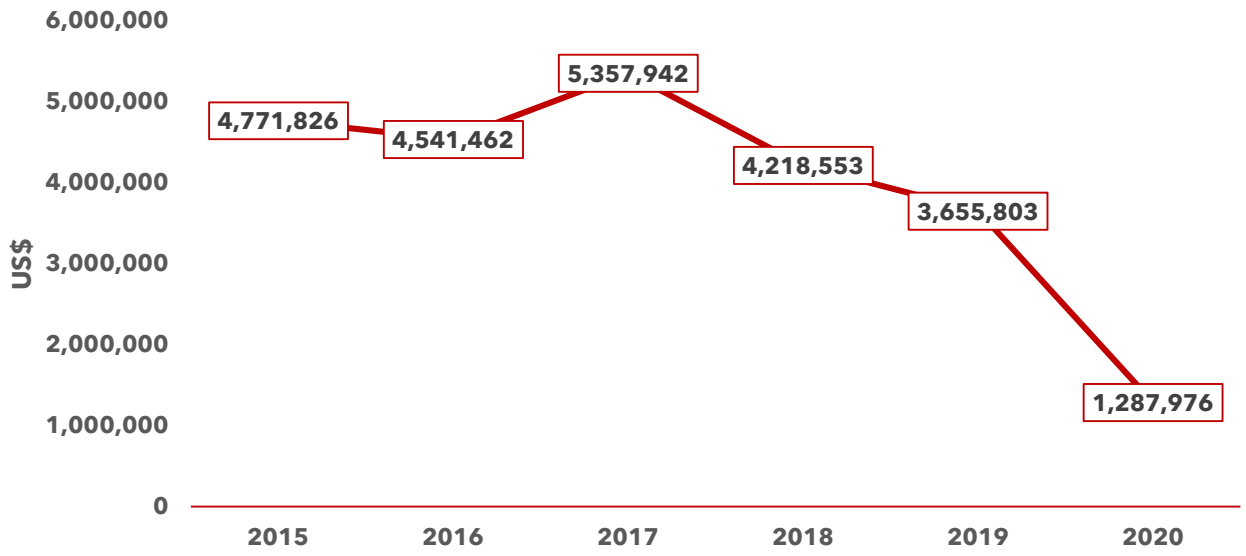


Figure 4-18: Volume of Official Development Assistance Flows for Scholarships (US$), 2015 – 2020

4.c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States.

Ensuring quality education necessitates the presence of competent teachers across all levels of the education system. This guarantees that students receive comprehensive instruction, equipping them with the essential knowledge and skills vital for national development. In Jamaica, great effort has been made in enhancing the quality of education by ensuring that educators possess the necessary qualifications to effectively support student learning and development.

Indicator 4.c.1: Proportion of teachers with the minimum required qualifications, by education level

From 2015 to 2021, there has been a notable improvement in the proportion of teachers possessing the minimum required qualifications across different educational levels. At the pre-primary level, the percentage of teachers meeting the minimum qualifications rose from 75.5 per cent in 2015 to 100.0 per cent in 2021. Similarly, at the primary level, the proportion of teachers meeting the minimum qualifications increased from 93.4 per cent in 2015 to 100.0 per cent in 2021. Since 2016, secondary schools have consistently maintained a 100.0 per cent rate of teachers meeting the minimum required qualifications. These positive trends underscore a concerted effort towards enhancing the quality of education by ensuring that educators possess the necessary qualifications to effectively support student learning and development.

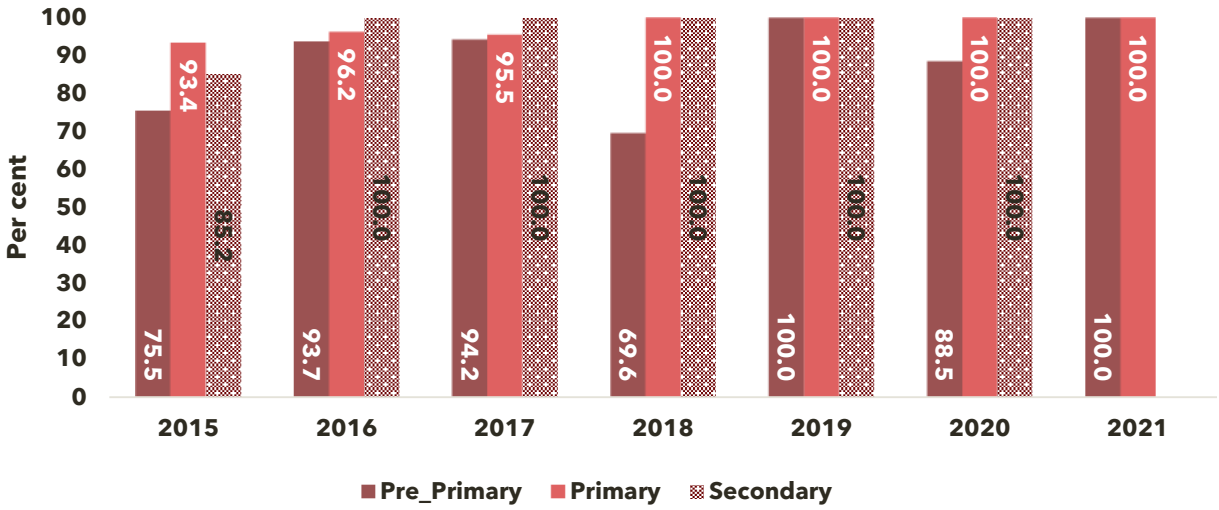


Figure 4-19: Proportion of Teachers with the Minimum Required Qualifications by Level, 2015-2021

Goal 4 Tables

Table 4-2: Proportion of Children and Young People (A) In Grades 2/3; (B) at the end of Primary; and (C) at the end of Lower Secondary Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level in (I) Reading by Sex

Grade	Percentage who Correctly Read 90% of Words in a Story	Percentage who Correctly Answered Comprehension Questions		Percentage who Demonstrated Foundational Reading Skills	Number of Children Aged 7-14 Years
		Three literals	Two inferential		
Male					
Grade 2-3	45.0	37.1	37.6	34.6	235
Grade 6	82.0	67.9	80.0	67.6	178
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	91.6	72.9	83.1	70.3	62
Female					
Grade 2-3	54.1	47.7	47.4	44.7	331
Grade 6	94.2	82.1	83.8	78.5	166
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	(94.4)	(85.7)	(92.4)	(83.7)	84
Total					
Grade 2-3	50.4	43.3	43.3	40.5	565
Grade 6	87.9	74.7	81.9	72.9	344
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	93.2	80.3	88.4	78.0	146

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF
Comments/ Exceptions	( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey.
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-3: Percentage of Children Aged 7-14 Years who Demonstrate Foundational Numeracy Skills by Successfully Completing Four Foundational Numeracy Tasks, by Sex, Jamaica MICS, 2022

Grade	Percentage of Children who Successfully Completed Tasks of				Percentage of Children who Demonstrate Foundational Numeracy Skills	Number of Children Aged 7-14 Years
	Number reading	Number discrimination	Addition	Pattern recognition and completion		
Male						
Grade 2-3	59.6	74.0	53.8	37.4	28.6	235
Grade 6	86.6	94.5	80.1	69.7	65.3	178
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	(96.8)	(97.0)	(82.9)	(72.4)	(66.0)	62
Female						
Grade 2-3	63.6	76.7	63.0	37.5	29.1	331
Grade 6	94.4	93.0	76.8	74.9	62.1	166
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	(98.2)	(98.7)	(96.5)	(86.6)	(84.8)	84
Total						
Grade 2-3	62.0	75.6	59.2	37.4	28.9	565
Grade 6	90.4	93.8	78.5	72.2	63.7	344
Grade 9/ 3rd Form	97.6	97.9	90.7	80.5	76.8	146

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF/WHO Nurturing Care Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-4: Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education), MICS 2022

Category	Primary School	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
Total	**98.5**	**94.8**	**85.8**
Sex			
Male	97.9	93.1	82.0
Female	99.2	96.5	89.1
Area			
Urban	98.3	95.9	87.5
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	99.1	95.8	88.2
Other Urban Centres	97.6	96.0	86.7
Rural	98.6	93.8	83.9
Wealth Index Quintile			
Poorest	97.0	92.5	74.8
Second	99.7	92.2	76.2
Middle	97.6	93.1	86.8
Fourth	98.6	97.3	95.3
Richest	100.0	99.3	96.9

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF/WHO Nurturing Care Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-5: Proportion of Children Aged 24-59 Months who are Developmentally on Track in Health, Learning and Psychosocial Well-Being, 2022

Category	Percentage who are Developmentally on Track	Number of Children Aged 2-4 Years
Total	**93.8**	**870**
Sex		
Male	91.7	467
Female	96.1	403
Area		
Urban	93.0	453
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	95.8	269
Other Urban Centres	88.9	184
Rural	94.6	417
Age		
2	92.3	283
3	94.4	275
4	94.5	313
Attendance to Early Childhood Education[A]		
Attending	97.8	417
Not attending	90.0	453
Missing/DK	(*)	0
Wealth Index Quintile		
Poorest	92.0	206
Second	94.4	222
Middle	94.9	162
Fourth	95.3	154
Richest	92.1	127

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF/WHO Nurturing Care Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	[A] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3-4 years. (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-6: Participation Rate in Organised Learning (One Year Before the Official Primary Entry Age), 2022

Category	Per Cent of Children			Total	Net Attendance Rate (Adjusted)	Number of Children Aged 5 Years at Beginning of School Year
	Attending an Early Childhood Education Programme	Attending Primary Education	Not Attending any Level of Education (Out of School)			
Total	**64.8**	**28.6**	**6.7**	**100.0**	**93.3**	**361**
Sex						
Male	62.1	31.8	6.1	100.0	93.9	179
Female	67.4	25.4	7.2	100.0	92.8	182
Area						
Urban	68.3	25.3	6.4	100.0	93.6	184
GKMA	65.2	30.2	4.6	100.0	95.4	97
OUC	71.7	19.8	8.5	100.0	91.5	87
Rural	61.1	32.0	6.9	100.0	93.1	177
Quintile						
Poorest	63.0	25.5	11.5	100.0	88.5	96
Second	60.6	32.8	6.6	100.0	93.4	84
Middle	69.8	25.2	5.0	100.0	95.0	79
Fourth	66.7	28.6	4.7	100.0	95.3	56
Richest	(65.0)	(33.1)	(1.8)	100.0	(98.2)	45

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.2.2
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF/WHO Nurturing Care Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-7: Proportion of Youth and Adults with Information and Communications Technology (ICT) Skills, by Type of Skill, 2023-2024

Skills	2023		2024	
	15-24	25 and over	15-24	25 and over
Information and data literacy				
Information search/Browsing	16.0	45.7	17.2	46.8
Reading/downloading online newspapers, magazines, books	6.0	16.0	6.9	17.5
Communication and collaboration				
Sending or receiving email	12.9	33.6	13.2	32.0
Telephoning over the internet	17.6	58.9	17.9	60.0
Participating in social networks	15.8	45.0	16.2	44.5
Accessing chat sites, blogs, news groups or online discussions	5.7	13.8	7.0	17.2
Digital content creation				
Creating electronic presentations with presentation software	6.1	10.7	6.5	13.9
Copying/moving files/folders	14.7	26.2	14.6	29.1
Using basic mathematical formulae in spreadsheets	6.0	11.0	5.7	11.0
Using software run over the internet for editing documents, spreadsheets or presentations	4.3	7.6	3.5	7.8
Problem Solving				
Connecting/installing new devices	6.9	13.8	6.5	16.5
Finding/downloading/installing new software	6.5	13.5	7.6	17.9
Internet banking or other financial services	4.6	20.1	5.1	20.0
Purchasing/ordering goods or services	4.2	14.1	4.7	15.3
Education, research and related activities	10.4	17.9	11.5	17.8
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.1.1			
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions			
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica and Statistical Institute of Jamaica			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions				
URL				

Table 4-8: Parity Indices (Female/Male, Rural/Urban, Bottom/Top Wealth, MICS 2022

Category	Primary School			Lower Secondary School			Upper Secondary School		
	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate (ANAR)		Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate (ANAR)		Gender Parity Index (GPI)	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate (ANAR)		Gender Parity Index (GPI)
	Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys		Girls	Boys	
Total[3]	**96.8**	**94.2**	**1.03**	**94.3**	**89.2**	**1.06**	**86.7**	**77.6**	**1.12**
Area									
Urban	96.7	95.6	1.1	96.3	89.1	1.08	90.4	77.6	1.16
GKMA	97.6	93.9	1.04	94.6	89.6	1.06	86.3	76.4	1.13
OUC	95.7	97.4	0.98	98.1	88.5	1.11	94.4	78.8	1.2
Rural	97.0	93.2	1.04	92.7	89.3	1.04	84.3	77.8	1.08
Quintile									
Poorest	94.5	91.1	1.04	87.9	81.3	1.08	83.3	65.4	1.27
Second	96.4	96.0	1.00	94.6	89.5	1.06	78.7	71.3	1.1
Middle	98.7	93.6	1.05	95.5	91.3	1.05	90.6	82.7	1.1
Fourth	97.3	93.3	1.04	97.7	87.8	1.11	94.1	81.9	1.15
Richest	98.4	97.9	1.01	98.3	97.4	1.01	89.2	(93.3)	(0.96)
Parity Indices									
Wealth Index									
Poorest/Richest[1]	0.96	0.93	n.a.	0.89	0.84	n.a.	0.93	(0.77)	n.a.
Area									
Rural/Urban[2]	1	0.97	n.a.	0.96	1	n.a.	0.93	1	n.a.

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 4.5.1
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), 2022
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	UNICEF/WHO Nurturing Care Framework
Comments/ Exceptions	( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases n.a. not applicable. The table was replicated from the MICS to maintain consistency with the reporting conventions used in the survey
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children

Table 4-9: Volume of Official Development Assistance Flows for Scholarships, 2015-2020

Year	US$
2015	4,771,826
2016	4,541,462
2017	5,357,942
2018	4,218,553
2019	3,655,803
2020	1,287,976

Notes	
Indicator Type	**Global SDG Indicator**
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 4-10: Proportion of Teachers with the Minimum Required Qualifications, 2015-2021

Year	Pre-primary			Primary			Secondary		
	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2015	75.5	81.6	74.7	93.4	88.6	94.0	85.2	78.8	87.9
2016	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	96.2	92.5	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	100.0	100.0	100.0
2018	69.6	92.9	67.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2019	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2020	88.5	100.0	87.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2021	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Education, Skills, Youth and Information
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a.- not available
URL	

GOAL 5

GENDER EQUALITY

GOAL 5 ACHIEVE GENDER EQUALITY AND EMPOWER ALL WOMEN AND GIRLS

This goal recognizes that gender equality is not only a fundamental human right but also a prerequisite for achieving sustainable development. By addressing gender disparities in various aspects of life, including education, employment, political participation, and access to resources, Goal 5 seeks to create a world where women and girls have equal opportunities, rights and representation.

Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.

Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex

The legal framework indicator assesses government efforts to establish, enforce, and monitor legal frameworks promoting gender equality. The Government of Jamaica (GoJ) has implemented and reinforced legal and regulatory structures aimed at combating discrimination against women and girls.

The Gender Sector Plan of Vision 2030 Jamaica–National Development Plan, 2009, alongside the National Policy for Gender Equality (NPGE), 2011, serves as a crucial framework for promoting non-discrimination and safeguarding the rights of all citizens, particularly women and girls.

The Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention Act of 2021)

addresses concerns about sexual harassment that are employment-related, occurring in institutions, or arising in the landlord and tenant relationship.

Since 2018, the GOJ has increased its effort to implement and strengthen the legal and regulatory framework to address discrimination against women and girls. A comprehensive review of legislation including the Sexual Offences Act, 2009, the Offences Against the Person Act, 1865 (amended 2014), the Domestic Violence Act, 1996 and the Childcare and Protection Act, 2004 are being reviewed in line with the NPGE to ensure equality, non-discrimination under the law and access to justice.

A notable achievement in this ongoing effort was the approval and passage of the Sexual Harassment (Protection and Prevention) Act of 2021. This landmark legislation aims to provide protection and redress against all forms of unwanted sexual advances, further reinforcing the commitment to gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls.

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

According to the United Nations (2022), getting married before the age of 18 constitutes a fundamental breach of human rights, as it hinders a girl's growth, as it is often accompanied by early pregnancy and social isolation, disrupting her education, curtailing her career and vocational prospects, and exposing her to higher risks of intimate partner violence. This practice of early/child marriage directly reflects gender inequality.

Indicator 5.3.1: Proportion of women aged 20–24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18

The MICS 2022 data showed that, in Jamaica, 5.6 per cent of women aged 20-24 years entered their first marriage, common-law union, or visiting partner relationship before the age of 15, while approximately 27.0 per cent entered such relationships before their 18th birthday. In the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Areas (GKMA), young women aged 20-24 years were more likely to enter these types of relationships before 15 years old and 18 years old compared to those in Rural Areas (RA) and Other Urban Centres (OUC). Data disaggregated by region indicated that nearly 33.0 per cent of women aged 20-24 years entered these relationships before 18 years, with 6.1 per cent doing so before 15 years. In Rural Areas, 25.0 per cent of women aged 20-24 entered these relationships before 18 years, and 5.5 per cent did so before 15 years.

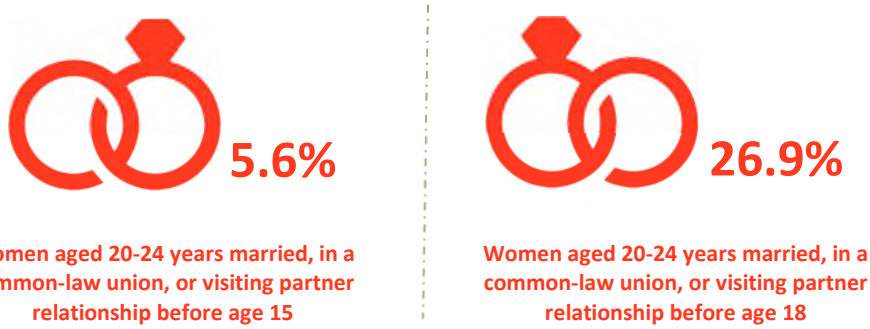


Figure 5-1:Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Years who were Married, in a Common-Law Union, or Visiting Partner Relationship before Age 15 or 18.

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.

Target 5.5 underscores the importance of gender equality in governance and leadership roles, recognizing that women's voices and perspectives are essential for achieving inclusive and sustainable development. In political life, this target calls for increasing the representation of women in elected offices, government positions, and decision-making bodies at all levels. It also emphasizes the need to overcome gender stereotypes and biases that often limit women's access to leadership roles in politics.

Similarly, in economic life, Target 5.5 advocates for equal opportunities for women to participate in and lead businesses, organizations, and other economic institutions. This involves addressing gender-based discrimination in hiring, promotion, and compensation, as well as promoting policies that support women's entrepreneurship and economic empowerment.

Concerning public life, the target seeks to ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in public debates, advocacy efforts, and community initiatives. This includes promoting women's involvement in civil society organizations, community leadership roles, and decision-making processes that affect their lives and well-being.

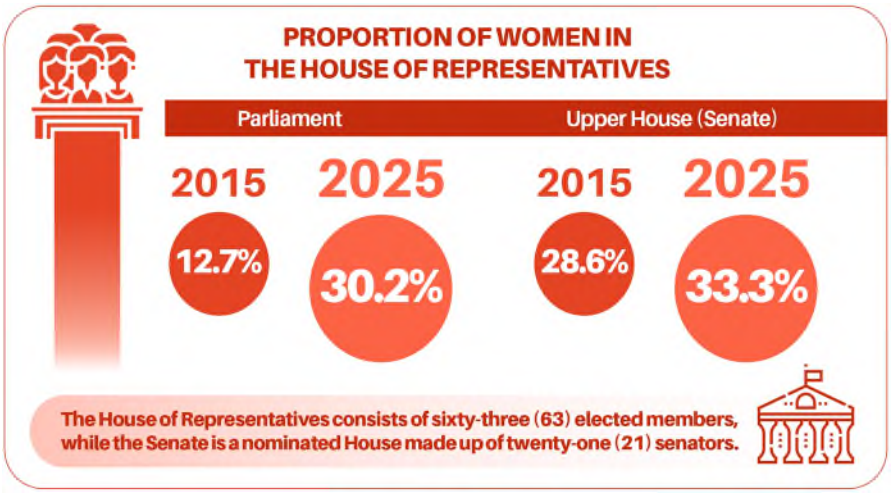
The importance of women participation in leadership and at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life is also a high priority for Jamaica. As such, one of the national

strategies of the Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Framework 2021-2024 seeks to 'Foster Equity in all Spheres of Society', which lead to an equitable society.

Indicator 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in (a) national parliaments and (b) local governments

The Jamaican Parliament, the legislative arm of government, consists of two Houses

1. The House of Representatives also referred to as the Lower House; and
2. The Senate or the Upper House.



The House of Representatives consists of sixty-three (63) elected members, while the Senate is a nominated House made up of twenty-one (21) senators. Thirteen (13) senators are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The other eight (8) senators are appointed on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

Since 2015, the proportion of women in parliament has been increasing steadily. In 2025, of the 63 elected members of parliament, 30.2 per cent were women compared to 12.7 per cent in 2015, an increase of 18.5 percentage points. In the Upper House (Senate), 33.3 per cent of the 21 senators were women, up from 28.6 per cent in 2015.

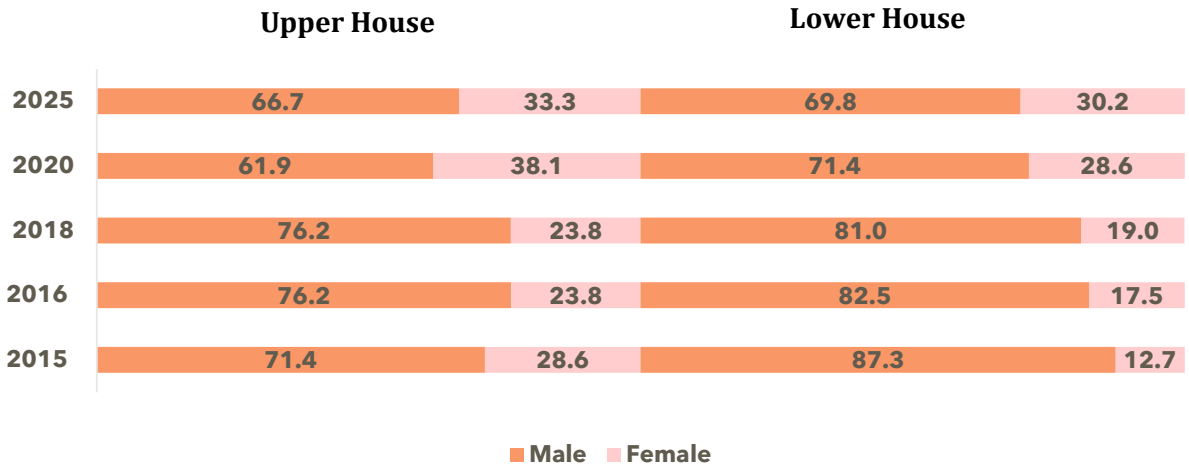


Figure 5-2: Percentage of Women in Parliament and the Senate (2011, 2015, 2016, 2018 & 2020, 2025)

Jamaica's parishes are divided into 63 constituencies with 228 electoral divisions. Councillors and mayors are elected to develop, manage, and maintain infrastructure and public facilities within these divisions through local government elections. At the local government, from 2012 to 2024, approximately 19.0 per cent of elected councillors were women. There has been no female serving as mayor since 2012 when 28.6 per cent of mayors were female.

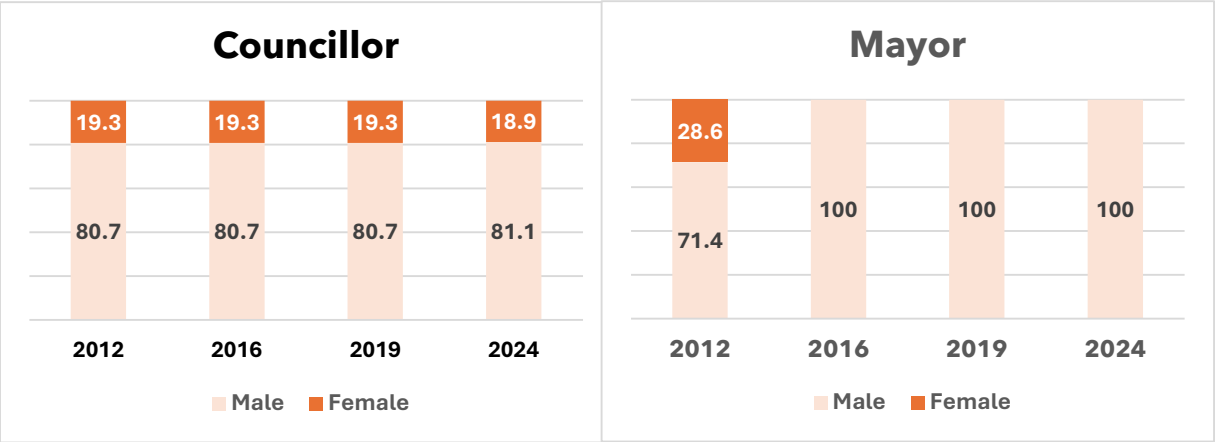


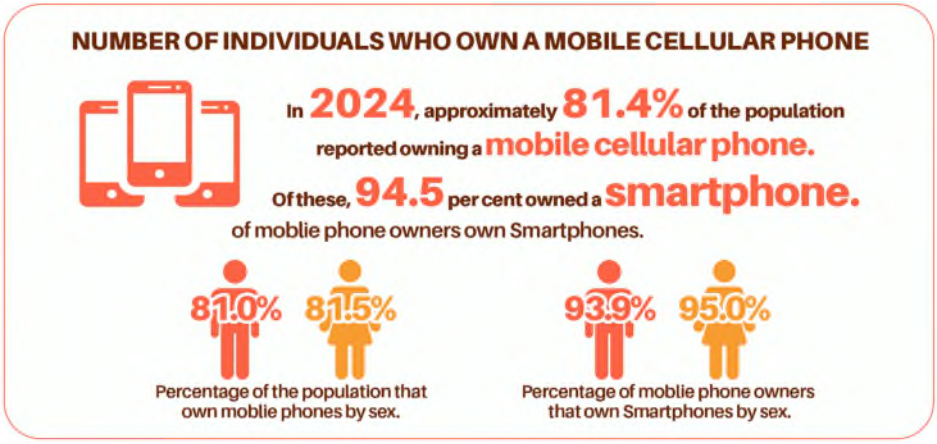
Figure 5-3: Percentage of Women in Local Government, (2012, 2016 & 2019, 2024)

Indicator 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial position

In Jamaica, data from the Quarterly Labour Force Survey indicate that women consistently accounted for the majority of individuals in managerial positions in Jamaica over the period 2024–2025. On average, women held approximately 60 per cent of managerial positions each quarter, while men accounted for about 40 per cent.

Indicator 5.b.1: Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex

Indicator 5.b.1 measures the percentage of individuals who own a mobile phone, disaggregated by sex. It is used to assess gender equality in access to information and communication technologies (ICTs) and supports efforts to empower women and girls. Mobile phone ownership enables access to information, services, and economic opportunities, and helps identify gender gaps in digital access. In 2024, approximately 81.4 per cent of the



population reported owning a mobile cellular phone. Of these, 94.5 per cent owned a smartphone. Disaggregation by sex showed minimal differences, with about eight in every ten individuals owning a mobile phone (men 81.0%; women 81.5%). Among mobile phone owners, a slightly higher proportion of women (95.0%) reported owning a smartphone compared to men (93.9%).

Goal 5 Tables

Table 5-1: Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by Form of Violence and by Area, 2016

Type of Violence	Urban	Rural	All Ever-partnered
Lifetime Intimate Partner Violence			
Economic Violence	7.9	9.3	8.5
Emotional Violence	28.3	29.4	28.8
Physical Violence	25.0	25.4	25.2
Sexual Violence	8.6	6.5	7.7
Physical and/or Sexual Violence	28.1	27.5	27.8
Current Intimate Partner Violence			
Emotional Violence	12.0	10	11.1
Physical Violence	6.2	5.4	5.9
Sexual Violence	2.1	1.6	1.9
Sexual and/or Physical Violence	7.5	6.3	7.0
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	Women's Health Survey 2016 - Jamaica		
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica; UN Women		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions			
URL			

Table 5-2: Proportion of Women aged 20-24 Years who were Married or in a Union Before age 15 and Before age 18, MICS 2022

Category	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18
Jamaica	5.6	26.9
Urban	5.6	28.8
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	6.1	31.9
Other Urban Centres	4.9	23.5
Rural	5.5	25.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – Jamaica 2022	
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica; United Nations Children's Fund	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions		
URL		

Table 5-3: Percentage of Seats held by Women in Parliament, 2007-2025

	2007	2011	2015	2016	2018	2020	2025
Upper House							
Male	85.7	76.2	71.4	76.2	76.2	61.9	66.7
Female	14.3	23.8	28.6	23.8	23.8	38.1	33.3
Total number of seats	**21**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**21**	**21**
Lower House							
Male	86.7	87.3	87.3	82.5	81.0	71.4	69.8
Female	13.3	12.7	12.7	17.5	19.0	28.6	30.2
Total number of seats	**63**	**63**	**63**	**63**	**63**	**63**	**63**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Data Producing Entities	Houses of Parliament
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://japarliament.gov.jm

Table 5-4: Percentage of Seats held by Women in Local Government, 2012, 2016, 2019, 2024

Sex	2012	2016	2019	2024
Councillors				
Female	19.3	19.3	19.3	18.9
Male	80.7	80.7	80.7	81.1
Total Number of Councillors	**228**	**228**	**228**	**228**
Mayors				
Female	28.6	0	0	0
Male	71.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total Number of Mayors	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Local Government and Community Development
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 5-5: Proportion of Women in Managerial Positions, 2024-2025

	2024				2025			
	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct
Number in Managerial Positions								
Male	39,600	39,500	36,900	32,800	38,300	37,700	39,200	41,300
Female	**60,900**	**60,000**	**53,300**	**52,200**	**60,300**	**60,500**	**61,100**	**60,100**
Both Sexes	100,500	99,500	90,100	85,000	98,500	98,100	100,400	101,400
Percentage in Managerial Positions								
Male	39.4	39.7	41.0	38.6	38.9	38.4	39.0	40.7
Female	**60.6**	**60.3**	**59.2**	**61.4**	**61.2**	**61.7**	**60.9**	**59.3**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Labour Force Survey
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica; UN Women
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

GOAL 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

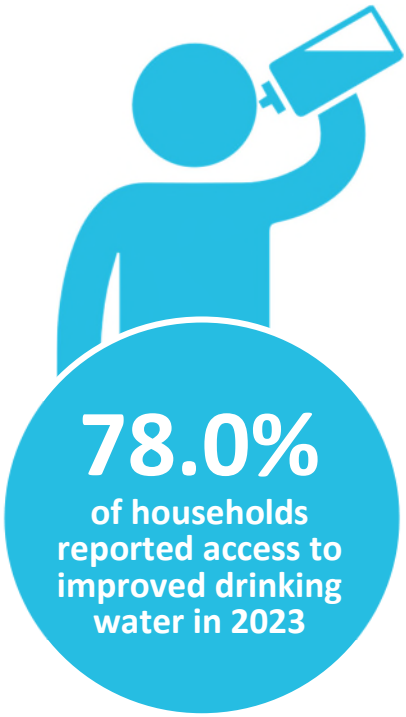
GOAL 6 ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) services is not only a fundamental human right but also serves as a crucial socio-economic and health indicator. This is a vital determinant of various aspects of well-being, including child survival, maternal and children's health, family welfare, and economic productivity. The availability of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation facilities, and proper hygiene practices not only improve health outcomes but also contribute to overall societal development.

The slogan of the National Water Commission, 'Water is Life, encapsulates the vital role that water plays in achieving the SDGs. As emphasized by Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, "Our quality of life depends on the quality of our natural environment." (PIOJ, 2009 30). This underscores the critical importance of ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation services for all individuals.

Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Access to safe drinking water is vital for maintaining good health, improving well-being and supporting productivity, and is recognized as a basic human right. (UN, 2024). In Jamaica, only treated water is considered to be an improved drinking water[9]. This includes water from an indoor or outdoor tap/pipe, public standpipe, bottled water and trucked water from the National Water Commission. Private trucked water is also considered an improved drinking water source.



Indicator 6.1.1: Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

For the period 2017–2023, the proportion of households in Jamaica reporting access to improved drinking water showed moderate fluctuations but remained relatively stable. Over the period, access declined from 78.7 per cent in 2017 to a low of 75.3 per cent in 2021, representing a decline of 3.4 percentage points. By 2023, the proportion increased to 78.0 per cent.

An examination of the data by geographic region showed a contrast between urban and Rural Areas. Rural Areas had the lowest proportion of households with access to improved drinking water sources; declining from 64.5 per cent in 2017 to 50.6 per cent in 2021, before increasing to 59.3 per cent in 2023.

[9] Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, 2018

Conversely, a significantly higher proportion of households in the Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) had access to improved drinking water, with nearly 100.0 per cent (99.0%) reporting such access. Similarly, the proportion of households in Other Urban Centre with access to improved drinking water increased from 82.1 per cent in 2017 to 91.6 per cent in 2021, then declined to 87.9 per cent in 2023.

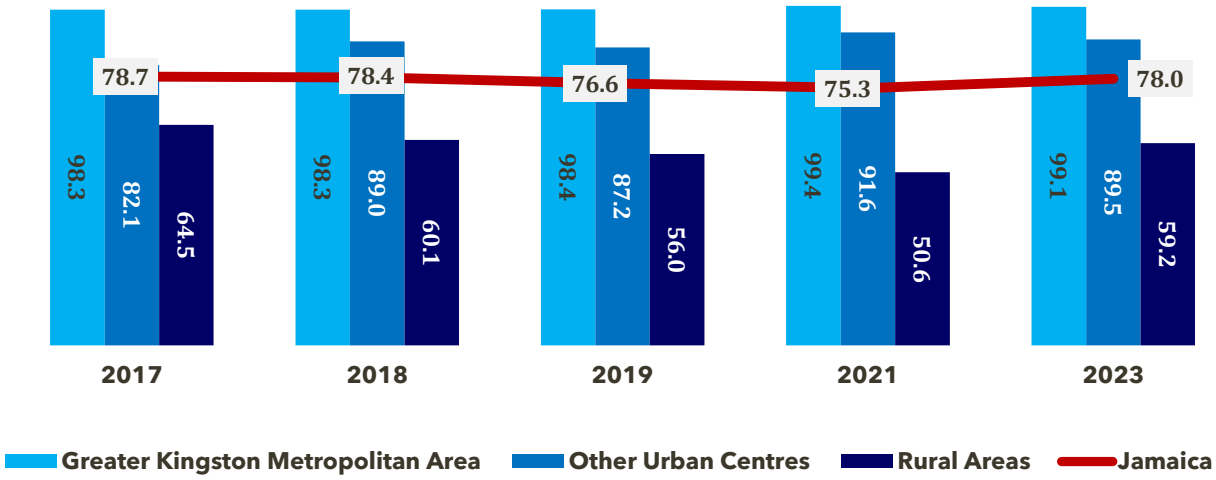


Figure 6-1: Percentage Distribution of Households with Improved Drinking Water, 2017-2023

Target 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

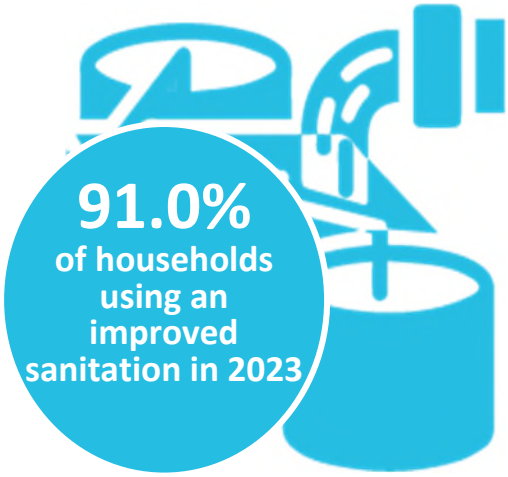
Target 6.2 focuses on achieving access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all in order to improve public health, reduce the spread of disease and promote overall well-being. Access to safely managed sanitation facilities is important for ensuring the safe separation of human waste from human contact, thereby protecting public health. These facilities include flush or pour flush toilets connected to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, as well as ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with slabs and composting toilets.

The target also emphasizes the importance of access to basic hygiene services, particularly handwashing facilities with soap and water available at home. These facilities may be fixed or mobile and include sinks with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, jugs or basins used for handwashing. Soap may include bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent or soapy water.

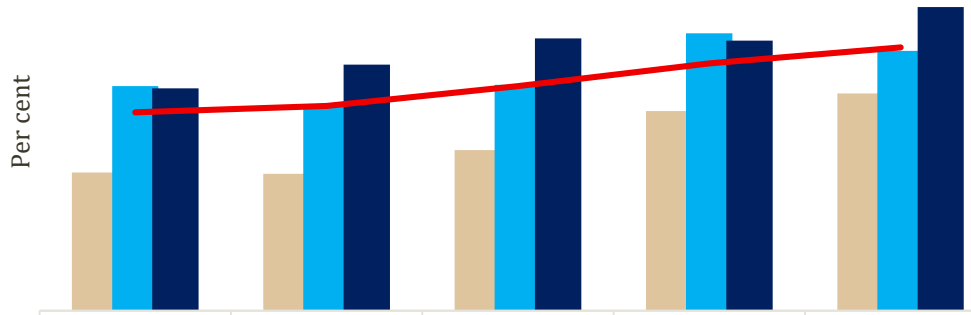
Indicator 6.2.1: Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water

The concept of safely managed sanitation services further emphasizes the importance of ensuring hygienic and safe disposal of excreta. Safely managed sanitation services refer to the use of an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households, and where excreta are either safely treated on-site or removed and treated off-site.

Data from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC) show that there has been a notable improvement in the proportion of households accessing safely managed sanitation services over the period 2017 to 2023. This trend is reflected in the increased proportion of households using an improved sanitation facility that is not shared with other households, which rose from 85.8 per cent in 2017 to 91.0 per cent in 2023.



Specifically, there has been significant progress in the proportion of households with a water closet (toilet) exclusively used by the household, increasing from 72.9 per cent in 2017 to 88.6 per cent in 2023. Conversely, there was a decline in the proportion of households relying on pit latrines, moving from 12.8 per cent in 2017 to 11.3 per cent in 2023. These changes are consistent across the different regions, indicating a nationwide improvement in access to safely managed sanitation services.



	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
GKMA	81.0	80.9	82.8	85.9	87.3
Other Towns	87.9	86.4	88.0	92.1	90.7
Rural	87.7	89.6	91.7	91.5	94.2
Jamaica	85.8	86.3	87.9	89.7	91.0

Figure 6-2: Proportion of Households with Exclusive Use of Toilet Facility, by Region 2017-2023

Similarly, data from the 2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) showed that 93.3 per cent of household members lived in households with improved sanitation facilities that were not shared with other households. Both urban and Rural Areas reported over 90.0 per cent of households had access to improved, non-shared sanitation facilities. In addition, among

households using septic tanks and improved latrines, 90.9 per cent reported the safe in situ disposal of excreta from on-site sanitation facilities.

Access to Handwashing Facilities

Data from the MICS also showed that of the observed households, 82.4 per cent of household members had access to a handwashing facility with both soap and water available. Similar results were reported for both urban and rural households, with access recorded at 82.1 per cent and 82.8 per cent, respectively.

Target 6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping, and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.

Enhancing water quality through measures such as pollution reduction, waste minimization, and safe disposal of hazardous materials is of paramount importance for environmental sustainability and public health. By mitigating pollution and minimizing the release of harmful chemicals and materials into water bodies, we can safeguard ecosystems, protect biodiversity, and ensure the availability of clean and safe water for present and future generations.

Indicator 6.3.1: Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

An analysis of the data on wastewater treatment efforts showed an increase in the proportion of wastewater treated between 2017 and 2022. Specifically, in 2022, 154.9 million cubic meters of wastewater underwent treatment, up from 50.5 million cubic meters treated in 2017.

In 2022, of the total volume of wastewater treated, 95.2 million cubic metres was from private households, while the remaining 59.8 million cubic meters came from various economic activities, including commercial establishments and schools.

The data also revealed the distribution of wastewater treatment methods employed in 2022. Approximately 0.21 million cubic meters underwent primary treatment, while the majority, 153.34 million cubic metres, underwent secondary treatment. Additionally, 1.37 million cubic meters received tertiary treatment.

PROPORTION OF WASTEWATER FLOW SAFELY TREATED

(MIO ^{3}/YEAR), 2017–2022

YEAR	OTHER ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES/ SERVICES (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)	PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)	DOMESTIC WASTEWATER GENERATED (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)	PROPORTION OF WASTEWATER TREATED BY METHOD (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)		
				PRIMARY TREATMENT (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)	SECONDARY TREATMENT (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)	TERTIARY TREATMENT (MIO ^{3}/YEAR)
2017	19.5	31.0	50.5	–	–	–
2018	19.5	31.0	50.5	–	–	–
2019	19.5	31.0	50.5	–	–	–
2020	19.5	31.0	50.5	–	–	–
2021	23.8	38.4	62.2	–	–	–
2022	59.8	95.2	154.9	0.2	153.3	1.4

An assessment of the proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality was conducted between 2020 and 2022. The water bodies examined were rivers and groundwater across the island. Table 6-3 presents the findings of the percentage of water bodies in each vicinity with good ambient water quality. More rivers than groundwater sites examined had good ambient water quality.

Goal 6 Tables

Table 6-1: Proportion of Population Using Safely Managed Drinking Water Services, 2017-2023

Area	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Jamaica	78.7	78.4	76.6	75.3	78.0
GKMA	98.3	98.3	98.4	99.4	98.9
Other Urban Centres	82.1	89.0	87.2	91.6	87.9
Rural	64.5	60.1	56.0	50.6	59.3
Notes					
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator				
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions				
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica				
Conceptual Framework					
Comments/ Exceptions					
URL					

Table 6-2: Proportion of Households with Exclusive Use of Toilet Facility by Geographic Region, 2017-2023

Year	Jamaica	Rural	GKMA	Other Urban Centre
2017	85.8	87.7	81.0	87.9
2018	86.3	89.6	80.9	86.4
2019	87.9	91.7	82.8	88.0
2021	89.7	91.5	85.9	92.1
2023	91.0	94.2	87.3	90.7
Notes				
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator			
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions			
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica Planning Institute of Jamaica			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions				
URL				

Table 6-3: Per cent of Population by Hygiene Coverage and Basic Sanitation Service, MICS 2022

Category	Handwashing Facility where Water and Soap are Present	Basic Sanitation Service
Area		
Jamaica	82.4	93.3
Urban	82.1	93.0
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	79.7	91.0
Other Urban Centres	85.3	95.8
Rural Areas	82.8	93.6
Wealth Status Quintile		
Poorest	71.4	77.1
Second	79.5	94.0
Middle	83.1	97.5
Fourth	88.6	99.1
Richest	92.1	99.0
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global Indicator	
Source	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS)	
Data Producing Entities	UNICEF	
	Planning Institute of Jamaica	
Comment		
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/product/the-jamaica-multiple-indicator	

Table 6-4: Indicator 6.3.1 Proportion of Wastewater Flow Safely Treated (Mio 3/year), 2017-2022

Year	Other Economic Activities/ Services	Private House-holds	Domestic Wastewater Generated	Proportion of Wastewater Treated by Method		
				Primary Treatment	Secondary Treatment	Tertiary Treatment
2017	19.5	31.0	50.5			
2018	19.5	31.0	50.5			
2019	19.5	31.0	50.5			
2020	19.5	31.0	50.5			
2021	23.8	38.4	62.2			
2022	59.8	95.2	154.9	0.2	153.3	1.4
Notes						
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator					
Source	National Water Commission (NWC)					
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)					
Conceptual Framework						
Comments/ Exceptions	Data extracted from UN-HABITAT Wastewater questionnaire Data for 2017 to 2020 represents estimated volume of sewerage treated. From 2021 to 2022, data is a mixture of estimated and actual flows as some installation of meters occurred. Domestic wastewater generated is the sum of wastewater from other economic activities and wastewater from private households.					
URL						

Table 6-5: Percentage of Assessed Water Bodies with Good Quality for the Period 2020-2022

Reporting Basin District Name	Reporting Basin District Area (in km²)	Number of Assessed Water Bodies		Percentage of Assessed Water Bodies with Good Quality	
		River	Ground-water	River	Ground-water
South Negril - Orange River	159.4	1	0	100.0	0.0
Lucea River	257.6	1	0	100.0	0.0
Great River	345.4	5	1	100.0	100.0
Montego River	205.0	3	6	100.0	0.0
Martha Brae	732.6	3	6	67.0	67.0
Rio-Bueno - White River	1563.1	23	8	87.0	75.0
Rio Nuevo	109.1	2	0	100.0	0.0
Oracabessa - Pagee River	168.3	2	0	100.0	0.0
Wagwater River	317.6	0	1	0.0	100.0
Drivers River	234.7	0	1	0.0	0.0
Rio Cobre	1249.9	2	30	100.0	27.0
Rio Minho	796.8	0	1	0.0	100.0
Milk River	852.8	0	3	0.0	0.0
Gut-Alligator Hole	164.7	0	1	0.0	100.0
Black River	1311.9	7	15	100.0	40.0
Deans Valley	425.4	5	0	100.0	0.0
Cabarita River	290.1	5	0	100.0	0.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	National Water Commission (NWC)
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Data extracted from UN-HABITAT Wastewater questionnaire
URL	

GOAL 7

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

GOAL 7 ENSURE ACCESS TO AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE, SUSTAINABLE, AND MODERN ENERGY FOR ALL

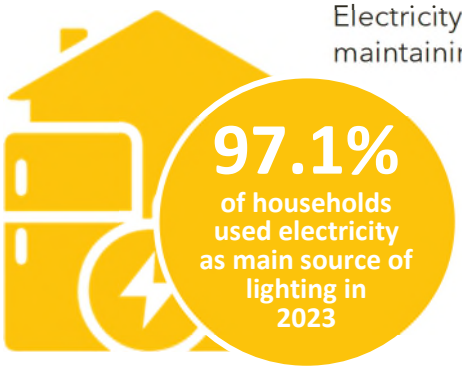
Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy is fundamental for the development of any nation. It addresses critical health issues stemming from the use of inefficient fuels used for cooking, heating and lighting (such as wood, charcoal, biomass) or kerosene paired with inefficient technologies (e.g. open fires, stoves, space heaters or lamps) which can lead to human exposure to indoor air pollution, and it is crucial for combating climate change. Thus, Goal 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) specifically focuses on ensuring household access to clean fuels and technologies for cooking, heating, and lighting, as well as, promoting renewable energy technologies to mitigate climate change impacts and foster/promote green economies worldwide.

Recognizing the importance of access to energy, the Government of Jamaica (GoJ) has prioritized access to such energy sources. This commitment is evident in National Outcome 10, "Energy Security and Efficiency," which is a cornerstone of Jamaica's Vision 2030 development plan and closely aligns with the SDGs. However, Jamaica's energy landscape heavily relies on imported fossil fuels, with petroleum imports constituting over 80.0 per cent of electricity production. This heavy dependence poses significant economic challenges, emphasizing the need to diversify and enhance energy sources toward more sustainable alternatives.

To address this challenge and ensure all Jamaicans have access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy, the government has pledged to increase the proportion of electricity generated from renewable sources. By doing so, Jamaica aims to reduce its reliance on imported fuels and enhance energy security. This strategic shift toward renewable energy not only mitigates environmental impacts associated with fossil fuel use but also fosters economic growth and innovation within the energy sector. Through these efforts, Jamaica is poised to strengthen resilience, promote sustainable development, and improve the well-being of its citizens.

Target 7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services.

Indicator 7.1.1: Proportion of population with access to electricity



Electricity remains the main source of energy for households in Jamaica, maintaining its position as the primary source of lighting. In 2023, approximately 97.0 per cent of households used electricity[10] as their main source of lighting, compared to 93.5 per cent in 2019. This trend is consistent across all three regions of Jamaica, where over 90.0 per cent of households utilized electricity for lighting purposes.

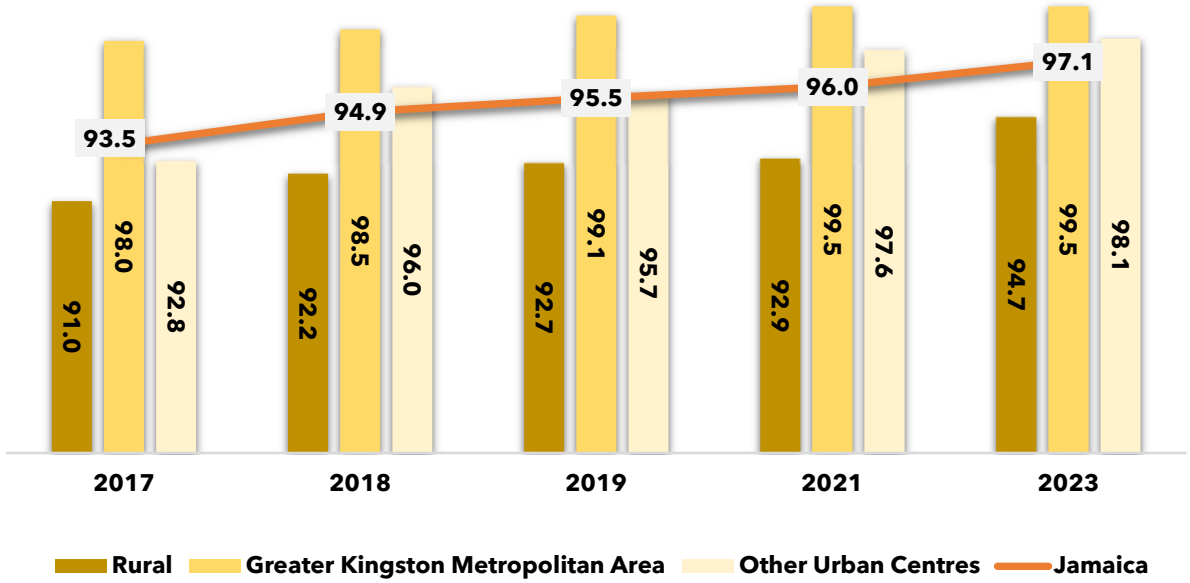


Figure 7-1: Proportion of Households whose Main Source of Lighting is Electricity, 2015-2023

[10] Includes electricity from solar.

Indicator 7.1.2: Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology

For the period under review, the proportion of households in Jamaica that used gas and electricity for cooking increased from 85.0 per cent in 2017 to 91.9 per cent in 2022. The Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area (GKMA) had the highest proportion of households using gas and electricity.

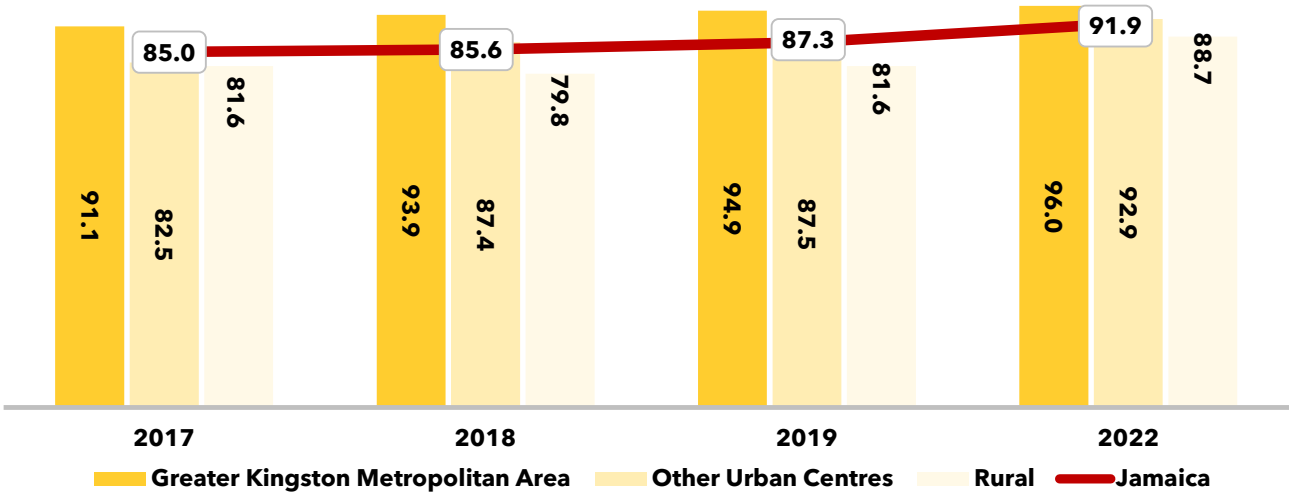


Figure 7-2: Proportion of Households Using LPG and Electricity for Cooking, 2015-2022

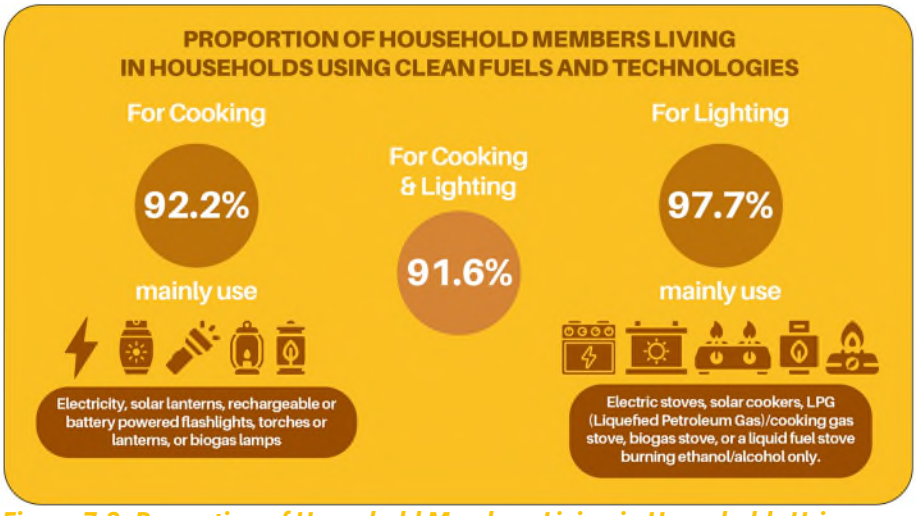


Figure 7-3: Proportion of Household Members Living in Households Using Clean Fuels and Technology 2022

Figure 7-3 illustrates the proportion of household members using clean fuels and technologies for lighting. Households utilizing clean fuels and technologies for lighting include those mainly using electricity, solar lanterns, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, or biogas lamp. Similarly, households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking primarily utilize electric

stoves, solar cookers, LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)/cooking gas stove, biogas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only.

As shown in the data, 97.7 per cent of household members used clean fuels and technologies for cooking and lighting, while 92.2 per cent utilized clean fuel and technologies for cooking. Notably, 91.6 per cent of household members used clean fuels and technologies for both cooking and lighting purposes.

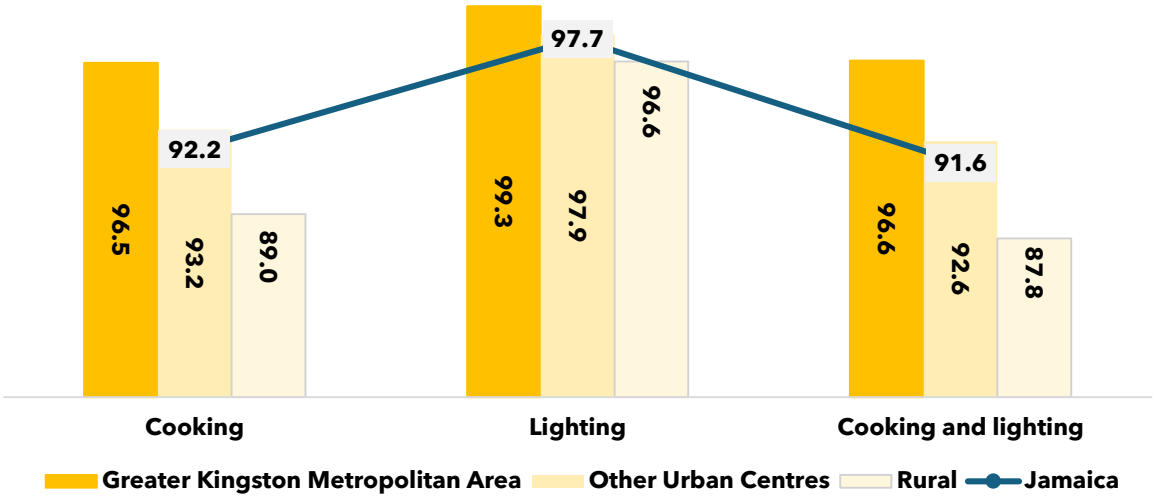


Figure 7-4: Percentage of Household Members Living in Households Using Clean Fuels and Technologies for Cooking and Lighting, 2022

Target 7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

Indicator 7.2.1: Renewable energy share in the total final energy consumption

Figure 7-3 illustrates Jamaica's energy consumption trends from 2015 to 2024, along with the percentage share of renewable energy sources. There was a 22.1 per cent decline in petroleum consumption and a 70.5 per cent decrease in bagasse consumption. Conversely, wind energy consumption experienced an increase of 65.4 per cent. Furthermore, the total consumption of alternative energy sources increased by 71.9 per cent, signifying a broader diversification of Jamaica's energy mix. Similarly, the percentage share of renewable energy of total consumption saw a 6.7 percentage point increase from 2015 to 2024.

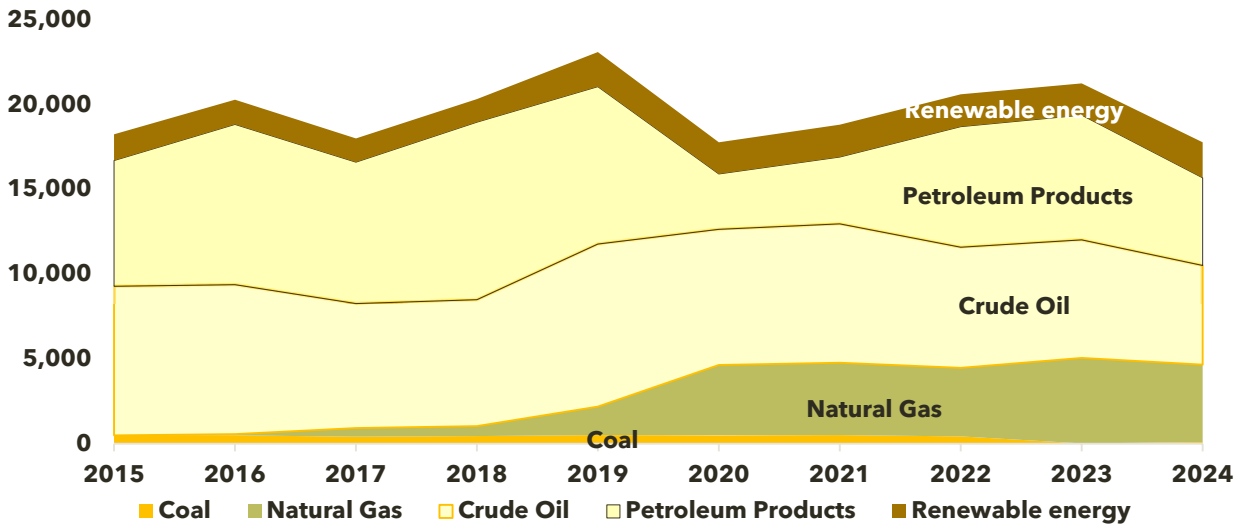
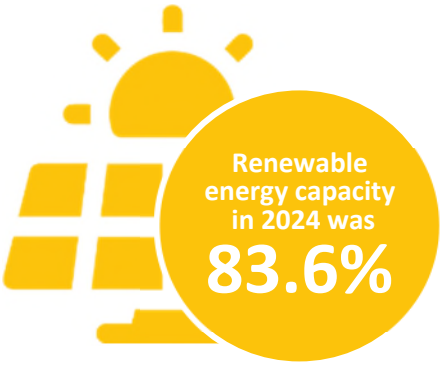


Figure 7-5: Alternative Energy as a Proportion of Total Energy Consumption, 2015-2024

Target 7.b By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries, small island developing states and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their respective programmes of support.

Indicator 7.b.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita)



Renewable energy-generating capacity represents a crucial measure in assessing a nation's energy landscape and its transition towards sustainable and environmentally friendly energy sources. Measured in watts per capita, this indicator provides insight into the availability and utilization of renewable energy technologies within a population.

The data for the period 2018 to 2024 show a notable increase in renewable energy capacity, measured in watts per capita. Over this period, there was a 21.8 percentage-points increase, moving from 61.8 per cent in 2018 to 83.6 per cent in 2024. This upward trend underscores a growing reliance on renewable energy sources within the energy mix.

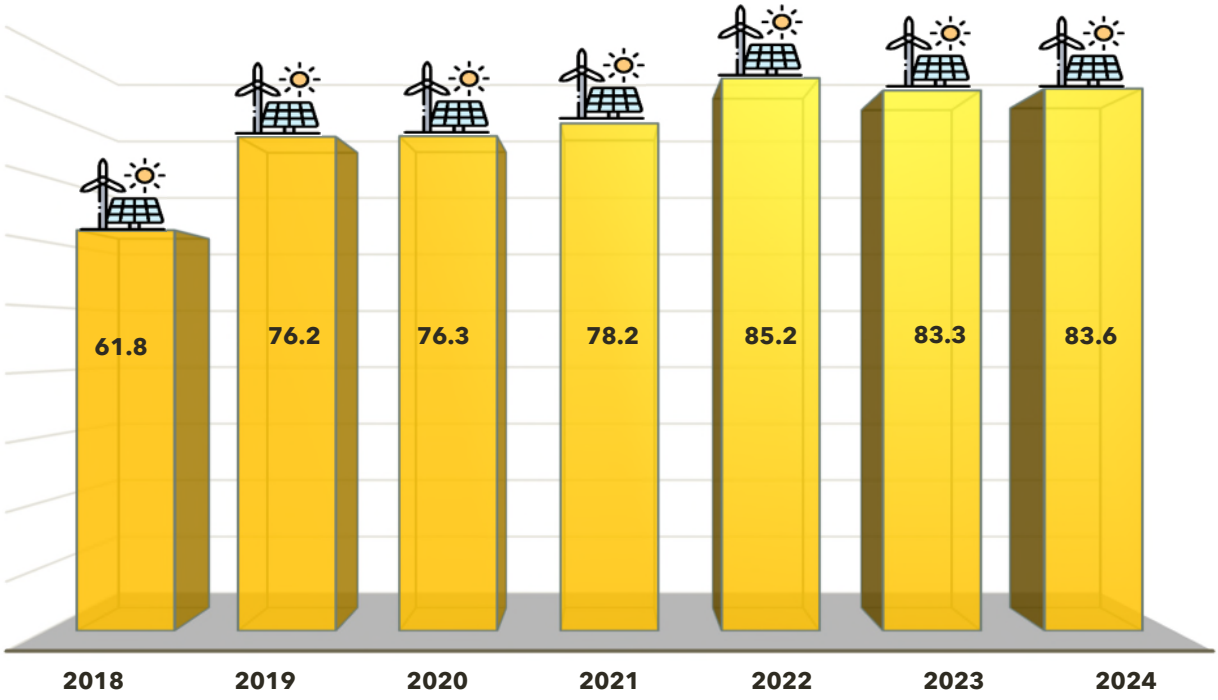


Figure 7-6: Renewable Energy Capacity (in Watts Per Capita), 2018-2024

Goal 7 Tables

Table 7-1: Proportion of Households with Access to Electricity, 2017-2023

Region	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	93.5	94.9	95.5	96.0	97.2	97.1
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	98.0	98.5	99.1	99.5	99.2	99.5
Other Urban Centres	92.8	96.0	95.7	97.6	97.8	98.1
Rural	91.0	92.2	92.7	92.9	95.7	94.7
Notes						
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 7.1.1					
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions MICS 2022					
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica, UNICEF					
	Statistical Institute of Jamaica					
Conceptual Framework						
Comments/ Exceptions	Includes Solar The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions was not fielded in 2020. 2022 data are from MICS Survey					
URL						

Table 7-2: Proportion of Household that used Gas and Electricity for Cooking, 2015-2022

Region	2017	2018	2019	2022
Jamaica	85.0	85.6	87.3	91.9
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	91.1	93.9	94.9	96.0
Other Urban Centres	82.5	87.4	87.5	92.9
Rural	81.6	79.8	81.6	88.7
Notes				
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 7.1.2			
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions MICS 2022			
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica			
	Statistical Institute of Jamaica			
Conceptual Framework				
Comments/ Exceptions	- The Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions was not fielded in 2020. - 2021 survey did not include a question on fuel used for cooking. - 2022 data are from MICS Survey			
URL	None			

Table 7-3: Proportion of Population with Primary Reliance on Clean Fuels and Technology, MICS 2022

Region	Cooking	Lighting	Cooking and Lighting
Jamaica	92.2	97.7	91.6
Urban	95.1	98.7	95.0
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	96.5	99.3	96.6
Other Urban Centres	93.2	97.9	92.6
Rural	89.0	96.6	87.8
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	MICS 2022		
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica		
	UNICEF		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions			
URL	https://www.unicef.org/jamaica/reports/jamaica-multiple-indicator-cluster-survey-mics-2022-situation-women-and-children		

Table 7-4: Primary Energy Supply by Source ('000 boe), 2015-2022

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Percentage Change 2015-2024
Coal	493	477	415	439	497	497	497	416	14	94	-80.9
Natural Gas	-	81	508	587	1,682	4,139	4,268	4,045	5,033	4,566	-
Crude Oil	8,778	8,817	7,332	7,455	9,583	7,989	8,187	7,119	6,969	5,834	-33.5
Petroleum	7,426	9,454	8,333	10,480	9,288	3,268	3,935	7,116	7,357	5,179	-30.3
Total Renewable Energy	1,541	1,449	1,397	1,353	1,744	1,867	1,586	1,903	1,854	2,094	35.9
Total	18,237	20,196	17,478	19,726	23,096	17,759	18,804	20,598	21,227	17,766	-2.6
Per cent Renewable Share	8.45	7.17	7.99	6.86	7.55	10.51	8.43	9.24	8.74	11.78	39.5

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator for 7.2.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Energy, Transport and Telecommunications
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 7-5: Renewable Energy Capacity (in Watts per Capita), 2018-2024

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hydro (MW)	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.0
Solar (MW)	20.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0	57.0
Wind (MW)	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0
Net Billing (Solar) (MW)	15.8	17.7	17.7	21.9	30.5	25.3	26.1
Other arrangements (MW)	1.8	2.4	2.7	3.8	14.3	14.3	14.3
Total (MW)	168.6	208.1	208.4	213.7	232.8	227.6	228.4
Population	2,728,432	2,732,537	2,732,537	2,732,537	2,732,537	2,732,537	2,732,537
Renewable Energy Watts per Capita	**61.8**	**76.2**	**76.3**	**78.2**	**85.2**	**83.3**	**83.6**
Notes							
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 7. b.1						
Source							
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Energy, Transport and Telecommunications						
Conceptual Framework							
Comments/ Exceptions	2019 population estimates are used to calculate the renewable energy watts per capita for 2020-2022, data do not include renewable energy capacity for off-grid users.						
URL	https://www.mset.gov.jm/; https://statinja.gov.jm/						

GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

GOAL 8 PROMOTE SUSTAINED, INCLUSIVE, AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH, FULL AND PRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT, AND DECENT WORK FOR ALL

Goal 8 focuses on promoting sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. This goal acknowledges the critical role that economic development plays in advancing societies and improving the well-being of individuals worldwide. Similarly, Goal 3 of Vision 2030 Jamaica **-** National Development Plan "Jamaica's Economy is Prosperous", clearly outlines Jamaica's plan towards increasing levels of productivity and sustainable and inclusive economic growth whereby firms and individuals can create wealth. By creating opportunities for employment, entrepreneurship, and innovation, SDG 8 aims to alleviate poverty, reduce inequality, and promote resilient, inclusive economies.

Target 8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent gross domestic product growth per annum in the least developed countries.

This target emphasizes the importance of fostering economic advancement that is not only sustainable but also inclusive, ensuring that the benefits of growth are widely shared among all segments of society. The goal sets a minimum benchmark of at least 7.0 per cent gross domestic product (GDP) annual growth for the least developed countries, recognizing the urgent need to accelerate progress in these regions to eradicate poverty and promote sustainable development.

Annual growth rate of real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita is calculated as the percentage change in the real GDP per capita between two consecutive years. Per capita GDP is calculated by dividing the GDP by the population.

Indicator 8.1.1: Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

Jamaica's real GDP annual growth rate per capita fluctuated between 2016 and 2023. The growth rate increased from 2.5 per cent in 2016 to 3.2 per cent in 2017, before declining to 1.8 per cent in 2019. In 2020**,** the indicator recorded a sharp contraction of 10.9 per cent, reflecting the economic disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. The economy showed signs of recovery in 2021 and continued in 2022, with growth rates of 6.1 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively. By 2023, the growth rate moderated to 2.8 per cent, indicating a return to more stable economic growth. Of note, the GDP data are based on the United Nations System of National Accounts 2008.

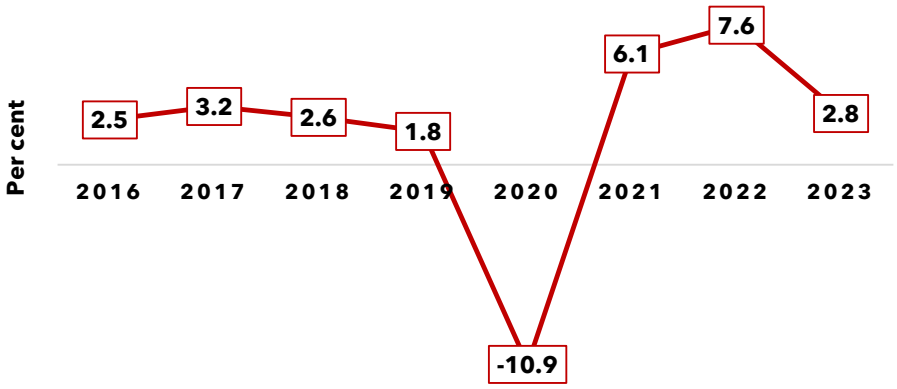


Figure 8-1: Annual Growth Rate of Per Capita GDP at Constant Prices, 2016-2023

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

The yearly growth rate of real GDP per employed individual reflects the annual percentage variation in real GDP per employed person. This indicator is an estimate of labour productivity growth, offering insights into the development, effectiveness, and the quality of human capital within the production framework of a country.

The annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person in Jamaica fluctuated between 2016 and 2023, indicating varying levels of labour productivity over the period. In 2016, the indicator stood at -0.3 per cent, before increasing to 0.9 per cent in 2017 and 1.7 per cent in 2018. By 2020, the growth rate was -3.7 per cent, reflecting the economic disruptions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected output and labour market activity. In 2021, the indicator improved to -0.5 per cent. By 2022, labour productivity increased to 4.8 per cent, the highest growth recorded during the period. However, the growth rate declined to -1.3 per cent in 2023.

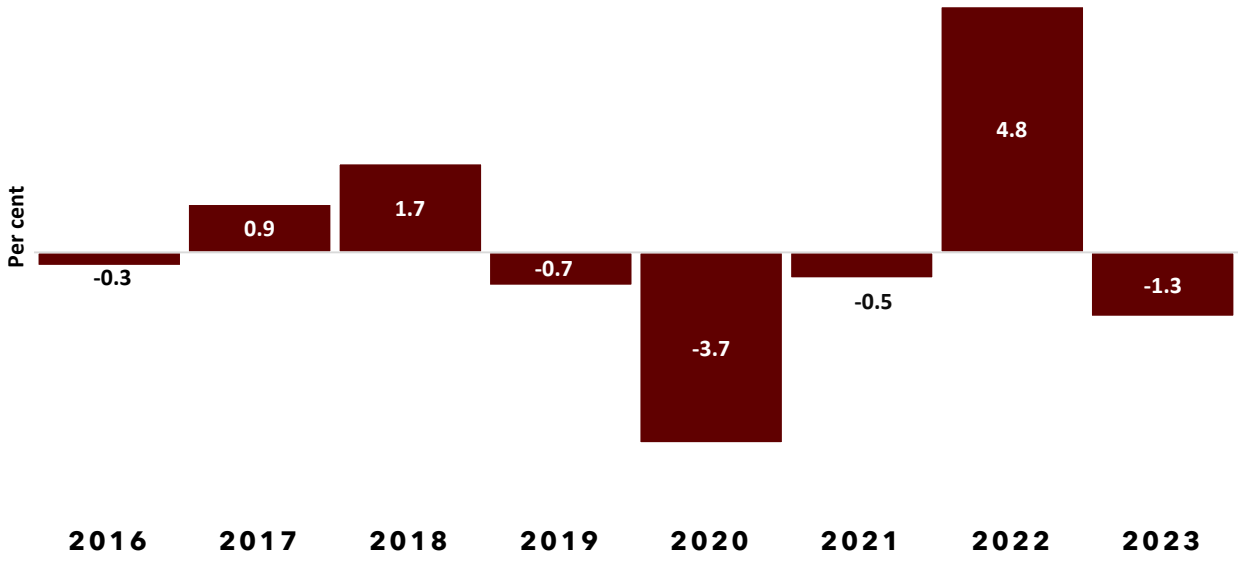


Figure 8-2: Annual Growth of Real GDP per Employed, 2016 - 2023

Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services.

Target 8.3 underscores the significance of advancing productive employment opportunities, fostering the creation of decent jobs, and nurturing entrepreneurship, creativity, and innovation. It also highlights the importance of formalizing and promoting the expansion of micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), while ensuring their access to essential financial services.

In Jamaica, the Labour Force Survey (LFS) measures the number of persons who are employed, unemployed, and outside the labour force, and also provides key labour market indicators such as informal employment. In January 2024, the survey instrument was revised to align with recommendations from the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), as well as additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS.

The revised LFS introduces several changes aimed at improving the quality and relevance of labour market statistics. These include updated definitions and classifications of employment and unemployment, and an increase in the minimum age for inclusion in the labour force from 14 years to 15 years, in line with International Labour Organization (ILO) recommendations.

As a result of these methodological changes, there is a break in the data series, and therefore comparisons with data from previous quarters are not recommended.

In an effort to promote productive activities and decent jobs within an economy, it is essential to assess the quality of employment. In this regard, statistics pertaining to informality are critical indicators that should be examined. These statistics will show the proportion of employment classified as informal within the overall economy, including distinctions between agriculture and non-agriculture sectors.

Indicator 8.3.1: Proportion of informal employment in total employment, by sector and sex

The data indicate that informal employment accounted for more than one half of total employment in both April 2024 and 2025. In April 2024, 55.8 per cent of employed persons were engaged in informal employment compared to 44.2 per cent in formal employment. This pattern remained unchanged in April 2025, with 54.4 per cent in informal employment and 45.6 per cent in formal employment.

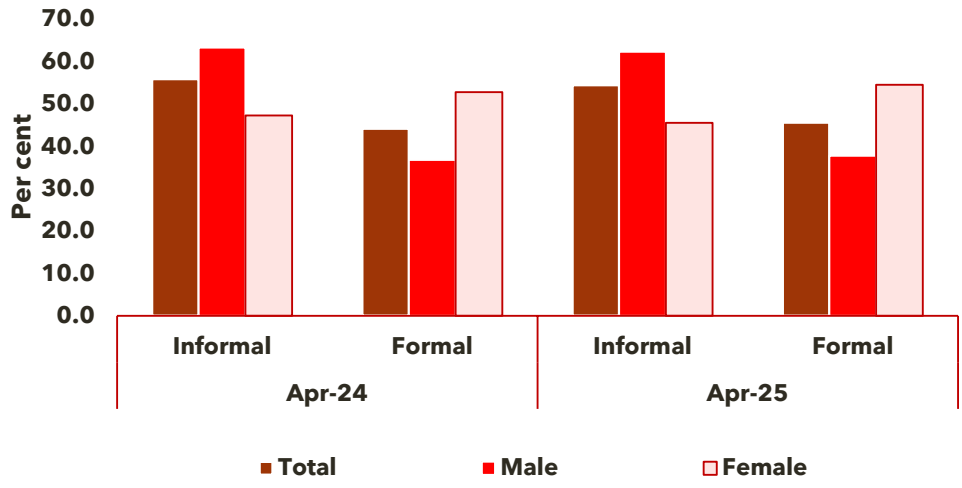


Figure 8-3: Proportion of Persons in Formal and Informal Employment 2024-2025

Data disaggregation by sex revealed that men were mostly engaged in informal employment, accounting for 62.3 per cent in April 2025 compared to 63.2 per cent in April 2024. In contrast, women were more concentrated in formal employment, with 54.5 per cent in April 2025 up from 52.8 per cent in April 2024. Correspondingly, the proportion of women in informal employment declined from 47.2 per cent to 45.5 per cent.

In April 2024, approximately nine out of every 10 persons (90.5%) employed in the agriculture industry were engaged in informal employment compared to five out of every 10 persons (50.2%) employed in the non-agriculture sector. By April 2025, the proportion of persons in informal employment declined to 88.7 per cent in the agriculture industry and 49.2 per cent in the non-agriculture sector.

Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value.

To foster inclusive and sustainable economic growth, it is imperative that development plans prioritize job creation and address unemployment. This helps to ensure widespread access to full and productive employment opportunities, along with decent working conditions. The unemployment rate serves as a critical measure of the underutilization of the labour supply within an economy.

Since January 2024, unemployment in Jamaica has been measured using the strict definition of unemployment. Under this definition, individuals are classified as unemployed if, during the reference week, they were not in employment, were actively seeking work, and were available to start work. All three conditions must be satisfied for a person to be considered unemployed. By monitoring and addressing unemployment rates, policymakers and stakeholders can assess the health of the labour market, identify areas of weakness, and implement targeted interventions to stimulate job creation and reduce unemployment.

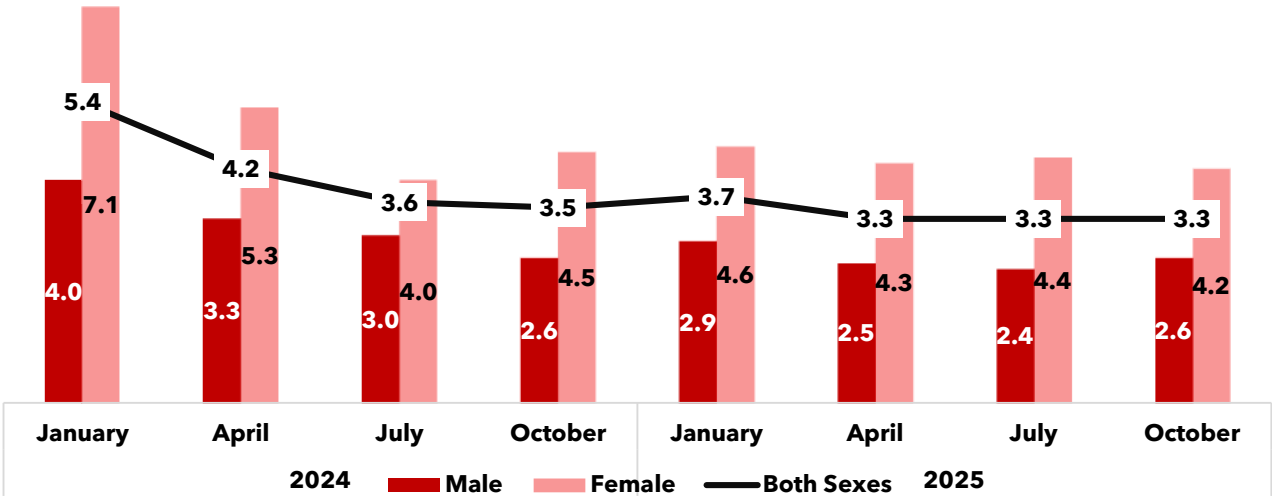
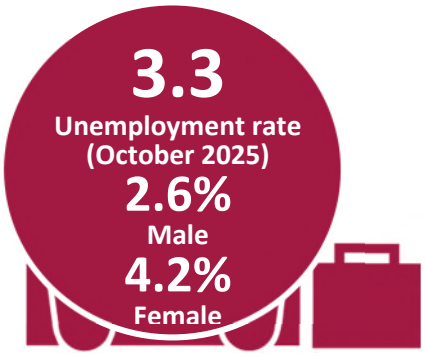


Figure 8-4: Unemployment Rate by Sex, 2024-2025



A comparison of the data showed a slight decline in the unemployment rate to 3.3 per cent in October 2025 from 3.5 per cent in October 2024. For both periods, the unemployment rate for women was higher than that of men. For October 2025, the rate for men remained stable at 2.6 per cent when compared to October 2024, while the rate for women declined slightly to 4.2 per cent in October 2025 from 4.5 per cent in the similar 2024 period.

Target 8.6 By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Target 8.6 aims to reduce the proportion of young people who are not working, not in school, or not receiving training. The goal is to ensure that more young people have opportunities to gain skills, secure employment, and participate productively in society. It is recognized that when young people are not engaged in both work and learning, their future opportunities may be limited, which can negatively affect national development. Countries are therefore encouraged to expand employment opportunities, improve access to education and training, and support young people in transitioning into the workforce.

Indicator 8.6.1: Proportion of youth (aged 15–24 years) not in education, employment or training

In April 2025, 17.7 per cent of youth aged 15–24 was classified as not in employment, education, or training (NEET), representing a decline of 1.4 percentage points compared to April 2024. By sex, the proportion of NEET youth also decreased relative to April 2024. In April 2025, 18.0 per cent of female youth were classified as NEET, compared to 18.8 per cent in 2024. Similarly,17.4 per cent of male youth was classified as NEET in 2025 compared to 19.4 per cent in 2024.

According to the *Labour Force Insights* (April 2025) report, approximately seven out of every 10 (73.7%) NEET youth had attained upper secondary education, while an additional 8.7 per cent held post-secondary qualifications, which suggests that the NEET status is not synonymous with low educational attainment or a lack of qualifications.

In relation to labour market experience, the report further indicated that just over one-third (33.4 per cent) of NEET youth reported having previously engaged in paid employment or other income-generating activities. However, only 21.1 per cent reported that they had actively sought work during the four weeks preceding the reference period.

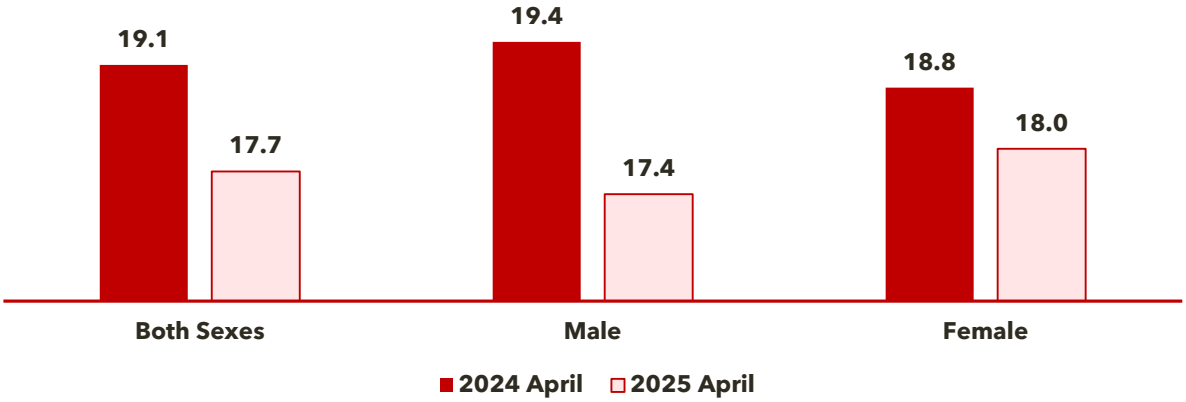


Figure 8-5: NEET Rate by Sex, 2024-2025

Target 8.7 Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Child labour is a critical issue that undermines the rights, well-being, and future prospects of children. According to the three principal international legal instruments[11], *child labour refers to work that children should not be doing because (a) they are too young or (b) is likely to harm their health, safety or morals, due to its nature or the conditions in which it is carried out.*

The concept of child labour also encompasses the worst forms of child labour beyond hazardous work. These include all forms of slavery or similar practices such as trafficking and the recruitment and use of child soldiers, the use or procurement of children for prostitution or other illicit activities, and any other work that is likely to harm the health, safety, or well-being of children (UN, 2024). Of note, the revised definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not include hazardous working conditions.

- [11] **The three instruments include:** ILO Convention No. 138 (Minimum Age) (C138), United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and ILO Convention No. 182 (Worst Forms of Child Labour) (C182)

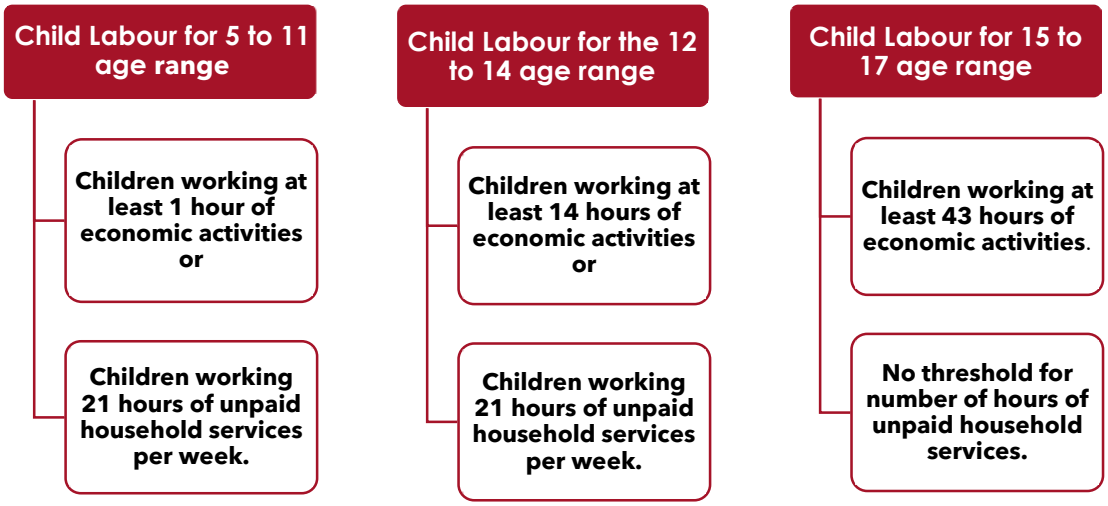


Figure 8-6: Definition of Child Labour

Indicator 8.7.1: Proportion and number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and age

According to the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2022, approximately 4.0 per cent of children 5-17 years old in Jamaica were engaged in child labour. The proportion was slightly higher among boys (3.9%) than girls (3.3%). Among children aged 5–11 years, there was a higher proportion engaged in child labour, with approximately 6.0 per cent engaged in activities that constitute child labour.

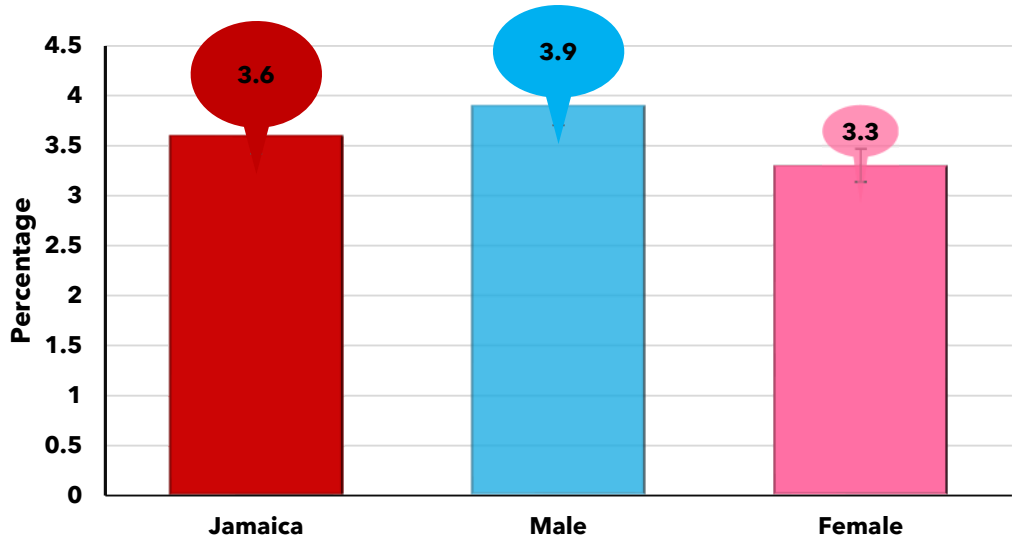


Figure 8-7: Proportion of Children Aged 5-17 years engaged in Child Labour

Notably, the proportion of children residing in Rural Areas who were engaged in child labour stood at approximately 5.0 per cent in contrast to the approximately 2.0 per cent of children living in urban areas. Further analysis indicated that a higher percentage of children in the younger age group were engaged in child labour compared to those aged 12 years and older. Approximately 6.0 per cent of children in the 5-11 age group were involved in activities that constitute child labour, compared to 1.5 per cent and 0.8 per cent of children in the 12-14 and 15-17 age groups, respectively. Additionally, approximately 4.0 per cent of children aged 5–17 years from the poorest wealth quintile were engaged in child labour, compared to approximately 2.0 per cent of children from the wealthiest households.

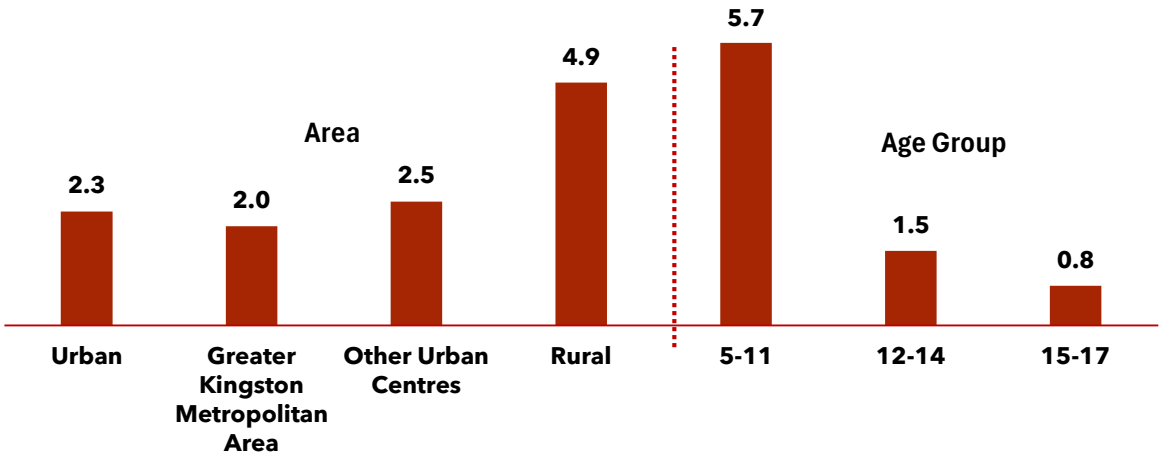


Figure 8-8: Child Labour by Area and Age Group, 2022

Target 8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

This indicator offers insights into the incidence of occupational injuries, both fatal and non-fatal, per 100,000 workers within a specified reference group during a defined period. It serves as a measure of the individual likelihood or risk of experiencing a fatal or non-fatal occupational injury among workers within the reference group.

Indicator 8.1: Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per 100,000 workers, by sex and migrant status

Analysis of data from 2018 to 2022 revealed fluctuations in the number of occupational injuries, albeit with an overall decline over the period. The total number of occupational injuries decreased from 283 in 2018 to 185 in 2019, then rose to 247 in 2020 before declining to 212 in 2022. Most of these injuries were non-fatal, with the number declining from 282 in 2018 to 210 in 2022. Notably, the highest number of fatal injuries over the period was recorded in 2020, with six reported cases. Men accounted for the majority of non-fatal injuries and for all fatal injuries over the period.

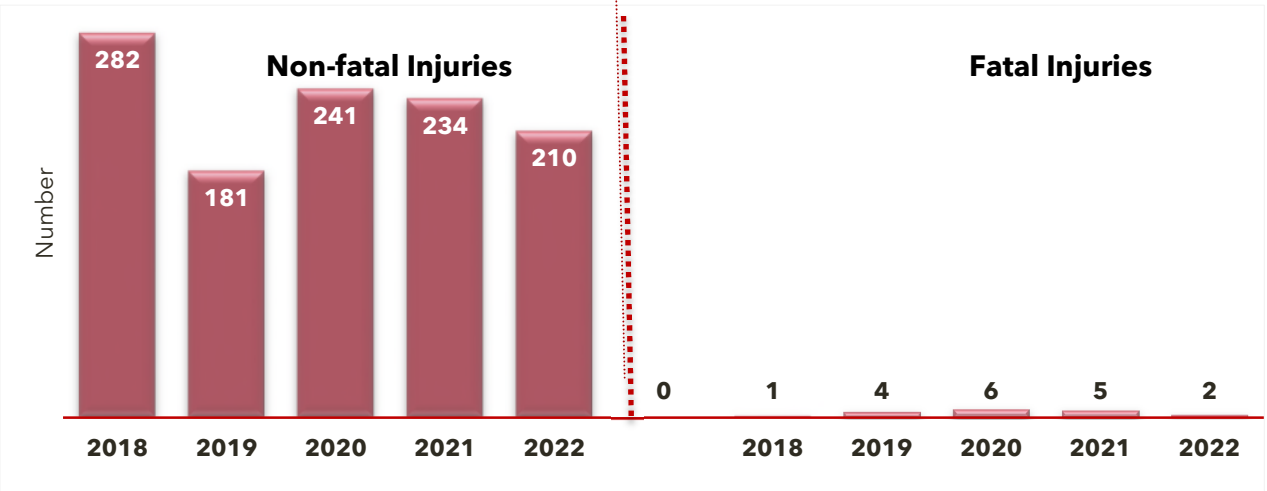


Figure 8-9: Number of Occupational Injuries, 2018 - 2022

Target 8.9 By 2030, devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products.

Target 8.9 promotes sustainable tourism that creates jobs and fosters local culture. In Jamaica, as in many other Caribbean nations, tourism plays a vital role in driving economic activity by providing employment opportunities and facilitating the promotion of local culture and products. As such, the implementation of policies that prioritize sustainable tourism practices is imperative for Jamaica's continued development and prosperity.

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

The economic significance of tourism is underscored by its contribution to the country's gross domestic product (GDP), which serves as a key indicator of the sector's importance within the economy. Over the period 2015-2019, tourism direct GDP as a percentage of total GDP increased to 10.8 per cent up from 8.5 per cent. However, this contribution declined to 4.8 per cent in 2020. By 2023, tourism direct GDP recovered, accounting for 10.6 per cent of total GDP.

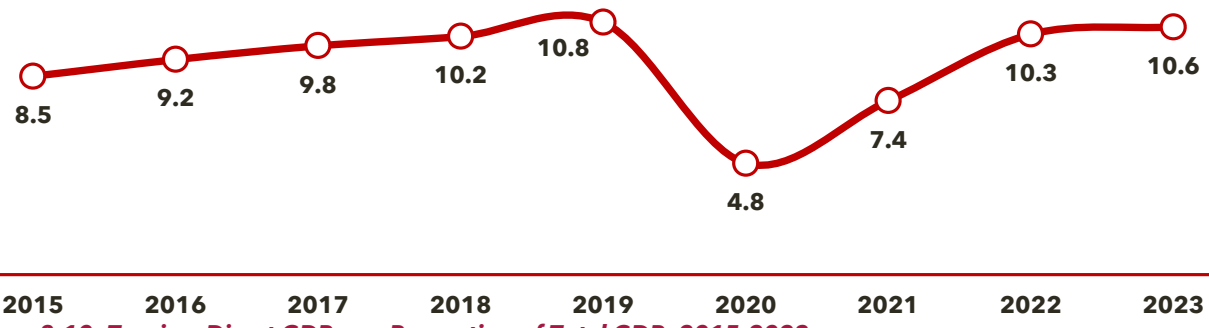


Figure 8-10: Tourism Direct GDP as a Proportion of Total GDP, 2015-2023

The growth rate of tourism direct GDP remained relatively stable between 2016 and 2019 with a rate of growth between 15.5 per cent and 10.9 per cent. However, in 2020, the growth rate declined to -58.5 per cent. By 2021, the sector showed a strong recovery, with a growth rate of 76.1 per cent. In 2023 the growth rate was 17.9 per cent.

Indicator 8.9.2: Employed persons in the tourism industries

Figure 8.7 showed that the proportion of employed persons whose main job was in tourism-related industries remained relatively stable between October 2024 and October 2025, accounting for approximately 12.0 per cent of total employment. Disaggregation by sex indicates that tourism-related employment was more common among women than men, with 13.8 per cent of employed women working in tourism-related industries compared with 9.6 per cent of employed men.

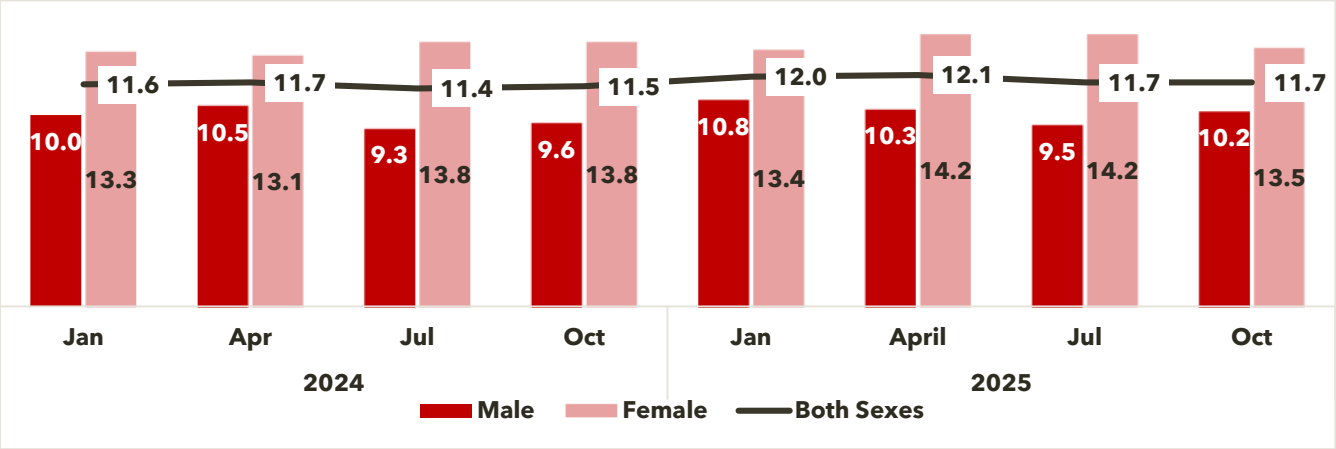
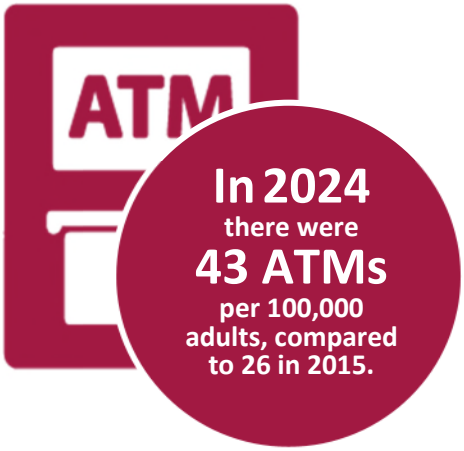


Figure 8-11 Proportion of Employed Labour Force whose Main Job is in Tourism Related Industries, 2024-2025

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

Access to financial services such as banking, insurance, and other financial products is fundamental to the well-being and economic empowerment of a country's population and plays a crucial role in helping individuals manage their finances and plan for the future. Additionally, access to financial services is essential for entrepreneurs and businesses to grow and thrive.



In Jamaica, there has been a notable increase in access to financial services, particularly in terms of automated teller machines (ATMs). Over the period from 2016 to 2024, there has been a steady rise in the number of ATMs per 100,000 adults, indicating improved accessibility and convenience for individuals seeking financial transactions. Specifically, in 2024, there were 43 ATMs per 100,000 adults compared to 27 in 2015.

However, the availability of commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults has fluctuated during this period. In 2015, there were six commercial bank branches per 100,000 adults, which declined to five in 2016. This was followed by an increase to eight branches per 100,000 adults between 2017 and 2019. Since 2020, the ratio remained relatively stable at seven branches per 100,000 adults.

Despite these fluctuations, the overall trend indicates progress in enhancing access to financial services in Jamaica. Continued efforts to expand and improve financial infrastructure, along with initiatives aimed at promoting financial literacy and inclusion, remains essential to ensuring that all segments of the population can benefit from the opportunities provided by access to financial services.

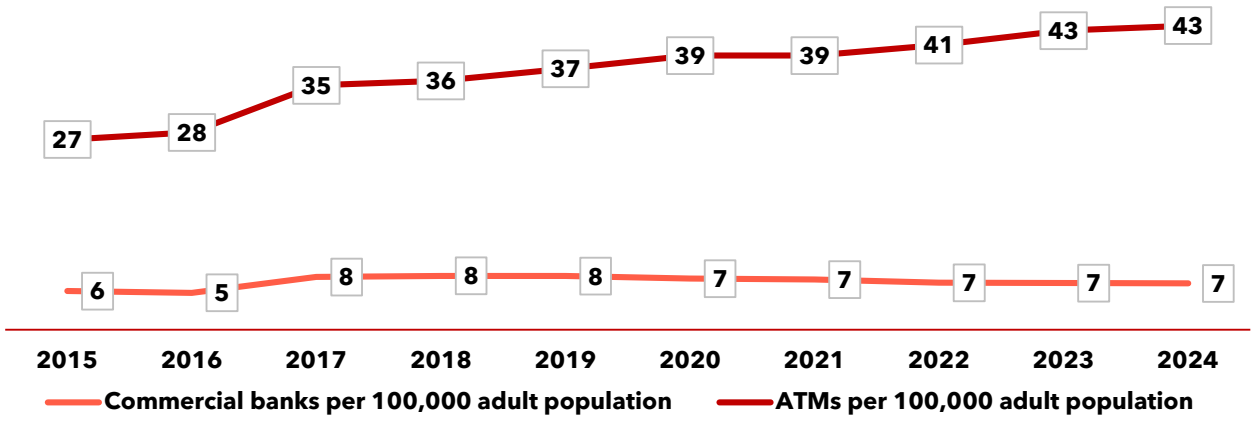


Figure 8-12: Number of Commercial Bank Branches and the Number of ATMs per 100,000 Adults 2015-2024

Goal 8 Tables

Table 8-1: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Capita, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Growth Rate	0.8	2.5	3.2	2.6	1.8	-10.9	6.1	7.6	2.8
Notes									
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator								
Source	National Income and Product Accounts								
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica								
Conceptual Framework	System of National Accounts 2008								
Comments/ Exceptions	Constant 2015 Prices US$ 2019 Population was used to calculate data for 2020 - 2023								
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm								

Table 8-2: Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Jamaica	-1.1	-0.3	0.9	1.7	-0.7	3.7	-0.5	4.8	-1.3
Notes									
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator								
Source	National Income and Product Accounts Labour Force Survey								
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica								
Conceptual Framework	System of National Accounts 2008								
Comments/ Exceptions	Constant 2015 Prices US$								
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm								

Table 8-3: Proportion of Persons in Formal and Informal Employment by Sex, 2024-2025

Number of Persons in Informal and Formal Employment						
Quarter	Informal			Formal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2024						
January	475,690	310,838	786,528	281,518	337,666	619,184
April	481,976	310,849	792,825	280,199	347,258	627,457
July	491,917	313,299	805,216	258,325	345,443	603,768
October	505,102	316,904	822,006	263,439	331,532	594,971
2025						
January	485,336	315,480	800,817	277,701	340,941	618,642
April	479,257	307,070	786,328	290,269	367,871	658,140
July	490,934	304,368	795,303	284,652	361,179	645,832
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Percentage of Total Employed						
Quarter	Informal			Formal		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2024						
January	62.8	47.9	56.0	37.2	52.1	44.0
April	63.2	47.2	55.8	36.8	52.8	44.2
July	65.6	47.6	57.1	34.4	52.4	42.9
October	65.7	48.9	58.0	34.3	51.1	42.0
2025						
January	63.6	48.1	56.4	36.4	51.9	43.6
April	62.3	45.5	54.4	37.7	54.5	45.6
July	63.3	45.7	55.2	36.7	54.3	44.8
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Labour Force Survey
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework(s)	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO
	Strict definition
	o 15 years and older
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a. - not available
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 8-4: Number of Persons in Informal and Formal Employment in the Agriculture and Non-Agriculture Sector, 2024-2025

Quarter	Category	2024				2025			
		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture		Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
January	Informal	175,576	89.9	610,002	50.5	175,450	91.1	624,598	51
	Formal	19,690	10.1	598,110	49.5	17,124	8.9	599,989	49
	Total Employed	**195,266**	**100**	**1,208,112**	**100**	**192,574**	**100**	**1,224,587**	**100**
April	Informal	178,747	90.5	613,705	50.2	169,922	88.7	615,555	49.2
	Formal	18,842	9.5	608,141	49.8	21,709	11.3	634,945	50.8
	Total Employed	**197,589**	**100**	**1,221,846**	**100**	**191,631**	**100**	**1,250,500**	**100**
July	Informal	184,148	91.6	620,618	51.4	174,959	90.4	618,880	49.7
	Formal	16,884	8.4	586,612	48.6	18,619	9.6	626,676	50.3
	Total Employed	**201,032**	**100**	**1,207,230**	**100**	**193,578**	**100**	**1,245,556**	**100**
October	Informal	186,169	92.4	635,293	52.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Formal	15,239	7.6	578,729	47.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
	Total Employed	**201,408**	**100**	**1,214,023**	**100**	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Labour Force Survey
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework(s)	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO
	Strict definition
	o 15 years and older
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a. - not available. For October 2025, only core indicators are available due to the administration of a short form questionnaires in some parishes.
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 8-5: Unemployment Rate, by Sex, 2024-2025

Quarter	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2024			
January	5.4	4.0	7.1
April	4.2	3.3	5.3
July	3.6	3.0	4.0
October	3.5	2.6	4.5
2025			
January	3.7	2.9	4.6
April	3.3	2.5	4.3
July	3.3	2.4	4.4
October	3.3	2.6	4.2
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source	Labour Force Survey		
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica		
Conceptual Framework(s)	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO		
	Strict definition		
	o 15 years and older		
Comments/ Exceptions			
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm		

Table 8-6: Youth Not in Employment Education or Training (NEET), 2024-2025

Quarter	Both Sexes	Male	Female
2024			
January	20.5	19.8	21.3
April	19.1	19.4	18.8
July	25.2	25.3	25.1
October	22.2	21.0	23.5
2025			
January	21.5	21.9	21.1
April	17.7	17.4	18.0
July	25.5	23.9	27.1
October	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Notes			
Source	Labour Force Survey		
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica		
Conceptual Framework(s)	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO		
	Strict definition		
	o 15 years and older		
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a. - not available. For October 2025, only core indicators are available due to the administration of a short form questionnaires in some parishes.		
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm		

Table 8-7: Percentage of Children aged 5-17 Years in Child Labour, MICS 2022

Category	Per cent
Jamaica	**3.6**
Sex	
Male	3.9
Female	3.3
Geographical Region	
Urban	2.3
Greater Kingston Metropolitan Area	2.0
Other Urban Centres	2.5
Rural	4.9
Age Group	
5-11	5.7
12-14	1.5
15-17	0.8
Wealth Index Quintile	
Poorest	3.7
Second	4.6
Middle	4.0
Fourth	3.2
Richest	1.8

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Youth Activity Survey 2016
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework(s)	18th ICLS, ILO, Local legislation
Comments/Exceptions	Hazardous working conditions was not included in the revised definition.
URL	

Table 8-8: Fatal and Non-fatal Occupational Injuries by Sex, 2018-2022

	Non-Fatal Injuries			Fatal Injuries		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2018	239	43	282	1	0	1
2019	145	36	181	4	0	4
2020	185	56	241	6	0	6
2021	180	54	234	5	0	5
2022	166	44	210	2	0	2

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator
Source	Ministry of Labour Statistical Bulletin
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Labour and Social Security
Conceptual Framework(s)	
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	https://lmis.gov.jm/

Table 8-9: Tourism Direct GDP as a Proportion of Total GDP and in Growth Rate, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices (J$ Million)	148,362	171,359	197,588	221,141	244,731	101,513	178,797	296,461	349,431
Gross Domestic Product at Purchasers' Prices (J$ Million)	1,750,288	1,863,790	2,019,738	2,172,188	2,269,808	2,136,073	2,407,196	2,886,497	3,301,898
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP	8.5	9.2	9.8	10.2	10.8	4.8	7.4	10.3	10.6
Growth rate of tourism direct GDP		15.5	15.3	11.9	10.7	-58.5	76.1	65.8	17.9

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	National Income and Product Accounts
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	Tourism Satellite Accounts: Recommendation Methodological Framework 2008
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 8-10: Proportion of Employed Labour Force in Tourism Related industries by sex, 2024-2025

	2024				2025			
	Jan	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	April	Jul	Oct
Both Sexes								
Employed in Tourism Related Industries	162,400	166,100	160,100	163,000	170,400	175,200	168,000	165,600
Total Employed Labour Force	1,405,700	1,420,300	1,409,000	1,417,000	1,419,500	1,444,500	1,441,100	1,413,200
% of Employed Labour Force	**11.6%**	**11.7%**	**11.4%**	**11.5%**	**12.0%**	**12.1%**	**11.7%**	**11.7%**
Male								
Employed in Tourism Related Industries	75,900	80,100	69,400	73,600	82,200	79,600	73,500	77,300
Employed Labour Force	757,200	762,200	750,200	768,500	763,000	769,500	775,600	757,000
% of Employed Labour Force	**10.0%**	**10.5%**	**9.3%**	**9.6%**	**10.8%**	**10.3%**	**9.5%**	**10.2%**
Female								
Employed in Tourism Related Industries	86,500	86,000	90,700	89,400	88,200	95,500	94,500	88,300
Employed Labour Force Women	648,500	658,100	658,700	648,400	656,400	674,900	665,500	656,200
% of Employed Labour Force	**13.3%**	**13.1%**	**13.8%**	**13.8%**	**13.4%**	**14.2%**	**14.2%**	**13.5%**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Labour Force Survey
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO
Comments/ Exceptions	Data for 2024 and 2025 have been compiled using end of year 2019 population estimates; first applied in April 2021.
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 8-11: Number of Commercial Bank Branches Per 100,000 Adults and Number of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) Per 100,000 Adults, 2015-2024

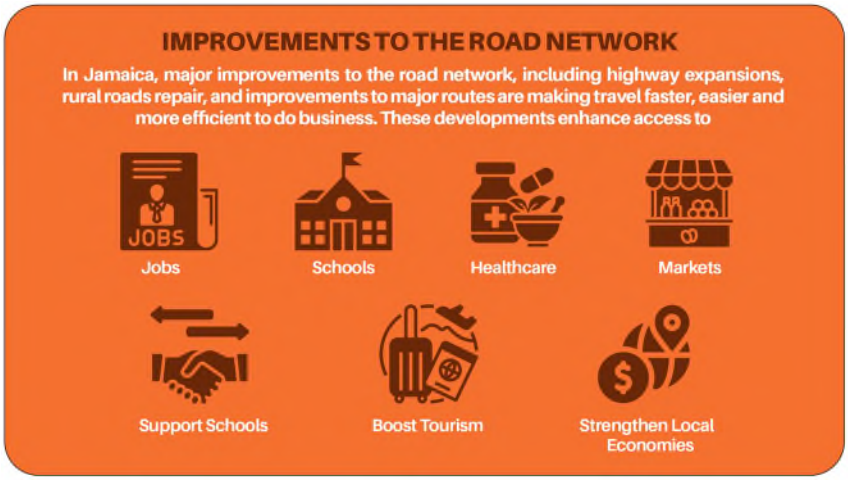
Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Branches of Commercial Banks	107	103	149	154	155	148	145	136	135	134
Number of ATMs	526	551	690	712	755	793	793	824	865	880
Commercial banks per 100,000 adult population	6	5	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7
ATMs per 100,000 adult population	27	28	35	36	37	39	39	41	43	43
Notes										
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica									
Conceptual Framework										
Comments/ Exceptions	Population is 18 years and above									
URL	https://www.boj.org.jm									

GOAL 9

INDUSTRY INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

GOAL 9 BUILD RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE, PROMOTE INCLUSIVE AND SUSTAINABLE INDUSTRIALIZATION AND FOSTER INNOVATION.

Goal 9 highlights the critical role that infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation play in driving economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and fostering sustainable development. It aims to close infrastructure gaps in developing countries, promote environmentally responsible industrial practices, and leverage innovation to address urgent global challenges. Achieving this goal requires collaboration among governments, the private sector, civil society, and international organizations to ensure that infrastructure development is environmentally friendly, socially inclusive, and economically viable.



Jamaica's major improvements to the road network, including highway expansions, rural road repairs, and improvements to major routes have made travel faster, easier and more efficient for conducting business. These developments have enhanced access to jobs, schools, healthcare, and markets, while supporting trade, boosting tourism, and strengthening local economies. Through better roads, technological advancement, and support for local industries, Goal 9 seeks to create employment opportunities, stimulate economic growth, and build a more resilient and prosperous future for all.

Target 9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Developing quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, both regional and transborder, is important to fostering economic development and enhancing human well-being. This mandate underscores the importance of ensuring that infrastructure initiatives are not only accessible but also affordable and equitable for all segments of society.

By adhering to these principles, a sturdy foundation for sustainable growth and prosperity can be established, while also mitigating the risks posed by environmental challenges and natural disasters. Through strategic investments and innovative approaches, infrastructure systems that not only meet current needs but also anticipate future demands can be designed. Goal 3 of Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan, titled "Jamaica's Economy is Prosperous," underscores a commitment to intensifying the utilization of science and technology, fostering a robust business environment, and bolstering economic infrastructure.

Indicator 9.1.2: Passenger and freight volumes, by mode of transport

Over the period 2015 to 2019, the number of passengers passing through Jamaica's international airports, Norman Manley International Airport (NMIA) and Sangster International Airport (MBJ), experienced steady growth, increasing from 5,298,000 to 6,621,000. However, the COVID-19 pandemic caused a significant decline of 65.9 per cent in passenger numbers between 2019 and 2020. Since 2020, there has been a gradual recovery, with passenger movement increasing to 7,008,000 in 2023. In 2024, the number of air passengers declined slightly to 6,873,000.

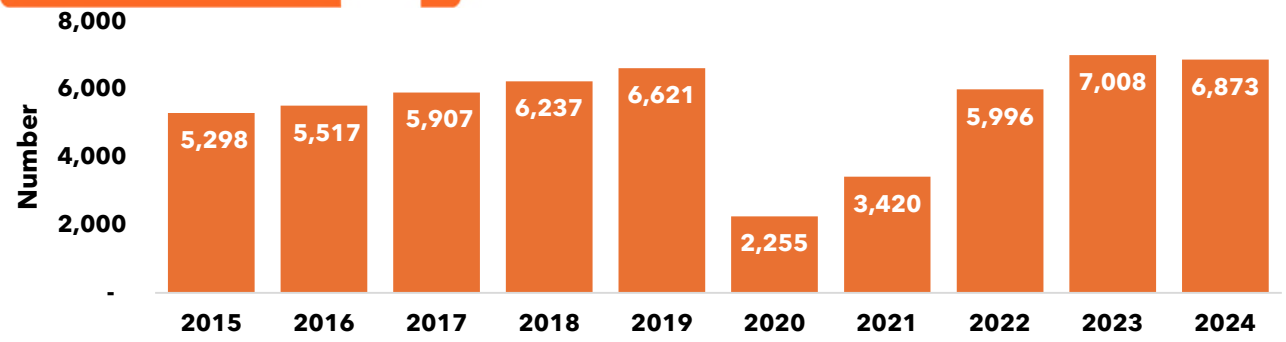


Figure 9-1: Number of Air Passengers, ('000), 2015-2024

Freight volume movement

Between 2015 and 2019, air cargo volumes increased by 55.1 per cent, rising from 18.3 thousand metric tonnes to 28.4 thousand metric tonnes. This upward trend was interrupted by the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a 27.4 per cent decline in cargo movement in 2020. However, the sector gradually recovered, with air cargo volumes increasing to 32.0 thousand metric tonnes by the end of the period.

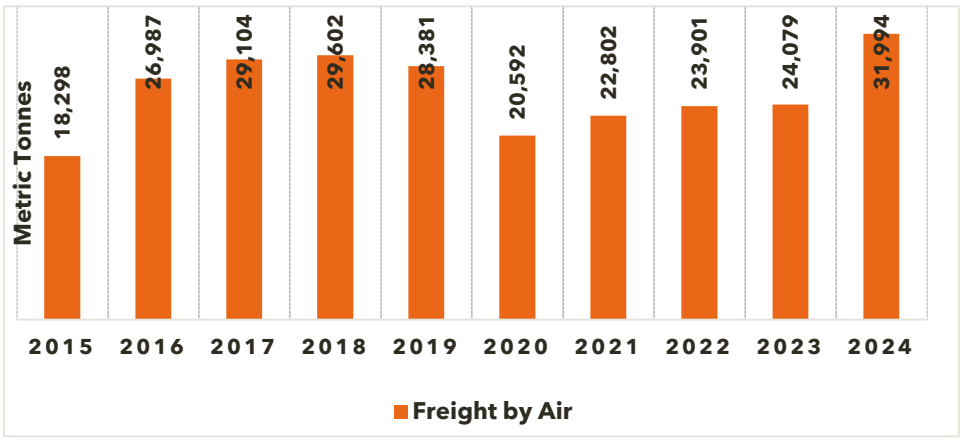


Figure 9-2: Volume of Cargo Transported by Air (Metric Tonnes), 2015-2024

The volume of cargo transported by water grew by 13.8 per cent between 2015 and 2018, moving from 15.1 million tonnes to 17.2 million tonnes. However, between 2018 and 2024, there was a notable decline of 30.9 per cent in the volume of cargo transport by water.

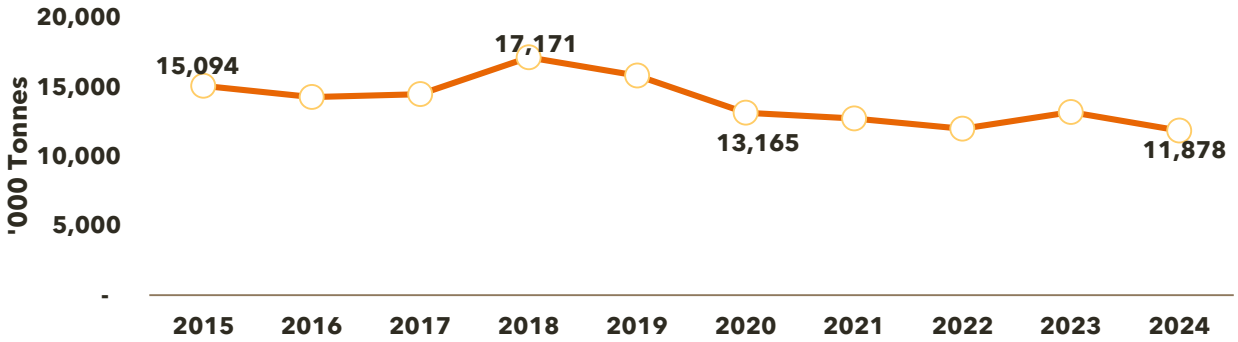


Figure 9-3: Volume of Cargo Transported by Water ('000 Tonnes), 2015-2024

Target 9.2 Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise industry's share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in least developed countries.

Manufacturing Value Added (MVA) is an indicator used to evaluate a country's level of industrialization. The proportion of MVA to GDP serves as a reflection of manufacturing's significance in the economy and the overall national development path of a country. Likewise, MVA per capita serves as a fundamental indicator for assessing a country's level of industrialization while accounting for the size of its economy. One significant statistical application of MVA per capita involves categorizing countries into groups based on their stage of industrial development.

Indicator 9.2.1: Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP and per capita

Figure 9-4 indicates that the manufacturing sector maintained a relatively stable contribution to GDP over the period 2015–2023. The share of manufacturing increased slightly, moving from 7.1 per cent in 2015 to 7.9 per cent in 2023, reflecting marginal growth over the nine-year period, with an average contribution of 7.4 per cent. Manufacturing value added per capita, on the other hand, recorded an increase of 29.9 per cent, rising from $45,432 per person in 2015 to $59,036 per person in 2023,

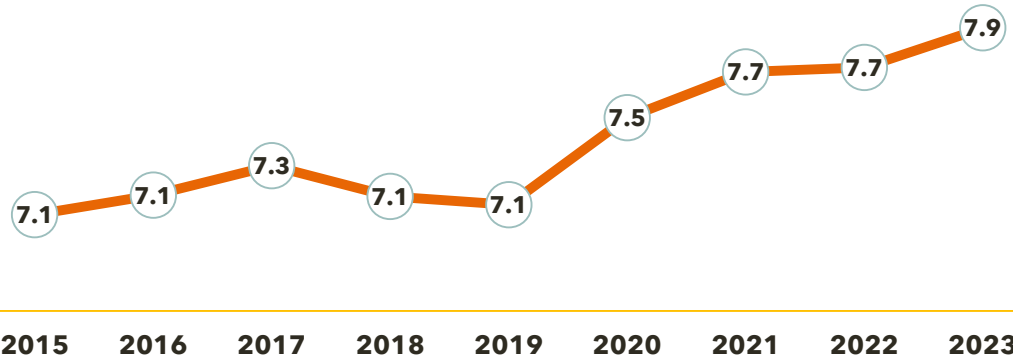


Figure 9-4: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP, 2015-2023

Indicator 9.2.2: Manufacturing employment as a proportion of total employment

Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP indicates the sector's ability to provide employment opportunities and contribute to economic diversification. As the country continues to modernize its productive sectors, manufacturing remains an important source of jobs. although advances in technology and more efficient production methods may gradually reduce the sector.

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology r's reliance on labour while increasing productivity and competitiveness.

In October 2025, employment in manufacturing remained largely unchanged, accounting for 6.1 per cent of total employment compared to 6.3 per cent in 2024. The data also showed a gender disparity, with 7.5 per cent of employed men working in manufacturing compared to 4.4 per cent of employed women in October 2025, indicating that the sector remained male-dominated.

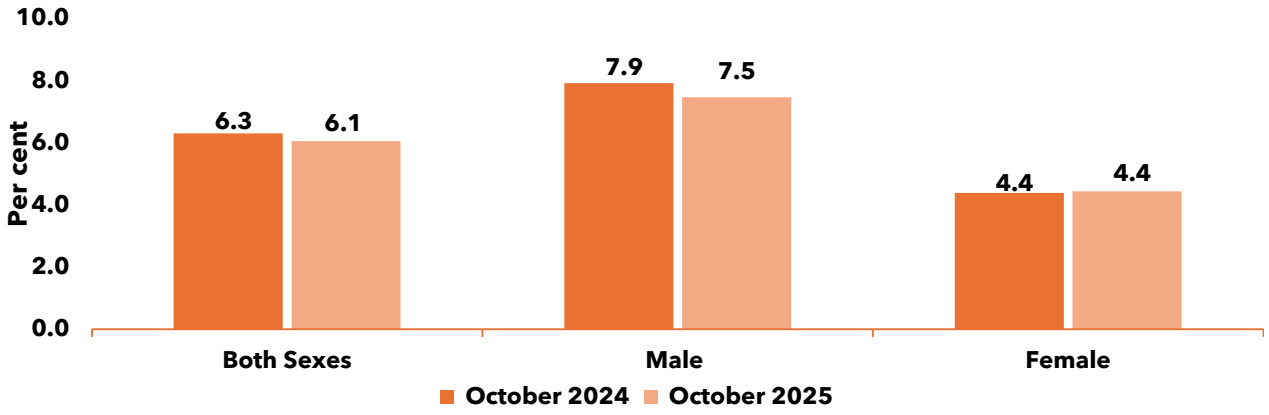


Figure 9-5: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment, 2024-2025(October Quarter)

Target 9.c Significantly increases access to information and communications technology and strives to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in least developed countries by 2020.

Indicator 9.c.1: Proportion of population covered by a mobile network, by technology

Information Communications Technology (ICT) is the economic engine of growth and development in the current Digital Age. By expanding access to ICT, particularly in the least developed countries, new opportunities for education, healthcare, entrepreneurship, and innovation, ultimately pave the way for sustainable development and improved the quality of life for all.

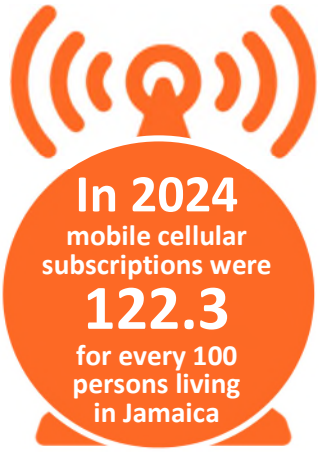


Figure 9-5 showed ICT infrastructure and access indicators. In 2024, there were 122.3 mobile cellular subscriptions for every 100 persons living in Jamaica relative to 115.1 in 2015. Fixed broadband internet subscriptions increased from 6.0 per cent in 2015 to 16.6 per cent in 2019. Similarly, fixed telephone subscriptions increased from 9.3 per cent in 2015 to 16.6 per cent in 2024.

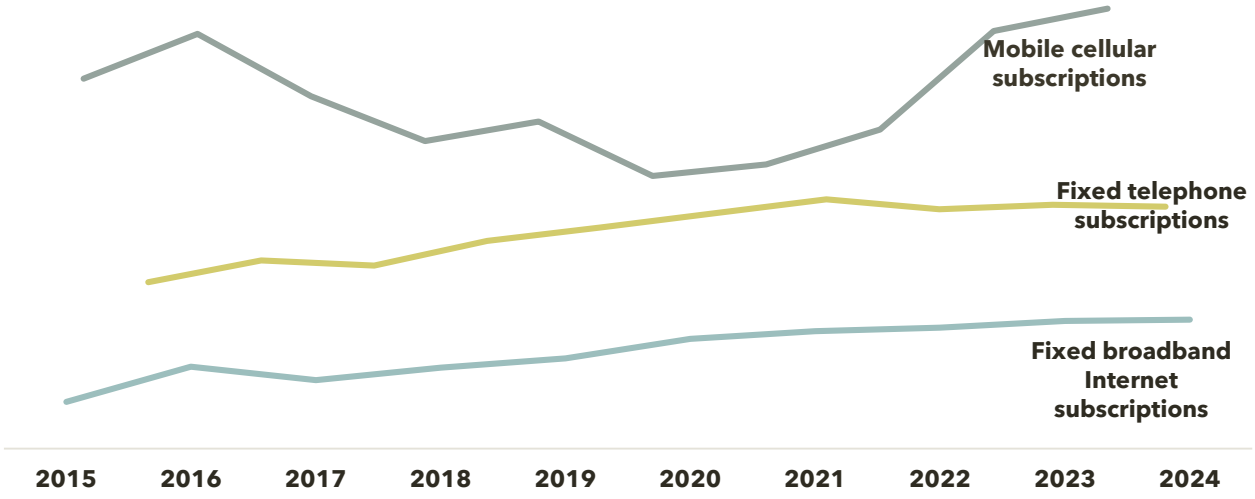


Figure 9-6: ICT Infrastructure and Access Indicators, 2015-2024

Goal 9 Tables

Table 9-1: Passenger and Freight Volumes, by Mode of Transport, 2015-2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of Air Passengers ('000)	5,298	5,517	5,907	6,237	6,621	2,255	3,420	5,996	7,008	6,873
Notes										
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA)									
Conceptual Framework	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)									
URL	https://www.jcaa.gov.jm/									

Table 9-2: Freight Volumes, by Mode of Transport ,2015-2024

Year	Freight by Air (Metric Tonnes)	Freight by Water (000 Tonnes)
2015	18,298	15,094
2016	26,987	14,298
2017	29,104	14,501
2018	29,602	17,171
2019	28,381	15,837
2020	20592r	13,164
2021	22,802	12,758
2022	23,901	12,000
2023	24,079	13,202
2024	31,994	11,878
Notes		
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator	
Source	Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA)	
	Port Authority of Jamaica	
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Civil Aviation Authority (JCAA)	
	Port Authority of Jamaica	
Conceptual Framework	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	
URL	https://www.jcaa.gov.jm/; https://www.portjam.com/	

Table 9-3: Manufacturing Value Added as a Proportion of GDP and Per Capita, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Manufacturing value added as a proportion of GDP at constant (2015) prices	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.9
Manufacturing value added per capita	45,432	47,156	49,607	49,884	50,512	47,598	51,942	56,068	59,036

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	National Income and Product Accounts
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	System of National Accounts 2008
Comments	The 2019 population estimate is used to calculate the Manufacturing value added per capita for 2020-2023
URL	https:// https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 9-4: Manufacturing Employment as a Proportion of Total Employment, 2018-2023 (per cent)

Industry Group	2023				2024			
	January	April	July	October	January	April	July	October
Both Sexes								
Manufacturing	87,800	92,300	83,300	89,200	96,100	90,300	90,900	85,500
Total Employed Labour Force	1,405,700	1,420,300	1,409,000	1,417,000	1,419,500	1,444,500	1,441,100	1,413,200
Per cent of Total Employed Labour Force	6.2	6.5	5.9	6.3	6.8	6.3	6.3	6.1
Male								
Manufacturing	58,300	60,900	52,900	60,800	64,500	62,400	60,500	56,400
Male Employed Labour Force	757,200	762,200	750,200	768,500	763,000	769,500	775,600	757,000
Per cent of Male Employed Labour Force	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.9	8.5	8.1	7.8	7.5
Female								
Manufacturing	29,500	31,400	30,400	28,400	31,600	27,900	30,500	29,100
Female Employed Labour Force	648,500	658,100	658,700	648,400	656,400	674,900	665,500	656,200
Per cent of Female Employed Labour Force	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.1	4.6	4.4

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Labour Force Survey
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework(s)	19th ICLS along with additional guidance from the 20th and 21st ICLS sessions., ILO
	15 years and older
Comments/ Exceptions	No Labour Force Survey was fielded in April 2020 and October 2022
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 9-5: Proportion of Population Covered by a Mobile Network, by Technology, 2015-2024

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fixed broadband Internet subscriptions	6.0	10.5	8.8	10.4	11.6	14.1	15.1	15.5	16.4	16.6
Fixed telephone subscriptions	9.3	11.4	10.9	13.3	14.6	16.0	17.3	16.4	16.8	16.6
Mobile cellular subscriptions	115.1	119.7	113.3	108.7	110.7	105.1	106.3	109.9	120.0	122.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 9.c.1
Source	ICT Indicators Report
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	ITU Core Indicators, 2014
Comments/ Exceptions	*Narrowband has not been tracked since 2016.
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

GOAL 10

REDUCED INEQUALITIES

10. GOAL 10 REDUCE INEQUALITY WITHIN AND AMONG COUNTRIES

Goal 10 is centred on reducing inequality within and among countries, thereby creating a more inclusive and equitable society in which all individuals have equal opportunities to thrive. This goal incorporates several key targets, including reducing income inequality; ensuring social, economic, and political inclusion for all, and promoting the empowerment of marginalized groups. It also seeks to address inequalities in international policies and practices, particularly related to representation, migration, and development assistance.

Achieving SDG 10 requires coordinated efforts from governments, international organizations, civil society, and other stakeholders at the national and global levels. By implementing policies and initiatives that prioritize equity and inclusion, countries can work towards building a more just and sustainable world, where everyone has the chance to fulfil their potential and lead a dignified life.

Target 10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

Indicator 10.1.1: Growth rates of household expenditure or income per capita among the bottom 40 per cent of the population and the total population

The concept of promoting shared prosperity entails encouraging income growth among the bottom 40.0 per cent of individuals in each country. Thus, Target 10.1 reflects a commitment to prioritizing the economic advancement and well-being of the most vulnerable and marginalized segments of society. In Jamaica, economic inequality within the population is assessed using a consumption-based Gini Coefficient. This coefficient provides insight into the distribution of consumption expenditure across the population, with values ranging from zero to one. A value of zero indicates perfect equality, where everyone has the same level of consumption, while a value of one represents perfect inequality, where all consumption is concentrated in one individual or group.

Over the period 2015 to 2023, the Gini Coefficient in Jamaica fluctuated. It started at 0.3803 in 2015, decreased to its lowest point of 0.3518 in 2016, and then increased to 0.3991 by 2021, marking the highest value recorded during this timeframe. In 2023, it declined to 0.3560. These fluctuations reflected changes in the distribution of consumption expenditure within the population over the years, highlighting the dynamic nature of economic inequality in Jamaica.

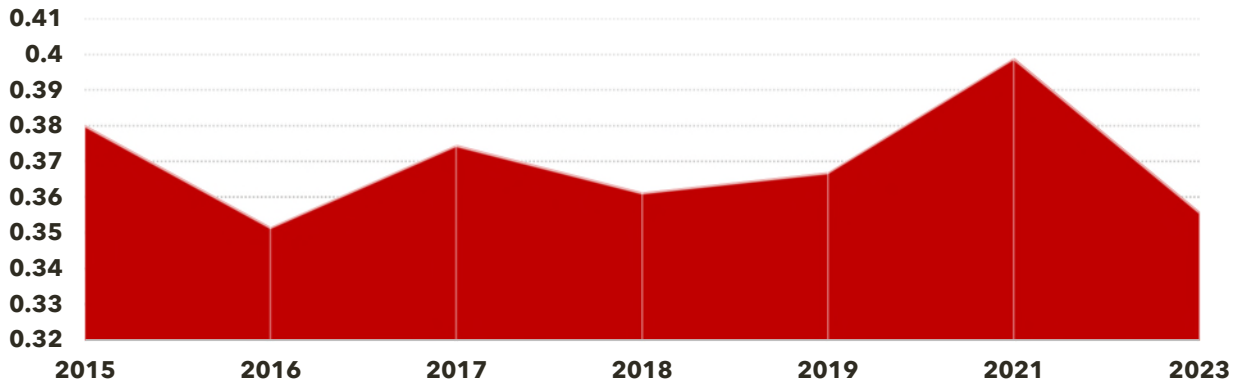


Figure 10-1: Gini Coefficient, Jamaica, 2015-2023

Target 10.4. Adopt policies, especially fiscal, wage and social protection policies, and progressively achieve greater equality.

Target 10.4 aims to adopt policies, with a particular focus on fiscal, wage, and social protection measures, to progressively attain greater equality. The indicator under this target evaluates the labour share of gross domestic product (GDP), which represents the total compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP. It offers insights into the proportion of output distributed as compensation to workers compared to the portion allocated to capital in the production process during a specified period.

Indicator 10.4.1: Labour share of GDP

Over the period 2015-2023, the distribution of income between labour and capital remained relatively stable, with labour consistently accounting for a larger share of GDP than operating surplus/mixed income. The labour share of GDP fluctuated over the period, ranging from 41.7 per cent to 44.9 per cent, indicating relative stability in the proportion of income accruing to employees. In 2023, the labour share increased to 44.9 per cent, the highest over the period, suggesting an increase in compensation to workers during the most recent period. The operating surplus/mixed income share remained relatively stable at approximately 30.0 per cent to 32.0 per cent between 2015 and 2020, before experiencing a gradual decline from 2021 to 2023.

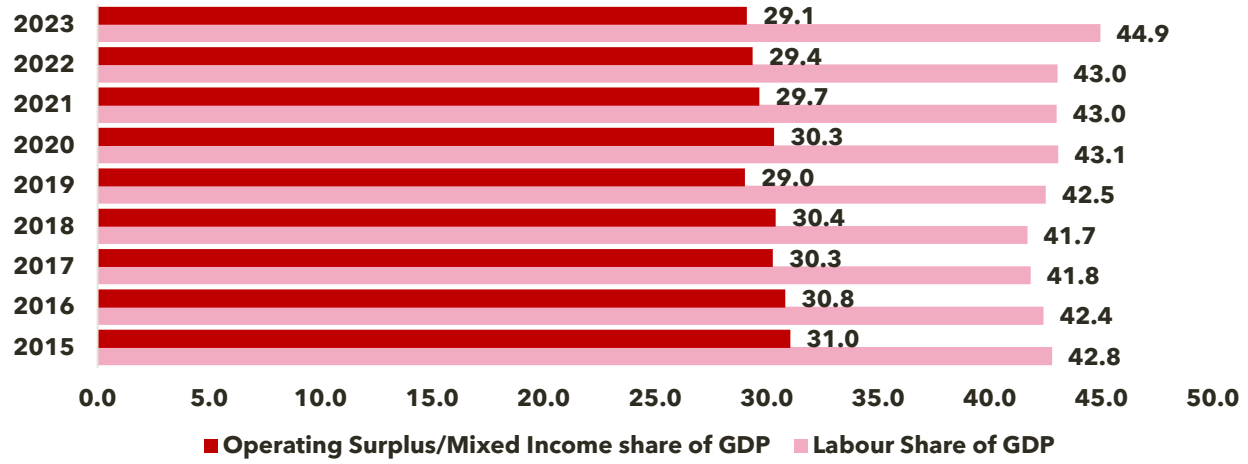


Figure 10-2: Labour Share of GDP And Operating Surplus/Mixed Income Share of GDP at Current Prices, 2015 – 2023

Target 10.5 Improve the Regulation and Monitoring of Global Financial Markets and Institutions and Strengthen the Implementation of such Regulations

Indicator 10.5.1: Financial Soundness Indicators

Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) play a critical role not only in evaluating the stability and health of financial institutions and markets, as well as, of their corporate and household counterparts, but also in monitoring income inequality within a country. FSIs include both aggregated information on financial institutions and indicators that are representative of markets in which financial institutions operate. These indicators serve as valuable tools for assessing the strengths and vulnerabilities of financial systems, helping policymakers and analysts identify potential risks and implement proactive measures to address them.

Seven Financial Soundness Indicators (FSIs) are used to monitor progress under SDG indicator 10.5.1. These are

(1) Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets
(2) Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets
(3) Nonperforming loans net of provisions to capital
(4) Nonperforming loans to total gross loans
(5) Return on assets
(6) Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
(7) Net open position in foreign exchange to capital

Data from the Bank of Jamaica showed that Jamaica's financial sector remained stable and resilient over the 2015-2024 period across banks, securities dealers, and insurance companies, supported by generally strong capital positions. The data showed that for

Deposit-Taking Institutions (Banks), 2015-2024

- Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets was maintained at 13.0 –15.0 per cent reflecting sound capitalization.
- Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital declined and remained low or negative in recent years, indicating improved credit risk conditions.
- Non-performing loans to total gross loans decreased from 4.0 per cent to 2.5 per cent, showing better asset quality.
- Return on assets fluctuated over the period, ending at 1.6 per cent in 2024, indicating moderate profitability.
- Liquid assets to short-term liabilities declined slightly but remained adequate at approximately 20.0 per cent.
- Net open position in foreign exchange to capital became increasingly negative, indicating exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Securities Dealers, 2015-2024

- Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets remained high (approximately 16.0% – 20.0%), reflecting strong capitalization.
- Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital continued to be low and stable, indicating limited credit risk exposure.
- Non-performing loans to total gross loans declined significantly from 21.2 per cent to 1.5 per cent, indicating improved asset quality.
- Return on assets declined over time, reaching -0.2 per cent in 2024, indicating reduced profitability.
- Liquid assets to short-term liabilities improved in recent years, suggesting stronger liquidity.
- Net open position in foreign exchange to capital increased in recent years, indicating greater exposure to foreign exchange risk.

Insurance Sector, 2022-2024

- Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets showed that capital adequacy remained generally stable, though some indicators (e.g. solvency and Minimum Capital Test (MCT) ratios) showed slight declines in general insurance.
- Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets showed strong capital positions particularly in life insurance with improving solvency and Life Insurance Capital Adequacy Test (LICAT) ratios.
- Return on assets remained positive but moderate, with some fluctuations in both general and life insurance.
- With respect to liquid assets to short-term liabilities, liquidity remained adequate, although general insurance recorded some decline before improving in 2024.

Target 10.b Encourage official development assistance and financial flows, including foreign direct investment, to States where the need is greatest, in particular least developed countries, African countries, small island developing States and landlocked developing countries, in accordance with their national plans and programmes.

Indicator 10.b.1: Total resource flows for development (e.g. official development assistance, foreign direct investment and other flows)

SDG Indicator 10.b.1 measures total resource flows such as Official Development Assistance (ODA) and Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to assess international support for development and the reduction of inequalities. It helps track the availability of external financing and its role in supporting inclusive and sustainable development.

Total resource flows for development to Jamaica showed a general declining trend over the period 2017–2024. Flows decreased from US$679.4 million in 2017 to US$140.9 million in 2019, reflecting a 65.5 per cent reduction in external financing. In 2020, resource flows increased to US$305.8 million before gradually declining in subsequent years to US$87.0 million in 2024, the lowest level over the period. Overall, the trend highlighted a reduction in external development financing.

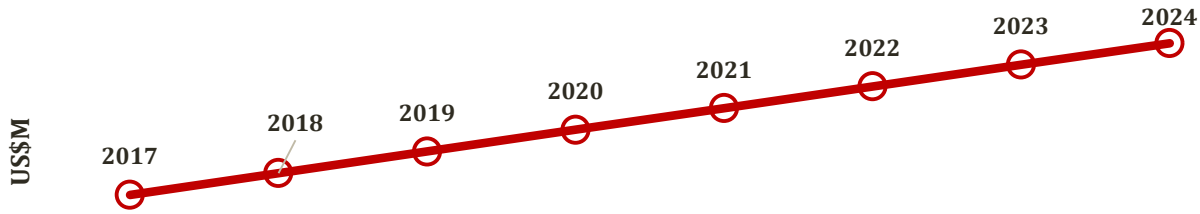
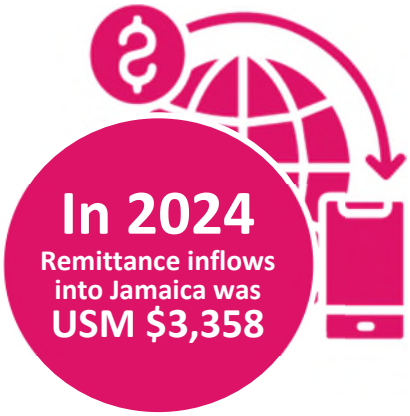


Figure 10-3: Total Resource Flows for Development, 2017-2024

Target 10.c By 2030, reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 per cent.

Remittances play a pivotal role in alleviating inequality by enhancing the welfare of family members and stimulating economic growth in recipient economies. Consequently, Target 10.c endeavours to minimize migrant remittance transaction costs to below 3.0 per cent and remove corridors with expenses exceeding 5.0 per cent.



In Jamaica, remittances have emerged as a crucial revenue stream for families, providing foreign exchange and bolstering the balance of payments. Increased migration from Jamaica to other countries has led to a rise in remittance inflows. Between 2015 and

2024, remittance inflows into Jamaica increased notably by 50.9 per cent, moving from US$2,226.0 million in 2015 to US$3,358.0 million in 2024.

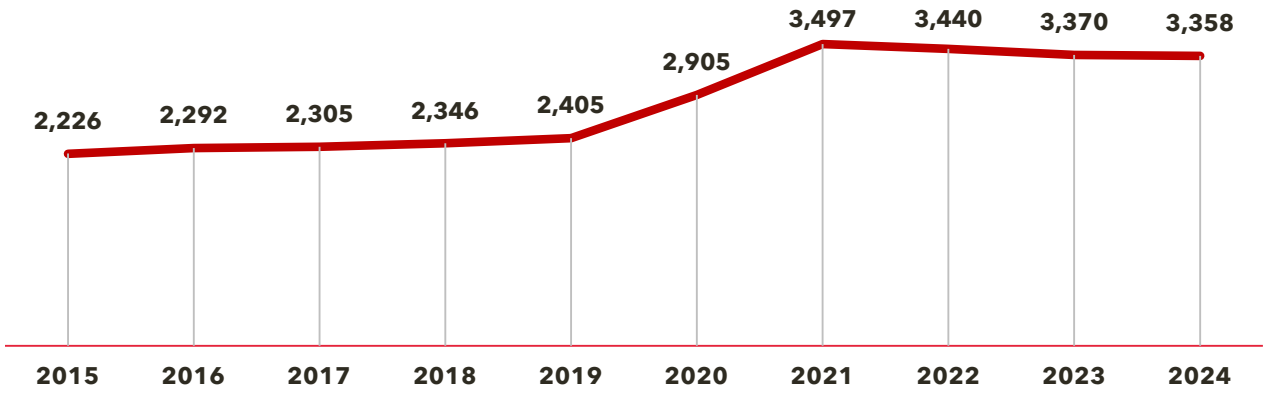


Figure 10-4: Remittance Inflow, 2015-2024

Data for this indicator are measured and compiled by the World Bank using information from the Remittance Prices Worldwide (RPW) database, which collects data from money transfer operators and financial institutions across major remittance corridors. The data, which were based on the third-quarter estimates for each year, showed that the average cost of sending remittances to Jamaica declined over the period 2015-2024, indicating gradual improvement in affordability.

In 2015, the average remittance cost of sending US$200.00 to Jamaica, expressed as a proportion of the amount remitted, was 8.5 per cent, this increased slightly to 8.99 per cent in 2017. In 2019, remittance costs fell to 8.1 per cent before declining to 6.4 per cent in 2024. Despite this improvement, remittance costs remained above the SDG target of 3.0 per cent.

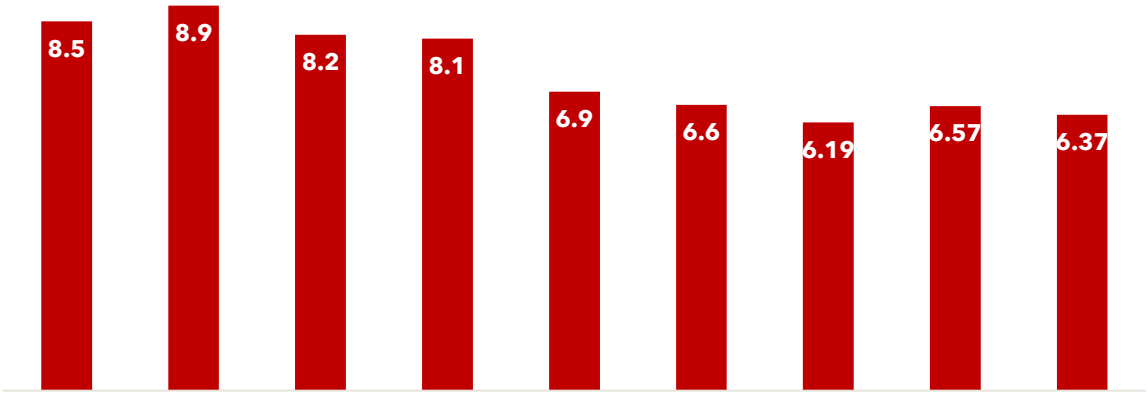


Figure 10-5: Average Remittance Costs of Sending US$200 to Jamaica as a Proportion of the Amount Remitted (%), 2015-2024

Goal 10 Tables

Table 10-1: Gini Coefficient, 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2021	2023
Gini Coefficient	0.3803	0.3518	0.3748	0.3615	0.3671	0.3991	0.3560
Notes							
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator 10.1.1						
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions (JSLC)						
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica, Statistical Institute of Jamaica						
Conceptual Framework							
Comments/ Exceptions	None						
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm						

Table 10-2: Financial Soundness Indicators, Deposit-Taking Institutions, 2015-2024 *(December Quarter)*

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	15.0	14.7	15.1	14.6	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.3	14.6	14.6
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted assets	15.1	14.2	14.8	13.4	13.2	13.5	13.4	13.6	14.1	14.0
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	9.4	-2.2	1.2	2.4	-2.7	-2.6	-1	-3.2	-2.6	-1.5
Non-performing loans to total gross loans	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5
Return on assets	0.5	0.7	2.4	3.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.4	2.1	1.6
Liquid assets to short -term liabilities	26.3	25.3	26.2	28.6	20.7	23.8	21.9	21.4	20.8	20.2
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	3.5	3.5	10.6	10.1	-10.8	-26.0	-15.5	-10.0	-9.6	-13.5
Notes										
Indicator Type Global SDG Indicator	Global SDG Indicator									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica									
Conceptual Framework										
Comments/ Exceptions None	Non-Performing Loans reported net of provisions for losses computed in accordance with IFRS and specific incremental provisioning necessary under prudential loss provisioning requirements. Income was computed as the sum of total net interest income and total non-interest income ** Profitability indicators reflect annualized (year-end) data.									
URL	https://www.boj.org.jm/									

Table 10-3: Financial Soundness Indicators, Securities Dealers, 2015-2024 (December Quarter)

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to assets	21.5	20.5	19.0	19.8	21.4	22.3	23	21.2	20.8	20.2
Regulatory Tier 1 capital to risk- weighted assets	19.3	16.9	17.4	15.3	16.2	18.0	19.1	20.0	19.3	19.6
Non-performing loans net of provisions to capital	0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.1
Non-performing loans to total gross loans	21.2	4.5	3.6	0.6	4.1	2.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5
Return on assets	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	4.5	1.8	2.4	0.9	0.5	-0.2
Liquid assets to short - term liabilities	12.4	12.3	15.9	14.6	16.8	14.6	13.4	13.2	14.5	18.5
Net open position in foreign exchange to capital	11.8	23.6	14.9	11.4	-13.3	7.8	-6.4	-3.3	24.8	25.7

Notes	
Indicator Type Global SDG Indicator	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions None	1Non-Performing Loans reported net of provisions for losses computed in accordance with IFRS and specific incremental provisioning necessary under prudential loss provisioning requirements. 2Income was computed as the sum of total net interest income and total non-interest income ** Profitability indicators reflect annualized (year-end) data.
URL	https://www.boj.org.jm/

Table 10-4: Financial Soundness General and Life Insurance, 2022-2024 *(December Quarter)*

General Insurance				Life Insurance			
Category	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**Category**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Solvency Ratio	0.7	0.7	0.6	Solvency Ratio	26.9	37.8	37.8
Insurance Risk Ratio	68.1	60.6	60.4	Insurance Risk Ratio	19.2	14.6	16
Return on assets (ROA)	3.4	1.9	2.2	Return on assets (ROA)	4.2	5.5	5.0
Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)	9.7	5.5	6.2	Return on common shareholders' equity (ROE)	19.9	19.9	18.1
Liquid Assets to Total Liabilities	147	62.2	74	Liquid Assets to Total Liabilities	33.1	30.4	33.5

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions None	
URL	https://www.boj.org.jm/

Table 10-5: Labour Share of GDP by Income at Market Prices, J$ B, 2015-2023

ITEM	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Compensation of Employees	748,851	790,228	844,609	905,331	964,673	919,877	1,034,824	1,241,951	1,484,084
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income	543,427	574,622	611,400	660,332	658,686	647,757	714,105	847,711	961,106
Consumption of Fixed Capital	135,285	139,100	146,081	155,521	170,516	168,839	188,610	217,182	231,802
Taxes on Production & Imports	326,081	363,851	421,994	453,866	483,404	408,016	478,179	589,689	635,894
Less Subsidies on Production & Imports	3,357	4,011	4,345	2,862	7,472	8,416	8,523	10,036	10,989
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	**1,750,288**	**1,863,790**	**2,019,738**	**2,172,188**	**2,269,808**	**2,136,073**	**2,407,196**	**2,886,497**	**3,301,898**
Labour Share of GDP	42.8	42.4	41.8	41.7	42.5	43.1	43.0	43.0	44.9
Operating Surplus/Mixed Income share of GDP	31.0	30.8	30.3	30.4	29.0	30.3	29.7	29.4	29.1
Fixed Capital share of GDP	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	National Income and Product Accounts
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN)
Conceptual Framework	System of National Accounts 2008
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/

Table 10-6: Total Resource Flows for Development, by Recipient and Donor Countries and Type of Flow (e.g. Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direct Investment and Other Flows), 2017-2024

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Resource for Official Development Agencies	679.4	220.70	140.90	305.80	284.90	169.7	110.9	87.0
Notes								
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator							
Source								
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica							
Conceptual Framework								
Comments/ Exceptions								
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm							

GOAL 11

SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

GOAL 11 MAKE CITIES AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS INCLUSIVE, SAFE, RESILIENT, AND SUSTAINABLE.

Cities and metropolitan areas are often referred to as engines of economic growth, driving innovation, productivity, and prosperity. However, they also pose significant challenges, particularly in terms of environmental degradation and resource consumption. Urbanization has opened opportunities for jobs, commerce, and culture, but it has also created challenges, including overcrowded housing, traffic congestion, waste management issues, and exposure to natural hazards such as hurricanes and flooding.

Goal 11 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aims to promote the development of safe, resilient, and sustainable cities and communities. Achieving this goal involves a multifaceted approach that addresses various aspects of urban life. It encompasses creating opportunities for careers and businesses, ensuring access to safe and affordable housing, and fostering the resilience of societies and economies to withstand shocks and stresses.

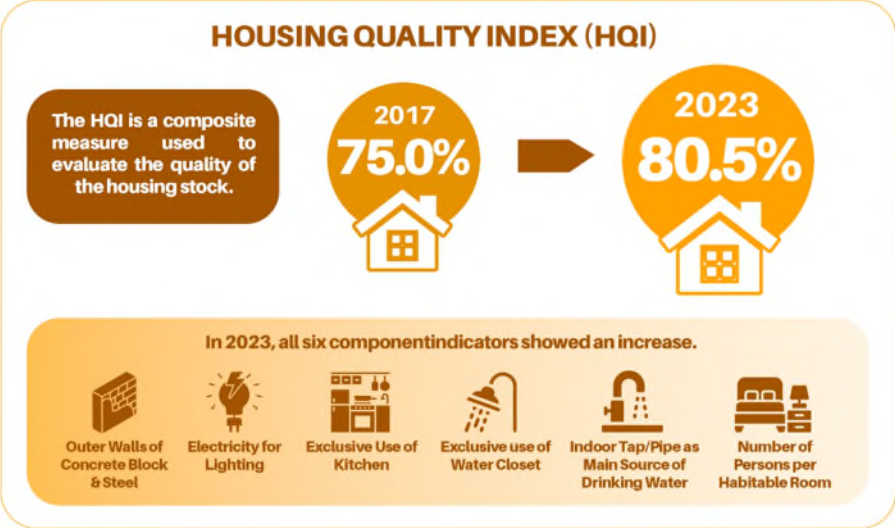
In Jamaica, there is rapid urban expansion in areas such as the Kingston Metropolitan Area, Montego Bay, and Portmore. This growth highlights the need for stronger road infrastructure, sustainable housing, expanded job opportunities, and reliable public transportation systems. Over the years, the Government of Jamaica has constructed highways and provided housing solutions. These efforts mark important progress toward creating cities that are both more resilient and more sustainable for future generations.

Target 11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums.

Access to adequate, safe, and affordable housing, along with basic services, is crucial for sustainable development. Research indicates that individuals residing in suitable homes experience better health outcomes and have increased opportunities to enhance their human capital and pursue available prospects. By prioritizing investments and policies that ensure access to quality housing and basic services, communities can create a solid foundation for sustainable development, enabling individuals to thrive and contribute to societal advancement.

Indicator 11.1.1: Proportion of urban population living in slums, informal settlements or inadequate housing

One of the key targets outlined in Vision 2030 Jamaica **-** National Development Plan is achieving a Housing Quality Index (HQI) score of 86.0 per cent by 2030. This target serves as an indicator of the proportion of households living in conditions that meet established standards. Similarly, tenure of dwelling and tenure of land help to provide an indication of access to adequate housing.



According to data from the Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions, the HQI for Jamaica improved to 80.5 per cent in 2021 from 75.0 per cent in 2017. Compared to 2017, all six component indicators showed an increase in 2023. "Outer Walls of Concrete Block & Steel' increased to 80.2 per cent from 74.8 per cent, 'Electricity for Lighting' increased to 97.1 per cent from 93.9 per cent; 'Exclusive Use of Kitchen' increased to 96.0 per cent up from 94.1 per cent; 'Exclusive use of Water Closet' stood at 82.2 per cent up from 72.9 per cent; 'Indoor Tap/Pipe as Main Source of Drinking Water' increased to 53.6 per cent from 51.3 per cent while 'Number of Persons per Habitable Room' rose to 74.2 per cent up from 62.7 per cent.

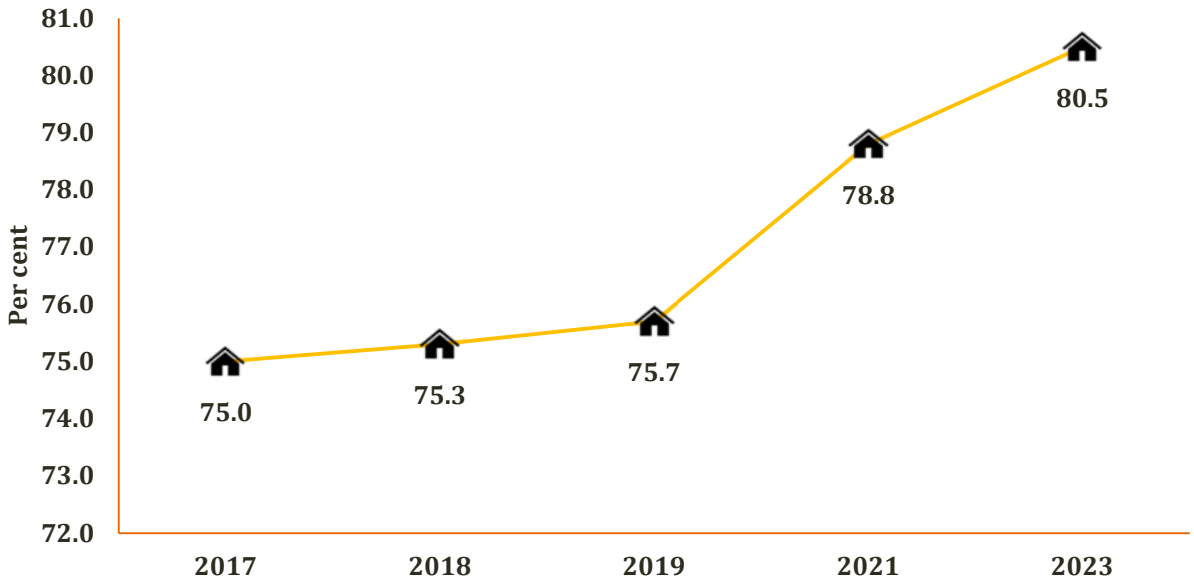


Figure 11-1: The Housing Quality Index (HQI) 2015-2023

Target 11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations.

Target 11.5 aims to reduce the impact of disasters by 2030. It focuses on lowering the number of deaths and people affected by disasters, including those related to water, and reducing economic losses compared to global gross domestic product (GDP). Priority is given to protecting the poor and vulnerable, who are most at risk from disasters.

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Jamaica is highly vulnerable to natural hazards that pose significant risks to its economy and infrastructure. Over the period under review, the country experienced a range of events, including droughts, heavy rainfall, tropical depressions, and hurricanes, with varying levels of impact.

Indicator 11.5.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Between 2017 and 2019, the impact of natural disasters was mainly associated with seasonal conditions. While many persons were affected, mortality war very low. A similar pattern was observed in subsequent years, as Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta (2020), Elsa, Grace, and Ida (2021), and Ian (2022) affected large portions of the population but resulted in minimal loss of life.

In 2024 Hurricane Beryl, affected 22,635 persons per 100,000 population. However, mortality remained low at 0.15 per 100,000. In contrast, Hurricane Melissa in 2025, a category 5 system, caused extensive damage across six parishes and resulted in 45 deaths (1.63 per 100,000), marking a significant increase in mortality compared to previous events.

Indicator 11.5.2: Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)

The cost of the effects of extreme weather events including droughts, heavy rainfall, tropical storms, and hurricanes varied widely over the period, ranging from a low of J$0.066 billion due to drought in 2019 to a high of J$195.2 billion associated with category 5 Hurricane Melissa in 2025, the most severe event recorded during the period.

The damage and losses from Category 5 Hurricane Melissa were equivalent to 56.7 per cent of 2024 GDP, highlighting the scale of its impact and placing it among the most catastrophic disasters in Jamaica's history. In comparison, Category 4 Hurricane Beryl, which made landfall in July 2024, resulted in damages of J$56.7 billion, representing 1.9 per cent of GDP in 2023. (PIOJ, 2026)

Indicator 11.5.3: (a) Damage to critical infrastructure and (b) number of disruptions to basic services, attributed to disasters

Natural disasters have had a significant impact on Jamaica's infrastructure, with recent major events highlighting the country's vulnerability. Hurricanes Beryl and Melissa resulted in substantial damage across multiple sectors. According to the Damage and Loss Assessment

(DaLA) Report (2024), Hurricane Beryl caused considerable damage to the social sector, including the housing (J$22.2 billion), health (J$3.9 billion), and education (J$3.6 billion) sectors, along with disruptions across other key industries.

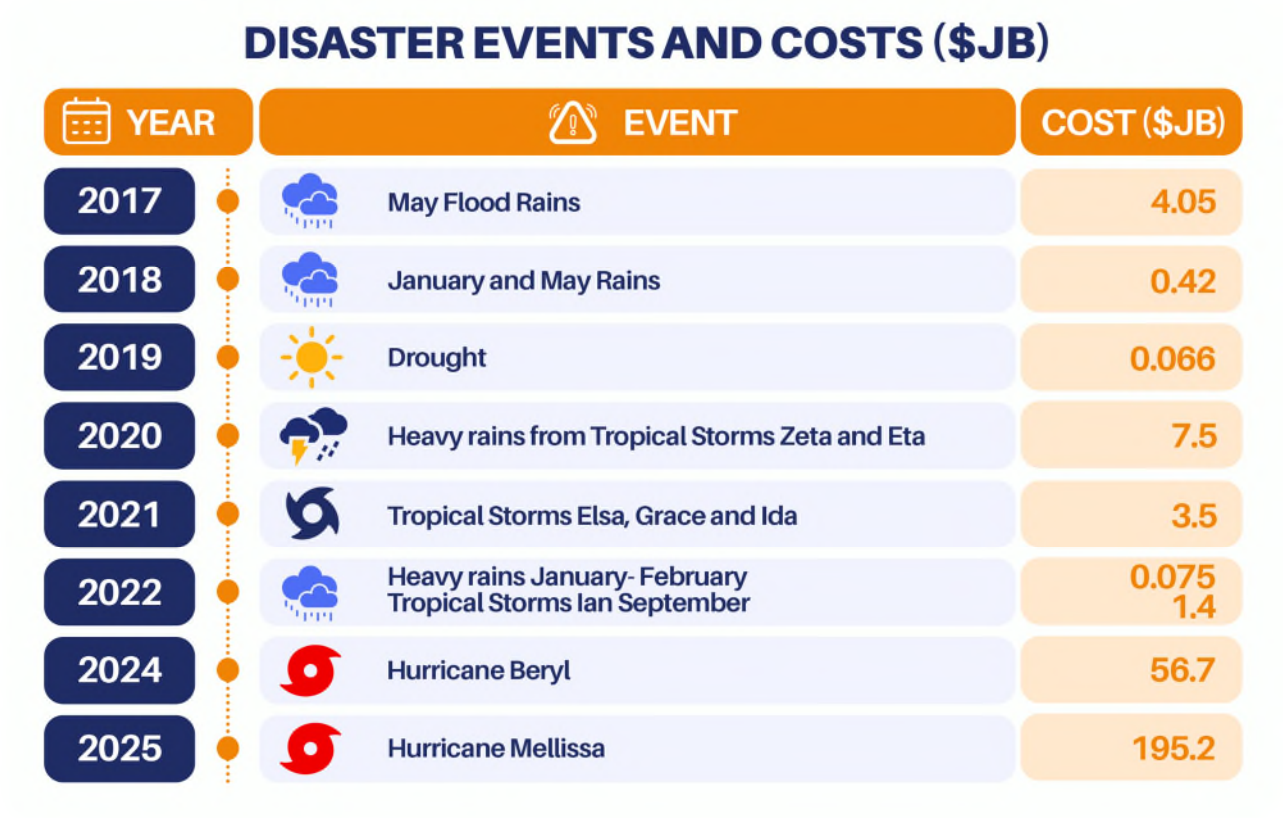


Figure 11-2: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 2017-2025

The impact of Hurricane Melissa in 2025 was significantly more severe. As a category five system, the hurricane caused widespread destruction across six parishes, severely damaging critical infrastructure, including housing, health and education facilities, transportation networks, utilities, and other public assets. Total damages and losses were estimated at approximately J$195.2 billion, equivalent to 56.7 per cent of GDP, making it one of the most devastating disasters in Jamaica's history. Beyond the physical damage, the hurricane also disrupted economic activity across key sectors such as agriculture, tourism, and commerce. The magnitude of the impact highlights the growing intensity of climate-related events and underscores the urgent need to strengthen disaster resilience and improve infrastructure planning.

Target 11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management.

Through targeted efforts aimed at reducing pollution and enhancing waste management systems, this target aims to foster healthier and more sustainable urban environments for present and future generations. Effective waste management is essential for creating inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable cities.

Indicator 11.6.1: Proportion of municipal solid waste collected and managed in controlled facilities out of total municipal waste generated, by cities

The National Solid Waste Management Authority (NSWMA) is the government agency responsible for solid waste management across Jamaica. Its mandate is to protect public health and promote a clean and sustainable environment. Solid waste management is organized across four regions: Metropolitan Parks and Markets (MPM) Waste Management Limited, North-eastern Parks and Markets (NEPM) Waste Management Limited, Western Parks and Markets (WPM) Waste Management Limited, and Southern Parks and Markets (SPM) Waste Management Limited. Each region covers three or more parishes and operates disposal sites to support proper waste collection, environmental protection, and the control of waste-related diseases, pests, and nuisances.

Figure 11-3: Waste Management Regions and Parishes Covered

Between 2016 and 2024, the total volume of solid waste collected increased by 48.2 per cent, rising to 1,181,402 tonnes from 797,122 tonnes. Throughout the period, MPM Waste Management Ltd. accounted for the largest share of waste collected annually. Waste collected by MPM increased from 475,389 tonnes in 2016 to 748,281 tonnes in 2024. In 2024, waste collected by the MPM accounted for more than 60.0 per cent (63.3%) of the total waste collected for the year.

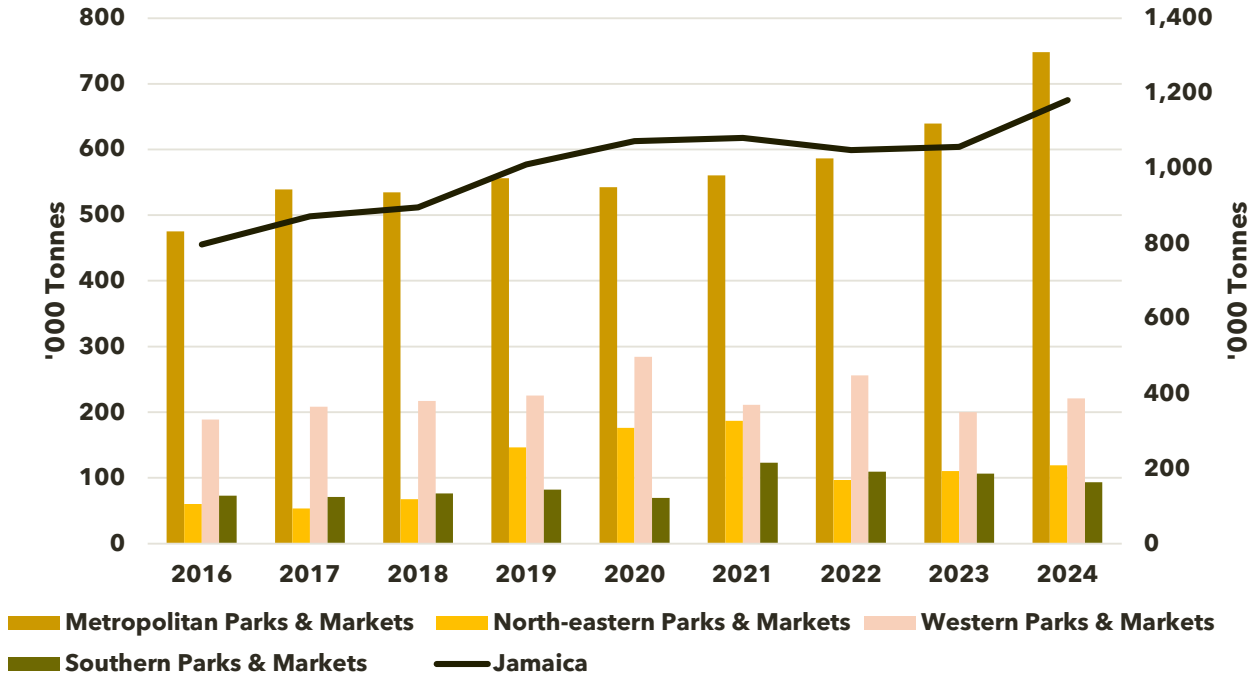


Figure 11-4: Volume of Waste (tonnes) Collected by the Waste Management Regions, 2016-2024

Goal 11 Tables

Table 11-1: Housing Quality Index, 2017-2023

Year	Index
2017	75.0
2018	75.3
2019	75.7
2021	78.8
2023	80.5
Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 11.1.1
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica
	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 11-2: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 Population, 2017-2025

Period	Events	Persons Affected/100,000 Population	Persons Dead/100,000 Population
2017	March to June Rains	90,687.0	0.04
2018	January and May Rains	79.6	0.04
2019	Drought	204.9	0.0
2020	Heavy rains from Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta	519.0	0.07
2021	Tropical Storms Elsa, Grace and Ida.	58.55	0.04
2022	Heavy rains January - February	20.1	0.0
	Tropical Storms Ian September	201.3	0.0
2024	Hurricane Beryl	22,634.0	0.15
2025	Hurricane Melissa	n.a.	1.65
Notes			
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator		
Source			
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica		
Conceptual Framework			
Comments/ Exceptions	2019 Population Estimates were used for 2020-2024		
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/		

Table 11-3: Number of Persons Affected by Fire, 2015-2024

Year	Total Number of Persons Affected	Persons Affected by the 100,000 Population	Number of Injuries due to Fire	Persons Injured per 100,000 Population	Number of Deaths due to Fire	Deaths per 100,000 Population
2015	2,245	82.4	87	3.2	22	0.8
2016	2,232	81.8	90	3.3	38	1.4
2017	2,490	91.3	75	2.8	25	0.9
2018	2,474	90.7	97	3.6	39	1.4
2019	2,412	88.3	60	2.2	35	1.3
2020	1,796	65.7	89	3.3	31	1.1
2021	1,901	69.6	86	3.2	42	1.5
2022	1,819	66.6	49	1.8	24	0.9
2023	1,626	59.5	55	2.1	32	1.2
2024	1,742	63.8	79	2.9	27	1.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Fire Brigade
Data Producing Entities	
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://statinja.gov.jm/; https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 11-4: Solid Waste Collected and Adequately Discharged, by Cities, 2016-2024

Parks & Markets	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jamaica	**797**	**872**	**896**	**1,010**	**1,072**	**1,081**	**1,048**	**1,056**	**1,181**
Metropolitan Parks & Markets	475	539	535	556	542	560	586	639	748
North-eastern Parks & Markets	60	54	68	147	176	187	97	110	119
Western Parks & Markets	189	208	217	225	284	211	256	200	221
Southern Parks & Markets	73	71	77	82	70	123	109	107	93

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 11.6.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	National Solid Waste Management Authority
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	

Table 11-5: Estimated Economic Cost of Extreme Weather Events, 2017-2025

Year	Event	Cost ($JB)
2017	May Flood Rains	4.05
2018	January and May Rains	0.42
2019	Drought	0.07
2020	Heavy rains from Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta	7.5
2021	Tropical Storms Elsa, Grace and Ida.	3.5
2022	Heavy rains January - February	0.075
	Tropical Storms Ian September	1.4
2024	Hurricane Beryl	56.7
2025	Hurricane Melissa	195.2
Notes		
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 1.5.2	
Source	DaLA Reports, Economic and Social Survey of Jamaica	
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica	
Conceptual Framework		
Comments/ Exceptions	None	
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm	

GOAL 12

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

GOAL 12 ENSURE SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION PATTERNS

Ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns is vital for preserving the livelihoods of both present and future generations, fostering economic growth, and facilitating sustainable development. Achieving this requires a focus on promoting resources and energy efficiency, sustainable infrastructure, and equitable access to essential services, as well as the creation of environmentally friendly employment opportunities, which will lead to an enhanced quality of life for all individuals.

Effectively managing our collective natural resources and addressing the disposal of hazardous waste and pollutants are important objectives in pursuit of this endeavour. It is also crucial to encourage industries, businesses, and consumers to embrace recycling and waste reduction practices. Moreover, providing support to developing nations in transitioning towards more sustainable consumption habits by 2030 is imperative for global progress in this direction.

Target 12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources.

Indicator 12.1.1: Number of countries developing, adopting or implementing policy instruments aimed at supporting the shift to sustainable consumption and production

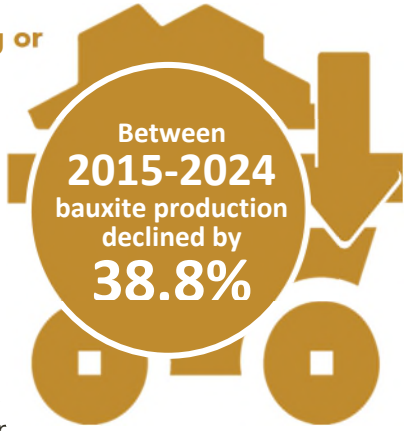


Table 12-1 provides a list of the mineral resources produced in Jamaica annually. Over the period 2015-2024, bauxite accounted for the largest volume of minerals produced despite a steady decline in production. Between 2015 and 2024, production of bauxite declined by 38.8 per cent, moving from 9.6 million tonnes in 2015 to 5.9 million tonnes in 2024. Declines were observed in the production of aluminium (20.0%), sand and gravel (16.3%) and marl and fill (99.7%). However, there were increases in the production of gypsum (57.6%), and limestone (37.4%).

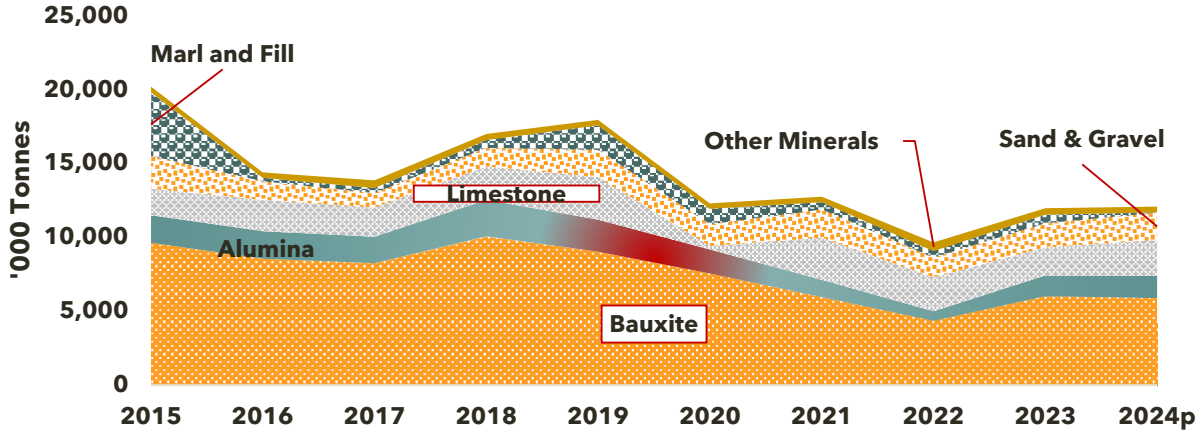
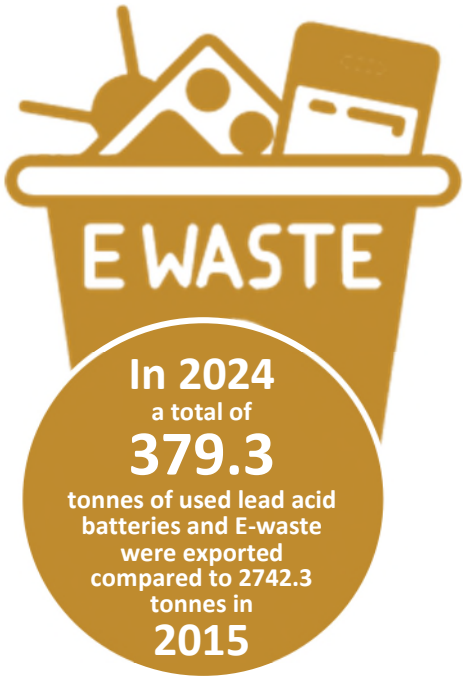


Figure 12-1: Production of Minerals ('000 tonnes), 2015-2024

Target 12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.

Indicator 12.4.2: (a) Hazardous waste generated per capita; and (b) proportion of hazardous waste treated, by type of treatment



Target 12.4, as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), aims to achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle. Unlike most SDG targets that are set for 2030, this target had a deadline for 2020. Although the deadline has passed, the target remains highly relevant as increasing urbanization, industrialization and consumption continue to contribute to high volumes of hazardous waste and chemicals.

Jamaica has continued efforts to improve waste treatment practices, strengthen environmental monitoring systems and support international agreements aimed at reducing the release of harmful substances into the air, water and soil. These actions are critical for protecting public health, preserving ecosystems and promoting sustainable development.

In 2024, a total of 379.3 tonnes of hazardous material were exported compared to 2742.3 tonnes in 2015. Of this amount, 90.5 tonnes were used-lead acid batteries, 24.3 tonnes were e-waste, while 264.4 tonnes were paint waste. Of the 19 applications received for the export and transit of hazardous waste in 2024, only 12 were approved.

Target 12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse.

Indicator 12.5.1: National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

Data extracted from the *2022 Waste Characterization Study* revealed that Jamaica generates a total of 1,475,473 tonnes of waste annually. Among the waste collected, organic waste comprised 37.2 per cent, plastic accounted for 16.8 per cent, and cardboard made up 9.0 per cent. In terms of waste categorization based on incineration potential, low-potential incinerable waste accounted for 51.2 per cent, while 40.1 per cent were classified as high-potential. Non-combustible waste constituted 8.1 per cent of the total, with undesirable waste representing 0.6 per cent.

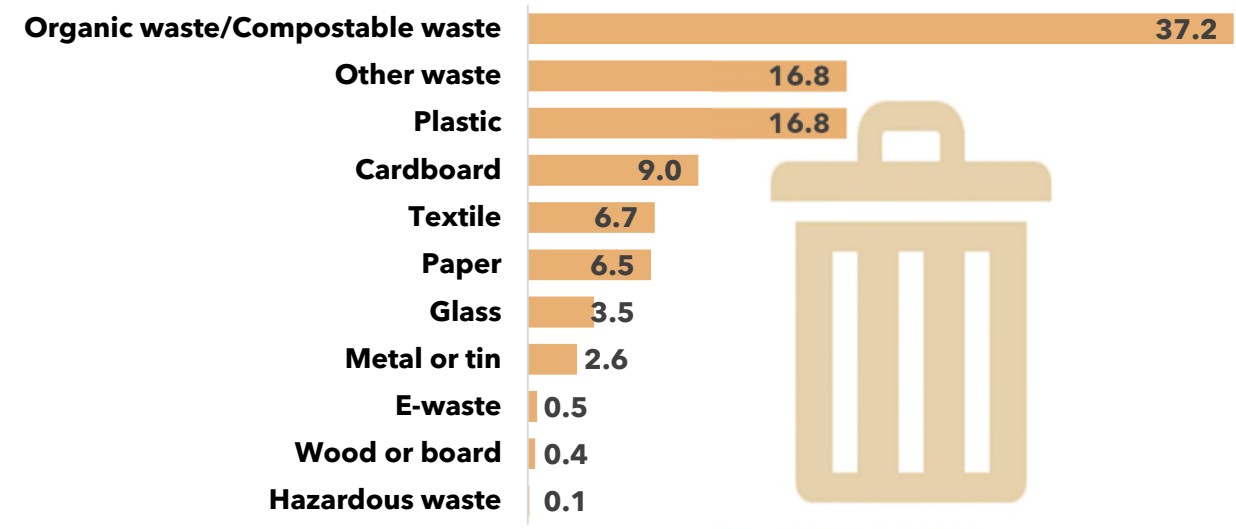
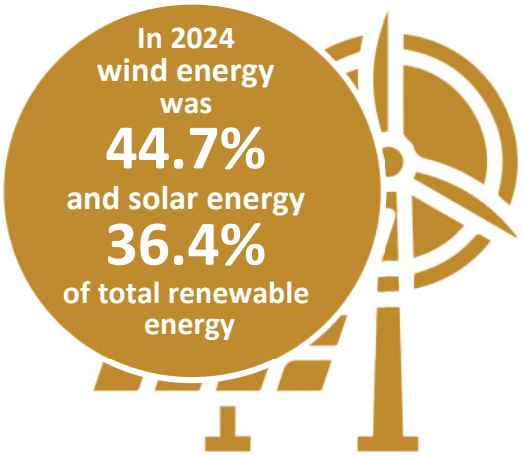


Figure 12-2: Percentage of Waste Composition in Jamaica by Type of Material, 2022

Target 12.a Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production.



SDG Indicator 12.a.1 focuses on tracking the progress of installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing countries, measured in watts per capita. This indicator is a critical component of monitoring efforts aimed at advancing sustainable energy practices and achieving broader development objectives outlined in the United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydroelectric, and geothermal power play a pivotal role in promoting energy security, mitigating climate change, and fostering inclusive economic growth. In developing countries, where access to reliable and clean energy is often limited, increasing the capacity of renewable energy installations is essential for improving energy access, reducing dependency on fossil fuels, and enhancing resilience to environmental challenges.

Indicator 12.a.1: Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in developing and developed countries (in watts per capita

In Jamaica, renewable energy production over the period 2018 to 2022 showed notable shifts in the contributions of various sources. Although wind energy remained the main source throughout this timeframe, its share of total renewable energy generation declined from 60.5 per cent in 2018 to 44.7 per cent in 2024. This reduction was largely attributable to increased contributions from other renewable sources such as solar energy, which expanded its share of total renewable generation over the period. In 2018, solar energy contributed 21.2 per cent to the renewable energy sources, then increased to 37.6 per cent in 2022 but declined to 36.4 per cent in 2024. Jamaica's renewable energy landscape consequently became more diversified.

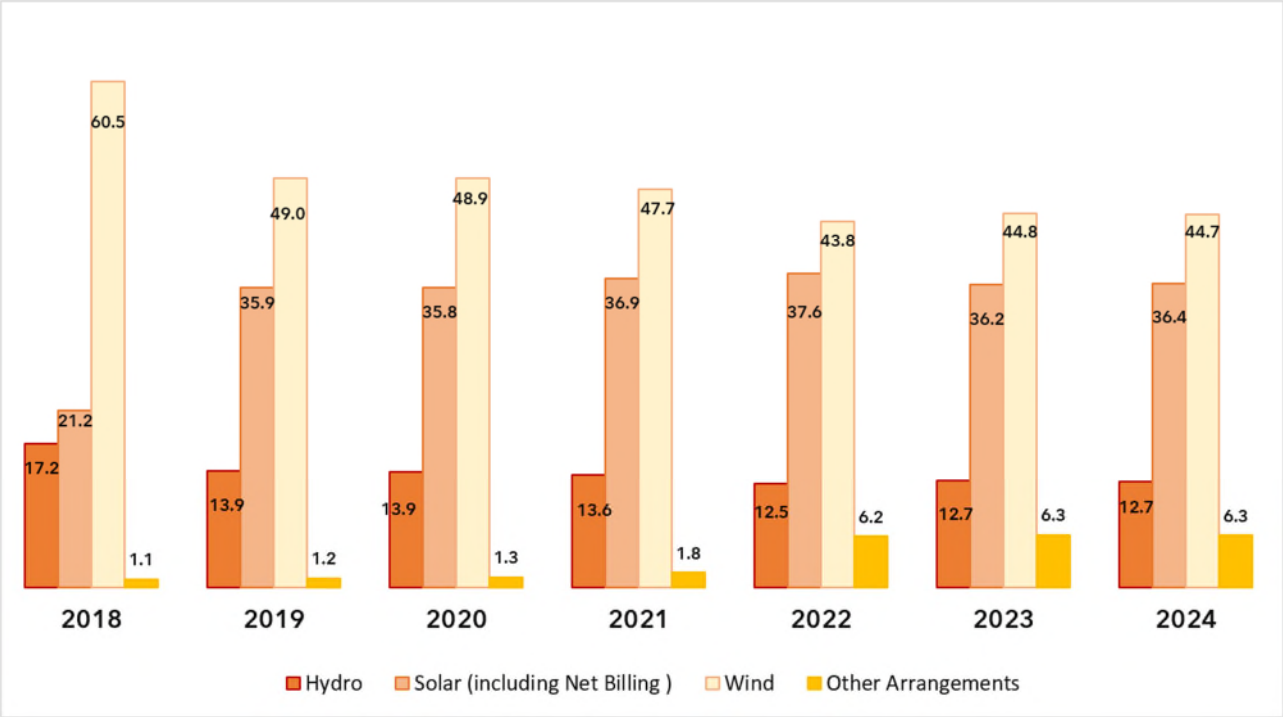


Figure 12-3: Percentage of Total Renewable Energy Generated by Type, 2018-2024

As shown in Figure 12-5, the energy generation capacity measured in watts per capita recorded a notable increase over the period; rising from 61.7 watts per capita in 2018 to 83.6 watts per capita in 2024 but declined to 83.6 watts in 2024.

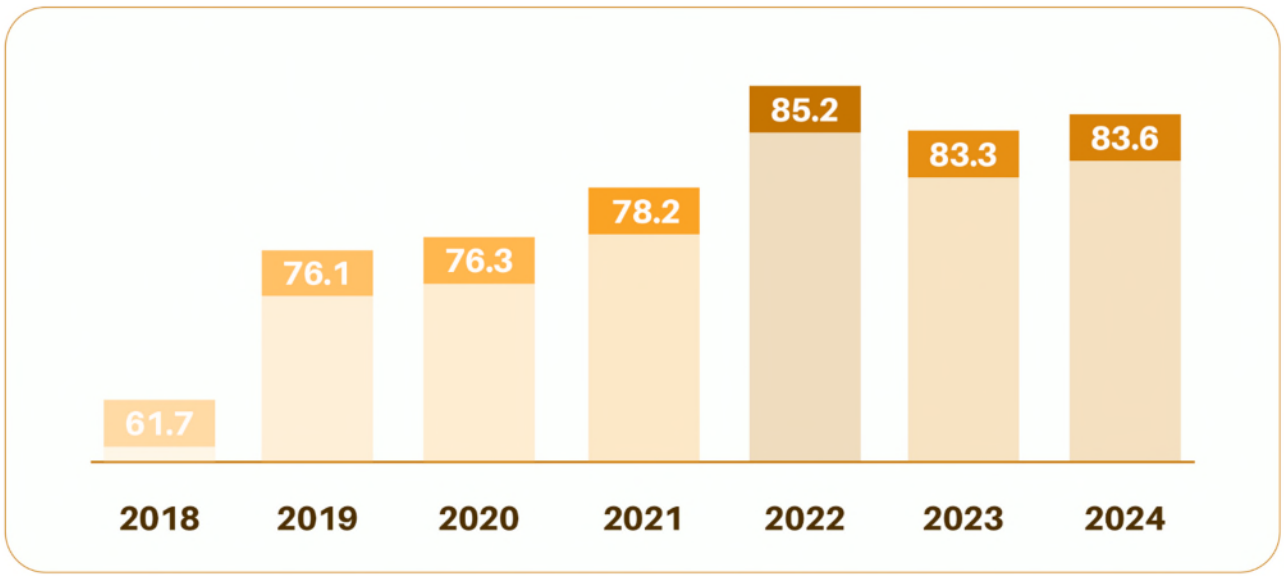


Figure 12-4: Energy Generating Capacity (watts per capacity), 2018-2024

Goal 12 Tables

Table 12-1: Production of Minerals ('000 tonnes), 2015-2024

Mineral	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024p	% Change 2015-2024
Bauxite[a]	9,629	8,540	8,245	10,058	9,022	7,546	5,950	4,365	6,021	5,889	-38.8
Alumina	1,865	1,865	1,782	2,484	2,173	1,621	1,158	634	1,401	1,481	-20.6
Silica Sand	16	20	21	16	28	30	31	30	24	8	-48.8
Limestone	1,782	2,129	1,971	2,266	2,863	247	2,859	2,292	1,898	2,449	37.4
Sand & Gravel	2,208	1,237	988	1,251	1,838	1,464	1,912	1,350	1,617	1,849	-16.3
Marl and Fill	4,304	239	331	506	1,664	1,047	505	444	595	12	-99.7
Shale	241	181	357	255	217	167	129	253	59	158	-34.3
Pozzolan	108	129	95	93	80	102	133	194	286	170	57.6
Gypsum	43	50	46	47	55	66	66	85	71	46	7.6

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.2
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Mines and Geology Division
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	[a] Includes bauxite equivalent of alumina produced (about 2.5) p-preliminary data

Table 12-2: Exports of Hazardous Waste (Million Tonnes) 2015 -2024

Type of Waste	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Used lead acid batteries exported	2472.3	3288.1	2209.3	1887.2	2701.9	2998.1	3447.7	2758.7	338.2	90.5
E-waste exported	0.000	0.000	17.9	21.7	0.000	39.8	19.4	27.4	22.8	24.4
Notes										
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.4									
Source										
Data Producing Entities	NEPA									
Conceptual Framework										
Comments/Exceptions										
URL										

Table 12-3: Hazardous Waste Trans-boundary Movement Applications, 2017-2024

Type of Application	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Application Received								
Exports of hazardous wastes	10	9	11	12	12	13	10	8
Transit of hazardous wastes	2	1	3	3	8	4	9	11
Total applications received	12	10	14	15	20	17	19	19
Application Approved								
Exports of hazardous wastes	2	6	9	10	8	11	5	3
Transit of hazardous waste	2	1	3	2	7	5	8	9
Total applications approved	10	7	12	12	15	16	13	12
Notes								
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.4							
Source	NEPA National Inventory of Hazardous Waste Generated in Jamaica							
Data Producing Entities								
Conceptual Framework								
Comments/Exceptions								
URL								

Table 12-4: Waste Composition in SPM and NEPM (per cent) 2015 and 2022

Type of Waste	2015		2022
	SPM	NEPM	Jamaica
Paper	15.5	11.7	6.5
Plastic	15.1	14.6	16.8
Glass	4.8	3	3.5
Cardboard	2.6	4.8	9.0
Wood or board	...	0.9	0.4
Metal or tin	3.4	5.9	2.6
Textile	3.9	4.2	6.7
E-waste	0.1	n.a	0.5
Inert waste	n.a.	n.a.	0.9
Hazardous waste	n.a.	n.a.	0.1
Special waste	n.a.	n.a.	0.1
Other waste	n.a.	n.a.	15.8
Organic waste/Compostable waste	54.5	54.9	37.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 12.5
Source	
Data Producing Entities	National Solid Waste Management Authority
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	SPM – Southern Parks and Markets NEPM – Northeastern Parks and Markets n.a. not available
URL	

Table 12-5: Renewable Electricity Generation Capacity (MW), 2018-2024

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hydro	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.00
Solar	20.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00
Wind	102.00	10 2.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00	102.00
Net Billing (Solar)	15.80	17.70	17.70	21.90	30.50	25.30	26.10
Other Arrangements	1.77	2.43	2.71	3.84	14.33	14.30	14.30
Total	**168.57**	**208.13**	**208.41**	**213.74**	**232.83**	**227.60**	**228.40**
Percentage of Total Renewable Energy Generated							
Hydro	17.2	13.9	13.9	13.6	12.5	12.7	12.7
Solar (including Net Billing)	21.2	35.9	35.8	36.9	37.6	36.2	36.4
Wind	60.5	49	48.9	47.7	43.8	44.8	44.7
Other Arrangements	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.8	6.2	6.3	6.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator 12.a.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	National Solid Waste Management Authority
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	SPM – Southern Parks and Markets NEPM – Northeastern Parks and Markets
URL	

Table 12-6: Indicator 12.a.1 Installed Renewable Energy-generating Capacity in Developing Countries (in watts per capita), 2018-2024

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Renewable Energy Generation (MW)	168.57	208.13	208.41	213.74	232.83	227.60	228.40
Energy generating capacity (watts per capacity)	61.7	76.1	76.2	78.2	85.2	83.3	83.6

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Energy, Transport and Telecommunications
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Data do not include the renewable energy capacity for off-grid users.

GOAL 13

CLIMATE ACTION

GOAL 13 TAKE URGENT ACTION TO COMBAT CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS

As a Small Island Developing State (SIDS), Jamaica is highly vulnerable to rising sea levels, prolonged droughts, heavier rainfall, and coastal erosion. The effects of Hurricanes Beryl in 2024 and Melissa in 2025 highlight the scale of these challenges and the growing exposure of key sectors and communities to climate-related hazards. These risks affect important industries such as education, tourism and agriculture and place additional pressure on public infrastructure and national resources. In response, the Government has implemented policies and systems to strengthen resilience, reduce vulnerability, and support sustainable development.

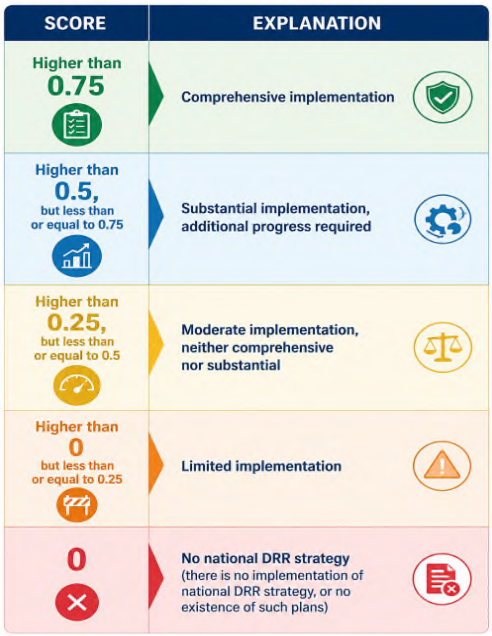
Indicator 13.1.1: Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population

Target 13.1 focuses on strengthening resilience to climate-related hazards by reducing disaster-related deaths and the number of persons affected. Over the period under review, the country experienced a range of events, including droughts, heavy rainfall, tropical depressions, and hurricanes, with varying impacts reflected in disaster-related deaths and the number of persons affected per 100,000 population.

Between 2017 and 2022, disasters generally affected many persons but resulted in low mortality. In 2024, the number of persons affected by Hurricane Beryl was 22,634.5 per 100,000 population, a total of four deaths were recorded. However, in 2025, Hurricane Melissa led to both widespread impact and a notable rise in mortality, accounting for 45 deaths (1.63 per 100,000). These trends highlight increasing exposure to climate hazards and the need to strengthen resilience and reduce disaster-related risks.

Indicator 13.1.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

SDG Indicator 13.1.2 assesses the existence of national disaster risk reduction strategies. The Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM), the national disaster management authority in Jamaica, is tasked with mainstreaming disaster risk reduction and management (DRRM) and leading disaster resilience interventions. Jamaica's self-assessment, conducted by the Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management (ODPEM) using the Sendai Framework Monitor, yielded a score of 0.58 on a scale of 0 to 1, where 0 represents the lowest level of implementation and 1 the highest. This score indicates a substantial level of implementation, while highlighting the need for continued progress to achieve comprehensive implementation of disaster risk reduction measures.
Subsequent evaluations in 2020 and 2021 revealed Jamaica's steady progress, reflected in a score of 0.73,



with improvements across the ten key elements outlined in the framework. Based on the 2022 assessment, Jamaica achieved a score of 0.93. This score has demonstrated Jamaica's advancement and commitment in embracing and operationalizing national disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies in strict accordance with the Sendai Framework.

Jamaica has also made notable progress through the implementation of key frameworks, including the National Natural Disaster Risk Financing (NNDRF) Policy, the National Disaster Risk Management Plan, and alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. These initiatives support a risk-layered approach to disaster financing, strengthen preparedness and response systems, and promote resilience across sectors. Together, they enhance the country's ability to respond to and recover from disasters in a timely and coordinated manner.

Figure 13-1: ***National Average Score for the Adoption and Implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030***

Indicator 13.1.3: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies

Jamaica has developed national disaster risk reduction frameworks that are aligned with the Sendai Framework, including the National Disaster Risk Management Plan and related policies. Disaster risk management is carried out through both national and parish-level systems, with Parish Disaster Committees under ODPEM supporting local implementation. This approach ensures that DRR activities are in place across local authorities. All municipalities within the local government in Jamaica have adopted and implemented some aspects of the 47 strategies outlined in the SENDAI Framework.

Target 13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries with reports under the Paris Agreement, as submitted to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Indicator 13.2.1 measures the number of countries that have submitted climate-related reports under the Paris Agreement to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). These reports, which include Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Communications, and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), reflect a country's efforts to integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies, and planning. Jamaica has submitted its updated NDC 3.0 in 2025 and continues to report to the UNFCCC, outlining its mitigation targets, adaptation priorities, and progress in addressing climate change.

Through NDC 3.0, the country has reinforced its commitment to climate action and reducing its greenhouse gas emissions under the Paris Agreement framework. The report has introduced more ambitious 2030 targets and new targets for 2035, reflecting increased ambition and a strategic shift towards an economy-wide mitigation approach. These submissions support transparency, accountability, and international cooperation, while also guiding national actions to build resilience and transition toward sustainable development.

Indicator 13.2.2: Total greenhouse gas emissions per year

The National GHG Emissions Inventory Report of Jamaica, for 2006-2012 revealed that emissions were primarily driven by the energy sector, particularly from electricity generation and transportation. Smaller contributions were recorded from agriculture, waste, and industrial processes. The findings highlighted the country's reliance on fossil fuels and underscored the need for mitigation measures, including increased use of renewable energy and improved energy efficiency, to reduce overall emissions and support a transition to a low-carbon economy. Table 13-4 presents the findings for the period.

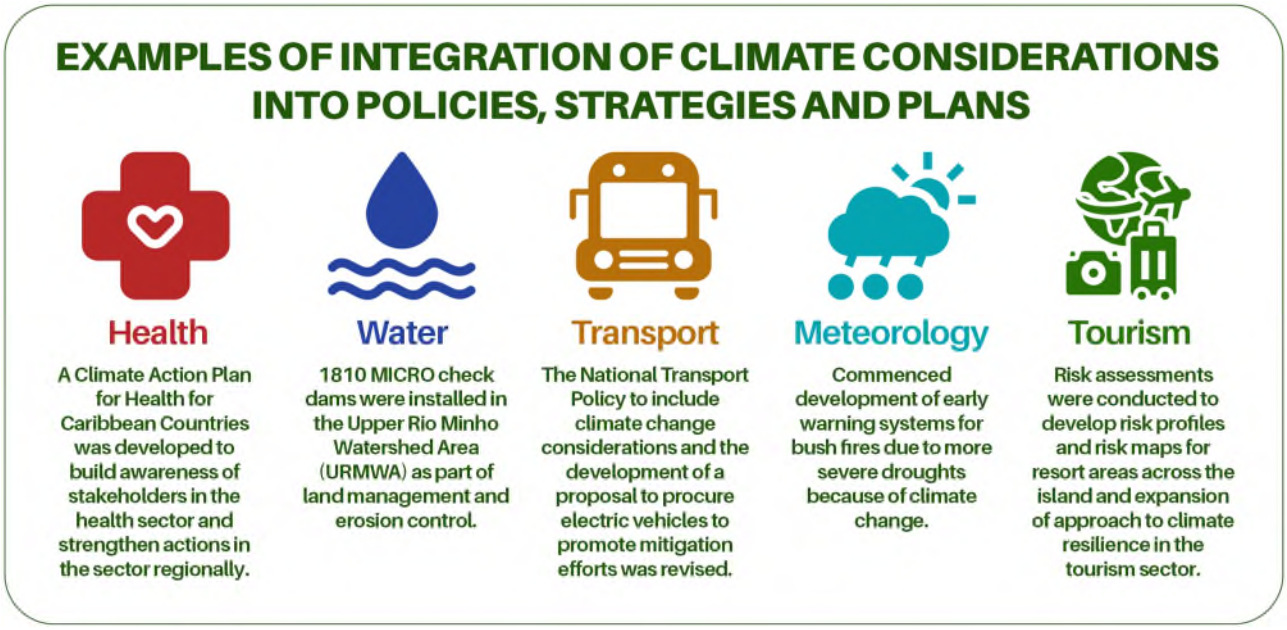
Target 13.b Number of countries with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Indicator 13.b.1: Number of least developed countries and small island developing States with nationally determined contributions, long-term strategies, national adaptation plans and adaptation communications, as reported to the secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

In 2012, the Government of Jamaica established the Climate Change Division (CCD) to coordinate the nation's response to climate change at local, regional, and international levels, aiming for a low-carbon and climate-resilient society. The CCD's core strategies as outlined in the Climate Change Policy Framework for Jamaica include:

- coordinating the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation and mitigation in strategies and policy formulation, development planning and decision-making;
- promoting the implementation of specific adaptation measures to address key vulnerabilities in Jamaica;
- promoting actions to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions through fossil fuel reduction, conservation, and switching to clean and/or renewable energy sources;
- promoting awareness and training regarding climate variability and climate change impacts and the requisite behavioural changes;
- providing support to be able to access available climate change funding; and
- supporting climate change research and studies.

The CCD uses an integrated approach in national development planning and the formulation of long-term strategies and national adaptation plans. Examples of integrated approaches to policies, strategies, and plans are illustrated in the diagram below.



Adopted from the Voluntary National Review 2022

Goal 13 Tables

Table 13-1: Number of Persons Affected by Adverse Weather Events per 100,000 Population, 2017-2025

Year	Events	Persons affected per 100,000 population	Persons died per 100,000 population
2017	March to June Rains	90,687.0	0.04
2018	January and May Rains	79.6	0.04
2019	Drought	204.9	0.00
2020	Heavy rains from Tropical Storms Zeta and Eta	519.0	0.07
2021	Tropical Storms Elsa, Grace and Ida.	58.6	0.04
	Heavy rains January - February	20.1	0.00
2022	Tropical Storms Ian September	201.3	0.00
2024	Hurricane Beryl	22,634.0	0.15
2025	Hurricane Melissa		1.65

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Economic and Social Survey Jamaica, DaLA Report 2024
Data Producing Entities	Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Rates for 2020-2022 were calculated using 2019 population estimates
URL	https://www.pioj.gov.jm/

Table 13-2: National Average Score for The Adoption and Implementation of National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies in Line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2022

Strategy	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Have different timescales, with targets, indicators and time frames	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75
Have objectives and measures aimed at preventing the creation of risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00
Have objectives and measures aimed at reducing existing risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
Have objectives and measures aimed at strengthening economic, social, health and environmental resilience	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
Address the recommendations of Priority 1, Understanding disaster risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Address the recommendations of Priority 2, Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	1.00
Address the recommendations of Priority 3, Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00
Address the recommendations of Priority 4, Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response and to "Build Back Better"	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75
Promote policy coherence and compliance, notably with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00
Have mechanisms to follow-up, periodically assess and publicly report on progress	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	1.00
National average score for the adoption and implementation of national disaster risk reduction strategies in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030	**0.58**	**0.58**	**0.58**	**0.58**	**0.65**	**0.73**	**0.73**	**0.93**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Fire Brigade
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/

Table 13-3: Proportion of Local Governments that Adopt and Implement Local Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies 2019-2022

	2019	2020	2021	2022
Number of local governments that have adopted and implemented local DRR strategies in line with national strategies	14	14	14	14
Total number of local governments	14	14	14	14
Percentage of local governments that have adopted and implemented local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national strategies	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	None
URL	https://sendaimonitor.undrr.org/

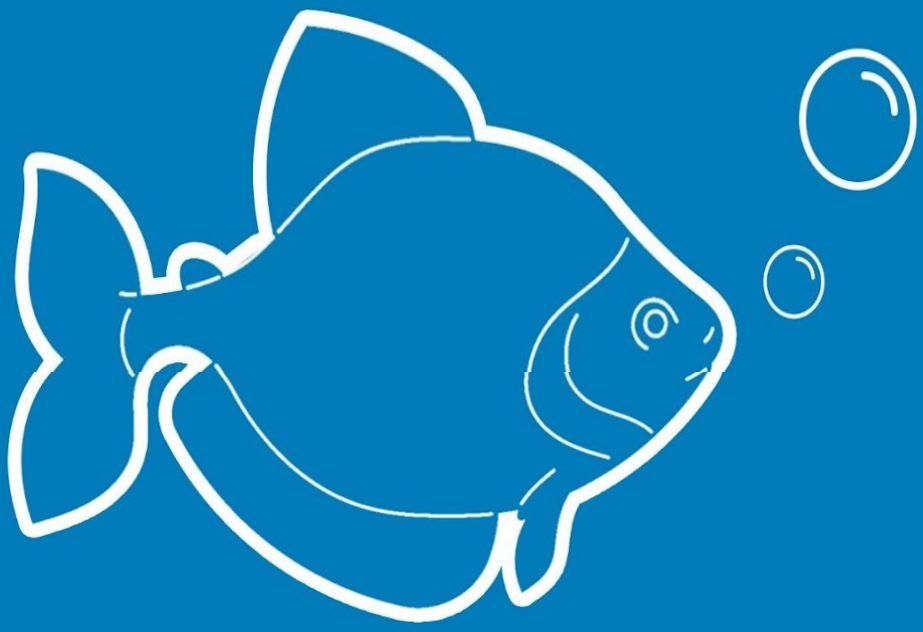
Table 13-4: Emissions of Greenhouse Gases (Gg CO2 EQ), 2006-2012

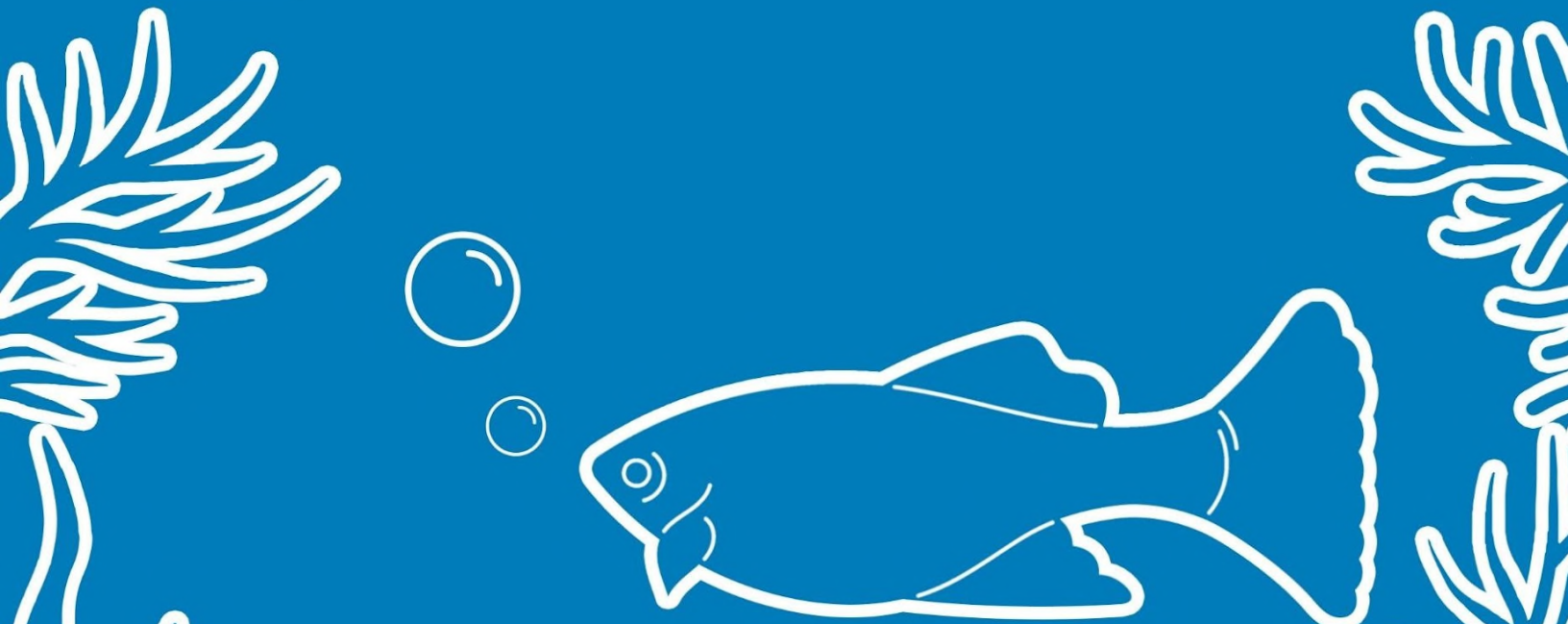
Type of Gas	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	21,819	19,187	20,727	15,304	14,113	15,264	14,296
Methane (CH4)	818	835	841	857	847	831	852
nitrous oxide (N2O)	3,870	4,985	6,874	6,662	6,643	4,426	6,594
Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC)	87	92	95	95	93	92	89
LULUCF	-1,685	-1,638	-1,631	-1,622	-1,618	-1,616	-1,626
Total excluding LULUCF	26,595	25,100	28,537	22,919	21,696	20,614	21,831
Total including LULUCF	24,910	23,462	26,906	21,298	20,078	18,998	20,205

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Biennial Update Report of Jamaica
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Economic Growth and Job Creation
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	

GOAL 14

LIFE BELOW WATER





GOAL 14 CONSERVE AND SUSTAINABLY USE THE OCEANS, SEAS AND MARINE RESOURCES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.

Marine resources play a crucial role in the economic development, food security and livelihood of the people of Jamaica. Thus, conservation and sustainable use of the resources require a holistic approach to the protection and management of our planet's vast marine and coastal ecosystems. Goal 14 highlights the urgent need to safeguard these invaluable natural resources from pollution and degradation, while addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by ocean acidification. Ensuring a thriving natural environment is of utmost importance at the national level. Therefore, the prudent management and utilization of environmental and natural resources stand as key national objectives outlined in Vision 2030 Jamaica–National Development Plan.

Target 14.1 By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution.

Indicator 14.1.1: (a) Index of coastal eutrophication; and (b) plastic debris density

Various human activities and the presence of toxic chemicals constitute a significant threat to the welfare of marine life and ecosystems. Ranging from plastic waste to harmful chemical pollutants, marine organisms and ecosystems are facing grave dangers. In Jamaica, the prevalence of plastic and foam debris found each year during the International Coastal Cleanup Day (ICC Day) activities show that plastic waste remains a significant problem on Jamaica's coastlines and highlights the need for better waste management practices to prevent microplastics from harming marine life. Recognizing the impact of pollution to the marine environment, the Government of Jamaica placed a ban on single-use plastic grocery bags, single use plastic straws and Styrofoam food and drink containers in 2019.

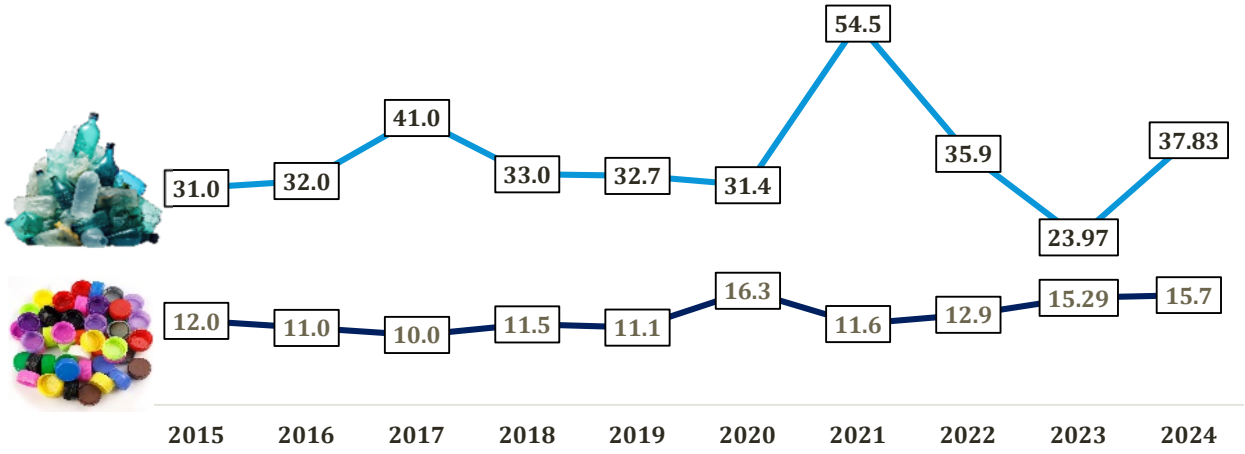
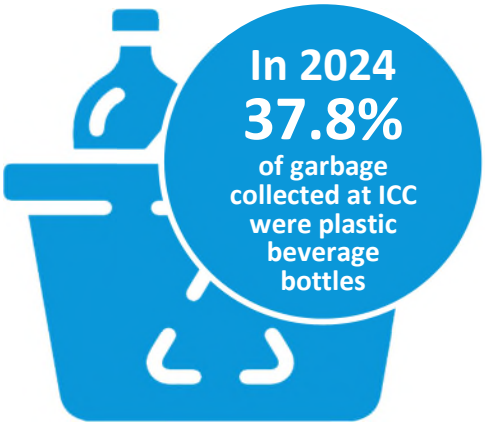


Figure 14-1: Plastic Beverage Bottles and Plastic Bottle Tops as a Percentage of Garbage Collected, 2015-2024

or the period 2015 to 2024, data from the Jamaica Environment Trust (JET) showed that plastic beverage bottles and plastic bottle caps consistently ranked as the top two items collected each year during ICC Day. In 2015, plastic beverage bottles comprised 31.0 per cent of the collected garbage. This figure rose to 41.0 per cent in 2017, further increasing to 54.5 per cent in 2021, and declined to 37.8 per cent in 2024. Notably, the lowest share of plastic beverage bottles for the period was 24.0 per cent in 2023.



Pollution incident refers to the unauthorized discharge of harmful substances (chemicals, sewage, effluent) into the air, land, or water.

During the review period, there was a notable decrease of 47.4 per cent in pollution incidents, decreasing from 87 cases in 2015 to 57 cases in 2024. The year with the fewest incidents was 2018, recording only 26 cases, while the highest number occurred in 2015, when 87 incidents were recorded. Throughout this timeframe, various types of pollution incidents were documented including 'fish kill', 'trade effluent discharge', 'air pollution', and 'oil spills'. In 2024, there were 18 instances of 'trade effluent discharge' and five cases of 'fish kill', compared to 17 and seven incidents, respectively in 2023.

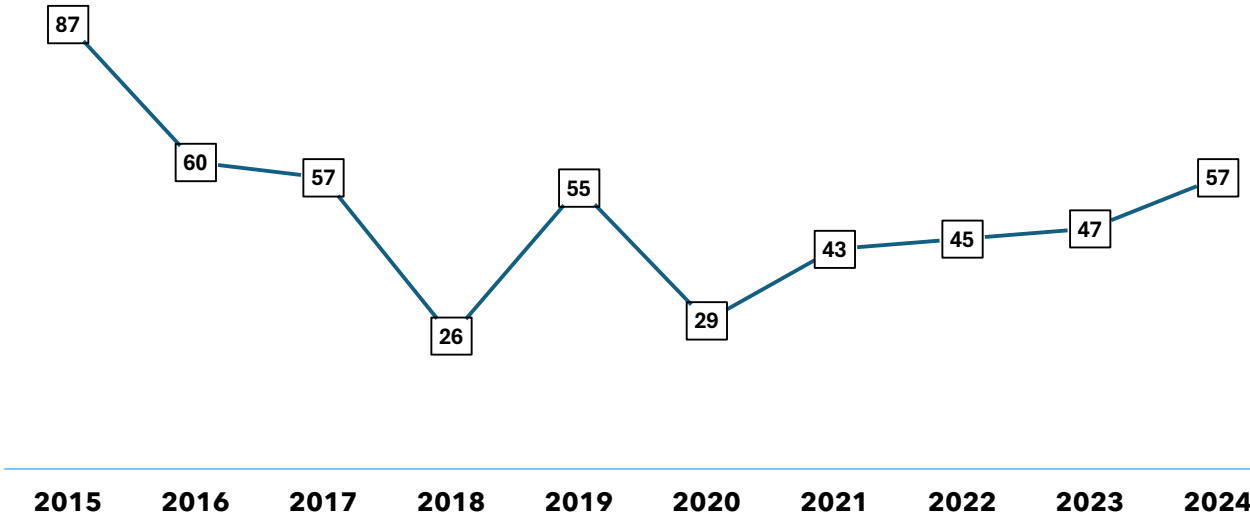


Figure 14-2: Number of Pollution Incidents, 2015-2024

Target 14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans.

Indicator 14.2.1: Number of countries using ecosystem-based approaches to managing marine areas

The oceans sustain billions of people by providing food and livelihoods. According to the UN (2022), they play a critical role in absorbing atmospheric heat and over a quarter of carbon dioxide, while also generating approximately half of the Earth's oxygen. [12]Nonetheless, human activities, coupled with global climate change and environmental issues, pose significant threats to marine ecosystems and environments. Thus, marine and coastal ecosystems need sustainable management and protection.

Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI)	
Very Good	(>4.2 – 5)
Good	(>3.4 – 4.2)
Fair	(>2.6 – 3.4)
Poor	(>1.8 – 2.6
Critical	(1 – 1.8)

Coral reefs represent the oceans' most diverse ecosystems. Jamaica has an estimated 1,240 square kilometres of coral reef area. The Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI) measures reef resilience and is based on assessments of 29 established reef monitoring sites across the island. The CRHI offers a straightforward and efficient means of monitoring the overall condition and resilience of reef health across various sites.

An examination of the CRHI data spanning from 2015 to 2023 revealed that most sites were classified as having poor health. The average CRHI ranged from 1.8 to 2.3, indicating consistently poor overall coral reef conditions throughout the period. In 2023, the CRHI stood at 1.8 compared to 2.1 in 2015, with the highest score of 2.3 occurring in 2017.

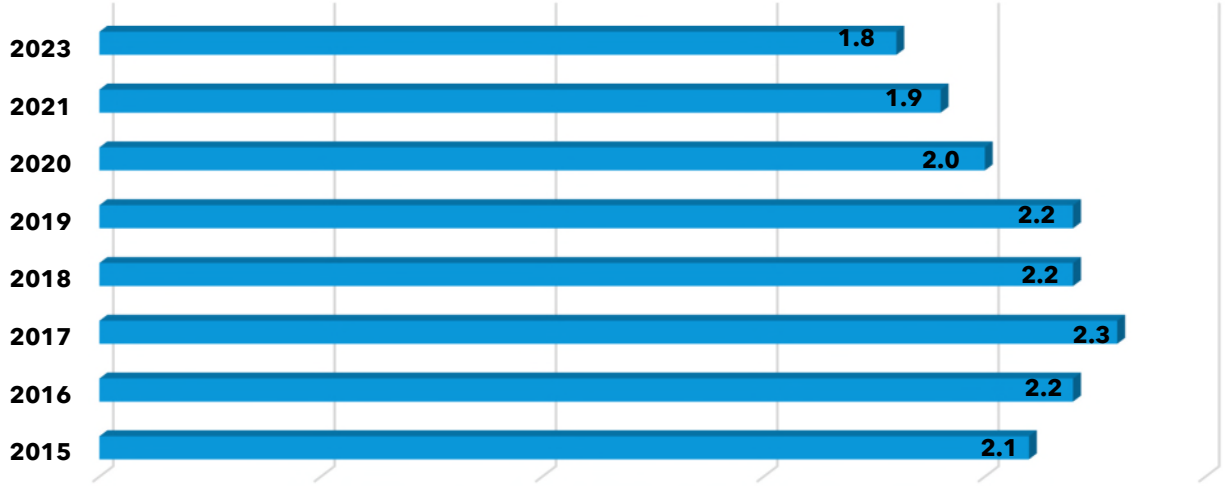


Figure 14-3: Average Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI) 2015 -2023

[12] UN (2022). Climate Action: The Ocean-the World's Greatest

An evaluation of the cumulative mean beach width across selected parishes from 2015 to 2024, along with the percentage change within these areas, is presented in Table 14-4. The assessment covered 47 sites over the specified period. For the period 2023 to 2024, most areas experienced some form of erosion, with an annual change of -0.5 per cent observed. A comparison between 2023 and 2024 revealed that out of the 47 sites surveyed across eight parishes, St. Catherine exhibited the highest mean erosion rate in beach width (10.0 per cent), followed by St. James (9.2 per cent) and Clarendon (8.7 per cent). The Negril (Hanover/Westmoreland) area experienced the highest rate of erosion, moving from 32.1 metres in 2023 to 28.6 meters in 2024.

Nevertheless, there was an overall improvement, with beaches experiencing an average accretion of 1.9 per cent from 2021 to 2022. Beach accretion was observed in the parishes of Kingston, Portland, Trelawny, Westmoreland/Hanover (Negril), with Trelawny and Portland registering the highest mean beach accretion rates of 17.4 per cent and 16.6 per cent, respectively. Conversely, Trelawny experienced the most accretion from 19.1 metres in 2023 to 25.1 meters in 2 024. When compared to 2015, there was an average accretion of 27.5 metres, reflecting an 11.3 per cent increase in the sampled beach width.

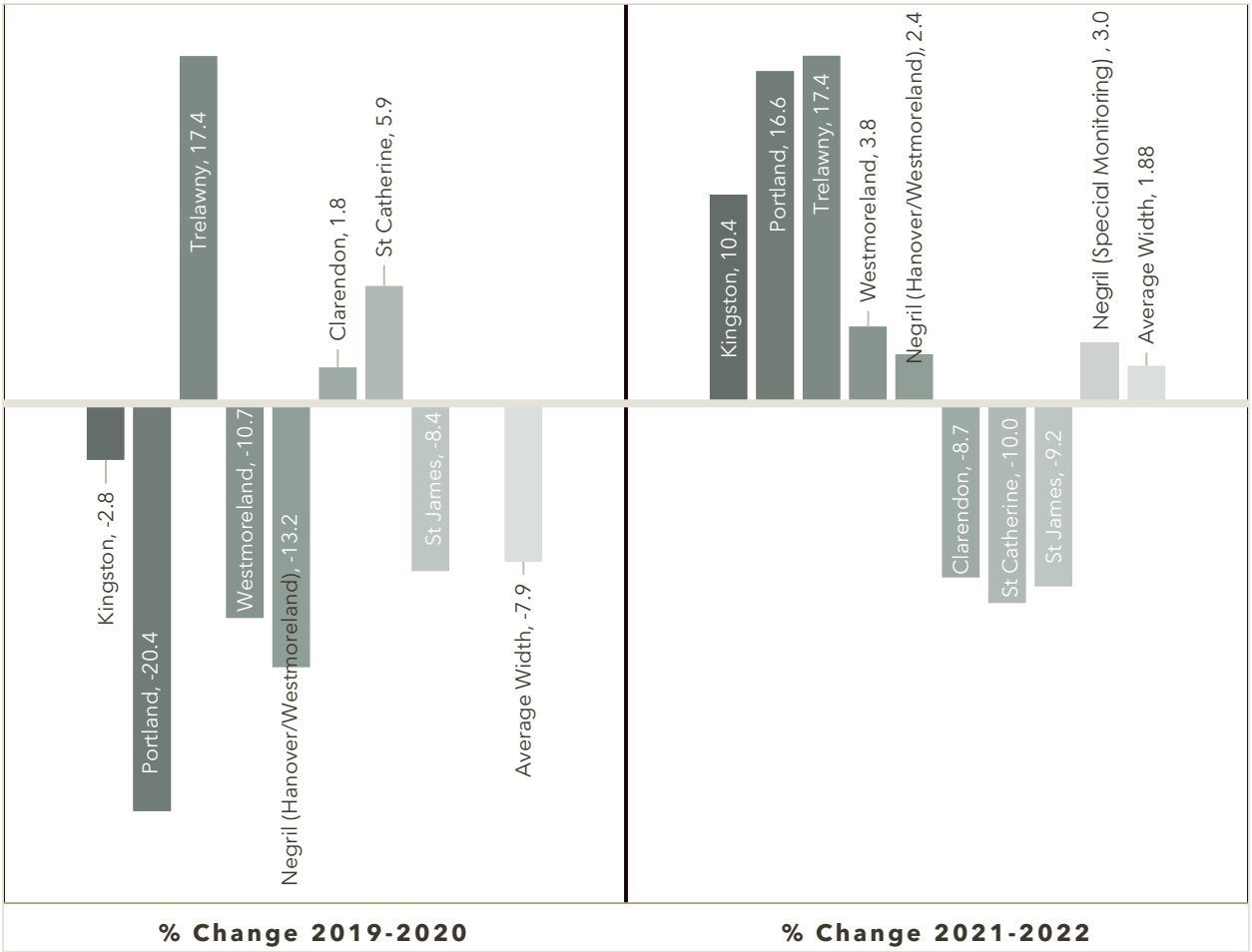


Figure 14-4: Beach Erosion, Percentage Change 2019-2020 and 2021-2022

Target 14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics.

In an effort to regulate harvesting and end overfishing, Special Fishery Conservation Areas (SFCA) were established, under Section 18 of the Fishing Industry Act of 1975. In accordance with the Act, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining declared these areas as nature reserves. It. is, illegal and punishable by law to engage in any unauthorized fishing activities in the demarcated zones. The SFCAs are no-fishing zones reserved for the reproduction of fish populations. These zones are managed through a cooperative arrangement between government and non-government organisations. The partnership was formalized by a Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) between both parties which outlines the responsibilities of the entities. Under the MoA, it is agreed that government provides financial resources for the partner NGOs to undertake the day-to-day operations of the SFCA.

The 2018 Act, which repealed the Fishing Industry Act (1975), enforces the utilisation of Jamaica's fisheries resources at optimum sustainable yields. A precautionary approach, as is best practice, is used to ensure that the aquatic environment (including fisheries) is sustained for the current and future generations. The 2018 Act which repealed the Fishing Industry Act (1975), enforces the utilisation of Jamaica's fisheries resources at optimum sustainable yields. A precautionary approach, as is best practice, is used to ensure that the aquatic environment (including fisheries) is sustained for the current and future generations. The 2018 Act explicitly states that fishery and aquaculture resources should be guided by scientific information. This includes the preparation, implementation and management of but not limited to buffer zones, fishery management areas, and fish sanctuaries.

Target 14.5 By 2020, conserve at least 10 per cent of coastal and marine areas, consistent with national and international law and based on the best available scientific information.

Indicator 14.5.1: Coverage of protected areas in relation to marine areas

The Government of Jamaica has recognized that the system of protected areas is critically important to maintaining the island's globally significant biodiversity. In Jamaica, marine protected areas account for approximately 1,918 square kilometres. It is estimated that the coverage of protected marine areas, which is the percentage of designated key marine areas for biodiversity, is approximately 15.0 per cent.

Goal 14 Tables

Table 14-1: Composition of Waste Collected on Beach Clean-up Day, 2015-2024

Item	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Beverage bottles (plastic)	31.0	32.0	41.0	33.0	32.7	31.4	54.5	35.9	23.97	37.83
Bottle caps (plastic)	12.0	11.0	10.0	11.5	11.1	16.3	11.6	12.9	15.29	15.7
Plastic pieces (tiny trash)	*	6.0	5.0	4.4	7.0	7.3	2.4	7.0	8.75	5.42
Other plastic bags	5.0	5.0	3.0	3.9	5.0	*	2.2	3.2	2.93	2.99
Foam pieces (tiny trash)	*	4.0	6.0	5.2	8.0	*-	*	*	*	3.53
Beverage bottles (glass)	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.2	3.5	4.6	2.3	4.4	3.39	2.7
Cup plate (plastic)	3.0	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.2	4.2	4.6	4.4	8.98	5.03
Food wrappers (candy chips etc.)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	5.3	2.8	4.2	4.98	2.94
Cups plates (foam)	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	2.8	*	1.4	*	3.00	3.53
Take out/away containers (foam)	*	3.0	0.0	3.1	*	*	1.5	*	*	*
Forks knives and spoons	3.0	*	2.0	*	3.0	-*	1.8	2.4	11.52	3.42
Other	37.0	25.0	21.0	24.5	21.0	30.9	14.9	25.6	2.02	*
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	15.17	16.91

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.1
Source ·	International Coastal Cleanup Day 2018 Report
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Environment Trust
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	- * Not identified as a top 10 item for that year - Not all beaches are monitored, and the number of sites covered and volunteers vary each year
URL	https://www.jamentrust.org/

Table 14-2: Comparison of Calculated Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI) 2015 -2023

Site	2015	2016	2017	2018
Blue Lagoon (Portland)	2.3	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
Monkey Island	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2.5
Oracabessa Bay Special Fishery Conservation Area	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.4
Sandals Boscobel Special Fishery Conservation Area	2.7	2.5	3.1	2.8
Ocho Rios Marine Park	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3
Discovery Bay	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Falmouth	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.8
Montego Bay Marine Park	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Hopewell - Green Island (Hanover)	2.3	3.0	3.8	2.3
Negril Marine Park	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Sandals Whitehouse Special Fishery Conservation Area	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.3
Port Royal Protected Area	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.8
Belmont	n.a.	2.5	2.0	2.3
Savanna-la-mar	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
Portland Bight Protected Area	n.a.	2.0	n.a.	2.2
CRHI (overall mean)	**2.1**	**2.2**	**2.3**	**2.2**

CRHI **Critical** >1.0 - 1.8; **Poor** > 1.9 - 2.6; **Fair** >2.7 - 3.4; **Good** >3.4 - 4.2; **Very Good** >4.3 - 5.0

Table 14-2: Comparison of Calculated Coral Reef Health Index (CRHI) 2015-2023 (cont'd)

Site	2019	2020	2021	2023
Monkey Island	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3
Drunkenman's Cay	2.3	2.3	n.a.	1.5
Lime Cay	2.0	1.8	n.a.	1.5
South East Cay	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.0
Wreck Reef	2.3	1.5	n.a.	1.8
Pigeon Island West	2.0	1.8	n.a.	1.5
Boscobel Flats	2.0	2.8	2.8	2.5
Boscobel West	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.5
Commander Reef	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.3
Golden Eye Coral Garden	1.8	2.3	2.0	2.3
Coral Nursery	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8
Dairy Bull	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	2.3
Pear Tree Bottom	1.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.3
Gorgo City	2.5	2.0	2.3	1.3
Sewage End	2.8	1.5	n.a.	1.8
Dickies Reef	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.8
Choicy Reef	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.3
Hermosa Cove	2.0	1.5	n.a.	1.8
RIU Nursery	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
Classroom Reef	2.3	1.5	n.a.	2.0
Sergeant Major	2.3	2.8	n.a.	2.0
Airport Reef West	2.8	2.8	n.a.	2.3
Relocation 1	2.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oyster Bay	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Peter Tosh Reef	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.0
Sunset Beach Mooring	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.5
Sandals Reef	2.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
El Punto Negrilo	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	1.5
Bloody Bay	2.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.0
Ireland Pen	2.8	n.a.	1.5	1.8
Sandals Reef 2	n.a.	n.a.	1.5	2.5
Round Hill	2.8	1.8	n.a.	1.8
CRHI (overall mean)	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.9**	**1.8**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.2
Source	
Data Producing Entities	National Environment & Planning Agency (NEPA)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	n.a.- not available
URL	https://www.nepa.gov.jm/

Table 14-3: Beach Width Across Eight Parishes, 2015-2024

Description	2015	2016	% change 2015-2016	2017	2018	% change 2017-2018	2019	2020	% change 2019-2020	2021	2022	% change 2021-2022	2023	2024	% change 2023-2024
Kingston	45.1	52.5	16.4	48.4	48.8	0.8	50.8	49.4	-2.8	46.3	51.1	10.4	51.7	51.4	-0.6
Portland	18.6	25.3	36.0	25.4	23.3	-8.3	23.1	18.4	-20.4	18.7	21.8	16.6	17.0	15.9	-6.7
Trelawny	20.7	18.3	-11.6	19	21.0	10.5	20	23.5	17.4	20.5	24.1	17.4	19.1	25.1	31.6
Westmoreland	14.3	15.3	7.0	15.2	14.2	-6.6	14.5	13.0	-10.7	13.8	14.3	3.8	12.6	12.4	-1.3
Negril Hanover/ Westmoreland	32.4	36.3	12.0	32.6	34.9	7.1	36.1	31.4	-13.2	30.6	31.4	2.4	32.1	28.6	-10.8
Clarendon	16.9	27.2	60.9	28.9	25.0	-13.5	28.9	29.5	1.8	24.7	22.5	-8.7	22.7	22.9	0.8
St Catherine		0.0		41.2	36.7	-10.9	37.6	39.8	5.9	36.5	32.8	-10	35.0	35.6	1.7
St James					23.8		27.2	24.9	-8.4	33.1	30.0	-9.2	32.2	31.3	-2.7
Negril (Special Monitoring)								17.06		24.7	25.4	3.3	26.1	24.0	-8.0
Average Width	**24.7**	**29.2**	**18.2**	**30.1**	**28.5**	**-5.4**	**29.8**	**27.4**	**-8.0**	**27.7**	**28.2**	**1.8**	**27.6**	**27.5**	-0.5

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for Target 14.2
Source	
Data Producing Entities	National Environment Protection Agency (NEPA)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Excludes Hellshire, which wasn't measured in 2016
URL	https://www.nepa.gov.jm/

Table 14-4: Declared Special Fishery Conservation Areas

Special Fishery Conservation Areas	Management Organization	Funding
Bogue Island Lagoon, St. James	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust (MBMPT)	Government
Bowden Harbour, St. Thomas	Fisheries Division	Government
Three Bays, St. Catherine	C-CAM Foundation	Government
Galleon Harbour Fish Sanctuary, Old Harbour, St Catherine	C_CAM Foundation	
Salt Harbour, Clarendon	C-CAM Foundation	Government
Galleon Harbour, St. Elizabeth	The Breds Foundation	Government
Montego Point, St. James	Montego Bay Marine Park Trust	Government
Bluefields Bay, Westmoreland	Bluefields Bay Fishermen's Friendly Society	Government
Oracabessa Bay, St. Mary	Oracabessa Foundation	Government
Discovery Bay, St. Ann	Alloa Fisherman's Association	Government
Orange Bay, Hanover	Negril Area Environment Protection Trust (NEPT)	Government
Sandals Boscobel, Oracabessa Bay, St Mary	Sandals Foundation	Private Sector
Sandals Whitehouse, Westmoreland	Sandals Foundation	Private Sector
Sandals Boscobel, St. Mary	Sandals Foundation	Private Sector
Alligator Head, Portland	Portland Environment Protection Association (PEPA)	Government
Bird Cay, Pedro Banks	C-CAM Foundation	Government
White River, St Ann	White River Marine Foundation.	
Proposed SFCA's		
Fish Bay, St. Catherine	Undecided	Government
Rocky Point, St. Thomas	Local NGO/ Rocky Point Fisher-folk Association	Government
Alligator Hole, Manchester	Undecided	Private Sector
Salt Marsh, Falmouth	To be assessed	
Little Bay and Homers Cove, Westmoreland	To be assessed	
Port Royal Cays, Kingston	In negotiation	

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 14.4.1
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Mining
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://moa.gov.jm/Fisheries/fish_sanctuary.php

GOAL 15

LIFE ON LAND

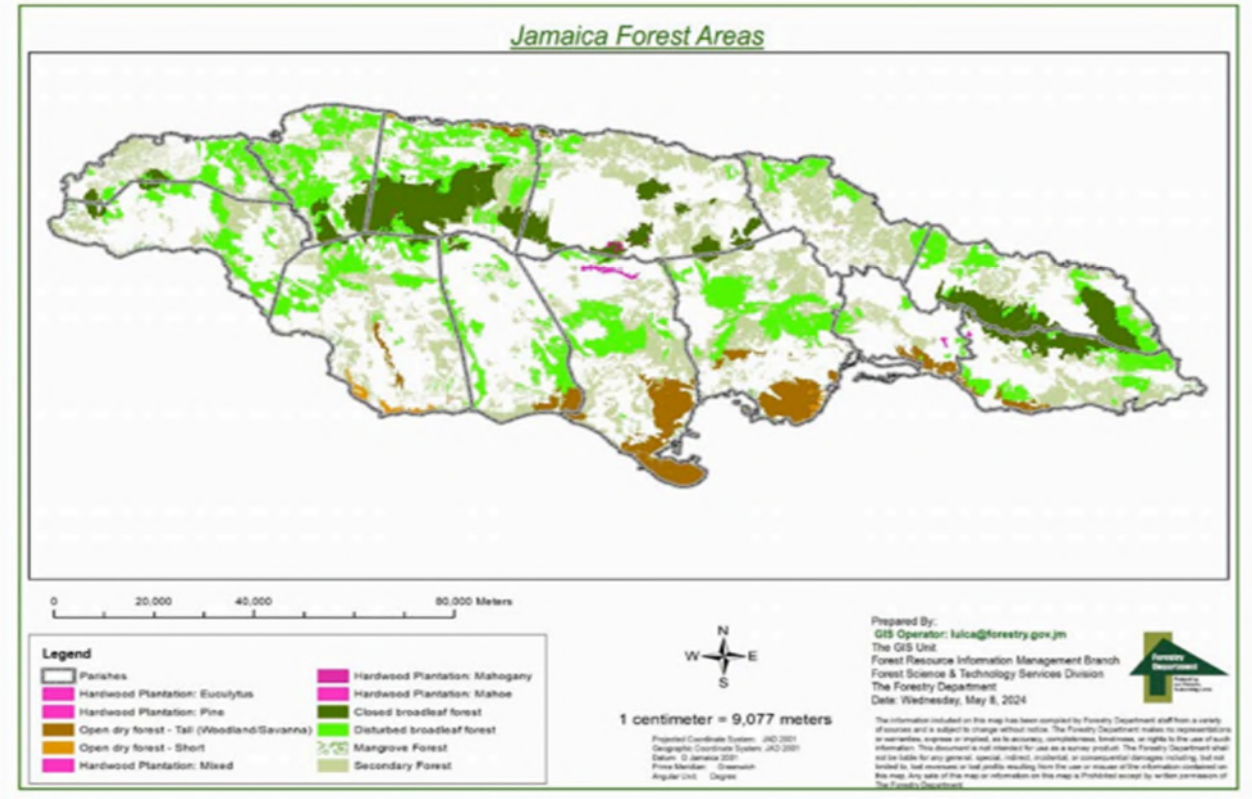
GOAL 15 PROTECT, RESTORE AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE USE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS, SUSTAINABLY MANAGE FORESTS, COMBAT DESERTIFICATION, AND HALT AND REVERSE LAND DEGRADATION AND HALT BIODIVERSITY LOSS.

Thriving ecosystems and their varied collection of life forms provide essential resources such as food, water, medicine, and shelter, as well as critical ecosystem services like air and water purification, which strengthen resilience in the face of growing pressures. However, despite these benefits, human activities have altered the terrestrial ecosystems, placing some species at risk of extinction.

Jamaica's commitment to protecting and managing its diverse ecosystems, including terrestrial, marine/coastal, and freshwater habitats, is evident in its national strategies outlined in Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. These strategies aim to integrate environmental concerns into economic and social decision-making processes, implement mechanisms for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem management, establish effective governance structures for environmental management, and ensure efficient waste management practices.

Target 15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements.

Forests serve several functions that are vital for humanity, including the provision of goods (wood and non-wood forest products) and services such as habitats for biodiversity, carbon sequestration, coastal protection and soil and water conservation. According to the Forestry Department's definition, forests in Jamaica are characterized by land with tree crown cover of more than 10.0 per cent and an area of more than 0.5 hectares, with trees capable of reaching a minimum height of 3 meters at maturity. This definition encompasses young natural stands, immature forest plantations, and areas temporarily unstocked due to natural or human causes, which are expected to revert to the specified threshold.



Indicator 15.1.1: Forest area as a proportion of total land area

Data from the Forestry Department spanning 2015 to 2024 showed that Jamaica has experienced growth in its forested areas. In 2024, approximately 48.8 per cent (equivalent to 536,742 hectares) of Jamaica's total land area was identified as forested regions. This represents an increase of 7.2 percentage points over the 2015 figure of 41.6 per cent (457,500 hectares). The proportion of forest areas that are protected also increased to 35.8 per cent (168,300 hectares) in 2022 from 27.2 per cent (123,700 hectares) in 2015.

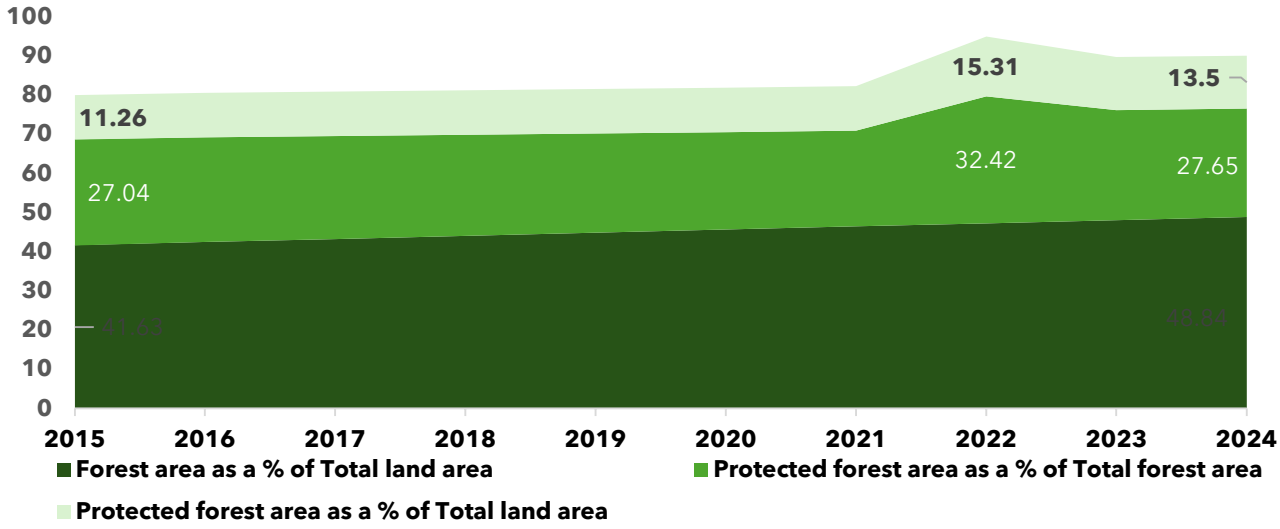


Figure 15-1: Protected Forest Area as a Percentage of Total Land Area 2015-2024

The Forestry Department, in its 2023 Land-Use-Land-Cover Assessment (LULCA) began monitoring urban tree cover (forest), which accounts for 19,772.33 hectares of Jamaica's LULC.

15.3 By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.

Indicator 15.3.1: Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area

Land degradation is defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity and complexity of rain fed cropland, irrigated cropland, or range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from a combination of pressures, including land use and management practices. (UN, 2024) In Jamaica, between 2015 and 2021, the proportion of land degraded relative to total land area moved from 2.93 per 100.00 hectares in 2015 to 1.54 per 100.00 hectares.

The Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System 4 (Prais 4) 2023 report on the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification highlights several key points regarding land degradation in Jamaica. These are as follows:

1. **Geographical Distribution of Land Degradation** - Land degradation is more pronounced in the southern portion of Jamaica, particularly in the parishes of St. Catherine, Clarendon, Manchester, and St. Elizabeth.
2. **Primary Factors Driving Degradation** - The report identifies several key drivers of land degradation, including
    - Urban expansion, notably in St. Catherine, where agricultural lands are being converted into housing and associated amenities.
    - Coastal erosion along the northern coast in the parishes of St. James and Trelawny where wetlands are being drained for development.
    - Deforestation where loss of tree cover to croplands has been observed in St. Catherine and Clarendon.
    - Vegetation where loss of tree cover to grassland has been observed in St. Elizabeth and Manchester.
3. **Coastal Erosion and Sea Level Rise** - Coastal erosion and sea level rise are contributing to the loss of wetlands, particularly along the southwestern coast in the parish of St. Elizabeth.
4. **Geographical Variation** - While degradation is primarily observed in the southern section of the island, there may be localized instances of degradation in other areas.

Overall, the report underscores the importance of addressing these drivers to mitigate further land degradation and preserve Jamaica's natural resources. Measures such as sustainable land management practices, coastal protection initiatives, and reforestation efforts may be necessary to combat the observed trends.

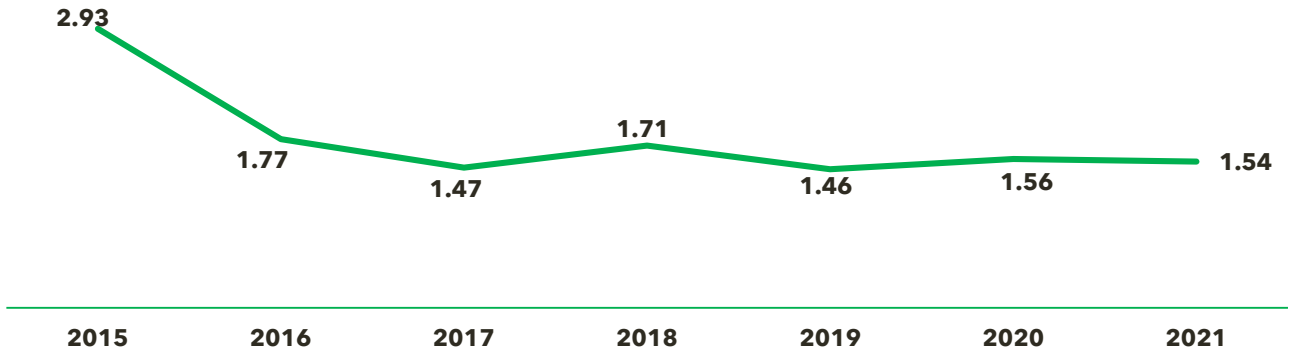


Figure 15-2: Proportion of Land Degraded over Total Land Area (per cent), 2015-2021

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

Indicator 15.4.2: (a) Mountain Green Cover Index and (b) proportion of degraded mountain land

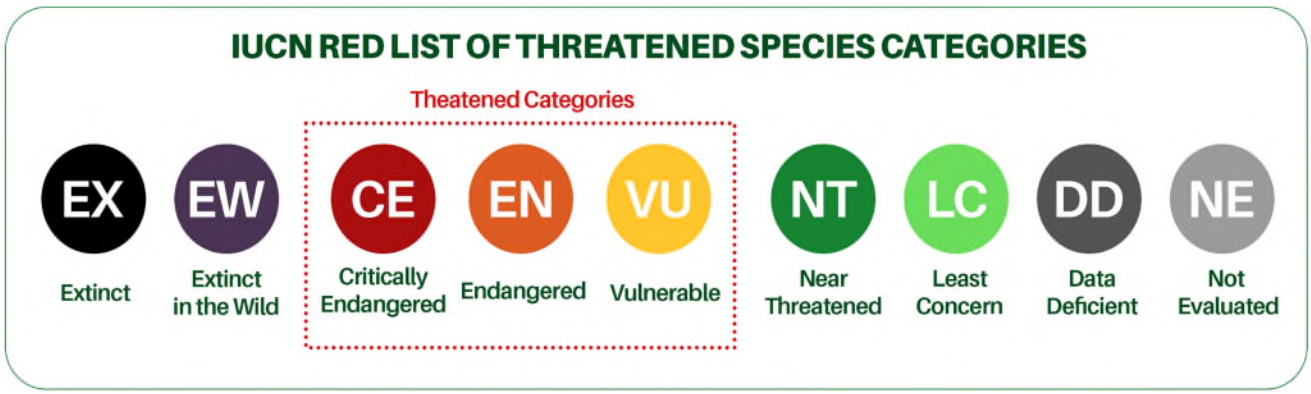
The Mountain Green Cover Index (MGCI) measures the extent of green vegetation in mountain areas, including forests, shrubs, trees, pastureland and cropland. The index is calculated as the percentage of mountain green cover relative to the total mountain area of a country for a given year. It is used to monitor changes in vegetation cover and assess the condition and conservation of mountain ecosystems. In Jamaica, the MGCI was 97.2 per cent in 2015. There was a slight decline to 96.9 per cent in 2018, indicating that the majority of the country's mountain areas remained covered by vegetation.

The Forestry Department, through the LULCA provided a robust foundation for assessing critical ecosystems, including swamp and mangrove forests. Based on the 2023 LULCA, Jamaica's mangrove forests cover gained 5,105.1 hectares (52.4%), moving from 9,738.2 hectares in 2013 to 14,843.3 hectares in 2023. An increase in the swamp forest cover was also observed, moving from 122.9 hectares to 170.8 hectares for the same period.

Target 15.5 Take urgent and significant action to reduce the degradation of natural habitats, halt the loss of biodiversity and, by 2020, protect and prevent the extinction of threatened species.

Indicator 15.5.1: Red List Index

The Red List Index for a country or region measures change in aggregate extinction risk across groups of species. It is measured on a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 is the maximum contribution that the country or region can make to global species survival, equating to all species being classified as Least Concern on the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List, and 0 is the minimum contribution that a country or region can make to global species survival, equating to all species in the country or region having gone extinct.

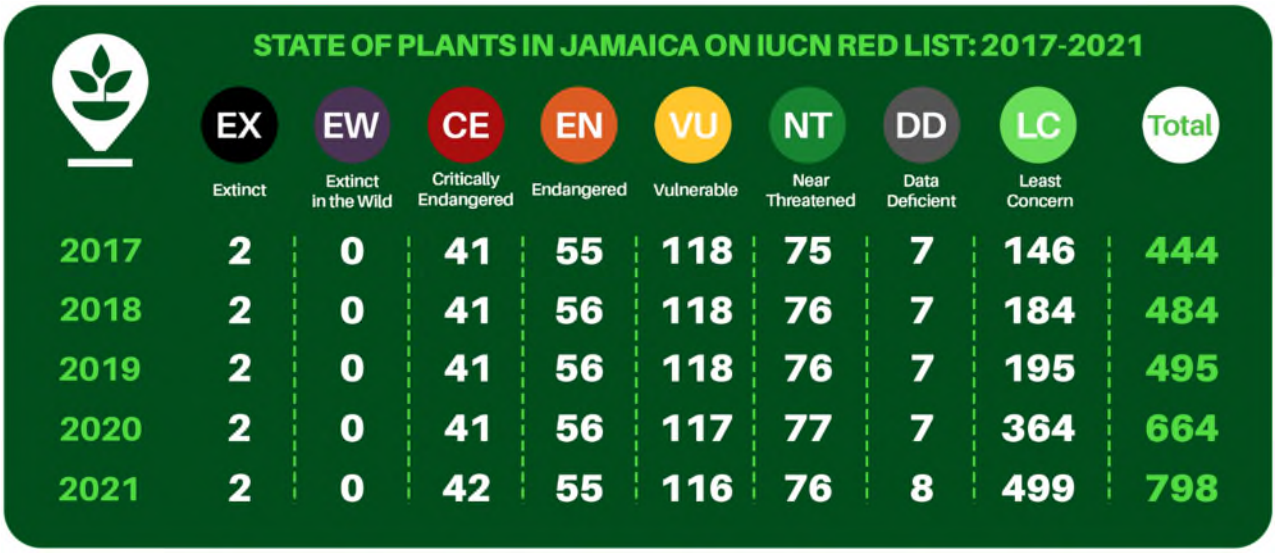


Threatened species are those listed on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species in the categories Vulnerable, Endangered, or Critically Endangered (i.e., species that are facing a high, very high, or extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future).

STATE OF ANIMALS IN JAMAICA ON IUCN RED LIST: 2017-2021

	EX Extinct	EW Extinct in the Wild	CE Critically Endangered	EN Endangered	VU Vulnerable	NT Near Threatened	DD Data Deficient	LC Least Concern	Total
2017	3	0	22	32	48	41	87	1,173	1,406
2018	3	0	21	32	50	40	85	1,183	1,414
2019	3	0	25	37	47	43	87	1,314	1,556
2020	3	0	25	37	47	43	87	1,314	1,556
2021	3	0	25	49	55	41	76	1,353	1,602

Table 15-4 presents data on the number of animals classified into the IUCN Red List categories from 2017 to 2021. Each year, except 2020, reflected an increase in the number of animals classified within the index. This suggests greater coverage and monitoring within the country, which is reflected in the overall decrease in the number of animals placed within the 'Data Deficient' category. There was no change in the number of animals within the 'Extinct' and 'Extinct in the Wild' categories. From 2017 to 2021, increases were observed in the number of animals within the 'Critically Endangered', 'Endangered' and 'Vulnerable' categories.



There was an increase in the total number of plants being monitored by the Red List Index. In 2021, there was a 79.7 per cent change in the number of plants being monitored when compared to 2017 (See Table15-5). This reflected a 241.8 per cent increase in the category, moving from 146 in 2017 to 499 in 2021. Across most other categories, the number of plants remained almost constant, with maximum changes of ±2 plants across the years (Table 15-5).

Target 15.8 By 2020, introduce measures to prevent the introduction and significantly reduce the impact of invasive alien species on land and water ecosystems and control or eradicate the priority species.

Invasive alien species pose a significant threat to global biodiversity, disrupting ecosystems and causing widespread ecological and economic damage. Target 15.8 seeks to address this pressing issue by calling for the introduction of measures among countries to prevent the spread and mitigate the impact of invasive species on both land and water ecosystems. By 2020, countries were tasked with implementing strategies to control or eradicate priority invasive alien species, thereby safeguarding the integrity of natural habitats and promoting sustainable environmental management.

Invasive species can outcompete native species, alter habitats, disrupt ecological processes, and even drive native species to extinction. Additionally, they can impose substantial economic costs through damage to agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and infrastructure. Addressing the challenge of invasive alien species requires a multi-faceted approach that integrates scientific knowledge, policy interventions, and collaborative efforts across sectors and borders. Effective prevention, early detection, rapid response, and ongoing management are key components of successful invasive species management strategies.

Indicator 15.8.1: Proportion of countries adopting relevant national legislation and adequately resourcing the prevention or control of invasive alien species

Since 2015, Jamaica has increased its efforts to prevent and eradicate invasive alien species (IAS) through various legislative, institutional, and practical measures. Some of the key actions taken are:

- Enactment of the Ballast Water Management Act (2019) - This act aims to protect Jamaica's marine environment by preventing ships entering Jamaica's waters from introducing foreign aquatic species and diseases. It helps in controlling the spread of invasive species via ballast water discharge.
- Implementation of the National Invasive Alien Species Strategy and Action Plan (2014-2020) - This strategy and action plan contribute to the prevention, control, or eradication of priority invasive species, providing a comprehensive framework for managing the issue.

- Launch of the Jamaica Invasive Species Database (JISD) - The JISD is a crucial tool for addressing the threats posed by IAS to biodiversity. By hosting records of invasive species, it enables informed decision-making and targeted management efforts.

- Strategies for managing specific invasive species - Specialized strategies have been developed for managing invasive species such as bamboo, Australian Red Claw Crayfish, and Suckermouth Catfish, highlighting a targeted approach to addressing different invasive threats.

- Protection of endemic/native frog species - Efforts led by the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) focus on protecting Jamaica's endemic/native frog species from the Cuban Tree Frog, which competes with them for habitats and resources. Public education and targeted removal efforts are key components of this strategy.

Target 15.9 By 2020, integrate ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounts.

Sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity are fundamental to achieving global environmental sustainability and ensuring the well-being of present and future generations. To ensure this, Target 15.9 highlights the importance of integrating ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies, and accounting frameworks by 2020.

The integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into planning, development, and poverty reduction efforts is critical for promoting sustainable practices that balance social, economic, and environmental objectives. By recognizing and accounting for the benefits provided by ecosystems and biodiversity, decision-makers can make informed choices that enhance resilience, promote sustainable livelihoods, and reduce vulnerability to environmental risks.

The sustainable management of ecosystems and biodiversity is essential for environmental sustainability and the well-being of present and future generations. In recognition of this, Target 15.9 emphasizes the integration of ecosystem and biodiversity values into national and local planning, development processes, poverty reduction strategies and accounting frameworks.

From 2011 to 2020, progress under this target was measured based on countries establishing national biodiversity targets aligned with the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. Beginning in 2023, monitoring shifted to assessing whether countries have established national targets aligned with, or similar to, Target 14 of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework within their National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans (NBSAPs).

Indicator 15.9.1 (a) Number of countries that have established national targets in accordance with or similar to Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework Target 14 in their national biodiversity strategy and action plans and the progress reported towards these targets; and (b) integration of biodiversity into national accounting and reporting systems, defined as implementation of the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting

In 2016, Jamaica established and presented 20 National Biodiversity Targets in accordance with Aichi Biodiversity Targets and in keeping with the National Strategy and Action Plan on Biological Diversity (2016-2021). These targets were adopted with minor modifications relevant to Jamaica, and were assigned outputs/results, national indicators, baselines, prioritized activities and parties responsible for the implementation to each target.

Jamaica's adoption of these national biodiversity targets underscores its commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development, aligning with global efforts to safeguard biodiversity and achieve sustainable development goals. Continued implementation and monitoring of these targets will be essential to ensure progress towards a more resilient and biodiverse future for Jamaica.

Goal 15 Tables

Table 15-1: Sum of Green Cover Classes and Other Land Cover, 2018-2021

Year	Sum of Green Cover Classes		Sum of Other Land Cover Classes	
	(km^2 '000)	(Area %)	(km^2 '000)	(Area %)
2018	4.7	92.3	0.4	7.7
2019	4.7	92.0	0.4	8.0
2020	4.7	91.8	0.4	8.2
2021	4.7	91.8	0.4	8.2

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Land Use Cover Analysis
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.forestry.gov.jm/

Table 15-2: Forest Area as a Proportion of Total Land Area, 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total forest area	465.1	467.6	469.6	470.69	470.69
Total land area (Water bodies not included)	1093.1	1093.1	1093.1	1093.10	1093.10
Forest area as a % of total land area	**42.6**	**42.8**	**43.0**	**43.1**	**43.1**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Land Use Cover Analysis
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department
URL	https://www.forestry.gov.jm/

Table 15-3: Proportion of Important Sites for Terrestrial and Freshwater Biodiversity that are Covered by Protected Areas, by Ecosystem Type, 2018-2022

Category	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
100.00 ha					
Total forest area	465.08	467.64	469.62	470.69	470.69
Protected forest area	124.7	124.7	124.7	124.7	168.3
Total land area (Water bodies not included)	1093.1	1093.1	1093.1	1093.1	1093.1
Percentage					
Forest area as a % of Total land area	42.6	42.8	43.0	43.1	43.1
Protected forest area as a % of Total Forest area	26.8	26.7	26.6	26.5	35.8
Protected forest area as a % of Total land area	11.4	11.1	11.4	11.4	15.4
Proportion of Land Degraded over Total Land Area (2011 -2021)	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	

Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 15.1.2
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Forestry Department
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Computed from data provided by the Forestry Department
URL	https://www.forestry.gov.jm/

Table 15-4: State of Animals in Jamaica on IUCN Red List 2017-2021

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Extinct	3	3	3	3	3
Extinct in the Wild	0	0	0	0	0
Critically Endangered	22	21	25	25	25
Endangered	32	32	37	37	49
Vulnerable	48	50	47	47	55
Near Threatened	41	40	43	43	41
Data Deficient	87	85	87	87	76
Least Concern	1,173	1,183	1,314	1,314	1,353
Total	**1,406**	**1,414**	**1,556**	**1,556**	**1,602**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator
Source	IUCN Red List versions 2017.3, 2018.2,2019.1, 2020.1 and 2021.3
Data Producing Entities	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.iucn.org

Table 15-5: State of Plants in Jamaica on IUCN Red List 2017-2021

Category	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Extinct	2	2	2	2	2
Extinct in the wild	0	0	0	0	0
Critically endangered	41	41	41	41	42
Endangered	55	56	56	56	55
Vulnerable	118	118	118	117	116
Near Threatened	75	76	76	77	76
Data Deficient	7	7	7	7	8
Least Concern	146	184	195	364	499
Total	**444**	**484**	**495**	**664**	**798**

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global Indicator
Source	IUCN Red List versions 2017.3, 2018.2,2019.1, 2020.1 and 2021.3
Data Producing Entities	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.iucn.org

GOAL 16

PEACE JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

GOAL 16 PROMOTE PEACEFUL AND INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, PROVIDE ACCESS TO JUSTICE FOR ALL AND BUILD EFFECTIVE, ACCOUNTABLE AND INCLUSIVE INSTITUTIONS AT ALL LEVELS.

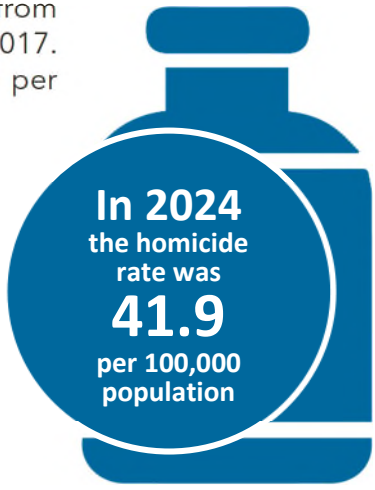
Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG 16) stands as a crucial commitment in the global agenda, emphasizing the importance of fostering societies that are characterized by peace, justice, and inclusivity. Rooted in the broader human rights framework, Goal 16 seeks to advance societies that respect and uphold individual rights to privacy, freedom of expression, and access to information. This commitment is aligned with Goal 2 of Vision 2030 Jamaica – National Development Plan, which seeks to achieve a *'Society that is Secure, Cohesive and Just'*. This initiative seeks to reduce all forms of violence and collaborate with government and communities to put an end to conflict and insecurity, thereby contributing to the overarching global goal of creating a more just and secure world.

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

Target 16.1 serves as a vital pillar in the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This target highlights the need to minimize all forms of violence and associated death rates on a global scale. Recognizing that the reduction of violence is important to development, Target 16.1 becomes an integral component of a country's journey toward lasting progress. Security from violence is not merely a protective measure; it is a prerequisite for individuals to lead safe and engaged lives, while also paving the way for societies and economies to flourish unencumbered by the shadows of insecurity.

Indicator 16.1.1: Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age

Over the period 2015 to 2022, the national homicide rate increased from 44.3 to 55.3 per 100,000 population, peaking at 60.5 per 100,000 in 2017. In 2024, there was a notable decline, with the rate falling to 41.9 per 100,000 population.



Analysis by sex showed that men consistently accounted for the majority of homicide victims, with the rate rising from 81.3 per 100,000 men to a peak of 102.0 before declining to 78.8 in 2024. In contrast, female homicide rates remained lower over the period, moving from 8.6 per 100,000 women to 5.9 per 100,000 in 2024.

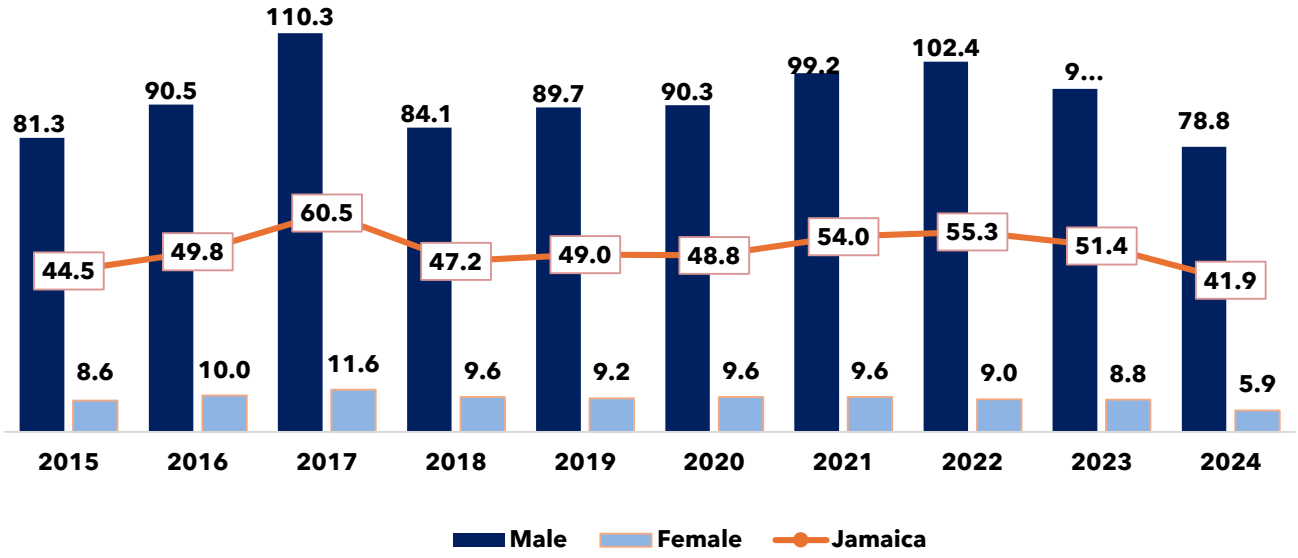


Figure 16-1: Number of Homicides per 100,000 Population by Sex, 2015-2024

Data disaggregated by type of weapon used showed that guns were the primary weapon used to commit homicides in Jamaica. Other weapons used include sharp objects such as icepicks. For the period 2015 to 2024, homicides from firearms averaged 41.6 per 100,000 population per year.

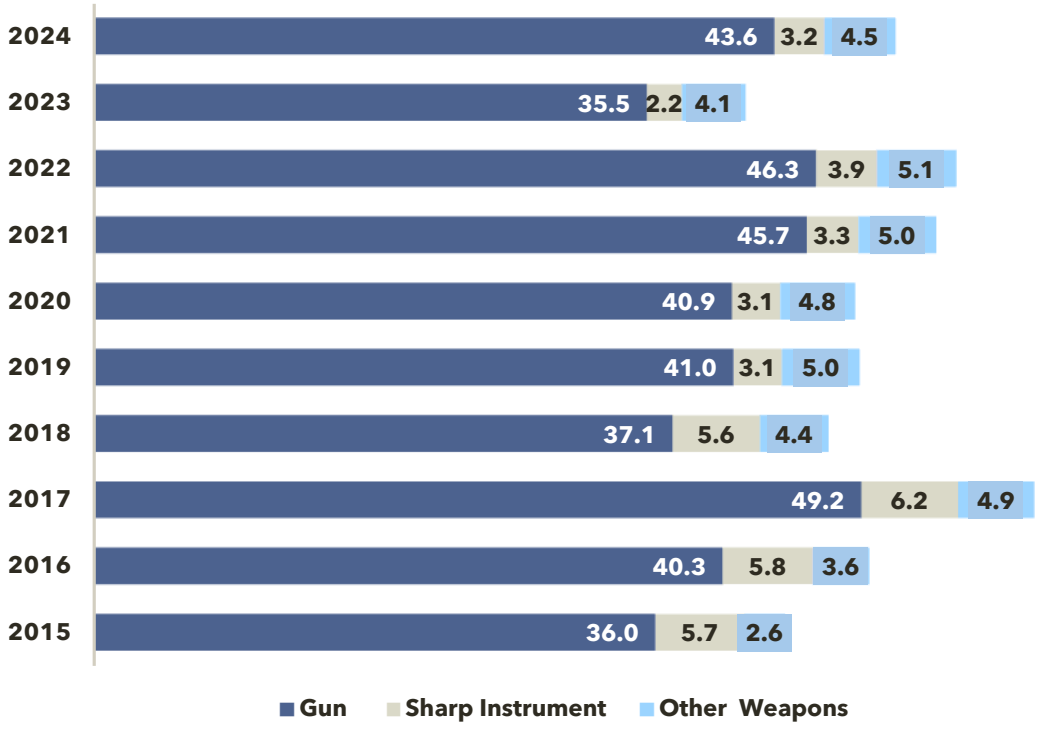
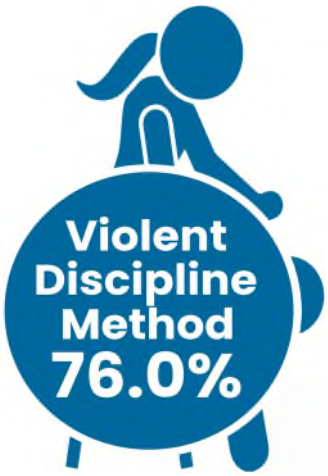


Figure 16-2: Number of Homicides per 100,000 Population by Type of Weapon Used, 2015-2024

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

To achieve Target 16.2 is to acknowledge the fundamental rights of every child to live free from fear, harm, and exploitation. As outlined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children represent a violation of their rights. Children deserve to grow up in environments that nurture their physical, emotional, and psychological development, yet many continue to face the reality of exploitation, trafficking, and various forms of violence, shattering their sense of security and robbing them of their childhoods.

Indicator 16.2.1: Proportion of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month



The findings from the MICS 2022 report on children in Jamaica, showed that more than three-quarters (76.0%) of children aged 1-14 years old experienced a violent discipline method. Approximately 68.0 per cent faced psychological aggression, while 57.0 per cent experienced a form of physical punishment. A slightly higher percentage of girls (68.1%) than boys (67.4%) faced psychological aggression. On the other hand, a higher percentage of boys (59.0%) experienced physical punishment compared to girls (55.0%). More boys than girls received severe physical punishment.

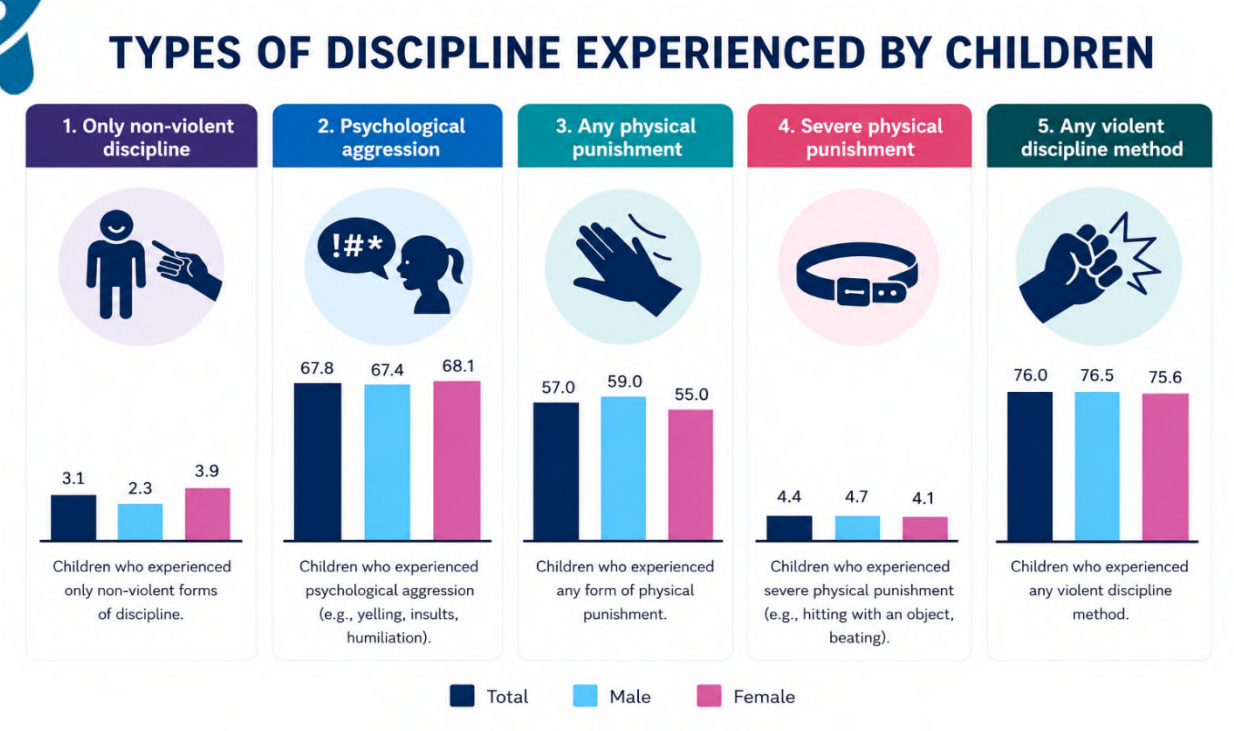
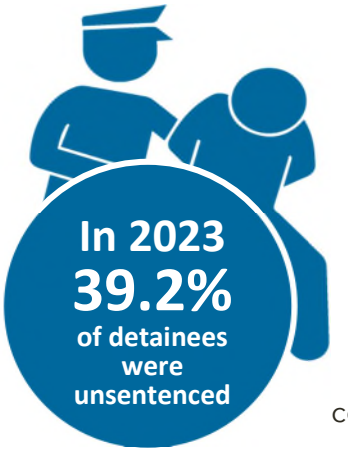


Figure 16-3: Percentage of Children Age 1-14 Years Who Experienced any Physical Punishment and/or Violent Discipline, 2022

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

The indicator reflects the broader adherence to the principle that individuals awaiting trial should not be held in custody unnecessarily. This principle is rooted in the fundamental notion of the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty. Viewed from a developmental standpoint, the excessive utilization of pre-sentence detention, lacking justification such as preventing absconding, protecting victims or witnesses, or averting further offenses, has the potential to divert resources within the criminal justice system. Additionally, it can impose financial and employment hardships on the accused and their family.

Indicator 16.3.2: Unsentenced detainees as a proportion of overall prison population



The percentage of individuals held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, compared to the total number of individuals in detention, serves as an indicator of the accessibility of justice and the efficiency of the criminal justice system within a country.

Analysing the data from 2015 to 2023 reveals fluctuations in the proportion of unsentenced detainees within Jamaica's prison population. The percentage of individuals held in detention who have not yet been sentenced, compared to the total number of individuals in detention, increased from 26.5 per cent in 2015 to a high of 30.3 per cent in 2017, subsequently decreasing to 25.3 per cent by 2021 then concluding at 39.2 per cent in 2023.

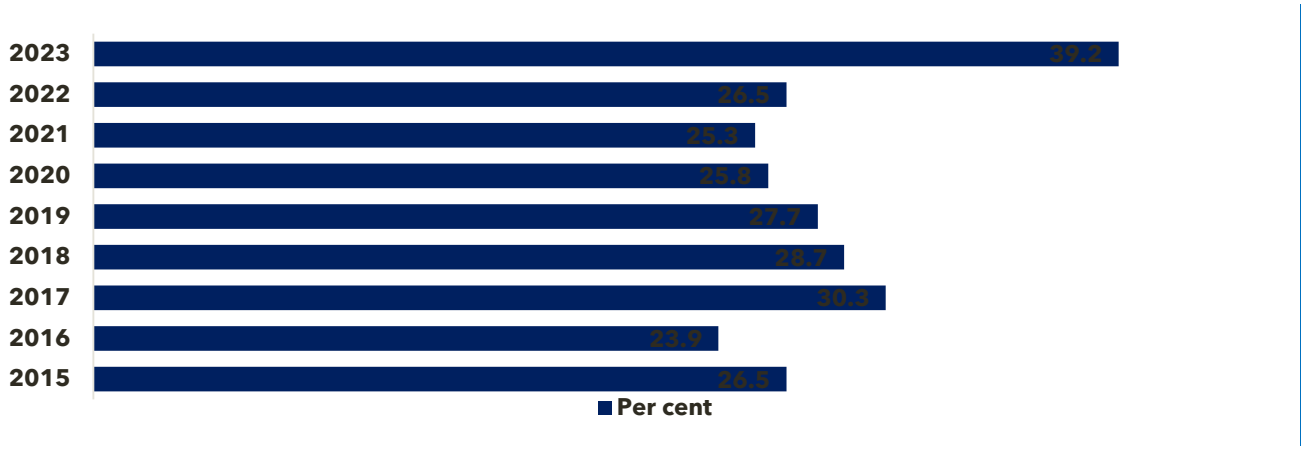


Figure 16-4: Unsentenced Detainees as a Per cent of Persons in Prison, 2015-2023

Target 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime.

Target 16.4 aims at significantly reducing illicit financial flows and arms trafficking while strengthening mechanisms for the recovery and return of stolen assets. Illegal financial flows, driven by corruption, money laundering, tax evasion, and other criminal activities, undermine the integrity of financial systems, fuel inequality, and impede sustainable development efforts.

Similarly, the proliferation of illicit arms fuels conflicts, perpetuates violence, and destabilizes societies, posing threats to peace and security.

Furthermore, organized crime networks exploit vulnerabilities across borders, perpetrating crimes ranging from human trafficking and drug smuggling to cybercrime and terrorism. These criminal enterprises erode the rule of law, undermine governance structures, and subvert efforts to achieve peace, security, and development.

Indicator 16.4.1: Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current United States dollars)

The Bank of Jamaica's National Risk Assessment (NRA) for the period 2016 to 2019, published in 2021, provides an evaluation of the country's exposure to money laundering (ML) and terrorism financing (TF) risks. Data from the assessment, as presented in Table 16-1, indicate the extent of money laundering cases investigated and prosecuted, with origins in both domestic and international jurisdictions.

The findings show that, of the 369 cases under investigation, the majority (150) were linked to offences committed in foreign jurisdictions. Similarly, of the total J$862,805 billion in proceeds identified, the greater share (J$499,402 billion) was associated with offences originating abroad. This pattern is also reflected in the distribution of forfeitures, the majority of which were tied to foreign-based offences.

Table 16-1: Amount of proceeds seized or frozen and forfeited (J$) by the source of proceeds, 2016-2019

Offence Committed	Amount of proceeds seized or frozen (J$)	Amount of proceeds FORFEITED (J$)
Within the home jurisdiction	328,904,030.53	37,508,558.00
In foreign jurisdictions	499,402,051.75	464,690,018.00
Both in home and foreign jurisdictions	2,487,400.00	0
Country of origin cannot be identified	32,011,348.00	21,302,190.00
TOTAL	**862,804,830.28**	**523,500,766.00**

Indicator 16.4.2: Proportion of seized, found or surrendered arms whose illicit origin or context has been traced or established by a competent authority in line with international instruments

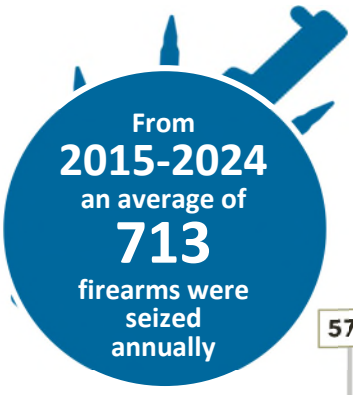


Figure 16-5 presents data on the number of firearms seized in Jamaica for 2015 to 2024. Over the ten-year period, an average of 713 firearms were seized annually. The data also showed that there was a 44.9 per cent increase in the number of firearms seized between 2015 and 2024.

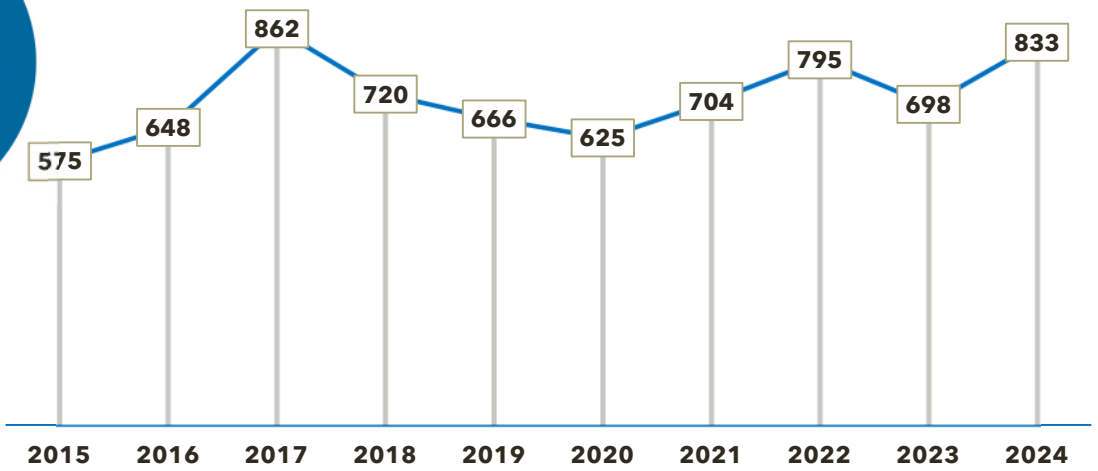


Figure 16-5: Number of Firearms Seized, 2015-2024

Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms.

Target 16.5 aims to substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms, recognizing their harmful effects on economic growth, public trust, and institutional effectiveness. For countries such as Jamaica, achieving this target is critical to strengthening transparency, accountability, and the rule of law, and involves improving legal frameworks, building institutional capacity, and promoting integrity across both public and private sectors.

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

Data from the 2023 Jamaica National Crime Victimization Survey (JNCVS) Report indicate that 11.0 per cent of respondents reported that they experienced bribery. This was 4.5 percentage points higher than the 6.5 per cent recorded in 2019. Data from the Supreme court showed a reduction in the number of cases before the court for bribery concerning public officials moving from 10 cases in 2019 to four cases in 2024.

Figure 16-6: Percentage of Persons who Experienced Bribery, 2019 and -2023

Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

Indicator 16.7.1: Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups

The Lower House, known as the House of Representatives, is comprised of 63 elected members of parliament, while the Upper House, known as the Senate, is comprised of 21 Senators. Of these, 13 Senators are appointed by the Governor-General based on the Prime Minister's advice, and the remaining eight are appointed on the recommendation of the Leader of the Opposition. Over the period, there has been a notable increase in the proportion of female representatives in both the upper and lower houses. In 2025, 33.3 per cent of Senators were women, compared to 28.6 per cent in 2015. In relation to the Lower House, the percentage of female members in the Lower House was 30.2 per cent, more than double the figure for 2015.

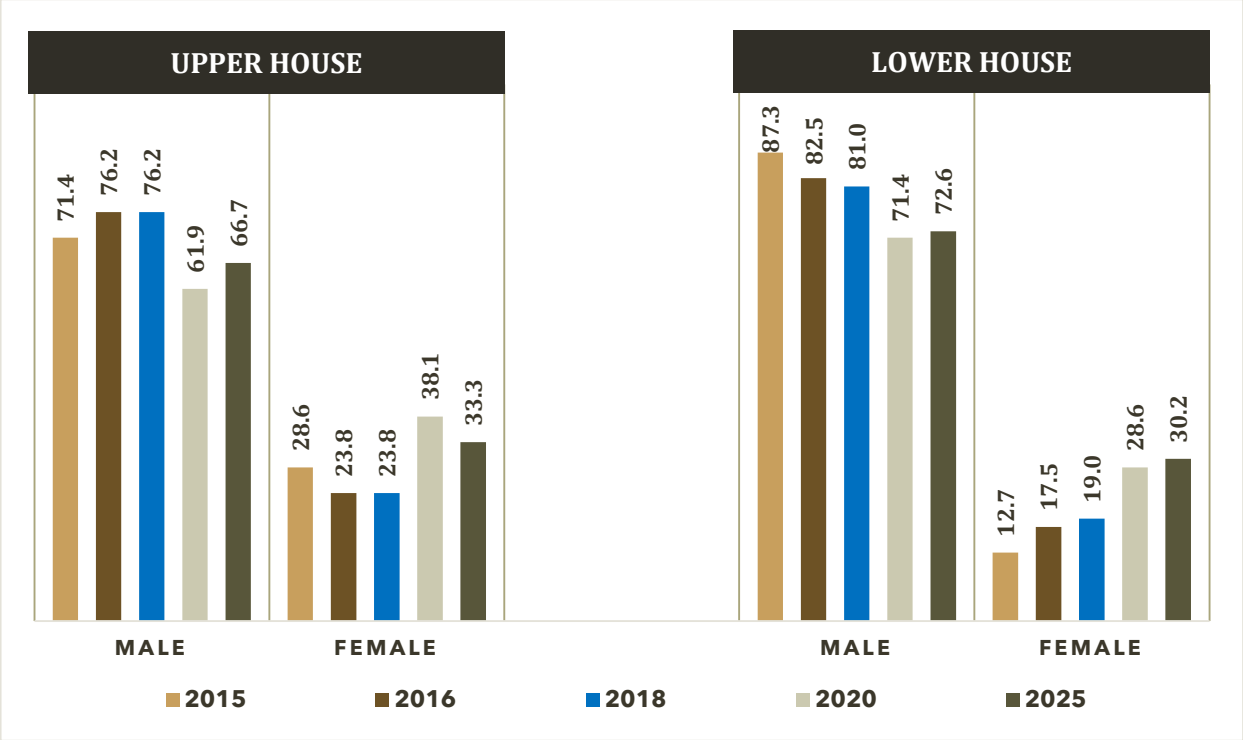


Figure 16-7: Figure 15-7 Percentage of Women in Parliament, 2015-2025

Target 16.10 Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Indicator 16.10.2: Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information

In Jamaica, the Access to Information Act was enacted in June 2002 and became effective in 2004. This legislation, passed by the Jamaican Government, aims to provide the public with access to government-held information and foster accountability and transparency in governmental decision-making processes. Under this Act, individuals have the right to request official documents from the government.

The scope of the Act extends to all ministries, departments and agencies, statutory bodies, parish councils, wholly owned government companies, and companies in which the government holds at least 50.0 per cent shares. Additionally, private companies that provide essential public services impacting Jamaican society may also be brought under the Act.

Each ministry, department, and agency has designated staff responsible for responding to information requests. Furthermore, the Act establishes provisions for appealing decisions through an Access to Information Appeals Tribunal. Individuals who face refusal of their request following an internal review or who receive no response within 30 days can appeal to this Tribunal.

Goal 16 Tables

Table 16-2: Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide per 100,000 Population, 2015-2024

Category	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jamaica	44.5	49.8	60.5	47.2	49.0	48.8	54.0	55.3	51.4	41.9
Sex										
Male	81.3	90.5	110.3	84.1	89.7	90.3	99.2	102.4	94.9	78.8
Female	8.6	10.0	11.6	9.6	9.2	9.6	9.6	9.0	8.8	5.9
Type of Weapon										
Gun	36.0	40.3	49.2	37.1	41.0	40.9	45.7	46.3	35.5	43.6
Sharp Instrument	5.7	5.8	6.2	5.6	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.9	2.2	3.2
Other Weapons	2.6	3.6	4.9	4.4	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	4.1	4.5
Situational Context										
Committed by Intimate Partner or Family Member	0.8	0.9		1.4	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.3
Committed by Others including Acquaintances				45.9	49	48.3	52.9	54.4	50.7	41.7

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Jamaica Constabulary Force (JCF)
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	Reported crimes. Rates for 2020-2022 are calculated using 2019 population estimates
URL	https://www.jcf.gov.jm/

Table 16-3: Unsentenced Detainees as a Proportion of Overall Prison Population, 2015-2023

Year	Per cent
2015	26.5
2016	23.9
2017	30.3
2018	28.7
2019	27.7
2020	25.8
2021	25.3
2022	26.5
2023	39.2
Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Department of Corrections
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/Exceptions	
URL	

Table 16-4: Number of Cases Investigated vs Prosecutions and Convictions by the Source of Proceeds

Offence	Number of Cases Investigated	Number of Cases Prosecuted	Number of Persons Convicted	Amount of Proceeds Seized or Frozen J$	Amount of Proceeds FORFEITED J$
Offenses committed within the home jurisdiction	141	21	2	328,904,030.53	37,508,558.00
Offenses committed in foreign jurisdictions	150	31	18	499,402,051.75	464,690,018.00
Offenses committed both in home and foreign jurisdictions	6	10	4	2,487,400.00	0
Country of origin cannot be identified	72	5	0	32,011,348.00	21,302,190.00
TOTAL	**369**	**67**	**24**	**862,804,830.28**	**523,500,766.00**
Notes					
Indicator Type	Proxy for 16.4.1				
Source	National Risk Assessment Report, 2021				
Data Producing Entities	BOJ				
Conceptual Framework	None				
Comments/ Exceptions	None				
URL	https://boj.org.jm/				

Table 16-5: Number of Firearms Seized, 2015-2021

Year	Number of Firearms
2015	575
2016	648
2017	862
2018	720
2019	666
2020	625
2021	704
Notes	
Indicator Type	Proxy indicator for 16.4.2
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of National Security
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	The information provided is on the number of firearms seized.
URL	None

Table 16-6: Proportion of Seats Held in National Parliament by Sex, 2007-2025

Sex	2007	2011	2015	2016	2018	2020	2025
Upper House							
Male	85.7	76.2	71.4	76.2	76.2	61.9	66.7
Female	14.3	23.8	28.6	23.8	23.8	38.1	33.3
Lower House							
Male	86.7	87.3	87.3	82.5	81.0	71.4	69.8
Female	13.3	12.7	12.7	17.5	19.0	28.6	30.2
Notes							
Indicator Type	Proxy Indicator for 16.7.1						
Source							
Data Producing Entities	House of Parliament						
Conceptual Framework							
Comments/ Exceptions							
URL	https://japarliament.gov.jm						

GOAL 17

PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

GOAL 17 STRENGTHEN THE MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION AND REVITALIZE THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable Development Goal 17, which focuses on strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing global partnership for sustainable development, acknowledges the significance of partnerships at the global, regional and national levels. These partnerships are crucial mechanisms for mobilizing and exchanging knowledge, expertise, technologies, and financial resources to facilitate the attainment of sustainable development goals in all nations, with a particular focus on developing countries.

At the national level, partnership that puts people at the centre of Jamaica's development is recognized as one of the guiding principles of Vision 2030 Jamaica - National Development Plan. Partnerships and cooperation contribute to greater access to resources, knowledge sharing, capacity building and transfer of environmentally sound technologies.

Target 17.1 Strengthen domestic resource mobilization, including through international support to developing countries, to improve domestic capacity for tax and other revenue collection.

Indicator 17.1.1: Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP, by source

Figure 17.1 showed central government revenue as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) for the fiscal years 2015/16 to 2024/25. During this period, the ratio of revenue to GDP rose from 25.7 per cent to 30.3 per cent, representing the highest level recorded across the years under review.

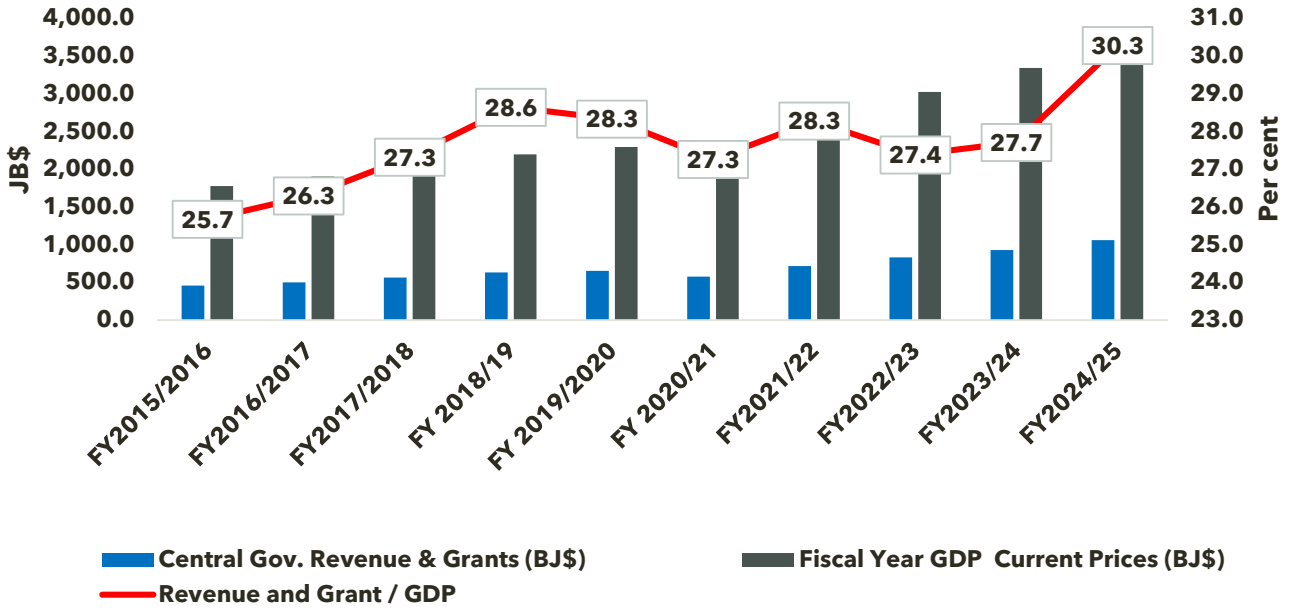
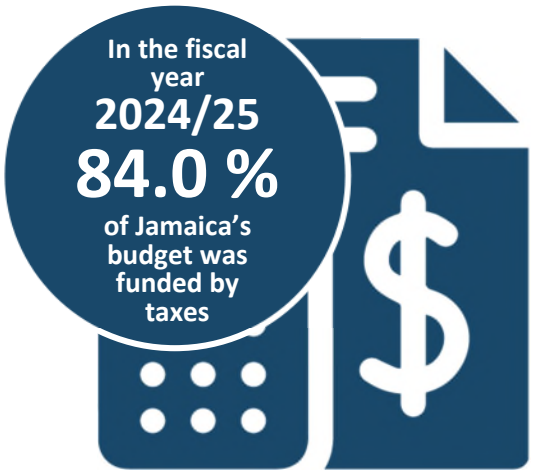


Figure 17-1: Central Government Revenue and Grants as a Proportion of GDP, 2015/16-2024/25

Indicator 17.1.2: Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Indicator 17.1.2, which assesses the proportion of a country's budgetary central government expenditure that is funded by taxes, serves as a measure of the extent to which a country's recurrent and capital budget is covered by taxation. In Jamaica, for the fiscal year 2015/16 to the fiscal year 2024/25, the proportion of Jamaica's budget funded by taxes fluctuated between 79.5 per cent and 91.9 per cent. The highest percentage was recorded at 91.9 per cent in 2019/20, while the lowest was 79.5 per cent for the fiscal year 2020/21. For the financial year 2024/25 it was 84.0 per cent.



During this period, government expenditure gradually increased from J$461.0 billion in 2015/16 to J$1.1050 trillion in the fiscal year 2024/25. Notably, there was an overall upward trend in taxation, except for the fiscal year 2020/21 when J$506.0 billion was collected from taxes. For the fiscal year 2204/25, tax revenue of J$882.8 billion was collected.

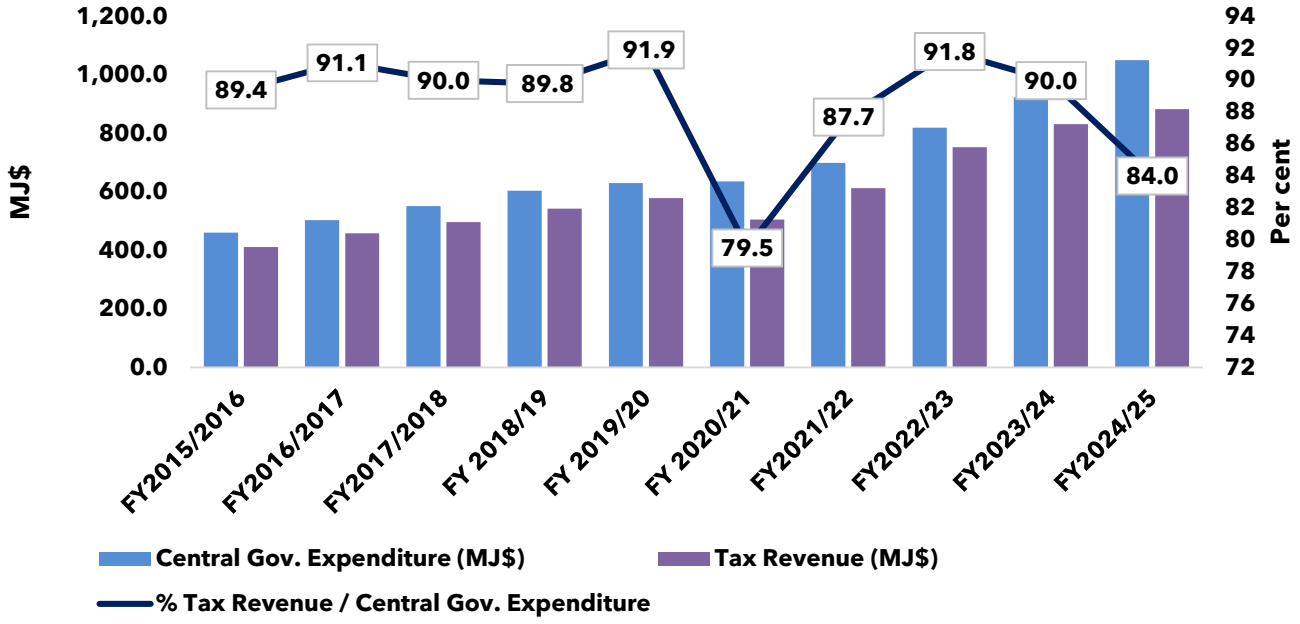


Figure 17-2: Tax Revenue as a Proportion of Central Government Expenditure, FY2015/16-2024/25

Target 17.3 Mobilize additional financial resources for developing countries from multiple sources.

Indicator 17.3.1: Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) continue to serve as important sources of external financing for Jamaica. However, over the reporting period, Jamaica experienced a significant decline in FDI inflows, decreasing by 67.0 per cent, from US$925.0 million in 2015 to US$305.1 million in 2024. Likewise, the proportion of FDI to central government expenditure decreased by 19.0 percentage points between 2015 and 2024.

Similarly, there has been a decline in financial inflows from ODA. In 2024, new ODA amounted to US$87.0 million, which was 1.3 per cent of central government expenditure. This amount represented a decrease of 75.8 per cent compared to the US$358.9 million recorded in 2015.

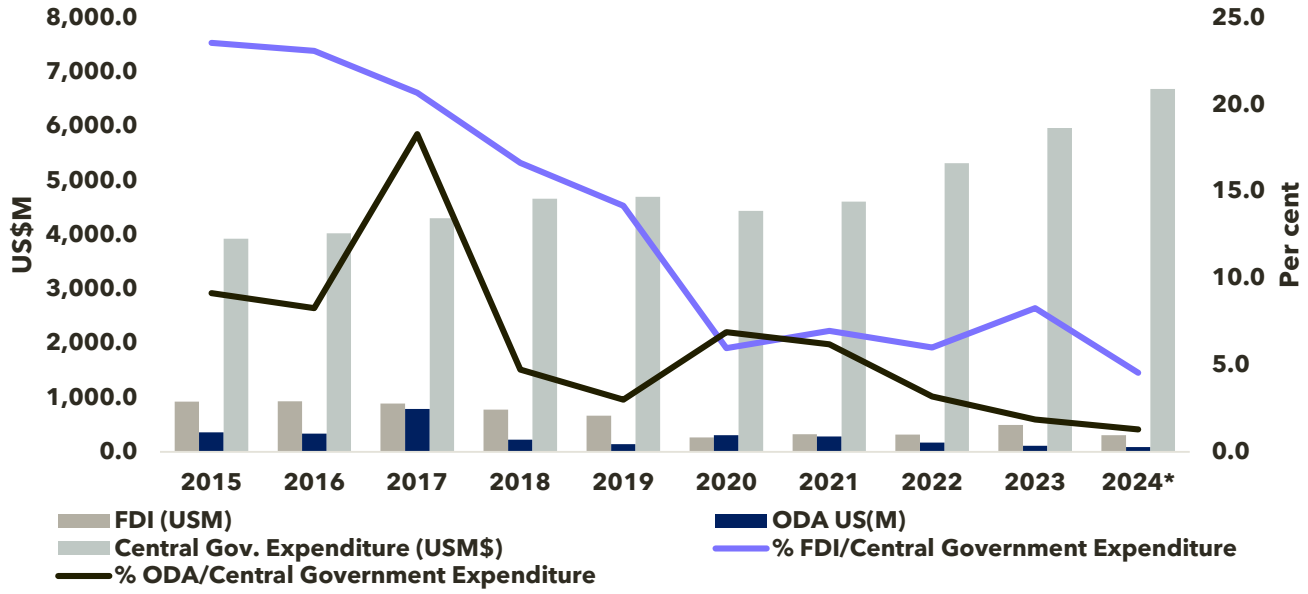


Figure 17-3: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), Official Development Assistance (ODA) and South-South Cooperation as a Proportion of Total Domestic Budget, 2015-2024.

Indicator 17.3.2: Volume of remittances (in United States dollars) as a proportion of total GDP

There was an increase in remittance inflow over the period 2015-2024. In 2024, remittances totalled US$3.5 billion, 48.2 per cent higher than the amount received in 2015. Remittance as a percentage of GDP increased from 15.7 per cent in 2015 to 16.4 per cent in 2023.

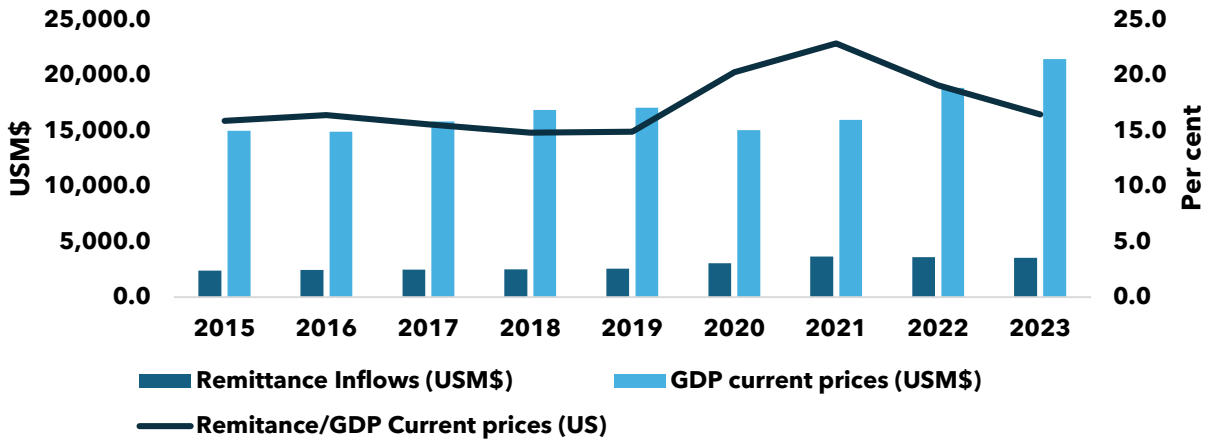


Figure 17-4: Volume of Remittances (United States Dollars) as a Proportion of Total GDP, 2015-2023

Target 17.4 Assist developing countries in attaining long-term debt sustainability through coordinated policies aimed at fostering debt financing, debt relief and debt restructuring, as appropriate, and address the external debt of highly indebted poor countries to reduce debt distress.

Indicator 17.4.1: Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income

Data from the Ministry of Finance and the Public Service (MOFPS) indicated that Jamaica's debt indicators improved between 2015 and 2024, despite some fluctuations. In 2015, external debt service stood at US$2,652.0 million. By 2021, external debt service declined to US$873.66 million then rose to US$1,598.00 million in 2024.

In 2022, publicly issued debt exceeded the value of exports of goods, services and current transfers by 88.8 per cent, 61.6 percentage points less than the 150.4 per cent recorded in 2015, the highest recorded for the period under review. Similarly, the debt service ratio declined from 38.7 per cent in 2015 to 10.5 per cent in 2022.

Jamaica's capacity to service its external debt, as measured by the external debt service-to-exports ratio, improved markedly after 2015. The ratio declined from a high of 38.7 per cent in 2015 to 10.5 per cent in 2022, reflecting stronger export performance and improved debt management. However, some upward movement was observed in 2023 and 2024 (12.0 per cent and 14.0 per cent, respectively).

Interest payments relative to exports peaked at 17.4 per cent in 2020, up from 10.0 per cent in 2015. Since then, this ratio has improved and stabilized at around 9.6 per cent in 2024. Debt sustainability indicators showed notable improvement over the review period. The external debt-to-GDP ratio declined from 72.9 per cent in 2015 to 40.2 per cent in 2024, while total public debt-to-GDP fell from 126.7 per cent in 2015 to 63.2 per cent in 2024. Similarly, the external debt-to-exports ratio decreased from 150.4 per cent in 2015 to 81.8 per cent in 2024, indicating strengthened external sector resilience.

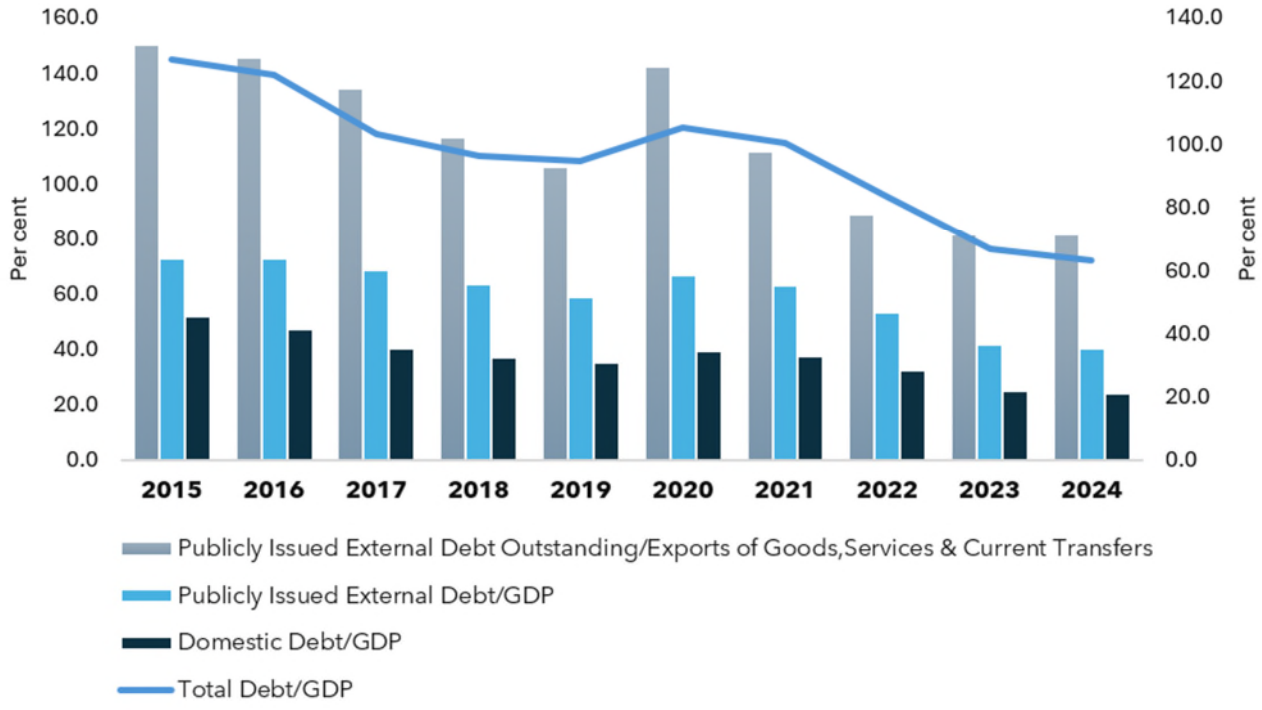
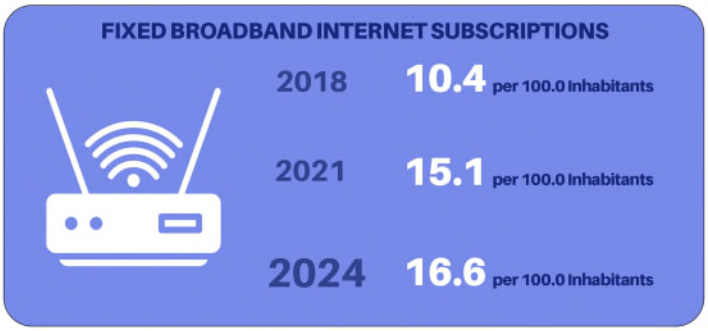


Figure 17-5: Publicly Issued External Debt Outstanding/Exports of Goods, Services & Current Transfers, 2015-2024

Target 17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge-sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

The internet is a critical tool for facilitating access to information and plays a pivotal role in promoting and strengthening regional and international collaboration in science, technology, and innovation. High-speed internet access in a country is essential in ensuring that users can enjoy quality connectivity and make the most of the expanding array of online content, services, and information, encompassing user-generated content.

Indicator 17.6.1: Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed



Fixed broadband subscriptions refer to subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), with downstream speeds equal to or exceeding 256 kbit/s. In Jamaica, there has been a consistent rise in the number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100.0 inhabitants moving from 6.0 per 100 inhabitants in 2015 to 16.6 per 100 inhabitants in 2024.

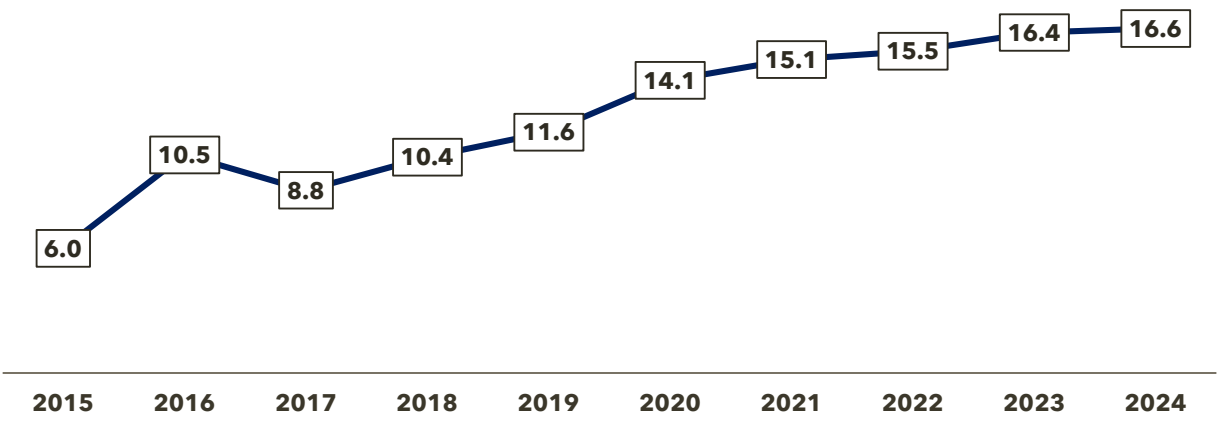


Figure 17-6: Fixed Broadband Internet Subscriptions per 100.0 Inhabitants, 2015-2021

For the period under review, data categorized by speed revealed a decrease in fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100.0 inhabitants at speeds ranging from 256 kbit/s to less than two megabits per second (Mbit/s). Simultaneously, there was an increase in fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants at speeds equal to or exceeding 10 Mbit/s.

Specifically, between 2016 and 2024, fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants at a speed equal to or above 10 Mbit/s increased by 11.0 percentage points, from 5.42 per 100 inhabitants in 2016 to 16.4 per 100 inhabitants in 2024 (see Table17.6).

Target 17.8 Fully operationalize the technology bank and science, technology and innovation capacity-building mechanism for least developed countries by 2017 and enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology.

Internet use is a development enabler that can strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. As such, internet uptake is a key indicator that is tracked by policy makers and others to measure the development of the information society and the growth of Internet content, including user-generated content and provides access to increasing amounts of information and services. The number of Internet users has increased substantially over the last decade and access to the internet has changed the way people live, communicate, work and do business.

Indicator 17.8.1: Proportion of individuals using the Internet

In Jamaica, the proportion of internet users increased gradually between 2015 and 2021. Over the period, the proportion of internet users increased by 40.0 percentage points, moving from 42.2 per cent in 2015 to 90.7 per cent in 2024. Data disaggregated by sex showed that a higher proportion of women than men used the internet. In 2024, 92.3 per cent of women compared to 89.2 per cent of men indicated using the internet from any location in the last three months.

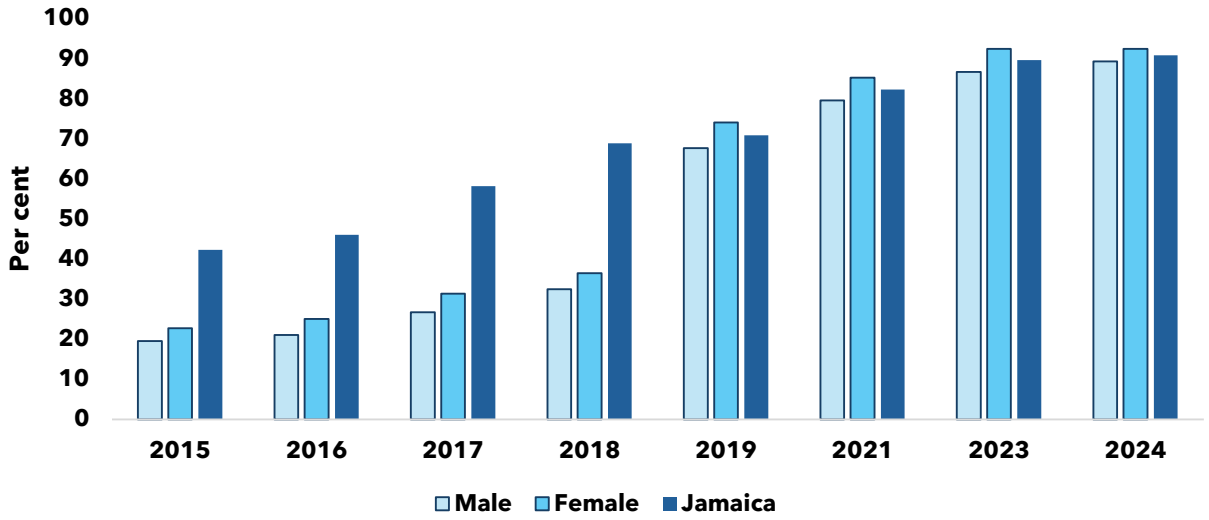


Figure 17-7: Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet by Sex, 2015-2024

Target 17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries' share of global exports by 2020.

Indicator 17.11.1: Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Global trade serves as a powerful driver of economic transformation, with the potential and to revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. However, structural inequities persist; according to United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD,2021), Least Developed Countries (LDC) have failed to significantly increase their share of global exports since 2011. Furthermore, approximately two-thirds of developing economies remain commodity dependent or structurally confined to lower-value activities within global manufacturing and services supply chains.

In 2024, the total value of global merchandise exports reached $24.5 trillion, marking a 48.0 per cent increase from 2015. This showed continuous growth following two years of decline in 2019 and 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of this total, developing economies accounted for $11.1 trillion, or 45.5 per cent of global exports.

For Jamaica, merchandise exports were valued at $1.9 billion in 2024, up from $1.3 billion in 2015. Jamaica's share of global exports in 2024 was 0.008 per cent, which was consistent with the 2015 figure.

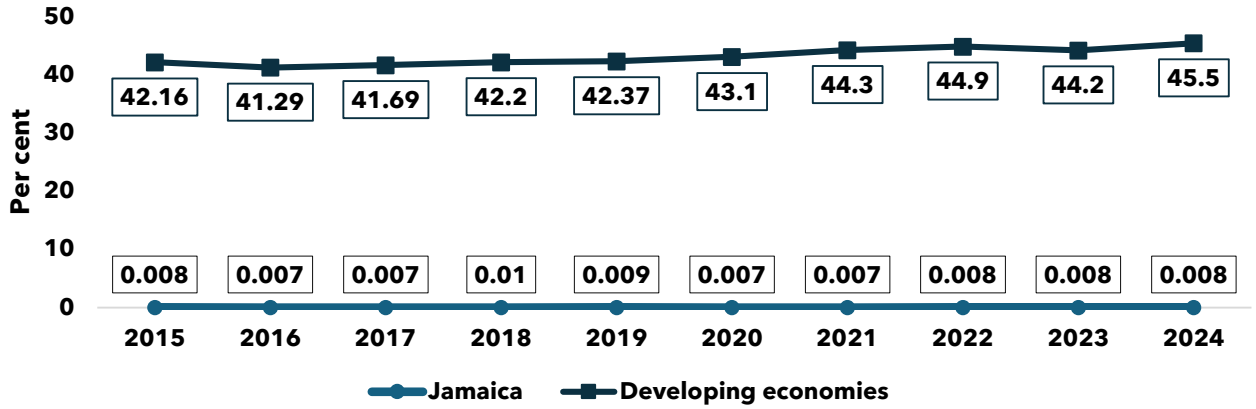


Figure 17-8: Share of Global Exports, Jamaica and Developing Countries, 2015-2024

Target 17.13 Enhance global macroeconomic stability including through policy coordination and policy coherence

Indicator 17.13.1: Macroeconomic Dashboard

In 2017, Jamaica, as a participant in the International Monetary Fund's enhanced General Data Dissemination System (e-GDDS), introduced a National Data Summary Page (NSDP). This page offers crucial macroeconomic and financial data, serving national policymakers, as well as domestic and international stakeholders such as investors and rating agencies. The NSDP provides

easy access to information identified by the IMF's Executive Board as essential for monitoring economic conditions and policies within a country. The page functions as a one-stop data portal, bringing together official statistics from major institutions such as the Bank of Jamaica (BOJ), the Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN), and the Ministry of Finance and the Public Sector. This allows users to access up-to-date data from a single location rather than multiple sources.

Data on the NSDP include

- macroeconomic data, such as GDP, inflation, government operations, and public debt
- financial sector data, including interest rates, exchange rates, and banking statistics
- external sector indicators, such as balance of payments and external debt
- labour market and socio-demographic data, including employment and population statistics

Category	Statistics	SDMX	DSBB Metadata
National Accounts (GDP)	Browse Data	Download	Metadata
Consumer Price Index	Browse Data	Download	Metadata
General Government Operations	Browse Data	Download	
Central Government Operations	Browse Data	Download	Metadata

The data are disseminated in both human-readable and machine-readable formats in accordance with an Advance Release Calendar (ARC). For each indicator there is the metadata that outlines its definitions, sources, and methodologies. This approach ensures timely and equal access to information, thereby enhancing data transparency. The National Summary Data Page (NSDP) was developed through a collaborative effort involving the BOJ, the STATIN, and the MoFPS.

Target 17.15 Respect each country's policy space and leadership to establish and implement policies for poverty eradication and sustainable development

Indicator 17.15.1: Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks and planning tools by providers of development cooperation

Vision 2030 Jamaica – the country's inaugural long-term national development plan – spans a 21-year period from 2009 to 2030. Since its inception in 2009, a series of successive three-year Medium-Term Socio-Economic Policy Frameworks (MTFs) have been introduced, each aimed at achieving planned development outcomes by 2030. The execution of Vision 2030 Jamaica is steered by public policy, with the government's medium-term objectives and policy imperatives primarily embedded within policy frameworks. These medium-term policy priorities guide institutional processes, resource allocation, and capacity enhancement efforts.

The MTF stands as the central element of the implementation framework for Vision 2030 Jamaica. It represents a key mechanism enabling the continuous implementation of the vision across different governing administrations. Approved by the Cabinet, the MTF directly aligns policy-based initiatives within the national strategic framework. Its three-year duration allows for the

integration of changes in government policy frameworks into the ongoing implementation of Vision 2030 Jamaica[13].

Target 17.16 Enhance the global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries

Indicator 17.16.1: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals

In Jamaica, the institutional mechanism for tracking the implementation of development effectiveness commitments, in support of achieving the sustainable development goals (SDGs), is organised into three branches. These branches comprise multi-stakeholder groups with membership from civil society, interest groups, academia, ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs). The Thematic Working Groups (TWGs) of Vision 2030 Jamaica, multi-sectoral and multistakeholder bodies, collectively represent the key institutional arrangement for monitoring and evaluation of the NDP.

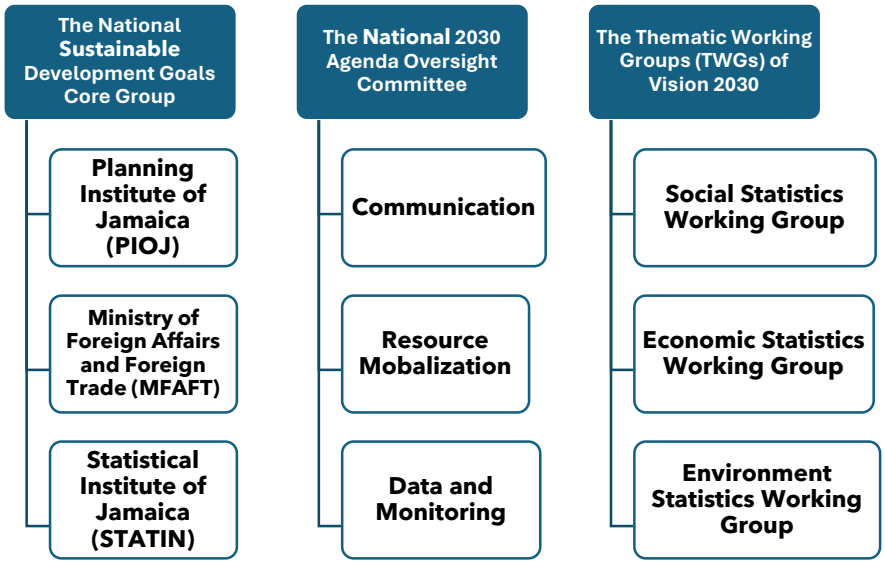


Figure 17-9: Jamaica's Institutional Mechanism for the SDG

[13] Planning Institute of Jamaica, 2022

Target 17.18 By 2020, enhance capacity-building support to developing countries, including for least developed countries and small island developing states, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

Indicator 17.18.1: Statistical capacity indicators

Jamaica has made steady progress in strengthening its national statistical system, improving data availability, openness, and institutional capacity. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica is the main producer of official statistics, supported by ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). These data support the monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goals, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Vision 2030 Jamaica.

Data availability improved between 2018 and 2023, with more indicators being available or being monitored using proxies and fewer indicators remaining unavailable. An assessment of SDG indicator availability showed measurable progress over time. In 2018, of the 244 global indicators, 36.9 per cent were available as defined, and 11.9 per cent were monitored using proxy indicators. In contrast, 47.1 per cent were unavailable and 4.1 per cent were not applicable or not produced nationally. By 2023, the availability of indicators improved further, with 42.2 per cent of the 248 indicators available as defined and 14.7 per cent monitored using proxies. The proportion of unavailable indicators declined to 39.7 per cent, while 3.4 per cent remained not applicable or not produced.

Further evidence of progress is reflected in Jamaica's performance on the Open Data Inventory (ODIN), where the overall score increased significantly from 23 in 2015 to 60 in 2024, alongside improvements in social, economic, and environmental statistics. These gains are underpinned by the adoption of international standards such as the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA) frameworks from the International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS), which have strengthened data quality and comparability.

Efforts are underway in Jamaica to modernise the Statistical Act (1984) and develop a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), aimed at strengthening the legal and institutional framework for the national statistical system. These initiatives are intended to improve data coordination, quality, and alignment with international standards.

Jamaica has also benefited from technical assistance and capacity-building support from PARIS21, the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Statistics Canada. Additional training provided by the United Nations Environment Programme and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research has supported the development and reporting of SDG indicators. Collectively, these efforts enhanced Jamaica's statistical capacity and improved the availability and quality of data for evidence-based policymaking.

Partnerships with the Mona School of Business & Management have improved data dissemination through the National Reporting Platform. Despite progress, challenges

remained, including data gaps, limited disaggregation, and weak integration of administrative data systems.

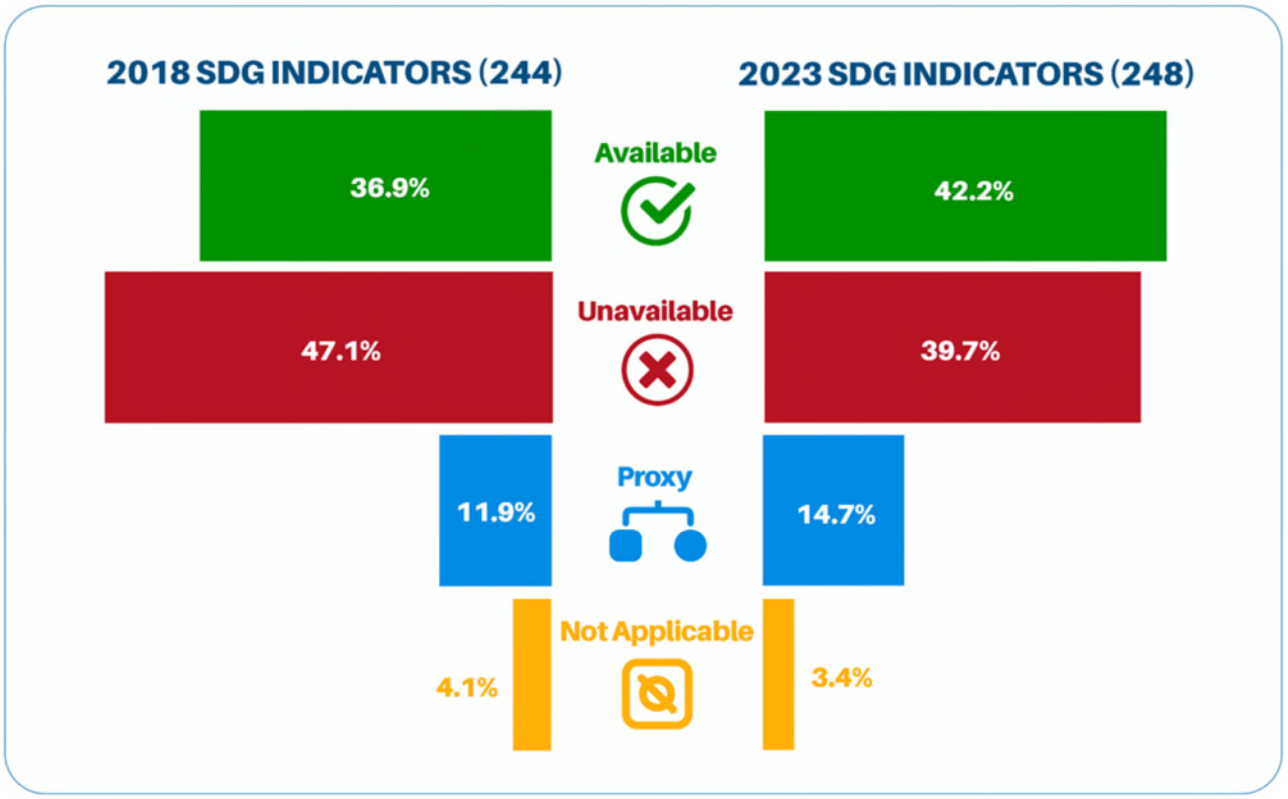


Figure 17-10: Assessment on Availability of SDG Indicators, 2018 and 2023

Indicator 17.18.2: Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics

Jamaica continues to enhance the legal framework that governs the production of official statistics. The Statistical Institute of Jamaica operates under the Statistical Act (1984), which establishes the foundation for the collection, compilation, and dissemination of official data.

In response to evolving international standards and best practices, steps are being taken to modernize this legislative framework through the development of a new Statistics Bill. This reform is intended to align more closely with the United Nations Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and to strengthen the effectiveness of Jamaica's National Statistical System (NSS).

A central component of the proposed reform is the creation of a comprehensive framework for the NSS, which will introduce policies and mechanisms to guide the production, coordination, and sharing of official statistics across the country. It will also address existing challenges related to coordination, standardization, and the integration of data systems. Overall, modernizing the statistical legislation is critical to improving the quality, timeliness, and disaggregation of data, thereby enhancing Jamaica's ability to meet national, regional, and international reporting obligations, including those related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

National Statistical Plan

Jamaica is continuing to improve its statistical system through national frameworks such as Vision 2030 Jamaica, which supports the use of high-quality and timely data for decision-making. Although the country does not have a fully funded National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS), important statistical work is still carried out through ongoing programmes and activities.

During the reporting period, the Statistical Institute of Jamaica implemented several key initiatives to strengthen data production and availability. These include conducting and releasing the 2022 Population and Housing Census, carrying out various surveys, improving the production and monitoring of SDG indicators, and upgrading data systems such as administrative records and the migration database. Training and support from regional and international partners also helped build skills in areas like geospatial analysis, population modelling, and environmental statistics, leading to better and more detailed data.

Despite this progress, some challenges remain. These include issues with standardizing data and the lack of formal data-sharing agreements, which limit how easily data can be shared and used across ministries, departments, and agencies (MDAs). To address this, efforts are being made to improve coordination, increase access to administrative data, and make the system more efficient overall.

Going forward, STATIN will continue to strengthen collaboration, improve data access, and build capacity across the national statistical system, with the aim of producing better-quality data to support decision-making and SDG monitoring.

Target 17.19 By 2030, build on existing initiatives to develop measurements of progress on sustainable development that complement gross domestic product, and support statistical capacity-building in developing countries.

Indicator 17.19.2: Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Indicator 17.19.2 reflects a country's capacity to produce reliable and comprehensive population data and maintain a vital registration system of births and deaths. Jamaica has conducted regular population and housing censuses. The last census was held in 2022, The population data for this has since been released. This ensures compliance with the requirement of at least one census within a 10-year period.

Vital Registration of Births and Deaths

The country also maintains a well-established civil registration system, with high levels of birth registration and relatively strong death registration coverage, supported by the Office of the Registrar-General.

A review of birth registration of children under the age of five showed that over the period more than 90.0 per cent are registered with a civil authority. Data from the 2022 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) report indicated that 99.1 per cent of children under five are registered with a civil authority.

Jamaica's last death validation study which utilized 2008 data showed that of the deaths identified, only 76 per cent were registered. According to PAHO, under-registration of death in Jamaica is estimated at 9.3 per cent.

Goal 17 Tables

Table 17-1: Total Government Revenue as a Proportion of GDP, by Source, 2015/16-2024/25

	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
Central Gov. Revenue & Grants (JBJB)	455.8	499.9	560.8	629.0	649.8	575.4	716.9	827.8	925.3	1,058.6
Fiscal Year GDP Current Prices (J$B)	1,775.7	1,901.5	2,052.6	2,195.9	2,293.5	2,110.8	2,535.6	3,023.4	3,339.1	3,496.0
Revenue and Grant / GDP	25.7	26.3	27.3	28.6	28.3	27.3	28.3	27.4	27.7	30.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Central Government Budget Tables
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31
URL	https://www.mof.gov.jm

Table 17-2: Proportion of Domestic Budget Funded by Domestic Taxes, FY 2015/16-FY2024/25

	FY 2015/16	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	FY 2021/22	FY 2022/23	FY 2023/24	FY 2024/25
Central Gov. Expenditure (J$B)	460.7	503.4	552.1	604.6	630.4	635.9	698.9	820.0	924.1	1,050.9
Tax Revenue (J$B)	411.9	458.3	496.9	542.9	579.4	505.7	613.0	752.8	831.6	882.8
% Tax Revenue / Central Gov. Expenditure	89.4	91.1	90.0	89.8	91.9	79.5	87.7	91.8	90.0	84.0

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Central Government Budget Tables
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31
URL	https://www.mof.gov.jm

Table 17-3: Additional Financial Resources Mobilized for Developing Countries from Multiple Sources (JB$), 2015-2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
FDI (USM)	**925.0**	**928.0**	**888.8**	**774.6**	**665.4**	**265.1**	**320.5**	**318.7**	**492.4**	**305.1**
ODA US(M)	358.9	332.7	787.2	220.7	140.9	305.8	284.9	169.7	110.9	87.0
Central Gov. Expenditure (US$M)	3,927.37	4,022.34	4,300.80	4,660.79	4,696.43	4,438.55	4,609.52	5,317.35	5,962.39	6,684.26
% FDI/Central Government Expenditure	23.6	23.1	20.7	16.6	14.2	6.0	7.0	6.0	8.3	4.6
% ODA/Central Government Expenditure	9.1	8.3	18.3	4.7	3.0	6.9	6.2	3.2	1.9	1.3

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Central Government Budget Tables
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
Conceptual Framework	None
Comments/ Exceptions	Fiscal Year lasts April 1 – March 31
URL	https://www.mof.gov.jm

Table 17-4: Volume of Remittances (in United States dollars) as a Proportion of Total GDP (US$ M), 2015-2023

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Remittance Inflows (US$M)	2,373.8	2,439.7	2,453.4	2,493.9	2,539.2	3,038.6	3,641.6	3,588.3	3,518.3
GDP current prices (US$M)	14,977.1	14,886.2	15,792.4	16,849.7	17,055.4	15,019.8	15,943.2	18,837.6	21,416.1
Remittance/GDP Current prices (US)	**15.9**	**16.4**	**15.5**	**14.8**	**14.9**	**20.2**	**22.8**	**19.1**	**16.4**
Notes									
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator								
Source	Bank of Jamaica and Statistical Institute of Jamaica								
Data Producing Entities	Bank of Jamaica and Statistical Institute of Jamaica								
Conceptual Framework	System of National Accounts 2008								
Comments/ Exceptions									
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm; https://www.boj.org.jm/								

Table 17-5: Debt Service as a Proportion of Exports of Goods and Services, 2015-2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total External Debt Service (accrued)	2,652.03	942.93	1,047.45	974.96	1,299.91	896.55	873.66	1,064.64	1,485.76	1,598.00
Total External Debt Service (actual)	**2,652.03**	**942.93**	**1,047.45**	**974.96**	**1,299.91**	**896.55**	**873.66**	**1,064.64**	**1,485.76**	**1,598.00**
Principal	2220.26	377.49	504.04	391.69	709.57	330.11	353.53	518.44	820.32	901.52
Interest	431.77	565.44	543.41	583.27	590.33	566.44	520.13	546.20	665.43	696.48
Gross Exports of Goods & Services and Current Transfers	6,856.63	7,033.44	7,504.18	8,495.53	8,713.15	6,441.51	8,214.87	10,183.61	10,961.54	10,787.63
(Percentage)										
Publicly Issued External Debt Service Ratio (accrued)	38.7	13.4	14.0	11.5	14.9	13.9	10.6	10.5	12.0	14.0
Publicly Issued External Debt Service Ratio (actual)	38.7	13.4	14.0	11.5	14.9	13.9	10.6	10.5	12.0	14.0
Publicly Issued External Interest/Exports of Goods & Services	10.0	12.8	11.2	10.1	9.8	17.4	11.8	8.5	8.7	9.6
Publicly Issued External Debt Outstanding/Exports of Goods & Services										
Publicly Issued External Debt Outstanding/Exports of Goods, Services & Current Transfers	150.4	145.7	134.6	117.0	106.2	142.5	111.6	88.8	81.4	81.8
Publicly Issued External Debt/GDP	72.9	72.8	68.4	63.6	58.9	66.9	62.9	53.2	41.9	40.1
Domestic Debt/GDP	51.8	47.4	40.1	37.1	35.3	39.5	37.3	32.2	25.1	24.1
Total Debt/GDP	126.7	122.1	103.1	96.3	94.7	105.4	100.3	83.3	66.9	63.2

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Ministry of Finance and the Public Service
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	As at 1994 Current Transfers was included when calculating Gross Exports & Services
URL	http//www.mof.gov.jm

Table 17-6: Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions per 100.0 Inhabitants, 2015-2024

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Jamaica	6.0	10.5	8.8	10.4	11.6	14.1	15.1	15.5	16.4	16.6
Fixed Internet broadband subscriptions per 100.0 inhabitants, by speed										
256kbit/s to less than 2 Mbit/s	n/a	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
2 Mbit/s to less than 10 Mbit/s	n/a	4.7	2.8	3.1	3.2	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.1
Equal to or above 10 Mbit/s	n/a	5.4	5.7	7.2	8.3	12.9	14.0	14.8	16.0	16.4

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Office of the Utilities Regulations (OUR)
Conceptual Framework	

Table 17-7: Proportion of Individuals Using the Internet, 2015-2024

	Male	Female	Jamaica
2015	19.5	22.7	42.2
2016	21.0	25.0	46.0
2017	26.7	31.3	58.1
2018	32.4	36.4	68.8
2019	67.6	74.0	70.8
2021	79.5	85.1	82.2
2023	86.6	92.3	89.5
2024	89.2	92.3	90.7

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	Jamaica Survey of Living Conditions
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica and Planning Institute of Jamaica
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	No Survey was conducted in 2020 and 2022
URL	https://www.statinja.gov.jm

Table 17-8: Percentage Share of Global Exports, Jamaica and Developing Countries, 2015-2022

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Merchandise Exports (USB$)										
Jamaica	1.26	1.2	1.31	1.96	1.65	1.25	1.48	1.9	2.00	1.87
Developing economies	6,981.10	6,623.83	7,397.19	8,251.17	8,057.36	7,608.80	9,887.69	11,189.14	10,571.55	11,140.70
World	16,560.17	16,041.53	17,741.94	19,553.36	19,018.25	17,652.97	22,319.10	24,917.56	23,902.67	24,501.30
Percentage Share of Global Exports										
Jamaica	0.018	0.017	0.017	0.01	0.019	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Developing economies	42.2	41.3	41.7	42.2	42.4	43.1	44.3	44.9	44.2	45.5

Notes	
Indicator Type	Global SDG Indicator
Source	
Data Producing Entities	Statistical Institute of Jamaica (STATIN) and UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
Conceptual Framework	
Comments/ Exceptions	
URL	https://www.sdgtrade.org/en/indicators/17-11-1/BC/1/

Appendix 1: Antigua and Barbuda Agenda for SIDS (ABAS)[14]

Indicator Name	Indicator No.		Table Reference	Unit	Values									
	ABAS	SDG			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and income	1.1.1	17.4.1	Publicly Issued External Interest/Exports of Goods & Services	US$M	10.01	12.84	11.17	10.07	9.79	17.43	11.82	8.5	8.74	9.55
Total amount of official development assistance to SIDS	1.2.1	17.3.1	Total amount of official development assistance to Jamaica	US$M	358.9	332.7	787.2	220.7	140.9	305.8	284.9	169.7	110.9	87.0
Foreign direct Investment (FDI) inflows	1.3.1	17.3.1	Total Resource Flows for Development, by Recipient and Donor Countries and Type of Flow (e.g. Official Development Assistance, Foreign Direc t Investment and Other Flows)	US$M	925	928	888.8	774.6	665.4	265.1	320.5	318.7	492.4	305.1
SIDS share of global exports ^^^	1.6.2	17.11.1	Percentage Share of Glo bal Exports, Jamaica	%	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.01	0.009	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008
Annual growth rate of real GDP per employed person	1.7.1	8.2.1	Annual Growth Rate of Real GDP per Employed Person	%	-1.1	-0.3	0.9	1.7	-0.7	-3.7	-0.5	4.8	-1.3	
Proportion of Youth and Adults with Information and Com munications Technology (I CT) Skills	1.9.1	4.1.1	Communication and Collaboration Skills - Above Basic	%									74.6	74.0
			Communication and Collaboration Skills - Basic	%									25.4	26.0
			Information and Data Literacy Skills - Above Basic	%									32.5	35.2
			Information and Data Literacy Skills -Basic	%									67.5	64.8
			Problem Solving Skills - Above Basic	%									44.9	37.7
			Problem Solving Skills- Basic	%									55.1	62.3
			Digital Content Creation Skills -Above Basic	%									53.2	46.9
			Digital Content Creation Skills -Basic	%									46.8	53.1

[14] For more detailed information see indicator in the Statistical Annex

Indicator Name	Indicator No.		Table Reference	Unit	Values									
	ABAS	SDG			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total GDP and in growth rate	1.11.1	8.9.1	Tourism Direct GDP as a Proportion of Total GDP and in Growth Rate	J$ M		15.5	15.3	11.9	10.7	-58.5	76.1	65.8	17.9	
Employed persons in the tourism industries	1.11.2	8.9.2	Employed persons in the tourism industries											**11.5***
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease	2.3.1	3.4.1	Mortality Rate Attributed to Cardiovascular Disease, Cancer, Diabetes or Chronic Respiratory Disease		19.1	19.0	18.9	19.4	19.2	21.0	21.1	20.0		
Suicide mortality rate	2.3.2	3.4.2	Suicide Rate per 100,000 Population by Parish	per 100.000 population	2.2	2	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	2.4.1	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services				78.7	78.4	76.6		75.3		78.0	
Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	2.4.2	6.2.1	Proportion of Households with Exclusive Use of Toilet Facility, by Region				85.8	86.3	97.9		89.7		91.0	
Alcohol per capita consumption (aged 15 years and older) within a calendar year in litres of pure alcohol)	2.5.1	3.5.1	Substance Use by Sex			56.8	_	_	_	_	_	_	60.6	
Current tobacco use, tobacco smoking and cigarette smoking, age-standardized	2.5.2	3.a.1	Substance Use by Sex Prevalence of Stunting (Height for Age <-2 Standard Deviation from the Median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) Among Children Under 5 Years of Age			11.1	_	_	_	_	_	_	11.8	
Prevalence of undernourishment	2.7.2	2.2.1			_	_	_	4.1	_	_	_	_	_	_
Proportion of Children and Young People (A) In Grades 2/3; (B) at the end of Primary; and (C) at the end of Lower Secondary Achieving at Least a Minimum	2.8.1	4.1.1	Percentage who Correctly Read 90% of Words in a Story - Grade 2-3	%								50.4		

Indicator Name	Indicator No.		Table Reference	Unit	Values									
	ABAS	SDG			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proficiency Level in (I) Reading by Sex														
Proportion of Children and Young People (A) In Grades 2/3; (B) at the end of Primary; and (C) at the end of Lower Secondary Achieving at Least a Minimum Proficiency Level in (I) Reading by Sex Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education)	2.8.1 2.8.2	4.1.1 4.1.2	Percentage who Correctly Read 90% of Words in a Story - Grade 6	%								87.9		
			Percentage who Correctly Read 90% of Words in a Story - Grade 9 /3rd Form	%								93.2		
			Primary Education	%								98.5		
Completion Rate (Primary Education, Lower Secondary Education, Upper Secondary Education) Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	2.8.2 2.11.1	4.1.2	Lower Secondary Education	%								94.8		
			Upper Secondary Education	%								85.8		
			Number of Victims of Intentional Homicide per 100,000 Population	per 100,000 Population	44.5	49.8	60.5	47.2	49	48.8	54	55.3	51.4	41.9
Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by Form of Violence and by Area	2.12.1	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	%		5.9								
Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by Form of Violence and by Area	2.12.1	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	%		1.9								

Indicator Name	Indicator No.		Table Reference	Unit	Values									
	ABAS	SDG			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of Ever-Partnered Women and Girls Aged 15 Years and Older Subjected to Physical, Sexual or Psychological Violence by a Current or Former Intimate Partner in the Previous 12 Months, by Form of Violence and by Area	2.12.1	5.2.1	Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by age	%		11.1								
Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable	2.13.1	1.3.1	Proportion of the Population that are Beneficiaries of PATH	%		13								8.8
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity in SIDS (in watts per capita) ***	3.1.2	12.a.1	Installed Renewable Energy-generating Capacity in Developing Countries (in watts per capita)	Watts per capita				168.6	208.1	208.41	213.7	232.8	227.6	228.4
Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	3.5.2	15.1.2	Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas, by ecosystem type	%				42.55	42.78	42.96	43.06	43.06		
Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	4.3.2	1.5.2/ 11.5.2/	Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to global gross domestic product (GDP)	J$B			4.05	0.42	0.066	7.5	3.5	0.075	1.4	56.7
Number of deaths, missing persons and directly affected persons attributed to disasters per 100,000 population	4.5.1	1.5.1/ 11.5.1/ 13.1.1	Persons Affected/ Per 100,000 population	Per 100,000 population			90,687	79.64	204.9	518.97	58.55	20.1	201.3	22,635
Proportion of individuals using the internet	5.7.1	17.6.1	Fixed Internet Broadband Subscriptions per 100.0 Inhabitants	%	6.0	10.5	8.8	10.4	11.6	14.1	15.1	15.5	16.4	16.6
Dollar value of official development assistance committed to SIDS ###	6.2.1	17.3.1	Additional Financial Resources Mobilized for Developing Countries		358.9	332.7	787.2	220.7	140.9	305.8	284.9	169.7	110.9	87.0

Indicator Name	Indicator No.		Table Reference	Unit	Values									
	ABAS	SDG			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
			from Multiple Sources (JB$)											
Proportion of individuals using the internet	5.7.2	17.8.1	Proportion of individuals using the internet	%	42.2	46.0	58.1	68.8	70.8	n/a	82.2	n/a	89.5	90.7

Notes

****- Data represents installed renewable energy generating capacity for Jamaica only*
^^^- Data represents share of Global Exports for Jamaica only
- Data represents Dollar value of official development assistance for Jamaica only
* Data for Tourism employment is for October 2024

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